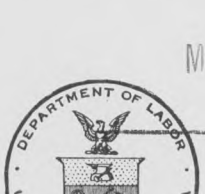
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, Commissioner

✦

# Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor






Volume 40, Number 2
February 1935

✦

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents - - - - - - Price 30 cents a copy
Subscription price per year: United States, Canada, Mexico $3.50; other countries, $4.75

# Contents

## This Issue in Brief

*In 1933 there were in the United States 18 productive enterprises owned and being operated cooperatively by the workers themselves.* Eight of these, which furnished reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, had 1,181 shareholders (447 of whom were working in the plants) and 650 nonshareholder employees. Although these societies suffered from the depression they were able to increase their sales considerably from 1931 to 1933. The 1933 business amounted to $3,629,470. Only 3 societies were able to make a profit on the year's activities; for all 8 societies combined there was a loss of $86,938. These enterprises paid in wages during the year $772,073. Page 257.

*The Italian Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro is a vast organization for the diversion and instruction of workers of all classes during their leisure hours.* Exceptional benefits of many kinds are enjoyed by the members, including all types of athletic and recreational activities, reduced rates for medical care and hospitalization, accident insurance, and elaborate cultural and educational opportunities. All these advantages are obtained by the payment of such nominal dues that they are within the reach of the most humble workers. Page 266.

*A Nation-wide system to provide for the aged, the unemployed, and the children is recommended in the report of the President's Committee on Economic Security.* The plan for care of the aged would include contributory pensions whose cost would be shared by employers and employees; noncontributory pensions for those already superannuated, the cost to be shared equally by the States and the Federal Government; and a system of voluntary insurance for groups not otherwise covered. The system of unemployment compensation would be left largely to the States, but a Federal pay-roll tax would be imposed against which credits would be allowed to industries in States which have passed unemployment compensation laws. For the care of children Federal grants of one-third of the cost is recommended for States with mothers' pension acts. Page 304.

*As the result of successful organizing campaigns in fields heretofore unorganized,* and the strengthening of established unions following increased industrial activity, the total organized strength of the American Federation of Labor was 5,650,000 in October 1934, as compared to 3,926,796 in October 1933. Some affiliated unions made spectacular gains in membership. Page 353.

*Cash incomes of less than $500 were reported for the year ending August 31, 1934, by 83 percent of the families covered* in the survey made by the special Interdepartmental Committee appointed to investigate labor conditions in the onion fields of Hardin County, Ohio. Only 3 percent of the families canvassed had incomes of $1,000 or more. Before the strike of last summer the customary hourly wage rates in the Ohio onion fields was 12½ cents an hour and some adult workers were employed for only 10 cents an hour. After the strike the bulk of the workers were receiving from 15 to 20 cents an hour. Page 324.

*A review of the operation of the Wisconsin unemployment reserves and compensation act since it took compulsory effect July 1, 1934,* shows that about 3,400 firms employing approximately 300,000 workers are subject to the act. Nearly two-thirds of the employers have established "exempted" benefit plans approved by the State Industrial Commission and in most cases these employers are creating reserve funds separate from other company assets. The 2 percent unemployment reserve contributions for all employers combined are expected to average about $450,000 per month. Benefits which become payable after July 1, 1935, will be based solely on employment and unemployment occurring after that date. Page 315.

*Piecework compensation must be computed at least once in 7 consecutive days* and yield not less than the minimum hourly code rate multiplied by the number of hours worked in the period covered, according to a ruling in January 1935 of the National Industrial Recovery Board. If hardship results from the application of this ruling, because of peculiar circumstances or methods of operation, the employer affected is given the right to apply for an exemption. Page 298.

*Employers under industrial codes must compensate labor for interruptions to work beyond their control if such workers are required to be present and ready to work.* In the administrative order of the National Industrial Recovery Board establishing this principle four causes of interruption are listed over which the employer presumably has no control. An employer may not avoid computing payment for interruptions by notifying an employee "that he is free to leave for an interval too brief reasonably to be considered a temporary lay-off." Page 298.

# Monthly Labor Review

✦ *Published by the*
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Vol. 40, No. 2 WASHINGTON February 1935

## Operations of Cooperative Productive Enterprises in 1933

WORKERS' productive enterprises, i. e., businesses owned and operated by the workers themselves, form an interesting though small part of the cooperative movement in the United States. Although this has seemed to be a diminishing phase of cooperation in this country, the rate of decrease has been much smaller during the depression years than might have been expected, there having been a net loss of only two societies since 1929.

The survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,[1] covering 8 of the 18 workers' productive organizations in active operation at the end of 1933, shows that they had at that time 1,181 shareholders (of whom 447 were employed in the cooperative enterprise) and 650 nonshareholder employees. They paid in wages during the year the sum of $772,073. With share capital of $1,234,704 and reserves of $504,590, they did a business of $3,629,470, an average of $483,684 per society. Losses, however, exceeded profits by $86,938.

Comparison with earlier years shows a gain in average number employed, in average share capital, and in average amount of sales. While business fell off very decidedly from 1929 to 1931, in most lines of cooperative production, the recovery registered from 1931 to 1933 was such as to raise the average sales in the latter year above the 1929 level. Reserves have decreased since 1929. Profits practically disappeared in 1933, only 3 of the 8 societies being able to show a gain on the year's operations.

It is the practice in the workers' productive societies to return to the shareholders the gains remaining after provision has been made for reserves, depreciation, etc. During the 3 years from 1930 to 1932, the societies reporting returned in these bonuses the sum of $105,498. No bonus was paid by any of the societies in 1933.

[1] For data on cooperative credit societies (credit unions), see Monthly Labor Review, issue of September 1934 (p. 551); data on local consumers' societies were given in the November 1934 issue (p. 1041).

As already indicated, the workers' productive movement in the United States has been a rather static phase of cooperative endeavor. To some extent this has been due to the lines of business chosen.

Many of the societies were formed without adequate study of the field which it was proposed to enter. In fact, the type of industry has often been such as to mean an inevitably dwindling business for the cooperative enterprise. The manufacture of articles by hand, in industries which if not wholly mechanical are rapidly becoming so, is a highly precarious undertaking. Thus, of the once numerous cooperative plants manufacturing hand-blown window glass none remain, while only three factories manufacturing cigars by hand are still in operation. In other instances groups of miners have taken over from the owners unprofitable mines and have worked them—in some instances successfully—but when the vein gave out the society was at an end. Other groups have entered highly competitive businesses in which conditions were unusually difficult. Of the numerous cooperative shingle mills on the Pacific coast only a few remain, and these must compete not only with other shingle manufacturers but also with the manufacturers of patent and fireproof roofings.

That some of these cooperative groups have nevertheless attained a considerable degree of success must be put down to their credit. One such instance is that of a group of shoe workers which started its own factory 19 years ago. Each year except 1929 and 1930 has shown an expansion in business, until now it employs in the business an average of 430 persons, and does a business of more than a million and a half dollars a year. Although operating losses were sustained in both 1932 and 1933, the record of this organization, in an industry as competitive and as subject to fluctuations of style as the manufacture of shoes, shows a high quality of management. Another fine record is that of the plywood mill, which was started in the depression of 1921. Records are not available for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928. Sales fell from 1929 to 1930 and again in the succeeding year, but began to rise in 1932, and from 1932 to 1933 increased by more than 50 percent. This was one of the three societies which was able to show a net gain on its 1933 business.

Workers' societies may be handicapped by business inexperience and lack of knowledge of salesmanship and of market conditions. They may therefore be at a disadvantage when it comes to disposing of their product.

Lack of adequate capital is another handicap and probably there have been many societies which have collapsed in adverse times but which could have succeeded if they had had funds enough to enable them to absorb some loss and to tide over until conditions changed for the better.

## General Characteristics of Cooperative Workshops

THE "ideal" workers' productive society is composed of workers in the shop who have contributed all the capital of the enterprise and do all the work, the business being managed by men elected by and from the members. The worker-owners work on a wage basis, but receive in addition any profits made from the business, these being divided among the members by various methods.

The cooperative workshop, however, is exposed to a temptation not present in other forms of cooperation. In the consumers' society, for instance, it is to the interest of the members to enlarge the membership, for each new member increases the business of the society. The increased volume of business in turn reduces the percentage of overhead expense and increases the savings made in the business and therefore, also, the benefits accruing to each member. In the workers' societies the situation is exactly reversed. Every additional member increases the number who must share in the profits, though not necessarily increasing the business done or the amount of profits to be shared. Each new member, therefore, is likely to be looked upon as reducing the profits of the others. Especially if the society achieves business success, there may develop an increasing tendency among the members to limit their numbers so as to retain all the savings from the business for themselves, and, if additional workers are needed, to take them on as employees, not as members. The impetus to such an attitude is also all the greater in a workers' productive organization, inasmuch as the society represents the members' livelihood; and as the matter is a serious one to them an exclusive membership policy is quite understandable. In direct proportion as this occurs, however, the society loses its cooperative character.

Some unavoidable limitation upon membership is, of course, imposed by the nature of the business or work carried on, and this becomes greater with the degree of skill required. If the principle that all the members are to be workers in the business is observed, then obviously in a highly specialized undertaking, such, for instance, as the manufacture of shoes or hand-made window glass, only persons skilled in the various processes can be admitted as members.

The present study has disclosed varying degrees of cooperativeness among the workers' productive societies. Some of these cooperative companies are in reality more of the nature of trade-union or even joint-stock enterprises than of cooperative workshops, and this fact is recognized by the companies themselves. One of the most successful societies is more nearly a profit-sharing than a cooperative society, as only a small proportion of the workers are stockholders and of the employees only the actual producers share in the profits.

These societies could not, therefore, be measured by the same strict standard as the consumers' societies. In the consumers' movement, while material benefits from the enterprise are desired, there is usually also a certain amount of idealism, a vision of something above and beyond the shopkeeping activities, with shopkeeping simply a first step toward a better ordering of society to be striven for patiently but hopefully in the interest of all consumers. This may not be true of each individual cooperator nor of each individual society, for many have material benefit as their main or only object, but it is true of the consumers' cooperative movement as a whole.

This wider vision seems to be less characteristic of the workers' productive societies.

## Geographical and Industrial Distribution

SINCE 1929, when the Bureau's last previous study was made, an upholstery association, a mining association, and a laundry have discontinued operations or sold out. During the interval a woolen mill was taken over by the workers, but went out of business early in 1933, so that it figured in neither the 1929 nor 1933 survey. Another business has become cooperative since 1929. There was thus a net loss of two societies since that year.

As far as the information of the Bureau goes, therefore, there were only 18 workers' productive societies in active operation at the end of 1933; another association has not yet taken formal action to dissolve but has done no business since 1931 and has leased its plant to a private firm. Of these 19 associations, 9 (including the inactive one) made a report in the present study.

The following table shows the total number of societies in 1929 and 1933 and the number furnishing data for the latter year, by State and by industry in which engaged:

**Table 1.—Distribution of Workers' Productive Societies, by States and Industries, 1929 and 1933**

| State | Number in existence | | Number reporting, 1933 | Type of society | Number in existence | | Number reporting, 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1933 | | | 1929 | 1933 | |
| Indiana | 2 | 3 | 1 | Box factories | 1 | 1 | |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 2 | 1 | Cigar factories | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 1 | | Coal mines | 2 | 1 | |
| Missouri | 1 | 1 | 1 | Clothing factories | | 1 | |
| New Jersey | 1 | 1 | | Enameling plants | 1 | 1 | |
| Ohio | 2 | 1 | 1 | Fish canneries | 2 | [1] 1 | [1] 1 |
| Oregon | 2 | [1] 1 | [1] 1 | Food factories | | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 1 | | Laundries | 3 | 2 | |
| Washington | 7 | 6 | 3 | Plywood factories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | | 1 | | Shingle mills | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | | Shoe factories | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 20 | 18 | 8 | Total | 20 | 18 | 8 |

[1] Not including 1 society not dissolved but at present inactive.

## Year of Establishment

THE societies reporting have been in existence, on the average, 19 years and 3 months; the range was from 13 years to 37 years and 3 months. One society was formed in 1896, 1 in 1910, 2 in 1915, 1 in 1916, 2 in 1920, and 1 in 1921.

## Membership, Employment, and Wage Policies

AS ALREADY indicated, membership restrictions are fairly common among the workers' productive societies. Of those covered in the present study, one limits the membership to members of the trade union of the craft. In three associations stock may be sold only to employees, this presumably with the intention of making the stockholders and the labor force identical. One company reports that while there is no strict rule on the subject, shareholders are given preference in employment. Two societies provide that each new stockholder must be voted upon; he must receive in one society a majority of votes of the board of trustees and in the other a majority vote of all the stockholders. One association provides in its bylaws that the number of members shall never be allowed to fall below 16 except by majority vote of all the stockholders.

Table 2 shows, for the individual societies, the total number of shareholders (members) and those employed in the business, and the number of nonshareholders employed. It is seen that in only two of the associations were all the shareholders working in the plant at the end of 1933. In two others there was no outsider working, but only a small proportion of the shareholders had jobs in the cooperative enterprise. Five of the eight societies employed more nonshareholders than members.

Table 2.—Number of Members (Shareholders) and of Employees of Workers' Productive Societies, 1933

| Society | Shareholders | | Nonshareholder employees |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number employed in business | |
| Society no. 1 | 178 | 90 | 88 |
| Society no. 2 | 565 | 205 | 231 |
| Society no. 3 | 69 | 7 | ---- |
| Society no. 4 | 70 | 11 | ---- |
| Society no. 5 | 210 | 45 | 145 |
| Society no. 6 | 8 | 8 | 33 |
| Society no. 7 | 16 | 16 | 18 |
| Society no. 8 | 74 | 65 | 135 |
| Total | 1,181 | 447 | 650 |

Table 3 shows that the cooperative shingle mills gave employment to all of their members and 51 nonmembers besides. Except in case

of the food company and the plant manufacturing plywood, none of the others had as many as half of their stockholders working in the plant.

Table 3.—Number of Shareholders and of Employees of Workers' Productive Societies, by Kind of Business Carried on, 1933

| Kind of business | Number of societies reporting | Shareholders | | Nonshareholder employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Number employed in business | |
| Cigar factories | 2 | 130 | 18 | |
| Fish canneries | 1 | 210 | 45 | 145 |
| Food factories | 1 | 178 | 90 | 88 |
| Plywood factories | 1 | 74 | 65 | 135 |
| Shingle mills | 2 | 24 | 24 | 51 |
| Shoe factories | 1 | 565 | 205 | 231 |
| Total | 8 | 1,181 | 447 | 650 |

*Wages.*—Seven societies reported that they pay the union scale of wages in the occupations concerned. The eighth society did not report on this point.

More than three-fourths of a million dollars was paid in wages in 1933 by the eight societies. It is seen that the average annual earnings were very low, ranging from $366 to $927, with a general average of only $704. These averages are, however, somewhat misleading, for they are computed on the basis of all employees; while the member workers are a permanent force, the nonmember employees may be hired only at the busy season. Again, the plant may have been in operation only part of the year. There are no data to show what proportion of the labor force was employed on a part-time basis, or to show how much part-time operation there was during the year.

Table 4.—Total and Average Wages Paid by Workers' Productive Associations in 1933

| Kind of business | Number of employees | Wages paid, 1933 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total amount | Average per employee |
| Cigar factories | 18 | $8,251 | $458 |
| Fish cannery | 190 | 73,369 | 386 |
| Food factory | 178 | 65,126 | 366 |
| Plywood factory | 200 | 158,918 | 795 |
| Shingle mills | 75 | 62,079 | 828 |
| Shoe factory | 436 | 404,330 | 927 |
| Total | 1,097 | 772,073 | 704 |

*Hours of labor.*—The work week in 1 society in 1933 was 36 hours, in 2 societies 40 hours, in 1 society 42 hours, and in 1 society 44 hours; in 1 organization the hours ranged from 30 to 40, and in 1 from 38 to 44.

## Capitalization and Business

THE value of the individual shares is generally higher in the workers' productive societies than in other types of cooperative organizations. Fifty dollars is a common amount, while in one organization the shares are $600 each.

Seven of the eight societies limit the number of shares that may be held by any one member. In one society a member may own not to exceed $600 worth of stock and in another $10,000 worth. One society limits the shares to 1 per member, another to 3 per member, and a third to 20 per member. Another organization provides that all shareholders must hold an equal number of shares, but did not report what the number is. Another limits the shareholdings but did not report the nature of the limitation.

In another company the common stock is being bought back from individual shareholders and is being placed in a trust fund held for all active workers in common. At the time of the report 63 percent of the stock was thus held.

The share capital of the eight societies at the end of 1933 amounted to about 1¼ million dollars. Only six societies had any surplus or reserves; these aggregated over half a million dollars.

The combined business done in 1933 amounted to more than 3½ million dollars.

Table 5.—Capitalization and Business of Workers' Productive Societies in 1933

| Kind of business | Number of societies reporting | Paid-in share capital | Surplus and reserves | Amount of business, 1933 | Average business per society |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cigar factories | 2 | $25,498 | [1] $67 | $18,798 | $9,399 |
| Fish canneries | 1 | 175,074 | 240,355 | 485,286 | 485,286 |
| Food factories | 1 | 402,449 | 145,202 | 626,191 | 626,191 |
| Plywood factories | 1 | 288,000 | [2] | 682,603 | 682,603 |
| Shingle mills | 2 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 193,976 | 96,988 |
| Shoe factories | 1 | 308,683 | 68,966 | 1,622,616 | 1,622,616 |
| Total | 8 | 1,234,704 | 504,590 | 3,629,470 | 483,684 |

[1] 1 society. [2] Not reported.

Table 6 shows, for the various types of societies, the amount of business done each year since 1920. In most cases the high sales occurred during the period from 1927 to 1929, but generally the business fell off decidedly from 1929 to 1931. Some recovery in sales was shown from 1931 to 1933, notably in the plywood and shoe factories. The figures in parentheses at the top of each column indicate the number of societies covered by the data.

In addition to the regular wages received when employed in the business, the stockholder employees receive a share of any profits made by the business. In one society the profits left after making

provision for reserves, depreciation, etc., are divided equally among the members. In five societies they are divided on the basis of the amount of stock held, just as in the ordinary stock company; however, as one of these societies limits the amount of stock held by any one member to three shares in the organization and another to one share, there is substantially equal division of profits. In the fish cannery half of the amount of profits is placed in a reserve fund on which stockholders receive interest at the rate of 3 percent and the other half is divided among the fishermen in proportion to the fish caught by each; share capital receives interest at 2 percent.

Table 6.—Amount of Business of Specified Types of Workers' Productive Societies, 1920 to 1933

| Year | Cigar factories (2) | Fish cannery (1) | Food factory (1) | Plywood factory (1) | Shingle mills (2) | Shoe factory (1) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | [1] $17,345 | $1,019,054 | | | [2] | $175,000 | $1,211,399 |
| 1921 | [1] 28,231 | 601,298 | | [2] | [1] $216,613 | [2] | 846,142 |
| 1922 | [1] 43,499 | 632,812 | | $536,854 | [1] 153,200 | 363,000 | 1,729,365 |
| 1923 | [1] 51,446 | 723,043 | | 924,812 | [1] 166,304 | 451,000 | 2,316,605 |
| 1924 | [1] 44,998 | 650,756 | | 712,275 | [1] 186,820 | 627,000 | 2,221,849 |
| 1925 | 87,170 | 749,192 | | 743,535 | [1] 188,297 | 796,000 | 2,564,194 |
| 1926 | 76,543 | 740,774 | | [2] | 321,153 | 1,092,697 | 2,231,167 |
| 1927 | 81,500 | 795,595 | | [2] | 320,031 | 1,264,561 | 2,461,687 |
| 1928 | 61,282 | 688,693 | | [2] | 333,886 | 1,374,413 | 2,458,274 |
| 1929 | 55,106 | 752,693 | | 846,497 | 384,426 | 1,354,818 | 3,393,540 |
| 1930 | 37,264 | 538,797 | $1,571,245 | 463,792 | [1] 130,861 | 1,284,982 | 4,026,941 |
| 1931 | 26,203 | 348,418 | 1,222,606 | 391,338 | [1] 81,686 | 1,388,177 | 3,458,428 |
| 1932 | 22,873 | 424,386 | 783,617 | 444,443 | [1] 61,216 | 1,403,946 | 3,140,481 |
| 1933 | 18,798 | 485,286 | 626,191 | 682,603 | 193,976 | 1,622,616 | 3,629,470 |

[1] 1 society only. [2] No data.

The amounts of net gain or loss on the trading operations, as well as the bonuses received by members from profits in addition to the regular wages, are shown in table 7. It is seen that business was profitable through 1930; each year since that time, however, has shown a loss. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions, members received a bonus each year except 1933.

Table 7.—Net Trading Gain or Loss of Workers' Productive Societies and Amount of Profit Divided Among Members, 1925 to 1933

| Year | Net gain (+) or loss (−) | | Profit divided among members | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of societies reporting | Amount | Number of societies reporting | Societies dividing profit | |
| | | | | Number | Amount divided |
| 1925 | 5 | +$143,469 | 6 | 2 | $31,770 |
| 1929 | 6 | +155,290 | 7 | 4 | 45,720 |
| 1930 | 4 | +103,947 | 8 | 2 | 90,998 |
| 1931 | 4 | −4,882 | 8 | 1 | 9,860 |
| 1932 | 4 | −197,219 | 8 | 1 | 4,640 |
| 1933 | 5 | −86,938 | 8 | | |

## Business Methods and Management

THE final control of all of these societies lies with the general meeting of stockholders. In all but 1 of the societies reporting, only 1 vote per member is allowed at these meetings regardless of the amount of stock held. The societies are evenly divided as regards proxy voting, 4 allowing it and 4 prohibiting it. One society allows an absent member to vote by mail, provided he has a copy of the matter to be voted upon and this copy is attached to his written vote.

Oversight of the conduct of the affairs of the society is in the hands of a board of directors. The actual management is generally left to an elected manager. In 1 society the manager is appointed by the board of directors, in 2 societies he is elected by the stockholders from their own ranks, and in 1 association he may be selected by either of these 2 methods. Two societies are managed by a board of trustees elected by the stockholders; in 1 of these the board consists of 9 members, while in the other the number varies as the members decide.

All of the societies subject their books to regular audits; in 6 cases the auditing is done by a professional accountant, in 1 by the company's bookkeeper, and in another by the stockholders.

## Development Since 1925

TABLE 8 shows comparative data for 1925, 1929, and 1933.

Table 8.—Development of Workers' Productive Societies in 1925, 1929, and 1933

| Item | 1925 | 1929 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of societies | 39 | 20 | 18 |
| Number of societies reporting | 21 | 11 | 8 |
| Shareholders: | | | |
| Number | 2,438 | 1,405 | 1,181 |
| Number employed | 465 | 421 | 447 |
| Nonshareholder employees | 807 | 236 | 650 |
| Share capital: | | | |
| Amount | $1,025,509 | $808,230 | $1,234,704 |
| Average per society | 51,275 | 73,475 | 154,338 |
| Surplus and reserves: | | | |
| Amount | 653,590 | 800,139 | 504,590 |
| Average per society | 72,621 | 100,007 | 63,074 |
| Business: | | | |
| Amount | 4,573,329 | 3,847,666 | 3,629,470 |
| Average per society | 238,596 | 349,788 | 483,684 |
| Profits: | | | |
| Amount | [1] 229,458 | [1] 153,370 | [2] 86,938 |
| Average per society | 16,390 | 30,674 | [2] 17,388 |
| Bonuses to shareholders: | | | |
| Amount | 109,470 | 48,635 | ---------- |
| Average per society | 27,368 | 9,727 | ---------- |

[1] Net, after deducting losses.
[2] Loss.

# Italian National Leisure Time Society

By Randolph Harrison, Jr., of the American Embassy at Rome

THE Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro, which is also known by the initials O. N. D. or simply as Dopolavoro, is a vast organization for the diversion and instruction of workers of all categories during their leisure hours. It might be called "The National Leisure Time Society" as "Dopolavoro" is a combination of the two Italian words "dopo", meaning after, and "lavoro", meaning work. Its purposes, as set forth in law, are the following:

(*a*) To promote a sound and profitable employment of the leisure hours of intellectual and manual workers through institutions capable of developing their physical, intellectual, and moral capacities; and

(*b*) To provide for the increase and coordination of such institutions, furnishing them with all assistance and, where appropriate, promoting the incorporation thereof.

Dopolavoro has been compared with the Young Men's Christian Association in that it supplies its members in all important communities with a clubhouse affording athletic, cultural, and social facilities which are designed to occupy their spare time wholesomely. Dopolavoro's activities are infinitely wider in scope, however, as will be shown and it has all the power and resources of the Italian Government, of which it is an organic part, behind it. Furthermore, instead of being only a young men's association, its membership is drawn from the entire wage-earning adult population of Italy from Government officials to day laborers, and there are many other points of dissimilarity.

Among the exceptional benefits enjoyed by members of Dopolavoro are reduced fares on the national railways, discounts on the admission price to theaters and places of public amusement, dramatic and musical entertainments provided even in the remotest rural districts, and athletic events and excursions organized for their benefit in all parts of Italy. They have the advantage of reduced rates for medical care and hospitalization. In addition to insurance against industrial accidents, they have insurance against accidents occurring outside of working hours; they are given the opportunity to perfect themselves in their chosen trades or professions and to acquire other accomplishments and they are provided with elaborate cultural and educational facilities. All of these benefits are obtained by the payment of such nominal dues that they are within reach of the most humble workman.

## Historical Background and Evolution

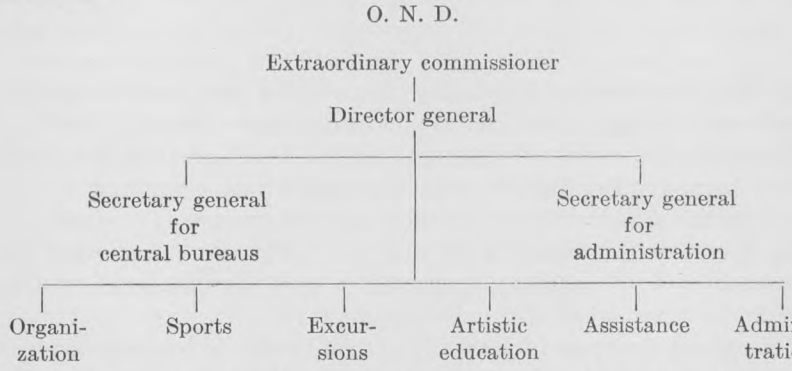
THE occasion for the establishment of the organization was the adoption in Italy of the 8-hour working day in 1919 as a result of the international labor convention at Washington. In the initial phase (lasting until the latter part of 1923) Dopolavoro organizations were due to private enterprise and grew up alongside the workers' guilds or syndicates which were the rallying points of Fascism during the early post-war confusion of Italy. The Fascist Party assumed control of the Italian Government in October 1922 and the next year the various Dopolavoro organizations and dependencies were affiliated with the National Confederation of Fascist Syndicates and acquired an official status thereby. Dopolavoro came into its own as a national institution in 1925 when the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro was created by a royal decree with authority to federate under its jurisdiction the thousands of clubs, societies, sport and cultural organizations existing in Italy for the benefit of the workingman.

The royal decree provided that the O. N. D. should be governed by a council composed of a president, a vice president, one representative each from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance, Agriculture, and Corporations, together with one representative each of employers and workers to be appointed by the Ministry of Corporations. The fact that the Duke of Aosta, the king's uncle, accepted the first presidency of the O. N. D. indicated in an unmistakable manner the importance which was attached to the new organization.

Upon his resignation a few years later the government of Dopolavoro was reorganized to bring it under the immediate control of the Fascist Party. The secretary general of the Fascist Party became the head of the organization with the title of "extraordinary commissioner", his office replacing the council and discharging its functions under the nominal supervision of the Ministry of Corporations. The principal concern of the extraordinary commissioner is so to coordinate the policies and direct the energies of Dopolavoro that they will always be in complete conformity with the larger aims of the Fascist State. It is the duty of this officer also to pass upon budget estimates, manage funds in hand, and decide upon the acceptance of gifts, bequests, etc. On questions of financial policy the Ministry of Corporations exercises actual supervision, as it is the ministry which is charged with financial liability for Dopolavoro.

The extraordinary commissioner is assisted by a director general upon whom the principal administrative burden of Dopolavoro falls. He is in turn assisted by a secretary general for central bureaus and a secretary general for administration. These two officers as well as the secretary general are appointed for 5 years by the extraordinary commissioner and are responsible to him. They are salaried officials

and may be reappointed at the expiration of the 5-year term. Technical commissions composed of specialists in the various Dopolavoro activities carry out the work of the director general and his subordinate bureau chiefs. The following diagram may give a clearer picture of the administrative structure of the central Dopolavoro organization in Rome:




The provincial Dopolavoro sections are organized after the model of the central body, the organization in each provincial capital being presided over by the provincial secretary of the Fascist Party, assisted by a competent director and the necessary technical commissions. This organization repeats itself down through the smaller towns and communities in the Province, the local head of the Fascist Party, who is responsible to the secretary general of the party (the extraordinary commissioner of Dopolavoro), presiding in every case.

## Financial Structure

THE income and expenditures for O. N. D. for the fiscal year 1933–34 were as follows:

*Income*

| | Lire |
|---|---|
| Proportion of contributions paid by labor syndicates to Ministry of Corporations and transferred by ministry to account of O. N. D. | [1] 4, 735, 822 |
| Subscriptions of members for enrollment in national organization, including compulsory insurance premiums for each | 4, 691, 797 |
| Receipts from Dopolavoro activities (theatrical performances, sale of publications, operation of health establishment at Viterbo, etc.) | 506, 804 |
| Extraordinary contribution from Ministry of Corporations | 2, 458, 115 |
| Miscellaneous items such as contributions from public and private institutions, gifts, legacies, etc | 397, 150 |
| Total | 12, 789, 688 |

[1] Lira at par=5.26 cents; exchange rate in June 1934 was 8.59 cents.

*Expenditures*

| | Lire |
|---|---|
| Administrative expenses and salaries of employees | 3, 658, 127 |
| Ordinary contributions to provincial organizations of O. N. D | 3, 824, 790 |
| Indemnities paid on insurance policies | 298, 609 |
| Expenses of various amusement and educational activities and of publications | 3, 466, 233 |
| Total | 11, 247, 759 |

The past fiscal year, as is shown above, shows a balance of 1,541,929 lire in favor of O. N. D., which will probably be carried over to reduce the amount of the extraordinary contribution of the Ministry of Corporations (the agency financially responsible for Dopolavoro).

The largest single item of expenditure for amusement purposes during the past year amounted to 1,634,271 lire and went to defray the expenses of the traveling theatrical and operatic productions called "Chariots of Thespis", which tour the Provinces and rural districts giving the people the benefit of good music and drama. Other items of interest are 433,225 lire for encouragement of sports; 233,151 lire for excursions; 7,243 lire for folklore manifestations; 205,014 lire for welfare and hygiene; and 588,765 lire for propaganda, prizes, medals, motion-picture films, etc. It should be remembered that these figures represent only the expenditures of the central organization of Dopolavoro, and are largely for administrative and promotion purposes except in the case of the "Chariots of Thespis", which are provided by it. No statistics are available on the budgets of the provincial Dopolavoro organizations and their affiliates and dependencies.

## Membership

*Eligibility.*—All Italians over 18 years of age, manual or other workers, including officers of the Government and members of the professions, are eligible to belong to Dopolavoro. Organizations exist within public and private industries, within the ministries and bureaus of the Government, and within the State monopolies, besides the regular organizations established in every town and community throughout the Kingdom and in the Colonies. Women may also belong and special facilities are provided to furnish them with instruction and amusements.

*Growth.*—The total membership of O. N. D. in 1926, the year after its establishment, was 280,584. By 1930 it had grown to 1,622,140, and the latest figures compiled for 1934 show a membership of 2,108,227. The majority of industrial and office workers now belong and the principal field for future expansion is among the estimated 8,000,000 agricultural workers of Italy. The central administration is making special efforts to appeal to this class of the population.

*Dues.*—Dopolavoro dues are so low that membership is within the reach of the most modest wage earner. For 4.50 lire (about 40 cents) per year a card of membership in the national organization may be obtained, carrying with it the privilege of discounts and reductions and facilities of many kinds, besides insurance against accidents occurring during or in connection with Dopolavoro festivities (see section on social assistance). Members of local Dopolavoro organizations must pay a small additional sum for the use of the clubhouse and such other special facilities as each particular organization provides. Typical facilities provided by local Dopolavoro organizations are billiard rooms, library, motion-picture projection machine, radio, tennis courts, athletic fields, etc.

## Activities

THE activities of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro may be divided into four major sections:

1. Physical education (sports, popular games, excursions).
2. Artistic education (dramatics, music, cinema, radio, propaganda).
3. Instruction (popular culture, trades, crafts, folklore).
4. Social assistance (hygiene, sanitation, discounts, facilities, insurance, baths at Viterbo).

## Physical Education

The physical-education part of the Dopolavoro program may be divided into two main sections, sports and excursions, which function under the direction of two separate organizations affiliated with the O. N. D., called respectively Central Sports Commission (C. C. S.) and Italian Federation of Excursions (F. I. E.).

*Central Sports Commission.*—The importance of the activities under the control of C. C. S. may be appreciated from the fact that the president of this committee is also the extraordinary commissioner of the national organization and its vice president is the director general of the O. N. D. These officials are aided by a secretary and a technical committee which govern the different sports societies federated under the C. C. S., such as the Federation of Rowing, the Federation of Basket Ball, etc., each composed of a network of clubs, for the kind of sport named, extending throughout the nation. The C. C. S. works in conjunction with the National Olympic Games Committee (C. O. N. I), the national sports organization of Italy, which has as its aim the training of athletes for the Olympic games, and with the athletic divisions of the Balilla (national Fascist children's organization) and the National Fascist Militia for the preparation of and promotion of national sports events and policies.

The C. C. S. is aware that city dwellers and country men have different tastes and aptitudes in sports and endeavors to provide equal opportunities for both classes of the population. It also arranges for less strenuous forms of sports and games for the diversion

and physical improvement of the older members of Dopolavoro. It promotes local and national contests in popular sports and games among which boat, swimming, and cross-country races, rope-pulling contests, and various kinds of ball games find special favor. Diplomas are awarded to those attaining a prescribed degree of proficiency, and prizes or medals are given to winners of championships. In 1930 5,300 athletic diplomas were awarded among 26,000 participants. While statistics for 1934 are not yet available, it may be assumed that participation in athletic events has increased in proportion to the growth of membership in Dopolavoro. On account of the excursion facilities at the disposal of Dopolavoro, participants and spectators may be assembled for sports events at any point in Italy. Thus a national swimming championship may be held at Naples, boat races on Lake Garda, or ski contests at an Alpine resort, all of which places are made readily accessible to all members of Dopolavoro.

Besides sports and games, systematic instruction is given in gymnastics, calisthenics, physical hygiene, boxing, fencing, etc. At Rome there is every facility for Dopolavoro athletic activities: Tennis courts, gymnasiums, and athletic fields besides a splendid stadium and swimming pool. Other important centers in Italy are no less well equipped.

Dopolavoro champions may be potential Olympic games material and O. N. D., with its vast organization tapping every section of the nation's population, is an important reservoir for the National Olympic Games Committee to draw upon.

*Italian Federation of Excursions.*—Like the C. C. S., the F. I. E. is a semi-independent organization within Dopolavoro and is composed of a federation of societies and clubs. It is possible to be a member of F. I. E. without also belonging to Dopolavoro, but as a matter of fact the membership of the two institutions is practically coextensive. Among the principal facilities offered by F. I. E. are:

1. 50 percent reduction on week-end round-trip tickets, third class, for groups of not less than five persons, on all the State railways.
2. Reduction similar to the above, without any time limit, for groups of 50 or more persons.
3. 30 percent discount on all classes of railway accommodations.
4. Discounts on street-car lines and motor busses.
5. Special reductions in fares on steamship lines on the sea and on the Italian lakes.
6. Free entry into all the museums, galleries, and national monuments.
7. Discounts for admission to the mountain shelters owned by the Alpine Society of the Tridentino.
8. Discounts in hotels.
9. Free and partially free insurance against accidents during and in connection with events.

Such sports as skiing, hiking, and cycling are included in the activities of the F. I. E. and also volunteer reforestation work in connection with skiing or hiking trips.

Skiing is a comparatively new sport in Italy and was formerly confined to its Alpine frontier. Now, however, resorts have been established and made accessible in all parts of Italy so that skiing in winter is becoming almost as general as tennis in summer. A road has been built to the snow fields of Mount Etna so that the Sicilians may enjoy winter sports. Neapolitans can reach Roccaraso, a winter sports place in the Abruzzi, in a few hours. A skiing resort complete in every detail will be opened this winter on Monte Terminillo, a peak only an hour and a half by motor from Rome. A cable car has been put into operation to make the snow heights of the Gran Sasso available for the central Adriatic region. Florentines have two winter sports resorts in the Tuscan Appennines within little more than an hour's drive by car and, of course, Turin, Milan, and Venice are all on the threshold of the Alps. In all there were some 170 important skiing events during the past winter, in which it is estimated that not less than 200,000 members of the Dopolavoro took part. During the same period 2,598 diplomas for proficiency in skiing were awarded to members.

Cycling is still a major sport in Italy and excursions and long-distance races for cyclists are promoted by F. I. E. Hiking and camping are also encouraged, especially the latter, which is believed to have military value. Last year the War Ministry put 500 tents at the disposal of F. I. E. for its campers to use, and sites for permanent camping headquarters have been chosen in various mountain regions of Italy, generally near a strategic pass. Campers may spend only 2 nights in one place before striking their tents and moving to a new locality. In connection with these activities Dopolavoro excursionists have rendered valuable voluntary service to the National Forest Militia in safeguarding the national forests.

### Cultural Education

The intellectual side of the Dopolavoro program is no less ambitious and successful than the physical. Not only are artistic entertainments provided by means of the theater, cinema, music, and radio, but members are encouraged to participate whenever possible so that their latent talents may be discovered and developed, and try-outs for young talent are held on a large scale.

Prose drama is provided by the Philodramatic Society which is a federation of provincial dramatic societies incorporated into Dopolavoro in 1926. In 1929 the most original and perhaps the most important element of the Philodramatic Society was inaugurated: the "Chariot of Thespis", a complete theater mounted on motor

trucks which tours the Provinces and carries drama into the remotest districts.

In 1932, 1,350 theaters were instituted and used by 2,208 theatrical companies giving a total of 44,200 performances; 35 provincial competitions were held in which 250 dramatic societies took part as well as 49 schools of declamation and 59 model dramatic organizations. Finally, 175 new plays from the pens of 85 young authors were produced by the Dopolavoro theatrical organizations.

Permanent reading committees to pass on the works of new authors exist in each dramatic society unit, and each provincial Dopolavoro organization is endowed with a dramatic library consisting of 44 volumes. Competitions between different zones into which the country is divided by the Philodramatic Society are held annually. There are also debating societies, authors' clubs, and dramatic clubs within the framework of the Philodramatic Society and competitions are promoted between the different units of the national organization with the view to discovering new talent.

The proportion of foreign plays in the repertory of the Philodramatic Society may not exceed 20 percent and are confined to such plays as "are in harmony with the ideals of O. N. D."

### Music

Choral singing, opera, or orchestral and band concerts are also offered. Special music schools have been created to which members are admitted upon the payment of a small extra fee or, in some cases, free of charge. As in the case of the dramatic societies, international competitions are held in the different fields of music.

Dopolavoro has established theaters and halls in the workmen's quarters of the larger cities where the entertainments of the organization may be given. Members, besides getting a reduction on the admission prices of all musical and theatrical entertainments, are permitted a rebate in the amusement tax collected on their own entertainments when admission is charged. Members of Dopolavoro musical groups may also buy their instruments at a substantial discount.

There is a lyrical Chariot of Thespis similar to the dramatic one already described and no less popular. Dancing schools and dances are also a part of the musical program of Dopolavoro.

### Motion Pictures and Radio

In its own words, Dopolavoro aims with motion pictures "to facilitate education by means of illustration, to demonstrate the newest scientific achievements, to popularize the latest technical and scientific novelties of social existence, with the view to promoting the individual and collective good, to instruct and uplift men, instilling

in them an appreciation of the good, the beautiful, and the true." Through its agreements with the national motion-picture organizations Dopolavoro has every facility for showing such news, educational, or artistic films as it may select.

The Ministry of Communications has accorded to Dopolavoro exemption from the heavy taxes on the possession and use of radio electrical equipment; this enables Dopolavoro to make widespread use of radio as a means of entertainment, propaganda, and instruction. Radio is especially valuable for these purposes in the remoter rural districts and in inaccessible mountain regions.

### Popular Instruction

The third major division of Dopolavoro activities is concerned primarily with education of a practical character. One of the first preoccupations of the general direction of Dopolavoro was to build up libraries in all its provincial dependencies and to establish courses for the instruction of illiterates and semi-illiterates. Books and periodicals have been generously supplied by O. N. D. to create or supplement the libraries of the provincial organizations. It is intended that the libraries shall be general in character so that the reader may find amusement, instruction, or edification according to his purpose. All Dopolavoro centers now have libraries which vary from modest reading rooms in the rural communities to handsome and elaborately equipped halls in the large cities.

Dopolavoro also publishes a weekly review called "Nostra Gente" ("Our People") which is an important medium of propaganda and instruction.

*Folklore.*—Festivals and celebrations based upon folklore are also fostered by Dopolavoro with the view to preserving ancient costumes and customs that otherwise would not survive the standardizing effect of modern means of transportation and communication. Consciousness of Italy's historic past is stimulated by costume pageants and celebrations. These events may cover a wide range. For instance, the local festival of the grape harvest celebrated in some little wine town of the Alban Hills, essentially unchanged since classic times, may be made accessible to Dopolavoro members. Or a national wine celebration may be held at Rome with representative groups from all the wine-producing centers of Italy, in the native costume of their district, assembled for the occasion. Or Dopolavoristi from everywhere may be brought together by means of the excursion facilities at their disposal to celebrate some annual historic or mythological anniversary like the founding of Rome or the wedding of Venice to the Sea. The famous Palio, a pageant and horse race in medieval costume and setting which has been held every summer in Siena for centuries, makes Siena the objective of thousands of excursionists

each year who might not otherwise become aware of Sienese art and history. By means of these excursion facilities members of Dopolavoro have exceptional opportunities for getting acquainted with the customs, artistic treasures, and scenic beauties of their richly varied country.

*Trades and crafts.*—Realizing that many persons seek employment without any technical training for it, and also that changing methods and new scientific discoveries may render former training obsolete, Dopolavoro instituted courses for the instruction and perfection of workers in their respective trades. In 1932 more than 20,000 persons took advantage of this special instruction, attending courses which were divided roughly into the following general categories: Agriculture, pisciculture, mechanical and artistic design, plastic design, mineralogy, mechanics, motors, building construction, cabinetmaking, weaving, stenography, telegraphy, etc. To stimulate interest in this type of training, prizes for excellence have been established, consisting of a round trip to Rome with a 4-day stay in the capital with all expenses paid. Prize winners living in Rome are given their choice of a trip elsewhere in Italy.

Social Assistance

*Hygiene and sanitation.*—Dopolavoro has instituted complete courses of instruction on the health and care of the body, including such subjects as the effect of work on the organism (fatigue), dangers incident to certain kinds of work, infection, personal and occupational hygiene, etc. Facilities at seaside and mountain resorts are made available to members at moderate rates by means of discount privileges, and frequent excursions are organized at appropriate seasons to give the people the benefit of healthful recreation and change. At Viterbo, Dopolavoro has a thermal establishment which is modern and complete in every detail. Its waters are reputed to have valuable curative properties for a wide range of human ills. Members wishing to utilize these baths make application to the local Dopolavoro to which they belong, which in turn transmits the request to the central body at Rome; there the requests are classified with a view to keeping the patronage of the baths as evenly distributed as possible throughout the season. This establishment is open to the public at double the fees charged to members of Dopolavoro. Provision is also made for the free admission of deserving cases among Dopolavoristi who cannot afford the regular fees.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests has put at the disposal of Dopolavoro facilities for caring for at least 30,000 members at a time at the Alpine resort of Monte Bondone.

Many Dopolavoro organizations have their own infirmaries and medical equipment, and in addition to this they enjoy discounts varying from 20 to 70 percent on any medical services rendered them on

the outside, and from 5 to 10 percent on the purchase price of pharmaceutical supplies.

*Other social assistance.*—Dopolavoro performs a very useful and time-saving service for the workman in its readiness to intercede for him with the authorities, military or civil, to obtain some favor or due, such as a discharge, pension, decorations, etc., on the one hand, and applications for birth, death, and marriage certificates, permits to drive a motor car, appeals from fines, etc., on the other.

At a recent exposition at Milan, Dopolavoro offered as a novelty the exhibition of a model house suitable for a workman or an employee of modest means. The house is simply designed and soundly built, with the chief emphasis on light, ventilation, convenience, and sanitation. It is hoped that this type of construction will be followed by employers in providing homes for their employees or by such of the latter as can afford to build their own homes.

Another hobby of Dopolavoro's, somewhat allied to its interest in model houses, is the cultivation of kitchen gardens in urban areas. Dopolavoro believes that the diet of the proletariat in the large cities is often deficient in fresh vegetables and green things. It wishes to remedy this condition and at the same time to provide wholesome outdoor work for city dwellers. It encourages the use of vacant lots and waste surburban areas for this purpose and has achieved notable results already.

In some localities Dopolavoro depots are established which sell foodstuffs and other necessaries at a discount to Dopolavoro members.

*Insurance.*—Workmen's insurance laws are very comprehensive in Italy and provide compulsory insurance for all types of employees against accidents incurred during the course of their employment. They were not protected, however, against accidents occurring outside the scope of their employment. When Dopolavoro organized the leisure time of the working population of Italy it was inevitable that it should take into consideration the necessity for safeguarding the people while at play. Two types of policies have been evolved. The first affords protection against accident, death, or disability incurred outside the scope of employment or occupation. Annual premiums of 6 or 10 lire are charged for this insurance, depending upon the terms of the policy. The second type of insurance is for accidents incurred during or in connection with Dopolavoro activities, and the policy is compulsory. The premium is included in the dues (4.50 lire) charged each member for enrollment in the national organization. This policy pays 10,000 lire for death, 15,000 lire for permanent total disability, and 5 lire per day for a maximum period of 1 year for temporary disability. Compensation for permanent partial disability depends upon the gravity of the injury and is in accordance with the terms of the policy.

### Rural Dopolavoro

THE rural districts, as has already been shown, are not neglected by the central administration. By means of libraries, films, radio, courses of instruction, and the "Chariots of Thespis", the rural populations are kept abreast of the nation's progress and policies, while the excursion facilities of Dopolavoro give them opportunities to visit the centers of civilization and industry themselves. Dopolavoro has two ends in view with regard to its rural members: to render their lives more agreeable and to give them scientific instruction in agricultural matters. To this latter end an arrangement has been made with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests whereby a traveling instructor in agriculture tours the rural districts and disseminates knowledge on everything from silkworm culture to the raising of rabbits.

### Dopolavoro in State Monopolies

WHEN O. N. D. was first brought into being by royal decree in 1925 complete Dopolavoro organizations already existed within some of the more important private and public enterprises, as for example in the motor-car industry or the street-car companies of different cities. These Dopolavoro organizations were federated with the national body with as little change and interference as was consistent with the carrying out of the national policies, and remained largely self-contained. There exist, however, three Dopolavoro organizations which are virtually autonomous and these belong to the three great Government monopolies: State railways, post office, and tobacco monopoly. These organizations were so vast, so complicated, besides being already bound up with the Fascist Government, that it was thought wiser to make them independent. Their existence was therefore confirmed by separate royal decrees. These monopolistic Dopolavori are self-supporting and self-governing except that they are subject to the authority of the Extraordinary Commissioner of O. N. D., i.e., the Secretary of the Fascist Party, who is the supreme head of the national organization. The Director General of O. N. D. also has a seat on the governing board of each of these Dopolavoro organizations.

The Dopolavoro of the State Railways may be taken as an illustration. This organization has nearly 150,000 members. It is governed by a central committee presided over by the Undersecretary of State for Railways and composed of the Director General of Railways, the Chief of Cabinet of the Minister of Communications, the Director General of O. N. D., the Chief of the Central Bureau of the Dopolavoro of the Railways, a representative of the railway employees appointed by the Minister of Communications, and representatives of the Board of Directors of the Railways. The executive organ of this committee is called the Central Bureau of the Dopolavoro of Railways, and it

regulates the finances and prepares the programs of activities. Its income is derived as follows: 800,000 lire a year paid by the Administration of Railways, membership dues of 10 lire per year (corresponding to dues in a local organization), and 4.50 lire per year paid by each member for the enrollment card and the compulsory insurance policy already described, making a total income of some 3,000,000 lire. The Dopolavoro of the State Railways has its own clubhouses, theaters, etc., throughout Italy, as well as all the recreational, educational, and medical facilities that the national institutions possess.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

## Fluctuation of Employment in Ohio in 1933 and Comparison with Previous Years [1]

FLUCTUATION of employment from month to month in 1933 [2] of wage earners, clerical employees, and salespeople (not traveling) from returns made by 38,678 establishments in Ohio is shown in this study. Comparisons are shown throughout with the preceding 4 years, while some of the tables present certain data for the 10 years 1924 to 1933.

The month of highest employment in 1933 was October, when a total of 987,891 was reported employed by the 38,678 establishments. The month of lowest employment was March, when the total reported was 751,965, or 23.9 percent less than in October.

The general industry groups covered in this study are manufactures, service, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, construction, mining and quarrying, agriculture, and fisheries.

The figures within each year give an accurate picture of the changes in total numbers from month to month on the pay rolls of the establishments reporting. They do not supply any information, however, as to whether the employees are working full time, part time, or overtime. In making the comparisons it should be borne in mind that from year to year the number of establishments reporting varies, although every effort is made to secure reports from all establishments (except those engaged in interstate transportation and activities of government units) having three or more employees and falling in the industrial groups enumerated above. Information is requested of all mines and quarries regardless of size.

A comparison of maximum and minimum employment and of total wage and salary payments during the 10 years 1924 to 1933 affords a fairly good approximation of the extent of the depression in those respects in Ohio in the industries covered. The average number of wage earners, clerical employees, and salespeople (not traveling) for

[1] By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frederick E. Croxton, Columbia University.

[2] Similar data are given in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 553 for 1914 to 1929; in the Monthly Labor Review, March 1932, for 1930; and in the Monthly Labor Review, December 1933, for 1931 and 1932. Average annual wage and salary payments will be shown in a series of articles beginning in the next issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

both sexes combined (computed by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for each month by 12) was 1,306,622 in 1929 and 836,211, or 470,411 (36 percent) less, in 1932. The average in 1933 was 880,570, which was 44,359, or 5.3 percent, greater than in 1932, and 426,052, or 32.6 percent, less than in 1929.

Total wage and salary payments (including those to superintendents and managers) were $2,060,348,507 in 1929 and $959,294,154, or $1,101,054,353 (53.4 percent) less, in 1932. Total payments in 1933 were $944,533,236, or $14,760,918 (1.5 percent) less than in 1932 and $1,115,815,271 (54.2 percent) less than in 1929.

Considering average monthly employment by quarters, the number employed (822,928) in the fourth quarter of 1932 was 457,008, or 35.7 percent less than the number employed (1,279,936) in 1929. The average (966,102) in the fourth quarter of 1933 was 143,174, or 17.4 percent, greater than in 1932, and 313,834, or 24.5 percent, less than in the corresponding quarter of 1929.

## Sources and Scope of Study

THE present report has been compiled from two series of reports collected and tabulated separately by the Division of Labor Statistics of the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio. One series covers statistics of mines and quarries while the other covers all other industries in the State except interstate transportation and activities, either permanent or emergency, of governmental units.

The statistical data for these reports were furnished annually by employers of the State as required by law. The reports as compiled by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics show the data, by industries, for the State as a whole and also for each of the more populous counties.

It is believed that this detailed information affords the most comprehensive data available in this country relating to changing employment, or so-called fluctuation of employment, for a long series of years and for the whole geographical area of a State. It is also one of the few extensive sources which includes data for clerical help and sales people. In each of the years the establishments are identical throughout the year and the facilities for securing reports and the cooperation from all establishments, as explained in previous reports,[3] are unusually favorable.

The Ohio Division of Labor Statistics secures returns from a number of industries or activities in the "service" group which are seldom covered in statistical studies. Reporting lists in some of these activities have been developed slowly, and coverage for the State, therefore, is more nearly complete for the later years of the period under consideration than for the earlier ones.

[3] Monthly Labor Review, issues of April 1930 (pp. 31–62); and March 1932 (pp. 516–528). See also U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 553: Fluctuation in Employment in Ohio, 1914 to 1929.

The number of establishments reporting increased each year until 1930 and decreased in 1931, 1932, and 1933. The decrease was largely in the construction group, in which the number was 45.1 percent less in 1933 than in 1929. Manufactures show a decrease in establishments reporting of 12.8 percent in 1933 compared with 1929.

The industries covered and the number of establishments reporting are shown in table 1. The total number for each of the years 1924 to 1930 is slightly less than shown in some previous reports. This reduction in number varies from 14 to 25 and is due to omission in this study and in the one published in the Monthly Labor Review for December 1933 of the group "Industries, not otherwise classified", and to correction of a typographical error of 2 in 1930.

Table 1.—Number of Ohio Establishments Reporting Fluctuation of Employment, 1924–33

| Industry group | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 732 | 910 | 1,052 | 1,199 | 1,329 | 1,444 | 1,639 | 1,777 | 1,736 | 1,683 |
| Construction | 7,364 | 8,407 | 9,145 | 9,724 | 9,942 | 10,183 | 9,672 | 8,272 | 6,456 | 5,586 |
| Fisheries | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | (1) | (1) |
| Manufactures | 9,125 | 9,502 | 9,704 | 9,880 | 9,937 | 10,035 | 10,011 | 9,683 | 9,102 | 8,755 |
| Mining and quarrying: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal mining | 1,000 | 889 | 879 | 858 | 714 | 679 | 672 | 808 | 784 | 860 |
| Fire-clay mining | 108 | 108 | 110 | 105 | 112 | 108 | 107 | 98 | 82 | 85 |
| Gypsum mining | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Limestone quarrying | 116 | 119 | 119 | 114 | 122 | 121 | 123 | 135 | 137 | 131 |
| Sandstone quarrying | 49 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 42 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 22 | 24 |
| Service [3] | 4,233 | 5,971 | 6,761 | 7,598 | 8,210 | 9,335 | 10,241 | 10,452 | 10,357 | 10,215 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail [3] | 5,215 | 7,277 | 7,867 | 8,526 | 8,916 | 9,524 | 10,022 | 10,111 | 9,716 | 9,647 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 6,707 | 1,353 | 1,453 | 1,561 | 1,625 | 1,674 | 1,741 | 1,776 | 1,742 | 1,692 |
| Total | 34,677 | 34,605 | 37,159 | 39,635 | 40,972 | 43,160 | 44,283 | 43,168 | 40,134 | 38,678 |

[1] Combined by Division of Labor Statistics with "Trade, wholesale and retail" as establishments reporting were largely packing and sales plants.
[2] Only 2 mines reported in operation and therefore data could not be used in tabulation without identifying establishments.
[3] Beginning in 1925 the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics changed the classification of "offices" from "trade" to "service." In this study data for "offices" have also been transferred for 1924.

The returns received do not give a complete picture for the industry group "agriculture" nor for the subgroup "domestic service" (which is one of the many classifications under the industry group "service"), as comparatively few farms or domestic establishments in Ohio employ as many as three persons and reports are not sought, although a few are received, from concerns employing fewer than three workers. As stated, information is requested from all mines and quarries regardless of size. The lists of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics are carefully and continuously checked with those of the Ohio Industrial Commission which administers the workmen's compensation law. Employers of fewer than three persons may carry insurance under that act but are not compelled to do so. While household or domestic service does not come within the requirements of the workmen's compensation law, employers in this class may avail themselves of the provisions of that law, regardless of the number of persons employed. The Monthly Labor Review for January 1934 (pp. 144, 145) contained

a discussion relative to the approximate completeness of the materials collected for the Ohio statistical reports.

Table 2 shows for each of the 10 years, 1924 to 1933, the maximum, minimum, and average number of employees included. All wage earners in mining and quarrying have been tabulated males. The peak year was 1929. The year 1932 shows the lowest maximum and average number and the year 1933 the lowest minimum number.

Table 2.—Number of Employees Covered by Reports to Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, 1924–33

| Year | Number of establishments reporting | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average of 12 monthly reports | Maximum month | Minimum month | Average of 12 monthly reports | Maximum month | Minimum month | Average of 12 monthly reports | Maximum month | Minimum month |
| 1924 | 31,715 | 1,095,488 | 1,134,424 | 1,063,262 | 857,062 | 891,731 | 833,115 | 238,426 | 248,713 | 230,147 |
| 1925 | 34,605 | 1,157,779 | 1,206,246 | 1,086,463 | 907,167 | 945,843 | 847,398 | 250,612 | 266,861 | 239,065 |
| 1926 | 37,159 | 1,210,846 | 1,259,325 | 1,151,739 | 946,740 | 990,383 | 898,011 | 264,106 | 279,275 | 253,728 |
| 1927 | 39,635 | 1,194,148 | 1,225,049 | 1,152,874 | 921,753 | 953,784 | 869,457 | 272,395 | 284,664 | 260,958 |
| 1928 | 40,972 | 1,218,791 | 1,282,584 | 1,105,408 | 939,817 | 993,705 | 843,462 | 278,974 | 301,222 | 261,946 |
| 1929 | 43,160 | 1,306,622 | 1,356,004 | 1,230,724 | 1,004,283 | 1,054,154 | 921,442 | 302,339 | 313,416 | 287,221 |
| 1930 | 44,283 | 1,161,860 | 1,225,478 | 1,066,310 | 882,072 | 938,811 | 789,377 | 279,788 | 288,478 | 271,218 |
| 1931 | 43,168 | 991,096 | 1,034,483 | 922,706 | 736,050 | 773,732 | 669,492 | 255,046 | 260,751 | 247,651 |
| 1932 | 40,134 | 836,211 | 871,254 | 798,226 | 609,111 | 639,773 | 583,853 | 227,100 | 233,628 | 214,373 |
| 1933 | 38,678 | 880,570 | 987,891 | 751,965 | 652,880 | 741,541 | 546,139 | 227,690 | 246,879 | 205,826 |

Table 3 shows the average number of employees (computed by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for each month by 12) reported under each of the general industry groups.

The averages in 1933 exceeded those for 1932 in manufactures, mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, and all industries combined. The percentage decrease from 1929 to 1933 was 71.1 in construction, 37.0 in manufactures, 7.4 in mining and quarrying, 14.2 in service, 16.6 in trade, 25.9 in transportation and public utilities, and 32.6 in all industries combined.

Table 3.—Average Number of Employees Covered by Reports to Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, 1924–33, by General Industry Groups

| Year | Average number of employees | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All industries [1] | Agriculture | Construction | Fisheries | Manufactures | Mining and quarrying | Service | Trade, wholesale and retail | Transportation and public utilities |
| 1924 | 1,095,488 | 5,772 | 74,791 | 325 | 679,523 | 39,767 | 104,095 | 122,071 | 69,096 |
| 1925 | 1,157,779 | 6,436 | 77,670 | 304 | 727,988 | 35,939 | 113,046 | 126,928 | 69,426 |
| 1926 | 1,210,846 | 7,144 | 79,928 | 296 | 751,340 | 34,896 | 124,424 | 132,770 | 80,008 |
| 1927 | 1,194,148 | 7,754 | 83,535 | 283 | 729,250 | 22,880 | 130,525 | 139,720 | 80,162 |
| 1928 | 1,218,791 | 8,545 | 78,434 | 268 | 749,434 | 20,906 | 138,542 | 140,780 | 81,849 |
| 1929 | 1,306,622 | 8,940 | 78,631 | 344 | 806,607 | 27,630 | 153,109 | 149,224 | 82,137 |
| 1930 | 1,161,860 | 8,989 | 69,607 | 295 | 673,178 | 28,014 | 155,012 | 142,286 | 84,450 |
| 1931 | 991,096 | 9,159 | 45,601 | 289 | 552,905 | 27,305 | 150,122 | 137,304 | 68,382 |
| 1932 | 836,211 | 7,915 | 27,519 | [2] | 461,183 | 18,349 | 133,405 | 122,738 | 60,103 |
| 1933 | 880,570 | 7,629 | 22,693 | [2] | 507,976 | 25,579 | 131,308 | 124,485 | 60,901 |

[1] Includes a small number of persons in some of the years in "Industries not otherwise classified." This number does not exceed 50.

[2] Combined by Division of Labor Statistics with "Trade, wholesale and retail", as establishments reporting were largely packing and sales plants.

The amount reported paid in wages and salaries in each of the 10 years, 1924 to 1933, is shown in table 4. The total number of establishments reporting wage and salary payments varies slightly from the number reporting employment in some of the years. Payments to superintendents and managers are shown in table 4; information concerning this group, however, is not included in any of the other tables in the study, as information other than wage and salary payments is not requested of employers for this occupation group.

Total wage and salary payments in 1933 to wage earners increased over 1932 by 2.5 percent. The total payments to each of the other general occupation groups, however, decreased and the decrease for the general occupation groups combined was 1.5 percent.

Table 4.—Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio Establishments, 1924–33, by General Occupation Groups

| Year | Number of establishments reporting | Wage and salary payments | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Wage earners | Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | Salespeople (not traveling) | Superintendents and managers |
| 1924 | 31,713 | $1,660,942,142 | $1,266,375,497 | $207,940,566 | $81,728,091 | $104,897,988 |
| 1925 | 34,591 | 1,786,184,473 | 1,366,094,644 | 215,613,253 | 89,783,496 | 114,693,080 |
| 1926 | 37,153 | 1,860,533,295 | 1,412,092,096 | 231,542,653 | 97,523,735 | 119,374,811 |
| 1927 | 39,631 | 1,858,507,831 | 1,387,591,161 | 245,235,159 | 103,849,983 | 121,831,528 |
| 1928 | 40,977 | 1,920,109,368 | 1,425,818,971 | 252,744,576 | 109,017,515 | 132,528,306 |
| 1929 | 43,164 | 2,060,348,507 | 1,523,848,976 | 282,709,980 | 119,084,364 | 134,705,187 |
| 1930 | 44,285 | 1,740,331,332 | 1,220,699,988 | 292,321,872 | 88,972,655 | 138,336,817 |
| 1931 | 43,167 | 1,337,314,493 | 898,865,953 | 240,126,548 | 82,265,334 | 116,056,658 |
| 1932 [1] | 40,134 | 959,294,154 | 617,090,082 | 187,183,178 | 65,421,317 | 89,599,577 |
| 1933 | 38,679 | 944,533,236 | 632,359,674 | 175,602,628 | 62,173,379 | 74,397,555 |

[1] Amounts differ from those shown in article in Monthly Labor Review for December 1933, due to a correction made by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics and revisions made by one quarry after publication of that article.

Table 5 shows for each industry group the number of persons reported employed on the 15th of each month of 1933.

The month of maximum and the month of minimum employment and also the variation in number employed are shown for each industry group for 1933 in table 6. The variation from maximum during the year 1933, it will be seen, represents in general the difference between the number employed during one of the last 4 months of the year and the number employed in March, the month of minimum employment. In all industries combined, maximum employment was reported for males in September, and for females and for both sexes in October. The variation from maximum was 26.4 percent for males, 16.6 percent for females, and 23.9 percent for both sexes.

For both sexes maximum employment was reported in September in manufactures and service; in October in agriculture, construction, and transportation and public utilities; in November in mining and quarrying; and in December in trade. Minimum employment was reported in February in agriculture, in May in mining and quarrying, and in March in each of the other general industry groups.

Table 5.—Number Reported Employed in Ohio Establishments on 15th of Each Month, 1933, by Sex and Industry Group

| Month | Number of employees | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All industries | Agriculture | Construction | Manufactures | Mining and quarrying | Service | Trade, wholesale and retail | Transportation and public utilities |
| Both sexes: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 776,276 | 5,794 | 18,375 | 426,478 | 23,845 | 127,929 | 113,884 | 59,971 |
| February | 783,555 | 5,790 | 16,928 | 435,606 | 24,017 | 127,531 | 113,792 | 59,891 |
| March | 751,965 | 6,083 | 16,904 | 409,780 | 22,810 | 126,888 | 111,462 | 58,038 |
| April | 791,872 | 7,469 | 19,503 | 432,013 | 22,075 | 129,402 | 122,236 | 59,174 |
| May | 824,975 | 7,898 | 22,742 | 464,236 | 20,865 | 131,016 | 118,829 | 59,389 |
| June | 878,449 | 9,062 | 26,103 | 506,406 | 21,358 | 133,147 | 121,847 | 60,526 |
| July | 912,875 | 9,568 | 25,863 | 539,165 | 23,890 | 132,001 | 121,674 | 60,714 |
| August | 962,379 | 8,465 | 26,266 | 581,101 | 26,778 | 132,448 | 125,508 | 61,813 |
| September | 986,194 | 8,576 | 26,124 | 593,249 | 28,777 | 135,302 | 131,309 | 62,857 |
| October | 987,891 | 9,618 | 27,539 | 587,572 | 30,642 | 134,753 | 134,482 | 63,285 |
| November | 956,591 | 6,965 | 24,648 | 563,067 | 31,604 | 133,140 | 134,265 | 62,902 |
| December | 953,823 | 6,254 | 21,325 | 557,034 | 30,281 | 132,142 | 144,534 | 62,253 |
| Males: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 565,842 | 5,216 | 17,218 | 332,525 | 23,756 | 71,351 | 69,871 | 45,905 |
| February | 569,879 | 5,226 | 15,789 | 337,459 | 23,929 | 71,267 | 70,180 | 46,029 |
| March | 546,139 | 5,474 | 15,777 | 316,676 | 22,722 | 70,960 | 69,176 | 45,354 |
| April | 575,295 | 6,672 | 18,375 | 337,581 | 21,987 | 73,319 | 71,721 | 45,640 |
| May | 606,517 | 7,098 | 21,599 | 363,798 | 20,779 | 74,759 | 72,330 | 46,154 |
| June | 651,536 | 8,147 | 24,960 | 399,593 | 21,273 | 76,235 | 73,852 | 47,476 |
| July | 682,462 | 8,721 | 24,720 | 426,705 | 23,805 | 75,969 | 74,757 | 47,785 |
| August | 726,328 | 7,824 | 25,119 | 463,002 | 26,686 | 76,706 | 78,109 | 48,882 |
| September | 741,541 | 7,874 | 24,965 | 471,185 | 28,683 | 78,374 | 80,594 | 49,866 |
| October | 741,012 | 8,836 | 26,354 | 465,688 | 30,545 | 77,827 | 81,413 | 50,349 |
| November | 718,665 | 6,337 | 23,475 | 449,522 | 31,505 | 76,505 | 81,344 | 49,977 |
| December | 709,345 | 5,654 | 20,170 | 445,747 | 30,179 | 75,589 | 82,737 | 49,269 |
| Females: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 210,434 | 578 | 1,157 | 93,953 | 89 | 56,578 | 44,013 | 14,066 |
| February | 213,676 | 564 | 1,139 | 98,147 | 88 | 56,264 | 43,612 | 13,862 |
| March | 205,826 | 609 | 1,127 | 93,104 | 88 | 55,928 | 42,286 | 12,684 |
| April | 216,577 | 797 | 1,128 | 94,432 | 88 | 56,083 | 50,515 | 13,534 |
| May | 218,458 | 800 | 1,143 | 100,438 | 86 | 56,257 | 46,499 | 13,235 |
| June | 226,913 | 915 | 1,143 | 106,813 | 85 | 56,912 | 47,995 | 13,050 |
| July | 230,413 | 847 | 1,143 | 112,460 | 85 | 56,032 | 46,917 | 12,929 |
| August | 236,051 | 641 | 1,147 | 118,099 | 92 | 55,742 | 47,399 | 12,931 |
| September | 244,653 | 702 | 1,159 | 122,064 | 94 | 56,928 | 50,715 | 12,991 |
| October | 246,879 | 782 | 1,185 | 121,884 | 97 | 56,926 | 53,069 | 12,936 |
| November | 237,926 | 628 | 1,173 | 113,545 | 99 | 56,635 | 52,921 | 12,925 |
| December | 244,478 | 600 | 1,155 | 111,287 | 102 | 56,553 | 61,797 | 12,984 |

Considering all industries combined and the total for both sexes, minimum employment was reported in March with an increase in each of the next 7 months until the maximum was reached in October. A decrease was then reported in each of the next 2 months.

Table 6.—Maximum and Minimum Employment in 1933 in Each Industry Group in Ohio

| Sex, and industry group | Maximum | | Minimum | | Variation from maximum | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Month | Number | Month | Number | Percent |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 987,891 | October | 751,965 | March | 235,926 | 23.9 |
| Agriculture | 9,618 | do | 5,790 | February | 3,828 | 39.8 |
| Construction | 27,539 | do | 16,904 | March | 10,635 | 38.6 |
| Manufactures | 593,249 | September | 409,780 | do | 183,469 | 30.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | 31,604 | November | 20,865 | May | 10,739 | 34.0 |
| Service | 135,302 | September | 126,888 | March | 8,414 | 6.2 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 144,534 | December | 111,462 | do | 33,072 | 22.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 63,285 | October | 58,038 | do | 5,247 | 8.3 |
| *Males* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 741,541 | September | 546,139 | do | 195,402 | 26.4 |
| Agriculture | 8,836 | October | 5,216 | January | 3,620 | 41.0 |
| Construction | 26,354 | do | 15,777 | March | 10,577 | 40.1 |
| Manufacturers | 471,185 | September | 316,676 | do | 154,509 | 32.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 31,505 | November | 20,779 | May | 10,726 | 34.0 |
| Service | 78,374 | September | 70,960 | March | 7,414 | 9.5 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 82,737 | December | 69,176 | do | 13,561 | 16.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 50,349 | October | 45,354 | do | 4,995 | 9.9 |
| *Females* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 246,879 | do | 205,826 | do | 41,053 | 16.6 |
| Agriculture | 915 | June | 564 | February | 351 | 38.4 |
| Construction | 1,185 | October | 1,127 | March | 58 | 4.9 |
| Manufactures | 122,064 | September | 93,104 | do | 28,960 | 23.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 102 | December | 85 | June, July | 17 | (1) |
| Service | 56,928 | September | 55,742 | August | 1,186 | 2.1 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 61,797 | December | 42,286 | March | 19,511 | 31.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 14,066 | January | 12,684 | do | 1,382 | 9.8 |

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.

## Fluctuation of Employment by General Occupation Groups

THE employees reported in each general industry group are separated in table 7 into 3 general occupation classifications—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling). Males classified as wage earners formed 86.5 percent of all males covered in this report in 1929, 85.4 percent in 1930, 84.2 percent in 1931, 83.1 percent in 1932, and 83.9 percent in 1933. Females classified as wage earners formed 60.4 percent of all females covered in this report in 1929, 58.2 percent in 1930, 57.7 percent in 1931, 57.6 percent in 1932, and 58.7 percent in 1933.

Table 7.—Number Reported Employed on 15th of Each Month, 1933, in Each General Occupation Group in Ohio, by Sex

*Wage earners*

| Month | Number employed | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All industries | Agriculture | Construction | Manufactures | Mining and quarrying | Service | Trade, wholesale and retail | Transportation and public utilities |
| Both sexes: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 585,729 | 5,489 | 15,527 | 369,614 | 23,516 | 79,814 | 44,452 | 47,317 |
| February | 593,790 | 5,483 | 14,141 | 378,986 | 23,690 | 79,704 | 44,565 | 47,221 |
| March | 564,713 | 5,769 | 14,147 | 354,393 | 22,482 | 79,171 | 43,242 | 45,509 |
| April | 596,843 | 7,078 | 16,755 | 376,843 | 21,750 | 82,279 | 45,542 | 46,596 |
| May | 632,755 | 7,521 | 19,916 | 408,336 | 20,537 | 83,735 | 45,744 | 46,966 |
| June | 682,562 | 8,733 | 23,263 | 449,356 | 21,032 | 85,021 | 46,987 | 47,990 |
| July | 715,195 | 9,263 | 22,975 | 480,706 | 23,560 | 83,462 | 46,974 | 48,255 |
| August | 761,179 | 8,155 | 23,595 | 520,809 | 26,428 | 83,944 | 49,288 | 49,160 |
| September | 779,943 | 8,284 | 23,240 | 532,138 | 28,416 | 86,553 | 51,350 | 49,962 |
| October | 778,758 | 9,321 | 24,681 | 525,420 | 30,272 | 86,326 | 52,371 | 50,367 |
| November | 747,752 | 6,673 | 21,831 | 501,041 | 31,226 | 84,692 | 52,305 | 49,984 |
| December | 736,032 | 5,961 | 18,576 | 494,917 | 29,901 | 83,584 | 53,762 | 49,331 |
| Males: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 464,835 | 5,106 | 15,458 | 299,148 | 23,516 | 45,599 | 37,015 | 38,993 |
| February | 469,094 | 5,116 | 14,062 | 304,291 | 23,690 | 45,666 | 37,184 | 39,085 |
| March | 446,104 | 5,356 | 14,069 | 284,131 | 22,482 | 45,353 | 36,249 | 38,484 |
| April | 474,311 | 6,529 | 16,672 | 305,270 | 21,750 | 47,931 | 37,451 | 38,708 |
| May | 504,617 | 6,952 | 19,829 | 330,967 | 20,537 | 49,177 | 37,826 | 39,329 |
| June | 547,774 | 8,020 | 23,183 | 366,155 | 21,032 | 50,154 | 38,693 | 40,537 |
| July | 577,053 | 8,606 | 22,896 | 392,487 | 23,560 | 49,499 | 39,144 | 40,861 |
| August | 618,254 | 7,707 | 23,308 | 427,625 | 26,428 | 50,094 | 41,260 | 41,812 |
| September | 631,662 | 7,765 | 23,159 | 435,265 | 28,416 | 51,749 | 42,675 | 42,633 |
| October | 630,305 | 8,726 | 24,578 | 429,005 | 30,272 | 51,465 | 43,170 | 43,089 |
| November | 607,985 | 6,230 | 21,739 | 412,842 | 31,226 | 50,172 | 43,082 | 42,694 |
| December | 597,909 | 5,547 | 18,482 | 409,012 | 29,901 | 49,223 | 43,784 | 41,960 |
| Females: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 120,894 | 383 | 69 | 70,466 | | 34,215 | 7,437 | 8,324 |
| February | 124,696 | 367 | 79 | 74,695 | | 34,038 | 7,381 | 8,136 |
| March | 118,609 | 413 | 78 | 70,262 | | 33,838 | 6,993 | 7,025 |
| April | 122,532 | 549 | 83 | 71,573 | | 34,348 | 8,091 | 7,888 |
| May | 128,138 | 569 | 87 | 77,369 | | 34,558 | 7,918 | 7,637 |
| June | 134,588 | 713 | 80 | 83,181 | | 34,867 | 8,294 | 7,455 |
| July | 138,142 | 657 | 79 | 88,219 | | 33,963 | 7,850 | 7,394 |
| August | 142,945 | 448 | 87 | 93,184 | | 33,850 | 8,028 | 7,348 |
| September | 148,281 | 519 | 81 | 96,873 | | 34,804 | 8,675 | 7,329 |
| October | 148,453 | 595 | 103 | 96,415 | | 34,861 | 9,201 | 7,278 |
| November | 139,767 | 443 | 92 | 88,199 | | 34,520 | 9,223 | 7,290 |
| December | 138,123 | 414 | 94 | 85,905 | | 34,361 | 9,978 | 7,371 |

*Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both sexes: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 129,919 | 262 | 2,246 | 52,119 | 329 | 44,887 | 18,217 | 11,859 |
| February | 129,183 | 263 | 2,212 | 51,919 | 327 | 44,497 | 18,101 | 11,864 |
| March | 127,436 | 264 | 2,182 | 50,721 | 328 | 44,400 | 17,781 | 11,760 |
| April | 126,818 | 304 | 2,181 | 50,418 | 325 | 43,675 | 18,132 | 11,783 |
| May | 127,213 | 290 | 2,203 | 50,992 | 328 | 43,641 | 18,134 | 11,625 |
| June | 129,273 | 266 | 2,207 | 52,078 | 326 | 44,389 | 18,277 | 11,730 |
| July | 130,871 | 256 | 2,220 | 53,351 | 350 | 44,691 | 18,375 | 11,648 |
| August | 133,120 | 264 | 2,216 | 55,144 | 350 | 44,557 | 18,769 | 11,820 |
| September | 134,949 | 245 | 2,254 | 55,927 | 361 | 44,877 | 19,280 | 12,005 |
| October | 136,035 | 248 | 2,254 | 57,043 | 370 | 44,670 | 19,447 | 12,003 |
| November | 136,142 | 245 | 2,256 | 56,953 | 378 | 44,801 | 19,526 | 11,983 |
| December | 136,818 | 244 | 2,209 | 57,040 | 380 | 44,956 | 20,011 | 11,978 |
| Males: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 66,263 | 84 | 1,178 | 29,587 | 240 | 22,887 | 6,093 | 6,194 |
| February | 65,822 | 84 | 1,172 | 29,414 | 239 | 22,643 | 6,055 | 6,215 |
| March | 65,158 | 86 | 1,153 | 28,820 | 240 | 22,663 | 6,019 | 6,177 |
| April | 64,626 | 88 | 1,156 | 28,581 | 237 | 22,306 | 6,042 | 6,216 |
| May | 64,850 | 85 | 1,166 | 28,921 | 242 | 22,295 | 6,035 | 6,106 |
| June | 65,965 | 88 | 1,165 | 29,460 | 241 | 22,710 | 6,091 | 6,212 |
| July | 67,018 | 86 | 1,176 | 30,166 | 245 | 22,993 | 6,166 | 6,192 |
| August | 68,425 | 89 | 1,174 | 31,275 | 258 | 23,042 | 6,269 | 6,320 |
| September | 69,261 | 80 | 1,196 | 31,801 | 267 | 23,126 | 6,369 | 6,422 |
| October | 69,970 | 77 | 1,191 | 32,625 | 273 | 22,967 | 6,409 | 6,428 |
| November | 70,142 | 77 | 1,195 | 32,661 | 279 | 23,050 | 6,450 | 6,430 |
| December | 70,364 | 78 | 1,168 | 32,734 | 278 | 23,140 | 6,519 | 6,447 |

Table 7.—Number Reported Employed on 15th of Each Month, 1933, in Each General Occupation Group in Ohio, by Sex—Continued

*Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks*—Continued

| Month | Number employed | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All industries | Agriculture | Construction | Manufactures | Mining and quarrying | Service | Trade, wholesale and retail | Transportation and public utilities |
| Females: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 63,656 | 178 | 1,068 | 22,532 | 89 | 22,000 | 12,124 | 5,665 |
| February | 63,361 | 179 | 1,040 | 22,505 | 88 | 21,854 | 12,046 | 5,649 |
| March | 62,278 | 178 | 1,029 | 21,901 | 88 | 21,737 | 11,762 | 5,583 |
| April | 62,192 | 216 | 1,025 | 21,837 | 88 | 21,369 | 12,090 | 5,567 |
| May | 62,363 | 205 | 1,037 | 22,071 | 86 | 21,346 | 12,099 | 5,519 |
| June | 63,308 | 178 | 1,044 | 22,618 | 85 | 21,679 | 12,186 | 5,518 |
| July | 63,853 | 170 | 1,044 | 23,185 | 85 | 21,698 | 12,215 | 5,456 |
| August | 64,695 | 175 | 1,042 | 23,871 | 92 | 21,515 | 12,500 | 5,500 |
| September | 65,688 | 165 | 1,058 | 24,126 | 94 | 21,751 | 12,911 | 5,583 |
| October | 66,065 | 171 | 1,063 | 24,418 | 97 | 21,703 | 13,038 | 5,575 |
| November | 66,000 | 168 | 1,061 | 24,292 | 99 | 21,751 | 13,076 | 5,553 |
| December | 66,454 | 166 | 1,041 | 24,306 | 102 | 21,816 | 13,492 | 5,531 |

*Salespeople (not traveling)*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both sexes: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 60,628 | 43 | 602 | 4,745 | | 3,228 | 51,215 | 795 |
| February | 60,582 | 44 | 575 | 4,701 | | 3,330 | 51,126 | 806 |
| March | 59,816 | 50 | 575 | 4,666 | | 3,317 | 50,439 | 769 |
| April | 68,211 | 87 | 567 | 4,752 | | 3,448 | 58,562 | 795 |
| May | 65,007 | 87 | 623 | 4,908 | | 3,640 | 54,951 | 798 |
| June | 66,814 | 63 | 633 | 4,992 | | 3,737 | 56,583 | 806 |
| July | 66,809 | 49 | 668 | 5,108 | | 3,848 | 56,325 | 811 |
| August | 68,080 | 46 | 655 | 5,148 | | 3,947 | 57,451 | 833 |
| September | 71,302 | 47 | 620 | 5,184 | | 3,872 | 60,679 | 890 |
| October | 73,098 | 49 | 604 | 5,109 | | 3,757 | 62,664 | 915 |
| November | 72,697 | 47 | 561 | 5,073 | | 3,647 | 62,434 | 935 |
| December | 80,973 | 49 | 540 | 5,077 | | 3,602 | 70,761 | 944 |
| Males: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 34,744 | 26 | 582 | 3,790 | | 2,865 | 26,763 | 718 |
| February | 34,963 | 26 | 555 | 3,754 | | 2,958 | 26,941 | 729 |
| March | 34,877 | 32 | 555 | 3,725 | | 2,964 | 26,908 | 693 |
| April | 36,358 | 55 | 547 | 3,730 | | 3,082 | 28,228 | 716 |
| May | 37,050 | 61 | 604 | 3,910 | | 3,287 | 28,469 | 719 |
| June | 37,797 | 39 | 614 | 3,978 | | 3,371 | 29,068 | 727 |
| July | 38,391 | 29 | 648 | 4,052 | | 3,477 | 29,453 | 732 |
| August | 39,669 | 28 | 637 | 4,104 | | 3,570 | 30,580 | 750 |
| September | 40,618 | 29 | 610 | 4,119 | | 3,499 | 31,550 | 811 |
| October | 40,737 | 33 | 585 | 4,058 | | 3,395 | 31,834 | 832 |
| November | 40,538 | 30 | 541 | 4,019 | | 3,283 | 31,812 | 853 |
| December | 41,072 | 29 | 520 | 4,001 | | 3,226 | 32,434 | 862 |
| Females: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 25,884 | 17 | 20 | 955 | | 363 | 24,452 | 77 |
| February | 25,619 | 18 | 20 | 947 | | 372 | 24,185 | 77 |
| March | 24,939 | 18 | 20 | 941 | | 353 | 23,531 | 76 |
| April | 31,853 | 32 | 20 | 1,022 | | 366 | 30,334 | 79 |
| May | 27,957 | 26 | 19 | 998 | | 353 | 26,482 | 79 |
| June | 29,017 | 24 | 19 | 1,014 | | 366 | 27,515 | 79 |
| July | 28,418 | 20 | 20 | 1,056 | | 371 | 26,872 | 79 |
| August | 28,411 | 18 | 18 | 1,044 | | 377 | 26,871 | 83 |
| September | 30,684 | 18 | 20 | 1,065 | | 373 | 29,129 | 79 |
| October | 32,361 | 16 | 19 | 1,051 | | 362 | 30,830 | 83 |
| November | 32,159 | 17 | 20 | 1,054 | | 364 | 30,622 | 82 |
| December | 39,901 | 20 | 20 | 1,076 | | 376 | 38,327 | 82 |

Table 8 shows the month of maximum and of minimum employment and also the variation in number employed in each of the 3 general occupation groups in 1933. The data for each occupation group are given by industry groups.

Considering both sexes combined, the variation from maximum in 1933 was 27.6 percent for wage earners, 7.3 percent for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and 26.1 percent for salespeople (not traveling). The percentage for the first occupation group represents the difference between September and March, for the second group between December and April, and for the third group between December and March. Minimum employment was in the spring month in each instance.

In manufactures the variation was 33.4 percent for wage earners, 11.6 percent for the clerical group, and 10 percent for salespeople.

Table 8.—Maximum and Minimum Employment in 1933 in Each General Occupation Group in Ohio

*Wage earners*

| Industry group | Maximum | | Minimum | | Variation from maximum | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Month | Number | Month | Number | Percent |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 779,943 | September | 564,713 | March | 215,230 | 27.6 |
| Agriculture | 9,321 | October | 5,483 | February | 3,838 | 41.2 |
| Construction | 24,681 | do | 14,141 | do | 10,540 | 42.7 |
| Manufactures | 532,138 | September | 354,393 | March | 177,745 | 33.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 31,226 | November | 20,537 | May | 10,689 | 34.2 |
| Service | 86,553 | September | 79,171 | March | 7,382 | 8.5 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 53,762 | December | 43,242 | do | 10,520 | 19.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 50,367 | October | 45,509 | do | 4,858 | 9.6 |
| *Males* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 631,662 | September | 446,104 | do | 185,558 | 29.4 |
| Agriculture | 8,726 | October | 5,106 | January | 3,620 | 41.5 |
| Construction | 24,578 | do | 14,062 | February | 10,516 | 42.8 |
| Manufactures | 435,265 | September | 284,131 | March | 151,134 | 34.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 31,226 | November | 20,537 | May | 10,689 | 34.2 |
| Service | 51,749 | September | 45,333 | March | 6,416 | 12.4 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 43,784 | December | 36,249 | do | 7,535 | 17.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 43,089 | October | 38,484 | do | 4,605 | 10.7 |
| *Females* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 148,453 | do | 118,609 | do | 29,844 | 20.1 |
| Agriculture | 713 | June | 367 | February | 346 | 48.5 |
| Construction | 103 | October | 69 | January | 34 | (1) |
| Manufactures | 96,873 | September | 70,262 | March | 26,611 | 27.5 |
| Service | 34,867 | June | 33,838 | do | 1,029 | 3.0 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 9,978 | December | 6,993 | do | 2,985 | 29.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 8,324 | January | 7,025 | do | 1,299 | 15.6 |

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.

Table 8.—Maximum and Minimum Employment in 1933 in Each General Occupation Group in Ohio—Continued

*Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks*

| Industry group | Maximum | | Minimum | | Variation from maximum | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Month | Number | Month | Number | Percent |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 136,818 | December | 126,818 | April | 10,000 | 7.3 |
| Agriculture | 304 | April | 244 | December | 60 | (1) |
| Construction | 2,256 | November | 2,181 | April | 75 | 3.3 |
| Manufactures | 57,043 | October | 50,418 | do | 6,625 | 11.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Service | 44,956 | December | 43,641 | May | 1,315 | 2.9 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 20,011 | do | 17,781 | March | 2,230 | 11.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 12,005 | September | 11,625 | May | 380 | 3.2 |
| *Males* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 70,364 | December | 64,626 | April | 5,738 | 8.2 |
| Agriculture | 89 | August | 77 | October, November | 12 | (1) |
| Construction | 1,196 | September | 1,153 | March | 43 | 3.6 |
| Manufactures | 32,734 | December | 28,581 | April | 4,153 | 12.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Service | 23,140 | December | 22,295 | May | 845 | 3.7 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 6,519 | do | 6,019 | March | 500 | 7.7 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 6,447 | do | 6,106 | May | 341 | 5.3 |
| *Females* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 66,454 | do | 62,192 | April | 4,262 | 6.4 |
| Agriculture | 216 | April | 165 | September | 51 | (1) |
| Construction | 1,068 | January | 1,025 | April | 43 | 4.0 |
| Manufactures | 24,418 | October | 21,837 | do | 2,581 | 10.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Service | 22,000 | January | 21,346 | May | 654 | 3.0 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 13,492 | December | 11,762 | March | 1,730 | 12.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5,665 | January | 5,456 | July | 209 | 3.7 |

*Salespeople (not traveling)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 80,973 | December | 59,816 | March | 21,157 | 26.1 |
| Agriculture | 87 | April, May | 43 | January | 44 | (1) |
| Construction | 668 | July | 540 | December | 128 | 19.2 |
| Manufactures | 5,184 | September | 4,666 | March | 518 | 10.0 |
| Service | 3,947 | August | 3,228 | January | 719 | 18.2 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 70,761 | December | 50,439 | March | 20,322 | 28.7 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 944 | do | 769 | do | 175 | 18.5 |
| *Males* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 41,072 | do | 34,744 | January | 6,328 | 15.4 |
| Agriculture | 61 | May | 26 | January, February | 35 | (1) |
| Construction | 648 | July | 520 | December | 128 | 19.8 |
| Manufactures | 4,119 | September | 3,725 | March | 394 | 9.6 |
| Service | 3,570 | August | 2,865 | January | 705 | 19.7 |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 32,434 | December | 26,763 | do | 5,671 | 17.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 862 | do | 693 | March | 169 | 19.6 |
| *Females* | | | | | | |
| All industries | 39,901 | do | 24,939 | do | 14,962 | 37.5 |
| Agriculture | 32 | April | 16 | October | 16 | (1) |
| Construction | 20 | January to April, July, September, November, and December. | 18 | August | 2 | (1) |
| Manufactures | 1,076 | December | 941 | March | 135 | 12.5 |
| Service | 377 | August | 353 | March, May | 24 | (1) |
| Trade, wholesale and retail | 38,327 | December | 23,531 | March | 14,796 | 38.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 83 | August, October. | 76 | do | 7 | (1) |

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.
[2] All "office help" and fluctuation not reported except for coal mining.

The maximum, minimum, and average number reported employed in each of the 3 general occupation groups are shown, by sex, in table 9 for each year, 1924 to 1933.

The average number of wage earners, both males and females, reported employed shows an increase in 1933 over 1932. Male bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks show a slight increase, while females and both sexes show a decrease. Salesmen and saleswomen both show an increase in the average number employed.

Table 9.—Maximum, Minimum, and Average Number Reported Employed in Specified General Occupation Groups in Ohio 1924–33

*Wage earners*

| Year | Number of establishments reporting | Both sexes | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average of 12 monthly reports | Maximum, month | Minimum, month | Average of 12 monthly reports | Maximum, month | Minimum, month | Average of 12 monthly reports | Maximum, month | Minimum, month |
| 1924 | 31,715 | 899,539 | 937,274 | 868,394 | 755,062 | 789,457 | 730,615 | 144,477 | 148,403 | 137,779 |
| 1925 | 34,605 | 952,768 | 997,957 | 888,718 | 800,471 | 837,381 | 744,327 | 152,297 | 160,576 | 144,391 |
| 1926 | 37,159 | 994,166 | 1,040,932 | 942,504 | 833,030 | 875,444 | 787,792 | 161,136 | 168,944 | 154,712 |
| 1927 | 39,635 | 969,441 | 1,000,737 | 913,961 | 805,001 | 836,494 | 749,785 | 164,440 | 172,279 | 156,733 |
| 1928 | 40,978 | 986,606 | 1,045,225 | 883,807 | 817,538 | 869,270 | 725,946 | 169,068 | 178,214 | 157,861 |
| 1929 | 43,160 | 1,051,389 | 1,099,880 | 958,450 | 868,834 | 916,978 | 782,529 | 182,555 | 191,212 | 174,078 |
| 1930 | 44,283 | 916,121 | 976,911 | 814,789 | 753,395 | 808,416 | 662,335 | 162,726 | 168,570 | 152,454 |
| 1931 | 43,168 | 766,699 | 806,662 | 695,777 | 619,633 | 655,327 | 556,108 | 147,066 | 151,764 | 139,669 |
| 1932 | 40,134 | 637,050 | 668,089 | 606,144 | 506,182 | 533,129 | 483,374 | 130,868 | 135,547 | 122,770 |
| 1933 | 38,678 | 681,254 | 779,943 | 564,713 | 547,490 | 631,662 | 446,104 | 133,764 | 148,453 | 118,609 |

*Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 31,715 | 133,843 | 134,542 | 132,871 | 67,864 | 68,218 | 67,497 | 65,979 | 66,627 | 65,374 |
| 1925 | 34,605 | 139,352 | 142,463 | 136,037 | 70,248 | 71,374 | 68,572 | 69,104 | 71,104 | 67,465 |
| 1926 | 37,159 | 146,786 | 149,474 | 143,031 | 73,613 | 74,574 | 71,862 | 73,173 | 75,017 | 71,169 |
| 1927 | 39,635 | 151,411 | 153,296 | 148,621 | 75,405 | 76,309 | 73,876 | 76,006 | 77,173 | 74,745 |
| 1928 | 40,978 | 154,712 | 159,051 | 149,982 | 77,640 | 79,460 | 75,288 | 77,072 | 79,591 | 74,694 |
| 1929 | 43,160 | 168,532 | 171,791 | 162,738 | 83,529 | 85,400 | 80,662 | 85,003 | 86,644 | 82,076 |
| 1930 | 44,283 | 174,519 | 177,070 | 169,515 | 89,944 | 90,948 | 87,593 | 84,575 | 86,206 | 81,743 |
| 1931 | 43,168 | 153,555 | 158,060 | 147,139 | 77,588 | 79,942 | 74,286 | 75,967 | 78,118 | 72,853 |
| 1932 | 40,134 | 134,639 | 142,000 | 130,028 | 66,710 | 70,667 | 64,199 | 67,929 | 71,333 | 65,766 |
| 1933 | 38,678 | 131,481 | 136,818 | 126,818 | 67,322 | 70,364 | 64,626 | 64,159 | 66,454 | 62,192 |

*Salespeople (not traveling)*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 31,715 | 62,106 | 72,368 | 58,947 | 34,136 | 36,005 | 32,628 | 27,970 | 36,363 | 25,750 |
| 1925 | 34,605 | 65,659 | 77,664 | 61,708 | 36,448 | 38,397 | 34,499 | 29,211 | 39,267 | 27,002 |
| 1926 | 37,159 | 69,894 | 82,689 | 65,760 | 40,097 | 42,273 | 38,357 | 29,797 | 40,416 | 27,264 |
| 1927 | 39,635 | 73,296 | 86,864 | 69,095 | 41,347 | 43,549 | 39,951 | 31,949 | 43,315 | 29,023 |
| 1928 | 40,978 | 77,473 | 94,556 | 71,599 | 44,639 | 47,734 | 42,228 | 32,834 | 46,822 | 29,135 |
| 1929 | 43,160 | 86,701 | 101,861 | 79,556 | 51,920 | 54,724 | 48,489 | 34,781 | 47,137 | 30,923 |
| 1930 | 44,283 | 71,220 | 82,006 | 67,628 | 38,733 | 39,466 | 38,074 | 32,487 | 42,557 | 29,554 |
| 1931 | 43,168 | 70,842 | 79,790 | 67,142 | 38,829 | 39,776 | 37,942 | 32,013 | 40,692 | 29,193 |
| 1932 | 40,134 | 64,523 | 72,397 | 61,270 | 36,220 | 36,787 | 35,721 | 28,303 | 35,733 | 25,549 |
| 1933 | 38,678 | 67,835 | 80,973 | 59,816 | 38,068 | 41,072 | 34,744 | 29,767 | 39,901 | 24,939 |

Table 10 presents a comparison of employment fluctuation for males and females in each year, 1929 to 1933, in each of four industry groups in which large numbers of both males and females are employed, and in each year, 1924 to 1933, in all industries combined.

Male wage earners show a greater fluctuation than do female wage earners in manufactures and in service in each year, 1929 to 1933, while female wage earners show the greater fluctuation each year in trade and in transportation and public utilities (except in 1929). In the sales group in trade females show much the greater fluctuation.

Table **10.**—Percent of Variation From Maximum Employment in General Occupation Groups in Specified Industries in Ohio, 1929–33, and for All Industries, 1924–33

| Industry group and year | Percent of variation from maximum employment among— | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wage earners | | | Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | | | Salespeople (not traveling) | | |
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1924 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 18.5 | 9.4 | 20.2 |
| 1925 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 20.5 | 10.2 | 31.2 |
| 1926 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 20.5 | 9.3 | 32.5 |
| 1927 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 20.5 | 8.3 | 33.0 |
| 1928 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 11.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 24.3 | 11.5 | 37.8 |
| 1929 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 21.9 | 11.4 | 34.4 |
| 1930 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 9.6 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 30.6 |
| 1931 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 15.9 | 4.6 | 28.3 |
| 1932 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 15.4 | 2.9 | 28.5 |
| 1933 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 20.1 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 26.1 | 15.4 | 37.5 |
| Manufactures: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1929 | 15.0 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 8.4 |
| 1930 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 12.7 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| 1931 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 12.2 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| 1932 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| 1933 | 33.4 | 34.7 | 27.5 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 12.5 |
| Service: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1929 | 10.3 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 13.1 | 13.2 | (1) |
| 1930 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 15.2 | 18.3 | (1) |
| 1931 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 11.7 | 12.8 | (1) |
| 1932 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | (1) |
| 1933 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 18.2 | 19.7 | (1) |
| Trade, wholesale and retail: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1929 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 17.8 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 25.8 | 14.1 | 35.8 |
| 1930 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 13.7 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 21.1 | 6.4 | 32.2 |
| 1931 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 19.0 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 18.6 | 4.4 | 29.7 |
| 1932 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 18.8 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 18.5 | 4.9 | 29.8 |
| 1933 | 19.6 | 17.2 | 29.9 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 12.8 | 28.7 | 17.5 | 38.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1929 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 | (1) |
| 1930 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 8.9 | (1) |
| 1931 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 12.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 12.3 | (1) |
| 1932 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 17.3 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 15.1 | 15.3 | (1) |
| 1933 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 15.6 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 18.5 | 19.6 | (1) |

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.

The average number of persons reported employed in Ohio in the industries covered by this study is shown by quarters in table 11. Maximum employment was reported for the first quarter in 1924 and 1932, for the second quarter in 1927, 1930, and 1931, for the third quarter in 1926 and 1929, and for the fourth quarter in 1925, 1928, and 1933. The average employment in the fourth quarter of 1933 was higher than in the corresponding quarter of the 2 preceding years and was at the highest point since the third quarter of 1931.

**Table 11.—Average Number of Persons (Both Sexes) Reported Employed in Ohio in All Industries Combined, 1924–33, by Quarters**

[Includes the general occupation groups—wage earners, bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and salespeople (not traveling)]

| Year | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 1,114,718 | 1,102,557 | 1,076,261 | 1,088,416 |
| 1925 | 1,100,874 | 1,154,638 | 1,179,755 | 1,195,847 |
| 1926 | 1,160,454 | 1,210,699 | 1,238,056 | 1,234,177 |
| 1927 | 1,179,951 | 1,212,884 | 1,210,329 | 1,173,427 |
| 1928 | 1,134,343 | 1,213,443 | 1,259,781 | 1,267,598 |
| 1929 | 1,257,839 | 1,336,010 | 1,352,703 | 1,279,936 |
| 1930 | 1,180,482 | 1,217,635 | 1,156,476 | 1,092,850 |
| 1931 | 999,306 | 1,030,600 | 993,077 | 941,403 |
| 1932 | 868,184 | 841,828 | 811,906 | 822,928 |
| 1933 | 770,599 | 831,765 | 953,816 | 966,102 |

Table 12 shows by number and percentage the change from 1932 to 1933 in average number reported employed in Ohio in the industries covered in this report.

**Table 12.—Change in Average Number of Persons Reported Employed in Ohio, 1933 Compared with 1932**

| Item | Increase or decrease | | Item | Increase or decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| All employees, by sex: | | | All employees, by general occupation groups—Continued. | | |
| Both sexes | +44,359 | +5.3 | Salespeople (not traveling) | +3,312 | +5.1 |
| Males | +43,769 | +7.2 | All employees, by general industry groups: | | |
| Females | +590 | +.3 | Agriculture | −286 | −3.6 |
| All employees, by quarter of year: | | | Construction | −4,826 | −17.5 |
| First quarter | −97,585 | −11.2 | Manufactures | +46,793 | +10.1 |
| Second quarter | −10,063 | −1.2 | Mining and quarrying | +7,230 | +39.4 |
| Third quarter | +141,910 | +17.5 | Service | −7,097 | −5.1 |
| Fourth quarter | +143,174 | +17.4 | Trade, wholesale and retail | +1,747 | +1.4 |
| All employees, by general occupation groups: | | | Transportation and public utilities | +798 | +1.3 |
| Wage earners | +44,204 | +6.9 | | | |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | −3,158 | −2.3 | | | |

## Federal Aid for Needy College and University Students

FINANCIAL aid for 94,308 needy students in 1,465 colleges and universities in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will be provided by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration according to a statement made by the Administrator, in November 1934. The figures, based on total enrollment of students as of October 15, 1933, are preliminary and involve a monthly allotment of $1,414,595 by the F. E. R. A. to the State emergency relief administrations which in turn transfer the funds to each institution participating in the program.

Each college president is held responsible for the program in his institution. Students will be employed in socially desirable work on

and off the campus. On the campus they will be engaged in research, clerical, office, library, museum, and laboratory work, while off-the-campus activities include community education, health, and welfare projects.

The selection of students to receive aid is to be from among those who without this help would be unable to attend or remain in college. The quota for each college is 12 percent of the enrollment as of October 15, 1933. A student is permitted to earn as much as $20 a month, but the allotment of funds to each college will be on the basis of $15 a month for each of 12 percent of its enrollment of full-time students.

The number of colleges and universities in the various States, the maximum number of students they may aid with Federal funds, and the maximum allotment the State emergency relief administrations may make to the colleges and universities each month during the present college year are shown in the following table:

Maximum Federal Allotment to Colleges and Universities, and Quota of Students Aided, by States

| State | Number of colleges and universities | Quota of students | Monthly allotments | State | Number of colleges and universities | Quota of students | Monthly allotments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 21 | 1,338 | $20,070 | New Jersey | 22 | 1,481 | $22,215 |
| Arizona | 5 | 456 | 6,840 | New Mexico | 6 | 221 | 3,315 |
| Arkansas | 24 | 819 | 12,285 | New York | 76 | 10,955 | 164,325 |
| California | 78 | 7,446 | 111,690 | North Carolina | 53 | 2,455 | 36,825 |
| Colorado | 17 | 1,038 | 15,570 | North Dakota | 11 | 645 | 9,675 |
| Connecticut | 15 | 489 | 7,335 | Ohio | 57 | 4,979 | 74,685 |
| Delaware | 2 | 98 | 1,470 | Oklahoma | 43 | 2,297 | 34,455 |
| Florida | 14 | 762 | 11,430 | Oregon | 22 | 911 | 13,665 |
| Georgia | 47 | 1,834 | 27,510 | Pennsylvania | 69 | 6,126 | 91,890 |
| Idaho | 10 | 479 | 7,185 | Rhode Island | 6 | 550 | 8,250 |
| Illinois | 65 | 5,753 | 86,295 | South Carolina | 35 | 1,167 | 17,505 |
| Indiana | 36 | 2,519 | 37,785 | South Dakota | 15 | 483 | 7,245 |
| Iowa | 65 | 2,169 | 32,535 | Tennessee | 42 | 1,698 | 25,470 |
| Kansas | 41 | 1,942 | 29,130 | Texas | 80 | 4,202 | 63,030 |
| Kentucky | 31 | 1,426 | 21,390 | Utah | 10 | 873 | 13,095 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 1,488 | 22,320 | Vermont | 8 | 314 | 4,710 |
| Maine | 15 | 549 | 8,235 | Virginia | 37 | 2,014 | 30,210 |
| Maryland | 18 | 1,055 | 15,825 | Washington | 20 | 1,607 | 24,105 |
| Massachusetts | 37 | 3,011 | 45,165 | West Virginia | 21 | 1,030 | 15,450 |
| Michigan | 39 | 3,089 | 46,335 | Wisconsin | 54 | 2,564 | 38,460 |
| Minnesota | 31 | 2,440 | 36,600 | Wyoming | 1 | 112 | 1,680 |
| Mississippi | 40 | 1,057 | 15,855 | District of Columbia | 10 | 927 | 13,905 |
| Missouri | 54 | 2,665 | 39,975 | Hawaii | 1 | 135 | [1] 2,000 |
| Montana | 10 | 467 | 7,005 | Puerto Rico | 2 | 225 | 3,375 |
| Nebraska | 23 | 1,300 | 19,500 | | | | |
| Nevada | 1 | 94 | 1,410 | Total | 1,465 | 94,308 | 1,414,595 |
| New Hampshire | 5 | 554 | 8,310 | | | | |

[1] Only going to use $2,000.

## Use of Consumption Vouchers as a Relief Measure in Germany[1]

SINCE the advent into power of the National Socialist Government in Germany considerable use has been made of the so-called "consumption vouchers" of various types, in making payments to the unemployed. As these vouchers are not transferable they do not have the features of currency certificates. Up to the fall of 1934 over 300,000,000 marks' worth [2] had been used.

*Ordinary consumption vouchers.*—Ordinary consumption vouchers (*Bedarfsdeckungscheine*) have been issued on the basis of the law of June 1, 1933,[3] for two purposes: (1) They have been distributed to labor employed in accordance with the provision of the law for the decrease of unemployment, and the workers, besides receiving an amount equal to the unemployment relief formerly granted, have received 25 marks in the form of consumption vouchers for each 4 weeks' work; (2) they have been distributed through the municipalities and local governments to the poor or unemployed to be used in purchasing necessaries.

The vouchers were issued in denominations of 25 marks each, were to be repaid from funds of the public treasury, and were distributed through the local treasury offices, through public-works contractors, municipalities, etc. Each voucher had to be signed by the holder upon receipt of the goods to the value indicated in the voucher, after which it could not be passed on nor transferred but must be returned to the Government for honoring.

The vouchers have been used principally for the purchase of household goods, clothes, and the acquisition of the necessaries of life.

Inasmuch as these vouchers effect a turn-over of goods before any outlay in actual cash is made, they can be considered to have a stimulating effect on credit and business turn-over.

Consumption vouchers of this kind have been issued to the amount of about 65,000,000 marks. It is understood, however, that their further use in connection with unemployment relief and for payments to labor is to be discontinued.

*Other vouchers.*—By far the greatest field for the use of consumption vouchers is in connection with the marriage loans and marriage credits which the National Socialist Government grants to newly wed couples under certain conditions.

These vouchers are similar in type to the consumption vouchers and are met by the Ministry of Finance from the tax on unmarried members of the population.

---

[1] Data are from report of Hugh Corby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, Nov. 9, 1934.

[2] Mark at par =23.8 cents; exchange rate in October 1934 was 40.45 cents.

[3] Reichsgesetzblatt, p. I, no. 60, of June 2, 1933.

By the end of the fiscal year 1933–34, 120,000,000 marks' worth of consumption vouchers had been issued as loans to young married couples; it is anticipated that during the present fiscal year such loans will aggregate more than 135,000,000 marks.

During the "winter relief" work campaign of 1933–34 the National Socialist Welfare Bureau, which conducted the campaign, issued great numbers of consumption vouchers which were to be met by the party welfare bureau's treasury. Exact figures as to the turn-over achieved in this way are not available, but it is known that on January 30, 1934, the first anniversary of the accession of the National Socialist Party to power, the welfare bureau issued 15,000,000 coupons worth 1 mark apiece, to be turned in at food shops for groceries and other supplies. In addition, coupons worth 6,500,000 marks were issued for heating supplies and coal.

*Federal price-reduction certificates.*—Price-reduction certificates were issued for the first time in May 1933 and were originally granted to the needy population for coal, meat, and fats (margarine, etc.) at reduced costs. Under regulations inaugurated November 1, 1933, however, coal and meat were dropped from the list and certificates were thereafter used only to purchase various types of fats. It has been officially stated that the continued use of these certificates for coal and meat was considered unnecessary, as the "winter relief" work was sufficient to provide the population's requirements in this respect during the winter months when the need was greatest.

The certificates are distributed through the local offices of the Federal Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Insurance or through the welfare agencies.

Under the new regulations each person in need receives two certificates per month, each calling for a reduction of 25 pfennigs per German pound in the purchase of fat. The certificates, valid from November 1 to January 31, are issued to each needy person in blocks of 6 (2 being valid for each month, as noted above), and 1 order coupon. The order coupon serves as an advance notice of the amount of fats which will be required. It must be presented at once to the recipient's grocer, and its purpose is to enable the latter, upon presentation to the local treasury office, to obtain his quota of cheap margarine, or other fat.

The reduction certificates, as they are collected by the grocer at the time of the actual sale of fat or margarine, will be paid for at face value in cash by the local treasury office. The cost of these coupons is met by the Federal Ministry of Labor from its appropriations.

During the fiscal year 1933–34 approximately 88,000,000 marks' worth of coupons were issued in this way. The Government states that the money needed to pay for these coupons is more than met by the income from the general tax on fats.

# NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

## Further Stay of Scrip-Payment Provisions Under Retail Codes

CODE provisions governing the acceptance of scrip in payment for purchases made in retail stores were further stayed for a 30-day period ending February 6, 1935. This action was taken in continuance of previous stays that had remained operative since approval of the retail codes.[1] The purpose of the delay was to permit time for study of the recommendations of the special committee named to study the effect of the company store and payment in scrip.[2]

## Cancelation of Code for Cinders, Ashes, and Scavenger Trade

IN THE absence of a national organization within the cinders, ashes, and scavenger trade, and because of the failure of the trade to form a code authority, the President, on December 19, 1934, ordered the code canceled. This action followed a public hearing and was based on the findings and recommendations of the National Industrial Recovery Board. The code was in effect nearly a year, having been approved on December 30, 1933.[3] With its withdrawal the transportation operations of the trade become subject to the code for the trucking industry and all construction operations fall under the provisions of the construction-industry code. The wage and hour limitations of these two codes are not unlike those established for the cinders, ashes, and scavenger trade. It is therefore not expected that the change to the new provisions will produce hardship. There is an advantage to the trade in that the expenses of administration incident to operation under a separate code will not be incurred. These facts led the National Industrial Recovery Board to believe that cancelation of the code was in the best interest of the trade and the public.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, 1934: May, p. 1059; August, p. 317.
[2] Idem, December 1934, p. 1353.
[3] Idem, February 1934, p. 297.

## Progress of Apprentice-Training Program

AT THE close of 5 months' operation of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, appointed August 14, 1934, the State of Wisconsin had arranged for operation under an approved apprenticeship program, two States, Michigan and Delaware, were about to offer approved plans to industry, organization of committees had been arranged in 23 States, and preliminary organization was being carried on in 18 others. This committee, named by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with Executive order, was formed to administer the standards established by the President for a national system of apprenticeship training for industries that do not fix standards under codes or by agreement between employers and apprentices.[1] State committees are charged with approving apprentice contracts as submitted, issuing certificates, registering apprentices, supervising training, and related administrative work. The 23 States reported to have established such committees are California, Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Maine, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Texas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. The 18 States where preliminary work has been completed looking toward appointments are Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, South Dakota, Missouri, Louisiana, Indiana, Georgia, Florida, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Vermont.

## Collective Agreements Under Construction Code

AREA wage agreements controlling working conditions not made the subject of special provision under the construction code and supplements have now been approved in 10 localities covering four divisions of the construction industry—mason contracting; painting, decorating, and paperhanging; electrical contracting; and plumbing contracting—and 213 area wage agreements had been submitted to the National Recovery Administration up to January 9, 1935.[2] This represents an increase of 3 agreements approved over the total in the month of November 1934.[3] The agreements approved cover the mason contracting division of the New York City Metropolitan Area; the painting, decorating and paperhanging divisions in the regions of Miami, Fla., Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia Pa., Omaha, Nebr., Greenwich, Conn., and St. Paul, Minn.; the electrical contracting subdivision in the regions of Detroit, Mich., and Chicago, Ill.; and the plumbing contracting division in the region of Denver, Colo.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 623.
[2] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9516, 9516A, Jan. 9, 1935.
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1934, p. 1357.

## Piecework Compensation to be Computed at Least Once a Week

COMPENSATION in codified industries operating under a piecework system must be computed at least once in 7 consecutive days and yield not less than the minimum hourly rate of pay established in the applicable code multiplied by the number of hours worked in the period. This ruling was a part of an interpretation of the National Industrial Recovery Board, made in January 1935,[1] relative to code provisions extending minimum hourly rates of pay to pieceworkers. The text of the interpretation follows:

> Under any such provision in any code, an employer shall compute the minimum compensation payable to each piecework employee on the basis of a period of not more than 7 consecutive days. Each employer shall pay to each of his piecework employees for work performed by said employee during such period an amount not less than the product of the minimum hourly rate prescribed in said code multiplied by the number of hours worked by said employee during such period.
>
> If any such provision in a code as thus applied should work hardship in any case by reason of peculiar circumstances or methods of operation, the employer affected thereby may apply for an exemption to such provision.

## Pay Authorized for Work Interruptions Beyond Labor's Control

WORKERS employed under coded industries must be paid for interruptions of work beyond their control when required by employers to be present and ready for work, according to an administrative order of the National Industrial Recovery Board issued late in December 1934.[2] Four causes of interruption are listed over which the employee presumably has no control: Breakdowns, delays, time spent waiting for materials or waiting for the loading or unloading of railroad cars or other vehicles of transportation, and interruptions in activity due to other causes. The interpretation reads as follows:

> Time during which an employee is inactive by reason of interruptions in his work beyond his control may not be construed as time not worked, nor excluded in computing his hours of labor and wages. The term "interruptions" includes, but without limitation, the specific instances hereinabove set forth under "Facts" whenever the imminence of resumption of work requires the employee's presence at the place of employment. Such requirement is to be presumed in the absence of adequate prior notice from the employer that the employee is free to leave his place of employment if he desires. An employer may not, however, by notifying an employee that he is free to leave for an interval too brief reasonably to be considered a temporary lay-off, thus avoid computing such period as time worked. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to modify or affect in any way bona fide, voluntary and mutual agreements concerning the subject matter hereof, arrived at by employers and employees, when the same are not in conflict with the maximum hour and minimum wage provisions of the code applicable to such parties.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9514, Jan. 5, 1935.
[2] Idem. Press release no. 9408, Dec. 27, 1934.

## Expansion of Field Staff of National Recovery Administration

TO facilitate the administration of codes and to strengthen the compliance work, the National Industrial Recovery Board has expanded its field personnel by adding a trained staff of full-time administration members on national code authorities in the field[1] and by naming 6 out of the 9 regional directors that it is planned to appoint to secure greater code compliance in the various divisions of the country.[2] This action was made public in December 1934.

Full-time administration members on national code authorities in the field are expected to aid code authorities in the work of administration and to serve the public interest. Part-time administration members will serve jointly with the new appointees as long as necessary. Regional offices for code administration have been authorized in New York and Chicago. These will be supplemented by similar offices in San Francisco, Cleveland, Boston, and Philadelphia. Division administrators of the National Recovery Administration are responsible for appointment of the officials mentioned.

For the purpose of securing a greater degree of code compliance in the cases that code authorities cannot handle, the National Recovery Administration has divided the country into 9 regions. Regional staffs have been or will be established in Boston, New York, Washington, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Dallas, and San Francisco. The director of compliance and enforcement is in charge of the new set-up under which the regional offices will have the authority to act on code complaints, to remove the right to use of the N. R. A. insignia (the Blue Eagle), and to prepare court prosecutions without reference to Washington.

## Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During December 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during December 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i. e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provisions in every instance the maximum hours

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9353, Dec. 21, 1934.
[2] Idem. The Blue Eagle, vol. I, no. 28, Dec. 17, 1934.

permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives, and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually $35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here, as, for example, apprentices, learners, and handicapped workers. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of homework, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes. Provisions for overtime rates of pay and employment of minors lend themselves to fairly complete analysis within a restricted space and code limitations thereon are described in the accompanying tabular analysis.

A special section at the end of the table is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form.

## Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During December 1934

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors of specified age excluded from employment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baking industry in Puerto Rico (Jan. 7, 1935). | $2.50 per bag of flour weighing 200 pounds manufactured, crews of employees (unless rate was higher in 4 weeks ended Sept. 29, 1934). $6 per week, others. | 48 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (persons in managerial capacity earning $12.50 per week excluded). | No provision | Under 16, general. Under 18, night, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Blue print and photo print (Dec. 31, 1934). | $15 per week, general. $12 per week, messengers. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 144 per year, 32 per month, additional, printing processes. 8 per day, normal. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for 144 hours per year, 32 per month, additional, printing processes. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Chlorine control apparatus industry and trade (Dec. 28, 1934). | 40 cents per hour, general. 80 percent of minimum wage, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of total number of office employees, but each employer entitled to one such employee). | 40 per week (in peak periods, 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work. | Do. |
| Flat glass manufacturing (Dec. 31, 1934). | 35 cents per hour in South, 40 cents per hour in North, general. $15 per week, office. | 72 in 14 days, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (6 per week additional, with overtime pay; or 4 additional but not to exceed 42 per week, without overtime pay, on noncontinuous processes if services are required by reason of failure of another employee to work), general. 84 in 14 days, 6 in 24 (to provide for rotation of shifts, 6 additional in 24 in 14 days, without overtime pay; or 6 additional in 7 days, without overtime pay, if services are required by reason of failure of another employee to work), continuous processes. 40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (2 additional in 24 in each week, without overtime pay), office. 40 per week averaged over 1 month, 8 in 24 (in 1 week 9 in 24 and 45 per week without overtime pay, provided equivalent time off is granted; 6 per week additional, with overtime pay), bookkeeping or accounting. 48 per week, 8 in 24, in peak periods during 14 weeks in 1 year without overtime pay (stayed by President). 84 in 14 days, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 where overtime pay is allowed, general. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours in 24 in week for which special allowance is made and after 8 hours in 24 in balance of month, bookkeeping or accounting. 1½ regular rate after specified hours, emergency work. | Do. |

Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During December 1934—Continued

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors of specified age excluded from employment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retail meat trade | 20 per cent increase (but not less than $9 nor more than $10 per week) to $15 per week, according to geographic area and population. | 48 per week, 10 in 24 (56 in 6 working days preceding Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after 48 hours in weeks preceding Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's, general. 1½ regular rate after 10 hours in 24 and 48 per week, outside service employees. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Kosher meat trade | $20–$25 per week, according to population, cutting and preparing meat. | 48 per week, 8 in 24 (10 per day on Thursdays) (56 per week in weeks preceding 5 Jewish holidays, and the 3 mentioned above), general. | 1½ regular rate after 48 hours per week and 8 per day (except on Thursdays when overtime rate is paid after 10 hours), in weeks preceding 8 holidays, general. | |
| Women's neckwear and scarf manufacturing[3] (Jan. 7, 1935). | $14 per week, general. 40–47½ cents per hour, according to geographic area, ironers. 51–60 cents per hour, according to geographic area, operators. $34–$40 per week, according to geographic area, cutters. | 37½ per week, 7½ per day, 5 days per week (Monday to Friday, except when holiday occurs on one of these days), mechanical or manual processes. 1 shift of employees 8 per day. 40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, others. | 1½ regular rate, overtime not to exceed 5 hours per week in 10 weeks in spring and fall seasons, manual and mechanical processes. Regular hourly rate, others. | Do. |
| *Agriculture* | | | | |
| Malt (Jan. 7, 1935) | $18 per week, general. $16 per week, office. $14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of the total number of office employees). | 40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general and office. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. 40 per week, 6 days in 7, chauffeurs and deliverymen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, receiving and shipping employees during 4 months in 1 year. 1½ regular rate after hour specified, emergency work. | Do. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton cloth glove manufacturing (Jan. 8; amended May 5 and Nov. 24, 1934). | 30–*45* cents per hour, according to occupation, general. $12–$15 per week, according to age, office. *$1 per week differential, employees in South, except those receiving 30 cents per hour or $12 per week.* | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (tolerance of 10 percent, July 1–Nov. 1, provided average for calendar year is 40 per week), general. 54 per week, 6-day week, watchmen. 48 per week, drivers. | 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency repair, etc. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Electric and neon sign (Sept. 3; amended Nov. 24, 1934). | $16 per week, general. 45 cents per hour, part-time employees working less than 40 hours per week. *75 cents per hour, skilled employees.* | 40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 54 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work. | Do. |
| Macaroni (Feb. 8; amended Oct. 9, 1934). | *30*–35 cents per hour, *according to geographic area*, unskilled men (not to exceed 10 percent of factory workers), watchmen, and female employees. *50*–55 cents per hour, *according to geographic area*, mixers, kneaders, etc. *40*–45 cents per hour, *according to geographic area*, other males. $16 per week, office. | 40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 8 weeks in year), 8 per day, general. 48 per week, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, maintenance men, etc. | 1½ regular rate for hours after 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Do. |
| Retail food and grocery trade (Nov. 22, 1933, and Jan. 1, 1934; amended Nov. 23, 1934). | Range from present rate plus 20 percent (but wage not to exceed $10 per week) to $15 per week, according to population, North; present rate plus 20 percent (but wage not to exceed $9 per week) to $14 per week, according to population, South. | 48 per week, 10 per day, 6-day week, general. No limit on hours, 6-day week, outside salesmen. 54 per week, maintenance and outside service. ½ hour daily above store hours, *6 days in 7*, executives. 8 per week additional (maximum 10 per day) in peak periods, 2 weeks in first half of year and 3 weeks in second, all employees. *56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.* | No general provision. *1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 48 per week, emergency work, maintenance and outside service employees.* | Under 16, except that those 14 and 15 may work not to exceed 3 hours per day, 6 days per week, or 1 day of 8 hours, per week. |
| Retail jewelry (Dec. 11, 1933; amended Nov. 30, 1934). | Present rate plus 20 percent (but wage not to exceed $9) to $14 per week in South, and present rate plus 20 percent (but wage not to exceed $10) to $15 elsewhere, according to store hours and population. | According to store hours, 40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week, or 44 per week, 9 per day, 6-day week, or 48 per week, 10 per day, 6-day week (in peak periods of not over 5 weeks per year, 48 per week, 9 per day, or 52 per week, 9½ per day, or 56 per week, 10 per day, respectively), employees of stores. 40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week, others. 6-hour tolerance, maintenance and outside service employees. | 1½ regular rate after 6-hour tolerance, maintenance and outside service employees. *1½ regular rate after maximum daily hours, provided employer has attempted first to obtain additional employees.* | Do. |
| Ring traveler manufacturing (Sept. 17; amended Dec. 13, 1934). | 35 cents per hour, *general. $14 per week, office.* | 40 per week (in peak periods 54 per week), *general. 40 per week, 9 per day, 8 per day normal (in peak periods, 48 per week in 8 weeks in 1 year), office.* 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |

[1] Amendments given in italics.

# SOCIAL SECURITY

## Report and Recommendations of Committee on Economic Security

THE Committee on Economic Security was created by President Roosevelt late in June 1934 in an Executive order issued shortly after he pointed out in a message to Congress that the chief objective of the administration was "the security of the men, women, and children of the Nation." The committee was charged with the task of studying the problem of economic security for the individual as the basis for formulation of sound legislation.

The Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. Dr. Edwin E. Witte, executive director of the committee, has been in charge of the research and assembling of the basic data for the committee. The committee has had the assistance of a technical board composed of 20 authorities in the Government service having special knowledge of the various phases of economic security, an advisory council composed of representative citizens, and seven other advisory groups.

The committee submitted its report and recommendations to the President on January 15, 1935, and these were made public on January 16. The basic principles laid down in the report were embodied in the social security bills introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Wagner and in the House by Representatives Doughton and Lewis.

Following is a summary of the committee's report and recommendations, prepared by the committee.

### *Summary of the Report*

#### Need for Security

THE need of the people of this country for "some safeguard against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours" is tragically apparent at this time, when 18,000,000 people, including children and aged, are dependent upon emergency relief for their subsistence and approximately 10,000,000 workers have

no employment other than relief work. Many millions more have lost their entire savings, and there has occurred a very great decrease in earnings. The ravages of probably the worst depression of all time have been accentuated by greater urbanization, with the consequent total dependence of a majority of our people on their earnings in industry.

As progress is made toward recovery, this insecurity will be lessened, but it is now apparent that even in the "normal times" of the prosperous twenties, a large part of our population had little security. From the best estimates obtainable it appears that in the years 1922 to 1929 there was an average unemployment of 8 percent among our industrial workers. In the best year of this period the number of the unemployed averaged somewhat less than 1,500,000.

Unemployment is but one of many misfortunes which often result in destitution. In the slack year of 1933, 14,500 persons were fatally injured in American industry and 55,000 sustained some permanent injury. Nonindustrial accidents exacted a much greater toll. On the average, 2.25 percent of all industrial workers are at all times incapacitated from work by reason of illness. Each year more than one-eighth of all workers suffer one or more illnesses which disable them for a week, and the percentage of the families in which some member is seriously ill is much greater. For medical and related care in urban families of low incomes, over one-fifth each year have expenditures of more than $100 and many have bills of one-fourth and even one-half of their entire family income. A relatively small but not insignificant number of workers are each year prematurely invalided, and 8 percent of all workers are physically handicapped. At least one-third of all our people, upon reaching old age, are dependent upon others for support. Less than 10 percent leave an estate, upon death, of sufficient size to be probated.

There is insecurity in every stage of life.

For the largest group, the people in middle years, who carry the burden of current production from which all must live, the hazards with which they are confronted threaten not only their own economic independence but the welfare of their dependents.

For those now old, insecurity is doubly tragic, because they are beyond the productive period. Old age comes to everyone who does not die prematurely, but is a misfortune only if there is insufficient income to provide for the remaining years of life. With a rapidly increasing number and percentage of the aged, and the impairment and loss of savings, this country faces, in the next decade, an even greater old-age security problem than that with which it is already confronted.

For those at the other end of the life cycle—the children—dependence is normal, and security is best provided through their

families. That security is often lacking. Not only do children under 16 constitute above 40 percent of all people now on relief, as compared to 28 percent in the entire population, but at all times there are several millions in need of special measures of protection. Some of these need individual attention to restore, as fully as may be, lives already impaired. More of them—those who have been deprived of a father's support—need only financial aid which will make it possible for their mothers to continue to give them normal family care.

Most of the hazards against which safeguards must be provided are similar in that they involve loss of earnings. When earnings cease, dependency is not far off for a large percentage of our people. In 1929, at the peak of the stock-market boom, the average per capita income of all salaried employees at work was only $1,475. Eighteen million gainfully employed persons, constituting 44 percent of all those gainfully occupied, exclusive of farmers, had annual earnings of less than $1,000 each; 28,000,000, or nearly 70 percent, earnings of less than $1,500 each. Many people lived in straitened circumstances at the height of prosperity; a considerable number lived in chronic want. Throughout the twenties, the number of people dependent upon private and public charity steadily increased.

With the depression, the scant margin of safety of many others has disappeared. The average earnings of all wage earners at work dropped from $1,475 in 1929 to $1,199 in 1932. Since then, there has been considerable recovery, but even for many who are fully employed there is no margin for contingencies.

The one almost all-embracing measure of security is an assured income. A program of economic security, as we vision it, must have as its primary aim the assurance of an adequate income to each human being in childhood, youth, middle age, or old age—in sickness or in health. It must provide safeguards against all of the hazards leading to destitution and dependency.

A piecemeal approach is dictated by practical considerations, but the broad objectives should never be forgotten. Whatever measures are deemed immediately expedient should be so designed that they can be embodied in the complete program which we must have ere long.

To delay until it is opportune to set up a complete program will probably mean holding up action until it is too late to act. A substantial beginning should be made now in the development of the safeguards which are so manifestly needed for individual security. As stated in the President's message of June 8, these represent not "a change in values" but "rather a return to values lost in the course of our economic development and expansion." "The road to these values is the way to progress." We will not "rest content until we have done our utmost to move forward on that road."

## Major Recommendations

WE DISCUSS briefly all aspects of the problem of economic security for the individual. On many phases our studies enable us only to call attention to the importance of not neglecting these aspects of economic security and to give endorsement to measures and policies which have been or should be worked out in detail by other agencies of the Government.

Apart from these phases of a complete program for economic security which are dealt with only sketchily, the committee presents the following major recommendations:

### Employment Assurance

Since most people must live by work, the first objective in a program of economic security must be maximum employment. As the major contribution of the Federal Government in providing a safeguard against unemployment we suggest employment assurance—the stimulation of private employment and the provision of public employment for those able-bodied workers whom industry cannot employ at a given time. Public-work programs are most necessary in periods of severe depression, but may be needed in normal times, as well, to help meet the problems of stranded communities and overmanned or declining industries. To avoid the evils of hastily planned emergency work, public employment should be planned in advance and coordinated with the construction and developmental policies of the Government and with the State and local public-works projects.

We regard work as preferable to other forms of relief where possible. While we favor unemployment compensation in cash, we believe that it should be provided for limited periods on a contractual basis and without governmental subsidies. Public funds should be devoted to providing work rather than to introduce a relief element into what should be strictly an insurance system.

### Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment compensation, as we conceive it, is a front line of defense, especially valuable for those who are ordinarily steadily employed, but very beneficial also in maintaining purchasing power. While it will not directly benefit those now unemployed until they are reabsorbed in industry, it should be instituted at the earliest possible date to increase the security of all who are employed.

We believe that the States should administer unemployment compensation, assisted and guided by the Federal Government. We recommend as essential the imposition of a uniform pay-roll tax against which credits shall be allowed to industries in States that shall have passed unemployment compensation laws. Through such

a uniform pay-roll tax it will be possible to remove the unfair competitive advantage that employers operating in States which have failed to adopt a compensation system enjoy over employers operating in States which give such protection to their wage earners.

We believe also that it is essential that the Federal Government assume responsibility for safeguarding, investing, and liquidating all reserve funds, in order that these reserves may be utilized to promote economic stability and to avoid dangers inherent in their uncontrolled investment and liquidation. We believe, further, that the Federal act should require high administrative standards, but should leave wide latitude to the States in other respects, as we deem experience very necessary with particular provisions of unemployment compensation laws in order to conclude what types are most practicable in this country.

### Old-Age Security

To meet the problem of security for the aged we suggest as complementary measures noncontributory old-age pensions, compulsory contributory annuities, and voluntary contributory annuities, all to be applicable on retirement at age 65 or over.

Only noncontributory old-age pensions will meet the situation of those who are now old and have no means of support. Laws for the payment of old-age pensions on a needs basis are in force in more than half of all States and should be enacted everywhere. Because most of the dependent aged are now on relief lists and derive their support principally from the Federal Government and many of the States cannot assume the financial burden of pensions unaided, we recommend that the Federal Government pay one-half the cost of old-age pensions but not more than $15 per month for any individual.

The satisfactory way of providing for the old age of those now young is a contributory system of old-age annuities. This will enable younger workers, with matching contributions from their employers, to build up a more adequate old-age protection than it is possible to achieve with noncontributory pensions based upon a means test. To launch such a system we deem it necessary that workers who are now middle-aged or older and who, therefore, cannot in a few remaining years of their industrial life accumulate a substantial reserve be, nevertheless, paid reasonable adequate annuities upon retirement. These Government contributions to augment earned annuities may either take the form of assistance under old-age pension laws on a more liberal basis than in the case of persons who have made no contributions or by a Government subsidy to the contributory annuity system itself. A portion of these particular annuities will come out of Government funds, but because receipts from contributions will in the early years greatly exceed annuity payments, it will not be

necessary as a financial problem to have Government contributions until after the system has been in operation for 30 years. The combined contributory rate we recommend is 1 percent of pay roll to be divided equally between employers and employees, which is to be increased by 1 percent each 5 years, until the maximum of 5 percent is reached in 20 years.

There still remain, unprotected by either of the two above plans, professional and self-employed groups, many of whom face dependency in old age. Partially to meet their problem, we suggest the establishment of a voluntry Government annuity system, designed particularly for people of small incomes.

### Security for Children

A large group of the children at present maintained by relief will not be aided by employment or unemployment compensation. There are the fatherless and other "young" families without a breadwinner. To meet the problems of the children in these families, no less than 45 States have enacted children's aid laws, generally called "mothers' pension laws." However, due to the present financial difficulty in which many States find themselves, far more of such children are on the relief lists than are in receipt of children's aid benefits. We are strongly of the opinion that these families should be differentiated from the permanent dependents and unemployables, and we believe that the children's aid plan is the method which will best care for their needs. We recommend Federal grants-in-aid on the basis of one-half of the State and local expenditures for this purpose (one-third of the entire cost).

We recommend also that the Federal Government give assistance to States in providing local services for the protection and care of homeless, neglected, and delinquent children and for child and maternal health services, especially in rural areas. Special aid should be given toward meeting a part of the expenditures for transportation, hospitalization, and convalescent care of crippled and handicapped children, in order that those very necessary services may be extended for a large group of children whose only handicaps are physical.

### Risks Arising Out of Ill Health

As a first measure for meeting the very serious problem of sickness in families with low income we recommend a Nation-wide preventive public-health program. It should be largely financed by State and local governments and administered by State and local health departments, the Federal Government to contribute financial and technical aid. The program contemplates (1) grants-in-aid to be allocated through State departments of health to local areas unable to finance

public-health programs from State and local health resources, (2) direct aid to States in the development of State health services and the training of personnel for State and local health work, and (3) additional personnel in the United States Public Health Service to investigate health problems of interstate or national concern.

The second major step we believe to be the application of the principles of insurance to this problem. We are not prepared at this time to make recommendations for a system of health insurance. We have enlisted the cooperation of advisory groups representing the medical and dental professions and hospital management in the development of a plan for health insurance which will be beneficial alike to the public and the professions concerned. We have asked these groups to complete their work by March 1, 1935, and expect to make a further report on this subject at that time or shortly thereafter. Elsewhere in our report we state principles on which our study of health insurance is proceeding, which indicate clearly that we contemplate no action that will not be quite as much in the interests of the members of the professions concerned as of the families with low incomes.

### Residual Relief

The measures we suggest all seek to segregate clearly distinguishable large groups among those now on relief or on the verge of relief and to apply such differentiated treatment to each group as will give it the greatest practical degree of economic security. We believe that if these measures are adopted, the residual relief problem will have diminished to a point where it will be possible to return primary responsibility for the care of people who cannot work to the State and local governments.

To prevent such a step from resulting in less humane and less intelligent treatment of unfortunate fellow citizens, we strongly recommend that the States substitute for their ancient, out-moded poor laws modernized public-assistance laws, and replace their traditional poor-law administrations by unified and efficient State and local public welfare departments, such as exist in some States and for which there is a nucleus in all States in the Federal emergency relief organizations.

### Administration

The creation of a social insurance board within the Department of Labor, to be appointed by the President and with terms to insure continuity of administration, is recommended to administer the Federal unemployment compensation act and the system of Federal contributory old-age annuities.

Full responsibility for the safeguarding and investment of all social insurance funds, we recommend, should be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is recommended as the most appropriate existing agency for the administration of non-contributory old-age pensions and grants in aid to dependent children. If this agency should be abolished, the President should designate the distribution of its work. It is recommended that all social welfare activities of the Federal Government be coordinated and systematized.

### Accident Compensation

While the present safeguards against industrial accidents have, on the whole, worked out quite beneficially, there are still far too many industrial accidents, and the accident compensation laws are sadly lacking in uniformity and many of them are inadequate.

The following recommendations look toward more adequately meeting the hazard of industrial accidents.

(1) The Department of Labor should further extend its services in promoting uniformity and raising the standards of both the safety laws and the accident compensation laws of the several States and their administration.

(2) The four States which do not now have accident compensation laws are urged to enact such laws, and passage of accident compensation acts for railroad employees and maritime workers is recommended.

### Employment Service

If the measures for economic security suggested are to be put into efficient operation, the United States Employment Service will have to be expanded and improved. It is through the employment offices that the unemployment compensation benefits and also the old-age annuities are to be paid. These offices must function as efficient placement agencies if the "willingness-to-work" test of eligibility for benefits in unemployment compensation is to be made effective. They now function to select the employees on Public Works projects and should have a similar relation to any expanded public-employment program. Above all, the employment offices should strive to become genuine clearing houses for all labor, at which all unemployed workers will be registered and to which employers will naturally turn when seeking employees.

To perform these important functions, a Nation-wide system of employment offices is vital. The nucleus for such a system exists in the United States Employment Service and the National Reemployment Service. Some amendment of the Wagner-Peyser Act is needed to enable the employment offices to perform all the functions our program contemplates. The larger funds required will come from the portion of the Federal pay-roll tax retained for administrative purposes.

The interstate business of private employment agencies cannot be regulated by the States, and, for the protection no less of the reputable agencies than of the workers, should be strictly regulated by the Federal Government.

### Educational and Rehabilitation Services

Education, training, and vocational guidance are of major importance in obtaining economic security for the individual and the Nation. At this time it is tragically evident that education and training are not a guaranty against dependency and destitution, that education, to fulfill its purposes, must be related much more than it has been to the economic needs of the individuals. In a day and age of rapidly changing techniques and market demands, many people will find it necessary to make readjustments long after they have first entered industry. Our educational content and technique must be adjusted to this situation.

To a considerable extent the Federal Government is already participating in the field of education and we believe that it should continue to do so, if possible, on an extended scale.

What to do with regard to the army of unemployed youths continues to be one of the gravest problems of this Nation. Obviously what the great majority need is a chance to work at some job, a chance to develop skills and techniques. In any program of employment they must be given their fair share of available jobs. For many, however, a training program would be of great benefit. This can be developed satisfactorily only with the assistance of the Federal Government.

At this point we desire to call special attention to the importance of special programs for the physically handicapped, of whom there are many millions in this country. Since the passage in 1920 of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Government has been assisting the States in a service of individual preparation for and placement in employment of persons vocationally handicapped through industrial or public accident, disease, or congenital causes. The desirability of continuing this program and correlating it with existing and contemplated services to workers in the general program of economic security we believe to be most evident.

### Other Measures for Economic Security

The different measures and policies which we deem essential in a program to protect individuals against the many hazards which lead to destitution and dependency have by no means exhausted the subject.

Such hazards as invalidity, nonindustrial accidents, and other afflictions have not been dealt with.

Old-age insurance will apply to all employed persons, but will not include in its compulsory provisions proprietors, tenants, or the self-employed. Unemployment compensation will have slightly narrower scope, excluding those in small establishments.

Agricultural workers, domestic servants, homeworkers, and the many self-employed people constitute large groups in the population who have generally received little attention. More attention will have to be given to these groups than they have received heretofore, if there is to be a reasonably complete program for economic security.

Study of the suggested problems not dealt with in this report and still other aspects of a comprehensive economic security program belong logically among the duties of the social insurance board, if one is established. So do problems of extending the coverage of unemployment compensation and old-age insurance, and the task of correlating the experience gained under these measures to make them better instruments for the accomplishment of the purposes for which they are designed.

## Report of New Hampshire Commission on Unemployment Insurance [1]

A TENTATIVE plan for the establishment of a system of unemployment reserves in New Hampshire was proposed by the commission appointed by the Governor of the State to study the subject and formulate a plan which would merit the support of progressive citizens.

In considering the relative merits of voluntary action on the part of employers and a mandatory law, the commission found that the Wisconsin experience under the law which provided first for voluntary action before the law became mandatory had been wholly unsatisfactory and also that any law which left unemployment insurance to voluntary action would create unfair differentiation between workers who happen to be protected and those who are not. The commission decided, therefore, that only an unemployment-insurance measure which is binding on all employers within the stipulated coverage of the measure gives hope of dealing effectively with the situation.

The proposed plan covers all occupations and trades except farming, domestic servants in private homes, Government employees whether State or local, teachers and officers in schools or colleges, and seasonal industries, with certain other exceptions of minor importance such as student nurses in training, members of the immediate family of an

[1] New Hampshire. Commission on Unemployment Reserves. A proposed unemployment-insurance measure for New Hampshire. Concord, 1934.

employer, etc. A seasonal industry is defined as one with a regular, consecutive, stipulated season of not over 17 weeks. Since the workmen's compensation act of the State applies only to plants of five or more employees, the unemployment-insurance plan was also designed to apply to concerns of not less than five employees. Part-time workers, definitely registering for limited work, would be excluded from the plan, but the employer would be required to pay the normal contribution for such workers in order to avoid a possible tendency to use part-time labor instead of regular workers. The law would apply to all manual workers paid on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis, no matter what they earn, and to all salaried workers earning less than $1,800 a year. A waiting period of 3 weeks' consecutive unemployment in any 6 months, or 4 weeks' cumulative unemployment in any 6 months is provided before the payment of benefits. The weekly benefits are fixed in the plan at 50 percent of the total full-time weekly earnings but with a maximum of $14 and a minimum of $6. Benefits would be payable for a maximum of 16 weeks of total unemployment in any 1 year. Benefits would be paid for partial unemployment, after the normal waiting period, for workers who are employed less than 3 full days or earn less than half their normal full-time wages. In order to encourage workers to take such part-time jobs, the supplementary benefits and earnings are fixed at approximately 60 percent of normal earnings.

The plan provides that it shall be financed by contributions from employers of a maximum of 2½ percent of the total pay roll of workers covered by the plan. After a period of 3 years, a reduction of premium is provided for in case of employers who have shown that they have been able to give more regular employment than others. The contributions received from each employer and the benefits paid out to his workers will be kept in special accounts. When the account shows a reserve of 8 percent of the pay roll of the insured group in a concern, the rate payable by that concern will be only 2 percent, when the reserve is 10 percent the rate will be 1½ percent, and when the reserve is 12 percent the rate will be the minimum of 1 percent. The employees' contribution is fixed at 1 percent of the weekly wage of each employee covered, which is deducted from the pay by the employer and sent with his contribution to the State insurance fund.

The unemployment-insurance plan would be administered by the State department of labor and would be linked with an adequate system of public employment offices.

## Operation of Wisconsin Unemployment-Compensation Act [1]

THE Wisconsin unemployment reserves and compensation act [2] which became law on January 29, 1932, did not take State-wide and compulsory effect until July 1, 1934, when contributions by employers to their various unemployment-reserve funds were started. During the period from January 1932 to June 1934 only the provisions relating to approved voluntary plans were in actual effect, although throughout this period the industrial commission, pursuant to legislative mandate, sought "to assist employers in the establishment of voluntary plans for unemployment compensation in conformity with the standards prescribed by law." Also during the law's first 2 years of operation the commission employed consultants to draft plans meeting the standards specified by the law for the assistance of those employers who might desire to submit voluntary plans and took other steps to encourage suitable voluntary action by employers.

Although a substantial number of voluntary plans were submitted in late 1932 and early 1933 with a view to reaching the prescribed minimum number of employees which would preserve the voluntary nature of the law, many employers marked time during this period because of possible postponement of the act. During the period while the enforcement of the law was in abeyance, due to the depressed condition of industry, an amending law was enacted clarifying the original act and postponing contributions until July 1, 1934. It is expected that the advisory committee, consisting of employer and labor representatives and a representative of the industrial commission will, as a result of further study and administrative experience, prepare for consideration by the 1935 session of the legislature such further clarifying amendments as ought to be enacted before benefits actually become payable.

In order to assure employers a fully adequate opportunity to submit voluntary plans under the quota which was first fixed at 175,000 and later reduced to 139,000, the commission established in November 1933 but delayed until April 28, 1934, the announcement of its official finding that a sufficient degree of recovery had taken place to justify the enforcement of the act. The publication of the findings on the latter date closed the employers' opportunity, which had been held open for them for 2 years, to bring about the purposes of the act without legal compulsion.

The delay by employers in establishing plans was occasioned by the fact that the majority did not wish by their voluntary action to exclude other employers from the provisions of the law, since, if the

[1] Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Unemployment Compensation Department. History and Status of Wisconsin's Unemployment Compensation Act. Madison, 1934.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 598.

prescribed quota had been reached, over half the employers subject to the act would have escaped the obligation now imposed upon them by the law to create unemployment-reserve funds for their employees. As soon as it became known that the law would take compulsory effect, hundreds of employers began to present their plans for "exemption" under the law itself. For the most part these plans followed closely the various standard drafts prepared by the commission. Exempted plans submitted by employers require specific approval by the commission, but as such plans are drawn as long-term contracts terminating April 28, 1939, many employers have chosen to adopt exempted plans in the hope of thereby securing immunity from legislative changes throughout the required term of these contracts. An unemployment-compensation department was created in the commission in the spring of 1934 to handle the correspondence and analysis of proposed plans, to prepare the necessary reporting forms, to assist employers in making their contributions, and to receive or supervise their contribution payments.

The required contributions under the law are figured as a percentage of the pay roll of each employer, but because of this fact shortening hours to employ more men does not affect contributions. About 3,400 firms employing approximately 300,000 workers are subject to the act. The 2 percent unemployment reserve contributions for all employers combined are expected to average about $450,000 per month. The benefits which become payable after July 1, 1935, will be based solely on employment and on unemployment occurring after that date. Up to the end of November 1934, about 70 employers in the State, employing about 3,000 workers, had secured exemption from the law's benefit provisions by establishing "guaranteed employment" plans which are now in full operation and assure the workers covered by the guaranty at least 42 weeks' work out of 52, for at least two-thirds of their full-time schedule of hours in each such week.

Nearly two-thirds of the employers subject to the act have established "exempted" benefit plans and about 400 of these employers have been allowed, in view of their financial strength, to set up unemployment-reserve accounts on their books, subject to such security as the commission may from time to time consider necessary. In most cases the exempted employers are creating reserve funds separate from other company assets, and in many cases the employer deposits his unemployment-benefit fund with his local bank in a special account having complete Federal deposit-insurance protection. The contribution payments made to the various depositories are recorded and supervised by the industrial commission.

Since the entire administrative cost of the law is paid directly by employers, no appropriation from general State funds will be required.

In addition to the payment of the costs of the direct administration of the law by the employers, beginning in 1935 the assessment will cover their proportionate share (about one-third) of the total cost of the State public employment offices, the remaining two-thirds continuing to be financed from local funds, general State funds, and Federal funds. The unemployment-compensation act, therefore, will finance its fair share of the expanded system of public employment exchanges which will be essential to better job clearing and to the operation of the law.

## Establishment of New Unemployment Assistance Board in Great Britain [1]

THE British unemployment insurance system as amended by the law of June 28, 1934, provided for the taking over of the extended benefit, which had become known as "transitional" benefit, by a national unemployment assistance service under the administration of an Unemployment Assistance Board.[2] On January 7, 1935, the Board took over the administration of assistance to the recipients of transitional payments (unemployed insured persons not receiving insurance benefit) and on March 1, it will take over the remainder of the able-bodied unemployed now on poor relief. Lord Betterton, formerly Minister of Labor, is chairman of the board.

It is estimated that with the present level of unemployment the average number to receive unemployment assistance allowances who are now entitled to transitional payments will be about 725,000 (with their dependents in addition). It is not possible, in advance of experience, to estimate the number whose only recourse hitherto has been the Public Assistance Authority, but it is considered possible that the total number of claimants in both classes may be in the neighborhood of 1,000,000, exclusive of their dependents. The annual rate of expenditure for persons in receipt of transitional payments, which in 1934 amounted to about £41,000,000,[3] it is estimated will increase under the unemployment-assistance scheme about £3,000,000, and while it is not possible to make a precise estimate of the expenditure for the classes formerly on poor relief it is considered that, on the basis of present unemployment, the total extra cost to the Exchequer in respect of both classes will not be less than £8,000,000 a year. These figures, being calculated on the present level of unemployment, are not necessarily an indication of the actual total Exchequer charge of

[1] Data are from Great Britain, Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, Draft regulations, 1934, dated Dec. 11, 1934, made by the Minister of Labor under sections 38 (3) and 52 (2) of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934; Memorandum explanatory of the draft regulations; The Unemployment Insurance (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1934, dated Dec. 4, 1934.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 574.

[3] Pound at par $4.8665; exchange rate for 1934 was $5.0393.

future years, which will naturally diminish as the country returns toward conditions of prosperity.

Under the regulations the need of an applicant will be determined by reference to the amount at which his needs would be assessed under the regulations if he had no resources, and to the amount of his available resources, but an allowance will not be granted or taken away unless there is a substantial difference between his available resources and the amount at which his needs would be assessed when considered in relation to all the circumstances of the case.

For the purpose of assessing need, applicants are divided broadly into two classes—those forming part of a household and those living alone, for example, in lodgings or as boarders. The provisional assessment of the needs of an applicant includes the needs of any members of the household who are dependent on or ordinarily supported by him. In case of an applicant living as a member of a household consisting of two or more persons the following rates apply: For the householder and the householder's wife or husband, 24s. a week; for other householders, 16s. for males and 14s. for females. For other members of the household aged 21 years or over to whom the foregoing rates do not apply, the rates are 10s. for the first male and 8s. for the first female, and for each subsequent member 8s. and 7s., respectively. The latter rates also apply to persons between the ages of 18 and 21, while between the ages of 5 and 14, but less than 18 years, the rates range from 3s. to 6s. per week. If the household consists of only one child in addition to not more than two adults the amount allowed for the child is not less than 4s., and in households having more than five members the total for the household is reduced 1s. for each member in excess of five. For persons living otherwise than as a member of a household consisting of two or more persons, the rate for males aged 18 years or over is 15s. a week and for females 14s., while the respective rates for persons under 18 years of age are 13s. and 12s.

The application of the basic scale depends upon two factors—i. e., rent and the "available resources"—which include income from investments or savings of the household. The object of the regulations is to try to put all households of the same composition substantially in the same financial position relative to necessary expenditure, and allowance has accordingly been made for the variable factor of rent, so that the scale can be moved upward or downward according as the rents are high or low in particular areas. The general principle of the allowances is that a certain sum for rent, called the basic rent allowance, is included. This is calculated on the total scale allowance for all members of the household. In cases where the scale allowances are 24s. but less than 30s. the basic rent allowance is fixed at 7s. 6d.; if the scale allowances are less than 24s. the rent allowance is reduced by one-quarter of the difference; and if more than

30s. it is increased in the same ratio. Thus for a provisional assessment of 32s. the basic rent allowance would be 8s. and if it is 22s. the basic rent allowance would be 7s. If the actual rent paid, therefore, is lower than the basic rent allowance the provisional assessment is reduced by the amount of the difference, except in special circumstances, when this difference may be disregarded if the difference is not greater than 1s. 6d., and therefore it need only be reduced by the excess over 1s. 6d. when the actual rent is more than that amount below the basic allowance. For example, with a rent of 6s. the provisional assessment would ordinarily be reduced by 1s. 6d. but in special circumstances need not be reduced at all, and with a rent of 5s. the provisional assessment would similarly be reduced by 2s. 6d. but in special circumstances the reduction might be no more than 1s.

The applicant's available resources cover the aggregate value of all money and investments belonging to the applicant or to any member of the household (exclusive of the capital value of any interest in the house in which the household resides). All other assets are to be considered in the aggregate with the exception of certain specified exemptions which are not regarded as available resources to meet current needs. Certain specific resources such as sickness and maternity benefits, workmen's compensation payments, and wounds and disability pensions are disregarded within certain specified limits for each type of compensation. The act also makes certain exemptions for income from subletting or from lodgers. Allowance is made in assessing resources for the personal requirements of members of the household whose resources are taken into account and in cases where special expenditure is necessarily incurred in connection with a person's employment. The final assessment of the needs of the applicant will, with these exceptions, be the amount by which the provisional assessment exceeds the amount of the applicant's available resources. However, the act provides that in no case shall the needs of the applicant be assessed at a sum which is equal to or greater than the amount which would normally be available from earnings if all the members of the household whose needs have been taken into account were following their normal occupations. It is provided also that the final assessment may be either increased or reduced to meet special circumstances. The discretionary powers thus conferred on the Board's officers and the appeal tribunals are of great importance and enable an adjustment of the final assessment to be made to meet special circumstances in every case in which such special circumstances exist.

An order was issued in December 1934 providing for the removal of difficulties in the application of the act. The Unemployment Act, 1934, conferred upon insured contributors whose benefit year began on or after July 26, 1934, certain additional benefit rights, but also provided that an insured contributor who had exhausted his benefit

rights in any benefit year should not hereafter be entitled to benefit until he proved payment of 10 contributions since the end of that benefit year. The order is designed to remove the difficulties which might arise from this provision for persons covered by the transitory provisions, since the Minister of Labor with the consent of the Treasury was empowered to make such modifications in those provisions as appeared necessary for preventing anomalies during the period affected by the transition to the provisions of the 1934 act.

## New Social-Insurance Act of Greece[1]

A SOCIAL insurance act covering sickness and maternity, industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and invalidity, old age, and death, was passed by the Greek Parliament and promulgated on October 10, 1934. The insurance system may either be declared applicable at once to all persons covered by the act or may be applied by degrees to different occupational classes or districts. In either case liability to insurance will become effective not earlier than April 10, 1935, and not later than October 10, 1936.

### Coverage of Act

THE act covers employed persons in general, but excludes certain groups of workers, namely, domestic servants, agricultural workers not employed in the neighborhood of an urban center, servants of religious organizations, and persons whose contracts of employment do not as a rule cover a period of more than a week. The insurance system is financed by contributions of the insured persons and their employers. For the purpose of fixing the contribution the members of the insurance system are divided into eight wage classes, the first of which includes persons earning not more than 29.95 drachmas a day while the eighth class includes those earning 250 drachmas or more a day.

The basic daily wage of each class corresponds to the average of the higher and lower limits of the group. The inclusive daily contribution payable by insured persons ranges from 1.15 drachmas in class 1 to 20.60 drachmas in class 8. The total contribution is payable by the employer, whose share amounts to 60 percent of the total, the employees' contributions being deducted from their wages. Persons in receipt of a pension will contribute only to sickness insurance, a deduction of 5 percent being made from each pension to cover the costs of medical and pharmaceutical aid to this group. The total contribution of the employer and the worker represents about 7.7 percent of the basic wage, about 4 percent being allotted to sickness

[1] Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Dec. 3, 1934, p. 295.

insurance (this may, however, be increased by the Government up to a maximum of 4.8 percent of the basic wage). The contribution applied to insurance against invalidity, old age, and death will at first amount to 3.7 percent of the basic wage, but as from January 1, 1940, this contribution will be increased to 4.8 percent. Further increases will be made in 1945 and 1948, and it will reach the maximum of 8 percent of the basic wage in 1951. The ratio of the contribution between insured persons and employers may be changed by decree on the occasion of each of these increases.

### Benefits

BENEFITS for sickness are paid to insured persons or pensioners, or any member of the family of such a person, if at least 50 days' work has been completed during the 12 months preceding sickness. Benefits are also granted to an insured woman or pensioner or the wife or daughter of an insured person or pensioner in the event of childbirth. Invalidity benefits are paid to persons who, as a result of sickness, injury, or physical or mental disability, are rendered incapable for more than 6 months of earning more than one-third of the normal earnings in the same district and the same occupational class. Old-age pensions are payable on the completion of the sixty-fifth year for men and the sixtieth year for women, but eligibility for a pension depends upon the insured person's having worked at least 750 days, 300 of which must have been worked during the preceding 3 years. A lump sum may be paid to an insured person who does not fulfill this condition but who has been insured 300 days or longer. The old-age pension is payable only if the person concerned does not earn by his own labor more than half the wage ordinarily earned in the same district by normally capable persons belonging to the same occupational class. In the case of the death of an insured person or pensioner his widow and children under 16 are entitled to a pension.

Benefits are paid for any sickness or injury occurring in the course of employment, without any qualifying period being required. The occupational diseases covered by this provision are lead and mercury poisoning and anthrax infection. Invalidity arising from these industrial diseases or accidents entitles a pensioner to invalidity insurance without any qualifying period. In case of sickness resulting from a nonindustrial accident no qualifying period is required, but invalidity benefit is payable only if the person concerned has completed the general qualifying period.

*Amount of benefit.*—Sickness and maternity benefits include medical and other therapeutic treatment and necessary medicines and cash. In general the medical benefits are free, but insured persons and pensioners may be required by administrative regulation to meet one-fifth of the cost, except in the case of an industrial accident. The

duration of medical benefits is not limited, treatment being given as long as the condition of the patient requires them. In maternity cases the woman is entitled to the assistance of a midwife and, if necessary, medical treatment, or a lump sum may be given in lieu thereof. Cash benefits are payable to persons incapacitated for work on the sixth day after the date on which notification of sickness is given and are paid for a period of not more than 180 days. The benefits vary from 6 drachmas per day in class 1 to 108 drachmas in class 8, amounting to two-fifths of the basic wage in each wage class. In case of sickness arising from an industrial accident the benefit will be increased by 50 percent and will be paid for a maximum period of 750 days. Maternity benefits for insured women are fixed at one-third of their daily wage for every day they abstain from work in the 6 weeks preceding and the 6 weeks following childbirth. In the event of the death of the insured person or pensioner a funeral benefit of 1,250 drachmas is paid.

An invalidity pension consists of a fixed part amounting to 3,000 drachmas a year and an amount based on the amount of contributions paid on account of the insured person, varying from 15 lepta per day for each daily contribution in the first class to 4.80 drachmas for each contribution in the eighth and highest class. The invalidity pension may not exceed the earnings of the insured person during the last 12 months in which contributions were paid. A special allowance amounting to 50 percent of the pension is made for invalids who require the constant attendance of another person.

The old-age pension is calculated in the same way as the invalidity pension.

A pension equal to 40 percent of the regular pension is paid to the widow of an insured person or pensioner, and in the event of remarriage she will receive a final benefit equal to twice her annual pension. Twenty percent of the pension is paid to each child under 16 years of age, the pension being payable up to the age of 21 in the case of children who are continuing their studies and without age limit to those totally incapable of work. The total of all survivors' pensions may not exceed the amount of the pension to which the deceased was entitled. When this amount is not reached, or in the absence of a widow and orphans, other relatives of the deceased who were mainly supported by him will be entitled to a pension of 20 percent of the deceased person's pension.

### Administration of the Act

The Minister of National Economy will have charge of the administration of the act, and a central insurance institution will be established in Athens, with provincial offices in the principal urban centers and agencies in all localities where more than 500 inhabitants are

insured. The insurance institution will be administered by a board of 11 members, including 2 experts on social questions, 1 expert on economic questions, and 4 representatives each of the insured persons and their employers. The three experts will be appointed by the Government, but the other members will be elected by secret ballot by the groups they represent, although for an initial period of 5 years, which may be extended to 10, the Government will select the delegates from lists submitted by the groups concerned. A commissioner appointed by the Minister of National Economy will be present at the meetings of the board in an advisory capacity.

Disputed questions relating to membership, allocation to wage classes, contributions, and benefits will be submitted to insurance courts of first or second instance. The courts of first instance, consisting of 3 members, will be established in the provincial offices of the insurance institution and the court of second instance, consisting of a president appointed from the judges of the Appeal Court of Athens, 2 officials from the Ministry of National Economy, and 1 employer and 1 worker appointed by their respective organizations, will be established in Athens. A social insurance council consisting of 23 experts will be appointed by the Minister to advise on draft measures relating to social insurance, to study social insurance problems, and to popularize the idea of insurance by means of periodicals and lectures.

# INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

## Labor Conditions in the Onion Fields of Ohio

IN THE summer of 1934 Nation-wide attention was attracted to the onion-field area of Ohio by the serious labor disturbances which occurred there. As a result of the strike, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator on August 29, 1934, appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of labor conditions in the onion fields of Hardin County, Ohio.

The results of this investigation show that before the strike the customary hourly wage rate was 12½ cents and some adult workers were employed for only 10 cents an hour. Moreover, during the year ending August 31, 1934, the cash income from all sources of 53 percent of the 177 families covered by the survey was less than $250, and 83 percent of the families had incomes of less than $500. Only 3 percent of the families canvassed had incomes of $1,000 or more. The principal findings of the Interdepartmental Committee are summarized in this article.

### General Considerations

THE onion-field area of Ohio is part of a marsh land located about 90 miles northwest of Columbus and 10 or 12 miles east of Lima. The marsh is in Hardin County and is divided into two parts, consisting of 17,000 acres known as the Scioto Marsh, and 4,000 acres known as the Hog-Creek Marsh. Both marshes were completely uncultivated about 45 years ago, but, beginning with the early nineties, the area was slowly brought under cultivation, until at present the entire marsh land has been reclaimed. Several small towns such as Alger, Dola, McGuffey, and Ada are located in the marsh area.

A considerable percentage of the acreage of both marshes is controlled by a few growers. In the Scioto Marsh one corporate farm, operated by a general manager who is also a large stockholder, controls approximately 3,500 acres; another corporate farm owns 900 acres; and one family owns 600 acres and leases another 300 acres. Thus, three owners control 30 percent of the land of this marsh. In the Hog-Creek Marsh one grower owns approximately 1,200 acres, or about 30 percent of the entire marsh. The remaining acreage is divided among a large number of small growers.

## Costs, Prices, and Profits

It was generally admitted by the growers who were interviewed that both marshes covered extremely fertile land which had, over a period of years, yielded excellent returns. A report filed in 1929 by a special committee of these growers with the financial committee of the house of representatives of the Ohio Legislature stated that prior to 1929 the total income from onions grown on Scioto and Hog-Creek Marshes averaged $1,000,000 per year and that the valuation of the marsh land available for onion raising (about 11,000 acres) was at that time $1,440,000. Actually, only from 5,000 to 6,000 acres were planted to onions, so that the $1,000,000 annual income was obtained from land valued at $720,000.

The growers claimed, however, that during the past few years they had consistently lost money, but, in spite of repeated requests, no grower offered access to his books and records for evidence to support these claims.

The acreage planted to onions has declined steadily during the past decade. In part, this is the result of the decreased fertility of the soil for the culture of onions, but long-continued failure to rotate crops has also been a factor. The maximum acreage planted to onions in both tracts in any one year was about 8,000 acres. For the 1934 crop, only 3,500 acres were so planted, and the growers claimed that, because of windstorms, drought, and the strike, only 2,000 acres were actually harvested.

*Yield.*—In addition to the reduction in onion acreage, the growers stated that the yield per acre has decreased considerably. Statements were made that as against an average yield of about 400 bushels an acre once obtained from the marsh land, the average yield for 1934 would be only about 250 bushels These figures could only be checked against the annual reports issued by the State Agriculture Experiment Station located on the Scioto Marsh. From the first report (1932), it appears that with the proper use of fertilizers and thorough irrigation, an average yield in excess of 400 bushels an acre was obtained on land cultivated by this station. In the 1933 report the experiment station showed an average yield in excess of 500 bushels an acre. On the other hand, the Crops and Market Reports published by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the average yield per acre for onions produced in Ohio, which includes a very small acreage in addition to the marsh areas in Hardin County, was only 350 bushels in 1924 and had decreased to 215 bushels an acre in 1933. Advanced methods of cultivation and extensive use of fertilizers and irrigation are probably limited to the acreage controlled by the large growers. It is probably true, therefore, that there is a wide variation between the yield from acreage controlled

by them and the yield from acreage primarily in the charge of share croppers.

*Prices and marketing practices.*—The Crops and Market Reports published by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the average price per bushel for onions produced in Ohio fluctuated considerably, rising from 67 cents per bushel (57 pounds) in 1924 to $1.60 per bushel in 1928, falling to a low of 21 cents per bushel in 1932, and increasing to 60 cents per bushel in 1933.

It was stated to be the customary procedure that a few large producers purchase at the end of the harvest year the entire crop of all the growers. Only a few growers have the necessary storage and warehouse facilities located near the marsh land. Further, it was admitted by some of the growers that the so-called "losses" suffered during the past few years resulted from the fact that those who purchased the crop did so in anticipation of a rise in price during the following winter and early spring. In other words, it seems likely that these losses were due rather to this speculative method of marketing than to the sharp decline in the price of onions.

*Costs.*—Accurate information could not be obtained with respect to the cost of production of onions on the marsh land. The county agent for Hardin County stated that in his opinion the cost did not exceed $100 per acre. In the report filed by the special committee of growers with the Ohio State Legislature it was stated that the approximate per-acre cost of producing onions from planting to cultivating (figured on a basis of a yield of 400 bushels per acre) was $209.65. This estimate included rent, plowing and fitting, cost of seed, sowing seed, fertilizers, weeding, topping, hoeing, screening, cost of bags, taxes of $8 per acre, brokerage of $15 per acre, depreciation on crates, insurance, and depreciation on buildings.

It is quite likely that the shift on the part of many growers from onions to potatoes and other truck garden crops is due not so much to actual losses incurred from raising onions (aside from speculative losses) as to the fact that these other crops have proven extremely profitable. Thus, one of the large growers stated that for 1933 he had 500 acres planted to potatoes, which cost him $85 per acre. This grower admitted that he received an average price of $125 an acre, or a net profit of $20,000.

## Labor Requirements

THE most intensive cultivation of the entire marsh land has occurred in the raising of onions. Even though the maximum amount of acreage ever planted to onions was only 8,000 acres, the labor troubles during the summer of 1934 occurred primarily in the onion fields.

Onion culture may be divided into 4 classes of operations. The first step is the preparation of the soil, which includes plowing, harrowing, loaming, dragging and smoothing the soil, and fertilizing. The

second step is that of planting, in sowing seeds in rows or beds by hired drill or gang drill. The third step, that of cultivation, consists of hoeing, by hand or wheel, from 8 to 14 times, interspersed with hand weeding. The fourth and final step is harvesting and curing; when the bulbs become ripe and come to the surface the onions are pulled by hand and thrown in windrows. The onions are allowed to remain on the ground for several days, being stirred occasionally with wooden rakes. The tops are then removed by twisting or by cutting with shears and the onions are placed in crates for drying or are left in the windrows. After the drying period is over the onions are put into sacks or crates for curing, which takes about 4 or 5 weeks. They are then sorted, graded, screened, and cleaned, and put into sacks or crates for storage.

Labor is required chiefly in connection with the weeding and harvesting. This work usually covers the period from June to September. Although the work covers a period of only 4 or 5 months, a large number of workers must be available. Even during this short term the work is not steady. The growers have become accustomed, because of the large supply of available agricultural workers, to concentrate the weeding and harvesting process during a few days in any particular week, making workers toil long hours, ranging from 10 to 13 hours a day.

*Influx of agricultural workers.*—About 15 years ago, when onion cultivation was most intensive, the growers commenced an active campaign to influence families located in the mountainous sections of the nearby States of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee to come into Hardin County during the summer season for work in the onion fields. By advertisements in local newspapers and active personal solicitation, families were advised of the opportunities of employment in the onion fields. Entire families were promised employment, since the children could do acceptable work in weeding and topping the onions. Wage rates of 25 cents or 30 cents an hour were offered.

At first, the families who responded came to the onion fields merely for the summer work, staying until October and then returning to their homes after the harvest. General opinion was to the effect that it was only about 5 or 6 years ago that these mountain families began staying through the winter on the marsh land. The information secured from the workers, however, does not confirm these statements. Of the 63 Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee families interviewed, only 19 percent had been in Hardin County less than 5 years, while 24 percent had been there from 5 to 10 years, and 57 percent 10 years or more.

There is no doubt that a large number of the available agricultural workers on and near the marshland were brought there to work in connection with onion cultivation. The decline in the acreage planted

to onions necessarily decreased the demand for these workers. As crops shifted to corn, potatoes, and truck products, the demand for agricultural labor became less and less.

The situation which existed in the early part of the 1934 season, before the strike, was simply that the families of agricultural workers on the marsh found that their working days were considerably reduced, even in comparison with their previous experience, because of the growers' practice of concentrating the available work within a shorter period through the use of more workers at lower wages.

## Employment and Wage Rates

THE Interdepartmental Committee found that the grievances of the agricultural workers were concerned chiefly with hourly wage rates, scarcity of work, employment of children, and the difficulty of marketing at a fair price the onions grown on a crop-sharing basis.

The work in the onion fields is done both by workers who depend on day labor alone and those who plant some acreage on a crop-sharing basis in addition to doing day labor. There seems to be no social distinction between these two groups, a situation easily understood when the number of acres the small share-croppers plant is taken into consideration. Of the 195 families included in this study, 109 were share-croppers; 36 of these families had less than 3 acres of land, 38 families between 3 and 5 acres, 18 families between 5 and 10 acres, and only 17 families 10 acres or more. It is understood that a landowner who needs day labor on the land he is farming has first claim on the time of the share-cropper who rents from him. The share-cropper cares for his own acreage during the time he is not needed by the landowner.

Onions are the chief crop grown by share-croppers. They were raised by 104 of the 109 families of share-croppers included in the survey and were the only product raised by 84 of these families.

Under the arrangement between the landowner and the share-cropper, the landowner prepares the soil and sows the seed, usually making a charge to the share-cropper for this service. In the 1934 season this "fitting cost" ranged from $3.50 to $12.50 an acre. In some cases the share-cropper is unaware of the amount of the "fitting cost" until the end of the harvest. The share-cropper and his family supply the labor. The harvested onions are divided on a 50–50 basis as they are stacked in crates, furnished by the landowner, in the field. The share-croppers claim that, even if the seed were "blown out" by spring windstorms, they sometimes are required to pay the "fitting" bill, although they had no crop as a source of income with which to meet the charge.

The marketing of onions presents another difficulty to share-croppers. They stated that it is understood that the crop is to be offered

first to the landlord and that if he does not wish to buy he will be consulted by any prospective purchasers. It was claimed the prices set by local distributors were below market prices. Another hardship was the lack of their own storage facilities and the necessity for immediate cash, making it imperative for the small share-cropper to dispose of his crop before prices reached their peak in the winter and spring.

Day laborers are paid by the hour for most of their work on the farm or in connection with the storehouses. Topping onions, however, is paid for by the crate.

*Employment of women and children.*—The cultivation and harvesting of onions are done on a family basis, women and children working particularly in the weeding, pulling, and topping processes. It was reported that fewer children than usual were employed in the fields during the 1934 season, due both to the surplus labor supply and to the publicity resulting from the strike. Of the 433 workers from whom age data were obtained, however, 43 were under 14 years of age and 34 between 14 and 16 years of age. Thus, the children under 14 years who were working constituted 10 percent and those under 16 years 18 percent of the total group of workers whose age was reported.

The information in regard to the employment of children covered only those who were working on a wage basis on land farmed by the grower. Therefore, since approximately three-fourths of the onion acreage is on a crop-sharing basis, where children assist the parents, the information covers only a fraction of the work done by minors in the production of onions.

*Work opportunities.*—Opportunities for agricultural work both for day laborers and share-croppers have been seriously curtailed during the last 5 years by a steady reduction in the acreage planted in onions. Since very little land, other than that used for onions, is rented to share-croppers, agricultural workers desiring land on a crop-sharing basis have not been able to secure it. Day laborers have had little employment because the crops substituted for onions require far less hand labor during the cultivating and harvesting seasons and afford practically no winter work such as is available through the screening and loading of onions. The fact that onion workers formerly left Ohio in October, but have in recent years remained through the winter and have been in the market for work in the onion storehouses has contributed toward creating a surplus labor supply.

The gravity of the employment situation has been increased by the scarcity of nonagricultural jobs. Formerly men were able to secure temporary work in other communities during the slack periods in farming. The amount of nonagricultural work reported by workers for the year ending August 31, 1934, was negligible. Only 47 of the 468 agricultural workers furnishing information were able to secure employment off the farm.

The total number of days worked during the year ending August 31, 1934, in both agricultural and nonagricultural work, by 451 of the 468 workers (including children under 16 years of age), is shown below:

| | *Number of workers* |
|---|---|
| Under 10 days | 96 |
| 10 and under 26 days | 112 |
| 26 and under 51 days | 67 |
| 51 and under 76 days | 47 |
| 76 and under 101 days | 36 |
| 101 and under 126 days | 23 |
| 126 and under 151 days | 25 |
| 151 days and over | 45 |

A more detailed analysis of the days worked by workers 16 years of age and over during the year ending August 31, 1934, is given in table 1.

From this table it will be noted that 39 percent of the reported group had no more than a month's work (25 days) during the entire year, 55 percent worked less than 2 months, and 77 percent less than 3 months, while the working time of 88 percent did not exceed half-time. Even when the work record of the men is considered separately, it is found that 57 percent of the workers had no more than 3 months' work during the year and only 17 percent worked more than 6 months.

**Table 1.—Number of Days Employed and Strike Status of Workers 16 Years of Age and Over in Ohio Onion Fields, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1934**

| Number of days employed | Workers 16 years of age and over | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Men | | Women | | On strike | | Not on strike | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| All workers covered | 391 | ..... | 276 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 58 | 27 | 218 | 88 |
| Number reporting, who worked specified time | 381 | 100 | 268 | 100 | 113 | 100 | 55 | 27 | 213 | 86 |
| Under 10 days | 63 | 17 | 21 | 8 | 42 | 37 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 30 |
| 10 and under 26 days | 84 | 22 | 50 | 19 | 34 | 30 | 17 | 10 | 33 | 24 |
| 26 and under 51 days | 61 | 16 | 39 | 15 | 22 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 30 | 18 |
| 51 and under 76 days | 46 | 12 | 41 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 13 | ..... | 28 | 5 |
| 76 and under 101 days | 35 | 9 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 6 | ..... | 24 | 5 |
| 101 and under 126 days | 22 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| 126 and under 151 days | 25 | 7 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 20 | 1 |
| 151 days and over | 45 | 12 | 45 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... |
| Number not reporting | 10 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 2 |

*Wage rates.*—According to both workers and growers, the wage rate of workers in the onion fields 15 years ago was 35 cents an hour and as recently as 1930 the prevailing rate was 25 cents an hour. In 1934, however, the usual wage rate was 12½ cents an hour before the strike, and some adult workers received as low as 10 cents an hour. After the strike the bulk of the workers were paid 15 cents an hour.

The table below indicates the level of wage rates during the 1934 season. The figures are based on the replies of 202 persons who had worked at weeding before the strike and of 149 who had weeded subsequent to the strike.

Table 2.—Distribution of Wage Rates Before and After Strike

| Hourly wage rate | Number receiving specified rate | |
|---|---|---|
| | Before strike | After strike |
| Number of workers reporting | 202 | 149 |
| Under 10 cents | 6 | 2 |
| 10 and under 12½ cents | 37 | 3 |
| 12½ and under 15 cents | 148 | 14 |
| 15 and under 20 cents | 10 | 98 |
| 20 and under 25 cents | | 23 |
| 25 and under 30 cents | 1 | 3 |
| 30 and under 35 cents | | 2 |
| 35 cents and over | | 4 |

Most of the workers who received 25 cents an hour or more after the strike were those working for growers who had made arrangements with the union. The rates of less than 10 cents were received by children under 14 years of age.

## Annual Earnings

FOUR sources were included in considering the total income of families of workers in the marsh: (1) Cash earnings from agricultural work; (2) cash income from all other work; (3) income in kind; and (4) income from relief.

*Cash earnings from agricultural work.*—The income from agricultural work during the 1934 season was affected by the scarcity of work, the shortage of share-crop land, and the decrease in the hourly rates of pay. Table 3 shows the earnings from agricultural work reported by 179 families for the year September 1, 1933, to August 31, 1934. The annual family earnings from farm work of 60 percent of the families from which information was secured was less than $250, 26 percent earned between $250 and $500, and only 14 percent earned $500 or more. When the families which had no work since June 20 because of the strike were eliminated the situation was only slightly improved; 77 of the 140 reporting families not on strike earned less than $250, while 39 earned between $250 and $500, and the earnings of only 24 families were $500 or more.

The families depending on day labor alone had lower incomes than those working land on the crop-sharing basis. More than three-fourths of the families of day laborers earned less than $250 from agricultural work during the year and 98 percent less than $500. Even in the group of 98 share-croppers 46 percent earned less than $250 and 77 percent less than $500.

Table 3.—Earnings from Agricultural Work of Families Working in Ohio Onion Fields, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1934

| Annual family earnings from agricultural work | Number of families canvassed, having workers in onion fields | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Day labor only | | | | Share-croppers and day labor | | | |
| | | | Total | | Number on strike | Number not on strike | Total | | Number on strike | Number not on strike |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | | Number | Percent | | |
| All families covered | 195 | | 86 | | 29 | 57 | 109 | | 14 | 95 |
| Families reporting, whose earnings were specified amounts | 179 | 100 | 81 | 100 | 26 | 55 | 98 | 100 | 13 | 85 |
| Under $250 | 107 | 60 | 62 | 77 | 22 | 40 | 45 | 46 | 8 | 37 |
| Under $50 | 20 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| $50 and under $150 | 44 | 25 | 24 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 15 |
| $150 and under $250 | 43 | 24 | 24 | 30 | 4 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 2 | 17 |
| $250 and under $500 | 47 | 26 | 17 | 21 | 4 | 13 | 30 | 31 | 4 | 26 |
| $500 and under $750 | 14 | 8 | | | | | 14 | 14 | | 14 |
| $750 and under $1,000 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| $1,000 and over | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| Families not reporting earnings | 16 | | 5 | | 3 | 2 | 11 | | 1 | 10 |

The figures shown in table 3 represent the earnings from farm work of all members of the families. In 130 of the 195 families interviewed more than one person was working. The earnings of families did not rise greatly as number of workers in the family increased. Of the 107 families with earnings of less than $250, 63 had 2 or more persons working. Although 10 of the 12 families on strike which had only 1 worker reported earnings of less than $250, 12 of the 15 families with 2 workers were also in this earnings group. Much the same condition existed among families not on strike. Of the 51 families not on strike having 1 worker, 34 earned less than $250, while 27 of the 42 families having 2 workers likewise earned less than $250. Only 4 families in the entire group earned $1,000 or more, and in every case there were 3 or more workers in the family. All 4 of the families with earnings of $1,000 or more were nonstrikers.

*Cash income from all sources other than relief.*—When the income from all sources except relief is added to agricultural earnings the picture is not materially altered. Fifty-three percent of all reporting families had annual incomes of less than $250 and 83 percent less than $500. Moreover, 8 percent of the families had incomes of less than $50 for the year and 29 percent less than $150. Only 3 percent of the entire group earned $1,000 or more. Even when families not on strike are considered separately the proportion in the income group is practically the same; 48 percent received less than $250 and 79 percent less than $500. Table 4 shows the annual cash incomes from all sources with the exception of relief.

Table 4.—Annual Income from all Sources, Exclusive of Relief, of Families with Workers in Ohio Onion Fields, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1934

| Annual family income | Number of families canvassed, having workers in onion fields | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Day labor only | | | | Share-croppers and day labor | | | |
| | Number | Percent | Total | | Number on strike | Number not on strike | Total | | Number on strike | Number not on strike |
| | | | Number | Percent | | | Number | Percent | | |
| All families covered | 195 | | 86 | | 29 | 57 | 109 | | 14 | 95 |
| Families reporting whose income was specified amount | 177 | 100 | 79 | 100 | 25 | 54 | 98 | 100 | 13 | 85 |
| Under $250 | 94 | 53 | 52 | 66 | 19 | 33 | 42 | 43 | 8 | 34 |
| Under $50 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| $50 and under $150 | 37 | 21 | 20 | 25 | 11 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 13 |
| $150 and under $250 | 45 | 25 | 24 | 31 | 4 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 3 | 18 |
| $250 and under $500 | 53 | 30 | 24 | 31 | 6 | 18 | 29 | 30 | 4 | 25 |
| $500 and under $750 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 15 | 15 | | 15 |
| $750 and under $1,000 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| $1,000 and over | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| Families not reporting income | 18 | | 7 | | 4 | 3 | 11 | | 1 | 10 |

*Income in kind.*—The cash income of families was supplemented in part by income in kind. There were wide variations, between families, in the value of the payments received in kind. Reports on tenure of homes were secured from 194 of the 195 families and on food supplies from all families. Houses were furnished by the growers to 109 families, 7 families had free homes from other sources, 41 families rented homes, and 37 owned their homes.

Farm laborers in the area were able to supplement their income through raising a part of their food, provided they could make the necessary investment. Twelve of the 195 families interviewed, however, had no supplementary food supply; only 16 had a garden, a cow, chickens, and pigs; the other families had varying combinations of these sources of food. A garden was the most frequent source of supplementary food supply; 170 families grew a part of their food at home and usually canned a few vegetables for winter use. The drought of 1934 resulted in poorer returns than usual from garden produce, with the result that food supplies for summer and winter were not adequate. Cows were owned by 70 of the 195 families.

*Income from relief.*—Only 49 of the 195 families included in the study had been able to go through the last year without assistance from a public relief agency. The value of all relief other than clothing bought in bulk and surplus commodities was reported for 95 of these families. Table 5 gives the value of these amounts, by number of persons in the household. Relief for the entire year given to 25 families was valued at less than $20, to 35 families between $20 and

$40, and to 23 families between $40 and $60. Only 12 families, composed of 3 or more persons, each, had relief during the year amounting to $60 or more.

**Table 5.—Relief in Families with Workers in Ohio Onion Fields and Number of Persons in Family, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1934**

| Number in family | Number of families canvassed, with workers in onion fields | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Total receiving relief | Value of relief received during year | | | | | | No relief |
| | | | Under $20 | $20 and under $40 | $40 and under $60 | $60 and under $80 | $80 and over | Amount not reported | |
| All families covered | 195 | 146 | 25 | 35 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 51 | 49 |
| Families consisting of— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 person | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 persons | 29 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 2 | | | 1 | 13 |
| 3 persons | 33 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 persons | 26 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 11 | 5 |
| 5 persons | 24 | 20 | 3 | 8 | 3 | | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 6 persons | 23 | 21 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | | 8 | 2 |
| 7 persons | 14 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 8 persons | 12 | 7 | 1 | | | | | 6 | 5 |
| 9 persons | 17 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 10 persons or more | 16 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 5 | 1 |

Of the 95 families from which information was obtained in regard to the value of relief given during the year, 39 were on strike at the time of the investigation and 56 were not on strike. The average value of relief per family during the year (except clothing in bulk and surplus commodities) is shown in table 6.

**Table 6.—Relief Given to 95 Families with Workers in Ohio Onion Fields, Year Ending Aug. 31, 1934**

| Month | Families on strike | | Families not on strike | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families receiving relief | Average value of relief per family | Number of families receiving relief | Average value of relief per family |
| 1933 | | | | |
| September | 1 | $3.50 | | |
| October | 1 | 6.25 | | |
| November | 6 | 9.08 | 2 | $2.50 |
| December | 7 | 3.73 | 11 | 12.37 |
| 1934 | | | | |
| January | 15 | 4.37 | 19 | 7.71 |
| February | 15 | 4.95 | 18 | 5.49 |
| March | 21 | 8.42 | 13 | 7.98 |
| April | 18 | 4.99 | 14 | 6.09 |
| May | 8 | 2.80 | 9 | 2.62 |
| June | 34 | 4.93 | 41 | 3.57 |
| July | 36 | 11.54 | 41 | 8.01 |
| August | 38 | 17.16 | 31 | 16.83 |

Relief expenditures for both groups increased during the summer of 1934. This amounts to indirect subsidy of onion production in the

case of employed workers. Eighteen of these ninety-five families had applied for relief in December 1933, soon after the close of the 1933 harvesting season.

## Relative Efficiency of Negro and White Workers

THE findings of several inquiries concerning the efficiency of Negro labor as compared to white labor are brought together in an article in the December 1934 issue of the American Federationist, by Robert C. Weaver, associate adviser on economic status of Negroes, United States Department of the Interior.

These findings are regarded as of special interest in view of the fact that since the setting up of the President's recovery program there has been a great deal of discussion on the relative efficiency of colored workers. In the South particularly it has been reported that Negroes are not so efficient as the white workers and that as a consequence it is "impossible and uneconomic" for employers in that part of the United States to pay these colored workers as much as white laborers.

According to the author of the article here reviewed there is no direct evidence to support or refute the statement. In his judgment, however, there are some pertinent data on the subject in question, although he doubts whether the efficiency of labor is scientifically measurable by race. He declares that up to the present no such studies have been made. The results of some investigations of the attitudes of employers on the matter and some additional data for a single industry are, however, available. The greater number of the inquiries as to the opinions of employers, made in the latter part of the last decade, are concerned with the North and the West. In those sections of the United States there is not so much industrial prejudice against the Negro as in the South. Moreover, the Negro workers are more carefully selected in the North and West, and the information secured relates to a period in which Negro workers were entering industries from which they had been formerly excluded. Employers were uncertain as to the desirability of these newly tried laborers, who were used because other labor was not available. Such workers were not expected to be efficient, and, consequently, the favorable reports of employers upon the efficiency of Negro labor, while they do not disprove the statement that Negroes are less efficient workers, do tend to weaken it.

Among the inquiries cited in this article in the American Federationist is one made by the Chicago Commission on Race Relations in 1920. That body reported that 71 employers interviewed considered the Negro as efficient as white workers and 22 reported the Negro as

less efficient; the first group, however, included nearly all of the large employers of Negroes.

The following table is a compilation of the results of three other inquiries as to employers' opinions on the relative efficiency of Negro labor. One of these surveys was made by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, another by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, and a third by J. Tinsley Willis in connection with the preparation of a master's thesis on Negro labor in the tobacco industry in North Carolina.

**Efficiency and Regularity of Negroes as Compared to White Workers, according to Opinions of Employers**

| Efficiency and regularity | Detroit Bureau of Government Research survey [1] | | Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare survey [2] | | J. Tinsley Willis survey [3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of firms reporting | Number employed | Number of firms reporting | Number employed | Number of firms reporting | Number employed |
| Degree of efficiency: | | | | | | |
| More efficient | 11 | 5,102 | 14 | 1,780 | 1 | 1,200 |
| Same efficiency | 68 | 12,631 | 32 | 6,400 | 3 | 13,677 |
| Less efficient | 24 | 2,729 | 10 | 1,120 | 0 | ---------- |
| Not reported | 17 | 1,109 | ---------- | ---------- | 3 | 454 |
| Total | 120 | 21,571 | 56 | 9,300 | 7 | 15,331 |
| Degree of regularity: | | | | | | |
| More regular | 7 | 199 | 3 | 431 | 0 | ---------- |
| Same regularity | 68 | 8,864 | 28 | 6,321 | 5 | 12,754 |
| Less regular | 33 | [4] 11,587 | 25 | 2,548 | 1 | 2,177 |
| Not reported | 12 | 921 | ---------- | ---------- | 1 | 400 |
| Total | 120 | 21,571 | 56 | 9,300 | 7 | 15,331 |

[1] Feldman, Herman. Racial Factors in American Industry. New York, 1931, p. 60. Data are for 1926.
[2] Johnson, Charles. The Negro in American Civilization. New York, 1930, pp. 70, 71.
[3] Willis, J. Tinsley. Negro Labor in the Tobacco Industry in North Carolina. An unpublished master's thesis at New York University, 1932, pp. 46, 47. Data are for 1930.
[4] "Recent migration was felt to be responsible for the high rate of irregularity. Labor turn-over for Negro employees was thought to be generally less than that for white employees."

Commenting on these findings, Mr. Weaver says:

Although these data speak for themselves, a word should be said by way of explanation. In the first place, statistical material can never tell the whole picture. The Negro is not offered the same inducement to increase his efficiency as is his white prototype. Working conditions in the South are particularly unfavorable and in all sections of the country there are few inducements for efficiency by way of better jobs which act upon the colored workers. Thus employer assertion of equal efficiency for Negro workers assumes greater importance and significance. It means that in spite of the traditional attitude toward the Negro, and in the face of the smaller likelihood of promotion that presents itself to colored workers, their labor has so proved its worth that it is judged to be as efficient as that of another group which has enjoyed and does enjoy greater advantages. This evidence points to the potentialities of Negro labor, if it is treated in a more just and sympathetic manner.

In Mr. Weaver's judgment, the closest approximation to a valid investigation of the efficiency and regularity of Negro labor is Miss

Alma Herbst's study of the meat-packing industry in Chicago, published in 1932. Miss Herbst covers the "typical" establishment having the Bedeaux wage-payment system under which, after standard output is fixed, any worker exceeding it gets a premium. Although it is not certain that the workers fully understand this system and although the industrial processes do not render easy a precise allocation of production per man, the premium payments are instructive. When a group is given premiums, it is evidence that the output of the members of that group is above standard. They must have attained and exceeded the minimum efficiency requirements. The accompanying tabulation presents some of Miss Herbst's findings. The data are only for employees affected by the Bedeaux premium system.

Earnings of White and Negro Male Employees as Affected by Bedeaux Premium Wage Payment [1]

| Weekly premiums | White workers | Negro workers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under $2.50 | 230 | 49 | 279 |
| $2.50–$4.99 | 111 | 30 | 141 |
| $5–$7.49 | 31 | 16 | 47 |
| $7.50–$9.90 | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| $10 and over | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| No premiums | 102 | 0 | 102 |
| Total | 502 | 115 | 617 |

[1] Include only those whose wages are affected by Bedeaux premium wage payment.

Fifteen and one-tenth percent of the white women eligible for premiums as contrasted to 6.5 percent of Negro women of the same group failed to receive these extra payments. The proportions awarded premiums up to $5 were approximately the same for both races, but 16.3 percent of the Negro women as compared to 8.8 percent of the white women getting premiums had extra earnings of $5 per week.

The sources cited in the article under review seem to indicate a tendency for the employers to feel that the Negro's regularity is less satisfactory than his efficiency. By way of explanation of this attitude, the author states that Negroes are as a rule hired to do unpleasant work which is frequently casual and that they are also marginal laborers with a slight hold on their jobs. These facts, in addition to the fact that the type of labor which falls to the lot of colored workers is of the kind that ordinarily has a higher turn-over, regardless of the race of those doing such labor, throw considerable light on the tendency toward irregularity. "For the most part", the author says, "this is an occupational and not a racial characteristic." It is found among Negroes because of their job distribution. He concedes, however, that there is a racial factor in this irregularity. The Negroes, he reports, find advancement based on

ability very difficult and consequently have recourse to new jobs in order to improve their economic status. Moreover, "the greater degree of irregularity seems to have been, in part, an attribute of the post-war period." Again, rural workers find it no easy matter to adapt themselves to urban industry. The southern textile manufacturers have noted this tendency to irregularity in recently recruited white labor for the cotton mills. "There are evidences to the effect that Negroes, as they gain more industrial experience, are reducing the degree of their irregularity." For example, in 1930 the North Carolina employers testified more favorably along this line than the Detroit employers at an earlier date.

The above analysis, according to the author, seems to show certain tendencies.

It seems to point out that the Negroes' efficiency varies in proportion to the favorableness of their working conditions. In addition, the Negro has become efficient in industries in the period since the World War. The evidence supplied by his employers and by an independent investigation is to the effect that he is as efficient as the white worker. When one considers the occupational distribution of colored workers, it seems that the irregularity of Negroes is about on a par with that for whites. In light of these findings, certain conclusions can be drawn. There is no reason for setting the wage for the Negro below that for white workers. Pleas for separate minimum wages for colored workers in the codes of fair competition rest upon a traditional attitude toward Negro labor. The assumption of lesser efficiency for Negroes has not been proved, and all the evidence we have about relative efficiency seems to refute the assertion.

## Collective-Bargaining Machinery and Practices in Great Britain

THE Ministry of Labor of Great Britain has begun the publication of a series of volumes presenting and analyzing the more important of the collective agreements now in effect in that country. The first volume of this series covers mining and quarrying, building, woodworking and allied industries, and engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel, and other metal industries.[1] These industries employ about 4½ million workers, constituting over one-third of the total insured population of the country, and while not all of these workers are directly covered by the written agreements discussed in the report, the high degree of organization among both employers and workers in these industries makes it probable that most of them are either working under signed agreements or under conditions influenced thereby.

Collective agreements have built up what the Ministry of Labor speaks of as a large body of industrial bylaws. These tangible

[1] Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Report on collective agreements between employers and workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Vol. I. London, 1934.

evidences of the practical value of collective bargaining have been developing since the 1870's, when written local agreements embracing general working conditions supplanted the still earlier uniform piece-price lists. Local agreements are in turn giving place to national agreements applicable to the entire industry. The report of the Ministry of Labor deals not only with the provisions of these contracts but with the machinery and procedure for negotiating them.

## National Agreements

AMONG the industries treated in this report, those operating under national agreements are engineering,[2] shipbuilding, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, building and civil engineering, electrical contracting, railway workshops, vehicle building (including automobile bodies), and light castings.

National agreements may cover all phases of employment relations in detail, or they may deal only with general policies and standards, leaving details to be covered locally. In some instances, notably in the building industry, comprehensive national agreements may be supplemented by regional or local arrangements, provided that nothing inconsistent with or inimical to the national pact is introduced. National agreements sometimes limit the subjects which may be left to local negotiations or the manner in which these subjects may be treated. Thus the national agreement in the heating, ventilating, and domestic engineering industry leaves wages to be fixed by each district, but stipulates that the prevailing wage of the district shall be declared and observed. Even under the two most concise and detailed national agreements—those in the building and engineering industries—flexibility is attained by leaving some points for local decision and control. For example, the national building agreement fixes the maximum weekly hours, but the time for commencing and stopping work is decided locally. In engineering, such questions as allowances, expenses and travel time for workers sent away on installation jobs, and the rate of wages to be paid junior journeymen, or improvers, during the probationary period between the expiration of apprenticeship and full journeyman status are left to local determination.

*Negotiating agencies.*—A prerequisite to an agreement which is both nation-wide and industry-wide is effective organization of employers and workers. Generally more than one organization each of employers and employees are involved in the negotiations and are signatory to the agreement; frequently, in fact, particularly with regard to the unions, there are several.

[2] The term "engineering," as used in the report under review, includes marine engineering, electrical engineering, locomotive construction, boilermaking and foundry work, the manufacture of agricultural and textile machinery, machine tools, automobiles, trucks and motorcycles, and general engineering.

Thus in the engineering industry the representatives selected by an all-inclusive national organization are spokesmen for the employers in negotiating agreements, while the workers are represented by one general organization, several smaller unions of separate crafts, and still others acting for unskilled workers and woman employees. In construction engineering the employers are organized into one association through which the national agreement is handled, and two organizations act for the workers, one for the skilled craftsmen and one for the unskilled.

The agencies involved in drawing up national agreements for the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries are federated bodies composed of local associations of employers on the one hand, and of 24 trade unions comprising the principal classes of shipyard workers on the other. Several craft organizations concerned with shipbuilding are not members of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, but they act jointly with the federation in negotiations with the employers.

A still more closely knit mechanism, the national joint council, functions in the building industry. This council consists of representatives of federated bodies of organized employers in various building trades, and, on the workers' side, of representatives of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, such separate craft unions as remain outside the federation, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers Union. This national joint council is assisted by regional, area, and local committees. A separate joint council, similarly composed, has operated in the building industry in Scotland since 1930, when the employers withdrew from their national federation and by agreement with the workers set up the Scottish joint council and negotiated a separate agreement. A national joint council is the agency through which the national agreement in electrical contracting is negotiated, and, as in the building industry, a separate body functions for Scotland.

*Methods of handling grievances and disputes.*—One of the most important duties of the trade agreement is to provide machinery and procedure for meeting and settling questions of differences before they become disputes that threaten a stoppage of work. Many of the agreements discussed prescribe procedure, beginning with the initial appearance of trouble in the plant, step by step successively to arbitration, if that becomes necessary.

The national agreement in the engineering industry, which is of general application throughout the diverse activities and occupations classed as engineering, provides for the adjustment of differences as they relate to changes in wage rates, hours per week, or working conditions fixed by the agreement. When any question arises, the man-

agement of the plant and the workmen directly concerned must attempt to settle it at the point of its inception. If satisfactory adjustment is not made, the matter is discussed at a meeting with the employer, at which are present the workmen concerned with the grievance, accompanied by a representative of their union, and a representative of the employers' association. The next stage is a local conference with representatives of the employers' association and the union or unions of the workers involved, which must be held within 7 working days after formal notification of the existence of a referable dispute. If the local conference does not obtain a settlement of all points in dispute, the whole matter or any unresolved part of it then goes to a central conference, which must act within 14 days. During this procedure no stoppage of work shall take place.

The arrangement for handling disputes in shipbuilding is quite similar to that in the engineering agreement, but goes farther. If the central conference is not successful a general conference follows at the request of either party. The general conference, which must meet within 14 days after it is called upon, is composed of the representatives of the employers' association and of all organizations signatory to the agreement, whether or not parties to the dispute. It is presided over by an independent chairman, and if neither a decision nor an agreement to arbitrate is arrived at, the general conference must "be adjourned to a date not later than 10 days from the date of such conference."

The independent chairman is appointed for the duration of the agreement by a joint committee composed of 3 persons representing the employers' federation and 3 representing all unions covered by the agreement. If this joint committee fails to appoint the chairman, the Minister of Labor may be requested to make the nomination.

Under the building-trades agreement detailed provision is made for meeting disputes as they arise and for their successive handling by bodies created and regulated by the agreement. The court of last resort is a standing body, the conciliation panel of the national joint council, whose decision is final and binding. If this body becomes deadlocked and cannot reach a decision, it reports that fact to the national joint council, which then determines what further action shall be taken, including referal of the entire dispute, de novo, to the Industrial Arbitration Court.

Throughout the various steps made mandatory under the agreement, no stoppage of work may take place on any pretext. When the last recourse is exhausted and arbitration is refused, however, the national joint council must report its inability to arrive at a settlement of the dispute. Thereafter all parties are free, after 14 days' formal notice, to take any action they see fit.

The electrical-contracting industry, which operates under a national agreement so far as wages, hours, and working conditions are concerned, provides for the handling of disputes through supplemental district agreements. Machinery provided in these may carry referals as far as the national bodies representing both sides. The establishment of machinery for dealing with disputes is the subject of a separate agreement between railway shop unions and railway managements. This provides for shop, works, and line committees in succession, as needed.

*Methods of handling jurisdictional claims.*—The vital part in the maintenance of industrial peace played by the manner in which work is allocated to the different industries, occupations, and crafts is recognized in many British agreements. The English use the word "demarcation" to express these classifications, while in American usage the term "jurisdiction" is applied.

Two aspects of the jurisdiction problem are handled by agreement. Some merely provide procedure for reaching decisions when cases of disputed jurisdiction arise; others attempt either to define craft lines or to outline in more or less detail the principles which shall govern classification.

A joint demarcation agreement covers both the shipbuilding and engineering industries, involving 23 craft unions. Boilermakers, however, are not a party to it. The agreement recognizes that "it is in the best interests of both parties that arrangements should be made to avoid any stoppage of work in demarcation questions," and accordingly provides machinery for their prompt settlement locally as they arise. Adjustment agencies and procedure are similar to those used for other disputed questions, but they deal only with the specific issue of jurisdiction. Pending settlement, the recognized practice of the plant in which the dispute arose is to prevail, but decisions are to constitute the basis for future determination of similar issues. They are binding in the plant involved for 1 year, and thereafter unless brought up again for review by any affected craft.

In December 1933 the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, acting for the employers, and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, representing the workers, negotiated a special agreement classifying their fields of operation into four main categories: Civil engineering, work involving chiefly civil engineering, building, and work that is mainly building. Wage rates, hours and conditions fixed by the civil-engineering agreement are to apply to the first two categories, except in the case of building craftsmen and laborers working on engineering jobs, who are to work the hours called for in the civil-engineering agreement at hourly rates set by the building-

trades agreement. The terms of the building-trades agreement apply to the two last categories.

Within these prescribed classifications, the trade agreements are to be explicitly applied, irrespective of the materials used on the job or the proportion of skilled to unskilled workers, and without regard to whether the firm handling the contract is classed as an engineering or construction contractor. A series of notes is incorporated in the agreement that deals with typical cases illustrating points at which troubles arise, and indicating principles to apply in such cases. A joint tribunal is created for the purpose of handling border-line cases which cannot be settled by consent under the occupational classifications fixed in the agreement.

### District and Local Agreements

THE most important industries not covered by national agreements with which the Ministry of Labor report deals are mining and quarrying, and the iron and steel industry. Negotiation machinery and procedure do not differ materially from those concerned with more comprehensive agreements. The chief point of difference, aside from coverage, is the general subject matter contained in the two kinds of pacts. Wage determinations and adjustments are, by and large, the chief concern of the agencies negotiating agreements geographically limited in their application, while national agreements as a rule deal with a far wider field of industrial relations.

*Coal mining.*—Coal mining is highly organized on both the employers' and the workers' side. The workers' organization is an industrial union divided into districts, but a few independent craft unions exist, as, for example, among enginemen and mechanics. While the district has traditionally been the unit both of union membership and of the negotiating power, the national-agreement idea was introduced in 1921, following a nation-wide strike. This national agreement, and the one of 1924 which followed it, still left much of the control in the hands of district boards. The termination of the second national agreement was followed by the general strike of 1926, which in turn brought about the passage of an act establishing an 8-hour day for underground workers. Thereafter coal-mining agreements reverted to the district basis.

Many aspects of working conditions in coal mining are matters dealt with by legislation, and hence are only partially subject to collective bargaining. Minimum wage rates, maximum daily hours (now 7½), and the handling of disputes are all regulated to some degree by law. Subjects with which district agreements generally deal are wage adjustments above the basic minima fixed by law, distribution of hours, overtime and week-end work, and the matter of rental for company-owned houses, free or nominal-priced coal for the workers'

home consumption, and compensatory allowances for workers who are entitled to these dispensations but whose manner of living does not call for them.

Wages in the coal industry take the form of basic rates to which varying percentages are added in the different districts. The determination of this percentage is the chief point toward which bargaining is directed in negotiating district agreements. It is arrived at by first ascertaining the total proceeds of the industry in each district for a given period. The proportion of this to be distributed as wages is then determined by (1) deducting from the total proceeds production costs other than wages, and (2) allocating to wages a fixed percentage, usually 85 to 87 percent, of the remainder.

One condition which, in relation to methods and practices of collective bargaining, is of particular interest is that if the net proceeds of the industry available for distribution as wages are not sufficient to meet the fixed minimum percentage of basic rates and to guarantee to the men on daily rates what is known as a subsistence wage, the deficit must be made up by the owner. Thus in the negotiations each side must present and maintain its case in actual figures of pounds, shillings, and pence.

*Iron and steel.*—In addition to district agreements in the iron and steel industry, which as a rule deal with the method of wage adjustments and the settlement of disputes, there are a great many local agreements fixing working conditions in individual plants and sometimes for certain classes of workers within a plant.

Settlements of disputes in the pig-iron branch are usually provided for by the creation of ad hoc joint bodies as cases arise. The basis of wage negotiation is the determination, first, of a basic rate, and then of a sliding scale based upon the selling price of the product, on the basis of which the standard rate is increased or reduced for the following 3 months.

In iron and steel manufacture two kinds of wage determination are found. In some instances the sliding scale based on selling price is used, in others a bonus on production. Generally agreements providing for output bonuses deal only with individual plants.

*Wage-determination methods in other industries.*—Where the piecework system prevails in an industry, collective bargaining is directed toward drawing up price lists. This is done sometimes in the most minute detail, as, for example, in cutlery, sheet-metal, and galvanized hollow-ware manufacture, in which price lists specify in detail almost every conceivable kind of work the worker might be called upon to perform. Less detailed methods specify a fixed relation to time rates which piece rates must yield.

Still another method is to adopt a sliding scale based upon the Ministry of Labor's cost-of-living index. Among the industries operat-

ing under agreements carrying this provision are quarrying, steel erection, public works contracting (London), furniture manufacture, and certain metal fabrications. Some agreements stipulate, however, that wages shall not respond to decreases in the cost of living below a certain fixed point.

## Holiday Provisions for Agricultural Workers in Great Britain

LEGAL holidays, Saturday half-holidays, and in some cases annual vacations, with pay, have been secured for many farm laborers in Great Britain through their trade agreements. The Land Worker, the official organ of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, in its issue of December 1934, describes the results of the union's effort to establish holidays with pay on the farms.

Before the enactment of legislation creating a wages board and making possible collective bargaining between farm laborers and employing farmers, few agricultural workers, the journal states, "knew what it was to enjoy the bank holidays which are common to the industrial workers of Great Britain." While some enlightened employers granted the statutory holidays and occasionally other free time, the policy of the union has been to get away entirely from private understandings and to incorporate provisions for holidays in the agreements negotiated by the wage committees. This method gives legal sanction to such provisions.

Although the union feels that "the present position still leaves much to be desired", the report shows that of the 52 counties in England and Wales, 35 counties, or districts thereof, have agreements granting 1 or more of the 6 bank holidays. Details are shown tabularly thus:

Bank Holidays Provided in Agreements Between Farm Laborers and Their Employers in Counties of England and Wales

| Bank holidays granted | Number of counties or county districts | Number of workers involved |
|---|---|---|
| None | [1] 20 | 143,500 |
| 1 holiday | [1] 5 | 33,800 |
| 2 holidays | [1] 14 | 236,200 |
| 3 holidays | 4 | 47,300 |
| 4 holidays | 5 | 60,500 |
| 5 holidays | 2 | 32,500 |
| 6 holidays | 5 | 41,900 |

[1] In Yorkshire, conditions are not uniform throughout the county. The North Riding district has bank holiday, the East Riding has 2, and the West Riding has none.

A better record has been established with regard to the Saturday half-holiday, particularly for male agricultural workers. In 49 of the 52 counties, agreements covering 466,700 men provide for a short workday on Saturday, with pay for overtime. The number of hours worked range from 5 to 6½. Only 16,500 men in 3 counties are still working a full day.

On the other hand, only half the women and girls, and less than half the special workers, such as shepherds, horsemen, and stockmen, have been granted the short day.

Usually, annual vacations with pay are provided through voluntary or individual agreements, but in some cases these are recognized by the wages boards and accordingly have the same force as the collective agreements. Generally only special workers employed by the year are given vacations with pay. Holidays of 6 days to 2 weeks are the rule, and the arrangements call for double pay for the vacation period if the worker is deprived of this annual leave.

# LABOR LAWS

## Legislative Sessions in 1935

ALL of the State legislatures, with the exception of 4 (Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia), meet in odd-numbered years. The majority of the States have biennial sessions, while 5 States meet annually. The Alabama Legislature meets in odd-numbered years every fourth year. In 1935, therefore, 44 State legislatures will assemble in regular session. Meeting also this year are the Territorial legislatures of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. The Congress of the United States, as a result of the so-called "lame-duck amendment" will hereafter convene annually on January 3.

In all of the States except Nebraska, and in the Congress of the United States, two-house (bicameral) legislatures enact the laws. By a recent change in the Constitution of Nebraska a unicameral system has been established. The subject has been receiving attention for many years. As early as 1836, Vermont abandoned a system of a one-house legislature in favor of the dual system. In some 9 other States, through the direct vote of the electorate, the vote of their chosen representatives, or in constitutional conventions, the establishment of a one-house legislature has been defeated.

The upper branch of the State legislature is generally designated as the senate, but the lower house is known by different designations such as legislature, general assembly, legislative assembly, and in 2 States (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) as general court. The term of the legislature is limited in some 25 States, the period varying from 40 to 127 days; in 19 States there is no limit on the length of the legislative term.

It is expected that social legislation will receive more than a passing interest in the sessions of 1935, and it is believed that under the leadership of the National Congress the movement for such social security measures as unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, as well as mothers' pensions, will receive an added impetus.

The following table shows the States meeting in regular legislative session in 1935, as well as the date of convening:



109041—35——7

Date Set by Law for the Convening of State Legislatures

| State | Time of assembly fixed by law | Date of convening, 1935 session |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Second Tuesday in January | Jan. 8. |
| Arizona | Second Monday in January | Jan. 14. |
| Arkansas | do | Do. |
| California | First Monday after first day in January | Jan. 7. |
| Colorado | First Wednesday in January | Jan. 2. |
| Connecticut | Wednesday after first Monday in January | Jan. 9. |
| Delaware | First Tuesday in January | Jan. 1. |
| Florida | Tuesday after first Monday in April | Apr. 2. |
| Georgia | Second Monday in January, for organization; regular session, second Monday after July 4. | Jan. 14 (date of organization meeting). |
| Idaho | First Monday after Jan. 1 | Jan. 7. |
| Illinois | Wednesday after first Monday in January | Jan. 9. |
| Indiana | Thursday after first Monday in January | Jan. 10. |
| Iowa | Second Monday in January | Jan. 14. |
| Kansas | Second Tuesday in January | Jan. 8. |
| Maine | First Wednesday in January | Jan. 2. |
| Maryland | do | Do. |
| Massachusetts | do | Do. |
| Michigan | do | Do. |
| Minnesota | Tuesday after first Monday in January | Jan. 8. |
| Missouri | First Wednesday after Jan. 1 | Jan. 2. |
| Montana | First Monday in January | Jan. 7. |
| Nebraska | First Tuesday in January | Jan. 1. |
| Nevada | Third Monday in January | Jan. 21. |
| New Hampshire | First Wednesday in January | Jan. 2. |
| New Jersey | Second Tuesday in January | Jan. 8. |
| New Mexico | do | Do. |
| New York | First Wednesday in January | Jan. 2. |
| North Carolina | Wednesday after first Monday in January | Jan. 9. |
| North Dakota | Tuesday after first Monday in January | Jan. 8. |
| Ohio | First Monday in January | Jan. 7. |
| Oklahoma | Tuesday after first Monday in January | Jan. 8. |
| Oregon | Second Monday in January | Jan. 14. |
| Pennsylvania | First Tuesday in January | Jan. 1. |
| Rhode Island | do | Do. |
| South Carolina | Second Tuesday in January | Jan. 8. |
| South Dakota | Tuesday after first Monday in January | Do. |
| Tennessee | First Monday in January | Jan. 7. |
| Texas | Second Tuesday in January | Jan. 8. |
| Utah | Second Monday in January | Jan. 14. |
| Vermont | Wednesday after first Monday in January | Jan. 9. |
| Washington | Second Monday in January | Jan. 14. |
| West Virginia | Second Wednesday in January | Jan. 9. |
| Wisconsin | do | Do. |
| Wyoming | Second Tuesday in January | Jan. 8. |

## Right of Seaman to Extra Compensation Under Certain Conditions Denied by Supreme Court

THE United States Supreme Court on January 7, 1935, rendered a decision of interest to labor, in the case of a seaman who demanded extra compensation for failure of the master of the ship to pay him wages when due. (*McCrea* v. *United States*, 55 Sup. Ct. 291.) The seaman, Livingston H. McCrea, shipped as a fireman on the steamship *American Shipper* on a voyage from New York to London and return. Upon arriving at London he demanded of the master of the ship his discharge, payment of the balance of wages due, 1 month's additional pay, and adequate employment on some other vessel bound for the Port of New York. The discharge and payment of the compensation were claimed to be due for the reason that the vessel failed, while at sea, to divide the crew into the number of watches provided for by section 2 of the Seamen's Act and section 4583 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The seaman originally brought his petition in the District Court for Southern New York, where the court awarded him a decree of the value of the clothing which he had lost, $28.95 for wages due, and a part of the double wages which he demanded. Upon a reargument of the case the court reduced the amount of recovery to the value of the clothing and the amount of wages due, on the ground that the demand for double wages was for a penalty for which the United States as a sovereign nation was not liable. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit took the same view and affirmed the decree of the district court. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, where it was urged that the decision of the lower courts was erroneous because the recovery of double wages was compensatory and not for the imposition of a penalty. It was further urged that even though it was a penalty the Government was liable by virtue of the provisions of the Suits in Admiralty Act, and of the Government's "waiver of sovereign immunity by engaging in the business of operating vessels in competition with private owners."

It was further urged that the court of appeals was in error in holding that the decree first entered by the district court allowing recovery of double wages was set aside and superseded by a later decree allowing recovery only for the amount claimed for loss of the seaman's clothing and for unearned wages. The United States Supreme Court did not consider the question raised with respect to the liability of the Government for double wages, since the seaman had failed to establish his right to the double wages demanded, regardless of the asserted immunity of the Government.

At the time the seaman made his demand in London, the master of the ship was advancing money to other members of the crew, and offered to pay one-half of the wages due the seaman but the latter refused the offer. Upon refusal the master told the seaman that he was not acquainted with the sections of the statute cited and it would be necessary for him to consult them. Thereupon, he asked McCrea to meet him in the office of the American consul in London on the following day, where he would discuss the demands with him. The seaman went to the consulate the following morning, and after making his complaint to the consul, and the consul in turn informing him that he was not entitled to his discharge, he left before the arrival of the master of the ship. Before leaving the consulate, McCrea requested that the opinion of the consul be placed in writing and sent to him in care of the vessel.

The master of the ship did not arrive at the consulate until the early part of the afternoon, at which time he was informed that the seaman had been there and left. The master subsequently returned to his vessel and remained on the ship most of the time while it was in port, but did not again see the seaman.

At the time of the trial in the lower court the seaman related his experiences of returning to the vessel as he said he had to do, and how he endeavored to locate the master but found it impossible. He also stated he made several inquiries of the other members of the crew as to the whereabouts of the master. The seaman subsequently left the vessel and never returned and after spending some time in England he purchased a passage on another vessel, returning to the United States.

The United States Supreme Court referred to a previous case decided by that court (*O'Hara* v. *Luckenbach Steamship Co.*, 269 U. S. 364) in which it was held that the purpose of section 2 of the Seamen's Act, which gave certain rights to the seamen whenever the master of the vessel failed to divide the crew into certain watches, was to provide for the safety of vessels at sea, rather than to regulate working conditions of the crew. The Supreme Court laid aside several of the questions advanced and possible doubts as to the correct construction of certain parts of section 4583 of the statutes and said that it is plain that by its provisions the consul was made the arbiter of the seaman's demand for the month's extra wages and for other relief which it affords and that his favorable action upon the demand and his discharge of the seaman were prerequisite to any recovery under it. In the case under consideration the consul refused to give the seaman his discharge and to certify that he was entitled to the relief demanded. The court pointed out that the lower courts were right in denying recovery under that section.

The court, however, did take up the question of the seaman's right to double wages for failure of the master to pay wages when they are due. Under section 4529 of the Revised Statutes the master of a vessel is required to pay a seaman his wages within a specified time after the termination of the agreement under which he was shipped, or at the time of his discharge, whichever happens first. The court showed that in the case of vessels making foreign voyages the payment must be made within 24 hours after the cargo has been discharged, or within 4 days after the seaman has been discharged. In all cases, the court further pointed out, the seaman is entitled at the time of his discharge to one-third of the balance of wages due him. The section of the statute directs that "Every master or owner who refuses or neglects to make payment in the manner" specified "without sufficient cause shall pay to the seaman a sum equal to 2 days' pay for each and every day during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods, which sum shall be recoverable as wages."

The date when the cargo was discharged did not appear in the case, and the court pointed out that the time within which the master of the vessel could pay the wages due and thus avoid liability for double wages cannot be taken to be less than 4 days from the time of arrival.

There was no question of a failure to pay one-third of the wages due, as the court showed, as the seaman "did not avail himself of the master's offer to pay him one-half of his wages." Since it has been decided that the seaman was entitled to a discharge and to the payment of wages due, and payment was not made within the time specified by the statute, the court said that it could be assumed that the seaman was entitled to the double pay demanded if the master of the vessel failed "without sufficient cause" to pay the wages due. There was some question as to what was meant by "without sufficient cause." In a previous case (*Collie* v. *Fergusson*, 281 U. S. 52) the Supreme Court had defined the words "without sufficient cause" as follows:

> The words "refuses or neglects to make payment * * * without sufficient cause" connote, either conduct which is in some sense arbitrary or willful, or at least a failure not attributable to impossibility of payment. We think the use of this language indicates a purpose to protect seamen from delayed payments of wages by the imposition of a liability which is not exclusively compensatory but designed to prevent, by its coercive effect, arbitrary refusals to pay wages, and to induce prompt payment when payment is possible.

The statute also, the court showed—

> * * * confers no right to recover double wages where the delay in payment of wages due was not in some sense arbitrary, willful or unreasonable. In view of the many duties imposed, some by law, on the master of a vessel upon arrival in a foreign port, we cannot say that the statute compels him, on pain of subjecting himself or his owner to heavy loss, to make immediate decision of questions of law involved in a seaman's demands, of whose nature he is left in ignorance.

The court showed that the master of the vessel did not unreasonably defer action by fixing the following day in the consul's office as the time and place for his decision. This case, the court opined, is not one of neglect to pay wages without sufficient cause, and "liability for double wages", the court said, "accrues, if at all, from the end of the period within which payment should have been made. It must be determined by the happening of an event within the period, failure to pay wages without sufficient cause."

In affirming the lower court, the United States Supreme Court therefore held that—

> The statute affords a definite and reasonable procedure by which the seaman may establish his right to recover double pay where his wages are unreasonably withheld. But it affords no basis for recovery if, by his own conduct, he precludes compliance with it by the master or owner. He cannot afterward impose the liability by the mere expedient of bringing suit upon it.

# LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

## Trade-Union Organization and Membership in United States, 1934

BOTH depression and recovery are reflected in the fluctuations in membership of American trade unions in the past few years, and an unusual fluidity has developed in the structure of the organizations themselves. The tendency is toward broadening the base of the individual unions, a trend that is finding expression in actual and proposed amalgamations, in the successful elimination of dual unionism in some fields, and in the adoption by the American Federation of Labor, at its 1934 convention, of a policy of industrial unionism for the mass-production industries.

### American Federation of Labor Membership, 1934

THE total paid-up membership in August 1934, as reported to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, was 2,823,750 compared to 2,526,796 in August 1933. These figures do not include those exempt from payment of dues on account of unemployment, illness, or industrial disputes. The total organized strength of the federation as reported by the executive council was 3,926,796 in October 1933, and 5,650,000 in October 1934.

A number of elements go to make up this growth. One is the affiliation with the American Federation of Labor early in 1934 of the largest of the independent unions, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with a membership of approximately 125,000. Another is the renewed interest in organization following the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which resulted in increased membership in most of the established unions. In some this increase was spectacular. Based on their voting strength in the 1934 convention, as compared to 1933, some affiliated national and international unions showed membership gains ranging from 100 percent to a fortyfold increase. The greatest gains on the whole were in the smaller unions, such as the Jewelry Workers' International Union, which had 8 votes[1] in 1933 and 49 in 1934; the Oil Field Workers' International Union, which jumped from 3 votes in 1933 to 125 in 1934; and the Tobacco Workers' International Union, whose vote

[1] 1 vote is allowed for each 100 members or major fraction thereof.

more than tripled. Great gains were also reported by some of the largest unions, notably the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which had 250 votes in 1933 and 1,500 in 1934, and the United Textile Workers, whose votes rose from 150 to 387. On the other hand, some organizations showed a marked falling off in membership which had not been arrested at the time of the 1934 convention. Conspicuous among these are the actors' union and some of the building-trades organizations.

The most notable growth in 1934, that of the directly affiliated local unions, was remarkable not only for the numbers enrolled but for the fact that it represented successful organizing in fields heretofore unorganized—the mechanized mass-production industries. The workers in these industries, principally automobile, rubber, cement, aluminum, and the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, were organized into unions chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor on a plant basis, without relation to the craft or occupation they followed. The number of directly affiliated local and federal labor unions increased from 673 in 1933 to 1,788 in 1934. The average paid-up membership in unions of this class in 1934 was 89,083, and some of the new ones, especially in the automobile plants, had a very large membership.

At the San Francisco convention in October 1934 the question of what policy to adopt with regard to the growing movement of organization in the mechanized, semiskilled industries became a vital issue. The decision reached was in effect a fundamental change in the organizing policy of the American Federation of Labor. While that policy has always maintained that the basis of unionism was craft or trade, the convention declared that "it is also realized that in many industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective". Accordingly the executive council was directed to issue charters for national and international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum, and any other mass-production industries, in which, in its judgment this would be desirable.

Industrialized agriculture is another field in which organization is making definite progress. The National Sheep Shearers' Union was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1932, and 40 directly affiliated local unions of agricultural workers were reported in 1934. These unions cover farm laborers to some extent, but the trend is toward organizing those whose occupations place them on the borderline between agriculture and industry—for example, grading and packing fruits and vegetables, and employment in greenhouses and in landscape gardening.

## Membership of Independent Unions

ACCURATE membership data are not available for all independent unions. The expression "standard unions" is applied to the American Federation of Labor organizations and the four large independent railroad brotherhoods, and membership of this group can be readily determined, as recent reports place the membership of the railroad brotherhoods at about 300,000. Thus the so-called standard unions represent nearly 6,000,000 organized workers.

The Trade Union Unity League is a federation of about 12 "left-wing" industrial unions with a reported membership of approximately 150,000.

Several recently organized national unions not affiliated with any group are attaining strength and significance, but comprehensive membership figures are not available, partly because in some cases this information is withheld as a matter of policy, and partly because of rapid changes and the lack of adequate facilities for checking membership gains and losses. Moreover there are always independent unions which, while having no national entity, attain considerable strength and significance locally. The number of local independent units of this type has been increasing in the recent past. Organizations confined to a locality have never been included in studies of trade unions made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and information concerning them is meager.

Any estimate of the number of workers in the United States holding membership in trade unions would have to include these scattered local units, as well as the rapidly growing number of independent agencies of national scope. However, these data have not been brought together to an extent that would afford a comprehensive, authentic figure of the actual organized strength of American workers.

## Trend Toward Amalgamation

IN ADDITION to the amalgamation of two unions in the hat, cap and millinery trade, consummated in 1934, negotiations were begun by a number of organizations looking toward mergers. Among American Federation of Labor unions, two in the tobacco industry (the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Tobacco Workers' International Union), and the iron molders and foundry employees, are discussing consolidation. Other organizations moving in that direction are either both in groups not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or one is and the other is not so affiliated. Successful termination of merger proceedings in the last-mentioned instances would, to that extent, eliminate dual unionism. That is the objective of the efforts to amalgamate the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the United National Association of Post Office Clerks.

The latter is an independent organization from which the former seceded. The seceding group then joined the American Federation of Labor. These organizations have existed independently in identical jurisdictions since 1906, but impetus toward joining forces was given by the 1933 conventions of both bodies, which adopted resolutions calling for amalgamation and appointed committees instructed to begin negotiations at once. If this breach is closed it will mean that all organized clerks in the United States Postal Service, except those handling railway mail, will belong to the same organization.

A movement to merge the two railroad brotherhoods in engine service—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—advanced to the point of negotiations through a joint committee composed of representatives of both organizations.

## "White-Collar" Organizations

Organizations among workers in the so-called "white-collar" occupations are increasing both in number and in scope. In 1934 the executive council of the American Federation of Labor reported an increase in the number of unions of office workers from 12 in 1933 to 32 in 1934. The jurisdiction of these unions covers stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, accountants, and office clerks. While the membership of these local unions was not reported, they were considered of sufficient importance to call for some movement toward unification of their scattered forces, since they are affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor and have no national entity.

Other white-collar and professional workers who are organized into unions affiliated with the Federation are actors, musicians, public-school teachers, draughtsmen, employees of the United States Post Office and of the executive departments of the United States Government, railway clerks, and the sales forces of retail stores. Exclusive of the directly affiliated unions of office workers, these organized nonmanual workers controlled practically 12 per cent of the vote cast by national and international unions at the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor. In addition, there are two other independent organizations of Government employees—one in the post office and the other in the Federal executive departments—that are dual to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They have a combined membership of approximately 83,000.

Journalism is another field in which organization, under the American Newspaper Guild, has made substantial progress within the past year. Considering all classes of organized nonmanual workers, affiliated and independent, it is entirely probable that their organized strength in 1934 was about 400,000.

# Reorganization of the Labor Front in Germany [1]

ON OCTOBER 24, 1934, the German Government issued a decree defining the status and purposes of the Labor Front. The latter has actually been in existence for a number of months, as its formation and activities had been authorized by the National Labor Law of January 20, 1934.[2]

The new decree provides that all manual or intellectual workers shall be members of the Labor Front, which is to be a separate division of the National Socialist Party.

It is the duty of the Labor Front to insure industrial peace through furthering the just interests of employer and worker and reconciling those interests when they conflict. This provision appears to indicate that the officials of the Labor Front are to relieve the labor trustees, provided for by the National Labor Law of January 20, of much conciliation work.

In addition, the Labor Front is to direct the occupational training of workers and to promote the activities of the organization known as "Strength Through Enjoyment" (*Kraft durch Freude*), which provides recreation for workers.

Shortly after the assumption of power by the National Socialists, the labor unions were dissolved and their property was seized. The employers' associations now share the same fate, for the decree provides that all property belonging to the former labor unions and employers' associations shall be taken over by the Labor Front.

The decree contains the following provisions:

SECTION 1. The German Labor Front is the organization of German brain and hand workers. In it are mainly the members of the former labor unions, the former unions of salaried employees, and the former associations of employers, etc., who are united as members possessing equal rights.

Membership in the German Labor Front cannot be replaced by membership in a professional, sociopolitical, economic, or philosophical organization.

The state chancellor may decree that legally recognized corporative bodies shall belong to the German Labor Front.

SEC. 2. The aim of the German Labor Front is to form a real national and working community of all Germans.

It must see to it that every individual is enabled to fill his place in the economic life of the nation in a mental and physical condition that will qualify him for the highest achievement and will guarantee the greatest advantage to the national community.

SEC. 3. The German Labor Front is an organ of the National Socialist Party in the meaning of the law of December 1, 1933, for the security of unity of the party and the State.

SEC. 4. The direction of the German Labor Front rests with the National Socialist Party.

The staff leader of the political organization directs the German Labor Front. He is appointed by the leader and state chancellor. He appoints and dismisses the other leaders of the German Labor Front.

[1] Data are from report of William E. Dodd, American Ambassador, Berlin, Nov. 1, 1934.

[2] Monthly Labor Review for May 1934 (pp. 1104–1116).

There shall be appointed as such leaders primarily members of the National Socialist Party organs, the National Socialist Establishment Cell Organization, and the National Socialist Small Tradesmen's Organization, as well as members of the Storm Troops (S. A.) and the Defense Troops (S. S.).

SEC. 5. The territorial divisions of the German Labor Front correspond to those of the National Socialist Party.

The aim of an organic order, proclaimed in the program of the National Socialist Party, shall control the establishment of the professional divisions of the German Labor Front. The territorial and professional division of the German Labor Front is decided by the staff leader of the political organization and is published in the service book of the German Labor Front. He decides with regard to membership and admission into the German Labor Front.

SEC. 6. The treasury of the German Labor Front is subject to the control of the treasurer of the National Socialist Party, in accordance with the first executory decree dated March 23, 1934, to the law governing the security of unity of the party and the State.

SEC. 7. The German Labor Front must insure labor peace by bringing about an appreciation of the justified demands of the body of workers by the men at the head of the establishments and in the former an appreciation of the situation and the possibilities of their establishment.

The German Labor Front has the duty of finding an adjustment between the justified interests of all parties concerned which coincides with the National Socialist principles and which will reduce the number of cases which, under the law of January 20, 1934, must be brought before competent State agencies for decision.

The agency necessary for such an adjustment representing all the parties in interest is a matter of concern exclusively of the German Labor Front. The formation of other organizations or their activity in this field are not allowed.

SEC. 8. The German Labor Front supports the National Socialist Association, "Strength Through Enjoyment."

The German Labor Front must take charge of professional training. It must furthermore fulfill the duties which are transferred to it under the law of January 20, 1934.

SEC. 9. The property of the former organizations mentioned in section 1 of this decree, including their auxiliary and substitute organizations, managements of property, and economic enterprises, forms the property of the German Labor Front. This property forms the basis of the self-aid institution of the German Labor Front.

Through the self-aid institution of the German Labor Front each of its members is to be guaranteed the maintenance of his existence in case of need, in order to smooth the way for the most capable of our fellow-countrymen or to help them achieve an independent existence, preferably on land of their own.

SEC. 10. This decree becomes effective on the day of its promulgation (October 24, 1934).

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Strikes and Lockouts in December 1934

THERE was a decrease in the number of strikes beginning in December from the number beginning in November. This decline, similar to that which usually occurs in December, was not so marked as that of a year ago. Almost one-half of the strikes and lockouts in December 1934 occurred in the transportation, textile and clothing, and mining industries. The first named includes bus and truck drivers, seamen and longshoremen, and electric railway operators.

*Chicago motor coach strike.*—The 16-weeks strike of Division 1022 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, against the Chicago Motor Coach Co. was officially ended on December 6. The termination of this strike brought to an end one of the most turbulent chapters in the history of city transportation service, several persons having been killed and a number injured. These included passengers, as well as bus drivers who refused to go out on strike. Over a hundred members of the union were arrested and a number, including union officials, were indicted for murder.

The strike was called in a demand for reemployment of 24 men who, the Amalgamated Association claimed, had been discharged because of union activities. The matter had been brought to the attention of the National Labor Board last spring and on June 29, 1934, the board had rendered a decision ordering the Chicago Motor Coach Co. to reinstate 15 of these men. The company refused to comply, maintaining that the National Labor Board had "no jurisdiction with respect to the matters and things referred to in the decision."[1] Furthermore, the company claimed that over 90 percent of its employees favored the company union, the Chicago Motor Coach Employees' Fraternity, in preference to the Amalgamated Association.

The National Labor Board was succeeded by the National Labor Relations Board, which upheld the decision of its predecessor by holding that the company had violated section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and referring the case to the N. R. A. Compli-

[1] Letter to National Labor Relations Board, July 28, 1934, by Chicago Motor Coach Co.

ance Division for prosecution. No action having been taken to reinstate the men, the Amalgamated Association declared a strike on August 16.

Union officials at first reported that approximately 600 responded to the strike call, but later reduced this number to 150. The company claimed that only 144 men of a total of 1,260 employees were involved in the strike. Bus service was continued without serious interruption. On October 6 the company secured a permanent injuction against picketing and violence. Two months of inaction followed.

The international president and the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association went to Chicago and a settlement was effected in December, under the terms of which the company agreed "to accept applications for employment in the service from those who went on strike, without prejudice" and the association agreed that there "will be no intimidation, coercion, or violence resorted to in future efforts to promote organization. * * * If at any time in the future there is a decision on the part of a majority of the [Chicago Motor Coach] employees to organize into the Amalgamated Association, the question of organization shall be taken up between the officers of the company and international officers of the Amalgamated Association and an understanding between them reached regarding the same, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act." The terms of the settlement also indicated that many of the projected legal actions in connection with the strike would be settled amicably.

*Los Angeles railway strike.*—Similar in many respects to the Chicago strike was the strike declared by the same international union against the Los Angeles Railway Corporation on November 24. An election ordered by the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board on January 5, 1934, had been won by the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. Upon complaint of the union that the corporation was not abiding by the results of the election, a fact-finding committee held a hearing on October 30. Upon the basis of evidence brought out at this hearing, the regional labor board rendered a decision "that the corporation had failed to abide by the results of the election and unanimously recommended that the corporation recognize the Amalgamated Association, Division 997, as the sole representative of the employees for purposes of collective bargaining." The company maintained that it had not violated the true intent and meaning of the law but admitted to a "violation of the law as construed, erroneously as we believe, by the National Labor Relations Board." [2]

[2] The Transit Journal News, Dec. 8, 1934, p. 294.

The regional board later suggested that the question of wages and hours be submitted to an impartial board, to which the union agreed, but the company refused unless provisions were made for increasing the company's revenues if expenses were increased.

Upon the failure of these overtures, a strike was voted at a mass meeting early on the morning of November 24. Almost immediately there was disorder and for a time it looked as though the city's street-car and bus service would be paralyzed. Since, however, less than 500 men actually went out on strike, service was curtailed but not disorganized. There was some violence and a number of persons were injured but the public continued to use the street cars, and during succeeding weeks more men returned to their jobs.

Meanwhile, a threatened strike of workers on the interurban lines of the Pacific Electric Railway Co., operating out of Los Angeles, was averted when, on December 22, through the intervention of the National Mediation Board, the company and union agreed on certain wage increases and changes in working rules. The street-car workers, however, were unable to obtain any wage concessions from the Los Angeles Railway Corporation.

On December 24 the National Labor Relations Board announced its decision that "the Los Angeles Railway Corporation has violated section 7 (a) by interfering with the self-organization of their employees, impairing their right of collective bargaining, and refusing to bargain collectively within the meaning of that section, in that they negotiated with the Los Angeles Railway Employees Association, after the employees had, by majority vote, designated the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 997, as their exclusive agency."

The Board stated that, unless the Los Angeles Railway Corporation notified the Board within 10 days that the corporation recognized the Amalgamated Association and would enter into negotiations with it, the case would be referred to the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

*Anthracite coal strike.*—The strike between the two rival unions in the anthracite coal fields was continued during December. On December 26 the insurgent union, United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, called a strike of all employees of the Glen Alden Coal Co. in the Wilkes-Barre area. The immediate cause, announced by the union, was an alleged cut in brakemen's wages and the placing of patchers in brakemen's positions at patchers' pay. The strike was unauthorized by the old union, the United Mine Workers of America, which had a collective agreement with the company.

Between two or three thousand men quit work, shutting down three collieries and seriously crippling several others. Numerous

clashes between the rival unions occurred along the picket lines before a truce was arranged between the striking union and the company on January 1, 1935. With the announcement of this truce, the United Mine Workers threatened a general strike, charging that the company had violated the terms of its agreement. While these threats were not carried out, the new year opened with lines drawn sharply, the insurgent group determined to prove that it represents the majority of miners in this district, and the old union equally determined to continue in its traditional role as "bargaining agent" for all anthracite miners.

## Strikes and Lockouts, 1919 to 1934

THE numbers of strikes and lockouts, workers involved, and man-days lost for each of the months during 1933 and 1934, and for the years since 1928 are given in table 1. Information on all these points for strikes and lockouts during previous years is not available, the only complete record being the number of strikes and lockouts which began in each year since 1919. Figures for the months, January to October 1934, have been revised and represent the latest known information about strikes and lockouts occurring during that time. These figures are not final, however, and may be further revised if additional data are procured. Figures for November and December are preliminary and in only a limited number of cases represent information which has been confirmed by the parties concerned in the strikes or lockouts.

Subsequent tables give various analyses of strikes and lockouts data for October, this being the latest month for which verified information is available. In all of these tabulations, strikes and lockouts involving fewer than six workers and lost time of less than 1 day have been omitted. The number of man-days lost is an estimate based on the number of employees within a given establishment who stopped work or were thrown out of work because of the strike or lockout, and the number of days these persons would have worked had there been no dispute. The industrial classification conforms to that used by the Census Bureau and the Division of Employment Statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2 shows the number of strikes and lockouts in each industry which began in October and the total number in progress, i. e., those which began prior to and continued into October, plus those which began in October. The table also gives the number of workers involved and the total number of man-days' work lost (p. 363).

The largest number of strikes and lockouts occurred in the textile and clothing industries, the furniture industry, transportation, mining, and trade. Most of the strikes in the transportation industries were

called by longshoremen, and bus and truck drivers. There was an unusually large number of strikes in retail stores, indicating the vigorous efforts being made to organize retail store clerks. The largest strike during the month was that called by the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers of America on October 25, which was settled on December 3.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts, 1919 to 1934

| Year or month | Strikes and lockouts | | | | | | | Man-days lost during year or month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | | | | | Workers involved | | |
| | Beginning— | | Total in progress | Ended in year or month | In effect at end of year or month | Beginning in year or month | In progress during month | |
| | Prior to year or month | In year or month | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | 3,630 | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | 3,411 | | | | | | |
| 1921 | | 2,385 | | | | | | |
| 1922 | | 1,112 | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | 1,553 | | | | | | |
| 1924 | | 1,249 | | | | | | |
| 1925 | | 1,301 | | | | | | |
| 1926 | | 1,035 | | | | | | |
| 1927 | | 734 | | | | | | |
| 1928 | 58 | 629 | 687 | 656 | 31 | 357,145 | | 31,556,947 |
| 1929 | 31 | 903 | 934 | 913 | 21 | 230,463 | | 9,975,213 |
| 1930 | 21 | 653 | 674 | 667 | 7 | 158,114 | | 2,730,[illegible] |
| 1931 | 7 | 894 | 901 | 880 | 21 | 279,299 | | 6,386,183 |
| 1932 | 21 | 808 | 829 | 817 | 12 | 242,826 | | 6,462,973 |
| 1933 | 12 | 1,562 | 1,574 | 1,544 | 30 | 812,137 | | 14,818,846 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 12 | 75 | 87 | 55 | 32 | 20,172 | 21,169 | 251,829 |
| February | 32 | 67 | 99 | 64 | 35 | 11,114 | 19,989 | 113,215 |
| March | 35 | 98 | 133 | 94 | 39 | 40,548 | 47,463 | 348,459 |
| April | 39 | 80 | 119 | 72 | 47 | 23,793 | 36,874 | 551,930 |
| May | 47 | 140 | 187 | 137 | 50 | 44,589 | 64,891 | 664,689 |
| June | 50 | 137 | 187 | 135 | 52 | 42,233 | 61,330 | 576,535 |
| July | 52 | 240 | 292 | 208 | 84 | 111,051 | 139,099 | 1,505,408 |
| August | 84 | 246 | 330 | 231 | 99 | 157,953 | 211,524 | 1,570,512 |
| September | 99 | 223 | 322 | 197 | 125 | 244,636 | 298,480 | 3,873,662 |
| October | 125 | 129 | 254 | 156 | 98 | 56,164 | 219,846 | 3,659,502 |
| November | 98 | 67 | 165 | 113 | 52 | 38,062 | 139,208 | 1,298,113 |
| December | 52 | 60 | 112 | 82 | 30 | 21,822 | 45,612 | 404,993 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 30 | 80 | 110 | 73 | 37 | 38,913 | 78,165 | 653,202 |
| February | 37 | 79 | 116 | 73 | 43 | 83,507 | 115,542 | 915,673 |
| March | 43 | 141 | 184 | 130 | 54 | 88,205 | 120,830 | 1,345,310 |
| April | 54 | 184 | 238 | 154 | 84 | 133,640 | 170,812 | 2,258,684 |
| May | 84 | 196 | 280 | 186 | 94 | 152,228 | 224,209 | 2,086,900 |
| June | 94 | 141 | 235 | 117 | 118 | 39,521 | 101,462 | 1,594,387 |
| July | 118 | 124 | 242 | 151 | 91 | 151,127 | 215,198 | 1,966,766 |
| August | 91 | 150 | 241 | 139 | 102 | 57,868 | 114,878 | 1,696,415 |
| September | 102 | 118 | 220 | 140 | 80 | 412,658 | 485,153 | 4,018,382 |
| October | 80 | 176 | 256 | 147 | 109 | 76,194 | 103,353 | 906,768 |
| November [1] | 109 | 133 | 242 | 110 | 132 | 36,000 | 101,000 | 955,000 |
| December [1] | 132 | 114 | 246 | 111 | 135 | 16,000 | 70,000 | 509,000 |

[1] Preliminary.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in October 1934, by Industry

| Industry | Beginning in October | | In progress in October | | Man-days lost in October |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Workers involved | Number | Workers involved | |
| All industries | 176 | 76,194 | 256 | 103,353 | 906,768 |
| **Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery** | **8** | **1,652** | **12** | **2,604** | **32,036** |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 1 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 160 |
| Hardware | 1 | 192 | 1 | 192 | 1,920 |
| Plumbers' supplies and fixtures | 1 | 25 | 2 | 528 | 2,615 |
| Stoves | 2 | 1,273 | 2 | 1,273 | 14,148 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | | | 3 | 449 | 10,995 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools) | 2 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 398 |
| Wirework | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1,800 |
| **Machinery, not including transportation equipment** | **5** | **1,133** | **7** | **1,688** | **30,891** |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 300 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 1 | 550 | 3 | 1,105 | 24,921 |
| Radios and phonographs | 1 | 109 | 1 | 109 | 109 |
| Typewriters and parts | 1 | 289 | 1 | 289 | 5,491 |
| Other | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 70 |
| **Transportation equipment** | | | **3** | **1,573** | **34,431** |
| Automobiles, bodies and parts | | | 2 | 563 | 11,201 |
| Shipbuilding | | | 1 | 1,010 | 23,230 |
| **Nonferrous metals and their products** | **3** | **388** | **4** | **1,322** | **23,575** |
| Silverware and plated ware | 1 | 65 | 1 | 65 | 195 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 1 | 303 | 2 | 1,237 | 23,300 |
| Other | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 80 |
| **Lumber and allied products** | **18** | **3,476** | **32** | **6,239** | **101,235** |
| Furniture | 15 | 2,336 | 22 | 3,712 | 60,058 |
| Sawmills | 1 | 600 | 7 | 1,737 | 22,687 |
| Other | 2 | 540 | 3 | 790 | 18,490 |
| **Stone, clay, and glass products** | **4** | **837** | **6** | **1,869** | **29,686** |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 1 | 153 | 2 | 953 | 17,259 |
| Glass | 2 | 671 | 3 | 903 | 12,297 |
| Other | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 130 |
| **Textiles and their products** | **25** | **30,343** | **47** | **39,871** | **256,406** |
| Fabrics: | | | | | |
| Carpets and rugs | 2 | 357 | 2 | 357 | 2,468 |
| Cotton goods | 4 | 1,238 | 9 | 3,202 | 46,706 |
| Cotton small wares | | | 1 | 90 | 90 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 1 | 25,000 | 3 | 25,766 | 103,178 |
| Knit goods | | | 2 | 2,414 | 38,726 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 1 | 125 | 6 | 1,538 | 12,550 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 3 | 1,540 | 5 | 3,125 | 20,371 |
| Other | 2 | 155 | 3 | 443 | 5,521 |
| Wearing apparel: | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's | 4 | 533 | 5 | 612 | 4,242 |
| Clothing, women's | | | 2 | 829 | 11,967 |
| Millinery | 1 | 22 | 1 | 22 | 176 |
| Shirts and collars | 4 | 1,170 | 5 | 1,270 | 9,224 |
| Other | 3 | 203 | 3 | 203 | 1,187 |
| **Leather and its manufactures** | **6** | **807** | **17** | **8,012** | **98,534** |
| Boots and shoes | 5 | 787 | 8 | 2,205 | 23,755 |
| Leather | | | 1 | 250 | 2,250 |
| Other leather goods | | | 7 | 5,537 | 72,469 |
| Other | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 60 |
| **Food and kindred products** | **4** | **633** | **10** | **1,102** | **10,878** |
| Baking | 2 | 70 | 6 | 225 | 3,422 |
| Flour and grain mills | | | 1 | 64 | 320 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 2 | 563 | 3 | 813 | 7,136 |
| **Paper and printing** | **3** | **189** | **3** | **189** | **3,027** |
| Boxes, paper | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 2,700 |
| Paper and pulp | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 27 |
| Printing and publishing, book and job | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 300 |
| **Chemicals and allied products** | **2** | **270** | **2** | **270** | **3,760** |
| Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal | 1 | 70 | 1 | 70 | 560 |
| Paints and varnishes | 1 | 200 | 1 | 200 | 3,200 |
| **Rubber products** | **4** | **408** | **6** | **922** | **16,350** |
| Other rubber goods | 4 | 408 | 6 | 922 | 16,350 |
| **Miscellaneous manufactures** | **7** | **1,884** | **8** | **1,938** | **29,178** |
| Broom and brush | 1 | 29 | 1 | 29 | 261 |
| Furriers and fur factories | 1 | 75 | 1 | 75 | 225 |
| Other | 5 | 1,780 | 6 | 1,834 | 28,692 |
| **Extraction of minerals** | **17** | **12,231** | **18** | **13,331** | **47,114** |
| Coal mining | 10 | 11,501 | 11 | 12,601 | 31,678 |
| Metalliferous mining | 4 | 594 | 4 | 594 | 14,828 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 3 | 136 | 3 | 136 | 608 |

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in October 1934, by Industry—Continued

| Industry | Beginning in October | | In progress in October | | Man-days lost in October |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Workers involved | Number | Workers involved | |
| **Transportation and communication** | **24** | **12,817** | **25** | **12,933** | **81,243** |
| Water transportation | 15 | 762 | 15 | 762 | 2,482 |
| Motor transportation | 8 | 11,957 | 9 | 12,073 | 78,565 |
| Electric railroad | 1 | 98 | 1 | 98 | 196 |
| **Trade** | **17** | **3,044** | **19** | **3,096** | **36,966** |
| Wholesale | 4 | 128 | 4 | 128 | 823 |
| Retail | 13 | 2,916 | 15 | 2,968 | 36,143 |
| **Domestic and personal service** | **12** | **2,457** | **14** | **2,542** | **21,176** |
| Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses | 1 | 1,125 | 1 | 1,125 | 10,125 |
| Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 100 |
| Laundries | 5 | 912 | 6 | 947 | 6,857 |
| Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing | 1 | 56 | 1 | 56 | 448 |
| Elevator and maintenance | | | 1 | 50 | 350 |
| Other | 4 | 314 | 4 | 314 | 3,296 |
| **Professional service** | | | **1** | **44** | **44** |
| Recreation and amusement | | | 1 | 44 | 44 |
| **Building and construction** | **11** | **948** | **15** | **1,103** | **7,254** |
| Buildings exclusive of P. W. A. | 7 | 343 | 9 | 400 | 3,089 |
| All other (bridges, docks, roads, etc., and P. W. A. buildings) | 4 | 605 | 6 | 703 | 4,165 |
| **Agriculture, etc** | **2** | **1,541** | **2** | **1,541** | **31,962** |
| Fishing | 2 | 1,541 | 2 | 1,541 | 31,962 |
| **Relief work** | **3** | **1,121** | **3** | **1,121** | **10,321** |
| **Other** | **1** | **15** | **2** | **43** | **701** |

The number of strikes and lockouts in each State is shown in table 3. More than half the strikes and lockouts beginning in October took place in four States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California. There were twice as many man-days lost because of strikes and lockouts in New York as in any other State.

Three strikes in progress in October extended across State lines: A strike of creosote workers of one company having plants in Mississippi and Alabama; the silk and rayon dyers' strike, which centered in New Jersey but spread into New York and Pennsylvania; and a strike of clay workers in the neighborhood of Akron, Ohio, and Clearfield, Pa., which started last June and was settled October 24.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts in October 1934, by States

| State | Beginning in October | | In progress in October | | Man-days lost during October |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Workers involved | Number | Workers involved | |
| All States | 176 | 76,194 | 256 | 103,353 | 906,768 |
| Alabama | 7 | 1,226 | 8 | 1,240 | 4,250 |
| California | 18 | 2,996 | 18 | 2,996 | 40,185 |
| Colorado | 5 | 718 | 5 | 718 | 5,167 |
| Connecticut | 5 | 993 | 6 | 1,433 | 6,572 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 50 | 2 | 72 | 656 |
| Georgia | | | 3 | 681 | 14,683 |
| Illinois | 3 | 387 | 5 | 548 | 9,571 |
| Indiana | 4 | 159 | 5 | 485 | 2,739 |
| Iowa | 1 | 600 | 1 | 600 | 4,800 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 195 | 2 | 195 | 1,089 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 166 | 2 | 166 | 623 |
| Massachusetts | 8 | 2,493 | 15 | 3,532 | 51,679 |
| Michigan | 5 | 674 | 8 | 913 | 13,537 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 398 |
| Missouri | 2 | 378 | 2 | 378 | 1,162 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 100 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 452 | 1 | 452 | 8,136 |
| New Jersey | 7 | 912 | 8 | 1,881 | 30,892 |
| New York | 34 | 14,045 | 42 | 20,982 | 208,089 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 300 | 1 | 300 | 2,100 |
| Ohio | 19 | 5,978 | 28 | 8,800 | 97,857 |
| Oklahoma | | | 1 | 12 | 60 |
| Oregon | 3 | 447 | 5 | 877 | 9,947 |
| Pennsylvania | 21 | 11,955 | 39 | 17,108 | 75,517 |
| Rhode Island | | | 1 | 350 | 7,000 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 500 | 1 | 500 | 3,000 |
| Tennessee | 4 | 907 | 5 | 1,410 | 20,399 |
| Texas | 1 | 98 | 3 | 471 | 8,544 |
| Vermont | 1 | 1,172 | 1 | 1,172 | 9,376 |
| Virginia | 3 | 895 | 3 | 895 | 12,905 |
| Washington | 3 | 269 | 3 | 269 | 5,632 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 576 | 8 | 3,498 | 52,870 |
| Wisconsin | 8 | 1,081 | 17 | 4,012 | 68,583 |
| Wyoming | | | 1 | 35 | 350 |
| Interstate | 2 | 25,500 | 3 | 26,300 | 128,300 |

The size of strikes and lockouts beginning in October, according to number of workers involved, is shown in table 4. The largest was a strike of 25,000 silk and rayon dyers. Over one-half of the strikes involved less than 100 workers. (No tabulation is made of disputes involving less than six workers.)

Strikes and lockouts ending in October 1934, classified by duration in weeks and months, are given in table 5. As in the preceding months, almost 40 percent of the strikes ending in October lasted less than 1 week.

The three disputes lasting 3 months or more were the strikes of clay workers in Ohio and Pennsylvania; a strike of rubber workers in Sandusky, Ohio, which began last April; and a strike of silk workers in Pennsylvania which began June 25.

## Table 4.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in October 1934, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

| Industrial group | Total | Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 6 and under 20 | 20 and under 100 | 100 and under 500 | 500 and under 1,000 | 1,000 and under 5,000 | 5,000 and under 10,000 | 10,000 and over |
| All industries | 176 | 38 | 55 | 55 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| *Manufacturing* | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products (not including machinery) | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 5 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Lumber and allied products | 18 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Textiles and their products | 25 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Food and kindred products | 4 | | 3 | | 1 | | | |
| Paper and printing | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Rubber products | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| *Nonmanufacturing* | | | | | | | | |
| Extraction of minerals | 17 | | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Transportation and communication | 23 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Trade | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Domestic and personal service | 12 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Building and construction | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | | | | |
| Agriculture | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Relief work | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| Other | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |

## Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in October 1934

| Industrial group | Total | Number with duration of— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 1 week | 1 week and less than ½ month | ½ month and less than 1 month | 1 month and less than 2 months | 2 months and less than 3 months | 3 months or more |
| All industries | 147 | 57 | 30 | 34 | 11 | 12 | 3 |
| *Manufacturing* | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products (not including machinery) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Transportation equipment | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Lumber and allied products | 18 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Textiles and their products | 33 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 8 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Food and kindred products | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Paper and printing | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Rubber products | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| *Nonmanufacturing* | | | | | | | |
| Extraction of minerals | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Transportation and communication | 17 | 16 | 1 | | | | |
| Trade | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Domestic and personal service | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Professional service | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Building and construction | 11 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Agriculture, etc | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Relief work | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Other | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | |

The major causes and objects of strikes and lockouts beginning in October are listed in table 6. The question of wages was the dominant issue in about one-third of the strikes; matters of union recognition, closed shop, discrimination because of union activities, and violation of union agreements were major causes of about half the strikes and lockouts. In most of these, however, wages and other matters entered into the situation.

Table 6.—Causes of Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in October 1934

| Major cause or object | Strikes and lockouts | | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent of total | Number | Percent of total |
| Total | 176 | 100.0 | 76,194 | 100.0 |
| Wage increase | 31 | 17.6 | 2,892 | 3.8 |
| Wage decrease | 2 | 1.1 | 495 | .6 |
| Hour decrease | 2 | 1.1 | 93 | .1 |
| Wage increase, hour decrease | 25 | 14.2 | 16,370 | 21.5 |
| Recognition of union | 8 | 4.5 | 2,674 | 3.5 |
| Recognition and wages | 15 | 8.5 | 2,626 | 3.4 |
| Recognition and hours | 1 | .6 | 12 | (1) |
| Recognition, wages and hours | 15 | 8.5 | 28,880 | 37.9 |
| Recognition and working conditions | 1 | .6 | 98 | .1 |
| Working conditions | 5 | 2.8 | 1,147 | 1.5 |
| Closed shop | 17 | 9.7 | 2,619 | 3.4 |
| Sympathy | 3 | 1.7 | 300 | .4 |
| Discrimination in employment or discharge | 20 | 11.4 | 13,671 | 17.9 |
| Violation of agreement | 7 | 4.0 | 1,031 | 1.4 |
| Different unions competing for control | 1 | .6 | 28 | (1) |
| Other | 19 | 10.8 | 3,095 | 4.1 |
| Not reported | 4 | 2.3 | 163 | .2 |

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

## Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in December 1934

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 51 labor disputes during December 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 14,663 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

In addition to the cases shown, the commissioners of conciliation also assisted in handling 56 cases involving violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and disputes in the textile industry and involving oil workers.

## Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During December 1934

| Company or industry and location | Nature of controversy | Craftsmen concerned | Cause of dispute | Present status and terms of settlement | Duration | | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Beginning | Ending | Directly | Indirectly |
| | | | | | 1934 | 1934 | | |
| Cleveland Chain Plant, Cleveland, Ohio. | Strike | Blacksmiths and helpers. | Working conditions | Unclassified. Referred to regional board. | Dec. 1 | Dec. 13 | 400 | 90 |
| Central Metallic Casket Co., Chicago, Ill. | do | Casketmakers | Wages and working conditions | Adjusted. Allowed increases 15 percent above code minimum; returned to work. | Nov. 26 | Dec. 4 | 140 | |
| Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill | Controversy | Building-trades workers. | Alleged discrimination | Unclassified. Matter one of patronage and not for conciliation. | Dec. 1 | Dec. 8 | 2 | 15 |
| Laborers, Springfield, Ill | do | Building laborers | Asked wage increase | Adjusted. Increased, on average, 10 cents per hour. | Nov. 28 | Dec. 15 | 1,000 | |
| West Coast Telephone Co., Everett, Wash. | do | Telephone operators | Asked agreement with company | Pending | Nov. 16 | | (1) | |
| Kalamazoo Stationery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. | do | Pressmen | Making of agreement | Adjusted. (Terms not yet received.) | Dec. 1 | Dec. 11 | 20 | |
| Truck drivers for Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. | do | Drivers | Asked 40 percent increase; working conditions. | Unable to adjust. Matter in court. | Nov. 17 | Dec. 19 | 306 | |
| Columbia Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | do | do | Wages and hours; violation of agreement. | Adjusted. Agreed to pay overtime wages and grant more employment. | Dec. 4 | Dec. 12 | 19 | 6 |
| Auto mechanics, Dayton, Ohio | Strike | Auto mechanics | Asked closed shop | Pending | Dec. 6 | | 200 | |
| Painters, Galveston, Tex | Controversy | Painters | Wage rate for this area | Adjusted. Rate fixed at 87½ cents per hour until June 1, 1935; $1 thereafter. | Dec. 7 | Dec. 12 | 70 | |
| Superior Lime & Hydrate Co., Pelham, Ala. | Strike | Lime workers | Asked closed shop and check-off | Unclassified. Referred to regional board. | Dec. 1 | Dec. 13 | 40 | 4 |
| Laundry workers, St. Louis, Mo | do | Laundry drivers | Wages and working conditions | Pending. (Many plants have concluded agreements.) | Dec. 8 | | 120 | 1,800 |
| Shrimpers, Biloxi, Miss | Threatened strike. | Shrimpers and oystermen. | Working conditions | Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded. | Dec. 1 | Dec. 9 | 400 | 1,600 |
| Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | Controversy | Oil workers | Workers discharged and working conditions. | Adjusted. Workers reinstated; satisfactory agreement. | Sept. 27 | Dec. 5 | 1 | 130 |
| Shell Oil Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. | do | do | do | Adjusted. Reinstated on award of arbitrator. | Nov. 15 | Dec. 4 | 1 | 98 |
| Cement finishers, Peoria, Ill | Threatened strike. | Cement finishers | Wages and alleged violation of agreement. | Adjusted. Allowed retroactive pay 12½ cents per hour from May 1, 1934. | Dec. 6 | Dec. 18 | 25 | 1,000 |
| Auto freight lines, Salem, Oreg | Strike | Drivers and helpers | Wages and working conditions | Pending | Dec. 8 | | 100 | |
| Post-office building, Newark, N. J | do | Carpenters and joiners. | 3 discharged for alleged imperfect work. | Adjusted. 2 reinstated on trial; third man incapable of work assigned. | Dec. 7 | Dec. 10 | 10 | 25 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Truck drivers, Joliet, Ill | do | Drivers for construction work. | Working conditions | Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement concluded. | Dec. 10 | Dec. 14 | 3 | |
| Mother Lode mines, Jackson, Calif. | do | Gold miners | Union recognition | Unable to adjust. Recognition refused. | Dec. 11 | Dec. 18 | 637 | |
| Bridge builders, Henry, Ill | Controversy | Bridge workers | Violation of agreement as to union labor. | Adjusted. Will employ union workers in future. | Dec. 12 | Dec. 19 | 7 | |
| Post-office building, Newark, N. J. | Strike | Iron and sheet-metal workers. | Jurisdiction of metal work | Adjusted. Accepted arbitration and returned to work. | do | Dec. 13 | 45 | 100 |
| Building painters, Beaumont and Port Arthur, Tex. | Controversy | Building painters | Wage agreement for this area | Adjusted. Allowed 75 cents; on June 1, 1935, 87½ cents until Sept. 1, 1935. | Dec. 13 | Dec. 18 | 100 | 40 |
| Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis, Mo. | Strike | Gas workers | Wage increase and working conditions. | Unclassified. Referred to regional board. | Dec. 14 | Dec. 15 | 700 | 300 |
| Building trades, Savannah, Ga | Controversy | Building workers | Area agreement on rates | Pending | Dec. 15 | | (1) | |
| Carmelite Home for Aged, near St. Louis, Kirkwood, Mo. | do | Carpenters and iron-workers. | Jurisdiction of steel-window-frame work. | do | Dec. 12 | | 6 | 70 |
| Produce dealers, Cleveland, Ohio | Threatened strike. | Drivers and helpers | Wages and renewal of closed-shop agreement. | do | Dec. 13 | | 388 | |
| Painters, Waco, Tex | Controversy | Painters | Area wage agreement | do | Dec. 14 | | (1) | |
| Laborers, Morrisville, Ill., and Tayorsville, Ill. | do | Laborers | Dispute as to placement of local workers. | Adjusted. Better understanding for future work conditions. | Dec. 11 | Dec. 21 | 25 | |
| Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co., Racine, Wis., and Public Utility Co., Racine, Wis. | Threatened strike. | Gas and electric workers. | Asked closed shop | Pending | Dec. 14 | | (1) | |
| Kapoun Meat Market, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. | Controversy | Meat cutters | Wages; discharges for union affiliation. | Adjusted. Reinstated; no increase allowed. | Nov. 20 | Dec. 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Levy Restaurants, Hollywood, Calif. | Strike | Restaurant workers | Wages; union recognition, and working conditions. | Pending | July 26 | | 200 | 100 |
| Swift & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa | do | Truck drivers | Asked 20 percent wage increase and union recognition. | Adjusted. Increased to $27 per week; recognition allowed. | Aug. 24 | Dec. 13 | 43 | |
| River Lines, San Francisco Bay, San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, Calif. | do | Longshoremen | Asked wage increase | Adjusted. Allowed 65½ cents per hour for straight time; 85 cents for overtime. | Dec. 8 | Dec. 20 | 30 | 370 |
| Creston Storage & Transfer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. | Controversy | Drivers | Hours and wages; 1 discharged; reinstatement sought. (Court proceedings pending.) | Pending | Dec. 4 | | 1 | 20 |
| Armour & Co., Huron, S. Dak | Threatened strike. | Meat cutters | Wage increase | do | Dec. 18 | | 100 | |
| Cleaning and dyeing, Philadelphia, Pa. | do | Cleaners and dyers | Proposed wage cuts | do | do | | 600 | |
| Vegetable workers, Orange County, Calif. | do | Vegetable workers | Wages and working conditions | do | Dec. 19 | | (1) | |
| Poultry workers, Chicago, Ill | Strike | Poultry workers | Wages for piecework; union recognition. | do | Dec. 13 | | 107 | 257 |
| Kasmill Shirt Co., New York City | Controversy | Shirt workers | Company proposed to move factory to Connecticut. | do | Dec. 21 | | (1) | |
| Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus and Atlanta, Ga. | Strike | Textile workers | Violation of agreement by both workers and employers. | do | Sept. 3 | | 60 | 7 |
| Midwest Upholstering Co., St. Louis, Mo. | do | Upholsterers | Objection to nonunion workers | Adjusted. Company agreed to employ union workers. | Dec. 10 | Dec. 19 | 30 | 7 |
| Coleman Bronze Co., Chicago, Ill | Controversy | Ironworkers | Working conditions | Pending | Dec. 15 | | (1) | |

[1] Not yet reported.

## Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During December 1934—Continued

| Company or industry and location | Nature of controversy | Craftsmen concerned | Cause of dispute | Present status and terms of settlement | Duration | | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Beginning | Ending | Directly | Indirectly |
| | | | | | 1934 | 1934 | | |
| Building trades, Buffalo, N. Y. | Controversy | Building trades | Wages and working conditions | Pending | Dec. 24 | | (1) | |
| Rome Stove & Range Co., Southern Cooperative Foundry, Standard Stove & Range Co., and Hanks Stove & Range Co., Rome, Ga. | Strike | Stove and foundry workers. | do | Adjusted. Agreements providing arbitration and increases from 5 to 20 percent. | Dec. 15 | Dec. 29 | 575 | 50 |
| Van Dyke Taxi Co., Buffalo, N. Y. | Threatened strike. | Taxicab drivers | Asked $15 per week minimum | Pending | Dec. 29 | | 50 | |
| Furniture factories, Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. | do | Woodworkers | Asked wage increase | do | do | | 1,200 | |
| American Record Corporation, Scranton, Pa. | Controversy | Bakelite workers | Wages and working conditions | Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement. | Dec. 21 | Dec. 28 | 800 | |
| Radio stations, Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, and Spartanburg, S. C. | do | Electrical workers | do | Pending | Dec. 27 | | (1) | |
| Reformatory Building, P. W. A. project, Concord, Mass. | do | Carpenters and cement finishers. | Jurisdiction of certain work | do | Dec. 17 | | (1) | |
| St. Louis Lead & Smelter Co., Collinsville, Ill. | Strike | Lead and smelter workers. | Asked wage increase | Unclassified. Plant dismantled and being shipped to another company. | Dec. 24 | 1935 Jan. 6 | 7 | |
| Total | | | | | | | 8,571 | 6,092 |

[1] Not yet reported.

# LABOR AWARDS AND DECISIONS

## Recent Decisions of National Labor Relations Board

REINSTATEMENT of discharged employees to their former positions was ordered in 10 of 18 decisions of the National Labor Relations Board rendered between December 7 and December 31, 1934. In two of these decisions the Board ruled that the discharged employees who had been ordered reinstated by regional labor boards should be reimbursed for wages lost since the date of such decisions. In two decisions the evidence was found insufficient to sustain the complaint of the employees that the companies had violated section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, but as the companies had shown hostility to the unions, the Board recommended the reinstatement of the employees by the companies to show their good faith.

In two decisions the Board ordered that elections be held to determine the person, persons, or organization desired by the employees to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining. In one case the complaint of four employees that they had been discharged in violation of section 7 (a) was rejected.

One decision ordered the company to recognize the organization representing the majority of their employees for the purpose of collective bargaining.

In two cases the Board reaffirmed former decisions which had been appealed, and ordered the cases to the compliance division and to other Government agencies for appropriate action unless its orders were complied with within a specified time.

### Shuster Gaio Corporation—Fur Dressers' Union and Fur Floor Workers' Union

THIS case came to the National Labor Relations Board after the Shuster Gaio Corporation had failed to comply with the recommendation of the regional labor board, for the second district, that it reinstate those of its former employees at Brooklyn, N. Y., who signified their desire to work at its new plant in Farmingdale, Long Island.

For a number of years prior to 1934, the company operated under written closed-shop contracts with the Fur Dressers' Union Local

No. 2 and Fur Floor Workers' Union Local No. 3. Similar contracts were in force with the majority of other employers in New York and vicinity. Following the expiration of these contracts on January 31, 1934, numerous conferences in regard to the terms and conditions upon which the contracts might be renewed were held between representatives of the union and the various employers, including the Shuster Gaio Corporation. Agreement at substantial reductions in wage scales was reached late in May, and contracts were signed with 30 out of 38 employers, excluding the Shuster Gaio Corporation.

Without formal notice to its employees or to the union of the termination of further negotiations, the company made plans to move its plant to Farmingdale, Long Island, and proceeded to transfer its machinery. Removal was completed on or about June 15. Of the 65 to 70 union men in the two locals employed by the company in May, 11 are now employed at the Farmingdale plant; about 12 to 14 workers were newly hired, of whom at least one was a union member formerly employed at another plant in New York. Certain union employees, who asked for a job, refused the company's offer when it was intimated that they were required to give up their union membership.

The National Labor Relations Board, on December 22, 1934, found that the company violated section 7 (a) by interfering with the self-organization of its employees, impairing and denying the right of its employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and by requiring its employees and those seeking employment, as a condition of employment, to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of their own choosing.

The following enforcement order was issued:

> As appropriate reparation for its violation of law, and to bring about a condition in harmony with the law, the company is required to take the following steps: (1) Reinstatement to their former positions those of its employees at Brooklyn, N. Y., at the time of removal who signify through their representatives their desire to work at its new plant in Farmingdale, Long Island. (2) In the event that, after replacing all workers newly hired since the moving of the plant by former employees designated by their representatives and competent to perform the work in question, the company finds it impossible for reasons of business expediency to reengage at this time the remainder of its former employees, the company shall establish a preferential list of such employees, from which reinstatement shall be made before any new employees are engaged for work which those on the list are competent to perform. (3) Recognize and bargain collectively with Fur Dressers' Local Union No. 2 and Floor Workers' Union Local No. 3, as representative of all its employees, whenever called upon to do so, with reference to terms and conditions of employment, sharing the work, or any other appropriate subject of collective bargaining. (4) Notify its employees in Farmingdale by the posting of appropriate bulletins or otherwise, that it is not a term or condition of their employment that they resign from membership in such unions or from designating such unions as their representative for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection,

and that the company will in no manner discriminate against them because of, or interfere with, their exercise of full freedom of association, self-organization, and choice of representatives. Unless the company has complied with requirements (1) or (2) and (4) within 7 days of the date of this decision, and notifies this board in writing within that time that it intends in good faith to comply with requirement (3) whenever called upon by the unions, the case will be referred to the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

### Globe Gabbe Corporation—Fur Dressers' Union and Fur Floor Workers' Union

THE case of the Globe Gabbe Corporation and the Fur Dressers' Union No. 2 and the Fur Floor Workers' Union No. 3, was similar to the case of the Shuster Gaio Corporation and their employees members of the same unions, in that they moved their plant, after failure to renew their contracts with their employees.

The Globe Gabbe Corporation moved its plant from Brooklyn to South Norwalk, Conn. Of the 88 union men in the two locals employed by the company in May at the Brooklyn plant, only 11 were employed at the South Norwalk plant. The company admits that all the employees transferred were taken as a result of "private and individual negotiations with them."

The decision and enforcement order on December 22, 1934, in this case, were practically the same as in the Shuster Gaio Corporation case.

### Los Angeles Railway Corporation, Los Angeles Motor Coach Co.—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America

ON AUGUST 19, 1933, a number of the employees of the companies organized Division 997 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Four days later the Los Angeles Railway Employees' Association was formed. A dispute ensued between the rival organizations for the right to represent employees of the companies. Upon the request of the Amalgamated Association, the National Labor Board, through the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board, conducted an election on January 5, 1934, to determine the representatives of the street-car trainmen, motor-coach operators, and power department substation employees for purposes of collective bargaining.

The results of the election, as certified to by the regional labor board, disclosed that of 2,350 employees eligible to vote, 2,120 voted; that 1,290 ballots were cast for the Amalgamated, 767 for the company association, and 63 were declared void. Although the company did not agree to abide by the results, it at no time contested the election.

In a letter to the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board, dated October 5, 1934, the attitude of the company was stated as follows:

> This corporation regards it as its legal duty to bargain with the duly chosen representatives of any group of employees or with any individual employee, if he so chooses, irrespective of the fact that at an election held on January 5, 1934, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 997, received a majority of the votes cast by a group of employees voting in that election. This corporation cannot concede to the representatives chosen by the majority in that election the exclusive right to bargain and agree as to the wages, hours, or working conditions of a very substantial number of its employees who, by their votes at that election, or their refusal to vote, indicated that they did not choose the members of the Amalgamated Association or the association itself as their representatives to so bargain with the Los Angeles Railway Corporation, and who still insist upon their right to be represented in collective-bargaining proceedings.

The National Labor Relations Board, in its decision on December 22, 1934, found that the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and the Los Angeles Motor Coach Co. "violated section 7 (a) by interfering with the self-organization of their employees, impairing their right of collective bargaining, and refusing to bargain collectively within the meaning of that section, in that they negotiated with the Los Angeles Railway Employees' Association, after the employees had, by majority vote, designated the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 997, as their exclusive agency."

In its enforcement provision the Board stated that unless within 10 days from the date of the decision the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and the Los Angeles Motor Coach Co. notified the Board in writing that they recognized the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 997, as their employees' exclusive agency for collective bargaining, and that, when requested by the Amalgamated, they would enter into negotiations with the union and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment of all employees within the class which was permitted to vote at the election of January 5, 1934, the case would be referred to the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

### Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co.—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and Motor Coach Operators

The National Labor Relations Board on December 20, 1934, announced its affirmation of its decision of November 20, 1934, in the case of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Co., denying the petition of Local Division 1002 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and Motor Coach Operators for an election. The election was requested to determine whether

the employees of the company desired the Amalgamated or the Omaha and Council Bluffs Employees' Protective Association to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining. Union counsel petitioned for a reversal of the former decision and a rehearing was held December 11.

Pointing out that the argument of counsel for the Amalgamated at the rehearing indicated that the Board's previous decision may have been misinterpreted, the Board made it clear that "it is not our intention to make it unnecessarily difficult for employees to obtain orders by this Board for the conducting of elections to determine their choice of representatives for collective bargaining."

The Board in this decision stated that elections should be freely granted when a substantial number of employees petitioned for one and where other circumstances were shown to indicate that an election would serve the public interest. The decision cited as examples of these circumstances cases in which organizations or individuals make conflicting claims of being the collective-bargaining agency favored by the employees, or in which a company refuses to bargain collectively with the petitioning group because it doubts whether the group represents a majority of the employees, or cases where the workers are in a state of unrest which might lead to strife.

### Kaynee Co.—Cleveland Joint Board, Amalagmated Clothing Workers

On December 15, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board announced its decision that it was in the public interest to hold an election to determine whether the workers in the Kaynee Co. of Cleveland should be represented by the "employee council" plan or by the Cleveland Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, but disallowed the claim that the company had discharged 26 workers in violation of section 7 (a). The Board ordered that the election be held within 2 weeks under the supervision of and under rules worked out by the regional labor board for the eighth district, in conjunction with the parties.

The Kaynee Co., in April 1934, assisted the employees in putting into operation an "employee council" plan. The Board found that the method in which the plan had been inaugurated did "not afford that freedom of choice contemplated by the statute." The Board further held that the contract worked out by the employees' council was not binding upon the employees because it was "a product of a violation of section 7 (a). The method by which the plan was adopted invalidates the choice of workers thereunder, and the company cannot rely on the agreement to forestall a genuine election." The Board further noted that there was great duplication in the employees who requested representation by the employees' council and also by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The company

claimed that there was no dispute with regard to wages, hours, or working conditions, and this, the Board stated, strengthened the case that the unfortunate situation was caused by the conflicting claims as to the collective-bargaining agency desired by the employees.

### Acme Machine Products Co.—International Association of Machinists

THIS case arose out of a complaint of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 35, that the Acme Machine Products Co. of Muncie, Ind., had refused to bargain collectively with the union. The union petitioned for an election to establish the right of the union to represent certain classifications of employees for the purpose of collective bargaining.

On May 17, 1934, a committee from the union, representing certain employees of the company, requested a conference with the company stating that the union represented an "overwhelming majority" of the employees in the plant eligible to membership in the union, and presented the draft of a collective agreement for negotiation. At a conference held on May 24, the company refused to deal with the union.

In June 1934 the Acme Employees' Welfare Association was formed out of a loose organization devoted to the maintenance of welfare and floral funds. It was organized primarily for the presentation of grievances, and has made no attempt to negotiate a collective agreement. The company repeatedly made known its opposition to the union and its preference for the welfare organization. There has been no opportunity for the employees to vote on their desire to be represented by the latter organization for collective-bargaining purposes.

On December 29, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board found that the company had discharged two employees because of their union activity and ordered the company to reinstate them. At the hearing before the Board the president of the company stated that he was willing to take the two men back if they would agree not to talk about the union during working hours.

The Board issued the following order for an election:

> There shall be held at Muncie, Ind., under the supervision of the director of the regional labor board for the tenth district, as representative of the National Labor Relations Board, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 10 p. m. on a day, to be set by said regional director, within 15 days after the date of this order, an election by secret ballot of the employees of the Acme Machine Products Co. in the classifications listed below who were on the pay roll of the company on the date of this order, to determine whether they desire to be represented by the Acme Employees' Welfare Association or by the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 35, or by any other person, persons or organization, for the purpose of collective bargaining as defined in section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and incorporated in Public Resolution No. 44 of the Seventy-third Congress.
>
> The employees in the following classifications shall be eligible to vote in said election: All workers, male and female, engaged in operating machine tools for

machining metal parts or products used for the making of machinery, tools and mechanical devices; also those engaged in inspecting those machine parts and those employed at bench and assembly work, including operators of cold bolt headers and threaders.

Boston Mattress Companies—National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union

THE National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union No. 3 complained that the American Mattress Co., Massachusetts Mattress Co., Eagle Mattress Co., Inc., National Mattress Co., Enterprise Moakler Co., and New England Bedding Co., all of Boston, Mass., and vicinity, had discriminated against their employees in violation of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The companies had uniform closed-shop agreements with the union for a period of 1 year, expiring August 31, 1934. After the union, in accordance with a provision in the agreement, gave notice that it desired certain changes, meetings took place on August 20 and August 23 between a committee of the union and a committee of the New England Bedding Manufacturers' Association, of which the companies were members. At the close of the meeting on August 23 the union was notified that the companies would thereafter negotiate individually with the union. Negotiations between the union and the individual companies took place during the period from August 23 to September 6. The union, acting in the belief that the companies were not negotiating in good faith, called a strike on September 7.

The New England Regional Labor Board, after a hearing on September 27, dismissed the complaint against the New England Bedding Co., and on October 16 recommended, with reference to the other companies, that the strike then in progress be called off and that the companies reinstate their employees as of August 31, 1934. The strike was called off by the union, but the companies failed to comply with the recommendation for the reinstatement of employees.

The National Labor Relations Board, after careful consideration of the evidence as it related to the negotiations between the individual companies and the union, concluded that the union had failed to establish a case against any of the companies. But in view of the fact that all the companies had had collective agreements with the union during the preceding year, and were now unable to conclude a new agreement in any instance, it was not unreasonable for the union to suspect that the companies were not bargaining in good faith.

The decision of the Board on December 22, 1934, strongly urged the companies, as a token of sincerity, to reinstate their employees who had gone on strike on September 7.

### San Francisco Call-Bulletin—Dean S. Jennings

THE National Labor Relations Board on December 12, 1934, announced its adherence to its decision rendered December 3, in the complaint of Dean S. Jennings against the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

The Board reiterated its ruling that unless within 10 days the San Francisco Call-Bulletin notified it either that it had offered to reinstate Jennings or that it desired to submit evidence on the merits of the case, the case would be "transmitted to the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration and to the enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action."

The Board declined to grant the request made by counsel for Jennings at the rehearing that its original order be amended to include not only reinstatement but payment of back wages.

At the rehearing on December 7 a statement addressed to the Board by Donald Richberg, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, was read into the record. Accepting Mr. Richberg's admonition that the Board had a duty "to maintain the good faith of the action of the President, both in approving the code and in creating the National Labor Relations Board", the Board pointed out that "if we have correctly interpreted the code and the Executive order creating this Board, no question of breaking faith can be involved—unless, indeed, we are obliged to take account of some extrinsic understandings not embodied in the documents." The Board found that no new evidence was presented at the rehearing, which was held at the request of the National Recovery Administration, throwing any light upon the meaning of the code.

### Ward Baking Co.—William A. Sayre

THE Ward Baking Co., of Baltimore, Md., employed William A. Sayre as a stationary engineer on July 24, 1932. On April 1, 1934, he was discharged, allegedly for incompetence. The International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 272 and Mr. Sayre charged that he was dismissed because of his union affiliation and activity.

The National Labor Relations Board, on December 7, 1934, held that the evidence fell short of proving that Sayre was discharged by the company because of his union affiliation or activity. Nevertheless, the Board stated that "in the absence of real evidence that Mr. Sayre was incompetent, so much suspicion attaches to his discharge that we are of the opinion that the company, in order to show good faith, should offer Mr. Sayre immediate and full reinstatement to his former position."

### Available Truck Co.—International Association of Machinists

ON DECEMBER 29, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Available Truck Co., of Chicago, had, by the discharge of seven of its employees, "interfered with, restrained and coerced its employees in their self-organization and has required its employees, as a condition of employment, to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of their own choosing."

In the latter part of 1933 certain employees of the company became members of the International Association of Machinists Local No. 701. Several attempts were made by representatives of the union to meet with the officials of the company for the purpose of collective bargaining, without success.

Early in March 1934 the union requested the Chicago Regional Labor Board to use its good offices to induce the company to bargain collectively with the union. On March 26 one of the officials of the company called the employees into his office and asked them to indicate in his presence whether or not they desired the union to represent them. Eighty percent of the employees voted against the union. On the next day, 17 of the 26 employees petitioned the Chicago Regional Board to order, hold, and supervise an election for the selection of representatives to bargain collectively with the company.

On or about April 19, 1934, an official of the company requested the employees to meet at the home of one of their number for the purpose of voting upon the question whether they wished to be represented by the union. On this occasion 15 employees voted for the union and 5 voted against it. On or about April 20 the company discharged seven of these employees and all were replaced by other men.

The Board ordered that unless within 10 days the company notified the Board of its offer to reinstate these employees immediately to their former positions, the case would be referred to the appropriate agencies of the Government for action.

### Jamaica Buses, Inc.—An Employee

THE National Labor Relations Board, on December 19, 1934, ruled that the Jamaica Buses, Inc., of Jamaica, N. Y., had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. and had by its discharge of Albert F. Wentzel, interfered with, restrained, and coerced its employees in their self-organization.

During the summer of 1934, Wentzel, a driver, and other employees of the Jamaica Buses, Inc., joined Local No. 1020 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of North America. Union meetings were held during August and September. Throughout this period Wentzel canvassed his fellow

employees in an effort to obtain signatures to a petition addressed to the New York Regional Labor Board requesting an election for the choice of representatives for collective bargaining. At the time of Wentzel's discharge the petition included the signature of a majority of the Jamaica Buses, Inc.

The company claimed that Wentzel was discharged because he failed to register a nickel fare. Wentzel said he made no attempt to collect the fare, as the passenger rode but a short distance over the fare zone, and Chief Inspector Sheriff had ordered that drivers were not to argue with passengers who were riding short distances over fare zones.

The Board ruled that the company had violated section 7 (a) by the discharge of Wentzel, and that unless the company had notified the board within 7 days of the date of the decision that it had offered immediate and full reinstatement of Wentzel, the case would be referred to the compliance division or other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

### Diamond Crystal Salt Co.—Salt Workers' Union

THE National Labor Relations Board on December 22, 1934, ordered the reinstatement by the Diamond Crystal Salt Co., of St. Clair, Mich., of Wilfred Henry, member of Salt Workers' Union No. 19567, who, the Board found, had been discharged in violation of section 7 (a).

The company contended that Henry had been discharged for talking about the union in violation of company rules. The Board found that the story of the employee who had reported Henry for talking about the union was in certain aspects impossible of belief, and that the company had given Henry no opportunity to present his side of the case before discharging him.

The Board, therefore, issued the following enforcement order:

> Unless within 10 days from the date of this decision the company notifies this Board in writing that it has offered full reinstatement to Wilfred Henry the case will be referred to the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration and to other enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

### Boston Upholstery Companies—National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union Local No. 3

THE National Labor Relations Board, by its decision on December 22, 1934, ruled that Peerless Upholstery Co., Union Parlor Furniture Co., Freeman Parlor Furniture Co., Inc., Bay State Upholstering Co., and Soboff & Glickson Upholstery Co. had violated section 7 (a) by discharging their employees because of their union affiliation, and that the Prime Upholstery Co., Inc., and Standard Upholstery Co.

had violated that section by failing to bargain collectively in good faith with the representatives of their employees. The companies all operate in Boston, Mass., or vicinity.

Immediately prior to the expiration of a closed-shop agreement with Local No. 3 of the National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, the five companies first named sent their employees a notice that upon the expiration of the agreement they would no longer be regarded as employees of the company. The Board decided that although upon expiration of a closed-shop agreement an employer is no longer bound to employ union members only, he cannot discharge all his union employees simply because a closed-shop agreement expired. To do so, the Board stated, is to discriminate against them because of their membership in the union.

The other two companies were found to have violated the collective-bargaining provision of the statute by not meeting with the union for a discussion of a proposed collective agreement.

The Board issued the following enforcement order:

> Said companies should within 7 days from the date of this decision offer reinstatement, to their former positions, to all the employees, without exception, who struck or who were locked out on September 12, discharging if necessary all employees hired since September 11, and terminating such individual contracts as may be necessary to bring about this result. All reinstatements should be made within 5 days after application by a particular employee, which application shall be made within 5 days from the date of the offer of reinstatement. The New England Regional Labor Board, as the agent of this board, may, upon petition, grant extensions of any of such time limits.
>
> Within 7 days from the date of this decision, each company shall notify this board in writing that it will comply with this decision. The case of each company which fails to do so will be referred to the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

### Paraffine Cos., Inc.—An Employee

THE Paraffine Cos., Inc., Oakland, Calif., on or about August 5, 1934, discharged Theodore Hutt, who had been employed by the company for 5 years. Hutt was one of a group who had taken steps to organize a local union in July 1934.

The company claimed that Hutt was discharged for inefficiency and because of curtailment of production. Evidence of Hutt's inefficiency was unconvincing. He had been steadily employed for a relatively long period of time and had received successive increases in pay, except for one decrease occurring shortly after a lay-off due to illness.

On December 13, 1934, the board ruled that the Paraffine Cos., Inc., had violated section 7 (a) by discharging Hutt because of his union activity, and ordered the company to offer immediate and full reinstatement to Hutt within 2 weeks and notified it that unless this

was done the case would be referred to the compliance division for appropriate action.

### Patrick, Inc.—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

THIS case came to the National Labor Relations Board upon failure of Patrick, Inc., of Duluth, Minn., to comply with the decision of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Regional Labor Board.

In October 1933 the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America began organizing the employees of the company. At that time the president of the company held a meeting of his employees, at which he stated that he did not want his employees to join the union, that he wanted no dealing with the union, and that he would close down the shop if his employees became members of the union.

On April 27, 1934, the Regional Labor Board, with the consent of the company, conducted an election, as a result of which the Twin City Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was designated the representative of Patrick, Inc., employees by a majority of 19 to 11.

Mrs. Fanny Hanson, who had been employed by the company for a year, was among the first to join the union. In October 1933, about 2 weeks after she joined the union, Mrs. Hanson was discharged and not reemployed. Miss Hilda Jacobson, who had been employed by the company for 4 years, was active in union organization. She was discharged in October 1933. She was reemployed just prior to the election, but discharged again shortly after the vote was taken.

On December 31, 1934, the board decided that Patrick, Inc., had violated section 7 (a) by interfering with, restraining, and coercing its employees in the matter of self-organization; by denying its employees the right to bargain collectively, and by discharging Mrs. Fanny Hanson and Miss Hilda Jacobson because of their union affiliation and activities, and issued the following enforcement order:

> The company should take the following steps to bring about a condition in harmony with the law: (1) Refrain from interfering with, restraining, or coercing its employees in the matter of their self-organization; (2) notify all its employees that they are free to join a labor organization of their own choosing; (3) recognize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Twin City Joint Board, as its employees' exclusive agency for collective bargaining, and upon request by the union, enter into negotiations with the union and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment of all employees within the class which was permitted to vote at the election of April 27, 1934; (4) offer immediate and full reinstatement in employment to Mrs. Fanny Hanson and Miss Hilda Jacobson. Unless within 5 days the company notifies this Board in writing that it will comply with and carry out the foregoing steps, this case will be referred to the compliance division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

### Ward Baking Co.—Amalgamated Food Workers' Union

REINSTATEMENT of three employees and their reimbursement for wages lost from the date of a ruling by the Regional Labor Board were required of the Ward Baking Co., New York City, in a decision of the National Labor Relations Board rendered December 20, 1934.

The company was found to have violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act at its Bronx plant by discharging Louis Helberg, Robert Gildea, and Wilhelm Kuhnle, because of their union membership and activities. The Board disallowed that part of the complaint of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Factory Workers' Branch, which referred to the alleged discriminatory discharge of Charles Carlson, Alex Kolodzesky, and Hugh Marns.

The Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Factory Workers' Branch, was organized in the Ward Baking Co. plant in May 1934. Immediately after the first union meeting, it is alleged that the management questioned those employees who attended, advised them against affiliating with the union, and began to criticize and find fault with the work of the union members.

Helberg had worked for the Ward Baking Co. for 5 years, Gildea for 2 years, and Kuhnle for various periods totaling 7 years. No fault was found with their work until they became members of the union. The record included a number of statements attributed to the company officials which show a definite antipathy to the union and its attempts to organize.

At the time that Carlson, Kolodzesky, and Marns were discharged, seven employees apparently not members of the union were also dismissed. Since there was evidence that the three men named were poor workers and lacked interest in their work, no finding of discriminatory discharge was sustained in their case.

### Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.—American Flint Glass Workers Union

ON DECEMBER 15, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. of Clarksburg, W. Va., had discharged C. R. Gilbert for union activity, and ordered the company to reemploy him in the maintenance department, in which he was formerly employed. The Board also ruled that the company should reimburse Gilbert for wages lost after October 31, 1934, the date on which the Regional Labor Board had originally ordered reinstatement.

In April 1934 a group of 20 or more empolyees wrote to the West Virginia State Federation of Labor for aid in organizing a union. Organizers sent by the State Federation of Labor to confer with the employees arranged for the conference. Only Gilbert and one other employee of the 20 who asked for aid attended the conference. A meeting was called for June 6. On that morning Gilbert was called into the office of the superintendent and questioned regarding the

contemplated meeting, and also as to which of the employees had written to the State federation asking for aid in organizing a union.

On June 15 twenty employees were discharged, Gilbert being the oldest in point of service. Three men junior in service to Gilbert were retained. The evidence submitted showed the company's hostility to the union.

The enforcement order called for reinstatement of Gilbert in the maintenance department of the company with payment of wages lost since October 31, 1934, within 10 days of the date of the decision, or the case would be referred to the compliance division for appropriate action.

### Bennett Shoe Co.—Reynolds et al.

THE National Labor Relations Board, on December 10, 1934, dismissed the complaint of Jean R. Reynolds, Joseph Stavro, John J. Callahan, and Mary J. Noble, against the Bennett Shoe Co. of Marlboro, Mass.

The Bennett Shoe Co. entered into a closed-shop agreement with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, which represented a majority of the men in the plant. Complainants, workers in the plant, at that time joined the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, but retained their membership in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. Some time later the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union notified the complainants that they were violating a provision in its constitution that no member could belong to any other organization in the trade. They were apparently given an opportunity to resign from the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, of which they refused to avail themselves. As a result they were tried in a trade-union tribunal, fined, and suspended. The employer was notified that they were no longer members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union in good standing, and under the terms of the closed-shop agreement they were discharged.

The Board held that by joining the United, the complainants ratified in effect the closed-shop agreement and could not therefore question its validity, that by requesting and accepting membership in the United at a time when that union had already adopted the constitution, they assented to it, and it must therefore, for the purpose of the present case, be assumed to have been legally adopted and binding on them. For these reasons this complaint was dismissed.

# LABOR TURN-OVER

## Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, November 1934

THE quit, discharge, and lay-off rates in manufacturing industries were all lower in November 1934 than during either the previous month or the corresponding month of the preceding year. The accession rate, in contrast, was higher than during either October 1934 or November 1933. In spite of this, however, the total separation rate for November was higher than the accession rate. The hiring or accession rate exceeded that for any month since April, while the total separation rate was lower than for either of the previous 2 months.

*Scope of report.*—Rates as quoted in this study represent the number of changes per 100 employees on the pay roll. The data are compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 5,000 establishments in 144 manufacturing industries. The establishments reporting employed over 1,000,000 people.

The net turn-over rate as shown in table 1 is the rate of replacement; that is, the number of jobs that are vacated and filled per 100 employees. In a plant which is increasing its force, it is necessary to offset all separations before there can be any effective enlargement of the staff. Therefore, the net turn-over rate will be equal to the separation rate. In a plant which is reducing its force, all accessions must be offset before there can be any effective reduction in the personnel. Hence, the net turn-over rate would be equal to the accession rate. The excess of accessions or separations, in each case, is due to an expansion or a reduction of force and should not be considered a turn-over expense.

*Change in method of reporting.*—From January 1932 to October 1934 data concerning labor turn-over have been collected and published on a quarterly basis. Previous to that date the information was collected and published monthly. Beginning with October 1934 the Bureau resumed the monthly reporting system. Data on a monthly basis for the interval between January 1, 1932, and November 30, 1933, are shown in the article on page 387.

*Trend by months.*—Table 1 shows, for manufacturing as a whole, the total separation rate subdivided into the quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate and the net turn-over rate for each month of 1933 and for the first 11 months of 1934.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

| Class of rates and year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 1.11 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 1.55 | 0.73 | 0.62 | ------ |
| 1933 | .65 | .49 | .53 | .63 | .84 | 1.03 | 1.25 | 1.22 | 1.65 | .87 | .78 | 0.72 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | .18 | .19 | .21 | .23 | .22 | .18 | .19 | .19 | .16 | .19 | .15 | ------ |
| 1933 | .15 | .13 | .14 | .15 | .18 | .26 | .26 | .31 | .27 | .24 | .22 | .18 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | 2.35 | 1.85 | 2.08 | 2.04 | 3.65 | 3.48 | 2.96 | 3.56 | 3.41 | 4.38 | 3.78 | ------ |
| 1933 | 2.76 | 3.78 | 3.93 | 2.00 | 1.34 | 1.18 | 1.98 | 1.87 | 2.34 | 3.47 | 3.79 | 3.79 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | 3.43 | 2.89 | 3.22 | 3.38 | 4.88 | 4.60 | 3.85 | 4.50 | 5.12 | 5.30 | 4.55 | ------ |
| 1933 | 3.56 | 4.40 | 4.60 | 2.78 | 2.36 | 2.47 | 3.49 | 3.40 | 4.26 | 4.58 | 4.79 | 4.69 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | 5.81 | 6.71 | 6.33 | 5.18 | 4.19 | 3.58 | 3.71 | 3.24 | 3.61 | 4.09 | 4.32 | ------ |
| 1933 | 3.48 | 2.56 | 2.22 | 4.87 | 7.21 | 10.21 | 9.48 | 8.59 | 5.53 | 3.97 | 3.71 | 3.37 |
| Net turn-over rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | 3.43 | 2.89 | 3.22 | 3.38 | 4.19 | 3.58 | 3.71 | 3.24 | 3.61 | 4.09 | 4.32 | ------ |
| 1933 | 3.48 | 2.56 | 2.22 | 2.78 | 2.36 | 2.47 | 3.49 | 3.40 | 4.26 | 3.97 | 3.71 | 3.37 |

*Analysis by industries.*—Table 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, accession, and net turn-over rates for the 10 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

In the 10 industries for which separate indexes are shown, reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each of these industries as shown in the 1929 Census of Manufactures.

For the month of November 1934 sawmills showed the highest quit rate of any of these 10 industries and brick manufacturing the lowest. The highest discharge rate also occurred in the sawmill industry. The lowest was registered in the men's clothing industry. The highest lay-off rate was shown by the slaughtering and meat-packing industry and the lowest by iron and steel. Automobiles showed the highest accession rate and iron and steel the lowest.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees, in Specified Industries

| Class of rates | November 1934 | October 1934 | November 1933 | November 1934 | October 1934 | November 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Automobiles | | | Boots and shoes | | |
| Quit rate | 0.65 | 0.53 | 1.19 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 0.65 |
| Discharge rate | .13 | .16 | .35 | .12 | .11 | .16 |
| Lay-off rate | 3.25 | 12.31 | 4.75 | 3.63 | 3.25 | 4.64 |
| Total separation rate | 4.03 | 13.00 | 6.29 | 4.22 | 3.91 | 5.45 |
| Accession rate | 17.30 | 5.31 | 13.63 | 2.61 | 1.21 | 1.54 |
| Net turn-over rate | 4.03 | 5.31 | 6.29 | 2.61 | 1.21 | 1.54 |
| | Brick | | | Cotton manufacturing | | |
| Quit rate | 0.38 | 1.06 | 0.36 | 0.93 | 1.12 | 1.14 |
| Discharge rate | .16 | .17 | .08 | .29 | .31 | .35 |
| Lay-off rate | 10.77 | 8.94 | 14.05 | 4.09 | 3.37 | 4.58 |
| Total separation rate | 11.31 | 10.17 | 14.49 | 5.31 | 4.80 | 6.07 |
| Accession rate | 10.76 | 11.95 | 6.08 | 3.93 | 8.05 | 2.86 |
| Net turn-over rate | 10.76 | 10.17 | 6.08 | 3.93 | 4.80 | 2.86 |
| | Foundries and machine shops | | | Furniture | | |
| Quit rate | 0.46 | 0.56 | 0.53 | 0.43 | 0.59 | 0.61 |
| Discharge rate | .17 | .16 | .17 | .15 | .18 | .51 |
| Lay-off rate | 2.78 | 4.63 | 4.34 | 4.44 | 3.62 | 10.36 |
| Total separation rate | 3.41 | 5.35 | 5.04 | 5.02 | 4.39 | 11.48 |
| Accession rate | 4.10 | 4.19 | 3.32 | 3.33 | 3.52 | 2.73 |
| Net turn-over rate | 3.41 | 4.19 | 3.32 | 3.33 | 3.52 | 2.73 |
| | Iron and steel | | | Men's clothing | | |
| Quit rate | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.42 | 0.64 | 0.89 |
| Discharge rate | .07 | .04 | .09 | .06 | .07 | .15 |
| Lay-off rate | 1.78 | 1.70 | 2.87 | 3.73 | 2.33 | 4.44 |
| Total separation rate | 2.47 | 2.37 | 3.69 | 4.21 | 2.94 | 5.48 |
| Accession rate | 1.65 | 1.92 | .84 | 3.03 | 3.02 | 1.69 |
| Net turn-over rate | 1.65 | 1.92 | .84 | 3.03 | 2.94 | 1.69 |
| | Sawmills | | | Slaughtering and meat packing | | |
| Quit rate | 0.94 | 1.16 | 1.09 | 0.66 | 1.39 | 0.81 |
| Discharge rate | .43 | .31 | .51 | .35 | .56 | .45 |
| Lay-off rate | 6.38 | 6.08 | 5.72 | 12.71 | 22.27 | 7.70 |
| Total separation rate | 7.75 | 7.55 | 7.32 | 13.72 | 24.22 | 8.96 |
| Accession rate | 4.35 | 7.27 | 4.34 | 11.57 | 9.16 | 10.79 |
| Net turn-over rate | 4.35 | 7.27 | 4.34 | 11.57 | 9.16 | 8.96 |

## Monthly Turn-Over Rates From January 1932 to November 1934

FROM January 1932 to October 1934 the statistics covering labor turn-over have been collected and published on a quarterly basis. Beginning with October 1934 the Bureau has resumed the monthly reporting system. In order that the monthly series may be complete, the Bureau gives in the following tables monthly data for the period January 1932 to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 1 shows, for manufacturing as a whole, the total separation rate subdivided into quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate for each month of the period, January 1932 to November 1934, inclusive.

**Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Manufacturing Plants in 144 Industries, 1934, 1933, and 1932**

| Class of rates, and year | Average | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 1.11 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 1.55 | 0.73 | 0.62 | ------ |
| 1933 | 0.91 | .65 | .49 | .53 | .63 | .84 | 1.03 | 1.25 | 1.22 | 1.65 | .87 | .78 | 0.72 |
| 1932 | .69 | .71 | .71 | .86 | .91 | .68 | .66 | .63 | .67 | .76 | .65 | .54 | .56 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | .18 | .19 | .21 | .23 | .22 | .18 | .19 | .19 | .16 | .19 | .15 | ------ |
| 1933 | .21 | .15 | .13 | .14 | .15 | .18 | .26 | .26 | .31 | .27 | .24 | .22 | .18 |
| 1932 | .16 | .19 | .18 | .21 | .22 | .16 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .15 | .15 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 2.35 | 1.85 | 2.08 | 2.04 | 3.65 | 3.48 | 2.96 | 3.56 | 3.41 | 4.38 | 3.78 | ------ |
| 1933 | 2.71 | 2.76 | 3.78 | 3.93 | 2.00 | 1.34 | 1.18 | 1.98 | 1.87 | 2.34 | 3.47 | 3.79 | 3.79 |
| 1932 | 3.44 | 2.45 | 2.43 | 3.30 | 4.60 | 4.27 | 4.83 | 4.47 | 3.04 | 3.57 | 2.67 | 2.70 | 3.35 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 3.43 | 2.89 | 3.22 | 3.38 | 4.88 | 4.60 | 3.85 | 4.50 | 5.12 | 5.30 | 4.55 | ------ |
| 1933 | 3.83 | 3.56 | 4.40 | 4.60 | 2.78 | 2.36 | 2.47 | 3.49 | 3.40 | 4.26 | 4.58 | 4.79 | 4.69 |
| 1932 | 4.29 | 3.35 | 3.32 | 4.37 | 5.73 | 5.11 | 5.63 | 5.24 | 3.85 | 4.47 | 3.46 | 3.39 | 4.06 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 5.81 | 6.71 | 6.33 | 5.18 | 4.19 | 3.58 | 3.71 | 3.24 | 3.61 | 4.09 | 4.32 | ------ |
| 1933 | 5.48 | 3.48 | 2.56 | 2.22 | 4.87 | 7.21 | 10.21 | 9.48 | 8.59 | 5.53 | 3.97 | 3.71 | 3.37 |
| 1932 | 3.31 | 4.15 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.59 | 2.70 | 3.01 | 4.21 | 5.04 | 3.72 | 3.07 | 3.07 |

Table 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, accession, and average turn-over rates for the 10 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate index figures.

**Table 2.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries During 1934, 1933, and 1932**

*Automobiles*

| Class of rates, and year | Average | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 2.82 | 3.23 | 3.49 | 3.31 | 2.45 | 1.58 | 0.98 | 0.82 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.65 | ------ |
| 1933 | 1.28 | .98 | .55 | .57 | .87 | 1.08 | 1.27 | 1.42 | 1.52 | 2.28 | 1.69 | 1.19 | 1.47 |
| 1932 | .86 | .89 | .83 | 1.70 | 1.24 | .91 | .78 | .68 | .68 | .60 | .40 | .62 | .71 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | .64 | .68 | .69 | .74 | .52 | .41 | .29 | .24 | .14 | .16 | .13 | ------ |
| 1933 | .46 | .41 | .29 | .17 | .32 | .34 | .51 | .54 | .45 | .37 | 1.34 | .35 | .37 |
| 1932 | .22 | .28 | .28 | .35 | .20 | .21 | .18 | .11 | .13 | .13 | .17 | .23 | .28 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 3.22 | 2.43 | 3.79 | 4.66 | 12.85 | 10.80 | 6.38 | 9.90 | 13.31 | 12.31 | 3.25 | ------ |
| 1933 | 6.22 | 3.78 | 12.90 | 15.42 | 2.42 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 3.10 | 3.30 | 10.03 | 14.28 | 4.75 | 3.59 |
| 1932 | 6.70 | 3.73 | 3.28 | 5.26 | 7.13 | 5.85 | 5.42 | 12.46 | 9.98 | 12.19 | 6.89 | 6.37 | 4.14 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 6.68 | 6.34 | 7.97 | 8.71 | 15.82 | 12.79 | 7.65 | 10.96 | 14.04 | 13.00 | 4.03 | ------ |
| 1933 | 7.96 | 5.17 | 13.74 | 16.16 | 3.61 | 2.94 | 3.31 | 5.06 | 5.27 | 12.68 | 17.31 | 6.29 | 5.43 |
| 1932 | 7.78 | 4.90 | 4.39 | 7.31 | 8.57 | 6.97 | 6.38 | 13.25 | 10.79 | 12.92 | 7.46 | 7.22 | 5.13 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 25.51 | 20.17 | 16.62 | 11.77 | 4.24 | 3.48 | 2.93 | 2.61 | 2.53 | 5.31 | 17.30 | ------ |
| 1933 | 9.97 | 10.39 | 3.51 | 4.01 | 12.92 | 8.73 | 13.00 | 12.43 | 7.83 | 6.10 | 6.20 | 13.63 | 18.26 |
| 1932 | 6.85 | 9.39 | 4.17 | 5.83 | 6.11 | 8.36 | 6.37 | 2.36 | 2.67 | 5.44 | 9.15 | 10.79 | 12.79 |

Table 2.—Monthly Labor Turn-over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries During 1934, 1933, and 1932—Continued

*Boots and shoes*

| Class of rates, and year | Average | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 0.88 | 1.64 | 1.49 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 0.79 | 0.86 | 0.76 | 0.64 | 0.55 | 0.47 | ------ |
| 1933 | 0.98 | .76 | .72 | .86 | .80 | .79 | .89 | 1.22 | 1.43 | 2.07 | .60 | .65 | 0.76 |
| 1932 | .97 | 1.10 | 1.21 | 1.46 | 1.07 | .76 | .86 | .81 | .89 | 1.16 | .92 | .57 | .74 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | .23 | .27 | .33 | .25 | .19 | .21 | .30 | .25 | .17 | .11 | .12 | ------ |
| 1933 | .25 | .17 | .22 | .19 | .16 | .16 | .21 | .33 | .42 | .47 | .20 | .16 | .24 |
| 1932 | .23 | .27 | .31 | .41 | .26 | .18 | .19 | .20 | .23 | .22 | .16 | .14 | .17 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 1.40 | .99 | 1.46 | 1.56 | 2.08 | 3.19 | .95 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 3.25 | 3.63 | ------ |
| 1933 | 2.16 | 1.44 | 1.15 | 1.52 | 1.61 | 1.28 | 1.12 | .96 | 1.83 | 2.07 | 2.89 | 4.64 | 4.55 |
| 1932 | 2.15 | 1.21 | .87 | 2.43 | 2.99 | 3.35 | 3.07 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.40 | 2.13 | 3.29 | 3.00 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 2.51 | 2.90 | 3.28 | 2.59 | 3.19 | 4.19 | 2.11 | 3.31 | 3.14 | 3.91 | 4.22 | ------ |
| 1933 | 3.39 | 2.37 | 2.09 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.51 | 3.68 | 4.61 | 3.69 | 5.45 | 5.55 |
| 1932 | 3.36 | 2.58 | 2.39 | 4.30 | 4.32 | 4.29 | 4.12 | 2.25 | 2.36 | 2.78 | 3.21 | 4.00 | 3.91 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 5.96 | 6.09 | 4.40 | 2.46 | 2.22 | 3.53 | 4.37 | 1.90 | 1.09 | 1.21 | 2.61 | ------ |
| 1933 | 3.87 | 3.67 | 3.75 | 2.90 | 3.17 | 4.27 | 5.25 | 8.06 | 5.25 | 2.41 | 2.35 | 1.54 | 3.74 |
| 1932 | 3.37 | 4.84 | 4.99 | 4.10 | 1.60 | .92 | 2.49 | 3.89 | 3.84 | 5.68 | 2.28 | 1.93 | 3.08 |

*Brick*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 0.75 | 0.77 | 0.70 | 0.74 | 0.55 | 2.16 | 2.64 | 0.55 | 0.80 | 1.06 | 0.38 | ------ |
| 1933 | 0.62 | .25 | .12 | .15 | .28 | .35 | .62 | .75 | .94 | 1.02 | .59 | .36 | 1.00 |
| 1932 | .29 | .43 | .32 | .31 | .26 | .28 | .34 | 23 | .22 | .40 | .26 | .19 | .17 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | .30 | .31 | .35 | .21 | .21 | .22 | .08 | .15 | .08 | .17 | .16 | ------ |
| 1933 | .17 | .21 | .11 | .19 | .08 | .20 | .18 | .17 | .13 | .40 | .07 | .08 | .13 |
| 1932 | .26 | .66 | .45 | .38 | .37 | .17 | .20 | .13 | .13 | .12 | .17 | .18 | .05 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 3.98 | 3.93 | 5.29 | 3.91 | 6.22 | 6.81 | 8.22 | 9.95 | 15.55 | 8.94 | 10.77 | ------ |
| 1933 | 8.18 | 6.83 | 7.49 | 8.47 | 5.28 | 3.59 | 3.63 | 5.27 | 5.20 | 11.25 | 10.98 | 14.05 | 14.38 |
| 1932 | 11.03 | 16.62 | 8.47 | 4.64 | 11.50 | 8.00 | 13.03 | 10.05 | 8.75 | 9.20 | 11.40 | 10.31 | 20.81 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 5.03 | 5.01 | 6.34 | 4.86 | 6.98 | 9.19 | 10.94 | 10.65 | 16.43 | 10.17 | 11.31 | ------ |
| 1933 | 8.97 | 7.29 | 7.72 | 8.81 | 5.64 | 4.14 | 4.43 | 6.19 | 6.27 | 12.67 | 11.64 | 14.49 | 15.51 |
| 1932 | 11.58 | 17.71 | 9.24 | 5.33 | 12.13 | 8.45 | 13.57 | 10.41 | 9.10 | 9.72 | 11.83 | 10.68 | 21.03 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 15.71 | 9.82 | 8.41 | 10.33 | 9.50 | 7.14 | 6.26 | 6.69 | 4.39 | 11.95 | 10.76 | ------ |
| 1933 | 10.44 | 9.66 | 6.73 | 7.88 | 10.61 | 18.89 | 27.63 | 11.58 | 10.25 | 5.25 | 6.65 | 6.08 | 5.59 |
| 1932 | 7.73 | 4.57 | 6.60 | 10.36 | 7.82 | 10.45 | 8.95 | 7.91 | 8.98 | 8.90 | 6.66 | 7.67 | 3.85 |

*Cotton manufacturing*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 1.31 | 1.28 | 1.17 | 1.20 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 6.49 | 1.12 | 0.93 | ------ |
| 1933 | 1.67 | 1.51 | 1.18 | 1.04 | 1.92 | 2.22 | 2.70 | 2.26 | 2.02 | 1.75 | 1.32 | 1.14 | 1.02 |
| 1932 | 1.10 | 1.19 | 1.12 | 1.15 | 1.03 | .90 | .64 | .95 | 1.36 | 1.42 | 1.33 | 1.13 | .89 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | .40 | .39 | .34 | .26 | .30 | .28 | .32 | .27 | .33 | .31 | .29 | ------ |
| 1933 | .39 | .30 | .29 | .23 | .43 | .37 | .43 | .51 | .58 | .46 | .34 | .35 | .27 |
| 1932 | .27 | .34 | .24 | .34 | .30 | .22 | .26 | .23 | .24 | .29 | .20 | .30 | .28 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 2.14 | 1.53 | 1.87 | 2.22 | 5.63 | 5.11 | 1.89 | 2.39 | 2.46 | 3.37 | 4.09 | ------ |
| 1933 | 2.74 | 2.04 | 3.77 | 4.16 | 1.51 | .77 | .61 | 2.48 | 3.12 | 2.88 | 2.74 | 4.58 | 3.19 |
| 1932 | 3.75 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 3.06 | 6.65 | 6.35 | 10.36 | 4.13 | 1.17 | 1.57 | 1.73 | 3.22 | 3.36 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 3.85 | 3.20 | 3.38 | 3.68 | 7.24 | 6.69 | 3.09 | 3.51 | 9.28 | 4.80 | 5.31 | ------ |
| 1933 | 4.80 | 3.85 | 5.24 | 5.43 | 3.86 | 3.36 | 3.74 | 5.25 | 5.72 | 5.09 | 4.40 | 6.07 | 4.48 |
| 1932 | 5.12 | 3.83 | 3.69 | 4.55 | 7.98 | 7.47 | 11.26 | 5.31 | 2.77 | 3.28 | 3.26 | 4.65 | 4.53 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | ------ | 6.57 | 5.90 | 4.86 | 3.35 | 3.18 | 3.54 | 3.67 | 3.03 | 3.60 | 8.05 | 3.93 | ------ |
| 1933 | 6.89 | 4.88 | 3.82 | 3.46 | 7.35 | 13.48 | 14.09 | 17.54 | 5.21 | 4.70 | 3.59 | 2.86 | 2.58 |
| 1932 | 5.58 | 5.25 | 4.73 | 3.50 | 2.27 | 1.96 | 2.51 | 7.68 | 12.41 | 12.92 | 5.80 | 4.49 | 3.96 |

Table 2.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries During 1934, 1933, and 1932—Continued

*Foundries and machine shops*

| Class of rates, and year | Average | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 0.66 | 0.75 | 1.38 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.66 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.56 | 0.46 | |
| 1933 | 0.54 | .24 | .22 | .26 | .33 | .38 | .63 | .72 | .89 | .82 | .54 | .53 | 0.63 |
| 1932 | .31 | .42 | .36 | .46 | .29 | .39 | .31 | .29 | .27 | .27 | .23 | .22 | .20 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | .19 | .17 | .26 | .28 | .29 | .25 | .20 | .15 | .13 | .16 | .17 | |
| 1933 | .17 | .04 | .07 | .09 | .08 | .16 | .25 | .19 | .28 | .27 | .24 | .17 | .16 |
| 1932 | .10 | .15 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .14 | .12 | .08 | .09 | .08 | .06 | .07 | .08 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 2.49 | 1.55 | 1.87 | 1.83 | 3.61 | 4.27 | 2.80 | 3.94 | 5.62 | 4.63 | 2.78 | |
| 1933 | 2.65 | 2.62 | 3.72 | 2.83 | 2.24 | 1.50 | 1.84 | 1.56 | 1.91 | 2.42 | 3.26 | 4.34 | 3.12 |
| 1932 | 3.47 | 3.14 | 2.98 | 3.55 | 4.27 | 3.93 | 4.74 | 3.43 | 3.24 | 3.34 | 2.42 | 3.29 | 3.12 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 3.34 | 2.47 | 3.51 | 3.01 | 4.69 | 5.18 | 3.52 | 4.65 | 6.26 | 5.35 | 3.41 | |
| 1933 | 3.36 | 2.90 | 4.01 | 3.18 | 2.65 | 2.04 | 2.72 | 2.47 | 3.08 | 3.51 | 4.04 | 5.04 | 3.91 |
| 1932 | 3.88 | 3.71 | 3.46 | 4.13 | 4.68 | 4.46 | 5.17 | 3.80 | 3.60 | 3.69 | 2.71 | 3.58 | 3.40 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 6.25 | 6.34 | 7.48 | 6.46 | 4.95 | 4.19 | 3.58 | 2.72 | 2.60 | 4.19 | 4.10 | |
| 1933 | 5.37 | 2.71 | 1.73 | 2.12 | 4.38 | 5.69 | 8.80 | 10.05 | 10.55 | 6.54 | 4.44 | 3.32 | 3.07 |
| 1932 | 2.52 | 3.23 | 2.52 | 2.94 | 2.00 | 2.54 | 1.88 | 2.14 | 2.35 | 3.27 | 2.64 | 2.44 | 2.28 |

*Furniture*

| Class of rates, and year | Average | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.49 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.86 | 0.49 | 0.41 | 1.45 | 0.59 | 0.43 | |
| 1933 | 0.78 | .34 | .23 | .31 | .75 | 1.36 | 1.22 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.21 | .68 | .61 | 0.51 |
| 1932 | .43 | .38 | .63 | .64 | .53 | .47 | .36 | .52 | .42 | .54 | .22 | .28 | .21 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | .27 | .23 | .25 | .22 | .21 | .27 | .37 | .18 | .22 | .18 | .15 | |
| 1933 | .35 | .14 | .26 | .12 | .08 | .11 | .16 | .28 | .42 | .53 | .79 | .51 | .32 |
| 1932 | .15 | .16 | .34 | .27 | .15 | .16 | .12 | .10 | .07 | .11 | .12 | .12 | .07 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 5.24 | 4.03 | 3.97 | 4.66 | 4.48 | 3.71 | 3.08 | 3.43 | 3.57 | 3.62 | 4.44 | |
| 1933 | 4.63 | 5.61 | 3.29 | 5.78 | 2.68 | 1.56 | 2.67 | 1.60 | 1.36 | 2.02 | 3.83 | 10.36 | 12.52 |
| 1932 | 4.61 | 5.86 | 4.35 | 6.19 | 5.72 | 5.95 | 6.86 | 4.96 | 2.44 | 1.59 | 2.00 | 3.07 | 5.89 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 6.09 | 4.85 | 4.71 | 5.50 | 5.29 | 4.84 | 3.94 | 4.02 | 5.24 | 4.39 | 5.02 | |
| 1933 | 5.76 | 6.09 | 3.78 | 6.21 | 3.51 | 3.03 | 4.05 | 2.90 | 2.85 | 3.76 | 5.30 | 11.48 | 13.35 |
| 1932 | 5.19 | 6.40 | 5.32 | 7.10 | 6.40 | 6.58 | 7.34 | 5.58 | 2.93 | 2.24 | 2.34 | 3.47 | 6.17 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 5.52 | 5.14 | 5.40 | 4.25 | 5.54 | 6.38 | 6.37 | 4.79 | 4.44 | 3.52 | 3.33 | |
| 1933 | 7.16 | 3.36 | 3.31 | 1.88 | 8.85 | 10.09 | 9.37 | 12.42 | 15.73 | 11.43 | 3.87 | 2.73 | 2.77 |
| 1932 | 4.12 | 4.00 | 4.69 | 3.63 | 3.70 | 3.44 | 3.21 | 3.74 | 6.59 | 7.50 | 5.05 | 1.76 | 3.05 |

*Iron and steel*

| Class of rates, and year | Average | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 0.82 | 0.67 | 0.73 | 1.00 | 0.86 | 1.12 | 0.56 | 0.94 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.62 | |
| 1933 | 0.68 | .38 | .25 | .31 | .34 | .34 | .90 | .84 | 1.15 | .97 | .85 | .73 | 0.61 |
| 1932 | .53 | .55 | .55 | .53 | 1.37 | .53 | .94 | .43 | .56 | .36 | .38 | .36 | .54 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | .08 | .07 | .13 | .11 | .11 | .09 | .11 | .16 | .04 | .04 | .07 | |
| 1933 | .11 | .03 | .04 | .03 | .06 | .07 | .14 | .23 | .23 | .17 | .12 | .09 | .07 |
| 1932 | .05 | .05 | .07 | .04 | .11 | .07 | .05 | .03 | .05 | .05 | .05 | .04 | .05 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 1.45 | .82 | .57 | .52 | .67 | 1.17 | 3.74 | 2.84 | 3.39 | 1.70 | 1.78 | |
| 1933 | 1.50 | 2.20 | 1.88 | 1.48 | .91 | .99 | .73 | .37 | .94 | 1.19 | 2.22 | 2.87 | 1.74 |
| 1932 | 2.00 | 1.48 | 1.72 | 1.03 | 5.68 | 4.94 | 3.30 | 2.25 | 1.56 | .65 | 1.45 | 1.23 | 1.60 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 2.35 | 1.56 | 1.43 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 2.38 | 4.41 | 3.94 | 4.03 | 2.37 | 2.47 | |
| 1933 | 2.29 | 2.61 | 2.17 | 1.82 | 1.31 | 1.40 | 1.77 | 1.44 | 2.32 | 2.33 | 3.19 | 3.69 | 2.42 |
| 1932 | 2.58 | 2.08 | 2.34 | 1.60 | 7.16 | 5.54 | 4.29 | 2.71 | 2.17 | 1.06 | 1.88 | 1.63 | 2.19 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 2.48 | 3.25 | 4.85 | 5.44 | 5.44 | 3.72 | 1.12 | 1.07 | .98 | 1.92 | 1.65 | |
| 1933 | 4.56 | 1.47 | 2.05 | .73 | 2.67 | 5.86 | 12.25 | 13.75 | 8.43 | 3.74 | 1.79 | .84 | 1.33 |
| 1932 | 1.36 | 1.71 | 1.27 | 1.34 | 2.77 | .68 | 1.06 | 1.77 | 1.32 | 1.17 | 2.08 | .61 | 2.08 |

Table 2.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries During 1934, 1933, and 1932—Continued

*Men's clothing*

| Class of rates, and year | Average | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 0.75 | 0.68 | 0.59 | 0.81 | 0.92 | 1.13 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 0.72 | 0.64 | 0.42 | |
| 1933 | 0.84 | .45 | .66 | .63 | .75 | .79 | .99 | 1.32 | 1.22 | .77 | .85 | .89 | 0.60 |
| 1932 | .94 | 1.06 | .98 | .94 | 1.06 | 1.13 | .88 | .75 | .65 | 1.52 | .58 | .66 | 1.04 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | .11 | .10 | .12 | .09 | .17 | .15 | .09 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .06 | |
| 1933 | .12 | .07 | .03 | .04 | .22 | .10 | .11 | .12 | .23 | .18 | .12 | .15 | .06 |
| 1932 | .09 | .08 | .11 | .11 | .05 | .05 | .03 | .04 | .04 | .07 | .03 | .05 | .41 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 2.54 | .72 | .85 | 1.47 | 4.09 | 1.68 | 2.15 | 1.57 | 5.43 | 2.23 | 3.73 | |
| 1933 | 2.30 | 1.72 | 1.20 | 2.82 | .83 | 1.82 | .56 | .81 | 3.32 | 2.77 | 1.85 | 4.44 | 4.66 |
| 1932 | 2.60 | 1.22 | 1.84 | 2.40 | 6.63 | 4.91 | 3.38 | 1.44 | .72 | .56 | .93 | 3.31 | 4.35 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 3.40 | 1.50 | 1.56 | 2.37 | 5.18 | 2.96 | 3.31 | 2.69 | 6.22 | 2.94 | 4.21 | |
| 1933 | 3.26 | 2.24 | 1.89 | 3.49 | 1.80 | 2.71 | 1.66 | 2.25 | 4.77 | 3.72 | 2.82 | 5.48 | 5.32 |
| 1932 | 3.63 | 2.36 | 2.93 | 3.45 | 7.74 | 6.09 | 4.29 | 2.23 | 1.41 | 2.15 | 1.54 | 4.02 | 5.80 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 5.42 | 5.69 | 3.25 | 2.37 | 1.86 | 4.01 | 2.57 | 2.21 | 2.36 | 3.02 | 3.03 | |
| 1933 | 3.75 | 4.41 | 2.48 | 1.65 | 3.07 | 4.89 | 7.79 | 6.44 | 4.20 | 2.61 | 2.49 | 1.69 | 3.41 |
| 1932 | 3.77 | 6.20 | 2.05 | 1.89 | 1.77 | 2.33 | 2.22 | 6.04 | 7.90 | 7.45 | 2.72 | 3.05 | 2.11 |

*Sawmills*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 1.49 | 1.58 | 1.52 | 1.14 | 0.95 | 1.16 | 0.94 | |
| 1933 | 1.47 | .78 | .63 | .99 | 1.60 | 1.40 | 1.69 | 1.77 | 2.04 | 2.48 | 1.37 | 1.09 | 1.27 |
| 1932 | .79 | .94 | .48 | .89 | .87 | .76 | .84 | 1.02 | .93 | .54 | .84 | .69 | .68 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | .61 | .46 | .51 | .50 | .51 | .47 | .33 | .49 | .50 | .31 | .43 | |
| 1933 | .43 | .43 | .32 | .42 | .25 | .33 | .51 | .62 | .53 | .51 | .41 | .51 | .25 |
| 1932 | .33 | .39 | .46 | .39 | .35 | .30 | .24 | .15 | .27 | .24 | .44 | .44 | .43 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 4.20 | 2.54 | 3.21 | 3.01 | 9.39 | 5.86 | 5.61 | 8.51 | 5.56 | 6.08 | 6.38 | |
| 1933 | 4.47 | 4.50 | 5.14 | 6.32 | 2.98 | 2.23 | 1.98 | 2.01 | 3.54 | 4.31 | 4.97 | 5.72 | 8.24 |
| 1932 | 6.21 | 5.90 | 5.87 | 6.27 | 4.77 | 6.29 | 8.59 | 4.86 | 5.85 | 4.52 | 6.24 | 3.58 | 14.64 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 5.85 | 4.06 | 5.02 | 4.80 | 11.39 | 7.91 | 7.46 | 10.14 | 7.01 | 7.55 | 7.75 | |
| 1933 | 6.37 | 5.71 | 6.09 | 7.73 | 4.83 | 3.96 | 4.18 | 4.40 | 6.11 | 7.30 | 6.75 | 7.32 | 9.76 |
| 1932 | 7.33 | 7.23 | 6.81 | 7.55 | 5.99 | 7.35 | 9.67 | 6.03 | 7.05 | 5.30 | 7.52 | 4.71 | 15.75 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 8.31 | 10.82 | 11.62 | 11.15 | 7.55 | 7.63 | 6.38 | 6.21 | 6.76 | 7.27 | 4.35 | |
| 1933 | 8.74 | 8.23 | 4.60 | 5.95 | 9.26 | 15.54 | 18.21 | 15.09 | 10.34 | 8.84 | 4.49 | 4.34 | 3.90 |
| 1932 | 6.39 | 7.24 | 5.60 | 6.86 | 7.61 | 6.45 | 6.37 | 4.91 | 4.98 | 8.78 | 6.95 | 5.26 | 4.29 |

*Slaughtering and meat packing*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 0.85 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 0.81 | 1.06 | 1.26 | 1.33 | 1.80 | 2.11 | 1.39 | 0.66 | |
| 1933 | 0.97 | .64 | .63 | .59 | .66 | .95 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 1.40 | 1.63 | .97 | .81 | 0.81 |
| 1932 | .87 | .91 | 1.34 | .93 | .95 | .91 | .95 | .77 | .74 | .89 | .75 | .62 | .72 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | .26 | .26 | .32 | .29 | .37 | .40 | .40 | .68 | .46 | .56 | .35 | |
| 1933 | .39 | .23 | .27 | .21 | .30 | .42 | .48 | .40 | .48 | .62 | .35 | .45 | .37 |
| 1932 | .33 | .36 | .49 | .34 | .35 | .31 | .34 | .34 | 34 | .36 | .25 | .21 | .22 |
| Lay-off rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 5.99 | 10.23 | 10.40 | 6.06 | 4.37 | 7.87 | 4.20 | 7.01 | 7.12 | 22.27 | 12.71 | |
| 1933 | 6.01 | 4.37 | 6.53 | 5.00 | 3.84 | 3.96 | 3.24 | 5.29 | 4.83 | 7.00 | 8.73 | 7.70 | 9.84 |
| 1932 | 5.74 | 4.92 | 7.29 | 7.60 | 5.11 | 4.50 | 6.98 | 5.26 | 5.33 | 3.89 | 5.18 | 6.30 | 6.41 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 7.10 | 11.29 | 11.62 | 7.16 | 5.80 | 9.53 | 5.93 | 9.49 | 9.69 | 24.22 | 13.72 | |
| 1933 | 7.37 | 5.24 | 7.43 | 5.80 | 4.80 | 5.33 | 4.85 | 6.85 | 6.71 | 9.25 | 10.05 | 8.96 | 11.02 |
| 1932 | 6.94 | 6.19 | 9.12 | 8.87 | 6.41 | 5.72 | 8.27 | 6.37 | 6.41 | 5.14 | 6.18 | 7.13 | 7.35 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | 10.69 | 9.14 | 7.02 | 6.76 | 10.97 | 11.95 | 15.41 | 15.30 | 16.35 | 9.16 | 11.57 | |
| 1933 | 9.59 | 6.46 | 5.71 | 4.80 | 7.41 | 10.21 | 9.94 | 10.51 | 19.78 | 11.64 | 7.56 | 10.79 | 7.45 |
| 1932 | 6.32 | 6.09 | 6.14 | 4.45 | 5.92 | 7.60 | 7.11 | 6.83 | 6.15 | 7.21 | 6.29 | 6.18 | 5.95 |

# HOUSING

## Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, December 1934

IN accordance with the usual seasonal trend, there was a decrease in both the number and cost of buildings comparing December with November. Compared with the previous month, December reports showed a decrease of 29.6 percent in the number and a decrease of 32.2 percent in the value of buildings for which permits were issued. This decline in construction was spread over all types.

The estimated cost of new residential buildings decreased 32.5 percent, new nonresidential buildings, 36.5 percent, and additions, alterations, and repairs, 25.7 percent. Compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, the estimated cost reported in December 1934 building permits also registered decreases in new residential building, in new nonresidential building, and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. The value of contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments for building in the 764 reporting cities amounted to $7,293,368 in December and $2,202,318 in November.

Information published in this study is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 764 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The permit data are collected from local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Federal Bureau. The cost figures shown are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. Federal and State contract figures are collected from the various officials who have the power to award contracts.

### Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 764 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, November and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Decreases in indicated expenditures for residential buildings were registered in all nine of the geographic divisions comparing permits issued in December with those issued during the previous month. The decreases ranged from 4 percent in the Pacific States to 54.7 percent in the Mountain States. The decrease for the country as a whole amounted to 32.5 percent.

Table 1.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 764 Identical Cities

| Geographic division | New residential buildings (estimated cost) | | | New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change |
| All divisions | $7,134,837 | $10,562,994 | −32.5 | $12,447,375 | $19,603,493 | −36.5 |
| New England | 973,210 | 1,064,925 | −8.6 | 1,026,989 | 1,357,616 | −24.4 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,179,922 | 3,446,795 | −36.8 | 2,521,099 | 9,041,835 | −72.1 |
| East North Central | 825,225 | 1,161,440 | −28.9 | 3,168,504 | 2,416,873 | +31.1 |
| West North Central | 311,365 | 531,528 | −41.4 | 934,339 | 1,368,078 | −31.7 |
| South Atlantic | 1,016,430 | 2,010,452 | −49.4 | 1,353,482 | 1,818,083 | −25.6 |
| East South Central | 69,805 | 103,963 | −32.9 | 570,287 | 208,972 | +172.9 |
| West South Central | 525,055 | 869,034 | −39.6 | 729,330 | 1,373,259 | −46.9 |
| Mountain | 76,675 | 169,218 | −54.7 | 182,762 | 318,214 | −42.6 |
| Pacific | 1,157,150 | 1,205,639 | −4.0 | 1,960,583 | 1,700,563 | +15.3 |

| Geographic division | Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost) | | | Total construction (estimated cost) | | | Number of cities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change | |
| All divisions | $10,142,926 | $13,644,912 | −25.7 | $29,725,138 | $43,811,399 | −32.2 | 764 |
| New England | 1,359,377 | 1,370,872 | −.8 | 3,359,576 | 3,793,413 | −11.4 | 113 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,939,303 | 3,921,929 | −25.1 | 7,640,324 | 16,410,559 | −53.4 | 169 |
| East North Central | 1,329,060 | 1,957,473 | −32.1 | 5,322,789 | 5,535,786 | −3.8 | 174 |
| West North Central | 447,651 | 584,056 | −23.4 | 1,693,355 | 2,483,662 | −31.8 | 69 |
| South Atlantic | 1,221,025 | 2,452,584 | −50.2 | 3,590,937 | 6,281,119 | −42.8 | 73 |
| East South Central | 408,718 | 593,709 | −31.2 | 1,048,810 | 906,644 | +15.7 | 34 |
| West South Central | 591,597 | 758,120 | −22.0 | 1,845,982 | 3,000,413 | −38.5 | 47 |
| Mountain | 239,588 | 236,900 | +1.1 | 499,025 | 724,332 | −31.1 | 22 |
| Pacific | 1,606,607 | 1,769,269 | −9.2 | 4,724,340 | 4,675,471 | +1.0 | 63 |

Three of the nine geographic divisions, however, showed increases in nonresidential building. The incease in the East South Central States amounted to nearly 175 percent.

The value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings decreased in eight of the nine geographic divisions. Only the Mountain States showed an increase in this type of construction.

Total construction registered a decrease in all divisions except the East South Central and the Pacific.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 764 identical cities, November and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 2.—Number of New Buildings, Alterations, and Repairs, and of Total Building Construction in 764 Identical Cities

| Geographic division | New residential buildings | | | New nonresidential buildings | | | Additions, alterations, and repairs | | | Total construction | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change | December 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change |
| All divisions | 1,477 | 2,154 | −31.4 | 3,466 | 5,745 | −39.7 | 15,450 | 21,083 | −26.7 | 20,393 | 28,982 | −29.6 |
| New England | 169 | 207 | −18.4 | 383 | 786 | −51.3 | 1,586 | 2,314 | −31.5 | 2,138 | 3,307 | −35.3 |
| Middle Atlantic | 257 | 384 | −33.1 | 655 | 1,102 | −40.6 | 3,239 | 4,217 | −23.2 | 4,151 | 5,703 | −27.2 |
| East North Central | 123 | 205 | −40.0 | 649 | 1,159 | −54.0 | 1,552 | 2,656 | −41.6 | 2,324 | 4,020 | −42.2 |
| West North Central | 66 | 160 | −58.7 | 214 | 503 | −57.5 | 657 | 1,266 | −48.1 | 937 | 1,929 | −51.4 |
| South Atlantic | 265 | 458 | −42.1 | 356 | 640 | −44.4 | 2,253 | 3,345 | −32.6 | 2,874 | 4,443 | −35.3 |
| East South Central | 41 | 46 | −10.9 | 141 | 161 | −12.4 | 1,041 | 1,095 | −4.9 | 1,223 | 1,302 | −6.1 |
| West South Central | 233 | 310 | −24.8 | 250 | 377 | −33.7 | 1,159 | 1,322 | −12.3 | 1,642 | 2,009 | −18.3 |
| Mountain | 33 | 60 | −45.0 | 134 | 185 | −27.6 | 482 | 612 | −21.2 | 649 | 857 | −24.3 |
| Pacific | 290 | 324 | −10.5 | 684 | 832 | −17.8 | 3,481 | 4,256 | −18.2 | 4,455 | 5,412 | −17.7 |

There were decreases in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in each of the nine geographic divisions, comparing permits issued in December 1934 with those issued during the previous month.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings for which permits were issued in 764 identical cities, November and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

**Table 3.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 764 Identical Cities**

| Geographic division | 1-family dwellings | | | | 2-family dwellings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| New England | $955,110 | $1,024,525 | 166 | 197 | $11,500 | $16,800 | 2 | 6 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,166,922 | 1,619,315 | 229 | 330 | 158,000 | 230,980 | 37 | 79 |
| East North Central | 754,825 | 1,023,440 | 113 | 196 | 38,400 | 38,000 | 9 | 13 |
| West North Central | 215,965 | 501,028 | 61 | 155 | 19,400 | 26,000 | 7 | 7 |
| South Atlantic | 932,130 | 1,742,002 | 250 | 403 | 28,300 | 63,950 | 15 | 49 |
| East South Central | 69,805 | 87,463 | 41 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West South Central | 361,680 | 798,084 | 202 | 290 | 123,025 | 61,950 | 49 | 28 |
| Mountain | 72,375 | 156,618 | 32 | 57 | 4,300 | 7,600 | 2 | 2 |
| Pacific | 984,700 | 1,053,769 | 266 | 302 | 123,450 | 116,170 | 37 | 33 |
| Total | 5,513,512 | 8,006,244 | 1,360 | 1,973 | 506,375 | 561,450 | 158 | 217 |
| Percentage change | −31.1 | | −31.1 | | −9.8 | | −27.2 | |

| Geographic division | Multifamily dwellings | | | | Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| New England | $6,600 | $8,000 | 3 | 4 | $973,210 | $1,049,325 | 171 | 207 |
| Middle Atlantic | 855,000 | 1,593,500 | 287 | 495 | 2,179,922 | 3,443,795 | 553 | 904 |
| East North Central | 29,000 | 100,000 | 11 | 42 | 822,225 | 1,161,440 | 133 | 251 |
| West North Central | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 4 | 235,365 | 531,528 | 68 | 166 |
| South Atlantic | 56,000 | 203,000 | 37 | 128 | 1,016,430 | 2,008,952 | 302 | 580 |
| East South Central | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 6 | 69,805 | 102,463 | 41 | 49 |
| West South Central | 40,350 | 9,000 | 22 | 14 | 525,055 | 869,034 | 273 | 332 |
| Mountain | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 3 | 76,675 | 169,218 | 34 | 62 |
| Pacific | 49,000 | 35,700 | 19 | 19 | 1,157,150 | 1,205,639 | 322 | 354 |
| Total | 1,035,950 | 1,973,700 | 379 | 715 | 7,055,837 | 10,541,394 | 1,897 | 2,905 |
| Percentage change | −47.5 | | −47.0 | | −33.1 | | −34.7 | |

Decreases were shown in the estimated cost and in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings, comparing December 1934 with the preceding month. Slight increases were shown in the estimated cost and in the number of families provided for in 2-family and multifamily dwellings in the West South Central and the Pacific States, contrasting data in this comparable period.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations for each month, September 1929 to December 1934, inclusive. These index numbers are worked on a "link-relative system" with the monthly average of 1929 equaling 100.

**Table 4.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Operations**

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

| Month | Families provided for | Indicated expenditures for— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | New residential buildings | New nonresidential buildings | Additions, alterations, and repairs | Total building construction |
| 1929 | | | | | |
| September | 70.2 | 63.7 | 81.3 | 95.0 | 73.7 |
| October | 64.4 | 61.6 | 107.9 | 115.2 | 85.7 |
| November | 51.7 | 44.8 | 89.6 | 95.2 | 68.1 |
| December | 35.9 | 30.2 | 74.3 | 66.1 | 51.7 |
| 1930 | | | | | |
| January | 34.2 | 29.4 | 64.3 | 55.1 | 46.1 |
| February | 43.0 | 34.7 | 51.8 | 57.5 | 44.1 |
| March | 57.1 | 47.2 | 87.1 | 77.5 | 66.4 |
| April | 62.0 | 51.0 | 100.1 | 81.8 | 73.8 |
| May | 59.6 | 48.5 | 90.7 | 84.5 | 69.3 |
| June | 54.4 | 45.1 | 82.5 | 74.6 | 63.3 |
| July | 49.9 | 44.1 | 86.7 | 77.4 | 64.8 |
| August | 48.7 | 43.4 | 67.2 | 58.6 | 54.4 |
| September | 51.3 | 44.4 | 73.8 | 64.2 | 58.2 |
| October | 58.3 | 44.9 | 53.5 | 58.1 | 49.7 |
| November | 52.9 | 42.5 | 54.4 | 37.8 | 46.3 |
| December | 45.0 | 37.6 | 64.3 | 53.5 | 50.1 |
| 1931 | | | | | |
| January | 39.1 | 30.8 | 43.4 | 55.5 | 38.9 |
| February | 40.3 | 30.3 | 43.8 | 48.6 | 37.9 |
| March | 53.4 | 40.7 | 76.4 | 58.0 | 57.1 |
| April | 64.6 | 48.6 | 73.9 | 65.2 | 60.6 |
| May | 51.7 | 39.8 | 58.5 | 53.0 | 48.8 |
| June | 43.4 | 33.4 | 41.7 | 56.5 | 39.4 |
| July | 35.8 | 27.6 | 53.7 | 57.8 | 41.7 |
| August | 36.6 | 33.5 | 63.9 | 48.3 | 47.3 |
| September | 30.1 | 24.8 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 33.5 |
| October | 33.7 | 25.4 | 34.8 | 39.8 | 30.8 |
| November | 23.8 | 19.0 | 32.7 | 33.6 | 26.2 |
| December | 14.7 | 11.8 | 32.9 | 27.3 | 22.3 |
| 1932 | | | | | |
| January | 14.4 | 10.2 | 25.0 | 25.8 | 18.2 |
| February | 13.0 | 9.1 | 16.5 | 26.7 | 14.3 |
| March | 15.4 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 27.0 | 15.7 |
| 1932—Con. | | | | | |
| April | 13.4 | 9.7 | 25.0 | 32.0 | 18.8 |
| May | 11.3 | 7.9 | 39.3 | 27.3 | 23.3 |
| June | 10.6 | 7.9 | 24.6 | 28.2 | 17.3 |
| July | 8.2 | 5.6 | 16.1 | 22.6 | 12.0 |
| August | 9.7 | 6.8 | 15.7 | 24.9 | 12.6 |
| September | 10.8 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 21.7 | 10.7 |
| October | 9.5 | 6.6 | 12.6 | 22.8 | 11.0 |
| November | 6.4 | 4.9 | 21.8 | 14.9 | 13.0 |
| December | 5.0 | 3.6 | 17.3 | 13.7 | 10.5 |
| 1933 | | | | | |
| January | 4.9 | 3.4 | 26.8 | 16.2 | 14.7 |
| February | 5.6 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 7.9 |
| March | 7.2 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 20.9 | 7.8 |
| April | 7.4 | 4.6 | 9.9 | 22.6 | 9.5 |
| May | 11.9 | 8.1 | 33.8 | 29.8 | 21.7 |
| June | 12.3 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 33.3 | 13.8 |
| July | 10.2 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 26.7 | 12.2 |
| August | 8.9 | 7.1 | 10.4 | 29.4 | 11.9 |
| September | 11.8 | 8.6 | 12.8 | 25.5 | 13.1 |
| October | 6.5 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 30.1 | 12.1 |
| November | 12.1 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 18.3 | 11.0 |
| December | 6.7 | 4.6 | 13.8 | 23.5 | 11.1 |
| 1934 | | | | | |
| January | 3.7 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 24.2 | 8.9 |
| February | 3.8 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 22.2 | 8.7 |
| March | 7.2 | 5.7 | 10.9 | 27.0 | 10.8 |
| April | 9.0 | 6.7 | 13.6 | 30.1 | 12.8 |
| May | 10.2 | 7.3 | 20.4 | 36.4 | 16.7 |
| June | 7.2 | 5.3 | 12.6 | 34.4 | 12.4 |
| July | 7.8 | 5.3 | 16.8 | 35.8 | 14.2 |
| August | 7.6 | 5.4 | 17.0 | 34.1 | 14.1 |
| September | 7.4 | 5.7 | 12.6 | 32.0 | 12.3 |
| October | 9.9 | 6.8 | 16.4 | 43.5 | 16.0 |
| November | 8.2 | 5.9 | 16.1 | 31.2 | 13.7 |
| December | 5.4 | 4.0 | 10.2 | 23.2 | 9.3 |

109041—35——10

Comparison, December 1934 with December 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 750 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, December 1933 and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 750 Identical Cities

| Geographic division | New residential buildings (estimated cost) | | | New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change |
| All divisions | $7,104,337 | $7,204,724 | −1.4 | $12,093,181 | $17,347,891 | −30.3 |
| New England | 962,710 | 829,250 | +16.1 | 1,020,627 | 686,735 | +48.6 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,161,922 | 4,194,450 | −48.5 | 2,510,859 | 4,918,790 | −49.0 |
| East North Central | 825,225 | 305,952 | +169.7 | 2,971,287 | 2,322,883 | +27.9 |
| West North Central | 311,365 | 146,000 | +113.3 | 788,339 | 940,233 | −16.2 |
| South Atlantic | 1,013,980 | 526,629 | +92.5 | 1,353,482 | 3,261,916 | −58.5 |
| East South Central | 68,555 | 50,400 | +36.0 | 570,287 | 312,350 | +82.6 |
| West South Central | 526,755 | 276,532 | +90.5 | 734,955 | 1,485,408 | −50.5 |
| Mountain | 76,675 | 70,643 | +8.5 | 182,762 | 39,137 | +367.0 |
| Pacific | 1,157,150 | 804,868 | +43.8 | 1,960,583 | 3,380,439 | −42.0 |

| Geographic division | Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost) | | | Total construction (estimated cost) | | | Number of cities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change | |
| All divisions | $10,104,576 | $10,351,234 | −2.4 | $29,302,094 | $34,903,849 | −16.0 | 750 |
| New England | 1,352,005 | 1,039,765 | +30.0 | 3,335,342 | 2,555,750 | +30.5 | 109 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,930,582 | 4,220,325 | −30.6 | 7,603,363 | 13,333,565 | −43.0 | 171 |
| East North Central | 1,320,712 | 956,382 | +38.1 | 5,117,224 | 3,585,217 | +42.7 | 174 |
| West North Central | 447,551 | 340,548 | +31.4 | 1,547,255 | 1,426,781 | +8.4 | 68 |
| South Atlantic | 1,221,025 | 1,448,026 | −15.7 | 3,588,487 | 5,236,571 | −31.5 | 72 |
| East South Central | 405,318 | 507,429 | −20.1 | 1,044,160 | 870,179 | +20.0 | 26 |
| West South Central | 589,802 | 454,388 | +29.8 | 1,851,512 | 2,216,328 | −16.5 | 47 |
| Mountain | 236,957 | 137,570 | +72.2 | 496,394 | 247,350 | +100.7 | 20 |
| Pacific | 1,600,624 | 1,246,801 | +28.4 | 4,718,357 | 5,432,108 | −13.1 | 63 |

New residential buildings decreased 1.4 percent comparing December with the corresponding month of 1933. Eight of the nine geographic divisions, however, registered increases in this type of structure.

The decrease in indicated expenditures for dwellings was brought about wholly by the falling off in New York City. In the Borough of Queens permits were issued during December 1933 for apartment houses to cost $3,000,000. This was more than the total cost of all residential buildings for which permits were issued during December 1934 in the Middle Atlantic States.

Decreases were also shown for new nonresidential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs. Six of the nine geographic divi-

sions, however, registered increases in the estimated cost of repairs, comparing December 1934 with December 1933.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 750 identical cities, December 1933 and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 6.—Number of New Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and of Total Building Construction in 750 Identical Cities, December 1933 and 1934

| Geographic division | New residential buildings | | | New nonresidential buildings | | | Additions, alterations, and repairs | | | Total construction | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change | December 1934 | December 1933 | Percentage change |
| All divisions | 1,469 | 897 | +63.8 | 3,437 | 2,694 | +27.6 | 15,356 | 11,133 | +37.9 | 20,262 | 14,724 | +37.6 |
| New England | 167 | 132 | +26.5 | 378 | 305 | +23.9 | 1,560 | 955 | +63.4 | 2,105 | 1,392 | +51.2 |
| Middle Atlantic | 254 | 185 | +37.3 | 636 | 535 | +18.9 | 3,182 | 2,902 | +9.6 | 4,072 | 3,622 | +12.4 |
| East North Central | 123 | 63 | +95.2 | 645 | 412 | +56.6 | 1,548 | 1,160 | +33.4 | 2,316 | 1,635 | +41.7 |
| West North Central | 66 | 48 | +37.5 | 213 | 193 | +10.4 | 657 | 439 | +49.7 | 936 | 680 | +37.6 |
| South Atlantic | 262 | 129 | +103.1 | 356 | 270 | +31.9 | 2,253 | 1,605 | +40.4 | 2,871 | 2,104 | +36.5 |
| East South Central | 40 | 21 | +90.5 | 141 | 96 | +46.9 | 1,033 | 457 | +126.0 | 1,214 | 574 | +111.5 |
| West South Central | 234 | 104 | +125.0 | 250 | 223 | +12.1 | 1,165 | 714 | +63.2 | 1,649 | 1,041 | +58.4 |
| Mountain | 33 | 15 | +120.0 | 134 | 71 | +88.7 | 479 | 349 | +37.2 | 646 | 435 | +48.5 |
| Pacific | 290 | 200 | +45.0 | 684 | 589 | +16.1 | 3,479 | 2,452 | +41.9 | 4,453 | 3,241 | +37.4 |

There were increases in the numbers of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs in each of the nine geographic divisions comparing the 2 months under discussion.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of residential buildings and the number of family-dwelling units provided in the new residential buildings for which permits were issued in 750 identical cities during December 1933 and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Increases were registered in both the estimated cost and the number of families provided for in 1-family and 2-family dwellings. Due to the inclusion of the $3,000,000 apartment houses in the Borough of Queens in December 1933, there was a falling off in the estimated cost of apartment houses and in the number of family-dwelling units provided therein, as indicated by reports received for December 1934.

Table 7.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 750 Identical Cities

| Geographic division | 1-family dwellings | | | | 2-family dwellings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | December 1934 | December 1933 | December 1934 | December 1933 | December 1934 | December 1933 | December 1934 | December 1933 |
| New England | $944,610 | $755,450 | 164 | 121 | $4,500 | $50,300 | 1 | 16 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,148,922 | 808,150 | 226 | 146 | 158,000 | 164,800 | 37 | 49 |
| East North Central | 754,825 | 282,702 | 113 | 59 | 38,400 | 14,250 | 9 | 5 |
| West North Central | 215,965 | 144,000 | 61 | 47 | 19,400 | 2,000 | 7 | 2 |
| South Atlantic | 929,680 | 488,379 | 247 | 126 | 28,300 | 8,250 | 15 | 4 |
| East South Central | 68,555 | 50,400 | 40 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West South Central | 363,380 | 230,832 | 203 | 93 | 123,025 | 41,000 | 49 | 19 |
| Mountain | 72,375 | 70,643 | 32 | 15 | 4,300 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Pacific | 984,700 | 649,988 | 266 | 183 | 123,450 | 54,880 | 37 | 21 |
| Total | 5,483,012 | 3,480,544 | 1,352 | 811 | 499,375 | 335,480 | 157 | 116 |
| Percentage change | +57.5 | | +66.7 | | +48.9 | | +35.3 | |

| Geographic division | Multifamily dwellings | | | | Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | December 1934 | December 1933 | December 1934 | December 1933 | December 1934 | December 1933 | December 1934 | December 1933 |
| New England | $13,600 | $23,500 | 4 | 9 | $962,710 | $829,250 | 169 | 146 |
| Middle Atlantic | 855,000 | 3,221,500 | 287 | 1,194 | 2,161,922 | 4,194,450 | 550 | 1,389 |
| East North Central | 29,000 | 9,000 | 11 | 4 | 822,225 | 305,952 | 133 | 68 |
| West North Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235,365 | 146,000 | 68 | 49 |
| South Atlantic | 56,000 | 30,000 | 37 | 15 | 1,013,980 | 526,629 | 299 | 145 |
| East South Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68,555 | 50,400 | 40 | 21 |
| West South Central | 40,350 | 4,700 | 22 | 3 | 526,755 | 276,532 | 274 | 115 |
| Mountain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76,675 | 70,643 | 34 | 15 |
| Pacific | 49,000 | 100,000 | 19 | 40 | 1,157,150 | 804,868 | 322 | 244 |
| Total | 1,042,950 | 3,388,700 | 380 | 1,265 | 7,025,337 | 7,204,724 | 1,889 | 2,192 |
| Percentage change | −69.2 | | −70.0 | | −2.5 | | −13.8 | |

Permits were issued during December for the following important building projects: In Hartford, Conn., for public utilities to cost $192,000; in Decatur, Ill., for a public building to cost $265,000; in Peoria, Ill., for warehouses to cost $225,000; in Dearborn, Mich., for a steel mill to cost $430,000; in Cincinnati, Ohio, for an office building to cost $296,000; in Hamilton, Ohio, for a public building to cost over $255,000; in Long Beach, Calif., for school buildings to cost over $430,000; in Endicott, N. Y., for a school building to cost $270,000; and in Nashville, Tenn., for a factory building to cost $225,000. Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for an elevator plant at the Federal Office Building, New York, to cost over $350,000, and for a parcel-post building at Richmond, Va., to cost nearly $555,000.

## Construction from Public Funds, December 1934

COMPARING December with November there were decreases in the value of contracts awarded for construction projects to be financed from the Public Works Administration fund as well as for construction projects financed by direct appropriations to the different Federal departments. The value of construction projects financed from all types of Federal funds during December, however, exceeded $65,000,000.

Table 8 shows for the months of November and December the value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects to be financed from Public Works Administration funds, by geographic divisions.

Table 8.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds

| Geographic division | Building construction | | Public roads | | River, harbor, and flood-control projects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $1,798,302 | $2,795,366 | $18,804,236 | $28,197,814 | $12,209,945 | $12,523,824 |
| New England | 170,283 | 143,630 | 1,007,772 | 1,708,773 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 385,805 | 500,915 | 2,965,967 | 5,026,391 | 28,860 | 118,016 |
| East North Central | 120,653 | 293,476 | 3,898,026 | 2,820,425 | 18,737 | 1,898,137 |
| West North Central | 19,481 | 586,822 | 1,434,323 | 6,592,931 | 4,322,721 | 214,695 |
| South Atlantic | 664,782 | 389,551 | 2,236,097 | 1,888,554 | 6,316,110 | 2,781,041 |
| East South Central | 44,850 | 4,239 | 1,261,387 | 2,424,273 | 0 | 183,670 |
| West South Central | 103,445 | 256,629 | 2,761,828 | 2,461,302 | 14,036 | 175,093 |
| Mountain | 134,122 | 11,434 | 2,184,902 | 3,130,474 | 437,226 | 7,153,172 |
| Pacific | 141,132 | 345,765 | 1,053,934 | 2,144,691 | 1,072,255 | 0 |
| Outside continental United States | 13,749 | 262,905 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Geographic division | Streets and roads [1] | | Naval vessels | | Reclamation projects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $429,319 | $574,012 | $134,070 | $62,697 | $2,583,114 | $130,304 |
| New England | 0 | 135,195 | 1,399 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,000 | 0 | 921 | 3,340 | 0 | 0 |
| East North Central | 0 | 0 | 1,538 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West North Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Atlantic | 75,650 | 9,247 | 130,212 | 59,357 | 0 | 0 |
| East South Central | 115,287 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West South Central | 0 | 22,296 | 0 | 0 | 103,586 | 0 |
| Mountain | 125,881 | 99,836 | 0 | 0 | 536,467 | 123,548 |
| Pacific | 94,849 | 241,868 | 0 | 0 | 1,943,061 | 6,756 |
| Outside continental United States | 12,652 | 60,570 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Geographic division | Water and sewage systems | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $27,315 | $229,689 | $834,997 | $549,443 | $36,821,298 | $45,161,327 |
| New England | 0 | 10,500 | 55,386 | 406 | 1,234,840 | 1,998,504 |
| Middle Atlantic | 0 | 0 | 332,102 | 73,152 | 3,718,655 | 5,721,814 |
| East North Central | 567 | 25,178 | 218,120 | 112,503 | 4,257,641 | 5,149,719 |
| West North Central | 0 | 25,569 | 8,584 | 18,840 | 5,785,109 | 7,438,857 |
| South Atlantic | 19,233 | 108,850 | 159,021 | 60,776 | 9,601,105 | 5,297,376 |
| East South Central | 0 | 1,013 | 6,502 | 21,494 | 1,428,026 | 2,639,689 |
| West South Central | 0 | 7,316 | 9,477 | 15,950 | 2,992,372 | 2,938,586 |
| Mountain | 0 | 35,000 | 30 | 9,037 | 3,418,628 | 10,562,501 |
| Pacific | 6,800 | 16,263 | 34,175 | 237,285 | 4,346,206 | 2,992,628 |
| Outside continental United States | 715 | 0 | 11,600 | 98,178 | 38,716 | 421,653 |

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal contracts awarded during December to be financed from the Public Works Administration fund totaled nearly $37,000,000. This is a decrease of over $8,000,000 as compared with November. Increases in contract valuation, however, were registered in the following projects: Reclamation and miscellaneous building.

During December contracts were awarded for a dam on the Mississippi River near Winona, Minn., to cost over $1,500,000; for a dam on the Mississippi River near Muscatine, Iowa, to cost over $2,000,000; for a flood-control reservoir at Grafton, W. Va., to cost over $6,000,000; and for sheet-steel piling for Grand Coulee Dam, Almira, Wash., to cost over $1,100,000.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded from the Public Works Administration fund for all non-Federal projects during December 1934, by geographic divisions.

**Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds**

| Geographic division | Building construction | | Streets and roads [1] | | Water and sewage systems | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $10,086,683 | $13,398,724 | $3,236,897 | $2,803,498 | $9,572,138 | $7,010,233 |
| New England | 805,192 | 1,315,798 | 182,247 | 907,576 | 456,096 | 895,977 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,234,671 | 5,942,010 | 13,039 | 0 | 446,043 | 723,872 |
| East North Central | 377,294 | 872,653 | 932,095 | 189,656 | 3,306,805 | 1,779,406 |
| West North Central | 1,244,824 | 329,154 | 1,027,373 | 676,408 | 1,327,091 | 407,984 |
| South Atlantic | 668,240 | 979,097 | 213,853 | 578,621 | 880,629 | 840,558 |
| East South Central | 284,245 | 2,109,030 | 23,977 | 0 | 339,046 | 133,473 |
| West South Central | 2,036,764 | 583,255 | 728,083 | 266,321 | 1,362,692 | 936,301 |
| Mountain | 66,642 | 381,322 | 0 | 81,613 | 119,638 | 587,204 |
| Pacific | 1,368,811 | 864,505 | 116,230 | 103,303 | 1,135,519 | 661,458 |
| Outside continental United States | 0 | 21,900 | 0 | 0 | 198,579 | 44,000 |

| Geographic division | Railroad construction and repair | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $737,500 | $14,604,023 | $1,062,053 | $1,208,673 | $24,695,271 | $39,025,151 |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 74,984 | 85,147 | 1,518,519 | 3,204,498 |
| Middle Atlantic | 737,500 | 14,604,023 | 3,583 | 11,395 | 4,434,836 | 21,281,300 |
| East North Central | 0 | 0 | 24,778 | 0 | 4,640,972 | 2,841,715 |
| West North Central | 0 | 0 | 647,308 | 626,258 | 4,246,596 | 2,039,804 |
| South Atlantic | 0 | 0 | 19,800 | 763 | 1,782,522 | 2,339,039 |
| East South Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60,996 | 647,268 | 2,303,499 |
| West South Central | 0 | 0 | 51,750 | 14,391 | 4,179,289 | 1,800,268 |
| Mountain | 0 | 0 | 50,992 | 111,663 | 237,272 | 1,161,802 |
| Pacific | 0 | 0 | 188,858 | 74,202 | 2,809,418 | 1,703,468 |
| Outside continental United States | 0 | 0 | 0 | 223,858 | 198,579 | 289,758 |

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

During December the value of contracts awarded for Public Works Administration non-Federal projects amounted to over $24,000,000, a decrease of nearly $15,000,000 as compared with November. Non-Federal public works construction projects are financed by loans and grants awarded by the Public Works Administration. For the most part, these awards are made to State governments or to political subdivisions thereof. In a few cases loans are made to private firms. By far the larger number of private loans have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction. Loans made to private firms must be paid in full during the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

Contracts were awarded during December for the following large projects to be financed from non-Federal Public Works Administration funds: For a sewage plant at East St. Louis, Ill., to cost nearly $2,000,000, and for a building at the University of Texas to cost over $1,500,000.

Table 10 shows the value of contracts awarded or force-account work started during November and December 1934 on Federal construction projects to be financed from appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal departments.

**Table 10.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations**

| Geographic division | Building construction | | Public roads | | River, harbor, and flood-control projects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $1,453,235 | $7,923,298 | $801,172 | $1,562,663 | $743,422 | $926,893 |
| New England | 23,256 | 36,453 | 0 | 114,224 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 564,019 | 5,876,187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| East North Central | 344,182 | 824,192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West North Central | 47,628 | 8,928 | 66,509 | 76,583 | 0 | 3,250 |
| South Atlantic | 198,662 | 464,999 | 0 | 0 | 90,380 | 52,427 |
| East South Central | 45,168 | 33,820 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85,153 |
| West South Central | 188,546 | 19,602 | 328,979 | 0 | 516,749 | 748,295 |
| Mountain | 3,300 | 3,810 | 293,597 | 549,875 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific | 38,474 | 29,648 | 112,087 | 821,981 | 136,293 | 37,768 |
| Outside Continental United States | 0 | 625,659 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Geographic division | Streets and roads [1] | | Naval vessels | | Reclamation projects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $225,256 | $207,685 | $1,417,300 | $773,861 | [2] $126,600 | [2] $137,800 |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 0 | 4,459 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| East North Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West North Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,500 | 9,000 |
| South Atlantic | 203,504 | 42,114 | 61,000 | 563,061 | 7,700 | 7,700 |
| East South Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West South Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| Mountain | 21,752 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62,400 | 67,000 |
| Pacific | 0 | 0 | 1,196,300 | 118,500 | 37,800 | 39,900 |
| Outside continental United States | 0 | 161,112 | 160,000 | 62,300 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations—Continued

| Geographic division | Water and sewage systems | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | November 1934 |
| All divisions | $11,718 | $20,408 | $151,845 | $255,978 | [2] $4,930,548 | [2] $11,809,568 |
| New England | 0 | 6,419 | 0 | 0 | 23,256 | 158,078 |
| Middle Atlantic | 0 | 0 | 71,683 | 36,566 | 635,702 | 5,947,212 |
| East North Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,900 | 344,182 | 831,092 |
| West North Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121,637 | 97,761 |
| South Atlantic | 11,718 | 13,989 | 46,637 | 104,466 | 619,601 | 1,248,756 |
| East South Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86,228 | 45,168 | 205,201 |
| West South Central | 0 | 0 | 1,709 | 0 | 1,042,983 | 777,897 |
| Mountain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,000 | 381,049 | 635,685 |
| Pacific | 0 | 0 | 9,816 | 1,360 | 1,530,770 | 1,049,157 |
| Outside continental United States | 0 | 0 | 22,000 | 5,458 | 182,000 | 854,529 |

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[2] Includes $4,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts awarded during December totaled nearly $5,000,000 as compared with nearly $12,000,000 in November. Increases, however, were shown in the value of contracts awarded for street paving and for naval vessels. Valuations shown in table 10 are in addition to work financed from the Public Works Administration fund. (See tables 8 and 9, pp. 399 and 400.)

Table 11 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments for December 1933 and for November and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 11.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by State Governments

| Geographic division | Value of awards for public buildings | | | Value of awards for highway construction | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1933 | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1933 |
| All divisions | $1,642,246 | $1,310,548 | $3,686,795 | $4,938,992 | $4,955,644 | $3,699,193 |
| New England | 52,461 | 62,534 | 99,985 | 126,576 | 364,224 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 101,635 | 11,387 | 319,769 | 52,671 | 1,317,954 | 0 |
| East North Central | 792,957 | 623,889 | 1,780,777 | 3,032,668 | 1,101,027 | 62,851 |
| West North Central | 3,756 | 33,397 | 437,482 | 206,553 | 890,360 | 228,883 |
| South Atlantic | 313,288 | 21,224 | 362,654 | 79,191 | 39,344 | 252,285 |
| East South Central | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 105,671 | 177,914 | 89,104 |
| West South Central | 282,007 | 544,631 | 132,157 | 751,200 | 98,951 | 222,098 |
| Mountain | 3,179 | 0 | 108,233 | 21,207 | 26,110 | 161,168 |
| Pacific | 92,963 | 13,486 | 442,738 | 563,255 | 939,760 | 2,682,804 |

The value of contracts awarded by the various State governments for building construction during December 1934 was less than half the December 1933 valuation, but showed an increase of over $300,000 as compared with the November 1934 valuation.

The value of awards for highway construction showed an increase as compared with December 1933, but a slight decrease as compared with November 1934. The contract valuations shown in table 11 do not include projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

## Housing Survey by Canadian Construction Council

PROBLEMS of slum clearance and low-cost housing are being considered by a recently appointed special committee of the National Construction Council of Canada. In this connection an attempt is being made to secure through 20 regional committees in the principal Canadian cities a survey of housing conditions in different parts of the Dominion.

For the use of the regional committees, the following classification standards for housing was provided by the National Council:[1]

National Construction Council Housing Survey—1934

Classification Standards for Housing

HOUSING to be judged according to minimum health standards and additional requisites of minimum standard of amenities. The minimum health standard is one that provides for health and decency only, any dwelling falling below this standard to be considered as dangerous to the health of the occupants or incompatible with decency. The additional requisites of minimum standard of amenities are those that would provide satisfactory environmental conditions which Canadian customs and standards demand.

[1] Labor Gazette, Ottawa, December 1934, pp. 1102-1103.

| Item | Minimum standard of health | Minimum standard of amenities |
|---|---|---|
| Position | Must have free access of light and air | No rear or alley dwelling. |
| Foundation | Where there is no cellar there must be a space of 2 feet under house, space drained and enclosed. | Same as for health. |
| Cellar | Good if floored with cement and ventilated. Dry dirt floor, with good foundations, well ventilated. | Cement floor required. |
| Rooms | No living rooms in basement. Specially planned basement apartment with floor not more than 4 feet below grade not to be considered as substandard. | |
| Heating | Central heating (furnace or heating boiler) is not required. House must be weather proof and capable of being heated by one or more stoves. | Central heating required. |
| Windows | All rooms must have windows opening to outer air and windows must be movable. | |
| Lighting | It should not be necessary to use artificial lighting on a normal day. | Good daylight in all rooms. |
| Illumination | | Wired for electric light or piped for gas. |
| Dampness | The house or apartment must be free from serious dampness. | |
| Smell | Smell does not itself stamp house as substandard but when smell is persistent and caused by conditions which are a menace to health the house should be classed as substandard. | Free from obnoxious odors inside or out. |
| Vermin | The house must be in condition to keep it free from vermin. Where a row of houses is infested it would be impossible for one house to be kept free. Environment must be considered. | Free from vermin of all kinds. |
| Water supply | House must be piped for cold water. Tap with sink and drain, basin or bath must be in good working order. | Complete inside plumbing with hot and cold water with sink, basin, bath and toilet. Toilet must not open off kitchen, living room, or be in basement. All must be in good working order. There must be a window to open air in all rooms containing plumbing fixtures. |
| Toilet | Water closet inside building for use of household only, with entry from the dwelling. There must be a window in compartment opening directly to open air. Toilet must be in working order. | |
| Cooking | A separate place must be provided for cooking apart from the sleeping quarters. Vents and flues must be provided. | Individual cooking arrangement for each household. |
| Food storage | Accommodation for storage of food must be provided in reasonably cool position, with protection from dust and flies. | |
| Environment | | What is commonly termed a "slum" would not supply proper neighborhood surroundings for house intended to provide satisfactory environmental conditions of even a minimum standard of amenities. |

# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

## Employment and Earnings of Electric-Railway Workers, 1932

FEW industries in the United States have undergone more violent changes in recent years than the electric railways. Until the early twenties, the electric railways formed the backbone of the Nation's municipal and interurban transportation system. Since the war, however, the automotive method of highway transportation has developed into a formidable rival. The spirited competition between these two systems that has been a feature of the past decade has resulted in far-reaching changes. What these changes have meant is strikingly illustrated by the quinquennial census of electrical industries covering the year 1932, the results of which have recently been published by the United States Bureau of the Census.[1]

One of the most significant features of the Census Bureau's report is that during the 5-year interval from 1927 to 1932 the total number of electric-railway companies declined from 963 to 706, a net reduction of 26.7 percent. Part of this decrease in the number of operating companies was no doubt due to the process of industrial integration, a tendency that was characteristic of all industries during the period. But unquestionably many of the 257 defunct companies were victims of the fierce competitive struggle that has been going on in the industry. A familiar sign of the times in almost all parts of the country in recent years has been the removal of abandoned trolley tracks in order to improve traffic conditions for the new means of mass transport. This trend is clearly reflected in the census report. In the aggregate, 9,174 miles of electric-railway track passed from active operation between 1927 and 1932. The length of track now operated by the electric railways—31,548 miles—is substantially less than in 1907 and is nearly a third less than the miles of track operated in 1917. At the same time the number of passenger cars used dropped from 70,309 in 1927 to 59,692 in 1932. Still more drastic was the decline in revenue passengers from 12,174,592,333 in 1927 to 7,955,980,642 in 1932, a decrease of 34.7 percent.

[1] United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Census of Electrical Industries, 1932: Electric Railways and Motor Bus Operations of Affiliates and Successors. Washington, 1934.

## Decline in Employment

THE decline in the volume of business of the electric railways has had important social repercussions. Including the motor-bus operations of affiliates and successors, the total number of workers employed by the electric railways in 1932 was 182,165. This represents a decrease of 31.8 percent when compared with the 267,115 workers (including 2,540 motor-bus operators) employed by the industry in 1927 and is nearly 40 percent less than the number employed in 1922, when the industry was near its peak. Indeed, fewer workers now look to the electric railways for their livelihood than in 1907. (See table 1.)

Table 1.—Trend of Employment and Wages on Electric Railways and Motor Busses, 1922, 1927, and 1932, by Occupational Classes

| Item | 1932 | 1927 | 1922 | Percent of change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1927 to 1932 | 1922 to 1927 | 1922 to 1932 |
| Number of operating companies | 485 | 682 | 858 | −28.9 | −20.5 | −43.5 |
| Employees: | | | | | | |
| Number, total | 182,165 | [1] 267,115 | [2] 300,523 | −31.8 | −11.1 | −39.4 |
| Salaries and wages, total | $281,832,170 | [1] $441,951,958 | [2] $445,680,135 | −36.2 | −.8 | −36.8 |
| Salaried employees: | | | | | | |
| Number, total | 20,260 | 27,845 | 30,239 | −27.2 | −7.9 | −33.0 |
| Salaries, total | $40,146,625 | $56,647,314 | $57,489,091 | −29.1 | −1.5 | −30.2 |
| Officials: | | | | | | |
| Number | 1,203 | 1,723 | 2,017 | −30.2 | −14.6 | −40.4 |
| Salaries | $5,911,818 | $8,770,049 | $8,946,893 | −32.6 | −2.0 | −33.9 |
| Managers and superintendents: | | | | | | |
| Number | 2,464 | 3,093 | 3,358 | −20.3 | −7.9 | −26.6 |
| Salaries | $7,899,735 | $9,576,584 | $10,403,759 | −17.5 | −8.0 | −24.1 |
| Clerks, stenographers, and others: | | | | | | |
| Number | 16,593 | 23,029 | 24,864 | −27.9 | −7.4 | −33.3 |
| Salaries | $26,335,072 | $38,300,681 | $38,138,439 | −31.2 | +.4 | −30.9 |
| Wage earners: | | | | | | |
| Number, total | 161,905 | [1] 239,270 | [2] 270,284 | −32.3 | −11.5 | −40.1 |
| Wages, total | $241,685,545 | [1] $385,304,644 | [2] $388,191,044 | −37.3 | −.7 | −37.7 |
| Conductors, motormen, 1-man car and trolley-bus operators: | | | | | | |
| Number | 78,928 | [1] 115,720 | [2] 130,628 | −31.8 | −11.4 | −39.6 |
| Wages | $121,751,610 | [1] $200,963,146 | [2] $205,238,478 | −39.4 | −2.1 | −40.7 |
| Conductors: | | | | | | |
| Number | 23,010 | 41,085 | 58,988 | −44.0 | −30.4 | −61.0 |
| Wages | $36,606,255 | $71,321,403 | $92,939,236 | −48.7 | −23.3 | −60.6 |
| Motormen: | | | | | | |
| Number | 23,368 | 46,210 | 58,166 | −49.4 | −20.6 | −59.8 |
| Wages | $38,185,398 | $83,039,708 | $92,953,300 | −54.0 | −10.7 | −58.9 |
| Operators, 1-man cars: | | | | | | |
| Number | 32,216 | 25,885 | 13,070 | +24.5 | +98.0 | +146.5 |
| Wages | $46,408,516 | $42,274,998 | $18,797,669 | +9.8 | +124.9 | +146.9 |
| Operators, trolley-busses: | | | | | | |
| Number | 334 | [3] 2,540 | [3] 404 | −86.9 | +528.7 | −17.3 |
| Wages | $551,441 | [4] $4,327,037 | [4] $548,273 | −87.3 | +689.2 | +.6 |
| All other wage earners: | | | | | | |
| Number | 82,977 | 123,550 | 139,656 | −32.8 | −11.5 | −40.6 |
| Wages | $119,933,935 | $184,341,498 | $182,852,566 | −34.9 | +.8 | −34.4 |

[1] Includes 2,540 operators of motor busses and $4,327,037 wages.
[2] Includes 404 operators of motor busses and $548,273 wages.
[3] Includes operators of motor busses for 1927 and 1922.
[4] Includes wages for operators of motor busses for 1927 and 1922.

During the 5-year interval, 1927–32, there was a marked decrease in both the number of salaried employees and the number of wage earners. The most pronounced decrease, however, is shown in the number of wage earners. In 1932 the total number or wage earners

was 161,905, a decrease of 32.3 percent in comparison with 1927 and 40.1 percent less than in 1922. Of the wage earners, the occupational class most seriously affected was that of motormen, the total number on pay rolls declining from 46,210 in 1927 to 23,368 in 1932, a reduction of 49.4 percent. A sharp decrease is also reported in the number of conductors, only 23,010 being employed in 1932 as against 41,085 at the time of the previous census. The decreased number of motormen and conductors was partly offset by a marked rise of 24.5 percent in the number of operators of 1-man cars. For the miscellaneous class of wage earners employment fell off 32.8 percent during the 5-year interval.

Salaried workers were somewhat more fortunate than the wage-earning class. For the group as a whole, employment decreased 27.2 percent between 1927 and 1932, the total number carried on the pay rolls being 20,260 compared with 27,845 at the time of the preceding census. Of the salaried employees, officials were subject to the most severe curtailment and between 1927 and 1932 more than 500 were taken off the pay rolls. A reduction of 27.9 percent was reported in the number of clerks, stenographers, and miscellaneous salaried employees, while the number of managers and superintendents in 1932 was 20.3 percent less than in 1927.

## Average Annual Earnings

ALTHOUGH the number of workers employed by the electric railways has been drastically reduced since 1927, the earnings of the workers fortunate enough to retain their jobs have been better maintained than have those of workers in many other branches of industry. For all employees of the electric railways, the average earnings in 1932 were $1,547. This represents a decrease of only 6.5 percent when compared with the average of $1,655 in 1927 and is slightly higher than the average for 1922. (See table 2.)

Table 2.—Comparison of Average Annual Earnings on Electric Railways and Motor Busses in 1922, 1927, and 1932, by Occupational Classes

| Occupational class | Average earnings | | | Percent of change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1932 | 1927 | 1922 | 1927 to 1932 | 1922 to 1932 |
| Average, all employees | $1,547 | $1,655 | $1,483 | −6.5 | +4.3 |
| Salaried employees, average | 1,982 | 2,034 | 1,901 | −2.6 | +4.3 |
| Officials | 4,914 | 5,090 | 4,436 | −3.5 | +10.8 |
| Managers and superintendents | 3,206 | 3,096 | 3,098 | +3.6 | +3.5 |
| Clerks, stenographers, and others | 1,587 | 1,663 | 1,534 | −4.6 | +3.5 |
| Wage earners, average | 1,493 | 1,610 | 1,436 | −7.3 | +4.0 |
| Conductors | 1,591 | 1,736 | 1,576 | −8.4 | +1.0 |
| Motormen | [1] 1,523 | [2] 1,737 | [2] 1,568 | −12.3 | −2.9 |
| Other wage earners | 1,445 | 1,492 | 1,310 | −3.2 | +10.3 |

[1] Includes 1-man car and trolley-bus operators.
[2] Includes 1-man car and motor-bus operators.

Despite the relatively favorable showing for the industry as a whole, the earnings of some occupational classes were sharply reduced between 1927 and 1932. For the wage earners, the average for 1932 was $1,493 as against $1,610 in 1927, a decrease of 7.3 percent. Earnings of salaried employees, on the other hand, declined only 2.6 percent, averaging $1,982 in 1932 compared with $2,034 in 1927.

The most drastic decline in earnings is shown for motormen; from an average of $1,737 in 1927, their earnings declined to $1,523 in 1932, a decrease of 12.3 percent. The average earnings of conductors in 1932 show a decline of 8.4 percent in comparison with the preceding census year, but the earnings of the miscellaneous class of wage earners came within 3.2 percent of the 1927 level, averaging $1,445 as against $1,492.

In contrast with the sharp decreases in the earnings of the wage-earning group, earnings of salaried employees held up fairly well. In fact, the salaries of managers and superintendents increased during the period, averaging $3,206 in 1932 as compared with $3,096 in 1927. Earnings of clerks, stenographers, and other miscellaneous salaried employees, however, decreased 4.6 percent during the 5-year interval, while the salaries of officials in 1932 averaged 3.5 percent less than in 1927.

## Geographical Differentials in Earnings

Earnings of electric-railway employees vary widely between occupational groups, and there are also marked differences in earnings of workers within the same occupational group. To some extent, variations in earnings of workers of the same skills are to be found in all branches of industry and simply reflect the recognition of service, unusual aptitude, or the individual bargaining ability of the worker. But apart from these ordinary variations, sharp geographical differentials are apparent in the earnings of workers employed by the electric railways (table 3).

In 1932 earnings were generally highest in the Middle Atlantic region and New England and lowest in the South Central States. The average earnings of all workers engaged in the industry during the year, for example, was $1,547, but in the different sections of the country the average earnings ranged between a high of $1,656 in the Middle Atlantic division and a low of $1,251 in the West South Central States—a difference of 24 percent. Although the relative standing of the major geographic divisions with respect to earnings displays a curious persistency, the spread is much more pronounced when the workers in the low-income brackets are considered separately. To illustrate, earnings of conductors in the Mountain States were almost 42 percent below the average for New England.

Table 3.—Geographic Variations in Average Earnings of Electric-Railway Employees in 1932, by Occupational Classes

| Geographic division | Average all employees | Salaried employees | | | | Wage earners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All salaried employees | Officials | Managers and superintendents | Clerks, stenographers, etc. | All wage earners | Conductors | Motormen [1] | Other wage earners |
| United States | $1,547 | $1,982 | $4,914 | $3,206 | $1,587 | $1,493 | $1,591 | $1,523 | $1,445 |
| New England | 1,617 | 1,853 | 4,075 | 3,178 | 1,473 | 1,597 | 1,863 | 1,656 | 1,527 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,656 | 2,241 | 6,565 | 3,627 | 1,734 | 1,591 | 1,585 | 1,625 | 1,576 |
| East North Central | 1,527 | 1,815 | 4,496 | 2,995 | 1,433 | 1,491 | 1,701 | 1,579 | 1,319 |
| West North Central | 1,393 | 1,980 | 4,427 | 2,943 | 1,619 | 1,306 | 1,281 | 1,344 | 1,276 |
| South Atlantic | 1,409 | 1,958 | 4,254 | 2,793 | 1,660 | 1,328 | 1,503 | 1,369 | 1,230 |
| East South Central | 1,308 | 1,753 | 3,270 | 2,393 | 1,440 | 1,252 | 1,521 | 1,367 | 1,035 |
| West South Central | 1,251 | 1,674 | 3,302 | 3,117 | 1,301 | 1,166 | 1,261 | 1,237 | 1,049 |
| Mountain | 1,321 | 1,810 | 3,372 | 2,834 | 1,382 | 1,232 | 1,085 | 1,235 | 1,250 |
| Pacific | 1,549 | 1,893 | 5,544 | 3,087 | 1,666 | 1,501 | 1,542 | 1,490 | 1,489 |

[1] Includes 1-man car and trolley-bus operators.

Earnings of salaried employees were consistently higher in the Middle Atlantic States than in any other section of the country.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

### Manufacturing Industries

TABLE 1 presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between October 15 and November 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 25,507 manufacturing establishments employing 3,554,573 workers in November.

Seventy establishments in 30 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 7.7 percent and affecting 5,475 employees. One establishment each in seven industries reported decreases which averaged 10.9 percent and affected 123 workers.

Four establishments in the paper and pulp industry gave an average increase of 5 percent to 1,160 workers. Ten newspaper establishments reported an average increase of 8.2 percent affecting 1,034 employees. One women's clothing manufacturing establishment gave an increase of 7.5 percent to 669 workers. Eight foundry and machine-shop establishments gave an average increase of 5 percent to 427 employees. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 371 employees or less.

**Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Nov. 15, 1934**

| Industry | Establishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting— | | | Number of employees having— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage-rate decreases | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage-rate decreases |
| All manufacturing industries | 25,507 | 3,554,573 | 25,430 | 70 | 7 | 3,548,975 | 5,475 | 123 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | (1) | 998 | 0.2 | (1) |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: | | | | | | | | |
| Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills | 238 | 247,535 | 238 | | | 247,535 | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 59 | 8,726 | 59 | | | 8,726 | | |
| Cast-iron pipe | 54 | 9,353 | 54 | | | 9,353 | | |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 168 | 13,950 | 164 | 4 | | 13,843 | 107 | |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 96 | 9,540 | 95 | 1 | | 9,453 | 87 | |
| Hardware | 110 | 24,987 | 109 | 1 | | 24,979 | 8 | |
| Plumbers' supplies | 86 | 9,500 | 85 | 1 | | 9,495 | 5 | |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 95 | 21,426 | 94 | 1 | | 21,415 | 11 | |
| Stoves | 210 | 25,014 | 210 | | | 25,014 | | |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 297 | 20,024 | 295 | 2 | | 19,984 | 40 | |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 75 | 10,966 | 75 | | | 10,966 | | |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 139 | 10,309 | 137 | 1 | 1 | 10,302 | 3 | 4 |
| Wirework | 108 | 10,843 | 108 | | | 10,843 | | |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implements | 84 | 21,970 | 84 | | | 21,970 | | |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 30 | 16,859 | 30 | | | 16,859 | | |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 409 | 123,103 | 408 | 1 | | 123,076 | 27 | |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 108 | 35,907 | 108 | | | 35,907 | | |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 1,666 | 144,682 | 1,653 | 8 | | 144,255 | 427 | |
| Machine tools | 214 | 22,310 | 214 | | | 22,310 | | |
| Radios and phonographs | 53 | 38,376 | 53 | | | 38,376 | | |
| Textile machinery and parts | 185 | 16,861 | 184 | | 1 | 16,850 | | 11 |
| Typewriters and parts | 14 | 15,796 | 14 | | | 15,796 | | |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft | 33 | 3,989 | 33 | | | 3,989 | | |
| Automobiles | 358 | 226,493 | 358 | | | 226,493 | | |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 68 | 12,110 | 68 | | | 12,110 | | |
| Locomotives | 11 | 4,759 | 11 | | | 4,759 | | |
| Shipbuilding | 114 | 31,809 | 114 | | | 31,809 | | |
| Railroad repair shops: | | | | | | | | |
| Electric railroad | 358 | 18,752 | 354 | 4 | | 18,490 | 262 | |
| Steam railroad | 582 | 73,453 | 582 | | | 73,453 | | |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum manufactures | 35 | 6,971 | 34 | 1 | | 6,921 | 50 | |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 304 | 39,306 | 304 | | | 39,306 | | |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 28 | 11,529 | 28 | | | 11,529 | | |
| Jewelry | 175 | 10,973 | 173 | 2 | | 10,952 | 21 | |
| Lighting equipment | 75 | 3,844 | 75 | | | 3,844 | | |
| Silverware and plated ware | 68 | 9,548 | 68 | | | 9,548 | | |
| Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc | 41 | 13,692 | 41 | | | 13,692 | | |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 220 | 23,565 | 220 | | | 23,565 | | |
| Lumber and allied products: | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture | 593 | 56,002 | 587 | 5 | 1 | 55,847 | 109 | 46 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | | |
| Millwork | 653 | 26,968 | 653 | | | 26,968 | | |
| Sawmills | 674 | 74,712 | 674 | | | 74,712 | | |
| Turpentine and rosin | 34 | 2,565 | 34 | | | 2,565 | | |

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

**Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Nov. 15, 1934—Continued**

| Industry | Establishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting— | | | Number of employees having— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage-rate decreases | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage rate decreases |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | | | | | | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 544 | 19,881 | 543 | 1 | | 19,691 | 190 | |
| Cement | 140 | 17,989 | 140 | | | 17,989 | | |
| Glass | 178 | 50,474 | 178 | | | 50,474 | | |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 263 | 5,105 | 263 | | | 5,105 | | |
| Pottery | 127 | 19,819 | 126 | 1 | | 19,795 | 24 | |
| Textiles and their products: | | | | | | | | |
| Fabrics: | | | | | | | | |
| Carpets and rugs | 33 | 15,975 | 33 | | | 15,975 | | |
| Cotton goods | 687 | 277,781 | 687 | | | 277,781 | | |
| Cotton small wares | 125 | 10,458 | 125 | | | 10,458 | | |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 161 | 34,400 | 161 | | | 34,400 | | |
| Hats, fur-felt | 55 | 7,347 | 55 | | | 7,347 | | |
| Knit goods | 488 | 122,112 | 487 | 1 | | 122,099 | 13 | |
| Silk and rayon goods | 279 | 48,544 | 279 | | | 48,544 | | |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 524 | 115,878 | 521 | 2 | 1 | 115,673 | 172 | 33 |
| Wearing apparel: | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's | 1,551 | 108,665 | 1,551 | | | 108,665 | | |
| Clothing, women's | 775 | 42,589 | 774 | 1 | | 41,920 | 669 | |
| Corsets and allied garments | 37 | 6,057 | 37 | | | 6,057 | | |
| Men's furnishings | 85 | 8,262 | 85 | | | 8,262 | | |
| Millinery | 148 | 7,587 | 148 | | | 7,587 | | |
| Shirts and collars | 165 | 25,315 | 165 | | | 25,315 | | |
| Leather and its manufactures: | | | | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes | 356 | 107,642 | 356 | | | 107,642 | | |
| Leather | 175 | 33,736 | 174 | 1 | | 33,365 | 371 | |
| Food and kindred products: | | | | | | | | |
| Baking | 1,136 | 68,542 | 1,134 | 2 | | 68,530 | 12 | |
| Beverages | 561 | 26,858 | 559 | 1 | 1 | 26,809 | 39 | 10 |
| Butter | 328 | 4,640 | 328 | | | 4,640 | | |
| Canning and preserving | 753 | 53,498 | 748 | 5 | | 53,390 | 108 | |
| Confectionery | 334 | 44,612 | 333 | 1 | | 44,545 | 67 | |
| Flour | 421 | 17,125 | 419 | 2 | | 17,041 | 84 | |
| Ice cream | 379 | 9,232 | 379 | | | 9,232 | | |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 307 | 118,519 | 305 | 2 | | 118,199 | 320 | |
| Sugar, beet | 70 | 18,992 | 70 | | | 18,992 | | |
| Sugar refining, cane | 16 | 10,710 | 16 | | | 10,710 | | |
| Tobacco manufactures: | | | | | | | | |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 40 | 10,175 | 40 | | | 10,175 | | |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 239 | 51,570 | 239 | | | 51,570 | | |
| Paper and printing: | | | | | | | | |
| Boxes, paper | 733 | 37,985 | 733 | | | 37,985 | | |
| Paper and pulp | 459 | 110,408 | 455 | 4 | | 109,248 | 1,160 | |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | | | | | |
| Book and job | 1,538 | 63,586 | 1,535 | 2 | 1 | 63,557 | 19 | 10 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 577 | 53,859 | 567 | 10 | | 52,825 | 1,034 | |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining: | | | | | | | | |
| Other than petroleum refining: | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals | 122 | 25,309 | 122 | | | 25,309 | | |
| Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal | 100 | 5,622 | 100 | | | 5,622 | | |
| Druggists' preparations | 74 | 9,430 | 73 | 1 | | 9,416 | 14 | |
| Explosives | 34 | 4,567 | 34 | | | 4,567 | | |
| Fertilizers | 301 | 10,792 | 301 | | | 10,792 | | |
| Paints and varnishes | 643 | 18,276 | 643 | | | 18,276 | | |
| Rayon and allied products | 30 | 46,211 | 30 | | | 46,211 | | |
| Soap | 111 | 17,037 | 111 | | | 17,037 | | |
| Petroleum refining | 147 | 41,452 | 145 | 1 | 1 | 41,421 | 22 | 9 |
| Rubber products: | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 11 | 17,823 | 11 | | | 17,823 | | |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 186 | 23,929 | 186 | | | 23,929 | | |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 34 | 39,121 | 34 | | | 39,121 | | |

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

IN TABLE 2 are shown data relating to changes in wage rates reported to the Bureau by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries for the period from October 15 to November 15, 1934.

Establishments in 9 industries reported wage-rate increases. Of these, 49 retail trade establishments gave wage-rate increases averaging 6 percent and affecting 571 workers, while 6 establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported an average 5 percent increase to 562 employees. The number of workers affected by increases in the remaining 7 industries ranged from 8 to 355 and totaled 909.

Eleven establishments in 4 industries reported wage-rate decreases affecting 122 employees.

**Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending Nov. 15, 1934**

| Industrial group | Establishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting— | | | Number of employees having— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage-rate decreases | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage-rate decreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 84,294 | 160 | | | 84,294 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Bituminous coal mining | 1,462 | 249,114 | 1,462 | | | 249,114 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Metalliferous mining | 279 | 29,012 | 279 | | | 29,012 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 1,126 | 32,959 | 1,126 | | | 32,959 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 237 | 24,808 | 235 | 2 | | 24,527 | 281 | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | .8 | | 98.9 | 1.1 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 8,220 | 260,581 | 8,220 | | | 260,581 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 2,706 | 240,276 | 2,670 | 36 | | 239,921 | 355 | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 1.3 | | 99.9 | .1 | |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 537 | 132,174 | 531 | 6 | | 131,612 | 562 | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1.1 | | 99.6 | .4 | |
| Wholesale trade | 16,872 | 300,297 | 16,844 | 24 | 4 | 300,082 | 174 | 41 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | .1 | (1) | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |
| Retail trade | 61,578 | 948,497 | 61,524 | 49 | 5 | 947,886 | 571 | 40 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | .1 | (1) | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |
| Hotels | 2,448 | 139,762 | 2,448 | | | 139,762 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Laundries | 1,318 | 69,344 | 1,316 | 1 | 1 | 69,267 | 55 | 22 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | .1 | .1 | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 677 | 15,705 | 675 | 1 | 1 | 15,681 | 5 | 19 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | .1 | .1 | 99.8 | (1) | .1 |
| Banks | 3,049 | 98,118 | 3,046 | 3 | | 98,087 | 31 | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | .1 | | 100.0 | (1) | |
| Brokerage | 401 | 11,500 | 401 | | | 11,500 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Insurance | 1,091 | 69,611 | 1,091 | | | 69,611 | | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Real estate | 926 | 21,561 | 924 | 2 | | 21,553 | 8 | |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | .2 | | 100.0 | (1) | |

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

## Wages and Hours of Labor in Michigan Paper Mills, 1934

A SURVEY of hourly-wage rates, average hours per week, and average weekly earnings in the paper mills of Michigan was made by the department of labor of that State as of the pay-roll period ending nearest to September 15, 1934. The results for the State as a whole are shown, by occupations, in the following table.

The average hourly rate for all occupations was 48 cents, the highest rate—77.2 cents per hour—being for the occupation of machine tenders, and the lowest—35.2 cents—being for sorters and counters. Average hours per week averaged 37.4, the occupational range being from 24 to 41.2.

Average Rates per Hour, Hours per Week, and Weekly Earnings of Paper-Mill Workers in Michigan, September 1934

| Occupation | Average hourly rates | Average hours per week | Average weekly earnings | Occupation | Average hourly rates | Average hours per week | Average weekly earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents* | | | | *Cents* | | |
| Acid makers | 54.1 | 36.2 | $19.58 | Millwrights | 62.1 | 39.1 | $24.28 |
| Acid makers' helpers | 48.3 | 39.7 | 19.17 | Paper testers | 47.2 | 38.4 | 18.12 |
| Assistant cooks | 51.0 | 32.9 | 16.78 | Painters | 53.8 | 40.0 | 21.52 |
| Beatermen | 48.2 | 34.0 | 16.39 | Packers | 43.0 | 36.0 | 15.48 |
| Bleach makers | 71.4 | 37.1 | 26.49 | Rag room helpers | 38.0 | 24.0 | 9.12 |
| Bleachermen | 59.1 | 39.7 | 23.46 | Repairmen | 50.4 | 40.9 | 20.61 |
| Blowpit men | 51.9 | 39.8 | 20.66 | Rewindermen | 49.5 | 38.3 | 18.96 |
| Boiler repairmen | 56.3 | 39.6 | 22.29 | Sawmill hands | 50.3 | 39.1 | 19.67 |
| Back tenders | 57.0 | 34.7 | 19.78 | Screen men | 45.8 | 36.2 | 16.58 |
| Coal passers | 45.3 | 40.3 | 18.25 | Second beater helpers | 43.9 | 36.0 | 15.80 |
| Cooks | 59.7 | 34.7 | 20.71 | Supercalender runners | 46.0 | 32.0 | 14.72 |
| Cuttermen | 45.6 | 36.4 | 16.60 | Supercalender helpers | 38.0 | 24.0 | 9.12 |
| Digestermen | 41.0 | 38.0 | 15.58 | Sorters and counters | 35.2 | 26.0 | 9.15 |
| Embossing-machine operators | 46.0 | 32.0 | 14.72 | Store clerks | 51.3 | 39.4 | 20.21 |
| Firemen | 54.9 | 39.1 | 21.46 | Storekeepers | 43.6 | 39.5 | 17.22 |
| First beater helpers | 49.2 | 33.7 | 16.58 | Steamfitters | 58.7 | 40.0 | 23.48 |
| Fourth hands | 44.9 | 34.6 | 15.53 | Stock lifters | 44.8 | 32.7 | 14.65 |
| General mill oilers | 49.5 | 39.0 | 19.30 | Third hands | 51.0 | 34.6 | 17.65 |
| Fourth beater helpers | 38.0 | 24.0 | 9.12 | Third beater helpers | 39.0 | 24.0 | 9.36 |
| Handymen | 48.3 | 40.2 | 19.42 | Trimmermen | 53.5 | 39.0 | 20.86 |
| Janitors | 45.4 | 40.0 | 18.16 | Truckers | 59.7 | 40.2 | 24.00 |
| Laborers | 41.8 | 39.6 | 16.55 | Washermen | 42.5 | 30.9 | 13.13 |
| Loaders | 44.8 | 39.1 | 17.52 | Watchmen | 43.0 | 41.2 | 17.72 |
| Log handlers | 48.6 | 39.2 | 19.05 | Wet machine runners | 46.5 | 39.7 | 18.46 |
| Machine tenders | 77.2 | 33.4 | 25.78 | Yard men | 44.7 | 37.5 | 16.76 |
| Machinists | 61.3 | 39.4 | 24.15 | Average for industry | 48.0 | 37.4 | 17.95 |

## Earnings of Office Workers in New York State Factories, October 1934

THE annual survey of office workers' earnings in New York State factories, made by the State department of labor and published in its Industrial Bulletin for November 1934, shows that the earnings of these workers averaged $32.45 in October 1934 as compared with $31.85 in October 1933, an increase of 1.9 percent. The peak in earnings shown by these annual surveys was reached in October 1930, with an average of $37.48. Lower earnings in October 1934 than in October

1933 were noted in a number of industry groups but the decreases were more than offset by gains in other groups.

The workers covered by the survey included such employees as office clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, stock clerks, office managers, and superintendents. The establishments represented are those comprising the fixed list of representative manufacturing plants which submit regular reports for the monthly labor market analysis of the New York Department of Labor.

Table 1 shows average weekly earnings in the various industry groups in October of each year from 1925 to 1934. The New York Department of Labor cautions the reader against comparing average wage levels in one industry with those in another because of the uneven distribution of the higher-salaried supervisory and technical staff and the lower-paid clerical force in different industries.

**Table 1.—Average Weekly Earnings of Office Employees in Representative New York State Factories in October of Each Year, 1925 to 1934**

| Industry group | Average weekly earnings in October— | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| All industries | $34.49 | $35.38 | $35.88 | $36.37 | $36.94 | $37.48 | $35.49 | $31.86 | $31.85 | $32.45 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 32.78 | 34.06 | 34.40 | 35.10 | 34.70 | 35.52 | 34.35 | 31.48 | 28.83 | 27.74 |
| Metals and machinery | 35.75 | 36.31 | 36.88 | 37.63 | 37.72 | 38.29 | 35.06 | 31.27 | 32.39 | 34.29 |
| Wood manufactures | 36.94 | 39.19 | 39.52 | 37.22 | 37.56 | 36.74 | 38.07 | 32.04 | 30.31 | 30.59 |
| Furs, leather and rubber goods | 28.75 | 29.64 | 29.62 | 29.82 | 29.34 | 30.58 | 28.75 | 24.73 | 24.72 | 23.72 |
| Chemicals, oils, paints, etc | 29.45 | 31.10 | 32.64 | 33.38 | 34.07 | 34.74 | 32.87 | 29.93 | 30.64 | 31.00 |
| Pulp and paper | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Printing and paper goods | 38.90 | 39.91 | 40.49 | 41.37 | 42.68 | 43.94 | 41.85 | 37.25 | 36.44 | 36.71 |
| Textiles | 29.36 | 29.95 | 29.85 | 30.81 | 30.87 | 33.47 | 33.46 | 29.35 | 31.76 | 29.97 |
| Clothing and millinery | 30.92 | 31.41 | 31.45 | 31.82 | 33.30 | 32.60 | 31.27 | 27.63 | 26.24 | 25.38 |
| Food and tobacco | 34.86 | 35.86 | 35.86 | 35.03 | 36.04 | 36.49 | 35.10 | 33.10 | 31.90 | 31.86 |
| Water, light, and power | 32.78 | 32.53 | 31.79 | 31.60 | 30.77 | 33.01 | 30.64 | 31.59 | 30.24 | 34.10 |

[1] Separate earnings not computed because of small number of employees.

**Table 2.—Average Weekly Earnings of Men and Women in Factory Offices in New York State, October 1934**

| Industry group | Average weekly earnings of— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | | | Women | | |
| | Total State | New York City | Up-State | Total State | New York City | Up-State |
| All industries | $42.71 | $44.03 | $41.80 | $21.15 | $22.76 | $19.92 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Metals and machinery | 41.76 | 38.53 | 42.82 | 20.39 | 22.29 | 19.77 |
| Wood manufactures | 40.27 | 35.47 | 42.28 | 19.06 | 21.14 | 18.44 |
| Furs, leather and rubber goods | 32.72 | 34.45 | 31.28 | 19.89 | 22.57 | 17.41 |
| Chemicals, oils, paints, etc | 43.42 | 35.17 | 46.95 | 19.67 | 20.53 | 19.35 |
| Pulp and paper | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Printing and paper goods | 49.04 | 53.41 | 39.03 | 22.38 | 23.68 | 19.70 |
| Textiles | 40.48 | 38.43 | 41.02 | 21.60 | 22.03 | 21.43 |
| Clothing and millinery | 38.84 | 40.95 | 32.82 | 21.18 | 22.17 | 18.23 |
| Food and tobacco | 39.90 | 43.26 | 35.62 | 22.32 | 23.32 | 21.56 |
| Water, light, and power | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |

[1] Separate earnings not computed because of small number of employees.

A comparison of the earnings of men and women in factory offices in New York State in October 1934 is given in table 2. The figures in this table are not based on a fixed list of concerns as are those in table 1, as separate data for men and women are not obtainable from all the firms or from identical firms each year.

Employment of office workers in New York State increased 5.3 percent and their total pay roll 7.3 percent between October 1933 and October 1934. Table 3 shows the number of employees and the total amount of pay roll in the different industry groups in October 1934, with the percent of change from October 1933.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Factory Offices in New York State, October 1934 Compared with October 1933

| Industry group | Employment | | Pay roll | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of employees October 1934 | Percent of change, October 1933 to October 1934 | Amount, October 1934 | Percent of change, October 1933 to October 1934 |
| All industries | 37,182 | +5.3 | $1,206,406 | +7.3 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 655 | +7.0 | 18,169 | +3.0 |
| Metals and machinery | 11,669 | +7.7 | 400,096 | +14.0 |
| Wood manufactures | 1,137 | −1.6 | 34,785 | −.6 |
| Furs, leather and rubber goods | 2,285 | +1.5 | 54,210 | −2.6 |
| Chemicals, oils, paints, etc | 3,637 | +12.4 | 112,739 | +13.7 |
| Pulp and paper | 276 | −9.8 | 9,548 | −12.0 |
| Printing and paper goods | 7,855 | +2.1 | 288,341 | +2.9 |
| Textiles | 2,066 | +9.9 | 61,912 | +3.7 |
| Clothing and millinery | 2,919 | −1.2 | 74,096 | −4.4 |
| Food and tobacco | 3,204 | +5.3 | 102,075 | +5.2 |
| Water, light, and power | 1,479 | +9.7 | 50,435 | +23.7 |

## Average Hourly Wages in Hungary in March 1934

THE following table contains the average hourly wages in certain occupations in Hungary on March 31, 1934.[1] A comparison of the hourly wages of male workers with those of female workers shows that the rates of women are, on the average, about 35 percent lower than those of men in the same occupations. The hourly wages of the young workers amount, on the average, to 20 fillèrs (about 6 cents) per hour.

[1] Hungary. L'Office Central Royal Hongrois de Statistique. Bulletin Statistique Mensuel, July-September 1934, p. 425.

## Average Hourly Wages of Workers in Certain Occupations in Hungary on Mar. 31, 1934

[Pengo (100 fillèrs) at par=17.49 cents; average exchange rate in March 1934 was 29.61 cents]

| Industry and occupation | Average hourly wages | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male workers | Female workers | Adult workers | Skilled workers | Workers' helpers | Unskilled workers | Young workers |
| | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* |
| Mining and smelting: | | | | | | | |
| Pickmen | 62 | | 62 | 62 | | | |
| Other underground workers | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | |
| Surface day laborers | 34 | 23 | 33 | | | 33 | 29 |
| Iron and metal industry: | | | | | | | |
| Gold- and silver-smiths | 74 | 48 | 69 | 78 | 48 | | |
| Tinsmiths | 70 | | 70 | 72 | 49 | | |
| Building mechanics | 54 | | 54 | 55 | 39 | | |
| Machine mechanics | 63 | | 63 | 61 | 45 | | |
| Fitters | 66 | | 66 | 66 | 43 | | |
| Machinists | 65 | | 65 | 69 | 42 | | |
| Blacksmiths | 63 | | 63 | 69 | 50 | | |
| Day laborers | 38 | 32 | 35 | | | 35 | 15 |
| Machine industries: | | | | | | | |
| Founders | 58 | | 58 | 64 | 52 | | |
| Molders | 68 | | 68 | 68 | | | |
| Gunsmiths | 90 | 54 | 89 | 116 | 71 | | |
| Ship carpenters | 65 | | 65 | 66 | 60 | | |
| Toolmakers | 75 | | 75 | 75 | | | |
| Watchmakers | 63 | | 63 | 63 | | | |
| Day laborers | 33 | 28 | 33 | | | 33 | 13 |
| Electrical industry: | | | | | | | |
| Electrotechnical workers | 69 | 44 | 59 | 78 | 49 | | |
| Wiring workers | 70 | | 70 | 71 | 64 | | |
| Electrical fitters | 72 | | 72 | 73 | 69 | | |
| Day laborers | 46 | 25 | 45 | | | 45 | |
| Earthenware, stone, and glass industries: | | | | | | | |
| Tile makers | 33 | 22 | 32 | | 32 | | 13 |
| Furnace men | 59 | | 59 | 74 | 33 | | |
| Glass blowers | 43 | | 43 | 43 | | | 20 |
| Day laborers | 24 | 19 | 23 | | | 23 | 15 |
| Wood and bone industries: | | | | | | | |
| Sawyers | 39 | | 39 | 44 | 40 | | |
| Carpenters | 57 | | 57 | 57 | | | |
| Cabinetmakers | 62 | | 62 | 63 | 52 | | |
| Polishers | 54 | 41 | 47 | 52 | 38 | | |
| Day laborers | 25 | 16 | 26 | | | 26 | 12 |
| Leather, bristle, and feather industries: | | | | | | | |
| Leather workers | 49 | 31 | 46 | 50 | 43 | | |
| Tanners | 58 | | 58 | 61 | 51 | | |
| Rubber workers | 59 | 42 | 52 | 97 | 51 | | |
| Day laborers | 37 | 24 | 31 | | | 31 | 20 |
| Textile industry: | | | | | | | |
| Spinners and weavers | 50 | 37 | 43 | 53 | 34 | | 23 |
| Button and lace makers | 52 | 37 | 39 | 60 | 37 | | 25 |
| Wool dyers | 49 | 39 | 48 | 89 | 43 | | |
| Wool spinners and weavers | 46 | 46 | 46 | 67 | 42 | | 14 |
| Cloths dyers | 51 | 28 | 48 | 79 | 39 | | |
| Upholsterers | 60 | | 60 | 60 | | | |
| Day laborers | 32 | 22 | 27 | | | 27 | |
| Clothing industry: | | | | | | | |
| Shoemakers | 62 | 36 | 52 | 61 | 37 | | 18 |
| Hatmakers | 70 | 38 | 49 | 62 | 40 | | 19 |
| Tailors for men | 70 | | 70 | 72 | 40 | | |
| Tailors for women | 80 | 47 | 52 | 53 | | | 18 |
| Fur workers | 64 | 31 | 42 | 56 | 29 | | |
| Paper industry: | | | | | | | |
| Paper makers | 53 | 36 | 50 | 57 | 46 | | |
| Bookbinders | 86 | 46 | 65 | 65 | | | |
| Day laborers | 40 | 22 | 38 | | | 38 | |
| Food industry: | | | | | | | |
| Bakers | 63 | 43 | 61 | 66 | 45 | | |
| Day laborers | 47 | 39 | 45 | | | 45 | |
| Building trade: | | | | | | | |
| Masons | 65 | | 65 | 65 | | | |
| Carpenters | 57 | | 57 | 57 | | | |
| Lead founders | 93 | | 93 | 155 | 63 | | |
| Steel construction workers | 44 | | 44 | 54 | 29 | | 16 |
| Cement workers | 50 | 23 | 39 | 74 | 28 | | 19 |
| Interior painters | 62 | | 62 | 62 | | | |
| Day laborers | 30 | 18 | 27 | | | 27 | 15 |
| Printing trade: | | | | | | | |
| Compositors, hand | 173 | | 173 | 173 | | | |
| Compositors, machine | 203 | | 203 | 203 | | | |
| Machine operators | 159 | | 159 | 159 | | | |
| Printer helpers | 93 | 58 | 73 | | 73 | | |

Average Hourly Wages of Workers in Certain Occupations in Hungary on Mar. 31, 1934—Continued

| Industry and occupation | Average hourly wages | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male workers | Female workers | Adult workers | Skilled workers | Workers' helpers | Unskilled workers | Young workers |
| Transportation: | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* | *Fillèrs* |
| Motormen | 60 | ..... | 60 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Conductors | 57 | ..... | 57 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Truck drivers | 72 | ..... | 72 | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coachmen | 40 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 42 | 40 | 22 |
| Porters | 36 | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... |
| Railway track workers | 28 | ..... | 28 | ..... | 28 | 20 | 18 |
| Local Government service: | | | | | | | |
| Day laborers | 54 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 62 | 49 | 35 |

## Daily Wages of Mine Workers in the Netherlands in July 1933 and 1934

THE following table showing the daily wages paid to various groups of workers in mining in the Netherlands in July 1933 and 1934 is taken from the September 29, 1934, issue of Maandschrift, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of that country.

### Daily Wages of Workers in Mining in the Netherlands in July 1933 and 1934

[Florin at par=40.2 cents; exchange rate in July 1933 was 56.2 cents and in July 1934, 67.8 cents]

| Group of workers | Daily wages in July— | | Group of workers | Daily wages in July— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | | 1933 | 1934 |
| *Underground workers* | *Florins* | *Florins* | *Underground workers*—Continued | | |
| Miners, foremen | 7.36 | 7.28 | Laborers—Continued. | *Florins* | *Florins* |
| Gong and blasting foremen | 6.24 | 6.20 | 17 years | 2.61 | 2.62 |
| Miners | 5.61 | 5.63 | 16 years | 2.11 | 2.10 |
| Miners serving as prop setters | 5.35 | 5.35 | | | |
| Prop setters | 4.81 | 4.81 | Average, underground workers | 5.15 | 5.19 |
| Miner helpers | 4.83 | 4.82 | | | |
| Haulers | 4.20 | 4.22 | *Surface workers* | | |
| Other haulers: | | | | | |
| Over 21 years | 3.83 | 3.79 | Skilled | 5.07 | 5.05 |
| 18 to 21 years | 3.12 | 3.11 | Semiskilled | 4.40 | 4.40 |
| Skilled workers | 5.19 | 5.20 | Unskilled | 3.89 | 3.90 |
| Signalmen | 5.21 | 5.24 | Laborers: | | |
| Engine drivers | 4.71 | 4.74 | 21 to 22 years | 3.00 | 3.03 |
| Second signalmen | 4.47 | 4.41 | 19 to 20 years | 2.31 | 2.28 |
| Pump operators | 4.14 | 4.10 | 16 to 18 years | 1.53 | 1.52 |
| Stablemen | 4.23 | 4.03 | Under 16 years | 1.11 | 1.12 |
| Laborers: | | | | | |
| Over 21 years | 4.46 | 4.49 | Average, surface workers | 3.93 | 3.94 |
| 18 to 21 years | 3.23 | 3.16 | | | |

It will be seen that the daily wages of workers in mining increased for underground workers by 0.04 and for surface workers by 0.01 florin from July 1933 to July 1934.

# EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

## Activities of United States Employment Service, November 1934

PLACEMENTS made by the United States Employment Service during the first 5 months of the present fiscal year were more than double the number made in the same period last year, if placements made on C. W. A. projects in the earlier year are excluded. A somewhat smaller relative gain in placements made with private employers is indicated. In the 5 months ending November 30, last, 1,387,380 placements were made through offices of the Service as compared to 610,512 non-C. W. A. placements in the corresponding months of 1933. Private industry absorbed an estimated total of 590,000 of this year's total as compared to 289,500 in the same 5 months of 1933. Placements estimated at 763,000 were made on Public Works Administration projects in the five 1934 months compared to 289,800 in the same period of 1933. In the earlier year some branches of the Employment Service were not in full operation during the entire period, many offices not having been opened until August and September.

Nearly 30 percent of the total number of persons reported as gainfully employed by the 1930 census registered for work with the United States Employment Service during the 17 months ending November 30, 1934, the date of latest available reports. From July 1, 1933, when the Employment Service began operations on a unified, Nation-wide basis, to November 30, 1934, registrations of 14,311,000 persons were handled by the two operating branches of the Service—the affiliated State employment services and the federally supported National Reemployment Service. From this total number, which equals 11.6 percent of the 1930 population of the country, the Employment Service was able to make 8,339,000 placements in private industry, on P. W. A. projects, in regular governmental service, and last winter, on C. W. A. projects. The National Reemployment Service handled 70 percent of the registrations and made 78 percent of the placements, the remainder being made by the various State employment services affiliated with the United States Employment Service. At the end of November 1934 persons who were actively seeking employment through the two branches of the Service numbered 6,618,684.

## Operations During October and November 1934

A GENERAL decline in employment activities in November is indicated by the operating figures of the Employment Service for that month. Placements reported by offices declined to 219,560, a drop of 22.7 percent from the previous month's figures. Applications by persons registering with the Employment Service for the first time also dropped, the total of 292,021 representing a decline of 14.3 percent from the previous month's figures in States with reports directly comparable. The number of reregistrations and renewals by persons previously registered increased moderately, reaching 582,491. As a result, the total registration of new applicants and previously registered persons declined only 3 percent from the October level, and the active file dropped but 2.5 percent, reflecting the continuing pressure of unemployment. Under present conditions, however, such minor changes in the size of the Employment Service active file are not necessarily accurate indicators of changes in the general level of employment.

Declines in placements were general, all but 4 States showing a drop, while 19 States showed a decrease of over 25 percent from the previous month. The four States showing increased placements in November were Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Rhode Island. The greatest declines in placements were reported in Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, and Wisconsin. Although the Nation-wide total of new applicants declined, 12 States reported increases in persons registering for the first time, the greatest increases being reported in Alabama, Arizona, Kansas, New Jersey, and Oklahoma. Likewise, while the Nation-wide aggregate of old and new applications combined fell off, 21 States showed increases in this figure and in 10 States the increase exceeded 10 percent. The largest gains in total applications were reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, indicating a sustained pressure upon the placing facilities in those States. Changes in active-file totals were generally small except in Alabama, Arkansas, Maine, and North Dakota, which reported sizable increases, and in California, Florida, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, and New York, which reported declines of 10 percent or more.

During the month of November 17,784 veterans registered for employment with the Service for the first time and 32,167 veteran placements were made. At the end of the month 452,258 veteran applications were in the active file as compared with the 1,132,800 who have registered since June 30, 1933.

Table 1.—Geographic Analysis of Placement Ratios, United States Employment Service, November 1934

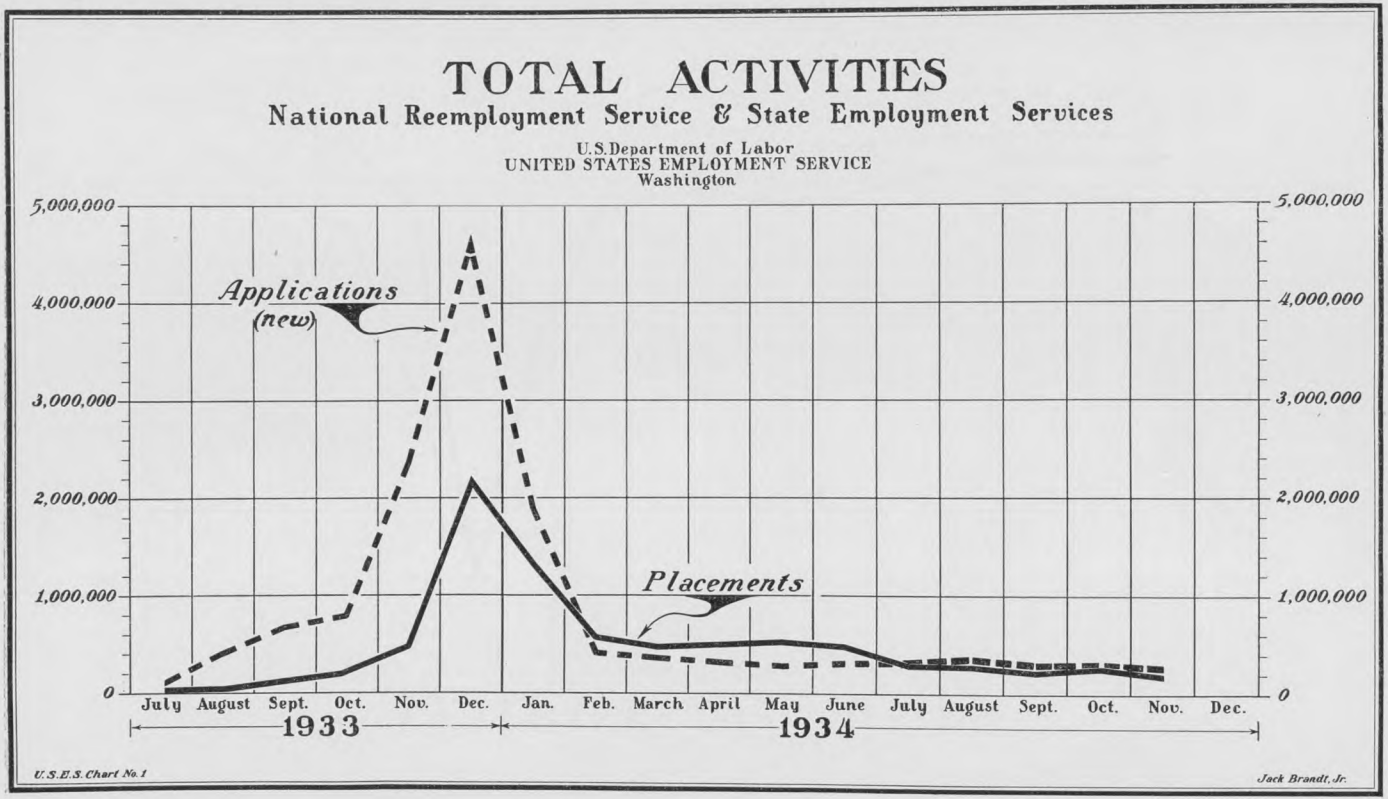
| Geographic division | Placements | New applications | New applications per placement | Active file per placement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 219,558 | 292,021 | 1.33 | 30.1 |
| New England | 13,498 | 19,206 | 1.42 | 30.9 |
| Middle Atlantic | 40,830 | 88,434 | 2.17 | 46.6 |
| East North Central | 30,846 | 55,197 | 1.79 | 33.4 |
| West North Central | 42,199 | 31,931 | .76 | 16.3 |
| South Atlantic | 32,234 | 33,898 | 1.05 | 25.4 |
| East South Central | 15,383 | 16,291 | 1.06 | 37.5 |
| West South Central | 17,891 | 27,115 | 1.52 | 37.1 |
| Mountain | 16,596 | 11,298 | .68 | 13.9 |
| Pacific | 10,081 | 8,651 | .86 | 29.1 |

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Operations of United States Employment Service, by Geographic Divisions, November 1934

| Geographic division | Population, 1930 | Gainfully employed, 1930 | U. S. Employment Service | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Placements | New applications | Total applications | Active file |
| United States | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| New England | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 6.3 |
| Middle Atlantic | 21.4 | 22.4 | 18.6 | 30.3 | 21.5 | 28.7 |
| East North Central | 20.6 | 20.7 | 14.0 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 15.6 |
| West North Central | 10.8 | 10.3 | 19.2 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 10.4 |
| South Atlantic | 12.9 | 12.4 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 12.4 |
| East South Central | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 8.7 |
| West South Central | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 10.0 |
| Mountain | 3.0 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| Pacific | 6.7 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 |

Table 3.—Percent of Population of Principal Geographic Divisions Registered With Offices of United States Employment Service, November 1934

| Geographic division | Population, 1930 | Gainfully employed, 1930 | Registrations in active file of U. S. Employment Service, November 1934 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percent of population | Percent of gainfully employed |
| United States | 122,775,046 | 48,829,920 | 6,618,684 | 5.39 | 13.55 |
| New England | 8,166,341 | 3,431,167 | 416,648 | 5.10 | 12.14 |
| Middle Atlantic | 26,260,750 | 10,957,546 | 1,901,628 | 7.24 | 17.35 |
| East North Central | 25,297,185 | 10,108,321 | 1,029,932 | 4.07 | 10.18 |
| West North Central | 13,296,915 | 5,052,837 | 687,391 | 5.16 | 13.60 |
| South Atlantic | 15,793,589 | 6,055,304 | 818,934 | 5.18 | 13.52 |
| East South Central | 9,887,214 | 3,736,681 | 576,590 | 5.83 | 15.43 |
| West South Central | 12,176,830 | 4,518,232 | 664,086 | 5.45 | 14.69 |
| Mountain | 3,701,789 | 1,394,813 | 229,961 | 6.21 | 16.48 |
| Pacific | 8,194,433 | 3,575,019 | 293,514 | 3.58 | 8.21 |



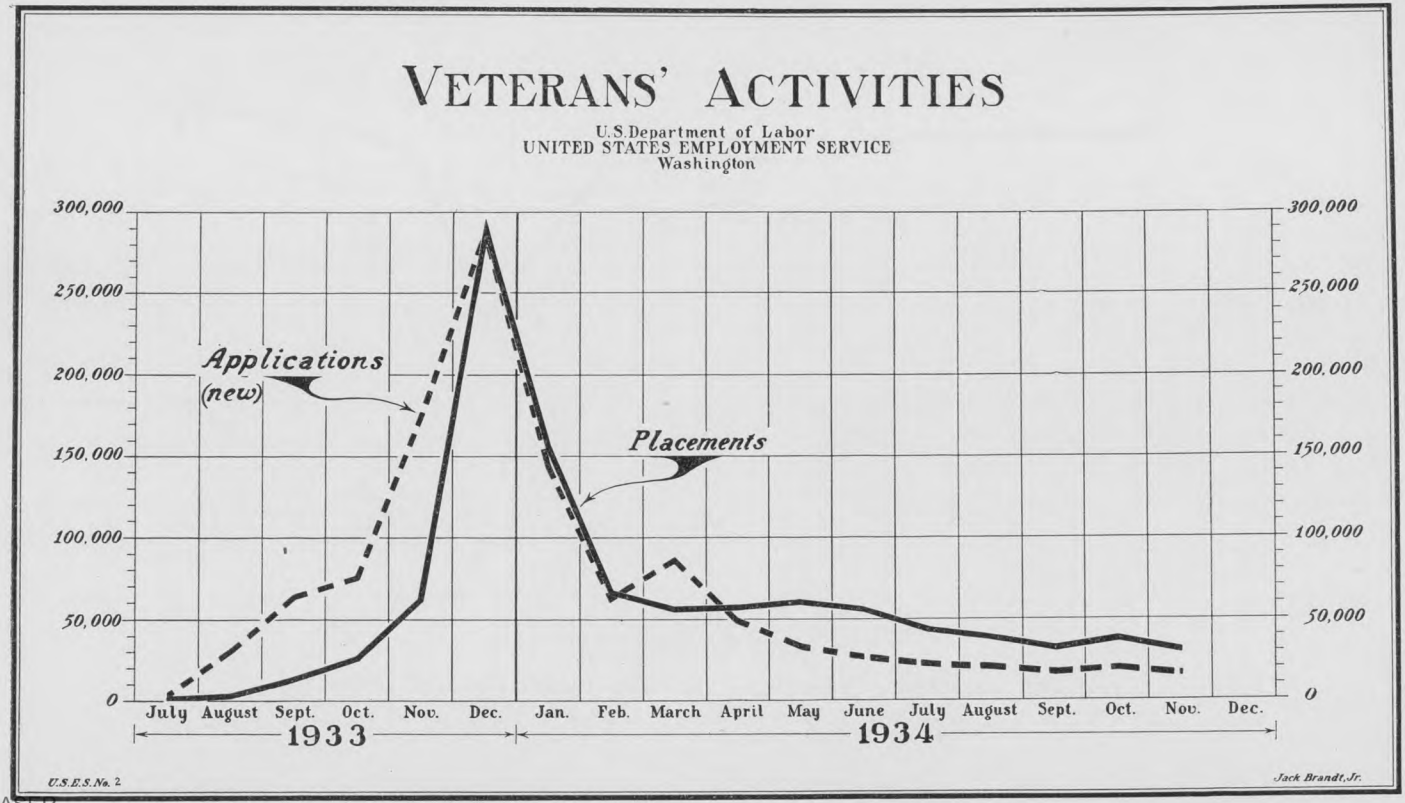


Table 4.—Placements Made by Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, October and November 1934

| State | Placements | | | New applications per placement | | Active file per placement | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | October | November |
| United States | [1] 284,093 | 219,558 | −22.7 | [2] 1.20 | 1.33 | 23.9 | 30.1 |
| Alabama | 4,045 | 3,355 | −17.1 | 1.31 | 2.79 | 20.5 | 33.0 |
| Arizona | 1,904 | 1,508 | −20.8 | .75 | 1.19 | 10.9 | 14.2 |
| Arkansas | 5,213 | 3,113 | −40.3 | 1.92 | 3.55 | 12.4 | 29.4 |
| California | 5,850 | 3,704 | −36.7 | .69 | .93 | 10.4 | 14.5 |
| Colorado | 3,853 | 2,452 | −36.4 | .82 | 1.26 | 16.4 | 24.7 |
| Connecticut | 3,274 | 2,804 | −14.4 | 1.95 | 1.91 | 17.1 | 19.8 |
| Delaware | 1,242 | 1,105 | −11.0 | .74 | .78 | 10.7 | 11.7 |
| Florida | 5,631 | 5,519 | −2.0 | .83 | .91 | 18.2 | 16.7 |
| Georgia | 4,525 | 4,129 | −8.8 | 1.99 | 1.77 | 46.0 | 51.1 |
| Idaho | 3,179 | 1,675 | −47.3 | .45 | .83 | 9.3 | 16.6 |
| Illinois | 12,479 | 10,867 | −12.9 | 2.37 | 1.62 | 16.3 | 18.6 |
| Indiana | 5,646 | 3,577 | −36.6 | 1.11 | 1.42 | 31.3 | 46.4 |
| Iowa | 9,127 | 4,141 | −54.6 | .46 | .66 | 6.5 | 14.5 |
| Kansas | 5,663 | 4,503 | −20.5 | .52 | .79 | 23.7 | 29.8 |
| Kentucky | 2,827 | 2,626 | −7.1 | .98 | .99 | 78.6 | 84.1 |
| Louisiana | 2,108 | 2,306 | +9.4 | .98 | .93 | 69.2 | 61.8 |
| Maine | 2,102 | 1,670 | −20.6 | .89 | 1.30 | 7.1 | 10.4 |
| Maryland | 3,592 | 2,447 | −31.9 | 1.29 | 1.44 | 23.3 | 31.2 |
| Massachusetts | 5,330 | 4,660 | −12.6 | 2.25 | 1.72 | 52.3 | 55.6 |
| Michigan | 4,950 | 2,834 | −42.7 | ------- | 2.08 | 60.3 | 118.0 |
| Minnesota | [1] 16,244 | 11,543 | −28.9 | .55 | .62 | 7.4 | 8.2 |
| Mississippi | 5,269 | 6,504 | +23.4 | .47 | .33 | 14.2 | 9.3 |
| Missouri | 12,137 | 9,740 | −19.7 | 1.32 | 1.28 | 18.7 | 22.9 |
| Montana | 6,673 | 4,013 | −39.9 | .18 | .28 | 6.6 | 10.5 |
| Nebraska | [1] 7,456 | 6,510 | −12.7 | .48 | .45 | 8.0 | 8.4 |
| Nevada | 1,294 | 788 | −39.1 | .78 | .77 | 4.7 | 6.8 |
| New Hampshire | 3,160 | 2,621 | −17.1 | .62 | .55 | 5.6 | 7.2 |
| New Jersey | 4,809 | 4,140 | −13.9 | 1.95 | 3.01 | 22.2 | 25.2 |
| New Mexico | 1,721 | 1,859 | +8.0 | .76 | .66 | 21.0 | 20.6 |
| New York | 16,525 | 12,064 | −27.0 | 1.99 | 2.43 | 53.0 | 63.2 |
| North Carolina | 9,385 | 5,762 | −38.6 | .63 | 1.02 | 8.4 | 14.1 |
| North Dakota | 3,219 | 2,926 | −9.1 | .49 | .52 | 7.9 | 9.5 |
| Ohio | 12,073 | 8,780 | −27.3 | 1.77 | 2.40 | 19.7 | 28.9 |
| Oklahoma | 4,168 | 3,181 | −23.7 | .70 | 1.23 | 58.2 | 77.5 |
| Oregon | 3,389 | 2,912 | −14.1 | .56 | .62 | 25.9 | 29.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 26,139 | 24,626 | −5.8 | 2.43 | 1.89 | 40.4 | 42.0 |
| Rhode Island | 769 | 850 | +10.5 | 1.70 | 1.58 | 66.4 | 60.4 |
| South Carolina | 5,675 | 4,548 | −19.9 | .63 | .75 | 24.8 | 30.4 |
| South Dakota | 3,485 | 2,836 | −18.6 | .67 | .55 | 26.6 | 32.9 |
| Tennessee | 3,196 | 2,898 | −9.3 | .80 | .76 | 57.9 | 63.7 |
| Texas | 13,578 | 9,291 | −31.6 | .79 | 1.08 | 13.0 | 19.8 |
| Utah | 3,747 | 3,295 | −12.1 | .40 | .39 | 5.9 | 7.2 |
| Vermont | 1,098 | 893 | −18.7 | .85 | .96 | 12.8 | 16.3 |
| Virginia | 6,052 | 4,464 | −26.2 | .72 | .71 | 14.3 | 19.0 |
| Washington | 4,390 | 3,465 | −21.1 | .79 | .98 | 34.7 | 44.4 |
| West Virginia | 4,293 | 2,806 | −34.6 | .56 | .65 | 20.9 | 30.8 |
| Wisconsin | 8,248 | 4,788 | −41.9 | .95 | 1.17 | 9.1 | 15.3 |
| Wyoming | 1,532 | 1,006 | −34.3 | .48 | .74 | 6.9 | 10.6 |
| District of Columbia | 1,829 | 1,454 | −20.5 | 1.75 | 1.97 | 19.9 | 24.9 |

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Computed from comparable figures only.

Table 5.—Registrations with Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, October and November, 1934

| State | New applications | | | Total applications [1] | | | Active file | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change |
| United States | [2] 340,011 | 292,021 | [3] −14.3 | [2] 901,273 | 874,512 | −3.0 | [2] 6,786,357 | 6,618,684 | −2.5 |
| Alabama | 5,298 | 9,363 | +76.7 | 18,114 | 29,905 | +65.1 | 82,821 | 110,860 | +33.9 |
| Arizona | 1,434 | 1,802 | +25.7 | 2,924 | 3,413 | +16.7 | 20,792 | 21,406 | +3.0 |
| Arkansas | 10,027 | 11,064 | +10.3 | 32,655 | 39,598 | +21.3 | 64,634 | 91,596 | +41.7 |
| California | 4,019 | 3,439 | −14.4 | 12,639 | 12,122 | −4.1 | 61,113 | 53,534 | −12.4 |
| Colorado | 3,143 | 3,098 | −1.4 | 8,815 | 8,567 | −2.8 | 63,045 | 60,669 | −3.8 |
| Connecticut | 6,388 | 5,360 | −16.1 | 10,985 | 10,010 | −8.9 | 56,122 | 55,482 | −1.1 |
| Delaware | 924 | 861 | −6.8 | 2,662 | 1,931 | −27.5 | 13,236 | 12,883 | −2.7 |
| Florida | 4,655 | 5,024 | +7.9 | 12,155 | 12,619 | +3.8 | 102,330 | 92,118 | −10.0 |
| Georgia | 8,999 | 7,312 | −18.7 | 26,590 | 20,577 | −22.6 | 208,244 | 210,854 | +1.3 |
| Idaho | 1,437 | 1,398 | −2.7 | 7,234 | 5,110 | −29.4 | 29,542 | 27,855 | −5.7 |
| Illinois | 29,579 | 17,558 | −40.6 | 58,564 | 45,140 | −22.9 | 202,808 | 202,392 | −.2 |
| Indiana | 6,247 | 5,094 | −18.5 | 11,113 | 12,914 | +16.2 | 176,931 | 165,945 | −6.2 |
| Iowa | 4,194 | 2,733 | −34.8 | 18,077 | 14,385 | −20.4 | [2] 58,456 | 60,039 | +2.7 |
| Kansas | 2,946 | 3,572 | +21.2 | 15,331 | 17,177 | +12.0 | 134,114 | 134,130 | +.0 |
| Kentucky | 2,770 | 2,608 | −5.8 | 12,524 | 7,603 | −39.3 | 222,329 | 220,879 | −.7 |
| Louisiana | 2,061 | 2,148 | +4.2 | 5,439 | 4,872 | −10.4 | 145,953 | 142,440 | −2.4 |
| Maine | 1,864 | 2,167 | +16.3 | 6,420 | 9,831 | +53.1 | 14,873 | 17,320 | +16.5 |
| Maryland | 4,624 | 3,530 | −23.7 | 9,752 | 10,321 | +5.8 | 83,820 | 76,372 | −8.9 |
| Massachusetts | 11,992 | 8,026 | −33.1 | 19,831 | 49,645 | +150.3 | 278,843 | 259,228 | −7.0 |
| Michigan | [4] 6,072 | 5,899 | ..... | 18,247 | 14,088 | −22.8 | 332,596 | 334,397 | +.5 |
| Minnesota | [2] 9,178 | 7,186 | −21.7 | [2] 33,034 | 31,038 | −6.0 | 119,450 | 94,776 | −20.7 |
| Mississippi | 2,500 | 2,122 | −15.1 | 10,306 | 11,584 | +12.4 | 74,584 | 60,218 | −19.3 |
| Missouri | 15,992 | 12,442 | −22.2 | 36,921 | 32,131 | −13.0 | 226,595 | 222,996 | −1.6 |
| Montana | 1,214 | 1,127 | −7.2 | 8,979 | 6,571 | −26.8 | 45,214 | 41,969 | −7.2 |
| Nebraska | [2] 3,767 | 2,927 | −22.3 | [2] 13,498 | 11,230 | −16.8 | 62,944 | 54,391 | −13.6 |
| Nevada | 1,013 | 604 | −40.4 | 2,123 | 1,702 | −19.8 | 6,077 | 5,383 | −11.4 |
| New Hampshire | 1,963 | 1,450 | −26.1 | 5,404 | 5,688 | +5.3 | 17,767 | 18,769 | +5.6 |
| New Jersey | 9,363 | 12,441 | +32.9 | 21,017 | 29,032 | +38.1 | 106,902 | 104,432 | −2.3 |
| New Mexico | 1,312 | 1,224 | −6.7 | 4,754 | 6,770 | +42.4 | [2] 36,077 | 38,215 | +5.9 |
| New York | [2] 32,964 | 29,355 | −10.9 | [2] 79,567 | 77,937 | −2.0 | [2] 876,037 | 762,707 | −12.9 |
| North Carolina | 5,885 | 5,894 | +.2 | 18,277 | 16,688 | −8.7 | 78,995 | 81,129 | +2.7 |
| North Dakota | 1,579 | 1,523 | −3.5 | 7,169 | 8,392 | +17.1 | 25,306 | 27,837 | +10.0 |
| Ohio | 21,399 | 21,034 | −1.7 | 58,779 | 55,219 | −6.1 | 237,855 | 253,721 | +6.7 |
| Oklahoma | 2,905 | 3,914 | +34.7 | 12,875 | 17,805 | +38.3 | 242,685 | 246,510 | +1.6 |
| Oregon | 1,897 | 1,817 | −4.2 | 7,107 | 6,168 | −13.2 | 87,729 | 86,251 | −1.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 63,504 | 46,638 | −26.6 | 101,009 | 80,703 | −20.1 | 1,056,751 | 1,034,489 | −2.1 |
| Rhode Island | 1,310 | 1,345 | +2.7 | 2,068 | 2,085 | +.8 | 51,085 | 51,335 | +.5 |
| South Carolina | 3,568 | 3,417 | −4.2 | 12,045 | 9,950 | −17.4 | 140,733 | 138,355 | −1.7 |
| South Dakota | [2] 2,321 | 1,548 | −33.3 | 6,556 | 5,834 | −11.0 | 92,752 | 93,222 | +.5 |
| Tennessee | 2,553 | 2,198 | −13.9 | 20,467 | 13,378 | −34.6 | 185,170 | 184,633 | −.3 |
| Texas | 10,770 | 9,989 | −7.3 | 42,689 | 38,843 | −9.0 | 177,107 | 183,540 | +3.6 |
| Utah | 1,490 | 1,297 | −13.0 | 9,700 | 10,708 | +10.4 | [2] 23,283 | 23,831 | +2.4 |
| Vermont | 936 | 858 | −8.3 | 2,159 | 2,285 | +5.8 | 14,076 | 14,514 | +3.1 |
| Virginia | 4,328 | 3,182 | −26.5 | 18,177 | 13,888 | −23.6 | [2] 84,820 | 84,618 | −.2 |
| Washington | 3,486 | 3,395 | −2.6 | 13,656 | 10,289 | −24.7 | 152,333 | 153,729 | +.9 |
| West Virginia | 2,401 | 1,819 | −24.2 | 8,834 | 8,895 | +.7 | 89,766 | 86,468 | −3.7 |
| Wisconsin | 7,814 | 5,612 | −28.2 | 25,821 | 21,285 | −17.6 | 74,771 | 73,477 | −1.7 |
| Wyoming | 730 | 748 | +2.5 | 3,166 | 3,525 | +11.3 | 10,534 | 10,633 | +.9 |
| District of Columbia | 3,196 | 2,859 | −10.5 | 5,045 | 5,061 | +.3 | 36,357 | 36,137 | −.6 |

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.
[3] Computed from comparable figures only.
[4] Detroit not included.

Table 6.—Veteran Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, October and November, 1934

| State | Veteran placements | | | Veteran new applications per placement | | Veteran active file per placement | | Veteran new applications | | | Veteran active file | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | October | November | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change |
| United States | [1] 39,668 | 32,167 | −18.9 | [2] 0.52 | 0.55 | 11.6 | 14.1 | [1] 20,671 | 17,784 | [2] −14.6 | [1] 462,045 | 452,258 | −2.1 |
| Alabama | 577 | 453 | −21.5 | .54 | .98 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 311 | 445 | +43.1 | 4,906 | 6,809 | +38.8 |
| Arizona | 271 | 249 | −8.1 | .66 | .73 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 179 | 181 | +1.1 | 2,054 | 1,980 | −3.6 |
| Arkansas | 479 | 353 | −26.3 | 1.10 | 1.41 | 9.9 | 18.2 | 525 | 497 | −5.3 | 4,756 | 6,418 | +34.9 |
| California | 1,056 | 663 | −37.2 | .42 | .55 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 444 | 362 | −18.5 | 6,755 | 5,668 | −16.1 |
| Colorado | 680 | 377 | −44.6 | .32 | .58 | 11.2 | 20.0 | 217 | 220 | +1.4 | 7,601 | 7,527 | −1.0 |
| Connecticut | 314 | 232 | −26.1 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 16.5 | 20.2 | 358 | 282 | −21.2 | 5,168 | 4,696 | −9.1 |
| Delaware | 148 | 71 | −52.0 | .18 | .31 | 5.3 | 11.4 | 26 | 22 | −15.4 | 787 | 809 | +2.8 |
| Florida | 483 | 440 | −8.9 | .41 | .44 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 196 | 193 | −1.5 | 8,835 | 8,007 | −9.4 |
| Georgia | 438 | 521 | +18.9 | .92 | .71 | 26.6 | 21.1 | 405 | 368 | −9.1 | 11,652 | 11,015 | −5.5 |
| Idaho | 338 | 260 | −23.1 | .30 | .41 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 101 | 106 | +5.0 | 2,431 | 1,957 | −19.5 |
| Illinois | 1,384 | 1,128 | −18.5 | 1.54 | 1.29 | 14.1 | 17.7 | 2,128 | 1,457 | −31.5 | 19,540 | 19,938 | +2.0 |
| Indiana | 1,019 | 532 | −47.8 | .44 | .54 | 14.1 | 25.2 | 446 | 288 | −35.4 | 14,340 | 13,426 | −6.4 |
| Iowa | 1,701 | 790 | −53.6 | .18 | .18 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 310 | 144 | −53.5 | [1] 4,654 | 5,293 | +13.7 |
| Kansas | 1,115 | 892 | −20.0 | .18 | .23 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 200 | 209 | +4.5 | 9,230 | 9,140 | −1.0 |
| Kentucky | 746 | 733 | −1.7 | .29 | .26 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 218 | 194 | −11.0 | 16,364 | 15,387 | −6.0 |
| Louisiana | 397 | 315 | −20.7 | .38 | .48 | 25.3 | 32.3 | 150 | 150 | 0.0 | 10,042 | 10,177 | +1.3 |
| Maine | 278 | 172 | −38.1 | .36 | .71 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 100 | 122 | +22.0 | 1,305 | 1,504 | +15.2 |
| Maryland | 443 | 368 | −16.9 | .54 | .50 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 240 | 183 | −23.7 | 3,328 | 3,011 | −9.5 |
| Massachusetts | 679 | 800 | +17.8 | 1.13 | .72 | 28.8 | 21.9 | 768 | 572 | −25.5 | 19,562 | 17,482 | −10.6 |
| Michigan | 563 | 323 | −42.6 | ..... | 1.39 | 18.1 | 32.4 | [3] 375 | 450 | ..... | 10,189 | 10,479 | +2.8 |
| Minnesota | [1] 1,816 | 1,288 | −29.1 | .21 | .57 | 4.5 | 6.7 | [1] 360 | 732 | +103.3 | 8,184 | 8,572 | +4.7 |
| Mississippi | 475 | 362 | −23.8 | .28 | .34 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 134 | 124 | −7.5 | 6,140 | 5,540 | −9.8 |
| Missouri | 1,765 | 1,674 | −5.2 | .49 | .43 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 869 | 714 | −17.8 | 14,788 | 14,206 | −3.9 |
| Montana | 743 | 525 | −29.3 | .11 | .12 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 79 | 65 | −17.7 | 2,768 | 2,767 | −.0 |
| Nebraska | [1] 909 | 867 | −4.6 | .20 | .18 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 191 | 155 | −18.8 | 4,110 | 3,342 | −18.7 |
| Nevada | 285 | 168 | −41.1 | .72 | .58 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 206 | 98 | −52.4 | 392 | 417 | +6.4 |
| New Hampshire | 236 | 204 | −13.6 | .39 | .34 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 92 | 70 | −23.9 | 1,362 | 1,487 | +9.2 |
| New Jersey | 688 | 415 | −39.7 | .92 | 1.98 | 13.3 | 22.8 | 635 | 820 | +29.1 | 9,181 | 9,481 | +3.3 |
| New Mexico | 710 | 586 | −17.5 | .18 | .17 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 129 | 97 | −24.8 | [1] 2,796 | 2,813 | +.2 |
| New York | [1] 1,931 | 1,276 | −33.9 | .81 | 1.25 | 34.1 | 47.3 | 1,559 | 1,593 | +2.2 | [1] 65,591 | 60,396 | −7.9 |
| North Carolina | 1,069 | 717 | −32.9 | .24 | .37 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 260 | 268 | +3.1 | 4,652 | 4,937 | +6.1 |
| North Dakota | 251 | 240 | −4.4 | .30 | .28 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 75 | 67 | −10.7 | 1,174 | 1,352 | +15.2 |
| Ohio | 1,868 | 1,648 | −11.8 | .77 | .69 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 1,440 | 1,145 | −20.5 | 20,566 | 21,006 | +2.1 |
| Oklahoma | 663 | 533 | −19.6 | .31 | .57 | 28.3 | 34.8 | 208 | 304 | +46.2 | 18,742 | 18,543 | −1.1 |
| Oregon | 661 | 559 | −15.4 | .21 | .27 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 138 | 149 | +8.0 | 6,695 | 6,862 | +2.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,086 | 5,192 | +27.1 | .91 | .50 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 3,728 | 2,596 | −30.4 | 50,198 | 48,503 | −3.4 |
| Rhode Island | 95 | 123 | +29.5 | .71 | .61 | 23.9 | 18.0 | 67 | 75 | +11.9 | 2,273 | 2,220 | −2.3 |
| South Carolina | 502 | 422 | −15.9 | .30 | .41 | 14.2 | 16.7 | 153 | 171 | +11.8 | 7,115 | 7,045 | −1.0 |
| South Dakota | 606 | 419 | −30.9 | .20 | .21 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 119 | 89 | −25.2 | 6,671 | 6,681 | +.1 |
| Tennessee | 467 | 496 | +6.2 | .37 | .36 | 28.3 | 25.0 | 175 | 180 | +2.9 | 13,204 | 12,412 | −6.0 |
| Texas | 2,244 | 1,759 | −21.6 | .32 | .35 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 711 | 615 | −13.5 | 15,692 | 16,293 | +3.8 |
| Utah | 585 | 438 | −25.1 | .15 | .17 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 88 | 75 | −14.8 | 1,533 | 2,063 | +34.6 |
| Vermont | 82 | 66 | −19.5 | .66 | .55 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 54 | 36 | −33.3 | 707 | 703 | −.6 |
| Virginia | 672 | 516 | −23.2 | .42 | .33 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 281 | 172 | −38.8 | 5,106 | 5,130 | +.5 |
| Washington | 769 | 614 | −20.2 | .33 | .34 | 16.4 | 20.4 | 252 | 210 | −16.7 | 12,610 | 12,502 | −.9 |
| West Virginia | 717 | 425 | −40.7 | .26 | .36 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 184 | 153 | −16.8 | 5,665 | 5,778 | +2.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1,091 | 601 | −44.9 | .48 | .48 | 6.3 | 11.4 | 525 | 291 | −44.6 | 6,834 | 6,881 | +.7 |
| Wyoming | 258 | 203 | −21.3 | .24 | .28 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 63 | 57 | −9.5 | 1,041 | 992 | −4.7 |
| District of Columbia | 315 | 159 | −49.6 | .63 | 1.37 | 8.7 | 16.4 | 199 | 218 | +9.5 | 2,756 | 2,611 | −5.3 |

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Computed from comparable figures only.
[3] Detroit not included.

## Table 7.—Placements Made by Offices of State Employment Services, October and November, 1934

| State | Placements | | | New applications per placement | | Active file per placement | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | October | November |
| All States | [1] 69,981 | 60,395 | −13.7 | [2] 2.38 | 2.19 | [1] 33.7 | 36.4 |
| Arizona | 316 | 387 | +22.5 | 1.89 | 2.77 | 15.6 | 14.9 |
| Colorado | 1,004 | 418 | −58.4 | 1.17 | 3.21 | 33.7 | 85.2 |
| Connecticut | 2,282 | 1,957 | −14.2 | 2.13 | 2.01 | 14.9 | 17.0 |
| Illinois | 6,832 | 5,782 | −15.4 | 3.78 | 2.39 | 12.4 | 15.3 |
| Indiana | 2,024 | 1,929 | −4.7 | 1.99 | 1.90 | 34.0 | 34.6 |
| Iowa | 2,906 | 1,769 | −39.1 | .71 | .92 | 6.1 | 10.9 |
| Kansas (not affiliated) | 1,456 | 1,059 | −27.3 | .66 | .66 | 15.6 | 23.1 |
| Louisiana | 2,108 | 2,306 | +9.4 | .98 | .93 | 69.2 | 61.8 |
| Massachusetts | 2,401 | 2,292 | −4.5 | 3.35 | 2.24 | 53.9 | 47.4 |
| Michigan | 2,172 | 1,635 | −24.7 | ------- | 2.58 | 115.3 | 155.2 |
| Minnesota | 4,704 | 3,382 | −28.1 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 11.7 | 10.7 |
| Missouri | 2,004 | 1,848 | −7.8 | 2.76 | 3.34 | 18.5 | 20.9 |
| Nevada | 669 | 302 | −54.9 | 1.13 | 1.26 | 5.6 | 9.5 |
| New Hampshire | 610 | 308 | −49.5 | .63 | 1.97 | 10.9 | 26.5 |
| New Jersey | 3,639 | 2,866 | −21.2 | 1.84 | 2.84 | 21.3 | 22.9 |
| New Mexico | 74 | 155 | +109.5 | 1.36 | .71 | 93.6 | 41.7 |
| New York | 9,322 | 7,457 | −20.0 | 2.39 | 2.74 | 64.5 | 66.7 |
| Ohio | 6,441 | 4,708 | −26.9 | 2.50 | 3.32 | 20.5 | 28.9 |
| Oklahoma | 1,084 | 1,014 | −6.5 | 1.01 | .86 | 8.5 | 7.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,590 | 15,283 | +21.4 | 3.75 | 2.20 | 46.2 | 37.1 |
| Virginia | 480 | 549 | +14.4 | 1.10 | .81 | 25.6 | 19.8 |
| West Virginia | 878 | 758 | −13.7 | .61 | .46 | 19.6 | 21.0 |
| Wisconsin | [1] 3,985 | 2,231 | −44.0 | [1] 1.33 | 1.71 | [1] 7.0 | 11.7 |

[1] Revised figures. [2] Computed from comparable figures only.

## Table 8.—Registrations with Offices of State Employment Services, October and November, 1934

| State | New applications | | | Total applications [1] | | | Active file | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change |
| All States | [2] 165,333 | 132,071 | [3] −20.6 | [2] 334,997 | 327,558 | −2.2 | [2] 2,358,079 | 2,197,349 | −6.8 |
| Arizona | 598 | 1,073 | +79.4 | 868 | 1,329 | +53.1 | 4,933 | 5,760 | +16.8 |
| Colorado | 1,170 | 1,341 | +14.6 | 2,353 | 2,484 | +5.6 | 33,884 | 35,604 | +5.1 |
| Connecticut | 4,853 | 3,937 | −18.9 | 8,475 | 7,477 | −11.8 | 33,977 | 33,262 | −2.1 |
| Illinois | 25,817 | 13,819 | −46.5 | 40,943 | 28,405 | −30.6 | 84,592 | 88,303 | +4.4 |
| Indiana | 4,020 | 3,674 | −8.6 | 6,428 | 7,546 | +17.4 | 68,820 | 66,656 | −3.1 |
| Iowa | 2,073 | 1,629 | −21.4 | 7,520 | 6,967 | −7.4 | 17,678 | 19,362 | +9.5 |
| Kansas (not affiliated) | 960 | 700 | −27.1 | 3,813 | 3,370 | −11.6 | 22,652 | 24,456 | +8.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,061 | 2,148 | +4.2 | 5,439 | 4,872 | −10.4 | 145,953 | 142,440 | −2.4 |
| Massachusetts | 8,047 | 5,143 | −36.1 | 12,544 | 42,419 | +240.7 | 129,327 | 108,579 | −16.0 |
| Michigan | [4] 4,262 | 4,218 | ------- | 9,918 | 6,909 | −30.3 | 250,364 | 253,763 | +1.4 |
| Minnesota | 4,855 | 3,747 | −22.8 | 13,902 | 9,361 | −32.7 | 55,138 | 36,100 | −34.5 |
| Missouri | 5,556 | 6,176 | +11.2 | 15,505 | 15,864 | +2.3 | 37,074 | 38,621 | +4.2 |
| Nevada | 756 | 381 | −49.6 | 1,282 | 846 | −34.0 | 3,734 | 2,872 | −23.1 |
| New Hampshire | 458 | 607 | +32.5 | 1,282 | 2,418 | +88.6 | 6,638 | 8,157 | +22.9 |
| New Jersey | 6,702 | 8,136 | +21.4 | 13,058 | 16,780 | +28.5 | 77,686 | 65,531 | −15.6 |
| New Mexico | 101 | 110 | +8.9 | 828 | 583 | −29.6 | [2] 6,056 | 6,470 | +6.8 |
| New York | 22,286 | 20,404 | −8.4 | 62,459 | 62,398 | −.1 | 600,912 | 497,656 | −17.2 |
| Ohio | 16,121 | 15,640 | −3.0 | 40,449 | 37,958 | −6.2 | 132,197 | 135,998 | +2.9 |
| Oklahoma | 1,095 | 872 | −20.4 | 3,636 | 3,396 | −6.6 | 9,227 | 7,122 | −22.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 47,173 | 33,696 | −28.6 | 66,806 | 52,284 | −21.7 | 581,357 | 567,714 | −2.3 |
| Virginia | 528 | 446 | −15.5 | 1,431 | 969 | −32.3 | [2] 10,782 | 10,848 | +.6 |
| West Virginia | 535 | 351 | −34.4 | 1,342 | 1,211 | −9.8 | 17,217 | 15,926 | −7.5 |
| Wisconsin | [2] 5,306 | 3,823 | −27.9 | [2] 14,716 | 11,712 | −20.4 | [2] 27,881 | 26,149 | −6.2 |

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals. [3] Computed from comparable figures only.
[2] Revised figures. [4] Detroit not included.

Table 9.—Veteran Activities of Offices of State Employment Services, October and November 1934

| State | Veteran placements | | | Veteran new applications per placement | | Veteran active file per placement | | Veteran new applications | | | Veteran active file | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | October | November | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change |
| All States | [1] 9,993 | 9,536 | −4.6 | [2] 1.05 | 0.86 | [1] 15.8 | 15.7 | [1] 10,467 | 8,244 | [2] −22.8 | [1] 157,746 | 149,516 | −5.2 |
| Arizona | 32 | 52 | +62.5 | 2.44 | 2.29 | 23.1 | 15.5 | 78 | 119 | +52.6 | 738 | 806 | +9.2 |
| Colorado | 250 | 75 | −70.0 | .30 | 1.39 | 20.5 | 71.2 | 75 | 104 | +38.7 | 5,135 | 5,337 | +3.9 |
| Connecticut | 199 | 139 | −30.2 | 1.39 | 1.60 | 16.3 | 21.3 | 277 | 222 | −19.9 | 3,251 | 2,966 | −8.8 |
| Illinois | 605 | 491 | −18.8 | 3.17 | 2.47 | 13.7 | 18.4 | 1,916 | 1,214 | −36.6 | 8,307 | 9,024 | +8.6 |
| Indiana | 365 | 296 | −18.9 | .68 | .60 | 15.9 | 18.0 | 249 | 179 | −28.1 | 5,811 | 5,339 | −8.1 |
| Iowa | 732 | 353 | −51.8 | .17 | .21 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 124 | 73 | −41.1 | 1,616 | 1,984 | +22.8 |
| Kansas (not affiliated) | 330 | 205 | −37.9 | .16 | .21 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 53 | 44 | −17.0 | 2,041 | 2,128 | +4.3 |
| Louisiana | 397 | 315 | −20.7 | .38 | .48 | 25.3 | 32.3 | 150 | 150 | 0.0 | 10,042 | 10,177 | +1.3 |
| Massachusetts | 350 | 492 | +40.6 | 1.32 | .72 | 29.5 | 16.6 | 463 | 354 | −23.5 | 10,328 | 8,175 | −20.8 |
| Michigan | 223 | 145 | −35.0 | ..... | 2.44 | 15.8 | 26.7 | [3] 248 | 354 | ..... | 3,520 | 3,875 | +10.1 |
| Minnesota | 584 | 447 | −23.5 | .35 | .53 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 203 | 236 | +16.3 | 3,926 | 3,641 | −7.3 |
| Missouri | 308 | 280 | −9.1 | .82 | 1.18 | 14.7 | 15.9 | 253 | 330 | +30.4 | 4,536 | 4,451 | −1.9 |
| Nevada | 207 | 94 | −54.6 | .84 | .88 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 173 | 83 | −52.0 | 241 | 235 | −2.5 |
| New Hampshire | 63 | 42 | −33.3 | .43 | .55 | 7.3 | 13.9 | 27 | 23 | −14.8 | 460 | 582 | +26.5 |
| New Jersey | 493 | 190 | −61.5 | .94 | 2.67 | 12.0 | 27.8 | 461 | 508 | +10.2 | 5,924 | 5,286 | −10.8 |
| New Mexico | 42 | 34 | −19.0 | .24 | .26 | 13.1 | 16.6 | 10 | 9 | −10.0 | 550 | 566 | +2.9 |
| New York | 862 | 721 | −16.4 | 1.11 | 1.44 | [1] 49.5 | 53.7 | 954 | 1,035 | +8.5 | 42,634 | 38,742 | −9.1 |
| Ohio | 619 | 498 | −19.5 | 1.89 | 1.62 | 20.6 | 24.6 | 1,172 | 809 | −31.0 | 12,726 | 12,235 | −3.9 |
| Oklahoma | 140 | 212 | +51.4 | .55 | .38 | 14.6 | 6.4 | 77 | 81 | +5.2 | 2,043 | 1,358 | −33.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,445 | 4,060 | +66.1 | 1.26 | .51 | 12.2 | 7.0 | 3,072 | 2,070 | −32.6 | 29,772 | 28,291 | −5.0 |
| Virginia | 21 | 36 | +71.4 | 1.33 | .36 | 48.4 | 23.8 | 28 | 13 | −53.6 | [1] 885 | 856 | −3.3 |
| West Virginia | 179 | 96 | −46.4 | .17 | .38 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 31 | 36 | +16.1 | 792 | 831 | +4.9 |
| Wisconsin | [1] 547 | 263 | −51.9 | [1] .68 | .75 | [1] 4.5 | 10.0 | [1] 373 | 198 | −46.9 | [1] 2,468 | 2,631 | +6.6 |

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Computed from comparable figures only.
[3] Detroit not included.

Table 10.—Placements Made by Offices of National Reemployment Service, October and November 1934

| State | Placements | | | New applications per placement | | Active file per placement | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | October | November |
| All States | [1] 214,112 | 159,163 | −25.7 | [1] 0.82 | 1.00 | [1] 20.7 | 27.8 |
| Alabama | 4,045 | 3,355 | −17.1 | 1.31 | 2.79 | 20.5 | 33.0 |
| Arizona | 1,588 | 1,121 | −29.4 | .53 | .65 | 10.0 | 14.0 |
| Arkansas | 5,213 | 3,113 | −40.3 | 1.92 | 3.55 | 12.4 | 29.4 |
| California | 5,850 | 3,704 | −36.7 | .69 | .93 | 10.4 | 14.5 |
| Colorado | 2,849 | 2,034 | −28.6 | .69 | .86 | 10.2 | 12.3 |
| Connecticut | 992 | 847 | −14.6 | 1.55 | 1.68 | 22.3 | 26.2 |
| Delaware | 1,242 | 1,105 | −11.0 | .74 | .78 | 10.7 | 11.7 |
| Florida | 5,631 | 5,519 | −2.0 | .83 | .91 | 18.2 | 16.7 |
| Georgia | 4,525 | 4,129 | −8.8 | 1.99 | 1.77 | 46.0 | 51.1 |
| Idaho | 3,179 | 1,675 | −47.3 | .45 | .83 | 9.3 | 16.6 |
| Illinois | 5,647 | 5,085 | −10.0 | .67 | .74 | 20.9 | 22.4 |
| Indiana | 3,622 | 1,648 | −54.5 | .61 | .86 | 29.8 | 60.2 |
| Iowa | 6,221 | 2,372 | −61.9 | .34 | .47 | 6.7 | 17.1 |
| Kansas | 4,207 | 3,444 | −18.1 | .47 | .83 | 26.5 | 31.8 |
| Kentucky | 2,827 | 2,626 | −7.1 | .98 | .99 | 78.6 | 84.1 |
| Maine | 2,102 | 1,670 | −20.6 | .89 | 1.30 | 7.1 | 10.4 |
| Maryland | 3,592 | 2,447 | −31.9 | 1.29 | 1.44 | 23.3 | 31.2 |
| Massachusetts | 2,929 | 2,368 | −19.2 | 1.35 | 1.22 | 51.0 | 63.6 |
| Michigan | 2,778 | 1,199 | −56.8 | .65 | 1.40 | 29.6 | 67.3 |
| Minnesota | [1] 11,540 | 8,161 | −29.3 | .38 | .42 | 5.7 | 7.2 |
| Mississippi | 5,269 | 6,504 | +23.4 | .47 | .33 | 14.2 | 9.3 |
| Missouri | 10,133 | 7,892 | −22.1 | 1.03 | .79 | 18.7 | 23.4 |
| Montana | 6,673 | 4,013 | −39.9 | .18 | .28 | 6.6 | 10.5 |
| Nebraska | [1] 7,456 | 6,510 | −12.7 | .48 | .45 | 8.0 | 8.4 |
| Nevada | 625 | 486 | −22.2 | .41 | .46 | 3.7 | 5.2 |
| New Hampshire | 2,550 | 2,313 | −9.3 | .62 | .36 | 5.8 | 4.6 |
| New Jersey | 1,170 | 1,274 | +8.9 | 2.27 | 3.38 | 25.0 | 30.5 |
| New Mexico | 1,647 | 1,704 | +3.5 | .74 | .65 | 18.2 | 18.6 |
| New York | 7,203 | 4,607 | −36.0 | 1.48 | 1.94 | 38.2 | 57.5 |
| North Carolina | 9,385 | 5,762 | −38.6 | .63 | 1.02 | 8.4 | 14.1 |
| North Dakota | 3,219 | 2,926 | −9.1 | .49 | .52 | 7.9 | 9.5 |
| Ohio | 5,632 | 4,072 | −27.7 | .94 | 1.32 | 18.8 | 28.9 |
| Oklahoma | 3,084 | 2,167 | −29.7 | .59 | 1.40 | 75.7 | 110.5 |
| Oregon | 3,389 | 2,912 | −14.1 | .56 | .62 | 25.9 | 29.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 13,549 | 9,343 | −31.0 | 1.21 | 1.39 | 35.1 | 50.0 |
| Rhode Island | 769 | 850 | +10.5 | 1.70 | 1.58 | 66.4 | 60.4 |
| South Carolina | 5,675 | 4,548 | −19.9 | .63 | .75 | 24.8 | 30.4 |
| South Dakota | 3,485 | 2,836 | −18.6 | .67 | .55 | 26.6 | 32.9 |
| Tennessee | 3,196 | 2,898 | −9.3 | .80 | .76 | 57.9 | 63.7 |
| Texas | 13,578 | 9,291 | −31.6 | .79 | 1.08 | 13.0 | 19.8 |
| Utah | 3,747 | 3,295 | −12.1 | .40 | .39 | 5.9 | 7.2 |
| Vermont | 1,098 | 893 | −18.7 | .85 | .96 | 12.8 | 16.3 |
| Virginia | 5,572 | 3,915 | −29.7 | .68 | .70 | 13.3 | 18.8 |
| Washington | 4,390 | 3,465 | −21.1 | .79 | .98 | 34.7 | 44.4 |
| West Virginia | 3,415 | 2,048 | −40.0 | .55 | .72 | 21.2 | 34.4 |
| Wisconsin | [1] 4,263 | 2,557 | −40.0 | [1] .59 | .70 | [1] 11.0 | 18.5 |
| Wyoming | 1,532 | 1,006 | −34.3 | .48 | .74 | 6.9 | 10.6 |
| District of Columbia | 1,829 | 1,454 | −20.5 | 1.75 | 1.97 | 19.9 | 24.9 |

[1] Revised figures.

Table 11.—Registrations with Offices of National Reemployment Service, October and November 1934

| State | New applications | | | Total applications [1] | | | Active file | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change |
| All States | [2] 174,678 | 159,950 | −8.4 | [2] 566,276 | 546,954 | −3.4 | [2] 4,428,278 | 4,421,335 | −0.2 |
| Alabama | 5,298 | 9,363 | +76.7 | 18,114 | 29,905 | +65.1 | 82,821 | 110,860 | +33.9 |
| Arizona | 836 | 729 | −12.8 | 2,056 | 2,084 | +1.2 | 15,859 | 15,646 | −1.3 |
| Arkansas | 10,027 | 11,064 | +10.3 | 32,655 | 39,598 | +21.3 | 64,634 | 91,596 | +41.7 |
| California | 4,019 | 3,439 | −14.4 | 12,639 | 12,122 | −4.1 | 61,113 | 53,534 | −12.4 |
| Colorado | 1,973 | 1,757 | −10.9 | 6,462 | 6,083 | −5.9 | 29.161 | 25,065 | −14.0 |
| Connecticut | 1,535 | 1,423 | −7.3 | 2,510 | 2,533 | +.9 | 22,145 | 22,220 | +.3 |
| Delaware | 924 | 861 | −6.8 | 2,662 | 1,931 | −27.5 | 13,236 | 12,883 | −2.7 |
| Florida | 4,655 | 5,024 | +7.9 | 12,155 | 12,619 | +3.8 | 102,330 | 92,118 | −10.0 |
| Georgia | 8,999 | 7,312 | −18.7 | 26,590 | 20,577 | −22.6 | 208,244 | 210,854 | +1.3 |
| Idaho | 1,437 | 1,398 | −2.7 | 7,234 | 5,110 | −29.4 | 29,542 | 27,855 | −5.7 |
| Illinois | 3,762 | 3,739 | −.6 | 17,621 | 16,735 | −5.0 | 118,216 | 114,089 | −3.5 |
| Indiana | 2,227 | 1,420 | −36.2 | 4,685 | 5,368 | +14.6 | 108,111 | 99,289 | −8.2 |
| Iowa | 2,121 | 1,104 | −47.9 | 10,557 | 7,418 | −29.7 | [2] 40,778 | 40,677 | −.2 |
| Kansas | 1,986 | 2,872 | +44.6 | 11,518 | 13,807 | +19.9 | 111,462 | 109,674 | −1.6 |
| Kentucky | 2,770 | 2,608 | −5.8 | 12,524 | 7,603 | −39.3 | 222,329 | 220,879 | −.7 |
| Maine | 1,864 | 2,167 | +16.3 | 6,420 | 9,831 | +53.1 | 14,873 | 17,320 | +16.5 |
| Maryland | 4,624 | 3,530 | −23.7 | 9,752 | 10,321 | +5.8 | 83,820 | 76,372 | −8.9 |
| Massachusetts | 3,945 | 2,883 | −26.9 | 7,287 | 7,226 | −.8 | 149,516 | 150,649 | +.8 |
| Michigan | 1,810 | 1,681 | −7.1 | 8,329 | 7,179 | −13.8 | 82,232 | 80,634 | −1.9 |
| Minnesota | [2] 4,323 | 3,439 | −20.4 | [2] 19,132 | 21,677 | +13.3 | 64,312 | 58,676 | −8.8 |
| Mississippi | 2,500 | 2,122 | −15.1 | 10,306 | 11,584 | +12.4 | 74,584 | 60,218 | −19.3 |
| Missouri | 10,436 | 6,266 | −40.0 | 21,416 | 16,267 | −24.0 | 189,521 | 184,375 | −2.7 |
| Montana | 1,214 | 1,127 | −7.2 | 8,979 | 6,571 | −26.8 | 45,214 | 41,969 | −7.2 |
| Nebraska | [2] 3,767 | 2,927 | −22.3 | [2] 13,498 | 11,230 | −16.8 | 62,944 | 54,391 | −13.6 |
| Nevada | 257 | 223 | −13.2 | 841 | 856 | +1.8 | 2,343 | 2,511 | +7.2 |
| New Hampshire | 1,505 | 843 | −44.0 | 4,122 | 3,270 | −20.7 | 11,129 | 10,612 | −4.6 |
| New Jersey | 2,661 | 4,305 | +61.8 | 7,959 | 12,252 | +53.9 | 29,216 | 38,901 | +33.1 |
| New Mexico | 1,211 | 1,114 | −8.0 | 3,926 | 6,187 | +57.6 | 30,021 | 31,745 | +5.7 |
| New York | [2] 10,678 | 8,951 | −16.2 | [2] 17,108 | 15,539 | −9.2 | [2] 275,125 | 265,051 | −3.7 |
| North Carolina | 5,885 | 5,894 | +.2 | 18,277 | 16,688 | −8.7 | 78,995 | 81,129 | +2.7 |
| North Dakota | 1,579 | 1,523 | −3.5 | 7,169 | 8,392 | +17.1 | 25,306 | 27,837 | +10.0 |
| Ohio | 5,278 | 5,394 | +2.2 | 18,330 | 17,261 | −5.8 | 105,658 | 117,723 | +11.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1,810 | 3,042 | +68.1 | 9,239 | 14,409 | +56.0 | 233,458 | 239,388 | +2.5 |
| Oregon | 1,897 | 1,817 | −4.2 | 7,107 | 6,168 | −13.2 | 87,729 | 86,251 | −1.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,331 | 12,942 | −20.8 | 34,203 | 28,419 | −16.9 | 475,394 | 466,775 | −1.8 |
| Rhode Island | 1,310 | 1,345 | +2.7 | 2,068 | 2,085 | +.8 | 51,085 | 51,335 | +.5 |
| South Carolina | 3,568 | 3,417 | −4.2 | 12,045 | 9,950 | −17.4 | 140,733 | 138,355 | −1.7 |
| South Dakota | 2,321 | 1,548 | −33.3 | 6,556 | 5,834 | −11.0 | 92,752 | 93,222 | +.5 |
| Tennessee | 2,553 | 2,198 | −13.9 | 20,467 | 13,378 | −34.6 | 185,170 | 184,633 | −.3 |
| Texas | 10,770 | 9,989 | −7.3 | 42,689 | 38,843 | −9.0 | 177,107 | 183,540 | +3.6 |
| Utah | 1,490 | 1,297 | −13.0 | 9,700 | 10,708 | +10.4 | [2] 23,283 | 23,831 | +2.4 |
| Vermont | 936 | 858 | −8.3 | 2,159 | 2,285 | +5.8 | 14,076 | 14,514 | +3.1 |
| Virginia | 3,800 | 2,736 | −28.0 | 16,746 | 12,919 | −22.9 | 74,038 | 73,770 | −.4 |
| Washington | 3,486 | 3,395 | −2.6 | 13,656 | 10,289 | −24.7 | 152,333 | 153,729 | +.9 |
| West Virginia | 1,866 | 1,468 | −21.3 | 7,492 | 7,684 | +2.6 | 72,549 | 70,542 | −2.8 |
| Wisconsin | [2] 2,508 | 1,789 | −28.7 | [2] 11,105 | 9,573 | −13.8 | [2] 46,890 | 47,328 | +.9 |
| Wyoming | 730 | 748 | +2.5 | 3,166 | 3,525 | +11.3 | 10,534 | 10,633 | +.9 |
| District of Columbia | 3,196 | 2,859 | −10.5 | 5,045 | 5,061 | +.3 | 36,357 | 36,137 | −.6 |

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.

Table 12.—Veteran Activities of Offices of National Reemployment Service, October and November 1934

| State | Veteran placements | | | Veteran new applications per placement | | Veteran active file per placement | | Veteran new applications | | | Veteran active file | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | October | November | October | November | Percent of change | October | November | Percent of change |
| All States | [1] 29,675 | 22,631 | −23.7 | [1] 0.34 | 0.42 | [1] 10.3 | 13.4 | [1] 10,204 | 9,540 | −6.5 | [1] 304,299 | 302,742 | −0.5 |
| Alabama | 577 | 453 | −21.5 | .54 | .98 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 311 | 445 | +43.1 | 4,906 | 6,809 | +38.8 |
| Arizona | 239 | 197 | −17.6 | .42 | .31 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 101 | 62 | −38.6 | 1,316 | 1,174 | −10.8 |
| Arkansas | 479 | 353 | −26.3 | 1.10 | 1.41 | 9.9 | 18.2 | 525 | 497 | −5.3 | 4,756 | 6,418 | +34.9 |
| California | 1,056 | 663 | −37.2 | .42 | .55 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 444 | 362 | −18.5 | 6,755 | 5,668 | −16.1 |
| Colorado | 430 | 302 | −29.8 | .33 | .38 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 142 | 116 | −18.3 | 2,466 | 2,190 | −11.2 |
| Connecticut | 115 | 93 | −19.1 | .70 | .65 | 16.7 | 18.6 | 81 | 60 | −25.9 | 1,917 | 1,730 | −9.8 |
| Delaware | 148 | 71 | −52.0 | .18 | .31 | 5.3 | 11.4 | 26 | 22 | −15.4 | 787 | 809 | +2.8 |
| Florida | 483 | 440 | −8.9 | .41 | .44 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 196 | 193 | −1.5 | 8,835 | 8,007 | −9.4 |
| Georgia | 438 | 521 | +18.9 | .92 | .71 | 26.6 | 21.1 | 405 | 368 | −9.1 | 11,652 | 11,015 | −5.5 |
| Idaho | 338 | 260 | −23.1 | .30 | .41 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 101 | 106 | +5.0 | 2,431 | 1,957 | −19.5 |
| Illinois | 779 | 637 | −18.2 | .27 | .38 | 14.4 | 17.1 | 212 | 243 | +14.6 | 11,233 | 10,914 | −2.8 |
| Indiana | 654 | 236 | −63.9 | .30 | .46 | 13.0 | 34.3 | 197 | 109 | −44.7 | 8,529 | 8,087 | −5.2 |
| Iowa | 969 | 437 | −54.9 | .19 | .16 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 186 | 71 | −61.8 | [1] 3,038 | 3,309 | +8.9 |
| Kansas | 785 | 687 | −12.5 | .19 | .24 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 147 | 165 | +12.2 | 7,189 | 7,012 | −2.5 |
| Kentucky | 746 | 733 | −1.7 | .29 | .26 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 218 | 194 | −11.0 | 16,364 | 15,387 | −6.0 |
| Maine | 278 | 172 | −38.1 | .36 | .71 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 100 | 122 | +22.0 | 1,305 | 1,504 | +15.2 |
| Maryland | 443 | 368 | −16.9 | .54 | .50 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 240 | 183 | −23.7 | 3,328 | 3,011 | −9.5 |
| Massachusetts | 329 | 308 | −6.4 | .93 | .71 | 28.1 | 30.2 | 305 | 218 | −28.5 | 9,234 | 9,307 | +.8 |
| Michigan | 340 | 178 | −47.6 | .37 | .54 | 19.6 | 37.1 | 127 | 96 | −24.4 | 6,669 | 6,604 | −1.0 |
| Minnesota | [1] 1,232 | 841 | −31.7 | .13 | .59 | 3.5 | 5.9 | [1] 157 | 496 | +215.9 | 4,258 | 4,931 | +15.8 |
| Mississippi | 475 | 362 | −23.8 | .28 | .34 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 134 | 124 | −7.5 | 6,140 | 5,540 | −9.8 |
| Missouri | 1,457 | 1,394 | −4.3 | .42 | .28 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 616 | 384 | −37.7 | 10,252 | 9,755 | −4.8 |
| Montana | 743 | 525 | −29.3 | .11 | .12 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 79 | 65 | −17.7 | 2,768 | 2,767 | −.0 |
| Nebraska | [1] 909 | 867 | −4.6 | .20 | .18 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 191 | 155 | −18.8 | 4,110 | 3,342 | −18.7 |
| Nevada | 78 | 74 | −5.1 | .42 | .20 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 33 | 15 | −54.5 | 151 | 182 | +20.5 |
| New Hampshire | 173 | 162 | −6.4 | .40 | .29 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 65 | 47 | −27.7 | 902 | 905 | +.3 |
| New Jersey | 195 | 225 | +15.4 | .89 | 1.39 | 16.7 | 18.6 | 174 | 312 | +79.3 | 3,257 | 4,195 | +28.8 |
| New Mexico | 668 | 552 | −17.4 | .18 | .16 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 119 | 88 | −26.1 | 2,246 | 2,247 | +.0 |
| New York | [1] 1,069 | 555 | −48.1 | .57 | 1.01 | 21.6 | 39.0 | 605 | 558 | −7.8 | [1] 22,957 | 21,654 | −5.7 |
| North Carolina | 1,069 | 717 | −32.9 | .24 | .37 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 260 | 268 | +3.1 | 4,652 | 4,937 | +6.1 |
| North Dakota | 251 | 240 | −4.4 | .30 | .28 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 75 | 67 | −10.7 | 1,174 | 1,352 | +15.2 |
| Ohio | 1,249 | 1,150 | −7.9 | .21 | .29 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 268 | 336 | +25.4 | 7,840 | 8,771 | +11.9 |
| Oklahoma | 523 | 321 | −38.6 | .25 | .69 | 31.9 | 53.5 | 131 | 223 | +70.2 | 16,699 | 17,185 | +2.9 |
| Oregon | 661 | 559 | −15.4 | .21 | .27 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 138 | 149 | +8.0 | 6,695 | 6,862 | +2.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,641 | 1,132 | −31.0 | .40 | .46 | 12.4 | 17.9 | 656 | 526 | −19.8 | 20,426 | 20,212 | −1.0 |
| Rhode Island | 95 | 123 | +29.5 | .71 | .61 | 23.9 | 18.0 | 67 | 75 | +11.9 | 2,273 | 2,220 | −2.3 |
| South Carolina | 502 | 422 | −15.9 | .30 | .41 | 14.2 | 16.7 | 153 | 171 | +11.8 | 7,115 | 7,045 | −1.0 |
| South Dakota | 606 | 419 | −30.9 | .20 | .21 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 119 | 89 | −25.2 | 6,671 | 6,681 | +.1 |
| Tennessee | 467 | 496 | +6.2 | .37 | .36 | 28.3 | 25.0 | 175 | 180 | +2.9 | 13,204 | 12,412 | −6.0 |
| Texas | 2,244 | 1,759 | −21.6 | .32 | .35 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 711 | 615 | −13.5 | 15,692 | 16,293 | +3.8 |
| Utah | 585 | 438 | −25.1 | .15 | .17 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 88 | 75 | −14.8 | 1,533 | 2,063 | +34.6 |
| Vermont | 82 | 66 | −19.5 | .66 | .55 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 54 | 36 | −33.3 | 707 | 703 | −.6 |
| Virginia | 651 | 480 | −26.3 | .39 | .33 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 253 | 159 | −37.2 | 4,221 | 4,274 | +1.3 |
| Washington | 769 | 614 | −20.2 | .33 | .34 | 16.4 | 20.4 | 252 | 210 | −16.7 | 12,610 | 12,502 | −.9 |
| West Virginia | 538 | 329 | −38.8 | .28 | .36 | 9.1 | 15.0 | 153 | 117 | −23.5 | 4,873 | 4,947 | +1.5 |
| Wisconsin | [1] 544 | 338 | −37.9 | [1] .28 | .28 | [1] 8.0 | 12.6 | [1] 152 | 93 | −38.8 | [1] 4,366 | 4,250 | −2.7 |
| Wyoming | 258 | 203 | −21.3 | .24 | .28 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 63 | 57 | −9.5 | 1,041 | 992 | −4.7 |
| District of Columbia | 315 | 159 | −49.6 | .63 | 1.37 | 8.7 | 16.4 | 199 | 218 | +9.5 | 2,756 | 2,611 | −5.3 |

[1] Revised figures.

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

## Summary of Employment Reports for December 1934

Comparison of December 1934 with November 1934 and December 1933

THE four tables presented below summarize the reported data regarding trend of employment in December 1934. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from November 1934 and December 1933, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

Factory employment and pay rolls increased 1.7 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively, from November to December. The employment increase is contrary to the movement shown in December in 12 of the 15 preceding years. Declines in pay rolls have been shown in 8 of the 15 preceding years.

Forty-two of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment over the month interval, and 62 reported increased pay rolls.

Greater activity in automobile plants, due to production of new models, was reflected in gains in that industry from November to December of 32.5 percent in employment and 48.9 percent in pay rolls, while the resulting demand for automobile hardware was a primary cause for the gains in the hardware industry of 11.1 percent in employment and 20 percent in pay rolls. The gains of 25.7 percent in employment and 36.1 percent in pay rolls in the dyeing and finishing textiles industry were due primarily to the settlement of labor difficulties in this industry, and more than offset the sharp declines reported in the preceding month.

The durable goods group of industries showed gains of 3.4 percent in employment and 9.3 percent in pay rolls. The nondurable goods group showed gains of 0.5 percent in employment and 3.8 percent in pay rolls. The December indexes of employment and pay rolls for the former group were 64.3 and 50.4, respectively. The employment index for the nondurable goods group was 92.9 and the pay-roll index was 79.5.

In nonmanufacturing, 6 of the 18 industries covered showed increases in employment, and 9 showed gains in pay rolls. The most

pronounced changes were seasonal in character. The gain in employment in retail trade was due primarily to Christmas trade, while winter weather conditions caused recessions in the building construction and the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industries.

Comparing December with November, there was an estimated increase in employment of 340,000 workers in the reporting groups, other than class I steam railroads, shown in table 1. The estimated increase in weekly pay rolls in these groups was $10,700,000.

Federal employment declined 6.4 percent comparing December with November. Pay rolls during the same period declined 4.9 percent.

Declines were negligible except in the case of construction projects. The legislative service was the only branch of the Federal Government in which there was an increase comparing December with the previous month.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Various Industries in December 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay roll | | | Percapita weekly earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index December 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Index December 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in December 1934 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | November 1934 | December 1933 | | November 1934 | December 1933 | | November 1934 | December 1933 |
| | (1923–25=100) | | | (1923–25=100) | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries combined | 78.1 | +1.7 | +5.0 | 63.2 | +6.2 | +16.0 | $19.73 | +4.4 | +10.4 |
| Class I steam railroads [1] | 53.8 | −1.8 | −.4 | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| Coal mining: | (1929=100) | | | (1929=100) | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 61.6 | +1.4 | +13.0 | 52.3 | +2.2 | +18.1 | 24.78 | +.9 | +4.4 |
| Bituminous | 79.7 | −.1 | +5.7 | 57.0 | −2.3 | +12.2 | 18.61 | −2.3 | +6.1 |
| Metalliferous mining | 44.4 | +2.8 | +9.4 | 29.4 | +3.2 | +12.2 | 21.53 | +.4 | +2.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 42.1 | −15.1 | −7.1 | 23.6 | −20.0 | −3.3 | 14.30 | −5.7 | +4.1 |
| Crude petroleum producing | 78.7 | −.2 | +4.9 | 59.5 | +.9 | +11.8 | 26.78 | +1.1 | +6.6 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 69.7 | −.3 | +.4 | 73.2 | +1.3 | +8.1 | 27.83 | +1.7 | +7.6 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 83.6 | −2.2 | +2.2 | 78.3 | −1.6 | +5.2 | 29.85 | +.6 | +3.0 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 71.0 | −1.0 | +.3 | 62.3 | +.8 | +4.5 | 28.02 | +1.8 | +4.2 |
| Trade: | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | [3] 85.0 | −.1 | +4.3 | [3] 64.8 | +.9 | +6.4 | 26.12 | +1.0 | +2.0 |
| Retail | [3] 90.8 | +8.5 | +1.9 | [3] 66.0 | +6.8 | +3.1 | 19.14 | −3.1 | +1.3 |
| General merchandising | 127.3 | +27.0 | +7.1 | 97.8 | +22.5 | +8.5 | 15.76 | −3.5 | +1.3 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.2 | +2.3 | −.1 | 59.4 | +2.3 | +1.4 | 22.42 | [4] | +1.5 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) | 83.3 | −.5 | +7.3 | 64.9 | −.1 | +12.7 | 13.48 | +.4 | +5.0 |
| Laundries | 79.5 | −1.0 | +1.4 | 63.3 | −.6 | +3.6 | 14.95 | +.4 | +2.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 72.4 | −4.6 | +2.7 | 51.1 | −5.2 | +8.0 | 17.17 | −.6 | +5.2 |
| Banks | [2] | −.1 | −.3 | [2] | −.4 | +.2 | 31.46 | −.3 | +.5 |
| Brokerage | [2] | +.3 | −24.8 | [2] | +.4 | −28.1 | 34.32 | +.1 | −4.3 |
| Insurance | [2] | +.1 | +1.5 | [2] | +1.7 | +2.9 | 36.98 | +1.7 | +1.4 |
| Real estate | [2] | +.1 | +3.5 | [2] | −.1 | +3.8 | 21.49 | −.1 | +.2 |
| Building construction | [2] | −11.6 | +5.6 | [2] | −13.1 | +11.8 | 23.11 | −1.7 | +6.4 |

[1] Preliminary—Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Revised. Complete series of indexes will appear in March issue of Monthly Labor Review.
[4] No change.

Employment on relief work increased 6.5 percent and pay rolls increased 1.2 percent comparing December with November.

*Private employment.*—Table 1 shows the December employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries and for class I steam railroads in December 1934 with percentage changes over the month and year, except in the few cases, referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, as far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

**Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in December 1934 in Various Industries (Preliminary Figures)**

| Industry | Average hours worked per week | | | Average hourly earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average in December 1934 | Percentage change from [1]— | | Average in December 1934 | Percentage change from [1]— | |
| | | November 1934 | December 1933 | | November 1934 | December 1933 |
| | | | | *Cents* | | |
| All manufacturing industries combined | 35.2 | +3.2 | +3.4 | 56.0 | +1.1 | +6.2 |
| Class I steam railroads | | | | | | |
| Coal mining: | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 30.5 | +3.7 | −1.1 | 81.5 | −1.6 | +3.2 |
| Bituminous | 26.5 | −.4 | −8.7 | 70.9 | −.1 | +18.5 |
| Metalliferous mining | 36.4 | +1.1 | −5.7 | 58.1 | −1.2 | +8.7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 29.6 | −6.9 | −2.3 | 47.9 | +.6 | +6.2 |
| Crude petroleum producing | 34.4 | −1.4 | +.6 | 79.4 | +2.3 | +6.4 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 38.2 | +.3 | +3.6 | 74.6 | +1.4 | +6.8 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 38.7 | −.3 | −1.7 | 77.2 | +1.2 | +7.2 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 45.6 | +2.0 | +.8 | 61.1 | +.5 | +8.4 |
| Trade: | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | 41.0 | +.7 | +1.8 | 63.4 | −.2 | −.6 |
| Retail | 41.6 | +3.5 | −1.9 | 48.3 | −6.4 | +6.6 |
| General merchandising | 40.5 | +7.7 | −4.2 | 41.1 | −10.5 | +5.6 |
| Other than general merchandising | 42.6 | +1.4 | +1.9 | 54.2 | −1.6 | +3.7 |
| Hotels | 47.3 | +.2 | −4.5 | [2] 27.8 | −.4 | +9.6 |
| Laundries | 39.2 | +.5 | +3.1 | 37.4 | −.5 | −1.4 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 39.7 | [3] | +1.1 | 43.2 | −.7 | +3.9 |
| Banks | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |
| Brokerage | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |
| Insurance | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |
| Real estate | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |
| Building construction | 27.8 | −3.8 | +5.2 | 83.5 | +2.6 | +5.4 |

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] Cash payments only. The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[3] No change.
[4] Not available.

*Public employment.*—Employment created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment either in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military service, and on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; and (2) employment on relief work, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. Data for these two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of the U. S. Government, December 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

| Group | Employment | | Percentage change | Pay roll | | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | | December 1934 | November 1934 | |
| All groups | 1,364,188 | 1,458,184 | −6.4 | $147,902,095 | $155,564,313 | −4.9 |
| Executive service | 672,273 | 675,442 | −.5 | 100,736,351 | [1] 100,787,487 | −.5 |
| Judicial service | 1,861 | 1,885 | −1.3 | 446,130 | 451,653 | −1.2 |
| Legislative service | 4,648 | [1] 4,630 | +.4 | 1,057,996 | [1] 1,070,881 | −1.2 |
| Military service | 272,200 | 272,572 | −.1 | 20,971,678 | 21,786,447 | −3.7 |
| Construction projects financed by P. W. A. | 382,594 | 469,874 | −18.6 | 22,491,692 | 28,831,432 | −22.0 |
| Construction projects financed by R. F. C. | 14,321 | 16,502 | −13.2 | 1,337,719 | 1,621,468 | −17.5 |
| Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations | 16,291 | 18,211 | −10.5 | 860,529 | 1,014,945 | −15.2 |

[1] Revised.

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, December 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

| Group | Employment | | Percentage change | Pay rolls | | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1934 | November 1934 | | December 1934 | November 1934 | |
| All groups | 2,700,028 | 2,534,420 | +6.5 | $80,414,634 | $79,467,650 | +1.2 |
| Emergency work program | 2,350,000 | [1] 2,147,091 | +9.5 | 65,000,000 | [1] 62,845,540 | +3.4 |
| Emergency conservation work | 350,028 | 387,329 | −9.6 | 15,414,634 | 16,622,110 | −7.3 |

[1] Revised.

## Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on trend of employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 18 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four main groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, no such complete information is available as yet for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

# Trend of Employment in November 1934 (Revised Figures)

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of November 1934. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for November except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

## *Employment in Manufacturing Industries in November 1934*

FACTORY employment decreased 1.9 percent from October to November and factory pay rolls declined 2.5 percent. The slightly greater decrease in pay rolls was due, to a slight extent, to the observance of the Armistice Day holiday during the November pay period. Thirty-seven of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment from October to November and 38 industries reported increased pay rolls.

The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for November 1934 are 76.8 and 59.5, respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of November 1933 shows increases over the year interval of 0.8 percent in employment and 7.2 percent in pay rolls.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from data supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in November from 25,507 establishments employing 3,554,573 workers, whose weekly earnings were $67,036,788 during the pay period ending November 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Comparing the levels of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in November 1934 with those of November 1933, 52 industries showed increased employment over the year interval and 64 showed increased pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group showed decreases in employment and pay rolls from October to November of 1 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. The latter group showed losses of 2.8 percent in employment and 3.8 percent in pay rolls. The November employment and pay-roll indexes were 62.2 and 46.1, respectively, for the "durable" goods group, and 92.4 and 76.6, respectively, for the "nondurable" goods group. The "durable" goods group is composed of the following subgroups: IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, NONFERROUS METALS, LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, AND STONE-CLAY-GLASS.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined fell 0.5 percent from October to November and rose 6.5 percent from November 1933 to November 1934. Gains from October to November were shown in 43 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.1 to 24.3 percent.

The per capita earnings shown in the following table must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in October and November 1934 showed a decrease over the month interval for all manufacturing industries combined of 0.6 percent in average hours worked per week and no change in average hourly earnings. Thirty-nine of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 42 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all the employees in the industry.

In table 1 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in November 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentage changes from October 1934 and November 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in November 1934, together with percentage changes from the previous month and from November of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in November 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from October 1934 and November 1933 are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for each industry for which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

## Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1934

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay roll | | | Per capita weekly earnings [1] | | | Average hours worked per week [1] | | | Average hourly earnings [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index November 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100) | Percentage change from— | | Index November 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100) | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 |
| All industries | 76.8 | −1.9 | +0.8 | 59.5 | −2.5 | +7.2 | $18.87 | −0.5 | +6.5 | [2] 34.1 | −0.6 | −0.4 | *Cents* [2] 55.4 | ([3]) | +5.8 |
| **Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery** | **66.2** | **+.3** | **−2.5** | **44.2** | **+3.3** | **+2.1** | | | | | | | | | |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 65.9 | +.7 | −2.9 | 41.7 | +6.5 | −1.2 | 17.43 | +5.7 | +1.9 | 26.7 | +4.7 | −7.8 | 65.6 | +1.1 | +10.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 72.2 | −.4 | −11.3 | 44.9 | +2.3 | −16.2 | 15.56 | +2.7 | −5.2 | 28.1 | +1.1 | −11.7 | 55.5 | +.9 | +6.1 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 49.3 | −2.9 | +9.6 | 26.4 | −4.1 | +10.9 | 14.22 | −1.3 | +1.2 | 28.9 | −1.4 | +5.6 | 48.7 | ([3]) | −3.9 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools | 78.9 | +.8 | +1.2 | 57.4 | +2.8 | +6.1 | 19.86 | +2.0 | +4.9 | 36.8 | +.5 | −1.4 | 53.9 | +.9 | +7.4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 51.0 | +3.6 | −.2 | 35.8 | +13.7 | +4.1 | 20.05 | +9.7 | +4.9 | 33.7 | +9.1 | −2.7 | 59.7 | +.7 | +8.7 |
| Hardware | 45.4 | +2.8 | −21.6 | 34.2 | +7.5 | −12.1 | 18.09 | +4.6 | +12.0 | 33.2 | +4.1 | +8.0 | 54.3 | −.4 | +2.3 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 62.7 | +1.3 | +7.0 | 37.6 | +3.7 | +36.2 | 18.80 | +2.3 | +27.7 | 33.8 | +1.2 | +17.5 | 55.7 | +1.3 | +10.5 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 49.3 | −.6 | −12.4 | 32.0 | −1.5 | +4.6 | 20.83 | −.9 | +19.3 | 35.0 | −.3 | +1.7 | 59.5 | −.7 | +9.2 |
| Stoves | 93.9 | −1.4 | +.4 | 67.0 | −6.9 | +8.4 | 19.92 | −5.6 | +8.2 | 35.6 | −5.8 | −3.4 | 54.9 | −.7 | +8.9 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 57.9 | +1.4 | +8.6 | 41.2 | +.9 | +16.4 | 19.79 | −.6 | +6.7 | 33.9 | −.6 | −.3 | 58.7 | +.2 | +7.1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 89.6 | −4.5 | +6.8 | 79.4 | −3.8 | +6.3 | 18.31 | +.7 | −.8 | 34.9 | ([3]) | −3.1 | 52.3 | +.8 | +2.3 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 58.1 | +.7 | −1.5 | 48.4 | +2.2 | +7.8 | 19.15 | +1.4 | +9.5 | 34.8 | +1.8 | −6.0 | 55.0 | −.4 | +15.0 |
| Wirework | 121.2 | −.2 | +2.5 | 94.5 | −1.5 | +11.3 | 17.81 | −1.3 | +8.6 | 32.2 | −1.2 | +15.3 | 55.1 | −.4 | +8.2 |
| **Machinery, not including transportation equipment** | **77.9** | ([3]) | **+6.3** | **57.2** | **+.4** | **+13.9** | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implements | 79.6 | +9.1 | +41.9 | 85.7 | +15.2 | +59.9 | 22.80 | +5.6 | +12.5 | 38.1 | +2.1 | +1.5 | 60.2 | +3.6 | +13.5 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 106.7 | +([4]) | +13.8 | 83.3 | +5.9 | +16.3 | 25.64 | +5.9 | +2.3 | 38.1 | +6.1 | −3.7 | 67.4 | −.3 | +5.6 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 65.4 | +.5 | +8.5 | 50.0 | +1.4 | +21.1 | 20.96 | +.9 | +11.9 | 33.9 | +1.5 | +3.0 | 61.3 | −.3 | +10.4 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 73.5 | +1.7 | +30.3 | 50.0 | +3.3 | +49.3 | 24.33 | +1.6 | +14.6 | 37.5 | +1.1 | +8.6 | 64.9 | +.6 | +5.6 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 66.0 | −.7 | +5.6 | 46.6 | −2.1 | +11.2 | 19.88 | −1.3 | +6.1 | 33.1 | −1.5 | −.2 | 59.9 | ([3]) | +6.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1934—Continued

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay roll | | | Per capita weekly earnings[1] | | | Average hours worked per week[1] | | | Average hourly earnings[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index November 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100) | Percentage change from— | | Index November 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100) | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 |
| **Machinery**—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Cents* | | |
| Machine tools | 70.2 | +1.5 | +21.7 | 52.6 | +4.7 | +21.8 | $22.49 | +3.2 | +0.4 | 36.7 | +2.8 | −4.8 | 61.3 | +0.5 | +4.5 |
| Radios and phonographs | 214.5 | −3.7 | −13.6 | 131.5 | −4.6 | −12.6 | 19.22 | −1.0 | +1.4 | 34.2 | −3.4 | −.8 | 56.3 | +2.4 | +11.7 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 60.8 | −(4) | −21.4 | 43.4 | −3.2 | −32.1 | 19.33 | −3.2 | −12.9 | 32.3 | −1.2 | −14.9 | 59.8 | −2.3 | +1.1 |
| Typewriters and parts | 106.1 | +1.9 | +26.6 | 97.8 | +5.8 | +52.3 | 22.98 | +3.8 | +20.1 | 40.5 | +5.2 | +5.1 | 56.6 | −1.6 | +14.5 |
| **Transportation equipment** | **62.0** | **−3.0** | **+15.9** | **48.1** | **−2.6** | **+24.6** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft | 250.4 | −5.5 | −25.8 | 214.5 | −8.7 | −28.3 | 24.08 | −3.4 | −3.4 | 36.9 | −2.4 | −3.3 | 67.5 | +.1 | +2.6 |
| Automobiles | 67.1 | −2.4 | +18.6 | 51.3 | −1.4 | +29.5 | 22.80 | +1.0 | +9.4 | 31.3 | +.6 | −4.2 | 72.6 | −.4 | +11.8 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 30.2 | −11.4 | +6.0 | 27.5 | −12.9 | +12.7 | 19.85 | −1.7 | +6.5 | 33.2 | −.3 | −.1 | 60.1 | −1.6 | +3.6 |
| Locomotives | 37.5 | −1.3 | +67.4 | 16.6 | −2.1 | +90.8 | 21.74 | −.8 | +13.2 | 34.4 | −2.3 | +9.4 | 63.2 | +1.6 | +4.2 |
| Shipbuilding | 69.3 | −2.7 | +9.1 | 54.0 | −4.0 | +15.4 | 22.32 | −1.3 | +6.1 | 30.4 | (3) | +1.1 | 74.1 | +.1 | +13.8 |
| **Railroad repair shops** | **51.6** | **−4.3** | **−5.8** | **44.4** | **−5.1** | **−3.7** | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric railroad | 65.7 | +.8 | −1.4 | 57.4 | +.6 | +2.1 | 26.41 | −.2 | +3.6 | 43.6 | +.2 | −2.1 | 59.4 | −.7 | +5.4 |
| Steam railroad | 50.5 | −5.0 | −6.3 | 43.5 | −5.9 | −4.4 | 24.18 | −1.0 | +2.4 | 38.4 | −1.5 | +2.0 | 62.8 | −.2 | +1.3 |
| **Nonferrous metals and their products** | **76.0** | **+1.2** | **+4.7** | **58.8** | **+2.3** | **+12.2** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum manufactures | 62.5 | +1.1 | −23.5 | 53.8 | +5.2 | −10.5 | 19.89 | +4.1 | +17.3 | 37.0 | +5.1 | +36.5 | 53.7 | −1.1 | +10.4 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 72.0 | +1.4 | −3.7 | 51.3 | +3.6 | +3.8 | 19.99 | +2.2 | +8.2 | 34.8 | +2.7 | +.5 | 57.5 | −.3 | +9.9 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 77.6 | +3.4 | +21.3 | 64.7 | +4.6 | +22.5 | 19.26 | +1.2 | +1.0 | 40.6 | +2.5 | −4.3 | 47.4 | −1.2 | +5.3 |
| Jewelry | 76.9 | −3.5 | +18.5 | 63.1 | −3.6 | +21.8 | 19.81 | −.1 | +3.2 | 38.1 | −2.3 | −5.0 | 51.5 | +2.4 | +6.9 |
| Lighting equipment | 68.9 | +2.7 | +10.1 | 58.0 | +3.0 | +18.9 | 19.56 | +.3 | +8.1 | 36.6 | +.5 | +1.3 | 54.3 | −.4 | +6.4 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 71.7 | +1.6 | +1.4 | 56.7 | +5.3 | +8.8 | 21.70 | +3.7 | +7.2 | 38.2 | +3.8 | +2.5 | 56.2 | (3) | +6.0 |
| Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc | 74.5 | +1.9 | +16.0 | 46.4 | +1.1 | +26.8 | 20.32 | −.7 | +9.6 | 37.0 | −1.6 | +2.1 | 54.9 | +.7 | +8.4 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 83.9 | +1.2 | +5.1 | 71.9 | +2.1 | +13.1 | 18.01 | +.8 | +7.4 | 35.7 | +1.1 | +.8 | 50.3 | −.4 | +8.4 |
| **Lumber and allied products** | **48.6** | **−1.8** | **−7.1** | **33.6** | **−4.5** | (3) | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture | 65.2 | −2.0 | −9.9 | 44.5 | −5.7 | −1.1 | 15.88 | −3.9 | +9.0 | 35.2 | −4.3 | −2.0 | 44.7 | +.7 | +5.0 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millwork | 36.3 | −(4) | −2.4 | 24.0 | −.4 | +8.6 | 15.56 | −.4 | +11.3 | 34.9 | −.6 | +5.4 | 44.6 | +.2 | +5.1 |
| Sawmills | 32.8 | −3.3 | −5.5 | 21.3 | −5.6 | −2.3 | 14.54 | −2.4 | +3.4 | 33.1 | −2.1 | −3.8 | 44.5 | −.2 | +7.6 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 92.4 | +3.4 | −8.6 | 47.9 | +6.4 | +5.7 | 12.43 | +2.9 | +15.9 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Stone, clay, and glass products** | **52.2** | **+.6** | **+3.8** | **35.6** | **+.3** | **+11.9** | | | | | | | | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 29.9 | −(4) | +2.4 | 16.5 | −2.4 | +21.3 | 14.37 | −2.4 | +16.9 | 32.0 | −.6 | +3.4 | 44.8 | (3) | +13.3 |
| Cement | 48.2 | −4.9 | +17.0 | 29.4 | −9.1 | +27.8 | 18.31 | −4.4 | +9.4 | 32.4 | −3.3 | +6.6 | 56.6 | −1.0 | +6.0 |
| Glass | 88.5 | +2.8 | +7.7 | 72.0 | +3.8 | +14.3 | 19.16 | +1.1 | +6.4 | 34.1 | +1.8 | +2.1 | 56.3 | −.7 | +5.8 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 28.6 | −3.9 | −19.4 | 17.3 | −7.2 | −15.6 | 19.94 | −3.4 | +4.6 | 30.2 | −3.2 | −.5 | 66.9 | −.1 | +13.3 |
| Pottery | 69.7 | +1.9 | +.9 | 47.7 | +4.4 | +5.8 | 17.73 | +2.5 | +5.8 | 33.9 | +.9 | −12.7 | 51.5 | +1.4 | +16.6 |
| **Textiles and their products** | **90.9** | **−1.5** | **−2.2** | **71.1** | **−4.8** | **+2.0** | | | | | | | | | |
| Fabrics | 89.7 | (3) | −4.1 | 72.5 | −.8 | −1.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpets and rugs | 60.1 | −5.3 | −18.3 | 43.6 | −5.9 | −19.0 | 16.81 | −.7 | −.9 | 29.7 | +.3 | −10.5 | 56.5 | −1.2 | +13.7 |
| Cotton goods | 94.2 | −.4 | −2.9 | 75.7 | −3.8 | −.5 | 12.77 | −3.5 | +2.4 | 33.9 | −3.1 | −.6 | 37.8 | −.3 | +2.4 |
| Cotton small wares | 80.4 | −2.2 | +1.6 | 64.7 | −6.5 | +6.2 | 15.52 | −4.4 | +4.6 | 34.6 | −3.1 | +3.5 | 44.7 | −1.8 | +3.0 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 91.4 | −14.4 | −14.7 | 73.2 | −11.9 | −15.3 | 18.07 | +2.9 | −.6 | 35.8 | +5.3 | −.8 | 50.5 | −2.3 | −1.4 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 73.5 | −2.7 | −5.0 | 62.0 | +2.5 | −12.9 | 19.39 | +5.4 | −8.4 | 27.0 | +5.5 | +23.2 | 72.0 | +.4 | +14.9 |
| Knit goods | 110.6 | +1.0 | +1.3 | 107.9 | +.7 | +7.9 | 16.55 | −.2 | +6.7 | 34.9 | −.3 | +.1 | 47.9 | (3) | +7.4 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 75.0 | −1.2 | −5.4 | 62.3 | −2.1 | +3.8 | 15.25 | −1.0 | +9.7 | 34.4 | +.3 | +4.9 | 44.5 | −.4 | +5 8 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 75.0 | +10.1 | −6.8 | 53.6 | +14.4 | −4.6 | 16.25 | +3.9 | +2.4 | 33.3 | +5.7 | +2.2 | 48.9 | −1.6 | +.2 |
| Wearing apparel | 89.6 | −5.1 | +2.2 | 64.1 | −12.7 | +9.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's | 80.3 | −7.4 | −1.1 | 52.1 | −16.7 | −.6 | 15.19 | −10.0 | +.8 | 24.8 | −10.5 | −10.6 | 60.8 | −2.2 | +11.9 |
| Clothing, women's | 115.5 | −5.1 | +11.0 | 81.3 | −14.2 | +20.3 | 17.70 | −9.6 | +8.5 | | | | | | |
| Corsets and allied garments | 89.3 | +.1 | +2.4 | 80.7 | +1.7 | +22.5 | 14.99 | +1.6 | +20.1 | 31.6 | +1.3 | +19.7 | 46.7 | −.2 | −3.6 |
| Men's furnishings | 116.9 | +9.2 | +8.9 | 87.5 | +11.4 | +18.1 | 15.51 | +2.0 | +8.5 | 34.7 | −3.3 | +3.2 | 41.5 | +4.3 | +14.8 |
| Millinery | 59.3 | −13.8 | −12.0 | 45.1 | −17.7 | −5.3 | 17.74 | −4.5 | +7.7 | | | | | | |
| Shirts and collars | 101.3 | −2.1 | −5.9 | 98.3 | −1.5 | +8.4 | 13.20 | +.6 | +15.7 | 34.0 | +.9 | +15.4 | 38.6 | +.5 | +5.2 |
| **Leather and its manufactures** | **81.6** | **−2.2** | **+3.2** | **61.0** | **−5.1** | **+1.5** | | | | | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes | 79.8 | −3.1 | +3.6 | 54.6 | −9.7 | −1.8 | 14.51 | −6.8 | −5.5 | 29.4 | −4.9 | −15.0 | 51.0 | +.4 | +9.3 |
| Leather | 89.2 | +1.1 | +1.6 | 82.0 | +6.6 | +10.4 | 21.27 | +5.6 | +8.8 | 36.5 | +.6 | −2.7 | 55.3 | +.5 | +8.0 |
| **Food and kindred products** | **109.0** | **−8.8** | **+4.0** | **96.1** | **−7.1** | **+12.7** | | | | | | | | | |
| Baking | 115.4 | −.6 | +5.8 | 98.6 | +.3 | +9.1 | 21.43 | +.9 | +3.4 | 39.6 | +.8 | −3.5 | 53.6 | (3) | +8.3 |
| Beverages | 151.9 | −9.7 | +11.4 | 142.2 | −9.5 | +18.0 | 28.05 | +.3 | +6.0 | 36.8 | −2.4 | −2.5 | 75.7 | +2.9 | +8.4 |
| Butter | 76.0 | −2.1 | −4.4 | 56.4 | −3.4 | −7.2 | 20.07 | −1.3 | −2.9 | | | | | | |
| Canning and preserving | 88.4 | −35.6 | +1.5 | 87.5 | −34.9 | +13.3 | 12.53 | +1.2 | +28.9 | 31.7 | −5.1 | +.6 | 38.3 | +4.4 | +5.8 |
| Confectionery | 91.5 | −5.3 | −4.1 | 76.5 | −9.0 | +3.2 | 15.06 | −4.0 | +7.5 | 35.4 | −2.7 | +7.1 | 41.9 | −.9 | +5.1 |
| Flour | 77.7 | −3.4 | +4.3 | 63.3 | −7.5 | +6.7 | 20.38 | −4.2 | +2.8 | 37.5 | −4.3 | −1.0 | 54.7 | +.2 | +5.1 |
| Ice cream | 63.5 | −9.0 | +2.8 | 50.2 | −9.0 | +5.7 | 24.95 | +.1 | +3.3 | 42.0 | −2.8 | +2.3 | 58.2 | +2.3 | −2.1 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 109.3 | −7.0 | +10.5 | 100.7 | −5.9 | +31.5 | 23.07 | +1.2 | +19.0 | 41.1 | +2.2 | +5.8 | 54.7 | −1.4 | +12.4 |
| Sugar, beet | 189.0 | −5.7 | −27.9 | 147.2 | +17.2 | −23.2 | 19.64 | +24.3 | +6.8 | 49.2 | +28.5 | −2.5 | 41.1 | −2.0 | +6.4 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 93.6 | +3.0 | +4.9 | 72.8 | −1.6 | +2.8 | 20.02 | −4.4 | −2.2 | 37.3 | +1.4 | −.7 | 52.8 | −5.2 | −1.8 |
| **Tobacco manufactures** | **64.0** | **−2.0** | **−3.0** | **48.8** | **−.4** | **−2.6** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 73.8 | +.4 | −4.2 | 62.2 | −2.7 | −3.9 | 12.84 | −3.1 | +.3 | 32.3 | −1.8 | −4.9 | 39.9 | −1.2 | +5.3 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 62.7 | −2.4 | −3.1 | 47.1 | −(4) | −2.5 | 13.48 | +2.5 | +.5 | 34.6 | −2.0 | −7.2 | 38.8 | +4.3 | +8.6 |
| **Paper and printing** | **96.8** | **+.4** | **+2.8** | **82.7** | (3) | **+9.4** | | | | | | | | | |
| Boxes, paper | 90.3 | +.6 | +3.2 | 81.3 | −1.6 | +13.1 | 18.24 | −2.1 | +10.1 | 36.2 | −2.4 | +.8 | 50.4 | +.4 | +9.6 |
| Paper and pulp | 106.9 | +.3 | +4.6 | 82.0 | −1.5 | +13.3 | 19.33 | −1.7 | +8.5 | 36.5 | −2.4 | −.7 | 53.0 | +.8 | +9.6 |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Book and job | 87.2 | +.2 | +3.9 | 74.4 | +.9 | +11.0 | 26.27 | +.7 | +7.0 | 35.8 | +.6 | +2.4 | 73.5 | +1.0 | +6.1 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 99.8 | +.6 | +.2 | 90.4 | +.5 | +4.6 | 32.98 | −.1 | +4.6 | 37.0 | −.3 | −.1 | 86.1 | +.2 | +5.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1934—Continued

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay roll | | | Per capita weekly earnings | | | Average hours worked per week | | | Average hourly earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index November 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100) | Percentage change from— | | Index November 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100) | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 |
| **Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining** | **108.6** | **−0.7** | **+0.2** | **90.9** | **−0.8** | **+7.4** | | | | | | | *Cents* | | |
| Other than petroleum refining | 107.9 | −.6 | −.2 | 89.1 | −.6 | +7.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals | 104.4 | −2.0 | +.4 | 90.7 | −1.9 | +6.6 | $24.15 | +0.1 | +6.5 | 38.5 | −1.8 | −0.6 | 62.1 | +2.1 | +5.9 |
| Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal | 90.5 | −17.2 | −22.7 | 81.4 | −19.4 | −19.5 | 10.19 | −2.7 | +4.6 | 43.6 | −6.8 | +10.9 | 23.5 | +5.9 | −4.4 |
| Druggists' preparations | 105.5 | −1.2 | +3.5 | 96.8 | −2.3 | +4.3 | 19.64 | −1.1 | +.8 | 38.2 | −3.3 | +.1 | 48.0 | +1.1 | +2.3 |
| Explosives | 91.6 | −.3 | −1.4 | 71.2 | −1.8 | +7.1 | 22.13 | −1.5 | +9.0 | 34.4 | −1.7 | +.7 | 64.4 | +.3 | +.2 |
| Fertilizers | 91.2 | −.3 | +.4 | 69.7 | −5.2 | +10.6 | 11.81 | −4.9 | +10.2 | 33.1 | −3.5 | −3.3 | 35.6 | −1.4 | +14.6 |
| Paints and varnishes | 99.7 | +.2 | +9.4 | 78.5 | +.5 | +14.9 | 21.47 | +.4 | +5.0 | 37.9 | −.8 | −3.3 | 56.6 | +1.1 | +6.9 |
| Rayon and allied products | 320.8 | +4.5 | −3.4 | 231.6 | +6.6 | +5.8 | 19.16 | +2.0 | +9.2 | 37.7 | +3.6 | −.3 | 50.9 | −1.2 | +10.2 |
| Soap | 104.6 | −1.0 | +7.1 | 92.5 | −2.2 | +15.5 | 21.55 | −1.2 | +7.5 | 37.6 | −2.8 | −6.5 | 56.2 | +.9 | +14.9 |
| Petroleum refining | 111.9 | −.9 | +1.7 | 96.8 | −1.2 | +7.8 | 26.08 | −.3 | +5.8 | 34.3 | −1.7 | −.5 | 76.2 | +1.6 | +10.3 |
| **Rubber products** | **76.6** | **−1.0** | **−11.6** | **58.1** | **−.3** | **−.3** | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 53.9 | −1.4 | −17.2 | 49.8 | −.9 | −15.0 | 18.31 | +.5 | +5.9 | 34.6 | +.3 | +2.1 | 52.9 | +.2 | +6.0 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 112.1 | −.9 | −17.1 | 85.2 | −3.3 | −11.3 | 17.57 | −2.4 | +7.2 | 34.6 | −3.1 | −1.3 | 50.7 | +.4 | +5.9 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 68.7 | −.9 | −5.2 | 50.4 | +1.6 | +12.5 | 22.67 | +2.5 | +18.8 | 28.7 | +1.1 | +3.2 | 80.0 | +1.3 | +14.2 |

[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. Figures for groups not computed. Percentages of change over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

[2] Weighted.

[3] No change.

[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

## Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

IN TABLE 2 are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the first 11 months of 1934. 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 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, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined 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 2.—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 | Transportation equipment | Railroad repair shops | Nonferrous metals and their products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Employment** | | | | | |
| 1919 average | 8,983,900 | 858,600 | 1,026,800 | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| 1920 | 9,065,600 | 926,300 | 1,131,700 | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| 1921 | 6,899,700 | 572,400 | 680,700 | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| 1922 | 7,592,700 | 722,500 | 717,400 | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| 1923 | 8,724,900 | 892,400 | 928,600 | 606,200 | 523,700 | [1] |
| 1924 | 8,083,700 | 833,700 | 835,400 | 524,500 | 464,900 | [1] |
| 1925 | 8,328,200 | 851,200 | 870,500 | 559,600 | 458,100 | [1] |
| 1926 | 8,484,400 | 880,200 | 946,700 | 558,600 | 460,700 | [1] |
| 1927 | 8,288,400 | 834,900 | 897,800 | 495,100 | 428,900 | [1] |
| 1928 | 8,285,800 | 829,800 | 922,500 | 541,900 | 404,000 | [1] |
| 1929 | 8,785,600 | 881,000 | 1,105,700 | 583,200 | 398,200 | [1] |
| 1930 | 7,668,400 | 766,200 | 918,700 | 451,800 | 353,800 | [1] |
| 1931 | 6,484,300 | 598,400 | 687,000 | 373,800 | 309,000 | 209,000 |
| 1932 | 5,374,200 | 458,100 | 494,600 | 315,700 | 257,400 | 164,200 |
| 1933 | 5,778,400 | 503,400 | 517,100 | 305,600 | 250,600 | 175,200 |
| 1934: January | 6,146,000 | 545,500 | 614,700 | 401,200 | 254,500 | 190,200 |
| February | 6,514,200 | 572,200 | 640,100 | [2] 476,700 | 257,400 | 200,400 |
| March | 6,770,100 | 601,400 | 674,400 | 526,300 | 267,600 | 212,200 |
| April | [2] 6,906,100 | 623,700 | 705,100 | [2] 560,100 | 278,700 | 217,300 |
| May | [2] 6,912,600 | 646,000 | 713,900 | [2] 561,800 | 287,300 | 219,900 |
| June | [2] 6,799,900 | 656,400 | 709,500 | [2] 538,700 | 288,300 | 214,500 |
| July | [2] 6,593,500 | 603,900 | [2] 693,700 | [2] 498,100 | 281,100 | 206,600 |
| August | 6,666,200 | 589,300 | [2] 692,800 | [2] 471,700 | 266,100 | 207,400 |
| September | 6,351,900 | 567,000 | [2] 684,900 | [2] 418,100 | 268,500 | 206,900 |
| October | [2] 6,569,500 | [2] 567,000 | [2] 684,000 | [2] 361,800 | 259,900 | 212,200 |
| November | 6,435,000 | 568,700 | 684,000 | [2] 350,500 | 248,800 | 214,800 |

[1] Comparable data not available.

[2] Revised.

**Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued**

| Year and month | Total manufacturing | Iron and steel and their products | Machinery, not including transportation equipment | Transportation equipment | Railroad repair shops | Nonferrous metals and their products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Weekly pay rolls** | | | | | |
| 1919 average | $198,145,000 | $23,937,000 | $24,534,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 238,300,000 | 30,531,000 | 31,982,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 155,008,000 | 14,049,000 | 16,450,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 165,406,000 | 17,400,000 | 16,982,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 210,065,000 | 25,442,000 | 24,618,000 | $18,532,000 | $14,856,000 | (1) |
| 1924 | 195,376,000 | 23,834,000 | 22,531,000 | 15,636,000 | 12,972,000 | (1) |
| 1925 | 204,665,000 | 24,680,000 | 23,843,000 | 17,478,000 | 12,847,000 | (1) |
| 1926 | 211,061,000 | 25,875,000 | 26,310,000 | 17,126,000 | 13,025,000 | (1) |
| 1927 | 206,980,000 | 24,289,000 | 25,095,000 | 15,450,000 | 12,475,000 | (1) |
| 1928 | 208,334,000 | 24,740,000 | 26,334,000 | 17,494,000 | 11,817,000 | (1) |
| 1929 | 221,937,000 | 26,568,000 | 31,761,000 | 18,136,000 | 12,255,000 | (1) |
| 1930 | 180,507,000 | 21,126,000 | 24,197,000 | 12,076,000 | 10,316,000 | (1) |
| 1931 | 137,256,000 | 13,562,000 | 15,135,000 | 9,008,000 | 8,366,000 | $4,622,000 |
| 1932 | 93,757,000 | 7,164,000 | 8,546,000 | 7,012,000 | 5,793,000 | 2,865,000 |
| 1933 | 98,623,000 | 8,925,000 | 8,975,000 | 6,799,000 | 5,652,000 | 3,039,000 |
| 1934: January | 109,806,000 | 10,134,000 | 11,260,000 | 9,072,000 | 5,710,000 | 3,452,000 |
| February | 123,395,000 | 11,269,000 | 12,253,000 | [2] 12,377,000 | 6,185,000 | 3,826,000 |
| March | 131,852,000 | 12,650,000 | 13,199,000 | [2] 14,529,000 | 6,578,000 | 4,163,000 |
| April | 136,962,000 | 14,006,000 | 14,311,000 | [2] 15,906,000 | 7,188,000 | 4,317,000 |
| May | 136,575,000 | 15,115,000 | 14,713,000 | [2] 15,200,000 | 7,297,000 | 4,441,000 |
| June | [2] 132,040,000 | 15,436,000 | 14,571,000 | [2] 13,513,000 | 7,297,000 | 4,243,000 |
| July | [2] 123,011,000 | 11,737,000 | [2] 13,838,000 | [2] 11,361,000 | 6,931,000 | 3,928,000 |
| August | [2] 126,603,000 | 11,219,000 | [2] 13,744,000 | [2] 12,119,000 | 6,578,000 | 3,899,000 |
| September | [2] 118,089,000 | 10,134,000 | [2] 13,152,000 | [2] 9,003,000 | 6,185,000 | 3,958,000 |
| October | 124,138,000 | 10,554,000 | [2] 13,483,000 | [2] 8,555,000 | [2] 6,347,000 | 4,214,000 |
| November | 121,085,000 | 10,899,000 | 13,531,000 | 8,332,000 | 6,022,000 | 4,309,000 |

| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products | | | Leather and its manufactures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fabrics | Wearing apparel | Group | |
| | **Employment** | | | | | |
| 1919 average | 863,800 | 302,700 | 1,052,600 | 507,800 | 1,609,400 | 349,600 |
| 1920 | 821,200 | 314,500 | 1,045,300 | 519,400 | 1,612,400 | 318,600 |
| 1921 | 703,000 | 253,000 | 994,300 | 473,900 | 1,509,400 | 280,100 |
| 1922 | 894,300 | 299,600 | 1,054,900 | 487,800 | 1,585,500 | 314,600 |
| 1923 | 932,100 | 351,400 | 1,164,400 | 499,300 | 1,714,300 | 344,800 |
| 1924 | 901,300 | 346,400 | 1,041,900 | 455,800 | 1,545,500 | 311,700 |
| 1925 | 921,600 | 352,700 | 1,109,500 | 466,500 | 1,627,400 | 314,200 |
| 1926 | 922,300 | 363,500 | 1,095,700 | 472,800 | 1,628,000 | 312,700 |
| 1927 | 864,100 | 349,800 | 1,119,200 | 501,400 | 1,694,400 | 316,000 |
| 1928 | 848,100 | 334,900 | 1,062,400 | 513,100 | 1,651,300 | 309,400 |
| 1929 | 876,500 | 328,500 | 1,095,900 | 536,700 | 1,706,900 | 318,600 |
| 1930 | 699,400 | 280,800 | 950,400 | 497,700 | 1,513,000 | 295,100 |
| 1931 | 516,900 | 222,800 | 886,700 | 472,000 | 1,421,000 | 272,800 |
| 1932 | 377,800 | 156,000 | 794,100 | 401,800 | 1,250,300 | 255,500 |
| 1933 | 406,100 | 157,500 | 952,600 | 418,100 | 1,432,700 | 269,400 |
| 1934: January | 418,800 | 165,700 | 988,400 | 385,900 | 1,437,100 | 268,200 |
| February | 432,600 | 174,400 | 1,065,800 | 442,800 | 1,577,300 | 292,100 |
| March | 445,400 | 182,500 | 1,087,900 | 471,300 | 1,629,400 | 299,900 |
| April | 453,700 | 193,700 | 1,070,200 | 474,100 | 1,614,700 | 298,600 |
| May | 468,400 | 202,100 | 1,049,200 | 449,000 | 1,565,900 | 295,700 |
| June | 459,200 | 200,000 | 993,900 | 423,400 | 1,481,100 | 283,700 |
| July | 448,200 | 189,900 | 961,900 | 378,300 | 1,399,700 | 289,200 |
| August | 450,000 | 186,000 | 946,400 | 427,200 | 1,437,100 | 294,700 |
| September | 452,800 | 185,300 | 685,500 | 452,800 | 1,191,100 | 277,200 |
| October | [2] 454,600 | [2] 181,800 | 991,700 | 447,600 | 1,503,900 | [2] 269,800 |
| November | 446,300 | 182,900 | 991,700 | 424,800 | 1,481,100 | 264,000 |

[1] Comparable data not available. [2] Revised.

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products | | | Leather and its manufactures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fabrics | Wearing apparel | Group | |
| | **Weekly pay rolls** | | | | | |
| 1919 average | $16,549,000 | $6,397,000 | $17,494,000 | $10,121,000 | $28,440,000 | $6,978,000 |
| 1920 | 20,358,000 | 8,239,000 | 21,005,000 | 12,124,000 | 34,115,000 | 7,437,000 |
| 1921 | 13,161,000 | 5,907,000 | 17,235,000 | 10,266,000 | 28,284,000 | 6,040,000 |
| 1922 | 15,234,000 | 6,442,000 | 17,747,000 | 10,438,000 | 28,962,000 | 6,711,000 |
| 1923 | 18,526,000 | 8,726,000 | 21,590,000 | 10,919,000 | 33,511,000 | 7,472,000 |
| 1924 | 18,228,000 | 8,926,000 | 19,014,000 | 9,804,000 | 29,712,000 | 6,654,000 |
| 1925 | 18,824,000 | 8,985,000 | 20,497,000 | 10,284,000 | 31,795,000 | 6,831,000 |
| 1926 | 18,997,000 | 9,257,000 | 20,241,000 | 10,297,000 | 31,731,000 | 6,909,000 |
| 1927 | 17,916,000 | 8,929,000 | 21,135,000 | 11,123,000 | 33,817,000 | 7,009,000 |
| 1928 | 17,454,000 | 8,541,000 | 19,510,000 | 11,114,000 | 32,199,000 | 6,696,000 |
| 1929 | 18,062,000 | 8,323,000 | 20,251,000 | 11,476,000 | 33,321,000 | 6,915,000 |
| 1930 | 13,464,000 | 6,828,000 | 16,167,000 | 9,680,000 | 27,115,000 | 5,748,000 |
| 1931 | 8,641,000 | 4,786,000 | 14,308,000 | 8,338,000 | 23,799,000 | 5,035,000 |
| 1932 | 4,656,000 | 2,588,000 | 10,367,000 | 5,733,000 | 16,947,000 | 4,060,000 |
| 1933 | 4,900,000 | 2,455,000 | 12,664,000 | 5,757,000 | 19,394,000 | 4,394,000 |
| 1934: January | 5,075,000 | 2,655,000 | 13,647,000 | 5,850,000 | 20,526,000 | 4,716,000 |
| February | 5,650,000 | 2,956,000 | 15,948,000 | 7,473,000 | 24,676,000 | 5,708,000 |
| March | 5,909,000 | 3,081,000 | 16,457,000 | 8,414,000 | 26,164,000 | 5,896,000 |
| April | 6,168,000 | 3,445,000 | 16,152,000 | 7,866,000 | 25,277,000 | 5,736,000 |
| May | 6,409,000 | 3,507,000 | 15,256,000 | 7,039,000 | 23,472,000 | 5,512,000 |
| June | 6,279,000 | 3,445,000 | 13,626,000 | 6,377,000 | 21,033,000 | 5,093,000 |
| July | 5,853,000 | 3,205,000 | 13,117,000 | 5,716,000 | 19,798,000 | 5,393,000 |
| August | 6,205,000 | 3,098,000 | 13,178,000 | 7,297,000 | 21,571,000 | 5,498,000 |
| September | 6,279,000 | 3,081,000 | 10,001,000 | 7,328,000 | 18,214,000 | 4,834,000 |
| October | 6,520,000 | [2] 3,152,000 | 14,889,000 | 7,587,000 | 23,662,000 | 4,492,000 |
| November | 6,224,000 | 3,161,000 | 14,767,000 | 6,625,000 | 22,522,000 | 4,261,000 |

| Year and month | Foods and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Paper and printing | Chemicals and allied products | Rubber products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Employment** | | | | |
| 1919 average | $733,600 | $157,000 | $510,100 | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 713,000 | 154,000 | 549,100 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 626,400 | 149,900 | 467,100 | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 651,400 | 146,400 | 489,400 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 681,900 | 146,300 | 527,400 | $342,700 | $137,800 |
| 1924 | 657,800 | 136,700 | 529,200 | 322,200 | 123,200 |
| 1925 | 664,400 | 132,100 | 537,100 | 334,200 | 141,800 |
| 1926 | 664,400 | 125,700 | 553,600 | 355,100 | 141,200 |
| 1927 | 679,400 | 129,300 | 553,500 | 346,700 | 142,000 |
| 1928 | 707,100 | 125,600 | 558,300 | 342,500 | 149,200 |
| 1929 | 753,500 | 116,100 | 591,500 | 384,800 | 149,100 |
| 1930 | 731,100 | 108,300 | 574,100 | 364,700 | 115,500 |
| 1931 | 650,500 | 99,700 | 511,800 | 316,800 | 99,200 |
| 1932 | 577,100 | 88,600 | 451,700 | 279,700 | 87,800 |
| 1933 | 631,000 | 82,700 | 458,400 | 315,400 | 99,300 |
| 1934: January | 628,700 | 75,400 | 490,700 | 359,200 | 110,100 |
| February | 627,800 | 85,900 | 494,500 | 368,300 | 113,600 |
| March | 643,100 | 89,100 | 497,600 | 375,600 | 117,000 |
| April | 694,500 | 89,500 | 505,100 | 377,400 | 120,900 |
| May | 665,400 | 84,800 | 509,300 | 353,500 | 119,700 |
| June | 702,600 | 86,400 | 503,000 | 348,100 | 115,000 |
| July | 735,800 | 84,600 | 496,000 | 350,800 | 112,700 |
| August | 816,100 | 90,100 | 498,200 | 356,000 | 108,400 |
| September | 849,700 | 89,500 | 506,100 | 361,800 | 105,300 |
| October | [2] 798,900 | 90,400 | [2] 512,000 | [2] 364,300 | [2] 103,900 |
| November | 728,800 | 88,600 | 514,100 | 361,800 | 102,900 |

[1] Comparable data not available. [2] Revised.

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

| Year and month | Foods and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Paper and printing | Chemicals and allied products | Rubber products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weekly pay rolls | | | | |
| 1919 average | $14,879,000 | $2,386,000 | $10,873,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 16,698,000 | 2,772,000 | 14,729,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 14,333,000 | 2,325,000 | 12,259,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 14,142,000 | 2,206,000 | 12,762,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 15,296,000 | 2,317,000 | 14,304,000 | $8,499,000 | $3,500,000 |
| 1924 | 15,155,000 | 2,213,000 | 14,797,000 | 8,013,000 | 3,223,000 |
| 1925 | 15,268,000 | 2,147,000 | 15,506,000 | 8,444,000 | 3,676,000 |
| 1926 | 15,503,000 | 2,049,000 | 16,478,000 | 9,055,000 | 3,707,000 |
| 1927 | 15,838,000 | 2,025,000 | 16,501,000 | 8,978,000 | 3,810,000 |
| 1928 | 16,388,000 | 1,916,000 | 16,691,000 | 8,997,000 | 4,069,000 |
| 1929 | 17,344,000 | 1,819,000 | 17,771,000 | 10,068,000 | 3,986,000 |
| 1930 | 16,593,000 | 1,617,000 | 17,036,000 | 9,334,000 | 2,934,000 |
| 1931 | 14,173,000 | 1,336,000 | 14,461,000 | 7,643,000 | 2,165,000 |
| 1932 | 11,308,000 | 1,052,000 | 11,126,000 | 5,861,000 | 1,555,000 |
| 1933 | 11,604,000 | 944,000 | 10,299,000 | 6,179,000 | 1,740,000 |
| 1934: January | 12,301,000 | 886,000 | 11,045,000 | 7,035,000 | 2,036,000 |
| February | 12,352,000 | 1,012,000 | 11,297,000 | 7,257,000 | 2,261,000 |
| March | 12,522,000 | 1,019,000 | 11,550,000 | 7,417,000 | 2,445,000 |
| April | 12,663,000 | 1,028,000 | 11,847,000 | 7,683,000 | 2,546,000 |
| May | 13,296,000 | 1,030,000 | 11,981,000 | 7,352,000 | 2,438,000 |
| June | 14,008,000 | 1,057,000 | 11,728,000 | 7,333,000 | 2,306,000 |
| July | 14,571,000 | 1,052,000 | 11,491,000 | 7,381,000 | 2,147,000 |
| August | 16,022,000 | 1,097,000 | 11,654,000 | 7,487,000 | 2,039,000 |
| September | 16,661,000 | 1,119,000 | 11,937,000 | 7,479,000 | 1,946,000 |
| October | [2] 15,752,000 | 1,090,000 | [2] 12,293,000 | [2] 7,621,000 | [2] 2,022,000 |
| November | 14,651,000 | 1,086,000 | 12,293,000 | 7,565,000 | 2,015,000 |

[1] Comparable data not available. [2] Revised.

## Index Numbers of Employment and Pay Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to November 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 11-month period, January to November 1934, inclusive, based on the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, are shown in table 3. A chart of these indexes also follows.

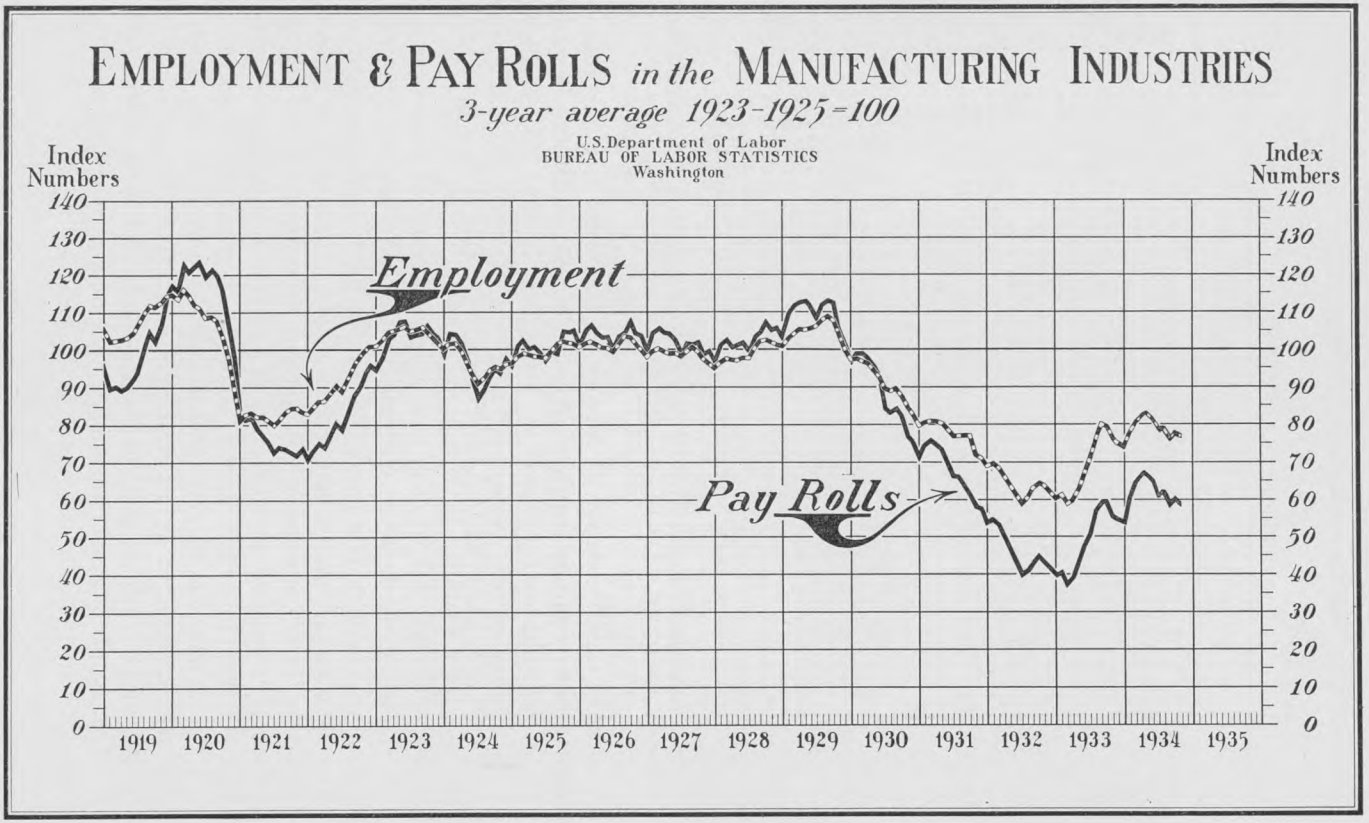


Table 3.—General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries, January 1919 to November 1934

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

| Month | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Employment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 105.3 | 114.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 |
| February | 102.0 | 113.7 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 98.1 | 101.5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102.9 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | 61.1 | 77.7 |
| March | 102.4 | 116.0 | 83.2 | 85.9 | 104.6 | 101.7 | 98.8 | 102.1 | 100.2 | 97.6 | 104.1 | 96.9 | 80.7 | 68.4 | 58.8 | 80.8 |
| April | 102.5 | 114.5 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 105.0 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 101.4 | 99.6 | 97.1 | 105.3 | 96.3 | 80.7 | 66.1 | 59.9 | [1]82.4 |
| May | 103.1 | 112.0 | 81.9 | 87.9 | 105.3 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 100.4 | 99.1 | 97.0 | 105.3 | 94.8 | 80.1 | 63.4 | 62.6 | [1]82.5 |
| June | 104.3 | 111.1 | 81.0 | 89.8 | 106.0 | 93.8 | 98.0 | 100.3 | 99.1 | 97.8 | 105.6 | 92.9 | 78.4 | 61.2 | 66.9 | [1]81.1 |
| July | 106.9 | 108.5 | 79.8 | 88.2 | 104.9 | 91.0 | 97.8 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 106.1 | 89.5 | 77.0 | 58.9 | 71.5 | [1]78.7 |
| August | 109.7 | 108.8 | 81.2 | 91.4 | 105.2 | 92.1 | 99.5 | 101.4 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 107.9 | 88.8 | 77.1 | 60.1 | 76.4 | 79.5 |
| September | 111.7 | 107.5 | 83.4 | 94.5 | 105.7 | 94.4 | 101.5 | 103.4 | 100.5 | 102.2 | 109.0 | 89.6 | 77.4 | 63.3 | 80.0 | 75.8 |
| October | 111.3 | 103.7 | 84.1 | 97.0 | 104.5 | 95.3 | 102.2 | 103.1 | 99.6 | 102.6 | 107.7 | 87.7 | 74.4 | 64.4 | 79.6 | [1]78.4 |
| November | 112.6 | 97.4 | 84.2 | 99.0 | 103.2 | 94.8 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 97.4 | 101.7 | 103.6 | 84.6 | 71.8 | 63.4 | 76.2 | 76.8 |
| December | 114.4 | 89.7 | 83.3 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 82.3 | 71.0 | 62.1 | 74.4 | ----- |
| **Average** | **107.2** | **108.2** | **82.3** | **90.6** | **104.1** | **96.5** | **99.4** | **101.2** | **98.9** | **98.9** | **104.8** | **91.5** | **77.4** | **64.1** | **69.0** | [2]78.8 |
| **Pay rolls** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 95.3 | 117.2 | 82.8 | 69.6 | 94.6 | 98.8 | 95.4 | 100.9 | 98.4 | 96.0 | 102.3 | 95.9 | 70.0 | 53.5 | 39.5 | 54.0 |
| February | 89.6 | 115.5 | 81.3 | 72.4 | 97.9 | 104.1 | 100.8 | 105.0 | 104.4 | 101.2 | 109.3 | 98.8 | 74.3 | 54.6 | 40.2 | 60.6 |
| March | 90.0 | 123.7 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 102.4 | 106.5 | 105.7 | 102.5 | 111.6 | 98.8 | 75.6 | 53.1 | 37.1 | 64.8 |
| April | 89.2 | 120.9 | 79.0 | 73.8 | 103.8 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 100.5 | 112.6 | 97.7 | 74.4 | 49.5 | 38.8 | 67.3 |
| May | 90.0 | 122.4 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 107.3 | 97.5 | 100.7 | 103.1 | 104.0 | 101.3 | 112.9 | 95.4 | 73.4 | 46.8 | 42.7 | 67.1 |
| June | 92.0 | 124.2 | 75.4 | 80.5 | 107.5 | 92.4 | 98.7 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 111.2 | 92.3 | 69.7 | 43.4 | 47.2 | [1]64.9 |
| July | 94.8 | 119.3 | 71.7 | 78.5 | 103.3 | 85.7 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 107.2 | 84.3 | 66.2 | 39.8 | 50.8 | [1]60.5 |
| August | 99.9 | 121.6 | 73.9 | 83.0 | 103.8 | 89.3 | 99.3 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 103.3 | 112.0 | 83.3 | 65.9 | 40.6 | 56.8 | [1]62.2 |
| September | 104.7 | 119.8 | 73.4 | 87.0 | 104.3 | 92.5 | 98.8 | 104.4 | 101.4 | 104.7 | 112.9 | 84.1 | 63.4 | 42.9 | 59.1 | [1]58.0 |
| October | 102.2 | 115.8 | 72.6 | 89.5 | 106.6 | 95.1 | 104.6 | 107.6 | 102.1 | 108.2 | 112.4 | 82.2 | 61.3 | 44.7 | 59.4 | [1]61.0 |
| November | 106.7 | 107.0 | 71.7 | 93.4 | 104.5 | 93.7 | 104.6 | 104.1 | 98.5 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 76.8 | 58.1 | 42.9 | 55.5 | 59.5 |
| December | 114.0 | 98.0 | 73.3 | 95.7 | 102.9 | 97.6 | 105.2 | 103.5 | 99.5 | 105.6 | 100.7 | 75.2 | 57.6 | 41.5 | 54.5 | ----- |
| **Average** | **97.4** | **117.1** | **76.2** | **81.3** | **103.3** | **96.1** | **100.6** | **103.8** | **101.8** | **102.4** | **109.1** | **88.7** | **67.5** | **46.1** | **48.5** | [2]61.8 |

[1] Revised. [2] Average for 11 months.

## *Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in November 1934*

Five of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from October to November, and an equal number of industries, although not in each case identical, showed increased pay rolls. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

The changes in employment in November were largely of seasonal character. The increases of 3.8 percent in anthracite mining and 0.6 percent in bituminous-coal mining reflected increased production during the November pay period, while the increase of 1.3 percent in retail trade was due largely to seasonal expansion in the general merchandising group of retail establishments. This group, composed of department, variety, general-merchandise, and mail-order establishments, reported an increase of 6.4 percent in employment from October to November. Employment decreased 0.1 percent over the month interval in the remaining 56,766 retail trade establishments for which data were available. The remaining two industries report-

ing increased employment from October to November were wholesale trade and banks, in which were shown gains of 0.9 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

The declines in employment of 5.6 percent in the dyeing and cleaning and 4.3 percent in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industries reflect seasonal recessions, as does also the loss of 1.7 percent in the number of laundry workers. The decrease of 1.2 percent in employment in brokerage firms continued the decline in this industry, which has been unbroken since September of last year except for a small increase in February 1934.

The remaining decreases in employment ranged from 0.9 percent in the crude petroleum producing industry to 0.3 percent in the metalliferous mining and in the real estate industries.

The largest increase in pay rolls, 6.1 percent, occurred in the anthracite mining industry, and is the first November pay-roll increase recorded in this industry in the 6 years the Bureau has been assembling data for anthracite mining. Bituminous-coal mining also recorded a pay-roll increase (1.3 percent).

In table 4 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in November 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from October 1934 and November 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, together with percentage changes from October 1934 and November 1933 in these per capita earnings and in employment and pay rolls are also presented. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these industries are not available.

## Table 4.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries, November 1934

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay roll | | | Per capita weekly earnings [1] | | | Average hours worked per week [1] | | | Average hourly earnings [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index November 1934 (average 1929 =100) | Percentage change from— | | Index November 1934 (average 1929 =100) | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 | | October 1934 | November 1933 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Cents* | | |
| Coal mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 60.7 | +3.8 | −0.5 | 51.2 | +6.1 | +7.1 | $24.57 | +2.2 | +7.5 | 29.4 | +1.7 | +1.0 | 82.8 | +0.5 | +3.9 |
| Bituminous | 79.8 | +.6 | +6.7 | 58.3 | +1.3 | +15.0 | 19.14 | +.7 | +7.8 | 26.7 | +.8 | −7.6 | 71.5 | −.3 | +20.8 |
| Metalliferous mining | 43.2 | −.3 | +6.4 | 28.5 | +.9 | +11.3 | 21.42 | +1.2 | +4.6 | 36.0 | +.6 | −4.3 | 58.9 | +1.2 | +10.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 49.5 | −4.3 | −3.1 | 29.4 | −8.3 | +3.9 | 15.43 | −4.2 | +7.2 | 32.3 | −4.2 | +1.0 | 47.8 | −.6 | +6.4 |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 78.8 | −.9 | +9.1 | 59.0 | −3.0 | +17.3 | 27.72 | −2.0 | +7.5 | 34.9 | −1.7 | +2.0 | 78.4 | +.6 | +5.1 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 69.9 | −.5 | +1.5 | 72.2 | −3.5 | +6.6 | 27.33 | −3.1 | +5.1 | 38.2 | −.8 | +2.9 | 73.5 | −1.7 | +4.6 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 85.5 | −.4 | +3.5 | 79.6 | −1.2 | +6.8 | 29.50 | −.8 | +3.2 | 38.8 | −1.3 | +.3 | 76.2 | +.7 | +5.5 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 71.8 | −.6 | +1.1 | 61.8 | −1.8 | +4.0 | 27.55 | −1.3 | +2.9 | 44.8 | −.9 | −1.5 | 60.6 | −.8 | +8.4 |
| Trade: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | [2] 85.1 | +.9 | +4.3 | [2] 64.2 | −.5 | +6.1 | 26.05 | −1.4 | +1.8 | 40.7 | −.5 | +.5 | 63.6 | −.3 | +1.3 |
| Retail | [2] 83.7 | +1.3 | −.2 | [2] 61.8 | −.2 | +.7 | 19.94 | −2.1 | +.8 | 40.3 | −1.0 | [3] | 51.9 | −1.0 | +3.9 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) [4] | 83.7 | −.6 | +10.4 | 64.9 | −.6 | +17.6 | 13.40 | [3] | +6.5 | 47.1 | −.2 | −6.1 | 27.9 | +.7 | +12.2 |
| Laundries | 80.3 | −1.7 | +2.4 | 63.7 | −1.7 | +4.9 | 14.81 | +.1 | +2.5 | 39.2 | [3] | +2.9 | 37.1 | [3] | +.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 75.8 | −5.6 | −.4 | 53.9 | −8.8 | +2.7 | 17.32 | −3.4 | +3.0 | 39.6 | −2.0 | −2.1 | 43.6 | −1.4 | +5.9 |
| Banks | [5] | +.1 | −.1 | [5] | +.4 | +1.2 | 31.43 | +.4 | +1.3 | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |
| Brokerage | [5] | −1.2 | −26.4 | [5] | −.2 | −28.8 | 34.20 | +1.0 | −3.2 | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |
| Insurance [6] | [5] | −.4 | +1.3 | [5] | +.2 | +2.2 | 34.72 | +.9 | +1.4 | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |
| Real estate | [5] | −.3 | +2.7 | [5] | +.4 | +3.7 | 21.58 | +.7 | +.9 | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |

[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] Revised. See table 3 and accompanying text.
[3] No change.
[4] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[5] Not available
[6] October data revised as follows:
Percentage change in employment from September 1934, +0.1; from October 1933, +1.2. Percentage change in pay roll from September 1934, +0.6; from October 1933, +4.9
Average per capita weekly earnings in October 1934, $34.37; percentage change from September 1934, +0.5; from October 1934, +3.7.

## Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 11 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 5. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries by months from January 1931 through November 1934.

A revision of the indexes for the wholesale- and retail-trade industries for the months January 1929 to November 1934, inclusive, has been made. The revised indexes appear in table 6.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to November 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

| Month | Anthracite mining | | | | | | | | Bituminous-coal mining | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 90.6 | 76.2 | 52.5 | 64.1 | 89.3 | 61.5 | 43.2 | 73.2 | 93.9 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36.1 | 51.3 |
| February | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 63.2 | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 65.8 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 76.1 | 68.3 | 47.0 | 37.2 | 54.6 |
| March | 82.0 | 73.7 | 54.6 | 67.5 | 71.3 | 61.2 | 48.8 | 82.4 | 88.8 | 75.2 | 67.6 | 77.8 | 65.2 | 46.8 | 30.7 | 58.9 |
| April | 85.2 | 70.1 | 51.6 | 58.2 | 75.2 | 72.0 | 37.4 | 51.7 | 85.9 | 65.5 | 63.7 | 72.2 | 58.6 | 33.9 | 26.6 | 51.4 |
| May | 80.3 | 66.9 | 43.2 | 63.8 | 76.1 | 58.0 | 30.0 | 64.0 | 82.4 | 62.6 | 61.2 | 76.7 | 54.4 | 30.7 | 26.9 | 54.4 |
| June | 76.1 | 53.0 | 39.5 | 57.5 | 66.7 | 37.4 | 34.3 | 53.3 | 78.4 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 76.7 | 52.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 55.1 |
| July | 65.1 | 44.5 | 43.8 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 34.5 | 38.2 | 42.3 | 76.4 | 58.6 | 63.2 | 77.0 | 50.4 | 24.4 | 33.6 | 49.7 |
| August | 67.3 | 49.2 | 47.7 | 49.5 | 56.4 | 41.4 | 46.6 | 39.7 | 77.0 | 59.4 | 68.6 | 77.1 | 50.6 | 26.4 | 43.3 | 50.4 |
| September | 80.0 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 64.9 | 47.0 | 60.7 | 47.0 | 80.4 | 62.4 | 71.8 | 78.2 | 53.6 | 30.2 | 44.1 | 51.4 |
| October | 86.8 | 63.9 | 56.9 | 58.5 | 91.1 | 66.7 | 61.6 | 48.3 | 81.3 | 67.0 | 68.0 | 79.3 | 56.2 | 37.8 | 44.1 | 57.6 |
| November | 83.5 | 62.7 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 79.5 | 51.0 | 47.8 | 51.2 | 81.1 | 69.4 | 74.8 | 79.8 | 54.6 | 38.0 | 50.7 | 58.3 |
| December | 79.8 | 62.3 | 54.5 | ---- | 78.4 | 56.2 | 44.3 | ----- | 81.2 | 70.0 | 75.4 | ----- | 52.3 | 37.7 | 50.8 | ----- |
| Average | 80.5 | 62.5 | 51.7 | [1] 59.4 | 75.4 | 53.7 | 45.8 | [1] 56.3 | 83.2 | 67.4 | 67.9 | [1] 77.0 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | [1] 53.9 |

| Month | Metalliferous mining | | | | | | | | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 64.4 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 50.4 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 21.3 |
| February | 65.3 | 46.9 | 31.5 | 40.3 | 54.6 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 26.0 | 66.6 | 47.4 | 34.8 | 38.8 | 54.4 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21.0 |
| March | 63.5 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 39.8 | 52.8 | 26.5 | 17.4 | 25.9 | 70.0 | 46.0 | 35.1 | 42.0 | 58.2 | 28.7 | 17.8 | 24.1 |
| April | 63.9 | 43.3 | 29.4 | 41.7 | 51.4 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 27.2 | 76.1 | 48.6 | 39.3 | 48.7 | 62.6 | 30.0 | 20.2 | 29.9 |
| May | 62.4 | 38.3 | 30.0 | 40.8 | 49.3 | 23.8 | 17.0 | 25.6 | 75.0 | 50.6 | 43.4 | 54.3 | 62.3 | 32.3 | 23.8 | 35.0 |
| June | 60.0 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 41.0 | 46.1 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 26.7 | 72.3 | 49.5 | 47.3 | 56.6 | 60.1 | 30.0 | 27.5 | 37.0 |
| July | 56.2 | 29.5 | 33.0 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 25.1 | 71.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 55.6 | 57.3 | 29.1 | 28.4 | 35.0 |
| August | 55.8 | 28.6 | 36.8 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 16.5 | 21.9 | 27.0 | 68.9 | 51.1 | 51.6 | 54.7 | 55.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 34.0 |
| September | 55.5 | 29.3 | 38.9 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 17.0 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 66.6 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 51.2 | 30.5 | 29.3 | 32.4 |
| October | 53.8 | 30.5 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 37.4 | 18.0 | 25.9 | 28.2 | 64.5 | 52.4 | 53.2 | 51.8 | 48.7 | 30.1 | 31.2 | 32.1 |
| November | 52.8 | 31.9 | 40.6 | 43.2 | 35.1 | 18.7 | 25.6 | 28.5 | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51.1 | 49.5 | 43.3 | 27.1 | 23.3 | 29.4 |
| December | 51.2 | 33.3 | 40.6 | ----- | 34.3 | 18.7 | 26.2 | ----- | 53.9 | 42.3 | 45.3 | ----- | 36.9 | 22.1 | 24.4 | ----- |
| Average | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.6 | [1] 41.3 | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | [1] 26.5 | 67.4 | 49.0 | 44.9 | [1] 49.5 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24.7 | [1] 30.1 |

| Month | Crude-petroleum producing | | | | | | | | Telephone and telegraph | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 | 73.2 | 71.5 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| February | 73.2 | 54.4 | 57.0 | 72.4 | 70.0 | 46.9 | 41.7 | 50.5 | 89.2 | 82.0 | 73.9 | 69.8 | 94.8 | 89.6 | 71.9 | 67.9 |
| March | 72.2 | 51.4 | 56.5 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 52.5 | 88.6 | 81.7 | 73.2 | 70.0 | 97.9 | 88.2 | 71.6 | 70.4 |
| April | 69.8 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 74.0 | 66.3 | 44.5 | 40.1 | 53.4 | 88.1 | 81.2 | 72.3 | 70.2 | 95.0 | 83.4 | 67.8 | 68.8 |
| May | 67.8 | 54.5 | 56.9 | 76.7 | 64.7 | 47.1 | 41.6 | 56.4 | 87.4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 94.1 | 82.8 | 68.5 | 71.4 |
| June | 65.0 | 54.2 | 58.0 | 80.0 | 62.7 | 44.8 | 40.6 | 56.9 | 86.9 | 79.9 | 69.2 | 70.4 | 95.0 | 82.1 | 66.6 | 71.3 |
| July | 65.3 | 55.4 | 59.5 | 81.6 | 59.2 | 44.6 | 42.2 | 60.0 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 68.5 | 71.0 | 93.3 | 79.6 | 66.7 | 72.3 |
| August | 62.4 | 57.4 | 60.8 | 82.7 | 56.3 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 61.2 | 85.9 | 78.1 | 68.1 | 71.0 | 92.3 | 79.1 | 66.1 | 74.0 |
| September | 61.2 | 56.2 | 66.2 | 81.8 | 55.2 | 41.9 | 44.4 | 59.7 | 85.0 | 77.4 | 68.3 | 70.9 | 92.1 | 75.9 | 64.6 | 72.2 |
| October | 60.4 | 56.8 | 70.6 | 79.5 | 54.4 | 42.5 | 50.1 | 60.8 | 84.1 | 76.2 | 68.7 | 70.3 | 91.6 | 75.7 | 67.0 | 74.9 |
| November | 57.6 | 56.5 | 72.2 | 78.8 | 52.0 | 42.4 | 50.3 | 59.0 | 83.5 | 75.5 | 68.9 | 69.9 | 89.7 | 74.3 | 67.7 | 72.2 |
| December | 58.2 | 57.2 | 75.0 | ----- | 54.9 | 41.7 | 53.2 | ----- | 83.1 | 74.8 | 69.4 | ----- | 92.7 | 73.5 | 67.7 | ----- |
| Average | 65.7 | 55.3 | 62.2 | [1] 77.6 | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44.1 | [1] 56.7 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | [1] 70.4 | 93.7 | 81.1 | 68.2 | [1] 71.3 |

[1] Average for 11 months.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to November 1934—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

| Month | Electric light and power and manufactured gas | | | | | | | | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 99.2 | 89.3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 85.6 | 75.4 | 60.9 | 59.2 |
| February | 97.8 | 87.2 | 77.4 | 81.2 | 99.7 | 86.0 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 86.6 | 78.9 | 70.4 | 71.0 | 87.1 | 74.8 | 60.6 | 60.1 |
| March | 96.7 | 85.5 | 76.9 | 81.7 | 102.4 | 85.4 | 71.9 | 75.6 | 86.4 | 77.6 | 69.8 | 71.7 | 88.1 | 73.6 | 59.4 | 62.2 |
| April | 97.1 | 84.8 | 76.9 | 82.4 | 97.6 | 82.4 | 69.4 | 76.8 | 86.8 | 78.0 | 69.5 | 72.2 | 86.6 | 71.8 | 58.1 | 62.9 |
| May | 97.6 | 84.0 | 76.9 | 83.1 | 98.7 | 84.2 | 69.9 | 77.6 | 85.9 | 76.9 | 69.1 | 72.6 | 85.1 | 72.2 | 58.2 | 63.0 |
| June | 97.2 | 83.2 | 77.3 | 84.0 | 98.3 | 80.5 | 69.9 | 77.8 | 85.3 | 76.5 | 69.3 | 73.2 | 84.8 | 70.2 | 58.0 | 63.2 |
| July | 96.7 | 82.3 | 77.5 | 85.0 | 97.4 | 78.7 | 70.0 | 81.1 | 85.6 | 75.6 | 69.4 | 73.1 | 83.3 | 66.4 | 57.4 | 63.8 |
| August | 95.9 | 81.5 | 78.1 | 85.6 | 96.2 | 76.7 | 70.9 | 79.9 | 84.8 | 74.1 | 69.5 | 72.8 | 81.9 | 63.8 | 58.2 | 62.8 |
| September | 94.7 | 81.0 | 80.3 | 85.8 | 94.3 | 74.7 | 71.8 | 79.3 | 84.0 | 73.5 | 69.7 | 72.5 | 81.2 | 62.5 | 57.8 | 62.4 |
| October | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82.2 | 85.8 | 93.2 | 74.4 | 76.2 | 80.6 | 82.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 | 72.2 | 79.0 | 61.5 | 59.8 | 63.0 |
| November | 91.3 | 79.1 | 82.6 | 85.5 | 93.3 | 73.2 | 74.5 | 79.6 | 81.5 | 71.8 | 71.0 | 71.8 | 79.7 | 61.7 | 59.4 | 61.8 |
| December | 90.3 | 78.4 | 81.8 | ----- | 91.2 | 73.2 | 74.4 | ----- | 79.9 | 71.4 | 70.8 | ----- | 77.8 | 61.9 | 59.6 | ----- |
| Average | 95.6 | 83.0 | 78.8 | [1] 83.8 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.0 | [1] 77.9 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 70.0 | [1] 72.1 | 83.4 | 68.0 | 58.9 | [1] 62.2 |
| | Laundries | | | | | | | | Dyeing and cleaning | | | | | | | |
| January | 94.3 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 90.7 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 82.1 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 73.7 | 62.4 | 44.2 | 46.8 |
| February | 93.7 | 86.3 | 77.5 | 78.4 | 89.6 | 76.7 | 58.1 | 61.7 | 80.7 | 74.4 | 65.6 | 68.1 | 71.2 | 59.0 | 40.2 | 46.3 |
| March | 93.2 | 85.4 | 76.1 | 79.2 | 89.6 | 75.0 | 55.4 | 62.7 | 81.3 | 74.4 | 65.8 | 72.4 | 71.7 | 58.5 | 38.9 | 51.7 |
| April | 94.3 | 85.4 | 76.5 | 80.5 | 90.9 | 74.7 | 56.6 | 64.4 | 88.4 | 76.9 | 74.9 | 79.9 | 81.9 | 62.5 | 51.7 | 60.8 |
| May | 94.1 | 84.8 | 76.6 | 82.1 | 90.5 | 73.9 | 57.1 | 66.9 | 89.3 | 78.0 | 75.7 | 84.3 | 82.1 | 63.8 | 51.0 | 65.1 |
| June | 94.8 | 84.4 | 79.2 | 84.0 | 91.2 | 71.8 | 59.4 | 68.3 | 91.4 | 78.6 | 79.1 | 84.9 | 84.5 | 62.4 | 53.7 | 64.1 |
| July | 95.6 | 83.6 | 79.5 | 84.6 | 91.5 | 69.4 | 58.7 | 68.2 | 91.1 | 76.1 | 76.6 | 80.5 | 81.8 | 56.9 | 50.0 | 58.9 |
| August | 94.0 | 82.2 | 81.1 | 83.7 | 88.6 | 66.9 | 60.3 | 66.6 | 86.4 | 73.4 | 76.8 | 78.6 | 75.9 | 53.4 | 50.0 | 56.7 |
| September | 93.0 | 81.9 | 82.6 | 82.9 | 88.0 | 65.8 | 63.5 | 65.9 | 88.0 | 76.9 | 81.9 | 80.0 | 78.3 | 57.9 | 57.1 | 59.0 |
| October | 91.8 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 81.7 | 85.6 | 64.1 | 62.5 | 64.8 | 87.0 | 76.0 | 81.6 | 80.3 | 77.2 | 55.8 | 57.4 | 59.1 |
| November | 89.8 | 79.4 | 78.4 | 80.3 | 82.6 | 61.9 | 60.7 | 63.7 | 83.2 | 72.0 | 76.1 | 75.8 | 70.8 | 49.6 | 52.5 | 53.9 |
| December | 88.8 | 79.1 | 78.4 | ----- | 81.0 | 61.4 | 61.1 | ----- | 78.4 | 69.5 | 70.5 | ----- | 64.4 | 45.9 | 47.3 | ----- |
| Average | 93.1 | 83.5 | 78.8 | [1] 81.4 | 88.3 | 70.1 | 59.5 | [1] 65.0 | 85.6 | 75.2 | 74.3 | [1] 77.5 | 76.1 | 57.3 | 49.5 | [1] 56.6 |
| | Hotels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| February | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 93.7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 65.2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| March | 96.8 | 84.0 | 72.4 | 86.4 | 93.4 | 72.4 | 53.5 | 66.6 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| April | 95.9 | 82.7 | 71.9 | 86.6 | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | 66.5 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| May | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 | 85.7 | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.9 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| June | 91.6 | 78.0 | 73.6 | 86.2 | 85.4 | 63.8 | 52.3 | 66.2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| July | 93.3 | 78.4 | 75.6 | 86.3 | 85.2 | 61.8 | 53.3 | 65.6 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| August | 92.8 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 86.2 | 83.8 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 64.5 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| September | 90.6 | 77.0 | 78.7 | 84.4 | 81.9 | 59.1 | 55.6 | 64.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| October | 87.4 | 75.4 | 77.0 | 84.2 | 79.7 | 58.6 | 56.2 | 65.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| November | 84.9 | 74.3 | 75.8 | 83.7 | 77.1 | 57.5 | 55.2 | 64.9 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| December | 83.1 | 73.2 | 77.6 | ----- | 75.4 | 56.6 | 57.6 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Average | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74.9 | [1] 85.1 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 54.4 | [1] 65.1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

[1] Average for 11 months.
[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

## Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Wholesale and Retail Trade

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has revised its index numbers of employment and pay rolls in retail and wholesale trade to conform to the trend shown in the annual averages of these industries as published by Bureau of Census for 1929 and 1933. This revision is temporary in character and was effected in order immediately to present indexes

which indicate with greater accuracy the trend in total employment and pay rolls in retail and wholesale trade.

Through a C. W. A. project in the early part of 1934 the number of retail and wholesale establishments reporting to the Bureau was greatly increased, equalizing to some extent the proportionate number of establishments covered in each line of trade. The survey in November 1934 covered 61,578 retail-trade establishments, employing 948,497 persons. In the general merchandising group 4,812 establishments employing 404,877 workers were surveyed and in retail trade other than general merchandising, a total of 56,766 establishments employing 543,620 workers supplied data for November. The wholesale-trade survey covered 16,872 establishments, which employed 300,297 people.

The Bureau's previous series of indexes for retail trade were unweighted. Therefore, the retail-trade totals were greatly influenced by the changes in employment and pay rolls in department, variety, and general merchandising stores, which are subject to marked seasonal fluctuations, and which exercised a predominating influence on the total not in proportion to their importance in the industry. The expansion of the survey to include numerous establishments in other lines of retail trade reduced the effects of the general merchandising group in the total and greatly affected the percentage changes based on the unweighted group of establishments. In order to eliminate this discrepancy, the retail-trade indexes have been entirely reconstructed by segregating the reporting establishments by line of trade and then combining the totals into two groups, general merchandising, which includes department, variety, general merchandising, and mail-order establishments, and retail trade other than general merchandising. From these data three series of indexes have been constructed for the retail-trade industry.

Index numbers of employment and pay rolls for all retail trade combined have been computed, weighted according to the respective importance of the two group subdivisions, and are presented in table 6, together with indexes for the general-merchandising and retail trade other-than-general-merchandising groups and wholesale trade. The base period for these indexes is the average of the 12 monthly indexes for the year 1929.

The indexes of employment and pay rolls for the two subgroups of retail trade and for wholesale trade are computed by a link-relative method. The percentage changes over the month interval in employment and pay rolls were computed from reports received from identical establishments in the current and the preceding month and these percentage changes are added to or subtracted from 100. The index of the preceding month is then multiplied by this figure to secure the

current-month index. For instance, if identical establishments in the general merchandising group show an increase of 2 percent in employment over the month interval, the index of the preceding month is multiplied by 102 percent to secure the index for the current month.

The chain indexes thus computed for the two groups of retail trade and for wholesale trade were then adjusted to conform to the level of employment or pay rolls as indicated by census reports. The method used in adjusting the indexes was similar, although not identical, to the method used in adjusting the Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. An "additive" or arithmetical method was used and the statistical bias which occurred between 1929 and 1933 was eliminated by the adjustment of the monthly indexes from January 1930 to April 1933 rather than by the extension of the adjustment for bias through all of the months of the final census year. A ratio method was considered, but in view of the slight difference in the results and the additional work necessary to make such computations the arithmetic adjustment was decided upon.

In obtaining the indexes for total retail trade the adjusted indexes of the general merchandising group and retail trade, other than general merchandising were multiplied by their respective group weights which represented the total number of employees or the average weekly earnings in the group in 1929. The sum of the aggregates thus obtained was divided by the total of the group weights to compute the index for total retail trade.

The weighting factors for retail and wholesale trade are the average number of employees (full time and part time) and the yearly pay rolls reduced to a weekly basis as shown in the census of retail and wholesale distribution in 1929, the base year, or the year representing 100 percent.

The general merchandising weighting factor represents the total number of employees in the general merchandising group of stores. The weighting factor for retail trade other than general merchandising, includes all other retail trade with the exception of restaurants and second-hand stores. The Bureau has no data for second-hand stores and data for restaurants have been added too recently to be included in the present series of indexes.

The Bureau is now engaged in the construction of weighted indexes for retail and wholesale trade in which each of the major lines of trade will be weighted according to its importance in the total. The computation of these weighted indexes will require a considerable length of time, and it will be a number of months before these more detailed weighted indexes of wholesale and retail trade will be available. In the meantime this temporary revision has been made in order to eliminate the bias which existed in the former series between 1929 and 1933.

Table 6.—Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Retail Trade, and Wholesale Trade, January 1929 to November 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

**Total retail trade**

| Month | Employment | | | | | | Pay rolls | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 97.2 | 100.2 | 92.3 | 80.3 | 72.1 | 79.8 | 95.9 | 99.8 | 88.1 | 71.9 | 54.7 | 59.0 |
| February | 95.4 | 97.3 | 89.3 | 78.3 | 70.4 | 79.6 | 95.1 | 97.7 | 86.4 | 69.1 | 51.8 | 58.8 |
| March | 97.4 | 96.6 | 89.2 | 78.6 | 68.9 | 81.5 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 86.8 | 68.5 | 49.0 | 59.8 |
| April | 97.6 | 98.1 | 91.3 | 78.7 | 73.3 | 82.5 | 97.2 | 97.9 | 87.5 | 67.7 | 52.0 | 61.2 |
| May | 98.6 | 98.8 | 90.8 | 77.2 | 72.1 | 82.9 | 98.2 | 99.4 | 86.8 | 65.5 | 51.3 | 61.5 |
| June | 99.3 | 96.9 | 90.7 | 76.3 | 73.2 | 82.6 | 99.8 | 97.9 | 86.7 | 62.7 | 52.2 | 61.4 |
| July | 97.4 | 93.0 | 84.2 | 73.1 | 71.0 | 79.0 | 98.8 | 92.8 | 81.3 | 59.2 | 51.0 | 60.1 |
| August | 98.7 | 91.5 | 81.2 | 71.8 | 75.4 | 77.8 | 99.2 | 89.4 | 77.9 | 56.9 | 54.9 | 58.4 |
| September | 100.6 | 94.3 | 83.3 | 74.2 | 80.6 | 81.7 | 101.7 | 91.5 | 78.3 | 58.3 | 58.7 | 60.6 |
| October | 102.0 | 95.6 | 85.2 | 76.3 | 83.3 | 82.6 | 103.2 | 92.6 | 78.9 | 59.7 | 61.6 | 61.9 |
| November | 104.2 | 96.8 | 84.8 | 75.4 | 83.9 | 83.7 | 103.3 | 92.4 | 78.3 | 58.6 | 61.4 | 61.8 |
| December | 111.9 | 102.5 | 90.6 | 80.9 | 89.1 | ------- | 109.7 | 95.4 | 80.4 | 60.4 | 64.0 | ------- |
| Average | 100.0 | 96.8 | 87.7 | 76.8 | 76.1 | [1] 81.2 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 83.1 | 63.2 | 55.2 | [1] 60.4 |

**Retail trade—General merchandising**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 98.5 | 95.9 | 92.1 | 84.8 | 76.4 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 90.3 | 78.1 | 61.4 | 71.1 |
| February | 94.5 | 92.2 | 89.3 | 81.2 | 73.0 | 85.0 | 97.2 | 92.7 | 87.1 | 73.1 | 57.1 | 68.9 |
| March | 96.1 | 91.9 | 90.8 | 82.6 | 70.7 | 90.1 | 98.5 | 92.3 | 88.0 | 73.1 | 53.4 | 71.5 |
| April | 95.5 | 95.9 | 93.0 | 82.7 | 80.7 | 91.0 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 88.8 | 72.3 | 60.8 | 74.0 |
| May | 97.1 | 94.4 | 92.8 | 82.1 | 78.5 | 92.0 | 95.8 | 93.8 | 88.5 | 70.5 | 59.3 | 74.5 |
| June | 96.5 | 91.5 | 91.4 | 80.3 | 79.9 | 90.6 | 96.7 | 93.4 | 87.9 | 67.6 | 60.6 | 73.9 |
| July | 92.2 | 86.0 | 84.7 | 74.1 | 74.7 | 83.0 | 96.1 | 87.7 | 82.3 | 61.3 | 56.4 | 69.5 |
| August | 91.5 | 82.5 | 81.6 | 71.5 | 78.4 | 81.2 | 92.9 | 83.7 | 78.7 | 58.5 | 62.4 | 66.9 |
| September | 96.6 | 89.6 | 88.7 | 78.7 | 98.0 | 91.5 | 97.4 | 89.0 | 83.9 | 64.3 | 71.8 | 74.0 |
| October | 101.7 | 94.0 | 92.1 | 83.7 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 101.7 | 92.6 | 85.3 | 67.7 | 75.3 | 77.3 |
| November | 108.0 | 97.4 | 94.1 | 84.6 | 97.0 | 100.2 | 105.0 | 94.6 | 86.9 | 67.9 | 76.1 | 79.8 |
| December | 131.7 | 118.1 | 116.2 | 104.7 | 118.9 | ------- | 123.9 | 108.5 | 100.7 | 79.2 | 90.1 | ------- |
| Average | 100.0 | 94.1 | 92.2 | 82.6 | 84.2 | [1] 89.6 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 87.4 | 69.5 | 65.4 | [1] 72.9 |

**Retail trade—Other than general merchandising**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 96.9 | 101.3 | 92.4 | 79.1 | 71.0 | 78.0 | 95.1 | 100.6 | 87.7 | 70.6 | 53.3 | 56.5 |
| February | 95.6 | 98.7 | 89.3 | 77.6 | 69.7 | 78.2 | 94.7 | 98.7 | 86.2 | 68.3 | 50.7 | 56.7 |
| March | 97.7 | 97.8 | 88.8 | 77.5 | 68.4 | 79.3 | 97.1 | 98.0 | 86.5 | 67.5 | 48.1 | 57.4 |
| April | 98.1 | 98.7 | 90.9 | 77.6 | 71.3 | 80.3 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 87.2 | 66.7 | 50.2 | 58.5 |
| May | 99.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 75.9 | 70.4 | 80.5 | 98.7 | 100.6 | 86.5 | 64.5 | 49.7 | 58.8 |
| June | 100.0 | 98.3 | 90.5 | 75.2 | 71.5 | 80.5 | 100.5 | 98.8 | 86.4 | 61.7 | 50.5 | 58.8 |
| July | 98.7 | 94.8 | 84.1 | 72.8 | 70.0 | 77.9 | 99.4 | 93.8 | 81.1 | 58.8 | 49.9 | 58.2 |
| August | 100.6 | 93.8 | 81.1 | 71.9 | 74.6 | 76.9 | 100.5 | 90.6 | 77.7 | 56.6 | 53.4 | 56.6 |
| September | 101.6 | 95.5 | 81.9 | 73.0 | 78.4 | 79.1 | 102.6 | 92.0 | 77.2 | 57.1 | 56.0 | 57.8 |
| October | 102.1 | 96.0 | 83.4 | 74.3 | 80.6 | 79.5 | 103.5 | 92.6 | 77.6 | 58.1 | 58.8 | 58.7 |
| November | 103.2 | 96.7 | 82.3 | 73.0 | 80.4 | 79.4 | 103.0 | 92.0 | 76.5 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 58.1 |
| December | 106.7 | 98.4 | 83.9 | 74.6 | 81.3 | ------- | 106.8 | 92.7 | 76.2 | 56.5 | 58.6 | ------- |
| Average | 100.0 | 97.5 | 86.7 | 75.2 | 74.0 | [1] 79.1 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 82.2 | 61.9 | 53.1 | [1] 57.8 |

**Wholesale trade**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 97.7 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 80.7 | 73.6 | 80.6 | 96.7 | 99.9 | 86.3 | 71.8 | 58.3 | 60.3 |
| February | 96.9 | 98.4 | 87.6 | 79.7 | 72.4 | 81.2 | 96.4 | 98.1 | 87.1 | 70.1 | 55.1 | 61.0 |
| March | 97.3 | 97.6 | 86.7 | 78.6 | 71.3 | 81.8 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 87.7 | 68.8 | 53.5 | 62.0 |
| April | 97.9 | 97.1 | 86.7 | 77.6 | 71.5 | 82.1 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 83.7 | 66.3 | 52.4 | 63.1 |
| May | 99.0 | 96.6 | 86.3 | 76.6 | 72.2 | 82.8 | 99.0 | 96.9 | 83.2 | 67.1 | 53.8 | 62.6 |
| June | 99.2 | 96.2 | 86.3 | 75.6 | 73.9 | 82.3 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 82.5 | 63.5 | 53.7 | 62.8 |
| July | 100.4 | 95.7 | 85.9 | 75.2 | 75.1 | 82.2 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 81.6 | 61.9 | 55.5 | 63.8 |
| August | 101.3 | 94.6 | 85.6 | 74.9 | 77.9 | 82.5 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 80.3 | 60.3 | 57.2 | 62.7 |
| September | 101.9 | 94.4 | 85.1 | 75.6 | 80.3 | 83.5 | 103.3 | 92.8 | 79.5 | 60.1 | 58.7 | 63.6 |
| October | 102.9 | 93.7 | 84.2 | 76.2 | 81.7 | 84.3 | 102.7 | 92.0 | 77.9 | 60.8 | 62.4 | 64.5 |
| November | 102.9 | 92.1 | 83.1 | 76.0 | 81.6 | 85.1 | 101.9 | 90.0 | 77.6 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 64.2 |
| December | 102.6 | 91.5 | 82.6 | 75.4 | 81.5 | ------- | 104.7 | 90.2 | 75.6 | 59.3 | 60.9 | ------- |
| Average | 100.0 | 95.7 | 85.8 | 76.8 | 76.1 | [1] 82.6 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 81.9 | 64.2 | 56.8 | [1] 62.8 |

[1] Average for 11 months.

*Employment in Building Construction in November 1934*

TABLE 7 is based on returns made by 10,772 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works Administration funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1-week basis if not originally so reported.

In November the average weekly earnings were $23.60 as compared with $23.77 for October. 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.

The average hours per week per man—28.9 in November and 29.7 in October—were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings—81.9 cents in November and 80 in October—were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

## Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, November 1934

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

| Locality | Number of firms reporting | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours per week per man [1] | | Average hourly earnings [1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Number November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 |
| | | | | | | | | | | *Cents* | |
| All localities | 10,772 | 85,761 | −2.3 | $2,023,807 | −3.0 | $23.60 | −0.7 | 28.9 | −2.7 | 81.9 | +2.4 |
| Alabama: Birmingham | 87 | 547 | −10.5 | 9,822 | −8.4 | 17.96 | +2.3 | 28.7 | +1.1 | 62.8 | +1.1 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | *20* | *1,096* | *−2.6* | *24,064* | *−6.3* | *21.96* | *−3.8* | *34.3* | *+5.9* | *63.9* | *−9.2* |
| San Francisco-Oakland | *28* | *715* | *−12.8* | *17,064* | *−14.8* | *23.87* | *−2.2* | *28.1* | *−.7* | *84.9* | *−1.6* |
| Other localities | *20* | *195* | *+8.3* | *4,039* | *+.6* | *20.71* | *−7.1* | *26.9* | *−4.3* | *77.0* | *−2.9* |
| The State | *68* | *2,006* | *−5.6* | *45,167* | *−9.1* | *22.52* | *−3.8* | *31.4* | *+3.0* | *71.7* | *−6.6* |
| Colorado: Denver | 203 | 542 | −12.3 | 11,972 | −15.1 | 22.09 | −3.2 | 24.5 | −12.2 | 89.4 | +9.0 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 109 | 612 | −.3 | 15,072 | −1.6 | 24.63 | −1.2 | 31.2 | −3.1 | 79.5 | +1.9 |
| Hartford | 257 | 1,114 | −3.0 | 25,489 | −7.9 | 22.88 | −5.0 | 32.8 | −3.0 | 69.4 | −2.1 |
| New Haven | 148 | 884 | (2) | 22,765 | −.9 | 25.75 | −.9 | 33.8 | −3.2 | 76.9 | +2.8 |
| The State | 514 | 2,610 | −1.4 | 63,326 | −4.0 | 24.26 | −2.6 | 32.8 | −3.0 | 74.2 | +.5 |
| Delaware: Wilmington | 95 | 917 | −14.5 | 21,389 | −2.4 | 23.32 | +14.2 | 33.1 | +4.4 | 70.5 | +9.6 |
| District of Columbia | 378 | 4,557 | −4.8 | 126,844 | −7.3 | 27.83 | −2.7 | 31.7 | −3.4 | 88.0 | +1.0 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville | 44 | 242 | +7.1 | 4,001 | +1.1 | 16.53 | −5.6 | 28.0 | −6.4 | 59.1 | +.9 |
| Miami | 68 | 1,267 | +.8 | 27,136 | +2.9 | 21.42 | +2.1 | 30.6 | +2.0 | 70.1 | +.3 |
| The State | 112 | 1,509 | +1.8 | 31,137 | +2.7 | 20.63 | +.9 | 30.2 | +.7 | 68.4 | +.3 |
| Georgia: Atlanta | 129 | 840 | +.1 | 14,256 | +.9 | 16.97 | +.8 | 27.0 | −.4 | 61.5 | −.3 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | *131* | *1,908* | *+5.2* | *55,747* | *+5.8* | *29.22* | *+.6* | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Other localities | *86* | *1,425* | *+3.0* | *27,157* | *−10.3* | *19.06* | *−12.9* | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| The State | *217* | *3,333* | *+4.3* | *82,904* | (3) | *24.87* | *−4.2* | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville | 64 | 551 | −6.0 | 11,515 | −8.1 | 20.90 | −2.2 | 27.8 | −9.2 | 75.2 | +7.6 |
| Fort Wayne | 78 | 274 | −37.3 | 5,924 | −34.0 | 21.62 | +5.3 | 32.3 | −3.0 | 67.0 | +8.8 |
| Indianapolis | 148 | 1,160 | −5.1 | 28,271 | −7.0 | 24.37 | −2.0 | 31.6 | +.3 | 77.2 | −2.4 |
| South Bend | 36 | 192 | −2.5 | 4,181 | +.3 | 21.78 | +2.9 | 31.1 | +6.1 | 70.3 | −4.2 |
| The State | 326 | 2,177 | −10.9 | 49,891 | −11.0 | 22.92 | −.1 | 30.7 | −2.2 | 74.8 | +2.2 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 90 | 425 | −24.5 | 9,595 | −24.4 | 22.58 | +.2 | 26.6 | −12.8 | 85.5 | +16.2 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 64 | 320 | −2.1 | 5,623 | −2.2 | 17.57 | −.1 | 25.1 | (2) | 70.2 | +.4 |
| Kentucky: Louisville | 142 | 911 | +2.0 | 17,139 | −8.9 | 18.81 | −10.7 | 29.3 | −10.4 | 66.0 | −.2 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans | 112 | 1,024 | +6.2 | 18,121 | −.6 | 17.70 | −6.4 | 28.4 | −5.6 | 62.2 | −.8 |
| Maine: Portland | 84 | 365 | +10.9 | 7,651 | −1.9 | 20.96 | −11.6 | 28.4 | −8.1 | 73.9 | −3.5 |
| Maryland: Baltimore | *110* | *2,220* | *−9.6* | *45,120* | *+.3* | *20.32* | *+10.9* | *30.0* | *+2.0* | *67.5* | *+8.2* |
| Massachusetts: All localities | *694* | *5,401* | *−1.9* | *131,422* | *−2.5* | *24.33* | *−.6* | *29.9* | *+.3* | *81.5* | *−.9* |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 469 | 3,679 | +11.7 | 91,972 | +10.1 | 25.00 | −1.4 | 30.7 | (2) | 81.6 | −1.2 |
| Flint | 50 | 159 | −14.1 | 3,267 | −13.5 | 20.55 | +.6 | 28.6 | +1.1 | 71.8 | −.7 |
| Grand Rapids | 106 | 382 | −11.8 | 6,902 | −14.3 | 18.07 | −2.9 | 29.1 | −6.4 | 62.0 | +3.5 |
| The State | 625 | 4,220 | +7.8 | 102,141 | +7.1 | 24.20 | −.7 | 30.5 | −.3 | 79.5 | −.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, November 1934—Continued

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

| Locality | Number of firms reporting | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours per week per man [1] | | Average hourly earnings [1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Number November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | *Cents* | |
| Duluth | 46 | 146 | −8.7 | 3,133 | −9.9 | 21.46 | −1.2 | 29.3 | −3.9 | 73.0 | +2.8 |
| Minneapolis | 205 | 1,297 | −19.0 | 27,823 | −19.9 | 21.45 | −1.1 | 27.4 | −2.5 | 77.8 | +1.8 |
| St. Paul | 148 | 731 | −7.2 | 17,829 | −7.5 | 24.39 | −.3 | 30.4 | −3.8 | 80.1 | +3.2 |
| The State | 399 | 2,174 | −14.7 | 48,785 | −15.2 | 22.44 | −.5 | 28.6 | −2.4 | 78.3 | +2.5 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City [5] | 280 | 1,817 | −.2 | 45,563 | −.5 | 25.08 | −.3 | 27.6 | −2.5 | 92.2 | +2.9 |
| St. Louis | 564 | 3,060 | +8.2 | 79,629 | +.6 | 26.02 | −7.1 | 25.8 | −6.5 | 100.7 | −.4 |
| The State | 844 | 4,877 | +4.9 | 125,192 | +.2 | 25.67 | −4.5 | 26.4 | −5.4 | 97.5 | +.9 |
| Nebraska: Omaha | 160 | 826 | +18.7 | 16,098 | +4.0 | 19.49 | −12.4 | 26.7 | −12.7 | 73.0 | +.4 |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York City | *553* | *9,822* | *+15.0* | *305,057* | *+21.9* | *31.06* | *+6.0* | *27.7* | *−.4* | *112.0* | *+6.4* |
| Other localities | *357* | *8,618* | *−8.0* | *193,009* | *−12.0* | *22.40* | *−4.4* | *28.1* | *−4.4* | *79.7* | (2) |
| The State | *910* | *18,440* | *+3.0* | *498,066* | *+6.1* | *27.01* | *+3.0* | *27.9* | *−2.4* | *96.8* | *+5.7* |
| North Carolina: Charlotte | 47 | 330 | +6.5 | 6,086 | −3.6 | 18.44 | −9.4 | 27.5 | −8.6 | 67.1 | −.9 |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron | 96 | 363 | −6.9 | 7,732 | −15.2 | 21.30 | −8.9 | 28.2 | −7.8 | 75.6 | −1.2 |
| Cincinnati [6] | 418 | 1,756 | −1.2 | 39,217 | −10.0 | 22.33 | −9.0 | 27.2 | −6.8 | 82.1 | −2.3 |
| Cleveland | 598 | 2,705 | −1.7 | 67,747 | −7.1 | 25.05 | −5.5 | 25.1 | −8.7 | 99.3 | +3.1 |
| Dayton | 141 | 554 | −15.2 | 12,370 | −9.9 | 22.33 | +6.2 | 28.0 | −.7 | 79.9 | +7.2 |
| Youngstown | 88 | 486 | +2.1 | 11,281 | −3.3 | 23.21 | −5.3 | 29.1 | −3.0 | 79.8 | −2.3 |
| The State | 1,341 | 5,864 | −3.1 | 138,347 | −8.4 | 23.59 | −5.5 | 26.5 | −7.0 | 88.7 | +1.3 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City | 90 | 355 | −18.2 | 5,536 | −25.6 | 15.59 | −9.0 | 22.3 | −11.9 | 69.2 | +3.4 |
| Tulsa | 54 | 344 | (2) | 6,132 | +3.7 | 17.83 | +3.7 | 27.7 | −.7 | 64.9 | +4.0 |
| The State | 144 | 699 | −10.2 | 11,668 | −12.6 | 16.69 | −2.7 | 24.9 | −6.0 | 66.8 | +3.1 |
| Oregon: Portland | 166 | 796 | −23.4 | 16,018 | −24.6 | 20.12 | −1.6 | 24.5 | −1.2 | 82.4 | −.7 |
| Pennsylvania: [7] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erie area | *22* | *226* | *+.9* | *2,941* | *+.8* | *13.01* | *−.2* | *16.7* | *−15.7* | *75.5* | *+18.7* |
| Philadelphia area | *381* | *3,402* | *−12.0* | *73,814* | *−13.8* | *21.70* | *−2.1* | *30.1* | *−2.3* | *73.3* | *−.7* |
| Pittsburgh area | *225* | *1,664* | *−10.7* | *42,331* | *−20.5* | *25.44* | *−11.0* | *26.7* | *−15.8* | *96.7* | *+6.0* |
| Reading area | *42* | *232* | *−12.8* | *4,629* | *−18.8* | *19.95* | *−6.9* | *30.2* | *−5.9* | *66.1* | *−1.0* |
| Scranton area | *31* | *186* | *−5.1* | *3,858* | *−14.0* | *20.74* | *−9.4* | *28.0* | *−7.6* | *75.9* | (2) |
| Other areas | *276* | *2,232* | *−6.2* | *48,696* | *−4.9* | *21.82* | *+1.4* | *33.4* | *+.6* | *65.5* | *+1.4* |
| The State | *977* | *7,942* | *−9.7* | *176,269* | *−13.3* | *22.19* | *−4.0* | *29.9* | *−4.8* | *75.1* | *+.7* |
| Rhode Island: Providence | 242 | 1,543 | −2.0 | 34,681 | −4.2 | 22.48 | −2.2 | 32.7 | −.6 | 68.8 | −1.9 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattanooga | 31 | 150 | +2.0 | 2,616 | +22.2 | 17.44 | +19.8 | 28.9 | +21.9 | 60.9 | +2.5 |
| Knoxville | 36 | 330 | −9.6 | 5,072 | −8.5 | 15.37 | +1.2 | 26.0 | +4.4 | 59.2 | −2.8 |
| Memphis | 68 | 376 | +1.1 | 6,154 | −15.3 | 16.37 | −16.2 | 22.3 | −18.6 | 72.8 | +2.2 |
| Nashville | 74 | 893 | +14.5 | 15,181 | +11.4 | 17.00 | −2.6 | 27.9 | +.7 | 60.9 | −3.5 |
| The State | 209 | 1,749 | +5.1 | 29,023 | +1.6 | 16.59 | −3.4 | 26.4 | −1.1 | 62.7 | −2.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, November 1934—Continued

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

| Locality | Number of firms reporting | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours per week per man [1] | | Average hourly earnings [1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | Number November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 | November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | *Cents* | |
| Dallas | 187 | 630 | −6.7 | 10,837 | −7.4 | 17.20 | −0.8 | 26.2 | −2.6 | 65.9 | +2.3 |
| El Paso | 21 | 94 | +16.0 | 1,539 | +3.4 | 16.37 | −10.9 | 24.2 | −8.3 | 67.6 | −3.0 |
| Houston | 181 | 1,168 | −.3 | 21,991 | −3.0 | 18.83 | −2.6 | 28.3 | −.4 | 66.5 | −3.5 |
| San Antonio | 88 | 324 | −.6 | 4,800 | +3.4 | 14.81 | +4.0 | 23.5 | −3.3 | 63.5 | +8.5 |
| The State | 477 | 2,216 | −1.7 | 39,167 | −3.3 | 17.67 | −1.7 | 26.8 | −1.8 | 66.0 | −.3 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City | 130 | 215 | −10.8 | 4,906 | +1.2 | 22.82 | +13.5 | 27.2 | +12.9 | 83.9 | +2.8 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth | 68 | 335 | −6.7 | 6,196 | −9.4 | 18.50 | −2.9 | 27.7 | −4.5 | 66.8 | +1.5 |
| Richmond | 115 | 851 | −12.3 | 17,792 | −18.3 | 20.91 | −6.9 | 34.1 | +1.8 | 61.6 | −8.5 |
| The State | 183 | 1,186 | −10.8 | 23,988 | −16.2 | 20.23 | −6.0 | 32.2 | [2] | 63.0 | −5.8 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 156 | 603 | +2.2 | 13,831 | +16.0 | 22.94 | +13.6 | 24.0 | +13.2 | 95.4 | +.2 |
| Spokane | 49 | 168 | −2.3 | 4,078 | −2.2 | 24.27 | +.1 | 27.4 | −3.9 | 88.6 | +4.0 |
| Tacoma | 81 | 229 | +19.9 | 4,293 | +10.6 | 18.75 | −7.7 | 20.4 | −12.4 | 91.9 | +5.4 |
| The State | 286 | 1,000 | +4.9 | 22,202 | +11.2 | 22.20 | +6.0 | 23.8 | +3.9 | 93.4 | +2.2 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling | 55 | 186 | −34.0 | 3,386 | −30.7 | 18.20 | +5.0 | 27.5 | −1.4 | 66.5 | +6.6 |
| Wisconsin: All localities | *152* | *1,794* | *−7.4* | *36,405* | *−6.6* | *20.29* | *+.8* | *31.6* | *−3.4* | *62.6* | *+2.3* |

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,338 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent decrease.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[6] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[7] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

## *Employment and Pay Rolls in November 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population*

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in November 1934 as compared with October 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 8. These changes 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, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

Table 8.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in October 1934 as Compared With November 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll | | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) | | Percentage change from October 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | October 1934 | November 1934 | | October 1934 | November 1934 | |
| New York City | 16,866 | 598,782 | 594,889 | −0.7 | $15,416,688 | $15,267,409 | −1.0 |
| Chicago, Ill | 3,975 | 355,004 | 347,832 | −2.0 | 8,451,131 | 8,158,180 | −3.5 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,880 | 211,570 | 212,065 | +.2 | 4,814,022 | 4,801,932 | −.3 |
| Detroit, Mich[1] | 1,588 | 213,842 | 214,858 | +.5 | 5,029,833 | 5,074,161 | +.9 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 2,538 | 105,170 | 104,493 | −.6 | 2,513,147 | 2,443,838 | −2.8 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2,191 | 123,290 | 121,028 | −1.8 | 2,716,109 | 2,666,770 | −1.8 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 2,519 | 120,506 | 120,480 | −[2] | 2,541,924 | 2,475,119 | −2.6 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1,414 | 81,992 | 80,416 | −1.9 | 1,609,390 | 1,582,491 | −1.7 |
| Boston, Mass | 3,700 | 157,731 | 157,016 | −.5 | 3,564,190 | 3,543,523 | −.6 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,527 | 121,085 | 120,444 | −.5 | 2,540,641 | 2,522,132 | −.7 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1,595 | 66,689 | 65,808 | −1.3 | 1,652,470 | 1,630,063 | −1.4 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 1,020 | 60,280 | 59,803 | −.8 | 1,293,601 | 1,279,127 | −1.1 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 867 | 64,023 | 64,707 | +1.1 | 1,395,333 | 1,415,770 | +1.5 |

[1] September–October data revised to 1,582 establishments, 227,781 employees in September, 197,785 in October, and a decrease of 13.2 percent; $4,930,556 in September, $4,610,527 in October, and a decrease of 6.5 percent.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

## *Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States*

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, decreased from 999,729 on October 15, 1934, to 966,819 on November 15, 1934, or 3.3 percent. Pay rolls decreased from $127,411,527 in October 1934 to $117,962,289 in November 1934, or 7.4 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to November 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in table 9. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, and cover all employees.

Table 9.—Indexes of Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to November 1934

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 59.0 |
| 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 | 99.5 | 102.4 | 99.2 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 83.5 | 71.0 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 57.8 |
| September | 107.7 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 102.5 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 82.0 | 69.2 | 55.7 | 57.7 | 57.0 |
| October | 107.1 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 103.1 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 80.2 | 67.6 | 56.9 | 57.4 | [1] 56.6 |
| November | 105.0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.0 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 76.9 | 64.4 | 55.8 | 55.8 | [1] 54.8 |
| December | 99.1 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 91.7 | 89.5 | 88.5 | 74.8 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 54.0 | ------ |
| Average | 104.0 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 83.3 | 70.6 | 57.8 | 54.4 | [2] 56.7 |

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Average for 11 months.

Table 10 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of October and November 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of December 1934; also pay-roll totals for the entire months of October and November. Total compensation for the month of December is not yet available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in table 10 therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 9 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to November 1934.

**Table 10.—Employment on Class I Steam Railroads, October to December 1934, and Pay Rolls for October and November 1934**

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for December 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

| Occupation | Number of employees at middle of month | | | Total earnings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October 1934 | November 1934 | December 1934 | October 1934 | November 1934 |
| All employees | 999,729 | 966,819 | 949,382 | $127,411,527 | $117,962,289 |
| Professional, clerical, and general | 164,888 | 164,267 | 163,492 | 23,360,725 | 22,801,388 |
| Clerks | 86,161 | 85,667 | ..... | 11,640,416 | 11,241,182 |
| Stenographers and typists | 15,460 | 15,425 | ..... | 1,948,629 | 1,911,435 |
| Maintenance of way and structures | 217,939 | 195,217 | 180,951 | 18,791,163 | 15,998,501 |
| Laborers, extra gang and work train | 23,100 | 14,531 | ..... | 1,372,723 | 809,939 |
| Laborers, track and roadway section | 108,092 | 96,622 | ..... | 6,770,900 | 5,325,045 |
| Maintenance of equipment and stores | 269,720 | 264,999 | 266,034 | 31,634,304 | 29,568,021 |
| Carmen | 55,996 | 54,295 | ..... | 7,449,951 | 6,804,001 |
| Electrical workers | 8,573 | 8,556 | ..... | 1,247,930 | 1,169,325 |
| Machinists | 37,472 | 37,068 | ..... | 5,150,358 | 4,821,141 |
| Skilled-trades helpers | 59,368 | 58,005 | ..... | 5,816,568 | 5,353,642 |
| Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores) | 20,837 | 20,580 | ..... | 1,658,091 | 1,586,536 |
| Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores) | 17,829 | 17,298 | ..... | 1,156,827 | 1,055,311 |
| Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard | 125,185 | 123,704 | 124,058 | 14,623,185 | 13,875,645 |
| Station agents | 23,766 | 23,702 | ..... | 3,521,741 | 3,377,244 |
| Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen | 14,727 | 14,578 | ..... | 2,116,304 | 2,016,381 |
| Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms) | 18,763 | 18,253 | ..... | 1,537,202 | 1,412,085 |
| Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen | 16,659 | 16,585 | ..... | 1,133,565 | 1,117,420 |
| Transportation, yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers | 12,259 | 12,206 | 12,158 | 2,155,026 | 2,079,676 |
| Transportation, train and engine | 209,738 | 206,426 | 202,689 | 36,847,124 | 33,639,058 |
| Road conductors | 23,252 | 22,734 | ..... | 5,232,196 | 4,762,465 |
| Road brakemen and flagmen | 48,501 | 47,365 | ..... | 7,200,013 | 6,476,137 |
| Yard brakemen and yard helpers | 35,740 | 35,489 | ..... | 4,890,663 | 4,531,671 |
| Road engineers and motormen | 28,340 | 27,793 | ..... | 7,020,092 | 6,370,267 |
| Road firemen and helpers | 31,046 | 30,543 | ..... | 5,074,943 | 4,596,479 |

## *Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, November 1934*

EMPLOYMENT in the executive departments of the Federal service registered a gain of 505 employees as compared with October. Comparing November 1934 with the corresponding month of the preceding year, there was a rise in employment of 20,696.

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.

Employment data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 11 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive departments are in the city of Washington.

**Table 11.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, November 1933 and October 1934 and November 1934**

| Item | District of Columbia | | | Outside the District | | | Entire service | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Temporary [1] | Total | Permanent | Temporary [1] | Total |
| Number of employees: | | | | | | | | | |
| November 1933 | 65,830 | 7,301 | 73,131 | 464,480 | 68,038 | 532,518 | 530,310 | 75,339 | 605,649 |
| October 1934 | 84,891 | 8,431 | 93,322 | 502,157 | 88,026 | 590,183 | 587,048 | 96,457 | 683,505 |
| November 1934 | 85,689 | 8,138 | 93,827 | 502,952 | 78,663 | 581,615 | 588,641 | 86,801 | 675,442 |
| Gain or loss: | | | | | | | | | |
| November 1933 to November 1934 | +19,859 | +837 | +20,696 | +38,472 | +10,625 | +49,097 | +58,331 | +11,462 | +69,793 |
| October 1934 to November 1934 | +798 | −293 | +505 | +795 | −9,363 | −8,568 | +1,593 | −9,656 | −8,063 |
| Percentage change: | | | | | | | | | |
| November 1933 to November 1934 | +30.17 | +11.46 | +28.30 | +8.28 | +15.62 | +9.22 | +11.00 | +15.21 | +11.52 |
| October 1934 to November 1934 | +0.94 | −3.48 | +0.46 | +0.16 | −10.64 | −1.45 | +0.27 | −10.01 | −1.18 |
| Labor turn-over, November 1934: | | | | | | | | | |
| Additions [2] | 2,488 | 996 | 3,484 | 6,335 | 17,661 | 23,996 | 8,823 | 18,657 | 27,480 |
| Separations [2] | 957 | 1,543 | 2,500 | 5,530 | 27,178 | 32,708 | 6,487 | 28,721 | 35,208 |
| Turn-over rate per 100 | 1.12 | 12.02 | 2.67 | 1.10 | 21.19 | 4.10 | 1.10 | 19.31 | 4.04 |

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 43,110 employees hired under letters of authorization of the Agriculture Department, with a pay roll of $1,641,597.

[2] Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Table 12 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January to November 1934, inclusive.

**Table 12.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States, by Months, 1934**

| Months | District of Columbia | Outside District of Columbia | Total | Months | District of Columbia | Outside District of Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 78,045 | 530,094 | 608,139 | July | 87,978 | 583,531 | 671,509 |
| February | 79,913 | 531,839 | 611,752 | August | 91,065 | 585,772 | 676,837 |
| March | 81,569 | 541,990 | 623,559 | September | 92,557 | 589,280 | 681,837 |
| April | 83,850 | 560,258 | 644,108 | October | 93,322 | 590,183 | 683,505 |
| May | 85,939 | 573,147 | 659,086 | November | 93,827 | 581,615 | 675,442 |
| June | 87,196 | 573,898 | 661,094 | | | | |

Table 13 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during October and November 1934.

**Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, October and November 1934**

| Branch of service | Number of employees | | Amount of pay roll | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | November | October | November | October |
| Total | 953, 597 | 959, 541 | $123, 929, 825 | $123, 263, 417 |
| Executive service | 675, 442 | 683, 505 | 100, 715, 284 | 101, 888, 573 |
| Military service | 272, 572 | 270, 490 | 21, 786, 447 | 19, 945, 777 |
| Judicial service | 1, 885 | 1, 846 | 451, 653 | 453, 217 |
| Legislative service | 3, 698 | 3, 700 | 976, 441 | 975, 850 |

Table 14 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government by months, December 1933 to November 1934, inclusive.

**Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, December 1933 to November 1934**

| Month | Executive service | | Military service | | Judicial service | | Legislative service | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| December | 608, 670 | $82, 011, 601 | 263, 622 | $17, 656, 909 | 1, 872 | $432, 435 | 3, 864 | $886, 781 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 608, 139 | 77, 450, 498 | 262, 942 | 18, 499, 516 | 1, 780 | 417, 000 | 3, 845 | 871, 753 |
| February | 611, 752 | 83, 524, 296 | 263, 464 | 19, 532, 832 | 1, 742 | 430, 843 | 3, 852 | 926, 363 |
| March | 623, 559 | 84, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1, 854 | 443, 505 | 3, 867 | 928, 368 |
| April | 644, 108 | 85, 090, 283 | 266, 923 | 18, 816, 636 | 1, 904 | 432, 401 | 3, 865 | 926, 484 |
| May | 659, 086 | 89, 577, 479 | 266, 864 | 19, 216, 150 | 1, 913 | 442, 896 | 3, 862 | 940, 666 |
| June | 661, 094 | 91, 540, 629 | 267, 038 | 19, 539, 020 | 1, 881 | 439, 170 | 3, 878 | 944, 758 |
| July | 671, 509 | [1] 95, 184, 175 | 268, 257 | 20, 391, 629 | 1, 750 | 434, 736 | 3, 713 | 978, 908 |
| August | 676, 837 | [1] 98, 467, 579 | 268, 712 | 20, 501, 900 | 1, 690 | 439, 014 | 3, 723 | 977, 966 |
| September | 681, 837 | 99, 152, 554 | 269, 489 | 20, 855, 093 | 1, 777 | 486, 410 | 3, 721 | 976, 516 |
| October | 683, 505 | 101, 888, 573 | 270, 490 | 19, 945, 777 | 1, 846 | 453, 217 | 3, 700 | 975, 851 |
| November | 675, 442 | 100, 715, 284 | 272, 572 | 21, 786, 447 | 1, 885 | 451, 653 | 3, 698 | 976, 441 |

[1] Revised.

## *Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund, November 1934*

NEARLY 470,000 workers were provided with employment at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending November 15, 1934. Monthly pay rolls for these workers aggregated nearly $29,000,000. The aggregate number of man-hours worked on Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending November 15 totaled nearly 46,500,000. Orders were placed during the month for material valued at over $56,000,000. The hourly earnings of workers averaged 62 cents. This construction is financed wholly or in part from P. W. A. funds.

## By Type of Project

TABLE 15 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of November [1] 1934 on Federal construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

**Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, November 1934**

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All projects | 326,342 | $19,280,633 | 32,716,504 | $0.589 | $42,208,417 |
| Building construction | 22,335 | 1,517,638 | 1,953,035 | .777 | 3,073,465 |
| Public roads | 180,677 | 7,630,484 | 15,284,567 | .499 | 11,300,000 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 54,127 | 3,989,271 | 6,422,647 | .621 | 7,707,258 |
| Streets and roads [1] | 11,927 | 537,200 | 1,037,843 | .518 | 528,155 |
| Naval vessels | 20,353 | 2,366,125 | 2,803,717 | .844 | 2,277,154 |
| Reclamation | 18,960 | 1,770,745 | 2,870,904 | .617 | 16,197,363 |
| Forestry | 2,388 | 199,831 | 267,206 | .748 | 118,827 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,228 | 55,262 | 82,809 | .667 | 110,467 |
| Miscellaneous | 14,347 | 1,214,077 | 1,993,776 | .609 | 895,728 |

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

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

Table 16 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of November on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

**Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Non-Federal Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934**

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All projects | 121,845 | $7,906,966 | 11,221,771 | $0.705 | $13,629,781 |
| Building construction | 43,681 | 3,111,490 | 3,544,078 | .878 | 6,438,204 |
| Streets and roads | 20,007 | 1,025,998 | 1,659,161 | .618 | 2,040,647 |
| Water and sewerage | 36,649 | 2,154,978 | 3,153,130 | .683 | 4,350,793 |
| Railroad construction | 20,425 | 1,534,516 | 2,765,527 | .555 | 591,609 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,083 | 79,984 | 99,875 | .801 | 208,528 |

[1] Whenever the month of November is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending November 15.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State, or political subdivisions thereof, or in some cases to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States and their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The public agency to which the loan is made finances the other 70 percent. In some instances the 70 percent is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. In others, the loan is obtained from outside sources. Where the Public Works Administration makes a loan, it charges interest and specifies the time in which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. Commercial allotments consist entirely of loans. The large percentage of commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work falls under three headings: First, construction, such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, 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 is shown in table 16. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops is shown in table 19, page 464. Employment in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 20, page 465.

## By Geographic Divisions

TABLE 17 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

**Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934**

[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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number employed | Weekly average | | | | |
| All divisions[1] | 326,342 | 312,190 | $19,280,633 | 32,716,504 | $0.589 | [2]$42,208,417 |
| New England | 15,306 | 14,950 | 1,169,328 | 1,842,582 | .635 | 901,128 |
| Middle Atlantic | 35,811 | 34,878 | 2,217,692 | 3,552,503 | .624 | 2,503,863 |
| East North Central | 40,449 | 38,558 | 2,428,314 | 3,568,079 | .681 | 2,424,232 |
| West North Central | 58,414 | 56,339 | 2,685,036 | 4,683,208 | .573 | 1,976,294 |
| South Atlantic | 48,831 | 46,305 | 3,056,207 | 5,107,076 | .598 | 2,562,484 |
| East South Central | 38,123 | 36,927 | 2,148,082 | 4,504,926 | .477 | 15,295,689 |
| West South Central | 34,710 | 33,334 | 1,496,700 | 3,425,074 | .437 | 1,323,866 |
| Mountain | 30,419 | 28,599 | 2,345,625 | 3,572,027 | .657 | 2,246,788 |
| Pacific | 17,860 | 16,668 | 1,423,694 | 1,834,952 | .776 | 1,250,781 |
| Outside continental United States | 6,226 | 5,439 | 284,387 | 601,162 | .473 | 389,116 |

[1] Includes data for 193 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[2] Includes $11,300,000, estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 18 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

**Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Non-Federal Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934**

[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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number employed | Weekly average | | | | |
| All divisions | 121,845 | 102,144 | $7,906,966 | 11,221,771 | $0.705 | $13,629,781 |
| New England | 17,764 | 14,600 | 1,149,865 | 1,702,756 | .675 | 1,987,835 |
| Middle Atlantic | 19,312 | 16,627 | 1,541,908 | 1,848,204 | .834 | 2,907,207 |
| East North Central | 16,146 | 13,172 | 1,150,976 | 1,362,479 | .845 | 2,220,479 |
| West North Central | 15,547 | 12,759 | 871,971 | 1,155,265 | .755 | 2,116,819 |
| South Atlantic | 26,981 | 23,773 | 1,852,161 | 3,106,245 | .596 | 1,835,651 |
| East South Central | 6,710 | 5,762 | 349,755 | 596,817 | .586 | 506,363 |
| West South Central | 6,610 | 5,257 | 296,916 | 497,463 | .597 | 788,791 |
| Mountain | 3,490 | 2,706 | 185,858 | 264,463 | .703 | 429,087 |
| Pacific | 9,048 | 7,274 | 496,910 | 668,635 | .743 | 825,892 |
| Outside continental United States | 237 | 214 | 10,646 | 19,444 | .548 | 11,657 |

Table 19 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railway car and locomotive shops operated by railroads on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during November 1934, by geographic divisions.

**Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railroad Shops on Work Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934**

[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All divisions | 15,323 | $916,150 | 1,446,959 | $0.633 | $435,301 |
| New England | 482 | 61,276 | 92,418 | .663 | 25,918 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,713 | 192,822 | 297,004 | .649 | 45,138 |
| East North Central | 2,449 | 199,132 | 306,061 | .651 | 29,154 |
| West North Central | 1,175 | 85,132 | 137,402 | .620 | 6,862 |
| South Atlantic | 839 | 53,689 | 89,458 | .600 | 273,445 |
| East South Central | 1,360 | 68,086 | 114,902 | .593 | 5,247 |
| West South Central | 1,690 | 87,048 | 143,124 | .608 | 18,348 |
| Mountain | 778 | 27,924 | 44,902 | .622 | 6,419 |
| Pacific | 2,837 | 141,041 | 221,688 | .636 | 24,770 |

In the Middle Atlantic States there were over 3,700 railway-shop workers and in the Pacific States more than 2,800 such employees who were paid from the Public Works Administration fund. Work in these railway shops provided jobs for more than 15,000 people who were paid nearly $1,500,000 for their month's work, at the rate of 63 cents per hour. In only one division, the East South Central, did the earnings average less than 60 cents per hour.

Table 20 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in commercial car and locomotive shops on contracts financed from the Public Works Administration fund during November 1934, by geographic divisions.

**Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Commercial Car and Locomotive Shops on Works Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934**

[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All divisions | 6,364 | $727,683 | 1,108,961 | $0.645 |
| New England | 572 | 54,986 | 90,890 | .605 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,905 | 480,234 | 723,112 | .664 |
| East North Central | 1,336 | 149,107 | 209,595 | .711 |
| West North Central | 494 | 37,492 | 76,335 | .491 |
| South Atlantic | 57 | 5,864 | 9,029 | .649 |

Outside car and locomotive builders are rapidly finishing work on the orders which they have received from railroads to be paid for from P. W. A. funds. However, there were still more than 6,000 workers employed during November whose hourly earnings average 64½ cents.

**Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1933 to November 1934, on Projects Financed From Public Works Funds**

[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 placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 1933 to November 1934 | | $319,480,208 | 561,580,271 | $0.569 | $612,494,512 |
| 1933 | | | | | |
| August | 4,699 | 280,040 | 539,454 | .519 | 202,100 |
| September | 33,836 | 1,961,496 | 3,920,009 | .500 | 1,622,365 |
| October | 121,403 | 7,325,313 | 14,636,603 | .500 | [1] 22,513,767 |
| November | 254,784 | 14,458,364 | 27,862,280 | .519 | 24,299,055 |
| December | 270,408 | 15,424,700 | 29,866,249 | .516 | 24,850,188 |
| 1934 | | | | | |
| January | 273,583 | 14,574,960 | 27,658,591 | .527 | 23,522,929 |
| February | 295,741 | 15,246,423 | 28,938,177 | .527 | 24,565,004 |
| March | 292,696 | 15,636,545 | 29,171,634 | .536 | [2] 69,334,408 |
| April | 371,234 | 17,907,842 | 31,559,966 | .567 | [2] 66,659,362 |
| May | 491,166 | 25,076,908 | 44,912,412 | .558 | [2] 49,720,378 |
| June | 592,057 | 32,783,533 | 58,335,119 | .562 | [2] 57,589,895 |
| July | 624,286 | 33,829,858 | 59,436,314 | .569 | [2] 49,299,174 |
| August | 602,581 | 35,142,770 | 59,943,328 | .586 | [2] 46,961,648 |
| September | 549,910 | 31,720,317 | 51,699,495 | .614 | [2] 44,487,057 |
| October | 507,799 | 29,280,240 | 46,617,616 | .628 | [2] 50,593,683 |
| November | 469,874 | 28,831,432 | 46,494,195 | .620 | 56,273,499 |

[1] Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
[2] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

Purchase orders have been placed for materials valued at over $612,000,000 from the inception of the Public Works Administration program up to November 15, 1934. It is estimated that the manufacture of these materials will create 1,600,000 man-months of labor.

This accounts only for labor in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing brick is included, not the labor 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 mill is counted, not labor created in mining and smelting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

Table 21 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees from the inception of the Public Works program in August 1933 to November 1934, inclusive. (See p. 465.)

From the beginning of the Public Works program to November 1934 nearly $320,000,000 was disbursed for pay rolls. This construction work has provided at the site of the projects more than 560,000,000 man-hours of labor. Earnings per hour averaged 57 cents over the 16-month period.

### *Emergency Work Relief Program*

DURING the week ending November 29 there were 1,402,000 people on the pay rolls of the emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration. This is a decrease of 28,000 as compared with the last week in October.

Table 22 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work program for weeks ending November 29 and October 25.

**Table 22.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Relief Program**

[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of employees week ending— | | Amount of pay roll | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 29 | Oct. 25 | Nov. 29 | Oct. 25 |
| New England | 115,211 | 119,411 | $1,242,616 | $1,369,669 |
| Middle Atlantic | 249,585 | 211,796 | 3,579,279 | 3,458,329 |
| East North Central | 220,860 | 238,209 | 2,224,403 | 2,357,145 |
| West North Central | 204,697 | 258,620 | 1,715,493 | 2,088,821 |
| South Atlantic | 175,029 | 188,496 | 1,136,148 | 1,242,007 |
| East South Central | 83,022 | 81,442 | 421,472 | 440,939 |
| West South Central | 172,730 | 168,287 | 1,142,188 | 1,176,869 |
| Mountain | 50,913 | 58,605 | 535,642 | 647,223 |
| Pacific | 129,992 | 105,808 | 1,318,926 | 1,114,546 |
| Total | 1,402,039 | 1,430,674 | 13,316,167 | 13,895,548 |
| Percentage change | —2.0 | | —4.2 | |

Table 23 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work relief program by months, from the inception of the work in March 1934 to November 1934, inclusive.

There were nearly 2,000,000 workers carried on the rolls of the emergency work program. This does not mean, however, that as many as that were working at any given time. Because of the fact

that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 60 percent of this number were working during any given week. For example, during the week ending November 29, 1,402,000 workers were employed.

**Table 23.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Relief Program, by Months, 1934**

| Month | Number of employees[1] | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees[1] | Amount of pay roll |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 22,934 | $842,000 | August | 1,908,993 | $54,792,488 |
| April | 1,176,818 | 38,953,678 | September | 1,949,267 | 50,110,074 |
| May | 1,341,853 | 42,214,039 | October | 1,950,000 | 51,000,000 |
| June | 1,478,200 | 42,221,757 | November | 2,150,000 | 64,000,000 |
| July | 1,706,455 | 47,244,553 | | | |

[1] Wage earners shown in this report represent the number that worked any part of month. These employees are allowed to work each month till a certain specified maximum is earned then are replaced by other workers taken from the relief rolls.

## *Emergency Conservation Work*

DURING the month ending November 30 there were over 387,000 men engaged in Civilian Conservation work. These men drew over $16,600,000 for their month's pay. In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel receives free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Table 24 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of October and November 1934, by type of work.

**Table 24.—Employment and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, November and October 1934**

| Group | Number of employees | | Amount of pay rolls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | November | October | November | October |
| All groups | 387,329 | 391,894 | $16,622,110 | $16,939,595 |
| Enrolled personnel | 348,583 | 349,624 | 10,886,247 | 10,918,755 |
| Reserve officers | 6,191 | 6,235 | 1,545,883 | 1,558,522 |
| Educational advisers | 1,111 | 1,101 | 178,177 | 176,609 |
| Supervisory and technical[1] | [2] 31,444 | [3] 34,934 | 4,011,803 | 4,285,709 |

[1] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[2] Includes 28,432 employees, and $3,680,902 pay roll in the executive service table.
[3] Includes 29,417 employees, and $3,765,920 pay roll in the executive service table.

The number of workers in Civilian Conservation Camps decreased 4,500 as compared with October. 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.

Table 25 shows employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work from the beginning of the program in May 1933 to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 25.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, May 1933 to November 1934

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | | | 1934—Continued | | |
| May | 191,380 | $6,388,760 | | | |
| June | 283,481 | 9,876,780 | March | 247,591 | $10,792,319 |
| July | 316,109 | 11,482,262 | April | 314,664 | 13,214,018 |
| August | 307,100 | 11,604,401 | May | 335,871 | 14,047,512 |
| September | 242,968 | 9,759,628 | June | 280,271 | 12,641,401 |
| October | 294,861 | 12,311,033 | July | 389,104 | 16,032,734 |
| November | 344,273 | 14,554,695 | August | 385,340 | 16,363,826 |
| December | 321,701 | 12,951,042 | September | 335,785 | 15,022,969 |
| | | | October | 391,894 | 16,939,595 |
| 1934 | | | November | 387,329 | 16,622,110 |
| January | 331,594 | 13,581,506 | | | |
| February | 321,829 | 13,081,393 | | | |

During the 19-month period that the Civilian Conservation Camps has been in operation, more than $247,000,000 was disbursed for pay rolls.

*Employment on State Road Projects*

THERE were over 225,000 men building and maintaining State roads during the month of November. Of this number, 29.3 percent were engaged in building new roads and 70.7 percent in maintaining existing roads. The number employed during November decreased approximately 15,000 as compared with the previous month.

Table 26.—Employment for Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, by Geographic Division[1]

| Geographic division | New | | | | Maintenance | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of employees | | Amount of pay rolls | | Number of employees | | Amount of pay rolls | |
| | November | October | November | October | November | October | November | October |
| New England | 18,048 | 20,926 | $828,955 | $764,476 | 8,059 | 6,405 | $649,196 | $509,935 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,089 | 6,601 | 346,929 | 393,366 | 42,890 | 55,479 | 2,172,043 | 2,890,043 |
| East North Central | 12,531 | 12,963 | 702,420 | 655,935 | 25,477 | 23,217 | 1,457,065 | 1,531,652 |
| West North Central | 6,073 | 7,625 | 149,746 | 263,424 | 19,067 | 18,067 | 1,111,935 | 987,239 |
| South Atlantic | 10,345 | 9,118 | 216,172 | 177,265 | 28,905 | 29,917 | 1,334,848 | 1,294,370 |
| East South Central | 3,096 | 2,452 | 153,463 | 105,777 | 10,780 | 11,010 | 410,391 | 373,152 |
| West South Central | 4,193 | 5,515 | 157,102 | 244,678 | 10,310 | 10,599 | 760,348 | 754,826 |
| Mountain | 3,436 | 2,887 | 198,704 | 159,485 | 7,404 | 8,435 | 468,043 | 592,978 |
| Pacific | 3,295 | 2,921 | 182,388 | 170,050 | 6,485 | 6,032 | 613,587 | 563,217 |
| Total, continental United States | 66,106 | 71,008 | 2,935,879 | 2,934,456 | 159,451 | 169,161 | 8,977,456 | 9,497,412 |
| Percentage change | −6.9 | | + .05 | | −5.7 | | −5.5 | |
| Outside continental United States | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 74 | 74 | 6,348 | 7,870 |
| Grand total | 66,106 | 71,008 | 2,935,879 | 2,934,456 | 159,525 | 169,235 | 8,983,804 | 9,505,282 |

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

Table 26 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of October and November 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 27 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads, for the months January to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 27.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads [1]

| Month | Number of employees working on— | | | Month | Number of employees working on— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New roads | Maintenance | Total | | New roads | Maintenance | Total |
| January | 25,345 | 136,440 | 161,785 | July | 45,478 | 168,428 | 213,906 |
| February | 22,311 | 126,904 | 149,215 | August | 53,540 | 180,270 | 233,810 |
| March | 19,985 | 132,144 | 152,129 | September | 61,865 | 188,323 | 250,188 |
| April | 21,510 | 136,038 | 157,548 | October | 71,008 | 169,161 | 240,169 |
| May | 27,161 | 167,274 | 194,435 | November | 66,106 | 159,451 | 225,557 |
| June | 37,642 | 170,879 | 208,521 | | | | |

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the public-works fund.

## *Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, November 1934*

DURING the month ending November 15, more than 16,500 people were employed by contractors working on construction projects financed by loans made by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 28 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

Table 28.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation During November 1934, by Type of Project

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All projects | 16,502 | $1,621,468 | 2,233,928 | $0.726 | $2,856,371 |
| Railroad construction | 26 | 2,123 | 3,516 | .604 | 1,854 |
| Building construction | 1,941 | 163,320 | 152,093 | 1.074 | 122,949 |
| Bridges | 5,709 | 465,852 | 560,391 | .831 | 1,874,688 |
| Reclamation | 2,504 | 152,799 | 316,248 | .483 | 83,595 |
| Water and sewage | 4,975 | 692,641 | 992,273 | .698 | 398,576 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,347 | 144,733 | 209,407 | .691 | 374,709 |

Table 29 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on contracts financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by geographic divisions.

Table 29.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation During November 1934, by Geographic Division

[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All divisions | 16,502 | $1,621,468 | 2,233,928 | $0.726 | $2,856,371 |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,941 | 268,585 | 269,872 | .995 | 1,057,416 |
| East North Central | 314 | 38,240 | 36,328 | 1.053 | 11,506 |
| West North Central | 32 | 786 | 1,040 | .756 | 14,890 |
| South Atlantic | 172 | 4,932 | 14,843 | .332 | 10,341 |
| East South Central | 36 | 1,791 | 3,737 | .479 | 1,854 |
| West South Central | 864 | 72,684 | 95,771 | .759 | 53,010 |
| Mountain | 2,506 | 152,932 | 316,359 | .483 | 83,595 |
| Pacific | 9,637 | 1,081,518 | 1,495,978 | .723 | 1,623,759 |

More than one-half of these workers were employed in the three Pacific States. Hourly earnings ranged from 33 cents in the South Atlantic States to $1.05 in the East North Central States.

Table 30 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months, April to November, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 30.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April Through November 1934

[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 placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 18,638 | $1,518,479 | 2,302,739 | $0.659 | $2,297,479 |
| May | 19,274 | 1,636,503 | 2,334,060 | .701 | 2,120,498 |
| June | 19,218 | 1,743,318 | 2,412,342 | .723 | 2,189,538 |
| July | 17,760 | 1,624,924 | 2,183,560 | .744 | 2,332,554 |
| August | 17,149 | 1,688,012 | 2,286,286 | .738 | 2,303,516 |
| September | 17,088 | 1,648,618 | 2,231,069 | .739 | 2,500,638 |
| October | 17,482 | 1,596,996 | 2,181,846 | .732 | 2,274,174 |
| November | 16,502 | 1,621,468 | 2,233,928 | .726 | 2,856,371 |

The value of material orders, placed by contractors working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects, amounted to $18,877,408 from March 15 to November 15, 1934.

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

THERE were more than 18,000 employees working on construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various executive departments.

November pay rolls for these employees amounted to over $1,000,000. Their hourly earnings averaged 60 cents. The number of

workers shown above includes only employees working on contracts awarded since July 1, 1934.

Whenever a contract is awarded by a Government department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on post-card form of the name and address of the contractor. Schedules are then mailed to the contractor, who returns his report to the Bureau showing the number of men on his pay rolls, the amount of the pay rolls, the number of man-hours worked, and the value of orders placed for each of the different kinds of materials he has purchased.

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

Table 31 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started subsequent to July 1, 1934, financed from direct appropriations to the various Government agencies.

Table 31.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations for November 1934, by Type of Projects

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All projects | 18,211 | $1,014,945 | 1,690,488 | $0.600 | $3,334,648 |
| Building construction | 5,181 | 306,484 | 407,540 | .752 | 384,123 |
| Public roads | 4,023 | 235,776 | 410,661 | .574 | 291,289 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 6,930 | 365,253 | 716,507 | .510 | 342,140 |
| Streets and roads | 903 | 34,680 | 62,684 | .553 | 58,159 |
| Naval vessels | 639 | 48,802 | 52,561 | .928 | 2,216,575 |
| Forestry | 6 | 107 | 167 | .641 | 92 |
| Water and sewage | 177 | 5,980 | 10,793 | .554 | 10,665 |
| Miscellaneous | 352 | 17,863 | 29,575 | .604 | 31,605 |

Table 32.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations for November 1934, by Geographic Divisions

[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All divisions | 18,211 | $1,014,945 | 1,690,488 | $0.600 | [1] $3,334,648 |
| New England | 722 | 48,201 | 66,061 | .730 | 127,620 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,352 | 90,786 | 141,480 | .642 | 2,090,571 |
| East North Central | 2,928 | 158,915 | 223,546 | .711 | 76,010 |
| West North Central | 930 | 42,360 | 76,513 | .554 | 33,003 |
| South Atlantic | 2,131 | 117,011 | 181,680 | .644 | 207,023 |
| East South Central | 2,658 | 126,990 | 265,214 | .479 | 63,248 |
| West South Central | 4,015 | 222,948 | 423,010 | .527 | 289,294 |
| Mountain | 1,222 | 78,363 | 120,399 | .651 | 28,467 |
| Pacific | 1,515 | 92,987 | 123,293 | .754 | 104,852 |
| Outside continental United States | 738 | 36,384 | 69,292 | .525 | 23,271 |

[1] Includes $291,289 estimated value of orders placed for public road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic divisions.

Table 32 shows for the month of November employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations, by geographic divisions. (See p. 471.)

Table 33 shows for the months August to November inclusive, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, which are financed from direct governmental appropriations.

**Table 33.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations Through November 1934**

[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 placed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 5,601 | $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 | 1,014,945 | 1,690,488 | .600 | 3,334,648 |

Purchase orders were placed during the month ending November 15 for materials to cost over $3,300,000. More than two-thirds of this amount was accounted for by structural and reinforcing steel orders. Total material orders to date on this program aggregated over $5,000,000.

# RETAIL PRICES

## Retail Prices of Food, December 1934

DURING December 1934 retail prices of food in the larger cities of the United States decreased six-tenths of 1 percent. The index (1913=100) as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics fell from 114.9 for November 20 to 114.3 for December 18.

The decrease was largely due to a drop in the price of eggs. Price advances for lamb and hens steadied the index for the meats group, although most beef and pork items continued to decline. The trend in prices of fresh fruit continued downward. Cabbage and onions showed seasonal advances. Other vegetables remained practically unchanged. The price trend for butter, fats, and oils was upward. A further decrease in the price of sugar was recorded.

Retail prices of 78 foods are received from 51 of the larger cities of the United States. Index numbers are for 42 foods purchased by wage earners.

The weighted average of prices from these cities is continued in this report as an approximation to a United States average, but will be designated hereafter by the more precise term "51 cities combined", instead of "United States."

The 42 foods included in the index are grouped as follows:

*Cereals.*—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

*Meats.*—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

*Dairy products.*—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

*Eggs.*

*Fruits and vegetables.*—Bananas, oranges, prunes, raisins, navy beans, beans with pork, cabbage, canned corn, onions, canned peas, white potatoes, and canned tomatoes.

*Miscellaneous foods.*—Canned red salmon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, coffee, lard, sugar, and tea.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups

December and November 1934 and December 1933

| Article | Index (1913=100) | | | | | | Percentage change Dec. 18, 1934, compared with— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934 | | | | 1933 | | 1934 | | | 1933 |
| | Dec. 18 | Dec. 4 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 6 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 4 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 6 | Dec. 19 |
| All foods | 114.3 | 114.6 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 103.9 | 105.5 | −0.3 | −0.6 | −0.9 | +9.9 |
| Cereals | 150.9 | 150.9 | 150.9 | 152.1 | 142.0 | 142.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | −0.8 | +6.3 |
| Meats | 120.1 | 119.9 | 120.6 | 122.6 | 100.4 | 101.2 | +0.2 | −0.4 | −2.0 | +19.6 |
| Dairy products | 108.8 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 107.6 | 94.7 | 98.7 | +0.3 | +0.3 | +1.1 | +14.8 |
| Eggs | 108.1 | 114.8 | 116.2 | 113.9 | 93.0 | 101.7 | −5.8 | −7.0 | −5.1 | +16.2 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 103.6 | 103.4 | 104.2 | 105.3 | 119.6 | 115.6 | +0.2 | −0.5 | −1.6 | −13.4 |
| Miscellaneous foods | 96.9 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 86.6 | 87.1 | +0.2 | +0.5 | +0.5 | +11.9 |

Recent changes in the prices of 34 staple foods are indicated in the relative prices shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined

December and November 1934, and December 1933

[1913=100]

| Article | 1934 | | | | 1933 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 18 | Dec. 4 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 6 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 5 |
| Cereals: | | | | | | |
| Bread, white | 148.2 | 148.2 | 148.2 | 150.0 | 141.1 | 141.1 |
| Corn meal | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 133.3 | 133.3 |
| Flour, wheat, white | 154.5 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 142.4 | 145.5 |
| Rice | 93.1 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 95.4 | 80.5 | 80.5 |
| Meats: | | | | | | |
| Beef: | | | | | | |
| Sirloin steak | 123.2 | 124.0 | 123.6 | 126.4 | 109.4 | 111.0 |
| Round steak | 122.9 | 123.3 | 124.2 | 126.5 | 108.5 | 109.0 |
| Rib roast | 115.2 | 115.7 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 100.5 | 102.5 |
| Plate | 95.0 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 95.9 | 80.2 | 81.0 |
| Chuck roast | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 108.1 | 92.5 | 93.8 |
| Lamb, leg of | 124.9 | 123.8 | 123.3 | 124.3 | 109.5 | 111.1 |
| Pork: | | | | | | |
| Chops | 115.7 | 113.8 | 116.2 | 120.5 | 94.3 | 93.8 |
| Bacon, sliced | 123.7 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 124.4 | 85.6 | 85.6 |
| Ham, sliced | 146.5 | 146.1 | 148.0 | 149.8 | 116.7 | 117.8 |
| Roasting chickens | 115.0 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 93.4 | 93.0 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | |
| Butter | 92.4 | 91.6 | 91.6 | 89.6 | 62.9 | 73.1 |
| Cheese | 109.0 | 108.6 | 108.1 | 107.7 | 100.9 | 103.6 |
| Milk, fresh | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 125.8 | 125.8 |
| Eggs | 108.1 | 114.8 | 116.2 | 113.9 | 93.0 | 101.7 |
| Fruits and vegetables: | | | | | | |
| Bananas | 145.8 | 147.1 | 149.0 | 152.3 | 162.1 | 160.1 |
| Oranges | 96.0 | 101.0 | 111.7 | 124.7 | 86.0 | 88.7 |
| Prunes | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 98.3 | 91.5 | 91.5 |
| Raisins | 91.5 | 91.5 | 91.5 | 91.5 | 85.8 | 87.7 |
| Cabbage | 121.7 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 187.0 | 169.6 |
| Onions | 170.8 | 166.7 | 162.5 | 158.3 | 158.3 | 145.8 |
| Potatoes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 135.3 | 129.4 |
| Beans, navy | 107.0 | 108.8 | 110.5 | 112.3 | 103.5 | 103.5 |
| Beans with pork | 70.4 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 69.4 | 70.4 |
| Corn, canned | 105.3 | 105.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 92.6 | 93.6 |
| Peas, canned | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 95.6 | 95.6 |
| Tomatoes, canned | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 96.3 | 95.1 |
| Miscellaneous foods: | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 93.6 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.6 | 88.6 | 88.9 |
| Lard, pure | 98.7 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 93.0 | 59.5 | 60.8 |
| Sugar, granulated | 100.0 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 103.6 | 100.0 | 101.8 |
| Tea | 133.8 | 133.3 | 132.5 | 132.9 | 124.3 | 123.0 |

The Bureau receives biweekly prices for 78 articles of food. Average prices of these foods in 51 of the larger cities of the United States are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined

December and November 1934, and December 1933

| Article | 1934 | | | | 1933 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 18 | Dec. 4 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 6 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 5 |
| Cereal foods: | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| Flour, wheat, white—pound | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Corn meal—do | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Rolled oats—do | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Corn flakes—8-oz. package | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Wheat cereal—28-oz. package | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.0 |
| Rice—pound | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Macaroni—do | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.8 |
| Bakery products: | | | | | | |
| Bread, white, wheat—do | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Bread, rye—do | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Bread, whole wheat—do | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | ---- | ---- |
| Cake, pound—do | 22.8 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 | ---- | ---- |
| Beef: | | | | | | |
| Sirloin steak—do | 31.3 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 27.8 | 28.2 |
| Round steak—do | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 24.2 | 24.3 |
| Rib roast—do | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 19.9 | 20.3 |
| Chuck roast—do | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 14.8 | 15.0 |
| Plate—do | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 |
| Lamb: | | | | | | |
| Leg—do | 23.6 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 20.7 | 21.0 |
| Rib chops—do | 30.8 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.7 | ---- | ---- |
| Breast—do | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.3 | ---- | ---- |
| Chuck or shoulder—do | 17.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.6 | ---- | ---- |
| Pork: | | | | | | |
| Chops—do | 24.3 | 23.9 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 19.8 | 19.7 |
| Loin roast—do | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 20.7 | ---- | ---- |
| Bacon, sliced—do | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 23.1 | 23.1 |
| Ham, sliced—do | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 31.3 | 31.7 |
| Ham, whole—do | 23.1 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.8 | ---- | ---- |
| Ham, picnic, smoked—do | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.2 | ---- | ---- |
| Salt pork—do | 22.3 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.8 | ---- | ---- |
| Veal: | | | | | | |
| Cutlets—do | 31.0 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 31.9 | ---- | ---- |
| Poultry: | | | | | | |
| Roasting chickens—do | 24.5 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 19.9 | 19.8 |
| Fish: | | | | | | |
| Salmon, canned, pink—16-oz. can | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | ---- | ---- |
| Salmon, canned, red—do | 21.2 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 20.8 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | |
| Butter—pound | 35.4 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 24.1 | 28.0 |
| Cheese—do | 24.1 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 22.3 | 22.9 |
| Milk, fresh—quart | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| Milk, evaporated—14½-oz. can | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Cream—½ pint | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | ---- | ---- |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | |
| Lard, pure—pound | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| Lard, compound—do | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.8 | ---- | ---- |
| Vegetable lard substitute—do | 19.8 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Oleomargarine—do | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 12.5 | 12.6 |
| Eggs—dozen | 37.3 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 39.3 | 32.1 | 35.1 |
| Fruits, fresh: | | | | | | |
| Apples—pound | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | ---- | ---- |
| Bananas—dozen | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 24.8 | 24.5 |
| Lemons—do | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 28.4 | ---- | ---- |
| Oranges—do | 28.8 | 30.3 | 33.5 | 37.4 | 25.8 | 26.6 |
| Vegetables, fresh: | | | | | | |
| Beans, green—pound | 14.3 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 10.9 | ---- | ---- |
| Cabbage—do | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Carrots—bunch | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.9 | ---- | ---- |
| Celery—stalk | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.3 | ---- | ---- |
| Lettuce—head | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.1 | ---- | ---- |
| Onions—pound | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Potatoes—do | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Sweetpotatoes—do | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | ---- | ---- |
| Spinach—do | 8.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | ---- | ---- |

109041—35——15

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.

December and November 1934, and December 1933

| Article | 1934 | | | | 1933 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 18 | Dec. 4 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 6 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 5 |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| Fruits, canned: | | | | | | |
| Peaches, no. 2½ can | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| Pears, do | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 20.4 | 20.5 |
| Pineapple, do | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.7 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Vegetables, canned: | | | | | | |
| Asparagus, no. 2 can | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.5 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Beans, green, do | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Corn, do | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| Peas, do | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Tomatoes, do | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| Pork and beans, 16-oz. can | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Fruits, dried: | | | | | | |
| Peaches, pound | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.9 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Prunes, do | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Raisins, do | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.3 |
| Vegetables, dried: | | | | | | |
| Black-eyed peas, do | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.2 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Lima beans, do | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Navy beans, do | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Sugar and sweets: | | | | | | |
| Sugar, granulated, do | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Corn sirup, 24-oz. can | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Molasses, 18-oz. can | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Beverages: | | | | | | |
| Coffee, pound | 27.9 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 26.5 |
| Tea, do | 72.8 | 72.5 | 72.1 | 72.3 | 67.6 | 66.9 |
| Miscellaneous foods: | | | | | | |
| Peanut butter, do | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.4 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Salt, table, do | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Soup, tomato, 10½-oz. can | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Tomato juice, 13½-oz. can | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 | ---------- | ---------- |

Food prices decreased from November 20 to December 18, 1934, in 29 of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau. For four cities there was no change. Eighteen cities showed slight increases.

These 51 cities have been grouped into five regional areas as follows:

*North Atlantic.*—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.

*South Atlantic.*—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and Washington (D. C.).

*North Central.*—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Springfield (Ill.).

*South Central.*—Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

*Western.*—Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Table 4 presents index numbers for 39 cities and percentage of price changes for all of the 51 cities for specified periods in 1934 and 1933

## Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities

### December and November 1934, and December 1933

| City | Index (1913=100) | | | | | | Percentage change Dec. 18, 1934, compared with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934 | | | | 1933 | | 1934 | | 1933 |
| | Dec. 18 | Dec. 4 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 6 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 4 | Nov. 20 | Dec. 19 |
| 51 cities combined | 114.3 | 114.6 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 103.9 | 105.5 | −0.3 | −0.6 | +9.9 |
| North Atlantic area: | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 111.1 | 112.4 | 113.7 | 115.4 | 103.6 | 106.2 | −1.2 | −2.3 | +7.2 |
| Bridgeport | | | | | | | −.7 | −2.0 | −8.4 |
| Buffalo | 118.2 | 117.6 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 108.4 | 110.0 | +.6 | +.1 | +9.1 |
| Fall River | 111.3 | 112.1 | 114.1 | 113.8 | 103.1 | 104.5 | −.7 | −2.5 | +7.9 |
| Manchester | 113.9 | 114.0 | 116.1 | 117.6 | 105.1 | 106.7 | 0 | −1.9 | +8.4 |
| Newark | 115.4 | 116.1 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 105.4 | 106.7 | −.6 | −.5 | +9.6 |
| New Haven | 116.0 | 120.2 | 121.0 | 120.5 | 110.2 | 110.1 | −3.5 | −4.1 | +5.2 |
| New York | 119.8 | 121.0 | 120.8 | 120.9 | 110.6 | 113.7 | −1.0 | −.8 | +8.3 |
| Philadelphia | 118.7 | 118.4 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 108.2 | 110.7 | +.2 | 0 | +9.7 |
| Pittsburgh | 115.0 | 114.9 | 115.2 | 114.8 | 102.1 | 104.7 | 0 | −.2 | +12.6 |
| Portland, Maine | | | | | | | 0 | −2.3 | +8.1 |
| Providence | 112.8 | 114.4 | 116.4 | 116.3 | 105.8 | 107.8 | −1.3 | −3.0 | +6.6 |
| Rochester | | | | | | | −.4 | −.6 | +9.4 |
| Scranton | 117.3 | 117.4 | 116.4 | 116.9 | 112.0 | 113.9 | −.1 | +.8 | +4.8 |
| South Atlantic area: | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 114.1 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 113.0 | 102.4 | 101.3 | +.1 | +.8 | +11.4 |
| Baltimore | 121.3 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.2 | 109.5 | 111.6 | −.4 | −1.0 | +10.8 |
| Charleston, S. C | 114.6 | 114.5 | 115.2 | 114.7 | 109.3 | 107.8 | +.1 | −.5 | +4.9 |
| Jacksonville | 109.4 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 107.5 | 97.8 | 99.4 | +1.1 | +1.0 | +11.9 |
| Norfolk | | | | | | | −.3 | 0 | +10.6 |
| Richmond | 120.4 | 120.6 | 120.4 | 120.4 | 109.0 | 110.0 | −.1 | +.1 | +10.5 |
| Savannah | | | | | | | −.1 | 0 | +10.6 |
| Washington, D. C | 122.9 | 121.9 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 110.3 | 112.4 | +.8 | −1.0 | +11.4 |
| North Central area: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 117.1 | 117.7 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 108.0 | 109.4 | −.5 | +.2 | +8.4 |
| Cincinnati | 115.7 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 115.1 | 101.3 | 105.0 | +.2 | +.2 | +14.2 |
| Cleveland | 109.6 | 110.1 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 100.7 | 101.9 | −.5 | −1.4 | +8.8 |
| Columbus | | | | | | | −.1 | −.5 | +11.2 |
| Detroit | 112.6 | 113.8 | 113.6 | 114.4 | 103.1 | 104.5 | −1.1 | −.9 | +9.2 |
| Indianapolis | 107.6 | 108.6 | 103.4 | 103.5 | 98.0 | 99.6 | −.9 | +4.0 | +9.8 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 114.5 | 115.7 | 114.2 | 115.8 | 100.3 | 102.3 | −1.0 | +.3 | +14.3 |
| Milwaukee | 118.3 | 118.6 | 119.7 | 119.2 | 103.9 | 106.1 | −.3 | −1.2 | +13.8 |
| Minneapolis | 115.2 | 116.4 | 115.4 | 115.1 | 104.7 | 106.6 | −1.1 | −.2 | +10.0 |
| Omaha | 111.6 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 110.9 | 98.8 | 99.8 | +.5 | +.4 | +13.0 |
| Peoria | | | | | | | −4.2 | −4.3 | +5.1 |
| St. Louis | 117.6 | 118.3 | 118.5 | 118.1 | 104.7 | 107.4 | −.6 | −.8 | +12.3 |
| St. Paul | | | | | | | −1.0 | −.7 | +9.5 |
| Springfield | | | | | | | +.6 | +1.0 | +12.5 |
| South Central area: | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 114.4 | 115.2 | 113.6 | 114.8 | 102.3 | 103.3 | −.7 | +.7 | +11.9 |
| Dallas | 115.3 | 113.3 | 114.4 | 113.6 | 103.2 | 105.6 | +1.7 | +.8 | +11.7 |
| Houston | | | | | | | −.1 | +1.2 | +14.6 |
| Little Rock | 107.7 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 107.9 | 98.0 | 95.5 | +1.1 | +.6 | +9.8 |
| Louisville | 113.2 | 112.3 | 113.1 | 113.0 | 99.5 | 100.1 | +.8 | .0 | +13.8 |
| Memphis | 109.2 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 98.7 | 98.7 | +.3 | +.3 | +10.7 |
| Mobile | | | | | | | +.5 | +.7 | +10.4 |
| New Orleans | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 117.2 | 104.3 | 105.0 | −.3 | −.5 | +11.0 |
| Western area: | | | | | | | | | |
| Butte | | | | | | | −.6 | −1.1 | +17.4 |
| Denver | 111.4 | 111.2 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 97.0 | 98.9 | +.2 | +.4 | +14.7 |
| Los Angeles | 105.3 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 94.9 | 98.1 | −.5 | −1.2 | +11.0 |
| Portland, Oreg | 104.2 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 106.9 | 92.8 | 94.1 | −1.8 | −3.1 | +12.3 |
| Salt Lake City | 100.9 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 89.1 | 91.5 | −1.8 | −2.0 | +13.2 |
| San Francisco | 118.1 | 119.1 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 106.3 | 109.4 | −.8 | −2.4 | +11.2 |
| Seattle | 111.5 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 112.7 | 100.0 | 101.9 | −.9 | −1.4 | +11.5 |

Table 5 shows average retail prices of 41 articles of food for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii on October 1, November 1, and December 1, 1934.

Table 5.—Average Retail Prices of 41 Foods in Hawaii

October, November, and December 1934

| Article | | Honolulu | | | Other localities | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Oct. 1 | Nov. 1 | Dec. 1 | Oct. 1 | Nov. 1 | Dec. 1 |
| Sirloin steak | pound | 33.0 | 32.1 | 31.4 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 23.9 |
| Round steak | do | 26.9 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 22.4 |
| Rib roast | do | 26.3 | 26.6 | 25.4 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 19.6 |
| Chuck roast | do | 17.6 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.3 |
| Plate beef | do | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 14.8 |
| Pork chops | do | 28.7 | 28.7 | 30.1 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 27.7 |
| Bacon, sliced | do | 40.2 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 40.3 |
| Ham, sliced | do | 49.1 | 51.4 | 50.6 | 38.0 | 37.5 | 36.5 |
| Lamb | do | 30.7 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 30.0 |
| Hens | do | 30.3 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 31.3 | 31.0 | 30.0 |
| Salmon, red, canned | 16-oz. can | 20.9 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 |
| Milk, fresh | quart | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| Milk, evaporated | 14½-oz. can | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Butter | pound | 35.3 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 41.9 |
| Cheese | do | 26.3 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.9 |
| Lard | do | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 25.0 |
| Vegetable lard substitute | do | 21.6 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 19.3 |
| Eggs, strictly fresh | dozen | 51.5 | 53.7 | 53.8 | 48.8 | 50.5 | 52.0 |
| Bread, white, wheat | pound | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.4 |
| Flour | do | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Corn meal | do | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| Rolled oats | do | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Corn flakes | 8-oz. package | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.1 |
| Wheat cereal | 28-oz. package | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.1 |
| Macaroni | pound | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.0 |
| Rice | do | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Beans, navy | do | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Potatoes | do | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Onions | do | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Cabbage | do | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Pork and beans | 16-oz. can | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Corn, canned | no. 2 can | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.9 |
| Peas, canned | do | 16.3 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| Tomatoes, canned | do | 13.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Sugar, granulated | pound | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Tea | do | 83.8 | 85.3 | 86.3 | 85.3 | 85.3 | 85.4 |
| Coffee | do | 31.7 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 31.5 |
| Prunes | do | 12.0 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.5 |
| Raisins | do | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| Bananas | do | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Oranges | dozen | 39.9 | 42.9 | 43.7 | 52.9 | 55.0 | 55.0 |

Table 6 shows biweekly changes during the year 1934 in retail prices of 34 staple foods in 51 large cities combined as indicated by relative prices.

**Table 6.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, 1934**

[1913=100]

| Year and month | Cereals | | | | Meats | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bread | Flour | Corn meal | Rice | Sirloin steak | Round steak | Rib roast | Plate beef | Chuck roast | Hens | Lamb, leg of |
| 1934 average | 146.4 | 148.5 | 150.0 | 92.0 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 111.6 | 88.4 | 101.9 | 113.6 | 131.7 |
| Jan. 2 | 141.1 | 142.4 | 140.0 | 83.9 | 108.3 | 107.6 | 99.5 | 79.3 | 91.9 | 100.9 | 110.1 |
| 16 | 141.1 | 142.4 | 140.0 | 86.2 | 110.6 | 109.4 | 101.0 | 81.8 | 92.5 | 105.2 | 113.8 |
| 30 | 141.1 | 142.4 | 146.7 | 87.4 | 111.0 | 109.9 | 101.5 | 82.6 | 92.5 | 107.0 | 120.1 |
| Feb. 13 | 141.1 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 88.5 | 112.2 | 110.8 | 102.5 | 84.3 | 93.1 | 109.9 | 128.6 |
| 27 | 141.1 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 89.7 | 113.4 | 111.7 | 103.5 | 84.3 | 93.8 | 110.3 | 130.7 |
| Mar. 13 | 141.1 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 89.7 | 113.4 | 112.1 | 103.5 | 85.1 | 94.4 | 112.7 | 130.7 |
| 27 | 142.9 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 89.7 | 115.0 | 112.6 | 104.5 | 84.3 | 95.0 | 114.6 | 132.8 |
| Apr. 10 | 142.9 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 90.8 | 116.5 | 114.8 | 105.1 | 84.3 | 96.9 | 116.0 | 133.3 |
| 24 | 142.9 | 142.4 | 143.3 | 89.7 | 119.3 | 118.8 | 108.6 | 84.3 | 98.8 | 116.4 | 139.7 |
| May 8 | 142.9 | 142.4 | 143.3 | 90.8 | 122.8 | 122.0 | 111.1 | 86.8 | 100.6 | 119.2 | 146.0 |
| 22 | 142.9 | 142.4 | 150.0 | 90.8 | 123.6 | 123.8 | 112.1 | 85.1 | 101.3 | 119.2 | 147.1 |
| June 5 | 144.6 | 145.5 | 143.3 | 90.8 | 125.2 | 125.1 | 112.1 | 86.0 | 101.9 | 114.1 | 148.7 |
| 19 | 144.6 | 148.5 | 146.7 | 93.1 | 126.0 | 126.5 | 113.1 | 86.0 | 102.5 | 113.6 | 143.9 |
| July 3 | 144.6 | 148.5 | 146.7 | 94.3 | 128.3 | 128.7 | 113.6 | 86.0 | 103.1 | 110.3 | 142.3 |
| 17 | 146.4 | 148.5 | 146.7 | 94.3 | 129.5 | 130.0 | 114.1 | 86.8 | 103.8 | 111.3 | 138.6 |
| 31 | 148.2 | 148.5 | 146.7 | 94.3 | 129.1 | 130.0 | 114.1 | 86.0 | 103.1 | 111.3 | 132.3 |
| Aug. 14 | 148.2 | 151.5 | 150.0 | 94.3 | 129.5 | 130.0 | 114.1 | 86.0 | 103.1 | 112.7 | 130.7 |
| 28 | 150.0 | 151.5 | 150.0 | 95.4 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 117.2 | 90.1 | 107.5 | 115.0 | 132.8 |
| Sept. 11 | 150.0 | 154.5 | 153.3 | 95.4 | 137.0 | 138.1 | 122.7 | 97.5 | 114.4 | 117.8 | 134.9 |
| 25 | 150.0 | 154.5 | 153.3 | 95.4 | 136.2 | 137.7 | 124.2 | 98.3 | 115.6 | 120.2 | 133.3 |
| Oct. 9 | 150.0 | 154.5 | 156.7 | 95.4 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 121.2 | 95.9 | 111.9 | 117.8 | 130.7 |
| 23 | 150.0 | 154.5 | 156.7 | 94.3 | 130.7 | 130.5 | 120.7 | 95.0 | 110.6 | 116.4 | 127.0 |
| Nov. 6 | 150.0 | 154.5 | 160.0 | 95.4 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 117.2 | 95.9 | 108.1 | 114.6 | 124.3 |
| 20 | 148.2 | 154.5 | 160.0 | 94.3 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 116.7 | 94.2 | 106.3 | 114.6 | 123.3 |
| Dec. 4 | 148.2 | 154.5 | 160.0 | 94.3 | 124.0 | 123.3 | 115.7 | 94.2 | 105.6 | 114.6 | 123.8 |
| 18 | 148.2 | 154.5 | 160.0 | 93.1 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 115.2 | 95.0 | 105.6 | 115.0 | 124.9 |

| Year and month | Meats—Continued | | | Dairy products | | | Eggs | Fruits and vegetables | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bacon, sliced | Ham, sliced | Pork chops | Butter | Cheese | Milk, fresh | | Bananas | Oranges | Prunes | Raisins |
| 1934 average | 107.0 | 137.2 | 119.0 | 80.9 | 107.2 | 127.0 | 86.7 | 151.0 | 109.7 | 97.4 | 90.6 |
| Jan. 2 | 87.0 | 116.7 | 94.8 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 125.8 | 89.3 | 164.1 | 90.0 | 92.3 | 87.7 |
| 16 | 86.7 | 116.7 | 95.2 | 66.6 | 99.6 | 124.7 | 86.7 | 157.5 | 92.7 | 92.3 | 87.7 |
| 30 | 87.8 | 117.5 | 94.8 | 68.7 | 101.8 | 123.6 | 85.8 | 151.6 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 87.7 |
| Feb. 13 | 87.8 | 119.0 | 112.9 | 79.1 | 105.4 | 129.2 | 81.2 | 151.6 | 90.0 | 94.0 | 87.7 |
| 27 | 90.0 | 120.1 | 113.8 | 80.7 | 108.1 | 125.8 | 74.8 | 154.2 | 90.3 | 95.7 | 88.7 |
| Mar. 13 | 93.0 | 121.9 | 117.1 | 83.3 | 109.0 | 124.7 | 71.6 | 150.3 | 92.0 | 96.6 | 88.7 |
| 27 | 94.8 | 123.0 | 114.8 | 80.2 | 109.5 | 124.7 | 71.3 | 147.1 | 92.7 | 96.6 | 88.7 |
| Apr. 10 | 95.6 | 123.8 | 112.9 | 76.5 | 109.0 | 124.7 | 69.6 | 144.4 | 92.3 | 97.4 | 89.6 |
| 24 | 95.9 | 124.2 | 114.8 | 75.2 | 106.8 | 124.7 | 68.1 | 146.4 | 92.3 | 96.6 | 89.6 |
| May 8 | 95.9 | 126.0 | 115.7 | 77.3 | 105.4 | 124.7 | 67.5 | 147.1 | 99.0 | 97.4 | 90.6 |
| 22 | 96.3 | 127.9 | 113.8 | 77.3 | 105.9 | 124.7 | 67.8 | 145.1 | 109.7 | 98.3 | 90.6 |
| June 5 | 98.9 | 132.3 | 113.3 | 78.6 | 106.3 | 124.7 | 68.7 | 145.8 | 114.0 | 98.3 | 90.6 |
| 19 | 101.5 | 138.7 | 116.7 | 79.1 | 106.8 | 125.8 | 71.3 | 149.7 | 131.3 | 98.3 | 90.6 |
| July 3 | 105.6 | 142.8 | 123.8 | 79.1 | 106.8 | 125.8 | 73.6 | 150.3 | 129.7 | 99.1 | 90.6 |
| 17 | 108.1 | 143.9 | 121.4 | 78.6 | 107.2 | 125.8 | 76.2 | 151.6 | 127.0 | 99.1 | 91.5 |
| 31 | 109.3 | 146.1 | 119.0 | 79.4 | 106.8 | 127.0 | 80.9 | 152.9 | 123.0 | 99.1 | 91.5 |
| Aug. 14 | 110.4 | 147.2 | 122.9 | 83.8 | 106.8 | 127.0 | 87.8 | 153.6 | 125.0 | 100.0 | 91.5 |
| 28 | 118.9 | 153.2 | 154.8 | 87.7 | 110.0 | 128.1 | 95.4 | 149.7 | 124.0 | 100.0 | 91.5 |
| Sept. 11 | 128.1 | 159.1 | 154.3 | 85.9 | 110.4 | 129.2 | 99.4 | 154.2 | 123.3 | 98.3 | 91.5 |
| 25 | 129.3 | 159.9 | 135.7 | 84.3 | 109.5 | 130.3 | 102.0 | 156.9 | 123.3 | 98.3 | 91.5 |
| Oct. 9 | 129.6 | 156.1 | 130.5 | 83.8 | 108.6 | 131.5 | 103.5 | 156.2 | 119.7 | 98.3 | 91.5 |
| 23 | 127.0 | 153.5 | 128.6 | 85.1 | 107.2 | 130.3 | 109.0 | 154.9 | 131.3 | 97.4 | 91.5 |
| Nov. 6 | 124.4 | 149.8 | 120.5 | 89.6 | 107.7 | 131.5 | 113.9 | 152.3 | 124.7 | 98.3 | 91.5 |
| 20 | 123.3 | 148.0 | 116.2 | 91.6 | 108.1 | 131.5 | 116.2 | 149.0 | 111.7 | 97.4 | 91.5 |
| Dec. 4 | 123.3 | 146.1 | 113.8 | 91.6 | 108.6 | 131.5 | 114.8 | 147.1 | 101.0 | 97.4 | 91.5 |
| 18 | 123.7 | 146.5 | 115.7 | 92.4 | 109.0 | 131.5 | 108.1 | 145.8 | 96.0 | 97.4 | 91.5 |

Table 6.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, 1934—Continued

| Year and month | Fruits and vegetables—Continued | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous foods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beans, navy | Beans, with pork | Cabbage | Corn, canned | Onions | Peas, canned | Potatoes, white | Tomatoes, canned | Coffee | Lard, pure | Sugar | Tea |
| 1934 average | 103.5 | 69.4 | 152.2 | 101.1 | 183.3 | 121.1 | 135.3 | 101.2 | 91.9 | 74.1 | 101.8 | 129.6 |
| Jan. 2 | 101.8 | 66.3 | 200.0 | 93.6 | 175.0 | 100.0 | 141.2 | 96.3 | 88.6 | 58.9 | 100.0 | 124.8 |
| 16 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 204.3 | 93.6 | 187.5 | 105.3 | 152.9 | 96.3 | 88.3 | 59.5 | 98.2 | 125.6 |
| 30 | 101.8 | 69.4 | 195.7 | 94.7 | 195.8 | 113.2 | 158.8 | 101.2 | 88.6 | 59.5 | 98.2 | 125.6 |
| Feb. 13 | 101.8 | 70.4 | 182.6 | 93.6 | 195.8 | 113.2 | 164.7 | 102.4 | 88.6 | 61.4 | 101.8 | 125.7 |
| 27 | 103.5 | 70.4 | 169.6 | 95.7 | 195.8 | 115.8 | 170.6 | 102.4 | 89.3 | 63.9 | 98.2 | 126.7 |
| Mar. 13 | 103.5 | 69.4 | 165.2 | 95.7 | 187.5 | 114.9 | 170.6 | 102.4 | 90.6 | 64.6 | 98.2 | 127.0 |
| 27 | 101.8 | 70.4 | 160.9 | 95.7 | 187.5 | 116.7 | 164.7 | 102.4 | 91.3 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 127.4 |
| Apr. 10 | 101.8 | 68.4 | 152.2 | 95.7 | 183.3 | 115.8 | 158.8 | 103.7 | 92.3 | 65.2 | 100.0 | 128.1 |
| 24 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 152.2 | 95.7 | 187.5 | 115.8 | 158.8 | 103.7 | 91.9 | 65.2 | 98.2 | 126.7 |
| May 8 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 160.9 | 95.7 | 187.5 | 116.7 | 158.8 | 103.7 | 92.3 | 63.9 | 98.2 | 128.5 |
| 22 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 160.9 | 95.7 | 183.3 | 117.5 | 158.8 | 103.7 | 92.6 | 63.9 | 98.2 | 129.0 |
| June 5 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 152.2 | 95.7 | 183.3 | 116.7 | 147.1 | 104.9 | 92.6 | 63.9 | 96.4 | 129.8 |
| 19 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 143.5 | 95.7 | 204.2 | 116.7 | 135.3 | 102.4 | 92.6 | 65.2 | 98.2 | 129.4 |
| July 3 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 139.1 | 95.7 | 212.5 | 116.7 | 129.4 | 102.4 | 92.3 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 128.5 |
| 17 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 147.8 | 95.7 | 204.2 | 116.7 | 123.5 | 102.4 | 92.3 | 66.5 | 103.6 | 130.1 |
| 31 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 152.2 | 95.7 | 195.8 | 117.5 | 117.6 | 102.4 | 92.3 | 67.7 | 105.5 | 130.7 |
| Aug. 14 | 101.8 | 67.3 | 156.5 | 95.7 | 187.5 | 117.5 | 117.6 | 101.2 | 92.6 | 71.5 | 103.6 | 131.3 |
| 28 | 101.8 | 68.4 | 152.2 | 96.8 | 183.3 | 119.3 | 123.5 | 101.2 | 93.0 | 82.9 | 103.6 | 132.2 |
| Sept. 11 | 105.3 | 68.4 | 143.5 | 97.9 | 175.0 | 120.2 | 123.5 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 91.1 | 103.6 | 132.5 |
| 25 | 108.8 | 69.4 | 134.8 | 98.9 | 166.7 | 120.2 | 117.6 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 93.0 | 103.6 | 132.9 |
| Oct. 9 | 114.0 | 70.4 | 126.1 | 101.1 | 158.3 | 120.2 | 111.8 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 93.7 | 103.6 | 132.5 |
| 23 | 114.0 | 70.4 | 117.4 | 103.2 | 154.2 | 121.1 | 105.9 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 93.7 | 103.6 | 132.7 |
| Nov. 6 | 112.3 | 70.4 | 113.0 | 104.3 | 158.3 | 121.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 94.0 | 93.0 | 103.6 | 132.9 |
| 20 | 110.5 | 70.4 | 113.0 | 104.3 | 162.5 | 121.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 94.0 | 95.6 | 101.8 | 132.5 |
| Dec. 4 | 108.8 | 70.4 | 113.0 | 105.3 | 166.7 | 121.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 94.0 | 96.2 | 101.8 | 133.3 |
| 18 | 107.0 | 70.4 | 121.7 | 105.3 | 170.8 | 121.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 93.6 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 133.8 |

Table 7 shows biweekly prices for the year 1934 for 78 articles of food in 51 large cities combined.

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, 1934

| Year and month | Cereals | | | | | | | Bakery products | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flour, white, wheat, pound | Corn meal, pound | Rolled oats, pound | Corn flakes[1] | Wheat cereal[2] | Rice, pound | Macaroni, pound | Bread, white, wheat, pound | Bread, rye, pound | Bread, whole-wheat, pound | Cake, pound, pound |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| 1934 average | 4.9 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 24.2 | 8.0 | 15.7 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 22.6 |
| Jan. 2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 24.1 | 7.3 | 15.7 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | ------ |
| 16 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 24.2 | 7.5 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | ------ |
| 30 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 24.2 | 7.6 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | ------ |
| Feb. 13 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 23.9 | 7.7 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | ------ |
| 27 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 24.3 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | ------ |
| Mar. 13 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 24.3 | 7.8 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 22.2 |
| 27 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 24.3 | 7.8 | 15.7 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 22.1 |
| Apr. 10 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 24.3 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 22.2 |
| 24 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 24.2 | 7.8 | 15.5 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 22.3 |
| May 8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 24.2 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 22.2 |
| 22 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 24.2 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 22.2 |
| June 5 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 24.2 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 22.3 |
| 19 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 24.2 | 8.1 | 15.6 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 22.6 |
| July 3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 24.2 | 8.2 | 15.7 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 22.9 |
| 17 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 24.2 | 8.2 | 15.6 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 22.6 |
| 31 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 24.2 | 8.2 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 22.7 |
| Aug. 14 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 15.7 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 22.7 |
| 28 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 24.3 | 8.3 | 15.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 22.9 |
| Sept. 11 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 24.2 | 8.3 | 15.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 22.9 |
| 25 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 24.2 | 8.3 | 15.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 22.8 |
| Oct. 9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 24.3 | 8.3 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 22.8 |
| 23 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 22.8 |
| Nov. 6 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 24.3 | 8.3 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 22.7 |
| 20 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 22.7 |
| Dec. 4 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 22.7 |
| 18 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 24.3 | 8.1 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 22.8 |

[1] 8-ounce package. [2] 28-ounce package.

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, 1934—Continued

| Year and month | Beef | | | | | Lamb | | | | Pork | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sirloin steak, pound | Round steak, pound | Rib roast, pound | Chuck roast, pound | Plate, pound | Leg, pound | Rib chops, pound | Breast, pound | Chuck or shoulder, pound | Chops, pound | Loin roast, pound |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| 1934 average | 31.3 | 27.4 | 22.1 | 16.3 | 10.7 | 24.9 | 32.6 | 10.6 | 18.3 | 25.0 | 20.3 |
| Jan. 2 | 27.5 | 24.0 | 19.7 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 20.8 | ------ | ------ | ------ | 19.9 | ------ |
| 16 | 28.1 | 24.4 | 20.0 | 14.8 | 9.9 | 21.5 | ------ | ------ | ------ | 20.0 | ------ |
| 30 | 28.2 | 24.5 | 20.1 | 14.8 | 10.0 | 22.7 | 28.7 | 9.3 | 16.0 | 19.9 | 15.6 |
| Feb. 13 | 28.5 | 24.7 | 20.3 | 14.9 | 10.2 | 24.3 | 31.0 | 10.3 | 17.7 | 23.7 | 19.1 |
| 27 | 28.8 | 24.9 | 20.5 | 15.0 | 10.2 | 24.7 | 31.4 | 10.5 | 17.8 | 23.9 | 19.1 |
| Mar. 13 | 28.8 | 25.0 | 20.5 | 15.1 | 10.3 | 24.7 | 31.8 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 24.6 | 19.8 |
| 27 | 29.2 | 25.1 | 20.7 | 15.2 | 10.2 | 25.1 | 32.0 | 10.8 | 18.0 | 24.1 | 19.6 |
| Apr. 10 | 29.6 | 25.6 | 20.8 | 15.5 | 10.2 | 25.2 | 32.4 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 23.7 | 19.0 |
| 24 | 30.3 | 26.5 | 21.5 | 15.8 | 10.2 | 26.4 | 33.4 | 10.8 | 18.8 | 24.1 | 19.5 |
| May 8 | 31.2 | 27.2 | 22.0 | 16.1 | 10.5 | 27.6 | 35.6 | 11.5 | 20.2 | 24.3 | 19.5 |
| 22 | 31.4 | 27.6 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 10.3 | 27.8 | 35.7 | 11.6 | 20.2 | 23.9 | 19.2 |
| June 5 | 31.8 | 27.9 | 22.2 | 16.3 | 10.4 | 28.1 | 36.0 | 11.6 | 20.4 | 23.8 | 18.8 |
| 19 | 32.0 | 28.2 | 22.4 | 16.4 | 10.4 | 27.2 | 35.5 | 11.4 | 19.8 | 24.5 | 19.5 |
| July 3 | 32.6 | 28.7 | 22.5 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 26.9 | 35.3 | 11.3 | 19.9 | 26.0 | 20.8 |
| 17 | 32.9 | 29.0 | 22.6 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 26.2 | 35.0 | 11.0 | 19.3 | 25.5 | 20.4 |
| 31 | 32.8 | 29.0 | 22.6 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 25.0 | 33.4 | 10.5 | 18.3 | 25.0 | 19.8 |
| Aug. 14 | 32.9 | 29.0 | 22.6 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 24.7 | 33.2 | 10.3 | 18.2 | 25.8 | 20.6 |
| 28 | 33.8 | 29.8 | 23.2 | 17.2 | 10.9 | 25.1 | 33.8 | 10.5 | 18.6 | 32.5 | 27.0 |
| Sept. 11 | 34.8 | 30.8 | 24.3 | 18.3 | 11.8 | 25.5 | 33.8 | 10.8 | 18.8 | 32.4 | 27.0 |
| 25 | 34.6 | 30.7 | 24.6 | 18.5 | 11.9 | 25.2 | 32.7 | 10.7 | 18.5 | 28.5 | 23.5 |
| Oct. 9 | 33.8 | 29.8 | 24.0 | 17.9 | 11.6 | 24.7 | 32.1 | 10.6 | 18.2 | 27.4 | 22.5 |
| 23 | 33.2 | 29.1 | 23.9 | 17.7 | 11.5 | 24.0 | 31.3 | 10.6 | 17.9 | 27.0 | 21.9 |
| Nov. 6 | 32.1 | 28.2 | 23.2 | 17.3 | 11.6 | 23.5 | 30.7 | 10.3 | 17.6 | 25.3 | 20.7 |
| 20 | 31.4 | 27.7 | 23.1 | 17.0 | 11.4 | 23.3 | 30.4 | 10.1 | 17.4 | 24.4 | 19.8 |
| Dec. 4 | 31.5 | 27.5 | 22.9 | 16.9 | 11.4 | 23.4 | 30.3 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 23.9 | 19.3 |
| 18 | 31.3 | 27.4 | 22.8 | 16.9 | 11.5 | 23.6 | 30.8 | 10.3 | 17.6 | 24.3 | 19.7 |

| Year and month | Pork—Continued | | | | | Veal | Poultry | Fish, canned | | Dairy products | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bacon, sliced, pound | Ham, sliced, pound | Ham, whole, pound | Ham, picnic, smoked, pound | Salt pork, pound | Cutlets, pound | Roasting chickens, pound | Salmon, pink, 16-oz. | Salmon, red, 16-oz. | Butter, pound | Cheese, pound |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| 1934 average | 28.9 | 36.9 | 21.5 | 14.8 | 17.6 | 30.9 | 24.2 | 14.2 | 21.3 | 31.0 | 23.7 |
| Jan. 2 | 23.5 | 31.4 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 21.5 | ------ | 20.9 | 25.2 | 22.1 |
| 16 | 23.4 | 31.4 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 22.4 | ------ | 20.9 | 25.5 | 22.0 |
| 30 | 23.7 | 31.6 | 17.1 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 29.4 | 22.8 | 14.3 | 21.2 | 26.3 | 22.5 |
| Feb. 13 | 23.7 | 32.0 | 17.4 | 11.9 | 14.4 | 30.1 | 23.4 | 14.3 | 21.2 | 30.3 | 23.3 |
| 27 | 24.3 | 32.3 | 17.8 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 14.4 | 21.2 | 30.9 | 23.9 |
| Mar. 13 | 25.1 | 32.8 | 18.4 | 13.4 | 15.1 | 30.3 | 24.0 | 14.2 | 21.1 | 31.9 | 24.1 |
| 27 | 25.6 | 33.1 | 18.5 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 30.4 | 24.4 | 14.3 | 21.2 | 30.7 | 24.2 |
| Apr. 10 | 25.8 | 33.3 | 18.6 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 30.4 | 24.7 | 14.3 | 21.3 | 29.3 | 24.1 |
| 24 | 25.9 | 33.4 | 18.7 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 30.5 | 24.8 | 14.2 | 21.3 | 28.8 | 23.6 |
| May 8 | 25.9 | 33.9 | 18.8 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 30.9 | 25.4 | 14.2 | 21.4 | 29.6 | 23.3 |
| 22 | 26.0 | 34.4 | 19.3 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 30.9 | 25.4 | 14.2 | 21.2 | 29.6 | 23.4 |
| June 5 | 26.7 | 35.6 | 20.5 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 30.6 | 24.3 | 14.1 | 21.3 | 30.1 | 23.5 |
| 19 | 27.4 | 37.3 | 21.8 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 30.7 | 24.2 | 14.2 | 21.3 | 30.3 | 23.6 |
| July 3 | 28.5 | 38.4 | 22.9 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 30.8 | 23.5 | 14.2 | 21.5 | 30.3 | 23.6 |
| 17 | 29.2 | 38.7 | 23.5 | 15.3 | 16.6 | 30.8 | 23.7 | 14.2 | 21.5 | 30.1 | 23.7 |
| 31 | 29.5 | 39.3 | 23.8 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 30.5 | 23.7 | 14.2 | 21.5 | 30.4 | 23.6 |
| Aug. 14 | 29.8 | 39.6 | 23.9 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 30.5 | 24.0 | 14.1 | 21.4 | 32.1 | 23.6 |
| 28 | 32.1 | 41.2 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 31.6 | 24.5 | 14.0 | 21.4 | 33.6 | 24.3 |
| Sept. 11 | 34.6 | 42.8 | 26.2 | 17.5 | 21.6 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 14.0 | 21.4 | 32.9 | 24.4 |
| 25 | 34.9 | 43.0 | 26.0 | 17.5 | 22.1 | 32.6 | 25.6 | 13.9 | 21.3 | 32.3 | 24.2 |
| Oct. 9 | 35.0 | 42.0 | 25.4 | 17.3 | 22.2 | 32.3 | 25.1 | 13.9 | 21.4 | 32.1 | 24.0 |
| 23 | 34.3 | 41.3 | 24.3 | 16.8 | 22.0 | 32.2 | 24.8 | 13.7 | 21.3 | 32.6 | 23.7 |
| Nov. 6 | 33.6 | 40.3 | 23.8 | 16.2 | 21.8 | 31.9 | 24.4 | 13.6 | 21.3 | 34.3 | 23.8 |
| 20 | 33.3 | 39.8 | 23.3 | 15.9 | 21.9 | 31.1 | 24.4 | 13.6 | 21.2 | 35.1 | 23.9 |
| Dec. 4 | 33.3 | 39.3 | 23.2 | 15.8 | 21.9 | 31.2 | 24.4 | 13.5 | 21.3 | 35.1 | 24.0 |
| 18 | 33.4 | 39.4 | 23.1 | 15.7 | 22.3 | 31.0 | 24.5 | 13.4 | 21.2 | 35.4 | 24.1 |

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, 1934—Continued

| Year and month | Dairy products—Continued | | | Fats and oil | | | | Eggs, dozen | Fruits, fresh | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Milk, fresh, quart | Milk, evaporated[3] | Cream, ½ pint | Lard, pure, pound | Lard, compound, pound | Vegetable lard substitute, pound | Oleomargarine, pound | | Apples, pound | Bananas, dozen | Lemons, dozen | Oranges dozen |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| 1934 average | 11.3 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 29.9 | 6.3 | 23.1 | 29.0 | 32.9 |
| Jan. 2 | 11.2 | 6.8 | ------- | 9.3 | ------- | 19.1 | 12.4 | 30.8 | ------- | 25.1 | ------ | 27.0 |
| 16 | 11.1 | 6.8 | ------- | 9.4 | ------- | 19.2 | 12.5 | 29.9 | ------- | 24.1 | ------ | 27.8 |
| 30 | 11.0 | 6.8 | ------- | 9.4 | 9.4 | 19.1 | 12.7 | 29.6 | 6.2 | 23.2 | 28.7 | 27.8 |
| Feb. 13 | 11.5 | 6.8 | ------- | 9.7 | 9.2 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 28.0 | 6.1 | 23.2 | 28.2 | 27.0 |
| 27 | 11.2 | 6.8 | ------- | 10.1 | 9.4 | 19.1 | 12.7 | 25.8 | 6.2 | 23.6 | 28.2 | 27.1 |
| Mar. 13 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 19.2 | 12.6 | 24.7 | 6.3 | 23.0 | 28.6 | 27.6 |
| 27 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 14.3 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 12.7 | 24.6 | 6.3 | 22.5 | 28.5 | 27.8 |
| Apr. 10 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 12.6 | 24.0 | 6.4 | 21.0 | 28.1 | 27.7 |
| 24 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 19.0 | 12.5 | 23.5 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 27.5 | 27.7 |
| May 8 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 12.6 | 23.3 | 6.9 | 22.5 | 27.2 | 29.7 |
| 22 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 12.7 | 23.4 | 7.0 | 22.2 | 29.2 | 32.9 |
| June 5 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 14.0 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 19.0 | 12.9 | 23.7 | 7.0 | 22.3 | 30.9 | 34.2 |
| 19 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 13.3 | 24.6 | 7.2 | 22.9 | 32.2 | 39.4 |
| July 3 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 18.9 | 13.6 | 25.4 | 7.5 | 23.0 | 31.3 | 38.9 |
| 17 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 18.9 | 13.6 | 26.3 | 7.1 | 23.2 | 31.7 | 38.1 |
| 31 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 19.0 | 13.5 | 27.9 | 6.5 | 23.4 | 31.7 | 36.9 |
| Aug. 14 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 18.9 | 13.4 | 30.3 | 6.0 | 23.5 | 30.5 | 37.5 |
| 28 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 19.0 | 13.4 | 32.9 | 5.8 | 22.9 | 29.8 | 37.2 |
| Sept. 11 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 19.1 | 14.2 | 34.3 | 5.7 | 23.6 | 28.9 | 37.0 |
| 25 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 19.3 | 14.3 | 35.2 | 5.7 | 24.0 | 28.0 | 37.0 |
| Oct. 9 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 19.4 | 14.6 | 35.7 | 5.6 | 23.9 | 27.9 | 35.9 |
| 23 | 11.6 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 19.3 | 15.0 | 37.6 | 5.7 | 23.7 | 28.6 | 39.4 |
| Nov. 6 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 12.8 | 19.4 | 15.3 | 39.3 | 5.7 | 23.3 | 28.4 | 37.4 |
| 20 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 19.6 | 15.5 | 40.1 | 5.7 | 22.8 | 27.5 | 33.5 |
| Dec. 4 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 13.3 | 19.6 | 15.6 | 39.6 | 5.7 | 22.5 | 27.5 | 30.3 |
| 18 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 37.3 | 5.9 | 22.3 | 27.2 | 28.8 |

| Year and month | Vegetables, fresh | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beans, green, pound | Cabbage, pound | Carrots, bunch | Celery, stalk | Lettuce, head | Onions, pound | Potatoes, pound | Sweetpotatoes, pound | Spinach, pound |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| 1934 average | 10.4 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 7.0 |
| Jan. 2 | -------- | 4.6 | -------- | -------- | -------- | 4.2 | 2.4 | -------- | -------- |
| 16 | -------- | 4.7 | -------- | -------- | -------- | 4.5 | 2.6 | -------- | -------- |
| 30 | 12.0 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 7.7 |
| Feb. 13 | 12.8 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 7.4 |
| 27 | 13.4 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 7.1 |
| Mar. 13 | 13.5 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 7.1 |
| 27 | 13.8 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 6.7 |
| Apr. 10 | 13.0 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| 24 | 12.3 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 6.5 |
| May 8 | 12.3 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 6.8 |
| 22 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| June 5 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| 19 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 12.8 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| July 3 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| 17 | 8.1 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| 31 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 7.9 |
| Aug. 14 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 8.8 |
| 28 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 8.9 |
| Sept. 11 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 8.3 |
| 25 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 7.3 |
| Oct. 9 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| 23 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 6.6 |
| Nov. 6 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 6.6 |
| 20 | 12.7 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 6.7 |
| Dec. 4 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| 18 | 14.3 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 8.9 |

[3] 14½-ounce can.

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of 78 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, 1934—Continued

| Year and month | Fruits, canned | | | Vegetables, canned | | | | | | Fruits, dried | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Peaches, no. 2½ | Pears, no. 2½ | Pineapple, no. 2½ | Asparagus, no. 2 | Beans, green, no. 2 | Corn, no. 2 | Peas, no. 2 | Tomatoes, no. 2 | Pork and beans, 16-oz. | Peaches, pound | Prunes, pound | Raisins, pound |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| 1934 average | 18.4 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 23.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 15.5 | 11.4 | 9.6 |
| Jan. 2 | 17.5 | 20.6 | ------ | ------ | ------- | 11.0 | 14.2 | 9.9 | 6.5 | ------- | 10.8 | 9.3 |
| 16 | 17.6 | 20.7 | ------ | ------ | ------- | 11.0 | 15.0 | 9.9 | 6.7 | ------- | 10.8 | 9.3 |
| 30 | 17.7 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 23.3 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 16.1 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 14.7 | 11.0 | 9.3 |
| Feb. 13 | 17.7 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 23.0 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 16.1 | 10.5 | 6.9 | 15.0 | 11.0 | 9.3 |
| 27 | 17.8 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 23.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 16.5 | 10.5 | 6.9 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 9.4 |
| Mar. 13 | 17.8 | 20.8 | 21.8 | 23.1 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 16.4 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 15.3 | 11.3 | 9.4 |
| 27 | 17.9 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 23.1 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 6.9 | 15.3 | 11.3 | 9.4 |
| Apr. 10 | 18.0 | 20.8 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 16.5 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 15.4 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| 24 | 17.9 | 20.8 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 16.5 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 15.3 | 11.3 | 9.5 |
| May 8 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 11.4 | 9.6 |
| 22 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 16.8 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 9.6 |
| June 5 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 23.4 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 15.4 | 11.5 | 9.6 |
| 19 | 18.2 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 9.6 |
| July 3 | 18.2 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 23.6 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 9.6 |
| 17 | 18.3 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 23.9 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 15.5 | 11.6 | 9.7 |
| 31 | 18.5 | 21.1 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 16.8 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 15.5 | 11.6 | 9.7 |
| Aug. 14 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 23.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 16.8 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 15.3 | 11.7 | 9.7 |
| 28 | 18.7 | 21.6 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 11.7 | 9.7 |
| Sept. 11 | 18.9 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 17.1 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 9.7 |
| 25 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 24.4 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 17.1 | 10.3 | 6.8 | 15.7 | 11.5 | 9.7 |
| Oct. 9 | 19.2 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 24.4 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 17.1 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 15.7 | 11.5 | 9.7 |
| 23 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 17.3 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 15.8 | 11.4 | 9.7 |
| Nov. 6 | 19.3 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 24.5 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 9.7 |
| 20 | 19.4 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 24.4 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 16.0 | 11.4 | 9.7 |
| Dec. 4 | 19.3 | 22.7 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 16.1 | 11.4 | 9.7 |
| 18 | 19.3 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 16.1 | 11.4 | 9.7 |

| Year and month | Vegetables, dried | | | Sugar and sweets | | | Beverages | | Miscellaneous foods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Black-eyed peas, pound | Lima beans, pound | Navy beans, pound | Sugar, granulated, pound | Corn sirup [4] | Molasses [5] | Coffee, pound | Tea, pound | Peanut butter, pound | Salt, table, pound | Soup, tomato [6] | Tomato juice [7] |
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| 1934 average | 7.6 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 29.4 | 70.5 | 16.8 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Jan. 2 | ------ | ------ | 5.8 | 5.5 | ------ | ------ | 26.4 | 67.9 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| 16 | ------ | ------ | 5.7 | 5.4 | ------ | ------ | 26.3 | 68.3 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| 30 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 26.4 | 68.3 | 16.3 | 4.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Feb. 13 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 26.4 | 68.4 | 16.2 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| 27 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 26.6 | 68.9 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Mar. 13 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 27.0 | 69.1 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 |
| 27 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 27.2 | 69.3 | 16.4 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| Apr. 10 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 27.5 | 69.7 | 16.4 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 8.5 |
| 24 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 27.4 | 68.9 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 |
| May 8 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 27.5 | 69.9 | 16.5 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| 22 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 27.6 | 70.2 | 16.5 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 8.5 |
| June 5 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 27.6 | 70.6 | 16.6 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| 19 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 27.6 | 70.4 | 16.6 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| July 3 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 27.5 | 69.9 | 16.7 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| 17 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 27.5 | 70.8 | 16.7 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| 31 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 27.5 | 71.1 | 16.7 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| Aug. 14 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 27.6 | 71.4 | 16.8 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| 28 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 27.7 | 71.9 | 16.8 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| Sept. 11 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 27.7 | 72.1 | 16.9 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| 25 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 27.9 | 72.3 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| Oct. 9 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 28.0 | 72.1 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 |
| 23 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 28.1 | 72.2 | 17.2 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Nov. 6 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 28.0 | 72.3 | 17.4 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| 20 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 28.0 | 72.1 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.5 |
| Dec. 4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 28.0 | 72.5 | 17.8 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.5 |
| 18 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 27.9 | 72.8 | 17.9 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 8.6 |

[4] 24-ounce can. [5] 18-ounce can. [6] 10½-ounce can. [7] 13½-ounce can.

*History and method.*—In 1904 the Commissioner of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor published retail prices of the foods shown to be most important in the wage earners' market basket by a study of family expenditures in 1901.[1] Price quotations were secured for 30 foods from 1890 through 1903. Annual statistics from 1904 to 1933 have been published in various bulletins on retail prices. Since July 1915 the Monthly Labor Review has included much information on this subject. Additions to and modifications in the foods priced and the cities reporting have been made from time to time. An index of the cost of food at retail is now computed, weighted by purchases in 1918–19. Weighted average prices for 1913 are used as the base. The weights used in constructing this index are based on the quantities of 42 foods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers.

Subject to certain minor qualifications, Bulletin No. 495, "Retail Prices 1890–1928", may be used as a reference for the history and statement of method used in computing the indexes of the cost of food that wage earners buy.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from averages of actual selling prices. Since August 15, 1933, the Bureau has collected food prices every 2 weeks in order that current information may be available. Prior to this time prices related to the 15th of the month. Reports are now received for 78 commodities from retail dealers in 51 cities. In addition to the 42 articles in the index, 3 commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole-wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches, fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach, canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Weights for these additional foods are to be computed in the near future so that they may be included in the food-cost indexes.

The trends of the retail cost of food in large cities combined, from 1913 to date, are shown in table 8 for commodity groups.

[1] Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1903.

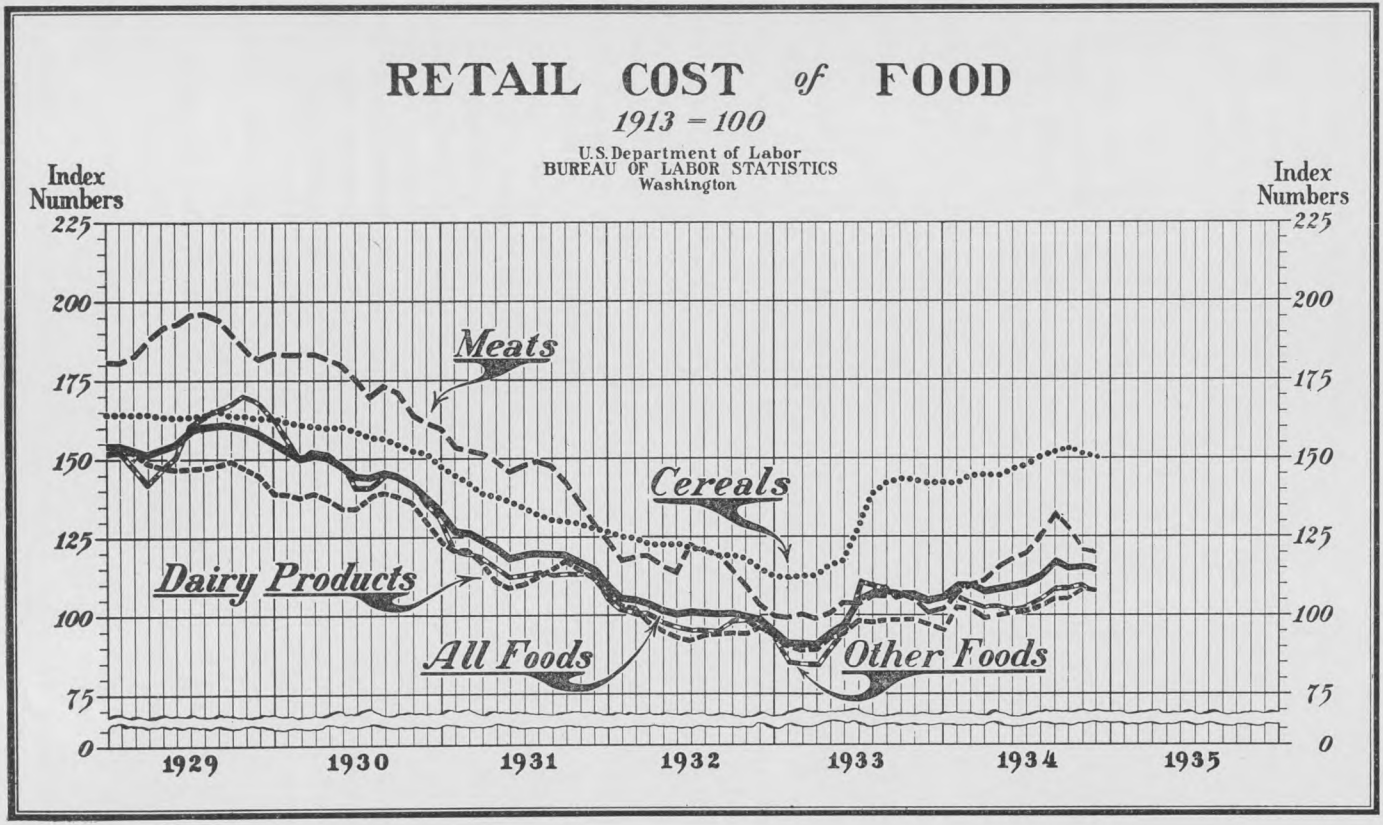


Table 8.—Retail Cost Indexes of 42 Foods in Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1913–34, Inclusive [1]

[1913=100]

| Year and month | All foods | Cereals | Meats | Dairy products | Other foods | Year and month | All foods | Cereals | Meats | Dairy products | Other foods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **By years** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1924 | 145.9 | 160.4 | 150.2 | 142.8 | 154.3 |
| 1914 | 102.4 | 106.7 | 103.4 | 97.1 | 103.8 | 1925 | 157.4 | 176.2 | 163.0 | 147.1 | 169.8 |
| 1915 | 101.3 | 121.6 | 99.6 | 96.1 | 100.1 | 1926 | 160.6 | 175.5 | 171.3 | 145.5 | 175.9 |
| 1916 | 113.7 | 126.8 | 108.2 | 103.2 | 125.8 | 1927 | 155.4 | 170.7 | 169.9 | 148.7 | 160.8 |
| 1917 | 146.4 | 186.5 | 137.0 | 127.6 | 160.4 | 1928 | 154.3 | 167.2 | 179.2 | 150.0 | 152.4 |
| 1918 | 168.3 | 194.3 | 172.8 | 153.4 | 164.5 | 1929 | 156.7 | 164.1 | 188.4 | 148.6 | 157.0 |
| 1919 | 185.9 | 198.0 | 184.2 | 176.6 | 191.5 | 1930 | 147.1 | 158.0 | 175.8 | 136.5 | 148.0 |
| 1920 | 203.4 | 232.1 | 185.7 | 185.1 | 236.8 | 1931 | 121.3 | 135.9 | 147.0 | 114.6 | 115.9 |
| 1921 | 153.3 | 179.8 | 158.1 | 149.5 | 156.1 | 1932 | 102.1 | 121.1 | 116.0 | 96.6 | 98.6 |
| 1922 | 141.6 | 159.3 | 150.3 | 135.9 | 147.0 | 1933 | 99.7 | 126.6 | 102.7 | 94.6 | 98.3 |
| 1923 | 146.2 | 156.9 | 149.0 | 147.6 | 154.3 | 1934 | 110.8 | 147.9 | 117.1 | 102.2 | 105.4 |
| **By months for 1933 and 1934** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933 | | | | | | 1934 | | | | | |
| Jan. 15 | 94.8 | 112.3 | 99.9 | 93.3 | 94.1 | Jan. 2 | 104.5 | 142.4 | 100.8 | 95.7 | 104.6 |
| | | | | | | Jan. 16 | 105.2 | 142.5 | 102.3 | 96.0 | 105.8 |
| | | | | | | Jan. 30 | 105.8 | 142.8 | 103.0 | 95.9 | 106.7 |
| Feb. 15 | 90.9 | 112.0 | 99.0 | 90.3 | 84.8 | Feb. 13 | 108.3 | 143.3 | 106.7 | 102.6 | 106.5 |
| | | | | | | Feb. 27 | 108.1 | 143.4 | 107.8 | 101.8 | 105.7 |
| Mar. 15 | 90.5 | 112.3 | 100.1 | 88.3 | 84.3 | Mar. 13 | 108.5 | 143.4 | 109.1 | 102.3 | 104.8 |
| | | | | | | Mar. 27 | 108.0 | 144.7 | 109.7 | 101.1 | 104.1 |
| Apr. 15 | 90.4 | 112.8 | 98.8 | 88.7 | 84.3 | Apr. 10 | 107.4 | 144.7 | 110.5 | 99.7 | 102.7 |
| | | | | | | Apr. 24 | 107.3 | 144.0 | 112.6 | 99.0 | 102.1 |
| May 15 | 93.7 | 115.8 | 100.1 | 92.2 | 89.0 | May 8 | 108.2 | 144.2 | 114.9 | 99.9 | 102.4 |
| | | | | | | May 22 | 108.4 | 144.4 | 115.3 | 99.9 | 102.7 |
| June 15 | 96.7 | 117.2 | 103.7 | 93.5 | 94.9 | June 5 | 108.4 | 145.7 | 116.1 | 100.4 | 101.2 |
| | | | | | | June 19 | 109.1 | 146.5 | 117.8 | 101.1 | 101.2 |
| July 15 | 104.8 | 128.0 | 103.5 | 97.7 | 110.3 | July 3 | 109.6 | 146.6 | 120.0 | 101.1 | 101.2 |
| | | | | | | July 17 | 109.9 | 147.7 | 120.5 | 100.8 | 101.4 |
| | | | | | | July 31 | 110.4 | 149.0 | 120.2 | 101.6 | 101.9 |
| Aug. 15 | 106.7 | 137.8 | 105.7 | 96.5 | 110.2 | Aug. 14 | 111.8 | 149.6 | 121.1 | 103.4 | 103.8 |
| Aug. 29 | 107.1 | 138.8 | 106.9 | 97.5 | 109.2 | Aug. 28 | 115.3 | 150.8 | 129.2 | 105.6 | 107.2 |
| Sept. 12 | 107.0 | 140.2 | 104.4 | 97.8 | 109.4 | Sept. 11 | 116.8 | 151.6 | 133.8 | 105.4 | 108.8 |
| Sept. 26 | 107.4 | 142.7 | 107.8 | 97.9 | 107.2 | Sept. 25 | 116.4 | 151.7 | 131.7 | 105.3 | 108.7 |
| Oct. 10 | 107.3 | 143.8 | 107.3 | 98.6 | 105.9 | Oct. 9 | 115.6 | 152.0 | 128.4 | 105.4 | 108.1 |
| Oct. 24 | 106.6 | 143.3 | 106.3 | 98.4 | 104.7 | Oct. 23 | 115.4 | 151.8 | 126.4 | 105.4 | 108.8 |
| Nov. 7 | 106.7 | 143.4 | 105.9 | 98.6 | 105.2 | Nov. 6 | 115.3 | 152.1 | 122.6 | 107.6 | 109.0 |
| Nov. 21 | 106.8 | 143.5 | 104.1 | 98.5 | 106.5 | Nov. 20 | 114.9 | 150.9 | 120.6 | 108.4 | 109.3 |
| Dec. 5 | 105.5 | 142.5 | 101.2 | 98.7 | 105.0 | Dec. 4 | 114.6 | 150.9 | 119.9 | 108.5 | 108.8 |
| Dec. 19 | 103.9 | 142.0 | 100.4 | 94.7 | 103.8 | Dec. 18 | 114.3 | 150.9 | 120.1 | 108.8 | 107.2 |

[1] The number of cities used for this table increased from 39 cities in 1913 to 51 cities in 1920–34, inclusive.

The chart on page 485 shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in 51 large cities combined from January 15, 1929, to December 18, 1934, inclusive.

## Retail Prices of Electricity, November 15, 1934

WITH this issue the method of reporting electricity rates for 51 cities has been changed in order to present more clearly the cost of electric current to the average family than has been possible with the publication of residential rate schedules shown heretofore in June and December of each year in conjunction with the cost-of-living study.

For each city total net monthly prices and average prices per kilowatt-hour have been computed for blocks of 25 kilowatt-hours and 40 kilowatt-hours for lighting and appliances; 100 kilowatt-hours for lighting, appliances, and refrigeration; and 250 kilowatt-hours for ighting, appliances, refrigeration, and cooking.

These prices are based on the requirements of a five-room house, including living room, dining room, kitchen, and two bedrooms, which has been selected as typical of the average working man's home.

The specifications used as the basis for application of rates are:

| | | *Watts* |
|---|---|---|
| Floor area: | 1,000 square feet. | |
| Connected load: | Lighting and appliances | 700 |
| | Refrigeration | 300 |
| | Cooking | 6, 000 |
| Measured demand: | Lighting and appliances | 600 |
| | Refrigeration | 100 |
| | Cooking | 2, 300 |
| Outlets: | Fourteen 50-watt. | |
| Active room count: | In accordance with schedule of rates. | |

Table 9.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity, Based on Rates as of November 15, 1934, by Cities

[P=Private utility. M=Municipal plant]

| Regional area and city | Total net monthly price | | | | Net monthly price per kilowatt-hour | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lighting and small appliances | | Lighting appliances and refrigerator | Lighting appliances, refrigerator, and range | Lighting and small appliances | | Lighting appliances and refrigerator | Lighting appliances, refrigerator, and range |
| | 25 kilowatt-hours | 40 kilowatt-hours | 100 kilowatt-hours | 250 kilowatt-hours | 25 kilowatt-hours | 40 kilowatt-hours | 100 kilowatt-hours | 250 kilowatt-hours |
| North Atlantic: | | | | | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| Boston P | $1.65 | $2.40 | $5.20 | $9.70 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Bridgeport P | 1.31 | 2.10 | 5.25 | 10.90 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Buffalo P | 1.13 | 1.70 | 3.06 | 5.31 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| Fall River P | 2.00 | 2.75 | 5.50 | 10.25 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 4.1 |
| Manchester P | 2.34 | 3.24 | 5.36 | 8.36 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| Newark P | 2.15 | 3.20 | 5.30 | 9.80 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| New Haven P | 1.31 | 2.10 | 5.25 | 10.90 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| New York City: | | | | | | | | |
| New York P | 1.80 | 2.55 | 5.55 | 13.05 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Staten Island P | 2.15 | 3.11 | 5.51 | 8.91 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| Brooklyn P | 1.80 | 2.55 | 5.55 | 13.05 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Philadelphia P | 1.58 | 2.40 | 4.45 | 8.70 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Pittsburgh P | 1.55 | 2.20 | 4.10 | 8.60 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Portland, Maine P | 1.88 | 2.63 | 4.73 | 7.73 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| Providence P | 1.93 | 2.91 | 5.81 | 9.84 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 3.9 |
| Rochester P | 1.65 | 2.40 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| Scranton P | 1.75 | 2.80 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta: | | | | | | | | |
| Immediate P | 1.62 | 2.37 | 4.57 | 8.32 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Inducement [1] P | 1.45 | 2.12 | 3.95 | 6.57 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Baltimore P | 1.25 | 2.00 | 4.18 | 8.98 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity, Based on Rates as of November 15, 1934, by Cities—Continued

[P=Private utility. M=Municipal company]

| Regional area and city | Total net monthly price | | | | Net monthly price per kilowatt-hour | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lighting and small appliances | | Lighting appliances and refrigerator | Lighting appliances, refrigerator, and range | Lighting and small appliances | | Lighting appliances and refrigerator | Lighting appliances, refrigerator, and range |
| | 25 kilowatt-hours | 40 kilowatt-hours | 100 kilowatt-hours | 250 kilowatt-hours | 25 kilowatt-hours | 40 kilowatt-hours | 100 kilowatt-hours | 250 kilowatt-hours |
| South Atlantic—Continued. | | | | | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| Charleston, S. C.—P | $2.12 | $3.15 | $5.85 | $10.09 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| Jacksonville—M | 1.75 | 2.80 | 7.00 | 7.95 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 3.2 |
| Norfolk—P | 1.63 | 2.60 | 5.30 | 8.25 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| Richmond—P | 1.63 | 2.60 | 5.30 | 8.25 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| Savannah—P | 1.63 | 2.38 | 4.57 | 8.32 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Washington, D. C.—P | .98 | 1.56 | 3.60 | 5.67 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| North Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago—P | 1.51 | 2.04 | 3.75 | 8.02 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| Cincinnati—P | 1.25 | 1.70 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Cleveland—P | 1.00 | 1.60 | 4.00 | 9.88 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| M | .88 | 1.31 | 3.05 | 7.40 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Columbus—P | 1.25 | 1.95 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| M | 1.25 | 2.00 | 4.75 | 10.00 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Detroit [2 3]—P | 1.43 | 1.99 | 3.65 | 7.12 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Indianapolis—P | 1.44 | 2.30 | 4.80 | 8.53 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Kansas City—P | 1.63 | 2.30 | 4.00 | 7.75 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Milwaukee [3]—P | 1.55 | 2.04 | 3.75 | 7.08 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Minneapolis—P | 1.85 | 2.33 | 4.04 | 7.34 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Omaha—P | 1.38 | 2.20 | 4.25 | 8.15 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| Peoria—P | 1.50 | 2.01 | 3.81 | 6.81 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 2.7 |
| St. Louis [3]—P | 1.19 | 1.71 | 3.13 | 6.22 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| P | 1.07 | 1.43 | 2.85 | 5.70 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| St. Paul—P | 1.96 | 2.39 | 4.10 | 8.38 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Springfield, Ill.—P | 1.25 | 1.90 | 3.90 | 6.90 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| M | 1.25 | 1.90 | 3.02 | 4.80 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| South Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham—P | 1.55 | 2.30 | 4.05 | 7.80 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| Dallas—P | 1.38 | 2.20 | 4.60 | 8.40 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| Houston—P | 1.30 | 1.90 | 4.30 | 8.28 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| Little Rock—P | 2.10 | 2.90 | 5.10 | 9.60 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 3.8 |
| Louisville [2]—P | 1.29 | 2.06 | 3.91 | 8.55 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Memphis—P | 1.38 | 2.20 | 4.25 | 8.75 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Mobile: | | | | | | | | |
| Present—P | 1.55 | 2.30 | 4.05 | 7.60 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Objective [1]—P | 1.45 | 2.13 | 3.95 | 6.58 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| New Orleans—P | 2.13 | 3.25 | 6.00 | 10.75 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| Western: | | | | | | | | |
| Butte—P | 2.00 | 2.60 | 4.50 | 8.00 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 3.2 |
| Denver—P | 1.50 | 2.40 | 4.80 | 9.30 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| Los Angeles—P | 1.20 | 1.81 | 3.31 | 6.31 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| Portland, Oreg.—P | 1.38 | 1.95 | 3.39 | 6.09 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| P | 1.38 | 1.95 | 3.39 | 6.09 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Salt Lake City [2]—P | 1.92 | 2.99 | 4.92 | 7.85 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| San Francisco—P | 1.53 | 2.10 | 4.20 | 7.85 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Seattle—P | 1.38 | 2.20 | 3.40 | 6.28 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| M | 1.40 | 2.20 | 3.40 | 6.40 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 |

[1] The "Inducement" rate in Atlanta and "Objective" rate in Mobile are designed to encourage greater use of electricity. Customers using more current in a given month than was used in the corresponding month of the preceding year are billed under these schedules.

[2] Rates include sales tax.

[3] Rates include free lamp renewal service.

There were electric-rate changes during 1934 in 18 of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau. For those cities net monthly prices and prices per kilowatt-hour for December 15, 1933, are shown in table 10.

Table 10.—Total and Unit Net Monthly Prices of Specified Amounts of Electricity, Based on Rates as of December 15, 1933, by Cities

[P = Private utility]

| Regional area and city | Total net monthly price | | | | Net monthly price per kilowatt-hour | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lighting and small appliances | | Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator | Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range | Lighting and small appliances | | Lighting, appliances, and refrigerator | Lighting, appliances, refrigerator, and range |
| | 25 kw.-hr. | 40 kw.-hr. | 100 kw.-hr. | 250 kw.-hr. | 25 kw.-hr. | 40 kw.-hr. | 100 kw.-hr. | 250 kw.-hr. |
| North Atlantic: | | | | | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| Boston P | $1.75 | $2.50 | $5.30 | $9.80 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| Buffalo P | 1.15 | 1.75 | 2.78 | 5.79 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| New York City: | | | | | | | | |
| New York P | 1.78 | 2.53 | 5.50 | 12.93 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Staten Island P | 2.30 | 3.20 | 5.60 | 9.00 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 3.6 |
| Brooklyn P | 1.78 | 2.53 | 5.50 | 12.93 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Scranton P | 2.25 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 3.8 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | |
| Norfolk P | 1.75 | 2.80 | 6.40 | 12.40 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.0 |
| Richmond P | 1.75 | 2.80 | 6.40 | 12.40 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.0 |
| Savannah P | 2.50 | 3.40 | 5.49 | 9.49 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| Washington P | .98 | 1.56 | 3.75 | 5.67 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| North Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati P | 1.75 | 2.30 | 4.10 | 8.60 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Columbus P | 1.50 | 2.40 | 5.50 | 8.95 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| Indianapolis P | 1.56 | 2.50 | 4.84 | 10.92 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| South Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Dallas P | 1.44 | 2.30 | 4.70 | 8.50 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| Houston P | 1.45 | 2.05 | 4.45 | 8.43 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Little Rock P | 2.35 | 3.20 | 5.40 | 9.60 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 3.8 |
| Louisville [1] P | 1.90 | 2.58 | 4.38 | 8.88 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| Memphis P | 1.75 | 2.60 | 4.80 | 9.30 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| Mobile P | | | | | | | | |
| Present | 1.55 | 2.30 | 4.05 | 7.80 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| Objective [2] | 1.45 | 2.13 | 3.70 | 6.36 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| New Orleans P | 2.46 | 3.63 | 7.66 | 16.76 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 6.7 |

[1] Rates include sales tax.

[2] The "Objective" rate is designed to encourage greater use of electricity. Customers using more current in a given month than was used in the corresponding month of the preceding year are billed under this schedule.

Table 11 shows the percentage decrease since December 1913 in the price of electricity for the 32 cities included in the cost-of-living survey. In November 1934 there were decreases of 1.7 percent since June 1934 and 4.9 percent since December 1933.

Table 11.—Percentage Decrease Since December 1913 in the Price of Electricity in 32 Cities Combined

December 1914 to November 1934

| Date | Percentage decrease from December 1913 | Date | Percentage decrease from December 1913 | Date | Percentage decrease from December 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 1914 | 3.7 | September 1922 | 6.2 | December 1927 | 12.3 |
| December 1915 | 6.2 | December 1922 | 7.4 | June 1928 | 13.6 |
| December 1916 | 8.6 | March 1923 | 7.4 | December 1928 | 14.8 |
| December 1917 | 11.1 | June 1923 | 7.4 | June 1929 | 17.3 |
| June 1918 | 11.1 | September 1923 | 8.6 | December 1929 | 17.3 |
| December 1918 | 6.2 | December 1923 | 8.6 | June 1930 | 18.5 |
| June 1919 | 6.2 | March 1924 | 8.6 | December 1930 | 18.5 |
| December 1919 | 7.4 | June 1924 | 8.6 | June 1931 | 19.8 |
| June 1920 | 7.4 | September 1924 | 8.6 | December 1931 | 19.8 |
| December 1920 | 4.9 | December 1924 | 8.6 | June 1932 | 21.0 |
| May 1921 | 4.9 | June 1925 | 9.9 | December 1932 | 19.8 |
| September 1921 | 4.9 | December 1925 | 9.9 | June 1933 | 19.8 |
| December 1921 | 4.9 | June 1926 | 11.1 | December 1933 | 24.7 |
| March 1922 | 4.9 | December 1926 | 11.1 | June 1934 | 27.2 |
| June 1922 | 6.2 | June 1927 | 12.3 | November 1934 | 28.4 |

## Retail Prices of Coal, December 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices are representative of curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Charges are not included for storing the coal in cellar or bin where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for bituminous coal of several kinds in 38 cities combined, and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined, are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative prices.

Table 12.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1]

December and November 1934, and December 1933

| Article | Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds | | | Relative retail price (1913=100) | | | Percentage change Dec. 15, 1934 compared with— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934 | | 1933, Dec. 15 | 1934 | | 1933, Dec. 15 | 1934, Nov. 15 | 1933, Dec. 15 |
| | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 | | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 | | | |
| Bituminous | $8.36 | $8.35 | $8.18 | 153.8 | 153.7 | 150.6 | +0.1 | +2.1 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | | | | | |
| Stove | 13.22 | 13.25 | 13.45 | 171.1 | 171.6 | 174.0 | −.3 | −1.7 |
| Chestnut | 13.02 | 13.04 | 13.24 | 164.5 | 164.8 | 167.2 | −.2 | −1.6 |

[1] Prices of bituminous coal are for 38 cities, and prices of Pennsylvania anthracite are for 25 cities.

Table 13 shows retail prices of bituminous coal for household use in 38 cities in December and November 1934 and in December 1933.

Table 14 shows similar data for anthracite coal in 31 cities.

Table 13.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

December and November 1934, and December 1933

| City, and grade and size of coal | 1934 | | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 | Dec. 15 |
| North Atlantic area: | | | |
| Pittsburgh: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | $4.20 | $4.19 | $4.75 |
| South Atlantic area: | | | |
| Atlanta: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 7.02 | 7.02 | 6.98 |
| Baltimore: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| Low volatile | 9.25 | 9.38 | 9.38 |
| Run of mine: | | | |
| High volatile | 7.25 | 7.29 | 7.61 |
| Charleston, S. C.: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.79 |
| Jacksonville: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 11.13 | 11.13 | 11.13 |
| Norfolk: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Low volatile | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.50 |
| Run of mine: | | | |
| Low volatile | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Richmond: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 7.67 | 7.67 | 7.83 |
| Low volatile | 8.87 | 8.87 | 8.87 |
| Run of mine: | | | |
| Low volatile | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.25 |
| Savannah: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | [1] 10.03 | [1] 10.03 | [1] 10.04 |
| Washington: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | [2] 9.00 | [2] 9.00 | [2] 8.64 |
| Low volatile | [2] 10.47 | [2] 10.47 | [2] 10.31 |
| Run of mine: | | | |
| Mixed | [2] 8.02 | [2] 8.02 | [2] 7.88 |
| North Central area: | | | |
| Chicago: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 8.25 | 8.24 | 8.21 |
| Low volatile | 10.01 | 10.01 | 10.83 |
| Run of mine: | | | |
| Low volatile | 7.76 | 7.76 | 7.76 |
| Cincinnati: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 5.92 | 5.85 | 6.15 |
| Low volatile | 7.55 | 7.50 | 7.92 |
| Cleveland: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 6.77 | 6.75 | 6.20 |
| Low volatile | 8.79 | 8.79 | 9.00 |
| Columbus: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 6.45 | 6.45 | 6.10 |
| Low volatile | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.50 |
| Detroit: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 7.17 | 7.12 | 6.84 |
| Low volatile | 8.52 | 8.52 | 7.55 |
| Run of mine: | | | |
| Low volatile | 7.98 | 7.98 | 6.70 |

| City, and grade and size of coal | 1934 | | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 | Dec. 15 |
| North Central area—Con. | | | |
| Indianapolis: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | $6.40 | $6.42 | $5.93 |
| Low volatile | 8.63 | 8.53 | 8.20 |
| Run of mine: | | | |
| Low volatile | 7.61 | 7.51 | 7.00 |
| Kansas City: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | 6.01 | 5.98 | 5.79 |
| Milwaukee: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 7.98 | 7.98 | 7.50 |
| Low volatile | 10.65 | 10.65 | 9.83 |
| Minneapolis: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 10.58 | 10.33 | 9.91 |
| Low volatile | 13.17 | 12.95 | 12.24 |
| Omaha: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 8.55 | 8.57 | 8.56 |
| Peoria: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 6.84 | 6.76 | 6.43 |
| St. Louis: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 5.99 | 5.51 | 5.55 |
| St. Paul: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 10.28 | 10.16 | 9.98 |
| Low volatile | 13.18 | 13.07 | 12.33 |
| Springfield, Ill.: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 4.54 | 4.54 | 4.09 |
| South Central area: | | | |
| Birmingham: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 6.29 | 6.29 | 6.01 |
| Dallas: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 10.25 | 10.25 | 10.50 |
| Houston: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 11.75 | 11.75 | 11.60 |
| Little Rock: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 8.17 | 8.17 | 8.33 |
| Louisville: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | |
| High volatile | 6.15 | 6.16 | 5.62 |
| Low volatile | 8.11 | 7.98 | 8.06 |
| Memphis: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 7.19 | 7.15 | 7.14 |
| Mobile: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 9.00 | 8.97 | 8.46 |
| New Orleans: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 10.60 | 10.60 | 10.07 |
| Western area: | | | |
| Butte: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 9.77 | 9.80 | 9.85 |
| Denver: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 7.81 | 7.81 | 8.10 |
| Los Angeles: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 16.78 | 16.78 | 17.30 |
| Portland, Oreg.: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 11.56 | 11.53 | 12.88 |
| Salt Lake City: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 6.66 | 7.38 | 7.78 |
| San Francisco: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 15.21 | 15.04 | 16.06 |
| Seattle: | | | |
| Prepared sizes | 9.64 | 9.82 | 9.73 |

[1] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.
[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

109041—35——16

Table 14.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

December and November 1934, and December 1933

| City and size of coal | 1934 | | 1933 | City and size of coal | 1934 | | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 | Dec. 15 | | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 | Dec. 15 |
| **Pennsylvania anthracite** | | | | | | | |
| North Atlantic area: | | | | North Atlantic area—Contd. | | | |
| Boston: | | | | Scranton: | | | |
| Stove | $13.75 | $13.75 | $13.75 | Stove | $8.63 | $8.63 | $8.85 |
| Chestnut | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.50 | Chestnut | 8.38 | 8.38 | 8.60 |
| Bridgeport: | | | | South Atlantic area: | | | |
| Stove | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.75 | Baltimore: | | | |
| Chestnut | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.75 | Stove | 11.75 | 13.00 | 13.25 |
| Buffalo: | | | | Chestnut | 11.54 | 12.75 | 13.00 |
| Stove | 12.90 | 12.94 | 12.85 | Norfolk: | | | |
| Chestnut | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.60 | Stove | 13.50 | 13.50 | 14.00 |
| Fall River: | | | | Chestnut | 13.50 | 13.50 | 14.00 |
| Stove | 14.50 | 14.50 | 14.50 | Richmond: | | | |
| Chestnut | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 | Stove | 13.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 |
| Manchester: | | | | Chestnut | 13.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 |
| Stove | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.00 | Washington, D. C.: | | | |
| Chestnut | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.00 | Stove | [2] 14.30 | [2] 14.30 | [2] 14.45 |
| Newark: | | | | Chestnut | [2] 14.00 | [2] 14.00 | [2] 14.15 |
| Stove | 11.65 | 11.70 | 12.75 | North Central area: | | | |
| Chestnut | 11.40 | 11.45 | 12.50 | Chicago: | | | |
| New Haven: | | | | Stove | 13.82 | 13.82 | 13.99 |
| Stove | 13.65 | 13.65 | 13.90 | Chestnut | 13.57 | 13.57 | 13.79 |
| Chestnut | 13.65 | 13.65 | 13.90 | Cleveland: | | | |
| New York: | | | | Stove | 12.48 | 12.43 | 12.38 |
| Stove | 12.70 | 12.45 | 12.45 | Chestnut | 12.23 | 12.23 | 12.13 |
| Chestnut | 12.44 | 12.20 | 12.20 | Detroit: | | | |
| Philadelphia: | | | | Stove | 12.40 | 12.40 | 12.62 |
| Stove | 11.20 | 11.13 | 12.25 | Chestnut | 12.19 | 12.19 | 12.36 |
| Chestnut | 10.96 | 10.88 | 12.00 | Milwaukee: | | | |
| Pittsburgh: | | | | Stove | 13.55 | 13.55 | 13.25 |
| Stove | 12.75 | 12.75 | ------ | Chestnut | 13.30 | 13.30 | 13.00 |
| Chestnut | 12.75 | 12.75 | 12.88 | Minneapolis: | | | |
| Portland, Maine: | | | | Stove | 15.80 | 15.80 | 15.50 |
| Stove | 14.50 | 14.50 | 14.50 | Chestnut | 15.55 | 15.55 | 15.25 |
| Chestnut | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 | St. Louis: | | | |
| Providence: | | | | Stove | 14.08 | 13.73 | 13.91 |
| Stove | 15.00 | 14.75 | [1] 14.75 | Chestnut | 13.83 | 13.45 | 13.72 |
| Chestnut | 14.75 | 14.50 | [1] 14.50 | St. Paul: | | | |
| Rochester: | | | | Stove | 15.80 | 15.80 | 15.50 |
| Stove | 12.98 | 12.98 | 13.10 | Chestnut | 15.55 | 15.55 | 15.25 |
| Chestnut | 12.73 | 12.73 | 12.85 | | | | |
| **Other anthracite** | | | | | | | |
| North Central area: | | | | Western area: | | | |
| Kansas City: | | | | Denver: | | | |
| Arkansas, furnace | $10.50 | $10.50 | $10.50 | Colorado, furnace | $15.50 | $15.50 | $15.50 |
| stove | 11.75 | 11.50 | 12.58 | stove | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 |
| South Central area: | | | | San Francisco: | | | |
| Dallas: | | | | New Mexico, egg | 25.63 | 25.63 | 25.63 |
| Arkansas, egg | 13.50 | 13.50 | 14.00 | Colorado, egg | 25.11 | 25.11 | 25.11 |
| Houston: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas, egg | 14.50 | 14.50 | 14.67 | | | | |
| Little Rock: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas, egg | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | | | | |

[1] The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food study. Beginning with June 1920 prices have been collected on the 15th of each month.

Table 15 shows for large cities combined average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove, and chestnut sizes on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to December 15, 1934.

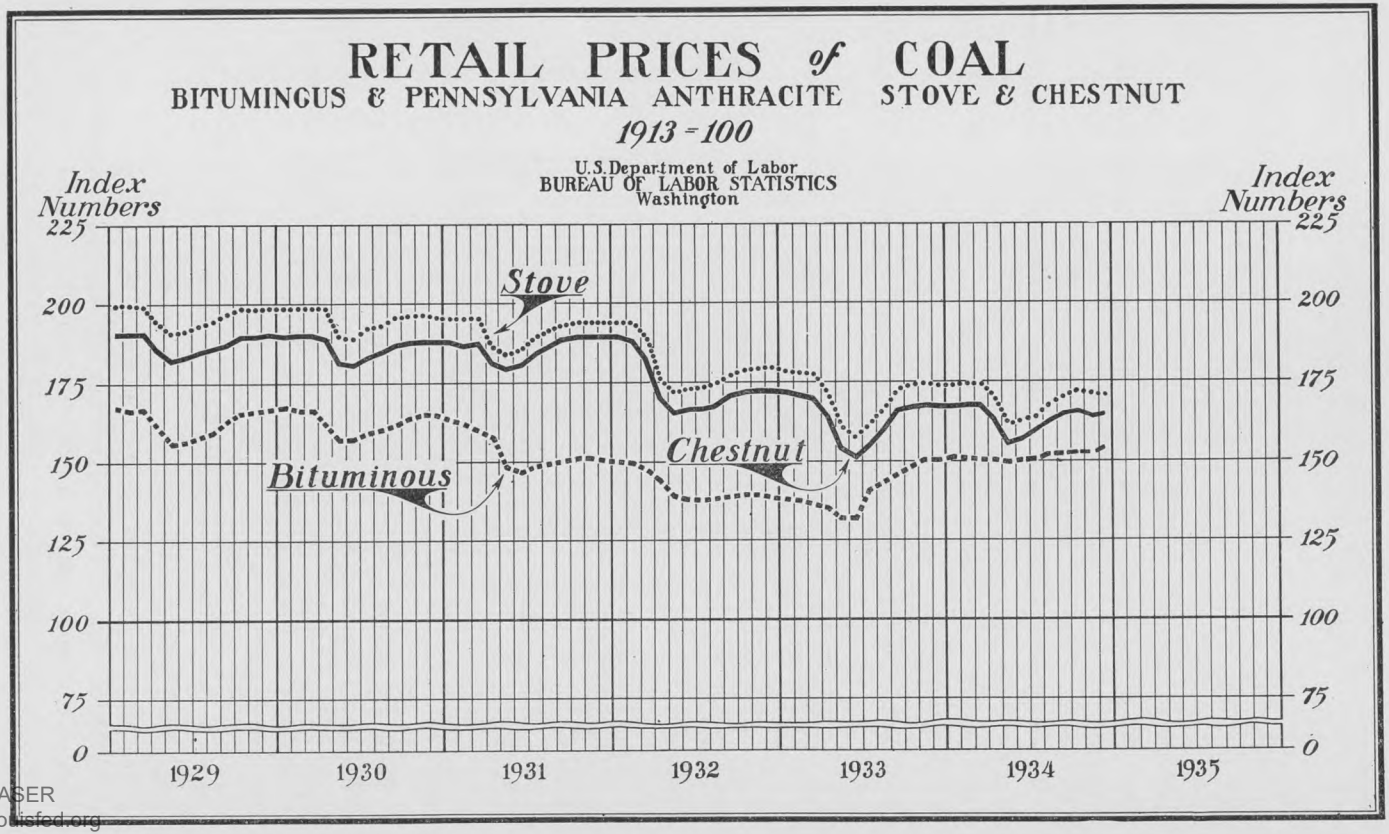
Table 15.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined, 1913–24, Inclusive [1]

| Year and month | Bituminous | | Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Stove | | Chestnut | |
| | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Relative price (1913 =100) | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Relative price (1913 =100) | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Relative price (1913 =100) |
| | *Dol.* | | *Dol.* | | *Dol.* | |
| 1913: Yr. av. | 5.43 | 100.0 | 7.73 | 100.0 | 7.91 | 100.0 |
| Jan. | 5.48 | 100.8 | 7.99 | 103.4 | 8.15 | 103.0 |
| July | 5.39 | 99.2 | 7.46 | 96.6 | 7.68 | 97.0 |
| 1914: Jan. | 5.97 | 109.9 | 7.80 | 100.9 | 8.00 | 101.0 |
| July | 5.46 | 100.6 | 7.60 | 98.3 | 7.78 | 98.3 |
| 1915: Jan. | 5.71 | 105.2 | 7.83 | 101.3 | 7.99 | 101.0 |
| July | 5.44 | 100.1 | 7.54 | 97.6 | 7.73 | 97.7 |
| 1916: Jan. | 5.69 | 104.8 | 7.93 | 102.7 | 8.13 | 102.7 |
| July | 5.52 | 101.6 | 8.12 | 105.2 | 8.28 | 104.6 |
| 1917: Jan. | 6.96 | 128.1 | 9.29 | 120.2 | 9.40 | 118.8 |
| July | 7.21 | 132.7 | 9.08 | 117.5 | 9.16 | 115.7 |
| 1918: Jan. | 7.68 | 141.3 | 9.88 | 127.9 | 10.03 | 126.7 |
| July | 7.92 | 145.8 | 9.96 | 128.9 | 10.07 | 127.3 |
| 1919: Jan. | 7.90 | 145.3 | 11.51 | 149.0 | 11.61 | 146.7 |
| July | 8.10 | 149.1 | 12.14 | 157.2 | 12.17 | 153.8 |
| 1920: Jan. | 8.81 | 162.1 | 12.59 | 162.9 | 12.77 | 161.3 |
| July | 10.55 | 194.1 | 14.28 | 184.9 | 14.33 | 181.1 |
| 1921: Jan. | 11.82 | 217.6 | 15.90 | 207.0 | 16.13 | 203.8 |
| July | 10.47 | 192.7 | 14.90 | 192.8 | 14.95 | 188.9 |
| 1922: Jan. | 9.89 | 182.0 | 14.98 | 193.9 | 15.02 | 189.8 |
| July | 9.49 | 174.6 | 14.87 | 192.4 | 14.92 | 188.5 |
| 1923: Jan. | 11.18 | 205.7 | 15.43 | 199.7 | 15.46 | 195.3 |
| July | 10.04 | 184.7 | 15.10 | 195.5 | 15.05 | 190.1 |
| 1924: Jan. | 9.75 | 179.5 | 15.77 | 204.1 | 15.76 | 199.1 |
| July | 8.94 | 164.5 | 15.24 | 197.2 | 15.10 | 190.7 |
| 1925: Jan. | 9.24 | 170.0 | 15.45 | 200.0 | 15.37 | 194.2 |
| July | 8.61 | 158.5 | 15.14 | 196.0 | 14.93 | 188.6 |
| 1926: Jan. | 9.74 | 179.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| July | 8.70 | 160.1 | 15.43 | 199.7 | 15.19 | 191.9 |
| 1927: Jan. | 9.96 | 183.3 | 15.66 | 202.7 | 15.42 | 194.8 |
| July | 8.91 | 163.9 | 15.15 | 196.1 | 14.81 | 187.1 |
| 1928: Jan. | 9.30 | 171.1 | 15.44 | 199.8 | 15.08 | 190.6 |
| July | 8.69 | 159.9 | 14.91 | 192.9 | 14.63 | 184.9 |
| 1929: Jan. | 9.09 | 167.2 | 15.38 | 199.1 | 15.06 | 190.3 |
| July | 8.62 | 158.6 | 14.94 | 193.4 | 14.63 | 184.8 |
| 1930: Jan. | 9.11 | 167.6 | 15.33 | 198.4 | 15.00 | 189.5 |
| July | 8.65 | 159.1 | 14.84 | 192.1 | 14.53 | 183.6 |
| 1931: Jan. | 8.87 | 163.2 | 15.12 | 195.8 | 14.88 | 188.1 |
| July | 8.09 | 148.9 | 14.61 | 189.1 | 14.59 | 184.3 |
| 1932: Jan. | 8.17 | 150.3 | 15.00 | 194.2 | 14.97 | 189.1 |
| July | 7.50 | 138.0 | 13.37 | 173.0 | 13.16 | 166.2 |
| 1933: Jan. | 7.46 | 137.3 | 13.82 | 178.9 | 13.61 | 171.9 |
| Feb. | 7.45 | 137.0 | 13.75 | 178.0 | 13.53 | 171.0 |
| Mar. | 7.43 | 136.7 | 13.70 | 177.3 | 13.48 | 170.4 |
| Apr. | 7.37 | 135.6 | 13.22 | 171.1 | 13.00 | 164.3 |
| May | 7.17 | 132.0 | 12.44 | 161.0 | 12.25 | 154.8 |
| June | 7.18 | 132.1 | 12.18 | 157.6 | 12.00 | 151.6 |
| July | 7.64 | 140.7 | 12.47 | 161.3 | 12.26 | 155.0 |
| Aug. | 7.77 | 143.0 | 12.85 | 166.3 | 12.65 | 159.8 |
| Sept. | 7.94 | 146.0 | 13.33 | 172.5 | 13.12 | 165.8 |
| Oct. | 8.08 | 148.7 | 13.44 | 174.0 | 13.23 | 167.1 |
| Nov. | 8.18 | 150.6 | 13.46 | 174.3 | 13.26 | 167.5 |
| Dec. | 8.18 | 150.6 | 13.45 | 174.0 | 13.24 | 167.2 |
| 1934: Jan. | 8.24 | 151.6 | 13.44 | 174.0 | 13.25 | 167.4 |
| Feb. | 8.22 | 151.3 | 13.46 | 174.3 | 13.27 | 167.7 |
| Mar. | 8.23 | 151.5 | 13.46 | 174.2 | 13.27 | 167.6 |
| Apr. | 8.18 | 150.5 | 13.14 | 170.1 | 12.94 | 163.5 |
| May | 8.13 | 149.5 | 12.53 | 162.2 | 12.34 | 155.9 |
| June | 8.18 | 150.5 | 12.60 | 163.0 | 12.40 | 156.7 |
| July | 8.23 | 151.5 | 12.79 | 165.5 | 12.60 | 159.2 |
| Aug. | 8.30 | 152.6 | 13.02 | 168.5 | 12.83 | 162.1 |
| Sept. | 8.31 | 153.0 | 13.25 | 171.4 | 13.05 | 164.9 |
| Oct. | 8.35 | 153.6 | 13.32 | 172.4 | 13.11 | 165.7 |
| Nov. | 8.35 | 153.7 | 13.25 | 171.6 | 13.04 | 164.8 |
| Dec. | 8.36 | 153.8 | 13.22 | 171.1 | 13.02 | 164.5 |

[1] The number of cities used for this table varied during the years shown. For bituminous coal the number increased from 27 cities in 1913 to 45 cities in 1920, then decreased to 38 cities in 1923–34. For Pennsylvania anthracite the number increased from 27 cities in 1915 to 39 cities in 1919–20, then decreased to 28 cities in 1925–34.

[2] Insufficient data.

The chart on page 494 shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined, and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to December 15, 1934, inclusive.



## Retail Prices of Gas, November 15, 1934

THE net price per 1,000 cubic feet of gas for household use in each of 51 cities is published in June and December of each year in conjunction with the cost-of-living study. The average family consumption of manufactured gas is estimated to be 3,000 cubic feet per month. In cities where a service charge or a sliding scale is in operation, families using less than 3,000 cubic feet per month pay a somewhat higher rate than here shown; while those consuming more than this amount pay a lower rate. The figures here given are believed to represent quite closely the actual monthly cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet to the average wage earner's family.

Table 16 shows the net price of manufactured gas on November 15 and June 15, 1934, and December 15, 1933, by cities. These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 3,000 cubic feet per month.

Table **16.**—Net Price per 1,000 Cubic Feet of Manufactured Gas, by Cities

November and June 1934, and December 1933

| City | Nov. 15, 1934 | June 15, 1934 | Dec. 15, 1933 | City | Nov. 15, 1934 | June 15, 1934 | Dec. 15, 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | $0.85 | $0.85 | $0.85 | Norfolk | $1.18 | $1.18 | $1.18 |
| Birmingham | .80 | .80 | .80 | Omaha | .73 | .76 | .79 |
| Boston | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | Philadelphia | .88 | .88 | .88 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.45 | Portland, Maine | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.42 |
| Cleveland | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | Portland, Oreg. | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 |
| Detroit | .79 | .79 | .79 | Providence | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Fall River | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | Richmond | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 |
| Indianapolis | .95 | .95 | .95 | Rochester | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Jacksonville | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | St. Louis | [1] 1.30 | [1] 1.30 | [1] 1.30 |
| Manchester | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | St. Paul | .90 | .90 | .90 |
| Milwaukee | .82 | .82 | .82 | Savannah | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| Minneapolis | .96 | .96 | .96 | Scranton | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Newark | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.21 | Seattle | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.42 |
| New Haven | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | Washington | .85 | .85 | .85 |
| New York | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.22 | Honolulu, T. H. | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.68 |

[1] Price based on 24 therms, which is the equivalent of 3,000 cubic feet of gas of a heating value of 800 B. t. u. per cubic foot.

Table 17 shows by cities net prices on November 15 and June 15, 1934, and December 15, 1933, for natural gas and for mixed manufactured and natural gas (preponderantly natural gas). These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 5,000 cubic feet per month.

Table 17.—Net Prices per 1,000 Cubic Feet of Natural or Mixed Manufactured and Natural Gas, by Cities

November and June 1934, and December 1933

| City | Nov. 15, 1934 | June 15, 1934 | Dec. 15, 1933 | City | Nov. 15, 1934 | June 15, 1934 | Dec. 15, 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | $1.09 | $1.09 | $1.09 | Little Rock | $0.65 | $0.65 | $0.65 |
| Buffalo | .65 | .65 | .65 | Los Angeles | .79 | .79 | .79 |
| Butte | .70 | .70 | .70 | Louisville | .58 | .56 | .45 |
| Chicago | [1] 1.30 | [1] 1.30 | [1] 1.30 | Memphis | .95 | .95 | .95 |
| Cincinnati | .75 | .75 | .75 | Mobile | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.24 |
| Cleveland | .53 | .60 | .60 | New Orleans | .95 | .95 | .95 |
| Columbus | .55 | .55 | .55 | Peoria | [2] 1.95 | [2] 1.95 | [2] 1.95 |
| Dallas | .79 | .79 | .79 | Pittsburgh | .60 | .60 | .60 |
| Denver | .96 | .99 | .99 | Salt Lake City | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| Houston | .75 | .75 | .75 | San Francisco | .97 | .97 | .97 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | .95 | .95 | .95 | Springfield | [2] 1.28 | [2] 1.28 | [2] 2.00 |

[1] Price based on 40 therms, which is the equivalent of 5,000 cubic feet of a heating value of 800 B. t. u. per cubic foot.
[2] Price based on 50 therms, which is the equivalent of 5,000 cubic feet of a heating value of 1,000 B. t. u. per cubic foot.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas, average net prices have been computed for all cities combined. Prices and changes as indicated by relative prices based on April 1913 are shown in table 18 for various dates since 1913.

Table 18.—Average Net Prices of Manufactured Gas in Large Cities Combined[1]

April 1913 to November 1934

| Date | Average net price | Relative price (April 1913=100) | Date | Average net price | Relative price (April 1913=100) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913—April | $0.95 | 100.0 | 1932—June | $1.15 | 121.1 |
| 1928—December | 1.22 | 128.4 | December | 1.15 | 121.1 |
| 1929—December | 1.21 | 127.4 | 1933—June | 1.14 | 120.0 |
| 1930—June | 1.21 | 127.4 | December | 1.14 | 120.0 |
| December | 1.18 | 124.2 | 1934—June | 1.14 | 120.0 |
| 1931—June | 1.18 | 124.2 | November | 1.14 | 120.0 |
| December | 1.15 | 121.1 | | | |

[1] The number of cities used for the table has gradually decreased during these years from 43 cities in April 1913 to 29 cities in June 1932–Nov. 1934, inclusive.

# WHOLESALE PRICES

## Wholesale Prices in December 1934

THE general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced one-half of 1 percent from November to December 1934. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor rose to 76.9 percent of the 1926 average.

The December index registered an advance of 6.5 percent over the low point of the year (January), when the index was 72.2, and a decrease of nearly 1 percent from the 1934 high, 77.6 in September. The December 1934 index was 8.6 percent above December 1933, 22.8 percent above December 1932, and 12 percent above December 1931. However, when compared with December 1930, the December 1934 prices were down by 3.4 percent and when compared with December 1929 were lower by 17.6 percent.

Of the 10 major groups of items covered by the Bureau, 7 groups (farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities) registered increases in December 1934 as compared with the preceding month. The remaining groups—fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and house-furnishing goods—showed slight decreases. Changes in prices by groups of commodities were as follows:

Table 1.—Number of Items Changing in Price from November to December 1934

| Groups | Increases | Decreases | No change |
|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 191 | 117 | 476 |
| Farm products | 36 | 22 | 9 |
| Foods | 51 | 24 | 47 |
| Hides and leather products | 10 | 2 | 29 |
| Textile products | 31 | 20 | 61 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Metals and metal products | 18 | 13 | 99 |
| Building materials | 15 | 8 | 63 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 13 | 3 | 73 |
| House-furnishing goods | 3 | 6 | 52 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 | 11 | 34 |

Raw materials, including farm products, coffee, copra, hides and skins, raw silk, coal, crude petroleum, iron ore, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered an advance of 1.3 percent, and were 18 percent above the December 1933 level. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured arti-

cles, advanced one-fourth of 1 percent over November and were 6.3 percent above the corresponding month of 1933. Semimanufactured articles, including such items as raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and other similar goods, declined by one-tenth of 1 percent, as compared with the preceding month, and 1.8 percent below December of last year.

The combined index of "All commodities exclusive of farm products and processed foods" registered no change between November and December, but were higher than a year ago by six-tenths of 1 percent. The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes "All commodities except farm products," advanced one-tenth of 1 percent to a point 5.1 percent above a year ago.

The greatest advance from November to December was recorded by the farm products group, with the average rising nearly 1.7 percent. Important articles in this group contributing to the rise were ewes, 31 percent; wethers, 26 percent; corn, 11 percent; rye 10 percent; barley and steers, 9 percent; and hogs and lambs, 7 percent. Smaller increases were shown for wheat, cotton, hay, peanuts, and tobacco. Live poultry, on the other hand, decreased 3 percent; eggs, 2 percent; and fresh apples, three-fourths of 1 percent. The December 1934 index of farm products, 72, was approximately 30 percent above that of December 1933; it was more than 63 percent higher than December 1932; as compared with December 1929, however, farm products were down by 29 percent.

Chemicals and drugs, with an index of 77.8, advanced 1.2 percent, due to higher prices for chemicals, fertilizer materials, and mixed fertilizers. Lower prices were reported for drugs and pharmaceuticals.

A 6.8 percent increase in hides and skins and 1.4 percent for leather forced the index of hides and leather products up 1 percent to 85.1. The subgroup of shoes was slightly lower, while other leather products remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous commodities, with an index of 71, were higher by one-half of 1 percent due to an advance of nearly 14 percent for cattle feed. Crude rubber and paper and pulp decreased three-fourths of 1 percent and other miscellaneous items showed a smaller decline Automobile tires and tubes were unchanged.

Textile products rose four-tenths of 1 percent during the month. Average prices of silk and rayon were higher by 5 percent; knit goods 1.5 percent; and other textile products one-tenth of 1 percent; cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods were slightly lower. The subgroup of clothing showed no change. The index for the group, 70, was 8 percent lower than December a year ago when the index was 76.4. It was, however, 36.7 percent above the low point of 1933 (February), when the index was 51.2.

The foods group advanced one-fourth of 1 percent, to 75.3 percent of the 1926 average, showing an increase of 20.5 percent over December 1933 when the index was 62.5, and an increase of 29 percent over December 1932 when the index was 58.3. The wholesale price food index for December 1934 was 8.5 percent lower than for December 1930, and 23.7 percent below that of December 1929 when the indexes were 82.4 and 98.7, respectively. Important price advances in this group were recorded for butter, cheese, bread, oatmeal, corn meal, fresh beef, lamb, mutton, fresh pork, veal, coffee, lard, oleomargarine, and most vegetable oils. Lower prices were recorded for flour, macaroni, ham, mess pork, dressed poultry, and sugar.

Advances in the price of sand and gravel and window glass caused the general level of building materials to advance one-tenth of 1 percent. The subgroups of brick and tile, lumber, cement, paint and paint materials, lumber materials, and structural steel were unchanged. The December index for the building-materials group, 85.1, is one-half of 1 percent lower than for the corresponding month of 1933, although it is 22 percent above the low of 1933 (February), with an index of 69.8.

Higher prices for coal were offset by decreases in electricity, gas, and petroleum products, resulting in the group of fuel and lighting materials declining nearly 1 percent. Coke remained unchanged at the level of the previous month.

The index of metal and metal products, 85.9, was lower by three-tenths of 1 percent, due to declining prices of certain iron and steel items, nonferrous metals, and motor vehicles. Average prices of agricultural implements were up nearly 1 percent, while plumbing and heating fixtures were unchanged.

The group of house-furnishing goods, with an index of 81.2, also registered a slight decrease, amounting to one-tenth of 1 percent. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the decline.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index, which includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, is based on the average prices of 1926 as 100.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for December 1934, in comparison with November 1934, and December of each of the past 5 years, are contained in the accompanying table.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

| Groups and subgroups | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1933 | December 1932 | December 1931 | December 1930 | December 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 76.9 | 76.5 | 70.8 | 62.6 | 68.6 | 79.6 | 93.3 |
| Farm products | 72.0 | 70.8 | 55.5 | 44.1 | 55.7 | 75.2 | 101.9 |
| Grains | 91.5 | 87.2 | 60.4 | 31.7 | 47.0 | 64.0 | 97.5 |
| Livestock and poultry | 57.2 | 54.0 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 51.7 | 76.3 | 94.6 |
| Other farm products | 75.1 | 75.8 | 64.3 | 51.3 | 61.2 | 78.1 | 108.2 |
| Foods | 75.3 | 75.1 | 62.5 | 58.3 | 69.1 | 82.4 | 98.7 |
| Butter, cheese, and milk | 79.6 | 78.6 | 65.1 | 59.5 | 79.8 | 89.2 | 101.6 |
| Cereal products | 92.2 | 91.0 | 84.7 | 61.7 | 72.2 | 75.9 | 87.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 62.4 | 65.3 | 63.0 | 52.8 | 63.5 | 75.4 | 107.4 |
| Meats | 69.0 | 68.4 | 46.0 | 49.4 | 63.2 | 89.2 | 103 2 |
| Other foods | 74.3 | 74.0 | 63.4 | 66.1 | 67.2 | 77.0 | 94.6 |
| Hides and leather products | 85.1 | 84.2 | 89.2 | 69.6 | 79.8 | 91.4 | 107.3 |
| Boots and shoes | 97.2 | 97.3 | 98.6 | 83.8 | 89.2 | 97.7 | 106.1 |
| Hides and skins | 67.4 | 63.1 | 74.9 | 41.7 | 48.8 | 69.4 | 107.4 |
| Leather | 71.8 | 70.8 | 80.1 | 59.2 | 78.6 | 91.5 | 110.6 |
| Other leather products | 85.7 | 85.7 | 87.6 | 81.9 | 99.7 | 104.8 | 106.3 |
| Textile products | 70.0 | 69.7 | 76.4 | 53.0 | 60.8 | 73.7 | 87.8 |
| Clothing | 78.4 | 78.4 | 87.9 | 62.5 | 70.8 | 83.5 | 88.9 |
| Cotton goods | 84.3 | 84.4 | 85.5 | 51.7 | 56.4 | 75.6 | 96.2 |
| Knit goods | 61.9 | 61.0 | 71.2 | 49.3 | 58.5 | 72.3 | 86.5 |
| Silk and rayon | 27.1 | 25.8 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 39.0 | 48.2 | 74.5 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 74.0 | 74.1 | 84.3 | 54.2 | 63.9 | 73.9 | 85.2 |
| Other textile products | 68.6 | 68.5 | 75.9 | 66.6 | 71.3 | 77.8 | 89.6 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 73.7 | 74.4 | 73.4 | 69.3 | 68.3 | 74.0 | 83.1 |
| Anthracite | 82.3 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 88.7 | 94.8 | 89.6 | 91.2 |
| Bituminous coal | 96.5 | 96.4 | 90.6 | 80.2 | 83.8 | 89.1 | 92.4 |
| Coke | 85.6 | 85.6 | 83.6 | 75.3 | 81.1 | 83.8 | 84.2 |
| Electricity | (1) | 94.0 | 94.0 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 100.7 | 97.5 |
| Gas | (1) | 92.4 | 92.2 | 96.5 | 98.2 | 95.4 | 91.7 |
| Petroleum products | 49.8 | 50.5 | 51.6 | 45.0 | 39.6 | 51.1 | 69.9 |
| Metals and metal products | 85.9 | 86.2 | 83.5 | 79.4 | 82.2 | 87.9 | 98.5 |
| Agricultural implements | 92.7 | 91.9 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 85.5 | 94.4 | 97.3 |
| Iron and steel | 85.6 | 86.0 | 83.6 | 78.8 | 81.0 | 86.6 | 93.8 |
| Motor vehicles | 94.6 | 94.7 | 90.9 | 93.0 | 95.2 | 96.0 | 104.2 |
| Nonferrous metals | 67.5 | 67.7 | 66.6 | 48.3 | 53.8 | 71.7 | 102.2 |
| Plumbing and heating | 68.8 | 68.8 | 72.5 | 67.5 | 79.9 | 85.3 | 92.2 |
| Building materials | 85.1 | 85.0 | 85.6 | 70.8 | 75.7 | 84.8 | 94.4 |
| Brick and tile | 91.2 | 91.2 | 85.7 | 75.1 | 80.0 | 87.1 | 93.9 |
| Cement | 93.9 | 93.9 | 91.2 | 81.1 | 74.6 | 90.6 | 89.2 |
| Lumber | 81.2 | 81.2 | 88.0 | 56.5 | 65.8 | 78.2 | 91.9 |
| Paint and paint materials | 78.8 | 78.8 | 77.5 | 68.1 | 76.6 | 83.7 | 96.6 |
| Plumbing and heating | 68.8 | 68.8 | 72.5 | 67.5 | 79.9 | 85.3 | 92.2 |
| Structural steel | 92.0 | 92.0 | 86.8 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 97.0 |
| Other building materials | 89.8 | 89.4 | 88.6 | 80.1 | 81.5 | 89.3 | 96.9 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 77.8 | 76.9 | 73.7 | 72.3 | 76.1 | 85.6 | 93.5 |
| Chemicals | 82.2 | 80.9 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 80.8 | 89.9 | 98.7 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 73.4 | 73.5 | 59.0 | 54.7 | 61.0 | 65.7 | 71.3 |
| Fertilizer materials | 65.3 | 64.6 | 68.1 | 63.1 | 70.1 | 81.4 | 89.5 |
| Mixed fertilizers | 73.7 | 73.5 | 69.9 | 65.6 | 77.1 | 90.6 | 97.1 |
| House-furnishing goods | 81.2 | 81.3 | 81.0 | 73.6 | 78.5 | 88.8 | 94.7 |
| Furnishings | 84.2 | 84.3 | 82.9 | 74.7 | 76.6 | 85.6 | 94.0 |
| Furniture | 78.2 | 78.4 | 79.3 | 72.7 | 80.6 | 92.5 | 95.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 71.0 | 70.6 | 65.7 | 63.4 | 66.8 | 73.5 | 82.2 |
| Automobile tires and tubes | 47.5 | 47.5 | 43.2 | 44.6 | 40.8 | 50.2 | 53.0 |
| Cattle feed | 123.1 | 108.2 | 60.3 | 37.1 | 53.9 | 78.2 | 122.4 |
| Paper and pulp | 81.5 | 82.1 | 82.5 | 73.0 | 80.8 | 84.0 | 88.2 |
| Rubber, crude | 26.4 | 26.6 | 18.0 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 18.6 | 33.2 |
| Other miscellaneous | 80.7 | 80.8 | 79.0 | 81.3 | 85.9 | 90.3 | 100.0 |
| Raw materials | 73.1 | 72.2 | 61.9 | 52.1 | 60.2 | 74.2 | 95.0 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 71.0 | 71.1 | 72.3 | 57.7 | 63.7 | 75.1 | 92.0 |
| Finished products | 79.5 | 79.3 | 74.8 | 68.4 | 73.3 | 82.8 | 92.7 |
| Nonagricultural commodities | 77.8 | 77.7 | 74.0 | 66.5 | 71.3 | 80.5 | 91.5 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 78.0 | 78.0 | 77.5 | 69.0 | 72.3 | 80.3 | 90.5 |

[1] Data not yet available.

## Wholesale Price Trends During 1934

THE general level of the wholesale commodity prices rose to 74.9 percent of the 1926 average for the year 1934 as a whole, showing an increase of nearly 14 percent over the average for 1933, when the index

was 65.9, and an increase of 15.7 percent over 1932, when the index was 64.8. When compared with 1929, with an index of 95.3, the 1934 level was lower by 21.3 percent. During the year the trend was steadily upward except for slight reactions in April and October. The accumulated rise from January to December was 6.5 percent.

Prices of farm products showed wide variation during the year with the result that from the low in January to the high in September an increase of 25 percent was recorded. The year index for the group, 65.3, was 27 percent higher than for 1933, when the index was 51.4, and 35.5 percent higher than 1932, when the index was 48.2. Grains were up over 40 percent; livestock and poultry 18.7 percent; and other farm products, including cotton, eggs, fruits, hay, milk, tobacco, potatoes, and wool 26.3 percent.

Foods for the year 1934 were 16.5 percent higher than for 1933 due to an advance of 26 percent in meats; 20 percent in butter, cheese, and milk; 18 percent in cereal products; and 9 percent in fruits and vegetables and other foods. The index for the group as a whole was 70.5.

Price increases in the hides and leather products group were not so pronounced as in most of the other groups. All subgroups recorded an increase ranging from 2 percent in hides and skins to 8.8 percent in shoes. The index for the group, 86.6, compares with 80.9 for a year ago, showing an increase of 7 percent.

The trend in textile products was downward during the year. The general level was 12.5 percent above a year ago. Cotton goods were up 21.5 percent; woolen and worsted goods 15 percent; clothing 14.3 percent, and knit goods 7.3 percent. Silk and rayon prices, on the other hand, were lower by 12.7 percent. The index for the group was 72.9 compared with 64.8 for 1 year ago and 54.9 for 2 years ago.

An advance of about 25 percent in petroleum products, 14 percent in bituminous coal, and 9 percent in coke resulted in fuel and lighting materials increasing 11 percent over the previous year. Average prices of anthracite were slightly lower.

Metals and metal products with an index of 86.9 were nearly 9 percent above the year 1933. Nonferrous metals were up 13.5 percent; iron and steel 10.3 percent; plumbing and heating fixtures 8 percent; agricultural implements 7 percent; and motor vehicles 6 percent.

Average prices of building materials weakened slightly during the closing months of 1934. The year index, 86.2, however, is 12 percent above 1933, when the index was 77. Lumber was up 19.5 percent; brick and tile 14 percent; structural steel and other building materials 9 percent; and cement and paint and paint materials 8 percent.

Chemicals and drugs showed an increase of 4.8 percent over the previous year, the smallest recorded for any of the 10 major groups,

although drugs and pharmaceuticals were up 28 percent; mixed fertilizers 15 percent; and fertilizer materials 2 percent. The subgroup of chemicals remained unchanged from last year.

Both furniture and furnishings in the group of house-furnishing goods were higher than 1933. Furnishings recorded an increase of 10 percent while furniture advanced 5 percent. The index for the group, 81.5, was 7.5 percent over last year.

In the group of miscellaneous commodities, crude rubber recorded an increase of over 117 percent over 1933, and cattle feed 54 percent. Automobile tires and tubes, paper and pulp, and other miscellaneous commodities showed smaller increases. The level for the group as a whole for 1934 was 11.5 percent above the previous year.

Raw materials, including farm products, coffee, hides and skins, raw silk, coal, crude petroleum, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered an advance of 21.5 percent over 1933, and 24.5 percent over 1932. They were, however, 29.5 percent below the 1929 level.

The groups of semimanufactured articles and finished products recorded increases of 11 percent over 1933. Semimanufactured articles were 22.7 percent over 1932, while finished products advanced 11 percent over the same period.

Nonagricultural commodities, with an index of 76.9, were 11.5 percent higher than 1933 and 12.5 percent higher than 1932.

The group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods" advanced 10 percent over 1933 and nearly 12 percent over 1932.

**Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities**

[1926=100]

| Groups and subgroups | Year 1934 | December 1934 | Year 1933 | Year 1932 | Year 1931 | Year 1930 | Year 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 74.9 | 76.9 | 65.9 | 64.8 | 73.0 | 86.4 | 95.3 |
| Farm products | 65.3 | 72.0 | 51.4 | 48.2 | 64.8 | 88.3 | 104.9 |
| Grains | 74.5 | 91.5 | 53.1 | 39.4 | 53.0 | 78.3 | 97.4 |
| Livestock and poultry | 51.5 | 57.2 | 43.4 | 48.2 | 63.9 | 89.2 | 106.1 |
| Other farm products | 70.5 | 75.1 | 55.8 | 51.4 | 69.2 | 91.1 | 106.6 |
| Foods | 70.5 | 75.3 | 60.5 | 61.0 | 74.6 | 90.5 | 99.9 |
| Butter, cheese, and milk | 72.7 | 79.6 | 60.7 | 61.3 | 81.8 | 95.5 | 105.6 |
| Cereal products | 88.7 | 92.2 | 75.0 | 66.4 | 73.1 | 81.5 | 88.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 67.5 | 62.4 | 61.7 | 58.0 | 72.4 | 96.6 | 97.8 |
| Meats | 62.9 | 69.0 | 50.0 | 58.2 | 75.4 | 98.4 | 109.1 |
| Other foods | 66.6 | 74.3 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 69.8 | 80.9 | 93.9 |
| Hides and leather products | 86.6 | 85.1 | 80.9 | 72.9 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 109.1 |
| Boots and shoes | 98.1 | 97.2 | 90.2 | 86.1 | 93.7 | 102.0 | 106.3 |
| Hides and skins | 68.6 | 67.4 | 67.1 | 42.1 | 60.2 | 91.0 | 112.7 |
| Leather | 75.0 | 71.8 | 71.4 | 65.1 | 86.2 | 101.3 | 113.2 |
| Other leather products | 86.6 | 85.7 | 81.1 | 90.1 | 101.4 | 105.5 | 106.4 |
| Textile products | 72.9 | 70.0 | 64.8 | 54.9 | 66.3 | 80.3 | 90.4 |
| Clothing | 82.5 | 78.4 | 72.2 | 63.0 | 75.9 | 86.2 | 90.0 |
| Cotton goods | 86.5 | 84.3 | 71.2 | 54.0 | 66.1 | 84.7 | 98.8 |
| Knit goods | 63.2 | 61.9 | 58.9 | 51.6 | 60.9 | 80.0 | 88.5 |
| Silk and rayon | 26.7 | 27.1 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 43.5 | 60.2 | 80.4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 79.7 | 74.0 | 69.3 | 57.7 | 68.2 | 79.0 | 88.3 |
| Other textile products | 73.1 | 68.6 | 72.5 | 67.9 | 75.1 | 84.2 | 93.1 |

Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=100]

| Groups and subgroups | Year 1934 | December 1934 | Year 1933 | Year 1932 | Year 1931 | Year 1930 | Year 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuel and lighting materials | 73.3 | 73.7 | 66.3 | 70.3 | 67.5 | 78.5 | 83.0 |
| Anthracite | 80.1 | 82.3 | 82.2 | 88.4 | 91.1 | 89.1 | 90.1 |
| Bituminous coal | 94.5 | 96.5 | 82.8 | 82.0 | 84.6 | 89.4 | 91.3 |
| Coke | 84.8 | 85.6 | 77.9 | 77.7 | 82.4 | 84.0 | 84.6 |
| Electricity | (1) | (1) | 94.3 | 104.7 | 98.8 | 97.7 | 94.5 |
| Gas | (1) | (1) | 97.5 | 101.3 | 98.7 | 97.3 | 93.1 |
| Petroleum products | 50.5 | 49.8 | 41.0 | 45.4 | 39.5 | 61.5 | 71.3 |
| Metals and metal products | 86.9 | 85.9 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 84.5 | 92.1 | 100.5 |
| Agricultural implements | 89.6 | 92.7 | 83.5 | 84.9 | 92.1 | 95.0 | 98.7 |
| Iron and steel | 86.7 | 85.6 | 78.6 | 79.4 | 83.3 | 89.1 | 94.9 |
| Motor vehicles | 95.9 | 94.6 | 90.2 | 94.1 | 94.8 | 100.3 | 106.7 |
| Nonferrous metals | 67.7 | 67.5 | 59.6 | 49.8 | 61.9 | 82.4 | 106.1 |
| Plumbing and heating | 72.6 | 68.8 | 67.1 | 66.8 | 84.7 | 88.6 | 95.0 |
| Building materials | 86.2 | 85.1 | 77.0 | 71.4 | 79.2 | 89.9 | 95.4 |
| Brick and tile | 90.2 | 91.2 | 79.2 | 77.3 | 83.6 | 89.8 | 94.3 |
| Cement | 93.2 | 93.9 | 86.1 | 77.2 | 79.4 | 91.8 | 91.8 |
| Lumber | 84.5 | 81.2 | 70.7 | 58.5 | 69.5 | 85.8 | 93.8 |
| Paint and paint materials | 79.5 | 78.8 | 73.3 | 71.1 | 79.4 | 90.5 | 94.9 |
| Plumbing and heating | 72.6 | 68.8 | 67.1 | 66.8 | 84.7 | 88.6 | 95.0 |
| Structural steel | 90.8 | 92.0 | 83.1 | 80.9 | 83.1 | 87.3 | 98.1 |
| Other building materials | 90.3 | 89.8 | 82.7 | 79.5 | 84.8 | 93.3 | 97.7 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 75.9 | 77.8 | 72.6 | 73.5 | 79.3 | 89.1 | 94.2 |
| Chemicals | 79.6 | 82.2 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 83.0 | 93.7 | 99.1 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 72.1 | 73.4 | 56.3 | 57.7 | 62.8 | 68.0 | 71.5 |
| Fertilizer materials | 67.1 | 65.3 | 65.9 | 66.9 | 76.8 | 85.6 | 92.1 |
| Mixed fertilizers | 72.5 | 73.7 | 64.5 | 69.3 | 82.0 | 93.6 | 97.2 |
| House-furnishing goods | 81.5 | 81.2 | 75.8 | 75.1 | 84.9 | 92.7 | 94.3 |
| Furnishings | 84.1 | 84.2 | 76.6 | 75.4 | 82.2 | 91.4 | 93.6 |
| Furniture | 79.0 | 78.2 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 88.0 | 94.0 | 95.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 69.7 | 71.0 | 62.5 | 64.4 | 69.8 | 77.7 | 82.6 |
| Automobile tires and tubes | 44.9 | 47.5 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 46.0 | 51.3 | 54.5 |
| Cattle feed | 89.4 | 123.1 | 57.9 | 46.0 | 62.7 | 99.7 | 121.6 |
| Paper and pulp | 82.7 | 81.5 | 76.6 | 75.5 | 81.4 | 86.1 | 88.9 |
| Rubber, crude | 26.5 | 26.4 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 12.8 | 24.5 | 42.3 |
| Other miscellaneous | 82.1 | 80.7 | 76.2 | 83.7 | 88.0 | 95.5 | 98.4 |
| Raw materials | 68.6 | 73.1 | 56.5 | 55.1 | 65.6 | 84.3 | 97.5 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 72.8 | 71.0 | 65.4 | 59.3 | 69.0 | 81.8 | 93.9 |
| Finished products | 78.2 | 79.5 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 77.0 | 88.0 | 94.5 |
| Nonagricultural commodities | 76.9 | 77.8 | 69.0 | 68.3 | 74.6 | 85.9 | 93.3 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 78.4 | 78.0 | 71.2 | 70.2 | 75.0 | 85.2 | 91.6 |

[1] Data not yet available.

## Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, December 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to December 1934 are shown in table 6. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in December 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 76.9. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.0130 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.300. Table 4 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.300 in December 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year is shown in table 4.

## Table 4.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities for Specified Dates

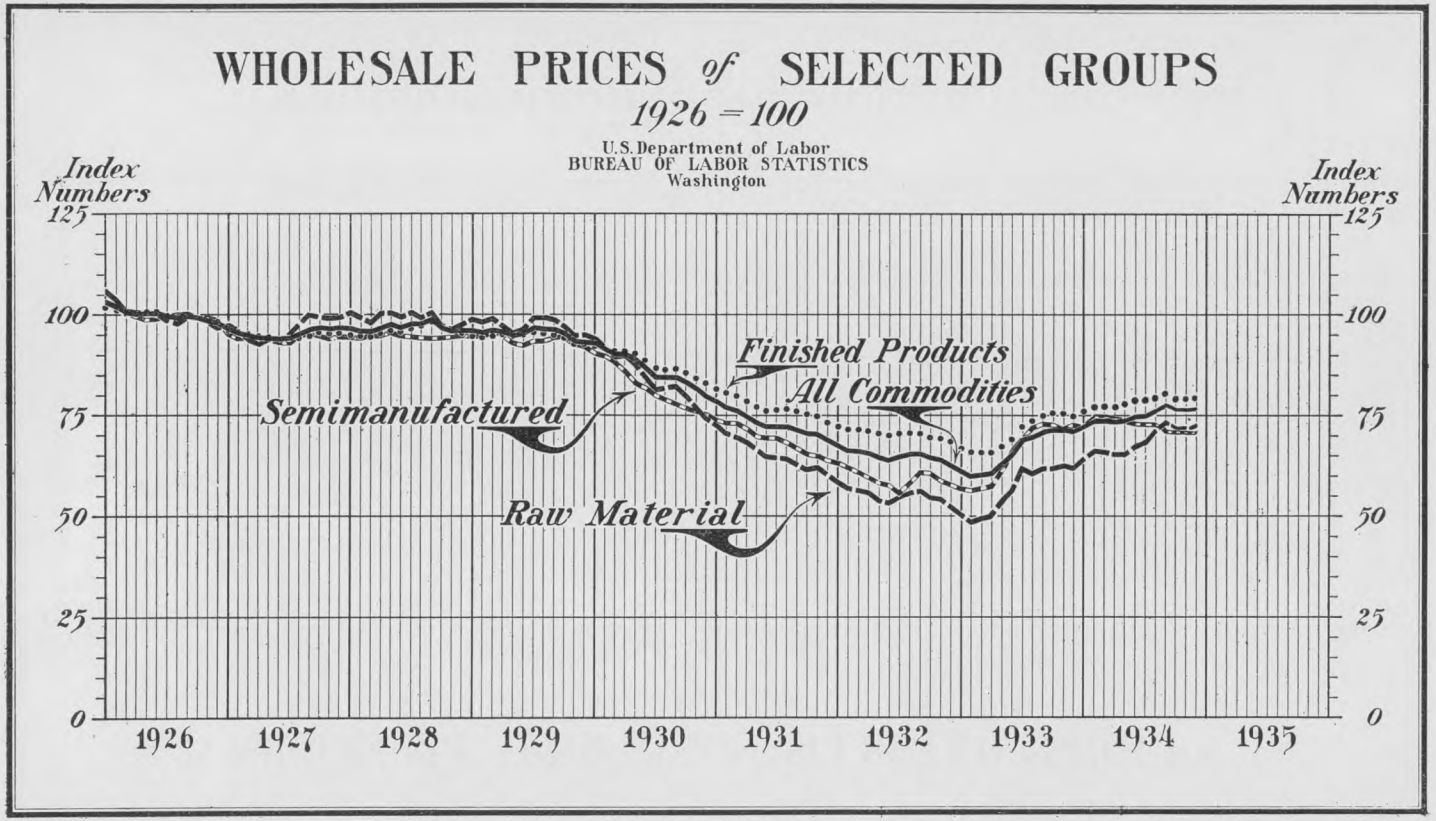
[1926=$1]

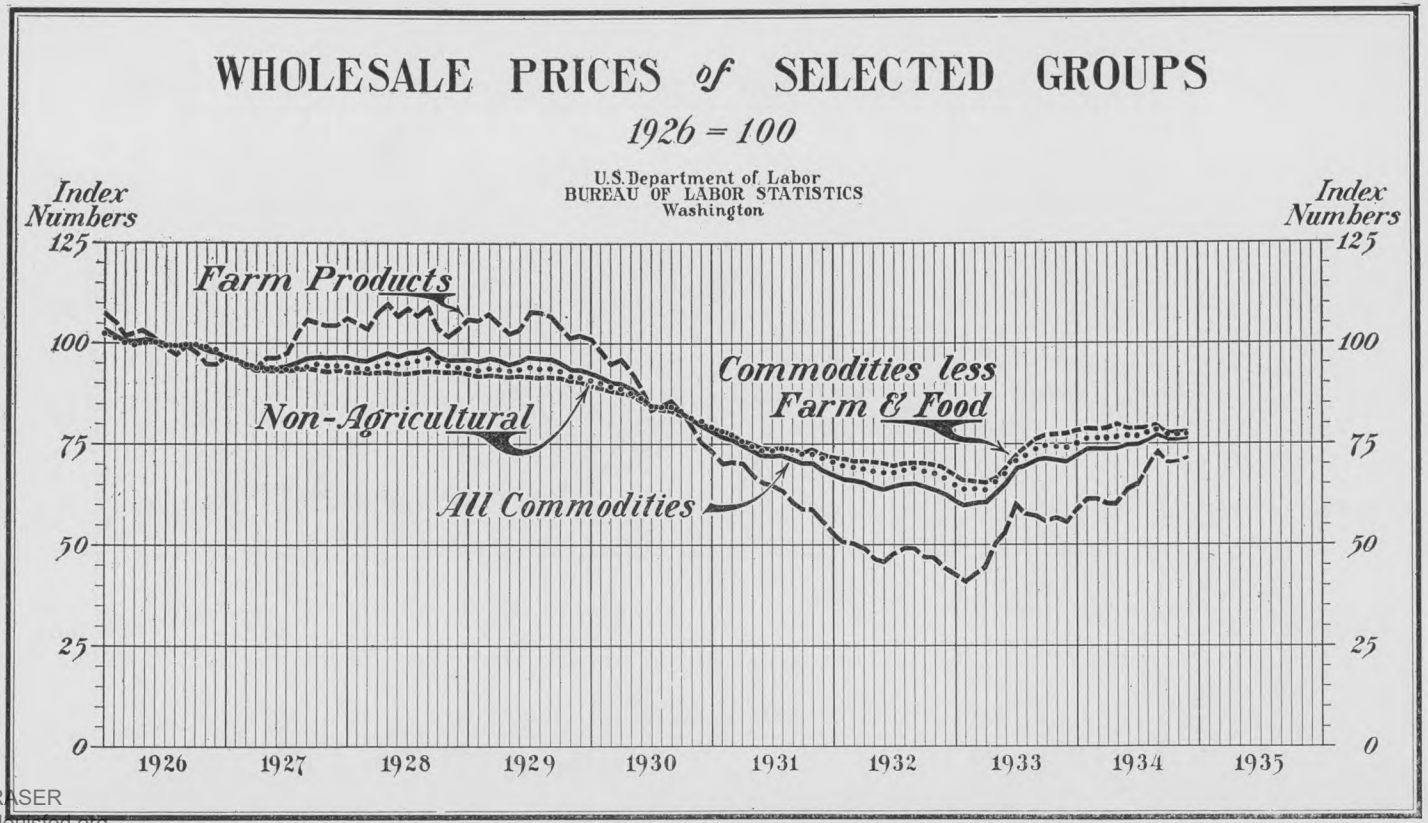
| Groups and subgroups | December 1934 | November 1934 | December 1933 | Year 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | $1.300 | $1.307 | $1.412 | $1.333 |
| Farm products | 1.389 | 1.412 | 1.802 | 1.531 |
| Grains | 1.093 | 1.147 | 1.656 | 1.342 |
| Livestock and poultry | 1.748 | 1.852 | 2.632 | 1.942 |
| Other farm products | 1.332 | 1.319 | 1.555 | 1.418 |
| Foods | 1.328 | 1.332 | 1.600 | 1.418 |
| Butter, cheese, and milk | 1.256 | 1.272 | 1.536 | 1.376 |
| Cereal products | 1.085 | 1.099 | 1.181 | 1.127 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1.603 | 1.531 | 1.587 | 1.481 |
| Meals | 1.449 | 1.462 | 2.174 | 1.590 |
| Other foods | 1.346 | 1.351 | 1.577 | 1.502 |
| Hides and leather products | 1.175 | 1.188 | 1.121 | 1.155 |
| Boots and shoes | 1.029 | 1.028 | 1.014 | 1.019 |
| Hides and skins | 1.484 | 1.585 | 1.335 | 1.458 |
| Leather | 1.393 | 1.412 | 1.248 | 1.333 |
| Other leather products | 1.167 | 1.167 | 1.142 | 1.155 |
| Textile products | 1.429 | 1.435 | 1.309 | 1.372 |
| Clothing | 1.276 | 1.276 | 1.138 | 1.212 |
| Cotton goods | 1.186 | 1.185 | 1.170 | 1.156 |
| Knit goods | 1.616 | 1.639 | 1.404 | 1.582 |
| Silk and rayon | 3.690 | 3.876 | 3.378 | 3.745 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 1.351 | 1.350 | 1.186 | 1.255 |
| Other textile products | 1.458 | 1.460 | 1.318 | 1.368 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 1.357 | 1.344 | 1.362 | 1.359 |
| Anthracite | 1.215 | 1.218 | 1.227 | 1.248 |
| Bituminous coal | 1.036 | 1.037 | 1.104 | 1.058 |
| Coke | 1.168 | 1.168 | 1.196 | 1.179 |
| Electricity | [1] | 1.064 | 1.064 | [1] |
| Gas | [1] | 1.082 | 1.085 | [1] |
| Petroleum products | 2.008 | 1.980 | 1.938 | 1.980 |
| Metals and metal products | 1.164 | 1.160 | 1.198 | 1.151 |
| Agricultural implements | 1.079 | 1.088 | 1.175 | 1.116 |
| Iron and steel | 1.168 | 1.163 | 1.196 | 1.153 |
| Motor vehicles | 1.057 | 1.056 | 1.100 | 1.043 |
| Nonferrous metals | 1.481 | 1.477 | 1.502 | 1.477 |
| Plumbing and heating | 1.453 | 1.453 | 1.379 | 1.377 |
| Building materials | 1.175 | 1.176 | 1.168 | 1.160 |
| Brick and tile | 1.096 | 1.096 | 1.167 | 1.109 |
| Cement | 1.065 | 1.065 | 1.096 | 1.073 |
| Lumber | 1.232 | 1.232 | 1.136 | 1.183 |
| Paint and paint materials | 1.269 | 1.269 | 1.290 | 1.258 |
| Plumbing and heating | 1.453 | 1.453 | 1.379 | 1.377 |
| Structural steel | 1.087 | 1.087 | 1.152 | 1.101 |
| Other building materials | 1.114 | 1.119 | 1.129 | 1.107 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 1.285 | 1.300 | 1.357 | 1.318 |
| Chemicals | 1.217 | 1.236 | 1.263 | 1.256 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 1.362 | 1.361 | 1.695 | 1.387 |
| Fertilizer materials | 1.531 | 1.548 | 1.468 | 1.490 |
| Mixed fertilizers | 1.357 | 1.361 | 1.431 | 1.379 |
| House-furnishing goods | 1.232 | 1.230 | 1.235 | 1.227 |
| Furnishings | 1.188 | 1.186 | 1.206 | 1.189 |
| Furniture | 1.279 | 1.276 | 1.261 | 1.266 |
| Miscellaneous | 1.408 | 1.416 | 1.522 | 1.435 |
| Automobile tires and tubes | 2.105 | 2.105 | 2.315 | 2.227 |
| Cattle feed | .812 | .924 | 1.658 | 1.119 |
| Paper and pulp | 1.227 | 1.218 | 1.212 | 1.209 |
| Rubber, crude | 3.788 | 3.759 | 5.556 | 3.774 |
| Other miscellaneous | 1.239 | 1.238 | 1.266 | 1.218 |
| Raw materials | 1.368 | 1.385 | 1.616 | 1.458 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 1.408 | 1.406 | 1.383 | 1.374 |
| Finished products | 1.258 | 1.261 | 1.337 | 1.277 |
| Nonagricultural commodities | 1.285 | 1.287 | 1.351 | 1.299 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 1.282 | 1.282 | 1.290 | 1.274 |

[1] Data not yet available.

# WHOLESALE PRICES *of* SELECTED GROUPS

*1926 = 100*





## Wholesale Prices, 1913 to December 1934

TABLES 5 and 6 present index numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to December 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for December 1934.

### Table 5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

[1926=100]

| Period | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and drugs | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous | All commodities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By years: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 71.5 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 57.3 | 61.3 | 90.8 | 56.7 | 80.2 | 56.3 | 93.1 | 69.8 |
| 1914 | 71.2 | 64.7 | 70.9 | 54.6 | 56.6 | 80.2 | 52.7 | 81.4 | 56.8 | 89.9 | 68.1 |
| 1915 | 71.5 | 65.4 | 75.5 | 54.1 | 51.8 | 86.3 | 53.5 | 112.0 | 56.0 | 86.9 | 69.5 |
| 1916 | 84.4 | 75.7 | 93.4 | 70.4 | 74.3 | 116.5 | 67.6 | 160.7 | 61.4 | 100.6 | 85.5 |
| 1917 | 129.0 | 104.5 | 123.8 | 98.7 | 105.4 | 150.6 | 88.2 | 165.0 | 74.2 | 122.1 | 117.5 |
| 1918 | 148.0 | 119.1 | 125.7 | 137.2 | 109.2 | 136.5 | 98.6 | 182.3 | 93.3 | 134.4 | 131.3 |
| 1919 | 157.6 | 129.5 | 174.1 | 135.3 | 104.3 | 130.9 | 115.6 | 157.0 | 105.9 | 139.1 | 138.6 |
| 1920 | 150.7 | 137.4 | 171.3 | 164.8 | 163.7 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 164.7 | 141.8 | 167.5 | 154.4 |
| 1921 | 88.4 | 90.6 | 109.2 | 94.5 | 96.8 | 117.5 | 97.4 | 115.0 | 113.0 | 109.2 | 97.6 |
| 1922 | 93.8 | 87.6 | 104.6 | 100.2 | 107.3 | 102.9 | 97.3 | 100.3 | 103.5 | 92.8 | 96.7 |
| 1923 | 98.6 | 92.7 | 104.2 | 111.3 | 97.3 | 109.3 | 108.7 | 101.1 | 108.9 | 99.7 | 100.6 |
| 1924 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 101.5 | 106.7 | 92.0 | 106.3 | 102.3 | 98.9 | 104.9 | 93.6 | 98.1 |
| 1925 | 109.8 | 100.2 | 105.3 | 108.3 | 96.5 | 103.2 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 103.1 | 109.0 | 103.5 |
| 1926 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927 | 99.4 | 96.7 | 107.7 | 95.6 | 88.3 | 96.3 | 94.7 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 91.0 | 95.4 |
| 1928 | 105.9 | 101.0 | 121.4 | 95.5 | 84.3 | 97.0 | 94.1 | 95.6 | 95.1 | 85.4 | 96.7 |
| 1929 | 104.9 | 99.9 | 109.1 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 82.6 | 95.3 |
| 1930 | 88.3 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 78.5 | 92.1 | 89.9 | 89.1 | 92.7 | 77.7 | 86.4 |
| 1931 | 64.8 | 74.6 | 86.1 | 66.3 | 67.5 | 84.5 | 79.2 | 79.3 | 84.9 | 69.8 | 73.0 |
| 1932 | 48.2 | 61.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 70.3 | 80.2 | 71.4 | 73.5 | 75.1 | 64.4 | 64.8 |
| 1933 | 51.4 | 60.5 | 80.9 | 64.8 | 66.3 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 72.6 | 75.8 | 62.5 | 65.9 |
| 1934 | 65.3 | 70.5 | 86.6 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 86.9 | 86.2 | 75.9 | 81.5 | 69.7 | 74.9 |
| By months: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 42.6 | 55.8 | 68.9 | 51.9 | 66.0 | 78.2 | 70.1 | 71.6 | 72.9 | 61.2 | 61.0 |
| February | 40.9 | 53.7 | 68.0 | 51.2 | 63.6 | 77.4 | 69.8 | 71.3 | 72.3 | 59.2 | 59.8 |
| March | 42.8 | 54.6 | 68.1 | 51.3 | 62.9 | 77.2 | 70.3 | 71.2 | 72.2 | 58.9 | 60.2 |
| April | 44.5 | 56.1 | 69.4 | 51.8 | 61.5 | 76.9 | 70.2 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 57.8 | 60.4 |
| May | 50.2 | 59.4 | 76.9 | 55.9 | 60.4 | 77.7 | 71.4 | 73.2 | 71.7 | 58.9 | 62.7 |
| June | 53.2 | 61.2 | 82.4 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 79.3 | 74.7 | 73.7 | 73.4 | 60.8 | 65.0 |
| July | 60.1 | 65.5 | 86.3 | 68.0 | 65.3 | 80.6 | 79.5 | 73.2 | 74.8 | 64.0 | 68.9 |
| August | 57.6 | 64.8 | 91.7 | 74.6 | 65.5 | 81.2 | 81.3 | 73.1 | 77.6 | 65.4 | 69.5 |
| September | 57.0 | 64.9 | 92.3 | 76.9 | 70.4 | 82.1 | 82.7 | 72.7 | 79.3 | 65.1 | 70.8 |
| October | 55.7 | 64.2 | 89.0 | 77.1 | 73.6 | 83.0 | 83.9 | 72.7 | 81.2 | 65.3 | 71.2 |
| November | 56.6 | 64.3 | 88.2 | 76.8 | 73.5 | 82.7 | 84.9 | 73.4 | 81.0 | 65.5 | 71.1 |
| December | 55.5 | 62.5 | 89.2 | 76.4 | 73.4 | 83.5 | 85.6 | 73.7 | 81.0 | 65.7 | 70.8 |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 58.7 | 64.3 | 89.5 | 76.5 | 73.1 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 74.4 | 80.8 | 67.5 | 72.2 |
| February | 61.3 | 66.7 | 89.6 | 76.9 | 72.4 | 87.0 | 86.6 | 75.5 | 81.0 | 68.5 | 73.6 |
| March | 61.3 | 67.3 | 88.7 | 76.5 | 71.4 | 87.1 | 86.4 | 75.7 | 81.4 | 69.3 | 73.7 |
| April | 59.6 | 66.2 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 71.7 | 87.9 | 86.7 | 75.5 | 81.6 | 69.5 | 73.3 |
| May | 59.6 | 67.1 | 87.9 | 73.6 | 72.5 | 89.1 | 87.3 | 75.4 | 82.0 | 69.8 | 73.7 |
| June | 63.3 | 69.8 | 87.1 | 72.7 | 72.8 | 87.7 | 87.8 | 75.6 | 82.0 | 70.2 | 74.6 |
| July | 64.5 | 70.6 | 86.3 | 71.5 | 73.9 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 75.4 | 81.6 | 69.9 | 74.8 |
| August | 69.8 | 73.9 | 83.8 | 70.8 | 74.6 | 86.7 | 85.8 | 75.7 | 81.8 | 70.2 | 76.4 |
| September | 73.4 | 76.1 | 84.1 | 71.1 | 74.6 | 86.6 | 85.6 | 76.5 | 81.8 | 70.2 | 77.6 |
| October | 70.6 | 74.8 | 83.8 | 70.3 | 74.6 | 86.3 | 85.2 | 77.1 | 81.7 | 69.7 | 76.5 |
| November | 70.8 | 75.1 | 84.2 | 69.7 | 74.4 | 86.2 | 85.0 | 76.9 | 81.3 | 70.6 | 76.5 |
| December | 72.0 | 75.3 | 85.1 | 70.0 | 73.7 | 85.9 | 85.1 | 77.8 | 81.2 | 71.0 | 76.9 |
| By weeks: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1, 1934 | 71.1 | 75.0 | 84.9 | 69.3 | 75.7 | 85.3 | 84.9 | 77.4 | 82.7 | 70.8 | 76.5 |
| December 8, 1934 | 71.7 | 74.9 | 85.0 | 69.3 | 76.0 | 85.4 | 85.1 | 77.8 | 82.4 | 71.0 | 76.7 |
| December 15, 1934 | 71.1 | 75.4 | 85.7 | 69.4 | 75.2 | 85.4 | 85.0 | 78.0 | 82.4 | 71.2 | 76.7 |
| December 22, 1934 | 71.2 | 75.4 | 86.4 | 69.7 | 75.0 | 85.5 | 84.7 | 78.1 | 82.5 | 71.1 | 76.7 |
| December 29, 1934 | 72.6 | 76.3 | 86.6 | 69.7 | 74.7 | 85.5 | 84.9 | 78.3 | 82.5 | 71.1 | 77.1 |

Table 6.—Purchasing Power of the Dollar Expressed in Terms of Wholesale Prices

[1926=$1]

| Period | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and drugs | House furnishing goods | Miscellaneous | All commodities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By years: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | $1.399 | $1.558 | $1.468 | $1.745 | $1.631 | $1.101 | $1.764 | $1.247 | $1.776 | $1.074 | $1.433 |
| 1914 | 1.404 | 1.546 | 1.410 | 1.832 | 1.767 | 1.247 | 1.898 | 1.229 | 1.761 | 1.112 | 1.468 |
| 1915 | 1.399 | 1.529 | 1.325 | 1.848 | 1.931 | 1.159 | 1.869 | .893 | 1.786 | 1.151 | 1.439 |
| 1916 | 1.185 | 1.321 | 1.071 | 1.420 | 1.346 | .858 | 1.479 | .622 | 1.629 | .994 | 1.170 |
| 1917 | .775 | .957 | .808 | 1.013 | .949 | .664 | 1.134 | .606 | 1.348 | .819 | .851 |
| 1918 | .676 | .840 | .796 | .729 | .916 | .733 | 1.014 | .549 | 1.072 | .744 | .762 |
| 1919 | .635 | .772 | .574 | .739 | .959 | .764 | .865 | .637 | .944 | .719 | .722 |
| 1920 | .664 | .728 | .584 | .607 | .611 | .669 | .666 | .607 | .705 | .597 | .648 |
| 1921 | 1.131 | 1.104 | .916 | 1.058 | 1.033 | .851 | 1.027 | .870 | .885 | .916 | 1.025 |
| 1922 | 1.066 | 1.142 | .956 | .998 | .932 | .972 | 1.028 | .997 | .966 | 1.078 | 1.034 |
| 1923 | 1.014 | 1.079 | .960 | .898 | 1.028 | .915 | .920 | .989 | .918 | 1.003 | .994 |
| 1924 | 1.000 | 1.099 | .985 | .937 | 1.087 | .941 | .978 | 1.011 | .953 | 1.068 | 1.019 |
| 1925 | .911 | .998 | .950 | .923 | 1.036 | .969 | .983 | .982 | .970 | .917 | .966 |
| 1926 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 1927 | 1.006 | 1.034 | .929 | 1.046 | 1.133 | 1.038 | 1.056 | 1.033 | 1.026 | 1.099 | 1.048 |
| 1928 | .944 | .990 | .824 | 1.047 | 1.186 | 1.031 | 1.063 | 1.046 | 1.052 | 1.171 | 1.034 |
| 1929 | .953 | 1.001 | .917 | 1.106 | 1.205 | .995 | 1.048 | 1.062 | 1.060 | 1.211 | 1.049 |
| 1930 | 1.133 | 1.105 | 1.000 | 1.245 | 1.274 | 1.086 | 1.112 | 1.122 | 1.079 | 1.287 | 1.157 |
| 1931 | 1.543 | 1.340 | 1.161 | 1.508 | 1.481 | 1.183 | 1.263 | 1.261 | 1.178 | 1.433 | 1.370 |
| 1932 | 2.075 | 1.639 | 1.372 | 1.821 | 1.422 | 1 247 | 1.401 | 1.361 | 1.332 | 1.553 | 1.543 |
| 1933 | 1.946 | 1.653 | 1.236 | 1.543 | 1.508 | 1.253 | 1.299 | 1.377 | 1.319 | 1.600 | 1.517 |
| 1934 | 1.531 | 1.418 | 1.155 | 1.372 | 1.364 | 1.151 | 1.160 | 1.318 | 1.227 | 1.435 | 1.335 |
| By months: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2.347 | 1.792 | 1.451 | 1.927 | 1.515 | 1.279 | 1.427 | 1.397 | 1.372 | 1.634 | 1.639 |
| February | 2.445 | 1.862 | 1.471 | 1.953 | 1.572 | 1.292 | 1.433 | 1.403 | 1.383 | 1.689 | 1.672 |
| March | 2.336 | 1.832 | 1.468 | 1.949 | 1.590 | 1.295 | 1.422 | 1.404 | 1.385 | 1.698 | 1.661 |
| April | 2.247 | 1.783 | 1.441 | 1.931 | 1.626 | 1.300 | 1.425 | 1.401 | 1.399 | 1.730 | 1.656 |
| May | 1.992 | 1.684 | 1.300 | 1.789 | 1.656 | 1.287 | 1.401 | 1.366 | 1.395 | 1.698 | 1.595 |
| June | 1.880 | 1.634 | 1.214 | 1.626 | 1.626 | 1.261 | 1.339 | 1.357 | 1.362 | 1.645 | 1.538 |
| July | 1.664 | 1.527 | 1.159 | 1.471 | 1.531 | 1.241 | 1.258 | 1.366 | 1.337 | 1.563 | 1.451 |
| August | 1.736 | 1.543 | 1.091 | 1.340 | 1.527 | 1.232 | 1.230 | 1.368 | 1.289 | 1.529 | 1.439 |
| September | 1.754 | 1.541 | 1.083 | 1.300 | 1.420 | 1.218 | 1.209 | 1.376 | 1.261 | 1.536 | 1.412 |
| October | 1.795 | 1.558 | 1.124 | 1.297 | 1.359 | 1.205 | 1.192 | 1.376 | 1.232 | 1.531 | 1.404 |
| November | 1.767 | 1.555 | 1.134 | 1.302 | 1.361 | 1.209 | 1.178 | 1.362 | 1.235 | 1.527 | 1.406 |
| December | 1.802 | 1.600 | 1.121 | 1.309 | 1.362 | 1.198 | 1.168 | 1.357 | 1.235 | 1.522 | 1.412 |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1.704 | 1.555 | 1.117 | 1.307 | 1.368 | 1.170 | 1.159 | 1.344 | 1.238 | 1.481 | 1.385 |
| February | 1.631 | 1.499 | 1.116 | 1.300 | 1.381 | 1.149 | 1.155 | 1.325 | 1.235 | 1.460 | 1.359 |
| March | 1.631 | 1.486 | 1.127 | 1.307 | 1.401 | 1.148 | 1.157 | 1.321 | 1.229 | 1.443 | 1.357 |
| April | 1.678 | 1.511 | 1.125 | 1.328 | 1.395 | 1.138 | 1.153 | 1.325 | 1.225 | 1.439 | 1.364 |
| May | 1.678 | 1.490 | 1.138 | 1.359 | 1.379 | 1.122 | 1.145 | 1.326 | 1.220 | 1.433 | 1.357 |
| June | 1.580 | 1.433 | 1.148 | 1.376 | 1.374 | 1.140 | 1.139 | 1.323 | 1.220 | 1.425 | 1.340 |
| July | 1.550 | 1.416 | 1.159 | 1.399 | 1.353 | 1.152 | 1.149 | 1.326 | 1.225 | 1.431 | 1.337 |
| August | 1.433 | 1.353 | 1.193 | 1.412 | 1.340 | 1.153 | 1.166 | 1.321 | 1.222 | 1.425 | 1.309 |
| September | 1.362 | 1.314 | 1.189 | 1.406 | 1.340 | 1.155 | 1.168 | 1.307 | 1.222 | 1.425 | 1.289 |
| October | 1.416 | 1.337 | 1.193 | 1.422 | 1.340 | 1.159 | 1.174 | 1.297 | 1.224 | 1.435 | 1.307 |
| November | 1.412 | 1.332 | 1.188 | 1.435 | 1.344 | 1.160 | 1.176 | 1.300 | 1.230 | 1.416 | 1.307 |
| December | 1.389 | 1.328 | 1.175 | 1.429 | 1.357 | 1.164 | 1.175 | 1.285 | 1.232 | 1.408 | 1.300 |
| By weeks: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 1, 1934 | 1.406 | 1.333 | 1.178 | 1.443 | 1.321 | 1.172 | 1.178 | 1.292 | 1.209 | 1.412 | 1.307 |
| December 8, 1934 | 1.395 | 1.335 | 1.176 | 1.443 | 1.316 | 1.171 | 1.175 | 1.285 | 1.214 | 1.408 | 1.304 |
| December 15, 1934 | 1.406 | 1.326 | 1.167 | 1.441 | 1.330 | 1.171 | 1.176 | 1.282 | 1.214 | 1.404 | 1.304 |
| December 22, 1934 | 1.404 | 1.326 | 1.157 | 1.435 | 1.333 | 1.170 | 1.181 | 1.280 | 1.212 | 1.406 | 1.304 |
| December 29, 1934 | 1.377 | 1.311 | 1.155 | 1.435 | 1.339 | 1.170 | 1.178 | 1.277 | 1.212 | 1.406 | 1.297 |

## Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to December 1934

In TABLE 7 the price trend since 1913 is shown for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into

one group. All commodities with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" are contained in the October 1934 issue of this publication.

**Table 7.—Index Numbers by Special Groups of Commodities**

[1926=100]

| Year | Raw materials | Semimanufactured articles | Finished products | Non-agricultural commodities | All commodities other than farm products and foods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 68.8 | 74.9 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 70.0 |
| 1914 | 67.6 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 66.8 | 66.4 |
| 1915 | 67.2 | 81.2 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 68.0 |
| 1916 | 82.6 | 118.3 | 82.3 | 85.3 | 88.3 |
| 1917 | 122.6 | 150.4 | 109.2 | 113.1 | 114.2 |
| 1918 | 135.8 | 153.8 | 124.7 | 125.1 | 124.6 |
| 1919 | 145.9 | 157.9 | 130.6 | 131.6 | 128.8 |
| 1920 | 151.8 | 198.2 | 149.8 | 154.8 | 161.3 |
| 1921 | 88.3 | 96.1 | 103.3 | 100.1 | 104.9 |
| 1922 | 96.0 | 98.9 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 102.4 |
| 1923 | 98.5 | 118.6 | 99.2 | 100.9 | 104.3 |
| 1924 | 97.6 | 108.7 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 99.7 |
| 1925 | 106.7 | 105.3 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 102.6 |
| 1926 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927 | 96.5 | 94.3 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 94.0 |
| 1928 | 99.1 | 94.5 | 95.9 | 94.8 | 92.9 |
| 1929 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 91.6 |
| 1930 | 84.3 | 81.8 | 88.0 | 85.9 | 85.2 |
| 1931 | 65.6 | 69.0 | 77.0 | 74.6 | 75.0 |
| 1932 | 55.1 | 59.3 | 70.3 | 68.3 | 70.2 |
| 1933 | 56.5 | 65.4 | 70.5 | 69.0 | 71.2 |
| 1934 | 68.6 | 72.8 | 78.2 | 76.9 | 78.4 |

| Month | Raw materials | Semimanufactured articles | Finished products | Non-agricultural commodities | All commodities other than farm products and foods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933: | | | | | |
| January | 50.2 | 56.9 | 66.7 | 64.9 | 67.3 |
| February | 48.4 | 56.3 | 65.7 | 63.7 | 66.0 |
| March | 49.4 | 56.9 | 65.7 | 63.8 | 65.8 |
| April | 50.0 | 57.3 | 65.7 | 63.7 | 65.3 |
| May | 53.7 | 61.3 | 67.2 | 65.4 | 66.5 |
| June | 56.2 | 65.3 | 69.0 | 67.4 | 68.9 |
| July | 61.8 | 69.1 | 72.2 | 70.7 | 72.2 |
| August | 60.6 | 71.7 | 73.4 | 72.0 | 74.1 |
| September | 61.7 | 72.9 | 74.8 | 73.7 | 76.1 |
| October | 61.8 | 72.8 | 75.4 | 74.4 | 77.2 |
| November | 62.4 | 71.4 | 75.2 | 74.2 | 77.2 |
| December | 61.9 | 72.3 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 77.5 |
| 1934: | | | | | |
| January | 64.1 | 71.9 | 76.0 | 75.0 | 78.3 |
| February | 66.0 | 74.8 | 77.0 | 76.1 | 78.7 |
| March | 65.9 | 74.3 | 77.2 | 76.2 | 78.5 |
| April | 65.1 | 73.9 | 77.1 | 76.2 | 78.6 |
| May | 65.1 | 73.7 | 77.8 | 76.6 | 78.9 |
| June | 67.3 | 72.9 | 78.2 | 76.9 | 78.2 |
| July | 68.3 | 72.7 | 78.2 | 76.9 | 78.4 |
| August | 71.6 | 72.6 | 79.2 | 77.8 | 78.3 |
| September | 73.9 | 71.8 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 78.3 |
| October | 72.1 | 71.5 | 79.2 | 77.6 | 78.0 |
| November | 72.2 | 71.1 | 79.3 | 77.7 | 78.0 |
| December | 73.1 | 71.0 | 79.5 | 77.8 | 78.0 |

Table 8 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 7. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to December 1934, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 503.

Table 8.—Purchasing Power of the Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

| Period | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured products | Finished products | Non-agricultural commodities | All commodities other than farm products and foods | Period | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured products | Finished products | Non-agricultural commodities | All commodities other than farm products and foods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | $1.453 | $1.335 | $1.441 | $1.449 | $1.429 | 1933: | | | | | |
| 1914 | 1.479 | 1.429 | 1.475 | 1.497 | 1.506 | January | $1.992 | $1.757 | $1.499 | $1.541 | $1.486 |
| 1915 | 1.488 | 1.232 | 1.451 | 1.460 | 1.471 | February | 2.066 | 1.776 | 1.522 | 1.570 | 1.515 |
| 1916 | 1.211 | .845 | 1.215 | 1.172 | 1.133 | March | 2.024 | 1.757 | 1.522 | 1.567 | 1.520 |
| 1917 | .816 | .665 | .916 | .884 | .876 | April | 2.000 | 1.745 | 1.522 | 1.570 | 1.531 |
| 1918 | .736 | .650 | .802 | .799 | .803 | May | 1.862 | 1.631 | 1.488 | 1.529 | 1.504 |
| 1919 | .685 | .633 | .766 | .760 | .776 | June | 1.779 | 1.531 | 1.449 | 1.484 | 1.451 |
| 1920 | .659 | .505 | .668 | .646 | .620 | July | 1.618 | 1.447 | 1.385 | 1.414 | 1.385 |
| 1921 | 1.133 | 1.041 | .968 | .999 | .953 | August | 1.650 | 1.395 | 1.362 | 1.389 | 1.350 |
| 1922 | 1.042 | 1.011 | 1.036 | 1.028 | .977 | September | 1.621 | 1.372 | 1.337 | 1.357 | 1.314 |
| 1923 | 1.015 | .843 | 1.008 | .991 | .959 | October | 1.618 | 1.374 | 1.326 | 1.344 | 1.295 |
| 1924 | 1.025 | .920 | 1.038 | 1.030 | 1.003 | November | 1.603 | 1.401 | 1.330 | 1.348 | 1.295 |
| 1925 | .937 | .950 | .994 | .986 | .975 | December | 1.616 | 1.383 | 1.337 | 1.351 | 1.290 |
| 1926 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1934: | | | | | |
| 1927 | 1.036 | 1.060 | 1.053 | 1.057 | 1.064 | January | 1.560 | 1.391 | 1.316 | 1.333 | 1.277 |
| 1928 | 1.009 | 1.058 | 1.043 | 1.055 | 1.076 | February | 1.515 | 1.337 | 1.299 | 1.314 | 1.271 |
| 1929 | 1.026 | 1.065 | 1.058 | 1.072 | 1.092 | March | 1.517 | 1.346 | 1.295 | 1.312 | 1.274 |
| 1930 | 1.186 | 1.222 | 1.136 | 1.164 | 1.174 | April | 1.536 | 1.353 | 1.297 | 1.312 | 1.272 |
| 1931 | 1.524 | 1.449 | 1.299 | 1.340 | 1.333 | May | 1.536 | 1.357 | 1.285 | 1.305 | 1.267 |
| 1932 | 1.815 | 1.686 | 1.422 | 1.464 | 1.425 | June | 1.486 | 1.372 | 1.279 | 1.300 | 1.279 |
| 1933 | 1.770 | 1.529 | 1.418 | 1.449 | 1.404 | July | 1.464 | 1.376 | 1.279 | 1.300 | 1.276 |
| 1934 | 1.458 | 1.374 | 1.279 | 1.300 | 1.276 | August | 1.397 | 1.377 | 1.263 | 1.285 | 1.277 |
| | | | | | | September | 1.353 | 1.393 | 1.248 | 1.276 | 1.277 |
| | | | | | | October | 1.387 | 1.399 | 1.263 | 1.289 | 1.282 |
| | | | | | | November | 1.385 | 1.406 | 1.261 | 1.287 | 1.282 |
| | | | | | | December | 1.368 | 1.408 | 1.258 | 1.285 | 1.282 |

The December 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review gives a brief history of the Bureau's wholesale price work. Reference is made to previous reports containing a discussion of the method used in calculating the indexes.

# COST OF LIVING

## Changes in Cost of Living in the United States, November 1934

THE average cost of the goods purchased by the families of wage earners and low-salaried workers in the larger cities of the United States increased not quite 2 percent in the 5-month period from June 1934 to November 1934. On November 15, 1934, the Bureau's index of living costs was 138.9, when costs in 1913 are taken as 100, as compared with 136.4 in June 1934, an increase of 1.8 percent. The survey upon which these figures are based covers 32 cities, each with a population of over 50,000 persons, scattered throughout the United States.

These index numbers present changes in the cost of the goods and services purchased by families of wage earners and low-salaried workers from time to time in the 32 cities surveyed. They cannot be used to measure differences in the cost of these goods from city to city. Insofar as possible the kind and quality of the goods priced in each city have been maintained constant throughout the period in which the Bureau has been gathering retail prices, but the quality of the goods priced varies from city to city with the purchasing habits of moderate income families in these cities.

There are serious technical obstacles in the way of determining the cost of the same level of living from one part of the country to another. Differences in climate and custom make it difficult to determine what goods must be included in the budgets which would provide the same level of living in, for example, New Orleans and Boston. And even if such budgets had been agreed upon, the problem of pricing goods of identical quality in different communities would not have been solved. Most consumers' goods are not graded according to standard specifications, and even store buyers are frequently ignorant of the technical description of the goods they buy and sell.

The indexes shown hereafter are constructed by pricing, from time to time, a long list of the goods most important in the spending of the families of wage earners and low-salaried workers as shown by a study of 12,096 families made in 1918–19.

The food prices used in this compilation were drawn from retail-price quotations secured in 51 cities. These quotations were obtained from a representative number of grocers, meat dealers, bakers, and dairymen in each city and covered 42 articles of food. Fuel and light prices, including gas, electricity, coal and other fuel and light items, were obtained by mail from regular correspondents. All other prices were secured in 32 cities by personal visits of representatives of the Bureau.

Prices of men's and boys' clothing were secured on 31 articles. The principal articles were suits, overcoats, hats, caps, overalls,

shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, underwear, and furnishings. Prices of women's and girls' clothing were taken on 37 articles, including coats, dresses, shoes, rubbers, repair of shoes, kimonos, hosiery, underclothing, and yard goods used in making dresses and aprons.

The number of dwellings for which rents were secured varied from 400 in Mobile to 2,500 in New York City.

The 20 furniture and house-furnishing articles on which prices were obtained included living-room furniture, dining-room and bedroom suites, rugs, linoleum, household linens, bedding, sewing machines, stoves, brooms, refrigerators, and kitchen tables.

The miscellaneous group of items included transportation costs, motion pictures, newspapers, medical and dental services, hospital care, spectacles, laundry, cleaning supplies, barber service, toilet articles and preparations, telephone rates for residential service, and tobacco products.

For each of the items included in the clothing, house-furnishing goods, and the miscellaneous groups, 4 quotations were secured in each city except in New York where 5 quotations were obtained. For items such as street-car fares, telephone rates, and newspapers, 4 quotations were not always possible.

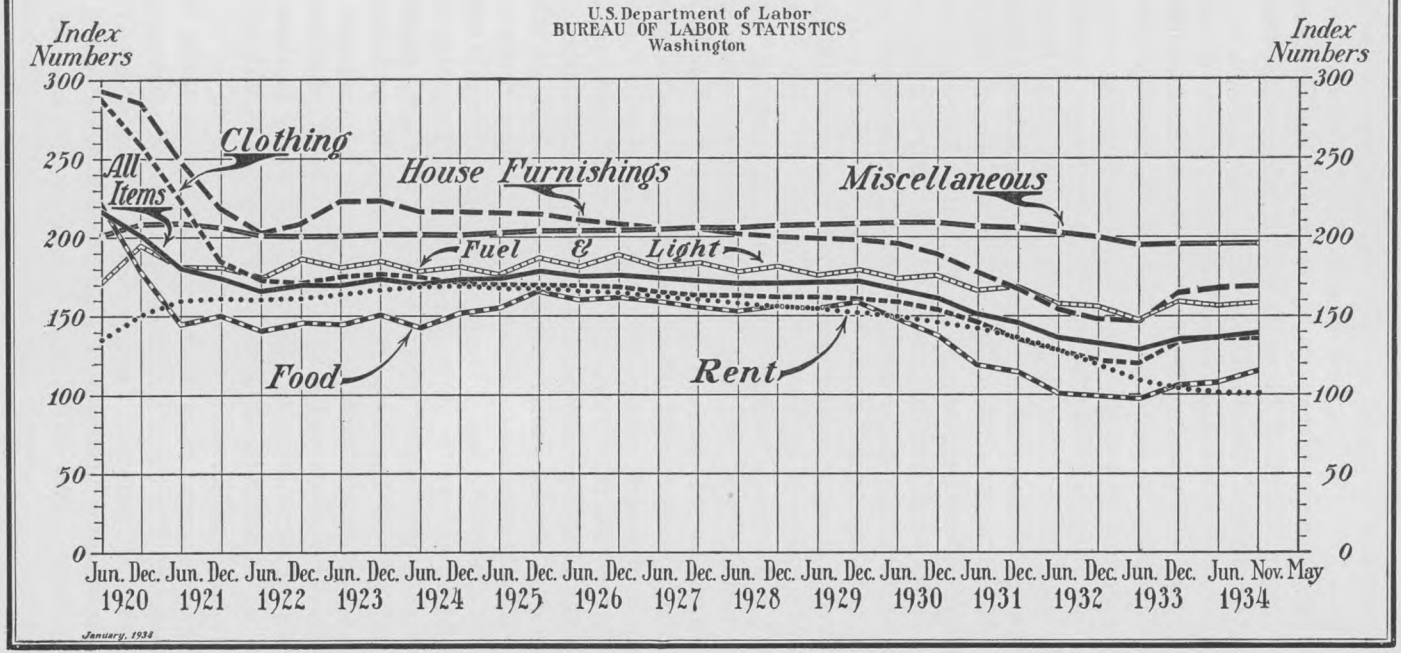
Since 1919, when the indexes were first computed, certain changes in the list of goods priced have been made as a result of fundamental changes in consumer purchasing habits, but comparisons from one pricing period to another are based on the cost of goods of identical kind and quality.

In the 32 cities covered, the cost of 3 major groups of family expenditures increased, 2 showed no change, and 1 decreased in the 5-month period. In the construction of the index retail price changes are weighted according to the importance of these items in family spending The fact that average food costs were 5.8 percent higher in November than in June 1934 was, therefore, the most important factor in the increase of the cost of the entire budget priced. Fuel and light costs increased 1.3 percent during the period, and the average cost of house-furnishing goods increased 1 percent. Average rent costs in the cities studied remained unchanged from June to November. The average cost of the miscellaneous group of items remained the same. Average clothing costs decreased one-tenth of 1 percent from June to November.

Comparing costs in November 1934 with costs in December 1933, the goods purchased by the families of wage earners and low-salaried workers increased 2.9 percent. Food costs increased 8.7 percent, the costs of house-furnishing goods 2.9 percent, and clothing costs increased 2 percent. The cost of rents decreased 1.7 percent and that of fuel and light 0.8 percent. The average cost of the miscellaneous group of items remained the same.

# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING

*1913=100*



Between the peak period of June 1920 and November 1934 the average cost of the goods purchased by these families decreased 35.8 percent. The cost of food decreased 47.6 percent, clothing costs 52.6 percent, the cost of rents 24.2 percent, fuel and light costs 8.1 percent, the average cost of house-furnishing goods 42.1 percent, and the average cost of the miscellaneous group of items 2.7 percent.

During the 5-month period the average cost of food increased in each of the 32 cities except 1. The increases ranged from 13 percent in Los Angeles to 1 percent in Detroit and Philadelphia. The average cost of food decreased 1 percent in Indianapolis.

The cost of clothing bought by these groups increased slightly in 15 cities. The largest increase was reported from Birmingham where a rise of 1 percent was reported. Increases as small as one-tenth of 1 percent were found in Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Memphis, and Mobile. Decreases were found in the cost of clothing in 15 cities, ranging from 0.2 percent in Norfolk to 1.3 percent in Buffalo and Savannah. No change in the cost of the clothing budget priced was reported from Atlanta or Chicago.

Average rental costs increased in 11 cities. The increases ranged from 8.5 percent in Detroit to one-tenth of 1 percent in Washington, D. C. Decreases were shown in 21 cities, ranging from one-tenth of 1 percent in Portland, Oreg., to 2.1 percent in St. Louis, Mo.

Increases in the cost of fuel and light were reported from 21 cities. These increases ranged from 5.3 percent in Mobile to one-tenth of 1 percent in Los Angeles. Decreases in the cost of this group of items were reported from 9 cities, ranging from 7.8 percent in St. Louis to one-tenth of 1 percent in Kansas City and Seattle. No change in fuel and light costs was reported from Jacksonville and San Francisco.

The cost of house-furnishing goods included in the index increased in 29 of the 32 cities. The increases ranged from 3 percent in Richmond to one-tenth of 1 percent in San Francisco and Scranton. Decreases were reported in two cities. Cleveland reported a decrease of 0.8 percent and New York a decrease of one-tenth of 1 percent. No change in the cost of such goods was reported from Detroit.

The total cost of the goods and services included in the miscellaneous group of items increased slightly in 19 cities, decreased in 10 cities, and did not change in 3 cities. The increases ranged from 1.3 percent in Birmingham to one-tenth of 1 percent in Cleveland. The decreases ranged from 2.5 percent in Jacksonville to one-tenth of 1 percent in Mobile. No change in the cost of these items was reported in Cincinnati, Detroit, and Washington, D. C. The items responsible for changes in the cost of the miscellaneous group varied from city to city. The cost of tobacco increased in 26 cities, an average of 2.7 percent, and the cost of soap in 16 cities, an average of 1.9 percent. The cost of the medicines included in the index

declined in 5 cities, an average of 2.7 percent, and the cost of laundry in 8 cities, by an average of 4.4 percent.

Plans are now being perfected for a revision of the commodities priced, the consumption weights, and the methods of computing these indexes.

Table 1 shows indexes which present changes in the average cost of goods purchased by the families of wage earners and low-salaried workers in the larger cities in the United States, by groups of items, from 1913 to November 1934.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in the Larger Cities of the United States

| Date | Index numbers (1913=100) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| **Average, 1913** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| December 1914 | 103.0 | 105.0 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 104.0 | 103.0 |
| December 1915 | 105.1 | 105.0 | 104.7 | 101.5 | 101.0 | 110.6 | 107.4 |
| December 1916 | 118.3 | 126.0 | 120.0 | 102.3 | 108.4 | 127.8 | 113.3 |
| December 1917 | 142.4 | 157.0 | 149.1 | 100.1 | 124.1 | 150.6 | 140.5 |
| December 1918 | 174.4 | 187.0 | 205.3 | 109.2 | 147.9 | 213.6 | 165.8 |
| June 1919 | 177.3 | 184.0 | 214.5 | 114.2 | 145.6 | 225.1 | 173.2 |
| December 1919 | 199.3 | 197.0 | 268.7 | 125.3 | 156.8 | 263.5 | 190.2 |
| June 1920 | 216.5 | 219.0 | 287.5 | 134.9 | 171.9 | 292.7 | 201.4 |
| December 1920 | 200.4 | 178.0 | 258.5 | 151.1 | 194.9 | 285.4 | 208.2 |
| May 1921 | 180.4 | 144.7 | 222.6 | 159.0 | 181.6 | 247.7 | 208.8 |
| September 1921 | 177.3 | 153.1 | 192.1 | 160.0 | 180.9 | 224.7 | 207.8 |
| December 1921 | 174.3 | 149.9 | 184.4 | 161.4 | 181.1 | 218.0 | 206.8 |
| March 1922 | 166.9 | 138.7 | 175.5 | 160.9 | 175.8 | 206.2 | 203.3 |
| June 1922 | 166.4 | 140.7 | 172.3 | 160.9 | 174.2 | 202.9 | 201.5 |
| September 1922 | 166.3 | 139.7 | 171.3 | 161.1 | 183.6 | 202.9 | 201.1 |
| December 1922 | 169.5 | 146.6 | 171.5 | 161.9 | 186.4 | 208.2 | 200.5 |
| March 1923 | 168.8 | 141.9 | 174.4 | 162.4 | 186.2 | 217.6 | 200.3 |
| June 1923 | 169.7 | 144.3 | 174.9 | 163.4 | 180.6 | 222.2 | 200.3 |
| September 1923 | 172.1 | 149.3 | 176.5 | 164.4 | 181.3 | 222.4 | 201.1 |
| December 1923 | 173.2 | 150.3 | 176.3 | 166.5 | 184.0 | 222.4 | 201.7 |
| March 1924 | [1] 170.4 | 143.7 | 175.8 | 167.0 | 182.2 | 221.3 | 201.1 |
| June 1924 | [1] 169.1 | 142.4 | 174.2 | 168.0 | 177.3 | 216.0 | 201.1 |
| September 1924 | 170.6 | 146.8 | 172.3 | 168.0 | 179.1 | 214.9 | 201.1 |
| December 1924 | 172.5 | 151.5 | 171.3 | 168.2 | 180.5 | 216.0 | 201.7 |
| June 1925 | 173.5 | 155.0 | 170.6 | 167.4 | 176.5 | 214.3 | 202.7 |
| December 1925 | 177.9 | 165.5 | 169.4 | 167.1 | 186.9 | 214.3 | 203.5 |
| June 1926 | 174.8 | 159.7 | 168.2 | 165.4 | 180.7 | 210.4 | 203.3 |
| December 1926 | 175.6 | 161.8 | 166.7 | 164.2 | 188.3 | 207.7 | 203.9 |
| June 1927 | 173.4 | 158.5 | 164.9 | 162.1 | 180.8 | 205.2 | 204.5 |
| December 1927 | 172.0 | 155.9 | 162.9 | 160.2 | 183.2 | 204.6 | 205.1 |
| June 1928 | 170.0 | 152.6 | 162.6 | 157.6 | 177.2 | 201.1 | 205.5 |
| December 1928 | 171.3 | 155.8 | 161.9 | 155.9 | 181.3 | 199.7 | 207.1 |
| June 1929 | 170.2 | 154.8 | 161.3 | 153.7 | 175.2 | 198.5 | 207.3 |
| December 1929 | 171.4 | 158.0 | 160.5 | 151.9 | 178.7 | 197.7 | 207.9 |
| June 1930 | 166.6 | 147.9 | 158.9 | 149.6 | 172.8 | 195.7 | 208.5 |
| December 1930 | 160.7 | 137.2 | 153.0 | 146.5 | 175.0 | 188.3 | 208.1 |
| June 1931 | 150.3 | 118.3 | 146.0 | 142.0 | 165.4 | 177.0 | 206.6 |
| December 1931 | 145.8 | 114.3 | 135.5 | 136.2 | 168.0 | 167.1 | 205.4 |
| June 1932 | 135.7 | 100.1 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 157.1 | 153.4 | 202.1 |
| December 1932 | 132.1 | 98.7 | 121.5 | 118.0 | 156.9 | 147.4 | 199.3 |
| June 1933 | 128.3 | 96.7 | 119.8 | 108.8 | [1] 148.6 | 147.7 | 194.5 |
| December 1933 | 135.0 | 105.5 | 133.6 | 104.1 | 159.3 | 164.8 | 195.9 |
| June 1934 | 136.4 | 108.4 | 136.4 | 102.3 | 156.0 | 167.8 | 195.9 |
| November 1934 | 138.9 | 114.7 | 136.3 | 102.3 | 158.0 | 169.5 | 195.9 |

[1] Corrected figure.

Table 2 shows the percentage change in the average cost of goods purchased by families of wage earners and low-salaried workers in each of 32 large cities in the United States, by cities, from June 1920, December 1929, December 1933, and June 1934 to November 1934.

Between June 1920, the peak period, and November 1934 all cities showed decreases in the average cost of goods purchased by these

groups, ranging from 43.3 percent in Detroit, Mich., to 30.3 percent in San Francisco, Calif.

During the period from December 1929 to November 1934 the average cost of goods purchased showed decreases ranging from 24.7 percent in Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich., to 14.1 percent in Washington, D. C.

Comparing costs in November 1934 with costs in December 1933, the cost of goods purchased increased in all of the 32 cities. The increases ranged from 4.9 percent in Birmingham, Ala., and Houston, Tex., to 0.6 percent in Scranton, Pa.

In the 5-month period from June 1934 to November 1934 the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried families increased in each of the 32 cities studied except one, Indianapolis, where a decline of 0.1 percent appeared. The increases ranged from 4.2 percent in Birmingham, Ala.; 3.7 percent in Houston, Tex.; 3.4 percent in both Los Angeles and New Orleans; and 3.1 percent in Portland, Oreg., to 0.2 percent in Scranton, Pa.

Table 2.—Percentage Change in Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in the Larger Cities of the United States

| Area and city | Percentage decrease from— | | Percentage increase from— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1920 to November 1934 | December 1929 to November 1934 | December 1933 to November 1934 | June 1934 to November 1934 |
| Average, United States | 35.8 | 19.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| North Atlantic area: | | | | |
| Boston | 34.6 | 18.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| Buffalo | 34.7 | 19.7 | 1.8 | .9 |
| New York | 34.0 | 18.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Philadelphia | 34.1 | 19.5 | 1.9 | .4 |
| Pittsburgh | 34.9 | 21.2 | 3.0 | .8 |
| Portland, Me | 32.7 | 15.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Scranton | 32.2 | 19.3 | .6 | .2 |
| South Atlantic area: | | | | |
| Atlanta | 38.2 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| Baltimore | 31.8 | 16.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| Jacksonville | 37.4 | 18.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Norfolk | 34.9 | 16.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| Richmond | 33.0 | 16.2 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| Savannah | 38.6 | 18.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Washington | 32.1 | 14.1 | 3.9 | 1.9 |
| North Central area: | | | | |
| Chicago | 39.0 | 24.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Cincinnati | 33.2 | 20.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Cleveland | 35.3 | 18.2 | 2.2 | .4 |
| Detroit | 43.3 | 24.7 | 4.0 | 1.3 |
| Indianapolis | 37.8 | 21.4 | 1.3 | [1].1 |
| Kansas City | 38.9 | 17.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Minneapolis | 34.7 | 19.4 | 1.4 | .9 |
| St. Louis | 35.7 | 21.3 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| South Central area: | | | | |
| Birmingham | 38.6 | 22.1 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Houston | 36.1 | 19.2 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Memphis | 34.5 | 17.7 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| Mobile | 35.8 | 19.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| New Orleans | 31.5 | 18.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Western area: | | | | |
| Denver | 36.6 | 17.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Los Angeles | 32.7 | 19.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Portland, Oreg | 37.9 | 17.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| San Francisco | 30.3 | 15.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| Seattle | 34.2 | 17.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 |

[1] Decrease.

For 19 cities data are available back to December 1914 and for 13 cities back to 1917. Sufficient data on price changes of items included in the index were available to extend the index for the United States back to 1913, but were not available for the individual cities for which indexes are computed.

The percentage change in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in 19 large cities from December 1914 to November 1934 and specified intervening dates are shown in table 3.

Indexes for other dates specified in table 1 are available for these cities but are omitted as a matter of economy in printing.

**Table 3.—Changes in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in 19 Large Cities in the United States**

| City and date | Percentage of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| NORTH ATLANTIC AREA | | | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 110.7 | 105.0 | 211.1 | 16.2 | 83.6 | 233.7 | 91.8 |
| December 1920 | 97.4 | 74.4 | 192.7 | 25.8 | 106.0 | 226.4 | 96.6 |
| June 1929 | 65.4 | 47.1 | 79.0 | 50.7 | 87.7 | 118.4 | 92.1 |
| December 1929 | 68.4 | 53.2 | 79.0 | 49.2 | 94.3 | 118.0 | 92.9 |
| June 1930 | 63.1 | 43.7 | 78.3 | 47.1 | 88.7 | 113.6 | 92.5 |
| December 1930 | 59.2 | 36.7 | 72.6 | 44.7 | 95.7 | 107.6 | 92.3 |
| June 1931 | 47.1 | 14.6 | 66.7 | 41.8 | 85.3 | 97.4 | 92.3 |
| December 1931 | 44.1 | 12.8 | 58.0 | 38.4 | 86.0 | 89.9 | 91.3 |
| June 1932 | 32.6 | [1] 4.8 | 49.5 | 35.1 | 70.7 | 72.6 | 87.9 |
| December 1932 | 30.4 | [1] 2.8 | 40.5 | 28.1 | 73.1 | 59.3 | 85.5 |
| June 1933 | 27.3 | [1] 6.2 | 39.7 | 21.7 | 64.6 | 62.6 | 84.0 |
| December 1933 | 34.1 | 1.6 | 56.5 | 17.2 | 71.7 | 83.6 | 85.1 |
| June 1934 | 35.3 | 4.7 | 59.0 | 15.0 | 66.4 | 84.5 | 85.7 |
| November 1934 | 37.8 | 9.1 | 60.1 | 14.1 | 72.1 | 85.2 | 86.1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 121.5 | 115.7 | 210.6 | 46.6 | 69.8 | 199.7 | 101.9 |
| December 1920 | 101.7 | 78.5 | 168.7 | 48.5 | 74.9 | 189.2 | 107.4 |
| June 1929 | 78.8 | 54.6 | 71.2 | 67.0 | 123.2 | 104.4 | 118.9 |
| December 1929 | 80.0 | 57.9 | 71.0 | 66.5 | 127.0 | 104.2 | 119.1 |
| June 1930 | 76.0 | 47.2 | 70.0 | 65.0 | 122.9 | 105.0 | 120.4 |
| December 1930 | 69.4 | 35.8 | 62.0 | 62.5 | 126.7 | 96.4 | 118.4 |
| June 1931 | 58.3 | 16.0 | 52.3 | 56.5 | 121.3 | 84.0 | 116.4 |
| December 1931 | 51.8 | 6.7 | 45.4 | 50.4 | 124.8 | 72.4 | 114.2 |
| June 1932 | 44.7 | 1.3 | 37.0 | 39.7 | 113.8 | 56.9 | 110.8 |
| December 1932 | 39.8 | .5 | 25.6 | 29.4 | 117.4 | 51.9 | 106.4 |
| June 1933 | 35.5 | [1] 2.9 | 25.7 | 19.6 | 111.7 | 52.4 | 100.0 |
| December 1933 | 42.0 | 6.5 | 39.9 | 14.7 | 119.5 | 67.8 | 100.6 |
| June 1934 | 43.3 | 10.1 | 41.0 | 12.8 | 114.7 | 73.7 | 101.2 |
| November 1934 | 44.6 | 13.7 | 39.2 | 12.0 | 119.6 | 75.1 | 100.8 |
| New York, N. Y.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 119.2 | 105.3 | 241.4 | 32.4 | 60.1 | 205.1 | 111.9 |
| December 1920 | 101.4 | 73.5 | 201.8 | 38.1 | 87.5 | 185.9 | 116.3 |
| June 1929 | 75.5 | 50.6 | 87.8 | 67.6 | 92.0 | 96.2 | 121.4 |
| December 1929 | 77.1 | 54.9 | 85.9 | 66.1 | 95.1 | 95.4 | 122.9 |
| June 1930 | 71.7 | 43.7 | 85.5 | 65.1 | 85.7 | 90.5 | 123.3 |
| December 1930 | 67.5 | 35.9 | 82.2 | 63.1 | 90.9 | 85.5 | 123.7 |
| June 1931 | 57.1 | 19.6 | 67.6 | 61.5 | 86.3 | 62.5 | 123.5 |
| December 1931 | 52.0 | 14.4 | 56.5 | 58.4 | 90.4 | 52.3 | 120.6 |
| June 1932 | 44.8 | 4.1 | 51.0 | 53.0 | 76.5 | 44.7 | 118.6 |
| December 1932 | 40.2 | 1.9 | 37.6 | 44.1 | 80.4 | 37.9 | 116.0 |
| June 1933 | 35.5 | [1] .9 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 73.0 | 39.4 | 108.7 |
| December 1933 | 42.1 | 8.9 | 51.0 | 29.0 | 80.3 | 56.3 | 107.7 |
| June 1934 | 43.3 | 11.6 | 55.5 | 26.4 | 71.3 | 58.5 | 108.1 |
| November 1934 | 44.7 | 14.7 | 54.4 | 24.8 | 78.3 | 58.3 | 108.9 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 113.5 | 101.7 | 219.6 | 28.6 | 66.8 | 187.4 | 102.8 |
| December 1920 | 100.7 | 68.1 | 183.5 | 38.0 | 96.0 | 183.4 | 122.3 |
| June 1929 | 73.1 | 50.0 | 72.6 | 59.9 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 121.2 |
| December 1929 | 75.0 | 56.1 | 71.2 | 56.5 | 86.3 | 84.7 | 121.2 |
| June 1930 | 69.0 | 42.6 | 69.7 | 54.0 | 86.5 | 83.2 | 121.4 |
| December 1930 | 64.5 | 34.4 | 64.9 | 51.2 | 95.8 | 75.3 | 120.7 |
| June 1931 | 55.3 | 20.8 | 57.6 | 45.8 | 80.5 | 63.2 | 118.5 |
| December 1931 | 50.5 | 17.0 | 42.0 | 40.3 | 91.7 | 54.1 | 117.6 |
| June 1932 | 38.6 | .1 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 67.4 | 43.9 | 113.2 |
| December 1932 | 33.9 | [1] 3.8 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 71.9 | 31.8 | 108.7 |
| June 1933 | 30.1 | [1] 5.2 | 23.6 | 17.7 | 62.8 | 26.7 | 104.5 |
| December 1933 | 38.2 | 6.0 | 36.8 | 12.8 | 75.7 | 46.7 | 106.1 |
| June 1934 | 40.2 | 12.8 | 38.7 | 10.5 | 66.4 | 50.5 | 104.7 |
| November 1934 | 40.8 | 13.9 | 39.1 | 11.1 | 65.2 | 52.3 | 104.3 |
| Portland, Maine: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 107.6 | 114.5 | 165.9 | 14.5 | 83.9 | 190.3 | 89.4 |
| December 1920 | 93.1 | 78.7 | 147.8 | 20.0 | 113.5 | 191.2 | 94.3 |
| June 1929 | 64.8 | 54.3 | 65.8 | 19.8 | 94.1 | 112.3 | 97.3 |
| December 1929 | 65.8 | 55.7 | 65.6 | 19.8 | 101.9 | 112.1 | 97.1 |
| June 1930 | 61.5 | 45.9 | 65.4 | 19.9 | 96.9 | 111.9 | 97.1 |
| December 1930 | 57.2 | 38.5 | 60.4 | 19.3 | 99.9 | 105.8 | 95.9 |
| June 1931 | 48.2 | 20.5 | 55.7 | 17.9 | 95.3 | 99.2 | 95.9 |
| December 1931 | 45.1 | 17.2 | 47.9 | 17.0 | 97.3 | 91.0 | 95.7 |
| June 1932 | 36.9 | 5.2 | 38.6 | 15.0 | 84.1 | 81.1 | 94.9 |
| December 1932 | 32.3 | 2.1 | 24.7 | 11.6 | 85.9 | 69.9 | 93.5 |
| June 1933 | 29.0 | [1] .4 | 23.1 | 6.9 | 66.6 | 75.7 | 92.0 |
| December 1933 | 36.7 | 7.7 | 39.8 | 3.8 | 74.3 | 87.6 | 95.6 |
| June 1934 | 36.9 | 8.9 | 43.0 | 1.5 | 68.9 | 92.3 | 93.6 |
| November 1934 | 39.8 | 14.8 | 44.0 | .5 | 75.1 | 93.6 | 94.0 |

[1] Decrease.

**Table 3.—Changes in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in 19 Large Cities in the United States—Continued**

| City and date | Percentage of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 114.3 | 110.9 | 191.3 | 41.6 | 57.6 | 191.8 | 111.4 |
| December 1920 | 96.8 | 75.6 | 159.5 | 49.5 | 79.0 | 181.9 | 112.9 |
| June 1929 | 73.8 | 53.8 | 67.5 | 65.2 | 80.7 | 100.4 | 119.8 |
| December 1929 | 75.1 | 56.7 | 67.2 | 63.4 | 86.1 | 99.4 | 120.2 |
| June 1930 | 71.6 | 47.2 | 65.9 | 62.4 | 80.9 | 95.6 | 127.0 |
| December 1930 | 65.8 | 36.9 | 58.1 | 61.3 | 85.6 | 86.0 | 126.5 |
| June 1931 | 55.8 | 18.7 | 51.6 | 59.8 | 78.7 | 72.1 | 125.6 |
| December 1931 | 51.8 | 14.4 | 41.9 | 56.3 | 83.9 | 66.8 | 124.5 |
| June 1932 | 41.0 | [1] 1.0 | 32.7 | 51.5 | 67.9 | 55.6 | 119.1 |
| December 1932 | 38.1 | [1] .4 | 26.5 | 37.9 | 75.1 | 48.0 | 117.1 |
| June 1933 | 33.9 | [1] 3.8 | 24.0 | 29.8 | 62.8 | 47.4 | 114.5 |
| December 1933 | 41.9 | 7.8 | 39.0 | 24.5 | 75.7 | 64.5 | 115.1 |
| June 1934 | 43.0 | 10.3 | 42.6 | 22.1 | 69.7 | 66.0 | 116.4 |
| November 1934 | 46.1 | 18.0 | 41.5 | 21.0 | 74.8 | 66.8 | 114.7 |
| Jacksonville, Fla.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 116.5 | 90.1 | 234.0 | 28.9 | 72.6 | 224.2 | 102.8 |
| December 1920 | 106.2 | 65.6 | 209.3 | 34.1 | 92.6 | 222.3 | 105.6 |
| June 1929 | 66.9 | 37.4 | 83.9 | 19.8 | 77.1 | 117.8 | 105.1 |
| December 1929 | 65.8 | 40.8 | 82.4 | 13.2 | 75.0 | 113.9 | 101.0 |
| June 1930 | 61.0 | 31.9 | 80.4 | 3.2 | 70.6 | 110.5 | 102.4 |
| December 1930 | 56.9 | 28.4 | 71.9 | [1] 1.5 | 66.3 | 103.3 | 101.0 |
| June 1931 | 47.4 | 8.4 | 65.4 | [1] 5.9 | 64.0 | 89.9 | 100.2 |
| December 1931 | 40.5 | 1.4 | 49.7 | [1] 9.7 | 61.0 | 81.7 | 97.6 |
| June 1932 | 31.6 | [1] 10.7 | 41.3 | [1] 15.8 | 53.4 | 62.1 | 92.9 |
| December 1932 | 27.6 | [1] 12.5 | 35.2 | [1] 20.7 | 49.6 | 55.6 | 88.1 |
| June 1933 | 23.6 | [1] 15.7 | 33.6 | [1] 25.9 | 48.1 | 52.6 | 82.3 |
| December 1933 | 32.8 | [1] 4.3 | 50.8 | [1] 27.5 | 53.6 | 81.9 | 84.7 |
| June 1934 | 33.8 | [1] 5.0 | 56.5 | [1] 28.0 | 55.1 | 80.3 | 86.0 |
| November 1934 | 35.5 | 3.1 | 56.0 | [1] 27.2 | 55.1 | 82.8 | 81.4 |
| Norfolk, Va.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 122.2 | 107.6 | 176.5 | 70.8 | 110.6 | 165.0 | 108.4 |
| December 1920 | 109.0 | 76.3 | 153.6 | 90.8 | 128.9 | 160.5 | 106.3 |
| June 1929 | 72.3 | 51.9 | 71.3 | 38.8 | 94.3 | 85.2 | 118.0 |
| December 1929 | 73.5 | 55.8 | 70.4 | 37.1 | 92.7 | 83.0 | 119.3 |
| June 1930 | 67.9 | 43.3 | 68.7 | 36.0 | 87.3 | 80.4 | 118.6 |
| December 1930 | 64.8 | 36.7 | 66.2 | 33.3 | 97.0 | 73.5 | 119.0 |
| June 1931 | 54.0 | 15.0 | 57.7 | 32.6 | 83.6 | 63.8 | 119.0 |
| December 1931 | 48.8 | 9.8 | 46.2 | 29.3 | 83.0 | 56.1 | 118.3 |
| June 1932 | 39.9 | 1.3 | 38.9 | 27.0 | 67.4 | 47.4 | 107.8 |
| December 1932 | 36.5 | [1] 4.7 | 34.2 | 18.2 | 68.4 | 42.4 | 110.3 |
| June 1933 | 30.2 | [1] 11.4 | 31.0 | 16.2 | 53.4 | 40.5 | 100.2 |
| December 1933 | 40.6 | 1.7 | 45.4 | 7.5 | 70.3 | 56.9 | 108.2 |
| June 1934 | 42.6 | 3.6 | 50.1 | 6.1 | 64.0 | 60.2 | 111.5 |
| November 1934 | 44.7 | 10.3 | 49.8 | 4.0 | 68.9 | 62.0 | 109.6 |
| Savannah, Ga.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 109.4 | 91.7 | 212.1 | 33.5 | 65.3 | 207.2 | 83.8 |
| December 1920 | 98.7 | 63.5 | 171.5 | 58.6 | 94.4 | 206.6 | 91.5 |
| June 1929 | 57.2 | 33.9 | 68.2 | 32.7 | 55.8 | 117.9 | 83.8 |
| December 1929 | 57.2 | 35.1 | 67.7 | 28.3 | 56.1 | 117.2 | 84.5 |
| June 1930 | 53.1 | 25.2 | 66.0 | 27.0 | 54.2 | 113.7 | 84.7 |
| December 1930 | 48.3 | 17.7 | 61.4 | 19.6 | 56.2 | 110.1 | 83.8 |
| June 1931 | 40.7 | 1.5 | 58.0 | 15.8 | 50.7 | 98.5 | 83.8 |
| December 1931 | 33.9 | [1] 4.7 | 44.6 | 9.5 | 40.9 | 89.0 | 82.3 |
| June 1932 | 25.0 | [1] 18.1 | 35.2 | 4.0 | 39.6 | 79.0 | 76.8 |
| December 1932 | 22.0 | [1] 16.8 | 29.0 | [1] 4.3 | 37.6 | 67.4 | 75.2 |
| June 1933 | 18.7 | [1] 20.8 | 26.9 | [1] 9.7 | 36.6 | 67.9 | 70.8 |
| December 1933 | 26.3 | [1] 10.0 | 44.0 | [1] 12.7 | 43.3 | 80.8 | 70.8 |
| June 1934 | 26.9 | [1] 9.6 | 47.9 | [1] 13.5 | 34.8 | 84.2 | 71.5 |
| November 1934 | 28.5 | [1] 2.6 | 46.0 | [1] 14.9 | 35.6 | 86.2 | 70.1 |
| Washington, D. C.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 101.3 | 108.4 | 184.0 | 15.6 | 53.7 | 196.4 | 68.2 |
| December 1920 | 87.8 | 79.0 | 151.1 | 24.7 | 68.0 | 194.0 | 73.9 |
| June 1929 | 60.0 | 58.4 | 64.4 | 30.5 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 74.0 |
| December 1929 | 59.2 | 57.4 | 62.3 | 30.0 | 39.7 | 100.2 | 74.3 |
| June 1930 | 55.5 | 49.1 | 60.5 | 29.7 | 36.2 | 100.4 | 73.8 |
| December 1930 | 51.8 | 41.3 | 55.4 | 28.7 | 36.6 | 93.0 | 76.8 |
| June 1931 | 43.0 | 22.8 | 49.7 | 28.2 | 32.5 | 86.6 | 75.7 |
| December 1931 | 39.0 | 17.8 | 39.7 | 27.9 | 34.9 | 79.9 | 75.3 |
| June 1932 | 29.5 | 2.4 | 28.0 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 61.2 | 74.6 |
| December 1932 | 25.8 | [1] 1.4 | 20.7 | 22.5 | 29.2 | 57.3 | 72.7 |
| June 1933 | [2] 23.7 | [1] 1.0 | [2] 17.6 | 17.2 | [2] 23.4 | 55.4 | 70.1 |
| December 1933 | 31.6 | 8.4 | 35.7 | 14.3 | 28.3 | 72.8 | 72.1 |
| June 1934 | 34.1 | 13.9 | 39.1 | 13.7 | 24.8 | 74.5 | 72.4 |
| November 1934 | 36.7 | 20.5 | 38.4 | 13.8 | 28.0 | 75.5 | 72.4 |

[1] Decrease.

[2] Corrected figure.

**Table 3.—Changes in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in 19 Large Cities in the United States—Continued**

| City and date | Percentage of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| NORTH CENTRAL AREA | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, Ill: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 114.6 | 120.0 | 205.3 | 35.1 | 62.4 | 215.9 | 87.5 |
| December 1920 | 93.3 | 70.5 | 158.6 | 48.9 | 83.5 | 205.8 | 96.5 |
| June 1929 | 72.3 | 63.0 | 51.5 | 80.3 | 50.7 | 97.4 | 101.7 |
| December 1929 | 73.7 | 67.3 | 49.2 | 77.2 | 56.7 | 97.0 | 102.9 |
| June 1930 | 69.1 | 56.9 | 47.7 | 75.1 | 51.5 | 92.1 | 104.7 |
| December 1930 | 62.2 | 45.6 | 37.2 | 71.1 | 54.8 | 82.7 | 104.5 |
| June 1931 | 51.8 | 26.7 | 30.3 | 64.4 | 49.5 | 67.7 | 103.3 |
| December 1931 | 46.2 | 23.1 | 19.5 | 56.5 | 52.5 | 57.8 | 98.6 |
| June 1932 | 33.1 | 5.4 | 11.0 | 38.8 | 42.1 | 37.1 | 94.2 |
| December 1932 | 28.2 | [1].3 | 7.6 | 24.9 | 44.1 | 34.6 | 93.0 |
| June 1933 | 24.0 | [1].2 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 28.1 | 35.4 | 89.9 |
| December 1933 | 28.7 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 2.1 | [2] 40.5 | 50.0 | 89.7 |
| June 1934 | 28.5 | 8.1 | 20.3 | [1].1 | 33.2 | 52.1 | 87.0 |
| November 1934 | 30.8 | 13.2 | 20.3 | [1].7 | 38.8 | 53.6 | 87.6 |
| Cleveland, Ohio: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 120.3 | 118.7 | 185.1 | 47.3 | 90.3 | 186.5 | 117.9 |
| December 1920 | 107.3 | 71.7 | 156.0 | 80.0 | 94.5 | 176.8 | 134.0 |
| June 1929 | 75.7 | 50.6 | 63.9 | 59.5 | 160.5 | 89.4 | 117.9 |
| December 1929 | 74.3 | 47.0 | 63.2 | 58.9 | 163.1 | 88.8 | 118.3 |
| June 1930 | 73.3 | 42.0 | 61.6 | 56.4 | 160.2 | 87.7 | 125.3 |
| December 1930 | 66.2 | 29.5 | 52.1 | 55.3 | 162.5 | 75.5 | 124.2 |
| June 1931 | 54.4 | 9.6 | 41.8 | 48.6 | 158.0 | 64.4 | 118.6 |
| December 1931 | 50.0 | 4.1 | 36.8 | 41.0 | 159.5 | 58.3 | 119.0 |
| June 1932 | 42.7 | [1] 6.4 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 156.4 | 41.6 | 121.2 |
| December 1932 | 36.9 | [1] 10.3 | 25.3 | 18.2 | 155.4 | 36.1 | 114.8 |
| June 1933 | 34.3 | [1] 10.1 | 24.3 | 6.1 | 150.3 | 39.6 | 111.8 |
| December 1933 | 39.5 | [1].7 | 33.7 | 1.1 | 156.1 | 52.6 | 112.4 |
| June 1934 | 41.9 | 3.6 | 36.6 | [1] 1.1 | 156.6 | 60.2 | 114.1 |
| November 1934 | 42.5 | 6.9 | 35.9 | .8 | 142.2 | 58.9 | 114.3 |
| Detroit, Mich.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 136.0 | 132.0 | 208.8 | 68.8 | 74.9 | 206.7 | 141.3 |
| December 1920 | 118.6 | 75.6 | 176.1 | 108.1 | 104.5 | 184.0 | 144.0 |
| June 1929 | 78.1 | 59.2 | 62.5 | 77.3 | 72.8 | 81.2 | 130.4 |
| December 1929 | 77.8 | 57.9 | 61.7 | 77.8 | 77.5 | 79.4 | 130.6 |
| June 1930 | 72.3 | 47.6 | 59.6 | 73.2 | 67.2 | 76.7 | 131.1 |
| December 1930 | 61.6 | 32.6 | 50.2 | 60.0 | 71.0 | 66.5 | 125.1 |
| June 1931 | 50.4 | 14.7 | 44.0 | 45.4 | 61.4 | 58.8 | 123.7 |
| December 1931 | 41.9 | 7.7 | 33.1 | 31.0 | 59.3 | 49.3 | 118.1 |
| June 1932 | 30.9 | [1] 7.7 | 26.8 | 17.8 | 46.2 | 32.7 | 116.1 |
| December 1932 | 25.7 | [1] 11.3 | 25.9 | 1.1 | 47.2 | 32.2 | 110.7 |
| June 1933 | 21.0 | [1] 8.8 | 21.0 | [1] 11.3 | [2] 37.5 | 31.0 | 100.8 |
| December 1933 | 28.7 | 1.3 | 37.1 | [1] 16.2 | 48.2 | 46.3 | 103.6 |
| June 1934 | 32.2 | 8.4 | 40.4 | [1] 13.9 | 48.3 | 52.0 | 102.2 |
| November 1934 | 33.9 | 9.5 | 40.5 | [1] 6.6 | 51.4 | 52.0 | 102.2 |
| SOUTH CENTRAL AREA | | | | | | | |
| Houston, Tex.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 112.2 | 107.5 | 211.3 | 25.3 | 55.1 | 213.9 | 90.4 |
| December 1920 | 104.0 | 83.2 | 187.0 | 35.1 | 74.2 | 208.2 | 103.9 |
| June 1929 | 66.1 | 51.1 | 84.7 | 27.5 | 29.1 | 129.0 | 92.1 |
| December 1929 | 68.0 | 55.8 | 84.1 | 27.1 | 31.8 | 129.5 | 92.5 |
| June 1930 | 62.3 | 43.0 | 82.8 | 25.7 | 25.3 | 127.2 | 92.5 |
| December 1930 | 54.7 | 32.8 | 65.6 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 113.8 | 92.3 |
| June 1931 | 45.2 | 11.2 | 63.8 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 110.0 | 92.1 |
| December 1931 | 41.1 | 9.5 | 52.5 | 12.3 | 16.8 | 99.1 | 92.9 |
| June 1932 | 29.6 | [1] 7.5 | 42.0 | [1].2 | 11.8 | 87.0 | 88.5 |
| December 1932 | 23.0 | [1] 10.5 | 30.4 | [1] 11.1 | 5.9 | 75.0 | 83.2 |
| June 1933 | 22.4 | [1] 9.2 | 29.0 | [1] 17.0 | 3.9 | 75.2 | 82.5 |
| December 1933 | 29.3 | 1.0 | 43.4 | [1] 18.1 | 6.5 | 92.2 | 82.1 |
| June 1934 | 30.8 | 4.5 | 45.7 | [1] 18.4 | 4.2 | 95.3 | 81.6 |
| November 1934 | 35.7 | 15.4 | 45.8 | [1] 15.3 | 5.7 | 96.7 | 82.1 |
| Mobile, Ala.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 107.0 | 110.5 | 137.4 | 34.6 | 86.3 | 177.9 | 100.3 |
| December 1920 | 93.3 | 73.5 | 122.2 | 53.6 | 122.3 | 175.4 | 100.7 |
| June 1929 | 64.0 | 47.5 | 47.2 | 41.0 | 84.0 | 87.9 | 108.1 |
| December 1929 | 64.8 | 49.0 | 47.2 | 40.6 | 85.8 | 87.3 | 108.3 |
| June 1930 | 60.3 | 39.6 | 46.8 | 38.9 | 81.2 | 85.6 | 108.1 |
| December 1930 | 54.4 | 33.0 | 40.0 | 36.3 | [3] 58.6 | 73.5 | 107.5 |
| June 1931 | 43.0 | 12.1 | 34.1 | 32.5 | 49.6 | 57.5 | 105.4 |
| December 1931 | 38.0 | 7.4 | 26.2 | 24.6 | 49.7 | 50.6 | 102.3 |
| June 1932 | 27.4 | [1] 10.0 | 18.9 | 16.3 | 42.1 | 43.5 | 98.1 |
| December 1932 | 25.9 | [1] 9.0 | 17.6 | 3.6 | 34.7 | 43.8 | 97.7 |
| June 1933 | 22.1 | [1] 12.1 | 16.8 | [1] 5.6 | 25.8 | 44.1 | 93.7 |
| December 1933 | 29.8 | [1] 4.0 | 31.3 | [1] 8.6 | 39.4 | 64.9 | 96.6 |
| June 1934 | 29.4 | [1] 3.2 | 32.7 | [1] 10.3 | 31.6 | 65.7 | 94.8 |
| November 1934 | 32.9 | 4.4 | 32.8 | [1] 10.1 | 38.6 | 69.5 | 94.6 |

[1] Decrease. [2] Corrected figure.

[3] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

Table 3.—Changes in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in 19 Large Cities in the United States—Continued

| City and date | Percentage of increase over December 1914 in expenditure for— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| WESTERN AREA | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles, Calif.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 101.7 | 90.8 | 184.5 | 42.6 | 53.5 | 202.2 | 86.6 |
| December 1920 | 96.7 | 62.7 | 166.6 | 71.4 | 53.5 | 202.2 | 100.6 |
| June 1929 | 68.9 | 41.2 | 69.3 | 45.2 | 50.6 | 106.5 | 111.1 |
| December 1929 | 68.7 | 40.9 | 69.3 | 43.7 | 51.4 | 105.9 | 111.7 |
| June 1930 | 63.7 | 30.9 | 68.1 | 39.8 | 45.6 | 103.6 | 110.2 |
| December 1930 | 58.1 | 21.0 | 60.2 | 36.9 | 47.6 | 93.0 | 110.2 |
| June 1931 | 48.2 | 3.1 | 50.7 | 31.3 | 47.0 | 77.8 | 107.7 |
| December 1931 | 45.1 | 5.7 | 40.0 | 25.7 | 46.6 | 71.2 | 103.5 |
| June 1932 | 35.2 | [1] 12.0 | 32.0 | 15.8 | 45.3 | 54.9 | 102.7 |
| December 1932 | 32.1 | [1] 8.1 | 26.3 | 4.8 | 45.6 | 49.5 | 96.2 |
| June 1933 | 25.7 | [1] 13.9 | 24.8 | [1] 5.6 | 43.1 | 46.7 | 87.0 |
| December 1933 | 31.9 | [1] 4.0 | 40.8 | [1] 10.5 | 38.8 | 67.8 | 86.4 |
| June 1934 | 31.2 | [1] 7.0 | 46.0 | [1] 13.4 | 38.2 | 69.6 | 86.2 |
| November 1934 | 35.7 | 5.1 | 46.1 | [1] 14.5 | 38.3 | 73.8 | 86.6 |
| Portland, Oreg.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 100.4 | 107.1 | 158.6 | 33.2 | 46.9 | 183.9 | 79.7 |
| December 1920 | 80.3 | 60.9 | 122.1 | 36.9 | 65.9 | 179.9 | 81.1 |
| June 1929 | 50.7 | 41.4 | 48.4 | 11.0 | 51.4 | 79.7 | 77.3 |
| December 1929 | 51.6 | 43.7 | 47.8 | 8.2 | 61.8 | 81.0 | 77.7 |
| June 1930 | 49.1 | 34.2 | 44.8 | 5.4 | 49.7 | 78.6 | 86.6 |
| December 1930 | 41.5 | 17.8 | 38.4 | 2.4 | 55.5 | 69.7 | 85.1 |
| June 1931 | 35.2 | 8.2 | 32.9 | [1] 1.3 | 36.4 | 65.8 | 83.6 |
| December 1931 | 31.9 | 6.0 | 23.3 | [1] 6.2 | 40.1 | 56.8 | 82.9 |
| June 1932 | 22.7 | [1] 6.9 | 15.9 | [1] 13.2 | 22.9 | 42.7 | 79.6 |
| December 1932 | 20.1 | [1] 6.8 | 10.0 | [1] 19.0 | 24.9 | 36.4 | 76.9 |
| June 1933 | [2] 15.5 | [1] 10.7 | 10.6 | [1] 23.9 | [2] 19.8 | 37.5 | 67.5 |
| December 1933 | 19.8 | [1] 6.8 | 21.8 | [1] 27.2 | 35.4 | 50.8 | 67.2 |
| June 1934 | 20.7 | [1] 5.4 | 24.4 | [1] 27.7 | 35.1 | 52.8 | 67.4 |
| November 1934 | 24.5 | 5.4 | 23.7 | [1] 27.8 | 32.3 | 56.0 | 68.2 |
| San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 96.0 | 93.9 | 191.0 | 9.4 | 47.2 | 180.1 | 79.6 |
| December 1920 | 85.1 | 64.9 | 175.9 | 15.0 | 66.3 | 175.6 | 84.8 |
| June 1929 | 60.1 | 45.1 | 82.8 | 31.9 | 43.7 | 97.8 | 83.4 |
| December 1929 | 60.8 | 48.7 | 81.5 | 30.4 | 40.3 | 97.4 | 82.5 |
| June 1930 | 55.9 | 40.4 | 77.9 | 28.1 | [3] 28.7 | 100.6 | 80.9 |
| December 1930 | 51.5 | 32.0 | 72.0 | 26.1 | 32.0 | 91.6 | 82.0 |
| June 1931 | 42.8 | 15.8 | 66.3 | 24.2 | 28.8 | 79.3 | 79.1 |
| December 1931 | 38.1 | 10.3 | 57.5 | 20.2 | 30.6 | 66.6 | 78.7 |
| June 1932 | 30.8 | .5 | 48.7 | 14.8 | 25.1 | 52.9 | 76.2 |
| December 1932 | 28.9 | 2.7 | 39.6 | 9.3 | 24.6 | 49.1 | 74.8 |
| June 1933 | [2] 25.5 | 1.9 | 37.4 | 3.9 | 24.5 | 49.8 | [2] 71.0 |
| December 1933 | 31.6 | 4.8 | 59.2 | .5 | 25.2 | 64.3 | 72.5 |
| June 1934 | 32.8 | 6.1 | 63.7 | [1] 1.2 | 23.4 | 65.0 | 73.0 |
| November 1934 | 36.7 | 16.1 | 64.0 | [1] 2.9 | 23.4 | 65.2 | 74.6 |
| Seattle, Wash.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 110.5 | 102.3 | 173.9 | 74.8 | 65.8 | 221.2 | 90.4 |
| December 1920 | 94.1 | 54.1 | 160.5 | 76.7 | 78.7 | 216.4 | 95.5 |
| June 1929 | 67.7 | 43.7 | 66.6 | 52.4 | 62.1 | 131.7 | 98.8 |
| December 1929 | 68.7 | 45.9 | 66.6 | 52.1 | 65.8 | 132.6 | 98.8 |
| June 1930 | 65.4 | 38.1 | 64.6 | 50.1 | 65.5 | 132.4 | 98.6 |
| December 1930 | 58.4 | 22.5 | 59.7 | 47.8 | 64.0 | 128.0 | 97.6 |
| June 1931 | 52.3 | 12.2 | 55.7 | 44.4 | 54.0 | 114.5 | 96.6 |
| December 1931 | 48.0 | 8.8 | 45.9 | 37.5 | 61.5 | 103.1 | 94.6 |
| June 1932 | 38.2 | [1] 3.1 | 35.2 | 25.3 | 56.3 | 83.4 | 90.5 |
| December 1932 | [2] 33.8 | [1] 5.1 | 28.7 | 15.4 | [3] 49.6 | 77.7 | 88.8 |
| June 1933 | [2] 32.4 | [1] 3.6 | 28.8 | 8.0 | 45.6 | 82.1 | [2] 85.4 |
| December 1933 | 35.1 | [1] 2.0 | 42.1 | 3.1 | 47.2 | 98.5 | 85.4 |
| June 1934 | 35.8 | .1 | 45.4 | [1] .1 | 46.0 | 98.5 | 85.4 |
| November 1934 | 38.6 | 8.8 | 44.4 | [1] .5 | 45.9 | 99.9 | 85.8 |

[1] Decrease.
[2] Corrected figure.
[3] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

The percentage change in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in 13 large cities from December 1917 to November 1934 and specified intervening dates are shown in table 4.

This table is constructed in the same manner as table 3 and differs only in the base period.

Table 4.—Changes in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in 13 Large Cities in the United States

| City and date | Percentage of increase over December 1917 in expenditure for— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| NORTH ATLANTIC AREA | | | | | | | |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 49.1 | 36.5 | 91.3 | 34.9 | 31.7 | 77.4 | 41.2 |
| December 1920 | 39.3 | 14.3 | 75.4 | 35.0 | 64.4 | 78.1 | 46.3 |
| June 1929 | 23.2 | .6 | 2.9 | 68.3 | 85.6 | 15.1 | 48.1 |
| December 1929 | 23.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 67.1 | 86.0 | 14.6 | 47.5 |
| June 1930 | 19.9 | [1] 5.6 | 1.5 | 64.9 | 85.1 | 13.5 | 47.9 |
| December 1930 | 15.2 | [1] 13.4 | [1] 3.9 | 63.7 | 84.4 | 6.6 | 47.5 |
| June 1931 | 8.4 | [1] 24.2 | [1] 9.4 | 56.8 | 83.1 | .4 | 46.9 |
| December 1931 | 4.5 | [1] 29.2 | [1] 13.3 | 52.3 | 83.8 | [1] 6.4 | 45.6 |
| June 1932 | [1] 3.4 | [1] 38.4 | [1] 17.0 | 35.9 | 81.6 | [1] 14.5 | 42.5 |
| December 1932 | [1] 5.8 | [1] 38.8 | [1] 21.2 | 29.4 | 77.4 | [1] 17.0 | 40.8 |
| June 1933 | [1] 9.8 | [1] 40.3 | [1] 22.7 | 10.9 | 76.9 | [1] 18.1 | 38.7 |
| December 1933 | [1] 5.7 | [1] 33.6 | [2] [1] 16.1 | 7.1 | 82.6 | [1] 7.9 | 39.7 |
| June 1934 | [1] 3.7 | [1] 29.1 | [1] 14.1 | 3.5 | 81.7 | [1] 5.3 | 40.5 |
| November 1934 | [1] 2.9 | [1] 26.3 | [1] 13.8 | 2.3 | 80.2 | [1] 4.4 | 39.5 |
| Scranton, Pa.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 51.5 | 41.4 | 97.7 | 17.2 | 43.5 | 62.8 | 47.9 |
| December 1920 | 39.1 | 17.8 | 76.5 | 18.5 | 67.3 | 62.0 | 50.4 |
| June 1929 | 26.3 | 2.9 | 15.2 | 68.1 | 65.0 | 26.5 | 57.5 |
| December 1929 | 27.3 | 6.5 | 13.7 | 63.9 | 67.6 | 26.0 | 57.3 |
| June 1930 | 23.5 | [1].8 | 13.5 | 60.5 | 60.2 | 26.0 | 57.3 |
| December 1930 | 19.5 | [1] 8.1 | 10.7 | 59.1 | 66.1 | 22.9 | 56.8 |
| June 1931 | 11.8 | [1] 20.3 | 3.9 | 53.2 | 61.3 | 18.2 | 55.2 |
| December 1931 | 8.4 | [1] 22.8 | [1] 7.1 | 51.8 | 69.5 | 7.3 | 55.2 |
| June 1932 | 1.3 | [1] 32.1 | [1] 9.5 | 43.8 | 45.3 | 3.7 | 52.1 |
| December 1932 | [1].5 | [1] 33.4 | [1] 14.1 | 40.6 | 53.3 | 1.0 | 51.0 |
| June 1933 | [1] 4.2 | [1] 35.1 | [1] 15.1 | 30.1 | 33.5 | [1] 2.5 | 48.1 |
| December 1933 | 2.1 | [1] 27.6 | [1] 4.3 | 26.5 | 47.4 | 8.0 | 49.9 |
| June 1934 | 2.5 | [1] 27.3 | [1] 1.7 | 23.8 | 38.9 | 11.7 | 50.8 |
| November 1934 | 2.7 | [1] 26.0 | [1] 2.4 | 22.8 | 44.0 | 11.8 | 49.9 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 46.7 | 34.0 | 80.5 | 40.4 | 61.0 | 65.0 | 34.6 |
| December 1920 | 38.5 | 12.8 | 56.5 | 73.1 | 66.8 | 58.4 | 39.7 |
| June 1929 | 13.6 | .3 | .3 | 37.5 | 28.4 | 14.6 | 33.0 |
| December 1929 | 13.5 | .1 | [1].6 | 35.9 | 31.6 | 14.1 | 34.2 |
| June 1930 | 7.9 | [1] 7.9 | [1] 2.8 | 32.8 | [3] 11.6 | 11.2 | 31.8 |
| December 1930 | 4.5 | [1] 13.1 | [1] 6.4 | 30.8 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 30.5 |
| June 1931 | [1] 1.7 | [1] 24.2 | [1] 8.5 | 28.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 28.2 |
| December 1931 | [1] 6.2 | [1] 29.2 | [1] 16.7 | 19.6 | 4.8 | [1] 5.7 | 28.7 |
| June 1932 | [1] 11.5 | [1] 36.6 | [1] 21.4 | 14.6 | [1] 2.7 | [1] 12.3 | 28.2 |
| December 1932 | [1] 15.4 | [1] 39.8 | [1] 24.9 | .2 | .4 | [1] 16.4 | 25.4 |
| June 1933 | [1] 17.2 | [1] 39.4 | [1] 25.7 | [1] 5.8 | [1] 6.6 | [1] 16.1 | 21.8 |
| December 1933 | [1] 12.9 | [1] 35.9 | [1] 15.9 | [1] 11.2 | 4.6 | [1] 3.0 | 23.6 |
| June 1934 | [1] 11.7 | [1] 33.3 | [1] 14.4 | [1] 12.0 | .8 | 1.5 | 22.7 |
| November 1934 | [1] 9.4 | [1] 28.6 | [1] 14.4 | [1] 11.7 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 23.3 |
| Richmond, Va.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 43.8 | 36.1 | 93.6 | 12.5 | 36.1 | 75.4 | 32.4 |
| December 1920 | 33.3 | 11.9 | 69.0 | 25.9 | 62.2 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| June 1929 | 14.2 | [1] 5.0 | 4.2 | 28.3 | 42.0 | 32.4 | 40.2 |
| December 1929 | 14.9 | [1] 3.4 | 4.2 | 27.0 | 44.7 | 31.3 | 41.0 |
| June 1930 | 12.5 | [1] 8.0 | 3.3 | 26.5 | 38.5 | 30.0 | 41.3 |
| December 1930 | 9.3 | [1] 14.9 | 2.0 | 25.5 | 42.0 | 26.6 | 41.0 |
| June 1931 | 2.4 | [1] 27.2 | [1] 2.4 | 24.4 | 33.1 | 18.6 | 40.6 |
| December 1931 | .3 | [1] 29.2 | [1] 8.6 | 21.8 | 37.6 | 15.5 | 40.3 |
| June 1932 | [1] 6.7 | [1] 39.2 | [1] 13.9 | 20.0 | 25.6 | 2.8 | 38.3 |
| December 1932 | [1] 9.6 | [1] 39.7 | [1] 18.1 | 10.4 | 24.5 | [1] 1.6 | 34.4 |
| June 1933 | [1] 12.1 | [1] 41.7 | [1] 19.1 | 7.0 | 17.7 | [1] 2.1 | 30.9 |
| December 1933 | [1] 6.4 | [1] 34.4 | [1] 7.8 | [1] 1.3 | 27.6 | 12.9 | 33.0 |
| June 1934 | [1] 5.6 | [1] 32.2 | [1] 6.1 | [1] 2.5 | 22.1 | 14.3 | 33.4 |
| November 1934 | [1] 3.7 | [1] 28.4 | [1] 7.0 | [1] 3.6 | 24.2 | 17.7 | 34.6 |

[1] Decrease.
[2] Corrected figure.
[3] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

Table 4.—Changes in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in 13 Large Cities in the United States—Continued

| City and date | Percentage of increase over December 1917 in expenditure for— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| NORTH CENTRAL AREA | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 47.1 | 38.7 | 96.7 | 13.6 | 26.9 | 75.5 | 47.6 |
| December 1920 | 34.7 | 10.3 | 73.5 | 25.0 | 34.1 | 66.7 | 53.4 |
| June 1929 | 21.8 | 2.5 | [1] 5.8 | 56.9 | 60.8 | 13.6 | 49.7 |
| December 1929 | 23.1 | 4.5 | [1] 6.4 | 56.7 | 70.9 | 13.1 | 51.2 |
| June 1930 | 20.1 | [1] 1.2 | [1] 7.1 | 54.5 | 63.6 | 11.6 | 51.5 |
| December 1930 | 16.6 | [1] 8.0 | [1] 8.7 | 52.8 | 69.7 | 8.7 | 49.4 |
| June 1931 | 9.1 | [1] 20.4 | [1] 17.5 | 49.3 | 59.2 | [1] .4 | 51.5 |
| December 1931 | 5.8 | [1] 24.2 | [1] 22.4 | 43.9 | 64.6 | [1] 5.1 | 50.3 |
| June 1932 | [1] 2.3 | [1] 37.3 | [1] 24.3 | 34.1 | 54.7 | [1] 11.3 | 48.6 |
| December 1932 | [1] 4.5 | [1] 38.3 | [1] 26.9 | 25.2 | 60.0 | [1] 15.8 | 47.6 |
| June 1933 | [2] [1] 7.5 | [1] 38.7 | [1] 28.7 | 13.8 | 51.2 | [1] 12.3 | [2] 44.2 |
| December 1933 | [1] 3.7 | [1] 33.5 | [1] 23.5 | 11.3 | 65.7 | [1] 3.9 | 45.6 |
| June 1934 | [1] 3.3 | [1] 31.5 | [1] 21.7 | 8.9 | 61.9 | [1] 1.1 | 44.3 |
| November 1934 | [1] 1.7 | [1] 27.2 | [1] 21.4 | 7.2 | 61.4 | .1 | 44.3 |
| Indianapolis, Ind.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 50.2 | 49.0 | 87.9 | 18.9 | 45.6 | 67.5 | 40.5 |
| December 1920 | 37.6 | 11.0 | 72.3 | 32.9 | 60.3 | 63.0 | 47.5 |
| June 1929 | 17.7 | [1] .8 | 3.0 | 28.4 | 26.1 | 12.7 | 52.3 |
| December 1929 | 18.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 27.9 | 31.0 | 11.7 | 52.0 |
| June 1930 | 16.1 | [1] 2.7 | 1.2 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 9.0 | 51.8 |
| December 1930 | 10.8 | [1] 14.2 | [1] 1.6 | 23.9 | 30.2 | 5.6 | 50.4 |
| June 1931 | 3.0 | [1] 26.5 | [1] 10.4 | 16.8 | 23.8 | [1] 3.6 | 49.5 |
| December 1931 | [1] .8 | [1] 29.1 | [1] 19.4 | 11.3 | 23.7 | [1] 12.4 | 49.2 |
| June 1932 | [1] 6.6 | [1] 37.6 | [1] 22.9 | 3.4 | 12.1 | [1] 17.0 | 48.5 |
| December 1932 | [1] 9.5 | [1] 39.0 | [1] 25.5 | [1] 6.6 | 17.3 | [1] 19.1 | 44.8 |
| June 1933 | [1] 11.9 | [1] 39.4 | [1] 25.9 | [1] 14.7 | 14.1 | [1] 16.5 | 40.3 |
| December 1933 | [1] 7.8 | [1] 35.0 | [1] 17.6 | [1] 17.3 | 26.3 | [1] 6.6 | 41.0 |
| June 1934 | [1] 6.5 | [1] 31.7 | [1] 16.4 | [1] 19.2 | 26.3 | [1] 4.9 | 40.6 |
| November 1934 | [1] 6.6 | [1] 32.4 | [1] 17.0 | [1] 19.0 | 31.1 | [1] 3.6 | 40.9 |
| Kansas City, Mo.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 51.0 | 44.9 | 104.5 | 29.4 | 35.2 | 73.0 | 37.1 |
| December 1920 | 39.5 | 10.2 | 76.3 | 63.9 | 55.1 | 68.7 | 40.3 |
| June 1929 | 11.0 | [1] 5.3 | 2.4 | 21.1 | 26.3 | 5.1 | 37.0 |
| December 1929 | 11.7 | [1] 2.2 | 1.8 | 20.1 | 23.9 | 3.4 | 36.9 |
| June 1930 | 9.0 | [1] 8.6 | 1.5 | 19.4 | 24.0 | 2.1 | 36.9 |
| December 1930 | 7.7 | [1] 15.8 | 1.0 | 19.8 | 22.0 | [1] 1.1 | 44.3 |
| June 1931 | 2.9 | [1] 24.9 | [1] 1.7 | 17.4 | 19.7 | [1] 6.2 | 44.0 |
| December 1931 | [1] 1.1 | [1] 28.9 | [1] 9.9 | 16.3 | 14.3 | [1] 11.5 | 42.3 |
| June 1932 | [1] 8.5 | [1] 38.7 | [1] 17.1 | 8.2 | 12.0 | [1] 18.0 | 37.6 |
| December 1932 | [1] 10.5 | [1] 38.4 | [1] 21.6 | 2.8 | 9.4 | [1] 21.1 | 35.9 |
| June 1933 | [1] 12.7 | [1] 38.5 | [1] 22.8 | [1] 7.9 | 8.0 | [1] 20.3 | 33.6 |
| December 1933 | [2] [1] 10.4 | [1] 36.0 | [1] 15.2 | [1] 10.4 | [2] 9.7 | [1] 11.9 | 32.9 |
| June 1934 | [1] 9.7 | [1] 33.0 | [1] 13.8 | [1] 12.6 | 11.2 | [1] 12.9 | 31.6 |
| November 1934 | [1] 7.8 | [1] 28.2 | [1] 14.1 | [1] 12.9 | 11.1 | [1] 12.6 | 32.3 |
| Minneapolis, Minn.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 43.4 | 50.0 | 76.7 | 10.7 | 36.9 | 65.5 | 31.3 |
| December 1920 | 35.7 | 13.0 | 63.6 | 36.8 | 60.3 | 65.8 | 37.6 |
| June 1929 | 15.4 | 1.8 | [1] 1.8 | 25.6 | 41.9 | 10.5 | 36.7 |
| December 1929 | 16.2 | 3.9 | [1] 2.8 | 25.2 | 44.3 | 10.9 | 36.6 |
| June 1930 | 14.1 | [1] 1.0 | [1] 3.5 | 23.6 | 46.2 | 10.6 | 36.3 |
| December 1930 | 10.6 | [1] 9.4 | [1] 4.4 | 23.5 | 39.9 | 7.8 | 37.0 |
| June 1931 | 5.0 | [1] 21.2 | [1] 8.8 | 21.4 | 41.6 | 3.7 | 35.4 |
| December 1931 | 2.1 | [1] 25.5 | [1] 16.2 | 19.8 | 44.3 | [1] 2.7 | 36.1 |
| June 1932 | [1] 4.9 | [1] 35.2 | [1] 23.3 | 12.1 | 37.1 | [1] 12.4 | 35.6 |
| December 1932 | [1] 7.5 | [1] 36.0 | [1] 26.4 | 6.7 | 39.2 | [1] 14.1 | 30.3 |
| June 1933 | [1] 12.2 | [1] 38.7 | [1] 28.2 | [1] 2.7 | 22.4 | [1] 13.8 | 27.2 |
| December 1933 | [1] 7.6 | [1] 30.5 | [1] 20.1 | [1] 6.2 | 31.5 | [1] 3.9 | 26.3 |
| June 1934 | [1] 7.1 | [1] 27.5 | [1] 18.5 | [1] 8.6 | 29.4 | [1] 3.1 | 24.4 |
| November 1934 | [1] 6.3 | [1] 25.3 | [1] 17.8 | [1] 9.8 | 34.2 | [1] 1.1 | 24.2 |
| St. Louis, Mo.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 48.9 | 46.2 | 89.7 | 29.8 | 19.6 | 73.1 | 37.6 |
| December 1920 | 35.4 | 8.8 | 70.0 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 70.2 | 43.2 |
| June 1929 | 20.5 | [1] .4 | 1.7 | 71.8 | 22.5 | 17.8 | 38.4 |
| December 1929 | 21.7 | [1] .5 | .8 | 69.2 | 33.4 | 16.2 | 44.2 |
| June 1930 | 18.3 | [1] 6.7 | [4] | 66.0 | 21.8 | 16.9 | 44.6 |
| December 1930 | 13.9 | [1] 14.9 | [1] 1.4 | 59.5 | 29.1 | 15.4 | 42.1 |
| June 1931 | 6.2 | [1] 24.9 | [1] 10.7 | 53.0 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 41.5 |
| December 1931 | 1.4 | [1] 29.8 | [1] 19.2 | 44.0 | 20.7 | [1] .6 | 39.2 |
| June 1932 | [1] 4.3 | [1] 38.3 | [1] 22.4 | 34.4 | 17.4 | [1] 8.6 | 39.1 |
| December 1932 | [1] 7.4 | [1] 39.4 | [1] 25.7 | 22.3 | 14.1 | [1] 12.7 | 38.7 |
| June 1933 | [1] 9.6 | [1] 38.2 | [1] 26.6 | 11.2 | [2] .3 | [1] 11.5 | 36.1 |
| December 1933 | [1] 6.3 | [1] 33.7 | [1] 17.8 | 4.8 | 13.5 | [1] 2.2 | 36.4 |
| June 1934 | [1] 5.8 | [1] 32.9 | [1] 16.4 | 2.2 | 22.4 | .7 | 35.6 |
| November 1934 | [1] 4.2 | [1] 27.9 | [1] 15.7 | .1 | 12.9 | 1.4 | 36.0 |

[1] Decrease. [2] Corrected figure. [4] No change.

109041—35——18

Table 4.—Changes in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in 13 Large Cities in the United States—Continued

| City and date | Percentage of increase over December 1917 in expenditure for— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
| SOUTH CENTRAL AREA | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham, Ala.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 41.9 | 36.4 | 66.4 | 40.3 | 55.3 | 55.6 | 28.7 |
| December 1920 | 33.3 | 11.9 | 45.1 | 68.5 | 74.2 | 48.1 | 30.4 |
| June 1929 | 12.3 | [1] 3.9 | [1] 4.3 | 50.8 | 35.5 | 10.6 | 26.1 |
| December 1929 | 11.8 | [1] 2.8 | [1] 5.0 | 40.8 | 38.8 | 10.5 | 27.2 |
| June 1930 | 8.2 | [1] 8.9 | [1] 5.9 | 35.9 | 33.2 | 9.3 | 26.4 |
| December 1930 | 3.8 | [1] 14.0 | [1] 9.1 | 23.5 | 38.5 | 2.7 | 25.1 |
| June 1931 | [1] 5.6 | [1] 30.6 | [1] 13.1 | 15.1 | 25.3 | [1] 5.4 | 24.2 |
| December 1931 | [1] 9.6 | [1] 33.2 | [1] 20.1 | 1.5 | 24.9 | [1] 11.0 | 24.1 |
| June 1932 | [1] 16.4 | [1] 40.8 | [1] 25.5 | [1] 7.6 | 9.0 | [1] 23.4 | 21.6 |
| December 1932 | [1] 18.7 | [1] 39.9 | [1] 28.2 | [1] 22.7 | 9.2 | [1] 24.4 | 21.0 |
| June 1933 | [1] 21.4 | [1] 40.8 | [1] 28.6 | [1] 28.4 | 2.3 | [1] 26.4 | 15.6 |
| December 1933 | [1] 17.0 | [1] 37.3 | [1] 17.7 | [1] 30.8 | 15.9 | [1] 15.9 | 17.0 |
| June 1934 | [1] 16.4 | [1] 37.0 | [1] 16.5 | [1] 30.9 | 16.6 | [1] 14.2 | 18.2 |
| November 1934 | [1] 12.9 | [1] 30.8 | [1] 15.7 | [1] 27.4 | 19.0 | [1] 12.9 | 19.7 |
| Memphis, Tenn.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 46.4 | 38.8 | 77.5 | 35.9 | 49.7 | 67.1 | 38.8 |
| December 1920 | 39.3 | 7.0 | 59.0 | 66.2 | 105.4 | 53.9 | 43.2 |
| June 1929 | 16.8 | [1] 6.0 | [1] .1 | 42.6 | [3] 63.6 | 13.8 | 38.5 |
| December 1929 | 16.5 | [1] 5.1 | [1] .1 | 40.6 | 55.3 | 13.9 | 38.6 |
| June 1930 | 14.7 | [1] 10.6 | [1] .6 | 39.6 | 58.9 | 13.3 | 39.6 |
| December 1930 | 10.4 | [1] 19.2 | [1] 2.4 | 35.8 | 57.9 | 10.7 | 38.8 |
| June 1931 | 3.4 | [1] 31.3 | [1] 4.8 | 29.8 | 48.3 | 6.2 | 35.5 |
| December 1931 | [1] .5 | [1] 34.2 | [1] 10.4 | 18.4 | 48.3 | [1] .9 | 35.2 |
| June 1932 | [1] 7.1 | [1] 42.3 | [1] 14.5 | 11.3 | 45.9 | [1] 6.5 | 29.0 |
| December 1932 | [1] 10.4 | [1] 43.3 | [1] 19.0 | [1] .7 | 31.7 | [1] 14.7 | 31.3 |
| June 1933 | [1] 12.0 | [1] 44.0 | [1] 19.6 | [1] 7.5 | 31.6 | [1] 13.6 | 28.9 |
| December 1933 | [1] 7.6 | [1] 38.1 | [1] 11.0 | [1] 12.2 | 43.3 | [2] 3.7 | 31.0 |
| June 1934 | [1] 6.3 | [1] 35.8 | [1] 9.9 | [1] 12.7 | 40.3 | [1] .4 | 32.2 |
| November 1934 | [1] 4.1 | [1] 31.6 | [1] 9.8 | [1] 10.2 | 42.4 | 1.5 | 33.0 |
| New Orleans, La.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 41.9 | 28.6 | 94.9 | 12.9 | 43.3 | 75.9 | 42.8 |
| December 1920 | 36.7 | 10.7 | 69.4 | 39.7 | 41.5 | 63.9 | 57.1 |
| June 1929 | 17.8 | [1] 4.3 | 12.6 | 53.6 | [3] 14.9 | 15.9 | 45.9 |
| December 1929 | 18.8 | [1] 1.8 | 12.6 | 51.3 | 18.1 | 15.7 | 45.8 |
| June 1930 | 14.8 | [1] 9.8 | 12.0 | 49.2 | 12.4 | 14.8 | 46.5 |
| December 1930 | 10.2 | [1] 15.0 | .1 | 45.3 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 46.5 |
| June 1931 | 1.2 | [1] 30.3 | [1] 2.7 | 43.0 | [1] 6.5 | 5.9 | 43.1 |
| December 1931 | .3 | [1] 30.3 | [1] 9.7 | 38.7 | 4.1 | [1] .5 | 45.2 |
| June 1932 | [1] 6.4 | [1] 40.5 | [1] 13.9 | 35.4 | [1] 4.4 | [1] 8.7 | 42.6 |
| December 1932 | [1] 7.2 | [1] 38.5 | [1] 16.2 | 26.9 | [1] 6.4 | [1] 10.8 | 41.6 |
| June 1933 | [1] 10.4 | [1] 41.6 | [1] 18.5 | 21.1 | [1] 10.7 | [1] 11.2 | 39.2 |
| December 1933 | [1] 5.8 | [1] 34.8 | [2] [1] 11.4 | 16.3 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 39.1 |
| June 1934 | [1] 6.0 | [1] 35.5 | [1] 9.9 | 14.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 39.8 |
| November 1934 | [1] 2.8 | [1] 28.2 | [1] 10.4 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 40.1 |
| WESTERN AREA | | | | | | | |
| Denver, Colo.: | | | | | | | |
| June 1920 | 50.3 | 41.5 | 96.8 | 51.9 | 22.3 | 60.2 | 35.4 |
| December 1920 | 38.7 | 7.9 | 78.3 | 69.8 | 47.1 | 58.9 | 38.8 |
| June 1929 | 15.6 | [1] 7.4 | 8.0 | 52.3 | [3] 19.0 | 17.4 | 38.8 |
| December 1929 | 16.1 | [1] 6.8 | 7.9 | 51.1 | 29.2 | 16.0 | 38.7 |
| June 1930 | 13.0 | [1] 11.9 | 7.0 | 49.4 | 22.6 | 15.3 | 38.0 |
| December 1930 | 9.7 | [1] 19.9 | 5.5 | 47.8 | 27.4 | 12.4 | 37.6 |
| June 1931 | 3.8 | [1] 28.7 | 2.3 | 43.1 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 36.9 |
| December 1931 | .3 | [1] 30.6 | [1] 6.5 | 37.1 | 7.1 | [1] .2 | 36.5 |
| June 1932 | [1] 6.3 | [1] 38.6 | [1] 15.3 | 28.2 | 1.2 | [1] 9.1 | 35.8 |
| December 1932 | [1] 8.3 | [1] 37.7 | [1] 19.7 | 20.5 | [1] 4.8 | [1] 10.7 | 34.2 |
| June 1933 | [1] 10.5 | [1] 38.8 | [1] 19.9 | 11.3 | [1] 3.2 | [1] 10.9 | 31.2 |
| December 1933 | [1] 7.8 | [1] 35.0 | [1] 14.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | [1] 1.4 | 31.2 |
| June 1934 | [1] 6.9 | [1] 32.9 | [1] 12.8 | 3.1 | 5.0 | .3 | 31.9 |
| November 1934 | [1] 4.7 | [1] 27.6 | [1] 12.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 32.3 |

[2] Decrease; corrected figure.
[1] Decrease.
[3] Corrected figure.
[3] The decrease is due primarily to the change in consumption and price accompanying the change from manufactured to natural gas.

Table 5 shows group weights used in computing the index of cost of all items purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in 32 cities and the United States. These weights were derived from a study made by the Bureau in 1918–19 of the disbursements of 12,096 families in 92 cities.

Table 5.—Group Weights Used in Computing Index of Cost of All Items Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers

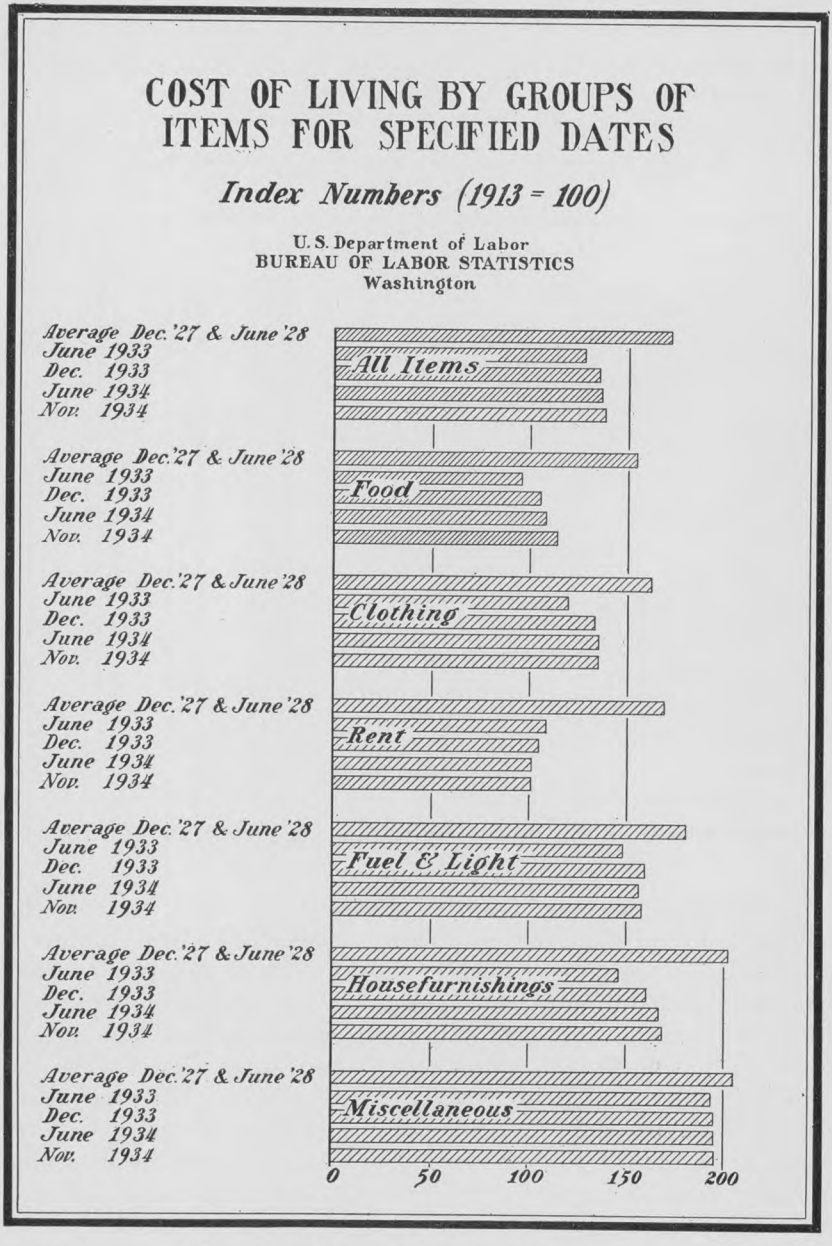
| City | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 38.5 | 18.6 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 21.4 |
| Baltimore | 42.0 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 19.7 |
| Birmingham | 38.1 | 16.5 | 12.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 23.3 |
| Boston | 44.5 | 15.5 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 18.3 |
| Buffalo | 36.1 | 17.5 | 15.4 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 20.6 |
| Chicago | 37.8 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 20.6 |
| Cincinnati | 40.6 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 20.3 |
| Cleveland | 35.6 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 21.8 |
| Denver | 38.3 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 22.4 |
| Detroit | 35.2 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 18.3 |
| Houston | 38.4 | 15.2 | 13.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 23.4 |
| Indianapolis | 37.0 | 15.8 | 13.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 22.2 |
| Jacksonville | 34.6 | 16.8 | 12.3 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 26.3 |
| Kansas City | 38.7 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 21.8 |
| Los Angeles | 35.8 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 27.7 |
| Memphis | 36.2 | 16.3 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 24.4 |
| Minneapolis | 35.4 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 20.5 |
| Mobile | 39.1 | 18.6 | 10.3 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 22.5 |
| New Orleans | 42.6 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 21.8 |
| New York | 42.0 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 18.7 |
| Norfolk | 34.9 | 21.1 | 11.8 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 20.2 |
| Philadelphia | 40.2 | 16.3 | 13.2 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 20.8 |
| Pittsburgh | 40.2 | 17.8 | 14.5 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 18.9 |
| Portland, Maine | 41.2 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 18.5 |
| Portland, Oreg | 34.3 | 16.1 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 25.7 |
| Richmond | 41.6 | 15.9 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 21.5 |
| St. Louis | 38.5 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 22.6 |
| San Francisco | 37.9 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 22.4 |
| Savannah | 34.3 | 18.8 | 12.9 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 23.2 |
| Scranton | 42.6 | 18.4 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 18.5 |
| Seattle | 33.5 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 24.7 |
| Washington, D. C | 38.2 | 16.6 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 21.3 |
| United States | 38.2 | 16.6 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 21.3 |

## Changes in Living Costs From the First 6 Months of 1928 to November 1934

THE Economy Act of March 20, 1933 (H. R. 2820), directed the President of the United States to reduce salaries of Federal employees in accordance with the reduction in the cost of living until that reduction equaled 15 percent of basic salaries or salaries in effect when the act was passed. The act further empowered the President then to eliminate that portion of the reduction and restore salaries when the changes in the cost of living warranted such action. The base period selected in accordance with the act was the 6 months ending June 30, 1928. From these figures the President was authorized to determine an index figure of the cost of living to be used as the base and from future investigations to determine index figures upon which shall be based further changes in employees' salaries. The period to be covered by each survey was 6 months.

Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers

In spite of the increases reported in the last 11 months, the average cost of goods purchased by the wage-earner and low-salaried families




was 18.8 percent lower in November 1934 than in the first 6 months of 1928. Average rental costs were lower by 35.6 percent; the cost of food, by 25.7 percent; house-furnishing goods, by 16.5 percent;

clothing, by 16.3 percent; fuel and light, by 12.3 percent; although the cost of goods and services classified as "miscellaneous" was only 4.6 percent lower.

Table 6 shows indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in the larger cities of the United States from the first 6 months of 1928 to December 1933, June 1934, and November 1934.

**Table 6.—Indexes of the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in the Larger Cities of the United States**

[Average December 1927 and June 1928=100]

| City and date | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average, United States: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 78.9 | 68.4 | 82.1 | 65.5 | 88.4 | 81.2 | 95.4 |
| June 1934 | 79.8 | 70.3 | 83.8 | 64.4 | 86.6 | 82.7 | 95.4 |
| November 1934 | 81.2 | 74.3 | 83.7 | 64.4 | 87.7 | 83.5 | 95.4 |
| NORTH ATLANTIC AREA | | | | | | | |
| Boston: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 80.2 | 67.9 | 86.8 | 77.0 | 88.7 | 82.0 | 97.0 |
| June 1934 | 80.9 | 69.9 | 88.2 | 75.5 | 86.0 | 82.4 | 97.3 |
| November 1934 | 82.4 | 72.9 | 88.8 | 74.9 | 88.9 | 82.8 | 97.5 |
| Buffalo: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 79.1 | 69.2 | 81.6 | 66.2 | 96.4 | 81.6 | 92.4 |
| June 1934 | 79.8 | 71.6 | 82.2 | 65.1 | 94.3 | 84.4 | 92.7 |
| November 1934 | 80.6 | 73.9 | 81.2 | 64.7 | 96.5 | 85.1 | 92.5 |
| New York: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 80.4 | 71.4 | 79.1 | 76.0 | 92.4 | 78.0 | 95.0 |
| June 1934 | 81.1 | 73.2 | 81.5 | 74.4 | 87.8 | 79.1 | 95.2 |
| November 1934 | 81.8 | 75.2 | 80.9 | 73.5 | 91.3 | 79.0 | 95.5 |
| Philadelphia: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 78.2 | 69.0 | 77.3 | 66.5 | 94.5 | 78.6 | 93.1 |
| June 1934 | 79.3 | 73.4 | 78.4 | 65.2 | 89.5 | 80.7 | 92.5 |
| November 1934 | 79.6 | 74.2 | 78.6 | 65.5 | 88.8 | 81.6 | 92.3 |
| Pittsburgh: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 76.3 | 67.2 | [1] 80.7 | 61.7 | 97.8 | 77.5 | 95.3 |
| June 1934 | 77.9 | 71.8 | 82.6 | 59.6 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 95.8 |
| November 1934 | 78.6 | 74.6 | 82.9 | 58.9 | 96.5 | 80.4 | 95.2 |
| Portland, Maine: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 82.6 | 68.6 | 83.9 | 84.9 | 87.0 | 87.1 | 103.5 |
| June 1934 | 82.8 | 69.3 | 85.8 | 83.0 | 84.3 | 89.2 | 102.5 |
| November 1934 | 84.5 | 73.1 | 86.4 | 82.2 | 87.4 | 89.8 | 102.7 |
| Scranton: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 80.0 | 69.8 | 82.3 | 73.3 | 85.6 | 82.4 | 96.0 |
| June 1934 | 80.3 | 70.1 | 84.5 | 71.7 | 80.7 | 85.2 | 96.6 |
| November 1934 | 80.4 | 71.4 | 83.9 | 71.1 | 83.6 | 85.3 | 96.0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 76.3 | 64.0 | 83.9 | 63.8 | 77.5 | 83.9 | 92.5 |
| June 1934 | 77.4 | 66.6 | 85.4 | 63.2 | 74.7 | 87.8 | 91.8 |
| November 1934 | 79.4 | 71.3 | 85.4 | 63.4 | 77.2 | 89.1 | 92.3 |
| Baltimore: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 81.5 | 69.6 | 82.6 | 74.4 | 95.6 | 80.6 | 99.8 |
| June 1934 | 82.1 | 71.3 | 84.7 | 72.9 | 92.3 | 81.4 | 100.4 |
| November 1934 | 83.9 | 76.2 | 84.1 | 72.3 | 95.1 | 81.8 | 99.6 |
| Jacksonville: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 77.8 | 68.9 | 81.4 | 51.1 | 85.7 | 82.0 | 90.2 |
| June 1934 | 78.4 | 68.4 | 84.5 | 50.8 | 86.6 | 81.3 | 90.8 |
| November 1934 | 79.4 | 74.2 | 84.2 | 51.3 | 86.6 | 82.4 | 88.6 |
| Norfolk: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 81.5 | 66.5 | 84.9 | 75.3 | 86.5 | 83.9 | 97.5 |
| June 1934 | 82.7 | 67.8 | 87.6 | 74.4 | 83.3 | 85.6 | 99.0 |
| November 1934 | 83.9 | 72.1 | 87.4 | 72.9 | 85.8 | 86.6 | 98.1 |
| Richmond: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 80.8 | 67.8 | 87.6 | 75.4 | 85.6 | 83.9 | 94.3 |
| June 1934 | 81.4 | 70.1 | 89.3 | 74.5 | 81.9 | 84.9 | 94.6 |
| November 1934 | 83.1 | 74.0 | 88.4 | 73.6 | 83.3 | 87.4 | 95.5 |
| Savannah: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 80.2 | 67.6 | 85.4 | 64.0 | 90.5 | 81.7 | 94.2 |
| June 1934 | 80.6 | 67.9 | 87.7 | 63.4 | 85.1 | 83.2 | 94.5 |
| November 1934 | 81.6 | 73.1 | 86.5 | 62.3 | 85.6 | 84.1 | 93.8 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 82.1 | 69.2 | 81.3 | 85.7 | 91.9 | 85.2 | 99.1 |
| June 1934 | 83.7 | 72.7 | 83.3 | 85.3 | 89.4 | 86.1 | 99.3 |
| November 1934 | 85.3 | 76.9 | 82.9 | 85.4 | 91.7 | 86.6 | 99.3 |

[1] Corrected figure.

Table 6.—Indexes of the Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Low-Salaried Workers in the Larger Cities of the United States—Continued

| City and State | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH CENTRAL AREA | | | | | | | |
| Chicago: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 74.4 | 66.2 | 76.2 | 54.2 | [1] 90.5 | 74.9 | 95.3 |
| June 1934 | 74.3 | 67.2 | 78.3 | 53.1 | 85.8 | 76.0 | 93.9 |
| November 1934 | 75.7 | 70.4 | 78.3 | 52.7 | 89.4 | 76.7 | 94.2 |
| Cincinnati: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 79.5 | 67.0 | 79.6 | 70.7 | 101.0 | 82.8 | 97.1 |
| June 1934 | 79.8 | 69.0 | 81.5 | 69.1 | 98.7 | 85.3 | 96.3 |
| November 1934 | 81.1 | 73.3 | 81.8 | 68.1 | 98.4 | 86.3 | 96.3 |
| Cleveland: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 78.5 | 64.9 | 80.6 | 61.6 | 97.5 | 78.6 | 97.9 |
| June 1934 | 79.9 | 67.8 | 82.3 | 60.3 | 97.6 | 82.5 | 98.7 |
| November 1934 | 80.2 | 69.9 | 81.9 | 61.4 | 92.2 | 81.9 | 98.8 |
| Detroit: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 72.4 | 65.1 | 83.5 | 46.1 | 84.6 | 79.9 | 89.1 |
| June 1934 | 74.4 | 69.7 | 85.5 | 47.4 | 84.7 | 83.0 | 88.5 |
| November 1934 | 75.4 | 70.4 | 85.6 | 51.4 | 86.5 | 83.0 | 88.5 |
| Indianapolis: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 77.7 | 66.1 | 79.0 | 62.5 | 95.9 | 80.8 | 92.5 |
| June 1934 | 78.8 | 69.4 | 80.2 | 61.0 | 95.9 | 82.3 | 92.2 |
| November 1934 | 78.7 | 68.7 | 79.6 | 61.2 | 99.5 | 83.4 | 92.4 |
| Kansas City: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 80.2 | 68.2 | 82.2 | 70.8 | [1] 85.1 | 82.1 | 97.9 |
| June 1934 | 80.9 | 71.4 | 83.5 | 69.0 | 86.3 | 81.2 | 96.9 |
| November 1934 | 82.6 | 76.5 | 83.2 | 68.8 | 86.2 | 81.5 | 97.4 |
| Minneapolis: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 79.9 | 68.9 | 80.9 | 72.9 | 90.4 | 84.6 | 94.4 |
| June 1934 | 80.4 | 71.9 | 82.5 | 71.1 | 89.0 | 85.3 | 93.0 |
| November 1934 | 81.1 | 74.1 | 83.2 | 70.1 | 92.3 | 87.1 | 92.8 |
| St. Louis: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 77.6 | 68.3 | 79.6 | 59.1 | 89.7 | 79.8 | 99.5 |
| June 1934 | 78.0 | 69.1 | 80.9 | 57.6 | 96.7 | 82.2 | 98.9 |
| November 1934 | 79.4 | 74.3 | 81.6 | 56.5 | 89.2 | 82.8 | 99.2 |
| SOUTH CENTRAL AREA | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 72.4 | 64.6 | 85.9 | 43.1 | 81.9 | 73.8 | 91.1 |
| June 1934 | 72.9 | 64.9 | 87.2 | 43.0 | 82.4 | 75.3 | 92.1 |
| November 1934 | 75.9 | 71.3 | 88.0 | 45.2 | 84.1 | 76.4 | 93.2 |
| Houston: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 77.9 | 67.7 | 77.1 | 62.5 | 80.8 | 82.5 | 95.4 |
| June 1934 | 78.8 | 70.1 | 78.3 | 62.2 | 79.1 | 83.8 | 95.2 |
| November 1934 | 81.7 | 77.4 | 78.4 | 64.6 | 80.2 | 84.4 | 95.4 |
| Memphis: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 79.0 | 67.3 | 87.6 | 59.8 | 85.3 | [1] 83.0 | 95.8 |
| June 1934 | 80.2 | 69.8 | 88.7 | 59.5 | 83.5 | 85.9 | 96.6 |
| November 1934 | 82.0 | 74.3 | 88.8 | 61.2 | 84.8 | 87.5 | 97.2 |
| Mobile: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 78.9 | 64.7 | 89.0 | 64.6 | 72.9 | 84.4 | 95.6 |
| June 1934 | 78.7 | 65.3 | 89.9 | 63.4 | 68.9 | 84.8 | 94.7 |
| November 1934 | 80.8 | 70.4 | 90.0 | 63.5 | 72.5 | 86.8 | 94.6 |
| New Orleans: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 79.1 | 69.2 | [1] 78.2 | 74.5 | 76.8 | 84.4 | 94.4 |
| June 1934 | 78.9 | 68.5 | 79.5 | 73.1 | 74.7 | 86.0 | 94.9 |
| November 1934 | 81.6 | 76.2 | 79.1 | 72.1 | 76.3 | 87.0 | 95.1 |
| WESTERN AREA | | | | | | | |
| Denver: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 79.6 | 70.4 | 79.1 | 67.3 | 80.8 | 81.6 | 98.1 |
| June 1934 | 80.4 | 72.7 | 80.2 | 65.6 | 80.8 | 83.0 | 98.6 |
| November 1934 | 82.3 | 78.4 | 80.5 | 65.4 | 79.1 | 83.9 | 98.9 |
| Los Angeles: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 78.0 | 69.7 | 82.1 | 57.4 | 88.6 | 78.2 | 89.8 |
| June 1934 | 77.6 | 67.5 | 85.1 | 55.5 | 88.2 | 79.0 | 89.7 |
| November 1934 | 80.3 | 76.3 | 85.2 | 54.8 | 88.3 | 81.0 | 89.9 |
| Portland, Oreg.: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 79.0 | 68.0 | 80.7 | 58.8 | 85.3 | 82.3 | 94.6 |
| June 1934 | 79.6 | 69.0 | 82.4 | 58.4 | 85.1 | 83.4 | 94.7 |
| November 1934 | 82.1 | 76.9 | 81.9 | 58.3 | 83.4 | 85.1 | 95.1 |
| San Francisco: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 82.4 | 72.9 | 87.1 | 73.6 | 85.0 | 81.1 | 96.2 |
| June 1934 | 83.1 | 73.8 | 89.6 | 72.4 | 83.8 | 81.4 | 96.4 |
| November 1934 | 85.5 | 80.7 | 89.8 | 71.1 | 83.8 | 81.5 | 97.3 |
| Seattle: | | | | | | | |
| December 1933 | 81.2 | 71.3 | 84.0 | 66.0 | 92.9 | 84.8 | 93.7 |
| June 1934 | 81.6 | 72.9 | 85.9 | 64.0 | 92.1 | 84.8 | 93.7 |
| November 1934 | 83.3 | 79.2 | 85.3 | 63.7 | 92.1 | 85.4 | 93.9 |

[1] Corrected figure.

Federal Employees Living in Washington

The average cost of the goods purchased by Federal employees and their families living in Washington, D. C., increased 1 percent in the 5-month period from June 1934 to November 1934. On November 15, 1934, the Bureau's index of living costs for Federal employees living in Washington, D. C., was 87.3, when costs in the first 6 months of 1928 are taken as 100, as compared with 86.4 in June 1934.

The survey of living costs on which these figures are based was conducted by pricing a list of the most important goods customarily purchased by Federal employees and their families in the first 6 months of 1928. This list was determined in a study of the actual expenditures of Federal employees made in the fall of 1933. Insofar as possible, the goods priced in November 1934 were of the same kind and quality as those purchased by representative Federal employees in 1928.

In the 11-month period from December 1933 to November 1934 the cost of goods purchased by the Federal employees increased 2.7 percent. The cost of goods purchased by the families of custodial employees with salaries under $2,500 increased 3.4 percent. This increase was more than the increases shown for the other groups in the Federal service because of the larger proportion of the expenditures of this group allotted to purchases of food. Increases during this 11-month period were 2.7 percent for the families of other employees with salaries under $2,500, 3.1 percent for the families of employees with basic salaries of $2,500 and over, and 0.8 percent for employees living as single individuals.

From June 1934 to November 1934 the increase was again the greatest for the families of custodial employees. The index of the cost of goods and services purchased by single individuals, whose purchases are in many ways different from those of family groups, decreased from June to November.

Rents increased slightly in the period from June to November 1934, except for the types of houses rented by the custodial group. The index of total housing costs was also influenced by the costs of home owning, which, with the exception of house repairs, remained unchanged. The slight decline in transportation costs for all groups but the custodial is explained by the price declines of some of the medium priced automobiles which are in the list of items purchased by all but the custodial group. The indexes of the costs of personal care and recreation show decreases from June to November 1934 because of price declines in soaps, haircuts, and tobaccos.

The percents of change for all groups of items for all types of Federal employees studied are shown in table 7.

Table 7.—Percent of Change in the Cost of Goods Purchased by Federal Employees in Washington, D. C.

[From June 1934 to November 1934]

| Commodity group | Employees living in family groups | | | Employees living as single individuals | All employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Custodial employees with basic salaries less than $2,500 | Other employees with basic salaries less than $2,500 | Employees with basic salaries of $2,500 and over | | |
| All groups | +2.0 | +0.7 | +1.4 | −0.1 | +1.0 |
| Food | +5.9 | +3.3 | +6.5 | +1.0 | +4.1 |
| Clothing | +.2 | −1.1 | −.9 | −1.9 | −1.1 |
| Housing | −.3 | +.5 | +1.0 | +1.2 | +.7 |
| Household operation | +2.6 | +1.7 | +2.1 | (1) | +1.8 |
| Furnishing and equipment | −.2 | −.1 | −.1 | +.5 | −.1 |
| Transportation | +.5 | −1.5 | −2.8 | −.6 | −1.7 |
| Personal care | −4.6 | −2.7 | −3.0 | −1.8 | −2.7 |
| Medical care | +.2 | +1.0 | +.8 | +1.1 | +.9 |
| Recreation | −.6 | −1.9 | −2.3 | −3.0 | −2.2 |
| Formal education | (1) | +.1 | +.1 | +.1 | +.1 |
| Life insurance | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Retirement fund | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |

[1] No change.

The average cost of goods purchased by Federal employees living in Washington, D. C., was 12.7 percent lower than in the first 6 months of 1928. That costs for Federal employees living in Washington have declined less than costs for wage earners throughout the country is shown by the decrease of 18.8 percent since the first 6 months of 1928 reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the latter group.

The index of the cost of goods purchased by families of custodial employees with basic salaries under $2,500 has been lower than those for other Federal employees in all periods for which these indexes have been computed. The large proportional expenditure by this group for food and the type of food purchased accounts for the lower level of this index. The index of the cost of goods purchased by Federal employees living as single individuals, on the other hand, has remained at a higher level because of the influence of the relatively stable prices of meals purchased in restaurants and boarding houses.

The index numbers for June and November 1934 for each group of Federal employees studied, and for December 1933, June 1934, and November 1934 for all employees are shown in table 8:

Table 8.—Indexes of the Average Costs of Goods Purchased by Federal Employees Living in Washington, D. C., June 1934 and November 1934

[First 6 months of 1928=100]

| Commodity group | Employees living in family groups | | | | | | Employees living as single individuals | | All employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Custodial employees with basic salaries less than $2,500 [1] | | Other employees with basic salaries less than $2,500 [2] | | Employees with basic salaries of $2,500 and over [3] | | | | | | |
| | June 1934 | Nov. 1934 | June 1934 | Nov. 1934 | June 1934 | Nov. 1934 | June 1934 | Nov. 1934 | Dec. 1933 [4] | June 1934 [4] | Nov. 1934 |
| All groups | 83.9 | 85.6 | 86.4 | 87.0 | 86.1 | 87.3 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 85.0 | 86.4 | 87.3 |
| Food | 72.4 | 76.7 | 75.5 | 78.0 | 72.7 | 77.4 | 83.1 | 83.9 | 72.8 | 75.5 | 78.6 |
| Clothing | 87.5 | 87.7 | 85.0 | 84.1 | 85.5 | 84.7 | 83.7 | 82.1 | 83.4 | 85.1 | 84.2 |
| Housing | 87.5 | 87.2 | 88.6 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 89.8 | 85.9 | 86.9 | 87.9 | 88.2 | 88.8 |
| Household opcration | 86.1 | 88.3 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 85.1 | 86.9 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 87.9 | 86.5 | 88.1 |
| Furnishings and equipment | 91.2 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 91.1 | 91.3 | 91.2 | 92.7 | 93.2 | 87.3 | 91.3 | 91.2 |
| Transportation | 96.9 | 97.4 | 91.8 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 88.2 | 96.3 | 95.7 | 88.6 | 92.2 | 90.6 |
| Personal care | 86.6 | 82.6 | 84.2 | 81.9 | 86.5 | 83.9 | 85.3 | 83.8 | 88.5 | 85.2 | 82.9 |
| Medical care | 98.2 | 98.4 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 95.5 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 96.9 |
| Recreation | 97.4 | 96.8 | 93.8 | 92.0 | 93.3 | 91.2 | 95.7 | 92.8 | 91.9 | 94.3 | 92.2 |
| Formal education | 110.1 | 110.1 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 107.1 | 107.2 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.2 |
| Life insurance | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 105.5 | 106.1 | 106.1 |
| Retirement fund | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[1] Average size of family 5.25 persons.
[2] Average size of family 2.56 persons.
[3] Average size of family 3.30 persons.
[4] Revised figures.

## Cost of Living in the United States and in Foreign Countries

THE trend of cost of living in the United States and certain foreign countries for June and December 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934, is shown in the following table. In cases where data for December 1934 are not available, the latest information is given and the month noted. The number of countries included varies according to the available information.

A general index and index numbers for the individual groups of items are presented for all countries shown with the exception of Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Peru, and South Africa. Four countries publish a general index and an index number for food only. Fuel and light is not shown separately for Australia but is included in the miscellaneous group index, while the same is true of Peru.

Caution should be observed in the use of the figures because of differences in the base periods, in the number and kind of articles included, and the number of localities represented. There are also very radical differences in the method of the construction and calculation of the indexes.

The table shows the trend in the general cost of living and for the groups of food, clothing, fuel and light, and rent for the countries for which such information is published in original sources.

**Table 9.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries**

| Country | United States | Australia (30 towns) | Austria, Vienna | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | China, Shanghai | Czechoslovakia, Prague |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodities included | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, housefurnishing goods, miscellaneous | Food, clothing, rent, miscellaneous | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries [1] | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, sundries (revised) | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, miscellaneous | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries [1] |
| Computing agency | Bureau of Labor Statistics | Bureau of Census and Statistics | Federal Statistical Bureau | Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare | Federal Statistical Bureau | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | National Tariff Commission | Office of Statistics |
| Base period | 1913=100 | 1923–27 =1,000 | July 1914 =100 | 1913=100 | 1926=100 | 1926=100 | 1926=100 | July 1914 =100 |
| General: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 166.6 | [2] 991 | 113 | 224.0 | [3] 93.7 | 100.2 | 120.2 | 111.1 |
| December | 160.7 | [2] 926 | 108 | 222.5 | [3] 93.7 | 95.9 | 113.3 | 105.8 |
| 1931—June | 150.3 | [2] 880 | 106 | 204.5 | [3] 81.1 | 88.7 | 121.0 | 106.8 |
| December | 145.8 | [2] 845 | 108 | 193.1 | [3] 81.1 | 85.9 | 121.2 | 101.6 |
| 1932—June | 135.7 | [2] 835 | 109 | 179.7 | 75.3 | 81.0 | 121.3 | 103.6 |
| December | 132.1 | [2] 811 | 107 | 187.9 | 74.1 | 79.5 | 108.0 | 103.8 |
| 1933—June | 128.3 | [2] 803 | 106 | 177.2 | 68.6 | 77.0 | 105.4 | 102.7 |
| December | 135.0 | [2] 805 | 106 | 183.3 | 68.2 | 77.9 | 102.6 | 99.6 |
| 1934—June | 136.4 | [2] 818 | 105 | 168.5 | 66.0 | 78.2 | 98.5 | 84.7 |
| December | [4] 138.9 | [2] 817 | [4] 105 | [4] 178.5 | [5] 66.1 | 79.0 | 110.4 | [4] 83.1 |
| Food: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 147.9 | 968 | 121 | 201.1 | [3] 86.7 | 100.4 | 119.2 | 118.1 |
| December | 137.2 | 871 | 111 | 200.1 | [3] 86.7 | 91.5 | 100.8 | 109.4 |
| 1931—June | 118.3 | 833 | 108 | 176.5 | [3] 68.0 | 75.0 | 99.6 | 109.3 |
| December | 114.3 | 809 | 110 | 160.7 | [3] 68.0 | 71.2 | 97.0 | 99.1 |
| 1932—June | 100.1 | 803 | 113 | 143.8 | 65.1 | 62.1 | 107.3 | 101.4 |
| December | 98.7 | 759 | 109 | 156.9 | 62.1 | 64.0 | 84.5 | 102.3 |
| 1933—June | 96.7 | 759 | 106 | 143.4 | 59.2 | 62.2 | 84.1 | 98.8 |
| December | 105.5 | 769 | 104 | 153.6 | 61.4 | 66.6 | 79.8 | 92.7 |
| 1934—June | 108.4 | 777 | 102 | 134.0 | 59.8 | 67.6 | 75.4 | 79.6 |
| December | [4] 114.7 | [6] 805 | [4] 100 | [4] 150.0 | [5] 60.1 | 69.3 | 90.4 | [4] 76.1 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 158.9 | ---------- | 183 | 262.0 | [3] 97.3 | 95.0 | 99.1 | 133.2 |
| December | 153.0 | ---------- | 177 | 259.8 | [3] 97.3 | 88.3 | 99.0 | 119.9 |
| 1931—June | 146.0 | ---------- | 162 | 250.8 | [3] 86.8 | 81.1 | 110.2 | 111.9 |
| December | 135.5 | ---------- | 166 | 246.4 | [3] 86.8 | 76.4 | 108.8 | 105.8 |
| 1932—June | 127.8 | ---------- | 162 | 236.1 | 77.5 | 71.9 | 98.3 | 100.5 |
| December | 121.5 | ---------- | 162 | 231.9 | 77.2 | 69.2 | 92.0 | 96.1 |
| 1933—June | 119.8 | ---------- | 159 | 225.2 | 59.7 | 66.1 | 89.5 | 95.4 |
| December | 133.6 | ---------- | 157 | 222.3 | 57.9 | 69.2 | 87.4 | 95.4 |
| 1934—June | 136.4 | ---------- | 157 | 215.9 | 56.6 | 70.1 | 83.4 | 81.0 |
| December | [4] 136.3 | ---------- | [4] 157 | [4] 212.3 | [5] 56.6 | 71.0 | [4] 82.7 | [4] 82.1 |
| Fuel and light: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 172.8 | ---------- | 104 | 204.6 | [3] 89.8 | 94.9 | 120.5 | 121.6 |
| December | 175.0 | ---------- | 104 | 198.3 | [3] 89.8 | 95.7 | 119.6 | 121.6 |
| 1931—June | 165.4 | ---------- | 104 | 184.0 | [3] 82.6 | 93.3 | 128.3 | 119.7 |
| December | 168.0 | ---------- | 104 | 182.4 | [3] 82.6 | 93.9 | 140.8 | 119.7 |
| 1932—June | 157.1 | ---------- | 104 | 173.8 | 85.3 | 90.9 | 131.7 | 117.5 |
| December | 156.9 | ---------- | 105 | 177.0 | 82.6 | 89.3 | 128.7 | 117.4 |
| 1933—June | 148.4 | ---------- | 105 | 164.9 | 76.0 | 87.6 | 115.9 | 114.7 |
| December | 159.3 | ---------- | 112 | 161.7 | 76.6 | 87.2 | 114.4 | 114.7 |
| 1934—June | 156.0 | ---------- | 109 | 151.7 | 74.1 | 87.2 | 101.2 | 95.6 |
| December | [4] 158.0 | ---------- | [4] 109 | [4] 150.3 | [5] 74.0 | 88.4 | [4] 110.0 | [4] 96.2 |
| Rent: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 149.6 | ---------- | 22 | 406.0 | [3] 99.5 | 105.5 | 104.5 | 49.6 |
| December | 146.5 | ---------- | 25 | 405.0 | [3] 99.5 | 105.5 | 104.5 | 52.8 |
| 1931—June | 142.0 | ---------- | 25 | 402.5 | [3] 91.3 | 103.3 | 105.6 | 54.4 |
| December | 136.2 | ---------- | 27 | 401.0 | [3] 91.3 | 99.3 | 107.3 | 54.4 |
| 1932—June | 127.8 | ---------- | 28 | 398.5 | 84.3 | 93.9 | 107.3 | 54.4 |
| December | 118.0 | ---------- | 28 | 397.5 | 84.3 | 90.0 | 108.8 | 54.4 |
| 1933—June | 108.8 | ---------- | 28 | 394.8 | 83.8 | 84.0 | 109.8 | 54.9 |
| December | 104.1 | ---------- | 28 | 393.1 | 81.6 | 80.4 | 110.2 | 54.9 |
| 1934—June | 102.3 | ---------- | 29 | 392.2 | 77.8 | 79.7 | 110.3 | 45.7 |
| December | [4] 102.3 | ---------- | [4] 31 | [4] 391 2 | [5] 77.8 | 80.3 | [4] 111.4 | [4] 45.7 |

[1] Gold.
[2] Quarter.
[3] Yearly only.
[4] November.
[5] September.
[6] October.

Table 9.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued

| Country | Estonia, Tallin | Finland | France, Paris | Germany | Hungary | India, Bombay | Ireland | Italy, Milan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodities included | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, etc. | Food, clothing, fuel, rent, light, taxes, etc. | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries |
| Computing agency | Bureau of Statistics | Ministry of Social Affairs | Commission for study of cost of living | Federal Statistical Bureau | Central Office of Statistics | Labor Industry | Department of Industry and Commerce | Municipal Administration |
| Base period | 1913=100 | January–June 1914=100 | January–June 1914=100 | 1913–14=100 | 1914=100 | July 1914=100 | July 1913–14=100 | January–June 1914=100 |
| General: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 102 | 1,108.3 | 572 | 148.2 | 104.8 | 140 | [2] 168 | 530.9 |
| December | 99 | 1,083.2 | 597 | 142.6 | 99.7 | 121 | [2] 168 | 508.3 |
| 1931—June | 104 | 1,019.9 | 589 | 137.4 | 100.0 | 109 | [2] 156 | 488.0 |
| December | 95 | 1,048.0 | 531 | 130.8 | 99.9 | 109 | [2] 165 | 472.7 |
| 1932—June | 95 | 1,003.4 | 535 | 120.5 | 98.9 | 107 | [2] 159 | 471.7 |
| December | 89 | 1,021.1 | 516 | 118.2 | 94.8 | 110 | [2] 155 | 468.0 |
| 1933—June | 85 | 985.3 | 516 | 118.0 | 92.1 | 104 | [2] 148 | 446.7 |
| December | 90 | 990.6 | 526 | 120.6 | 87.8 | 98 | [2] 156 | 449.9 |
| 1934—June | 88 | 965.8 | 522 | 120.5 | 90.4 | 95 | [2] 149 | 419.3 |
| December | [4] 85 | [4] 1,021.5 | [5] 511 | [4] 122.3 | [6] 89.2 | [4] 101 | [2] 157 | [4] 421.0 |
| Food: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 101 | 937.2 | 593 | 144.9 | 102.4 | 137 | [2] 156 | 522.5 |
| December | 96 | 903.3 | 636 | 138.9 | 95.0 | 116 | [2] 156 | 499.0 |
| 1931—June | 93 | 842.4 | 642 | 133.2 | 96.5 | 101 | [2] 139 | 456.6 |
| December | 80 | 918.8 | 555 | 124.5 | 93.0 | 101 | [2] 155 | 437.8 |
| 1932—June | 80 | 871.0 | 567 | 115.6 | 93.3 | 99 | [2] 144 | 438.0 |
| December | 75 | 910.2 | 531 | 112.9 | 86.7 | 103 | [2] 135 | 433.9 |
| 1933—June | 74 | 881.7 | 532 | 113.7 | 84.4 | 95 | [2] 126 | 402.9 |
| December | 79 | 881.2 | 548 | 117.8 | 74.3 | 88 | [2] 140 | 408.9 |
| 1934—June | 77 | 852.0 | 544 | 117.8 | 79.6 | 85 | [2] 129 | 383.3 |
| December | [4] 72 | [4] 941.7 | [5] 525 | [4] 119.5 | [6] 77.7 | [4] 92 | [2] 143 | [4] 386.7 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 150 | 1,045.6 | 626 | 167.1 | 127.5 | 138 | ---------- | 508.8 |
| December | 147 | 1,033.6 | 610 | 149.9 | 117.8 | 125 | ---------- | 447.7 |
| 1931—June | 147 | 1,004.1 | 552 | 137.6 | 114.8 | 123 | ---------- | 421.2 |
| December | 145 | 975.7 | 508 | 125.0 | 116.7 | 117 | ---------- | 390.3 |
| 1932—June | 141 | 979.1 | 499 | 112.0 | 111.2 | 115 | ---------- | 371.8 |
| December | 136 | 978.2 | 499 | 107.3 | 109.1 | 116 | ---------- | 366.1 |
| 1933—June | 120 | 963.6 | 499 | 105.8 | 101.3 | 115 | ---------- | 347.7 |
| December | 134 | 958.6 | 504 | 108.2 | 104.4 | 111 | ---------- | 347.6 |
| 1934—June | 129 | 958.0 | 504 | 109.8 | 101.7 | 111 | ---------- | 329.3 |
| December | [4] 129 | [4] 957.8 | [5] 504 | [4] 115.5 | [6] 101.7 | [4] 113 | ---------- | [4] 329.5 |
| Fuel and light: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 96 | 1,407.1 | 607 | 140.0 | 129.4 | 143 | ---------- | 473.0 |
| December | 94 | 1,290.1 | 633 | 141.2 | 129.4 | 141 | ---------- | 457.3 |
| 1931—June | 80 | 1,066.8 | 596 | 136.3 | 128.6 | 143 | ---------- | 424.3 |
| December | 76 | 913.5 | 619 | 139.4 | 141.0 | 145 | ---------- | 404.3 |
| 1932—June | 65 | 865.9 | 592 | 125.4 | 136.6 | 137 | ---------- | 403.6 |
| December | 64 | 887.4 | 617 | 128.0 | 133.7 | 137 | ---------- | 394.4 |
| 1933—June | 57 | 878.1 | 585 | 125.1 | 128.8 | 136 | ---------- | 393.3 |
| December | 60 | 897.1 | 613 | 128.0 | 133.7 | 136 | ---------- | 392.2 |
| 1934—June | 60 | 898.8 | 563 | 124.6 | 135.2 | 136 | ---------- | 382.2 |
| December | [4] 62 | [4] 905.2 | [5] 573 | [4] 127.5 | [4] 133.7 | [4] 136 | ---------- | [4] 382.9 |
| Rent: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 52 | 1,467.0 | 350 | 129.8 | 86.3 | 172 | ---------- | 410.2 |
| December | 52 | 1,467.0 | 350 | 131.3 | 86.3 | 172 | ---------- | 422.2 |
| 1931—June | 145 | 1,373.1 | 350 | 131.6 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 473.1 |
| December | 145 | 1,373.1 | 360 | 131.6 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 482.7 |
| 1932—June | 144 | 1,263.9 | 360 | 121.4 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 445.1 |
| December | 135 | 1,252.0 | 375 | 121.4 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 490.5 |
| 1933—June | 120 | 1,132.1 | 375 | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 488.9 |
| December | 114 | 1,132.1 | 375 | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 491.0 |
| 1934—June | 112 | 1,082.6 | 375 | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 431.9 |
| December | [4] 112 | [4] 1,082.6 | [5] 375 | [4] 121.2 | [6] 86.3 | [4] 158 | ---------- | [4] 431.7 |

[2] Quarter. [4] November. [5] September. [6] October.

**Table 9.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued**

| Country | Netherlands, Amsterdam | New Zealand | Norway | Peru, Lima | South Africa | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodities included | Food, all commodities | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, rent, sundries | Food, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, taxation, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries |
| Computing agency | Bureau of Statistics | Census and Statistics Office | Central Statistical Office | Office of Investigations | Office of Census and Statistics | Board of Social Welfare | Federal Labor Office | Ministry of Labor |
| Base period | 1911–1913 = 100 | 1926–1930 = 1,000 | July 1914 = 100 | 1913 = 100 | 1914 = 1,000 | July 1914 = 100 | June 1914 = 100 | July 1914 = 100 |
| General: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 162.1 | [2] 990 | 161 | 170 | 1,293 | [2] 165 | 158 | 154 |
| December | 156.6 | [2] 963 | 159 | 162 | 1,258 | [2] 163 | 156 | 155 |
| 1931—June | 153.5 | [2] 913 | 151 | 160 | 1,233 | [2] 160 | 150 | 145 |
| December | 145.2 | [2] 888 | 150 | 153 | 1,206 | [2] 158 | 145 | 148 |
| 1932—June | 140.9 | [2] 839 | 149 | 152 | 1,179 | [2] 157 | 138 | 142 |
| December | 140.2 | [2] 806 | 148 | 150 | 1,146 | [2] 156 | 134 | 143 |
| 1933—June | 137.4 | [2] 796 | 147 | 149 | 1,148 | [2] 153 | 131 | 136 |
| December | 142.5 | [2] 800 | 146 | 148 | 1,174 | [2] 154 | 131 | 143 |
| 1934—June | 139.9 | [2] 812 | 148 | 151 | 1,164 | [2] 153 | 129 | 138 |
| December | [5] 140.1 | [2] 810 | [4] 149 | [4] 154 | [4] 1,158 | [2] 155 | [4] 129 | 144 |
| Food: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | 151.6 | 988 | 151 | 158 | 1,120 | [2] 140 | 151 | 138 |
| December | 144.8 | 922 | 149 | 151 | 1,085 | [2] 137 | 149 | 141 |
| 1931—June | 140.6 | 839 | 138 | 150 | 1,064 | [2] 130 | 141 | 127 |
| December | 125.5 | 835 | 136 | 145 | 1,004 | [2] 128 | 134 | 132 |
| 1932—June | 119.2 | 778 | 133 | 144 | 963 | [2] 125 | 125 | 123 |
| December | 119.2 | 713 | 132 | 137 | 926 | [2] 125 | 120 | 125 |
| 1933—June | 116.5 | 723 | 130 | 138 | 989 | [2] 119 | 116 | 114 |
| December | 128.3 | 751 | 129 | 140 | 1,050 | [2] 123 | 117 | 126 |
| 1934—June | 123.1 | 778 | 132 | 149 | 1,041 | [2] 120 | 115 | 117 |
| December | [5] 123.6 | [4] 780 | [4] 134 | [4] 153 | [4] 1,028 | [1] 125 | [4] 115 | 127 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | ---------- | [2] 952 | 153 | 200 | ---------- | [2] 181 | 160 | 213 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 924 | 148 | 186 | ---------- | [2] 178 | 155 | 205 |
| 1931—June | ---------- | [2] 877 | 143 | 177 | ---------- | [2] 175 | 145 | 195 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 849 | 142 | 166 | ---------- | [2] 170 | 137 | 190 |
| 1932—June | ---------- | [2] 826 | 144 | 159 | ---------- | [2] 168 | 127 | 190 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 784 | 143 | 147 | ---------- | [2] 167 | 122 | 188 |
| 1933—June | ---------- | [2] 821 | 142 | 150 | ---------- | [2] 163 | 117 | 185 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 823 | 143 | 150 | ---------- | [2] 163 | 115 | 185 |
| 1934—June | ---------- | [2] 833 | 144 | 158 | ---------- | [2] 165 | 115 | 188 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 834 | [5] 144 | [4] 167 | ---------- | [2] 167 | [4] 115 | 188 |
| Fuel and light: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | ---------- | [2] 990 | 157 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 160 | 132 | 170 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 994 | 150 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 156 | 131 | 175 |
| 1931—June | ---------- | [2] 990 | 148 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 155 | 127 | 170 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 975 | 146 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 150 | 125 | 175 |
| 1932—June | ---------- | [2] 978 | 146 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 149 | 121 | 170 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 954 | 142 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 144 | 121 | 173 |
| 1933—June | ---------- | [2] 894 | 139 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 139 | 118 | 168 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 849 | 137 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 136 | 119 | 170 |
| 1934—June | ---------- | [2] 856 | 136 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 136 | 116 | 168 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 835 | [4] 137 | ---------- | ---------- | [2] 136 | [4] 115 | 170 |
| Rent: | | | | | | | | |
| 1930—June | ---------- | [2] 1,012 | 174 | 190 | ---------- | [2] 205 | 185 | 153 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 998 | 174 | 180 | ---------- | [2] 205 | 185 | 154 |
| 1931—June | ---------- | [2] 964 | 173 | 171 | ---------- | [2] 206 | 187 | 154 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 922 | 173 | 163 | ---------- | [2] 206 | 187 | 154 |
| 1932—June | ---------- | [2] 816 | 172 | 155 | ---------- | [2] 206 | 187 | 154 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 795 | 172 | 155 | ---------- | [2] 206 | 187 | 155 |
| 1933—June | ---------- | [2] 768 | 172 | 150 | ---------- | [2] 202 | 184 | 156 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 761 | 168 | 150 | ---------- | [2] 202 | 184 | 156 |
| 1934—June | ---------- | [2] 758 | 168 | 146 | ---------- | [2] 202 | 182 | 156 |
| December | ---------- | [2] 756 | [5] 166 | [4] 146 | ---------- | [2] 201 | [4] 182 | 156 |

[2] Quarter. [4] November [5] September.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

## Official—United States

MARYLAND.—Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. *Forty-second annual report, 1933. Baltimore, 1934. 56 pp.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. *Labor Bulletin No. 168: Time rates of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts, 1933. Boston, [1934]. 76 pp.*

NASSAU COUNTY (NEW YORK).—Emergency Work Bureau. *Report of activities for the period June 1, 1933, to June 17, 1934. Mineola (L. I.), N. Y., 1934. 107 pp., illus.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Commission on Unemployment Reserves. *A proposed unemployment-insurance measure for New Hampshire. Concord, 1934. 34 pp.*
Reviewed in this issue.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Special Bulletin No. 37: Asbestosis, Part 1.—The collection and counting of dust encountered in asbestos fabricating plants. Harrisburg, 1934. 9 pp., chart, illus.*
This bulletin describes the apparatus used for the collection of asbestos dust and the method of making the dust counts, and discusses the relative efficiency of distilled water and ethyl alcohol as a collection medium.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. Unemployment Compensation Department. *History and status of Wisconsin's Unemployment Compensation Act. Madison, 1934. 8 pp.*
Reviewed in this issue.

——— ——— ——— *Standard unemployment-benefit plan (reprinted July 1934). Madison, 1934. 18 pp.*
This standard unemployment-benefit plan was drawn up by the commission for the use of employers who wish to submit voluntary-exempted plans which can be clearly and promptly approved by the commission.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House. *Report No. 1944 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): To amend the Railway Labor Act of May 20, 1926. Report [to accompany H. R. 9861] of Mr. Crosser, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Washington, 1934. 16 pp.*

——— ——— ——— *Report No. 1988 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): Provide a retirement system for railroad employees. Report [to accompany H. R. 9911] of Mr. Crosser, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Washington, 1934. 4 pp.*

——— ——— ——— Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. *Railway Labor Act amendments: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d sess.), May 22–25, 1934, on H. R. 7650, a bill to relieve the existing emergency in relation to interstate railroad transportation, to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, and to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 of the Railway Labor Act, approved May 20, 1926. Washington, 1934. 178 pp.*

——— Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. *Interstate migrations among the native white population as indicated by differences between State of birth and State of residence: A series of maps based on the census, 1870–1930, by C. J. Galpin and T. B. Manny. Washington, 1934. 105 pp.*
Although the data on which the maps are based give the most comprehensive evidence available on the volume and direction of interstate migrations among the native white people in the population, the figures do not cover all of the movements of this part of the population.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Trade Information Bulletin No. 820: Manufacturing developments in Argentina. Washington, 1934. 26 pp.*
Includes information on occupational distribution of gainfully employed persons and on wages and labor conditions.

—— —— Bureau of the Census. *Census of electrical industries, 1932: Electric railways and motor-bus operations of affiliates and successors. Washington, 1934. 123 pp.*
Data on employment and earnings, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 174: British health-insurance system. Washington, 1934. 24 pp. (Reprint from November 1934 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 119: Hours and earnings in the leather-glove industry. Washington, 1934. 32 pp.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 127: Hours and earnings in tobacco stemmeries. Washington, 1934. 29 pp., charts.*

—— Department of the Interior. Office of Education. *Bulletin, 1934, No. 7: Bibliography of research studies in education, 1932–33, prepared by Ruth A. Gray. Washington, 1934. 349 pp.*

—— Employees' Compensation Commission. *Medical facilities available to employees of the United States Government injured in the performance of duty under Federal Compensation Act of September 7, 1916. Washington, 1934. 49 pp.*

—— Government Printing Office. *Health: Diseases, drugs, and sanitation. List of publications relating to above subjects for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Washington, 1934. 67 pp. (Price list 51.)*
Includes references to reports on occupational diseases and mortality.

—— —— *Labor: Child labor, women, employment, wages, workmen's insurance, and compensation. List of publications relating to above subjects for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Washington, 1934. 40 pp. (Price list 33.)*

—— Tariff Commission. *Report No. 83 (second series): Laces and lace articles. Washington, 1934. 342 pp., diagrams, illus.*
Data on wages in the lace industries of the United States and foreign countries are included in the report.

## Official—Foreign Countries

BRITISH COLUMBIA (CANADA).—Minimum Wage Board. *Report for the year ended December 31, 1933. Victoria, 1934. 27 pp. (Reprinted from the annual report of the Department of Labor, 1933.)*

FINLAND.—Sosialiministeriö. *Ammattientarkastus vuonna 1933. Helsinki, 1934. 75 pp., illus.*
Report on factory inspection in Finland in 1933, including data on hours of labor, unemployment, industrial accidents and diseases, workmen's compensation, etc.

FRANCE.—Commission Supérieure de la Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse. *Rapport sur les opérations et la situation de cette caisse, 1933. Paris, 1934. 154 pp.*
The annual report of the French national old-age retirement fund for 1933.

—— Commission Supérieure des Caisses Nationales d'Assurances en Cas de Décès et en Cas d'Accidents. *Rapport sur les opérations et la situation de ces deux caisses, 1933. Paris, 1934. 55 pp.*
Annual report for the year 1933 of the national life insurance fund and of the national accident insurance fund.

—— Ministère de la Santé Publique. Office National d'Hygiène Sociale. *Répertoire bibliographique d'hygiène sociale pour l'année 1933. Paris, 1934. [Various paging.]*
Classified bibliography on social hygiene including both French and foreign publications. The references include publications through the year 1933.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Board of Trade. *Final report on the fourth census of production (1930): Part III—The food, drink, and tobacco trades; the chemical and allied trades; the paper, printing, and stationery trades. London, 1934. 529 pp.*

Gives, in addition to volume of production, statistics on employment and wages, per capita output, and horsepower available and used.

—— Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic conditions in Morocco, 1932–1933. London, 1934. 71 pp., map.*

This report, covering the French, Spanish, and Tangier zones of Morocco, contains some information on cost of living, housing, and care of the indigent.

—— Ministry of Labor. *Draft unemployment assistance (determination of need and assessment of needs) regulations, 1934, dated December 11, 1934, made by the Minister of Labor under sections 38 (3) and 52 (2) of the Unemployment, Assistance Act, 1934. London, 1934. 8 pp.*

—— —— *Memorandum explanatory of the draft regulations made under sections 38 (3) and 52 (2) of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934. London, 1934. 10 pp. (Cmd. 4765.)*

—— —— *The Unemployment Insurance (removal of difficulties) Order, 1934, dated December 4, 1934, made by the Minister of Labor under the Unemployment Act, 1934. London, 1934. 4 pp. (Cmd. 4761.)*

—— —— *Report on juvenile employment for the year 1933. London, 1934. 24 pp.*

—— —— National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment. *Joint report on the organization and development of the vocational guidance service in Great Britain. London, 1934. 34 pp.*

—— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Registered trade unions: Statistical summary 1924–33. London, 1934. 5 pp.*

INDIA.—Chief Inspector of Mines. *Annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1933. Delhi, 1934. 172 pp., charts.*

Average weekly working hours in 1933 and average daily earnings in December 1933, for various occupations in specified mineral fields, and data on accidents in mines, are given in this volume.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 21: Social aspects of industrial development in Japan, by Fernand Maurette. Geneva, 1934. 69 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

Includes data on wages and additions to wages, working hours, holidays, general standard of living, cost of living, and output of workers.

—— *Studies and Reports, Series F, Second Section (Safety), No. 7: Safety in spray painting. Geneva, 1935. 104 pp., illus. (World Peace Foundation, American Agent, Boston.)*

This report contains a discussion of the various risks to which spray painters are exposed both from the materials used in the paints and the fire and explosion hazards. There is a section on practical safety measures with illustrations of various types of exhaust equipment, and one on the safety regulations in various countries containing the text of the orders or regulations.

NETHERLANDS.—Departement van Sociale Zaken. *Centraal verslag der arbeidsinspectie in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden over 1933. Hague, 1934. 307 pp., diagrams, illus.*

Report on labor inspection in the Netherlands in 1933, including information on protective legislation, industrial accidents and occupational diseases, safety regulations and their enforcement, overtime and Sunday work, medical examinations of workers with reference to certain diseases in specified occupations, etc.

—— Rijksverzerkeringsbank. *Wetenschappelijke balans van de vrijwillige ouderdomsverzekering (fonds B) op 31 December 1933. Amsterdam, 1934. 51 pp.*

Report on the activities of the voluntary old-age insurance system in the Netherlands at the end of 1933, including formulas for calculation of contributions and benefits.

PARAGUAY.—Caja de Jobilaciones y Pensiones de Empleados Ferroviarios. *Memoria. Asuncion, 1932. 16 pp.*

Report on the activities of the pension fund of railway employees in Paraguay.

SWITZERLAND.—Bureau Fédéral de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, 1933. Berne, 1934. 489 pp.*

This Swiss statistical yearbook contains figures on the occupational census, housing, cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, unemployment, strikes and lockouts, and wages.

WARSAW (POLAND).—Główny w Wydziale Statystyczny. *Rocznik statystyczny Warszawy, 1932. Warsaw, 1934. 116 pp., maps.*

This statistical annual includes information on welfare work, cost of living, wages, employment service, industrial disputes, etc., in Warsaw in 1932. Printed in Polish, with table of contents and table heads also in French.

## Unofficial

ALDRICH, WINTHROP W. *The financing of unemployment relief: An address before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Calif., on December 3, 1934. New York, Chase National Bank, 1934. 19 pp.*

In this discussion of desirable measures to be followed in providing unemployment relief, various measures which have been in effect or have been proposed are analyzed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Radburn: A plan of living. A study made by Robert B. Hudson under the supervision of John O. Walker, manager of the Radburn Association. New York, 60 East 42d Street, 1934. 118 pp., illus.*

An account of a planned community which is considered by those associated with the undertaking as a highly successful experiment.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. *Report of the proceedings of the fifty-fourth annual convention, held at San Francisco, Calif., October 1 to 12, inclusive, 1934. Washington, 1934. 755 pp., charts.*

An account of the proceedings of this convention was published in the Monthly Labor Review for December 1934.

BAUER, CATHERINE. *Modern housing. New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1934. 331 pp., plans, diagrams, illus.*

Reviews the developments in housing since the early nineteenth century and traces those economic forces and movements which have been responsible for progress toward the best modern housing. An appendix contains a discussion, country by country, of the housing situation in those countries in which there has been considerable publicly aided housing, the measures taken to provide good, low-cost housing, and the results (in terms of dwellings provided). A bibliography and index are also included.

BEARD, CHARLES A. *The open door at home: A trial philosophy of national interest. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 331 pp.*

This volume was prepared under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. It is an attempt to aid in understanding and meeting the problems of international trade relations and of more adequate utilization of labor and other national resources for the purpose of avoiding world conflicts and of attaining a high standard of life and security for the American people.

BROWN, A. BARRATT. *The machine and the worker. London, Ivor Nicholson & Watson, Ltd., 1934. 215 pp.*

Lectures and essays embodying observations and reflections by the principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, who refers to his work as being an "excursion on the border lines of psychology and economics." It is based on the author's first-hand inquiries in England, but the analysis is designed to clarify many of the general problems common to machine industry wherever found.

HILL, A. C. C., JR., AND LUBIN, ISADOR. *The British attack on unemployment. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1934. 325 pp.*

This volume, in which the authors discuss the various measures adopted in Great Britain to meet the serious degree of unemployment which has prevailed in that country more or less steadily since 1921, is important at the present time in view of the attack upon the problem in this country. There is a review in the first section of the book of the methods used to take care of the unemployed through the Middle Ages, when many harsh and repressive methods were used, up to the final enactment of the National Insurance Act in 1911. The second section covers the policy of guidance, including discussion of the employment

exchange system, relief works, and transference and training of workers. Part 3 deals with the policy of relief covering the details of the unemployment-insurance system as established by the various amendments including the Unemployment Act of 1934. In the last section of the book various criticisms which have been made against the system are answered in the light of the British experience. The appendixes contain statistical information regarding coverage, contributions, benefits, etc.

INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE OF LABOR (KURASIKI, JAPAN). Research Station for Agricultural Labor. *Report No. 1: Organization and function of the Research Station for Agricultural Labor, by Gitô Teruoka, director. Kurasiki, 1934. 22 pp., diagrams, illus.*

Included in the functions of this agricultural station are the investigation of the distribution of labor among families, rate of sickness, medical costs, nutrition, and domestic labor.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. *The patient in hospital and clinic: A study of duplication in care and of ability to pay. Philadelphia, 311 South Juniper Street, 1934. 17 pp. (Reprinted from the Weekly Roster and Medical Digest, August 11, 1934.)*

This report deals with the duplication in hospital care through patients going from hospital to hospital and in the ability to pay of persons receiving free treatment in hospitals or clinics.

MCGREGOR, A. G. *The correct economy for the machine age: The economic policy which must be pursued if prosperity is to be achieved and then maintained. London, Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1935. 256 pp.*

NAGOYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. *Industrial and labor conditions in Japan, with special reference to those in Nagoya. Nagoya, Japan, 1934. 54 pp., charts.*

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. *Proceedings, at the sixty-first annual session, held in Kansas City, Mo., May 20–26, 1934. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 621 pp., charts.*

Among the many papers in this volume that have a direct bearing upon labor problems are the following: The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, its problems and significance; Relief and reconstruction; Social planning and the future; The concept of social justice in the light of today; Social insurance; Health insurance; Adequate health service for all the people; Social legislation; The common goals of labor and social work; Putting four millions to work; The effect of the N. R. A. on labor; How far can the unemployed be reabsorbed in industry? and Techniques in readjusting the unemployed to industry.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. Information Service. *Foreign Affairs Series, Memorandum No. 14: The International Labor Organization in theory and practice—its structure and activities, class and national conflicts that occur within it, its accomplishments, and theory underlying its work. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 7 pp.*

OCHSNER, EDWARD H. *Social insurance and economic security. Boston, Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1934. 289 pp.*

The writer discusses the various forms of social insurance, the greatest stress being laid on problems connected with health insurance. He cites the experience of European countries and concludes that such insurance penalizes the industrious, frugal, and thrifty in order to care for the lazy, shiftless, and immoral members of the community.

PARRY, ELIZABETH A., AND KING, HAROLD. *New leisure and old learning. London, Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., 1934. 32 pp.*

A report on successful experimental classes for unemployed men and women held in the David Lewis Club, Liverpool, June 1932–March 1934.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE. *A directory of organizations in the field of public administration, 1934. Chicago, 850 East 58th Street, 1934. 175 pp.*

RETAIL MERCHANTS COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF PROPOSED SOCIAL AND UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION. *Unemployment reserves—study, outline, pertinent questions, list of references.* [*New York*], *1934. 24 pp.*

This pamphlet contains a digest of the Wisconsin unemployment-insurance law and of the features of bills introduced in Congress and in State legislatures; a summary of unemployment insurance in other countries; and arguments for and against this form of insurance.

SOKOLSKY, GEORGE E. *Labor's fight for power. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1934. 275 pp.*