Serial No. R. ${ }^{\prime}$
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ISADOR LuBIN, Commissioner

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## June 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 June 1933

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

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased 7 percent in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 and pay-roll totals increased 10.8 percent over the month interval. Comparing June 1933 with June 1932, increases of 9.2 percent in employment and 9.7 percent in pay-roll totals are shown over the 12 -month period.
The index of employment in June 1933 was 62.8 as compared with 58.7 in May 1933, 56 in April 1933, and 57.5 in June 1932; the payroll index in June 1933 was 43.1 as compared with 38.9 in May 1933, 34.9 in April 1933, and 39.3 in June 1932. The 12-month average for 1926 equals 100 .

The percents of change in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 are based on returns made by 17,952 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having in June $2,802,711$ employees whose combined earnings in one week were $\$ 50,408,132$.

The gains of 7 percent in factory employment and 10.8 percent in pay rolls in June mark the third consecutive month in which both employment and earnings have increased. The increase in employment in June combined with the increases of 1.6 percent in April and 4.8 percent in May represents a gain of 14 percent in employment since the bank holiday in March. These combined increases have brought the level of employment in June to the highest point reached in the last 15 months and for the first time since October 1929 indicate more workers on manufacturing-establishment pay rolls in the current month than were employed in the corresponding month of the
preceding year. The June 1933 employment index, however, is still 36.8 percent below the level of June in the index base year 1926. The increase of 10.8 percent in pay rolls in June combined with the increase of 4.5 percent in April and 11.5 percent in May represents a total increase of 29 percent over the March low and brings the June 1933 pay-roll index to a point 9.7 percent above the level of June 1932. The pay-roll index in June 1933 remains 56.8 percent below the level of the June 1926 pay-roll index.

The broadness of the current expansion is indicated by the increases in employment in 79 of the 89 separate manufacturing industries surveyed, while 80 industries reported increases in pay rolls over the month interval. The 10 industries in which decreased employment was reported between May and June were industries usually affected by seasonal decreases at this period.

Thirteen of the fourteen groups into which these 89 manufacturing industries are classified, reported gains in employment and pay rolls over the month interval, the lumber-products group reporting the most pronounced gain, 13 percent, due to increases of 15.1 percent in employment in sawmills, 10.8 percent in furniture, and 9.6 percent in millwork. The stone-clay-glass and the rubber-products group reported gains in employment of 11.7 percent each. In the stone-clay-glass group, the brick and cement industries reported gains in employment of nearly 15 percent and the marble-slate-granite industry reported a slightly larger gain. In the rubber-products group, the most pronounced gain was in the rubber tire and tube industry which reported an increase of 14.7. percent in number of workers over the month interval coupled with an increase of 26.4 percent in pay rolls. The textile-products group reported an increase of 10.1 percent in employment and 16.1 percent in pay rolls, the largest gain in employment in this group being reported in the woolen and worsted goods industry ( 23.3 percent). The cotton-goods industry reported a gain in employment of 15.7 percent, knit goods 7.8 percent, and silk and rayon goods, 4.9 percent. In the wearing-apparel division of the textile group gains in employment of 8.1 percent and 9.7 percent were reported in the men's clothing and the shirt and collar industries, respectively, while the women's clothing and the millinery industries both reported seasonal declines. The combined totals of the industries comprising the iron and steel group showed gains of 9.8 percent in employment and 22 percent in pay rolls, each of the 13 industries in this group reporting substantial increases in employment coupled with more pronounced gains in earnings. The cast-iron pipe industry reported the greatest increase in employment (19.9 percent) and the iron and steel industry reported a gain of 9.6 percent in employment coupled with an increase of 25.1 percent in pay rolls. The machinery group, under which heading is classified such important industries as agricultural implements, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, machine tools, radio, and textile machinery, reported an increase of 8.1 percent in employment, the gains in employment in these separate industries ranging from 5.3 percent in the electricalmachinery industry to 15.6 percent in the textile-machinery industry. The nonferrous metal group reported an increase of 7.3 percent and the transportation group reported a gain of 6.4 percent. In this last-named group, the automobile industry reported increases of 8 percent in employment and 7.1 percent in earnings. The leather-
products group reported an increase of 4.4 percent in employment from May to June due to the combined increases of 10 percent in the leather industry and 2.9 percent in the boot and shoe industry. The food group reported a gain of 4 percent in number of employees, the beverage industry in this group continuing to report substantial additions to its already greatly expanded total. The level of employment in the beverage industry in June 1933 measured by changes in the Bureau's indexes is 95.9 percent above the level of the corresponding month of 1932, due almost entirely to legalizing the manufacture of beer. This is not the only industry in which expansions of large proportions have occurred over the year interval, although in the beverage industry the expansion represents the addition of new workers to the industry, while in the woolen-goods industry, for instance, in which employment shows a gain of 89.6 percent from June 1932 to June 1933, the gain represents a return of employees to plants previously operated due to recently increased activity. In this 12 -month comparison, the cotton-goods industry also shows an increase in employment of nearly 60 percent and the rayon industry shows a gain of 65.8 percent in employment over the year interval. The radio and the silk-goods industries both show increases of 44 percent over the year interval and 13 additional industries showed increases of more than 20 percent in employment. In 31 of the 89 industries the level of employment in June 1933 was still below the level of June 1932.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both May and June 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 June 15, the amount of their earnings for 1 week in June, the percents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in June 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 mandfacturing ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE 1933 WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

| Industry | Estab-lish-ments reporting in May and 1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers (average $1926=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll June } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ | Percent of change |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1933 | Percent of change |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { En- } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ment } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Pay$\underset{\text { rolals }}{\text { tot }}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ \text { lo32 } \\ \text { toJune } \end{gathered}$ $1933$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ \text { 1932 } \\ \text { toJune } \\ \text { 1933. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| Food and kindred products. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,013 } \\ \hline 960\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 5 2 , 4 4 9} \\ 59,379 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\mathbf{4 . 0} \\ +1.4 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{-3}^{+6.9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 5}, \mathbf{1 8 7}, 093 \\ & 1,257 \\ & \hline 218 \end{aligned}$ | +3.91 | -0.3 | 86.5 | 69. 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [102.7 | 79.3 |  |
| Beverage | ${ }_{357} 9$ | 23, 073 | +1.4+18.1+7.8 | - +95.9 | 1, 670, 232 | +14.8 |  | 160.8 | 151.6 |
| Butter | 317 318 318 | 6,05833,2253 |  | -1.4.9 | 124.259 | +5.9 | -14.9 | 160.8 |  |
| Confecti | 318 |  | +7.8-7-1.4 |  | 414, 022 . | -4.7 | -5. 1 | 73.6 | 75.7 |
| Flour | 420 | 15,51311,907 |  | (1) 0 | 308, 9681 | -5.4 | -8.3 |  | 48.6 6.6 58.8 |
| Ice cream. | 323250 |  | -15. ${ }^{-1}$ | -7.9 |  | +15.6 -17.1 |  | 78.0 | 58.8 |
| Slaughtering and meat packiag |  | $\begin{array}{r} 93,092 \\ 4,089 \\ 6,113 \end{array}$$6.11$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3.2 \\ +12.1 \\ +.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.8 \\ +23.2 \\ +4.8 \end{array}$ |  | +4.3 | $-1.4$ | 90.3 | 72.6 |
| Sugar, beet | 5711 |  |  |  |  | $+6.9$ | +1.4 | 48.9 | 36.2 |
| Sugar refinin |  |  |  |  |  | +1.0 | +3.1 | 78.3 | 68.8 |
| Textiles and their products | 3,135 | 703, 965 | +10.1 | +37.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 , 1 2 6 , 5 4 1} \\ & \mathbf{7 , 5 0 6 , 6 4 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +16.1 \\ +21.2 \end{array}$ | +49. 7 |  | 52.7 |
| Fabrics | $\begin{array}{r}1,894 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | 574,419 | +13.3 | +47.0 |  |  | +65.1+61.5 | 80.7 85.4 | 60.1 |
| Carpets and russ |  | 11, 842 | +15.5 |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 7,506,648 \\ & 207,823 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} +21.2 \\ +28.7 \end{array}$ |  | 85.4 59.1 |  |
| Cotton goods | 651 113 | 279,784 10,146 | +15.7 +9.9 | +59.8 +24.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,109,403 \\ 154,215 \end{array}$ | +24.6 +12.8 | +84.9 +38.6 | 81.7 | $7{ }^{12.1}$ |
| Cotton small wares. $D$ yeing and finishing textiles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 132438438 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,249 \\ 5,451 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +5.0 \\ & +1.9 \end{aligned}$ | +13.3 +21.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 678,283 \\ & 104,884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +9.1 \\ +20.4 \end{array}$ | +21.6 +58.1 | 68.5 | 60.243.859.639.3 |
| Knit goods. |  | 112, 378 | +7.8 | +19.4 | 1, 448, 570 | +10.4 | +21.4 | 89.2 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods | 242 | 47, 507 | +4.9 | +44.9 | 605, 924 | +10.1 | +57.8 | 59.7 |  |
| sted goods. |  | 71, 062 | +23.3 | +89.6 | 1, 197, 546 | a+37.1+2.4121 .2+15.9 |  | 93.3 <br> 69.4 | 72.1 |
| Wearing apparel | 1,241 | 129, 446 | +1.5 |  | 1, 669 , 893 |  |  | 38.0 |  |
| Clothing, men's---- |  |  | +8.1 | +25.0 +5.2 | 813, 116 | +18.5 | +42.5 |  | 69.9 68.2 | 36.9 |
| Clothing, women's. Corsets and allied garments | 476 | 25, 854 | -8.1 +.3 | +5.2 <br> +1.8 | 368,771 82,196 | -13.8 +1.7 | -7.4 +8.2 | 68.2 100.8 |  |
| Men's furnishings.- | 3476139118 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,719 \\ & 7,844 \\ & \mathbf{9}, 690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3 \\ +7.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.8 \\ +10.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,196 \\ & 87,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}+1.7 & +8.2 \\ +13.3 & +4.8\end{array}$ |  | 100.8 | 37. 4 |
| Millinery ${ }^{\text {Shirts }}$ |  |  | -3.6+9.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 23.5 \\ +18.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147,058 \\ & 170,792 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.3 \\ +19.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +20.5 \\ +26.1 \end{array}$ | 68.865.1 | 42.443.0 |
| Shirts and collar |  | 16, 431 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 368 | 26,734 | +9.8 | +6.6 | 5,870, 338 | +22.0 | +33.8 | 58.5 | 36.0 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, | 7036 | 9, ${ }^{\text {4,72 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and rivits.-- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +12.6 \\ +19.9 \end{array}$ | +13.9 | 175,708 | $\begin{aligned} & +30 . \mathrm{C} \\ & +21.7 \end{aligned}$ | +32.5-8.0 | 73.0 | 47.316.1 |
| Cast-iron pipe.-------- |  | 4,713, |  | +19.9 ${ }^{-6.1}$ |  |  |  | 60,576 |  | 29.4 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | - 129 |  |  |  |  | +21. ${ }^{-8 .}$ |  |  | $41.7$ |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 65 | 8,698 | +4.1 +12.4 | $\begin{array}{r} -12.0 \\ +8.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159,994 \\ & 111,488 \end{aligned}$ | +12.8 +23.6 | +26. 5 | 63.1 | 31.739.235.53.9 |  |
| Hardware. | 106 | 21, 861 |  |  | 327, 161 | +19.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel | 205 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,01 \\ 199,580 \\ 8,460 \end{array}$ | +9.6+15. | +8.2 | 3, 657, 410 | +25.1 | +54.1 | 159.4 <br> 17 |  |  |
| Plumbers' supplies. |  |  |  | +21.2 | 157, 404 | +24.4 | +39.1 | 77.1 | 51.9 |  |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.- | 93 | 14,649 | +8.8 | +18.7 | 264, 566 | +15.3 | +22.4 | 40.0 |  |  |
| Stoves--...-- | 159 | 17, 843 | +9.6 | +15.3 | 328, 444 | +14.8 | +33.9 | 53.4 | 33.6 |  |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 182 | 12,904 | 3.7 | -17.4 | 196, 5 | $+5.9$ | -22.5 | 39. | 21.0 |  |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 60 | 9,102 | $+6.9$ | +2.9 | 181, 805 | +10.2 | +7.5 | 78.9 | 50.3 |  |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tools, files, and saws).- | 128 | 7,003 | +8.8 | -3.5 | 124, 954 | $+28.9$ | +6. 4 | 63.0 | 40.0 |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment-1.-.....-- | 1,781 | 266, 298 | +8.1 | -3.8 | 5, 135, 688 | +15.9 | +2.3 | 48.2 | 31.3 |  |
| Agricultural imple- ments. | 75 | 6, 844 | +8.9 | +25.3 | 116, 275 | +18.2 | $2+32.3$ | 27.7 | 21.7 |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 38 | 13,768 | +9.3 | $-.7$ | 338, 193) | +11.3 | +12.6 | 70.61 | 53.5 |  |

${ }^{1}$ No change.

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

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

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

| Industry | Estab- <br> lishments reporting in both May and June 1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers (average $1926=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { on pay } \\ & \text { roll June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1933 | Percent of change |  | Employ ment | Payroll totals |
|  |  |  | May | June |  | May | June |  |  |
|  |  |  | to | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1932 \\ \text { toJune } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | to | toJune |  |  |
|  |  |  | $1933$ | $1933$ |  |  | tosu3 |  |  |
| Leather and its manufactures. $\qquad$ <br> Boots and shoes. Leather $\qquad$ | 483 | 139,164 | $\begin{aligned} & +4.4 \\ & +2.9 \end{aligned}$ | +13. 2 | 42,297, 320 | $\begin{aligned} & +13.0 \\ & +11.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +27.9 \\ +24.0 \end{array}$ | 78.9 | 55.552.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 330 | 111,861 |  | +26.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,753,439 \\ 543,881 \end{array}$ |  |  | 78.5 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \mathbf{1 , 9 3 4} \end{array}$ | 27,303 | $\begin{array}{r} +2.91 \\ +10.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +11.6 \\ +17.4 \end{array}$ | +40.3 | 80.3 | 65.4 |
| Paper and printing |  | $211,370$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.9 \\ & +6.6 \end{aligned}$ | -1.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,034,286 \\ 376,913 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2.7 \\ +10.0 \\ +7.7 \end{array}$ | $-8.6$ | 78.9 | 61.9 |
| Boxes, paper | 316389 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,427 \\ & 78,527 \end{aligned}$ |  | +6.5 |  |  | +6.2 | 73.6 | 61.4 |
| Paper and pulp...-....- |  |  | +3.4 | +5.5 | 1,463,641 |  | +8.4 | 77.3 | 54.1 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book and job.- | 764 | 43,403 | +1.1 | $-10.3$ | 1,085, 045 | $+.6$ | $-16.9$ | 67.4 | 52. 2 |
| Newspapers and periodicals.. | 465 | 68, 013 | -. 3 | $-1.5$ | 2,108,687 | -. 1 | -12.3 | 96.2 | 77.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products. Chemicals | 1,101 | 152,788 | +2.1 | +13.9 | 3,428, 132 | +5.6 | +6.8 | 78.9 | 64.5 |
|  | 110 | 21, 461 | +6.7 | +12.8 | 518, 131 | +8.6 | +12.2 | 94.3 | 69.1 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal. |  |  | +20.4 | $\begin{array}{r} +17.2 \\ -5.0 \end{array}$ | 33,150 | $+26.3$ |  | 27.9 |  |
| Druggists' preparations_ | 112 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,073 \\ & 6,859 \end{aligned}$ | +1.3+.5 |  | 139, 574 | $\begin{array}{r} +4.7 \\ +9.0 \end{array}$ | $+4.9$ | 67.0 | 27.7 |
| Explosives......-....---- | 30 | 3,298 |  | $\begin{array}{r} -5.0 \\ +5.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,932 \\ 74,723 \end{array}$ |  | +12.5 | 75.4 | 61.1 51.2 |
| Fertilizers. | $\begin{array}{r}202 \\ 350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6, 078 | -34.2 | $\begin{array}{r} +36.3 \\ +5.7 \end{array}$ |  | -24.0 | +11.2 | 44.3 | 27.962.3 |
| Paints and varnishes |  | 16,446 | +6.7 |  | 371,531 | +7.7 | +.8 | 76.4 |  |
| Petroleum refining...--- | 131 | 50, 183 | +1.7 | (1) | 1,383, 551 | +1.7 | $-8.1$ | 64.7 | 54.6 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 2398 | $\begin{aligned} & 30,303 \\ & 15,087 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +5.4 \\ & +3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +65.8 \\ +4.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} +10.4 \\ +5.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +66.2 \\ -8.1 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 130.1 \\ 83.2 \end{array}$ |
| Soap.----------------------------- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 516,631 \\ & 323,909 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 154.9 \\ 99.5 \end{array}$ |  |
| Rubber products. | 153 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,813 \\ 8,965 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +11.7 \\ +6.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.1 \\ -24.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,785,260 \\ 157,107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +22.5 \\ & +10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +6.5 \\ & +1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.4 \\ & 42.2 \end{aligned}$ | 54.436.0 |
| Rubber boots and shoes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 99 | 20,022 | +8.0 | +9.4 | 369,863 | +17.5 | +14.6 | 88.1 | 61.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner | 45 |  |  | +8.8 +8.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 51,826 | +14.7 | +8.8 | 1,258,290 | +26.4 | +4.3 | 71.6 | 56.2 |
| Tobacco manufactures -- | 237 | 53,025 | +3.3 | $-3.8$ | 677,935 | +3.7 | -9.4 | 68, 4 | 50.3 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +3.9 \\ +3.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +.8 \\ -4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136,394 \\ & 541,541 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes.-.-- | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,155 \\ & 42,870 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +1.6 \\ & +4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $-1.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.1 \\ & 65.6 \end{aligned}$ | $71.9$ $47.7$ |
| Total, 89 industries. | 17,952 | 2,802,711 | +7.0 | +9.2 | 50,408, 132 | +10.8 | +9.7 | 62.8 | 43.1 |

${ }^{1}$ No change.

## Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

Per capita weekly earnings in June 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 June 1933 as compared with May 1933 and June 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).

Table 2.-PER Capita Weekly earnings in mandeacturing industries in JUNE 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per capita } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \text { in June } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May 1933 | June 1932 |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |
| Baking......-............ | \$21. 17 | $+0.5$ | $-7.3$ |
| Beverages | 29.05 | -2.7 | +3.5 |
| Butter-1.... | 20.51 12.46 | -1.8 | -13.8 -15.9 |
| Flour. | 19.92 | -4.0 | -8. 3 |
| Ice cream | 25. 35 | -. 2 | -9.8 |
| Slaughtering and meat p | ${ }^{20.17}$ | $+1.1$ | -5.8 |
| Sugar, beet.......... | 20.62 24.28 | +4.6 +.5 | -17.4 |
| Textiles and their products: <br> Fabrics: |  |  |  |
| Fabrics: ${ }_{\text {Carpets }}$ and rugs | 17. 55 | +11.4 | +41.2 |
| Cotton goods. | 11.11 | +7.1 | +15.9 |
| Cotton small wares | 15. 20 | +2.6 | +10.9 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 18.71 | +3.9 | +7.4 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 19.24 | +18.2 | +30.3 |
| Knit goods. | 12. 89 | +2.5 | +2.0 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 12.75 | +4.9 | $+9.0$ |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 16.85 | +11.2 | +16.8 |
| Wearing apparel: |  |  |  |
| Clothing, women's | 14. 26 | -6.2 | -11.9 |
| Corsets and allied garments | 14.37 | +1.3 | +6. 4 |
| Men's furnishings. | 11. 21 | +5.1 | -5. 5 |
| Millinery | 15. 18 | $-.7$ | -2.1 |
|  | 10.39 | +8.6 | +6.6 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: |  |  |  |
| Cast-iron pipe....-......... | 12.85 | $+1.5$ | -1.9 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools- | 18.39 | +8.3 | +2.1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel. | 18.44 | +10.0 | +16.4 |
| Hardware.- | 14.97 | +10.7 | +9.0 |
| Iron and steel | 18. 33 | +14.2 | +42.3 |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 18. 59 | +7.8 | +14.8 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 18. 06 | $+6.0$ | +3.2 |
|  |  |  | +16.0 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 15.24 | +2.1 |  |
|  | 19.97 | +3.0 | +4.4 +10.3 |
|  | 17.84 20.06 | +18.5 +8.0 | +10.3 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 16. 99 | +8.6 | $+5.3$ |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculatio | 24. 56 | +1.8 |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 20.70 |  | $+7.6$ |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 20.69 17.74 | +6.0 +8.7 | +7. ${ }^{+5}$ |
| Machine tools.....-.shop products | 19.87 | +16.3 | +9.8 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 15.72 | -7.1 | -15. 7 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 20.95 | +21.8 | +43.1 |
|  |  |  | $+9.6$ |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products. | 19.04 | $+6.8$ | +17.5 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording device | 13.51 | +8.7 | -3.0 |
| Jewelry | 17.55 | +. 3 | -. 6 |
| Lighting equipment | 18.48 | +6.6 | - 1 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 17.80 | +3.5 | +2.3 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zin | 19.54 | $+5.5$ | +2.8 |
| Transportation equipment: |  | +3.0 | -1.4 |
|  |  | -2.2 | -9.8 |
| Automobiles. | 23.05 | $-.9$ | +6.2 |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad | 15.06 | -7.4 | -17.2 |
| Locomotives. | 18.82 | +1.9 | -19.3 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric railroad | $\begin{aligned} & 24.88 \\ & 22.50 \end{aligned}$ | -1.5 +.8 | -9.9 -1.2 |
| Lumber and allied products: |  |  |  |
| Furniture.... | 13.46 | +6.3 | +3.3 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |
| Sawmills. | 12.07 | +8.6 | -4.0 |
| Turpentine and rosin...- | 12. 20 | -5.6 | -8.1 |

3236-3-2

TAble 2.-PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932-Continued

| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in June 1933 | Percent of change compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May 1933 | June 1932 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | \$12.00 | +11.2 | -4. 1 |
| Glass | 18.97 | +1.6 +3.0 | -14.6 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 18.81 | +6.5 | -8.6 |
| Pottery- | 15.33 | +6.2 | +3.8 |
| Leather and its manufactures: |  |  |  |
| Leather | 19.98 | +8.5 +6.8 | +13.0 +11.0 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper. | 17.59 | +3.2 | -. 1 |
| Paper and pulp. | 18.64 | +4.1 | +2.5 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job |  |  |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 25.00 | -. ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ | -7.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |
| Chemicals... | 24.14 | +1.7 | -. 6 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake and meal | 10.79 | $+5.0$ | -10.4 |
| Druggists' preparations.. | 20.35 | +3.4 | -1.6 |
| Explosives. | 20.29 | +8.4 | +6.3 |
| Fertilizers | 12. 29 | +15.5 | -17.9 |
| Paints and varnishes | 22. 59 | +1.0 | -4. 5 |
| Petroleum refining. | 27.57 | (1) | -8.0 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 17.05 | +4.8 | -. 1 |
| Soap | 21.47 | +1.7 | -12.0 |
| Rubber products; Rubber boots and shoes. | 17.52 |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes...- | 18.47 | +4.2 +8.8 | +4.6 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes....-.................. | 24.28 | +10.3 | -4.2 |
| Tobacco manulactures: |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobaceo and snuff. | 13. 43 | -2.3 +9 | -3.2 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. |  | +. 9 |  |
| Total, 89 industries. | 17.99 | ${ }^{2}+3.5$ | ${ }^{2}+.4$ |

${ }^{1}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }^{3}$ Weighted.

## 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 June 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932, and for the 6 -month period, January to June 1933, inclusive, are 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 June 1933, inclusive.

Table 3.-GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1926 TO JUNE 1933
[12-month average, $1925=100$ ]

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| 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 | 99.5 | 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 | 93.0 | 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 | 62.8 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 94. 2 | 102.8 | 85. 2 | 63.8 | 39.3 | 43.1 |
| 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 | 56. 0 |  | 98.7 | 95.0 | 94. 2 | 102.1 | 75.0 | 59. 7 | 36.3 |  |
| September | 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 | 55. 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 | 08. 91 | 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 | 98.8 | 97.5 | 84. 7 | 72.2 | 60.1 | 157.8 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 94. 5 | 100.5 | 81.3 | 61.5 | 41.6 | 137.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 6 months.
Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in June 1933
Reports as to working time in June were received from 13,848 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Three percent of these establishments were idle, 56 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 42 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 90 percent of full-time operation in June was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in June averaged 77 percent of full-time operation.

A number of establishments supplying data concerning plantoperating 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 TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN JUNE 1933


[^0]TABLE 4.-PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN JUNE 1933-Continued

| Industry | Establishments reporting |  | Percent of establishments oper-ating- |  | A verage percent of full time reported by- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number | Percent idle | Full time | Part time | All operating es-tablishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estab- } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { operating } \\ & \text { part time } \end{aligned}$ |
| Nonferrous metals and their prod-uets-Continued. <br> Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zine. <br> Stamped and enameled ware | 35 72 | 1 | 83 35 | 17 | 97 88 | 82 |
| Transportation equipment............--- | 291 | 5 | 51 57 | 45 | 90 95 | 78 87 |
| Automobiles | 137 | 7 | 48 | 45 | 92 | 80 |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad | 35 | 11 | 14 | 74 | 75 | 70 |
| Locomotives..-----.-.-.-. | 7 |  | 57 | 43 | 84 | 63 |
| Shipbuilding. | 89 | 1 | 66 | 33 | 94 | 81 |
| Rallroad repair shops | 725 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 44 | 56 | 89 | 80 |
| Electric railroad. | 334 |  | 65 | 35 | 94 | 84 |
| Steam railroad | 391 | 1 | 26 | 73 | 84 | 79 |
| Lumber and allied products_--------- | 1,110 | 2 | 46 | 52 | 87 | 75 |
|  | 347 | 2 | 47 | 51 | 87 | 74 |
| Lumber: <br> Millwork $\qquad$ | 305 | 1 | 39 | 60 | 85 | 75 |
| Sawmills. | 437 | 2 | 50 | 49 | 88 | 75 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 21 |  | 48 | 52 | 92 | 83 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 698 | 18 | 47 | 35 | 89 | 73 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | 197 | 40 | 26 | 34 | 83 | 70 |
| Coment... | 74 | 15 | 77 | 8 | 97 | 72 |
|  | 144 | 8 | 78 | 14 | 97 | 78 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 183 | 13 | 39 | 48 | 86 | 75 |
|  | 100 | 5 | 33 | 62 | 82 | 73 |
| Leather and its manufaetures | 357 | 2 | 55 | 43 | 92 | 82 |
| Boots and shoes. | 240 | 3 | 50 | 47 | 91 | 82 |
| Leather. | 117 |  | 66 | 34 | 93 | 81 |
| Paper and printing. | 1,622 | 1 | 54 | 45 | 91 | 80 |
| Boxes, paper | 261 | 1 | 40 | 59 | 88 | 79 |
| Paper and pulp- | 305 | 3 | 53 | 45 | 88 | 74 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 651 | (1) | 46 | 54 | 89 | 80 |
| Newspapers and periodicals.....-- | 405 | (1) | 77 | 23 | 97 | 88 |
| Chemicals and allied products.-.-..--- | 838 | 2 | 67 | 32 | 95 | 83 |
| Chemicals | 80 | 1 | 73 | 26 | 97 | 87 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.-.-..- | 58 | 10 | 55 | 34 | 93 | 82 |
| Druggists' preparations.-------------- | 29 |  | 55 | 45 | 93 | 84 |
| Explosives. | 12 |  | 17 | 83 | 84 | 81 |
| Fertilizers. | 156 | 1 | 69 | 30 | 94 | 79 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 310 | 1 | 69 | 31 | 95 | 83 |
| Petroleum refining... | 95 | 3 | 69 | 27 | 96 | 88 |
| Rayon and allied products.........-...- | 11 | 9 | 82 | 9 | 98 | 80 |
|  | 87 |  | 62 | 38 | 93 | 82 |
| Rubher products. | 127 | 1 | 48 | 51 | 90 | 80 |
| Rubber boots and shoes-------------- | 8 |  | 38 | 63 | 91 | 85 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 88 | 1 | 45 | 53 | 88 | 77 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes.----.-.--- | 31 |  | 58 | 42 | 96 | 86 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 211 | 6 | 35 | 60 | 84 | 75 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 32 |  | 59 | 41 | 88 | 71 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 179 | 7 | 30 | 63 | 83 | 75 |
| Total, 89 industries | 13,848 | 3 | 56 | 42 | 90 | 77 |

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

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in June 1933

THE general improvement in the employment situation between May and June 1933 was also reflected in the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Increased employment was reported in 13 of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the following table and increased pay rolls were reported in 10 industries. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction." The increases in employment in June 1933 in most instances were contrary to the May-June trend in the preceding years for which data are available, and, while two industries reported declines in employment, the decrease ( 8.5 percent) reported in June in one of these industries (anthracite mining) was not as pronounced as in previous years while the decrease in employment in the other (telephone and telegraph) was only 1.3 percent.
The most pronounced gains in employment and pay roll over the month interval in these 15 nonmanufacturing industries were seasonal increases in the canning and preserving industry, which reported the usual sharp May to June pick-up with the beginning of its active season. The quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry also reported substantial increases in both employment and pay rolls, which were partly seasonal. The bituminous-coal mining industry showed practically no change in employment and the anthracite mining industry reported a decrease in number of workers. Both of these industries, however, reported very substantial gains in total weekly earnings between May and June due to sharply increased production. Four of these fifteen nonmanufacturing industries, crude petroleum producing, bituminous-coal mining, dyeing and cleaning, and canning and preserving reported more employees on the pay roll in June 1933 than in June of the preceeding year.

In the following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, exclusive of building construction.

TABLE 1.-COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NONMANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE 1933 WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

| Industrial groups | Estab-lish-mentsreport-ing inbothMayandJune1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers, June 1933 (average $1926=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on Day } \\ \text { roll, June } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |  | Amount of pay roll (1 weak), June 1933 | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May to } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { June } \\ \text { 1932 to } \\ \text { June } \\ 1933 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May to } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { 1933 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Em- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay- } \\ & \text { roll } \\ & \text { totals } \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite. | 160 | 53, 984 | -8. 5 | -25. 5 | \$1, 362, 059 | +14.3 | $-8.3$ | 39.5 | ${ }^{34.3}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Bituminous }}{ }_{\text {Be- }}$ | 1,480 | 185, 709 | +. 1 | +1.3 | 2, 311, 622 | +8.4 | $+7.0$ | 61.3 | 29.2 |
| Metalliferous mining--- | 278 | 21,509 | +5.0 | -2.2 | 405, 531 | $+7.6$ | $-9.0$ | 31.5 | 18.3 |
| mining | 1,135 | 32,149 | +8.9 | -4.4 | 490,314 | +15.2 | -8.3 | 47.3 | 27.5 |
| Crude petroleum producing - | 256 | 23, 119 | +1.8 | +7.0 | 625, 436 | $-2.5$ | -9.4 | 58.0 | 40.6 |
| Public utilities: ${ }_{\text {Telephone }}$ | 8, 286 | 249, 412 | -1.3 | -13.4 |  | -2.8 | -18.9 | 69.2 | 66.6 |
| Power and light....... | 3, 181 | 195, 665 | +. 4 | -7.1 | $5,563,489$ | -( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $-13.2$ | 77.3 | 69.9 |
| Electric - railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 572 | 133, 213 | +. 3 | -9.4 | 3, 534, 593 | -. 4 | -17.4 | 69.3 | 58.0 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 3,025 | 77,536 | $+2.3$ | -1.7 | 1,984, 691 | -. 3 | -13.4 | 75.7 | 57.3 |
| Retail | 17,879 | 363, 296 | +1.7 | -1.4 | 6, 891, 677 | +1.8 | -11.3 | 78.3 | 60.5 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{1}$ | 2,656 | 132, 178 | +2.5 | $-5.6$ | 1,640,566 | $+1.1$ | -18.0 | 73.6 | 52.3 |
| Canning and preserving. | 818 | 43, 145 | +22.2 | +. 2 | 494, 176 | +15.3 | -9.4 | 55.6 | 36.7 |
| Laundries. | 945 | 55, 495 | +3.3 | -6. 2 | 815, 970 | +4.1 | $-17.3$ | 76.0 | 56.7 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 337 | 11,858 | +4.5 | +. 6 | 202, 981 | +5.2 | -13.8 | 85.6 | 56.7 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. | 4,320 | 164, 899 | $3+1.0$ | ${ }^{3}-.7$ | 5, 351, 127 | ${ }^{3}+1.3$ | 3-6.3 | ${ }^{3} 97.4$ | ${ }^{3} 84.7$ |

${ }^{1}$ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{2}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }^{3}$ Weighted.
Per capita weekly earnings in June 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percents of change in June 1933 as compared with May 1933 and June 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 JUNE 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1933 AND JUNE 1932

| Industrial group |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{1}$ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed. $3236-33-3$

[^1]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 June 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 DEOEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO JUNE 1933
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 102. 1 | 90.6 | 76.2 | 52. 5 | 105. 8 | 89.3 | 61.5 | 43. 2 | 102.5 | 93.9 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 8101.4 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36. 1 |
| Februar | 106.9 | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 121.5 | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 102.4 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 3102.1 | 68.3 | 47.0 | 37.2 |
| March | 82.6 | 82.0 | 73.7 | 54.6 | 78. 5 | 71.3 | 61.2 | 48.8 | 98.6 | 88.8 | 75.2 | 67.6 | $6{ }^{86.4}$ | 65.2 | 46.8 | 80.7 |
| April | 84. 1 | 85. 2 | 70.1 | 51.6 | 75.0 | 75.2 | 72.0 | 37.4 | 94.4 | 85.9 | 65.5 | 63.7 | 781.7 | 58.6 | 33.9 | 96.6 |
| May | 93.8 | 80.3 | 66.9 | 43.2 | 98.8 | 76. 1 | 58.0 | 30.0 | 90.4 | 82.4 | 62.6 | 61.2 | 277.5 | 54.4 | 30.7 | 726.9 |
| June | 90.8 | 76.1 | 53.0 | 39.5 | 94.3 | 66. 7 | 37.4 | 34.3 | 88.4 | 78.4 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 375.6 | 52.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 |
| July | 91.6 | 65.1 | 44.5 |  | 84.0 | 53.7 | 34.5 |  | 88.0 | 76.4 | 58.6 |  | 68.9 | 50.4 | 24.4 |  |
| August | 80.2 | 67.3 | 49.2 |  | 78.8 | 56.4 | 41, 4 |  | 89.2 | 77.0 | 59.4 |  | 71.1 | 50.6 | 26.4 | 4 |
| September | 93.8 | 80.0 | 55.8 |  | 91.6 | 64.9 | 47.0 |  | 90.5 | 80.4 | 62.4 |  | 74.9 | 53.6 | 30.2 | - |
| October-- | 99.0 | 86.8 | 63.9 |  | 117.2 | 91. 1 | 68.7 |  | 91.8 | 81.3 | 67.0 |  | 79.4 | 56.2 | 37.8 |  |
| November | 97.2 | 83.5 | 62. 7 |  | 98.0 | 79.5 | 51.0 |  | 92.5 | 81.1 | 69.4 |  | 79.1 | 54.6 | 38.0 |  |
| December | 99. 1 | 79.8 | 62.3 |  | 100.0 | 78.4 | 56.2 |  | 92.5 | 81. 2 | 70.0 |  | 77.7 | 52.3 | 37.7 |  |
| Average | 93.4 | 80.5 | 62.5 |  | 95.3 | 75. 4 | 53.7 | 141.8 | 93.4 | 83.2 |  | ${ }^{1} 65.5$ | 51.3 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 131.1 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95.7 | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 92.7 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 79.6 | 64.4 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 71.9 | 50.4 | 30. 2 | 18. 1 |
| Februar | 92.3 | 65.3 | 46.9 | 31.5 | 92.5 | 54.6 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 79.8 | 66.6 | 47.4 | 34.8 | 73.5 | 54.4 | 29.6 | 17.4 |
| March | 90.9 | 63.5 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 90.8 | 52.8 | 26.5 | 17.4 | 83.0 | 70.0 | 46.0 | 35.1 | 180.0 | 58.2 | 28.7. | 17.8 |
| April | 89.3 | 63.9 | 43.3 | 29.4 | 88.3 | 51.4 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 87.4 | 76.1 | 48.6 | 39.3 | 85. 4 | 62.6 | 30.0 | 20.2 |
| May | 87.5 | 62.4 | 38.3 | 30.0 | 85.6 | 49.3 | 23.8 | 17.0 | 90.8 | 75.0 | 50.6 | 43. 4 | 490.2 | 62.3 | 32.3 | 23.8 |
| June | 84.6 | 60.0 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 81.6 | 46.1 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 90.3 | 72.3 | 49.5 | 47.3 | 390.9 | 60.1 | 30.0 | 27.5 |
| July | 80.5 | 56. 2 | 29.5 |  | 71.9 | 41.3 | 16.9 |  | 89.9 | 71.0 | 49.5 |  | 85.5 | 57.3 | 29. 1 |  |
| August | 79.0 | 55.8 | 28.6 |  | 71.0 | 40.2 | 16.5 |  | 89.3 | 68.9 | 51.1 |  | 85.8 | 55.1 | 29.7 |  |
| Septembe | 78.1 | 55.5 | 29.3 |  | 69.9 | 40.0 | 17.0 |  | 87. 7 | 66. 6 | 52.4 |  | 82.5 | 51.2 | 30.5 |  |
| October | 77.2 | 53.8 | 30.5 |  | 68. 6 | 37.4 | 18.0 |  | 84.7 | 64.5 | 52.4 |  | 79.3 | 48.7 | 30. 1 |  |
| November | 72.8 | 52.8 | 31.9 |  | 63.4 | 35.1 | 18.7 |  | 78.3 | 59.3 | 49.4 |  | 66.8 | 43.3 | 27.1 |  |
| December | 70.1 | 51.2 | 33.3 |  | 59.9 | 34.3 | 18.7 |  | 70.2 | 53.9 | 42.3 |  | 59.9 | 36.9 | 22.1 |  |
| A verage. | 83.2 | 59.1 |  | 30.8 | 78.0 | 44.8 |  | 17.5 | 84.3 | 67.4 |  | 39.2 | 79.3 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 20.8 |
|  | Crude petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 92.7 | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 | 94.0 | 71.5 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 101.6 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 105. 1 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 |
| Februa | 90.8 | 73.2 | 54.4 | 57.0 | 88.6 | 70.0 | 46.9 | 41.7 | 100.2 | 89.2 | 82.0 | 73.9 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 89.6 | 71.9 |
| March | 89.3 | 72.2 | 51.4 | 56.5 | 91.3 | 73.2 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 99.4 | 88.6 | 81.7 | 73.2 | 105.8 | 97.9 | 88.2 | 71. 6 |
| April | 86.8 | 69.8 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 86.6 | 66. 3 | 44.5 | 40.1 | 98. 9 | 88.1 | 81, 2 | 72.3 | 103. 4 | 95.0 | 83.4 | 67.8 |
| May | 89.8 | 67.8 | 54.5 | 56.9 | 85.4 | 64. 7 | 47.1 | 41.6 | 99.7 | 87.4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 103. 2 | 94.1 | 82.8 | 68. 5 |
| June | 90.2 | 65.0 | 54.2 | 58.0 | 87. 1 | 62.7 | 44.8 | 40.6 | 99.8 | 86.9 | 79.9 | 69.2 | 103.4 | 95.0 | 82.1 | 66.6 |
| JuIy | 89.9 | 65.3 | 55.4 |  | 88.5 | 59.2 | 44.6 |  | 100.0 | 86. 6 | 79.1 |  | 106. 6 | 93.3 | 79.6 |  |
| August | 87.7 | 62.4 | 57.4 |  | 86.0 | 56.3 | 42.9 |  | 98.8 | 85.9 | 78.1 |  | 102.5 | 92.3 | 79.1 |  |
| September | 85.0 | 61. 2 | 56. 2 |  | 84.0 | 55.2 | 41.9 |  | 96.8 | 85.0 | 77. 4 |  | 102.2 | 92. 1 | 75. 9 |  |
| October | 85. 2 | 60.4 | 56.8 |  | 82.6 | 54.4 | 42.5 |  | 94. 5 | 84.1 | 76. 2 |  | 100.9 | 91.6 | 75. 7 |  |
| November | 83.6 | 57.6 | 56.5 |  | 80.0 | 52.0 | 42.4 |  | 93.0 | 83.5 | 75.5 |  | 97.9 | 89.7 | 74. 3 |  |
| December | 77.4 | 58.2 | 57.2 |  | 77.2 | 54.9 | 41.7 |  | 91.6 | 83.1 | 74.8 |  | 101. 3 | 92.7 | 73. 5 |  |
| Average.- | 87.4 | 65.7 | 55.3 ${ }^{1}$ | 57.1 | 85.9 | 61.7 | 44.1 | 141.1 | 97.9 | 86. 6 |  | ${ }^{1} 72.2$ | 102.9 | 93.7 | 81. $1{ }^{\text {t }}$ | ${ }^{1} 69.7$ |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 6 months

TABLE 3.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING: INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO JUNE 1933-Continued

| Month | Power and light |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 99.6 | 99.2 | 89.3 | 77.7 | 99.7 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 97.1 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 97.8 | 85.6 | 75.4 | 609 |
| Februar | 98.8 | 97.8 | 87. 2 | 77.4 | 100.4 | 99.7 | 86. 0 | 71.6 | 95.1 | 86.6 | 78.9 | 70.4 | 95.7 | 87.1 | 74.8 | 60.6 |
| March | 99.7 | 96.7 | 85.5 | 76.9 | 102. 1 | 102.4 | 85.4 | 71.9 | 94.4 | 86.4 | 77.6 | 69.8 | 95.4 | 88. 1 | 73.6 | 59.4 |
| April | 100.7 | 97.1 | 84.8 | 76.9 | 102. 6 | 97. 6 | 82.4 | 69.4 | 95. 2 | 86.8 | 78.0 | 69.5 | 97.1 | 86.6 | 71.8 | 58.1 |
| May | 103. 4 | 97.6 | 84. 0 | 76.9 | 104. 5 | 98. 7 | 84.2 | 69.9 | 95. 2 | 85.9 | 76.9 | 69.1 | 96.0 | 85.1 | 72.2 | 58. 2 |
| June | 104. 6 | 97. 2 | 83. 2 | 77.3 | 107.8 | 98.3 | 80.5 | 69.9 | 94.8 | 85.3 | 76.5 | 69.3 | 97.0 | 84.8 | 70.2 | 58.0 |
| July | 105.9 | 96. 7 | 82.3 |  | 106. 7 | 97. 4 | 78. 7 |  | 95.3 | 85.6 | 75.6 |  | 95.6 | 83.3 | 66.4 |  |
| August | 106. 4 | 95. 9 | 81.5 |  | 106. 6 | 96. 2 | 76.6 |  | 92.9 | 84.8 | 74. 1 |  | 92.1 | 81.9 | 63.8 |  |
| September | 105.2 | 94. 7 | 81.0 |  | 106. 1 | 94. 3 | 74.7 |  | 91.8 | 84.0 | 73.5 |  | 90.5 | 81.2 | 62.5 |  |
| October | 104.8 | 92.7 | 79.9 |  | 105. 6 | 93. 2 | 74. 4 |  | 91.0 | 82.7 | 72.3 |  | 88. 9 | 79.0 | 61.5 |  |
| November | 103.4 | 91.3 | 79.1 |  | 103. 7 | 93.3 | 73.2 |  | 89.3 | 81.5 | 71.8 |  | 87.7 | 79.7 | 61.7 |  |
| December | 103.2 | 90.3 | 78.4 |  | 106.3 | 91. 2 | 73.2 |  | 88.8 | 79.9 | 71.4 |  | 88.6 | 77.8 | 61.9 |  |
| A verage.... | 103.0 | 95.6 | 83.0 | 177.2 | 104.3 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 171.0 | 93.4 | 84.7 | 75. 5 | 169.8 | 93. 5 | 83.4 | 68.0 | ${ }^{1} 59.2$ |
| January | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Februar | 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 |
| March | 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 |
| May | 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 |
| June | 97.3 | 87.4 | 78. 9 | 73.3 | 97.9 | 85.2 | 68.9 | 56.0 | 97. 3 | 90.1 | 81.6 | 78. 6 | 97. 5 | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60. 4 |
| July- | 96.8 | 87.1 87.1 | 77.9 77.0 | 74.0 | 97.4 98.6 | 84.7 84.1 | 69.7 66.2 | 57.4 57.3 | 96.7 93.9 | 89.9 89.1 | 80.9 79.4 | 77.0 78.3 | 97, 3 | 88.0 87.6 | 71.1 | 60.5 |
| August | 96.0 | 86.8 | 76.6 | 75. | 96.0 | 83. 3 . | 64. 7 |  | 89.0 | 83. 9 | 74.6 |  | 91. 7 | 83.3 | 63.3 |  |
| Octo | 95.0 | 86.5 | 76.4 |  | 93.6 | 82.1 | 63.2 |  | 85.6 | 81.8 | 72.6 |  | 87. 6 | 80.3 | 60.7 |  |
| November | 94.8 | 86.1 | 77. 1 |  | 93.6 | 81.4 | 63.1 |  | 92.0 | 86.6 | 77.8 |  | 92. 4 | 83.5 | 64. 6 |  |
| December | 94. 2 | 85. 2 | 77. 8 |  | 92.9 | 79.9 | 63.9 |  | 95.5 | 89.8 | 81.3 |  | 95.1 | 84.6 | 67. 1 |  |
|  | 92.6 | 84. 1 | 77.6 |  | 91.0 | 79.7 | 63.3 |  | 98.4 | 90.9 | 81.7 |  | 96.8 | 85. 4 | 66. 9 |  |
| A verage | 92.0 | 83.7 | 77.0 |  | 91.3 | 77.8 | 62.6 |  | 115.1 | 106. 2 | 95. 2 |  | 107. 7 | 94.1 | 73.6 |  |
|  | 96.0 | 86.6 | 78.2 | 174.3 | 95.9 | 83.6 | 67.0 | 158.0 | 95.9 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 175.9 | 96.2 | 86. 6 | 69.4 | ${ }^{1} 59.4$ |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Canning and preserving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 100.4 | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 100.3 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 46.1 | 48.9 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 50.3 | 46.1 | 31.8 | 24.8 |
| Februar <br> March. | 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 <br> April. | 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 |
| May | 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 |
| June | 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 |
| July | ${ }_{101}^{98.0}$ | 91.6 | 78.0 | 73.6 | 98.1 | 85.4 | 63.8 | 52.3 | 83.0 | 70.6 | 55. 5 | 55.6 | 81.5 | 58.6 | 40.5 | 36.7 |
| August. | 101.3 | 93. 3 | 78. 4 |  | 99.8 | 85.2 | 61.8 |  | 126. 3 | 102.2 | 73.0 |  | 112.7 | 74.2 | 47.5 |  |
| September | 100.1 | 92.8 90.6 | 77.6 |  | 98.6 | 88.8 | 59.6 |  | 185. 7 | 80.1 | 99.0 125.3 |  | 172.0 | 129. 4 | 65. 6 |  |
| October | 107. 5 | 87.4 | 75.4 |  | 95.5 | 79.7 | 58. 6 |  | 164.7 | 108.1 | 81.1 |  | 140.0 | 77.6 | 51.8 |  |
| Novem | 95.2 | 84.9 | 74.3 |  | 93.6 | 77. 1 | 57.5 |  | 96.7 | 60.8 | 50.5 |  | 82.9 | 48.1 | 34.4 |  |
| December-...--- | 93.5 | 83.1 | 73.2 |  | 91.5 | 75.4 | 56.8 |  | 61.6 | 40.7 | 33.7 |  | 57.4 | 36.9 | 25.6 |  |
|  | 99.2 | 91.7 | 79.0 | 72.9 | 98. 5 | 85.4 | 64.5 | [53.5 | 103.9 | 80.9 | 59.5 | 142.1 | 96.1 | 65.6 | 42.6 | 29.5 |
|  | Laundries |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |  | Banks, brokerage insurance. and real estate |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 90.5 | 84.7 | 75.4 | 86.6 | 76.4 | 57.9 | 88.9 | 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 | 76.0 | 87.1 | 68. 6 | 56.7 | 99.0 | 85.1 | 85.6 | 89.1 | 65.8 | 56.7 | 98. 1 | 97.4 | 90. 4 | 84.7 |
| July | 91.8 | 80.3 |  | 87. 4 | 66.3 |  | 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 | $80.1{ }^{1}$ | 74.3 | 84.4 | 67.0 | 55.3 | 92.7 | 81.4 | 77.3 | 80.3 | 60.5 | 49.2 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 90. | 84.3 |

[^2]
## 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 May and June 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 average 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 GROUPS, MAY AND JUNE 1933

| Industrial group | Average hours per week |  | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1933 | June 1933 | May 1933 | June 1933 |
|  | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Manufacturing | 40.8 | 42.6 | 42.0 | 41.9 |
| Coal mining: <br> A nthracite | 25.2 | 31.2 | 81.3 | 81.7 |
| Bituminous | 26.0 | 28.5 | 81.3 45.8 | 45.6 |
| Metalliferous mining. | 38.5 | 40.0 | 47.3 | 47.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 38.6 | 40.9 | 37.3 | 37.6 |
| Crude petroleum producing --.-.... | 43.5 | 42.6 | 64.7 | 62.9 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 37.5 | 37.5 | 72.0 | 71.1 |
| Power and light--.-...-............. | 46. 1 | 46. 0 | 61.7 | 61.7 |
| Trade: <br> Electric-railroad and motor-bus oper | 46.2 | 46.4 | 57.1 | 56.7 |
| Wholesale. | 47.3 | 47.1 | 54.3 | 53.2 |
| Retail | 44.9 | 45.0 | 41.6 | 41.3 |
| Hotels. | 51.6 | 50.6 | 22.9 | 23.1 |
| Canning and preserving | 42.8 | 42.6 | 34.2 | 31.2 |
| Laundries... | 42.6 | 42.4 | 33.3 | 33.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 47.0 | 47.4 | 36.4 | 36.6 |
| Total. | 42.3 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 43.9 |

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.

TABIE 2-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, MAY AND JUNE 1933

| Industry | Average hours per week |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1933 | June 1933 | May 1933 | June 1933 |
| Food and kindred products: | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Baking-----------.- | 46. 5 | 46.7 | 42.0 | 42.2 |
| Beverages | 48.5 | 47.7 | 60.8 | 60.1 |
| Confectionery | 40.3 | 38.0 | 32.8 | 34.3 |
| Flour | 49.2 | 46.9 | 41.6 | 42.0 |
| Ice cream | 52.1 | 53.1 | 48.1 | 46. 3 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 47.9 | 48.2 | 42.3 | 41.6 |
| Sugar, beet....-.-.-- | 45.1 | 47.3 | 51.9 | 47.9 44.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton goods | 47.9 | 49.1 | 21.6 | 22.6 |
| Cotton small wares | 44.2 | 46.3 | 33.4 | 33.4 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 48.0 | 50.8 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| Knit goods | 44.1 | 47.0 | 29.9 | 29.4 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 40.6 | 42.0 | 29.8 | 30.3 |
| Woolen and worsted goods. | 45.5 | 48.3 | 33.0 | 34.3 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 34.1 \\ & 32.2 \end{aligned}$ | 40.7 31.9 | 42.7 38.7 | 42.6 38.5 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge |  |  |  |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel. | 40.3 32.0 | 42.9 40.0 | ${ }_{48.0}$ | 46.0 |
| Hardware. | 34.0 | 38.0 | 41.7 | 41.1 |
| Iron and steel. | 32.7 | 37.9 | 48.8 | 48.2 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 40.9 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 35.7 | 38.0 | 48.1 | 47.6 |
| Stoves. | 38.2 | 39.3 | 45.3 | 44.9 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work-...-.... | 33.8 | 35.2 | 42.1 | 41.6 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 32.1 | 38.6 | 44.4 | 45.0 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements. | 32.6 | 36.6 | 46.4 | 45.8 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating m | 38.7 | 40.7 | 63.9 | 62.0 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 34.5 | 37.8 37.3 | 55.2 54.6 | 53.0 53.9 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 35.3 | 37.3 | 54.6 |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 32.6 | 35.9 36.3 | 49.9 <br> 53 | 49.6 |
| Madios and phonographs | 44.2 | 42.1 | 38.8 | 37.7 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 31.7 | 42.8 | 54.4 | 52.4 |
| Typewriters and supplies. | 33.9 | 35.1 | 44.7 | 45.0 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 39.9 | 43.1 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.2 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products- | ${ }_{36.1}^{38.2}$ | 41.4 41.5 | 46.5 37.1 | 46.0 |
| Jewelry..--.......-....--...-- | 33.7 | 36.5 | 46.9 | 44.1 |
| Silverware and plated ware. | 37.6 | 38.2 | 44.7 | 44.6 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 39.6 | 41.2 | 47.2 | 47.9 |
| Stamped and enameled ware. | 39.7 | 41.6 | 38.8 | 38.5 |
| Transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft Aution - | 46.2 <br> 40.8 | 42.0 40 | 52.0 | 63.4 |
| Locomotives. | 38.1 | 39.9 | 50.2 | 40.6 |
| Shipbuilding | 32.7 | 31.5 | 56.3 | 55.0 |
| Railroad repair shops: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44.4 36.9 | 43.9 $36.7$ | 56.4 <br> 63.0 | $\begin{gathered} 56.3 \\ 62.7 \end{gathered}$ |

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

| Industry | Average hours per week |  | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1933 | June 1933 | May 1933 | June 1933 |
| Lumber and allied products: | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Furniture. | 36.4 | 39.7 | 33.3 | 32.2 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 40.5 | 43.3 | 32.5 | 32.6 |
| Sawmills.-.-..... | 39.7 | 43.0 | 27.5 | 27.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 33.7 | 36.8 | 31.9 | 31.9 |
| Cement | 37.5 | 38.7 | 41.0 | 40.6 |
| Glass. | 39.0 | 42. 1 | 45.0 | 44.0 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 34.6 | 35.7 | 49.9 | 50.2 |
| Pottery | 34.5 | 35.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 |
| Leather and its manufactures: Leather | 44.3 | 46.6 | 39.8 | 41.0 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper | 42.3 | 44.9 | 40.5 | 40.0 |
| Paper and pulp | 43.3 | 46.8 | 41.4 | 39.9 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |  |
| Book and job | 36.8 | 37.2 | 66.9 | 66.4 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 41.4 | 41.0 | 72.7 | 73.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals--.....--------- | 43.3 | 44.6 | 54.9 | 54.3 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal | 53.0 | 58.9 | 21.4 | 19.7 |
| Druggists' preparations. | 37.8 | 40.3 | 46.2 | 46.3 |
| Explosives....------- | 35.0 | 36.5 | 55.0 | 54.3 |
| Fertilizers. | 40.8 | 45.1 | 25.0 | 26.8 |
| Paints and varnishes | 46.6 | 47.6 | 47.0 | 46.9 |
| Petroleum refining | 39.3 | 39.6 | 63.0 | 63.2 |
| Rayon and allied products | 44.6 | 45.3 | 37.5 | 38.3 |
| Soap.--.------ | 42.9 | 43.8 | 45.9 | 45.2 |
| Rubber products: |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 40.7 | 43.3 | 41.2 | 42.8 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 37.7 | 42.0 | 58.4 | 57.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 44.3 | 41.4 | 31.5 | 32. 1 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 42.3 | 42.3 | 29.4 | 29.7 |

## Employment in Building Construction in June 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building-construction industry increased 6.1 percent in June as compared with May and pay rolls increased 4.4 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in June as compared with May are based on returns made by 10,325 firms employing in June 78,445 workers in the various trades in the buildingconstruction 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 BULLDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, MAY AND JUNE 1933

| Locality | Number of firms report-ing | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May 15 | June 15 |  | May 15 | June 15 |  |
| Alabama: Birmingham | 69 | 299 | 302 | +1.0 | \$3, 666 | \$4, 106 | +12.0 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Francisco-Oakland ${ }^{1}$ | 28 | 815 | 805 | $-1.2$ | 18, 1812 | 15,959 | -12.4 |
| Other reporting localities ${ }^{1}$ | 18 | 691 | 629 | -9.0 | 13, 778 | 14, 267 | +3.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut: | 130 | 524 | 543 | +3.6 |  | 11,287 |  |
| Briageport | 206 | 837 | 977 | +16.7 | 18, 345 | 21,858 | $+{ }_{+19.1}$ |
| New Haven | 170 | 894 | 974 | +8.9 | 21,515 | 23,060 | +7.2 |
| Delaware: Wilmingt | 113 | 919 | 994 | +8.2 | 17,699 | 19,467 | +10.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida: <br> Jacksonville | 51 | 295 | 375 | +27.1 | 4,860 | 5,833 | +20.0 |
| Miami. | 78 | 516 | 637 | +23.4 | 7,818 | $\stackrel{9}{9,743}$ | +24.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois: Chicago ${ }^{1}$ | 134 | 2, 298 | 2, 050 | -10.8 | 77, 793 | 39,983 | -48.6 |
| Other reporting localitie | 81 | 465 | 595 | +28.0 | 9,992 | 13,390 | +34.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville. | 49 | 303 | 282 | -6.9 | 4, 304 | 4,371 | +1.6 |
| Fort Wayne | 84 | 234 | 262 | +12.0 | 3, 452 | 3,654 | +5.9 |
| Indianapolis. | 164 | 854 | 1,047 | +22.6 | 15,425 | 20,497 | +32.9 |
| South Bend. | 33 | 92 | 101 | +9.8 | 1,260 | 1,607 | +27.5 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 99 | 419 | 570 | +36.0 | 7.494 | 10,574 | +41.1 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 66 | 305 | 313 | +2.6 | 4, 022 | 5,144 | +27.9 |
| Kentucky: Louisville | 121 | 811 | ${ }_{156}^{881}$ | +8.6 | 12, 394 | 15, 512 | +25.2 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans | 119 | 1,295 | 1,156 | -10.7 | 18,578 | 18,622 | +. 2 |
| Maine: Portland ---.-.-....... | 103 | 400 | 384 665 | -4.0 $+\quad 3$ | 8,281 | 7,907 | $-4.5$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts: All reporting ities 1 | 720 | 4,312 | 4,395 | +1.9 | 106, 114 | 105, 854 | -. 2 |
| Michigan: | 450 | 2, 317 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Derroit | 48 | 2, 131 | 2, 222 | +23.2 +69.5 | 43, 147 | 54, 642 | +26.6 |
| Grand Rapids | 96 | 299 | 367 | +22.7 | 1,934 | 3,152 5,659 | +63.0 +32.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duluth. | 48 | 264 | 278 | +5.3 | 3,709 | 3,793 | +2.3 |
| Minneapolis | 196 | 1,199 | 1,249 | +4.2 | 24, 261 | 26,707 | +10.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Louis.- | 489 | 2,579 | 2,480 | $-3.8$ | 62, 899 | 64,307 | -10.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other reporting localities | 209 | 4,718 | 4,849 | +2.8 | $\begin{array}{r}167,881 \\ 117,388 \\ \hline 2,\end{array}$ | 160, 526 | $-4.4$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron... | 76 | 204 | 295 | +44. 6 | 2,764 | 4, 264 | +54.3 |
| Cincinnati ${ }^{3}$ | 423 | 2,249 | 2,134 | -5. 1 | 52,883 | 47, 844 | -9.5 |
| Cleveland | 544 | 2, 492 | 2, 614 | +4.9 | 57, 216 | 63, 018 | +10.1 |
| Dayton | 116 | 398 | 522 | +31.2 | 6,663 | 9,439 | +41.7 |
| Oklahomat |  |  | 267 | +1.5 |  |  | +1.7 |
|  |  |  | 395 | +34.4 | 4, 285 |  |  |
| Tulsa-.... | 53 | 251 | 223 | -11.2 | 3,465 | $\stackrel{6,193}{3,198}$ | +44.5 -7.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie area ${ }^{1}$ - | 28 | 146 | 177 | +21.2 | 2, 432 | 2,271 | -6.6 |
| Philadelphia area ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 516 | 4, 599 | 4,879 | +6.1 | 77, 669 | 86, 652 | +11.6 |
| Pittsburgh area ${ }^{1}$ | 251 | 1,716 | 1,800 | +4.9 | 35, 629 | 35, 027 | -1.7 |
| Reading-Lebanon area | 52 | 254 | 278 | +9.4 | 4, 132 | 4, 629 | $+12.0$ |
| Scranton area ${ }^{1}$ - .-...- | 41 | 225 | 232 | +3.1 | 5, 170 | 5, 188 | $+$. |
| Other reporting areas ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{234}^{333}$ | 2, 297 | 2,579 | +12.3 +6.0 | 35,794 | 41, 388 | +15.5 |
| Tennessee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -12. |
| Knoxville... | 46 | 430 | 364 | $-15.3$ | 4,985 | 4,680 | -6. |
| Memphis. | 80 | ${ }^{373}$ | 453 | +21.4 | 6, 070 | 6,375 | +5.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas: ${ }_{\text {Dallas }}$ | 158 | 1,189 | 1,257 | +5.7 | 18,020 | 18,249 | +1.3 |
| El Paso | 25 | 167 | 141 | $-15.6$ | 1,810 | 1,736 | -4. |
| Houston- | 140 119 | 787 886 | 882 | +4.6 | 12, 160 | 12, 103 |  |
| San Antoni | 119 | 886 | 905 | +2.1 | 10, 731 | 12, 046 | +12.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
${ }^{3}$ Includes Covington and New port, Ky.
${ }_{4}$ Each separate area includes from 2 to 6 counties.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, MAY AND JUNE 1933-Continued

| Locality | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { frms } \\ \text { report- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Percent } \\ \text { of }}}{ }$ change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May 15 | June 15 |  | May 15 | June 15 |  |
| Utah: Salt Lake City | 76 | 350 | 364 | +4.0 | 4,816 | 5,809 | +20.6 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Virginia: }]{\text { Norfolk-Portsmouth }}$ | 86 | 781 | 962 | +23.2 | 12,762 | 15,666 | +22.8 |
| Richmond. | 143 | 758 | 898 | +18.5 | 13, 596 | 17,047 | +25.4 |
| Washington: | 148 | 466 | 541 | +16.1 | 8, 167 | 9,736 |  |
| Spokane | 46 | 134 | 175 | +30.6 | 2,160 | 2,811 | +30.1 |
| Tacoma | 71 | 153 | 125 | $-18.3$ | 2, 669 | 1,901 | $-28.8$ |
| West Virginia: Wheeling | 45 | 138 | 193 | +39.9 | 2,531 | 3,707 | $+46.5$ |
| Wisconsin: All reporting localities ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 60 | 780 | 887 | $\underline{+13.7}$ | 12,852 | 14, 100 | +9.7 |
| Total, all localities | 10,325 | 73,910 | 78,445 | +6.1 | 1,591,529 | 1, 661,948 | +4.4 |

1 Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

## Trend of Employment in June 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1933 as compared with May 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, quärrying 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-tric-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 May and June 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 IDENTXCAL ESTABLISHMENTS

 IN MAY AND JUNE 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 estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, June 1933 | Percent of change | Arnount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933 | Percent of change | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, June 1933 | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933 | Percent of change |
| Alabama | 492 | 57, 515 | +11.9 | \$642, 394 | +15.4 | 200 | 40, 706 | +16. 3 | \$451, 321 | +23.6 |
| Arizona | 419. | 8,155 | -3. 1 | 165, 508 | -2.5 | 59 | 2,053 | -11.2 | 40, 486 | $-11.6$ |
| Arkansas | 1431 | 14,743 | +2.6 | 203, 459 | +2.8 | 181 | 9,949 | +6.6 | 119,776 | +4.8 |
| California | 2 4,950 | 212, 668 | +1.4 | 4, 895, 898 | +1.2 | 841 | 77, 543 | +4.4 | 1,698,84 | +4.47 |
| Colorado. | 819 | 28,502 | +. 8 | 570, 166 | -. 4 | 125 | 10,540 | +.8 | 200, 181 | +1.0 |
| Connecticut | 1, 103 | 142,133 | $+7.0$ | 2, 709, 905 | +13.9 | 651 | 121, 858 | $+7.9$ | 2, 188, 038 | $+17.5$ |
| Delaware. | 134 | 10,094 | +8.6 | 209, 261 | +9.2 | 49 | 6,916 | +5.8 | 142, 854 | +12.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia- | 629 | 30, 885 | +. 6 | 730, 115 | +1.1 | 56. | 3,935 | +. 1 | 129, 019 | +1.9 |
| Florida. | 544 | 21,734 | -2.6 | 333, 174 | -4, 6 | 126 | 11, 847 | $+.4$ | 151, 333 | $-2.4$ |
| Georgia----------- | 656 | 84, 588 | +13.2 | 1, 019, 038 | +13.9 | 310 | 72,068 | +16.0 | 758, 365 | $+21.5$ |
| Idaho | 183 | 6,567 | +9.9 | 113, 571 | +11.5 | 38 | 3,144 | +21.2 | 54, 374 | +32.9 |
| Illinois | ${ }^{3} 1,709$ | 291, 841 | +5.2 | 6,041,226 | $+7.0$ | 1,098 | 183, 474 | +6.8 | 3, 488, 292 | +13.1 |
| Indian | 1,211 | 116,050 | +8.6 | 2, 182, 979 | +10.0 | 546 | 85, 146 | +9.6 | 1,631,935 | +12.4 |
| Iowa. | 1, 187 | 42, 800 | +3.6 | 804, 078 | +3.8 | 445 | 23, 875 | +5.7 | 444, 050 | +7.4 |
| Kansas | 4986 | 60,895 | +9.9 | 1,384,950 | +4.0. | 418 | 24,282 | +4.3 | 490, 276 | +2. 5 |
| Kentucky | 821 | 61, 065 | +4.6 | 916,972 | +9.7 | 194 | 23,606 | +8.0 | 400, 388 | +14.7 |
| Louisiana. | 509 | 30, 021 | $+1.8$ | 441, 881 | +2.5 | 210 | 18, 627 | $+5.0$ | 250, 777 | +7.3 |
| Maine. | 532 | 42, 860 | +8.5 | 716,252 | +11.5 | 175 | 35,948 | +8.3 | 578, 875 | +13.0 |
| Maryland | 3815 | 76,283 | +8.8 | 1, 455, 146 | $+7.7$ | 449 | 61,842 | ${ }^{5}+4.0$ | 948,754 | $5+8.1$ |
| Massachusetts...- | ${ }^{8} 8,185$ | 345,248 | +4.3 | 7, 130,0\%9 | $+5.7$ | 1,140 | 170,030 | $+7.5$ | 3,048. 808 | +11.3 |
| Michigan | 1,536 | 241, 010 | $+7.0$ | 5, 370, 223 | +6.3 | 419 | 200,278 | +8.2 | 4,915, 185 | +16.2 |
| Minnesota | 1, 064 | 60, 744 | +3.7 | 1, 244, 566 | $+3.0$ | 268 | 28,546 | $+3.8$ | 566, 244 | +6.3 |
| Mississipp | 376 | 8, 622 | +13.4 | 106, 188 | +14.0 | 70 | 5,256 | $+20.9$ | 56, 102 | +34.5 |
| Missouri | 1,210 | 108, 524 | +3.4 | 2, 186, 062 | +5.0 | 521 | 61, 501 | +5.7 | 1, 167, 562 | +8.9 |
| Montana | 350 | 8,539 | $-1.6$ | 200,685 | -. 4 | 50 | 2,383 | -1.7 | 48, 747 | +4.1 |
| Nebraska | 723 | 21,685 | +2.3 | 447, 489 | +1.1 | 122 | 10, 452 | $+3.3$ | 214,412 | +3.6 |
| Nevada. | 141 | 1, 405 | +4.5 | 34,783 | $+5.0$ | 24 | 295 | -1.0 | 7, 156 | -3.7 |
| New Hampshire.- | 492 | 36, 483 | +7.0 | 576, 332 | +12.3 | 183 | 32, 303 | +7.8 | 485, 632 | +15.6 |
| New Jersey.. | 1,486 | 175, 151 | +4.6 | 3, 866, 865 | +6. 1 | 7678 | 162, 825 | +5.7 | 3, 456,580 | +8.1 |
| New Mexico | 190 | 4,564 | +2.1 | 74, 068 | +2.4 | 25 | 438 | +3.3 | 7,276 | +12.3 |
| New York | 7,941 | 511, 787 | +2.5 | 12, 179,487 | +3.3 | 81,690 | 312,606 | +4.2 | 6,861, 985 | +6.4 |
| North Carolina | 889 | 123, 346 | +12.7 | 1, 437, 441 | +15.5 | 526 | 118, 598 | +13.3 | 1, 365,235 | +16.5 |
| North Dakota | 355 | 3,799 | +. 1 | 77, 442 | +. 7 | 59 | 1,031 | +3.4 | 23, 025 | +3.9 |
| Ohio | 5,003 | 390, 186 | +6.6 | 7, 739, 703 | +11.6 | 1,908 | 283, 108 | +8.4 | 5, 598, 711 | +15.6 |
| Oklahoma | 714 | 25, 221 | +3.4 | 478, 338 | +2.9 | 106 | 9, 618 | +6.6 | 175, 934 | +6.0 |
| Oregon | 707 | 27, 782 | +9.1 | 511, 186 | +8.4 | 158 | 16, 432 | +13.6 | 271, 438 | +22.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,111 | 584, 511 | +2.6 | 10, 759, 075 | +9.3 | 1,748 | 391, 418 | +5.8 | 5, 393,763 | +13.2 |
| Rhode Island | 899 | 59, 796 | +10.2 | 1, 111, 164 | +17.2 | 1260 | 47, 987 | +12.4 | 331, 138 | +22.8 |
| South Carolina | 325 | 57, 352 | +7.1 | 573, 439 | +13.9 | 182 | 54, 098 | +7.6 | 522, 422 | +15.7 |
| South Dakota. | 257 | 5,533 | +3.4 | 129,353 | -2.8 | 46 | 1,953 | +4.6 | 35, 718 | $-5.4$ |
| Tennessee | 735 | 65, 190 | +6. 7 | 896,560 | +8.3 | 265 | 48, 934 | +8.7 | 642,891 | +11.3 |
| Texas | 790 | 58, 174 | +8.7 | 1,247, 158 | +3.7 | 388 | 81,232 | +4.4 | 696,206 | +4.5 |
| Utah | 344 | 12, 006 | +1.2 | 229, 990 | +. 2 | 87 | 4,077 | +4.5 | 77, 004 | +3.5 |
| Vermont | 376 | 9,532 | +11.6 | 184,692 | +18.5 | 114 | 5, 016 | $+16.0$ | 96, 219 | +28.9 |
| Virginia | 1,274 | 80,437 | +3.2 | 1, 236, 338 | +5.2 | 410 | 55,540 | +3.6 | 812, 181 | +7.0 |
| W ashingto | 1,152 | 48,786 | $+5.6$ | 962,947 | +2.9 | 234 | 23,913 | $+9.9$ | 438,933 | $+9.0$ |
| West Virginia |  | 92,558 | $+1.8$ | 1,496, 700 | $+7.8$ | 169 | 34, 721 | +5.3 | 671,994 | - +8.6 |
| Wisconsin. | ${ }^{9} 1,060$ | 138, 186 | +7.2 | 2, 3985,020 | +11.1 | 781 | 105,702 | $5+11.7$ | 1, 808, 078 | $3+19.5$ |
| W yoming | 198 | 5,521 | -4.0 | 121, 890 | +. 4 | - 26 | 1,241 | -1.2 | 33, 315 | +. 8 |

[^3]
## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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, June 1933 | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933 | Percent of change | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, June 1933 | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933 | Percent of change |
| Alabama. | 16 | 567 | $+2.0$ | \$12, 633 | -12.2 | 64 | 2,013 | -2.2 | \$29, 669 | -2.1 |
| Arizona. | 22 | 188 | +5.0 | 4,850 | -2.9 | 189 | 1,580 | +. 5 | 27, 223 | -. 3 |
| Arkansas | 17. | 409 | -3.1 | 9,947 | -7.4 | 181 | 1,37? | -4.5 | 22,004 | -. 3 |
| California | ${ }^{1} 151$ | 5,121 | +. 8 | 145, 310 | $-3.8$ | 972 | 27,041 | $-.9$ | 519, 407 | $+.6$ |
| Colorado. | 29 | 937 | +2.1 | 25, 105 | +2.5 | 270 | 4,006 | +6.8 | 76,758 | +4.3 |
| Connecticut. | 57. | 1,209 | +1.4 | 32,842 | +. 7 | 112 | 4,857 | +5.4 | 92, 121 | +3.5 |
| Delaware. | 9 | 118 | +3.5 | 2, 363 | +2.4 | 9 | 129 | -10.4 | 2,109 | +. 2 |
| Dist. of Columbia- | 32 | 419 | +1.9 | 12,309 | $+(10)$ | 402 | 10,732 | +1.3 | 215, 582 | $+1.4$ |
| Florida. | 47 | 742 | -. 4 | 17,505 | -. 3 | 70 | 995 | $-5.7$ | 18, 199 | $-5.7$ |
| Georgia....-....-. | 33 | 448 | +1.4 | 12, 358 | -1.5 | 27 | 1,956 | -. 6 | 29,594 | -2.5 |
| Idaho. | 8 | 111 | +2.8 | 2,969 | -2.0 | 32 | 275 | -. 4 | 4,625 | +4.4 |
| Illinois. | 80 | 1,656 | -1.9 | 38,211 | -4.5 | 132 | 19,738 | $+4.0$ | 408, 362 | +10.4 |
| Indiana | 55 | 1,029 | +1.5 | 24,977. | -1.0 | 164 | 5,995 | +4.3 | 95,567 | +. 9 |
| Iowa | 34 | 1,034 | +1.4 | 24,498 | +. 7 | 124 | 3, 079 | +. 4 | 50,756 | +3.4 |
| Kansas. | 69 | 1,869 | +2.6 | 42,585 | +2.11 | 298 | 5,121 | +. 6 | 87, 564 | +3.6 |
| Kentucky | 22 | 410 | +. 7 | 8, 759 | +1.1 | 30 | 1,908 | -1.5 | 27, 831 | +4.1 |
| Louisiana | 31 | 718 | -. 7 | 15, 014 | -2.2 | 51 | 2,871 | -. 1 | 39, 774 | +1.4 |
| Maine. | 17 | 412 | (I) | 9, 733 | +1.2 | 68 | 1, 022 | -. 8 | 18,211 | -. 4 |
| Maryland | 35. | 747 | -1.6 | 15,411 | -. 8 | 38 | 5,811 | +11.2 | 91, 287 | +10.4 |
| Massachusetts | 736 | 14.076 | +1.3 | 368,886 | +1.4 | 4,262 | 60,719 | +1.4 | 1,210,574 | +1.3 |
| Michigan. | 58 | 1,582 | +1.3 | 39,613 | +1.2 | 149 | 10, 168 | $-.3$ | 170,916 | +. 2 |
| Minnesota | 58 | 3, 888 | +1.3 | 102,981 | +1.5 | 283 | 8, 012 | +4.1 | 125, 003 | -3.9 |
| Mississippi........- | 5 | 116 | +2.7 | 2, 105 | -2. 7 | 56 | 410 | +4.3 | 4,103 | +2.1 |
| Missouri. | 59 | 4,501 | +3.3 | 108, 146 | -. 5 | 133 | 6, 804 | +. 5 | 126, 059 | +4.6 |
| Montana. | 12 | 203 | -. 5 | 5,566 | -. 1 | 85 | 843 | +2.6 | 17, 209 | +. 3 |
| Nebraska | 36 | 870 | +4.1 | 21,779 | +1.6 | 190 | 1, 704 | +1.5 | 30,789 | +. 9 |
| Nevada. | 7 | 95 | +2.2 | 2, 846 | -4.6 | 40 | 230 | +6.0 | 5,420 | +8.3 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 175 | -1.7 | 4,538 | -1.1 | 73 | 813 | +5.2 | 11,910 | $+6.0$ |
| New Jersey. | 25 | 554 | -1.2 | 16, 161 | $-1.2$ | 411 | 7, 201 | -1.2 | 155,945 | $-1.0$ |
| New Mexico | 8 | 136 | +18.3 | 4,328 | +7.6 | 47 | 243 | +3.8 | 5,349 | $+1.3$ |
| New York | 450 | 12, 510 | +3.9 | 364, 108 | $-1$ | 3, 996 | 69, 607 | +1.7 | 1, 445, 875 | +. 7 |
| North Carolina | 17 | 238 | +. s | 5,331 | -3.8 | 171 | 540 | +3.1 | 10, 615 | +3.1 |
| North Dakot | 16 | 212. | +1.0 | 5, 874 | -. 9 | 34 | 424 | +4.2 | 6,437 | +4.5 |
| Ohio.-. | 242 | 4,945 | +2.1 | 119, 166 | +1.4 | 1,576 | 32,950 | +2.6 | 584, 810 | +3.9 |
| Oklahoma | 57 | 822 | . 2 | 19, 340 | -3.91 | 99 | 1,618 | +1.4 | 24,890 | -2.8 |
| Oregon | 53 | 1,108 | +1.7 | 29,434 | -. 8 | 203 | 2,167 | +1.4 | 41,549 | -2.1 |
| Pennsylvania. | 130 | 3,601 | +.9 | 94, 299 | -. 2 | 344 | 26,334 | +2.5 | 489, 220 | +2.0 |
| Rhode Island. | 43 | 956 | +2.6 | 22, 088 | +3.2 | 482 | 4,629 | -. 2 | 92, 631 | +. 2 |
| South Carolina. | 15 | 206 | +. 5 | 4,546 | . 9 | 14 | 397 | +1.5 | 3,636 | $+1.7$ |
| South Dakota | 10 | 130 | +5.7 | 3, 373 | -2.5 | 12 | 117 | -6.4 | 1,895 | $-8.3$ |
| Tennessee | 33 | 613 | $+9.5$ | 12,769 | +6.4 | 51 | 3,243 | -1.9 | 47,454 | -1.4 |
| Texas | $14^{7}$ | 2,822 | +2.5 | 68,605 | -. 4 | 78 | 6,428 | +2.2 | 105, 417 | +1.5 |
| Utah | 15 | 457 | +1.6 | 10, 493 | -3.3 | 82 | 663 | +2.2 | 13, 103 | $-1.7$ |
| Vermont | 5 | 119 | +5.3. | 2,789 | +4.1 | 41 | 444 | $+4.5$ | 6,346 | $-1.0$ |
| Virginia.......-....- | 42 | 962 | +16.7 | 21,972 | +5.9 | 479 | 4,680 | +. 2 | 82, 988 | +. 9 |
| Washington. | 90 | 2,108 | +4.3 | 52, 749 | $-1.5$ | 420 | 5,999 | $-1.3$ | 110,354 | -2.0 |
| West Virginia | 29 | 584 | +4.8 | 14, 773 | -. 5 | 49. | 860 | +4. 4 | 13, 705 | -. 1 |
| Wisconsin. | 46 | 1,758 | +3.1 | 88.098. | -3.8 | 68 | 8,750 | +2.7 | 123,142 | +1.6 |
| W yoming--------- | 9 | 58 | +3.6 | 1,618 | +2.3 | 44 | 217 | $+.9$ | 5,111 | +1.5 |

${ }^{2}$ State report not received.
${ }^{10}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }_{11}$ No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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]


[^4][Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]


COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTLCAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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 | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, June 1933 | Percent of change | ```Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933``` | Percent of change | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, June 1933 | Percent of change | ```Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933``` | Percent of change |
| Alabama | 89 | 1,719 | +1.2 | \$33, 804 | -3.5 | 23 | 1,049 | -0.4 | \$8,633 | -1.0 |
| Arizona. | 67 | 1,182 | +. 4 | 29,515 | -4.2 | 19 | 418 | -6.5 | 5,756 | -4.7 |
| Arkansas | 52 | 1,613 | +2.2 | 38, 356 | +4.2 | 18 | 530 | -24.5 | 4,224 | $-17.5$ |
| California | ${ }^{2} 1,263$ | 44, 081 | $-.7$ | 1,156,644 | -2.8 | 234 | 9,907 | $-1.3$ | 146, 881 | $-2.9$ |
| Colorado. | 196 | 5,196 | -2.1 | 129,583 | -2.7 | 66 | 1,488 | $+5.7$ | 18,982 | $+4.9$ |
| Connecticut | 135 | 9, 341 | $-.7$ | 279, 703 | -. 3 | 26 | 1,028 | -1.4 | 13,414 | $+3$ |
| Delaware- | 28 | 1,059 | -2.0 | 28, 774 | $-5.9$ | 6 | 252 | +3.3 | 2,981 | -(10) |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 21 | 7,915 | -. 5 | 227, 414 | +-1.2 | 51 | 3, 803 | -3.7 | 53, 647 | $-7.3$ |
| Florida | 184 | 3, 876 | -1.8 | 97,518 | -7.2 | 59 | 1,052 | -7.1 | 9,915 | $-7.1$ |
| Georgia | 186 | 6,403 | $-.2$ | 172,002 | $-5.3$ | 28 | 1,128 | -2.8 | 8,598 | -3.1 |
| Idaho | 55 | 635 | +1.4 | 12,284 | -5.5 | 24 | 327 | -3.5 | 3,670 | $+1.2$ |
| Illinois | 77 | 66, 146 | -(10) | 1,772, 381 | -2.7 | 1245 | 9,747 | +26.2 | 140,877 | +21.1 |
| Indiana | 131 | 8,536 | +.2 | 200, 454 | +1.0 | 81 | 2,968 | -3.3 | 29,626 | -4.7 |
| Iowa | 423 | 9, 189 | +1.7 | 198,431 | $-1.4$ | 73 | 2, 231 | -6.2 | 20,018 | $-.7$ |
| Kansas | 27 | 6,856 | +3.8 | 157,083 | +5.7 | 32. | 720 | -1.2 | 7,308 | -2.5 |
| Kentucky--------- | 293 | 6, 173 | . 2 | 139,910 | -2.2 | 35 | 1,578 | -9.8 | 16,012 | $-6.5$ |
| Louisian | 150 | 4,138 | +1.3 | 88,728 | -2.6 | 24 | 1,908 | $+2.0$ | 19,458 | $+1.8$ |
| Maine. | 166 | 2,671 | +3.0 | 73, 049 | +2.9 | 28 | 922 | +40.3 | 9,924 | +21.5 |
| Maryland. | 94 | 12, 289 | -. 4 | 329,938 | $+4.2$ | 24 | 1,187 | -2.7 | 14,348 | -2.8 |
| Massachuset | ${ }^{13} 134$ | 44,262 | +. 3 | 1,222,684 | $+1.4$ | 84 | 3.308 | +.2 | 46,900 | -1.2 |
| Michigan. | 411 | 20, 300 | $-1.1$ | 575, 045 | +1.7 | 105 | 4,851 | +11.6 | 47, 866 | $+6.5$ |
| Minnesota | 225 | 11, 609 | +.2 | 302, 577 | +. 8 | 75 | 2, 935 | +1.1 | 32, 339 | -6.0 |
| Mississipp | 190 | 1,611 | +2.2 | 31, 302 | -5.2 | 19 | 527 | $+9.1$ | 3, 689 | +7.9 |
| Missouri | 184 | 18, 942 | -1.1 | 496, 468 | $-1.4$ | 95 | 4,661 | +1.0 | 53, 310 | -. 8 |
| Montana | 100 | 1, 763 | -8.1 | 49, 019 | -11.8 | 29 | 409 | +3.0 | 5,505 | +2.0 |
| Nebraska | 299 | 5,482 | -. 3 | 132,988 | $-3.3$ | 44 | 1,502 | $-.3$ | 14,031 | $-5.1$ |
| Nevada. | 36 | 376 | -3.1 | 10,464 | +2.3 | 14 | 162 | +20.0 | 2, 650 | $+22.9$ |
| New Hampshire | 140 | 2, 131 | -2.2 | 56, 542 | -6.9 | 17 | 335 | +24.1 | 3,502 | +19.2 |
| New Jersey | 265 | 21, 023 | -. 4 | 591, 769 | +.2 | 77 | 4,240 | +12.9 | 49,224 | $+6.4$ |
| New Mexico | 49 | 480 | +1.7 | 9,904 | -. 7 | 16 | 335 | +9.8 | 3,407 | +9.6 |
| New York | 880 | 96, 331 | -. 8 | 3,008,587 | -1.4 | 271 | 28,808 | $-.1$ | 432, 716 | -1.1 |
| North Carolina. | 96 | 1,699 | +1.4 | 33, 248 | -1.6 | 33 | 1,110 | -3.0 | 9, 571 | -1.8 |
| North Dakota. | 170 | 1,132 | $-1.4$ | 27, 306 | $-.9$ | 24 | 388 | -. 3 | 3, 825 | -. 5 |
| Ohio...- | 484 | 31, 306 | +(10) | 794, 280 | $+.3$ | 153 | 8,754 | -. 7 | 104, 446 | $-.6$ |
| Oklahoma | 245 | 5,778 | +4.8 | 128, 056 | +5.2 | 51 | 1,149 | +. 5 | 11, 102 | -3.3 |
| Oregon | 183 | 5,496 | -. 9 | 129, 698 | $-8.0$ | 57 | 951 | +5.4 | 11, 307 | $+1.5$ |
| Pennsylvania | 823 | 58, 428 | $-1.0$ | 1, 517,374 | -1.8 | 181 | 9,507 | +1.7 | 113, 504 | +1.3 |
| Rhode Island | 43 | 3,378 | +4.4 | 96,084. | +7.2 | 18 | 395 | +3.9 | 5, 165 | +2.0 |
| South Carolina | 70 | 1,682 | $+2.9$ | 33, 400 | -. 7 | 14 | 428 | $-.9$ | 3,066 | -1.5 |
| South Dakota. | 129 | 918 | +3.0 | 22,836 | -2.7 | 19 | 323 | -1.2 | 3,617 | +. 3 |
| Tennessee. | 244 | 4,167 | $+.7$ | 90,355 | -3.2 | 41 | 2,331 | +5.0 | 19,435 | +3.0 |
| Texas. | 115 | 6,329 | $+.9$ | 168,968 | +2.0 | 43 | 2,914 | $-1.6$ | 32,500 | $-5.1$ |
| Utah | 63 | 1,588 | (11) | 33, 855 | $-2.2$ | 12 | 446 | +3.2 | 5,479 | +4.5 |
| Vermont | 121 | 981 | +2.1 | 25, 370 | +5.4 | 25 | 559 | +6.5 | 5,619 | +7.8 |
| Virginia | 179 | 5,569 | +1.0 | 129, 272 | $-4.0$ | 32 | 1,818 | -2. 4 | 19,068 | -. 4 |
| Washington_-...-- | 200 | 9, 457 | -. 6 | 241, 067 | -4.3 | 86 | 2,262 | $+1.9$ | 24,985 | $+2.0$ |
| West Virginia.... | 124 | 5, 626 | -1.2 | 142, 643 | -2.9 | 41 | 1,118 | +3.2 | 11,694 | +2.2 |
| Wisconsin..--....- | 1442 | 10,028 | -. 2 | 256, 298 | -3.9 | ${ }^{12} 46$ | 1,381 | +3. 6 | (15) |  |
| Wyoming-------.- | 48 | 412 | +2.2 | 9,904 | $-.8$ | 14 | 168 | +3.7 | 2,223 | +3.9 |

[^5]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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 | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- <br> ber on <br> pay <br> roll, <br> June <br> 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933 | Percent of change | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay sune 1933 | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933 | Percent of change |
| Alabama. | 5 | 481 | $+3.4$ | \$3,5481 | +3.9 | 3 | 101 | -7.3 | \$1,062 | $-7.2$ |
| Arizona. | 10 | 379 | (11) | 5, 089 | -1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkausas | 18 | 369 | +. 5 | 3,345 | $+.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| California | ${ }^{2} 105$ | 5,890 | -. 6 | 105, 647 | +. 1 | 15 | 864 | -1.5 | 16,995 | -3.5 |
| Colorado. | 8 | 574 | +. 7 | 7, 388 | $+.5$ | 10 | 151 | +10.2 | 2,690 | +18.4 |
| Connecticut. | 28 | 1,289 | +4.0 | 20,988 | +8.8 | 11 | 244 | +8.0 | 4,996 | +7.7 |
| Delaware. | 4 | 304 | +5.2 | 4,759 | +6.7 | 3 | 46 | +9.5 | 737 | $+18.5$ |
| Dist. of Columbia- | 18 | 2,437 | $+7.6$ | 36,617 | +8.6 | 5 | 144 | +25.2 | 2, 429 | +17.8 |
| Florida_--.-.------ | 7 | 325 | -. 6 | 2,924 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia | 12 | 663 | +1.2 | 5,736 | -1.4 | 5 | 113 | -. 9 | 1,172 | +4.2 |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 1826 | 1,621 | +3.2 | 21,119 | +2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 18 | 1, 437 | +3.1 | 18, 310 | $+2.9$ | 11 | 200 | $+1.0$ | 3,079 | $-4.6$ |
| Iowa. | 3 | 207 | +. 5 | 2,869 | +2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas | 1637 | 987 | +1.2 | 15,648 | $+.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky- | 16 | 1,053 | +47.3 | 9,491 | +6. 4 | 5 | 240 | +4.8 | 3,514 | $+3.6$ |
| Louisiana. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine. | 17 | 350 | +2.0 | 4,566 | +4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland. | 25 | 1,896 | +6.9 | 28, 061 | +7.6 | 8 | 405 | +. 2 | 5,229 | +7.2 |
| Massachusetts | 114. | 3,732 | +1.9 | 69,635 | +8.6 | $\gamma^{\prime}$ | 2,007 | +5.0 | 38,891 | $+7.3$ |
| Michigan | 19 | 1, 318 | +1.5 | 15, 643 | +6.7 | 15 | 617 | $+3.7$ | 10,879 | $-1.3$ |
| Minnesota | 11 | 720 | +3.9 | 11, 455 | +8.1 | 9 | 320 | +6.3 | 5,141 | $+7.7$ |
| Mississippi | 5 | 244 |  | 2,241 | +1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri. | 34 | 2,510 | +3.8 | 33, 730 | +4.7 | 12 | 428 | $+7.3$ | 6,993 | $+3.0$ |
| Montana | 14 | 316 | (11) | 5, 415 | +2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nebraska | 6 | 521 | $+7.9$ | 7,126 | $+11.7$ | 4 | 107 | $+2.9$ | 1,856 | $+2.3$ |
| Nevada. - | 3 | 37 | $-2.6$ | 684 | -2. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NewHampshire | 16 | 272 | +4.6 | 3,994 | +4.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey | 25 | 2, 802 | $+2.3$ | 55, 288 | +5.7 | 8 | 259 | +8. 4 | 6,466 | +12.5 |
| New Mexico | 4 | 192 | $-2.0$ | 2,852 | $-.9$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 70 | 6,870 | +3.5 | 114,889 | $+5.0$ | 15 | 553 | +8.6 | 11, 227 | $+9.1$ |
| North Carolina | 12 | 755 | $+3.9$ | 7,677 | +4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota | 10 | 198 | +. 5 | 2, 927 | +1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio- | 78 | 4,050 | +1.1 | 58,473 | +3.2 | 39 | 1, 665 | +4.1 | 27, 977 | $+6.0$ |
| Oklahoma | 7 | 601 | +. 3 | 7,169 | -3.6 | 3 | 73 | +5.8 | 768 | +3.6 |
| Oregon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | 2,902 | +4.2 | 41, 821 | $+5.2$ | 20 | 1, 129 | +2.8 | 20,204 | +6.0 |
| Rhode Island. | 18. | 1,082 | +1.8 | 18,412 | $+7.0$ | 5 | 342 | +11.0 | 6,031 | +6.9 |
| South Carolina...- | 8 | 286 | +1. 1 | 2,571 | +2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota. | 7 | 129 | (1) | 1,681 | -. 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 12 | 848 | +5.2 | 6,861 | $+3.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas. | 22 | 1, 204 | +4.6 | 12,418 | +. 4 | 15 | 456 | (11) | 6,937 | -1. 6 |
| Utah | 7 | 503 | +1.4 | 6,859 | +3.9 | 7 | 109 | $+1.9$ | 2,037 | +6.6 |
| Vermont | 4 | 46 | $-9.8$ | 582 | -1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 10. | 735 | +10.0 | 8,292 | +10.9 | 20 | 269 | +7.6 | 3,692 | +9.4 |
| Washington-- | 14 | 608 | (t1) | 1,104 | -. 8 | 9 | 110 | (11) | 1,638 | +8.8 |
| West Virginia | 17 | 600 | +2.2 | 7,514 | $+3.9$ | 8 | 191 | +. 5 | 2,433 | $-.5$ |
| Wisconsin.-. | 1628 | 977 | +1.9 | 12,617 | +2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W yoming--.-.---- | 4 | 80 | +2.6 | 1,396 | +6.3 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^6]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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 | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll, June 1933 | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week), June 1933 | Percent of change |
| Alabama. | 15 | 338 | -0.3 | \$9, 240 | -4.2 |
| Arizona-- | 28 | 192 | -2.0 | 5,325 | -1.2 |
| Arkansas. | 18 | 216 | +. 5 | 5,255 | +. 4 |
| California | 1,112 | 22, 611 | +.9 | 741, 777 | +2.1 |
| Colorado | 25 | 1,027 | -1.0 | 34, 452 | -1.0 |
| Connecticut | 57 | 2,012 | -. 2 | 72,483 | +1.5 |
| Delaware- | 14 | 550 | +. 7 | 19,220 | +3.2 |
| District of Columbia | 42 | 1,316 | +. 7 | 48, 766 | +1.3 |
| Florida-- | 16 | 419 | -. 9 | 15, 005 | $+{ }^{+}$ |
| Georgia | 22 | 625 | +2.1 | 20, 240 | +1.5 |
| Idaho-.. | 15 | 125 | -3.1 | 3,146 | -2.1 |
| Illinois. | 85 | 9,036 | $-.2$ | 318,898 | +. 8 |
| Indiana | 37 | 1,137 | +. 3 | 38, 591 | +1.3 |
| Iowa-.. | 18 | 1,079 | +. 3 | 34, 654 | $-{ }^{-3}$ |
| Kansas. | 94 | 798 | +1.8. | 24, 866 | -2.9 |
| Kentucky. | 18 | 664 | +. 5 | 24, 165 | +. 6 |
| Louisiana | 10 | 417 | -47. 5 | 15, 565 | $-25.2$ |
| Maine... | 12 | 178 | +3.5 | 4,654 | (11) |
| Maryland | 22 | 841 | +. 7 | 32, 267 | +. 4 |
| Massachusetts. | 222 | 8,029 | -. 2 | 255, 103 | -. 1 |
| Michigan | 128 | 2,000 | -1.3 | 63, 574 | -7.5 |
| Minnesota | 51 | 2,649 | +3.4 | 74, 300 | $+.3$ |
| Mississippi. | 16 | 165 | +. 6 | 3, 709 | -. 8 |
| Missouri. | 82 | 4,689 | +. 7 | 142, 118 | +1. ${ }^{1}$ |
| Montana. | 18 | 204 | -1.4 | 6, 310 | -1.3 |
| Nebraska | 13 | 487 | 4 | 17, 642 | +. 5 |
| Nevada-..----- | 33 | 286 | -. 3 | 6,769 |  |
| New Jersey.... | 100 | 12, 226 | +. 4 | 365,005 | +1.6 |
| New Mexico... | 15 | 82 | -1.2 | 2,479 | +1.1 |
| New York. | 625 | 47, 188 | +2.0 | 1, 656,628 | +1.7 |
| North Carolina. | 22 | 180 | -. 6 | 3,867 | -. 4 |
| North Dakota. | 35 | 206 | -. 5 | 4,923 | -2.1 |
| Ohio- | 246 | 8,068 | +5.1 | 257,067 | +4.8 |
| Oklahoma | 19 | 457 | +. 2 | 13, 670 | +1.2 |
| Oregon | 16 | 394 | -7.5 | 13,145 | -9.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 804 | 23, 345 | +. 3 | 734, 606 | +. 4 |
| Rhode Island.- | 28 | 981 |  | 39, 007 | $+.3$ |
| South Carolina | 8 | 87 | (11) | 2, 550 | +. 6 |
| South Dakota. | 26 | 182 | +. 6 | 4, 492 | -. 2 |
| Tennessee. | 26 | 888 | +. 1 | 31,763 | +1.9 |
| Texas. | 19 | 1,224 | -1.2 | 33, 002 | - 4 |
| Utah | 14 | 444 | -. 4 | 15,680 | -2.0 |
| Vermont | 25 | 211 | +1.9 | 6,018 | -1.1 |
| Virginia | 34 | 1,299 | +1.6 | 41,752 | +1.8 |
| Washington | 31 | 1,154 | +. 1 | 37,846 | -. 9 |
| West Virginia | 40 | 599 | +1.2 | 17.065 | +. 4 |
| Wisconsin. | 17 | 918 | $+{ }^{+}$ | 30, 780 | $-1.2$ |
| Wyoming. | 9 | 80 | +1.3 | 2,350 | +1.8 |

${ }^{10}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }_{11}$ No change.

## Employment and Pay Roll in June 1933 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1933 as compared with May 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 ROLL IN JUNE 1933 AS COMPARED WITH MAY 1933

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Percent of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May 1933 | June 1933 |  | May 1933 | June 1933 |  |
| New York City | 5,123 | 306, 295 | 308, 271 | +0.6 | \$8, 070, 546 | \$8, 090, 373 | +0.2 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 1, 818 | 195, 760 | 203, 829 | +4.1 | 4,592,200 | 4, 826,514 | +5.1 |
| Philadelphia, $\mathbf{P}$ | 852 | 125, 828 | 129, 667 | +3.1 | 2, 661, 428 | 2, 762, 415 | $+3.8$ |
| Detroit, Mich | 533 | 143, 263 | 154, 879 | +8.1 | 3, 383, 848 | 3, 555, 774 | +5.1 |
| Los Angeles, Ca | 851 | 64, 073 | 65, 758 | +2.6 | 1, 471, 501 | 1, 544, 485 | $+5.0$ |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1,127 | 85,502 | 90, 291 | +5.6 | 1, 725, 746 | 1, 856, 085 | +7.6 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 515 | 62,188 | 64, 606 | +3.9 | 1, 321, 457 | 1, 376, 215 | +4.1 |
| Baltimore, Md | 559 | 44, 116 | 45, 078 | +2.2 | 835, 801 | 862,735 | $+3.2$ |
| Boston, Mass | 3, 069 | 91, 439 | 92, 111 | $+0.7$ | 2, 208, 306 | 2, 205, 261 | $-0.1$ |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 421 | 53,922 | 55, 245 | $+2.5$ | 1, 123,987 | 1, 154, 507 | $+2.7$ |
| San Francisco, C | 1,161 | 47,346 | 47,730 | +0.8 | 1, 130, 996 | 1, 142, 597 | $+1.0$ |
| Buffalo, N.Y | 396 | 37, 337 | 39, 079 | +4.7 | 802, 510 | 845, 025 | $+5.3$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 472 | 37, 143 | 39,821 | +7.2 | 720, 474 | 787, 331 | $+9.3$ |

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

Comparing June 1933 with June 1932, there was a decrease of 12,799 employees in the executive Civil Service of the United States. Comparing June 1933 with May 1933, there was a decrease of 8,474 employees.

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 departments and offices of the United States Government 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 service outside of the District of Columbia, and for the Government service as a whole. Approximately 12 percent of the total number of Federal workers are employed in the District of Columbia.

Table 1.--EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1932, MAY AND JUNE 1933

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire Service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Tempo- } \\ \text { rary } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Tempo }}{\text { rary }}$ | Total | Perma- | $\underset{\text { rempo- }}{\mathrm{Tar}}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1932. | 65, 619 | 3,174 | 68,793 | 476, 735 | 32,703 | 509, 438 | 542,354 | 35, 877 | 578, 231 |
| May 1933 | 64, 249 | 2, 311 | 66,560 | 472, 057 | 35, 289 | 507, 346 | 536, 306 | 37,600 | 573,906 |
| June 1933 | 63, 067 | 2,370 | 65,437 | 466, 443 | 33, 552 | 499, 995 | 529,510 | 35, 922 | 565,432 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May 1933-June 1933 <br> Percent of change: | -1,182 | $+59$ | $-1,123$ | -5, 614 | -1,737 | $-7,351$ | -6, 796 | $-1,678$ | $-8,474$ |
| June 1932-June 1933. | -3.9 | -25.3 | -4.9 | $-2.2$ | $+2.6$ | -1.9 | -2.4 | +0.1 | -2.2 |
| May 1933-June 1933. | -1.8 | +2.6 | -1.7 | $-1.2$ | $-4.9$ | -1.4 | $-1.3$ | -4.5 | -1.5 |
| Labor turnover, June 1933: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions-. | 260 | 452 | 712 | 1,661 | 15, 598 | 17, 259 | 1,921. | 16, 050 | 17,971 |
| Separations----.--------- | 1,442 | 393 | 1,835 | 7, 275 | 17,335 | 24, 610 | 8,717 | 17, 728 | 26,445 |
| Turnover rate per 100..--...- | 0.41 | 16.79 | 1.08 | 0.35 | 45.32 | 3.43 | 0.36 | 43.66 | 3.15 |

${ }^{1}$ Not including field service of the Post Office Department.
Comparing June 1933 with June 1932, there was a decrease of 3.9 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia. Temporary employees decreased 25.3 percent during this period. The total Federal employees in the District of Columbia decreased 3,356 , or 4.9 percent. Comparing June 1933 with May 1933 , there was a decrease of 1.8 percent in the number of permanent employees and a increase of 2.6 percent in the number of temporary employees, which makes a decrease of 1.7 percent in the total Federal employees in the District of Columbia.

Outside the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees decreased 1.2 percent and the number of temporary employees decreased 4.9 percent; the total Federal employment decreased 1.5 percent.

Table 2 shows employment and the pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Corps, sometimes known as the Forest Service.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TRE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION CORPS, MAY AND JUNE 1933


1 Data not available.
On May 31, there were in the Emergency Conservation Corps 186,973 enrolled personnel. On June 30, there were 272,219 enrolled personnel. In addition to the men enrolled for forest duty, there were a supervisory and technical civilian force and line and medical Reserve officers in the Emergency Conservation Corps.

There were 191,113 persons employed in the Emergency Conservation Corps as a whole on May 31, 1933. By June 30 this number had increased to 281,454 . The pay of the enrolled personnel is $\$ 30$ per month, except that 5 percent of the members of each company are paid $\$ 45$ per month and an additional 8 percent paid $\$ 36$ per month. The pay rolls as shown for the enrolled personnel were figured on this basis. For the month of June, the civilians in the Emergency Conservation Corps were paid over $\$ 9,000,000$. Pay-roll data, however, were not available for either the line or medical Reserve officers.

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

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 926,222 on May 15, 1933, to 945,173 on June 15, 1933, or 2 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for June 1933. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $\$ 102,257,898$ in April to $\$ 108,411,242$ in May, or 6 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to June 1933 on class I railroads-that is, all roads having operating revenues 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 .

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

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98.3 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 89.3 | 88.2 | 86.3 | 73.3 | 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 | 08.9 | 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 | 52.5 |
| June | 107.1 | 08.0 | 98.6 | 101.6 | 100.9 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 86.5 | 72.8 | 57.8 | 53.6 |
| July | 108.2 | 98.1 | 99.4 | 102.9 | 101.0 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 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 | 99.9 | 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 | 95.3 | 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 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 83.5 | 70.6 | 57.9 | ${ }^{1} 52.5$ |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 6 months.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

## Manufacturing Industries

IN THE following table is presented information concerning wagerate adjustments occurring between May 15 and June 15, 1933, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau. Of the 17,952 manufacturing establishments included in the June survey 17,546 establishments, or
97.7 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The $2,584,762$ employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 92.2 percent of the total number of employees covered by the June trend of employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Increases in wage rates were reported by 350 manufacturing establishments in 46 industries, averaging 8.8 percent and affecting 213,444 employees or 7.6 percent of the employees in the establishments concerned, during the period May 15 to June 15 . This is the largest number of establishments reporting wage-rate increases to the Bureau since January 1930. Increases were reported in such important industries as cotton goods, which reported increases averaging 11.5 percent and affecting 76,212 workers, automobiles, boots and shoes, woolen and worsted goods, and rayon. The increases in wage rates reported in June represent in practically all instances a partial restoration of former wage scales.

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 58 establishments in 24 of the 89 industries surveyed. This is the smallest number of establishments reporting wage-rate decreases since December 1930 and represents only 0.3 percent of the total number of establishments covered. These decreases averaged 9.2 percent and affected 4,505 employees or 0.2 percent of all employees in the establishments surveyed.

TAble 1.-WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Totalnumberof em-ployees | Number of establish. ments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Wage } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | No wage changes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing industries Percent of total | $\begin{gathered} 17,952 \\ 100.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,802,711 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,546 \\ 97.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & .3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,584,762 \\ 92.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213,444 \\ 7.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,505 \\ .2 \end{array}$ |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking--- | 960 | 59, 379 | 948 | 5 | 7 | 59,326 | 25 | 28 |
| Beverages | 357 | 23, 073 | 351 | 5 | 1 | 22, 757 | 308 | 8 |
| Butter | 317 | 6, 058 | 317 |  |  | 6,058 |  |  |
| Confectionery | 318 | 33, 225 | 316 | 1 | 1 | 32, 012 | 1,178 | 35 |
| Flour. | 420 | 15, 513 | 417 | 3 |  | 15, 427 | 86 |  |
| Ice cream. | 323 | 11, 907 | 320 | 3 |  | 11, 852 | 55 |  |
| ing. | 250 | 93, 092 | 245 | 4 | 1 | 92,716 | 323 | 53 |
| Sugar, beet | 57 | 4,089 | 57 |  |  | 4,089 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton goods....-- | 651 | 279, 784 | 544 | 107 |  | 203, 572 | 76,212 |  |
| Cotton small wares | 113 | 10, 146 | 112 | 1 |  | 10, 060 | 86 |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 152 | 36, 249 | 141 | 11 |  | 30,543 | 5,706 |  |
| Hats, fur-felt | 35 | 5, 451 | 35 |  |  | 5, 451 |  |  |
| Knit goods. | 438 | 112,378 | 432 | 6 |  | 107, 488 | 4,890 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods | 242 | 47, 507 | 233 | 9 |  | 43, 170 | 4,337 |  |
| Woolen and worsted | 236 | 71,062 | 193 | 42 | 1 | 54,512 | 16,379 | 171 |
| Wearing apparel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, men's. Clothing, women' | 398 476 | 63,908 25,854 | 391 474 | 2 | 2 | 62,714 25,758 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,064 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | 130 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 14 34 | 25,854 | 44 34 |  |  | 25, 5,719 |  |  |
| Men's furnishings. | 76 | 7,844 | 75 | 1 |  | 7,831 | 13 |  |
| Millinery------ | 139 | 9,690 | 139 |  |  | 9,690 |  |  |
| Shirts and collars.... | 118 | 16, 431 | 113 | 5 |  | 15, 542 | 889 |  |

Table 1.-Wage CHaNGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933-Continued


TABLE 1.-WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | No wage changes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ |
| Leather and its manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes....-........-.- | 330 | 111, 861 |  | 20 |  | 86,410 | 25,451 |  |
| Leather. | 153 | 27,303 | 142 | 11 |  | 22,230 | 5, 073 |  |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper-- | 316 | 21, 427 | 315 | 1 |  | 21, 280 | 147 |  |
| Paper and pulp---.-.-.-.-- | 389 | 78,527 | 377 | 8 | 4 | 75,774 | 1,520 | 1,233 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job. | 764 | 43, 403 | 759 | 1 | 4 | 42,707 | 9 | 687 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 465 | 68,013 | 461 | 2 | 2 | 67,617 | 243 | 153 |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals | 110 | 21,461 | 108 |  | 2 | 21, 144 | ------- | 317 |
| Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal $\qquad$ | 112 | 3,073 | 111 |  | 1 | 3, 033 |  | 40 |
| Druggists' preparations------- | 45 | 6,859 | 45 |  |  | 6, 859 |  |  |
| Explosives. | 30 | 3,298 | 30 |  |  | 3, 298 |  |  |
| Fertilizers. | 202 | 6, 078 | 202 |  |  | 6,078 |  |  |
| Paints and varnish. | 350 | 16,446 | 345 | 4 | 1 | 16, 275 | 167 | 4 |
| Petroleum refining.-----.-...- | 131 | 50,183 | 131 |  |  | 50, 183 |  |  |
| Rayon and allied products...- | 23 | 30,303 | 12 | 11 |  | 18, 159 | 12,144 |  |
|  | 98 | 35,087 | 98 |  |  | 15,087 |  |  |
| Rubber products: <br> Rubber boots and shoes | 9 | 8,965 | 9 |  |  | 8,965 |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 99 | 8,06 20,022 | 98 | 1 |  | 19,415 | 607 |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes- | 45 | 51, 826 | 43 | 2 |  | 51,428 | 398 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. | 32 | 10, 155 | 32 |  |  | 10,155 |  |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 205 | 42,870 | 204 |  | 1 | 42,790 |  | 80 |

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

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

No change in wage rates was reported in the anthracite mining industry. Both increases and decreases were reported in 11 of the remaining 14 industries over the month interval. The average percents of increase reported were as follows: Dyeing and cleaning, 30.7 percent; canning and preserving, 24.9 percent; laundries, 20 percent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 18 percent; wholesale trade, 12.6 percent; bituminous coal mining, 10.6 percent; metalliferous mining, 10.5 percent; banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, 9 percent; hotels, 8.8 percent; retail trade, 6.6 percent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 2.5 percent. The average percents of decrease reported were as follows: Telephone and telegraph, 20 percent; crude petroleum producing, 14.9 percent; hotels, 14.6 percent; laundries, 14.1 percent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 13 percent; power and light, 12.2 percent; banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, 11.8; retail trade, 11.2 percent; wholesale trade, 10.2 percent; electricrailroad and motor-bus operation, 6.7 percent; and bituminous-coal mining, 4 percent.
able 2-WAGE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1933

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employ- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wage } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { creases } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 53,984 | 160 |  |  | 53,984 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 1,480 | 185, 709 | 1,390 | 89 | 1 | 166,829 | 18,804 | 76 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 89.8 | 10.1 | (1) |
| Metalliferous mining | 278 | 21,509 | 270 | 8 |  | 20,820 | 689 |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 2.9 |  | 96.8 | 3.2 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining. | 1,135 | 32,149 | 1,116 | 17 | 2 | 31,802 | 336 | 11 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 98.9 | 1.0 | (1) |
| Crude petroleum producing | 256 | 23,119 | 252 |  | 4 | 22,945 |  | 174 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 |  | 1.6 | 99.2 |  | 0.8 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 8,286 | 249,412 | 8,278 |  | 8 | 249,293 |  | 119 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 |  | 0.1 | 100.0 |  | (1) |
| Power and light. | 3,181 | 195, 665 | 3,164 |  | 17 | 194, 519 |  | 1,146 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 |  | 0.5 | 99.4 |  | 0.6 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. | 572 | 133,213 | 561 | 1 | 10 | 129,153 | 916 | 3,144 |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 0.2 | 1,7 | 97.0 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 3,025 | 77,536 | 2,998 | 14 | 13 | 77, 169 | 243 | 124 |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Retail trade. | 17,879 | 363, 296 | 17,843 | 6 | 30 | 362,865 | 164 | 267 |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | (1) | 0.2 | 99.9 | (1) | 0.1 |
| Hotels | 2,656 | 132, 178 | 2,644 | 8 | 4 | 131,792 | 271 | 115 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Canning and preserving | 818 | 43, 145 | 813 | 5 |  | 42,830 | 315 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 |  | 99.3 | 0.7 |  |
| Laundries | 945 | 55,495 | 942 | 1 | 2 | 55,460 | 13 | 22 |
| Percent of total | 100, 0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 99.9 | (1) | (1) |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 337 | 11,858 | 335 | 2 |  | 11,827 | 31 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 |  | 99.7 | 0.3 |  |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | 4,320 | 162,325 | 4,277 | 27 | 16 | 160, 798 | 1,094 | 435 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 99.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 |

1 Less than one tenth of 1 percent.


[^0]:    1 Less than one half of 1 percent.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Weighted.

[^2]:    1 Average for 6 months.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

[^3]:    1 Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.
    ${ }_{2}$ State report not received.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes building and contracting.
    ${ }_{5}$ Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, and building construction.
    5 Weighted percent of change.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional and transportation service.

    7 Includes laundries.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes laundering and cleaning.

    - Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ State report not received.
    ${ }^{11}$ No change.

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ State report not received.
    ${ }^{10}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    ${ }_{11}$ No change.
    12 Includes restaurants.
    ${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railroads.
    14 Includes railways and express.
    ${ }^{10}$ Data not supplied.

[^6]:    2 State report not received.
    ${ }^{11}$ No change.
    ${ }^{16}$ Include dyeing and cleaning.

