

## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

## September 1933

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

Information for 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country is shown, following which are presented tabulations showing the changes in employment and pay rolls in the 16 nonmanufacturing industries 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 September 1933

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in September 1933 with August 1933 and September 1932

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased 3.2 percent in September 1933 as compared with August 1933 and pay rolls increased 2.7 percent over the month interval, according to reports received from representative establishments in 89 important manufacturing industries of the country. Comparing the changes in employment and pay rolls over the year interval, it is seen that the level of employment in September 1933 is 26.3 percent above the level of September 1932, and pay rolls in September 1933 showed a gain of 39.9 percent over the year interval.

The index of employment in September 1933 was 73.9, as compared with 71.6 in August 1933, 67.3 in July 1933, and 58.5 in September 1932; the pay-roll index in September 1933 was 53.3 , as compared with 51.9 in August 1933, 46.5 in July 1933, and 38.1 in September 1932. The 12 -month average for 1926 equals 100 .

These changes in employment and pay rolls in September 1933 are based on reports supplied by 18,330 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported $3,362,727$ employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest September 15 whose combined weekly earnings were $\$ 62,766,612$. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover approximately 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

These continued gains in September mark the sixth successive month in which increased employment and pay rolls have been reported in manufacturing industries. While the percentage gains
in employment and pay rolls in September were not as pronounced as the gains shown in the 4 months immediately preceding, the increases continued on a broad scale, 73 of the 89 manufacturing industries reporting gains in employment over the month interval and 61 industries reporting increases in pay rolls.

The average percentages of increase between August and September over the preceding 10 -year period were 1.2 percent in employment and 0.5 percent in pay rolls. The increases, therefore, in September of the current year are somewhat larger than the average increases over the preceding 10 -year period and may be attributed to a combination of seasonal gains plus an increase in number of workers added to the reporting companies' pay rolls by the adoption of N.R.A. codes.

This increase of 3.2 percent in employment in manufacturing industries in September 1933 represents an estimated gain of over 200,000 workers between August and September, and the increase of 2.7 percent in factory pay rolls indicates that the total weekly pay rolls of factory employees in September were approximately $\$ 3,000,000$ greater than the total weekly pay rolls disbursed in August in all manufacturing industries combined.

The September factory employment index (73.9) shows a gain of 34.1 percent over the employment index of March 1933 (55.1), which was the low point of employment recorded in manufacturing industries. The pay-roll index in September (53.3) stands 59.6 percent above the level of the March pay-roll index of 33.4 . These percentage changes indicate an increase in employment in manufacturing industries of approximately $1,700,000$ workers over this 6 -month interval and an increase of nearly $\$ 44,000,000$ in weekly wages in September over the total amount paid in 1 week in March 1933.

The most pronounced gain in employment over the month interval was a seasonal increase in the cottonseed oil-cake-meal industry of 45.6 percent. The fertilizer industry also reflected the usual seasonal activity due to the fall shipping season with an increase of 28.2 percent in number of employees. Sixteen of the remaining 71 industries which reported increased employment showed gains ranging from 10.2 percent to 24.1 percent, among which were the confectionery, agricultural implement, shipbuilding, furniture, stove, machine tool, women's clothing, and radio industries. Among the 16 industries in which decreased employment was reported in September, as compared with August, the cotton-goods industry reported a decline of 2 percent; silk and rayon goods, 1.9 percent; woolen and worsted goods, 5.4 percent; and the dyeing and finishing textiles industry, 16.8 percent. In the last-named industry, labor disturbances in certain localities accentuated the decline.

Ten of the 14 groups of manufacturing industries reported increased employment, 1 group (stone-clay-glass) reported no change, and 3 groups (textiles, tobacco, and leather) reported fewer workers in September than in the preceding month. The gains in the lumber, machinery, nonferrous metals, and chemicals groups were slightly more than 7 percent each. In the lumber group, furniture and sawmills reported pronounced gains in number of workers over the month interval; each of the industries comprising the machinery group reported increases in employment, the largest percentage gains appearing in the radio, engine, machine tool, agricultural implement,
and typewriter industries. Each of the 8 industries comprising the nonferrous metal group reported increased employment, silverware, smelting and refining, and jewelry reporting the largest gains. In the chemical group, seasonal increases in the cottonseed oil-cake-meal and fertilizer industries were outstanding, while the explosive, druggists' preparations, and petroleum-refining industries also reported gains in employment ranging from 13.6 percent to 6 percent. The food group reported a gain of 6.5 percent in employment between August and September, each of the nine separate industries composing the group reporting increases in workers with the exception of the beverage industry in which a seasonal decrease of 1 percent was shown. The beet-sugar, flour, and confectionery industries reported the most pronounced gains in this group. The paper and transportation groups reported gains in employment of 4.6 percent each, general expansions appearing in the paper box, paper and pulp, book and job printing, and newspaper industries in the first-named group. In the last-named group, the shipbuilding, locomotive, and automobile industries reported increases ranging from 11.5 to 4.2 percent, while the aircraft and the electric and steam-railroad car-building industries reported declines in employment over the', month interval.

The iron and steel group reported a gain of 4.3 percent in employment between August and September. Of the 13 industries comprising the iron and steel group, only 1 industry (hardware) failed to show a gain in number of workers between August and September. The stove industry reported the most pronounced gain in employment in this group ( 13.2 percent) and the structural metalwork, forgings, and cutlery industries reported gains of slightly more than 9 percent each. The rubber products group reported an increase of 2.2 percent in employment and the railroad car repair shop group reported a gain of 1.6 percent. In the three groups in which decreases in employment were shown, the losses in the textile and tobacco groups were less than 1 percent, and the decrease in the leather group amounted to 2.4 percent, due to declining employment shown in the boot and shoe industry.

Sporadic strikes continued to retard the general advances in employment in manufacturing industries, a number of firms in tarious localities reporting partial or complete shut-downs due to labor disturbances. A number of these labor disturbances were reported in women's clothing and knit-goods factories ind New York, dyeing and finishing plants in New Jersey, boot and shoe factories in Massachusetts, silk mills in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and women's clothing factories in Missouri.
A comparison of the indexes of employment and pay roll in manufacturing industries in September 1933 with September 1932 shows that all but 5 of the 89 industries surveyed reported increased employment and all but 10 industries reported increased pay-roll totals over the year interval. The five industries reporting decreased employment were: dyeing and finishing textiles, millinery, electricrailroad repair shops, marble-granite-slate, and cigars and cigarettes. The 10 industries reporting decreased pay-roll totals were: butter; ice cream; sugar refining, cane; dyeing and finishing textiles; millinery; electric-railroad car shops; cement; marble-granite-slate; book and job printing; and newspapers and periodicals.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both August and September 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 September 15, the amount of their earnings for 1 week in September, the percents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in September 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 weighing the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The percents of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups and in the totals, are computed from the index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.-COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING
ESTABLI\&HMENTS IN SEPTEMBER 1933 WITH AUGUST 1933] AND SEPTEMBER 1932

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { report- } \\ \text { ing in } \\ \text { both } \\ \text { August } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers September 1933 (average: $1926=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber on } \\ & \text { pay- } \\ & \text { roll } \\ & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { (1 week, } \\ \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sep- |  |  |
|  |  |  | August | ber |  | August | ber |  |  |
|  |  |  | to | 1932 |  | to | 1932 | Em- | Pay- |
|  |  |  | Sep- | to |  | Sep- | to | ploy- | roll |
|  |  |  | tember | Sep- |  | tember | Sep- | ment | totals |
|  |  |  | 1933 | tem- |  | 1933 | tem- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ber 1933 |  |  | ber |  |  |
| Food and kindred produets. | 3,110 | 305, 740 | +6.5 | +19.7 | \$6, 282, 271 | +7.2 | $+16.6$ | 100.1 | 80.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking. | 995 |  | +6.0 | +9.3 | 1,564, 455 | +8.7 | +5.2 | 87.9 | 72.3 |
| Beverage | 394 | 26,429 | $-1.0$ | +109.6 | 720, 872 | $-4.9$ | +128.4 | 161.4 | 141.6 |
| Butter | 306 | 5,937 | +1.3 | +5.4 | 120, 089 | +2.5 | -4.7 | 107.3 | 79.5 |
| Confectionery | 306 305 | 41, 143 | $+10.7$ | +6.6 | 620,387 | $+19.7$ | +9.6 | 94.8 | 75.7 |
| Flour- | 305 <br> 420 | 17,575 | +10.2 | +11.1 | 347, 667 | $+14.0$ | +2.8 | 94.0 | 70.8 |
| Ice cream_......-.-.-.---- | 371 | 13,936 | +1.7 | +9.7 | 339, 281 | -. | -. 7 | 83.9 | 61.1 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 371 244 | 113,025 |  |  | 2,221,237 | +8.4 | +23.6 | 111.4 | 87.5 |
| Sugar, beet--.---------------- | 244 63 | 8,083 | +12.6 | +46.6 | 163, 202 | +13.0 | +35.4 | 91.8 | 66.9 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 12 | 8,520 | +2.7 | +11.9 | 185, 081 | -4.1 | $-5.0$ | 86.6 | 65.1 |
| Textiles and their products. | $\text { 3, } 259$ | 787, 644 | -. 3 | +24.5 | 12, 020, 085 | +3.9 | +39.2 | 88.5 | 68.9 |
| Fabrics:-1---.-.-.-.-.-- | 1,949 | 638, 923 | -2.0 | +30.1 | 9, 395, 089 | -2.5 | +45.1 | 94.3 | 74.6 |
| Carpets and rugs....- | 1, 28 | 18, 730 | +5.1 | $+66.1$ | 353, 825 | +7.1 | +141.9 | 78.4 | 61.2 |
| Cotton goods...---.-- | 683 | 312,087 | $-2.0$ | $+41.0$ | 4, 092, 436 | $-2.6$ | +70.2 | 101.4 | 85.6 |
| Cotton small wares | 114 | 11, 734 | -3.4 | +39.5 | 182,795 | -4.6 | +47.6 | 101.8 | 78.4 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 153 | 34,760 | $-16.8$ | -. 5 | 601, 361 | -19.9 | -12.2 | 77. 4 | 52.7 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 34454240 | 6,862 | +2.6 | +14.0 | 154, 106 | +11.2 | +11.8 | 84.8 | 63.7 |
| Knit goods.- |  | 120,387 | +6.9. | $+17.6$ | 1, 834, 656 | +9.8 | +29.3 | 95.1 | 75.4 |
| Silk and rayon goods.- |  | 57, 648 | $-1.9$ | +18.5 | 829,953 | -6.5 | $+31.7$ | 72.5 | 54.4 |
| Woolen and worsted | + 243 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wearing apparel |  | 76,715 148,721 | -5. 4 | +35.1 +9.9 | 1, 345, 957 | -5.2 | $\begin{array}{r}+45.6 \\ +25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 102.8 74.6 | 82.1 |
| Wearing apparel, ------- | 1,310 405 | 148,721 74,200 | $+4,6$ +1.2 | +9.9 +15.2 | 2, 624,996 $1,269,323$ | +24.2 +8.8 | +25.8 +31.5 | 74. 78 | 57.5 56.4 |
| Clothing, women's | 527 | 32,332 | +18.1 | +5.7 | 723,971 | +73.0 | +29.5 | 70.6 | 58.9 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 34 | 6,111 | +4.4 | +9.9 | 94, 459 | +4.9 | +24.6 | 105. 7 | 88.1 |
| Men's furnishings | 80 | 7,542 | -8.2 | +4.2 | 97, 740 | -11.7 | +11.7 | 62.7 | 42.1 |
| Millinery | 147 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,970 \\ & 17,566 \end{aligned}$ | -. 4 | -4.6 | 224, 096 | +16.0 | -3.2 | 72.2 | 57.5 |
| Shirts and collars. | 117 |  | +. 5 | +21.3 | 215, 407 | +. 5 | +57.3 | 69.6 | 54.6 |

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


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

| Industry | Estab-lish-mentsreport-ing inbothAugustandSep-tem-ber1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index- numbers September 1933 (average: $1926=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Num. ber on pay roll September 1933 | Percent of change |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \\ & \text { (1 week) } \\ & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Sep-tember 1932 to Sep-tember 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1932 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Em-ployment | Payroll totals |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad repair shops | 923 | 98,327 | +1.6 | +9.9 | 2,317,477 | -1.4 | +23.6 | 51.1 | 41.4 |
| Electric railroad. | 378 | 18, 843 | +. 6 | -6.0 | 462,901 | $-.7$ | -9.1 | 62.5 | 48.8 |
| Steam railroad. | 545 | 79,484 | +1.8 | +11.8 | 1,854, 576 | -1.4 | +27.9 | 50.2 | 40.8 |
| Lumber and allied prod- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ucts | 1,570 | 166,386 | +7.4 | $+35.5$ | 2,527, 314 | $+14.7$ | +57.2 | 51.1 | 32.7 |
| Furniture | 465 | 60,073 | +12.4 | +39.1 | 951, 570 | +20.2 | $+55.6$ | 63.0 | 40.0 |
| Lumber: <br> Millwork | 463 | 21,770 | $+.5$ |  | 323, 192 | +1.3 |  | 41.5 | 25.3 |
| Sawmills. | 617 | 82, 883 | +6. 1 | +36.9 | 1, 230, 314 | +14.9 | +70.7 | 48.2 | 30.9 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 25 | 1,660 | +8.2 | +43.9 | 22, 238 | $+19.1$ | +42.2 | 60.6 | 49.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass prod- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ucts. | 1,312 | 108, 788 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | +21.6 | 1,831,395 | -1.5 | +25.0 | 52.9 | 32.5 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | 657 | 22, 878 | -2.3 | +16.2 | 290, 291 | -5.0 | +18.2 | 34.4 | 16.2 |
| Cement | 129 | 15,545 | -9.7 | +5.0 | 256, 836 | $-19.0$ | -2.4 | 44.0 | 23.9 |
| Glass. | 184 | 46,235 | +3.3 | +47.0 | 857, 944 | +4.2 | $+60.4$ | 79.8 | 58.4 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 221 | 5,698 |  |  |  | -. 5 | -26.4 | 44.6 | 26.2 |
| Pottery | 121 | 18,432 | +3.0 | +31.9 | 319, 482 | +1.8 | +56.4 +56.4 | 72.0 | 46.6 |
| Leather and its manufac- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tures. | 500 | 153, 834 | -2.4 | +11.3 | 2,801, 027 | -. 8 | +26.0 | 85. 7 | 66.4 |
| Boots and shoes | 344 | 122, 175 | -3.1 | +6.0 | 2, 183, 616 | -. 9 | +21.5 | 84.3 | 64.4 |
| Leather | 156 | 31, 659 | +. 4 | $+36.7$ | 617, 411 | -. 4 | $+42.9$ | 91.6 | 73.6 |
| Paper and printing | 1,955 | 242,283 | +4.6 | $+12.6$ | 5,668, 852 | $+5.3$ | +6.5 | 88.7 | 69.3 |
| Boxes, paper- | 322 | 27,737 | $+5.6$ | $+30.2$ | 493, 977 | $+6.8$ | +29.3 | 90.9 | 76.3 |
| Paper and pulp. | 416 | 100, 844 | +5.7 | +26.7 | 1,898, 912 | $+1.0$ | +34.4 | 93.9 | 66.4 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 771 | 47,692 | $+3.1$ | +1.0 | 1,200,267 | +6.1 | -3.4 | 72.4 | 56.6 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 446 | 66,020 | +8.1 +4.5 | +4.7 | 2, 075, 696 | +6.8 | $-2.6$ | 100.8 | 82.5 |
| Chemicals and allied prod- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ucts.-------- | 1,049 | 176, 625 | +7.2 | +30.7 | 3,757.755 | $+4.5$ | +24. 7 | 95.8 | 74, 2 |
| Chemicals | 104 | 26,374 | +4.4 | +44.1 | 601, 179 | -. 5 | +39.8 | 118.6 | 81.8 |
| Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal | 103 | 5,721 | +45.6 | $+17.5$ | 58,692 | +38.5 | +23.6 | 54.4 | 49.8 |
| Druggists' preparations.--- | 45 | 8,362 | +7.2 | +10.3 | 166,991 | +5.5 | +10.7 | 76.9 | 75.4 |
| Explosives | 29 | 4, 309 | $+13.6$ | +45.0 | 87, 266 | +5.8 | +60.0 | 103. 8 | 71.7 |
| Fertilizers. | 167 | 7,347 | +28.2 | +53.4 | 92, 109 | +30.5 | +43.6 | 65. 2 | 42.5 |
| Paints and varnishes | 352 | 17,111 | +. 6 | +20.2 | 348, 599 | -1.6 | +14.7 | 80.4 | 59.2 |
| Petrolenm refining....--.-- | 127 | 52, 591 | +6.1 | +10.4 | 1,393, 358 | +4.6 | +5.5 | 70.0 | 57.6 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 24 | 37, 580 |  |  | $653,132$ |  | $+51.9$ | 196.7 | 168.3 |
| Soap. | 98 | 17,230 | +4.6 | +22.8 | 356, 429 | $+6.8$ | +10.3 | 116.0 | 91. 9 |
| Rubber produets | 150 | 100, 852 | +2.2 | +43.5 | 1, 978, 336 | -1.4 | +63.8 | 89.4 | 61.6 |
| Rubber boots and shoes.- | 9 | 14, 335 | +18.1 | +36.2 | 258, 091 | +12.2 | +59.0 | 67.4 | 59.3 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 100 | 26, 628 | +4. 1 | +50.5 | 457, 024 | +2.1 | +44.1 | 118. 6 | 76.8 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 41 | 59,889 | -2.1 | +41.7 | 1, 263, 221 | $-5.6$ | +76.7 | 84.0 | 56.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 239 | 53, 806 | -. 7 | -4.0 | 744, 150 | $+8.4$ | +2.6 | 69.1 | 55.6 |
| Chewing and smoking to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 207 | 43, 764 | +1.2 -1.1 | +2.3 -5.0 | 143,376 600,774 | +1.3 +9.8 | +3.8 +2.3 | 89.5 66.5 | 77.0 53.0 |
| Total, 89 industries.-- | 18,330 | 3, 362, 72\% | $+3.2$ | +26.3 | 62, 766, 612 | +2.7 | +39.9 | 73.9 | 53, 3 |

${ }^{1}$ No change.

## Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

Per capita weekly earnings in September 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 September 1933 as compared with August 1933 and September 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 MANUPACRURING INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH AUGUST 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1932

| Industry | Per capita weokly earnings in September 1933 | Percent of change compared with $\rightarrow$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Septamber }_{1932}$ |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |
| Baking---------...... | \$22.01 | +2.6 | -3.8 |
| Beverages. | ${ }^{27.28}$ | -3.9 | ${ }_{-9.0}^{+9.0}$ |
| Confectionery | 15.08 | $+8.1$ | +2.7 |
| Flour. | 19.78 | +3.5 | -7, 3 |
| Ico cream. | 24.35 | -2.3 | -9.0 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 19.65 | -2 +4 | $-3.4$ |
| Sugar, beet.........- | ${ }^{20.19}$ | $+.4$ | -7. 6 |
| Textiles and their products: | 21.72 |  | -14.7 |
| Fabrics: |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs. Cotton goods.... | ${ }_{13.11} 189$ | +1.9 -7 | +45.0 |
| Cotton small wares | 15. 58 | -1.3 | +5.7 |
| Dyeing and finishin | 17.30 | $-3.7$ | -11.5 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 22.46 | +8.3 | -1.9 |
| Knit goods. | 15. 24 | +2.7 | $+10.0$ |
| Silk and rayon goods | 14.40 | -4.7 | +11.4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 17.54 | +. 2 | +7.5 |
| Clothing, men's | 17.11 | +7.6 | +14.0 |
| Clothing, women's. | 22.39 | +46.4 | +22.3 |
| Corsets and allied garments | 15. 46 | +. 5 | +13.5 |
| Men's furnishings. | 12.96 | $-3.9$ | +7.5 |
| Millinery---- | 20. 43 | +16.5 | +1.5 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: | 12.26 |  | +29.7 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 18. 16 | $-.3$ | +33.6 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 12.81 | -7.6 | -5.0 |
|  | 18.16 | -11.0 | +9.8 +33.2 |
| Hardware. | 16.61 | -2.4 | +19.6 |
| Iron and steel | 19.19 | -12.5 | +58.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies--------- | 16.87 | +1.3 | +11.7 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 17.58 | +3.7 | $+10.0$ |
| Tin cans and other tinware. | 18.68 | $-1.5$ | -7.6 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, fles, and saws). | 18.11 | -. 4 | +16.9 |
|  | 18.89 | -13.7 | +16.3 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 16.94 25.27 | +1.1 +1.0 | +12.7 +7.8 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 20.61 | -. 7 | +13.6 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 19. 63 | +1.1 | +7.4 |
| Foundries and machine-shop products | 18.45 | $-1.3$ | +19.2 |
| Machine tools | 20.79 | ${ }^{+3.4}$ | +15.7 |
| Radios and phonographs | 17.05 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | -16.8 |
| Textile machinery and part | 21.05 | +1.7 | +20.4 |
| Typewriters and supplies.......-. | 18.86 | +1.4 | +38.7 |
| Aluminum manufactures | 16.69 | -4.3 | +17.8 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 19.23 | -. 5 | +19.5 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 17.24 | +7.5 | +15. 2 |
| Jewelry............. | 18. 96 | +6.5 | (1) +.8 |

[^0]17594-33-2

Table 2.-PER Capita weekly earnings in mandracturing industries in SEPTEMBER 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH AUGUST 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1932-COn.

| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in September 1933 | Percent of change compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | ${\underset{1932}{\text { September }}}^{2}$ |
| Nonferrous metals and their products-Continued. |  |  |  |
| Silverware and plated ware | \$18.94 | $+3.6$ | +4.2 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 18.62 | $-7.3$ | $-1.7$ |
| Stamped and enameled ware. Transportation equipment: | 16. 12 | -2.8 | -1.3 |
| Aircraft ............. | 25.86 | -7.0 | -16.1 |
| Automobiles. | 21.60 | -8.4 | +57.4 |
| Cars, electric and steam railro | 16.31 | -1.8 | -4.4 |
| Locomotives... | 17.80 | +3.4 | -6.2 |
| Shipbuilding | 21.24 | +2.8 | -3.2 |
| Railroad repair shops: |  |  |  |
| Electric rairoad | 24. 57 | $-1.2$ | -3.6 +14.1 |
| Lumber and allied products: |  |  |  |
| Furniture-.-.-.......... | 15.84 | +7.0 | +11.7 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |
| Millwork. | 14.85 | +. 7 | +4.7 |
| Sawmills ------- | 14.84 | +8.2 | +23.7 |
| Stone, clay, and and ross products: | 13.40 | +9.1 | -1.2 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | 12.69 | -2.7 | +1.9 |
| Cement. | 16.52 | -10.4 |  |
| Glass---- | 18. 56 | $+.9$ | $+8.9$ |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 18. 75 | $-2.7$ | $-12.7$ |
| Pottery-------- | 17.33 | $-1.3$ | +18.5 |
| Leather and its manufactures: <br> Boots and shoes | 17.87 | +2.2 | $+14.5$ |
| Leather. | 19.50 | -. 8 | +4.8 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper- | 17. 81 | +1.1 | -. 8 |
| Paper and pulp. | 18.83 | $-3.5$ | +5.9 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job | 25.17 | +2.9 | -4.0 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 31.44 | +2.1 | -7.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |
| Chemicals. | 22.79 | -4.6 | -2.8 |
| Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal | 10.26 | -4.8 | +5.4 |
| Druggists Explosives | 19.97 20.25 | $-1.6$ | +.5 +10.1 |
| Fertilizers | 12. 54 | +1.9 | -6.0 |
| Paints and varnishes | 20.37 | -2.3 | -4.6 |
| Petroleum refining | 26.49 | -1.5 | -4.6 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 17.38 | +3.0 | +. 7 |
| Soap. | 20.69 | +2.2 | $-10.4$ |
| Rubber products: |  |  |  |
|  | 18.00 17.16 | -5.1 -1.9 | +16.5 +4.2 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes.....---..........- | 21.09 | $-3.6$ | +24.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 14.28 | +. 1 | +1.4 |
| Cigars and cigarettes...-.-......... | 13.73 | +11.0 | +7.8 |
| Total, 89 industries. | 18.67 | ${ }^{2}-.6$ | ${ }^{2}+10.8$ |

## 2 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 September 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932 , and for the 9 -month period, January to September 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 September 1933, inclusive.

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

| 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 | 67.3 | 95.2 | 93.0 | 91.2 | 98.2 | 77.0 | 60.3 | 36.2 | 46. 5 |
| August | 98.7 | 95. 1 | 93.6 | 98.6 | 81.0 | 71.2 | 56.0 | 71.6 | 98.7 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 102. 1 | 75.0 | 59.7 | 36.3 | 51.9 |
| September. | 100.3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 99.3 | 80.9 | 70.9 | 58.5 | 73.9 | 99.3 | 94.1 | 95.4 | 102.6 | 75. 4 | 56. 7 | 38.1 | 53.3 |
| 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. | 98.9 | 92.6 | 95.5 | 92. 3 | 76.6 | 66.7 | 58.3 |  | 99.8 | 93.2 | 97.7 | 92.4 | 68.8 | 52.2 | 37.7 |  |
| Average | 100.0 | 96.4 | 93.8 | 97.5 | 84.7 | 72.2 | 60.1 | 182.2 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 94. 5 | 100.5 | 81.3 | 61.5 | 41.6 | 141.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 9 months.
Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in September 1933
Reports as to working time in September were received from 14,109 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Two percent of these establishments were idle, 70 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 28 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 90 percent of full-time operation in September was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in September averaged 76 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 the 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 SEPTEMBER 1933


[^1]TAELE 4.-PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN SEPTEMBER 1933-Continued

| Industry | Establishments reporting |  | Percent of establishments operating- |  | A verage percent of full time reported by- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { nume } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { idle } \end{aligned}$ | Full time | Part | $\begin{gathered} \text { All op- } \\ \text { erating } \\ \text { establish } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | Establishments operating part time |
| Railroad repair shops. | 723 | (1) | 45 | 55 | 89 | 80 |
| Electric railroad.. | 301 |  | 69 | 31 | 94 | 82 |
| Steam railroad. | 422 | (1) |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and allied products. | 1,244 | 2 | 78 | 21 | 95 | 78 |
| Furniture--------------...- | 384 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Lumber: }}$ Millwork | 348 | 1 | 69 | 30 | 93 | 79 |
| Sawmills- | 493 | 2 | 77 | 21 | 94 | 73 |
| Turpentine and rosin. | 19 | 5 | 16 | 79 | 87 | 84 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 789 | 13 | 60 | 28 | 92 | 75 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | 226 | 19 | 61 | 20 | 92 | 68 |
| Cement.... | 75 | 21 | 67 | 12 | 94 | 59 |
| Glass | 150 | 5 | 81 | 13 | 97 | 77 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 179 | 12 | 78 | 60 19 | ${ }_{96}$ | 78 74 |
| Pottery. | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 406 | 3 | 90 | 7 | 98 | 77 |
| Boots and shoes.- | 278 | 4 | 82 |  |  | 72 81 |
| Leather | 128 | 1 | 85 | 14 | 97 | 81 |
| Paper and printing | 1,661 | (1) | 79 | 20 | 96 | 79 |
| Boxes, paper- | 278 |  | 77 | ${ }_{27}^{23}$ | 95 | 76 |
| Paper and pulp | 346 | 2 | 72 | 27 | 94 | 79 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{381}^{606}$ | (1) | 82 84 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 75 88 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 772 | 1 | 68 | 31 | 94 | 81 |
| Chemicals | 55 | 2 | 84 | 15 |  | 8 |
| Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal | 53 | 4 | 68 | 28 | 90 | ${ }^{67}$ |
| Druggists' preparations.---- | 30 |  | 57 | 43 | 91 | 80 |
| Explosives. | 14 |  | 29 | 71 | 86 | 81 |
| Fertilizers | 149 | 2 | 96 | 2 | 100 | 84 |
| Paints and varnishes | 304 | 1 | 52 | 47 | 91 | 81 |
| Petroleum refining. | 69 | 1 | 84 | 14 | 99 | 91 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 14 |  | 100 |  | 100 |  |
| Soap......... | 84 |  | 56 | 44 | 91 | 79 |
| Rubber products. | 115 | 1 | 45 | 54 | 88 | 7 |
| Rubber boots and shoes.-- | 5 |  | 80 | 20 | 98 | 90 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 78 | 1 | 27 | 72 | 84 | 78 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes...-.-. | 32 |  | 84 | 16 | 96 | 72 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 187 |  | 59 |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 30 | 3 | 57 | 40 | 93 | 83 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 157 | 9 | 59 | 32 | 89 | 70 |
| Total, 89 industries | 14, 109 | 2 | 70 | 28 | 90 | 76 |

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

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in September 1933

EMPLOYMENT increased in September as compared with August 1933 in each of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the following table. Pay-roll totals increased in all but three of these 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 these nonmanufacturing industries represent gains ranging from more than 200,000 employees in retail trade to only a slight gain in number of workers in the electric-railroad operation industry. The increase in retail trade reflects a seasonal gain in employment coupled with the effect of the the N.R.A. code.

While increases shown in several of these industries were seasonal, the gains in practically all instances were more pronounced than usual, reflecting increased business activity combined with accessions in number of employees under the various codes.
The increases in employment in September ranged from a pronounced seasonal increase of 55.8 percent in the canning and preserving industry, which reaches its peak of employment in September, to a gain of 0.2 percent in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation industry. The anthracite-mining industry reported a gain of 19 percent in number of workers coupled with an increase of 30.2 percent in pay rolls reflecting seasonal demands. Retail trade establishments reported an increase of slightly more than 10 percent in employment coupled with a corresponding increase in pay-roll totals. The increases in employment in the remaining 12 industries in the order of their percentage gains were as follows: crude-petroleum producing, 8.9 percent; dyeing and cleaning, 6.7 percent; metalliferous mining, 5.8 percent; bituminous-coal mining, 4.7 percent; wholesale trade, 3 percent; power and light, 2.8 percent; hotels, 2.1 percent; laundries, 1.8 percent; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 0.7 percent; and telephone and telegraph, 0.4 percent.

With the exception of the three industries comprising the publicutility group, each of the nonmanufacturing industries reported more employees on their pay rolls in September 1933 than in September 1932.

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 SEPTEMBER 1933 WITH AUGUST 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1932

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting in both August and Sep-tember 1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers, September 1933 (average $1929=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll, } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } 1933 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Au- } \\ \text { gust to } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Sep- <br> tem- <br> ber <br> 1932 to <br> Sep- <br> tem- <br> ber <br> 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Au- } \\ \text { gust to } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Sep- tem- ber 1932 to Sep- tem- ber 1933 | Em. ployment | Payroll totals |
| Coal mining: <br> Anthracite |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite.. | 158 | 77,598 | +19.0 | +1.8 | \$2, 412,795 | +30.2 | +29.1 | 56.8 | 60.7 |
| $\underset{\text { Betalliferous mining }}{\text { Bitur }}$ | 1,495 271 | 218,200 25,678 | +4.7 +5.8 | +15.1 +32.8 | $3,443,759$ 517,134 | +1.9 +8.8 | +46.0 +40.6 | 71.8 38.9 | 44.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic |  |  |  | +3.8 +4 | 517, 134 516,932 | +8.8 -20 | +40.6 -3.9 | 38.9 52.6 | 29.9 |
| Crude-petroleum producing. | 1,152 244 | 35,442 26,304 | +1.9 +8.9 | +.4 +17.8 | 692, 052 | -2.0 +4.3 | -3.9 +6.0 | 52.6 66.2 | 29.3 44.4 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph. | 8,240 | 245, 724 | +. 4 | -11.8 | 6, 290, 218 | -2.3 | -14.9 | 68.3 | 64.6 |
| Power and light.-...--- | 3,098 | 201, 108 | +2.8 | -. 9 | 5, 667, 250 | +1.3 | -3.9 | 80.3 | 71.8 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. $\qquad$ | 557 | 124,331 | +. 2 | -5.2 | 3, 293, 441 | $-.8$ | $-7.5$ | 69.7 | 57.8 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 2,947 | 82,505 | +3.0 | +6.5 | 2, 119,915 | $+2.4$ | $-1.3$ | 82.1 | 62.3 |
| Retail. | 17,549 | 405, 422 | $+10.1$ | $+10.5$ | 7,931, 714 | +10.4 | +7.1 | 86.0 | 69.2 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{1}$ | 2,638 | 140, 362 | $+2.1$ | +2.2 | 1,743, 194 | +3.1 | -5.9 | 78.7 | 55.6 |
| Danning and preserving ---- | 1,021 | 152,969 | +55.8 | +40.1 | 1, 835, 076 | +85.9 | +69.1 | 175.6 | 127.0 |
| Laundries...---- | 935 | 56,815 | +1.8 | $+.9$ | 859, 513 | +5.2 | -3.7 | 79.3 | 60.6 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 344 | 11,942 | +6.7 | +6.4 | 211, 131 | +14.3 | -1.1 | 88.6 | 60.3 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | 4,538 | 178, 827 | ${ }^{2}+.7$ | ${ }^{2}+.6$ | 5,800, 487 | ${ }^{2}+1$ | $22^{2} 3.0$ | ${ }^{2} 99.0$ | 284.5 |

[^2]Per capita weekly earnings in September 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percents of change in September 1933 as compared with August 1933 and September 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 SEPTEMBER 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH AUGUST 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1932

| Industrial group | Per capita weekly earnings in September 1933 | Percent of change September 1933 compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ | September 1932 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | \$31.09 | $+9.4$ | +27.0 |
| Bituminous | 15. 78 | $-2.7$ | +26.9 |
| Metalliferous mining | 20.14 | +2.9 | +5.9 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 14. 59 | $-3.8$ | -4.3 |
| Crude-petroleum producing - | 26.31 | -4.2 | -10.1 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph. | 25.60 | -2.6 | -3. 6 |
| Power and light.-....-. | 28.18 | $-1.5$ | $-3.6$ |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation | 26.49 | $-1.0$ | -2.5 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 25. 69 | -. 6 | -7.2 |
| Retail | 19.56 | +. 3 | -3.0 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{1}$ | 12. 42 | +1.0 | -8.1 |
| Canning and preserving--. | 12. 00 | +19.4 | +20.7 |
| Laundries ............ | 15.13 | +3.3 | -4.5 |
| Dyeing and cleaning- | 17.68 | +7.2 | -7.0 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | 32. 44 | $2-.6$ | $2-3.5$ |

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

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

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

TABLE 3.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 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 | 101.4 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36.1 |
| Februar | 106.9 | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 121.5 | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 02.4 | 91,5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 102.1 | 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 | 86.4 | 65.2 | 46.8 | 30.7 |
| April | 84. 1 | 85. ${ }^{1}$ | 70.1 | 51.6 | 75.0 | 75.2 | 72.0 | 37.4 | 94.4 | 85.9 | 65.5 | 63.7 | 81.7 | 58.6 | 33.9 | 26. 6 |
| May | 93.8 | 80.3 | 66. | 43.2 | 98.8 | 76.1 | 58. 0 | 30.0 | 90.4 | 82.4 | 62.6 | 61. 2 | 77.5 | 54.4 | 30.7 | 26. 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 | 75. 6 | 52.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 |
| July | 91.6 | 65.1 | 44.5 | 43.8 | 840 | 537 | 34.5 | 38. 2 | 88.0 | 76.4 | 58.6 | 63.2 | 68.9 | 50.4 | 24.4 | 33.6 |
| August | 80.2 | 67. 3 | 49.2 | 47.7 | 78.8 | 56.4 | 41. 4 | 46.6 | 89.2 | 77.0 | 59.4 | 68.6 | 71. 1 | 50.6 | 26.4 | 43.3 |
| September | 93.8 | 80. 0 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 91.6 | 64.9 | 47. 0 | 60.7 | 90.5 | 80.4 | 62.4 | 71.8 | 74.9 | 53.6 | 30.2 | 44.1 |
| October | 99. 0 | 86.8 | 63.9 |  | 117.2 | 91.1 | 66. 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 |  |
| A verage---- | 93.4 | 80.5 | 62.51 | 149.8 | 95.3 | 75.4 | 53.7 | 44.0 | 93.4 | 83.2 | 67.4 | ${ }^{1} 66.3$ | 81.3 | 57.5 | 35.6 | [ 34.2 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januar | 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 | 80.0 | 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 | 90.2 | 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 | 90. 9 | 60.1 | 30.0 | 27.5 |
| July | 80.5 | 56.2 | 29.5 | 33.0 | 71.9 | 41.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 89.9 | 71.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 85.5 | 57.3 | 29.1 | 28.4 |
| August | 79.0 | 55.8 | 28.6 | 36.8 | 71.0 | 40.2 | 16. 5 | 21.9 | 89.3 | 68.9 | 51. 1 | 51. 6 | 85.8 | 55.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 |
| Septembe | 78.1 | 55.5 | 29.3 | 38.9 | 69.9 | 40.0 | 17.0 | 23.9 | 87.7 | 66.6 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 82.5 | 51.2 | 30.5 | 29.3 |
| 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 | 53.8 | 42.3 |  | 59.9 | 36.9 | 22.1 |  |
| A verage.-. | 83.2 | 59.1 | 36.5 | 132.6 | 78.0 | 44.8 | 21.6 | ${ }^{1} 18.9$ | 84.3 | 67.4 | 49.0 | 143.2 | 79.3 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 123.6 |
|  | 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 |
| Februar | 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. 상 | 86.6 | 68.3 | 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 |
| July. | 89.9 | 65.3 | 55, 4 | 59.5 | 88.5 | 59.2 | 44.6 | 42, 2 | 100.0 | 86. 6 | 79. 1 | 68.5 | 106. 6 | 93.3 | 79.6 | 66.7 |
| August | 87.7 | 62.4 | 57.4 | 60.8 | 86. 0 | 56.3 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 98.8 | 85.9 | 78. 1 | 68.1 | 102.5 | 92.3 | 79.1 | 66.1 |
| Septemb | 85.0 | 61.2 | 56. 2 | 66.2 | 84.0 | 55.2 | 41.9 | 44.4 | 96.8 | 85.0 | 77.4 | 68.3 | 102.2 | 92.1 | 75.9 | 64.6 |
| October- | 85.2 | 60.4 | 56.8 |  | 82.6 | 54.4 | 42.5 |  | 94.5 | 84. 1 | 76. 2 |  | 100.9 | ל1. 6 | 75.7 |  |
| Novembe | 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 |  |
|  | 87.4 | 65.7 | 55.3 | 158.8 | 85.9 | 61.7 | 44.1 | 141.7 | 97.9 | 86.6 | 79.1 | ${ }^{1} 70.9$ | 102.9 | 93.7 | 81.1 | 168.4 |
|  | Power and light |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 60.9 |
| February | 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 | 77. 5 | 106. 7 | 97.4 | 78. 7 | 70.0 | 95. 3 | 85.6 | 75. 6 | 69.4 | 95. 6 | 83.3 | 66. 4 | 57.4 |
| August | 106. 4 | 95.9 | 81.5 | 78. 1 | 106. 6 | 96. 2 | 76.7 | 70.9 | ${ }^{92 .} 9$ | 84.8 | 74. 1 | 69. 5 | 92. 1 | 81.9 | 63.8 | 58.2 |
| Septermber | 105. 2 | 94. 7 | 81.0 | 80.3 | 106. 1 | 94.3 | 74.7 | 71.8 | 91.8 | 84.0 | 73.5 | 69.7 | 90.5 | 81.2 | 62.5 | 57.8 |
| 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 |  |
| Average | 103.0 | 95.6 | 83.0 | 177.7 | 104.3 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 170.9 | 93.4 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 169.7 | 93.5 | 83.4 | 68.0 | ${ }^{1} 58.7$ |

${ }^{1}$ A verage for 9 months.
${ }^{1}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

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

| Month | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1981 | 1932 | 1833 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 100.0 | 89.5 | 81.8 | 75.3 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 74.1 | 61.7 | 98.9 | 90.0 | 84.3 | 76.9 | 99.7 | 89.4 | 78. 0 | 62.7 |
| February | 98.5 | 88.2 | 80.9 | 74.1 | 98.3 | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | 94.4 | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 96.0 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 58.4 |
| March | 97. 7 | 87.4 | 79.8 | 73.1 | 99.7 | 89.1 | 71.3 | 57.1 | 93.9 | 87.8 | 81.4 | 71.4 | 95.5 | 87.5 | 73.4 | 55.1 |
| April. | 97.3 | 87.4 | 78.9 | 73.3 | 97.9 | 85.2 | 68.9 | 56.0 | 97.3 | 90.1 | 81.6 | 78.6 | 97.5 | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60.4 |
| May. | 96.8 | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74.0 | 97.4 | 84. 7 | 69.7 | 57.4 | 96.7 | 89.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 | 97.3 | 88.0 | 71.1 | 59.5 |
| June | 96.5 | 87.1 | 77.0 | 75.7 | 98.6 | 84, 1 | 66.2 | 57.3 | 93.9. | 89.1 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 96.8 | 87.6 | 68.2 | 60.5 |
| July | 96.0 | 86.8 | 76.6 | 76.9 | 96.0 | 83.3 | 64.7 | 59.1 | 89.0 | 83.9 | 74.6 | 74.6 | 91.7 | 83.3 | 63.3 | 58.1 |
| August | 95.0 | 86.5 | 76.4 | 79.7 | 93.6 | 82.1 | 63.2 | 60.8 | 85.6 | 81.8 | 72.6 | 78.1 | 87.6 | 80.3 | 60.7 | 62.7 |
| September | 94.8 | 86.1 | 77.1 | 82.1 | 93.6 | 81.4 | 63.1 | 62.3 | 92.0 | 86.6 | 77.8 | 86.0 | 92.4 | 83.5 | 64. 6 | 69.2 |
| October- | 94.2 | 85.2 | 77.8 |  | 92.9 | 79.9 | 63.9 |  | 95.5 | 89.8 | 81.3 |  | 95.1 | 84.6 | 67.1 |  |
| November | 92.6 | 84.1 | 77.6 |  | 91.0 | 79.7 | 63.3 |  | 98.4 | 90.9 | 81.7 |  | 96.8 | 85.4 | 66. 9 |  |
| December | 92.0 | 83.7 | 77.0 |  | 91.3 | 77.8 | 62.6 |  | 115. 1 | 106. 2 | 95.2 |  | 107.7 | 94.1 | 73.6 |  |
| A verage...- | 96.0 | 86.6 | $78.2{ }^{1}$ | 176.0 | 95.9 | 83.6 | 67.0 | 158.9 | 95.9 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 177.1 | 96.2 | 86.6 | 69.4 | ${ }^{1} 60.7$ |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Canning and preserving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 100.4 | 95. 0 | 83. 2 | 73.8 | 100.3 | 91. 0 | 73.9 | 55. 7 | 46. 1 | 48.91 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 50.3 | 46.1 | 31.8 | 24.8 |
| February | 102.4 | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 103.8 | 93. 7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 45. 7 | 48.3 | 37.1 | 35.1 | 51.5 | 48. 6 | 32.7 | 25.9 |
| March | 102.4 | 96.8 | 84. 0 | 72.4 | 104. 4 | 93.4 | 72.4 | 53.5 | 49.7 | 53.0 | 36.3 | 33.2 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 31. 9 | 24.2 |
| April. | 100.1 | 95.9 | 82.7 | 71.9 | 100. 3 | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | 74.8 | 59.6 | 47.0 | 49.2 | 72.6 | 57.1 | 37.9 | 33.5 |
| May | 98.0 | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 | 98.4 | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.7 | 56.0 | 40.5 | 45.5 | 66.9 | 56.0 | 36. 0 | 31.8 |
| June | 98.0 | 91. 6 | 78.0 | 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 |
| July | 101.3 | 93.3 | 78.4 | 75.6 | 99.8 | 85. 2 | 61.8 | 53.3 | 126.3 | 102. 2 | 73.0 | 76. 6 | 112.7 | 74.2 | 47.5 | 46.2 |
| August | 101.5 | 92.8 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 98.6 | 83.8 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 185.7 | 142.9 | 99.0 | 112.7 | 172.0 | 104. 7 | 65.6 | 68.3 |
| September | 100. 1 | 90.6 | 77.0 | 78.7 | 97. 1 | 81.9 | 59.1 | 55.6 | 246.6 | 180.1 | 125.3 | 175.6 | 214.8 | 129.4 | 75.1 | 127.0 |
| October- | 97.5 | 87.4 | 75.4 |  | 95.5 | 79.7 | 58.6 |  | 164.7 | 108. 1 | 81. 1 |  | 140.0 | 77.6 | 51.8 |  |
| November | 95.2 | 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 | 56.6 |  | 61.6 | 40.7 | 33.7 |  | 57.4 | 36.9 | 25.6 |  |
| A verage..-- | 99.2 | 91.7 | 79.0 | 174.3 | 98.5 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 153.8 | 103.9 | 80.9 | 59.5 | ${ }^{1} 68.6$ | 96.1 | 65.6 | 42.6 | 146.5 |
|  | Laundries |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |  | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Ermployment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1931 | 1832 | 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 | 98.3 | 97.5 | 93.5 | 85.2 |
| 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 | 98.3 | 96.8 | 93.0 | 84.3 |
| 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 | 98.9 | 96.5 | 92.9 | 83.7 |
| 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 | 98.6 | 96. 2 | 92.1 | 82.9 |
| 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 | 98.0 | 96.2 | 92.7 | 83.2 |
| 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 | 97.9 | 97.3 | 90.0 | 84.4 |
| July | 91.8 | 80.3 | 76.3 | 87.4 | 66.3 | 56.1 | 98. 6 | 82.4 | 82.9 | 86. 2 | 60.0 | 52.8 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 89.8 | 84.8 |
| August | 90.2 | 78.9 | 77. 9 | 84.6 | 63. 9 | 57.6 | 93.5 | 79.5 | 83.1 | 80.0 | 56.3 | 52.8 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 88.2 | 84.4 |
| September | 89.3 | 78.6 | 79.3 | 84.1 | 62.9 | 60.6 | 95.3 | 83.3 | 88.6 | 82.6 | 61.0 | 60.3 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 87.1 | 84.5 |
| October--- | 88.1 | 77.5 |  | 81.8 | 61.2 |  | 94.2 | 82.3 |  | 81.4 | 58.8 |  | 98.6 |  | 86.3 |  |
| November | 86.2 | 76. 2 |  | 78.9 | 59.1 |  | 90.1 | 78.0 |  | 74.7 | 52.3 |  | 98.0 |  | 85.7 |  |
| December. | 85.3 | 75.9 |  | 77.4 | 58.7 |  | 84.9 | 75.2 |  | 67.9 | 48.4 |  | 98.0 |  | 85.5 |  |
| A verage.-.- | 89.4 | -80.1 | ${ }^{1} 75.5$ | 84.4 | 67.0 | ${ }^{1} 56.2$ | 92.7 | 81.4 | 179.8 | 80.3 | 60.5 | ${ }^{1} 51.2$ | 98.31 | 197.3 | 89.7 | 184.2 |

[^3]
## 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 August and September 1933 in 15 industrial groups and 78 separate manufacturing industries. Man-hour data for the building-construction group and for the insurance, real estate, banking, and brokerage group 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, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1933

| Industrial group | Average hours per week |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ | Septem. ber 1933 | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ | Septem. ber 1933 |
| T | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite. | 34.2 | 38.1 | 83.6 | 82.1 |
| Bituminous. | 35.0 | 31.9 | 48.2 | 50.1 |
| Metalliferous mining. | 39.5 | 39.1 | 49.0 | 50.8 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 38.7 | 34.4 | 40.4 | 43.3 |
| Crude-petroleum producing - | 41.8 | 37.8 | 63.9 | 68.6 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 38.0 | 37.1 | 69.9 | 69.6 |
| Power and light. | 45. 2 | 42.8 | 63.1 | 65.8 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.- | 46.5 | 45.7 | 56.8 | 57.2 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale. | 44.1 | 42.1 | 57.0 | 59.3 |
| Retail | 40.4 | 39.6 | 48.7 | 49.7 |
| Hotels. | 50.5 | 50.2 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| Canning and preserving | 33. 1 | 39.8 | 32.2 | 34.4 |
| Laundries..........-- | 40. 3 | 38.8 | 36.1 | 38.5 |
| Dyeing and cleaning. | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 43.8 |
| Total | 39.7 | 38.0 | 49.3 | 51.5 |

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.

TABLE 2.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1933

| Industry | Average hours per week |  | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ | September 1933 | August 1933 | September 1933 |
| Food and kindred products: | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Baking .-.----.-------- | 430 | 41. 5 | 47.7 | 503 |
| Beverages | 440 | 41.3 | 65.7 | 67.4 |
| Confectionery | 35.6 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 38. 7 |
| Flour.-.-. | 39.9 | 38.2 | 47.6 | 52.2 |
| Ice cream. | 47.0 | 44.1 | 53.8 | 54.4 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 40.7 | 40.0 | 48.3 | 49.8 |
| Sugar, beet...-..------- | 48.2 | 48. 0 | 43. 0 | 43.9 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 45.1 | 38. 7 | 49.5 | 52.3 |
| Textiles and their products: <br> Fabrics: |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs | 36.3 | 37.1 | 47.4 | 48. 2 |
| Cotton goods.... | 36.5 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 36.4 |
| Cotton small wares. | 37.5 | 37.0 | 42.0 | 42.3 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 368 | 35.1 | 490 | 49.5 |
| Knit goods------ | 37.4 | 36.3 | 42.2 | 44.8 |
| Silk and rayon goods....-. | 36.8 | 33.9 | 41.0 | 42.7 |
|  | 41.0 | 37.1 | 43.3 | 487 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Colts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 36.3 33.4 | 35.0 28.4 | 46.7 418 | 48.1 46.0 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 38.0 | 37.4 | 50.0 | 50.4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 37.1 | 33.2 | 51.6 | 55.4 |
| Hardware. | 37.7 | 34.3 | 46. 4 | 50.5 |
| Iron and steel. | 396 | 33.7 | 55.3 | 56.8 |
| Plumbers* supplies. | 36.2 | 34.0 | 46.6 | 49.5 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings - | 36.6 | 33.1 | 51.6 | 54.2 |
| Stoves.- | 38.7 | 36.3 | 47.4 | 51.2 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 35.4 | 33.8 | 47.7 | 51.7 |
| Tin cans and other tinware.-- | 42.9 | 40.4 | 44.2 | 46.4 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 37.2 | 35. 4 | 48.6 | 50.9 |
|  | 45.0 | 36.8 | 49.6 | 52.3 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 38.3 | 34. 6 | 66.6 | 67.0 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies-.-.-.........- | 35.2 | 33.4 | 56.8 | 58.7 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 34.7 | 34.6 | 56.4 | 58.7 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 33.6 | 33.5 | 55.4 | 54.6 |
|  | 34.3 | 35.1 | 57.9 | 59.0 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 35.6 | 33.8 | 46.1 | 48.9 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 37.1 | 36.6 | 58.5 | 61.9 |
| Typewriters and supplies. | 3.8 | 37.1 | 50.1 | 51.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures.....-.-.-. | 38.7 | 35.5 | 43.1 | 46.1 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 37.9 | 36. 8 | 50.7 | 52.0 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 39.5 | 38.7 | 40.7 | 44.8 |
|  | 38.7 | 35.4 | 42.4 | 49.1 |
| Lighting equipment | 36.3 | 35.9 | 49.4 | 50.6 |
| Silverware and platedware | 37.7 | 37.7 | 48.4 | 49.9 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc. | 41.6 | 36.8 | 48.8 | 50.1 |
| Stamped and enameled ware....-. | 41.0 | 35.5 | 40.9 | 45.5 |

Table 2.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPloyee and average HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1933-Continued


## Employment in Building Construction in September 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building-construction industry increased 4.5 percent in September as compared with August and pay rolls increased 5.3 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in September as compared with August are based on returns made by 11,013 firms employing in September 90,730 workers in the various trades in the building-construction industry and whose combined weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest September 15 were $\$ 1,950,356$. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE BULLDING-CONSTRUC-

 TION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1933| Locality | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber of } \\ & \text { frms } \\ & \text { report- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aug. 15 | Sept. 15 |  | Aug. 15 | Sept. 15 |  |
| Alabama: Birmingham | 77 | 373 | 467 | +25. 2 | \$5,539 | \$6,795 | +22.7 |
| California: Los Angeles 1 | 21 | 440 | 419 | -4.8 | 8,423 | 8,066 | -4.2 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 35 | 975 | 997 | +2.3 | 22, 721 | 23, 022 | +1.3 |
| Other reporting localities | 22 | 881 | 856 | -2.8 | 16, 160 | 15, 211 | $-5.9$ |
| Colorado: Denver | 202 | 580 | 592 | $+2.1$ | 11, 473 | 11, 464 | . 1 |
| Connecticut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport | 133 220 | 584 1,094 | 584 1,158 1,58 | $\stackrel{(2)}{+5.9}$ | 11,882 22,871 | 11,987 24,107 | +.9 +5.4 |
| Hew Haven | 182 | 1,094 | 1,130 | +5.9 +3.6 + | 22,871 24,632 | 24,107 26,799 | +5.4 +8.8 |
| Delaware: Wilmington | 120 | 1,020 | -989 | $-3.0$ | 18,871 | 19,452 | +3.1 |
| District of Columbia - | 520 | 9,071 | 8,659 | $-4.5$ | 258, 776 | 246, 125 | $-4.9$ |
| Florida: |  | 420 | 544 | +29.5 |  |  |  |
| Miami | 86 | 872 | 1,101 | +26.3 | 13, 360 | 17,346 | +32.7 +29.8 |
| Georgia: Atlanta | 150 | 1, 197 | 1,124 | $-6.1$ | 18,248 | 16, 690 | -8.5 |
| Illinois: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago ${ }^{1}$ | 125 | 1,167 | 1,609 | +37.9 | 30,996 | 50,600 | +63.2 |
| Other reporting localities ${ }^{1}$ | 72 | 664 | 945 | +42.3 | 13,846 | 15,317 | +10.6 |
|  | 54 | 272 | 311 | +14.3 | 4,033 | 4,367 | +8.2 |
| Fort Wayne | 84 | 296 | 351 | +18.6 | 4,697 | 5,947 | +26.6 |
| Indianapolis | 163 | 1,084 | 1, 161 | +7.1 | 21, 555 | 22,556 | +4.6 |
| South Bend | 37 | 196 | 200 | +5.1 | 3, 504 | 3,493 | -. 3 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 104 | 577 | 574 | -. 5 | 9,816 | 9,869 | +. 5 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 71 | 373 | 342 | -8.3 | 6, 189 | 6,082 | -1.7 |
| Kentucky: Louisville | 129 | 1,145 | 1,207 | +5.4 | 19, 846 | 22, 658 | +14.2 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans | 131 | 1,137 | 1,313 | +15.5 | 17,773 | 20,356 | +14.5 |
| Maine: Portland. | 98 | 388 | 405 | +4.4 | 8,003 | 9,085 | +13.5 |
| Maryland: Baltimore ${ }^{1}$ | 112 | 830 | 985 | +18.7 | 14,082 | 18,019 | +28.0 |
| Massachusetts: All reportin ities ${ }^{1}$ | 710 | 4, 630 | 4,643 | +. 3 | 112, 012 | 116, 335 | +3.9 |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flint | 51 | 4, ${ }_{208}$ | 4, ${ }_{231}$ | +13.6 +11.1 | 83,495 3,621 | 93,258 4,246 | +11.7 +17.3 |
| Grand Rapid | 110 | 407 | 447 | +9.8 | 5,579 | 7,060 | +26.5 |
| Minnesota: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duluth. | 51 | 370 | 398 | +7.6 | 5,749 | 5,840 | $+1.6$ |
| Minneapol | ${ }_{172} 21$ | 1,454 | 1,662 | +14.3 | 29, 271 | 34, 436 | +17.6 |
| St. Pau <br> Missouri: | 172 | 1,276 | 1,168 | -8.5 | 26,331 | 25,895 | -1.7 |
| Kansas City ${ }^{3}$ | 288 | 1,716 | 1,691 | -1.5 | 35, 116 | 35, 550 | +1.2 |
| St. Louis | 574 | 3, 279 | 3,218 | -1.9 | 86,770 | 80, 139 | -7.6 |
| Nebraska: Omaha | 148 | 883 | 749 | -15. 2 | 17,013 | 14, 560 | -14.4 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City ${ }^{1}$ | 298 | 5,327 | 5,251 | -1.4 | 161,870 | 151, 986 | -6. 1 |
| Other reporting localities | 206 | 5, 651 | 5, 799 | +2.6 | 132, 659 | 133, 948 | +1.0 |
| North Carolina: Charlotte | 57 | 345 | 372 | +7.8 | 4,599 | 5,386 | +17.1 |
| Alkron | 84 | 314 | 366 | +16.6 | 5,130 | 6,206 | +21.0 |
| Cincinnati | 472 | 2,364 | 2,394 | +1.3 | 53, 081 | 55, 021 | +3.7 |
| Oleveland | 603 | 2,702 | 2,857 | +5.7 | 66, 117 | 71,942 | +8.8 |
| Dayton. | 121 | ${ }_{607}^{680}$ | 597 | +2.9 | 10, 455 | 10,776 | $+3.1$ |
| Youngstown. | 76 | 307 | 290 | $-5.5$ | 5,082 | 4,708 | -7.4 |
| Oklahoma: Oklahoma City |  | 462 | 515 |  |  |  |  |
| Tulsa | 53 | 179 | 210 | +11.5 +17.3 | 2,372 | 7,821 3,056 | +4.6 +28.8 |
| Oregon: Portland | 181 | 1,005 | 1,121 | +11.5 | 17,782 | 22, 564 | +26.9 |
| Pennsylvania: ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie area ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 29 | 206 | 355 | +72.3 | 2, 322 | 4,390 | +89.1 |
| Philadelphis area | 496 | 5,041 | 5, 692 | +12.9 | 86, 833 | 102,427 | +18.0 |
| Pittsburgh area ${ }^{1}$ | 258 | 1, 831 | 1,954 | +1.2 | 42,585 | 51, 896 | +21.9 |
| Reading-Lebanon area ${ }^{1}$ | 46 | 238 | 252 | $+5.9$ | 3,774 | 4,136 | +9.6 |
| Scranton area ${ }^{1}$ | 34 | 231 | 231 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 4, 741 | 5,120 | +8.0 |
| Other reporting areas ${ }^{1}$ | 338 | 2,764 | 3,022 | +9.3 | 42,793 | 51, 949 | +21.4 |
| Rhode Island: Providence. | 258 | 1,561 | 1,682 | +7.8 | 33, 547 | 35, 579 | +6.1 |
| Tennessee: <br> Chattanooga | 40 | 356 | 356 |  | 5,029 | 5,570 | +10.8 |
| Knoxville. | 51 | 483 | 469 | -3.5 | 6,634 | 6,725 | +1.4 |
| Memphis. | 88 | 471 | 583 | +23.8 | 6,578 | 9,449 | +43.6 |
| Nashville. | 85 | 1,255 | 1,238 | -1.4 | 16,505 | 16,926 | +2.6 |
| Texas: Dallas | 186 | 1,164 | 983 | -15.5 | 17,035 |  | -9.7 |
| El Paso. | 29 | 158 | 194 | +24.4 | 1,529 | 2,129 | +39.2 |
| Houston | 169 | 1,057 | 1,147 | +8.5 | 15, 481 | 18,069 | +16.7 |
| San Antonio. | 122 | 755 | 729 | -3.4 | 10,956 | 9,713 | -11.3 |

[^4][^5]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1933-Contd.

| Locality | Num- <br> ber of firms reporting | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll |  | Percent of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aug. 15 | Sept. 15 |  | Aug. 15 | Sept. 15 |  |
| Utah: Salt Lake City | 85 | 385 | 408 | +6.0 | 6, 894 | 8,317 | +20.6 |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth. | 92 | 1,041 | 1,082 | +3.9 | 19,608 | 18, 877 | -3.7 |
| Richmond. | 146 | 991 | 1, 191 | $+20.2$ | 18, 524 | 23,381 | $+26.2$ |
| Seattle. | 152 | 873 | 861 | -1.4 | 18,068 | 17,081 | $-5.5$ |
| Spokane | 54 | 217 | 206 | -5.1 | 4,009 | 4,314 | +7.6 |
| Tacoma | 86 | 212 | 200 | -5.7 | 3, 662 | 3,403 | -7.1 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling. | 45 | 162 | 266 | +64.2 | 2,985 | 5,338 | +78.8 |
| Wisconsin: All reporting localities ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 58 | 925 | 858 | -7.2 | 16,331 | 14, 888 | -8.8 |
| Total, all localities | 11,013 | 86, 855 | 90, 730 | +4.5 | 1,852, 199 | 1, 950, 356 | +5.3. |

I Data supplied by cooperating State bureau.

## Trend of Employment in September 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in September 1933 as compared with August 1933, in certain industrial groups by States. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is published elsewhere in a separate tabulation by city and State totals. In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-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 August and September 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 IDENTICAL ESTABLISH MENTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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, September 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), September 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll, } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), September 1933 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}$ |
| Alabama | 505 | 64, 724 | $-0.8$ | \$846, 967 | -6.1 | 209 | 46, 105 | -2.5 | \$587, 664 | $-8.3$ |
| Arizona | 406 | 8, 559 | $+7.1$ | 168, 247 | +6.9 | 53 | 2, 325 | +5.1 | 42,999 | +3.9 |
| Arkansas. | 1481 | 18, 406 | $+10.0$ | 269, 666 | +14.8 | 174 | 18,282 | +11.6 | 174, 656 | $+18.0$ |
| California | 2 1,915 | 295, 404 | +8.0 | 6,572,385 | +8.0 | 1,101 | 179, 488 | +12.4 | 3, 669,690 | +14.9 |
| Colorado | 813 | 33, 545 | $+7.8$ | 672,271 | +9.4 | 114 | 11, 923 | +2.9 | 242, 345 | +7.2 |
| Connecticut | 1,105 | 172, 273 | +4.8 | 3,356,964 | +5. 4 | 649 | 151, 622 | +5.0 | 2, 825,046 | $+6.0$ |
| Delaware | 143 | 13, 137 | +12.8 | 236, 122 | +5.6 | 50 | 8, 049 | +1.2 | 156, 445 | +1.3 |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 617 | 31, 861 | +-5.4 | 707, 608 | +3.0 | 47 | 3,128 | +5.2 | 94, 727 | $+6.3$ |
| Florida | 552 | 22, 983 | $+9.3$ | 386, 790 | +18.3 | 124 | 13, 200 | +6.6 | 191, 575 | +29.7 |
| Georgia | 650 | 91, 337 | -1.3 | 1,224, 148 | -2.0 | 301 | 77, 042 | -2.2 | 948, 309 | -2.6 |
| Idaho | 221 | 8, 722 | +6.1 | 166, 802 | +8.6 | 40 | 4,261 | +6.4 | 81, 183 | +5.5 |
| Illinois | 31,752 | 347, 538 | +2.8. | 7, 081, 200 | +.6 | 1,108 | 224, 537 | +2.7 | 4,245, 164 | +. 9 |
| Indiana | 1,278 | 146, 059 | +10.6 | 2, 674,536 | $+6.1$ | 577 | 107, 406 | $+7.1$ | 2,012,396 | +4.0 |
| Iowa | 1,179 | 49, 241 | +6.6 | 901, 922 | +4.2 | 433 | 27, 584 | +3.7 | 511, 481 | +4.4 |
| Kansas | 4 1,888 | 66,545 | +4.1 | 1,588,686 | +12.9 | 445 | 28, 320 | +6.9 | 571,996 | $+7.7$ |
| Kentucky | 818 | 69,519 | +6.0 | 1, 150,565 | +6.0 | 196 | 28,796 | +6.9 | 504, 574 | $+8.9$ |
| Louisiana | 481 | 35, 441 | +6.3 | 572, 312 | +7.4 | 209 | 21, 493 | +4.4 | 316, 666 | +8.8 |
| Maine | 576 | 54, 350 | +4.9 | 983,081 | +4.0 | 184 | 44, 129 | +1.8 | 769, 916 | +2.7 |
| Maryland | 3828 | 91,987 | +4.1 | 1, 864, 205 | +7.8 | 449 | 66,146 | ${ }^{5}+5.5$ | 1,295, 289 | $5+9.7$ |
| Massachusetts | 68,045 | 386,678 | +3.2 | 8,058,900 | +8.7 | 1,134 | 203,787 | +2.6 | 3, 868,123 . | +8.7 |
| Michigan | 1,603 | 311, 449 | +3.8 | 6, 693, 563 | -1.8 | 560 | 269,561 | +3.1 | 5,755,554 | -7.1 |
| Minnesota | 1, 023 | 71, 140 | $+5.7$ | 1, 413, 152 | +3.2 | 277 | 35, 080 | +12.1 | 669, 062 | +5.8 |
| Mississipp | 362 | 11, 002 | +6.6 | 147, 586 | +11.9 | 71 | 7,661 | +8.6 | 96, 562 | +17.7 |
| Missouri | 1,207 | 120,465 | +1.7 | 2, 425, 317 | +1.6 | 521 | 69, 283 | ${ }^{7}$ ) | 1,339, 699 | +.8 |
| Montana | 354 | 10,227 | +1.6 | 246, 738 | . 1 | 52 | 3,000 | +5.7 | 63,780 | $+1.0$ |
| Nebraska | 699 | 24, 236 | +7.8 | 488, 273 | +4.0 | 125 | 12,395 | +10.3 | 249, 143 | +6. 1 |
| Nevada. | 137. | 1,665 | +3.6 | 39, 758 | +. 1 | 24 | 327 | +6.9 | 7,747 | -. 3 |
| New Hampshire.-- | 503 | 42, 993 | $+1.5$ | 744, 524 | $-.7$ | 187. | 37,573 | $+.9$ | 637, 816 | $-1.1$ |
| New Jersey | 1,549 | 209, 232 | +2.7 | 4, 461, 138 | +1.1 | 8678. | 186,905 | +6.1 | S, 825,516 | +4.4 |
| New Mexico | 184 | 4,175 | -18.4 | 75, 764 | 4.4 | 21 | 232 | +1.3 | 5,447 | $+1.2$ |
| New York. | 8, 160 | 576, 676 | +5.3 | 13, 844, 115 | +6.1 | ${ }^{2} 1,786$ | 365,716 | +6.9 | 8, 365, 579 | +7.8 |
| North Carolina | 899 | 140, 406 | +. 5 | 1, 854, 464 | $+1.9$ | 551 | 135, 811 | +. 4 | 1, 780, 671 | +2.0 |
| North Dakota. | 334 | 4,134 | +3.4 | 85, 283 | $-4.4$ | 56 | 1,120 | $+3$ | 24, 565 | $+.7$ |
| Ohio | 5, 053 | 456, 169 | +3.3 | $8,965,065$ | $-1.4$ | 1,918 | 338, 354 | $+2.0$ | 6, 596, 547 | -2.8 |
| Oklahoma | 725 | 29,707 | +5.4 | 569, 243 | +3.3 | 131 | 11, 132 | +4.6 | 202, 635 | +4.2 |
| Oregon-.. | 701 4 | 40,748 | +26.6 | 751, 816 | +21.8 | +157 | 20, 332 | +8.1 | -382,599 | +11.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 4, 978 | 675, 689 | +6. 2 | 13, 613, 738 | +6. 4 | 1,735 | 394, 732 | +4.6 | 6,915, 881 | +. 9 |
| Rhode Island. | 911 | 62, 981 | -4.7 | 1, 207, 518 | -4.5 | 262 | 50, 651 | -6.0 | 913,598 | -6. 4 |
| South Carolina | 316 | 59, 701 | -. 3 | 759, 356 | $+.5$ | 176 | 56, 308 | $-.8$ | 706, 971 | $+.2$ |
| South Dakota. | 261 | 6,135 | +3.6 | 137, 908 | +1.4 | 48 | 2, 132 | +1.2 | 39, 102 | +2.4 |
| Tennessee. | 728 | 70,708 | +1.9 | 1,069, 803 | +3.4 | 260 | 53, 163 | +1.5 | 772, 656 | +3.2 |
| Texas | 798 | 66,092 | $+5.8$ | 1,447, 801 | $+5.0$ | 384 | 38,510 | +5.0 | 788, 968 | +-6.8 |
| Utah. | 344 | 14,969 | +8.2 | 281, 995 | +10.1 | 84 | 4,708 | +10.0 | 91, 848 | +8.3 |
| Vermont | 382 | 11,049 | +. 5 | 208,532 | +2.1 | 118 | 6,294 | $+.1$ | 117, 759 | +.6 |
| Virginia | 1,284 | 95,035 | +5.3 | 1, 578,486 | +6.4 | 407 | 68,059 | +6.2 | 1,097, 777 | +9.0 |
| Washington | 1,118 | 64,760 | +14.4 | 1,265, 235 | +8.7 | 254 | 32, 259 | +8.2 | 629, 685 | +4.9 |
| West Virginia | 867 | 113, 868 | +6.7 | 2, 062, 016 | -. 1 | 177 | 45,154 | +6.9 | 853, 978 | +1.0 |
| W isconsin. | 101,052 | 155, 047 | +8.0 | 2,698,148 | $+.9$ | 778 | 124,199 | $3+4.7$ | 2,098,629 | ${ }^{5}+3.0$ |
| Wyoming | 191 | 5, 869 | +4.0 | 139,274 | +6.3 | 29 | 1,346 | $+2.0$ | 35, 460 | $-2.0$ |

[^6]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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 September 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay rol (1 week), Septerber 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Number of estab-lishments | Numpay roll, Sep${ }_{1933}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll September 1933. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama | 14 | 283 | +7.6 | \$5, 718 | $+5$ | 60 | 1,955 | +9.3 | \$33, 493 | +8.8 |
| Arizona. | 19 | 170 |  | 4,378 | -1.6 | 184 | 1,719 | $+8.1$ | 29, 732 | -6. 4 |
| Arkansas- | 16 | - 578 | +28.3. | 15,138 | +25.4 | 190 | 1,486 | $+1.3$ | 23, 380 | +2.6 |
| Colorifornia | 102 28 | 5,577 | +2.8 +1.4 | 151,948 26,351 | +2.1 +1.8 | 124 27 | 27,888 4,597 | +7.1 +9.3 | 576, 696 $.87,679$ | +5.6 +6.9 |
| Connecticut | 57 | 1,402 | +3.1 | 36, 108 | +1.8 | 119 | 5,155 | +8.2 | 102, 280 | +6.5 |
| Delaware |  | 117 | +1.7 | 2,331 | $-2.5$ | 9 | 178 | +2.3 | 2,803 | +4.2 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 28 | 387 | -. 8 | 11, 159 | -1.7 | 405 | 12,118 | +10.7 | 239,173 | +9.8 |
| Florida | 49 | 788 | $+5.6$ | 17, 631 | +1.8 | 77 | 1,227 | +13.1 | 21, 760 | +11.5 |
| Georgia | 31 | 457 | $+6.0$ | 12, 768 | +5.3 | 29 | 2,200 | $+8.5$ | 36, 533 | +7.0 |
| Idaho. | 8 | 122 | +3.4 | 3, 216 | +1.3 | 68 | 880 | +8.8 | 13, 463 | +5.7 |
| Illinois | 47 | 2.314 | -6.8 | 54.551 | +8.9 | 142 | 23, 795 | +2.4 | 478, 367 | +. 4 |
| Indiana | $\stackrel{57}{7}$ | 1, 163 | +1.7 | 28. 244 | +1.9 | 180 | ${ }^{6,794}$ | +12.4 | 118,783 | +14.4 |
| Iowa | 37 | 1,183 | +2.31 | 28, 259 | +1.8 | 120 | 3, 331 | +3.6 | 57,877 | +7.9 |
| Kansas | 79 | 2,014 | +2.1 | 49,005 | +6.7 | 458 | 6,484 | +7.2 | 117, 727 | +9.2 |
| Kentucky | 19 | ${ }_{716}$ | +3. 2 | 8, 834 | +.9 | 28 | 1,490 | +10.5 | 25, 122 | +7.8 |
| Louisiana | 29 | 737 | +. 3 | 16,507 | +3.0 | 23 | 3,394 | +8.5 | 52, 726 | +14.4 |
| Maine-- | ${ }_{98}^{19}$ | ${ }_{799}^{771}$ | +1.4 | ${ }_{16}^{11,714}$ | -1.8 | 67 98 | 1, 6.638 | +5.1 +11.6 | 19,164 118.635 | +3.1 +14.2 |
| Massachuse | 706 | 15,228 | +9.0 | 394,548 | +3.2 | 4,188 | 64,843 | $+7.8$ | 1,275,704 | +7.1 |
| Michigan | 61 | 1,597 | +. 6 | 42,883 | +1.3 | 156 | 11, 772 | +17.1 | 215,888 | +13.7 |
| Minnesota | 56 | 4, 366 | $+2.5$ | 112,808 | +2.7 | 246 | 7, 574 | +11.7 | 136, 363 | +14.7 |
| Mississippi | 4 |  | (11) | 1,309 | +2.5 | 47 | 466 | +9.6 | 5, 050 | $+17.3$ |
| Missouri. | 59 | 4, 811 | +3.5 | 121,008 | +4.2 | 101 | 9, 874 | +11.7 | 184, 817 | +12.8 |
|  |  | 0 |  |  | + 1 | 157 | 1824 | +8.4 |  | +10.1 |
| Nevada | 7 | 106 | $+6.0$ | - ${ }^{24,148}$ | +4.0 | $\stackrel{39}{ }$ | 1, 256 | +8.4 +.4 | 52,975 | -. 8 |
| New Hampshire | 16 | 184 | $+1.1$ | 4,691 | $+1.1$ | 72 | 945 | +8.2 | 14,178 | +13.7 |
| New Jersey | 25 | ${ }^{636}$ | $+7.3$ | 17, 848 | +6.8 | 408 | 7,908 | +20.0 | 172,732 | +19.9 |
| New Mexico- | 6 | 84 | +9.1 | 2,977 | +12.6 | 49 | 267 | -3.6 | 6,232 | +2.6 |
| New York | 426 | 11,164 | +2.1 | 332, 291 | +2.4 | 4, 101 | 74, 793 | +16.2 | 1,577,199 | +17.8 |
| North Carolina | 15 | 170 | $+3.0$ | 3, 450 | +3.5 | 158 | 621 | +8.0 | 13,723 | +7.4 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 225 | +5.6 | 6, 005 | +. 5 | 10 | 211 | +18.5 | 3,210 | +24.3 |
| Ohio. | 232 | 5, 181 | +2.1 | 126,750. | +2.1 | 1,573 | 35, 620 | +8.8 | 683, 384 | +9.6 |
| Oklahoma | 48 | 943 | +10.8 | 19, 126 | +1.1 | 88 | 1,491 | +10.4 | 25, 910 | +11.6 |
| Oregon- | 53 | 1,304 | $+2.5$ | 32.750 | +1.1 | 195 | 2,398 | +4.5 | 49, 215 | +11.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 124 | 3,751 | +2.3 | 98,330 | +. 4 | 337 | 28, 028 | +10.8 | 547, 696 | +11.7 |
| Rhode Island | 43 | 1,140 | +1.7 | 27, 050 | $+5.9$ | 489 | 4, 865 | +3.6 | 104, 982 | +4.1 |
| South Carolina | 13 | 181 | +5.2 | 4,341 | +4.1 | 14 | 497 | +6.4 | 5, 275 | +25.4 |
| South Dakota | 10 | 131 | +4.8 | 3, 254 | +1.2 | 7 | 84 | +5.0 | 1,433 | -. 5 |
| Tennessee | 33 | 843 | +8.1 | 17,312 | +7.3 | 53 | 3,597 | +8.5 | 56,701 | +7.6 |
| Texas | 141 | 3,116 | +4.2 | 75, 824 | +4.9 | 70 | 6,10.4 | +6.0 | 107, 418 | +8.2 |
| Utah. | 13 | 481 | +4.1 | 11,362 | +5.3 | 76 | 573 | +2.3 | 12, 918 | +3.4 |
| Vermont | 4 | 98 | $-6.7$ | 2, 450 | -3.4 | 38 | 468 | +5.2 | 7, 202 | +7.6 |
| Virginia | 44 | 1,176 | +14.1 | 27, 038 | +6.3 | 474 | 5, 091 | +5.8 | 96, 070 | +10.0 |
| Washington | 90 | 2, 301 | +3.8 | 58, 191 | +3.6 | 368 | 6,909 | +13.2 | 129, 687 | +14.6 |
| West Virginia | 28. |  | +3.9 | 16, 705 | +2.3 | 52 | 906 | +6.1 | 15,516 | +12.1 |
| Wisconsin.- | 46 | 2,017 | +4.7 | 48,536 | $-1.1$ | 51 | 10,289 | +8.2 | 149,513 | +11.4 |
| W yoming-- | 8 | 64 | +3.2 | 1,763 | +3.5 | 38 |  | +1.3 | 5, 230 | +3.6 |

it No change.
'COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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|

${ }^{15}$ Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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 | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll, } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1933 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right.$ | Amount of pay roll (I week), Septem- ber 1933 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Num- ber of estab-lishments | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll, } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ \text { 1933 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), September 1933 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Alabama | 56 | 10,229 | +2.7 | \$127, 681 | -5.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas. | 3 | 86 | -29.5 | 2,752 | -29.\% | 9 | 444 | +7. 2 | \$9,642 | +10.1 |
| California |  |  |  |  |  | 39 | 7,059 | +8.8 | 203, 443 | +6.0 |
| Colorado | 50 | 4, 564 | +25.4 | 77, 266 | +57.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware--..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida of-------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois. | 36 | 7, 550 | +17.9 | 126, 816 | $+10.1$ | 7 | 138 | - -7 | 2,430 | -2.9 |
| Indiana | ${ }_{23}^{53}$ | 5,836 | +2.7 | 102, 548 | + 7 | 3 | 18 | +12.5 | 168 | +41.2 |
| Iowa--- | 21 | 1,253 | +11.2 -3.4 | 15,290 16,631 | -29.2 +6.0 | 26 | 1,293 | +6.3 | 26,939 | +. 1 |
| Kentucky. Louisiana. | 156 | 26,908 | +5.0 | 393,829 | +5.4 | 5 9 | 228 | -1.3 +35.1 | 2, 4,027 | -6.7 +18.9 |
| Maine--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland | 16 | 1,324 | +3.4 | 17, 109 | -11.1 | --- |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippi <br> Missouri |  |  |  |  | +15.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana | 10 | ${ }^{1} 713$ | +11.9 | 19,296 | -2.5 | 3 | 26 | +4.0 | 577 | $-17.5$ |
| Nebraska |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada-...--.--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey -. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico | 14 | 1,338 | -42.6 | 22, 109 | -14.1 | 4 | 52 | +20.9 | 1,495 | +16.5 |
| New York-- |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 154 | +19.4 | 3,229 | +19.9 |
| North Dakota---- | 9 | 468 |  | 9,485 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio- | 85 | 13, 246 | +4.5 | 108, 096 | -13.8 | 5 | 66 | +22.2- | 661 | +16.2 |
| Oklahoma | 19 | 739 | +2.4 | 13,375 | +9.3 | 61 | 5,014 | +9.6 | 117,450 | +7.3 |
| Oregon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania | 454 | 66,921 | +3.7 | 1,006, 652 | $+5.5$ | 17 | 378 | +13.5 | 8, 120 | +5.7 |
| Rhode Island... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 20 | 2,892 | -. 7 | 39, 169 | +5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas | 5 | 348 | +1.8 | 7,218 | +16.7 | 8 | 8,386 | +8.8 | 268,977 | $+4.2$ |
| Utah. | 19 | 1,672 | +18.8 | 41,287 | +39.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia- | $3{ }^{-1}$ | 7,976 | -4.7 | 122, 825 | -10.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington | 10 |  | -2.2 | 7,259 | -17.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 346 | 57,108 | +6.5 | 966, 848 | -1.8 | 6 | 299 | -7.4 | 6,901 | $-10.0$ |
| Wyoming- | 33 | 3,241 | +5.0 | 75, 670 | $+10.9$ | 5 | 151 | +38.5 | 3, 633 | +51.1 |

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1933, BY STATES-Continued;

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

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, September 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week). Septem- ber 1933 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Number of estabments | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roill, } \\ \text { Sep. } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), September 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 88 | 1,644 | +1.0 | \$31, 894 | -2.0 | 24 | 1,059 | +2.7 | \$8,459 | 6.8 |
| Arizona | 67 | 1,304 | +6.2 | 30, 737 | +.2 | 18 | 391 | +8.3 | 5,218 | +4.8 |
| Arkansas. | 68 | 1,706 | +3.3 | 41,016 | + 5.0 | 12 | 558 | +10.7 | 4,488 | -8. 1 |
| California | 43 | 41,988 | -. 5 | 1, 115,861 | -3.4 | 185 | 9,189 | +2.3 | 188, 998 | +6.8 |
| Colorado. | 196 | 5,254 | -. 3 | 130, 330 | -. 9 | 59 | 1,309 | -2.5 | 16, 827 | -1.3 |
| Connecticut. | 135 | 9,343 | +. 6 | 284, 634 | +. 5 | 31 | 1,174 | +3.5 | 14,715 | +1.6 |
| Delaware | 28 | 1,058 | -1.4 | 29, 030 | -2.6 | 5 | 243 | -1.6 | 3, 209 | +. 5 |
| Dist of Columbia- | 22 | 8,337 | +1.2 | 220,087 | -4.5 | 49 | 3,867 | +3.6 | 53,021 | +4.2 |
| Florida | 185 | 4,705 | +17.9 | 112, 010 | +11.5 | 55 | ${ }^{953}$ | $-3$ | 8,981 | +22 |
| Georgia. | 186 | 6,342 | +1.5 | 164,965 | -2.1 | 27 | 1,088 | -1.5 | 8,303 | +. 6 |
| Idaho. | 56 | 689 | $+.3$ | 13,257 | -3.1 | 21 | 359 | +8.8 | 3,945 | +7.0 |
| Illinois. | 80 | 67,942 | +. 9 | 1, 822, 630 | -2.2 | 1261 | 11, 909 | +8.8 | 175,669 | +8.7 |
| Indiana | 132 | 9, 078 | +3.4 | 212, 367 | +2.4 | 85 | 3, 151 | +4.1 | 31, 363 | +5.4 |
| Iowa | 421 | 9,210 | +2.2 | 198, 740 | -1.1 | 67 | 2, 248 | +5.8 | 20,825 | +7.0 |
| Kansas | 149 | 7,277 | +2.3 | 166,087 | +2.4 | 92 | 658 | +1.2 | 6,759 | +4.6 |
| Kentucky | 293 | 6, 274 | +2.7 | 138, 201 | -. 9 | 36 | 1,780 | +4.2 | 17, 492 | +2.8 |
| Louisiana | 151 | 5,443 | +1.5 | 131,453 | +. 5 | 22 | 1,812 | +2.1 | 18,740 | $+3.9$ |
| Maine | 168 | 2,370 | +3.7 | 61, 720 | +.8 | 35 | 1,725 | -. 1 | 20,650 | +1.3 |
| Maryland. | ${ }_{18} 94$ | 12, 401 | +1.0 | 345, 841 | +7.0 | 24 | 1,132 | +6.9 | 13, 404 | +5.6 |
| Massachuse | ${ }^{18} 151$ | 45,521 | +1.5 | 1,277,277 | +2.6 | 92 | 5,187 | +1.5 | 69,001 | +4.0 |
| Michigan. | 412 | 20, 278 | +. 7 | 572,421 | +2.2 | 104 | 4,850 | +1.5 | 52, 255 | +3.8 |
| Minnesota | 226 | 12, 523 | $+3.5$ | 304,453 | -. 2 | 76 | 3,095 | +3.5 | 35, 614 | +6.2 |
| Mississipp | 190 | 1,644 | +3.5 | 31, 470 | -1.8 | 16 | 446 | -10.6 | 3, 186 | -7.7 |
| Missouri- | 204 | 19, 132 | +.5 | 477, 063 | -2.1 | 92 | 4,360 | $-.2$ | 49,702 | +1.0 |
| Montana | 101 | 1,793 | $-1.3$ | 51,222 | -2.1 | 25 | 405 | -3.6 | 5,450 | -1.4 |
| Nebraska | 299 | 5,617 | +1.5 | 133, 004 | -2.3 | 42 | 1,343 | +7.2 | 12,906 | $+7.9$ |
| Nevada. | 37 | 365 | +. 3 | 9, 932 | -1.4 | 13 | 194 | +7.2 | 3, 227 | +2.1 |
| New Hampshire.- | 140 | 2,080 | +. 4 | 55, 230 | -2.5 | 25 | 1,353 | +20.3 | 14,714 | +13.7 |
| New Jersey- | 265 | 21, 195 | +.5 | 591, 279 | -6 | 86 | 5,484 | -6.0 | 58,945 | $-6.9$ |
| New Mexico. | 49 | 602 | +4.5 | 10,787 | -. 3 | 15 | 358 | +6.5 | 3,653 | +3.5 |
| New York- | 874 | 96, 252 | $+2$ | 2, 914,929 | - 3 | 271 | 30, 983 | +3.7 | 451, 454 | +4.5 |
| North Carolina | 87 | 1, 534 | +3.4 | 31, 228 | -1.7 | 35 | 1,121 | +1.2 | 9, 346 | $+{ }^{7}$ |
| North Dakota | 171 | 1,219 | +3.7 | 28, 335 | +.9 | 25 | 404 | $\begin{array}{r}+1.3 \\ +1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4, 015 | +2.9 |
| Ohio- | 489 | 31,318 | +. 7 | 791, 381 | -1.4 | 150 | 8,546 | +.9 | 98, 599 | +3.2 |
| Oklahom | 244 | 5,836 | +2.9 | 124, 096 | -. 4 | 50 | 1,153 | +5.6 | 11,283 | +5.7 |
| Oregon.... | 183 | 5,507 | +2.3 | 134,698 | - 5 | 61 | 1,223 | +5.7 | 14, 735 | $+6.8$ |
| Pennsylvania.-- | 695 | 46,550 |  | 1, 208, 430 |  | 178 | 9, 372 | +.4 | 111, 041 |  |
| Rhode Island-- | 42 | 3,258 1,650 | -2.4 +10.0 | 90,540 31,881 | -2.7 | ${ }_{12}^{21}$ | ${ }_{214}^{572}$ | +3.4 +2.9 | 6,407 1,405 3 | -3.0 +4.8 |
| South Dakota | 129 | ${ }^{1} 990$ | +5.5 | 23,699 | +3.2 | 18 | 301 | +. 7 | 3,572 | +2.7 |
| Tennessee | 244 | 4,251 | +1.8 | 95, 334 | +1.8 | 36 | 2, 128 | +1.0 | 17,776 | +1.4 |
| Texas | 184 | 6,175 | +1.1 | 158,088 | +. 4 | 44 | 3,111 | +6.7 | 36, 408 | $+6.1$ |
| Utah | 68 | 1,870 | +4.1 | 37, 374 | -2.8 | 12 | 476 | +7.2 | 5,683 | +2.9 |
| Vermont | 122 | 1,051 | +6.9 | 25, 185 | +3.0 | 24 | 564 | -15.4 | 5,472 | -18. 1 |
| Virginia | 179 | 5,713 | +1.5 | 135, 343 | +. 4 | 33 | 1,848 | +4.7 | 19,374 | +5.7 |
| Washington. | 198 | 9,471 | +. 8 | 244, 979 | $-3.9$ | 81 | 2,476 | +2.7 | 27, 377 | +3.6 |
| West Virginia | 1412 | 6, 098 | +9.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 146,488 \\ & 089 \end{aligned}$ | +3.4 + +8.8 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {(15) }}^{10,775}$ | 8 |
| Wisconsin.- | ${ }^{14} 48$ | 10,687 449 | +2.4 +3.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 288,759 \\ & 9,943 \end{aligned}$ | +.9 -3.7 | 12 48 9 | 1,340 90 | -.7 +2.3 | $\stackrel{(13)}{1,164}$ | +2.5 |

[^7]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISEMENTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 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 organizationsl

| State | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, September 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), September 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, September 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), September 1933 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama | 4 | 427 | -4.0 | \$3, 839 | +9.0 | 3 | 133 | +7.3 | \$1, 304 | +5.6 |
| Arizona. | 10 | 372 | +2.2 | 5,090 | +8.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas | $-18$ | 988 | -2.3 | 3,551 | -4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| California. | 1667 | 5,424 | +1.1 | 95, 497 | +2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado.- | 10 | 744 | +.8 | 10,618 | +3.3 | 11 | 196 | +5.9 | 3, 441 | $+7.5$ |
| Connecticut......-- | 24 | 984 | +2.1 | 15, 859 | $+4.5$ | 7 | 198 | +4.2 | 4, 324 | +10.1 |
| Delaware--.-.--- | 4 | 313 | $-1.6$ | 5, 176 | +3.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 20 | 2, 554 | +2.4 | 38, 676 | +5.8 | 5 | 135 | +4.7 | 2, 358 | +3.6 |
| Florida-.---------- | 10 | 489 | +6.8 | 4, 825 | +10.8 | 7 | 52 | $-5.5$ | 859 | +4.1 |
| Georgia. | 11 | 654 | -1.2 | 6,343 | +4.4 | 3 | 91 | +8.3 | 1, 053 | +8. 4 |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 1627 | 1,954 | -4.2 | 27, 006 | -4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 17 | 1,388 | -. 8 | 19, 271 | +3.7 | 12 | 212 | +5.5 | 3,551 | +14.3 |
| Yowa. | 5 | 228 | -1.3 | 3, 256 | +4.1 | 7 | 286 | +2.1 | 4,667 | +7.3 |
| Kansas | 16.40 | 879 | +3.5 | 10,913 | +11.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 15 | 773 | +1.8 | 9,974 | +10.3 | 4 | 156 | +3.3 | 2,427 | $+8.0$ |
| Louisiana | 3 | 115 | $-.9$ | 952 | $+15.0$ | 3 | 57 | -6.6 | 680 | +14.7 |
| Maine | 17. | 428 | -. 2 | 6, 251 | +1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland | 24 | 1,884 | +2.2 | 29, 224 | +6.2 | 10 | 395 | -2.0 | 5, 397 | +4.8 |
| Massachusetts | 118 | 9,719 | -1.2 | 59,828 | +. 1 | 77 | 1,928 | +12.4. | 35,916 | +28.4 |
| Michigan | 22 | 1,371 | +2.1 | 18,898 | +10.5 | 16 | 594 | +3.7 | 11, 052 | -16.8 |
| Minnesota | 13 | 708 | +6.3 | 11, 044 | +9.1 | 9 | 418 | +8.9 | 7,174 | +13.3 |
| Mississippi | 5 | 260 | +6. 6 | 2, 740 | +12.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri. | 30 | 2,374 | $+2.3$ | 32, 366 | +7.9 | 14 | 498 | +7.1 | 8,879 | +15.6 |
| Montana | 14 | 329 | -1.2 | 5,423 | $-(7)$ | 3 | 22 | +4.8 | 494 | +9.1 |
| Nebraska_.......-- | 7 | 534 | -4.8 | 7,620 | -. 2 | 3 | 100 | +19.0 | 1,668 | +26.7 |
| Nevada...........-- | 3 | 38 | +2.7 | 667 | -2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire..- | 12 | 249 | $-7.8$ | 3,884 | -5.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey........ | 26 | 3,228 | +1.7 | 61,885 | +5.1 | 7 | 222 | +2.8 | 5,553 | +8.9 |
| New Mexico......- | 4 | 209 | +8.3 | 3,078 | +7.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 70 | 7,367 | +3.2 | 124, 155 | +7.6 | 13 | 451 | $-2.2$ | 8,732 | +(7) |
| North Carolina-.- | 9 | 525 | +1.4 | 5, 386 | +8.6 | 3 | 66 | +4.8 | 813 | +26.2 |
| North Dakota..... | 10 | 194 | $+2.1$ | 2, 799 | +1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio_-.-...------- | 77 | 4,197 | $+.4$ | 61,599 | +5.5 | 44 | 1, 683 | +1.8 | 29,920 | +8.8 |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 715 | +6.1 | 9,145 | +7.3 | 3. | 78 | (11) | 970 | +3.4 |
| Oregon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | 2,887 | +.1 | 44, 452 | +5.0 | 13 | 845 | +13.4 | 14,694. | +44.3 |
| Rhode Island. | 19 | 1, 166 | $+2.3$ | 19, 810 | +5. 3 | 5. | 367 | +. 3 | 6, 395 | +5.4 |
| South Carolina. | 8 | 433 | -13.6 | 4, 185 | $+25.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota....-- | 7 | 128 | (11) | 1,743 | +2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee.. | 12 | 888 | +3.1 | 8,006 | +15.5 | 3 | 50 | +28.2 | 651 | +29.4 |
| Texas | 23 | 1,351 | +5.2 | 15,681 | +11.9 | 14 | 420 | +4.2 | 6,922 | +1.8 |
| Utah. | 7 | 489 | $-2.6$ | 6,863 | -11. 5 | 7 | 126 | +2.4 | 2,149 | +11.2 |
| Vermont | 3 | 40 | +5.3 | 462 | +11.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia.----------- | 11 | 837 | $+11.6$ | 10,041 | $+22.1$ | 17 | 262 | +7.2 | 3, 525 | $+2.8$ |
| Washington......-- | 11 | 489 | +. 6 | 8,816 | +3.2 | 10 | 105 | $+10.5$ | 1,836 | +14.1 |
| West Virginia.-..- | 20 | 710 | +1.4 | 9, 026 | +6.7 | 9 | 219 | +7.9 | 2,926 | +7.8 |
| Wisconsin........-- | ${ }^{16} 28$ | 991 | +1.7 | 13,214 | $+10.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wyoming.-.....--- | 6 | 98 | $-1.0$ | 1,605 | $+3.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| State | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number lishments | Number on pay roll, September 1933 | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week), September 1933 | Percent of change |
| Alabama. | 18 | 474 | +0.2 | \$13, 548 | +0.9 |
| Arizona-- | 31 | 214 | (11) | 5,628 | - 9 |
| Arkansas | +18 | 236 23,62 | +1.3 | 5,642 76850 | $+3.1$ |
| Colorado. | 28 | 1,077 | -. 3 | 35, 104 | +1.1 |
| Connecticut. | 56 | 1,856 | -. 2 | 66, 287 | -. 3 |
| Delaware | 17 | 573 | -. 7 | 19,771 | +. 1 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 41 | 1,335 | $+.6$ | 48,407 | $+.6$ |
| Florida | 18 | 564 | -1.1 | 17, 339 | -2.8 |
| Georgia | 25 | 1, 019 | +1.8 | 29, 455 | +. 2 |
| Idaho... | 16 | 140 | -2.8 | 3,404 | -1.0 |
| Mlinois.- | 94 | 10,790 | +. 2 | 361, 704 | -1.4 |
| Indiana | 38 | 1,201 | -1.0 | 39,069 | -1.3 |
| Iowa--- | 17 | 989 | -. 2 | 31, 304 | $-.6$ |
| Kansas. | 31 | 749 | +5.8 | 28, 189 | +4.4 |
| Kentucky. | 21 | 837 | $-.7$ | 30, 127 | +1.4 |
| Louisiana. | 9 | 370 | (11) | 13, 586 | +1.8 |
| Maine | 15 | 245 | -2.0 | 6,380 | -13.5 |
| Maryland. | 24 | 856 | $-.5$ | 31, 634 | +. 7 |
| Massachusetts | 223 | 7,969 | -. 7 | 246, 704 | +. 7 |
| Michigan. | 96 | 3,979 | +1.7 | 120, 763 | -2.5 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 3,330 | +10.3 | 88, 334 | +4.1 |
| Mississippi | 16 | 181 | (11) | 3,928 | $+5.1$ |
| Missouri | 86 | 4,737 | -. 5 | 143, 395 | $+1.2$ |
| Montana | 21 | 244 | +. 8 | 6,900 | $-6.4$ |
| Nebraska | 17 | 504 | +2.6 | 17, 267 | +. 3 |
| Nevada------ | 38 | 471 |  |  | -2.1 |
| New Jersey.... | 108 | 12,439 | $\underline{-2}$ | 352, 847 | -(7) |
| New Mexico.. | 16 | 86 | (11) | 2,546 | +. 2 |
| New York. | 720 | 53, 514 | -. 6 | 1,852,914 | -. 3 |
| North Carolina | 28 | 322 | +1.3 | 7, 644 | +3.9 |
| North Dakota... | 36 | 262 | + 8 | 6,391 | -1.4 |
| Ohio | 275 | 8, 026 | $-2.7$ | 260, 750 | -. 4 |
| Oklahoma | 20 | 597 | +2.1 | 17,503 | -1.7 |
| Oregon- | 14 | 757 | -. 3 | 25,999 | +15.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 805 | 25,189 | +. 9 | 780, 004 | -. 5 |
| Rhode Island | 28 | 925 | $+.4$ | 38, 124 | +3.0 |
| South Carolina | 11 | 110 | +2.8 | 3,201 | +3.6 |
| South Dakota | 32 | 244 | -2.4 | 5,834 | -1.5 |
| Tennessee. | 31 | 1,125 | $+6$ | 38, 348 | $+5$ |
| Texas | 22 | 1,297 | -. 2 | 37, 352 | +. 4 |
| Utah | 14 | 463 | +. 2 | 16,388 | +2.5 |
| Vermont. | 30 | 233 | -9.7 | 6,726 | -1.4 |
| Virginia. | 32 | 1,353 | +1.7 | 43,612 | +2.2 |
| Washington. | 33 | 1,425 | +4.9 | 44, 024 | +2. 1 |
| West Virginia | 46 | 690 | $+2.4$ | 19,547 | +1.4 |
| Wisconsin. | 17 | 921 | +1.3 | 31, 108 | +. 2 |
| Wyoming. | 11 | 90 | (11) | 3,015 | +3.0 |

[^9]
## Employment and Pay Rolls in September 1933 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

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

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

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SEPTEMBER 1833 AS COM. PARED WITE AUGUST 1933

| Cities | Number of establish. ments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Perchange | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Percent of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{1933}^{\text {August }}$ | $\text { September }_{1933}$ |  | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York City | 5,191 | 318, 344 | 338, 437 | $+6.3$ | \$8, 397, 766 | \$9, 013, 332 | +7.3 |
| Chicago, Ill | 1,830 | 234, 978 | 240, 708 | +2.4 | 5, 538, 992 | 5, 594, 171 | $+1.0$ |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 827 | 131,236 | 139, 180 | +6.1 | 2, 898, 703 | 3, 047, 543 | +5.1 |
| Detroit, Mich | 514 | 180,929 | 189, 250 | +4.6 | 4, 350, 336 | 4, 330, 963 | -0.4 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 810 | ${ }^{67,901}$ | 72, 499 | +6.8 | 1, ${ }_{2} 060,169$ |  | +6.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1,129 515 | 96,567 <br> 73,224 | 100,606 73,569 | +4.2 | 2, 060, 1 1,559 | 2, 086, 643 $1,573,526$ 1, | +1.2 +0.9 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 568 | 51, 346 | 54, 268 | +5.7 | 1, 012,566 | 1, 095 , 225 | +8.2 |
| Boston, Mass | 3,077 | 92, 705 | 98, 401 | +6. 1 | 2, 193, 802 | 2, 330,519 | +6.2 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa- | 1184 | 55, 492 | ${ }_{54}^{57,987}$ | +4.6 | 1, 180, 539 | 1, 219, 268 | +3.3 +3 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 1,164 | 54, 478 | 54, ${ }^{5672}$ | +3.8 +3.6 | $\begin{array}{r}1,232,920 \\ \hline 974,993\end{array}$ | - | +3.8 +2.7 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 456 | 45, 513 | 46,911 | +3.1 | 925, 791 | 1,922, 549 | $-0.4$ |

## Employment in the Executive Civil Service of the United States, September 1933

The United States Government pay rolls for September 1933 showed 8,934 fewer employees than Government pay rolls for September 1932. This is a decrease of 1.6 percent.

Comparing September 1933 with August 1933, there was an increase of 10,017 employees or 1.8 percent.

The data herein do not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The information as shown in table 1 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 figures were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are published in compliance with the direction of Congress.

Table 1 shows the number of Federal employees inside the District of Columbia, the number of employees outside of the District of Columbia, and the total number for the entire Federal service.

Approximately 12 percent of the total number of workers on the pay rolls of the United States Government are employed inside the District of Columbia.

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

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per-manent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tem- } \\ \text { por } \\ \text { rary } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Per-manent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tem- } \\ & \text { po- } \\ & \text { rary } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Per-manent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tem- } \\ & \text { po- } \\ & \text { rary } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: | $\begin{aligned} & 64,616 \\ & 62,681 \\ & 63,258 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,454 \\ & 5,034 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,070 \\ & 67,75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470,502 \\ & 456,417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,718 \\ & 32,207 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 508,220 \\ & 488,624 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 535,18 \\ & 519,098 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,172 \\ & 37,241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 575,290 \\ & 556.339 \end{aligned}$ |
| September 1932 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August 1933- |  |  | 69, 740 | 453, 750 |  | 496, 616 | 517,008 | 49, 348 | 566, 356 |
| Gain or loss: | $\begin{gathered} 63,258 \\ -1,358 \end{gathered}$ | 6,482 |  |  | 42, 866 |  |  |  |  |
| September 1932-September 1933 |  | +4,028 | $+2,670$$+2,025$ | $-16,752$ | +5, 148 | $\|-11,604\|$ | $\|-18,110\|$ | +9,176 | $\begin{aligned} & -8,934 \\ & +10,017 \end{aligned}$ |
| August 1933-September | +577 | $\begin{aligned} & +4,028 \\ & +1,448 \end{aligned}$ |  | -2,667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent of change: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September 1032-Septem- |  | +164.1 |  | -3.6 |  | -2.3 |  |  |  |
| August 1933-September 1933 | $+0.9$ | +164.1 +28.8 |  | -3.6 -0.6 | $+33.1$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.3 \\ & +1.6 \end{aligned}$ | -3.4 -0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & +22.8 \\ & +32.5 \end{aligned}$ | $+1.8$ |
| Labor turnover, September 1933: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions.-. | $\begin{array}{r} 11,201 \\ 972 \\ 1.54 \end{array}$ | 2,90521,1091 | 24,10622,081 | 3,7876,454 | 23, 172 | 26, 959 | 4,9887,426 | 26,07713,622 | 31,06521,048 |
| Separations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turnover rate per 100_..- |  | 19.26 | 3.03 | 0.83 | 33.34 | 3.85 | 0.96 | 31. 46 | 3.75 |

${ }^{1}$ Not including field service of Post Office Department.
${ }^{2}$ Not including 348 employees, transferred from a temporary status in the National Industrial Recovery Administration to a permanent status in the same agency.

Comparing September 1933 with September 1932, there was a decrease of 2.1 percent in the number of permanent Federal employees in the District of Columbia. However, comparing these 2 months, the number of temporary employees increased 164.1 percent. This large increase in temporary employees caused a net increase of 4 percent in the total number of Federal employees in the city of Washington.

Comparing September 1933 with August 1933, there was an increase of nine tenths of 1 percent in the number of permanent employees. This increase was largely caused by a number of employees ia the N.R.A. being transferred from a temporary to a permanent status.

Outside the District of Columbia the number of permanent employees decreased 3.6 percent and the number of temporary employees increased 13.6 percent, comparing September 1933 pay rolls with those for September 1932.

Comparing September 1933 with August 1933, there was a decrease of 0.4 percent in the number of permanent employees, an increase of 32.5 percent in the number of temporary employees, and an increase of 1.8 percent in the number of tota? Federal employment.

Table 2 shows employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1933

| Group | Number |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | September | August | September |
| Enrolled personnel | 276,172 | 208, 402 | $\$ 8,624,859$ |  |
| Reserve officers, line | 1, 286 | 2,902 | (1) | (1) |
| Reserve officers, medical | $\begin{array}{r}869 \\ 14.444 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 986 14.744 | (1) <br> $1.714,705$ | $\stackrel{\text { (1) }}{7}+\frac{185}{}$ |
| Supervisory and technical | 14, 444 | 14,744 | 1,714, 705 | 1,754,485 |
| Total | 292, 771 | 227,034 | ${ }^{2} 10,339,564$ | 2 8,262,877 |

1 Data not available.
2 Not including pay rolls of Reserve officers. line or medical.

Information concerning employment and amount of pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

There were 227,034 persons in the Emergency Conservation Work on September 30, 1933. This is a decrease of 65,000 as compared with August.

The pay of the enlisted personnel is $\$ 30$ per month, except that 5 percent of the personnel of each company are paid $\$ 45$ a month and an additional 8 percent are paid $\$ 36$ per month. The pay roll for this branch of the service are figured on this basis. The amounts paid to Reserve officers, line and medical, are not available at the present time. Data for this branch of the service will be shown beginning with the October figures.

## 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 1,002,177 on August 15, 1933, to $1,018,017$ on September 15, 1933, or 1.8 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for September 1933. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $\$ 115,936,195$ in July to $\$ 121,857,255$ in August, or 5.1 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to September 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 SEPTEMBER 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 | 60.30 | 52.7 |
| March | 100.5 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 85.5 | 72.9 | 60.5 | 51.5 |
| April | 102.0 | 98.9 | 96.6 | 98.9 | 97.4 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 87.0 | 73.5 | 60.0 | 51.8 |
| May | 105.0 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 100.2 | 99.4 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 88.6 | 73.9 | 59.7 | 52.5 |
| June | 107. 1 | 98.0 | 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 | 55.4 |
| August | 109.4 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 102.7 | 99.5 | 95.7 | 97. 4 | 83.7 | 71.2 | 55.0 | 156.8 |
| September | 107.8 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 102.8 | 99.1 | 95.3 | 96.8 | 82.2 | 69.3 | 55.8 | 57.7 |
| 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 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 83.5 | 70.6 | 57.9 | ${ }^{2} 53.9$ |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ A verage for 9 months.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

## Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between August 15 and September 15, 1933, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau.

Increases in wage rates averaging 21 percent and affecting 358,224 employees were reported by 1,937 of the 18,330 manufacturing establishments surveyed in September. Ninety-five establishments in the boot-and-shoe industry reported increases in wage rates affecting 55,538 workers, 205 establishments in the sawmill industry reported increases affecting $37,829 \mathrm{employees}, 84$ men's clothing establishments reported increases affecting 16,165 workers, and 77 paper and pulp mills reported increases affecting 20,860 workers. One hundred and three foundry and machine shops reported wage-rate increases affecting 17,864 workers, 41 automobile plants reported increases in wage rates to 15,776 workers, and 24 firms in the electrical-machinery group reported changes in wage rates affecting 13,496 employees. Increases in rates each affecting slightly more than 9,000 workers were reported in the iron and steel, glass, furniture, and cigar and cigarette industries.

These changes in wage rates, as pointed out in connection with the changes reported last month affecting over $1,100,000$ workers, do not necessarily represent an increase in average weekly earnings of employees, but they do represent a change in the hourly rates of pay whereby the worker receives as much pay for the shorter work week as he had received previously for longer hours at a lower rate. In a number of instances the increases in wage rates represent a restoration of wage cuts previously reported.

Of the 18,330 manufacturing establishments included in the September survey, 16,388 establishments, or 89.4 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The $3,004,326$ employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 89.3 percent of the total number of employees covered by the September trend-of-employment survey of manufacturing industries

Only five manufacturing establishments reported wage-rate decreases.

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

| Industry | Estab-lishments report ing | Total number ployees | Number of establish. ments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No wage- rate changes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | Wagerate $\xrightarrow{\text { in- }}$ | Wagerate decrease |
| All manufacturing industries Percent of total. | $\begin{array}{r} 18,330 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,362,727 \\ 100.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,388 \\ 89.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,937 \\ 10.6 \end{array}$ | (1) 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,004,326 \\ 89.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 358,224 \\ 10.7 \end{array}$ | (1) 177 |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beverages. | 394 | 26,429 | 375 | 18 | 1 | 23,729 | 2,681 | 19 |
| Butter- | 306 | 5,937 | 281 | 25 |  | 5,420 | 517 |  |
| Confectionery | 305 | 41, 143 | 266 | 39 |  | 36,867 | 4, 276 |  |
| Flour | 420 | 17,575 | 385 | 35 |  | 15,787 | 1,788 |  |
| Ice cream. | 371 | 13, 936 | 357 | 14 |  | 13,667 | 269 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat | 244 | 113, 025 | 229 | 15 |  | 109, 430 | 3,595 |  |
| Sugar, beet | 63 | 8, 083 | 29 | 34 |  | 4,988 | 3,095 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs_-- | 28 | 18,730 | 23 | 5 |  | 16,730 | 2,000 |  |
| Cotton goods | 683 | 312,087 | 672 | 11 |  | 309, 671 | 2,416 |  |
| Cotton small wares...-- | 114 | 11,734 | 108 | 6 |  | 11, 112 | 622 |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 153 | 34, 760 | 153 |  |  | 34,760 |  |  |
| Hats, fur-felt | 34 | 6,862 | 34 |  |  | 6, 862 |  |  |
| Knit goods | 454 | 120,387 | 436 | 18 |  | 114, 484 | 5,893 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods--- | 240 | 57,648 | 235 | 5 |  | 56, 198 | 1,450 |  |
| goods. | 243 | 76,715 | 210 | 33 |  | 67,865 | 8,850 |  |
| Wearing apparel: Clothing men's | 405 | 74,200 | 321 | 84 |  | 58, 035 |  |  |
| Clothing, women's. | 527 | 32, 332 | 425 | 102 |  | 26,743 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,1000 \\ 5,589 \end{array}$ |  |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 34 | 6, 111 | 26 | 8 |  | 5,222 | 889 |  |
| Men's furnishings | 80 | 7,542 | 74 | 6 |  | 7,257 | 285 |  |
| Millinery ---ila | 147 | 10,970 | 138 | 9 |  | 9,029 | 1,941 |  |
| Shirts and collars....-. | 117 | 17,566 | 110 | 7 |  | 16,775 | 791 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 72 | 12,012 | 67 | 5 |  | 10,709 | 1,303 |  |
| Cast-iron pipe. | 41 | 6, 175 | 34 | 7 |  | 5,566 | 609 |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 129 | 10, 440 | 114 50 | 15 |  | 9,428 | 1, 012 |  |
| Forgings, iron and stee | 107 | 30, 857 | 94 | 13 |  | 28,805 | 2,052 |  |
| Iron and steel. | 207 | 261, 961 | 193 | 14 |  | 252, 403 | 9, 558 |  |
| Plumbers' supplies.-.-.-- <br> Steam and hot-water heat- <br> ing apparatus and steam 71 9,569 61 10 $\cdots \cdots$ 8,258 1,311 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stoves.. | 157 | 24, 927 | 134 | 23 |  | 20,915 | 4, 012 |  |
| Structural and ornamental |  |  |  | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| Tin cans and other tin- | 192 | 16,676 | 164 | 28 |  | 14,610 | 2,066 |  |
|  | 61 | 11, 135 | 57 | 4 |  | 10,601 | 534 |  |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 127 | 8,709 | 120 | 7 |  | 7,684 | 1, 025 |  |
|  | 70 | 7,755 | 67 | 3 |  | 7,600 | 155 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements...chines, and calculating machines | 77 | 8, 632 | 64 | 13 |  | 7,277 | 1,355 |  |
|  | 36 | 13,519 | 36 |  |  | 13, 519 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 288 | 109, 846 | 264 | 24 |  | 96, 350 | 13, 496 |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels.......... | 89 | 20,401 | 80 | 9 |  | 15,786 | 4,615 |  |

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

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


## Nonmanufacturing Industries

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

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite-mining industry. Increases were reported in each of the remaining 14 industries and decreases were reported in 3 industries over the month interval. The average percents of increase reported were as follows: Banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 29.5 percent; canning and preserving, 25.9 percent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 20.4 percent; laundries, 18.8 percent; retail trade, 18.2 percent; bituminouscoal mining, 17.9 percent; hotels, 16.7 percent; dyeing and cleaning, 13.1 percent; wholesale trade, 12.9 percent; metalliferous mining, 11.8 percent; crude-petroleum producing, 9.3 percent; power and light, 7.3 percent; electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, 6 percent; and telephone and telegraph, 4.8 percent. The average percents of decrease were: Banks-brokerage-insurancereal estate, 15.6 percent; and hotels and power and light, 8 percent each.

TAble 2.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUEATURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1933


[^10]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ No change.

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

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

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 9 months.
    ${ }^{3}$ Revised.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureau.
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ No change.

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.

    - Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes building and contracting.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, theaters, and building construction.
    ${ }^{3}$ Weighted percent of change.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.
    ${ }^{7}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    8 Includes laundries.
    ${ }^{9}$ Includes laundering and cleaning.
    ${ }^{10}$ Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants.

[^7]:    ${ }^{7}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{11}$ No change.
    ${ }^{12}$ Includes restaurants.
    ${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railroads.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes railways and express.
    ${ }^{15}$ Not available.

[^8]:    ${ }^{7}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    11 No change.
    16 Includes dyeing and cleaning.

[^9]:    ${ }^{7}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{11}$ No change.

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

