

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

May 1933

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents in the following tables data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by cooperating establishments in 17 of the important industrial groups of the country and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Information for each of the 89 separate manufacturing industries and for the manufacturing industries combined is shown, following which are presented tabulations showing the changes in employment and pay rolls in the 16 nonmanufacturing groups included in the Bureau's monthly survey, together with information available concerning employment in the executive civil service and on class I railroads.

## Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in May 1933

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in May 1933 with April 1933 and May 1932

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased 4.8 percent in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 and pay-roll totals increased 11.5 percent over the month interval. Comparing May 1933 with May 1932, decreases of 1.7 percent in employment and 8.5 percent in pay rolls are shown over the 12 -month period.

The index of employment in May 1933 was 58.7 as compared with 56.0 in April 1933, 55.1 in March 1933, and 59.7 in May 1932; the pay-roll index in May 1933 was 38.9 as compared with 34.9 in April 1933, 33.4 in March 1933, and 42.5 in May 1932. The 12 -month average for $1926=100$.

The percents of change in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 are based on returns made by 17,923 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having in May $2,632,355$ employees whose combined earnings in 1 week were $\$ 45,794,311$.

The increases in employment and pay rolls in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 mdicate a general expansion in manufacturing activities. An upward trend in employment was shown in 72 of the 89 manufacturing industries included in the Bureau's survey, and gains in pay-roll totals were reported in 81 of the 89 industries. This improvement in the employment situation over the month interval is of especial significance, as employment and pay rolls ordinarily show a decline from April to May. A portion of the advance in May should, as was the case in April, be regarded as recovery from the precipitate decline in employment and pay rolls following the bank holiday in early March.

Of the 72 industries in which increased employment was reported in May 1933 the most pronounced gain in employment between April and May ( 25.2 percent) was reported in the plumbers' supplies
industry. The woolen and worsted goods and the radio industries reported gains of 20.9 percent each in number of workers from April to May. The aircraft industry reported a gain of 18.6 percent in employment, and the beverage industry, due to the continued expansion in brewery activities, coupled with a seasonal gain in other beverage manufacturing establishments, reported a gain of 16 percent in employment over the month interval. Numerous manufacturing establishments in other branches of industry continued to note on their monthly reports that the increase in employment shown in their establishment was due to the manufacture of various beer supplies. The cigar and cigarette industry reported an increase of 15.6 percent, the brick industry reported a gain of 13.7 percent, and the turpentine industry reported an increase of 13.3 percent. The leather industry reported an increase in employment of 11.2 percent between April and May. This increase is contrary to the usual trend shown in the industry in May, as employment in leather manufacturing establishments normally declines from April to May. This increase in employment in May is due partly to the settlement of the strike which had been existing in certain Massachusetts localities and partly to a general expansion in operations reported in establishments in other localities. Increases in employment ranging from 10 to 11 percent were reported in the rubber-tire, silk, rayon, forgings, and beet-sugar industries. The furniture and the paint and varnish industries reported gains in employment of slightly more than 9 percent each; steam fittings, millwork, and carpets reported gains of 8 percent or more; and shipbuilding, automobiles, brass, cotton, stoves, and glass reported gains ranging from 7.1 to 7.9 percent. Increases in employment of slightly more than 6 percent were reported in the wirework, sawmill, bolt and nut, clock, cotton small ware, and ice cream industries; increases ranging from 5.1 percent to 5.6 percent were reported in the slaughtering, typewriter, textile machinery, and iron and steel industries. The increases in the remaining 37 industries in which increased employment were reported were less than 5 percent.

The gains in pay roll over the month interval were more pronounced than the gains in employment. The plumbers' supplies industry reported a gain of 52.6 percent in pay rolls from April to May. Four industries including the woolen and worsted goods industry reported gains ranging from 30 to 40 percent. Twelve industries including iron and steel, automobiles, and leather reported increases in pay rolls ranging from 20 to 30 percent, 29 industries reported increases in pay rolls ranging from 10 to 20 percent, and 19 industries reported gains in pay rolls ranging from 5 to 10 percent.

In the 17 industries in which decreases in employment were reported in May 1933 the declines in practically all instances were seasonal. Seven of these 17 industries reported losses of less than 1 percent. The fertilizer industry reported the greatest decline in number of workers over the month interval (42.7 percent) marking the close of the spring shipping season, and the cottonseed-oil-cake-meal industry reported a seasonal decrease of 16.6 percent.

The general improvement in the employment situation is reflected in the increasing number of industries reporting more employees on their pay rolls in the current month than were shown in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The maximum number of industries in any recent month reporting improved conditions over
the year interval was 12 industries in April 1933. This number was expanded to 33 industries in May 1933, and two additional industries reported the same level of employment in May as was shown in the corresponding month of the previous year. Twenty-six industries reported increased pay rolls in May 1933, as compared with May 1932.

The substantial increase in employment in May has brought the level of employment in May 1933 to a point only 1.7 percent below the level of May 1932. This is the narrowest margin of decrease reported over the year interval in any month since November 1929.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both April and May 1933 in the 89 manufacturing industries, together with the total number of employees on the pay rolls of these establishments during the pay period ending nearest May 15, the amount of their earnings for 1 week in May, the percents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in May 1933.

The monthly percents of change for each of the 89 separate industries are computed by direct comparison of the total number of employees and of the amount of weekly pay roll reported in identical establishments for the 2 months considered. The percents of change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the 89 manufacturing industries are computed from the index numbers of these groups, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The percents of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups and in the totals, are computed from the index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.-COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING: ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY 1933 WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

| Industry | Estab-lish-mentsreport-ing inbothAprilandMayMa33 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numa-bers May1933 (average$1926=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll May } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ | Percent of change |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933 | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { Ma32 } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | April May Ma33 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1932 to } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | Paytotals |
| Food and kindred products | 3,038 | 249, 577 | +3.9 | +3.4 | 85, 176, 574 | +5.0 | -5.4 | 83.2 | 67.1 |
| Baking-..---........... | 1,000 | 62,966 | +1.1 | -5.6 | 1,354, 465 | +1.6 | -13.7 | 78.2 | 62.5 |
| Beverage | 346 | 19,702 | +16.0 | +74.7 | 596, 282 | +17.8 | +89.8 | 136. 1 | 132.1 |
| Butter | 292 | 5,318 | +3.1 | -6. 1 | 109, 833 | +3.8 | -20.6 | 94.6 | 71.5 |
| Confectionery | 314 | 32, 552 | +. 4 | +13.3 | 421,774 | +5.1 | -2.9 | 74.1 | 51.0 |
| Flour.-. | 425 | 16,005 | +.8 | - ${ }^{6} 1$ | 331, 623 | -1.0 | -8.9 | 84.0 | ${ }^{66.2}$ |
| Ice cream | 342 | 10,772 | +6.7 | -12.1 | 274, 429 | +8.0 | -24.3 | 67.4 | 50.9 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing. | 248 | 80, 284 | +5.1 | + 8 | 1, 805, 395 | +5. 6 | -8. 4 | 87.5 | 69.6: |
| Sugar, beet | 58 | 3,941 | +11.0 | +30.1 | 84, 112 | +5.2 | -2.6 | 43.6 | 33.8 |
| Sugar refining, cane. | 13 | 8,037 | +3.8 | +2.6 | 198, 681 | +4.7 | -. 9 | 78.0 | 68.1 |
| Textlies and their produets. | 3,094 | 632,084 | +5.5 | +16.9 | 7, 812, 239 | +8.1 | +16.1 | 73.8 | 45.4 |
| Fabries: | 1,920 | 510, 636 | +8.8 | +21.4 | 6,296, 143 | +17.0 | +25.3 | 75.4 | 49.6 |
| Carpets and rugs.-. | ${ }^{31}$ | 12, 839 | +8.2 | -6.7 | 207, 346 | +30.1 | +9.3 | 51.2 | 32.9 |
| Cotton goods. | 669 113 | 244,937 9,360 | +7.8 +6.5 | +24.7 +8.0 | 2, 546, ${ }_{139} \mathbf{7 2 0} 15$ | +15.1 +20.5 | + +28.4 | 79.3 81.2 | 52.5 58.9 |
| Cotton small wares <br> Dyeing and finishing textiles | 113 | 9,360 34,641 | +6.5 +1.0 | +8.0 +3.1 | 139,153 627,240 | +20.5 +3.2 | +12.6 +11.7 | 81.2 77.2 | 58.9 55.2 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 33 | 5,254 | +.9 | +18.1 | 84,936 | +6.8 | +48.0 | 67.2 | 36.4 |
| Knit goods. | 446 | 104,751 | +4.9 | +9.1 | 1, 325,468 | +11.0 | +7.8 | 82.7 | 54.0 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 238 | 44, 704 | +10.1 | +23.9 | 545, 385 | +21.1 | +24.8 | 57.0 | 35.7 |
| goods.............. | 239 | 54, 150 | +20.9 | +49.1 | 818,895 | +33.2 | +52.5 | 75.6 | 52. 6 |

TABLE 1.-COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY 1933 WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting in both April and May1933 1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index num- } \\ \text { bers May } \\ 1933 \text { (average } \\ 1926=100 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { on pay } \\ & \text { roll May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933 | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1932 \text { to } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { May } \\ 1032 \text { to } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right.$ | Em-ployment | Payroll totals |
| Textiles and their prod-ucts-Continued <br> Wearing apparel. | 1,174 | 121, 448 | -2.0 | +6.5 | 81, 516,096 | -10.2 | -2.6 | 68, 4 | 37.1 |
|  | 1, 374 | 56, 102 | -2.1 | +8.0 | -1, 653, 465 | -4.2 | +3.0 | 64.6 | 31.1 |
| Clothing, women's | 454 | 28,065 | -. 5 | $+3.6$ | 417,003 | $-15.9$ | $-11.7$ | 74.2 | 39.3 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 33 | 5,690 | -. 9 | -. 9 | 80,657 | +5.3 | $-4.7$ | 100.5 | 76.2 |
| Men's furnishings--Millinery | 72 | 7,353 | $-1.4$ | +2.6 | 76,638 | +6.4 | $-5.2$ | 58.4 | 33.0 |
|  | 125 | 9, 291 | -7.9 | +14.1 | 146, 350 | $-18.6$ | +6.5 | 71.4 | 44.3 |
| Shirts and collars.-- | 116 | 14,947 | $+.9$ | +6.8 | 141, 983 | +2.8 | +7.8 | 59.3 | 36.1 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not inciuding machinery........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,358 | 297,889 | +6.2 | -6.2 | 4, 781, 189 | +21.9 | $-3.3$ | 53.3 | 29.5 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. Cast-iron pipe | 68 | 8,535 | -6.4 | +8. 5 | 135, 325 | +23.6 +6.5 | +4.9 -33.9 | 64.9 | 36. 4 |
|  | 32 | 4.801 | $-4.0$ | -27.3 | 62, 727 | +6. 5 | -33.7 | 24.5 | 13. 2 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 130 | 8,370 | +4.1 | -21.2 | 142, 129 | +17.8 | -30.5 | 58.2 | 37.0 |
| Forgings, iron and steel- | 63 | 5,162 | $+10.6$ | -6. 6 | 87,882 | +35.9 | $-1.6$ | 56.2 | 31.7 |
| Hardware.-............- | 105 | 20,163 | $+3.0$ | -8.8 | 272,931 | +17.2 | -12.5 | 48.6 | 24.6 |
|  | 200 | 180, 829 | +5.6 | -5.9 | 2,897,479 | +23.2 | +1.4 | 54.2 | 28.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies. Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 70 | 7,512 | +25.2 | +4.2 | 130, 292 | +52.6 | +11.5 | 66.8 | 41.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 96 | 13, 726 | $+8.0$ | +8. 6 | 283, 185 | +20.5 | +6.9 | 36.7 | 21.8 |
| Stoves.....-.------------ | 154 | 15,971 | $+7.9$ | -2.4 | 278, 706 | +17.0 | +3.9 | 48.7 | 29.2 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work.. | 188 | 12,300 | -1.2 | $-23.1$ | 184,817 | +7.0 | -34.9 | 38.0 | 19.8 |
| Tin cans and other tinware. | 61 | 8,519 | +3.5 | +2.6 | 165, 220 | +10.4 | +4.3 | 73.8 | 45.7 |
| Tools (not includingedge tools, machinetools, flles and saws)Wirework | 123 | 6, 404 | +3.3 | -15. 7 | 96, 401 | +14.0 | -22.9 | 58.0 | 31.0 |
|  | 128 | 5,597 | + +6.2 | $-1.5$ | 104,005 | +24.0 | +1.5 | 93.0 | 72.3 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 1, 799 | 270,219 | +4.2 | -16.0 | 4,995, 120 | +13.0 | -20.4 | 44.6 | 27.0 |
| Agricultural implements Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 74 | 6,281 | $-7.8$ | $-10.5$ | 1,99,155 | $-.7$ | $-18.9$ | 25.5 | 18.4 |
|  | 39 | 12,862 | $\div$ | -13.1 | 308, 565 | +7.0 | -7.3 | 64.6 | 48. 1 |
| Electrical machinery,apparatus, and sup-plies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 289 | 97, 195 | $+3.4$ | -25.0 | 1,990,904 | +10.2 | -25.8 | 47.3 | 33.0 |
| Engines, turbines, trac- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tors and water wheels. <br> Foundry and machineshop products | 90 | 14, 531 | $+.8$ | -17.4 | 284, 652 | +3.7 | -19.0 | 38.5 | 23.9 |
|  | 1, 054 | 93, 941 | +4.0 | -13.3 | 1,527, 175 | +16.9 | -21.0 | 43.0 | 23.0 |
| Machine tools...-.-.-... | 143 | 9,585 | +3.3 | $-21.7$ | 163,751 | +5. 2 | $-29.5$ | 27.8 | 15.5 |
| Radios and phonographs | 44 | 21,076 | +20.9 | +33.3 | 389,638 | +23.4 | +16.2 | 81.3 | 62.3 |
| Textile machinery and | 50 | 6,649 | $\div$ - 0.4 | -3.4 | 114,388 | +18.5 | -. 6 | 54.1 | 33.5 |
| Typewriters and supplies | 16 | 8,099 | +5.3 | -19.4 | 116, 892 | +15.7 | $-20.4$ | 55.1 | 30.4 |
| Nonferrous metals and their parts. | 630 | 77,981 | +4.2 | -6.1 | 1,333, 982 | +16.3 | -6.8 | 52.0 | 34.2 |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 26 | 4,990 | +2.7 | +1.6 | 82,889 | +12.5 | +17.5 | 49.4 | 31.5 |
| Brass, bronze, and cop- per products.......-- | 206 | 28,039 | $+7.7$ | -4.5 | 515, 076 | $+27.5$ | +2.1 | 51.5 | 33.6 |
| and time-recording devices............. | 200 27 | 6,539 | +7.7 +6.4 | -20.1 | 81, 272 | +27.5 +17.7 | -26.9 | 35.7 | 19.6 |
| Jewelry | 141 | 6,929 | +2. 1 | -8.9 | 121, 022 | +7.1 | $-11.6$ | 33.8 | 21.4 |
| Silverware and plated ware $\qquad$ | 51 | 2,557 | +4.5 | -11.8 | 44, 340 | +14.4 | -16.4 | 60.5 | 41.9 |
|  | 51 | 7. 101 | +4.1 | -4. 5 | 122, 246 | +15.7 | -10.3 | 59.1 | 35.0 |
| Smelting and refiningcopper, lead, and zinc- | 40 | 9,314 | -. 6 | -8.6 | 168, 582 | +4.1 | -15.2 | 56.5 | 36.4 |
| Stamped and enameled | 88 | 12, 510 | +4.3 | $-3.0$ | 198, 555 | +11. 7 | -10.5 | 62.4 | 39.2 |

TABLE 1.-GOMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY 1933 WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1933-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lish-mentsreport-ing inbothAprilandMay1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers May 1033 (average $1926=100$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Numberon payroll Mas1933 | Percent of change |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933 | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { 1020 } \end{aligned}$ | May May 1933 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { 1933 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { Manto } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | Pay. totals |
| Transportation equipment. | 409 | 213,417 |  | -21.3 | 84, 934, 828 | +28.2 | -26.5 | 48.9 |  |
| Aircraft | 29 | 7,897 | +18.6 | +17.5 | 220, 959 | $+13.0$ | +12.5 | 244.8 | 232.5 |
| Automobile | 237 | 177, 802 | +7.6 | -20.0 | 4, 169, 587 | +25.3 | $-24.6$ | 48.9 | 39.3 |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad | 39 | 4,658 | $+.8$ | -14. 6 | 76, 818 | -2.4 | -28.5 | 17.5 | . 3 |
| Locomotives | 11 | 1,383 | -1.7 | -51.0 | 25, 544 | +1.7 | $-63.5$ | 9.9 | 6.2 |
| Shipbuilding | 93 | 21, 677 | +7.1 | -34.5 | 441, 920 | +8.0 | -43.2 | 57.0 | 39.8 |
| Raliroad repair shop Electric railroad. | 937 391 | 91,942 20,022 | +3.1 -8 | -10.1 | 2, 103, 30808 | +7.2 | -17.6 | 46.2 63.6 | 35.6 51.1 |
| Steam railroad | 546 | 71,920 | $+3.7$ | $-10.2$ | 1, 597, 315 | +7.6 | -17.5 | 44.9 | 34.4 |
| uets | 1,525 | 115,825 | +7.6 +9.2 | -8.3 -2.7 | 1, 393, 7178 | +14.7 | -19.0 | 35.3 43.8 | 17.9 21.9 |
| Lumber, millwork | 455 | 16,999 | +8.2 | -13.1 | 230, 441 | +13.2 | -24.2 | 43.1 3 | 18.2 |
| Lumber, sawmills. | 604 | 56, 433 | +6.2 | -10.6 | 628,769 | $+13.6$ | -23.5 | 32.0 | 15.3 |
| Turpentine and rosi | 25 | 1,287 | +13.3 | +1.8 | 16,636 | +18.2 | -8.9 | 44.7 | 36.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. <br> Brick, tile, and terra | 1,294 | 85,407 | +7.3 | -10.4 | 1, 366, 232 | +13.3 | -22.2 | 41.2 | 25.8 |
| cotta... | 651 | 16,093 | +13.7 | -23.7 | 175, 754 | +21.2 | -38.2 | 24.1 | 9.7 |
| Cement | 123 | 13,151 | +4.8 | -10.1 | 215, 352 | $+15.1$ | -29.6 | 37.2 | 19.7 |
| Glass----.---.----- | 187 | 37,612 | +7.9 | +0.0 | 693, 012 | +15.0 | . 4 | 64.2 | 46.7 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 217 | 4,148 | +3.1 | -33. 1 | 73,778 | +8.8 | -47.4 | 32.8 | 18.2 |
| Pottery... | 116 | 14, 403 | +3.6 | -7.8 | 208, 336 | +4.7 | -18.9 | 58.8 | 31.3 |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 481 | 119,743 | +2.0 | +6.1 | 1,761,072 | +10.8 | +11,3 | 75.6 |  |
| Boots and shoe | 329 | 95, 488 | (1) | +4.5 | 1,311, 464 | +6.9 | +10.8 | 76.3 | 47.2 |
| Leather | 152 | 24, 255 | +11.2 | +8. 5 | 449,608 | +24.6 | +12.5 | 73.0 | 55.7 |
| Paper and printing | 1,883 | 204, 671 | +1.2 | -5.1 | 4, 776,057 | +3.8 | -15.8 | 77.4 | 60.3 |
| Boxes, paper- | ${ }_{313}^{313}$ | 19,879 77486 |  |  |  | +9.3 +1.3 | -4.8 | 69.1 | 55.8 |
| Paper and pulp-abi | 400 | 77, 486 | +3.0 | -. 3 | 1, 392, 170 | +10.1 | -8.4 | 74.8 | 50.2 |
| ing-book and job-- | 728 | 42, 421 | +(1) | $-13.8$ | 1, 063, 471 | +3.4 | -22.4 | 66.7 | 51.9 |
| Printing and publish-ing-newspapers and periodicals. | 442 | 64, 885 | 1 | -2.9 | 1,980,940 | +. 6 | -15.8 | 98.5 | 77.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 1,083 | 150,686 | -2. 3 | +1.6 | 3,251, 536 |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals. | 1,112 | 20, 255 | +3.7 | +2.7 | 481, 486 | +7.2 | -2.0 | 88.4 | 63.7 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal | 108 |  |  | -33.1 | 26,762 |  | -35.9 |  | 22.0 |
| Druggists' preparations- | 42 | 6,050 | -2.3 | $-9.7$ | 113, 044 | +1.4 | -14.0 | 66.2 | 83.1 |
| Explosives | 30 | 3,281 | -2 2 | (3) | 61, 388 | +4.6 | -13.6 | 75.0 | 46.9 |
| Fertilizers | 108 | 9, 134 | -42.7 | +15.3 | 96, 726 | $-38.1$ | -10.5 | 67.2 | 36.8 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 345 | 15, 298 | +9.7 | -2.1 | 343, 142 | +18.8 | $-10.1$ | 71.6 | 57.9 |
| Petroleum refining. | 131 | 50,984 | +1.2 | -1.9 | 1,357, 188 | +2.1 | $-10.2$ | 63.6 | 53.7 |
| Rayon and allied prod- noats..........................-. | ${ }_{94}^{23}$ | 28,762 14,373 | +10.4 +2.0 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} +13.2 \\ +1.7 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 468,028 \\ & 302,874 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +14.2 \\ +2.6 \end{array}$ | $\pm_{-7.7}^{+6.5}$ | $\begin{gathered} 147.0 \\ 95.8 \end{gathered}$ | 117.8 78.8 |
| Rubber products - --.--- | 150 | 71, 330 | +4.8 | -5.5 | 1,411,987 | +27.6 | $-4.3$ | 63.0 38.8 |  |
| Rubber boots and shoesRubber goods, other | 8 | 8,095 | $-12.9$ | -28. 4 | 136, 046 | +14.9 | $-16.5$ | 39.8 | 32.5 |
| than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes- | 100 | 18,512 | +3.8 | +2. 5 | 313, 741 | +0.4 | -2.3 | 81.6 | 2.1 |
| Rubber tires and inner |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tubes. | 42 | 44,723 | +10.0 | -3.6 | 992, 200 | +39.5 | -2.8 | 62.4 | 44.5 |
| Tobacco manufactures.Chewing and smoking | 242 | 51,564 | +13.7 | -4.5 | 656, 490 | +26.6 | -5.8 | 66.2 | 48.5 |
| tobacco and snuft.-..- |  |  |  | -. 5 | 135, 037 | +13.5 | -1.3 | 86.7 | 70.7 |
| Cigars and cigarettes... | 209 | 41,598 | +16.6 | -5.1 | 520, 553 | +29.3 |  | 63.6 | 45.8 |
| Total, 89 industries- | 17, 923 | 2,632, 335 | +4.8 | -1.7 | 45, 794, 311 | +11.5 | -8.5 | 58.7 | 33.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }^{2}$ No ch ange.

## Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933 for each of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and for all industries combined, together with the percents of change in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 and May 1932, are shown in table 2.

These earnings 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).

[^0]| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933 | Percent of change compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April 1933 | May 1832 |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |
| Beking | \$21. ${ }^{\text {3 }} 28$ | +0.5 +1.5 | -8. ${ }^{8}$ |
| Butter | 20.65 | +. 7 | $-15.6$ |
| Confectionery | 12.96 | +4.7 | -14.4 |
| Flour. | 20.72 | -1.8 | -8. 3 |
| Ice cream | 25.48 | +1.2 | -13.7 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 20.00 | +.6 | $-9.1$ |
| Sugar, beet-..----- | ${ }_{24.72}^{21.34}$ | +5.2 +.9 | -25.0 |
| Textiles and their products: |  |  |  |
| Fabrics: |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs | 16.15 10.40 | $\begin{array}{r}+20.3 \\ +6.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +16.7 +3.0 |
| Cotton, small | 14. 87 | +13.1 | +4 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 18. 11 | +2.2 | +8.4 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 16. 17 | +5.9 | +25.3 |
| Knit goods.. | 12.65 | +5.8 | $-1.3$ |
| Silk and rayon goods | 12. 20 | +10.0 | +1.3 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 15. 14 | +10.1 | +2.0 |
| Clothing, men's. | 11.65 | -2.1 | -4.6 |
| Clothing, women's | 14.86 | -15.5 | -14.9 |
| Corsets and allied garments | 14.18 | +6.2 | -3.8 |
| Men's furnishings. | 10.42 | +8.0 | -7.6 |
| Millinery Shirts and collars | 15. 75 | -11.6 +1.8 | -6.2 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: |  |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.. | 15. 86 | +16.2 | -3.4 |
| Cutiery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools- | 13.07 16.98 | +2.5 +13.2 | -8.3 |
|  | 17. 02 | +22.9 | +5.3 |
| Hardware | 13. 54 | +13.8 | -3.8 |
| Iron and steel. | 16.02 | $+16.7$ | +7.3 |
|  | 17.34 16.99 | +21.9 +11.6 | +6.9 |
| Stoves....... | 17.45 | +8.5 | +6.4 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 15. 03 | +8.4 | -15. 3 |
|  | 19.39 | $+6.7$ | $\pm 1.5$ |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)-- | 15. 07 | +10.4 | -8.4 +2.9 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: | 18.58 | +16.8 | +2.9 |
| Agricultural implements..-....-..........-...... | 15. 79 | +7.6 | -9. |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 23.99 | +3.3 | +6. |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 20.48 | +6.6 | -. 6 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 19. 59 | +2.9 | -2.0 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 16. 28 | +12.4 | -8.9 |
| Radios and phonographs | 18.49 | +2.1 | -12.7 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 17.20 | +12.4 | +2.9 |
| Typewriters and supplies.. | 14. 43 | 49.9 |  |

PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932-Continued

| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933 | Percent of change compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April 1933 | May 1932 |
| Nonferrous metals and their parts: |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures.-. | \$16. 61 | $+9.5$ | +15.4 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 18. 37 | +18.3 | +6.7 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 12.43 | +10.6 | -8.5 |
|  | 17.47 | $+5.0$ | -2.8 |
| Lighting equipment | 17.34 | +9.5 | -4.9 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 17.22 | +11. 2 | -6.1 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 18. 10 | +4.7 | $-7.4$ |
| Stamped and enameled ware..................... | 15.87 | +7.1 | -7.9 |
| Transportation equipment: |  |  |  |
| Aircraft.-.------ | 27.98 | -4.7 | -4.4 4 |
| Automobiles.-----.-- | 23.45 | +16.4 | $-5.7$ |
| Locomotives | 16.48 18.47 | +3.3 | -15.8 |
| Shipbuilding. | 20.39 | +. 8 | -13. 1 |
| Railroad repair shops: |  |  |  |
| Electric railroad. | 25.27 22.21 | +3.5 +3.7 | -10.2 -8.4 |
| Lumber and allied products: |  | +3.7 |  |
| Furniture --.-------- | 12.60 | +8.2 | -6.2 |
| Lumber, millwork | 13.56 | +4.6 | -12.8 |
| Lumber, sawmills. | 11. 14 | +7.0 | -14.9 |
|  | 12.93 | +4.4 | -10.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: <br> Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | 10.92 | +6.5 | -19.6 |
| Cement.-...-. | 16.38 | +9.9 | -22.0 |
| Glass. | 18. 43 | +6.6 | -9.0 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 17. 79 | $+5.6$ | -21.7 |
| Pottery -- | 14.46 | +1.0 | -12.0 |
| Leather and its manufactures: |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes | 13. 73 | $+6.9$ | $+6.3$ |
| Leather---.---- | 18.54 | +12.1 | +3.5 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper. . | 17.08 | $+6.0$ | $-4.6$ |
| Paper and pulp | 17.97 | +6.8 | -8. 2 |
| Printing and publishing-book and job.------------ | 25.07 | $+3.4$ | $-9.8$ |
| Printing and publishing-newspapers and periodicals........- | 30.53 | +. 6 | -13.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products: <br> Chemicals | 23.77 | +3.4 | -5.3 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal | 10.50 | +13.3 | -4.1 |
| Druggists' preparations...- | 18.83 | +3.8 | -4.8 |
| Explosives....-.........- | 18.71 | +4.8 | -13.4 |
| Fertilizers. | 10. 59 | +8.2 | $-21.9$ |
| Paints and varnishes. | 22. 43 | +8.3 | -8.3 |
| Petroleum refining | 26. 62 | +.8 | $-8.6$ |
| Rayon and allied products | 16. 27 | +3.4 | -6.2 |
| Soap----------------- | 21.07 | +. 5 | -9.9 |
| Rubber products: |  |  |  |
| Rubber boots and shoes. | 16. 81 | +32.1 | +16.9 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes--- | 16. 95 | +5.3 | -4.5 |
|  | 22.19 | +26.9 | +. 6 |
| Tobacco and manufactures: <br> Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 13. 64 |  | -1.0 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 13.64 | +8.6 +11.8 | -1.0 -1.4 |
| Total, 89 industries. | 17.40 | +11.7 | -2.2 |

## General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

General index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries by months, from January 1926 to May 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932, and for the 5 -month period, January to May 1933, inclusive, are

[^1]shown in the following table. In computing these general indexes the index numbers of each of the separate industries are weighted according to their relative importance in the total. Following this table are two charts prepared from these general indexes showing the course of employment and pay rolls from January 1926, to May 1933, inclusive.

TABLE 3. -GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1926 TO MAY 1933
[12-month average, 1926=100]

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1031 | 1832 | 1933 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1033 |
| January | 100.4 | 97.3 | 91.6 | 95.2 | 90.7 | 74. 6 | 64.8 | 56.6 | 98.0 | 94.9 | 89.6 | 94.5 | 88.1 | 63.7 | 48.6 | 35.8 |
| February | 101.5 | 99.0 | 93. 0 | 97.4 | 90.9 | 75.3 | 65.6 | 57.5 | 102. 2 | 100.6 | 93.9 | 101.8 | 91.3 | 68.1 | 49.6 | 36.4 |
| March. | 102.0 | 09.5 | 93.7 | 98.6 | 90.5 | 75.9 | 64.5 | 55.1 | 103. 4 | 102.0 | 95.2 | 103.9 | 91.6 | 69. 6 | 48. 2 | 33.4 |
| April. | 101.0 | 98. 6 | ${ }^{93.3}$ | 99.1 | 89.9 | 75.7 | 62. 2 | 56.0 | 101. 5 | 100.8 | 93.8 | 104.6 | 90.7 | 68.5 | 44.7 | 34.9 |
| May | 99.8 | 97.6 | ${ }^{93} \mathrm{O}$ O | 99.2 | 88. 6 | 75.2 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 94.1 | 104.8 | 88.6 | 67.7 | 42.5 | 38.9 |
| June. | 99.3 | 97.0 | 93.1 | 98.8 | 86.5 | 73.4 | 57.5 |  | 99.7 | 97.4 | 94. 2 | 102.8 | 85.2 | 63.8 | 39.3 |  |
| July.- | 97.7 | 95.0 | 92.2 | 98.2 | 82.7 | 71.7 | 55.2 |  | 95.2 | 93.0 | 91.2 | 98.2 | 77.0 | 60.3 | 36.2 |  |
| August. | 98.7 | 95.1 | 93. 6 | 98.6 | 81.0 | 71.2 | 58.0 |  | 98.7 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 102. 1 | 75.0 | 59.7 | 36.3 |  |
| Octomber | 100.3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 99.3 | 80.9 | 70.9 | 58.5 |  | 99.3 | 94.1 | 95.4 | 102.6 | 75. 4 | 56.7 | 38.1 |  |
| October--. | 100. 7 | 95.3 | 95.9 | 98.4 | 79.9 | 68.9 | 59.9 |  | 102.9 | 95.2 | 99.0 | 102.4 | 74.0 | 56.3 | 39.9 |  |
| November. | 99.5 | 93.5 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 77. 9 | 67. 1 | 59.4 |  | 99.6 | 91.6 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 69.6 | 52.5 | 38. 6 |  |
| December. | 98.9 | 92.6 | 95.5 | 92.3 | 76.6 | 66.7 | 58.3 |  | 99.8 | 93.2 | 97. 7 | 92.4 | 68.8 | 52. 2 | 37.7 |  |
| Average | 100.0 | 96.4 | 93.8 | 97. 5 | 84.7 | 72. 2 | 60.1 | 150.8 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 84.5 | 109.6 | 81.3 | 61. 5 | 41.6 | 135.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 5 months.

## Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in May 1933

Reports as to working time in May were received from 13,688 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Three percent of these establishments were idle, 51 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 46 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 88 percent of full-time operation in May was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in May averaged 75 percent of full-time operation.

A number of establishments supplying data concerning plant-operating time have reported full-time operations, but have qualified the hours reported with a statement that, while the plant was operating full time, the work in the establishment was being shared and the employees were not working the full-time hours operated by the plant.



TABLE 4.-PROPORTION OF FULL TLME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MAY 1933

${ }^{1}$ Less than one half of 1 percent.

TABLE 4.-PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MAY 1933-Continued


1 Less than one half of 1 percent.

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in May 1933

INCREASES in employment in May as compared with April were reported in 8 of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries covered by the Bureau's monthly employment survey, and increased pay-roll totals were reported in 11 of these nonmanufacturing industries.

The most pronounced gain in employment between April and May was shown in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry, in which the increase of 10.5 percent was somewhat larger than the usual seasonal increase reported in this industry in May. The metalliferous mining industry reported a gain of 2.2 percent in em-
ployment and the dyeing and cleaning industry reported an increase of 1.1 percent. In the remaining five industries in which increased employment was reported in May, the upward trend was less than 1 percent and was as follows: Wholesale trade, 0.9 percent; crude petroleum producing, 0.3 percent; laundries, 0.2 percent; power and light and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 0.1 percent each.

The most pronounced decrease in employment from April to May (16.4 percent) was reported in the anthracite-mining industry. While seasonal in character, this decrease is slightly greater than the average decline shown in this industry in May. The decrease of 7.5 percent in employment in the canning and preserving industry is also seasonal, reflecting a between-season period in which the California canneries show a marked decline and canneries in other sections of the country have not begun operations. The bituminous coal mining and the telephone and telegraph industries reported losses in employment of 3.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, coupled, however, with small increases in pay rolls. The retail-trade industry reported a drop of 2.1 percent in employment, the electricrailroad and bus-operation industry reported a decrease of 0.5 percent, and the hotel industry reported a decrease of less than one tenth of 1 percent in number of employees over the month interval.

In the following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for 15 groups of nonmanufacturing industries. Data concerning the building-construction industry are not included in the following tabulation, but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

TABLE 1.-OOMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NONMANUFACTURING ESTABLIBHMENTS IN MAY 1033 WITE APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Industrial group} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Estab-lishments reporting in both April and
May 1933} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Employment} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Pay-roll totals} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Index numbers, May 1933 (average
$1929=100$ )}} <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Number } \\
\text { on pay- } \\
\text { roll, } \\
\text { May } \\
1933
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percent of change} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Amount of pay roll (I week), May 1933} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percent of change} \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { May } \\
& \text { 1932 to } \\
& \text { May } \\
& \text { Ma33 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April to } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { May } \\
1933
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } \\
1932 \text { to } \\
\text { May } \\
1933
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Em- } \\
& \text { ploy- } \\
& \text { ment }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pay- } \\
\text { ronl } \\
\text { totals }
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>
\hline Ooal mining: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Anthraeite \& 160 \& 59,031 \& -16.4 \& \& \$1, 192, 133 \& -19.7 \& \& 43.2 \& 30.0 <br>
\hline Bituminous. \& 1,438 \& 178, 840 \& -3.8 \& -2.2 \& 2, 041, 259 \& +1.4 \& -12.4 \& 61.2 \& 26.9 <br>
\hline Metalliferous mining-- \& 263 \& 19,655 \& +2.2 \& -21. 7 \& 359, 312 \& +3.7 \& -28.6 \& 30.0 \& 17.0 <br>
\hline Quarrying and nonmetallic mining \& 987 \& \& \& -14.2 \& \& \& -26.3 \& 43.4 \& 23.8 <br>
\hline Crude petroleum producing.- \& 259 \& 23, 129 \& + 3 \& +4.4 \& 651,663 \& +3.9 \& -11.7 \& 56.9 \& 41.6 <br>
\hline Public utilities:
Telephone and telegraph \& 7,634 \& 250,717 \& -3.1 \& -13.0 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Power and light.egraph. \& 3,069 \& 198, 626 \& +. 1 \& $-8.5$ \& 5, 689,964 \& +. 7 \& $-17.0$ \& 76.9 \& 68.5
69.9 <br>
\hline Electric - railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. \& 583 \& 133, 239 \& . 5 \& -10.1 \& 3, 557, 336 \& +. 2 \& -19.4 \& 69.1 \& 58.2 <br>
\hline Trade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wholesale Retail \& 2,949
17,363 \& 74, 838 \& +.9
-2.1 \& -5.0
-4.8 \& 1, 962, 402 \& $\pm 2.5$ \& - $\begin{aligned} & -17.6 \\ & -16.3\end{aligned}$ \& 74.0
77.0 \& 57.4
59.5 <br>
\hline Hotels (cash paymentsonly) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Canning and preserving-...- \& 2,635 \& 128, 653 \& -( ${ }^{2}$ \& $-10.2$ \& 1, 619,697 \& +. 1 \& -22.7 \& 71.9 \& 51.8 <br>
\hline Laundries. \& 826 \& 38,790 \& -7.5 \& +12.3 \& 453, 395 \& -5.0 \& -11.7 \& 45. 5 \& 31.8 <br>
\hline Dyeing and cleaning \& 944 \& 52, 874 \& +. 2 \& -9.7 \& 772, 134 \& +.9 \& -22.8 \& 73.5 \& 54.5 <br>
\hline Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate \& 327
3,380 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
10,585 \\
130,018
\end{array}
$$ \& +1.1
$3+1$ \& - ${ }^{-3.0}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
179,443 \\
4,401,287
\end{array}
$$ \& -1.3

+ 

+4 \& $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -19.9 \\ & 3-10.3\end{aligned}\right.$ \& 82.0
96.4 \& 53.9
3 83.6 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^2]Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percents of change in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 and May 1932, are given in the table following. These per capita weekly earnings 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).

TABLE 2.-PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 15 NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

| Industrial group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per cap- } \\ & \text { ita } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { earnings } \\ & \text { in May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change, May 1933, compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April 1933 | May 1932 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | \$20. 20 | $-3.9$ | -20.0 |
| Bituminous- | 11.41 | $+5.4$ | -10.2 |
| Metalliferous mining | 18. 28 | +1.4 | -8. 7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 14. 47 | $+6.8$ | -14.1 |
| Crude petroleum producing | 28.18 | +3.6 | -15.4 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph | 26.43 | $+4.3$ | -4.9 |
| Power and light......... | 28.65 | +.6 | -9.3 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation | 26.70 | $+.7$ | $-10.3$ |
| Trade: <br> Wholesale | 26. 22 | +1.7 | -13.3 |
| Retail. | 18. 96 | +1.7 | -12.1 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) 1 | 12. 59 | $+2$ | -13.9 |
| Canning and preserving...- | 11.69 | +2.7 | -21.4 |
| Laundries .-.-.--- | 14.60 | $+.7$ | $-14.5$ |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 16.95 | -2.4 | -17.5 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | 33.85 | $2+2$ | $2-8.6$ |

${ }_{1}$ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
2 Weighted.

## Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

Index numbers of employment and pay roll totals for 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1930 to May 1933, in all nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of the laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and the banks, brokerage, insurance, and real-estate industries for which information over the entire period is not available. The Bureau has secured data concerning employment and pay rolls for the index base year 1929 from establishments in these industries and has computed index numbers for those months for which data are available from the Bureau's files. These indexes are shown in this tabulation.

TABLE 3.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO MAY 1933
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]


[^3]TABLE 3.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURINE: INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1030, 1031, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO MAY 1933-Continued
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1033 | 1930 | 1031 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 100.0 | 89.5 | 81.8 | 75.3 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 74.1 | 61.7 | 98.9 | 90.0 | 84.3 | 76.9 | 99.7 | 89.4 | 78.0 | 62. 7 |
| February | 98.5 | 88. 2 | 80.9 | 74.1 | 98.3 | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | 94.4 | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 96.0 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 58.4 |
| March. | 97.7 | 87.4 | 79.8 | 73.1 | 99.7 | 89.1 | 71.3 | 57. 1 | 93.9 | 87.8 | 81.4 | 71.4 | 95.5 | 87.5 | 73.4 | 55.1 |
| April | 97.3 | 87.4 | 78.9 | 73.3 | 97.8 | 85.2 | 68.9 | 56.0 | 97.3 | 90.1 | 81.6 | 78.6 | 97. 5 | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60.4 |
| May | 96. 8 | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74.0. | 97. 4 | 84.7 | 69.7 | 57.4 | 96.7 | 89.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 | 97.3 | 88.0 | 71.1 | 59.5 |
| June | 96.5 | 87.1 | 77.0 |  | 98.6 | 84. 1 | 68.2 |  | 93.9 | 89.1 | 79.4 |  | 96.8 | 87.6 | 68.2 |  |
| July. | 96.0 | 86, 8 | 76.6 |  | 96. 0 | 83. 3 | 64.7 |  | 89.0 | 83.9 | 74. 6 |  | 91.7 | 83.3 | 63.3 |  |
| August | 95.0 | 80.5 | 76.4 |  | 93.6 | 82.1 | 63.2 |  | 85.6 | 81.8 | 72.6 |  | 87.6 | 80.3 | 60.7 |  |
| September | 94.8 | 86.1 | 77.1 |  | 93. 6 | 81.4 | 63.1 |  | 92.0 | 86.6 | 77.8 |  | 92.4 | 83.5 | 64.6 |  |
| October | 94.2 | 85.2 | 77.8 |  | 92.9 | 79. 8 | 63. 9 |  | 95.5 | 89.8 | 81.3 |  | 95.1 | 84.6 | 67.1 |  |
| November | 92.6 | 84.1 | 77.6 |  | 91.0 | 79.7 | 63.3 |  | 98. 4 | 90.9 | 81.7 |  | 96.8 | 85.4 | 66.9 |  |
| December. | 92.0 | 83.7 | 77.0 |  | 91.3 | 77.8 | 62.6 |  | 115.1 | 106.2 | 95. 2 |  | 107.7 | 94.1 | 73.6 |  |
| A verage...- | 96.0 | 86.6 | 78.2 | 174.0 | 95.9 | 83.6 | 67.0 | 158.2 | 95.9 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 175.5 | 96.2 | 86.6 | 69.4 | 159.2 |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Canning and preserving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 100. 4 | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 100.3 | 01.0 | 73.9 | 55. 7 | 46.1 | 48.9 | 35.0 | 34. 1 | 50.3 | 46.1 | 31.8 | 24.8 |
| Februar | 102. 4 | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 103.8 | 93.7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 45.7 | 48.3 | 37.1 | 35.1 | 51.5 | 48.6 | 32.7 | 25.9 |
| March. | 102. 4 | 96.8 | 84. 0 | 72.4 | 104. 4 | 93.4 | 72.4 | 53.5 | 49.7 | 53.0 | 36.3 | 33.2 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 31.9 | 24.2 |
| April | 100.1 | 95.9 | 82.7 | 71.9 | 100.3 | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | 74.8 | 59.6 | 47.0 | 49.2 | 72.6 | 57.1 | 37.9 | 33.5 |
| May | 98.0 | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 | 98. 4 | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.7 | 56.0 | 40.5 | 45.5 | 66.9 | 56.0 | 36.0 | 31.8 |
| June | 98.0 | 91. 6 | 78.0 |  | 98. 1 | 85.4 | 63.8 |  | 83.0 | 70.6 | 55. 5 |  | 81.5 | 58.6 | 40.5 |  |
| July.- | 101.3 | 93. 3 | 78. 4 |  | 99.8 | 85.2 | 61.8 |  | 128.3 | 102.2 | 73.0 |  | 112, 7 | 74. 2 | 47.5 |  |
| August | 101.5 | 92.8 | 77. 6 |  | 98.6 | 83.8 | 59.6 |  | 185. 7 | 142.9 | 99.0 |  | 172.0 | 104.7 | 65.6 |  |
| September | 100. 1 | 90.6 | 77.0 |  | 97. 1 | 81.9 | 59.1 |  | 246. 6 | 180.1 | 125.3 |  | 214.8 | 129.4 | 75.1 |  |
| October | 97.5 | 87.4 | 75.4 |  | 95. 5 | 79.7 | 58.6 | ----- | 164. 7 | 108.1 | 81.1 |  | 140.0 | 77.6 | 51.8 |  |
| November | 95. 28 | 84.9 83.1 | 74.3 |  | 93.6 | 77. 1 | 57.5 56.6 |  | 96.7 | 60.8 40.7 | 50.5 33.7 |  | 82.9 57.4 | 48.1 | 34. 4 |  |
| Average...- | 99.2 | 91.7 | 79.0 | 172.8 | 98. 5 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 153.7 | 103.9 | 80.9 | 59.5 | 139.4 | 96.1 | 65.6 |  | 128.0 |
|  | Laundries |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |  | Banks, brokerage insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1931 | 1032 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1881 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 90.5 | 84.7 | 75.4 | 86.6 | 76. 4 | 57.9 | 88.8 | 82.1 | 73.0 | 77. 7 | 65.8 | 46.6 | 98.6 | 97.6 | 94.0 | 85.5 |
| February | 90.0 | 82.9 | 74.4 | 85.6 | 73.3 | 55.5 | 87.4 | 80.5 | 70.9 | 75. 1 | 62.2 | 42.4 | 98.6 | 97.0 | 93.5 | 84.7 |
| March | 89.5 | 82.0 | 73.0 | 85. 6 | 71.6 | 52.9 | 88.0 | 80.6 | 71.2 | 75.6 | 61.7 | 41.0 | 99.1 | 96.8 | 93.3 | 84.1 |
| April. | 90.5 | 82.0 | 73.4 | 86.8 | 71.4 | 54.0 | 95.7 | 83.3 | 81.1 | 86.3 | 65. 9 | 54. 6 | 98.8 | 96.3 | 92.4 | 83.3 |
| May | 90.3 | 81.4 | 73. 5 | 86.5 | 70.6 | 54.5 | 96.7 | 84.5 | 82.0 | 86. 6 | 67.3 | 53.9 | 98. 2 | 96.4 | 93.2 | 83.6 |
| June. | 91.0 | 81. 0 | -.... | 87.1 | 68. 6 |  | 99.0 | 85.1 |  | 89.1 | 65.8 |  | 98.1 |  | 90.4 |  |
| July-...-.......--- | 91.8 | 80.3 |  | 87.4 | 68.3 |  | 98.6 | 82.4 |  | 86.2 | 60.0 |  | 98.5 |  | 90.1 |  |
| August | 90.2 | 78. 9 |  | 84.6 | 63.9 |  | 93. 5 | 79.5 |  | 80.0 | 56.3 |  | 98.7 |  | 88.5 |  |
| September | 89.3 | 78.6 |  | 84.1 | 62.9 |  | 95.3 | 83.3 |  | 82.6 | 61.0 |  | 98.6 |  | 87.3 |  |
| October. | 88.1 | 77.5 |  | 81.8 | 61.2 |  | 94.2 | 82.3 |  | 81.4 | 58.8 |  | 98.7 |  | 86.5 |  |
| November | 86.2 | 76. 2 |  | 78.9 | 59.1 |  | 90.1 | 78.0 |  | 74. 7 | 52.3 |  | 98.2 |  | 86.0 |  |
| December | 85.3 | 75.9 |  | 77.4 | 58.7 |  | 84.9 | 75.2 |  | 67.9 | 48.4 |  | 98.0 |  | 85.7 |  |
| Average...- | 89.4 | 80.1 | 173.9 | 84.4 | 67.0 | 155.0 | 92.7 | 81.4 | 175.8 | 80.3 | 60.5 | 147.7 | 98.5 | 196.8 | 90.1 | 84.2 |

[^4]
## Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the Bureau presents a tabulation of manhours worked per week and average hourly earnings, based on reports supplied by identical establishments in April and May 1933, in 15 industrial groups and 74 separate manufacturing industries. Man-hour data for the building-construction group and for the insurance, real-estate, banking, and brokerage groups are not available, and data for several of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly are omitted from these tables due to lack of adequate information.

The total number of establishments supplying man-hour data in these 15 industrial groups represents approximately 50 percent of the establishments supplying monthly employment data.

The tabulations are based on reports supplying actual man-hours worked and do not include nominal man-hour totals, obtained by multiplying the total number of employees in the establishment by the plant operating time.
Table 1 shows the average hours worked per employee per week and a verage hourly earnings in 15 industrial groups and for all groups combined. The average hours per week and average hourly earnings for the combined total of the 15 industrial groups are weighted averages, wherein the average man-hours and average hourly earnings in each industrial group are multiplied by the total number of employees in the group in the current month and the sum of these products divided by the total number of employees in the combined 15 industrial groups.

In presenting information for the separate manufacturing industries shown in table 2 , data are published for only those industries in which the available man-hour information covers 20 percent or more of the total number of employees in the industry at the present time. The average man-hours and hourly earnings for the combined 89 manufacturing industries have been weighted in the same manner as the averages for all industrial groups combined, table 1.

TABLE 1.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPG, APRIL AND MAY 1933

| Industrial group | Average hours per week |  | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May 1933 | ${ }_{\text {April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Manufacturing-.-- | 38.0 | 40.8 |  |  |
| Anthracite mining---.. | 25.2 24.2 | 24.6 20.1 | 81.6 4.2 | 81.4 |
| Metalliferous mining... | 37.4 | 40.0 | 49.7 | 47.5 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 36.0 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 37.2 |
| Crude petroleum producing | 44.0 | 44.1 | 61.2 | 63.6 |
| Telephone and telegraph. | 36.7 | 37.4 | 69.9 | 71.8 |
| Power and light.-.--- | 45.8 | 46.1 | 62.1 | 61.7 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation | 44.9 | 45.7 | 58.3 | 57.5 |
| Wholesale trade. | 46.7 | 47.4 | 54.2 | 54.1 |
| Retail trade. | 44.6 | 44.9 | 41.2 | 41.4 |
| Hotels -- | 50.8 | 51.4 | 23.2 | 23.0 |
| Canning and preserving | 41.7 | 42.9 | 34.1 | 32.6 |
| Laundries --...-.-.- | 41.9 | 42.4 | 33.6 | 33.3 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 47.3 | 46.8 | 37.7 | 36.9 |
| Total | 37.1 | 38.6 | 40.6 | 40.4 |

Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings shown in the following table, are not identical with the per capita weekly earnings appearing elsewhere in this trend-of-employment compilation, which are obtained by dividing the total weekly earnings in all establishments reporting by the total number of employees in those establishments. As already noted, the basic information upon which the average weekly man-hours and average hourly earnings are computed covers approximately 50 percent of the establishments reporting monthly employment data.

[^5]| Industry | Average hours per week |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1983 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1983 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Food and kindred products: | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Baking | 46.5 | 46.8 | 43.3 | 42.9 |
| Beverages | 44.8 | 49.2 | 63.7 | 60.1 |
| Confectionery | 37.7 | 39.4 | 33.0 | 33.7 |
| Flour. | 49.3 | 49.1 | 41.4 | 41.7 |
| Ice cream | 50.6 | 52.0 | 49.5 | 48.3 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 45.4 | 47.8 | 43.2 | 42.6 |
| Sugar, beet | 49.7 | 45.1 | 48.4 | 51.8 |
| Sugar refining, cane. | 53.7 | 54.7 | 45.1 | 43.4 |
| Textiles and their products: |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs | 34.1 | 40.8 | 38.4 | 38.9 |
| Cotton goods | 45.1 | 47.9 | 21.5 | 21.6 |
| Cotton small wares | 39.3 | 44.2 | 33.6 | 33. 8 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 46.5 | 48.1 | 38.1 | 36.9 |
| Knit goods.....-.--- | 41.8 | 44.2 | 30.4 | 30.2 |
| Wilk and rayon goods....-- | 36.1 | 39.6 | 30.6 | 30.3 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.....-....-................... Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: | 41.8 | 46.4 | 32.7 | 32.3 |
|  | 28.4 | 35.3 | 43.8 | 42.8 |
| Cast-iron pipe. | 25.9 | 31.5 | 49.3 | 41.5 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 37.1 | 40.3 | 44.1 | 46.1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 29.7 | 34.6 | 46.2 | 46.3 |
| Hardware.... | 29.2 | 34.0 | -42.8 | 41.7 |
| Iron and steel | 28.6 | 32.7 | 47.9 | 48.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 31.7 | 41.4 | 45.8 | 43.5 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings- | 30.7 | 35.6 | 49.7 | 48. 1 |
|  | 33.4 | 38.7 | 44.9 | 43.8 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 30.6 | 33.6 | 42.6 | 42.6 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 28.8 | 32.2 | 44.5 | 44.1 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29.9 | 32.9 | 47.7 | 46.6 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 35.0 | 38.4 | 66.8 | 63.8 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 30.2 | 33.8 | 56.2 | 55.4 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 32.8 | 35. 4 | 56.2 | 54.7 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 28.5 | 32.8 | 50.8 | 49.5 |
| Machine tools. | 29.9 | 31.1 | 54.7 | 53.3 |
| Radios and phonographs | 39.0 | 42.9 | 39.3 | 38.5 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 26.6 | 31.6 | 55.4 | 54.6 |
| Typewriters and supplies. | 29.8 | 33.9 | 45.7 | 44.7 |
| Nonferrous metals and their parts: |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures.. | 37.2 | 39.7 | 42.4 | 41.4 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products. | 31.6 | 39.0 | 47.5 | 46.5 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. | 28.3 | 36.1 | 38.6 | 37.0 |
| Jewelry. | 31.8 | 33.9 | 47.9 | 46.4 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 31.1 | 37.6 | 45.9 | 44.7 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc. | 36.6 | 38.4 | 46.8 | 47.4 |
| Stamped and enameled ware.- | 37.1 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.6 |
| Transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft | 47.5 | 44.9 | 63.3 | 61.3 |
| Automobiles. | 34.7 | 41.0 | 57.2 | 57.0 |
| Locomotives. | 36.4 | 38.1 | 51.0 | 50.2 |
|  | 31.5 | 33.0 | 56.2 | 55.6 |

TABLE 2.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL AND MAY 1933-Continued

| Industry | Average hours per week |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1983}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | April <br> 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| Railroad repair shops: | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Electric railroad... | 42. 4 | 44.5 | 56.7 | 56.1 |
| Steam railroad. | 35.5 | 36.8 | 63.4 | 63.2 |
| Lumber and allied products: |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture <br> Lumber: | 33.0 | 36.9 | 33.2 | 32.5 |
| Millwork | 39.1 | 40.2 | 32.9 | 32.9 |
| Sawmills | 36. 2 | 40.4 | 27.4 | 26.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 31.4 | 33.7 | 33.0 | 32.2 |
| Cement. | 32.7 | 37.5 | 41.6 | 40.8 |
| Glass. | 36. 3 | 39.0 | 44.7 | 45.0 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 36.6 | 34.7 | 48.6 | 50.4 |
| Pottery | 36.3 | 34.4 | 39.6 | 39.9 |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 40.8 | 45.2 | 38.5 | 39.4 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper | 39. 4 | 42.5 | 41.1 | 40.6 |
| Paper and pulp. | 40.5 | 43.4 | 41.2 | 41.3 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |  |
| Book and job. | 35.4 | 36.8 | 67.9 | 67.1 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 40.6 | 41.0 | 73.4 | 73.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals | 41.8 | 43.5 | 55.1 | 54.9 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal | 51.9 | 52.2 | 19.3 | 22.3 |
| Druggists' preparations | 36.3 | 37.4 | 47.3 | 47.2 |
| Explosives. | 31.3 | 35.0 | 58.5 | 55.0 |
| Fertilizers | 49.5 | 41.0 | 19.6 | 25.1 |
| Paints and varnishes | 42.2 | 46.9 | 49.0 | 47.0 |
| Petroleum refining. | 39.5 | 40.1 | 62.8 | 62.0 |
| Rayon and allied products | 43.2 | 44.6 | 38.0 | 37.5 |
|  | 42.0 | 42.9 | 45.9 | 45. 9 |
| Rubber products: |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber goods, otherthan boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 39.0 29.7 | 40.5 37 | 42.9 | 41.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes...-.--.............. | 29.7 | 37.7 | 58.5 | 58.4 |
| Tobsceo manufactures: <br> Chewing and smoking tobacco and snufi | 38.5 | 43.9 |  | 31.5 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 35.8 | 41.7 | 32.1 | 31.0 |

## Employment in Building Construction in May 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building construction industry increased 9 percent in May as compared with April and pay rolls increased 10.9 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in May as compared with April are based on returns made by 10,257 firms employing in May 72,884 workers in the various trades in the building construction industry. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRECTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, APRIL AND MAY 1933

${ }^{1}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, APRIL AND MAY 1983-Continued


[^6]
## Trend of Employment in May 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1933 as compared with April 1933, in certain industrial groups by States. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is published elsewhere in a separate tabulation by city and State totals. In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and elec-uric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group-public utilities. Due to the extreme seasonal fluctuations in the canning and preserving industry, and the fact that during certain months the activity in this industry in a number of States is negligible, data for this industry are not presented separately. The number of employees and the amount of weekly pay roll in April and May 1933 as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the combined total of "All groups."
The percents of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted percents of change; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

As the anthracite-mining industry is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, the changes reported in this industry in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries, are the fluctuations in this industry by State totals.

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

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN DENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 1933 BY STATES
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Total all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estabments | Num- <br> ber on pay roll, May 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { week), } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\}$ | Number of estabments | Num- <br> ber on pay May 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1933 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Alabama | 490 | 50, 863 | +1.9 | \$553, 700 | +10.6 | 202 | 34, 363 | +2.8 | \$360, 512 | +12.6 |
| Arizona |  | 7,854 |  | 158, 555 | -3.8 | 57 | 2,053 | +1.9 | 41, 197 | +2.1 |
| Arkansas. | 21.842 | ${ }_{929}^{16,2465}$ | +6.8 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{205,} 716$ | +7.6 |  | 10, 18.9 | +9.8 | 118,715 | +14.2 |
| California <br> Colorado | 2 ${ }^{1,875}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 229, } \\ 27,268 \\ \hline 206\end{array}$ | -2. ${ }^{1} 1$ | 5, 444, 5478 | +1.7 +2.2 | 1,080 | 118,914 10,505 | -8.7 +3.8 | 2, 647, 647 | +8.0 +6.6 |
| Connecticut | 1,097 | 132, 039 | +4.4 | 2, 361,099 | +15.8 | 648 | 112,427 | +5.3 | 1,853,330 | +20.6 |
| Delaware--.....- | 131 | 9,237 | +3.9 | 189, 298 | +8.8 | 49 | 6,600 | +4.2 | 128, 409 | +12.0 |
| District of Colum- | 630 | 30,709 | -. 1 | 720, 424 | +. 4 | 58 | 3,882 | +3.0 | 124, 546 | +4.8 |
| Florida. | 587 | 23,438 | -4.8 | 362, 480 | -1.5 | 128 | 12,618 | +5.2 | 164, 487 | +10.7 |
| Georgia | 652 | 74, 588 | +4.5 | 883, 224 | +6.1 | 306 | 61, 862 | +5.8 | 612, 520 | +7.4 |
| Idaho. | 208 | 6, 464 | +7.2 | 108, 977 | +11.0 | 40 | 2,744 | +12.9 | 42, 852 | +16.8 |
| Illinois | 31,610 | 278,802 | +2.4 | 5, 565, 688 | +8.0 | 1,069 | 169,548 | +3.7 | 3, 035,707 | +10.9 |
| Indiana | 1,220 | 110, 235 | +3.1 | 2, 065, 682 | +10.8 | 550 | 80, 822 | +4.8 | 1, 531,805 | +15.5 |
| Iowa | 1,120 | 40,072 | +2.1 | 748, 056 | +6.6 | 435 | 22, 157 | +5.2 | 407, 415 | +12.2 |
| Kansas | 4985 | 61,990 | +2.0 | 1,340,947 |  | 406 | 23, 648 | +4.s | 488,803 | +4.6 |
| Kentucky | 809 | 54, 820 | +3.2 | 793, 077 | +8.8 | 199 | 21,266 | +10.0 | 331, 523 | +14.7 |
| Louisiana | 490 | 28, 832 | +2.8 | 413, 792 | +5.0 | 204 | 17,569 |  | 223, 859 | +8.9 |
| Maine | 524 | ${ }_{3} 39,98$ | +9.6 | 648, 143, | +15. 1 | 183 | 33, 878 | +11.3 | 521, 735 | +19.2 |
| Maryland | ${ }^{3} 794$ | 72, 360 | +2.0 | 1,335, 772 | + | 432 |  |  | 854,573 | ${ }^{6}+7.0$ |
| Massachuset | -8,188 | 329, 312 | +2.5 | 6,688, 776 | +4.9. | 1,126 | 157,866 | +4.0 | 2,736,745 | +10.9 |
| Michigan. | 1,508 | 229, 996 | +5.7 | 5, 187, 112 | +19.0 | 398 | 179,579 | +7.7 | 4,085, 284 | +28.6 |
| Minnesota | 1,016 | 58, 166 | +.3 | 1, 204,419 | +. 4 | 269 | 28,061 | +2. | 546, 518 | +1.5 |
| Mississipp | 368 | 7,763 | -1.8 | 92,904 | +6.0 | 72 | 4,574 | +(7) | 44, 280 | +9.4 |
| Missouri. | 1,171 | 101, 367 | +. 2 | 2,023, 588 | +3.5 | 509 | 57, 812 | +1.5 | 1,066, 519 | +5.8 |
| Montana. | 335 | 8, 404 | +3.1 | 194, 443 | +6.6 | 51 | 2, 443 | 5 | 47,321 | 2.4 |
| Nebraska | 720 | 21,089 | +3.5 | 441, 13 | +4.3 | 123 | 10, 173 | +5.0 | 207, 860 | +7.4 |
| Nevada.-. | 132 | 1,245 | +4.4 | 30, 807 | +6. 6 | 21 | 248 | +3.3 | 6, 447 | +10.3. |
| New Hamps | 444 | 33, 233 | +6.0 | 511,896 | +11.3 | 184 | 30, 221 | +5.9 | 423, 475 | +12.1 |
| New Jersey. | 1, 465 | 174, 413 | +3.3 | 3, 817, 740 | +4.9 | 8575 | 158,766 | +4.7 | 3, 159,514 | +6.5 |
| New Mexi | 174 | 4,325 | +3.0 | 67, 820 | $+6$ | 21 | 406 | +28.1 | 6,272 | +12.0 |
| New York | 7,620 | 478, 473 | +. 4 | 11, 331, 301 | +2.4 | -1,668 | 299, 998 | +3.9 | 6,446,007 | +5.6 |
| North Carolina.-- | 886 | 112, 299 | +6. 5 | 1, 268, 453 | +15.0 | 536 | 107, 516 | +6.8 | 1, 197, 655 | +16.0 |
| North Dakota....- | 269 | 3,703 | -2. 6 | 75,597 | +1.8 | 59 |  | +4.5 | 522,138 | +3.4 |
| Ohio | 4,900 | 367, 376 | +4.1 | 7, 035, 695 | +12. 5 | 1,895 | 266, 052 | +6.4 | 5, 021, 926 | +17.9 |
| Oklahoma | 676 | 23, 953 | +3.5 | 455, 643 | +4.4 | 106 | 8, 954 | +2.3 | 164, 837 | +1.4 |
| Oregon | 711 | 25, 316 | +6.8 | 476, 118 |  | 146 | 13,748 | +12.9 | 213, 159 | +14.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,459 | 568,346 | +.7 | 9,836, 041 | +2.8 | 1,748 | 812,345 | $+5.8$ | 4,754, 51818 | +14.1 |
| Rhode Island | 905 | 54, 613 | +5.4 | 954, 099 | +8.3 | 255 | 42,970 | +7.3 | 681, 782 | +12.4 |
| South Carolina. | 310 | 53, 457 | +1.5 | 502, 384 | +6.2 | 178 | 50,397 | +2.5 | 452,741 | +7.5 |
| South Dakota | 160 | 5,050 | +1.2 | 125,982 | +7.1 | 47 | 1,879 | +2.5 | 37,974 | +20.9 |
| Tennessee. | 731 | 59, 531 | +4.8 | 805, 141 | +7.0 | 259 | 43, 973 | +6.8 | 562, 305 |  |
| Texas. | 762 | 54, 858 | +2.8 | 1,194,878 | +3.2 | 400 | 30,640 | +4.8 | 587, 368 | +7.9 |
| Utah | 286 | 11, 640 | -. 8 | 220, 903 | +. 2 | 84 | 3, 898 | +6.2 | 74, 018 | +3.7 |
| Vermont | 355 | 8,737 | +4.9 | 156, 654 | +8.4 | 114 | 4,637 | +5.4 | 78, 882 | +11.1 |
| Virginia.-.........- | 1,257 | 78, 571 | +2.3 | 1,185, 734 | +7.6 | 415 | 54, 450 | +3.4 | 770, 498 | +9.3 |
| Washington | 1,162 | 46, 672 | +2.0 | 948, 030 | +4.2 | 250 | 22,086 |  | 417, 496 | +6.0 |
| West Virgini | 796 | 90,048 |  | 1,369, 447 | +7.2 | 170 | 32, 532 | +3.6 | 615, 194 | +12.7 |
| Wisconsin. | 1,068 | 123, 527 | +3.3 | 2,091,24 | +10.3 | 789 | 97, 487 | $8+8.7$ | 1,570,917 | $5+14,0$ |
| W yoming. | 168 | 3,924 | -4.2 | 83, 988 | -1.3 | 26 | 1,285 | +2.2 | 33, 910 | 4.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
${ }^{3}$ Includes building and contracting.
${ }_{3}$ Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, and building construction.
${ }^{5}$ Weighted percent of change.

- Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and offce employment, amusement and recreation, professional and transportation services.
? Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }^{8}$ Includes laundries.
$\bigcirc$ Includes laundering and cleaning.
${ }^{19}$ Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants.


## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

 IN APRIL AND MAY 1933 BY STATES-Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll May 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll (1 } \\ \text { week) } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Number of estab-lishments | Num- <br> ber on <br> pay <br> roll <br> May <br> 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll (1 } \\ & \text { week) } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama. | 16 | 553 | +4.3 | \$14, 384 | +2.1 | 61 | 1,957 | -2.8 | \$28, 542 | -1.1 |
| Arizona. | 19 | 162 | $-6$ | 4, 498 | +.5 | 176 | 1,478 | -4. 4 | 25, 132 | +. 5 |
| Arkansas. | 15 | 398 | -9.7 | 9,420 | +9.5 | 130 | 1,428. | +12.1 | 22,074 | -1.5 |
| California | 91 | 4, 422 | +.6 | 123,957 | +.9 | 121 | 28,798 | -1.8 | 483, 416 | +3.1 |
| Colorado.- | 28 | 822 | +. 6 | 22, 167 | +3.3 | 117 | 2,986 | -4.8 | 54,765 | -3.6 |
| Connecticut. | 59 | 1, 227 | $-.1$ | 34, 129 | +2. 5 | 117 | 4,709 | $-6$. | 90, 753 | $+.3$ |
| Delaware-- | 8 | 109 | $+.9$ | 2, 205 | $\pm 4.3$ | 9 | 144 | -21.3 | 2, 105 | -8.2 |
| District of Columbia. | 32 | 411 | (11) | 12,308 | +. 8 | 402 | 10,598 | -3.1. | 212,541 | -3.1 |
| Florida-...------- | 52 | 803 | +. 6 | 18,694 | -3.9 | 81 | 1,125, | $-8.3$ | 20,522 | $-7.5$ |
| Georgia | 33 | 442 | -. 2 | 12,542 | +4. 1 | 30 | 1,999 | +3.1 | 30,780 | -. 2 |
| Idaho. | 8 | 108 | -2. ${ }^{5}$ | 3, 030 | +4. 1 | 68 | 697 | +8.7 | 11,242 | $+9.4$ |
| Illinois | 16 | 965 | +4.0 | 21,168 | +1.2 | 95 | 20,054 | -1.8 | 995,007 | +.8 |
| Indiana | 61. | 1,065 | +. 4 | 26,413 | +1.1 | 1.80 | 5,997 | -4.6 | 98, 245 | $-1.5$ |
| Iowa. | 33 | 1,073 | +2.1 | 24, 869 | +1. 5 | 124 | 3,068 | +1.9 | 49, 242 | +1.7 |
| Kansas. | 68. | 1,821 | +2.4 | 41,869 | +2.4 | 299 | 5,194 | -. 7 | 87,684 | $-1.9$ |
| Kentucky | 20 | 404 | +2.3 | 8,561 | -2.0 | 29 | 1,539 | +2.2 | 21, 049 | +. 3 |
| Louisiana | 28 | 692 | +. 1 | 14, 687 | $-1$ | 48 | 2,856 | -2.4 | 39, 073 | -2.1 |
| Maine | 18 | 444 | $-3.9$ | 10,382 | -4.0 | 70 | 888 | $-1.2$ | 15, 514 | $-6$ |
| Maryland | 34 | 730 | +.6 | 14,812 | -. 5 | 35 | 5,1898 | -8.1 | 81,766 | -6.3 |
| Massachusetts | 748 | 18,891 | +1.1 | 36\%,008 | +1.8. | 4.215 | 58, 478 | -1.4 | 1,182, 167 | $-1.1$ |
| Michigan. | 58. | 1,532 | +4.7 | 38,896 | $+10.9$ | 153 | 10, 166 | +1.4 | 171, 022 | $+6.8$ |
| Minnesota......... | 59 | 3,796 | +1.8 | 100, 248 | +3.1 | 282 | 7,297 | $-3.1$ | 123, 075 | -2.1 |
| Mississippi...----- | 4 | 104 | (II) | 1,855 | +2.1 | 57 | 402 | $-10.7$ | 4,104 | -3.5 |
| Missouri........... | 60 | 4,338 | (II) 6 | 107, 693 | $+1.7$ | 128 | 6, 611 | -2.0 | 117,945 | $-4.9$ |
| Montana. | 14 | 231 | (11) | 6,416 | +1.4 | 82 | 682 | +. 9 | 14, 618 | +3. 1 |
| Nebraska. | 36 | 881 | -. 6 | 23,248 | -. 2 | 187 | 1,652 | -. 2 | 29,912 | $-1.9$ |
| Nevada. | 7 | 76 | $-3.8$ | 2,524 | +8.1 | 40 | 222 | -2.2 | 5, 342 | +4.2 |
| New Hampshire. | 18 | 191 | $+9.8$ | 4, 912 | $+7.7$ | 58 | 529 | -. 4 | 9,616 | +1.1 |
| New Jersey | 28 | 596 | $-1.2$ | 17, 714 | -2.0 | 407 | 7,256 | $-1.7$ | 156, 476 | -. 5 |
| New Mexico..-.-- | 6 | 80 | +6.7 | 2, 514 | $+13.4$ | 48 | 232 | -2.1 | 5,259 | $+1$ |
| New York | 413 | 11, 415 | +1.0 | 349,306 | +2.6 | 3,961 | 68,346 | -4.0 | 1, 427, 087 | -3.4 |
| North Carolina | 17 | 236 | +2.6 | 5,543 | $-1$ | 171 | 524 | +3.1 | 10, 291 | +2.2 |
| North Dakota | 17 | 232 | +3.6 | 6.311 | +4.6 | 34 | 407 | -3.6 | 6, 159 | -2.5 |
| Ohio. | 235 | 4,806 | +1.0 | 116,153 | +3.3 | 1,588 | 31,621 | -2. 5 | 556, 512 | -2.6 |
| Oklahoma | 48 | 824 | +. 4 | 20,037 | $+3.8$ | 75 | 1,339 | -6.6 | 21,870 | -1.5 |
| Oregon | 53 | 1,205 | +. 7 | 32,560 | +3.5 | 213 | 2,182 | $+.8$ | 43, 259 | +3.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 129 | 3,558 | +.7 | 94, 551 | +1.8 | 339 | 25,582 | -1.7 | 476, 792 | -1.4 |
| Rhode Island. | 44 | 1,034 | -2.3 | 23,350 | -. 6 | 499 | 4,764 | $-1.9$ | 94, 897 | -2.7 |
| South Carolina | 15 | 203 | -2.4 | 4, 410 | - -5 | 14 | 391 | -6.5 | 3,575 | -9.3 |
| South Dakota.- | 10 | 123 | +2.5 | 3,459 | +4.7 | 11 | 67 | (ti) | 1,004 | +3.7 |
| Tennessee. | 34 | 651 | +2.5 | 13, 660 | +3.7 | 53 | 2,910 | -. 1 | 40,602 | +.8 |
| Texas | 107 | 2,506 | +2.8 | 60, 469 | +1.5 | 55 | 5,009 | +1.7 | 82, 526 | -2.8 |
| Utah. | 15 | 450 | +2.0 | 10,849 | +5.5 | - 23 | 445 | -6.5 | 6, 412 | +5.7 |
| Vermont | 5 | 113 | +6.6 | 2,680 | +4.0 | - 39 | 425 | $-.9$ | 6,530 | $-1.2$ |
| Virginia | 45 | 920 | -6.9 | 23,737 | +4.4 | 480 | 4,731 | -1.8 | 83, 182 | -1.8 |
| Washington | 89 | 2,040 | $+.5$ | 51,772 | +2.9 | - 423 | 6,038 | -2.1 | 111,831 | -. 8 |
| West Virginia | 29 | 557 | - -9 | 14, 842 | +6.2 | - 47 | 807 | -6.5 | 13, 431 | -. 9 |
| Wisconsin. | 48 | 866 | +. 2 | 28, 986 | +1. 8 | - 59 | 8,517 | (11). ${ }^{5}$ | 121, 191 | -5.2 |
| W yoming .-........ | 8 | 55 | (11) | 1,546 | + 3 | 37 | 149 | (11) | 3,410 | $-2.0$ |

[^7]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAK ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 1933 BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay May 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay week) May 1933 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Alabama | 18 | 773 | -3.5 | \$8,757 | +6.1 | 7 | 693 | +11.1 | \$7, 029 | +78.2 |
| Arizona.- | 10 | 316 | +30.0 | 3,240 |  | 18 | 2,052 | -3.2 | 42,83 |  |
| California | 41 | 1,095 | +1.8 | 21,510 | +4.8 | 35 | 8, 498 | 1 | 61,868 | +1.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut. | 26 | 248 | +11.7 | 4,823 | +59.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of Oolumbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida | 13 | 627 | +1.0 | 7,128 | +5. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia | 24 | 1,040 | +9.4 | 9, 559 | +14.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho-..-.-.-...-- |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 1,905 | +. 9 | 34, 476 | +8.4 |
| Indinois. | ${ }_{61}^{21}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,169 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | +47.0 +13.2 | 8,622 17,311 | +52.6 +20.3 |  |  | ---.-.- |  |  |
| Iowa | 26 | ${ }^{1} 406$ | +13.1 | 5,310 | +9.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas. | 19 | 750 | -7.4 | 17, 60.4 |  | 10 | 97\% | 78.1 | $\overline{6}, 0 \overline{3}$ | + 7.6 |
| Kentucky-- | 35 | 713 | -13.5 | 6, 005 | -5. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana.-......-- | 8 | 500 213 | +4.8 +6.0 | 6,060 4,313 | +18.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland. | 14 | 293 | -12.8 | 4, 068 | +7.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts. | 21 | 511 | +28.1 | 11, 579 | +54.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan. - | 32 | 1,046 | +27.7 | 15, 243 | +57.2 | 35 | 3,355 | -17.8 | 33, 826 | $-18.0$ |
| Minnesata | 26 | 353 | +22.1 | 6, 130 | +39.6 | 32 | 748 | +11.5 | 8,346 | -5.9 |
| Mississippi. | ${ }_{34}^{8}$ | ${ }_{608}^{131}$ | -3.7 +1.2 | ${ }_{8,731}^{1,158}$ | -20.1 +14.2 | 13 | 963 | -2.5 | 9,886 |  |
| Montana | 8 | 98 | +188.2 | 1,265 | +226.0 | 17 | 1,568 | +5.0 | 43, 598 | +6.0 |
| Nebraska | 8 | 346 | +104.7 | 4,148 | +110.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada--.-....-- |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 147 | +19.5 | 3,608 | +12.2 |
| New Hampshire. |  | 74 | +19.4 |  | +51.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey <br> New Mexico | 29 | 539 | +24.5 | 9,603 | +34.1 | $5$ | 838 | $\begin{array}{r} +16.7 \\ +7.2 \end{array}$ | $14,659$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.3 \\ +13.8 \end{array}$ |
| New Yort. | 68 | 1,850 | +23. 9 | 37,789 | +22.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina.-. | 13 | 332 | -13.8 | 3,059 | -8.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio Dakota-.--.-- | 112 | 3,002 | +11. 5 | 39,182 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 18 | 214 | +8.1 | 1,645 | +22.9 | 31 | 1,130 | +272.9 | 15,507 | +233.8 |
| Oregon----- |  |  |  |  |  |  | $48$ | +4.3 | 965 | +11.4 |
| Pennsylvania Rhode island. | 103 | 3,226 | +16.2 | 36,820 | +19.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina...- |  | 109 |  | 937 | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota..... | ${ }^{6}$ | 39 | +39.3 | 568 | +44 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 28 | 1,254 | +4.8 | 16, 255 |  |  | 198 | +5.3 | 2,442 | +12.1 |
| Utahas. | ${ }^{21} 5$ |  | +11.2 | 13, 348 | +8.0 +31.0 | 11 | 1, 235 | -2.4 | 35, 267 | -2.1 |
| Vermont. | 38 | 1,010 | +6.9 | 35,772 | +7.9 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia---.-. | 20 | 1,076 | +2.4 | 9,702 | +7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington. | 14 | 160 | -24.2 |  | -25.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia..... | 14 | 439 |  | 5,257 | +11.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin......... | 14 | 110 | +8.8 | 1,478 | +19.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W yoming. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^8]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 1933 BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Burean of Labor Statisties but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]


[^9][Figures in ftalics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issue by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- <br> ber on pay May 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { onange } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay roll wek) May Mas 1933 | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll }(1 \\ \text { week) } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { 1933 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama | 89 | 1,698 | -1.5 | \$35, 021 | +2.9 | 23 | 1,053 | -0.9 | \$8, 723 | -1.0 |
| Arizona. | 68 | 1,196 | +1.1 | 31,273 | +5.5 | 21. | 424 | -36.6 | 5, 678: | -41.5 |
| Arkansas | 52 | 1,596 | -8.8 | 36,386 |  | 15, |  | -. 4 | 5.519 | $-17.6$ |
| California | 47 | 48,922 | -1.1 | 1,180,080 | +2 2 | 178. | 8,565 | -1.7 | 126,599 | -4.7 |
| Colorado | 196 | 5,309 | +1.0 | 133, 141 | +2.6 | 64 | 1,327 | 31 | 16,947 | -. 0 |
| Connecticut. | 135 | 9,406 | -. 3 | 280, 514 | +1.6 | 27 | 1,092 | +3.7 | 13, 931, | -(7) |
| Delaware | 28 | 1,081 | +. 6 | 30,571 | +3.7 | 6 | 244 | (11) | 2, 882 | +3.6 |
| bia | 22 | 8,060 | +.4 | 227, 549 | +1.0 | 50 | 3,908 | +2.2 | 57,309 | +3.1 |
| Florida | 185 | 4, 036 | -1.0 | 107,260 | -3.6. | 83 | 1,412 | -50.1 | 14,610, | -47.3 |
| Georgia. | 186 | 6,413 | . 9 | 181, 603 | +5 | 31 | 1,364 | -18.2 | 10,668 | $-25.0$ |
| Idaho. | 55 | 626 | +. 2 | 13,004 | +5.0 | 24 | 339 | +14.9 | 3,628 | +7.1 |
| Illinois | 72 | 65,787 | +. 2 | 1,815,605 | +4.9 | 1240 | 7,002 | +7.0 | 105. 288 | +5.1 |
| Indiana | 132 | 8, 683 | -. 1 | 202, 371 | +. 7 | 82 | 3,095 | +2.0 | 31,357 | +4.8 |
| Iowa | 372 | 8,925 | -1.2 | 199, 699 |  | 71 | 2,337 | +4. 1 | 19, 627 | +6.5 |
| Kansas. | 27 | 6,607 | -2.6 | 148, 052 | -3.2 | 92 | 706 | $+6$ | 7.165 | +. 5 |
| Kentucky | 293 | 6, 185 | -. 3 | 143, 070 | +2.4 | 35 | 1,739 | +17.5 | 16.988 | +13.6 |
| Louisiana | 148 | 4, 081 | 4 | 91, 021 | +1.8 | 23 | 1,856 | -3.6 | 19,090; | -5.4 |
| Maine- | 168 | 2,666 | -2.6 | 72, 484 | +. 1 | 21 | 657 | +1.4 | 8, 167 | -(7) |
| Maryland.- | 98 | 12, 318 | +. 8 | 316,044 | 4.7 | 24 | 1,222 | +2.1 | 14,675 | +4.7 |
| Massachusetts | 135 | 44,116 | . 4 | 1,205, 848 | . 6 | ${ }^{19} 85$ | 4,710 | +1.6 | 64,005 | +1.9 |
| Michigan | 411 | 20,533 | -1.6 | 565, 319 | -. 2 | 98 | 4,260 | $+5.6$ | 43,957 | +5.3 |
| Minnesota | 148 | 11, 517 | -2.5 | 299, 401 | -1.4 | 73 | 2,862 | $-1.1$ | 33, 734 | +1.9 |
| Mississipp | 192 | 1,577 | -2.5 | 33, 022 | $+5.9$ | 19 | 523 | $+9.0$ | 4,034 | $+3.9$ |
|  | 207 | 19,157 | -1.0 | 503, 053 | $+3.4$ | 92 | 4, 550 | $+{ }^{+8}$ | 53, 123 | +2.3 |
| Montana | 100 | 1,918 | +11.3 | 55,581 | +17.1 | 29 | 397 | +2.8 | 5,396 | +6.1 |
| Nebraska. | 296 | 5,425 | +.6 | 135, 155 | +1.9 | 41 | 1,250 | +2.2 | 11,880 | +. 2 |
| Nevada-...-T.-.- | 3 |  | +5.4 | 10, 226 | +4.9 | 12 | 129 | +6.6 | 2,088 | +1.1 |
| New Hampshire.- | 140 | 2,178 | +8.3 | 60, 740 | +9.1 | 13 | 266 | +17.2 | 2,900 | +5.0 |
| New Jersey | 205 | 21, 098 | -. 7 | 590,448 | +1.1 | 69 | 3,770 | -3.6 | 46, 424 | +5.2 |
| New Mexico. | 49 | 472 | -. 2 | 9,972 | $+3.3$ | 15 | 305 | +2.7 | 3. 108 | +1.1 |
| New York | 881 | 97, 436 | -4.0 | 3, 059, 393 | -. 1 | 261 | 28, 233 | -. 5 | 427, 606 | +(7) |
| North Carolina--- | 76 | 1,598 | ${ }_{-1.2}$ | 32, 708 | +1.9 | 37 | 1,306 | +. 4 | 10, 844 | -2.8 |
| North Dakota | 117 | 11, 3128 | +.8 | 26, 673 792.096 | +3.8 | ${ }^{24} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}388 \\ 8,844 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underset{+}{+}$ | 3,843 105,364 | +3.6 +2.2 |
| Oklahoma. | 245 | 5, 675 | -1.8 | 126, 594 | +1.8 | 52 | 1,069 | -1.5 | 10.916 | -. 4 |
| Oregon. | 183 | 5,548 | -2.1 | 140, 951 | +1.4 | 64 | 1,093 | +.9 | 13, 742 | +2.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 240 | 60, 473 | -2.0 | 1,597, 494 | $-3.1$ | 178 | 9,365 | +2.9 | 112, 165 | +1.3 |
| Rhode Island | 43 | ${ }^{3,235}$ | - 9 | 89,839 | +(7) | 15 | 379 | $+5.0$ | 5,058 | +7.3 |
| South Carolina | 70 | 1,635 | -6. 2 | 32, 650 | -2.9 | 16 | 341 | -11.2 | 2,818 | -2.8 |
| South Dakota.. | 59 | 823 | -. 4 | 21,866 | +2.1 | 19 | 327 | +3.8 | 3,606 | +. 1 |
| Tennessee | 244 | 4,138 | -1.4 | 93, 349 | +2.2 | 39 | 1,998 | +2.6 | 17,085 | +3.4 |
| Texas | 137 | 6,384 | +(7) | 166,866 | $-1.2$ | 99 | 2,502 | $-2.1$ | 29,850 | -4.6 |
| Utah |  | 1,634 |  | 35, 381 | +2.9 | 12 | 432 | +2.6 | 5, 244 | - -7 |
| Vermont | 121 | 961 | -2.3 | 24, 079 | +4.0 | 24 | 524 | +14.7 | 5,216 | +13.4 |
| Virginia | 153 | 5,385 | -1.0 | 132, 740 | +3.4 | 33 | 1,907 | +16.4 | 19,550 | +9.9 |
| Washington | 201 | 9,510 | +. 1 | 251, 948 | +3.8 | 85 | 2,253 | +. 7 | 25,046 | +. 2 |
| West Virginia | 114 | 5,515 | +. 3 | 142,296 | +3.0 | 40 | 1,059 | +1.8 | 11, 160 | +. 9 |
| Wisconsin-... | 14 48 48 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,048 \\ 403 \end{array}$ | -. 8 | 272,373 9,981 | +1.0 +7.4 | 1248 14 | 1,334 162 | +8.5 | ${ }^{(15)}{ }_{2} 139$ | ----7 |

${ }_{11}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
11 No change.
12 Includes restaurants.
${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railroads.
14 Includes railways and express.
13 Data not supplied.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAI ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 1933 BY STATES-Continued

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

is No change.
${ }^{18}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

 IN APRIL AND MAY 1033 BY STATES-Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]


7 Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }^{11}$ No change.

## Employment and Pay Rolls in May 1933 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the Bureau's survey, 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.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MAY 1933 AS COMPARED WITH APRIL 1933

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Perof change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{1933}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \hline 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York City | 4, 912 | 301, 811 | 298, 303 | -1.2 | \$7, 874, 951 | \$7, 859, 828 | -0.2 |
| Chicago, Ill | 1,824 | 187, 213 | 191, 246 | +2.2 | 4, 244, 321 | 4, 440, 552 | +4.6 |
| Philadelphia, P | 810 513 | 124, 362 | 128, 188 | $+3.1$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,623,321}}^{2}$ | 2, 732, 015 | +4. 1 |
| Letroit, Mich | 513 | 137,965 65,208 | 147, 63,97 | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{1,508,376}$ | 3, $1,488,641$ | ${ }_{+1.3}^{+18.2}$ |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 1,085 | 81, 897 | 84, 318 | +3.0 | 1, 570, 842 | 1, 695, 640 | +7.9 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 476 | 61, 447 | 61,435 | -(1) | 1, 242, 876 | 1, 293, 900 | +4.1 |
| Baltimore, Md | 555 | 44, 803 | 46,052 | +2.8 | 829,330 | 869,099 | +4.8 |
| Boston, Mass | 3, 022 | 86,504 | 87.103 | +0.7 | 2, 005, 083 | 2,031, 767 | +1.3 |
| Pan Francisco, | 1,173 | 51,520 | 48, 889 | $+(8)$ +2.0 | 1, $1.121,134$ | 1, $1,183,208$ | +3.2 +3.8 +1 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 370 | 32, 838 | 35,434 | +7.9 | ${ }^{1} \times 70,525$ | 760,475 | +13.4 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 458 | 37,097 | 37.768 | +1.8 | 690, 483 | 732,845 | +6.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

## Employment in the Executive Civil Service of the United States May 1933

THERE was a decrease of 2,470 employees in the executive civil service of the United States in May 1933, as compared with May 1932. Comparing May 1933 with April 1933, there was an increase of 5,178 .

These figures do not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The information as shown in the table was compiled by the various Federal departments and offices and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission, where it was assembled. The data were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and published here by courtesy of the Civil Service Commission, and in compliance with the direction of Congress. No information has as yet been collected relative to amounts of pay rolls. Information is presented for the District of Columbia, for the Federal Government service outside of the District of Columbia, and for the service as a whole. Approximately 12 percent of the total number of Federal employees are employed in the District of Columbia.

Comparing May 1933 with May 1932, there was a decrease of 2.7 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia. Temporary employees decreased 30.2 percent during this period. There was a decrease of 2,815 , or 4.1 percent, in the total number of Government employees in the District of Columbia.

Comparing May 1933 with April 1933, there was an increase of 1.1 percent in the number of permanent employees and a decrease of 33.8 percent in the number of temporary employees in the District of Columbia. Outside of the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees increased 1.0 percent, and the number of temporary employees increased 3.5 percent.

EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES MAY 1932 AND APRIL AND MAY 1933 :

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Tempo- | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Tempo- | Total | Permanent | $\mid \text { Tempo- }$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May 1932.a--.-... | 66, 062 | 3, 313 | 60, 375 | 477, 727 | 29, 274 | 507,001 | 543, 789 | 32,587 | 576, 376 |
| April 1933 | 63,571 64,249 | 3,492 2,311 | 67,063 66,560 | 467,573 472,057 | 34,092 35,289 | 501,665 507,346 | 531, 144 | 37,584 37 3 | 568, 728 |
| Gain or loss: | 64, 249 | 2,311 | 60,500 | 472,057 | 35, 280 | 507,346 | 536, 306 | 37,000 | 573, 906 |
| May 1932-May 1933. | -1,813 | -1, 002 | -2,815 | $-5,670$ | +6,015 | +345 | -7, 483 | +5,013 | -2, 470 |
| April 1033-May 1933 | +678 | $-1,181$ | -503 | +4,484 | +1,197 | +5,681 | +5,162 | +16 | +5,178 |
| Percent of change: May 1932-May 1933 | -2.7 | -30.2 | -4.1 | -1.2 | +20.5 | +0.1 | -1.4 | +15.4 | -0.4 |
| April 1933-May 1033 | +1.1 | -33.8 | $-.8$ | +1.0 | +3.5 | +1.1 | +1.0 | +(8) | +0.9 |
| Labor turnover May 1933 <br> Additions | 3551 | 274 | ${ }^{8} 825$ | 4 2,907 | 18,818 | 421,725 | ${ }^{6} 3,458$ | 19,092 | - 22,550 |
| Separations. | 505 | 733 | ${ }^{3} 1,328$ | 3,357 | 4 12, 687 | 416,044 | 3, 052 | ${ }^{6} 13,420$ | 6 17,372 |
| Turnover rate per 100... | 0.86 | 9.44 | 1. 23 | 0.62 | 36. 58 | 3.18 | 0.65 | 35. 70 | 3.04 |

${ }^{1}$ Certain revisions have been made from time to time by the Civil Service Commission in dropping certain classes of employees, previously carried in the tabulation. 835 collaborators of the Department of Agriculture were dropped in June 1932. In this table in order to make the figures comparable for the months shown, it was assumed the number of the employees was the same in 1932 as they were in the month they were dropped (actual figures not being available from the Civil Service Commission), and the data for this month have been revised accordingly in this table.
${ }^{2}$ Not including the field service of the Post Office Department.
${ }^{3}$ Not including 722 employees transferred from a temporary status in the Crop Production Loan Offce of the Department of Agriculture to a permanent status in the Farm Credit Administration.

4 Not including 3,914 temporary employees, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation and 1,020 temporary employees, Crop Production Loan Oftice transferred to a permanent status in the Farm Credit Administration.
${ }^{5}$ Less than one tenth of one percent.
${ }^{6}$ See notes to details.

## Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

DATA are not yet available concerning railroad employment for May 1933. Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 907,472 on March 15, 1933, to 913,215 on April 15, 1933, or 0.6 percent; the amount of pay roll decreased from $\$ 105,371,091$ in March, to $\$ 102,257,898$ in April, or 3 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to April 1933 on class I railroads--that is, all roads having operating resenues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or over-is shown by index numbers published in the following table. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12 -month average for 1926 as 100 .

Tarle 1.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO APRIL 1933
[12-month average, $1926=100$ ]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 19\%2 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98.3 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 89.3 | 88.2 | 86.3 | 73.7 | 61.2 | 53.0 |
| February | 98.6 | 97.0 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 85.4 | 72.7 | 60.3 | 52.7 |
| March. | 100.5 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 85.5 | 72.9 | 60.5 | 51.5 |
| April. | 102.0 | 98.9 | 96.6 | 98.9 | 97.4 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 87.0 | 73.5 | 60.0 | 51.8 |
| May. | 105.0 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 100.2 | 99.4 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 88.6 | 73.9 | 59.7 |  |
| June | 107.1 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 101. 6 | 100.9 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 86.5 | 72.8 | 57.8 |  |
| July | 108. 2 | 98.1 | 99.4 | 102.9 | 101.0 | 95.6 | 06.6 | 84.7 | 72.4 | 56.4 |  |
| August | 109.4 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 102.7 | 99.5 | 95.7 | 97.4 | 83.7 | 71.2 | 55.0 |  |
| September | 107.8 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 102.8 | 99.1 | 95.3 | 96.8 | 82.2 | 69.3 | 55.8 |  |
| October- | 107.3 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 103.4 | 98.9 | 45.3 | 96.9 | 80.4 | 67.7 | 57.0 |  |
| November | 105.2 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 101. 2 | 95.7 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 77.0 | 64.5 | 55.9 |  |
| December | 99.4 | 96.0 | 97.1 | 98.2 | 91.9 | 89.7 | 88.8 | 74.9 | 62.6 | 54.8 |  |
| A verage. | 104. 1 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 97. 5 | 92.9 | 33.3 | 83.5 | 70.6 | 57.9 | ${ }^{152.3}$ |

1 Average for 4 months.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

## Manufacturing Industries

IN THE following table is presented information concerning wagerate adjustments occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1933, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau. Of the 17,923 manufacturing establishments included in the May survey 17,746 establishments, or 99 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The 2,609,746 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 99.1 percent of the total number of employees covered by the May trend of employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Increases in wage rates were reported by 48 manufacturing establishments in 27 industries during the period April 15 to May 15. This is the largest number of establishments reporting wage-rate increases to the Bureau since January 1930. The increases in wage rates reported in May represent in practically all instances a partial restoration of former wage scales. These increases averaged 9.9 percent and affected 7,897 employees, or 0.3 percent of all employees in the establishments reporting.

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 129 establishments in 43 of the 89 industries surveyed. This is the smallest number of establishments reporting wage-rate decreases since December 1930 and represents only 0.7 percent of the total number of establishments covered. These decreases averaged 12 percent and affected 14,692 employees or 0.6 percent of all the employees in the establishments surveyed.

Table 1.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15,1933

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { report- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | Totalnumberof em-ployees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { increas- } \\ \text { es } \end{gathered}$ | Wage es | No wage changes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { increas- } \\ \text { es } \end{gathered}$ | Wage decreas es |
| All manufacturing industries....-. | $\begin{array}{r} 17,923 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,632,335 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,746 \\ 99.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & .3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 2,609,746 \\ 99.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,807 \\ .3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,692 \\ .6 \end{array}$ |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beverages.... | ${ }^{1}, 346$ | 19,702 | 343 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 8 | 19,646 | 56 | 167 |
| Butter | 292 | 5,318 | 289 | 2 | 1 | 5,295 | 20 | 3 |
| Confectioner | 314 | 32,552 | 312 | 1 | 1 | 31, 356 | 1,190 | 6 |
| Flour.- | 425 | 16,005 | 423 | 2 |  | 15,960 | 45 |  |
| Ice cream. | 342 | 10, 772 | 335 |  | 7 | 10, 648 |  | 124 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing. | 248 | 90, 284 | 244 | 1 | 3 | 89, 819 | 230 | 235 |
| Sugar, beet-- | 58 13 | 3,941 8,037 | 58 12 |  | 1 | 3,941 7,561 |  | 78 |
| Textiles and their products: |  | 8,037 |  |  | 1 | 7, 561 |  | 476 |
| Fabrics: ${ }_{\text {Carpets }}$ and rugs |  | 12,839 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton goods...- | 669 | 244,937 | 662 | 4 | 3 | 241, 832 | 2, 304 | 801 |
| Cotton small wares. | 113 | 9, 360 | 111 |  | 2 | 9, 137 |  | 223 |
| Dyeing and inishing | 151 |  | 150 |  | 1 | 34, 631 |  | 10 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 33 | 5, 254 | 33 |  |  | 5. 254 |  |  |
| Knit goods | 446 | 104, 751 | 443 | 1 | 2 | 104, 525 | 121 | 105 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 238 | 44,704 | 236 | 1 | 1 | 44, 296 | 160 | 248 |
| Woolen and worsted goods. $\square$ | 239 | 54, 150 | 237 | 2 |  | 53,833 | 317 |  |
| Wearing apparel: ${ }_{\text {Clothing, }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 56, 102 |  |  |
| Clothing, women's | 454 | 28,065 | 452 |  | 2 | 26,001 |  | $\overline{0}^{4}$ |
| Corsets and allied gar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ments-.----..... | 33 | 5,690 | 33 |  |  | 5, 7850 |  |  |
| Men's furnishings | 72 |  | 72 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shirts and coilars. | 116 | 14,947 | 116 |  |  | -14,947 |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: <br> Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets. <br> Cast-iron pipe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 68 | 8,535 | 68 |  |  | 8, 535 |  |  |
|  | 32 | 4,801 | 32 |  |  | 4,801 |  |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 130 | 8,370 | 130 |  |  | 8,370 |  |  |
|  | 63 | 5, 162 | 03 |  |  | 5,162 |  |  |
| Hardware.- | 105 | 20, 163 | 103 |  | 2 | 19,301 |  | 862 |
| Iron and steel. | 200 | 180, 829 | 200 |  |  | 180,829 |  |  |
| Stumbers and hot-water heating <br> apparatus and steam fit- <br> tings | 70 | 7,512 | 68 |  | 2 | 7,377 |  | 135 |
|  | 96 | 13,726 | 95 | 1 |  | 13,659 | 67 |  |
|  | 154 | 15, 971 | 153 | 1 |  | 15,963 | 8 |  |
| Stoves. <br> Structural and ornamental metalwork. | 188 | 12,300 | 183 | 1 | 4 | 12,119 | 128 | 55 |
|  | 61 | 8, 519 | 61 |  |  | 8,519 |  |  |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and saws) --.............----- | 123 |  | 121 |  | 2 | 6,376 |  | 28 |
|  | 68 | 5, 597 | 68 |  |  | 5,597 |  |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: Agricultural implements. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74 | 6,281 | 74 |  |  | 6,281 |  |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines and calculating machines. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39 | 12,862 | 39 |  |  | 12,862 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies. | 289 | 97, 195 | 285 |  | 4 | 96,985 |  | 210 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels. | 90 | 14, 531 | 88 |  | 2 | 14,453 |  | 78 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 1,054 | 03, 941 | 1,047 |  | 7 | 03, 397 |  | 544 |
| Machine tools-..--.-.--------- | 143 | 9, 585 | 141 |  | 2 | 9, 5.50 |  | 35 |
|  | 44 | 21,076 6,649 | 4 |  | 1 | 21, 048 | 21 | 102 |
| Textile machinery and parts. Typewriters and supplies | 16 |  | 16 |  |  | 8 8,099 |  | 102 |

Table 1.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1933-Continued


## Nonmanufacturing Industries

Data concerning wage-rate changes occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1933, in 15 groups of nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table.

No change in wage rates were reported in the anthracite mining and canning and preserving industries. Increases were reported in 9 of the remaining 13 industries and decreases were reported in 12 industries over the month interval. The average percents of increase reperted were as follows: Dyeing and cleaning, 15 percent; metalliferous mining, 12.8 percent; retail trade, 12.1 percent; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 11.1 percent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 8.6 percent; hotels, 7.5 percent; bituminous coal mining, 5 percent; wholesale trade, 4.9 percent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 2.5 percent. The average percents of decrease reported were as follows: Metalliferous mining, 15 percent; bituminous coal mining, 14.6 percent; hotels, 13.6 percent; telephone and telegraph, 11.3 percent; wholesale trade, 10.3 percent; crude petroleum producing and power and light, 10 percent each; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 9.5 percent; retail trade, 9.2 percent; laundries, 8.3 percent; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 8.1 percent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 7 percent.

TABLE 2.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUEACTUBING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1933

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { chage } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wage } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { creases } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 59,031 | 180 |  |  | 59,031 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Bitu ninous coal mini | 1,438 | 178, 840 | 1,419 | 1 | 18 | 178,220 | 8 | 612 |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 99.7 | (1) | 0.3 |
| Metalliferous mining | 283 | 19,655 | 261 | 1 | 1 | 18,911 | 255 | 489 |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 98.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| Quarrying and nonmetal ing. | $\underline{987}$ | 27,048 | 975 | 3 | 08 | 26,628 | 82 | 338 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 08.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 98.4. | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Crude petroleam produc Percent of total | 259 100.0 | 23,129 100.0 | $\underline{953}$ |  | 6 2.3 | 23,024 |  | 105 0.5 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 100.0 7,634 | 100.0 250.717 | 97.7 7,618 |  | 2.3 | 99.5 249,744 |  | 0.5 973 |
| Percent of total.... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 |  | 0.2 | 99.6 |  | 0.4 |
| Power and light. | 3,069 | 198, 626 | 2,996 |  | 73 | 183, 334 |  | 15,292 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 |  | 2.4 | 92.3 |  | 7.7 |
| Electric-railroad and mo operation and maintene | 583 | 133, 239 | 564 | 1 | 18 | 128,935 | 815 | 6,489 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 95.3 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 2,949 | 74,834 | 2,922 | 14 | 13 | 73,573 | 867 | 394 |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 98.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Retail trade. | 17,363 | 353, 987 | 17, 181 | 2 | 180 | 353,300 | 21 | 668 |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | (1) | 1.0 | 99.8 | (1) | 0.2 |
| Hotels. | 2,635 | 128, 653 | 2,621 | 1 | 13 | 128,062 | 289 | 302 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | (1) | 0.5 | 99.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Canning and proserving | 826 | 38,790 | 826 |  |  | 38,790 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Laundries.-... | 944 | 52,874 | 940 |  | 4 | 52,775 |  | 99 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 |  | 0.4 | 99.8 |  | 0.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 327 | 10,585 | 326 | 1 |  | 10,481 | 104 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 |  | 99.0 | 1.0 |  |
| Banks, brokerage, insuran real estate. | 3,380 | 130,018 | 3,347 | 11 | 22 | 127, 749 | 402 | 1,867 |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 88.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 |

[^10]
[^0]:    PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

[^1]:    181823-33-2

[^2]:    1 The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
    Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    : Weighted.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 5 months.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

[^4]:    A Average for 5 months.

[^5]:    TABLE 2-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL AND MAY 1933

[^6]:    Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas Oity, Kans.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
    ، Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

[^7]:    ${ }^{11}$ No change.

[^8]:    ${ }^{11}$ No change.

[^9]:    ${ }^{11}$ No change.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

