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# Trend of Employment 

## November 1933

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 16 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on pub-lic-works projects, public roads, the executive civil service, and class I steam railroads.

## Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in November 1933

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in November 1933 with October 1933 and November 1932

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 3.5 percent between October and November 1933 and pay rolls decreased 6.2 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 November 1933 is 20.2 percent above the level of November 1932, and pay rolls in November 1933 showed a gain of 30.3 percent over the year interval.

The index of employment in November 1933 was 71.4, as compared with 74 in October 1933, 73.9 in September 1933, and 59.4 in November 1932; the pay-roll index in November 1933 was 50.3, as compared with 53.6 in October 1933, 53.3 in September 1933, and 38.6 in November 1932. The 12 -month average for 1926 equals 100 .

These changes in employment and pay rolls in November 1933 are based on reports supplied by 18,047 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported $3,128,908$ employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest November 15 whose combined weekly earnings were $\$ 56,393,962$. 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 declines in employment and pay rolls in November 1933 mark the first decreases to occur in either of these items since March. Decreases in both employment and pay rolls between October 15 and November 15 have been reported each year since 1923, with the single exception of the year 1925 in which a slight gain in employment combined with unchanged pay-roll totals was reported. The decreases of 3.5 percent in emplyoment and 6.2 percent in pay rolls in the current report, however, are greater than the average declines shown in November of preceding years. The changes in employment in November over the preceding 10-year period show an average decrease of 1.3 percent and the changes in pay rolls over the same interval show an average decrease of 3.3 percent.

It is estimated that this decrease of 3.5 percent in employment in manufacturing industries between October and November is equivalent in actual numbers to a decrease of 234,000 wage earners.

The decrease of 6.2 percent in pay rolls represents a decrease of approximately $\$ 7,300,000$ in the amount disbursed in factory workers' envelops in November, compared with weekly disbursements in October.

Comparing the index number of employment in November 1933 with the March employment index (55.1) shows a gain of 29.6 percent in employment over this 8-month interval, while a similar comparison of the pay-roll indexes in these 2 months shows that the November pay-roll index is 50.6 percent above the level of the March 1933 payroll index (33.4). These percentage gains indicate an increase in actual number of workers over this interval of approximately $1,460,000$ and in weekly pay rolls of approximately $\$ 37,100,000$.

Thirty of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed reported increased employment in November 1933, compared with October, and 24 industries reported increased pay-roll totals. The most pronounced increases in employment and pay rolls over the month were shown in the dyeing and finishing textiles industry, in which the termination of the strike which had been in progress for a number of weeks resulted in the return to employment of large numbers of workers. The beet-sugar industry, reflecting seasonal activity, reported a gain of 16.2 percent in employment. The iron and steel forgings industry reported a gain of 8.4 percent and the typewriter industry reported a gain of 8 percent in number of employees. The agricultural-implement industry reported an increase of 7.2 percent in employment, the machine-tool industry 6.7 percent, the engine-tractor-turbine industry 5.5 percent, and the aircraft industry 5.4 percent. The radio industry and the silverware industry reported increases in employment of 4.2 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Other industries in which large numbers of wage earners are employed and in which increased employment was reported in November were cigars and cigarettes, news-
papers, book and job printing, glass, petroleum refining, and chemicals. The most pronounced decreases in employment between October and November were reported in the following industries: Plumbers' supplies, 15.7 percent; stamped and enameled ware, 14.5 percent; cottonseed-oil-cake meal, 13.2 percent; millinery, 13.1 percent; boots and shoes, 12.9 percent; women's clothing, 12.2 percent; automobiles, 11.8 percent; and woolen and worsted goods, 11.2 percent. The declines in a number of these industries were of seasonal character. Substantial declines also were reported in such industries of major importance as furniture, men's clothing, knit goods, sawmills, leather, cotton goods, shipbuilding, and iron and steel.

Strikes continued to cause restricted operation or a complete cessation of production in a number of silk, jewelry, leather, knit goods, and furniture factories.
Only 2 of the 14 groups into which the 89 manufacturing industries are classified, showed increased employment between October and November. The tobacco manufactures group showed a gain of 2.2 percent, due to increased employment in the cigar and cigarette industry and the machinery group showed a small net gain in number of workers due to increased employment in the typewriter, agricul-tural-implement, machine-tool, engine-tractor-turbine, radio, and cash-register industries. The remaining three industries in this group (electrical machinery, textile machinery, and foundries) showed losses in employment ranging from 0.4 percent to 1.7 percent.

In the remaining 12 groups of manufacturing industries decreased employment was reported in November. The leather group reported the greatest decline in employment ( 11.1 percent) reflecting seasonal losses in both the shoe and leather manufacturing industries. The transportation group reported a decrease of 9.8 percent in number of workers in November, the decrease of 11.8 percent in employment in the automobile industry accounting largely for the pronounced decline. The shipbuilding industry reported a decrease of 3.8 percent and the locomotive industry reported a small decline. The remaining two industries in this group, aircraft and car building, reported gains in number of workers. The lumber group reported a decline of 5.2 percent in number of workers between October and November, the furniture industry reporting a decline of 7.9 percent and the sawmills and millwork industries reporting losses of 4.1 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. The textile-products group reported a loss of 4.8 percent in number of workers between October and November. Seasonal decreases in millinery, men's and women's clothing, and woolen goods, together with declines in several other textile industries, more than offset the pronounced gain of 22.4 percent in the dyeing and finishing industry and the smaller gains in the corset and silk goods industries. The nonferrous metals group reported a loss of 4 percent
in employment and the iron and steel group reported a decrease of 3.1 percent. In this last-named group, the iron and steel industry reported a decrease of 3.3 percent. In the remaining 6 groups, the decreases in employment in 3 groups (paper and printing, railroad repair shops, and chemicals) was six tenths of 1 percent or less and in the food, rubber, and stone-clay-glass groups the decreases ranged from 2.1 percent to 2.5 percent.

A comparison of the indexes of employment and pay roll in manufacturing industries in November 1933 with November 1932 shows that 79 of the 89 industries surveyed reported increased employment over the year interval while 83 industries had increased pay rolls. Decreases in both items over the 12 -month period were reported in six industries-corsets and allied garments, men's furnishings, millinery, electric-railroad repair shops, cement, and marble-graniteslate. Four additional industries--women's clothing, boots and shoes, cottonseed-oil-cake meal, and cigars and cigarettes-reported decreases in employment over the year interval, coupled with increased pay rolls.

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

The monthly percentages 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 percentages of change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the 89 manufacturing industries are computed from the index numbers of these groups, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The percentages of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups and in the totals, are computed from the index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.-COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER 1933 WITH OCTOBER 1933 AND NOVEMBER 1932


Table 1.-COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER 1933 WITH OCTOBER 1933 AND NOVEMBER 1932-Continued

| Industry | EstabIish ments reporting in both October and November | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers November 1933 (Average $1926=100$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Numberon payroll No-vember1933 | Percent of change |  | Amountof payroll (1week)No-vember1933 | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { to No- } \\ \text { vember } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No- } \\ \text { vera- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1932 \text { to } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | October to November 1933 | No- vem- ber 1932 to No- vem- ber 1933 | Em. ployment | Payroll totals |
| Machinery, not including transportation equip- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ment---------------- | 1,752 | 350, 683 | +0.2 | $+40.0$ | 86,988,329 | -0.2 | +62.9 | 64.1 | 43.5 |
| Agricultural implements_ | -78 | 9,562 | $+7.2$ | $+78.8$ | 177,303 | +13.0 | +124.2 | 40.4 | 35.2 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.........- | 32 | 15, 541 | +1.1 | +36.8 | 385, 156 | +4.5 | +54. 4 | 86.7 | 70.4 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies_ | 289 | 112,654 | -. 4 | +27.5 | 2,306, 050 | -. 7 | +43.4 | 62.6 | 46.6 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.- | 88 | 22,093 | $+5.5$ | +47.4 | 464,729 | +5.8 | +63.6 | 58.5 | 38.6 |
| Foundry and machineshop products. | 1,018 | 110,675 | -1.7 | +34. 1 | 2, 055, 714 | -3.4 | $+58.7$ | 59.4 | 36.5 |
| Machine tools. | 143 | 16, 454 | $+6.7$ | +67.9 | 346, 921 | $+9.2$ | +97.8 | 51.2 | 36.2 |
| Radios and phonographs | 41 | 40,978 | +4.2 | +117.9 | 794, 444 | $+5.3$ | +125.9 | 169.3 | 131.9 |
| Textile machinery and parts. | 51 | 10, 235 | -. 6 | +69.2 | 219,693 | -1. 7 | +111.5 | 89.5 | 68.1 |
| Typewriters and supplies_ | 12 | 12, 491 | +8.0 | +48. 1 | 238, 319 | $+6.4$ | +99.4 | 87.7 | 65.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| their products.-.--------- | 609 | 103,751 | -4.0 | +-28.9 | 1, 893, 567 | -2.3 | +39.1 | 70.1 | 50.2 |
| Aluminum manufactures_ | 24 | 6,515 | -1.8 | +30.4 | 113,887 | -3.4 | +38.0 | 63.0 | 42.1 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 208 | 37, 348 | -3.5 | +34.5 | 679, 159 | -5.9 | +50.0 | 69.8 | 46.5 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.- | 26 | 9,518 | +. 3 | +21.1 | 177, 545 | +2.0 | +37.2 | 52.7 | 44.6 |
| Jewelry ----- | 118 | 7, 571 | -6.7 | +4.4 | 146, 972 | -4.7 | +13.0 | 44.6 | 33.0 |
| Lighting equipment | 50 | 3,282 | +1.7 | +26.7 | 60, 234 | +4.6 | +28.0 | 85.5 | 62.1 |
| $\underset{\text { Silverware }}{ }$ and plated | 56 | 9,359 | +4.0 | +25.9 | 190, 505 | $+2.8$ | $+30.6$ | 80.6 | 56.7 |
| Smelting and refiningcopper, lead, and zinc. | 40 | 13,819 | +. 4 | +52.1 | 255, 370 | -1.1 | +47.2 | 86. 7 | 55.2 |
| Stamped and enameled ware. $\qquad$ | 87 | 16,339 | $-14.5$ | +12.9 | 269,895 | -4.4 | +36.2 | 71.0 | 53.4 |
| Transportation equipment | 414 | 228,805 | -9.8 | +21.9 | 4, 665, 686 | -11.7 | +31.4 | 51.3 | 36.4 |
| Aircraft | 27 | 7,756 | +5.4 | +42.1 | 198, 755 | +7.5 | +28.4 | 260.7 | 239.3 |
| Automobiles. | 226 | 181, 809 | -11.8 | +23.6 | 3, 656, 279 | -14.1 | +34.9 | 51.3 | 36.3 |
| Cars, electric- and steamrailroad | 51 | 8, 628 | +2.0 | $+3.8$ | 156, 196 | +. 7 | +8.5 | 21.9 | 12.7 |
| Locomotives. | 10 | 2,783 | $-.7$ | +43.3 | 54, 366 | +2.8 | +39.2 | 20. 2 | 13.5 |
| Shipbuilding | 100 | 27, 829 | -3.8 | +14.1 | 600,090 | -1.4 | +19.0 | 76.1 | 57.0 |
| Railroad repair sho | 921 | 93, 584 | -. 4 | +1.2 | 2,239, 131 | $-5.8$ | +7. 8 | 50.8 | 42.1 |
| Electric railroad | 383 | 19,710 | +1.3 | $-2.4$ | 499,357 | +3.6 | $-1.5$ | 64.0 | 51.7 |
| Steam railroad. | 538 | 73, 864 | $-.5$ | +1.6 | 1, 739, 774 | -6.5 | +8.7 | 49.8 | 41.4 |
| Lumber and allied prod- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ucts ${ }_{\text {Furniture }}$ | 1,567 | 153, 643 | -5.2 | +28.9 | 2,178, 674 | $-10.2$ | +43.3 | 49.1 | 29.8 |
| Furniture | 468 | 55, 296 | -7.9 | +24.5 | 789, 821 | -18.0 | +33.6 | 59.0 | 34.2 |
| Millwork | 485 | 19,786 | -3.8 | +14.2 | 284, 271 | -5.6 | +16.0 | 38.7 | 23.2 |
| Sawmills. | 595 | 76, 878 | -4.1 | $+33.9$ | 1,084,545 | -6. 3 | +60.2 | 47.0 | 29.0 |
| Turpentine and rosin.---- | 19 | 1,683 | -2. 7 | +40.2 | 20,037 | -6.2 | +42.1 | 62.8 | 52.3 |
| Stone, clay, and glass produets. | 1,283 | 100, 141 | -2.5 | +15.3 | 1,677, 120 | -5.5 | +19.7 | 50, 4 | 31.0 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 655 | 18,880 | -8.3 | +5.5. | 233, 780 | -8.6 | $+16.5$ | 28.9 | 13.4 |
| Cement | 113 | 10, 071 | $-.4$ | $-7.8$ | 177, 760 | -7.1 | -8.6 | 37.8 | 21.2 |
| Glass | 180 | 47,509 | +1.3 | +41. I | 861,251 | - 7 | $+47.3$ | 81.7 | 59.2 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products..... | 218 | 5,140 | -9.6 | -12.0 | 89, 873 | -17.6 | -22.1 | 41.0 | 22.5 |
| Pottery-------------------- | 117 | 18,541 | -. 7 | +18.3 | 314,456 | -4.2 | +27.2 | 74.2 | 48.1 |

Table 1.-COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER 1983 WITH OCTOBER 1933 AND NOVEMBER 1932-Continued

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

## Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

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

These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

[^0]table 2.-PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH OCTOBER 1933 AND NOVEMBER 1932

| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in November 1933 | Percent of change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | October 1933 to November 1933 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { November } \\ & \text { 1932 to } \\ & \text { November } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |
| Baking... | \$21.70 | +0.6 | -1.4 |
| Butter... | ${ }_{20.65}^{26.95}$ | -1.8 | +6.7 |
| Confectionery | 14.19 | -3.9 | +7.1 |
| Flour | 19.92 | -. 8 | $-4.6$ |
| Ice cream. | 24.90 | $\bigcirc$ | -4.7 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 19.86 | +1.1 | +2.7 |
| Sugar, beet.-.-......-- | 19.51 | $+7.7$ | +7.7 +7.6 |
| Textiles and their products: Fabrics: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs. | 17. 26 | -11.3 | +16.4 |
| Cotton goods ${ }^{\text {Cotton }}$ small ware | 12.64 | -2.2 -4.6 | +19.9 +6.0 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 18.44 | +3.5 | +7.0 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 20.62 | $-8.2$ | +11.5 |
| Knit goods | 15.46 | -1.6 | $+9.2$ |
| Silk and rayon goods. | 14. 29 | $-2.5$ | +16.1 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 16.12 | -4.8 | +6.8 |
| Wearing apparel: |  |  |  |
| Clothing, women's | 16.92 | $-15.4$ | +8.7 |
| Corsets and allied gar | 12.36 | -14.9 | $-6.8$ |
| Men's furnishings | 13.15 | -6.9 | +1.0 |
| Millinery--ils | 16.02 12.48 | $-7.1$ | $+.2$ |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: |  |  |  |
|  | 17.72 | +1.7 | +20.1 |
|  | 13.87 <br> 18.00 | +7.7 $+\quad 6$ | +22.8 +4.5 |
| Forgings, iron and steel................................................ | 18.67 | +.6 | +31.4 |
| Hardware. | 15.97 | +. 1 | +13.2 |
| Iron and steel. | 17.20 | -9.1 | +36.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 14.05 | -12.6 | $-13.0$ |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 17.58 | -1.7 | +5.4 |
| Structural and ornamental metalw | 18.06 18.51 18 | -8.1 +1.1 | +8.8 +12.1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware. | 18.70 | +1.1 +1 | +5.0 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, tiles, and saws)..- | 17.91 | $-.7$ | +11.9 |
| Wirework | 17.52 | -7.4 | +10.5 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |
|  | 18. 54 | $+5.3$ | +24.8 +12 +120 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies....- | 20.47 | +3.3 | +12.8 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 21.04 | +.3 | +10.9 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 18. 57 | -1.7 | +18.6 |
| Machine tools. | 21.08 | +2.3 | +17.4 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 19.39 | +1.0 | +3.5 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 21.46 | -1.2 | +25.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures ......... | 17.48 | -1.6 | $+5.7$ |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 18. 18 | $-2.5$ | +11.9 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 18.65 | $+1.6$ | +13.2 |
| Jewelry-..--........ | 19.41 | +2.1 | +8.5 |
| Lighting equipment | 18.35 | +2.8 | +.9 |
|  | 20.36 | -1.2 | +3.8 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 18. 48 | -1.4 | -2.8 |
| Stamped and enameled ware Transportation equipment: | 16.52 | +11.8 | +20.6 |
| Transportation equipment: |  |  |  |
| Automobiles. | 20.11 | +2.0 -2.6 | -9.7 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 18.10 | -1.4 | +4.7 |
| Locomotives. | 19.54 | +3.6 | -3.1 |
| Shipbuilding. | 21.56 | $+2.5$ | +4.2 |
| Railroad repair shops: |  |  |  |
| Steam railroad. | 23. 55 | $\pm 2.3$ | +1.0 |
| Lumber and allied products: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork. | 14.37 | -1.8 | +1.9 |
| Sawmills | 14.11 | -2.2 | +19.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 12.38 | $-6.3$ | +9. 7 |
| Glass | 18.13 | -1.9 | +4.4 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 17. 49 | -8.9 | $-11.6$ |
| Pottery... | 16.96 | -3.5 | +7.7 |

Table 2.-PER Capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in NOVEMBER 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH OCTOBER 1933 AND NOVEMBER 1932-COD.

| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in November 1933 | Percent of change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ \text { 1933 to } \\ \text { November } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | November 1932 to November 1933 |
| Leather and its manufactures: |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes..... | \$14. 95 | -8.9 | +19.3 |
| Leather---..... | 19.50 | -1.8 |  |
| Boxes, paper. | 17.07 | . 6 | -1.9 |
| Paper and pulp. | 17.50 | -4.7 | -. 9 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |
| Book and job. | 24. 95 | +. 8 | -. 1 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 31. 10 | +. 7 | -6.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products: | 23.21 |  |  |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 10. 27 | $-2.7$ | -1.6 +8.8 |
| Druggists' preparations. | 20.32 | -. 1 | $-.3$ |
| Explosives.. | 20.46 | -3.9 | +2.3 |
| Fertilizers. | 11.69 | -7.7 | -7.8 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 20.42 | -. 2 | -1.7 |
| Petroleum refining. | 26.11 | -. 4 | -3.1 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 17.55 | +. 1 | +3.5 |
| Soap. | 20.11 | +2.9 | -3.6 |
| Rubber products: |  |  |  |
| Rubber boots and shoes.-. | 18.47 17.07 | -1.8 -4.0 | +7.5 -3.3 |
| Rabber tires and inner tubes...-........-.......................-- | 19.52 | -7.0 | +13.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 13.09 | -4.2 |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes.. | 13.40 | -4.1 | +5.9 |
| Total, 89 industries | 18.02 | ${ }^{2}-2.8$ | ${ }^{2}+8.3$ |

1 No change.
${ }^{2}$ 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 November 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932 and for the 11-month period, January to November 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 November 1933, inclusive.
TABLE 3.-GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1926 TO NOVEMBER 1933
[12-month average, $1926=100$ ]

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1081 | 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 | 74.0 | 102.9 | 95.2 | 99.0 | 102. 4 | 74, 0 | 55.3 | 39.9 | 53.6 |
| November | 99.5 | 93.5 | 05. 4 | 95.0 | 77.9 | 67.1 | 59.4 | 71.4 | 99.6 | 91.6 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 69.6 | 52.5 | 38.6 | 50.3 |
| 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 | 06.4 | 93.8 | 97.5 | 84.7 | 72,2 | 60.1 | 164.1 | 100.0 | 96.5. | 94.5 | 100.5 | 81.3 | 61.5 | 41.6 | 143.5 |

[^1]


## Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in November 1933

Reports as to working time in November were received from 14,631 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Of these establishments 2 percent were idle, 68 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 30 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 92 percent of full-time operation in November was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in November averaged 74 percent of full-time operation.

Table 4.-PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN NOVEMBER 1933

| Industry | Establishments reporting |  | Percent of establishments operating- |  | A verage percent of full time reported by- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number | Percent idle | Full time | Part time | All operestablish ments | Estab- <br> lishments operating part time |
| Food and kindred products | 2,524 | 1 | 76 | 24 | 95 | 79 |
| Baking- | 905 | (1) | 85 | 15 | 98 | 86 |
| Beverages | 328 201 | 1 | 55 61 | 45 38 | 90 92 | 78 80 |
| Confectionery | 260 | 2 | 63 | 35 | 92 | 77 |
| Flour. | 361 | (1) | 89 | 11 | 96 | 66 |
| Ice cream. | 228 | (1) | 70 | 29 | 93 | 77 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 174 |  | 78 | 22 | 96 | 82 |
| Sugar, beet.-..-.-. | 56 |  | 98 | 2 | 100 | 80 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 11 |  | 64 | 36 | 88 | 66 |
| Textiles and their products. | 2,677 | 4 | 74 | 22 | 92 | 66 |
| Fabrics: <br> Carpets and rugs. | 19 | 11 | 58 |  |  |  |
| Cotton goods...- | 622 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 73 | 25 | 91 | 64 |
| Cotton small wares | 100 | 4 | 65 | 31 | 91 | 73 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 136 | 1 | 74 | 24 | 93 | 73 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 20 |  | 30 | 70 | 76 | 65 |
| Knit goods | 408 | 3 | 84 | 13 | 96 | 70 |
| Silk and rayon goods-- | ${ }_{225}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 87 | ${ }^{7}$ | 97 95 | 65 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 218 | 2 | 80 | 17 | 95 | 71 |
| Wearing apparel: ${ }_{\text {Clothing, }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, men's-.' | 292 | 10 | 76 58 | 32 | ${ }_{84} 9$ |  |
| Corsets and allied garm | 24 |  | 33 |  | 89 | 68 |
| Men's furnishings... | 53 | 2 | 47 | 51 | 88 | 76 |
| Millinery..- | 86 | 1 | 73 | 26 | 92 | 71 |
| Shirts and collars. | 90 | 2 | 86 | 12 | 96 | 66 |
| Iron and steel and their products, notincluding machinery | 1,124 | 3 | 46 |  |  | 72 |
|  | 1, 65 |  | 42 | 58 | 85 | 74 |
| Cast-iron pipe.-- | 41 | 24 | 15 | 61 | 73 | 67 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 105 | 3 | 40 | 57 | 86 | 76 |
| Forgings, iron and steel. | 37 |  | 35 | 65 | 82 | 73 |
| Hardware | 72 |  | 47 | 53 | 84 | 70 |
| Iron and steel. | 142 | 9 | 61 | 30 | 91 | 73 |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 55 |  | 42 | 58 | 79 | 65 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 86 | 2 | 35 | 63 | 77 | 64 |
|  | 137 |  | 53 | 47 | 88 | 74 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 170 | 4 | 65 | 32 | 94 | 81 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 55 |  | 47 | 53 | 88 | 78 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 100 | 2 |  |  | 80 |  |
|  | 59 |  | 37 | 63 | 72 | 56 |
| Machinery, not including transportation cquipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment <br> Agricultural implements | $\begin{array}{r} 1,465 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | 1 | 62 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 78 78 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 28 |  | 46 | 54 | 88 | 77 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 248 |  | 67 | 33 | 94 | 83 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels - | 70 | --- | 29 | 71 | 77 | 68 |

: Less than one half of 1 percent.

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

| Industry | Establishments reporting |  | Percent of establishments operating- |  | Average percent of full time reported by- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { idle } \end{gathered}$ | Full | Part time | All oper ating establish ments | Establishments operating part time |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products.........-- | 869 | 1 | 61 | 38 | 89 | 72 |
| Machine tools | 122 |  | 61 | 34 | 9 | 72 |
| Textile machinery and parts. | 36 |  | ${ }_{56}$ | 44 | 91 | 79 |
| Typewriters and supplies.... | 7 |  | 71 | 29 | 96 | 86 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products.. | 523 | 1 | 52 | 47 | 89 | 77 |
| Aluminum manufactures |  |  |  |  |  | 76 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products....-.-...-. | 187 | 1 | 61 | 38 | 81 | 77 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices- | ${ }_{92}^{20}$ | 3 | 10 25 | 90 72 | 88 | 79 79 |
| Lighting equipment. | 41 |  | 39 | 61 | 82 | 70 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 49 | 2 | 41 | 57 | 85 | 74 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc-- | 37 |  | 81 | 19 | 95 | 75 |
| Stamped and enameled ware. | 74 |  | 72 | 28 | 93 | 76 |
| Transportation equipment. | 321 | 2 | 70 | 28 | 95 | 78 |
| Aircraft--i---- | 25 |  | 76 | 24 | 96 | 85 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-r----1iliond | 106 | 8 | 13 | 80 | 73 | ${ }_{68}^{82}$ |
| Locomotives...--.-........ | 6 |  | 33 | 67 | 82 | 73 |
| Shipbuilding | 94 | 3 | 76 | 21 | 97 | 88 |
| Railroad repair shops. | 725 | (1) | 52 | 48 | 91 | 80 |
| Electric railroad. | 316 |  | 83 | 17 | 97 | 83 |
| Steam railroad. | 409 | 1 | 28 | 71 | 86 | 80 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 1,303 | 2 | 69 | 29 | 93 | 75 |
| Furniture ...--......... | 395 | 2 | 78 | 20 | 95 | 73 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 397 | 2 | 65 | 32 | 92 | 75 |
| Sawmills. | 499 | 2 | 66 | 32 | 92 | 74 |
| Turpentine and rosin. | 12 |  | 50 | 50 | 88 | 77 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 717 | 12 | 58 | 30 | 90 | 71 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | 217 | 23 | 59 | 18 | 88 | 68 |
| Cement | 68 | 12 | 65 | 24 | 87 | 52 |
| Glass-------. | 157 | 1 | 82 | 17 | 97 | 83 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other product | 176 99 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 22 80 | 66 17 | 79 | 73 |
| Leather and its manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and its manufactures. Boots and shoes............ | $\begin{aligned} & 409 \\ & 269 \end{aligned}$ | 88 | 73 65 | 19 25 | ${ }_{90}^{93}$ | ${ }_{65}^{65}$ |
| Leather. | 140 | 4 | 88 | 8 | 98 | 81 |
| Paper and printing. | 1, 681 | 1 | 80 | 19 | 95 | 76 |
| Boxes, paper | 283 | (1) | 75 | 25 | 95 | 78 |
| Paper and pulp. | 365 | 2 | 63 | 35 | 90 | 73 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book and job-- ${ }^{\text {Newspapers and periodica }}$ | 649 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 87 | 13 | 97 | 74 88 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 841 | 2 | 70 | 28 | 94 | 79 |
| Chemicals............... | 71 | 1 | 90 | 8 | 99 | 86 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal. | 75 | 7 | 73 | 20 | 93 | 69 |
| Druggists' preparations. | 28 |  | 57 | 43 | 92 | 81 |
| Explosives | 15 |  | 33 | 67 | 87 | 81 |
| Fertilizers | 159 |  | 96 | 4 | 99 | 68 |
| Paints and varnishes | 311 | 1 | 53 | 46 | 90 | 78 |
| Petroleum refining. | 96 | 3 | 88 | 9 | 99 | 91 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 14 |  | 100 |  | 100 |  |
| Soap....----.------- | 72 |  | 49 | 51 | 90 | 80 |
| Rubber products. | 124 |  | 41 | 59 | 86 | 35 |
| Rubber boots and shoes. | 8 |  | 63 | 38 | 95 | 86 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 88 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 28 |  | 50 | 50 | 88 | 72 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 197 |  | 52 | 43 |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snum | 29 | 3 | 48 | 48 | 86 | 73 |
| Cigars and cigarettes..... | 168 | 6 | 52 | 42 | 89 | 74 |
| Total, 89 industries | 14, 631 | 2 | 68 | 30 | 92 | 74 |

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

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in November 1933

EMPLOYMENT increased in November as compared with October 1933 in 8 of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the following table, and increased pay-roll totals were reported in 5 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 most important gains in employment over the month interval in these nonmanufacturing industries were in coal mining, in which it is estimated 37,000 additional workers were returned to employment in November. The bituminous-coal-mining industry, reflecting seasonal demands and the settlement of strikes in certain areas, reported a gain of 10 percent in employment between October and November. The anthracite mining industry reported 7.3 percent more employees in November than in October, coupled, however, with sharply decreased earnings due to the All Saints Day and Armistice Day holidays in the pay period reported. Employment in the crude petroleum producing industry increased 2.3 percent over the month interval. Reports supplied by 18,666 retail trade establishments showed a gain of 2.2 percent in employment between October and November. Under this retail classification, the group composed of department-variety-general merchandise stores and mail-order houses showed a gain of 3.7 percent between October and November. This percentage change indicates an estimated return to employment of 26,500 workers in this general merchandise group. The group of grocery stores and meat markets reported a decline of 0.1 percent and the combined total of the remaining reporting retail establishments showed a small loss in employment. The gains in the 3 industries comprising the public utilities group (telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation) ranged from 0.3 to 0.5 percent, and the banks-brokerageinsurance, real-estate group showed an increase of 0.2 percent in employment from October to November.

The most pronounced percentage decline over the month interval (45.1 percent) was a seasonal decrease in employment in the canning and preserving industry, which regularly registers sharp declines at this season of the year. This seasonal decline indicates the release of approximately 64,000 workers from gainful employment in this industry. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported 6.8 percent fewer employees in November than in October. The quarrying and nonmetallic-mining industry and the laundry industry reported decreases in employment of 3.9 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively.

The hotel industry reported a loss in employment of 1.6 percent over the month interval and the decreases in the two remaining industries (wholesale trade and metalliferous mining) were two tenths of 1 percent or less.
Eleven of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the following table reported increased employment between November 1932 and November 1933. The industries in which the level of employment in 1933 was below the level of 1932 were electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, laundries, anthracite mining, and telephone and telegraph.

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 NONMANUFACTUEING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER 1933 WITH OCTOBER 1933 AND NOVEMBER 1932

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting in both October and November 1933 | Employment |  |  | Pay-roll totals |  |  | Index numbers November 1933 (average$1929=100)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number on pay roll November1933 | Percent of change |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll (1 } \\ \text { week) No- } \\ \text { vember } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | October to November 1933 | No- vem- ber 1932 to No- vem- ber 1933 |  | October to November 1933 | No- vem- ber 1932 to No- vem- ber 1933 | Em-ployment | Payroll totals |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite. | 160 | 84,729 | +7.3 | -2.7 | \$1,932, 194 | -22.5 | $-6.3$ | 61.0 | 47.8 |
| Bituminous. | 1,509 | 227, 883 | +10.0 | +7.8 | 3, 962, 551 | +15.1 | +33.4 | 74.8 | 50.7 |
| Metalliferous mining | 294 | 27, 784 | $-.2$ | +27.3 | 564, 712 | $-1.3$ | +36.9 | 40.6 | 25.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 1,185 | 34, 303 | -3.9 | +3.4 | 497, 238 | $-9.3$ | +4. 4 | 51.1 | 28.3 |
| Crude petroleum producing.- | 264 | 28,610 | +2.3 | +27.8 | 780,558 | +. 5 | +18.6 | 72.2 | 50.3 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph. | 8,234 | 247, 820 | $+.3$ | -8.7 | 6,595, 151 | +1.0 | $-8.9$ | 68.9 | 67.7 |
| Power and light.----.--- | 3,188 | 209, 433 | +. 5 | +4.4 | 5, 946, 943 | $-2.2$ | +1.8 | 82.6 | 74.5 |
| Electric-railroad and mo-tor-bus operation and maintenance. | 554 | 132,975 | $+.5$ | $-1.1$ | 3, 538, 996 | -. 7 | $-3.7$ | 71.0 | 59.4 |
| Trade: <br> Wholesale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale Retail | 3,019 18,666 | 86,591 438,484 | +2. 2 | +7.5 +12.1 | 2, 235, 204 | -2.9 +.4 | +1.3 +8.5 | 83.4 91.6 | 64. 1 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{1}$ | 2, 483 | 132, 647 | -1.6 | +2.0 | 1,704, 661 | -1.7 | +8.5 | 75.8 | 55.2 |
| Canning and preserving .--- | 906 | 56, 145 | -45.1 | $+37.2$ | 648, 226 | -41.7 | +47. 7 | 69.3 | 50.8 |
| Laundries. | 1,290 | 66, 086 | $-3.5$ | -1.2 | 963, 948 | -2.9 | $-2.0$ | 75.3 | 57.9 |
| Dyeing and cleaning...-..---- | 338 | 10, 187 | -6.8 | $+5.6$ | 177, 021 | -8.6 | +5.9 | 82.4 | 55.4 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. | 4,599 | 179, 403 | ${ }^{2}+.2$ | ${ }^{2}+1.6$ | 5,859, 816 | ${ }^{2}+1.7$ | ${ }^{2}+5$ | 299.6 | 286.1 |

${ }^{1}$ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
2 Weighted.
Per capita weekly earnings in November 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-ofemployment survey, together with the percentages of change in

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November 1933 as compared with October 1933 and November 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 INDUS TRIES IN NOVEMBER 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH OCTOBER 1933 AND NOVEMBER 1932

| Industrial group | Per capitaweeklyearningsin No--vember1933 | Percent of change November 1933 compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } 1932 \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |
| Anthracite. | \$22.80 | -27.8 | -3.6 |
| Bituminous | 17.39 | +4.6 | +23.7 |
| Metalliferous mining | 20. 33 | $-1.1$ | +7.7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 14. 50 | -5.5 | +.9 |
| Crude petroleum producing | 27.28 | $-5.8$ | -7.1 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 26.61 | +. 7 | -. 1 |
| Power and light.-..........-........-.-....... | 28.40 | -2.6 | -2.5 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation an | 26.61 | $-1.3$ | -2.6 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 25.81 | -2.8 | -5.8 |
| Retail | 19.19 | -1.8 | -3.2 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{1}$ | 12.85 | $-1$ | $-5.9$ |
| Canning and preserving | 11.55 | $+6.3$ | +7.6 |
| Laundries ---- | 14. 59 | +. 6 | -. 9 |
| Dyeing and cleaning. | 17.38 | $-1.9$ | +. 1 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. | 32. 66 | $2+1.4$ | $2-1.1$ |

1 The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
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 November 1933, in all nonmanufacturing industries except 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 avialable 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 NOVEMBER 1933
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Antbracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1830 | 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 |
| February | 106.9 | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 12. | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 102.4 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 02.1 | 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 | 85.2 | 70.1 | 51.6 | 75.0 | 75.2 | 72.0 | 37.4 | 94.4 | 85. | 65.5 | 63.7 | 81.7 | 58.6 | 33.9 | 28.6 |
|  | 93.8 | 80.3 | 66.9 | 43.2 | 98.8 | 76. 1 | 58. | 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 | 84. 0 | 53.7 | 34.5 | 38. 2 | 88.0 | 76.4 | ${ }^{58.6}$ | 63.2 | 68.9 | 50.4 | 24.4 | 33.8 |
| August | 80.2 93.8 | 67.3 80.0 | 49.2 55.8 | ${ }_{56.8}{ }^{47}$ | 78.8 91.6 | 56. 4 | 41.4 | ${ }^{46.7}$ | 89.2 90.5 | 77.0 80.4 | 62.4 | 68.6 | 71.1 | 50.6 | 26.4 | 43.3 44.1 |
| October | 99.0 | 86.8 | 63.9 | 56.9 | 117.2 | 91.1 | 66.7 | 61.6 | 91.8 | 81.3 | 67.0 | 68.0 | 79.4 | 56.2 | 37.8 | 44.1 |
| Novembe | 97. 2 | 83.5 | 62.7 | 61.0 | 98.0 | 79.5 | 51.0 | 47.8 | 92.5 | 81.1 | 69.4 | 74.8 | 79. | 54.6 | 38. | 50.7 |
| December | 98.1 | 79.8 | 62.3 |  | 100.0 | 78.4 | 56.2 |  | 92.5 | 81.2 | 70.0 |  | 77.7 | 52.3 | 37. |  |
| Average.... | 93.4 | 80.5 | 62.51 | 151.5 | 95.3 | 75.4 | 53.7 | 145.9 | 93.4 | 83.2 | 67.4 | 167.2 | 81.3 | 57.5 |  | 136.6 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95.7 | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 92.7 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 79.6 | 64.4 | 48.8 | 35.1 | 71.9 | 50.4 | 30.2 | 18.1 |
| February | 92.3 | 65.3 | 46.8 | 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 ${ }^{98}$ | ${ }_{63.9}^{63}$ | 45.0 43.3 | 30.0 29.4 | 90.8 88.3 | 52.8 51.4 | 26.5 | 17.4 | 83.0 87.4 | 70.0 | 46.0 48.6 | 35.1 39.3 | 80.0. | 58.2 | 28.7 30.0 | 17.8 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. | 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 | 53. 5 | 29.3 | ${ }^{38.9} 4$ | 69.9 68.6 | 40.0 | 17.0 18.0 | 25.9 | 87.7 84.7 | 64. 5 | 52.4 | ${ }^{53.6}$ | 82. ${ }^{8}$ | 48.7 | 30.5 | 29.3 31.2 |
| November | 72.8 | 52.8 | 31.9 | 40.6 | 63.4 | 35. 1 | 18.7 | 25.6 | 78.3 | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51.1 | 66. | 43.3 | 27.1 | 28.3 |
| December | 70.1 | 51.2 | 33.3 |  | 59.9 | 34.3 | 18.7 |  | 70.2 | 53.9 | 42.3 |  | 59.9 | 36.9 | 22. |  |
| Average...- | 83.2 | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34. 1 | 78.0 | 44.8 |  | 120.1 | 84.3 | 67.4 | 49.0 |  | 79.3 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 124.7 |
|  | 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 |  | 100.2 | 89.2 | 82.0 | 73. 9 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 89. | 71.9 |
| March | 89.3 86.8 | 72.2 | 51.9 | ${ }_{56.8}^{56.5}$ | ${ }_{86.6}^{91 .}$ | 73.2 | 43.5 |  | 98. 9 | ${ }^{88.1} 1$ | 81.7 81.2 |  |  | ${ }_{95.0}^{97.9}$ | 88.2 | 71.6 67.8 |
| May | 89.8 | 67.8 | 54.5 | 56.8 | 85. 4 | 64.7 | 47.1 | 41.6 | 99.7 | 87.4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 103.2 | 9.1 | ${ }_{82.8}^{83 .}$ | ${ }_{68.5}^{67.8}$ |
| 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 | 68. 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 | ${ }_{56}^{57.4}$ | 60.8 | 86.0 | 56.3 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 98.8 | ${ }_{85}^{85.9}$ | 78.1 | 68.1 | 102.5 | ${ }^{92} 3$ | 79.1 |  |
| Septembe | 85 | 61.2 | 56.2 | 66. ${ }^{6}$ | 84.0 82.6 | 55. ${ }^{55}$ | 41.9 <br> 42.5 |  | 96.8 94.5 | 85.0 | 77.4 |  | 100.2 | ${ }_{91.6}^{92.1}$ | 75.9 7 | 64.6 67.0 |
| Novembe | 83.6 | 57. 6 | 56.5 | 72.2 | 80.0 | 52.0 | 42.4 | 50.3 | 93.0 | 83.5 | 75.5 | 68.9 | 97.9 | 89.7 | 74.3 | 67.7 |
| Decem | 77.4 | 58.2 | 57.2 |  | 77. 2 | 54.9 | 41.7 |  | 91.6 | 83.1 | 74.8 |  | 101.3 | 92.7 | 73.5 |  |
| Average. .- | 87.4 | 65.7 | 55.3 | $161.1$ | 85.9 | 61.7 | 44.1 | 143 | 97.9 | 86.6 | 79.1 |  | 102.9 | 93.7 | 81 | ${ }^{1} 68.2$ |
|  | 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 | 77.41 | 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 | 76.91 | 102.6 | 97.6 | 82.4 | 69.4 | 95.2 | 86.8 | 78.0 | 69.5 | 97.1 | 86.6 | 71. | 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 | 105.8 | 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 | 78.31 | 106.6 | 96.2 | 76.7 | 70.9 | 92.9 | 84.8 | 74. 1 | 69. 7 | 92.1 | 81.9 | 63. | 58.2 |
| Septemb | 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. | 57.8 |
| October- | 104.8 | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82.2 | 105. 6 | 93.2 | 74.4 | ${ }^{76} 2$ | 91.0 | 82.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 | 88.9 | 79.0 | ${ }^{61.5}$ | 59.8 |
| November | 103.4 | 91.3 | 79.1 | 82.6 | 103.7 | 93.3 | 73.2 | 74.5 | 89.3 | 81.5 | 71.8 | 71.0 | 87.7 <br> 88.6 | ${ }^{79} 8$ | 61.7 | 59.4 |
| December | 103.2 | 90.3 | 78.4 |  | 106. 3 | 91.2 | 73.2 |  | 88.8 | 79 | 71.4 |  | 88.6 | 77.8 | 61 |  |
| Average.. | 103.0 | 95.6 | 83.01 | 178.5 | 104.3 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 71.7 | 93.4 | 84.7 | 75.51 | $169.9$ | 93.5 | 83.4 | 68. | 158.9 |

[^2]TAble 3.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 1933-Continued
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | \| 1933 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 100.0 | 89.5 | 81.8 | 75.31 | 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. $9^{\prime}$ | 74. 1 | 98.3 | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | 94.4 | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 96. 0 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 7 58.4 |
| March | 97.7 97.3 | 87.4 87.4 | 79.81 78.9 | 73. 1 | 99.7 97.9 | 89.1 | 71.3 | 57.1 56.0 | 93.9 97.3 | 87.8 90.1 |  | 71.4 | 95.5 | 87.5 88.3 | 73.4 | 55.1 <br> 60.4 |
| April | 97.3 96.8 | 87. 1 | 78.9 | 74. 0 | 97. 97 | 84. 7 | 68.9 69.7 | 56. 5 | 97.7 | 89.9 | 81.6 80.9 | 78.6 77.0 | 97.5 97.3 | 88.3 | 72. 7 | 60.4 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 |  | 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 |  | 86.0 | 92.4 | 83.5 | 64.6 | 69.2 |
| October | 94.2 | 85. 2 | 77.8 | 83.5 | 92.9 | 79.9 | 63.9 | 66.0 | 95.5 | 89.8 |  | 89.6 | 95.1 | 84. 6 | 67. 1 | 72.3 |
| Novembe | 92.6 | 84. 1 | 77.6 | 83.4 | 91.0 | 79.7 | 63.3 | 64.1 | 98.4 | 90.9 |  | 91.6 | 96.8 | 85.4 | 66.9 | 72.6 |
| Decembe | 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 | 177.4 | 05.9 | 83.6 |  | 160.0 | 95.9 | 89.4 |  | 179.6 | 96.2 | 86.6 | 69.4 | 162.9 |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Canning and preserving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 100.4 | 95.0 | 83. 2 | 73.8 | 100.3 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 46.1 | 48.9 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 50.3 | 46.1 | 31.8 | 24.8 |
| 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 98.0 | 95.9 92.5 | 82.7 80.1 | 71.9 | $\begin{array}{r}100.3 \\ 98.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 80.9 87.7 | 69.6 67.0 | 51.7 | 74.8 65.7 | 59.6 | 47.0 40.5 | 49.2 | 72.6 | 57.1 | 37.9 | 33.5 |
| June | 98.0 | 91.6 | 78.0 | 73.6 | 08. 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 | 09.8 | 85.2 | 61.8 | 53.3 | 126. 3 | 102. 2 |  | 76.6 | 112.7 | 74.2 | 47.5 | 56. 2 |
| August | 101. 5 | 92.8 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 98.6 | 83.8 | 59.6 | 54. 0 | 185.7 | 142.9 |  | 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 | 77.0 | 95.5 | 79.7 | 58.6 | 56.2 | 164. 7 | 108. 1 | 81. 1 | 126.3 | 140.0 | 77.6 | 51. 8 | 87.1 |
| November | 95.2 | 84.8 | 74.3 | 75.8 | 93.6 | 77.1 | 57.5 | 55.2 | 96.7 | 60.8 |  | 69.3 | 82.9 | 48.1 | 34.4 | 50.8 |
| 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.--- | 39.2 | 91.7 | 79.0 | 174.7 | 98.5 | 85. 4 |  | 154.1 | 103.9 | 80.9 |  | 173.9 | 96. 1 | 65.6 |  | ${ }^{1} 50.6$ |
|  | Laundries |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |  | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| January | 90.5 | 84.7 | 75.4 | 86.6 | 76.4 | 57.9 | 88.9 | 82.1 | 73.0 | 77.7 | 65.8 | 46.6 | 98. 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 | 80.61 | 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 | 84.6 | 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 | 52.81 | 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 | 78.0 | 81.8 | 61.2 | 59.7 | 94.2 | 82.3 | 88.4 | 81.4 | 58.8 | 60.6 | 98. 6 | 99.4 | 86.3 | 84.7 |
| November | 86. 2 | 76.2 | 75.3 | 78.9 | 59.1 | 57.9 | 90.1 | 78.0 | 82.4 | 74.7 | 52.3 | 55.4 | 98.0 | 99.6 | 85. 7 | 86.1 |
| December | 85.3 | 75.9 |  | 77.4 | 58.7 |  | 84.9 | 75. 2 |  | 67.9 | 48.4 |  | 98.0 |  | 85.5 |  |
| Average...- | 9, 4 | $80.1{ }^{1}$ | 175.7 | 84.4 | 67.0 | 56.7 | 92.7 | 81.4 | 180.8 | 80.3 | 60.5 | 152.5 | 98. 3 | 197.7 | 89.7 | 184.4 |

${ }^{1}$ A verage for 11 months

## Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the Bureau presents a tabulation of man-hours worked per week and average hourly earnings based on reports supplied by identical establishments in October and November 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. 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.

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.

Table 1.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933

| Industrial group | Average hours per week |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | November 1933 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | November 1933 |
|  | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Manufacturing | 35.7 | 34.4 | 51.7 | 52.1 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite.- | 38.7 | 28.1 | 81.5 | 80.8 |
| Bituminous. | 29.9 | 29.6 | 56.8 | 58.0 |
| Metalliferous mining | 39.3 | 37.9 | 51.7 | 53.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 34.8 | 32.5 | 44.4 | 45.2 |
| Crude petroleum producing --.-... | 36.2 | 35.0 | 77.3 | 76.6 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 37.6 | 37.5 | 67.2 | 68.1 |
| Power and light - | 43.1 | 42.3 | 67.5 | 66.9 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenanceTrade: | 45.6 | 44.9 | 56.2 | 56.2 |
| Wholesale-- | 42.9 | 42.3 | 60.9 | 59.8 |
| Retail | 39.5 | 39.9 | 49.8 | 48.1 |
| Hotels. | 49.7 | 49.8 | 24.6 | 24.7 |
| Canning and preserving | 34.4 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 37.6 |
| Laundries....- | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 37.6 |
| Dyeing and cleaning. | 41.4 | 40.7 | 43.6 | 43.2 |
| Average. | 37.8 | 37.1 | 52.2 | 51.9 |

Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings, 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 manhours and average hourly earnings are computed covers approximately 50 percent of the establishments reporting monthly employment data.

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


TABLE 2-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEEAND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFAOTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933-Continued

| Industry | A verage hours per week |  | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber 1933 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | Novémber 1933 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: | Hours | Hours | Cents | Cents |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets...-.......................... | 33.8 | 34.4 | 50.1 | 50.2 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 25.3 | 27.2 | 49.6 | 51.1 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 36.3 | 36.8 | 49.1 | 49.9 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 34.4 | 33.5 | 57.9 | 57.3 |
| Hardware | 34.9 | 32.6 | 46.5 | 50.5 |
| Iron and steel | 33.5 | 29.0 | 56.4 | 59.0 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 32.1 | 28.0 | 51.0 | 50.0 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 32.5 | 31.8 | 54.8 | 54.9 |
| Stoves. | 38.0 | 34.9 | 51.7 | 51.5 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 34.2 | 33.8 | 53.7 | 55.0 |
| Tin cans and other tinware....-........-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 36.0 | 35.5 | 50.7 | 51.9 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) <br> Wirework | 36.6 | 37.5 32.5 | 49.1 44 | 48.7 58 |
|  | 34.6 | 32.3 | 54.9 | 53.8 |
| Agricultural implements. | 35.0 | 35.9 | 50.6 | 51.9 |
| Cash registors, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 37.5 | 38.2 | 65.1 | 55.6 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 32.8 | 33.1 | 62.9 | 61.9 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and wnter wheels. | 34.9 | 35.1 | 60.0 | 59.9 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 33. 9 | 33. 3 | 55.7 | 56.4 |
| Machine tools.- | 36.0 | 36. 5 | 57.3 | 57.7 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 36.0 | 34.5 | 49.7 | 50.0 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 37.2 | 37.5 | 64.1 | 63. 5 |
| Typewriters and supplies. | 38.9 | 39.0 | 49.7 | 48.9 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35.7 | 35.0 | 47.5 | 48.1 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products-1-.--.-.-- | 35.7 | 34.9 | 51.9 | 52.0 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 41.6 | 41.2 | 44.5 | 44.6 |
| Jewelry ....-......- | 37.9 | 38. 5 | 48.1 | 49.0 |
| Lighting equipment | 36.3 | 36.9 | 50.8 | 51.3 |
| Silverware and plated ware...-.------- | 40.0 | 39.3 | 50.6 | 50.8 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 36. 3 | 36.0 | 50.8 | 50.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 32.0 | 35.8 | 45.2 | 46.1 |
| Transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft | 37.4 | 38.0 | 63.2 | 65.0 |
|  | 32.3 | 30.6 | 64.5 | 65.4 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 33.8 | 34.5 | 58.6 | 58.0 |
| Socomotives. | 31.6 | 32.9 | 60.8 | 60.8 |
| Shipbuilding-..- | 30.5 | 29.5 | 66.8 | 67.5 |
| Railroad repair shop: Electric railroad. | 43.2 | 43.6 | 57.0 | 57.6 |
| Steam railroad. | 40.3 | 37.7 | 62.2 | 62.4 |
| Lumber and allied products: |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture | 38.0 | 34.9 | 42.0 | 42.6 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 34.3 | 34.2 | 43.5 | 42.8 |
| Sawmills. | 34.7 | 34.4 | 42.9 | 42.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 31.3 | 30.5 | 39.8 | 40.4 |
| Cement.-- | 34.5 | 32.4 | 54.3 | 54.2 |
| Glass | 33.5 | 33.1 | 53.0 | 52.7 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other | 34.3 39.3 | 31.5 38.5 | 59.7 44.6 | 58.0 44.8 |
| Leather and its manufactures: |  |  |  |  |
| Leather | 37.6 | 37.5 | 50.8 | 50.5 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper-- | 36. 8 | 36.5 | 46.2 | 46.6 |
| Paper and pulp- | 38.7 | 36.5 | 47.5 | 48.1 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34.8 36.9 | 35.5 36.4 | 71.9 80.4 | 71.5 81.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals.....-.-.-. | 39.7 | 39.1 | 60.5 | 60.4 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 42.8 | 41.6 | 26.4 | 25.9 |
| Druggists' preparations. | 38.7 | 39.2 | 47.9 | 48.0 |
| Explosives. | 35.3 | 33.4 | 59.5 | 62.2 |
| Fertilizers | 36.0 | 32.4 | 35. 5 | 36.5 |
| Paints and varnishes | 38.1 | 37.9 | 53.1 | 53.6 |
| Petroleum refining ----...- | 36.4 | 35.3 | 69.4 | 69.8 |
| Rayon and allied products | 37.9 | 37.8 | 46.3 | 46.4 |
|  | 39.1 | 38.6 | 49.7 | 51.0 |
| Rubber products: Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. Rubber tires and inner tubes................................ | 35.3 30.5 | 33.7 27.9 | 48.9 69.5 | 49.6 71.1 |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  | 6.5 | 7.1 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 36.4 | 34.1 | 37.5 | 37.9 |
| Cigars and cigarettes... | 37.7 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.0 |

## Employment in Building Construction in November 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building-construction industry decreased 7.3 percent in November as compared with October and pay rolls decreased 7.5 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change in employment and pay-roll totals in November as compared with October are based on returns made by 11,149 firms engaged on public and private projects not aided by public-works funds. These firms employed in November 85,582 workers in the various trades in the building-construction industry whose combined weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest November 15 were $\$ 1,866,494$. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CON. STRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933

| Locality | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber ot } \\ \text { frms } \\ \text { feport- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oct. 15 | Nov. 15 |  | Oct. 25 | Nov. 15 |  |
| Alabama: Birmingham. | 70 | 352 | 352 | (1) | \$5,373 | \$4,954 | -7.8 |
| Los Angeles? | 22 | 819 | 674 | -17.7 | 14,793 | 12,353 | -16.5 |
| San Francisco-Oakland 2 | 32 | 833 | 783 | -6.0 | 17,517 | 19,070 | +8.9 |
| Other reporting localities ${ }^{2}$ | 19 | 509 | 368 | -27.7 | 10, 312 | 7,868 | -22.7 |
| Colorado: Denver | 202 | 733 | 789 | +7.6 | 13, 501 | 14, 321 | +6.1 |
| Connecticut: | 123 |  | 592 | -2.8 |  |  |  |
| Hartiord. | 260 | 1,239 | 1,196 | -3.8 | -26,990 | 12,038 $\mathbf{2 5 , 7 7 9}$ | -2.2 |
| New Haven | 179 | 1,124 | 1,931 | -17.2 | 25, 750 | 21,748 | -4.6 |
| Delaware: Wilmin | 114 | 925 | 922 | -. 3 | 18,992 | 18,622 | -1.9 |
| District of Columbia | 512 | 7,729 | 7, 531 | -2.6 | 211, 317 | 209,658 | -. 8 |
| Florida: Jacksonville. | 62 | 517 | 516 | -. 2 | 7,042 | 7,948 | +12.9 |
| Miami | 79 | 1,105 | 1,059 | -4.2 | 18,671 | 20, 115 | +7.7 |
| Georgia: Atlanta | 152 | 1,152 | 1,040 | -9.7 | 17, 859 | 15, 029 | -15.8 |
| Illinois: Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 132 |  | 1,722 |  | 39,666 | 51,416 |  |
| Other reporting localities | 73 | 1,423 | 1,915 | +34.6 | 28, 460 | 63, 432 | +122.9 |
| Evansville | 57 | 343 | 328 | -4.4 | 5,234 | 5,291 | +1.1 |
| Fort Wayne | 83 | 352 | 327 | -7.1 | 6,309 | 5,290 | -16.2 |
| Indianapolis | 168 | 1,221 | 984 | -19.4 | 24, 722 | 19,478 | -21.2 |
| South Bend. | 36 | 239 | 238 | -. 4 | 5, 424 | 3,765 | -30.6 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 86 | 577 | 383 | -33.6 | 10,078 | 6,836 | -32.2 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 69 | 343 | 233 | -32.1 | 5,968 | 3,888 | -34.9 |
| Kentucky: Louisville. | 151 | 1,272 | 1,229 | -3.4 | 23,029 | 21,746 | -5.6 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans | 120 | 1,006 | 877 | -12.8 | 17,071 | 15, 274 | -10.5 |
| Maine: Portland... | 99 | 423 | 349 | -17.5 | 9,478 | 6,980 | -26.4 |
| Maryland: Baltimore : | 107 | 899 | 874 | -2.8 | 16,765 | 15,030 | -10.3 |
| Massachusetts: All reporting ities: | 711 | 4,896 | 4,617 | -5.7 | 114, 694 | 105, 289 | -8.2 |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit <br> Flint | 501 | 4, 638 | 3,995 | -13.8 | 95,725 | 81,211 | -15.2 |
| Grand Rap | 57 108 | 238 470 | 424 | -5.9 -7.0 | 3,935 7,036 | 3,907 6,869 | $-{ }_{-2} \mathbf{- 7}$ |
| Minnesota: |  | 470 | 437 | -7.0 | 7,036 | 6,869 | -2.4 |
| Duluth. | 52 | 325 | 307 | -5.5 | 5,216 | 4,969 | -4.7 |
| Minneapoli | 223 | 1,905 | 1,476 | -22.5 | 39,063 | 27,965 | -28.4 |
| St. Paul. | 179 | 1, 343 | 1, 042 | -22.4 | 29,488 | 21,760 | -26.2 |

1 No change.
Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933Continued


[^3]
## Trend of Employment in November 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in November 1933 as compared with October 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 October and November 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.

The State totals for the anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, will be found in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries.

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. IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933, BY STATES
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Total, all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estabments | Num- ber on pay roll Nov. 15, 1933 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { Nov. 15, } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ | Per- cent of change | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll Nov. 15, 1933 | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week) Nov. 15, 1933 | Per cent of change |
| Alabama | 523 | 65, 255 | -2.0 | \$836, 245 | -4.6 | 211 | 45, 963 | -2.7 | \$569, 282 | -6.6 |
| Arizona | 409 | 9,047 | +. 9 | 179, 802 | -1.9 | 42 | 2,027 | +2 | 36, 665 | -6.6 |
| Arkansas | 1426 | 18,718 | +. 2 | 250,954 | -2.1 | 174 | 19,451 | -( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 167,857 | 2.4 |
| California | 3 1,829 | 250,099 | . 9 | 5, 912,639 | -3.0 | 1,045 | 139,981 | -10.6 | 3, 063,479 | $-5.9$ |
| Colorado | 826 | 33, 355 | $-3.8$ | 691, 253 | $-1.4$ | 108 | 12, 390 | -4.0 | 256, 142 | +. 5 |
| Connecticut | 1,114 | 164, 239 | -2.0 | 3, 081,418 | -4.0 | 632 | 143, 018 | -2.3 | 2, 530,725 | -4.9 |
| Delaware | 154 | 10, 559 | -13.9 | 214, 509 | -8.3 | 47 | 7, 519 | -2.5 | 142, 495 | -4.7 |
| Dist of Columbia | 614 | 33, 052 | +1.8 | 747, 880 | +. 1 | 51 | 3, 382 | -. 8 | 108, 914 | -. 1 |
| Florida...-.......- | 632 | 27,369 | +1.6 | 451, 112 | -.8 | 129 | 14, 972 | -1.0 | 212, 405 | -2.1 |
| Georgia | 729 | 88, 664 | -3.6 | 1, 208, 370 | -3.5 | 303 | 71,566 | -3.6 | 873,543 | -4.3 |
| Idaho. | 238 | 9,982 | +5.4 | 188, 564 | +11.5 | 35 | 5, 053 | +12.8 | 92,826 | +22.7 |
| Illinois | 41,755 | 340,231 | -2.6 | 6, 993, 196 | -3. 7 | 1,105 | 213, 499 | -3.9 | 3, 974,049 | -6.3 |
| Indiana | 1,310 | 129,862 | -5.2 | 2, 407, 855 | $-.7$ | 563 | 95, 223 | -3.1 | 1, 756, 195 | +1.5 |
| Iowa | 1, 184 | 45, 901 | -1.4 | 848,180 | $-3.4$ | 396 | 23, 857 | -2.2 | 432, 617 | -3.0 |
| Kansas | 31,366 | 71, 899 | ${ }^{6}+{ }^{2}$ ) | 1, 881,233 | ${ }^{6}+2.2$ | 447 | 27,649 | -2.1 | 574, 364 | . 9 |
| Kentucky | 879 | 70,946 | -4.7 | 1, 139,323 | -10.8 | 200 | 25, 025 | -10.1 | 371, 576 | -24.5 |
| Louisiana | 458 | 32, 618 | -1.2 | 533,127 | $-1.5$ | 191 | 18,780 | -1.8 | 270, 713 | -1.8 |
| Maine | 561 | 44,343 | $-9.0$ | 723,248 | -11.1 | 177 | 36, 628 | -8. 1 | 582,115 | -12.1 |
| Maryland | 806 | 90,472 | -2.3 | 1,772,955 | -2.8 |  | 64,679 | ${ }^{8}-5.1$ | 1, 217, 823 | $6-4.8$ |
| Massachuset | : 8,048 | 985,949 | -2.5 | 7, 867, 169 | -3.1 | 1,142 | 198,393 | -4.7 | 3, 625,464 | $-6.9$ |
| Michigan | 1,664 | 265,421 | -5.7 | 5, 447, 086 | $-8.3$ | 651 | 289, 098 | -7.6 | 4, 651,431 | -6.8 |
| Minnesota | 1, 140 | 72, 953 | -1.1 | 1, 466, 184 | -2.8 | 281 | 33, 057 | -4. 6 | 635, 302 | -4.7 |
| Mississippi | - 373 | 10,573 | -3.4 | 143, 508 | -4.0 | 73 | 6, 919 | -5.5 | 86,958 | -6.1 |
| Missouri. | 1,214 | 110,978 | $-4.3$ | 2, 163, 148 | -5.7 | 502 | 58,938 | -7.9 | 1, 036, 539 | -10.4 |
| Montana | 361 | 11,640 | +1.0 | 270, 176 | -. 4 | 50 | 3,786 | -1.1 | 73, 072 | -5.9 |
| Nebraska | 718 | 22, 676 | -2.7 | 469, 643 | -2.6 | 112 | 10,678 | -4.3 | 216,916 | -3.0 |
| Nevada | 146 | 1,859 | +.8 | 45, 73 | +1.7 | 22 | 290 | -3.0 | 6, 547 | -1.8 |
| New Hampshire | 491 | 35, 834 | -7.9 | 587,096 | -3.5 | 181 | 31,358 | -8.2 | 490, 150 | -2.7 |
| New Jersey | 1, 522 | 211,471 | +5.0 | 4, 725, 167 | +5.4 | ${ }^{7} 650$ | 183, 802 | +(2) | 9, 877,518 | +. 6 |
| New Mexico | 191 | 4,609 | -3.0 | 82, 700 | -7.8 | 24 | 713 | +. 3 | 12, 389 | -1.5 |
| New York | 8, 292 | 573, 053 | -1.6 | 13, 537, 088 | $-2.1$ | ${ }^{8} 1,809$ | 354, 108 | -3.2 | 7, 880, 324 | -4.9 |
| North Carolina | 893 | 124, 708 | -2.5 | 1, 571, 644 | $-7.9$ | 533 | 119, 395 | $-2.6$ | 1,486, 257 | -8.3 |
| North Dakota | ${ }_{4}^{336}$ | 4, 469 | $\pm 1.4$ |  |  | 1,869 |  | $-5.0$ |  | -8.3 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Okla }}{ }$ | 4,941 833 | [422,030 <br> 31,271 | -3.8 | 7, 888, 617,735 | -9.2 -1.0 | 1, 8147 | -303, 2780 | -4.4 | $5,410,173$ <br> 186,337 | -11.9 |
| Oregon | 698 | 33, 624 | -17.7 | 643,475 | $-16.0$ | 150 | 19,065 | -4.2 | 337, 835 | -9.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 5, 062 | 676, 599 | +2.3 | 13, 164, 007 | -4.3 | 1,753 | 392, 454 | -1.3 | 6,818,851 | -4.5 |
| Rhode Island | 897 | 55, 049 | -12.2 | 996, 904 | -14.5 | 249 | 42, 106 | $-15.5$ | 695, 940 | -19.9 |
| South Carolina | 327 | 59, 035 | $-1.0$ | 747, 501 | -2.4 | 170 | 55, 189 | $-1.6$ | 687, 510 | -2.8 |
| South Dakota | 259 | 6, 380 | +1.7 | 150, 579 | $+5.6$ | 44 | 2,325 | +9.0 | 44,914 | +19.9 |
| Tennessee | 732 | 65, 045 | -2.9 | 980, 709 | $-3.6$ | 249 | 46, 495 | -3.6 | 670, 305 | -4.7 |
| Texas | 817 | 73, 405 | -. 8 | 1, 599, 5770 | +1.4 | 397 |  | +1.4 | 869,214 | +2.8 |
| Utah | 335 | 16,024 | -. 1 | 310, 027 | +1.8 | 73 | 6, 442 | +18.8 | 111, 501 | 18.1 +18. |
| Washington | 1,159 | 57,695 | -8.4 | 1,147, 288 | -6.2 | 252 | 27, 802 | -5.1 | 522,398 | 4.1 |
| West Virginia | 870 | 117, 106 | +4.7 | 2, 202, 028 | +8.9 | 173 | 44, 573 | +9.8 | 843, 566 | +26.1 |
| Wisconsin. | 01,044 | 151, 119 | $-3.5$ | 2,639,475 | -5.4 | 772 | 119, 200 | ${ }^{6}-.6$ | 2,024,895 | 6-3.1 |
| Wyoming | 195 | 6, 648 | -. 6 | 154,439 | -11.8 | 22 | 1,759 | -4.6 | 44, 116 | -2.7 |

[^4]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 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 | Num- ber on pay roll Nov. 15, 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll (1 } \\ \text { week) } \\ \text { Nov..15, } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Percent change | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll Nov. 15, 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll }(1, \\ \text { week) } \\ \text { Nov. } 15, \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 14 | 577 | +0. 5 | \$14,988 | +0.4 | 63 | 2,136 | -2.3 | \$36,546 | -1.3 |
| Arizona | 22 | 174 | +2.4 | 4, 310 | -4.8 | 192 | 1,932 | +3.4 | 33, 768 | +.8 |
| Arkansas | 20 | 567 | -. 7 | 18,576 | -10.8 | 120 | 1,423 | +1.4 | 18,719 | +7.1 |
| California | 95 | 5, 254 | +. 4 | 145,767 | +1.0 | 125 | 24,143 | -. ${ }^{5}$ | 489,914 | -. 8 |
| Colorado | 26 | 842 | -. 5 | 22, 892 | -6.8 | 278 | 4,391 | -2.9 | 84, 051 | -4.1 |
| Connecticut. | 55 | 964 | -. 2 | 28, 379 | -2.3 | 125 | 5,347 | -. 6 | 104,997 | -1.4 |
| Delaware. | 7 | 110 | -1.8 | 2, 216 | +. 2 | 27 | 374 | +4.5 | 6,692 | +2.1 |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 25 | 342 | +.8 +3 | 10, 100 | $-1.8$ | 410 | 13, 042 | +3.6 | 257, 792 | +. 7 |
| Florida | 72 | 1, 140 | +2.1 | 26,083 | +. 9 | 105 | 2, 216 | +4.0 | 40, 404 | +3.2 |
| Georgia_ | 31 | 432 | +2.6 | 12,018 | . 9 | 84 | 3,579 | +. 6 | 61,801 | -2.8 |
| Idaho-- | 8 | 133 | +8.1 | 3,306 | -4.1 | 68 | 919 | -3.4 | 14,799 | -3.5 |
| Illinois. | 48 | 2,500 | +3.2 | 58, 629 | +. 9 | 148 | 26, 911 | +5.4 | 510,066 | +3.8 |
| Indiana | 70 | 1,616 | -. 2 | 37,624 | -. 9 | 185 | 7, 132 | +2.7 | 123,803 | +.9 |
| Iowa. | 38 | 1, 137 | -3.8 | 27,335 | -8.9 | 121 | 3,355 | +2.8 | 57, 652 | +. 1 |
| Kansas | 81 | 2,142 | +1.7 | 49,798 | +2.2 | 491 | 7,094 | +1.8 | 122,834 | . 3 |
| Kentucky | 21 | 418 | -3.0 | 9,087 | -4.8 | 61 | 2, 492 | -2.0 | 41, 937 | -2.4 |
| Louisiana. | 21 | 653 | +1.4 | 14,611 | -4.9 | 27 | 3,766 | +18.1 | 54, 489 | +4.3 |
| Maine | 18 | 444 | -4.3 | 10, 352 | -4.7 | 67 | 955 | -. 6 | 17,682 | +. 5 |
| Maryland. | 94 | 740 | . 5 | 16,319 | -2.7 | 98 | 7,333 | +2.7 | 124,100 | +1.8 |
| Massachusetts | 708 | 15,543 | . 5 | \$97, 010 | -. 9 | 4.172 | 67, 841 | +1.5 | 1, 311,980 | +1.5 |
| Michigan- | 65 | 1,570 | -. 9 | 41, 721 | $-5.7$ | 161 | 13, 180 | +6. 1 | 249, 685 | $-1.5$ |
| Minnesota | 79 | 5,249 | +. 6 | 132,717 | -3.8 | 272 | 9,681 | +12.2 | 152, 201 | +3.8 |
| Mississippi | 60 | 114 | +1.8 | 2,215 | +. 3 | 47 | 483 | ${ }_{+}^{+2.8}$ | 5,259 | -4.7 |
| Missouri | 60 | 4,781 | +.5 +8 | 120, 652 | -4.3 | 137 | 11, 232 | +11.3 | 207, 042 | $\underline{+5.2}$ |
| Montana | 14 | 242 | -. 8 | 7,109 | -4.6 | 83 | 903 | 4 | 18, 056 | $-2.3$ |
| Nebraska | 34 | 981 | -1.1 | 25, 177 | -6.0 | 188 | 2,086 | $\pm 1.0$ | 38, 232 | $+.8$ |
| Nevada | 8 | 115 | +2.7 | 3,403 | +.9 | 43 | 281 | -8.2 | 6,306 | $-4.0$ |
| New Hampshi | 16 | 168 | -. ${ }^{6}$ | 4,329 | +. 1 | 73 | 1,018 | $+1.6$ | 14, 829 | $-3.1$ |
| New Jersey... | 22 | 621 | $-3$ | 16,797 | -. 8 | 417 | 9, 239 | +5.0 | 198, 038 | +3.1 |
| New Mexico. | 6 | 87 | (19) | 3,000 | -3.5 | 49 | 268 | +. 4 | 6, 316 | +1.4 |
| New York | 445 | 13,326 | -. 7 | 397, 118 | -2.3 | 4, 147 | 82, 037 | +2.2 | 1,724, 279 | +1.9 |
| North Carolina---1 | 14 | 172 | -1.7 | 3, 643 | $-{ }^{-3}$ | 158 | 708 | +6.5 | 14, 691 | +3.3 |
| North Dakota | 16 | 273 | -2.8 | 6, 835 | $-8.6$ |  | 308 |  | 4, ${ }^{461}$ | -5.6 |
| Ohio Oklahoma | 234 54 | 5,385 1,136 | +1.9 | 132,377 24,945 | -2.6 | 1,584 | 38,681 2,797 | +2.0 +3.0 | 709,015 51,473 | $-2.7$ |
| Oregon | 52 | 1,398 | -. 9 | 35, 161 | -7.8 | 178 | 2,359 | -3.8 | 46,572 | -5.5 |
| Pennsylvania. | 122 | 3, 639 | -. 1 | 95, 861 | -2.1 | 351 | 32, 159 | +. 6 | 613, 436 | . 2 |
| Rhode Island. | 40 | 1,114 | +. 8 | 26, 090 | +. 8 | 492 | 5,699 | +1.5 | 107, 131 | . 6 |
| South Carolina...- | 14 | 221 | +1.8 | 4, 898 | -. 6 | 29 | 688 | +3.3 | 7,927 | . 1 |
| South Dakota....- | 9 | 111 | (10) | 2,919 | -4.1 | 9 | 124 | $\left({ }^{(10)}\right.$ | 2,152 | $+2.3$ |
| Tennessee | 35 | 871 | -2.1 | 17,571 | -4.9 | 54 | 3,892 | -1.5 | 60, 609 | +(2) |
| Texas | 181 | 3,419 | +3.1 | 81,669 | +. 4 | 85 | 8,403 | -1.2 | 142,325 | +. 4 |
| Utah | 14 | 506 | + 2 | 12, 374 | $+.4$ | 77 | 575 | -1.0 | 13, 007 | $-3.8$ |
| Vermont | 5 | 115 | (10) | 2,697 | $-1.1$ | 39 | 456 | -4.2 | 7,037 | $-5.6$ |
| Virginia | 47 | 1,213 | $-1.0$ | 26,468 | -3.4 | 480 | 5,493 | -. 2 | 101, 346 | -1.3 |
| Washington.------ | 105 | 2, 274 | -1.8 | 58, 147 | -7.0 | 393 | 6,837 | -4.7 | 127,407 | -4.6 |
| West Virginia....- | 27 |  | -. 5 | 14, 139 | -10.5 | 53 | ${ }^{953}$ | $-.3$ | 15, 989 | -7.6 |
| Wisconsin.- | 46 | 2,252 | $-.8$ | 47, 778 | -2.3 | 50 | 11, 058 | -. 8 | 152, 712 | $-5.9$ |
| Wyoming | 8 | 61 | -4.7 | 1,727 | -7.4 | 44 | 260 | -1.9 | 5,883 | -6.0 |

[^5]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933, BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { Nov. } \\ \text { 1533 } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | A mount of ay roll $(1$ week) Nov. 15, 1033 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Number of estabments | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { Nov. } 15, \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ 1 \text { (week) } \\ \text { Nov.15, } \\ 1033 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 15 | 643 | +1.9 | \$5,903 | -7.4 | 10 | 1,754 | +5.7 | \$22, 374 | -6. 2 |
| Arizona. | 4 | 61 | -3.2 | 833 | +4.3 | 20 | 2, 309 | -2.2 | 51,335 | -4.1 |
| Arkansas | 10 | 299 | -7.7 | 3,697 | -17.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado | 41 | $\begin{array}{r}1,249 \\ \hline 44\end{array}$ | +4.0 -17.0 | 24, 265 | +2.4 -15.8 | 94 15 | 2,664 | +.8 +1.9 | 63,485 26,608 | +6.6 -7.0 |
| Connecticut | 28 | 347 | -1.7 | 5,630 | +. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware. | 3 | 73 | +23.7 | 1,304 | +52.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Colum | 14 | 821 | +6.3 | 9, 707 | +10.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia | 27 | 1, 426 | $-3.8$ | 14,063 | $-10.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 2, 168 | +1.0 | 48,836 | +4.2 |
| Illinois | 24 | 774 | -14.4 | 13,392 | -10.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | ${ }^{67}$ | 1,366 | $-16.7$ | 19,541 | -21.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas. | 35 | 1, ${ }_{2}{ }^{476}$ | -19.7 +.9 | 22,178 | -19.9 -1.4 | 10 | 853 | +. 8 | 17,541 | $+10.6$ |
| Kentucky | 34 | 1,004 | +3. 6 | 11,085 | +17.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana | 7 | ${ }_{408}^{633}$ | +2.4 | 9, 196 | $-3.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine-- | , | 408 991 | +107.1 | 6,632 | +79.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland.... <br> Massachusetts | 14 24 | 291 479 | -8.8 | 3, 9,830 | -8.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan | 45 | 1,417 | +1.1 | 22, 393 | $-16.7$ | 42 | 4,278 | +6.0 | 62,311 | $+5.0$ |
| Minnesota | 31 | 418 | -21.9 | 6, 429 | $-30.1$ | 31 | 1,329 | -16.9 | 23,867 | -29.4 |
| Mississippi | 11 | 213 | +3.9 | 2, 294 | -5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri. | 48 | 1,310 | +12.0 | 18,399 | +2.0 | 14 | 1,670 | -1.8 | 22,671 | +3.7 |
| Montana | 9 | 56 | -54. 1 | 762 | -45.1 | 17 | 2, 537 | +6.6 | 68, 249 | +1.5 |
| Nebraska | 6 | 249 | +9.2 | 3,577 | +11.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada... | 10 | 122 | -43.5 | 2,312 |  | 18 | 572 | +5.0 | 14, 225 | +6. 5 |
| New Jersey- | 37 | 666 | +2.1 | 12, 003 | +6.8 | 3 | 14 | +7-7 | 335 | $+27.9$ |
| New Mexico |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 952 | +2.3 | 16,869 |  |
| New York | 80 | 2, 021 | -8.0 | 33, 704 | -14.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina | 14 | 440 | +11.4 | 4,817 | -3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio. | 144 | 3,470 | -6.4 | 48,002 | -14.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma. | 14 | 275 | +11.3 | 2, 295 | +19.0 | 31 | 1,460 | $-9.8$ | 23,780 | $-2.4$ |
| Oregon | 152 | 76 4,834 | +22.6 +9.5 | 65, 1324 | +14.8 +15.8 | 6 | 71 | +18.3 | 1,373 | +23.5 |
| Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina. | 7 | 120 | +4.3 | 1,129 | +6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota_ | 8 | 55 | -11.3 | 876 | -24.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 29 | 1,438 | -9.7 | 18,065 | $-10.7$ | 4 | 312 | -. 3 | 6,126 | -2.8 |
| Texas. | 22 | 468 | $+6.6$ | 9,037 | +. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utah. |  | 178 | +30.9 | 2,313 | +13.9 | 12 | 1,998 | -5.2 | 40, 100 | -2.2 |
| Virginia-- | 30 | 1,172 | $-10.1$ | 10,427 | -16.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington | 14 | 231 | +77.7 | 4,141 | +101.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 21 | 887 | +1.8 | 11,736 | -9.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin | 14 | 198 | +18.5 | 2,705 | +20.3 | (1) | 378 | +(2) | 7,616 | $+10.0$ |
| Wyoming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{2}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
${ }^{11}$ Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 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 estabments | Num. ber on pay roll Nov. 195 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) Nov. 15, 1933 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber of } \\ & \text { estab- } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num. } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { Nov. } \\ 15, \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) 1933 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{array}$ |
| Alabama | 55 | 9,604 | -0.7 | \$116, 541 | +1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas. | 3 | 247 | (10) | 5,707 | +28.6 | 8 | 469 | -1.9 | \$11,186 | $\underline{-7.6}$ |
| California |  |  |  |  |  | 39 | 7,196 | +2. 5 | 211,019 | -2.8 |
| Colorado. | 50 | 4,703 | +5.0 | 82,064 | +1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware-------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois. | 95 | 8,165 | +8.7 | 158, 664 | $-4.0$ | 10 | 209 | +13.6 | 4,328 | +22.6 |
| Indiana | 50 | 5, 611 | $+4.5$ | 119, 880 | +15.7 | 5 | 45 | -4.3 | 787 | +15.2 |
| Iowa | ${ }_{30}^{22}$ | 2,270 2,095 | +20.9 +3.0 | 37,579 38,852 | -3. +28.5 | 30 | 1,589 | +9.3 | 36, 136 | +15.6 |
| Kentucky | 164 | 31,053 | -. 6 | 492,790 | -2.5 | 10 | 241 | -7.7 | 3,326 5,641 | -7.5 |
| Louisiana |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 247 | +1.2 | 5,641 | +3.7 |
| Maryland | 14 | 1,504 | +4.8 | $29,7 \overline{\overline{1}}$ | +17.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana. | 11 | ${ }^{1} 953$ | +4.4 | 24,643 | +3.9 | $4^{-}$ | $3{ }^{-1}$ | +33.3 | 634 | +12.4 |
| Nebraska |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey--..... | 13 | 1,344 | -10.0 | 22,975 | -12.4 | 4 | 35 | +12.9 | 908 | +9.4 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 81 | +19.1 | 2,115 | +3.3 |
| North Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio ........ | 83 | 13, 851 | +4.4 | 250, 195 | +2.0 | 6 |  | -23.0 | 766 | -41.5 |
| Oklahoma | 20 | 903 | +12.5 | 15,496 | +. 6 | 62 | 5,704 | +4.9 | 134, 212 | +3.9 |
| Oregon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania | 449 | 63,788 | +34.0 | 1, 084, 637 | +81.5 | 21 | 959 | $+7.3$ | 21,833 | +8.1 |
| Rhode Island.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 22 | 3,040 | +2.1 | 38,968 | +1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas. | 5 | 356 | -4.0 | 5,973 | -12.4 | $s$ | 8,562 | +1.3 | 274,178 | +8.1 |
| Utah | 19 | 2,381 | +7.2 | 55,931 | +. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia. | 39 | 8, 730 | +3.9 | 148,430 | +3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 358 | 61, 095 | +2.6 | 1,117,537 | +1.6 | 6 | 393 | +17.3 | 8, 051 | +8.6 |
| W yomisconsin. | 32 | 3,508 | +2.8 | 79,045 | $-18.9$ | 7 | 179 | -6. 3 | 4,855 | -. 6 |

${ }^{10}$ No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 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 | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll Nov.15, 1933 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 weok) Nov. 15, 1933 | Percent of change | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { Nov. } 15, \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { Nov. } 15, \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama | 89 | 1,752 | +0.9 | \$36,983 | +2.9 | 26 | 1,197 | +3.1 | \$9,853 | +0.8 |
| Arizona | 67 | 1,456 | +4.5 | 35, 015 | +3.7 | 21 | 472 | +1.3 | 6,747 | +3.3 |
| Arkansas. | 62 | 1,804 | $+.4$ | 37, 911 | -. 7 | 16 | 637 | +8.7 | 6,033 | +28.8 |
| California | 43 | 41, 281 | $+.7$ | 1, 164,424 | -( ${ }^{2}$ | 167 | 7,827 | $+.4$ | 120,319 | $+4.0$ |
| Colorado | 196 | 5,395 | +. 1 | 134, 131 | $-2.3$ | 57 | 1,279 | $-5.5$ | 17,386 | -2.7 |
| Connecticut | 133 | 9,510 | $+.9$ | 290, 254 | $+2.0$ | 28 | 1,217 | -. 8 | 15,278 | +1.8 |
| Delaware. | 28 | 1, 124 | +1.8 | 31, 345 | +. 3 | 6 | 255 | +1.6 | 3,433 | +. 9 |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 22 | 8, 554 | +1.8 | 229,478 | -. 8 | 46 | 4,119 | +1.7 | 58,479 | +3.3 |
| Florida.-.-.-.-.--- | 185 | 4,533 | $-5.1$ | 111, 640 | -9.4 | 61 | 1,222 | +8.7 | 11, 592 | +8.2 |
| Georgia. | 186 | 6,535 | +. 5 | 180, 086 | $+1.5$ | 22 | 814 | +. 5 | 6,100 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Idaho. | 56 | 766 | $+4.9$ | 14,916 | +4.9 | 21 | 351 | -. 6 | 4,054 | +1.1 |
| Dlinois | 81 | 71, 287 | $+1.1$ | 1,947, 600 | +. 6 | ${ }^{12} 55$ | 10,860 | -16.6 | 165,725 | -22.0 |
| Indiana | 133 | 9,379 | +1.6 | 220,560 | -4. 0 | 78 | 2,825 | $-5.0$ | 27, 511 | $-6.2$ |
| Iowa | 430 | 9,379 | +1.3 | 207, 805 | -2.4 | 69 | 2,565 | $+6.3$ | 23,533 | +5.1 |
| Kansas. | ${ }^{11} 125$ | 7,417 | +1.6 | 171,625 | +2.7 | 52 | 788 | +. 7 | 7,758 | +1.4 |
| Kentucky | 293 | 6,315 | +. 2 | 143, 168 | $-1.7$ | 36 | 1, 866 | +. 2 | 18,805 | +1.0 |
| Louisiana | 150 | 5,696 | +3.1 | 139, 159 | $-.7$ | 22 | 1, 818 | +4.8 | 19, 027 | $+5.9$ |
| Maine | 169 | 2,652 | +3.2 | 69, 392 | $+.6$ | 26 | 772 | $-36.0$ | 9,042 | -34.7 |
| Maryland | 94 | 12,675 | $+1.5$ | 341,172 | $+.8$ | 28 | 1,138 | +9.4 | 19,996 | +7.8 |
| Massachuset | 181 | 45,412 | -. 6 | 1,254, 837 | 1.5 | 82 | 4,845 | +1.2 | 66,286 | +2.4 |
| Michigan-----.--- | 412 | 20, 451 | +. 2 | 615,494 | +3.1 | 98 | 4,535 | -. 2 | 50,945 | +1.6 |
| Minnesota.-...--- | 232 | 12, 624 | $-1.4$ | 311,778 | $-5.8$ | 76 | 3, 325 | +3.0 | 38, 028 | +. 9 |
| Mississippi | 190 | 1,676 | +. 7 | 34, 860 | +1.4 | 15 | + 430 | +2.9 | 2,992 | +2.8 |
| Missouri | 185 | 19,332 | $-.9$ | 500, 856 | -. 7 | 86 | 4, 272 | $+1.0$ | 50,736 | +2.2 |
| Montana. | 100 | 1,982 | +1.5 | 57, 122 | $+6.3$ | 30 | 444 | +3.7 | 5,858 | +1.4 |
| Nebraska | 299 | 5, 604 | +. 1 | 139,761 | $-1.6$ | 42 | 1,585 | +6.0 | 15,610 | +2.5 |
| Nevada. | 38 | 421 | +18.9 | 10,996 | +8.0 | 10 | - 93 | -33.1 | 1,648 | -26.2 |
| New Hampshire | 140 | 2, 227 | +3.6 | 57,907 | +. 8 | 15 | 180 | $-58.2$ | 2,138 | -59.5 |
| Now Jersey | 265 | 21, 151 | -. 1 | 591,893 | -2.0 | 62 | 3,415 | -2.6 | 41,489 | $-3.5$ |
| New Mexico. | 53 | 577 | -4.0 | 11, 549 | -6. 4 | 14 | 323 | $+.9$ | 3,264 | -4.4 |
| New York | 856 | 97, 279 | +1. 1 | 2, 976, 700 | +1.8 | 255 | 30,719 | $+.1$ | 469,482 | $+1.7$ |
| North Carolina | 96 | 1,748 | +2.5 | 2, 36, 737 | -2.0 | 33 | 1,225 | $+3.6$ | 10,562 | +1.4 |
| North Dakota. | 170 | 1,209 | -. 7 | 28,523 | $-4.5$ | 21 | 1,364 | +2.8 | 10, 3 , 439 | -2.6 |
| Ohio --...-.- | 464 | 33, 814 | +. 4 | 873, 209 | -3.0 | 144 | 8,281 | +. 3 | 98, 271 | +1.5 |
| Oklahoma | 245 | 5,968 | $+.7$ | 133, 650 | . 2 | 58 | 1,495 | +2.4 | 16, 103 | $+.9$ |
| Oregon. | 183 | 5,531 | -. 4 | 137, 269 | -2.1 | 60 | 1,281 | +1.5 | 15,470 | +. 1 |
| Pennsylvania. | 809 | 54,406 | $+.4$ | 1, 471, 087 | $-1.8$ | 168 | 9,091 | -1.0 | 110,987 | +. 2 |
| Rhode Island. | 42 | $\begin{array}{r}3,301 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +1.2 | - $1.44,594$ | +.8 +.9 | 14 | $\bigcirc 325$ | -1.8 | 11,385 $\mathbf{3}, 865$ | -. 7 |
| South Carolina.... | 70 | 1,599 | +4.3 | 32, 823 | $-2.6$ | 11 | 281 | $-.7$ | 2,327 | +2.5 |
| South Dakota....-- | 129 | 1,047 | +2.1 | 25, 158 | +. 1 | 19 | 302 | $-1.6$ | 3,649 | $-1.9$ |
| Tennessee. | 245 | 4, 482 | +1.2 | 100, 044 | $-.7$ | 35 | 2,003 | +3.6 | 16,688 | +. 4 |
| Texas. | 134 | 6,750 | $-11.5$ | 177, 866 | -2.8 | 45 | 3,616 | $-1.5$ | 45, 881 | -. 7 |
| Utah | 69 | 1,906 | +2.8 | 38, 428 | +1.0 | 12 | 467 | (10) | 5,730 | $-.2$ |
| Vermont | 122 | 1,109 | +5.1 | 26, 976 | +5.4 | 22 | 524 | -8.2 | 5, 105 | -9.6 |
| Virginia | 179 | 5,894 | +(2) | 141, 201 | $-2.4$ | 31 | 1,989 | +8.1 | 20,143 | +3.8 |
| Washington.- | 196 | 9,658 | $+8$ | 257, 325 | -. 5 | 82 | 2, 464 | $-1.9$ | 28,313 | -. 6 |
| West Virginia | 120 | 5,996 | -4.4 | 150, 067 | $-4.7$ | 37 | 1,121 | +1.5 | 11,856 | +1.4 |
| Wisconsin. | 1241 | 10,635 | -1.6 | 900, 249 | -3.8 | ${ }^{13} 43$ | 1,268 | -1.5 | (14) |  |
| W yoming. | 48 | 452 | +. 7 | 10, 443 | -. 1 | 10 | 117 | -2.5 | 1,519 | $-3.3$ |

${ }^{2}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
10 No change.
${ }^{11}$ Includes steam railroads.
${ }_{13}$ Includes railways and express.
${ }^{13}$ Includes restaurants.
14 Not available.

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

| State | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll Nov. 15 , 1933 | Per- cent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week) Nov. 15, 1933 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent of } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ | Number of estabments | Num. ber on pay roll Nov. 15, 1933 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) Nov. 15, 1933 | Percent of change |
| Alabama | 18 | 990 | -2.8 | \$8, 699 | -0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona -- | 11 | 378 | -. 8 | 5, 180 | +3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas, | 1512 | 316 | -11.7 | 2, 812 | $-15.2$ | 3 | 42 | -6. 7 | \$468 | -23 |
| California Colorado. | 1564 34 | 4, 4,328 | ${ }_{-1.0}^{+(2)}$ | 81,800 16,903 | +. ${ }^{-1}$ | 11 | 163 | -5.2 | 2,798 | -8.6 |
| Connecticu | 46 | 1,762 | -1.9 | 27,329 | -1.8 | 9 | 216 | -6.1 | 4,321 | -7. |
| Delaware- | 4 | 297 | -4.5 | 4,990 | -1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist of Columbia | 14 | 2, 150 | -2.3 | 33,428 | -. ${ }^{-1}$ | 5 | 116 | -12.1 | 2,139 | -7.1 |
| Florida | 21 | 971 | +1.1 | 8,955 | +4.9 | 9 | 98 | +5.4 | 1,427 | -6 |
| Georgia | 30 | 2, 326 | -2.8 | 23, 309 | -4.7 | 4 | 91 | -7.1 | 1,055 | -6. |
| Idaho.- | 19 | 361 | +. 6 | 5,453 | +. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois. | 1525 | 1,502 | -3.2 | 20,799 | -5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 46 | 2,003 | -3.6 | 26, 200 | -2.3 | 10 | 143 | $-2.7$ | 2, 168 | -9.7 |
| Iowa-- | 33 | 1,185 | -2.2 | 15,785 | -2.2 | 6 | 232 | -9.4 | 3,651 | -6.2 |
| Kansas. | ${ }^{15} 41$ | 868 | -6.4 | 10,906 | -6.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 33 | 1,384 | -2.2 | 16, 441 | -1.2 | 5 | 239 | -4.8 | 3,269 | -9. |
| Louisiana | 7 | 447 | -5.5 | 4,514 | -4.6 | 4 | 76 | -3.8 | 848 | -12. |
| Maine.- | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 513 | -6. 7 | 7,250 | -8.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland | 29 | 1,752 | -4.4 | 27,062 | -1.9 | 10 | 181 | +1.1 | 3,028 | -1.4 |
| Massachusetts | 114 | \$,848 | -. 8 | 61,447 | -. 4 | 80 | 1,984 | -4.1 | 34,820 | $+1.0$ |
| Michigan- | 56 | 2,725 | -. 8 | 36,833 | -1.5 | 13 | 377 | $-9.6$ | 7,251 | -8.6 |
| Minnesota | 49 | 1,757 | -3.1 | 25, 621 | -4.4 | 14 | 489 | -9.1 | 8, 007 | -11.4 |
| Mississippi | 11 | 399 | -3.4 | 3, 597 | -5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri | 53 17 | 2,407 | -23.5 -2.1 | 32,863 6,904 | -20.8 -3.6 | ${ }_{3}^{11}$ | 362 20 | -11.5 | 6,006 | -15.7 -4.5 |
| Nebraska | 12 | 669 | $+1.7$ | 8,902 | +1.6 | 4 | 98 | -10.1 | 1,778 | -7. |
| Nevada-..--.-.- | 4 | 50 | $-2.0$ | 922 | -3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire <br> New Jersey | 15 | 266 3,004 | -5.0 -5.0 | 3,982 58,459 | -3.4 | 7 | 210 | -. 5 | 5,172 | -3. |
| New Mexico |  | ${ }^{216}$ | +1.4 | 3,023 | -1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York. | 71 | 6,947 | -2.9 | 120,881 | -. 7 | 14 | 502 | -8.2 | 9,528 | -8.8 |
| North Carolina | 13 | 643 | -1.4 | 6, 892 | -. 1 | 4 | 65 | -19.8 | 822 | -17. |
| North Dako | 11 | 230 | -. 4 | 3,445 | -1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio. | 75 16 | 3,824 745 | -2.3 -3.4 | 55,989 9,066 | -2.5 | 39 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,552 \\ 171 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5.4 \\ & -13.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,272 \\ 2,349 \end{array}$ | -9.0 -13.4 |
| Oregon- | 9 | 337 | -1.7 | 4,804 | -4.0 | 4 | 60 | -6. 2 | 1,114 | -7.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | 2, 740 | -. 5 | 41, 603 | -. 7 | 16 | 946 | -11.1 | 16, 716 | -18. |
| Rhode Island - | 22 | 1,106 | -. 9 | 18.404 | -1.3 | 5 | 314 | -9.8 | 5,707 | -12.2 |
| South Carolina | 10 | 520 | -6.5 | 5, 046 | -4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota | 8 | 192 | $-1.5$ | 2,457 | -1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 15 | 1,299 | -5.1 | 11,686 | -5.2 | 4 | 52 | -3.7 | 646 | -14. |
| Texas | 24 | 1,112 | -4.7 | 12.113 | -3.8 | 15 | 466 | -5.1 | 7,209 | -7. |
| Utah | 9 | 579 | ${ }^{(10)}$ | 8,408 | $+6$ | 7 | 84 | -1.2 | 1,544 | -2. |
| Vermont | ${ }^{9}$ | 137 | +.7 | 1,722 | $-5.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 17 | 098 | -7.5 | 11,018 | -6.9 | 20 | 316 | -3.1 | 4,463 | -5. |
| Washington- | 16 | ${ }^{605}$ | -2.4 | 10,300 | -3.0 | 9 | 80 | -5.9 | 1,319 | -13. |
| West Virginia |  | 734 | -. 9 | 9.145 | $-1.3$ | 7 | 175 | -. 6 | 2,425 | -2. |
| Wisconsin_ | 15 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 999 140 | -6.7 -.7 | 12,016 2,186 | -6.8 +.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^6]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933, BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports jssued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay roll } \\ \text { Nov. } 15, \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week) Nov 15, 1933 | Percent of change |
| Alabama | 18 | 472 | (10) | \$13,448 | +0.4 |
| Arizona | 28 | 201 | -1.5 | 5,299 | -4.8 |
| Arkansas | 19 | 242 | (10) | 5,906 | -. 1 |
| California | 1,134 | 23,375 | $-7$ | 762, 840 | -48 |
| Colorado. | 31 | 1,088 | -. 6 | 39,626 | +4.8 |
| Connecticut. | 59 | 1,847 | +. 2 | 65, 275 | +1.9 |
| Delaware | 15 | 562 | $-.5$ | 19,371 | -. 9 |
| District of Columbia | 41 | 1,347 | +.9 | 47, 550 | -. 6 |
| Florida | 20 | 584 | +1.0 | 17, 620 | -. 4 |
| Georgia | 31 | 1,120 | +1.3 | 33, 350 | $+2.7$ |
| Idaho- | 16 | 150 | +8.7 | 3,928 | +13.3 |
| minnois. | 94 | 10, 842 | +. 4 | 375,400 | +1.9 |
| Indiana | 43 | 1,492 | +. 5 | 47, 834 | -. 1 |
| Iowa... | 17 | $\stackrel{98}{98}$ |  | 31, 215 | -. 9 |
| Kansas. | 92 | 798 | -. 5 | 24, 862 | -. 5 |
| Kentucky. | 20 | 709 | -. 7 | 25, 408 | -. 6 |
| Louisiana. | 9 | 368 | -. 8 | 13,512 | -. 1 |
| Maine | 15 | 247 | -. 4 | 6,472 | $-.2$ |
| Maryland | 24 | 857 | +. 1 | 31, 287 | -1.2 |
| Massachusetts | 10879 | 7,356 | -. 4 | 215,606 | $-{ }^{(2)}$ |
| Michigan | 93 | 4,327 | +. 6 | 133,908 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Minnesota. | 53 | 4,611 | +10.0 | 127, 929 | +25.5 |
| Mississippi | ${ }_{87}^{17}$ | 4, 197 | +1.0 | 4, ${ }^{464}$ | $+1.0$ |
| Missouri. | 87 | 4,758 | (10) +1 | 139,662 6,879 | $\pm 1$ |
| Montana | 21 | 244 | (10) | 6,879 | $+.2$ |
| Nebraska. | 17 | 501 | -. 8 | 17,246 | -1.0 |
| New Hampshire | 39 | 464 | -1.3 | 11,041 | -1.9 |
| New Jersey | 121 | 12,601 | +. 5 | 361, 992 | +2.6 |
| New Mexico. | 15 | 78 | -1.3 | 2,286 | +. 3 |
| New York. | 728 | 53, 369 | -. 6 | 1,862, 628 | +1.0 |
| North Carolina | ${ }_{78}^{27}$ | 292 | ${ }^{(10)}$ | 7, 018 | -. 7 |
| North Dakota. | - 38 | $\bigcirc$ | $\pm .4$ | 6,5157 | $\pm$ |
| Oklahoma | 282 24 | ${ }^{7} 885$ | +1. 5 | 2017,837 | $\pm .8$ |
| Oregon | 25 | 1,180 | +. 3 | 34,737 | -9.3 |
| Pennsylvania. | 805 | 23, 959 | + ${ }^{2}$ ) | 746, 588 | +. 6 |
| Rhode Island | 31 | 1,067 | +2.2 | 44, 883 | $+7.6$ |
| South Carolina. | 9 | 100 | +2.0 | 2,899 | +1.6 |
| South Dakota_ | 31 | 236 | -1.7 | 5, 935 | -1.3 |
| Tennessee. | 36 | 1,158 | +.8 | 39,980 | +2.2 |
| Texas... | 27 | 1,479 | +1. 1 | 42, 192 | +2.6 |
| Utah. | 16 | 471 | -. 2 | 16,323 | $-1.2$ |
| Vermont. | 28 | 226 | -. 9 | 6,409 | -. 3 |
| Virginia. | 36 | 1,378 | +. 4 | 44, 253 | -. 4 |
| Washington. | 35 | 1,355 | $+5$ | 41,986 | +1.3 |
| West Virginia | 44 | ${ }_{916}^{603}$ | -1.0 -3 | 17,507 | -. 1 |
| Wroming. | 12 | 114 | -. 9 | 3,461 | -2.3 |

${ }^{2}$ Less than one tenth of 1 perceat.
${ }^{10}$ No change.
${ }^{10}$ Includes banks and trust companies, insurance companies, and agencies.

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

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in November 1933 as compared with October 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 NOVEMBER 1933, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER 1933

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Per. cent of change | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Percent of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| New York City | 5,260 | 344,495 | 343,559 | -0.3 | \$8, 975, 266 | \$8,975, 711 | +(1) |
| Chicago, Ill | 1,821 | 239, 125 | 232, 334 | -2.8 | 5, 578, 196 | 5,390, 684 | -3.4 |
| Philadelphia, $\mathbf{P}$ | 820 | 149,543 | 147, 332 | -1.5 | 3,355, 169 | 3,260, 509 | -2.8 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 543 | 165,882 | 153, 393 | -7.5 | 3, 668, 890 | 3, 305, 915 | -9.9 |
| Los Angeles, Cali | 816 | 77,928 | 76,464 | $-1.9$ | 1,873, 223 | 1, 808, 264 | -3.5 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 1,088 | 97, 256 | 94, 631 | -2.7 | 2,000, 984 | 1,904, 321 | -4.8 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 511 | 70, 147 | 67, 180 | -4.2 | 1,440, 210 | 1, 362,016 | -5. 4 |
| Baltimore, Md | 575 | 56, 035 | 54, 498 | $-2.7$ | 1, 123, 229 | 1, 078,045 | -4.0 |
| Boston, Mass | 3,655 | 99, 371 | 97, 632 | -1.8 | 2,377, 684 | 2, 348, 833 | $-1.2$ |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 403 | 56, 280 | 55, 850 | -. 8 | 1,226, 302 | 1,182, 463 | -3.6 |
| San Francisco, | 1,126 | 50.373 | 49, 017 | -2.7 | 1, 213, 069 | 1, 177, 841 | -2.9 |
| Buffalo, N.Y | 439 | 43, 235 | 42, 238 | -2.3 | 937, 505 | 922, 809 | $-1.6$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 451 | 48,015 | 47,014 | -2.1 | 964, 579 | 929,623 | -3.6 |

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

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

T(HE United States Government had 588,035 employees on its pay rolls during the month of November. This is an increase of 16,973 as compared with November 1932. Comparing November 1933 with October 1933, there was an increase of 10,865 employees or 1.9 percent.

This data does not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The information 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 here in compliance with the direction of Congress.

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

Approximately 12 percent of the total workers employed by the United States Government work in the city of Washington.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 1932, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Tema- } \\ \text { porary } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | Perma- nent | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Tem- } \\ \text { porary } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | Perma- nent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tem- } \\ \text { porary } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: <br> November 1932 | $\begin{aligned} & 64,342 \\ & 64,668 \\ & 65,830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,046 \\ & 6,386 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,388 \\ & 71, \\ & 71, \\ & \hline 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 468,620 \\ & 454,056 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,054 \\ & 52,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 504,674 \\ & 506,116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 532,962 \\ & 518724 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 571,062 \\ & 577,170 \end{aligned}$ |
| October 1933. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November 1933 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,301 \\ +5,255 \\ +915 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73,131 \\ +6,743 \\ +2,077 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -459,965 \\ -8,655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 54,939 \\ 5+18,885 \end{array}$ | $5 \begin{aligned} & 514,904 \\ & +10,230 \end{aligned}$ | $525,795$ |  | 588, 035 <br> $+16,973$ |
| Gain or loss: November vember 1933 | $\begin{aligned} & +1,488 \\ & +1,162 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1933-November 1933 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -8,655 \\ & +5,809 \end{aligned}$ | $+2,879$ | $\begin{array}{r} +10,230 \\ +8,788 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & -7,167 \\ & +7,071 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} +24,140 \\ +3,794 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +16,973 \\ & +10,865 \end{aligned}$ |
| Percent of change: |  | $\begin{array}{r} +256.8 \\ +14.3 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -1.8 \\ & +1.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| November $1932-\mathrm{No}$ - |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +10.2 \\ +2.9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} +49.6 \\ +5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2.0 \\ & +1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.3 \\ & +1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +63.4 \\ +6.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3.0 \\ & +1.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Vember 1933-......-- | +2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ber 1933... | +1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor turnover November |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,324 \\ & 1,162 \\ & 1,78 \end{aligned}$ | 1,466 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,790 \\ & 1,713 \\ & 2.38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,121 \\ 4,212 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,096 \\ 17,217 \\ 32.18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,217 \\ & 21,429 \end{aligned}$ | 12,4455,374 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,562 \\ & 17,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,007 \\ & 23,142 \end{aligned}$ |
| Separations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turnover rate per 100. |  | 8.05 |  | 0.92 | 32.18 | 4.20 | 1.03 | 29.45 | 3.97 |

${ }^{1}$ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.
Comparing November 1933 with October 1933, there was an increase of 2,077 or 2.9 percent in the number of employees in the District of Columbia. The number of permanent employees increased 1.8 percent, while temporary employees increasd 14.3 percent in number.

Comparing November 1933 with November 1932, there was an increase of 2.3 per cent in the number of permanent employees, but an increase of 256.8 percent in the number of temporary employees. The large addition to the number of temporary employees as compared with the same month of the previous year is caused by the creation of the emergency Government units, such as the Public Works Administration, the National Recovery Administration, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, etc. The total number of employees increased 10.2 percent.

Outside the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees decreased 1.8 percent and the number of temporary employees increased 49.6 percent, comparing November 1933 with November 1932.

Comparing November 1933 with October 1933 there was an increase of 1.3 percent in the number of permanent employees, an increase of 5.5 percent in the number of temporary employees, making a net
increase of 1.7 percent in total Federal employment outside of the District of Columbia.

The total Government pay rolls for the Executive Civil Service for the month of October was $\$ 75,207,443$. November pay rolls totaled $\$ 77,309,800$.

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

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) decreased from 1,012,755 on October 15, 1933, to 985,428 on November 15,1933 , or -2.7 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for November 1933. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $\$ 118,777,553$ in September to $\$ 121,981,119$ in October, or +2.7 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to November 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 RAILBOADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO NOVEMBER 1933
[12-month average, 1926=100]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98.3 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 89.3 | 88.2 | 86.3 | 73.3 | 61.2 | 53.0 |
| February | 98.6 | 97.0 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 85.4 | 72.7 | 60.3 | 52.7 |
| March | 100.5 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 85.5 | 72.9 | 60.5 | 51.5 |
| April | 102.0 | 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 | 56.8 |
| 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 | 57.5 |
| November | 105.2 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 101.2 | 95.7 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 77.0 | 64.5 | 55.9 | 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 | ${ }^{1} 54.4$ |

[^7]
# Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries 

## Manufacturing Industries

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

Increases in wage rates averaging 13.8 percent and affecting 42,657 employees were reported by 247 of the 18,047 manufacturing establishments surveyed in November. Eight establishments in the iron and steel industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 11.4 percent and affecting approximately 7,000 employees and a similar number of employees in 12 establishments in the dyeing and finishing industry also received increases in wage rates averaging 26.3 percent. The increases in rates in this last-named industry were due largely to adjustment of rates following the settlement of a strike. Twenty-five establishments in the paper and pulp industry reported increases in rates averaging 11.1 percent and affecting 6,492 workers. Increases affecting 2,870 employees were reported by 7 establishments in the beet-sugar industry. Approximately 2,000 employees in 4 establishments in the automobile industry and a similar number in 14 establishments in the foundry industry also received wage-rate increases. Eleven establishments in the silk industry reported increases in wage rates affecting 1,650 employees and the car-building and stampedware industries each reported slightly more than 1,000 employees affected by wage-rate increases.

Of the 18,047 manufacturing establishments included in the November survey, 17,785 , establisments, or 98.5 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The $3,085,568$ employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 98.6 percent of the total number of employees covered by the November trend-of-employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Fifteen manufacturing establishments in nine industries reported wage-rate decreases, affecting 683 employees between October and November.

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


[^8]Table 1.-WAGE-RATE CHANQES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING NOV. 15, 1933-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wage- } \\ & \text { rate } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { creases } \end{aligned}$ | Wagerate decreases | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | Wagerate increases | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures... | 24 | 6,515 | 24 |  |  | 6,515 |  |  |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 208 | 37,348 | 204 | 4 |  | 36,656 | 692 |  |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. | 26 | 9,518 | 26 |  |  | 9,518 |  |  |
| Jewelry .-.-.---------------- | 118 | 7,571 | 113 | 5 |  | 7,240 | 331 |  |
| Lighting equipment.....-.--- | 50 | 3,282 | 50 |  |  | 3,282 |  |  |
| Silverware and plated ware- | 56 | 9,359 | 55 | 1 |  | 9,282 | 77 | ----- |
| Smelting and refiningcopper, lead, and zine | 40 | 13,819 | 40 |  |  | 13,819 |  |  |
| Stamped and enameled ware $\qquad$ | 87 | 16,339 | 79 | 8 |  | 15,287 | 1,052 |  |
| Transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft ------------------- | 27 | 7,756 | 27 |  |  | 7, 756 |  |  |
| Automobiles.----------.--- | 226 | 181, 809 | 222 | 4 | -------- | 179,850 | 1,959 | ------- |
| Cars, electric- and steamrailroad | 51 | 8,628 | 43 | 8 |  | 7,531 | 1,097 |  |
| Locomotives.... | 10 | 2,783 | 10 |  |  | 2,783 | 1,007 |  |
| Shipbuilding. | 100 | 27,829 | 98 | 2 |  | 27,807 | 22 |  |
| Railroad repair shops: | 383 | 19,710 | 374 | 9 |  | 19,258 | 452 |  |
| Steam railroad. | 538 | 73, 864 | 538 |  |  | 73,864 |  |  |
| Lumber and allied products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture | 468 | 55,296 | 465 | 3 | ------- | 55,017 | 279 |  |
| Lumber: ${ }_{\text {Millwork. }}$ | 485 | 19,786 | 477 | 8 |  | 19,633 | 153 |  |
| Sawmills. | 595 | 76,878 | 595 |  |  | 76,878 |  |  |
| Turpentine and rosin ----- | 19 | 1,683 | 19 |  |  | 1,683 |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 655 | 18,880 | 647 | 7 | 1 | 18,658 | 208 | 14 |
|  | 113 | 10,071 | 113 |  |  | 10, 071 | 208 | 14 |
| Glass | 180 | 47, 509 | 180 |  |  | 47, 509 |  |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 218 | 5,140 | 218 |  |  | 5,140 |  |  |
| Pottery------.------------ | 117 | 18, 541 | 114 | 3 |  | 18,224 | 317 | ------- |
| Leather and its manufactures: Boots and shoes. | 339 | 101.767 | 337 | 2 |  | 101, 746 | 21 |  |
| Leather ....... | 153 | 30,614 | 150 | 3 |  | 30,396 | 218 |  |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper | 326 | 26,163 | 326 |  |  | 26, 163 |  |  |
| Paper and pulp | 436 | 103, 373 | 411 | 25 |  | 96, 881 | 6,492 |  |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job. | 747 | 46, 047 | 738 | 8 | 1 | 45,791 | 238 | 18 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 435 | 59, 105 | 434 | 1 |  | 59,065 | 40 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals..-.-.-.-.....----- | 102 | 24,984 | 99 | 3 |  | 24,824 | 110 |  |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal. | 104 | 5,577 | 101 | 1 | 2 | 5,364 | 87 | 126 |
| Druggists' preparations | 55 | 8, 798 | 55 |  |  | 8,798 |  |  |
| Explosives. | 31 | 4,528 | 31 |  |  | 4,528 |  |  |
| Fertilizers | 172 | 8,709 | 165 | 7 |  | 8,555 | 154 |  |
| Paints and varnishes | 349 | 16,226 | 345 | 4 |  | 15,736 | 490 |  |
| Petroleum refining -------- | 147 | 57, 173 | 147 |  |  | 57, 173 |  |  |
| Rayon and allied products. | 23 | 34,678 | 23 |  |  | 34,678 |  |  |
| Soap_---------------------- | 102 | 15, 582 | 99 | 3 |  | 15, 261 | 321 |  |
| Rubber products: <br> Rubber boots and shoes. | 8 | 9,847 | 7 | 1 |  | 9,457 | 390 |  |
| Rubber goods, other than |  | 9,84 |  |  |  | 9,457 | 380 |  |
| boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 101 | 26, 186 | 100 | 1 |  | 26,177 | 9 |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 38 | 53, 919 | 38 |  |  | 53,919 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. | 30 | 9,677 | 30 |  |  | 9,677 |  |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes.------- | 199 | 44, 822 | 196 | 2 | 1 | 44, 601 | 139 | 82 |

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

Data concerning wage-rate changes occurring between October 15 and November 15, 1933, reported by cooperating establishments in 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table.

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite-mining or telephone and telegraph industries. Increases were reported in each of the remaining 13 industries and decreases were reported in 4 industries over the month interval. Wage-rate increases averaging 18.1 percent and affecting 6,363 employees were reported in the bitu-minous-coal-mining industry and were due to some extent to the settlement of strikes in Pennsylvania. Increases averaging 4.9 percent and affecting 2,666 employees in electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance were due largely to the adoption of the N.R.A. motor-bus industry code. Increases were reported in the retail-trade industry averaging 12.1 percent and affecting 1,472 employees. The increases or decreases in rates in the remaining industries were not of especial significance.

Table 2.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUFAGTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING NOV. 15, 1933

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees hav-ing- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Number wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 84,729 | 160 |  |  | 84,729 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 1,509 | 227,883 | 1,463 | 46 |  | 221, 520 | 6. 363 |  |
| Percent of total.--- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 3.0 |  | 97. 2 | 2.8 |  |
| Metalliferous mining | 294 | 27, 784 | 290 | 4 |  | 27,288 | 496 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1. 4 |  | 98.2 | 1.8 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining. | 1, 185 | 34, 303 | 1,178 | 7 |  | 34, 132 | 171 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 6 |  | 99.5 | . 5 |  |
| Crude-petroleum producing-.-- | 264 | 28,610 | 256 | 8 |  | 28, 083 | 527 |  |
| Percent of total.......- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 3.0 |  | 98.2 | 1.8 |  |
| Telephone and telegrap | 8.234 | 247, 820 | 8,234 |  |  | 247, 820 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Power and light | 3, 188 | 209, 433 | 3,175 | 13 |  | 209, 258 | 175 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | . 4 |  | 99.9 | . 1 |  |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance | 524 | 132,975 | 515 | 9 |  | 130, 309 | 2,666 |  |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 1.7 |  | 98.0 | 2.0 |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 3, 019 | 86,591 | 3, 004 | 14 | 1 | 86,471 | 118 | 2 |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | . 5 | (1) | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |
| Retail trade. | 18,666 | 438, 484 | 18,652 | 8 | 6 | 436,981 | 1,472 | 31 |
| Percent of tot | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | (1) | (1) | 99.7 | . 3 | (1) |
| Hotels. | 2,483 | 132,647 | 2,475 | 8 |  | 132,442 | 205 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | . 3 |  | 99.8 | . 2 |  |
| Canning and preserving | 906 | 56, 145 | 901 | 3 | 2 | 55,813 | 283 | 49 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | . 3 | . 2 | 99.4 | . 5 | 1 |
| Laundries. | 1,290 | 66,086 | 1,284 | 6 |  | 65,474 | 612 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | . 5 |  | 99.1 | . 9 |  |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 338 | 10, 187 | 336 | 2 |  | 10,094 | 93 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 6 |  | 99.1 | . 9 |  |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. | 4.599 | 179, 403 | 4. 567 | 28 | 4 | 179,167 | 212 | 24 |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | . 6 | . 1 | 99.9 | . 1 | (1) |

[^9]
## Employment Created by the Public-Works Fund

IT IS the duty of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to publish each month the number of wage earners, the amount of pay rolls, and the number of man-hours worked by persons employed directly on construction projects financed from the $\$ 3,300,000,000$ public-works fund.

Allotments for construction projects awarded by the Public Works Administration are divided into two groups-first, Federal allotments, and second, non-Federal allotments.

Projects to be built from Federal allotments are financed wholly by public-works funds. They include such types of projects as postoffice buildings, naval vessels, river, harbor, and flood-control work, reclamation projects, and forestry work. They are supervised entirely by a branch of the Federal Government. After the money has been allotted to a Federal agency, they may elect either to do the work by force account (that is by labor hired directly) or to award a contract. Whenever a contract is awarded by one of the Federal agencies, the name and address of the contractor, the type of project, and the amount of the contract is at once furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A copy of the Bureau's form B.L.S. 742 is sent to each contractor asking for the number of wage earners employed, the amount of pay rolls, number of man-hours worked, and the total amount of expenditures for materials, for all pay-roll periods ending between the 15 th of the past month and the 15 th of the current month. The contractor is also asked to furnish the names and addresses of all subcontractors. The Bureau in turn mails questionnaires to each subcontractor. For work done by force account, the Federal agency must supply the Bureau with the same information as is obtained from the contractors.

Information concerning non-Federal projects is obtained from the State engineers of the Public Works Administration. For the most part, non-Federal projects are confined to building construction, including housing projects; street and road paving; water and sewerage plants. The Public Works Administration makes an outright grant of 30 percent of the total cost of non-Federal work, and in many cases will loan the remaining 70 percent.

Table 1 shows, by types of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November 1933, on projects financed from public-works funds.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING NOVEMBER 1933, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

| Type of project | Num- <br> ber of wage earners employed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of manhours worked | A verage earnings per hour | A verage number of hours worked in month | Expenditures for material |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 16,707 | \$676,901 | 986, 109 | \$0.686 | 59.0 | \$1, 163,818 |
| Public roads..----- | 148, 121 | 8, 862, 864 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| River, harbor, and flood contr | 36, 978 | 1,942, 747 | 3, 547, 483 | . 548 | 95.9 | 3, 203, 058 |
| Streets and roads ${ }^{2}$. . . | 7,415 | - 307,003 | 564,473 | . 544 | 76.1 | 432,079 |
| Naval vessels. | 3,474 | 332, 510 | 437, 720 | . 760 | 126.0 | 4, 126, 398 |
| Reclamation. | 4, 037 | 222, 052 | 397, 249 | . 559 | 98.4 | -362, 739 |
| Forestry | 23, 144 | 1, 152, 526 | 2, 038, 061 | . 566 | 88.1 | 272, 239 |
| Water and sewerage | 4,793 | 1, 208, 573 | 330, 489 | . 631 | 69.0 | 462,414 |
| Miscellaneous. | 7,182 | 467, 368 | 808, 732 | . 578 | 112.6 | ${ }^{3} 1,592,835$ |
| Total | 251, 851 | 14, 172, 544 | $49,110,316$ | 4.583 | 487.8 | 411,615,580 |

${ }^{1}$ Data not available.
Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
${ }^{3}$ Includes $\$ 000,377$ worth of material which cannot be charged to any specific type of project.
4 Excluding data for Bureau of Public Roads.
For the month ending November 15, 1933, there were 251,851 persons directly employed on public-works construction jobs. This is more than double the number of workers that were employed on October 15, 1933. These figures exclude all clerical and supervisory workers.

Of the wage earners directly put to work on these construction projects, more than one half were working under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads. River, harbor, and flood-control work employed the next largest group (over 36,000 ). Forestry work gave employment to more than 23,000 and building construction to more than 16,000 persons.

Monthly pay rolls for all persons employed on public works totaled over $\$ 14,000,000$; nearly $\$ 9,000,000$ of this amount going to workers on public roads. It was impossible to obtain the number of manhours worked by the employees of the Bureau of Public Roads. It is hoped that this data will be available for the month of December.

Exclusive of workers hired by the United States Bureau of Public Roads there were 103,730 wage earners employed from public-works funds. The average hourly earnings for these men for the month ending November 15 was approximately 58 cents. Workers engaged in constructing naval vessels received the highest average hourly rate, 76 cents. This was followed in order by building-construction wage earners, 69 cents, and water and sewerage workers, 63 cents.

The average hours worked during the month by workers exclusive of those on public roads totaled 87.8. Workers engaged on naval vessels put in 126 hours per month. Those engaged on miscellaneous projects, 112.6 per month. No other type of work afforded as much as 100 hours per month.

Expenditures for materials purchased by contractors and Government agencies doing force-account work totaled more than $\$ 11,000,000$ during this period. More than one third of this was expended by contractors engaged in the construction of naval vessels.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November on projects financed from public-works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING NOVEMBER 1933, BY GEO. GRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners employed on- |  | Amount of pay rollon |  | Number of manhours Worked 1 | Average earnings per hour 1 | Aver-agenum-ber ofhoursworkedinmonth 1 | Expenditures for materials ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Public roads | Projects other than public roads | Public roads | Projects other than public roads |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 12, 921 | 4,741 | \$800, 269 | \$295, 364 | 437, 014 | \$0.676 | 92.2 | \$265, 232 |
| Middle Atlantic | 19, 031 | 6, 329 | 1, 153, 370 | 396, 412 | 583, 261 | . 680 | 92.2 | 777, 293 |
| East North Central | 15, 686 | 8,399 | 926, 551 | 416, 785 | 675, 132 | . 617 | 80.4 | 1,003, 311 |
| West North Central | 39,386 | 15,038 | 2,343, 600 | 642, 926 | 1,191, 191 | . 540 | 79.2 | 1,454,336 |
| South Atlantic. | 14, 692 | 8, 916 | 642, 792 | 558, 837 | 918,040 | . 609 | 103.0 | 4,061, 077 |
| East South Central | 5, 918 | 13, 541 | 243,427 | 820, 564 | 1,531,081 | . 536 | 113.1 | 1, 049, 721 |
| West South Central | 16,971 | 12,403 | 748, 447 | 487, 790 | 994,602 | . 490 | 80.2 | 1, 121, 185 |
| Mountain. | 17, 421 | 14, 840 | 1, 447, 921 | 652, 368 | 1, 168,077 | . 558 | 78.7 | 209, 445 |
| Pacific | 6,095 | 17, 353 | 556, 487 | 866, 762 | 1, 254, 964 | . 691 | 72.3 | 668,865 |
| Total continental United States | 148, 121 | ${ }^{2} 102,702$ | 8,862, 864 | 25,252, 570 | 28, 985, 294 | ${ }^{2} .585$ | 87.5 | $311,510,842$ |
| Outside continental <br> United States. | (4) | 1,028 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 57, 110 | 125, 022 | . 457 | 121.6 | 104,738 |
| Grand total | 148, 121 | 103, 730 | 8,862, 864 | 5,309, 680 | 9,110,316 | . 583 | 87.8 | 11, 615, 580 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding data for public roads which are not available.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Including data for 1,142 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
${ }^{3}$ Including $\$ 900,377$ worth of material which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
${ }^{4}$ Data not available.
More than 54,000 of the 251,851 wage earners paid from publicworks funds were at work in the West North Central division. This is over 20,000 more than were employed in any other geographic division. The New England and East South Central divisions each had less than 20,000 workers.

Pay rolls in the West North Central division reached a total of approximately $\$ 3,000,000$. In the Middle Atlantic and Mountain divisions the pay rolls were over $\$ 1,500,000$. Pay rolls for projects other than public roads totaled over $\$ 5,000,000$.

Since data on man-hours were not available for public roads, the average earnings per hour as shown in the table are for projects other than public roads. The hourly average rate for the country as a whole was nearly 59 cents. The rate for the Pacific division was over 69 cents, or approximately 10 cents per hour more than for the country as a whole. Workers in the New England division, the Middle Atlantic division, the East North Central division, and the South Atlantic division also averaged over 60 cents per hour.

Material orders placed by contractors in the South Atlantic division amounted to more than those from any other division.

Table 3 shows expenditures for materials during the month ending November 15 by types of materials.

TABLE 3.-MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING NOV. 15, 1933, FOR PUBLIC-WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL


More than $\$ 11,000,000$ was expended for materials by contractors on public-works projects during the month ending November 15. More money was expended for lumber and timber products than for any other class of material during the month. Electrical machinery and supplies accounted for the next highest expenditure.
It is estimated that the fabrication of the materials purchased during this month will create approximately 34,000 man-months of labor.

## Civil Works Administration

Early in November an allotment of $\$ 400,000,000$ was made to the Civil Works Administration to be expended in providing employment during the winter months.

As can readily be seen, it takes quite some time for the types of projects included under the regular Public Works Administration to get under way. There are legal obstacles in many States that must be overcome, plans must be drawn, and even after work is
started considerable time must elapse before a great number of men can be employed on a given job. In order to bridge the gap between the awarding of a contract and the maximum employment on publicworks projects it was necessary to create the Civil Works Administration. The duty of this agency is to put people to work on needed projects at once. That this has been accomplished can be seem by the following table.

Employees from the civil-works rolls are engaged at the present time in tick and mosquito eradication, slum-clearance projects, road and street repair work, landscaping, etc.
Table 4 shows the number of civil-works employees on the pay rolls on December 2, by geographic divisions.

Table 4.-CIVIL-WORKS EMPLOYEES ON PAY ROLLS DEC. 2, 1933

| Geographic divisions | On pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent |
| New England.- | 49,539 | 3.3 |
| Middle Atlantic...-- | 208,089 | 13.7 |
| West North Central | 313,023 118,234 | 20.5 7.8 |
| South A tlantic. | 291, 481 | 19,1 |
| East South Central | 94, 778 | 6.2 |
| West South Central. | 302,499 | 19.8 |
| Mountain. | 46,930 | 3.1 |
| Pacific. | 99, 394 | 6.5 |
| Total. | 1,523,967 | 100.0 |

The tentative quota of civil-works employees was set at $4,000,000$. By December 2, two weeks after the allotment was made, more than $1,500,000$ people had been hired. Some States were earlier than others in getting their projects under way. It is estimated that the entire quota will be employed before the end of December.

## Emergency Conservation Work

Employees on the rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work are now paid by allotments made from public-works funds.

Table 5 shows the employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work during the months of October and November.

TABLE 5.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933

| Group |  | Number |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | October | November | October | November |
| Enrolled personnel |  | 239, 859 | 285, 322 | 7,490,799 | 8,910,606 |
| Reserve officers, line- |  | 3, 298 | 3,494 | ) 676,031 | (1) |
| Reserve officers, medical |  | 1,074 | 1,085 |  | ( $)$ |
| Supervisory and technical |  | 13, 488 | 13, 099 | 1, 605, 140 | 1,558,781 |
| Carpenters and laborers.. |  | ${ }^{2} 22,812$ | 26, 059 | 21, 761, 828 | 2, 400, 304 |
| Total |  | 280, 531 | 329, 054 | 11, 533, 798 | ${ }^{3} 12,869,691$ |
| 1 Data not available. | ${ }^{2}$ First rep |  | ${ }^{3}$ See not | es for details |  |

Comparing November with October, there was an increase of approximately 50,000 persons engaged in Emergency Conservation Work. This increase in the most part occurred in the enrolled personnel, although there was a slight increase in reserve officers.

The number of supervisory and technical workers decreased.
Information concerning employment and pay roll 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.

The pay of the enrolled enlisted personnel is $\$ 30$ per month, except that 5 percent of the personnel of each company are $\$ 45$ a month and an additional 8 percent are paid $\$ 36$ per month.
The pay roll of this branch of the service is figured on that basis.
The carpenters and laborers shown in the above table are constructing barracks to be used as winter quarters by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This construction work will be finished early in December.

## Employment on Public Roads

THE following table shows the number of employees (excluding those paid from public-works fund) engaged in building and maintaining public roads, State and Federal, during the months of October and November, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATEAND EEDERAL, DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:

| Geographic division | Federal |  |  | State |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Octoberem. ployees | November |  | October ployees | November |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { Eloyees }}{\text { Em- }}$ | Pay roll <br> (1 week) |  | $\underset{\text { ees }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | Pay roll (1 week) |
| New England. | 2,640 | 1,769 | \$24, 221 | 16, 103 | 24, 100 | \$496, 913 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,103 | 3, 441 | 58,722 | 45, 815 | 45, 729 | 902, 732 |
| East North Central | 10,357 | 6, 631 | 87, 317 | 53, 210 | 48, 227 | 647, 429 |
| West North Central | 5,482 | 2,555 | 36,347 | 32, 527 | 33, 462 | 414, 750 |
| South Atlantic | 7,040 | 6,017 | 53,770 | 43, 970 | 40,655 | 332, 193 |
| East South Central | 6,296 | 4, 288 | 39, 858 | 10,308 | 12, 142 | 136, 834 |
| West South Central. | 7,897 | 7, 105 | 71,057 | 11,909 | 11,503 | 188, 775 |
| Mountain. | 7,211 | 3. 650 | 65, 809 | ${ }^{8}, 137$ | 6,065 | 116, 701 |
| Pacific. | 4,876 | 2,656 | 51, 549 | 7,992 | 12, 249 | 258, 248 |
| Total | 56,872 | 38,112 -33.0 | 488, 650 | 229. 971 | $\begin{array}{r} 234,132 \\ +18 \end{array}$ | 3,494, 575 |

${ }^{1}$ Exclusive of employment furnished by projects financed from public-works funds.
During the month of November there were 38,112 men employed on Federal roads projects other than those financed from publicworks fund. This is a decrease of 33 percent. The reason for the decrease is that very few regular Federal-aid road contracts are now
being awarded. Most new work undertaken is financed from publicworks fund. For the most part the Federal employees as shown in this table are engaged on projects for which contracts were awarded previous to the creation of the Public Works Administration. As these contracts are finished, the number of employees will naturally decrease rapidly.
There was an increase of over 50,000 in the number of employees engaged in public-roads work financed from P.W.A. funds. The number of people engaged on highway projects financed from State funds increased 1.8 percent comparing November with October.

Data concerning employment were obtained for the first time for the month of October. For the week ending November 15, pay rolls for State work totaled $\$ 3,494,575$, of which 70.1 percent was for maintenance and 29.9 percent for new road work. Pay rolls for Federal work totaled nearly $\$ 500.000$.


[^0]:    28572-34-2

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 11 months.

[^2]:    1 A verage for 11 months.
    ${ }_{2}$ Not including electric-railroad-car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ No change.
    : Data supplied by cooperating state bureaus.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

    - Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
    ${ }^{6}$ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    ${ }_{4}^{3}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes building and contracting.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation professional, and transportation services.
    ${ }^{6}$ Weighted percent of change.
    Includes laundries.

    - Includes laundering and cleaning.
    ${ }^{-}$Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants.

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ No change.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ No change.
    ${ }^{15}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 11 months.

[^8]:    1 Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

