$\left.\begin{array}{|c}\begin{array}{c}\text { UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR } \\ \text { FRANCES PERKINS, Socretary }\end{array} \\ \text { BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS } \\ \text { ISADOR LUBIN, Commissioner }\end{array}\right]$

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## March 1934

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 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 15 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on public-works projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

## Employment in Manufacturing Industries in March 1934

FACTORY employment and pay rolls continued to expand in March, employment increasing 4 percent over the month interval and pay rolls increasing 6.9 percent.

The Bureau's index of factory employment in March 1934 (80.8) reached the highest point recorded since December 1930, and the index of factory pay rolls (64.8) is the highest recorded since August 1931. Increases in employment between February and March have been shown in 12 of the preceding 15 years for which data are available. An increase in employment therefore at this time is not unexpected but in no previous year has the March gain been as pronounced as the increase registered this year. Pay rolls also normally increase in March as compared with February. In only one year (1920), however, has the March increase in pay rolls exceeded the gain shown in the current report.

A comparison of the index of factory employment in March 1934 with that of March 1933 (58.8) when, because of the closing of the banks, business activity was at an exceptionally low level, shows that employment in March 1934 was 37.4 percent above the level of March 1933, while a similar comparison with the March 1933 pay-roll index (37.1) shows a gain of 74.7 percent in the amount paid out in weekly factory wages.

The Bureau's index numbers of employment and pay roll in manufacturing industries has recently been adjusted to conform to the trends of employment and pay rolls as shown in Biennial Census of Manufactures reports over the period 1919-31 and the index base
has been shifted from the year 1926 to the average for the 3 -year period 1923-25. A discussion of this revision appears under a chapter in this issue entitled, "Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll 'Totals in Manufacturing Industries."

Increases in both employment and pay roll over the month interval were reported in each of the 14 major groups of manufacturing industries. The increases in employment in these groups ranged from 10.3 percent in the transportation group to 0.6 percent in the paper and printing group. The pay-roll increases in most instances exceeded the increases reported in employment. The sharp increase in employment in the transportation group ( 10.3 percent) was reflected in pronounced gains in the automobile and locomotive industries, a number of the reporting firms in the latter industry having received orders through P.W.A. fund allotments. Substantial gains were also reported in the electric- and steam-car-building industry and the shipbuilding industry. The remaining industry surveyed under this group classification (aircraft) reported a decrease of 3.6 percent between February and March. Employment in the nonferrous metals group increased 5.9 percent between February and March and pay rolls increased 8.8 percent. The gains in employment in this group ranged from 9.7 percent in the stamped and enameled ware industry to 0.2 percent in the smelting and refining industry. The clock and watch, the jewelry, and the brass, bronze, and copper products industries each reported gains of over 7 percent in employment. The machinery group showed gains of 5.3 percent in employment and 7.7 percent in pay roll, each of the 9 industries comprising this group reporting increased employment and pay roll over the month interval. The most pronounced percentage gains in employment were in the typewriter ( 7.5 percent), foundry and machineshops ( 6.5 percent), and radio and phonograph ( 5.7 percent), industries. The gains in the machine-tool and agricultural-implement industries indicated a continuation of orders for machinery and farm equipment, and continued the expansion in employment which began in these two industries in May and June, respectively, of last year. The iron and steel group showed an increase of 5.1 percent in employment and 12.3 percent in pay rolls, each of the 13 industries in this group reporting increased employment. Gains in employment of 10.9 percent each were reported in the stove and the iron and steel forgings industries, while other large gains were reported in the hardware ( 9.3 percent), cutlery and edge tools ( 7.8 percent), and tin cans and other tinware ( 7.3 percent), industries. The iron and steel industry reported a gain of 4.2 percent in employment coupled with an increase of 13.4 percent in pay roll, reflecting the improvement in steel plant operation. The stone-clay-glass products group reported gains of 4.6 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls.

Four of the five industries in this group (brick, cement, glass, and marble-slate-granite) are closely allied with the building-construction. industry and normally show increased activity at this season of the year following a curtailment caused by severe winter-weather conditions. The increases in employment in each instance were substantial, ranging from 3.4 percent in the cement industry to 6.7 percent in the marble-slate-granite industry. Employment in the rubber products group increased 4.1 percent and pay rolls increased 8.6 percent between February and March, the increases being due largely to the gains of 4.7 percent in employment and 9.4 percent in pay rolls in the rubber-tire and inner-tube industry. The railroad repair shor grour reported a gain of 3.9 percent in employment and the tobacco group showed an increase of 3.7 percent in employment over the month interval. Employment in the textile group increased 3.3 percent between February and March and pay rolls increased 6 percent over the month interval. Each of the wearingapparel industries surveyed reported increased employment and pay rolls, the women's clothing industry reporting a gain of 9.7 percent in employment and the men's clothing industry a gain of 3.7 percent. In the fabrics division of the textile group, gains were reported in six of the eight industries surveyed. Two of the major industries in the fabrics group (cotton and knit goods) reported increases of 3.2 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively, while the woolen- and worstedgoods industry reported a seasonal loss of 4.3 percent in employment over the month interval and the silk-goods industry reported a decline of 0.9 percent. The lumber group showed gains of 3 percent in employment and 4.6 per cent in pay roll. Each of the four industries in this group registered gains in employment between February and March, the sawmill and millwork industries reporting increases of 4 percent each combined with larger ogains in pay-roll totals. The gains in employment in the four remaining manufacturing groups were as follows: leather, 2.7 percent; food, 2.4 percent; chemicals, 2 percent; paper and printing, 0.6 percent.

Classifying the foregoing groups into "durable-goods" and "non-durable-goods" groups, the increases in factory employment and pay rolls over the month interval were more pronounced in the former group than in the latter. The Bureau's classification of "durablogoods" industries is composed of the iron and steel, machinery, nonferrous metals, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, lumber, and stone-clay-glass groups. The total of these combined groups shows an increase of 5.6 percent in employment from February to March coupled with an increase of 10.3 percent in pay rolls, while the total of the remaining groups of manufacturing industries which are classified as "nondurable goods" shows gains of 2.7 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls. The durable-goods
group has been more greatly affected by the existing business conditions than the nondurable-goods group. Employment in the durablegoods group in March 1934 was 33.1 percent below the level of 1929 and pay rolls have declined 51.4 percent over this same interval. In the nondurable-goods group, a similar comparison shows a decline of only 12.9 percent in employment coupled with a decrease of 27 percent in pay rolls. The substantial gains in employment and pay rolls over the month interval in the durable-goods group are due partially to employment created by orders placed through P.W.A. funds.

Comparing the level of employment and pay rolls in March 1934 with that of March 1933, gains are noted in 87 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, and increased pay rolls are shown in 88 industries. In 29 industries, employment increased more than 50 percent over the year interval; in 4 of these 29 industries the gains were 100 percent or greater. A yearly comparison of the pay-roll indexes shows that in practically all industries the increases in pay rolls were more pronounced than the gains in employment. In the automobile industry, pay rolls in March 1934 were 241.8 percent higher than in March 1933. In three additional industries (iron and steel forgings, machine tools, and typewriters and parts) the pay-roll indexes in March 1934, were over 200 percent above the level of March 1933 pay-roll indexes. In 24 additional industries, the increases in pay rolls over the year interval ranged from 100.7 percent to 170.4 percent.

Per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing as a whole increased 2.9 percent over the month interval, 62 of the 90 manufacturing industries reporting increases from February to March.

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

Average hours worked per week in the 90 manufacturing industries combined showed an increase of 1.7 percent over the month interval and average hourly earnings were 0.4 percent above the level of the preceding month. 62 of the 90 industries reported increases in average hours worked per week in March, compared with February, and 55 industries showed gains in average hourly earnings over the month interval. These averages are computed from man-hour data supplied by 14,160 establishments. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are
presented for only those manufacturing industries in which information covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry are available.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay roll (based on the 3-year average, 1923-25, as 100) in March 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentages of change from February 1934 and March 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in March 1934 together with percentages of change from the previous month and from March of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in March 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from February 1934 and March 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for 85 of the separate manufacturing industries surveyed.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1934 AND OOMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1933

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, March 1934 (3-year age, $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Index, March (3-year average,$1923-25$ $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in March 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in March 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in March 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1934 | $\underset{1933}{\text { March }}$ |  | February 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { March }}$ |
| All industries | 80.8 | +4.0 | +37.4 | 64.8 | $+6.9$ | +74.7 | \$19.48 | +2.9 | +27.2 | 36.3 | +1.7 | +1.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 53.1 \end{array}$ | +0.4 | +23.8 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 70.0 | +5. 1 | +49.6 | 51.3 | +12. 3 | +126.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80.1 | +2.2 | +42.8 | 59.4 | +8.0 | +128.5 | 19.46 | +5.6 | +59.9 | 36.3 | +2.3 | +39.1 | 53.2 | +3.7 | +22.0 |
|  | 50.3 | +1.4 | +92.7 | 26.1 | $-3.2$ | +93.3 | 14.50 | $-4.5$ | +. 3 | 29.5 | -4.2 | $+.3$ | 49.1 | +. 4 | -4.1 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools. <br> Forgings, iron and steel | 79.9 | +7.8 | +48.5 | 57.2 | +7.9 | $+115.0$ | 19.05 | $+.1$ | +44.5 | 37.7 | +2.2 | +43.9 | 50.6 | $-1.6$ | +. 4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel. | 61.8 | $+10.9$ | +100. 0 | 48.1 | +12.3 | +229.5 | 21.37 | +1.3 | +65.4 | 37.6 | -. 8 | +40.7 | 57.1 | +2.0 | $+10.7$ |
| Hardware | 80.6 | +9.3 | +63.2 | 64.6 | +16.1 | +144.7 | 18. 92 | $+6.2$ | +49.7 | 36.4 | +5.8 | $+25.5$ | 52.5 | +. 8 | +16.2 |
| Iron and steel | 70.1 | +4.2 | +52.4 | 52.2 | +13.4 | $+153.4$ | 20.26 | +8.8 | +66. 4 | 34.2 | +7.9 | +29.9 | 59.3 | $+.7$ | +30.6 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 57.2 | +4.8 | +14.4 | 30.1 | +8.7 | +14.9 | 15.61 | $+3.7$ | +. 7 | 30.2 | $+3.1$ | $-17.3$ | 51.1 | +1.4 | +14.7 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 45.8 | +. 9 | +20.8 | 27.7 | +3.2 | $+56.5$ | 19.64 | $+2.3$ | +29.7 | 34.5 | $+1.8$ | $+9.9$ | 56.9 | +. 7 | +11.2 |
| Stoves.-.-.-. | 83.7 | $+10.9$ | +71.5 | 57.0 | +18.0 | +113.5 | 18.91 | +6.4 | $+25.3$ | 36.1 | +6.2 | +15.4 | 51.6 | $-1.7$ | +9.2 |
| Structural and ornamental metalw | 53.9 | +2.2 | +33.4 | 35.1 | +4.7 | +87.7 | 18.21 | +2.5 | +40.6 | 32.4 | +.3 +8 | +15.7 | 55.4 | -4.8 | +18.1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 85.4 | $+7.3$ | +26.1 | 79.7 | +13.1 | +41.3 | 19.35 | +5.4 | $+11.9$ | 36.1 | $+8.7$ | -4.1 | 53.1 | -2.2 | +10.7 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 62.4 | +2.2 +2.2 +4.0 | +26.1 +58.4 +48.9 | 52.5 59.5 | +18.1 +8.1 | +11.3 +132.3 +107.3 | 19.73 | +5.4 <br> +5.8 | $\begin{array}{r}11.9 \\ +47.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36.1 37.9 | +8.7 +3.8 | -4.1 +20.0 | 53.1 52.1 | -2.2 +2.6 | +10.7 +23.8 |
| Wirework, Machinery, not including transportation | 125.5 | +4.0 | +48.9 | 99.5 | +7.6 | +107.3 | 19.31 | +3.5 | +39.3 | 34.5 | +6.2 | $+10.5$ | 56. 1 | $-1.6$ | +28.6 |
| equipment | 76.8 | $+5.3$ | +63. 1 | 55.8 | +7. 7 | +113. 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements | 75.9 | +. 5 | +90.2 | 78.2 | +3.4 | $+169.7$ | 19.75 | +3.0 | +41.7 | 38.1 | +2.1 | +32.0 | 52.5 | +1.0 | +11.1 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 99.5 | +1.4 | +49.6 | 72.8 | +1.4 | +74.6 | 23.89 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | +16.6 | 37.2 | $+.3$ | +12.6 | 64.8 | $-.2$ | +6.3 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies- | 61.8 | +4.4 | +41. 7 | 43.8 | +7.1 | +71.8 | 19.73 | +2.7 | +20.7 | 33.7 | +1.2 | +25.3 | 57.9 | (3) | $+3.5$ |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 65.8 | +4.7 | +79.8 | 41.3 | +4.4 | +109.6 | 22. 29 | $-.3$ | +15.9 | 36.9 | +. 3 | +14.2 | 60.4 | $-5$ | $+6.0$ |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..--...-- | 68.3 | +6.5 | +59.2 | 49.9 | +10.0 | $+123.8$ | 20. 23 | $+3.3$ | +41.6 | 36.0 | +3.4 | +31.2 | 56.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $+9.5$ |
| Machine tools....-...---- | 70.9 | +4.7 | $+130.2$ | 57.4 | $+5.9$ | +222.5 | 23.98 | +1.2 | +39.0 | 40.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +29.6 | 59.2 | +.9 | +9.2 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 187.6 | +5.7 | +109.4 | 101.5 | +5.2 | +111.9 | 17.48 | -. 5 | +1.0 | 33.3 | +4.1 | +2.2 | 51.5 | -3.2 | +29.5 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 75.8 | +2.2 | +64.8 | 61.6 | +1.7 | +124.8 | 21. 26 | -. 5 | $+36.3$ | 37.0 | -. 5 | +32.2 | 61.2 | $-.5$ | +13.9 |
| Typewriters and parts .-. | 97.8 | $+7.5$ | +96.4 | 81.3 | +9.5 | $+201.1$ | 20.74 | +1.9 | + 53.1 | 40.3 | +. 5 | $+34.4$ | 51.3 | +1.2 | $+13.5$ |
| Transportation equipment | 93.4 | +10.3 -3.6 | +106.6 +31.6 | 84.5 288.1 | +17.4 -5.4 | +204.0 +16.8 |  | -1.9 | -11.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles... | 108.4 | +11.3 | +119.0 | 288.1 98.1 | +19.2 | +16.8 +241.8 | 25. 70 | +1.9 +7.0 | - 56.4 | 39.5 | +5.1 | -37.6 +3 | 65.1 | +1.7 +2.0 | +17.5 |


| Cars, electric and steam railroad. | 40.8 22.7 | +6.1 +16.6 | +82.1 +99.1 | 39.7 9.1 | +9.0 +18.2 | +124.3 | 20.34 19.34 | +2.7 +1.4 | +23.1 +9.4 | 35.0 32.9 | +1.2 +1.9 | +6.4 <br> +4.2 | 58.6 ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ + | +1.6 +.5 | +12.3 +1.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Locomotives | 22.7 69.3 | +16.6 +5.0 | +99.1 +43.8 | 9.14 | +18.2 +6.9 | +116.7 +61.2 | 19.34 22.10 | +1.4 +1.9 | +9.4 +12.5 | 32.9 31.0 | +1.9 +1.3 | +6.2 +.5 |  | -.5 +.4 | +12.1 +15.4 |
| Railroad repair shops | 55.5 | +3.9 | +9.7 | 48.5 | +6.4 | +2\%.3 |  |  |  |  |  | $+.5$ |  |  | +15.4 |
| or Electric railroad. | 66.3 | +.7 | $-1.2$ | 58.6 | +3.8 | +3.5 | 26.49 | +3.1 | +4.5 | 44.8 | +3.0 | +. 6 | 58.5 | +1.0 | +3.4 |
| 蓇 Steam railroad. | 54.7 | +4.2 | $+10.7$ | 47.9 | +6.8 | $+30.5$ | 24. 28 | +2.5 | +17.9 | 38.9 | $+2.1$ | +15.5 | 61.9 | +. 3 | +.8 |
| \% Nonferrous metals and their | 75.1 | +5.9 | +47.8 | 56.8 | +8.8 | +95.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ Aluminum manufactures. | 81.5 | +2.4 | +31.9 | 64.2 | +5.1 | +57.4 | 18.89 | +2.6 | +19.4 | 35.1 | -2.2 | $-6.8$ | 51.5 | +3.6 | $+23.9$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Prass, bronze, and copper products }}{ }$ | 78.1 | +7.4 | +58.4 | 56.3 | +9.4 | +118.2 | 19.97 | +1.9 | $+37.6$ | 37.4 | +1.9 | +27.2 | 53.5 | $+.4$ | +10.1 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. $\qquad$ | 67.7 | $+7.7$ | +59.7 | 53.0 | +6.1 | +170.4 | 17.71 | -1.4 | +69.1 | 39.0 | -1.0 | +72.3 | 45.4 | -. 4 | +6.8 |
| Jewelry | 65.1 | $+7.4$ | +34.5 | 48.9 | +7.0 | +63.0 | 18.31 | -. 4 | +21.2 | 35.5 | $-1.9$ | +1.6 | 49.0 | -. 4 | +13.2 |
| Lighting equipment | 64.4 | +3.9 | +57.8 | 51.3 | +6.1 | +86.5 +-8.5 | 18.74 | +2.1 | +17.7 | 37.2 | +3.0 | +16.0 | 51.3 | -1.3 | +3.1 |
| Silverware and plated w | 69.4 | +4.1 | +36.3 | 50.3 | +8.0 | +75.9 | 20.03 | +3.7 | +28.4 | 38.9 | +3.7 | +14.3 | 51.0 | +.2 | +21.2 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc- | 64.2 | +. 2 | +52.9 | 39.9 | +5.7 | $+80.5$ | 20.11 | $+5.6$ | +18.2 | 38.5 | +4.6 | +6.6 | 51.9 | +1.4 | +14.1 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 87.5 | $+9.7$ | +39.3 | 75.8 | +14.6 | +101.1 | 18.22 | +4.5 | +44.1 | 38.0 | +3.5 | +23.0 | 48.3 | +1.3 | +23.1 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 48.5 | +3.0 | + 41.4 | 31.9 | +4.6 | +94.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture | 63.0 | $+1.0$ | +28.8 | 41.1 | $+1.5$ | $+86.0$ | 14.90 | $+.5$ | $+44.2$ | 34.5 | -. 6 | +13.5 | 42.7 | $+.2$ | $+25.3$ |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +14.4 |  |  | $+19.4$ |
| Millwork | 37.6 | $+4.0$ | $+35.7$ | 23.2 | +6.7 | +77.1 | 15.05 | $+2.7$ | +30.0 | 35.5 | +2.6 | -. 1 | 42.5 | $-.5$ | +45.7 |
| Sawmills | 32.6 | +4.0 | +52.3 | 20.7 | +8.0 | +115.6 | 14.30 | +3.9 | +41.3 | 34.8 | +3.3 | $-32.2$ | 42.3 | +1.0 | $+49.0$ |
| Turpentine and rosin | 101.4 | +2.9 | +50.2 | 46.2 | $-10.6$ | $+59.9$ | 11.83 | -13.1 | +6.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 52.1 | +4.6 | $+41.2$ | 34.7 | +4.2 | $+63.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 26.9 | $+5.1$ | +37.9 | 13.7 | +4.4 | $+87.7$ | 13. 19 | $-7$ | $+35.0$ | 30.7 | (3) | +4.5 | 41.4 | +. 2 | $+27.7$ |
| Cement | 42.4 | $+3.4$ | $+30.1$ | 24.1 | $+7.0$ | +46.1 | 17. 22 | +3.5 | $+11.7$ | 31.9 | +4.6 | -10.6 | 53. 6 | $+.2$ | +29.9 |
| Glass | 93.9 | +4.9 | +64.7 | 74.6 | +1.6 | +87.0 | 18. 63 | $-3.1$ | $+14.0$ | 34.9 | +. 6 | +3.1 | 53.5 | -3.4 | +13.5 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and | 29.6 | +6.7 | -8.6 | 18.9 | +14.1 | $-7.8$ | 19.83 | +7.0 | $+.6$ | 31.3 | +3.0 | +9.2 | 61.5 | +2.3 | +5.3 |
| Pottery. | 71.7 | +3.5 | +35.0 | 47.2 | +6.9 | +65.6 | 17.05 | +3.3 | $+22.3$ | 34.4 | +1.8 | $-3.0$ | 49.5 | . 2 | +17.1 |
| Textiles and their product | 100.0 | +3.3 | +31.6 | 82.6 | +6.0 | +82. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabrics. | 98.4 | +2.1 | +39.6 | 80.8 | +3.2 | +90.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and r | 72.6 | +4.2 | +59.2 | 55.0 | +14.6 | +116.5 | 17.52 | +10.0 | $+35.9$ | 35.1 | $+2.0$ | +4.6 | 50.7 | +2. 0 | $+28.9$ |
| Cotton goods. | 103.1 | +3.3 | + 45.8 | 84.9 | +5.4 | +106.1 | 13.28 | +2.1 | $+41.0$ | 35.6 | +1.7 | -18.8 | 37.3 | (3) | +73.5 |
| Cotton small wa | 93.8 | +8.2 | +43.0 | 80.3 | +9.2 | +84.2 | 16.53 | +1.0 | +28.6 | 37.7 | +. 8 | -1.9 | 44.2 | +1.1 | $+35.1$ |
| Dyeing and fimishing | 117.2 | +3.6 | +34.6 | 98.2 | +1.7 | +57.4 | 18.97 | -1.9 | +17.0 | 36.3 | $-1.6$ | -15.3 | 51.6 | -. 4 | +37.5 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 84.9 | +2.1 | +21.3 | 79.7 | +1.6 | +64.0 | 20.49 | -. 5 | +35.1 | 31.0 | $+1.0$ | -. 3 | 68.4 | -1.4 | +60.1 |
| Knit goods | 112.3 | +4.9 | $+23.1$ | 107.0 | +8.2 | +74.3 | 16. 14 | +3.1 | +41.1 | 35.7 | +3.5 | -6. 4 | 45. 3 | $-.2$ | +50.5 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 84.7 | $-.9$ | +36.0 | 68.3 | $-1.8$ | +90.8 | 15. 06 | -. 9 | +39.9 | 34.6 | $-3.1$ | -7.6 | 42.9 | +1.2 | +47.2 |
| Woolen and worsted good | 82.3 | $-4.3$ | $+50.7$ | 60.8 | -5.6 | $+100.7$ | 17.05 | $-1.3$ | $+33.1$ | 34.6 | -2.8 | $-3.9$ | 49.1 | $+.8$ | +11.6 |
| Wearing apparel. | 99.4 | +6.4 | +16.3 | 81.4 | +12.6 | $+69.9$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, men's. | 88.7 | $+3.7$ | +16.9 | 65.9 | +8.8 | +63.1 | 17.61 | +4.9 | $+39.7$ | 32.2 | +5.9 | $-6.6$ | 52.7 | -1.1 | $+54.9$ |
| Clothing, women's | 130.5 | $+9.7$ | +17.7 | 108.3 | +15.1 | +80.5 | 21.35 | +4.9 | +54.2 |  |  | -8.9 |  |  | +59.3 |
| Corsets and allied garme | 95.1 | +4.0 | +4.6 | 91.1 | +6.3 | +43.2 | 16. 71 | +2.2 | +37.0 | 35.7 | +3.2 | +8.9 | 46.4 | $-1.5$ | $+30.4$ |
| Men's furnishings.... | 110.1 | +9.1 | +12.3 | 80.0 | +12.8 | +50.1 | 13. 95 | +3.3 | +33.4 | 36.4 | +6.1 | -3.3 | 36.9 | -. 5 | +54.7 |
| Millinery | 86.3 | +2.8 | $+10.9$ | 84.4 | +18.4 | $+67.8$ | 21. 83 | +15.2 | $+51.2$ |  |  | -8. 4 |  |  | +80.2 |
| Shirts and collars | 105. 0 | $+6.5$ | +17.3 | 95.2 | +13.4 | +69.1 | 13.44 | +6.5 | +43.9 |  |  | -11.8 |  |  | +53.1 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 92.7 | +2.7 | +15. 7 | 84.4 | +3.3 | +58.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoe | 92.2 | +2.9 | +11.5 | 84.1 | +3.9 | +58.1 | 18.83 | +.9 | +41.7 | 37.8 | -2.3 | -17.9 | 45.0 | +1.8 | $+50.1$ |
| Leather | 95.1 | +1.6 | +34.9 | 83.9 | +1.6 | +59.5 | 20.33 | (3) | +18.6 | 37.4 | -. 3 | -8.9 | 52.2 | +. 6 | +32.6 |

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1933-CONTINUEd

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourlyearnings ! |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, <br> March <br> 1934 <br> (3-year <br> aver- <br> age, <br> $1923-25$ <br> $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Index,March1934(3-yearaver-age,1923-25$=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in March 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in March 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |  | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { March }}$ |  | February 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| Food and kindred p | 96.2 | +2. 4 | +24.9 | 82.2 | +1.4 | +35. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Baking | 110.3 | +1.8 | +16.6 | 91.8 | +.5 | +21.9 | 21.77 | -1.3 | +4.7 | 40.9 | +.7 | $-6.5$ | 51.3 | $-1.5$ | +12.9 |
| Beverages | 147.7 | +4.4 | +94.3 | 138.3 | +7.6 | $+129.7$ | 28.32 | $+3.1$ | +17.9 | 38.8 | +1.3 | $-3.4$ | 73.5 | +1.7 | +26.4 |
| Butter.- | 76.8 | +3.4 | +11.6 | 58.4 | +3.3 | +8. 1 | 20.39 | $-1$ | -2.7 |  |  | -16.9 |  |  | +17.9 |
| Canning and preservin | 67.7 | +24.8 | $+62.4$ | 67.2 | +18. 1 | +82.1 | 12.91 | -5. 4 | $+29.9$ | 33.2 | -4.9 | -2.5 | 38.3 | $-.5$ | +9.7 |
| Confectionery | 80.3 | +1.4 | $+16.7$ | 68.0 | +1.2 | +51.4 | 15.40 | $-3$ | $+29.4$ | 36.9 | $-1.3$ | +2.4 | 41. 2 | + 2 | +28.2 |
| Flour...- | 74.6 | -1.0 +3 | $+19.6$ | 60.2 | $-2.3$ | $+24.4$ | 20.28 | $-1.4$ | +4.3 | 38.7 | $-2.0$ | -17.5 | 52.3 | +1.0 | +23.8 |
| Ice cream. | 59.2 | $+3.7$ | +8.0 | 46.5 | $+5.0$ | $+10.5$ | 24.56 | +1.2 | +2.6 | 41.7 | $+1.7$ | -16.0 | 58.5 | $-1.2$ | +15.6 |
| Slaughtering and | 92.8 31.8 | -2.9 | +22.6 -1.2 | 75.9 29.1 | -3.4 <br> -1.1 | +38.5 +2.8 | 20.72 24.44 | -. 5.5 | +13.1 +3.8 | 38.6 39.4 3 | -1.3 | -8.7 -23.2 | 53.0 65.3 | +.8 +.2 | +21.8 +34.3 |
| Sugar refining, | 86.2 | +3.5 | +18.9 | 66.5 | +. 1 | $-{ }^{-1}$ | 20.48 | -3.3 | $-16.1$ | 36.3 | $-2.7$ | $-17.5$ | 55.4 | -2. 5 | +31.8 +7.2 |
| Tobaceo manufactures | 64.4 | +3.7 | +20.8 | 45.8 | +. 7 | +37.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking | 81.1 | +. 2 | +13.1 | 72.2 | -2.6 | $+35.7$ | 13.84 | -2.7 | $+20.2$ | 36.3 | -3.2 | $-5.4$ | 37.3 | +.88 | +25.3 |
| Cigars and cigarett | 62.2 | +4.2 | +22.2 | 42.5 | +1.4 | +37.5 | 12.27 | -2.7 | +12.5 | 33.7 | -5.3 | $-7.7$ | 36.1 | +2.6 | +13.0 |
| Paper and printing | 93.7 | +.6 | +17. 1 | 77.7 | +2.2 | $+23.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper | 83.8 | $+3.8$ | +22.7 | 74.8 | +7.4 | +46.4 | 18.59 | $+3.5$ | $+19.2$ | 37.2 | +1.6 | -2.4 | 49.6 | +1.6 | $+23.9$ |
| Paper and pulp | 104.4 | +1.9 | +31.3 | 78.6 | +2.8 | +48.6 | 18.60 | +. 8 | +13.0 | 36.9 | +. 3 | $-5.1$ | 50.3 | $+.4$ | +19.9 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job------ | 83.5 | $-1.8$ | +9.9 | 68.9 | +.9 | +16.8 | 25.85 | +2.8 | +6.5 | 36.4 | $+.6$ | +. 3 | 71.3 | $+1.3$ | $+4.7$ |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 98.2 | +. 2 | $+9.0$ | 85.7 | +2.0 | +11.3 | 31.56 | +1.7 | +2.2 | 36.8 | $+.8$ | $-5.4$ | 84.4 | +.1 | +8.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 112.8 | +20 | +32.9 | 89.1 | +2.2 | +36.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals | 107.7 | +2.7 | +46.1 | 89.1 | +1.2 | +50.3 | 22.97 | $-1.5$ | $+3.3$ | 38.7 | $-1.3$ | -6.1 | 60.4 | $+1.2$ | +9.4 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and mea | 95.5 | -14.0 | $+15.9$ | 84.9 | -13.3 | +29.6 | 10.46 | +. 8 | $+12.1$ | 42.0 | $-3.2$ | -29.1 | 25.2 | +3.7 | $+53.9$ |
| Druggists' preparation | 103.1 | +. 7 | +19.5 | 92.6 | +.9 | +23.1 | 19.86 | +. 2 | $+3.1$ | 38.4 | +1.3 | $+2.1$ | 49.5 | $-1.0$ | +7.7 |
| Explosives........ | 94.7 | -. 9 | +43.1 | 70.5 | +2.5 | +65.9 | 21.31 | $+3.5$ | +15.9 | 35.5 | +1.7 | +. 4 | 61.3 | +. 3 | +9.4 |
| Fertilizers | 160.4 | +32.1 | $+88.7$ | 107.3 | $+31.5$ | +107.5 | 10.91 | $-4$ | $+10.6$ | 33.0 | +4.1 | -21.9 | 33.3 | -4.3 | +44.5 |
| Paints and varnishe | 98.4 | +.8 | +32.8 | 77.1 | +3.5 | $+52.7$ | 21.31 | $+2.6$ | +14.8 | 39.0 | +2.4 | +6.1 | 53.7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +9.5 |
| Petroleum refining. | 110.2 | -. 4 | +17.2 | 92.0 | +1.4 | $+15.7$ | 26. 67 | +1.8 | -1.2 | 34.9 | $+.9$ | $-12.1$ | 73.4 | $+1.7$ | +17.1 |
| Rayon and allied products | 321.9 | $-1.0$ | $+35.0$ | 218.2 | -. 8 | +50.6 | 17.90 | +. 2 | +11.2 | 37.5 | +. 3 | -9.0 | 47.8 | +. 2 | +24.2 |
| Subip products | 103.1 88.1 | +5.2 +4.1 | +26.3 <br> +47.3 | 88.4 70.8 | +5.8 +8.6 | +32.3 +117.2 | 20.92 | +. 5 | +4.4 | 39.3 | +1.0 | -9.6 | 52.3 | -. 8 | +12.6 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 55.3 | $-1.5$ | +31.4 | 48.3 | +1.1 | +90.2 | 17.27 | +2.7 | +44. 6 | 34.5 | +5.2 | +77.1 | 46.3 | -. 2 | +31.6 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 131.8 | $+2.0$ | +43.1 | 106.0 | +8.4 | +84.0 | 18.87 | +6.3 | +283 | 36.8 | +5. 1 | +. 3 | 50.1 | +1.2 | +20.8 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes...----....... | 78.1 | +4.7 | +51.7 | 63.4 | +9.4 | +148.6 | 25.13 | +4.4 | +64.3 | 33.5 | +4.4 | $+37.4$ | 76.6 | $+.7$ | $\begin{array}{r}+30.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

## Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

In the following table are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay roll in all manufacturing industries combined, and in the 14 groups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the months of January, February, and March 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923-25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment and pay roll (which have now been adjusted to conform with Census trends over the period 1919-31) and-dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay roll for all manufacturing industries combined does not include the manufactured gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's power and light industry), or the motion-picture industry.

TABLE Z-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MARCH 1934

| Year and month | Total manufacturing | Iron and steel and their products | Machinery, not including transportation equipment | Transportation equipment | Railroad repair shops | Nonferrous metals and their products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | 8,983, 900 | 858,600 | 1, 026,800 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920. | 9,065, 600 | 926, 300 | 1,131, 700 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 6,890, 700 | 572, 400 | -680, 700 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 7, 592,700 | 722, 500 | 717, 400 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1923. | 8, 724, 900 | 892, 400 | 928, 600 | 606, 200 | 523, 700 | (1) |
| 1924 | 8, 083, 700 | 833, 700 | 835, 400 | 524, 500 | 464, 900 | (1) |
| 1925 | 8, 328, 200 | 851, 200 | 870, 500 | 559, 600 | 458, 100 | (1) |
| 1926 | 8, 484, 400 | 880,200 | 946, 700 | 558, 600 | 460, 700 | (1) |
| 1927 | 8,288, 400 | 834,900 | 897, 800 | 495, 100 | 428,900 | (1) |
| 1928 | 8,285, 800 | 829, 800 | 922, 500 | 541, 900 | 404, 000 | (1) |
| 1929. | 8,785, 600 | 881, 000 | 1, 105, 700 | 583, 200 | 398, 200 | (1) |
| 1930 | 7,668, 400 | 766, 200 | 918, 700 | 451,800 | 353, 800 |  |
| 1931 | 6, 484, 300 | 598,400 | 687, 000 | 373, 800 | 309, 000 | 209, 000 |
| 1932 | 5, 374, 200 | 458, 100 | 494, 600 | 315, 700 | 257, 400 | 164, 200 |
| 1933 | 5, 778, 400 | 503, 400 | 517, 100 | 305, 600 | 250, 600 | 175, 200 |
| 1934: Jannary | 6, 146, 000 | 545, 500 | 614, 700 | 401, 200 | 254, 500 | 190, 200 |
| February | 6, 514, 200 | 572, 200 | 640, 100 | 477, 300 | 257, 400 | 200, 400 |
| March. | 6,770, 100 | 601,400 | 674,400 | 526, 300 | 267, 600 | 212, 200 |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | \$198, 145, 000 | \$23, 937, 000 | \$24, 534, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 238, 300, 000 | 30, 531, 000 | 31, 982,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 155, 008, 000 | 14, 049,000 | 16, 450, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 165, 406, 000 | 17, 400, 000 | 16, 982, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 210, 065, 000 | 25, 442, 000 | 24, 618,000 | \$18, 532,000 | \$14, 856, 000 | (1) |
| 1924 | 195, 376, 000 | 23, 834, 000 | 22, 531, 000 | 15, 636, 000 | 12,972, 000 | (1) |
| 1925 | 204, 665, 000 | 24, 680,000 | 23, 843, 000 | 17, 478, 000 | 12, 847, 000 | (1) |
| 1926 | 211, 061,000 | $25,875,000$ | 26, 310,000 | 17, 126,000 | 13, 025, 000 | (1) |
| 1927 | 206, 980, 000 | 24, 289,000 | 25, 095, 000 | 15, 450, 000 | 12, 475, 000 | (1) |
| 1928 | 208, 334, 000 | 24, 740, 000 | 26, 334,000 | 17, 494,000 | 11, 817,000 | (1) |
| 1929 | 221, 937, 000 | 26,568, 000 | 31, 761, 000 | 18, 136,000 | 12, 255, 000 | (1) |

[^0]Table 2.--ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MARCH 1934-Contd.

| Year and month | Total manufacturing | Iron and steel and their products | Machinery, not including transportation equipment | Transportation equipment | Railroad repair shops | Nonferrous metals and their products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly pay rolls-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1930 | \$180, 507, 000 | \$21, 126, 000 | \$24, 197, 000 | \$12, 076, 000 | \$10, 316, 000 | (1) |
| 1931 | 137, 256,000 | 13, 562, 000 | 15, 135, 000 | 9,008, 000 | 8, 366, 000 | \$4,622,000 |
| 1932 | 93, 757,000 | 7, 164, 000 | 8,546, 000 | 7,012,000 | 5, 793, 000 | 2,865,000 |
| 1933 | 98, 628, 000 | 8, 925, 000 | 8, 975, 000 | 6,799,000 | 5, 652, 000 | 3, 039,000 |
| 1934: January | 109, 806, 000 | 10, 134, 000 | 11, 260, 000 | 9, 072, 000 | 5, 710, 000 | 3, 452, 000 |
| February | 128, 395, 000 | 11, 269,000 | 12, 253, 000 | 12, 394, 000 | 6, 185, 000 | 3, 826,000 |
| March.- | 131, 852, 000 | 12, 650,000 | 13, 199, 000 | 14, 546, 000 | 6,577,000 | 4, 163, 000 |
| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products |  |  | Leather and its manufactures |
|  |  |  | Fabrics | Wearing apparel | Total |  |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | 863, 800 | 302, 700 | 1, 052, 600 | 507, 800 | 1,609,400 | 349,600 |
| 1920 | 821, 200 | 314,500 | 1, 045, 300 | 519, 400 | 1,612, 400 | 318, 600 |
| 1921 | 703, 000 | 253, 000 | 994,300 | 473, 900 | 1,509, 400 | 280, 100 |
| 1922 | 894, 300 | 299, 600 | 1, 054, 900 | 487,800 | 1,585,500 | 314, 600 |
| 1923 | 932, 100 | 351, 400 | 1,664,400 | 499, 300 | 1,714, 300 | 344, 800 |
| 1924 | 901, 300 | 346, 400 | 1,041,900 | 455, 800 | 1,545,500 | 311, 700 |
| 1925 | 921,600 | 352, 700 | 1, 109,500 | 466,500 | 1,627, 400 | 314, 200 |
| 1926 | 922, 300 | 363,500 | 1, 095,700 | 472, 800 | 1, 628, 000 | 312, 700 |
| 1927 | 864, 100 | 349,800 | 1, 119, 200 | 501, 400 | 1,694,400 | 316,000 |
| 1928 | 848, 100 | 334,900 | 1,062, 400 | 513, 100 | 1,651,300 | 309,400 |
| 1929 | 876,500 | 328, 500 | 1,095,900 | 536, 700 | 1,706, 900 | 318, 600 |
| 1930 | 699,400 | 280, 800 | 950,400 | 497, 700 | 1,513,000 | 295,100 |
| 1931 | 516,900 | 222, 800 | 886, 700 | 472, 000 | 1, 421, 000 | 272, 800 |
| 1932 | 377, 800 | 156, 000 | 794, 100 | 401, 800 | 1,250, 300 | 255,500 |
| 1933 | 406, 100 | 157, 500 | 952, 600 | 418, 100 | 1, 432, 700 | 269, 400 |
| 1934: January | 418,800 | 165, 700 | 988, 400 | 385,900 | 1, 437, 100 | 268, 200 |
| February | 432, 600 | 174, 400 | 1,065, 800 | 442, 800 | 1,577, 300 | 292, 100 |
|  | 445, 400 | 182,500 | 1,087,900 | 471, 300 | 1,629, 400 | 290,900 |
|  | Weekiy Pay Rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | \$16, 549, 000 | \$6,397, 000 | \$17, 494,000 | \$10, 121, 000 | \$28, 440, 000 | \$6, 978, 000 |
| 1920 | 20, 358, 000 | 8, 239, 000 | 21, 005, 000 | 12, 124,000 | $34,115,000$ | 7, 437,000 |
| 1921 | 13, 161, 000 | 5, 907,000 | 17, 235, 000 | 10, 266, 000 | 28, 284,000 | 6, 040, 000 |
| 1922 | 15, 234, 000 | 6, 442,000 | 17, 747, 000 | 10, 438, 000 | 28,962,000 | 6, 711, 000 |
| 1923 | 18, 526, 000 | 8, 726, 000 | 21,590,000 | 10,919, 000 | 33, 511, 000 | 7, 472, 000 |
| 1924 | 18, 228, 000 | 8,926,000 | 19, 014, 000 | 9, 804, 000 | 29, 712,000 | 6,654,000 |
| 1925 | 18, 824, 000 | $8,985,000$ | 20, 497, 000 | 10, 284, 000 | $31,795,000$ | 6, 831, 000 |
| 1926 | 18, 997, 000 | 9, 257, 000 | 20, 241, 000 | 10, 297, 000 | $31,731,000$ | 6, 909,000 |
| 1927 | 17, 916,000 | 8,929,000 | 21, 135, 000 | 11, 123, 000 | 33, 817, 000 | 7,009,000 |
| 1928 | 17, 454, 000 | 8,541,000 | 19,510, 000 | 11, 114,000 | 32, 199, 000 | 6, 696,000 |
| 1929 | 18, 062,000 | 8, 323,000 | 20, 251, 000 | 11, 476, 000 | $33,321,000$ | 6, 915, 000 |
| 1930 | 13, 464, 000 | 6, 828,000 | 16, 167, 000 | 9, 680, 000 | 27, 115, 000 | 5, 748,000 |
| 1931 | 8,641,000 | 4, 786, 000 | 14, 308, 000 | 8, 338, 000 | 23, 799,000 | 5,035,000 |
| 1932 | 4, 656,000 | 2,588, 000 | 10, 367, 000 | 5, 733, 000 | 16, 947,000 | 4, 060,000 |
| 1933 | 4,900,000 | 2, 455, 000 | 12, 664,000 | 5, 757,000 | 19,394, 000 | 4, 394,000 |
| 1934: January | 5, 075, 000 | 2, 655, 000 | 13, 647, 000 | 5, 850, 000 | 20,526, 000 | 4, 716, 000 |
| Februa | 5, 650,000 | 2,956,000 | 15, 948, 000 | 7, 473, 000 | 24, 676,000 | 5, 708, 000 |
| March | $5,909,000$ | 3,081, 000 | 16, 457, 000 | 8,414,000 | 26, 164,000 | 5, 896, 060 |

1 Comparable data not available.

Table 2.-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF Wage EARNERS AND WEEKLY Wages IN aLL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TOMAROH 1934—Contd

| Year and month | Food and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Paper and printing | Chemicals and allied products | Rubber products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | 733, 600 | 157, 000 | 510, 100 | (1) | (1) |
| 1920. | 713, 000 | 154, 000 | 549, 100 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 626, 400 | 149, 900 | 467, 100 | (t) | (1) |
| 1922 | 651,400 | 146, 400 | 489, 400 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 681,900 | 146, 300 | 527, 400 | 342, 700 | 137, 800 |
| 1924. | 657, 800 | 136, 700 | 529, 200 | 322, 200 | 123, 200 |
| 1925 | 664, 400 | 132, 100 | 537, 100 | 334, 200 | 141,800 |
| 1926 | 664, 400 | 125, 700 | 553, 600 | 355, 100 | 141, 200 |
| 1927 | 679, 400 | 129,300 | 553, 500 | 346, 700 | 142,000 |
| 1928 | 707, 100 | 125, 600 | 558, 300 | 342,500 | 149, 200 |
| 1929 | 753, 500 | 116, 100 | 591, 500 | 384, 800 | 149, 100 |
| 1930 | 731, 100 | 108, 300 | 574, 100 | 364, 700 | 115, 500 |
| 1931 | 650, 500 | 99,700 | 511, 800 | 316,800 | 99, 200 |
| 1932. | 577, 100 | 88, 600 | 451, 700 | 279, 700 | 87, 800 |
| 1933 | 631, 000 | 82, 700 | 458, 400 | 315, 400 | 99,300 |
| 1934: January | 628, 700 | 75, 400 | 490, 700 | 359, 200 | 110,100 |
| February | 627, 800 | 85, 900 | 484, 500 | 368, 300 | 113,600 |
| March.. | 643, 100 | 89, 100 | 497, 600 | 375, 600 | 118,300 |
|  | Weekly Pay Rolls |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 | \$14, 879, 000 | \$2, 386, 000 | \$10, 873, 000 | (i) | (1) |
| 1920 | 16, 698, 000 | 2, 772, 000 | 14,729, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 14, 333, 000 | 2,325, 000 | 12, 259,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 14, 142,000 | 2, 206, 000 | 12,762, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 15, 296, 000 | 2,317, 000 | 14, 304, 000 | \$8,499, 000 | \$3,500,000 |
| 1924 | 15, 155,000 | 2, 213,000 | 14, 797, 000 | 8, 013, 000 | 3, 223, 000 |
| 1925 | 15, 268, 000 | 2, 147, 000 | 15,506, 000 | 8, 444, 000 | 3, 676,000 |
| 1926 | 15, 503, 000 | 2,049,000 | 16, 478,000 | 9,055,000 | 3, 707,000 |
| 1927 | 15, 838,000 | 2,025,000 | 16, 501, 000 | 8,978,000 | 3, 810,000 |
| 1928 | 16, 388, 000 | 1,916,000 | 16, 691, 000 | 8,997, 000 | 4, 069,000 |
| 1929 | 17, 344, 000 | 1,819, 000 | 17, 771, 000 | 10,068,000 | 3, 986, 000 |
| 1930 | 16, 593, 000 | 1,617,000 | 17, 036, 000 | 9, 334, 000 | 2, 934, 000 |
| 1931 | 14, 173, 000 | 1,336, 000 | 14, 461,000 | 7,643,000 | 2, 165,000 |
| 1932 | 11, 308,000 | 1,052, 000 | 11, 126,000 | 5, 861,000 | 1,555, 000 |
| 1933 | 11, 604,000 | 944, 000 | 10, 299,000 | 6, 179, 000 | 1,740,000 |
| 1934: January | 12, 301, 000 | 886, 000 | 11, 045,000 | 7, 035, 000 | 2, 036,000 |
| February | 12, 352,000 | 1,012,000 | 11, 297,000 | 7,257,000 | 2, 261, 000 |
| March. | 12,522, 000 | 1,019,000 | 11, 550,000 | 7,417,000 | 2, 455, 000 |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable data not available.
Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries
The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has revised its index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to March 1934. Hereafter the Bureau's indexes will be based on the 3 -year average, 1923-25, as 100 as recommended by the advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor.

Two radical changes have been made in the indexes. First, the indexes for each of the 90 separate industries surveyed each month have been adjusted to conform with the figures on employment and pay rolls for previous years through 1931 as published by the Bureau of the Census. Similar adjustments have been made for each of the 14 groups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole.

This change has been made so that the indexes may reflect as accurately as possible the changes in total factory employment and pay rolls, not only from month to month, but also over a period of years. The Bureau's indexes are based on returns supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in each of the industries surveyed. The establishments supplying these monthly data employ approximately 50 percent of all factory wage earners of the country, and their combined reports indicate with close accuracy the shorttime trend in employment and pay rolls. The former indexes did not, however, accurately reflect the long-time trends. They did not fully portray the increases resulting from the establishment of new plants, or the decreases brought about by the permanent shut-down of establishments not included in the Bureau's sample. Such changes are shown only by the complete coverage of every plant in each industry, as made by the Biennial Census of Manufactures. As now adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes make allowance for new establishments coming into existence, and old establishments dropping out in the years prior to 1932.

A second change in the revised series of index numbers is the shifting of the base from the 12-month average for 1926 to the average for the 3 -year period, 1923-25. Henceforth, the average for these years will equal 100 in the Bureau's indexes. This broader base was selected as preferable to the single-year base, not only because it minimizes any unusual condition which would greatly affect the relative position of any industry in any single year, but also to place the Bureau's indexes on a base similar to a number of other official and private series of indexes on employment, pay rolls, and production.

Data for the nonmanufacturing industries are also being revised and improved by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. More than 100,000 additional firms in the field of wholesale and retail trade, real estate, building construction, dyeing and cleaning, and laundries, have recently been added to the roll of establishments reporting to the Bureau.

The advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor, which recommended these changes and improvements, was appointed at the request of Secretary Perkins by the American Statistical Association. The committee consists of Bryce M. Stewart, director of research of Industrial Relations Counselors; Ewan Clague, director of research, Community Council of Philadelphia; Meredith B. Givens, Social Science Research Council; Ralph G. Hurlin, director of statistical research, Russell Sage Foundation; Aryness Joy, Office of the Economic Advisor to the Executive Council; Murray W. Latimer, Industrial Relations Counselors; Howard B. Myers, bureau of statistics and research, Illinois Department of Labor; Morris A. Copeland,
executive secretary, Central Statistical Board; and J. Frederic Dewhurst, Twentieth Century Fund.
A bulletin containing the revised index numbers by months from January 1919 to December 1933 for each of the separate manufacturing industries, the several groups of industries, and all manufacturing industries combined, is now in the course of preparation. This bulletin also explains the method used in adjusting the former series of index numbers to conform with the yearly averages published in biennial census reports.

The revised general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for the manufacturing industries from January 1919 to March 1934, inclusive, as adjusted to the biennial census and recomputed on the new base (1923-25 equals 100), and a chart of these indexes follow.

TABLE 3-GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS-JANUARY 1919 TO MARCH 1934, INCLUSIVE
[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 105. 3 | 114.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 | 100.71 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 |
| February | 102. 2 | 113.7 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 102.51 | 101. 5 | 98.1 | 101.5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102.9 | 97. 4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | 61.1 | 77.7 |
| March. | 102.4 | 116. 0 | 83.2 | 85.9 | 104. 61 | 101.7 | 98.8 | 102. 1 | 100.2 | 97.6 | 104. 1 | 96.9 | 80.7 | 68.4 | 58.8 | 80.8 |
| April. | 102.5 | 114.5 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 105. 0 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 101.4 | 99.6 | 97.1 | 105. 3 | 96.3 | 80.7 | 66.1 | 59.9 |  |
| May | 103.1 | 112.0 | 81.9 | 87.9 | 105. 3 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 100.4 | 99.1 | 97.0 | 105.3 | 94.8 | 80.1 | 63.4 | 62.6 |  |
| June | 104.3 | 111.1 | 81.0 | 89.8 | 106.0 | 93. 8 | 98.0 | 100.3 | 99.1 | 97.8 | 105. 6 | 92.9 | 78.4 | 61. 2 | 66.9 |  |
| July | 106.9 | 108. 5 | 79.8 | 88. 2 | 104.9 | 91. 0 | 97.8 | 99.4 | 98. 1 | 97.7 | 106. 1 | 89.5 | 77.0 | 58.9 | 71. 5 |  |
| August----- | 109.7 | 108. 8 | 81.2 | 91. 4 | 105. 2 | 92.1 | 99.5 | 101.4 | 99. 3 | 100.1 | 107.9 | 88.8 | 77. 1 | 60.1 | 76.4 |  |
| September- | 111. 7. | 107. 5 | 83.4 | 94.5 | 105.7 | 94.4 | 101.5 | 103. 4 | 100.5 | 102. 2 | 109. 0 | 89.6 | 77.4 | 63.3 | 80.0 |  |
| October---- | 111.3 | 103.7 | 84.1 | 97.0 | 104.5 | 95.31 | 102.2 | 103. 1 | 99.6 | 102.6 | 107.7 | 87.7 | 74.4 | 64. 4 | 79.6 |  |
| November- | 112.6 | 97.4 | 84.2 | 99.0 | 103. 2 | 94.8 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 97. 4 | 101.7 | 103.6 | 84.6 | 71.8 | 63.4 | 76. 2 |  |
| December-- | 114.4 | 89.7 | 83.3 | 100. 5 | 101.4 | 96. 1 | 101.5 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 101. 2 | 99.8 | 82.3 | 71.0 | 62.1 | 74.4 |  |
| Average | 107. 2 | 108.1 | 82.3 | 90.6 | 104.1 | 96. 5 | 99.4 | 101. 2 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 104.8 | 91. 5 | 77. 4 | 64. 1 | 69.0 | 177.3 |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ---- | 95.3 | 117.2 | 82.8 | 69.6 | 94.6 | 98.8 | 95.4 | 100.9 | 98.4 | 96.0 | 102.3 | 95.9 | 70.0 | 53.5 | 39.5 | 54.0 |
| February-- | 89.6 | 115.5 | 81.3 | 72.4 | 97.9 | 104.1 | 100.8 | 105. 0 | 104.4 | 101.2 | 109.3 | 98. 8 | 74.3 | 54. 6 | 40.2 | 60.6 |
| March | 90.0 | 123.7 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 102.4 | 106.5 | 105.7 | 102. 5 | 111.6 | 98. 8 | 75.6 | 53.1 | 37.1 | 64.8 |
| April. | 89.2 | 120.9 | 79.0 | 73.8 | 103.8 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 104. 4 | 104. 5 | 100.5 | 112.6 | 97.7 | 74.4 | 49.5 | 38.8 |  |
| May | 90.0 | 122.4 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 107. 3 | 97.5 | 100.7 | 103. 1 | 1104.0 | 101. 3 | 112.9 | 95.4 | 73.4 | 46.8 | 42.7 |  |
| June | 92.0 | 124.2 | 75.4 | 80.5 | 107. 5 | 92.4 | 98.7 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 111.2 | 92.3 | 69.7 | 43.4 | 47.2 |  |
| July........- | 94.8 | 119.3 | 71.7 | 78. 5 | 103.3 | 85.7 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 98. 5 | '99.0 | 107. 2 | 84.3 | 66.2 | 39.8 | 50.8 |  |
| August.-.-- | 99.9 | 121.6 | 73.9 | 83.0 | 103.8 | 89.3 | 99.3 | 103. 4 | 101. 9 | 108.3 | 112.0 | 83.3 | 65.9 | 40.6 | 56.8 |  |
| September. | 104.7 | 119.8 | 73. 4 | 87.0 | 104.3 | 92.5 | 98.8 | 104. 4 | 101. 4 | 104. 7 | 112.9 | 84.1 | 63.4 | 42.9 | 59.1 |  |
| October---- | 102. 2 | 115.8 | 72.6 | 89.5 | 106. 6 | 95.1 | 104. 6 | 107.6 | 102.1 | 108. 2 | 112. 4 | 82. 2 | 61.3 | 44.7 | 59.4 |  |
| November. | 106.7 | 107.0 | 71. 7 | 93.4 | 104.5 | 93.7 | 104. 6 | 104. 1 | 98.5 | 105.0 | 104. 1 | 76.8 | 58.1. | 42. 9 | 55.5 |  |
| December-- | 114.0 | 98.0 | 73.3 | 95.7 | 102.9 | 97.6 | 105. 2 | 103.5 | 99.5 | 105.6 | 100.7 | 75.2 | 57.6 | 41.5 | 54.5 |  |
| Average. | 97.4 | 11\%. 1 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 103.3 | 96.1 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101. 8 | 102. 4 | 109.1 | 88. 7 | 67.5 | 46.1 | 48.5 | ${ }^{1} 59.8$ |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 3 months.
For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay roll for March 1934 based on the 12 -month average for 1926 as 100 . These are a continuation of the former series of indexes covering 89 industries and show some slight differences in percentage changes over the previous

## Employment $\&$ Payrolls in the Manufacturing Industries

3 year average 1923-1925=100

month from those shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors, and the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry. The indexes are presented in table 4, which follows.

TABLE 4.-TNDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS (BASED ON THE 12-MONTH AVERAGE FOR $1926=100$ ) IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, and all manufacturing Combined, for march 1934

| Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment index } \end{gathered}$ | Pay-roll index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manufacturing | 76.3 | 59.5 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not includ | 73.7 | 51.0 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equ | 68.0 | 48.7 |
| Transportation equipment | 89.7 | 80.9 |
| Railroad repair shops- | 51.5 | 44.4 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 72.4 | 54.4 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 45.8 | 28.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 52.0 | 33.6 |
| Textiles and their products. | 89.8 | 72.0 |
| Fabrics. | 95.1 | 77.2 |
| Wearing apparel | 77.3 | 61.7 |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 87.7 | 72.2 |
| Food and kindred products. | 93.4 | 77.5 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 72.1 | 52.8 |
| Paper and printing | 89.8 | 72.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 103.9 | 81.5 |
| Rubber products | 88.0 | 71.5 |

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in March 1934

THE general expansion in employment in the manufacturing industries was also evidenced in the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 12 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries reporting increases in both employment and pay roll between February and March. Data for the building construction industry are not presented here but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

The most pronounced percentage gain in employment over the month interval was a seasonal increase in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry of 8.3 percent combined with an increase of 14.8 percent in pay rolls. The pronounced percentage gain in pay rolls in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry was exceeded, however, by the gain of 25.2 percent in the anthracitemining industry, which was caused by increased production. Employment in the anthracite-mining industry increased 6.9 percent. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported increases, largely seasonal, of 6.4 percent in employment and 11.7 percent in pay rolls, and the group of retail-trade stores, reflecting the effects of the Easter trade, reported a substantial gain in employment with a less pronounced gain in earnings.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay roll, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week,

[^1]and average hourly earnings in March 1934 for 13 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from February 1934 and March 1933. Similar percentages of change in employment, pay roll, and per capita weekly earnings, as well as average per capita weekly earnings, are likewise presented for the banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate group. Indexes of employment and pay roll for the latter group have been temporarily discontinued.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NONMANUFACTURING JNDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1933

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ! |  |  | A verage hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, March 1934 (12month average $1929=$ 100) | Percentage changefrom - |  | Index, March 1034 (12month average $1929=$ 100) | Percentage change from- |  |  | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { March } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A verage } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { March } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | February 1934 | $\underset{1933}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } 1934 \end{array}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } 1934 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1983 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } 1934 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite.. | 67.5 | +6.9 | +23.6 | 82.4 | +25.2 | $+68.9$ | \$35.57 | +17.0 | $+36.6$ | 43.7 | +16.2 | +38.7 | 81.8 | +0.7 | -1.3 |
| Bituminous | 77.8 | +2.2 | +15.1 | 58.9 | +7.9 | +91.9 | 19.44 | +5.5 | +66. 7 | 34.0 | +6.3 | +35.4 | 57.5 | $-9$ | $+21.1$ |
| Metalliferous mining ------.-....-- | 39.8 | -1.1 | +32.7 | 25.9 | -. 4 | +48.9 | 21.27 | $+.7$ | +12.2 | 38.7 | $-1.0$ | +.2 | 54.3 | $+1.9$ | $+13.4$ |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining - | 42.0 | +8.3 | +19.7 | 24. 1 | $+14.8$ | $+35.4$ | 15. 19 | $+5.9$ | +13.2 | 33.5 | $+6.3$ | -2.7 | 45.6 | $+.7$ | $+17.7$ |
| Crude-petroleum producing-..-.....- | 72.8 | $+.5$ | +28.8 | 52.5 | $+3.9$ | +23.5 | 27.20 | $+3.3$ | -4.1 | 35.1 | +1.2 | -24.4 | 76.4 | +. 4 | +17.3 |
| Telephone and telegraph. | 70.0 | +. 3 | $-4.4$ | 70.4 | +3.8 | $-1.7$ | 27.28 | $+3.5$ | $+2.9$ | 37.9 | $+5$ | $\pm 2$ | 72.5 | +2.8 | +3.0 |
| Power and light .--.-...--......- | 81.7 | +. 7 | +6. 2 | 75.6 | +1.7 | +5.1 | 28.89 | +1.0 | $\cdots 1.1$ | 40.1 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $-7.9$ | 72.0 | $+8$ | $+9.0$ |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus Trade: operation and maintenance | 71.7 | +1.0 | $+2.7$ | 62.2 | +3.5 | +4.7 | 27.74 | +2.5 | +2.0 | 46.1 | +2.0 | +. 7 | 59.3 | +4.2 | $+5.3$ |
| Wholesale | 83.6 | +. 7 | +14.4 | 65.7 | +1.7 | +15. 1 | 26. 14 | $+.9$ | $+6$ | 42.3 | $+1.2$ | -10.5 | 60.7 | -. 8 | +14.2 |
| Retail | 87.2 | +4.1 | +22.1 | 69.5 | +2.7 | +26.1 | 19.42 | $-1.4$ | +3.2 | 39.0 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | -12.9 | 50.7 | -1.9 | +14.6 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{3}$ | 86.4 | +1.9 | +19.3 | 66.6 | +2.1 | +24.5 | 13. 16 | +. 2 | +4.3 | 47.9 | $-.8$ | -6.5 | 26.6 | +1.1 | +14.3 |
| Laundries....--------.-. | 679.2 | +1.0 | +4.1 | ${ }^{6} 62.7$ | +1.7 | +13.2 | 14.82 | +. 7 | +8.8 | 39.0 | +.8 | $-5.2$ | 37.6 | (2) | +13.9 |
| .Dyeing and cleaning | 672.4 | +6.4 | $+10.0$ | ${ }^{8} 51.7$ | +11.7 | +32.9 | 17.66 | +5.1 | +20.8 | 40.0 | $+2.6$ | -9.6 | 44.3 | +1.4 | $+31.0$ |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. | (4) | 5-. 2 | ${ }^{8}+2.8$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | 3-. 5 | ${ }^{5}+3.5$ | 32.74 | s-. 2 | 8+. 7 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (4) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |

[^2]Indexes of employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries
Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1931 through March 1934, in these industries.

A revision, similar to that made for the manufacturing industries has been made for the laundries and the dyeing and cleaning industries for the available months, January 1931 through March 1934, to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1931 census reports.

TABLE 2.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931-MARCH 1934
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 90.6 | 76.2 | 52. 5 | 64.1 | 89.3 | 61. 5 | 43.2 | 73.2 | 93.9 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36.1 | 51.3 |
| Februar | 89.5 | 71. 2 | 58.7 | 63.2 | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 65. 8 | 91. 5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 76.1 | 68.3 | 47. 0 | 37.2 | 54.6 |
| March | 82.0 | 73.7 | 54.6 | 67.5 | 71. 3 | 61.2 | 48.8 | 82.4 | 88.8 | 75. 2 | 67. 6 | 77.8 | 65. 2 | 46. 8 | 30.7 | 58.9 |
| April | 85. 2 | 70.1 | 51. 6 |  | 75. 2 | 72.0 | 37.4 |  | 85.9 | 65.5 | 63.7 |  | 58.6 | 33. 9 | 26. 6 |  |
| May. | 80.3 | 66.9 | 43. 2 |  | 76. 1 | 58.0 | 30.0 |  | 82.4 | 62. 6 | 61.2 |  | 54.4 | 30.7 | 26.9 |  |
| June | 76. 1 | 53.0 | 39.5 |  | 66. 7 | 37. 4 | 34.3 |  | 78.4 | 60.5 | 61.3 |  | 52.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 |  |
| July | 65.1 | 44.5 | 43.8 |  | 53.7 | 34.5 | 38.2 |  | 76.4 | 58. 6 | 63. 2 |  | 50.4 | 24.4 | 33. 6 |  |
| August | 67.3 | 49.2 | 47.7 | - | 56.4 | 41. 4 | 46. 6 |  | 77.0 | 59. 4 | 68.6 |  | 50.6 | 26.4 | 43.3 |  |
| September | 80.0 | 55.8 | 56.8 |  | 64.9 | 47.0 | 60.7 |  | 80.4 | 62.4 | 71.8 |  | 53.6 | 30. 2 | 44. 1 |  |
| October | 86.8 | 63.9 | 56.9 |  | 91. 1 | 66.7 | 61.6 |  | 81.3 | 67. 0 | 68.0 |  | 56. 2 | 37.8 | 44. 1 |  |
| November | 83. 5 | 62.7 | 61. 0 |  | 79.5 | 51. 0 | 47.8 |  | 81.1 | 69.4 | 74. 8 |  | 54.6 | 38.0 | 50.7 |  |
| December | 79.8 | 62.3 | 54. 5 |  | 78.4 | 56.2 | 44.3 |  | 81.2 | 70.0 | 75.4 |  | 52.3 | 37.7 | 50.8 |  |
| A verage.-.- | 80.5 | 62.5 | 51.7 | 64.9 | 75.4 | 53.7 | $45.8{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1} 73.8$ | 83.2 | 67.4 |  | 76.5 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 154.9 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 64. 4 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 50.4 | 30. 2 | 18. 1 | 21.3 |
| Februar | 65.3 | 46.9 | 31. 5 | 40.3 | 54. 6 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 26.0 | 66.6 | 47.4 | 34.8 | 38.8 | 54.4 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21.0 |
| March | 63.5 | 45.0 | 300 | 39.8 | 52.8 | 25.5 | 17.4 16.4 | 25.9 | 70.0 | 46. 0 | 35.1 | 42.0 | 58. 2 | 28.7 | 17.8 | 24.1 |
| April | 63.9 62.4 | 43. 3 38. 3 | 29.4 |  | 51.4 49.3 | 25.0 | 17.4 |  | 76. 1 | 48. 6 50.6 | 39.3 43. 4 |  | 62.6 62.3 | 30.0 32.3 | 20.2 |  |
| June | 60.0 | 32.2 | 31.5 |  | 46.1 | 20.1 | 18.3 |  | 72.3 | 49.5 | 47.3 |  | 60.1 | 30.0 | 27.5 |  |
| July | 56. 2 | 29.5 | 33.0 |  | 41.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 |  | 71.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 |  | 57.3 | 29.1 | 28.4 |  |
| August | 55.8 | 28. 6 | 36.8 |  | 40.2 | 16.5. | 21.9 |  | 68.9 | 51.1 | 51. 6 |  | 55.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 |  |
| September | 55.5 | 29.3 | 38.9 |  | 40.0 | 17.0 | 23.9 |  | 66.6 | 52.4 | 52.6 |  | 51. 2 | 30.5 | 29.3 |  |
| October-- | 53.8 | 30.5 | 40.7 |  | 37.4 | 18.0 | 25.9 |  | 64.5 | 52.4 | 53.2 |  | 48.7 | 30.1 | 31.2 |  |
| November | 52.8 | 31.9 | 40. 6 |  | 35.1 | 18.7. | 25.6 |  | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51.1 |  | 43.3 | 27. 1 | 28.3 |  |
| December. | 51.2 | 33.3 | 40.6 |  | 34.3 | 18.7 | 26.2 |  | 53.9 | 42.3 | 45.3 |  | 36.9 | 22.1 | 24.4 |  |
| A verage.-.- | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.6 | 39.9 | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 125.7 | 67.4 | 49.0 |  | 40.1 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24.7 | 122.1 |
|  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 | 73.2 | 71.5 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| Februar | 73.2 | 54.4 | 57.0 | 72. 4 | 70.0 | 46.9 | 41.7 | 50.5 | 89.2 | 82.0 | 73.9 | 69.8 | 94.8 | 89.6 | 71.9 | 67.9 |
| March. | 72.2 | 51.4 | 56.5 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 43. 2 | 42.5 | 52.5 | 88.6 | 81.7 | 73.2 | 70.0 | 97.9 | 88.2 | 71.6 | 70.4 |
| April | 69.8 | 54.9 | 56.8 |  | 66.3 | 44.5 | 40.1 |  | 88.1 | 81.2 | 72.3 |  | 95.0 | 83.4 | 67.8 |  |
| May. | 67.8 | 54.5 | 56.9 |  | 64. 7 | 47.1 | 41. 6 |  | 87.4 | 80.6 | 70.1 |  | 94.1 | 82.8 | 68.5 |  |
| June. | 65.0 | 54. 2 | 58.0 |  | 62. 7 | 44.8 | 40.6 |  | 86.9 | 79.9 | 69.2 |  | 95.0 | 82.1 | 66.6 |  |
| July. | 65.3 | 55.4 | 59.5 |  | 59.2 | 44.6 | 42. 2 |  | 86. 6 | 79.1 | 68.5 |  | 93.3 | 79.6 | 66.7 |  |
| August | 62.4 | 57.4 | 60.8 |  | 56.3 | 42.9 | 42.5 |  | 85.9 | 78. 1 | 68.1 |  | 92.3 | 79.1 | 66.1 |  |
| September | 61.2 | 56. 2 | 66. 2 |  | 55.2 | 41.9 | 44.4 |  | 85.0 | 77.4 | 68.3 |  | 92.1 | 75.9 | 64.6 |  |
| October-.- | 60.4 57 | 56. 8 | 70.6 |  | 54.4 | 42.5 | 50.1 |  | 84. 1 | 76. 2 | 68.7 |  | 91.6 | 75.7 | 67.0 |  |
| November | 57.6 | 56.5 | 72.2 |  | 52.0 | 42.4 | 50.3 |  | 83.5 | 75.5 | 68.9 |  | 89.7 | 74.3 | 67.7 |  |
| December- | 58.2 | 57. 2 | 75.0 |  | 54.9 | 41.7 | 53.2 |  | 83.1 | 74.8 | 69.4 |  | 92.7 | 73.5 | 67.7 |  |
| A verage-.-- | 65.7 | 55.3 | 62.2 | ${ }^{1} 72.8$ | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44. 1 | 152.0 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | 70.0 | 93.7 | 81.1 | 68.2 | 169.1 |

${ }^{1}$ A rerage for 3 months.
$53142^{\circ}-34-14$

TABLE 2.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMA NUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931-MARCH 1934-Continued
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Power and light |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 99.2 | 89. 3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 85.6 | 75.4 | 60.9 | 59. 2 |
| February | 97.8 | 87.2 | 77.4 | 81.2 | 99.7 | 86. 0 | 71.6 | 74. 4 | 86. 5 | 78.9 | 70.4 | 71.0 | 87. 1 | 74.8 | ${ }^{60.6}$ | 60.1 |
| April. | ${ }_{97.1}^{96.7}$ | 85. 8 | 76.9 | 81.7 | ${ }^{102.4}$ | 82.4 | 71.9 69.4 | 75.6 | 86.4 | 77.6 | 69.5 | 71.7 | 88. ${ }^{81}$ | 71.8 | 59. ${ }^{51}$ | 62.2 |
| May | 97.6 | 84.0 | 76.9 |  | 98.7 | 84.2 | 69.9 |  | 85.9 | 76.9 | 69.1 |  | 85.1 | 72.2 | 58.2 |  |
| June. | 97.2 | 83.2 | 77.3 |  | 98.3 | 80.5 | 69.9 |  | 85.3 | 76.5 | 69.3 |  | 84.8 | 70.2 | 58.0 |  |
| July | 96.7 | 82.3 | 77.5 |  | 97.4 | 78.7 | 70.0 |  | 85.6 | 75.6 | 69.4 |  | 83.3 | 66.4 | 57.4 |  |
| August. | 95.9 | 81.5 | 78.1 |  | ${ }_{94} 96$ | 76. 7 | 70.9 |  | 84.8 | 74.1 | 69.5 |  | 81.9 | 63.8 | 57. |  |
| Oepteber. | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82.3 |  | 93. 2 | 74.4 | 71.8 |  | 88.8 | 72.3 | 70.6 |  | 79.0 | 61.5 | 59.8 |  |
| Novembe | 91.3 | 79.1 | 82.6 |  | 93.3 | 73.2 | 74. 5 |  | 81.5 | 71.8 | 71.0 |  | 79.7 | 61.7 | 59.4 |  |
| December | 90.3 | 78.4 | 81.8 |  | 91.2 | 73.2 | 74.4 |  | 79.9 | 71.4 | 70.8 |  | 77.8 | 61.9 | 59.6 |  |
| Average.... | 95.6 | 83.0 | 78.8 | 81.7 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.0 | 174.6 | 84.7 | 75. 6 | 70.0 | 171.0 | 83.4 | 68.0 |  | ${ }^{160.5}$ |
|  | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 89.5 | 81.8 | 75.3 | 82.4 | 87.5 | 74.1 | 61.7 | 63.9 | 90.0 | 84.3 | 76.9 | 84. 6 | 89.4 | 78. 0 | 62.7 | 68.8 |
| February | 88.2 | 80.9 | 74.1 | 83.0 | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | ${ }^{64.6}$ | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 87.8 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 58.4 | ${ }^{67.7}$ |
| April. | 87.4 87.4 | 79.8 | 73.4. | 83.6 | 85. 81 | 788 | 56. 0 | 65.7 | 87. 8 | 81.4 81.6 | 78. 71 | 87.2 | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60. 4 |  |
| May. | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74. 0 |  | 84.7 | 69.7 | 57.4 |  | 89.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 |  | 88.0 | 71.1 | 59.5 |  |
| June. | 87.1 | 77.0 | 75.7 |  | 84.1 | 66. 2 | 57.3 |  | 89.1 | 79.4 | 78.3 |  | 87. 6 | 68.2 | 60.5 |  |
| July. | 86.8 | 76.6 | 76.9 |  | 83.3 | 64.7 | 59.1 |  | 83.9 | 74.6 | 74.6 |  | 83.3 | 63.3 | 58.1 |  |
| August. | 86.5 | 76.4 | 79.7 |  | 82.1 | 63.2 | 60.8 |  | 81.8 | 72.6 | 78.1 |  | 80.3 | ${ }^{60.7}$ | 62.7 |  |
| Oeptomber | 86. 8 | 77.1 | 83. 5 |  | 79.9 | ${ }_{63.9}^{63.1}$ | 62.3 |  | 86.6 89.8 | 71.3 | 86.0 89.6 |  | 84. 6 | ${ }^{67.6}$ |  |  |
| November | 84.1 | 77.6 | 83.4 |  | 79.7 | 63. 3 | 64.1 |  | 90.9 | 81.7 | ${ }^{81.6}$ |  | 85.4 | 66.9 | 72.6 |  |
| December | 83.7 | 77.0 | 83.3 |  | 77.8 | 62.6 | 64.5 |  | 106.2 | 95.2 | 105.4 |  | 94.1 | 73.6 | 80.3 |  |
| Average.... | 86.6 | 78.2 | 77.91 | $183.0$ | 83.6 | 67. 0 | 60.4 | ${ }^{164.7}$ | 89.4 | 80.9 | 81.7 | '85. 2 | 86.6 | 69.4 | 64.3 | ${ }^{1} 68.7$ |
|  | Laundries ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 94. 3 | 88. 2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 90.7 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 82.1 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 73.7 | 62.4 | 44.2 | 46. 8 |
| Rebruary | ${ }_{93}^{93.7}$ | 88.3 | 77.5 | 78.4 | 89.6 | 76.7 | 58.1 | ${ }_{62}^{61.7}$ | 80,7 | 74.4 | ${ }_{65.8}^{65.6}$ | ${ }_{728}^{68.1}$ | 71.2 | 59.0 | 40.2 | 46.3 51.7 |
| April | 94.3 | 85.4 | 76.5 |  | 90.9 | 74. 7 | 56. 6 | - | 88.4 | 76.9 | 74.9 |  | 81.9 | 62.5 | 51.7 |  |
| May. | 94.1 | 84.8 | 76.6 |  | 80.5 | 73.9 | 57.1 |  | 89.3 | 78.0 | 75. 7 |  | 82.1 | 63.8 | 51.0 |  |
| June. | 94, 8 | 84.4 | 79.2 |  | 91.2 | 71.8 | 59.4 |  | 91.4 | 78.6 | 79.1 |  | 84.5 | 62.4 | 53.7 |  |
| July-.-- | 95.6 | 83.6 | 79.5 |  | 91. 5 | 69.4 | 58.7 |  | 91.1 | 76. 1 | 76.6 |  | 81.8 | ${ }_{5}^{56.9}$ |  |  |
| August.-. | ${ }_{93}^{94.0}$ | 82.2 81.9 | 81. 1 |  | 88.6 | 66.9 | 60.3 63.5 |  | 86.4 88.0 | 73.4 | 76.8 81.9 |  | 75.9 | 53.4 57.9 |  |  |
| October. | 91.8 | 80.7 | 81.3 |  | 85. 6 | 64.1 | 62.5 |  | 87.0 | 76.0 | 81.6 |  | 77.2 | 55.8 | 57.4 |  |
| November | 89.8 | 79.4 | 78.4 |  | 82.6 | 61.9 | 60.7 |  | 83.2 | 72.0 | 76. |  | 70.8 | 49.6 | 52.5 |  |
| December | 88.8 | 79.1 | 78.4 |  | 81.0 | 61.4 | 61.1 |  | 78.4 | 69.5 | 70.5 |  | 64.4 | 45. 9 | 47. |  |
| A verage.... | 93.1 | 83. 5 | $78.8{ }^{1}$ | 78.7 | 88.3 | 70.1 | 59.5 | ${ }^{1} 62.0$ | 85.6 | 75.2 | 74.3 | ${ }^{1} 69.5$ | 76. 1 | 57.3 |  | 48.3 |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 91, 0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maruary | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | ${ }_{93}^{93.7}$ | 73.9 | ${ }_{53}^{55.9}$ | 65. 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April. | 95.8 | 82.7 | 71.9 |  | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | 6. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 |  | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June. | 91.6 | 78.0 | 73.6 |  | 85.4 | 63.8 | 52.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July. | 93.3 | 78.4 | 75.6 |  | 85. 2 | 61.8 | 53.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 92.8 | 77.6 | 77.1 |  | 83.8 |  | 54.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September | 90. 6 | 77.0 | 78.7 |  | 81.8 | 59.1 | 56. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November. | 84.9 | 74. 3 | 75.8 |  | 77.1 | 57.5 | 55.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 83.1 | 73.2 | 77.6 |  | 75.4 | 56.6 | 57.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average.. | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74.911 | 184.2 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 54.4 | ${ }^{1} 64.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]
## Employment in Building Construction in March 1934

THE percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and manhours in building construction in March, as compared with February, were as follows:

The following table is based on returns made by 11,089 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by public-works funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which do their share of work in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

In March, 63,059 workers earned a total pay roll of $\$ 1,382,858$ as compared to a total pay roll of $\$ 1,189,200$ earned by 56,113 workers employed by the same 11,089 firms in February.
In March the average weekly earnings amounted to $\$ 21.93$ as compared to $\$ 21.19$ for February. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees-part time as well as full time.

Reports from 10,281 firms- 92.7 percent of the 11,089 cooperating firms-gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 1,504,092 in March as compared to $1,276,632$ in February.

The average hours per week per man were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings were computed by dividing the pay roll of the firms which reported man-hours, by the number of manhours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BULLDING-CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN MARCH 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM FEBRUARY 1934

| Locality | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { firms } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { port- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per man 1 |  | A verage bourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Num- ber on pay roll Mar. 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { March } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | Num- ber Mar. 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage of change from February 1934 |
| All localities | 11, 089 | 63, 059 | +12.4 | \$1,382,858 | +16.3 | \$21.93 | +3.5 | 27.8 | +4.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cts}^{79.0} \end{aligned}$ | (2) |
| Alabama: Birmingham - -- | 76 | 308 | +7.3 | 4,583 | +3.4 | 14.88 | $-3.7$ | 25.3 | -4.2 | 59.3 | -0.5 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles ${ }^{3}-\ldots-{ }^{\text {San Francisco---- }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23 | 1,219 693 | -5.6 +19.9 | 26,733 | -2.7 +14.2 | 21.93 <br> 22.55 | +3.1 <br> -4.7 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Other localities ${ }^{3}$-.......- | 19 | 383 | +9.1 | 8,399 | +9.5 | 21.93 | +. 4 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| The State | 69 | 2, 295 | +3.4 | 50,757 | +4.0 | 22. 12 | $+.6$ | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Colorado: Denver | 228 | 508 | -12.3 | 9,977 | -9.3 | 19.64 | $+3.4$ | 24.8 | +. 8 | 79.0 | +2.1 |
| Connecticut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport | 114 | 305 | +28.2 | 6,965 | +26.3 | 22.84 | -1.5 | 31.8 | +6.7 | 73.6 | -6.7 |
| Hartford | 265 | 674 | +11.2 | 14, 624 | +16.2 | 21. 70 | $+4.5$ | 31.5 | +4.3 | 69.2 | +2.4 |
| New Haven | 175 | 685 | +6.4 | 17,277 | +48.4 | 25.22 | +39.5 | 33.3 | +39.3 | 76.3 | +. 3 |
| The State | 554 | 1,664 | +11.8 | 38, 866 | $+30.7$ | 23.36 | +16.9 | 32.3 | +18.3 | 73.0 | +. 4 |
| Delaware: Wilmington | 107 | 596 | +15.7 | 10, 179 | +6.3 | 17. 08 | -8. 1 | 26.9 | -6.3 | 63.5 | $-1.9$ |
| District of Columbia. | 441 | 4, 257 | +2.0 | 110,930 | +2.8 | 26. 06 | +. 8 | 28.8 | +3.2 | 88.0 | -2.5 |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville. | 54 | 169 | $+9.0$ | 2,627 | +28.5 | 15.54 | $+17.8$ | 25.2 | +33.3 | 61.7 | -11.6 |
| Miami. | 79 | 622 | +5.6 | 11,901 | +1.6 | 19.13 | -3.8 | 28.0 | -8.2 | 62.7 | +. 6 |
| The Stat | 133 | 791 | +6.3 | 14,528 | +5.6 | 18.37 | -. 6 | 27.4 | -1.8 | 62.5 | -1.4 |
| Georgia: Atlant | 152 | 971 | $+13.3$ | 14, 781 | +11.1 | 15.22 | -1.9 | 28.5 | +5.6 | 54.0 | -3.2 |
| Illinois: Chicago ${ }^{3}$ | 130 | 1,682 | +14.1 | 42,929 | +31.9 | 25. 52 | +15.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Other localities ${ }^{3}$ | 91 | 1588 | $-16.2$ | 17,440 | $-23.7$ | 23.01 | -8.9 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (5) |
| The State ${ }^{3}$ | 221 | 2, 440 | $+2.6$ | 60,369 | $+9.0$ | 24. 74 | +6.2 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Indiana: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wayne | 98 | 245 | +40.1 | 5,833 | +66.4 | 17.62 | +18.8 | 25. 2 | \|r $\begin{array}{r}+19.8 \\ -8.7\end{array}$ | 69.6 | - $\begin{array}{r}-1.5 \\ +.9\end{array}$ |
| Indianapolis | 165 | 664 | -8.4 | 12.944 | -9.9 | 19. 49 | $-1.7$ | 28.2 | +4.1 | 69.2 | -7.1 |
| South Bend | 40 | 177 | +7.9 | 3,742 | +13.4 | 21.15 | +5.1 | 27.5 | +4.2 | 77. 1 | -. 9 |
| The State | 360 | 1,411 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 26,837 | +. 5 | 19.02 | +. 5 | 28.2 | $2+4.8$ | 67.2 | $2-5.4$ |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 99 | 367 | +71.5 | 7,648 | +77.3. | 20.84 | +3.4 | 25.7 | $7-3.4$ | 483.1 | +6.0 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 72 | 222 | +23.3 | 3,094 | +12.0 | 13.94 | -9.1 | 23.7 | $7-2.5$ | 51.7 | -5.5 |
| Kentucky: Louisville.....- | 152 | 884 | +29.6 | 16,165 | +40.6 | 18. 29 | +8.5 | 30.3 | +2.0 | 61.8 | + +7.3 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans.- | 112 | 464 | -1.7 | 7,358 | +8.8 | 15.86 | +10.7 | 27.2 | +21.4 | 457.4 | 4 -3.9 |
| Maine: Portland. | 99 | 1255 | +3.7 | 5,001 | -. 7 | 19.61 | -4.2 | 26.8 | - -7 | 73.1 | -3.7 |
| Maryland: Baltimore ${ }^{3}$-.- | 118 | 1,117 | +23.7 | 21,004 | $+33.2$ | 18.80 | +7.7 | 28.0 | +8.9 | 64. 1 | +. 9 |
| Massachusetts: All localities ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | 690 | 3,857 | +12.5 | 91.874 | +12.6 | 23.82 | (5) | 29.5 | $5+3$ | 80.8 | -. 2 |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit | 490 | 3,634 | +33.9 | 80, 770 | +36.6 | 22. 23 | +2. 6 | 28.0 | - 0.4 | 49.4 | -4.3 |
| Flint | 56 | 172 | +43.3 | 3, 532 | +32.7 | 20.53 | -7.7 | 25. 1 | $1-17.7$ | 76.4 | 4 +5. 1 |
| Grand Rapids. | 100 | 324 | +34.4 | 5,639 | +37.8 | 17.40 | +2.5 | 27.1 | $1+1.5$ | $5 \quad 65.0$ | +2.7 |
| The State. | 646 | 4,130 | +34.3 | 89,941 | +36.5 | 21. 78 | +1.6 | 27.8 | $8 \quad-3.8$ | 878.3 | $3+4.1$ |

${ }^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,281 firms.
2 No change.
${ }^{3}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
4 Data not available.
8 Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION INDU'STRY IN MARCH 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM FEBRUARY 1934-Continued

| Locality | Number of firms re-porting | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | A verage weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per $\operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Num- ber on pay roll Mar. 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { March } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Perage of change February 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage of change from February 1934 |
| Minnesota: Duluth. . Minneapo St. Paul. The |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cts |  |
|  | 52 | 232 | +38.1 | \$4, 450 | ${ }_{+} \mathbf{5 5 .} 4$ | \$19.18 | +12.6 | 27. 4 | +13.7 | 70.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | 231 | 918 | +12.4 | 19,399 | +16.0 | 21.13 | +3.2 | 28.0 | +4.5 | 75.8 | -1.8 |
|  | 177 | 712 | -15.2 | 16,800 | -18.0 | 23.60 | -3.2 | 29.9 | -2.9 | 78.7 | -1.1 |
|  | 460 | 1,862 | $+2.0$ | 40,649 | $+1.4$ | 21.83 | -. 6 | 28.7 | +1.1 | 76.4 | $-1.9$ |
| Missouri: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Louis | 619 | 2, 510 | +5.4 | 71,816 | +10.9 | 28.61 | +5.2 | 28.3 | +6.0 | 101.4 | +. 1 |
| The State | 913 | 3,974 | +8.1 | 103, 569 | +10.5 | 26.06 | +2.2 | 27.7 | +3.7 | 96.8 | -. 1 |
| Nebraska: Omaha...--- | 157 | 683 | $-5.3$ | 12,933 | $-7.7$ | 18.94 | -2.5 | 28.4 | $-5.0$ | 66.8 | +2.8 |
| New York: <br> New York City ${ }^{3}$ <br> Other localities ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | 319 | 4,767 | +31.4 | 145, 020 | +46.9 | 30. 42 | +11.8 | 27.6 | +9.5 | 110.3 | +2.3 |
|  | 234 | 3,663 | +6.2 | 81, 153 | +14.5 | 22.15 | +7.8 | 27.8 | +7.8 | 79.8 | +. 3 |
|  | 553 | 8,430 | +19.1 | 226, 173 | +33.3 | 26.83 | +12.0 | 27.7 | +8.6 | 97.0 | +3.3 |
| North Carolina: Charlotte.............................. | 52 | 303 | +25.7 | 4.809 | +18.8 | 15.87 | -5.5 | 29.9 | +3.8 | 53.7 | -8.5 |
| Ohio: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron | 91 | 239 | +10.1 | 4,150 | +4.3 | 17. 36 | -5.3 | 24.9 | -7.1 | 69.7 | +1.9 |
| Cincinnati | 460 | 1,446 | +15.5 | 32, 710 | $+10.8$ | 22. 62 | -4.0 | 26.6 | +2.3 | 85.0 | -6.6 |
| Cleveland | 636 | 1,743 | +21.0 | 44, 203 | +20.5 | 25. 36 | -. 4 | 24.6 | -4.7 | 103.4 | +3.0 |
| Dayton | 125 | 370 | $+19.0$ | 6,728 | +19.0 | 18. 18 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 27.1 | +14.3 | 69.0 | -10.6 |
| Youngstow | 73 | 191. | +16.5 | 3,620 | +38.8 | 18.95 | $+19.2$ | 23.8 | +20.2 | 79.6 | -. |
| The Stat | 1,385 | 3,989 | +17.9 | 91,411 | +16.6 | 22.92 | $-1.1$ | 25.6 | +. 8 | 90.0 | -2.1 |
| Oklahoma: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma City | 104 | 485 | +9.2 | 7,854 | -2.6 | 16. 19 | $-10.9$ | 24.7 | -10.8 | 65.6 | $-.6$ |
| Tulsa- | 51. | 180 | +16.1 | 2,902 | +9.8 | 16.12 | -5.5 | 25.8 | +1.2 | 64.3 | -7.7 |
| The State | 155 | 665 | +11.0 | 10,756 | +. 4 | 16. 17 | -9.6 | 25.0 | -8. 1 | 65.2 | -2.5 |
| Oregon: Portlan | 201 | 697 | +9.9 | 12,652 | -1.5 | 18.15 | $-10.5$ | 24.4 | $-5.4$ | 74.7 | -5.1 |
| Pennsylvania: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie area ${ }^{3}$ | 26 | 389 | +6.6 | 3,458 | $+38.0$ | 8. 89 | +29.4 | 11.8 | +15. 7 | 67.3 | +3.7 |
| Philadelphia area ${ }^{3}$ | 447 | 3, 311 | +12.7 | 63, 360 | +17.3 | 19.14 | +4.0 | 28.4 | +6.0 | 67.6 | $-2.9$ |
| Pittsburgh area ${ }^{3}$ | 240 | 1, 440 | +17.0 | 35, 183 | +23.4 | 24.43 | +5. 4 | 27.3 | +3.8 | 90.8 | +1.1 |
| Reading-Lebanon area ${ }^{3}$ - | 41 | 233 | +6.4 | 4, 224 | +21.4 | 18.13 | +14. 1 | 27.5 | +11.3 | 65.8 | +2.0 |
| Scranton area ${ }^{3}$ | 33 | 130 | +12.1 | 2,740 | +1.5 | 21.08 | -9.4 | 29.0 | +7.4 | 73.9 | -14. 1 |
| Other areas ${ }^{3}$ | 308 | 2, 153 | +3.9 | 39, 461 | -1.6 | 18.33 | $-5.2$ | 26.8 | -1.8 | 67.1 | -2.3 |
| The State | 1,095 | 7,656 | +10.3 | 148, 426 | +13.0 | 19.39 | +2.5 | 26.9 | +3.9 | 71.9 | -1.4 |
| Rhode Island: Providence | 257 | 1, 052 | +4.9 | 21, 496 | +12.8 | 20.43 | +7.5 | 29.2 | +10.6 | 70.3 | -2.4 |
| Tennessee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chattanooga | 36 | 131 | $-9.0$ | 1,962 | $-9.3$ | 14.98 | $-.3$ | 26.4 | -. 8 | 53.9 | (2) |
| Knoxville | 45 | 229 | +5.0 | 3, 524 | +26.1 | 15.39 | +20.0 | 28.1 | +8.9 | 55.4 | +10.8 |
| Memphis | 86 | 538 | +18.0 | 8,734 | +41.4 | 16.23 | +19.9 | 29.8 | +11.6 | 53.9 | +6.9 |
| Nashville | 83 | 648 | +38.5 | 9,525 | $+29.7$ | 14.70 | -6.3 | 27.7 | +1.5 | 52.1 | -7.3 |
| The State | 250 | 1,546 | $+20.2$ | 23, 745 | +28.5 | 15.36 | +6.9 | 28.4 | +6.4 | 53.4 | +1.1 |

${ }^{1}$ A verage computed from reports furnished by 10,281 firms.
${ }^{2}$ No change.
${ }^{3}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
${ }^{8}$ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
${ }^{7}$ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky .
${ }^{8}$ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGEHOURSPER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BULLDING-CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN MARCH 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM FEBRUARY 1934-Continued

| Locality | Num-beroffirmsre-port-ing | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per $\operatorname{man}^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Num- ber on pay roll Mar. 1934 | Per-centage of change from ruary | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { March } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ |  | Mar. | Perage of change from ruary 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | Mar. | Per-centage of change February 1934 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| El Paso | 24 | 116 | +12.6 | 1,848 | +14.6 | 15.93 | +1.7 | 26.5 | +6.4 | 59.0 | -4.1 |
| Houston | 192 | 938 | +6.2 | 16,214 | +18.0 | 17. 29 | +11.1 | 28.0 | +14.3 | 61.7 | $-3.0$ |
| San Antonio | 127 | 640 | +65.4 | 11, 110 | +122. 1 | 17.36 | +34.3 | 27.1 | +18.3 | 63.8 | +13.1 |
| The State | 542 | 2,313 | +18.8 | 38,488 | +34.7 | 16.64 | +13.4 | 27.4 | +11.8 | 60.0 | +. 5 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City | 90 | 156 | +3.3 | 2,812 | +12.4 | 18.03 | +8.8 | 24.2 | +7.1 | 73.6 | $-1.3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The State | 224 | 1,086 | -1.1 | 21, 256 | +8.1 | 19.57 | +9.3 | 29.8 | +3.8 | 65.8 | +3.9 |
| W ashington: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spatte- | 168 | 744 | +47.0 | 15, 101 | +60.4 | 20.30 | +9.1 | 26.0 | +15.0 | 78.1 | -5. 1 |
| Spokane---------------- | 58 | 334 | $+118.3$ | 7,644 | +204.4 | 22. 89 | +39.5 | 32.3 | $+49.5$ | 71.8 | -6.4 |
| Tacoma | 93 | 257 | $-14.0$ | 5,204 | $-9.8$ | 20.25 | +5.0 | 23.7 | +2.6 | 85.1 | +1.9 |
| The State | 320 | 1,335 | +39.4 | 27,949 | $+57.9$ | 20.94 | $+13.4$ | 27.1 | +19.9 | 77.4 | -5. 4 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling Wisconsin: All localities ${ }^{3}$ - | 49 57 | 91 684 | +8.3 +7.4 | 1,671 10,171 | $\begin{array}{r} +6.5 \\ -19.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.36 \\ & 14.87 \end{aligned}$ | - 2.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 27.1 \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +5.0 \\ & \left.()^{\prime}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(4)}{68.9}$ | $\overline{4}^{5.2}$ |

${ }_{1}^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,281 firms.
${ }^{2}$ No change.
${ }^{3}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
4 Data not available.

## Trend of Employment in March 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in March 1934, as compared with February 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the table following. 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 buildingconstruction data, information concerning which is shown by city and State totals under the section "Building construction." 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.

The percentages of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; 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.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS in february and march 1934, by States
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative state organizations]

| State | Total, all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num. ber of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll March 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll March | Per- <br> centage of change from February 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 |
| Alabama | 557 | 70,838 | $+2.4$ | \$953, 835 | +0.7 | 228 | 51,252 | +3.0 | \$668, 800 | +3.2 |
| Arizona | 393 | 9,652 | +1.0 | 192,872 | +1.9 | 43 | 2, 147 | +11.8 | -40. 533 | +16.3 |
| Arkansas | 1688 | 26, 429 | +2.2 | 378,241 | +. 6 | 290 | 18,144 | +2.4 | 228, 355 | +. 1 |
| California | ${ }^{2} 1,916$ | 265,551 | +4.91 | 6, 429, 509 | $+4.7$ | 1,091 | 150,269 | +8.0 | 3, 485, 873 | $+6.5$ |
| Colorado. | 856 | 32, 313 | $-1$ | 671, 769 | +2.7 | 147 | 11, 535 | $+.6$ | 238, 353 | $+5.3$ |
| Connecticut | 1,162 | 166, 171 | +3.1 | 3, 290, 504 | +5.4 | 681 | 145, 562 | +3.4 | 2, 747,583 | +6.3 |
| Delaware. | 164 | 10, 467 | +1.8 | 221, 833 | +.3. | 57 | 7,343 | $+1.7$ | 144, 233 | -. 6 |
| District of Co- lumbia | 606 | 32,915 | +4.5 | 746, 853 | +5.0. | 49 | 2,390 | +3.6 | 67,661 | +. 6 |
| Florida | 701 | 34, 013 | $-1.7$ | 547, 727 | +. 4 | 153. | 16,357 | $-2.6$ | 223, 421 | $-4.1$ |
| Georgia | 1,043 | 102, 008 | +5.2 | 1,413, 989 | +5.1 | 317 | 83, 039 | +6.2 | 1, 046, 210 | $+5.8$ |
| Idaho. | 208 | 5,856 | +3.5 | 114, 716 | +6.9 | 33 | 1,566 | +9.2 | 29,844 | +17.2 |
| Illinois | 32,982 | 353,048 | +2.4 | 7,619, 285 | +3.9 | 1,214 | 219,636 | +3.3 | 4, 489, 989 | +4.6 |
| Indian | 1,315 | 139, 390 | +4.8 | 2,777,628 | +8.7 | 602 | 108, 538 | +5.8 | 2, 147, 506 | $+10.9$ |
| Iowa. | 1,064 | 45,587 | +2.4 | 870,098 | +3.8 | 412 | 25, 424 | +3.6 | 482, 812 | +6.8 |
| Kansas | 41,987 | 69,756 | -. 3 | 1,502,018 | -2.1 | 493 | 28,560 | +. 2 | 594,062 | +. 2 |
| Kentucky | 930 | 73, 335 | +3.6 | 1,326, 828 | +7.6 | 231 | 27,822 | +3.5 | 478, 015. | +4. 6 |
| Louisiana_ | 489 | 35, 213 | $+2.5$ | 566, 886 | +4.1 | 208 | 22, 642 | +4.3 | 318, 602 | $+7.6$ |
| Maine | 567 | 48, 022 | +. 1 | 847, 093 | $+.5$ | 232 | 42, 111 | -. 1 | 718, 298 | +. 5 |
| Maryland | 1881 | 104,520 | +2.4 | 2,072,026 | +8.5 | 671 | 76,223 | ${ }^{5}+3.5$ | 1,447, 148 | - +6.0 |
| Massachusetts | ${ }^{4} 7,937$ | 384, 383 | +1.6 | 8,202, 617 | +2.4 | 1,135 | 203, 885 | +1.5 | 3,996,094 | +3.1 |
| Michigan | 1,688 | 406,614 | $+10.8$ | 10,092, 635 | +15.9 | 1,139 | 426,783 | +12.3 | 10,455,477 | $+15.7$ |
| Minnesota | 1,091 | 69, 645 | +3.2 | 1, 447, 957 | +1.7 | - 324 | 31, 987 | +2.7 | 644, 651 | +3.2 |
| Mississippi | 369 | 10, 216 | +2.5 | 138,496 | +4.2 | 77 | 6, 428 | +3.0 | 76, 959 | +1.8 |
| Missouri. | 1,238 | 119, 001 | +2. 6 | 2, 468, 090 | +3.8 | 519 | 65,614 | +3.4 | 1,285, 902 | +4.3 |
| Montana | 868 | 10,455 | +. 3 | 253, 863 | +3.9 | 56 | 2,615 | -1.1 | 55,061 | $+2.0$ |
| Nebraska. | 733 | 22, 608 | $-{ }^{(6)}$ | 478, 629 | +1.9 | 122 | 10,648 | +. 4 | 224, 644 | $+1.4$ |
| Nevada-------- | 137 | 1, 563 | +.6 | 39, 005 | +1.5 | 19 | 235 | +1.3 | 5,542 | $+3.3$ |
| New Hampshire-- | 520 | 44, 164 | +4.6 | 789, 418 | +7.3 | 203 | 39, 544 | +5.0 | 688, 852 | +8.1 |
| New Jersey --..... | 1, 555 | 214, 550 | +1.3 | 4, 794, 353 | +1.7 | 7726 | 205, 918 | +1.5 | 4,326, 892 | +1.2 |
| New Mexico..-.-- | 197 | 5,046 | +. 1 | 87, 182 | $-2.2$ | 21 | 541 | $-.9$ | 8,140 | -11.7 |
| New York | 7,671 | 567, 366 | +3.2 | 13, 962, 429 | +4.6 | 8 1,855 | 379,515 | +3.8 | 8,877, 989 | +6.7 |
| North Carolina | 895 | 136, 080 | +1.8 | 1, 787, 804 | +3.1. | 552 | 129, 471 | +1.6 | 1,685, 917 | +3.0 |
| North Dakota | 282 | 4,071 | $-1.9$ | 179,173 | $-2.3$ | 59 | 120, 907 | +2. 4 | 18, 162 | +2.5 |
| Ohio | 5,218 | 447,961 | +4.2 | 9,506, 478 | +7.1 | 1,924 | 328, 019 | +4. 7 | 6, 915, 308 | +8.4 |
| Oklahoma | 859 | 31, 141 | +. 7 | 612, 759 | +3.8 | 155 | 10,704 | +3.7 | 191, 253 | $+3.8$ |
| Oregon | 680 | 26, 919 | $+1.2$ | 577, 101 | +5.6 | 159 | 15, 291 | +1.3 | 294,984 | +5.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,009 | 695, 393 | +3.3 | 15, 286, 621 | +9.8 | 1,750 | 391,781 | +2.9 | 7, 295, 675 | +6.0 |
| Rhode Island | 878 | 62, 591 | +4.7 | 1, 188,422 | +4.4 | 251 | 49, 926 | $+5.6$ | 887, 787 | +6.2 |
| South Carolina | 437 | 65, 163 | +2.8 | 831,019 | +2.8 | 180 | 60, 334 | +2.5 | 757, 959 | $+2.6$ |
| South Dakota | 177 | 5,607 | +. 4 | 133,380 | +1.3 | 45 | 2,034 | $-.7$ | 40,200 | +. 4 |
| Tennessee | 771 | 72,066 | +3.5 | 1, 126, 809 | $+6.3$ | 281 | 53, 203 | +4.3 | 793, 479 | $+7.3$ |
| Texas | 804 | 76,035 | +1.3 | 1, 616, 370 | $+1.0$ | 412 | 44,036 | +. 3 | 900,553 | +2.2 |
| Utah | 336 | 12, 221 | -3.7 | 238,782 | $-3.8$ | 105 | 3,699 | $-3.8$ | 65, 757 | -. 3 |
| Vermont | 398 | 10, 676 | +2.8 | 199, 282 | +5.2 | 131 | 6, 150 | +3.1 | 114, 704 | +6.0 |
| Virginia | 1,260 | 88, 031 | +2.9 | 1,472,773 | +5.5 | 407 | 65, 743 | +3.6 | 1, 035, 141 | +5.6 |
| Washington | 1, 068 | 51, 607 | +3.5 | 1, 118, 650 | +4.7 | 276 | 26, 982 | $+3.9$ | 551, 894 | +6.2 |
| West Virginia | 841 | 123, 308 | $+2.9$ | 2, 509, 506 | +7.2 | 170 | 46,066 | +3.6 | 907, 990 | +4.6 |
| Wisconsin | -1,054 | 153,142 | +1.4 | 2, 930,825 | +4.6 | 777 | 124, 177 | $3+1.0$ | 2, 340, 631 | $5+6.4$ |
| W yoming - | 174 | 5,761 | $-.7$ | 134,931 | +2.1 | 27 | 1,292 | +3.9 | 33,752 | +2.9 |

[^4]
## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES—Continued

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

| State | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll March 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934 | Per-centage of change from ruary 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll March 1934 | Perage of change from February | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 |
| Alabama. | 15 | 623 | -1.0 | \$18,653 | $+11.4$ | 68 | 2,518 | +12.2 | \$42, 114 | $+11.4$ |
| Arizona. | 19 | 191 | +3.2 | 4, 827 | +. 6 | 176 | 1,831 | +3.7 | 28,908 | +5.1 |
| Arkansas | 64 | 1,187 | +. 4 | 27, 868 | +2.7 | 167 | 2,076 | +2.1 | 36,986 | +4.9 |
| California | 111 | 6,987 | +. 4 | 170, 8\%7 | +8.7 | 122 | 25,628 | +4.1 | 544,052 | +6.6 |
| Colorado.. | 26 | 796 | $-1.4$ | 22,388 | -. 8 | 280 | 4,505 | -. 8 | 90,151 | $+1.5$ |
| Connecticut | 52 | 997 | +.8 | 29,365 | $+1.8$ | 124 | 4,653 | +3.4 | 92,584 | +1.6 |
| Delaware--...---- | 8 | 131 | +7.4 | 2,584 | +1.3 | 37 | 631 | +. 3 | 12,735 | -3.5 |
| District of Columbia | 35 | 911 | -. 7 | 27,413 | $+3.5$ | 391 | 11,978 | +5.6 | 243, 051 | +4.8 |
| Florida-......-.---- | 82 | 1,385 | +. 1 | 31, 510 | $-1.0$ | 98 | 2,903 | -. 8 | 53, 636 | $-{ }^{6}$ ) |
| Georgia. | 34 | -655 | +4.5 | 17,189 | $+3.6$ | 371 | 5,054 | $+1.2$ | 81, 292 | $+2.3$ |
| Idaho | 11 | 141 | +5.2 | 3,817 | +11.4 | 39 | 393 | +2.9 | 6,789 | +4.0 |
| Inlinois | 119 | 3,780 | $+.7$ | 96, 689 | +. 4 | 485 | 30,781 | +1.1 | 619,208 | $+.9$ |
| Indiana | 76 | 1,739 | +1.1 | 40,320 | +2.1 | 190 | 6,406 | +3.5 | 115, 117 | +4.8 |
| Iowa. | 37 | 1,161 | +. 3 | 28,434 | +1.4 | 118 | 3, 378 | +1,3 | 59,680 | +.8 |
| Kansas. | 171 | 2,851 | -. 9 | 64,751 | $-.7$ | 822 | 8,476 | +2.8 | 163,941 | +2.0 |
| Kentucky....-...-- | 24 | 514 | +2.4 | 10, 271 | +2.8 | 83 | 3,622 | $+8.5$ | 61,470 | $+10.3$ |
| Louisiana.------.- | 28 | 752 | +.9 | 17,336 | +4.2 | 40 | 2, 488 | +2.0 | 39, 321 | +1.3 |
| Maine---.-.------ | 19 | 465 | +2.6 | 10,889 | +1.9 | 65 | ${ }^{951}$ | +4.0 | 17, 252 | -4.2 |
| Maryland.-.-.---- | 181 | 2,881 | +. 8 | 68,968 | $\bigcirc .1$ | 413 | 12, 377 | +4.1 | 229, 407 | $+.9$ |
| Massachusetts.---- | 778 | 15,251 | $+.1$ | 395, 175 | $+.1$ | 4,114 | 64,625 | $+.9$ | 1,263, 991 | -. 8 |
| Michigan | 67 | 1,906 | +1.4 | 51,455 | +1.6 | 152 | 15, 750 | +7.8 | 308, 605 | +10.4 |
| Minnesota | 78 | 5,190 | $-1.6$ | 133, 026 | -3.3 | 252 | 9,184 | +15.3 | 140, 204 | +6. 6 |
| Mississippi | 5 | 144 | +7.5 | 2,860 | +8.4 | 30 | 416 | +4.8 | 4,530 | +8.2 |
| Missouri. | 61 | 5,051 | +1.3 | 133, 474 | +.8 | 134 | 10,523 | +4.9 | 192,899 | +5.6 |
| Montana | 15 | 243 | $-2.8$ | 7,097 | $-6.1$ | 83 | 907 | +3.2 | 18, 060 | $+.9$ |
| Nebraska | 33 | 856 | -. 8 | 21,767 | +4.6 | 188 | 2,014 | -2.8 | 37, 489 | +2.1 |
| Nevada.... | 7 | 108 | $+9$ | 3,366 | +2.1 | 41 | 230 | $-4.2$ | 5, 366 | -2.4 |
| New Hampshire-- | 14 | 168 | (10) | 4,538 | $-.4$ | 73 | 913 | $+3.3$ | 14, 327 | $-7$ |
| New Jersey ......- | 21 | 549 | $+.2$ | 14,872 | +. 4 | 420 | 8,761 | +2.2 | 191, 017 | $+1.9$ |
| New Mexico. | 6 | 87 | +1.2 | 3, 057 | +7.4 | 48 | 271 | $+.4$ | 5,546 | $+3.9$ |
| New York | 267 | 9,540 | +. 6 | 279, 126 | +. 4 | 3,846 | 80,148 | +5.8 | 1, 773, 213 | +2.3 |
| North Carolina.-- | 14 | 167 | -1.2 | 3, 826 | $-.9$ | 161 | 1,255 | +6.4 | 16,588 | +3.3 |
| North Dakota.-... | 13 | 198 | $-5.3$ | 4,908 | +. 1 | 13 | 276 | +1.1 | 4,212 | +4.2 |
| Ohio...........-...- | 232 | 5,155 | -. 3 | 131, 010 | +1.4 | 1, 788 | 40, 071 | $+6.3$ | 713,695 | +4.7 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 1,077 | +. 6 | 25,913 | $+5.2$ | 164 | 2,819 | +1.0 | 65,896 | +5.2 |
| Oregon...--........ | 45 | 1,106 | $+2.8$ | 28, 929 | +4.5 | 184 | 2,192 | +1.5 | 44, 152 | +5.5 |
| Pennsylvania.-.-- | 130 | 3,508 | +. 5 | 94, 016 | +2.3 | 378 | 31, 678 | +6.6 | 586, 416 | +3.8 |
| Rhode Island. | 39 | 885 | $+9$ | 22, 500 | $-1.3$ | 471 | 5,613 | +. 1 | 106, 351 | $-1.2$ |
| South Carolina..-- | 16 | 234 | (10) | 5,477 | $+3.1$ | 116 | 1,283 | $+.5$ | 14, 626 | -1.4 |
| South Dakota. | 8 | 98 | $+1.0$ | 2,259 | -4.2 | 10 | 49 | (10) | 719 | $+1.8$ |
| Tennessee. | 35 | -765 | +9 +.9 | 15,487 | +2.5 | 63 | 3,877 | +4.4 | 63, 607 | +3.5 |
| Texas. | 138 | 8,442 | +. 7 | 84, 891 | +1.8 | 80 | 7,770 | +2.5 | 128, 141 | -8.0 |
| Utah. | 14 | 467 | +1.7 | 12, 179 | +10.9 | 68 | 542 | -2.5 | 12, 202 | +. 1 |
| Vermont | 5 | 120 | $+2.6$ | 2,679 | $-1.2$ | 38 | 436 | +6.6 | 6,961 | +2.4 |
| Virginia | 44 | 1,122 | $-2.0$ | 27,394 | +3. 1 | 480 | 5,766 | $+5.5$ | 96, 529 | +4.7 |
| Washington | 96 | 2,084 | +1.9 | 56,524 | +3.7 | 323 | 5,974 | $+5.1$ | 110,440 | +3. 1 |
| West Virginia | 29 | 588 | $+.3$ | 14, 206 | +3.4 | 52 | 901 | $-2.5$ | 15, 906 | $+.3$ |
| Wisconsin... | 47 | 2,289 | $+\left({ }^{6}\right)$ | 49,178 | $-1.4$ | 58 | 8, 599 | $-.8$ | 188, 029 | $+.5$ |
| Wyoming--.-.-.--- | 8 | 61 | $+1.7$ | 1,717 | +2.4 | 15 | 138 | $-1.4$ | 3,281 | -3.4 |

- Less than 310 of 1 percent.
${ }^{10}$ No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative State organizations]

${ }^{10}$ No change.
11 Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES--Continued
[Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]


[^5]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Burean of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative State organizations]

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay rol March 1934 | Perage of change Feb ruary 1934 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week) March 1934 | Per- cent- age of change from February 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | Per- centage of change from Feb1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934 | Per-centage of change from February 1934 |
| Alabama. | 89 | 1,727 | $-7$ | \$38,168 | $+5.6$ | 25 | 1, 269 | +. 2 | \$11, 146 | +2.3 |
| Arizona. | 67 | 1,411 | $-15.6$ | 34,128 | -12.9 | 22 | ${ }^{1} 941$ | +2.1 | 12,107 | +.2 |
| Arkansas. | 86 | 2,155 | +3.1 | 46,602 | +1.3 | 41 | 1,189 | $+18.7$ | 10,428 | +9.9 |
| California | 46 | 42,898 | - ${ }^{(6)}$ | 1,203, 320 | +3. 3 | 180 | 10,061 | +3.2 | 164, 561 | +1.6 |
| Colorado. | 198 | 5,447 | -. 4 | 138,816 | +4.5 | 57 | 1,438 | +7.9 | 18, 395 | +.9 |
| Connecticut | 132 | 9,656 | $-.3$ | 298, 664 | $+1.6$ | 29 | 1,234 | (10) | 15, 589 | $+.6$ |
| Delaware | 28 | 1,080 | +. 1 | 31, 164 | +2.8 | 6 | 290 | +3.2 | 3,851 | +. 2 |
| District of Columbia | 21 | 8,912 | +3.1 | 249,835 | +7.6 | 45 | 4,741 | +8.1 | 69,542 | +7.1 |
| Florida | 185 | 4, 691 | +2.3 | 125, 214 | +10.6 | 112 | 5,928 | $-5.4$ | 69,515 | $-3$ |
| Georgia | 186 | 6,601 | +(6) | 178,778 | +3.4 | 26 | 1, 431 | +5.5 | 12,419 | $+7.5$ |
| Idaho. | 50 | 797 | +5.1 | 15,876 | +8.3 | 23 | 387 | +2.7 | 4,542 | +4.3 |
| Illinois | 81 | 71,6\%\% | +1.8 | 1,975,799 | $+5.0$ | 12144 | 12,780 | -2.4 | 198,178 | -4.1 |
| Indiana | 133 | 8,911 | $+.4$ | 216, 652 | +. 6 | 79 | 3, 022 | +1.8 | 32,155 | +. 5 |
| Iowa | 322 | 8,084 | -1.6 | 185, 524 | $-.6$ | 66 | 2,722 | +12.6 | 24,048 | +3.9 |
| Kansas. | ${ }^{13} 166$ | 5,752 | +. 5 | 129,144 | $-.7$ | 35 | 811 | -. 2 | 8,470 | +8.3 |
| Kentucky | 289 | 6,216 | $+.7$ | 145,851 | $+3.9$ | 36 | 2,084 | $+.9$ | 20,728 | +2.6 |
| Louisiana | 146 | 5,382 | +.7 | 135, 236 | $+1.7$ | 25 | 2,242 | -3.8 | 24,350 | -8.5 |
| Maine- | 170 | 2, 793 | $-.5$ | 73, 278 | +. 7 | 21 | 680 | $+.3$ | 8,802 | +. 6 |
| Maryland. | 88 | 8,569 | +.8 | 255,674 | +2.s | 21 | ${ }^{664}$ | +2.6 | 8,501 | +4.4 |
| Massachuset | 187 | 46,587 | +1.6 | 1,371,129 | +8.4 | 79 | 5,464 | $-.5$ | 76,511 | $+1.1$ |
| Michigan---.-.--- | 418 | 23,511 | +1.6 | 703, 323 | +1.4 | 100 | 4,980 | $+.6$ | 64,065 | +6.2 |
| Minnesota-....-.-- | 192 | 11,999 | - ${ }^{8} 8$ | 313, 694 | -. 6 | 80 | 3,545 | +1.1 | 43, 210 | +2.1 |
| Mississipp | 190 | 1,707 | -2.8 | 36, 871 | $+8.3$ | 22 | ${ }^{6} 633$ | +11.8 | 4,945 | +4.2 |
| Missouri. | 173 | 19,637 | +. 9 | 534, 530 | +4.9 | 91 | 5,160 | +2.0 | 63,736 | +1.3 |
| Montana | 100 | 1,962 | (10) | 61,479 | +17.9 | 29 | 462 | +4.3 | 6,248 | +2.5 |
| Nebraska. | 288 | 5,471 | $+.8$ | 138, 957 | +3.2 | 47 | 1,869 | $-1.0$ | 19, 181 | -. 5 |
| Nevada....------- | 37 | 378 | +1.6 | 10,593 | -. 2 | 14 | 172 | +. 6 | 2,774 | +5.2 |
| New Hampshire.- | 140 | 2,244 | $+5$ | 58, 625 | +1.9 | 13 | 313 | $-1.9$ | 3,638 | -3.2 |
| New Jersey .-...-- | 285 | 21, 295 | $+.5$ | 627,724 | +4.6 | 61 | 3,602 | $-1.7$ | 44, 129 | $-4.2$ |
| New Mexico......- | 54 | 593 | +. 3 | 12, 425 | +3.8 | 18 | 431 | $-1.6$ | 4,250 | +2.0 |
| New York | 875 | 89, 737 | +. 4 | 2, 814,164 | +3.0 | 177 | 23, 674 | +3.9 | 388, 482 | +6.1 |
| North Carolina | 72 | 1,698 | +4.3 | 36,370 | +5.2 | 37 | 1,698 | +5.5 | 15,519 | $+5.7$ |
| North Dakota. | 114 | 1,131 | -. 1 | 27,830 | +3.0 | 24 | 10,455 | -. 7 | 4, 239 | $+2.7$ |
| Ohio. | 482 | 34, 026 | + 1 | 912, 184 | +3.3 | 147 | 10,040 | +2.5 | 128,000 | +2.0 |
| Oklahoma | 239 | ${ }^{5} 5,690$ | (10) | 133, 834 | +4.6 | 59 | 1,408 | +2.2 | 14,005 | -3.6 |
| Oregon.............- | 181 | 5,517 | + 1 | 147,606 | +7.8 | 59 | 1,214 | +3.0 | 15, 624 | +6. 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 752 | 49,207 | - ${ }^{(8)}$ | 1,554, 575 | +. 6 | 170 | 9,953 | $+1.7$ | 132, 157 | +1.0 |
| Rhode Island...... | 42 | 3,441 | +2.8 | 90,549 | $-1.7$ | 13 | 207 | $-1.0$ | 2, 658 | $+.5$ |
| South Carolina...- | 71 | 1,889 | +14.8 | 37, 289 | +9.8 | 21 | 688 | $+2.7$ | 5,904 | +1.4 |
| Bouth Dakota. | 49 | 555 | +1.8 | 13, 727 | +4.4 | 18 | 308 | $+3.4$ | 3,610 | $+3.2$ |
| Tennessee....-.-.-- | 245 | 4,593 | $+.6$ | 107, 051 | +6.7 | 37 | 2,330 | $+2.5$ | 20,190 | +6.6 |
| Texas | 110 | 8,896 | +1.8 | 226,600 | $+1.8$ | 46 | 4,024 | +3.6 | 51, 540 | +5.9 |
| Utah...- | 70 | 1,794 | $+{ }_{+}^{+2}$ | 37, 352 | +1.8 | 11 | 460 | +3.8 | 5, 854 | $+3.1$ |
| Vermont | 117 | 1,018 | +3.5 | 24,340 | $+1.5$ | 24 | 472 | $-6$ | 4,695 | $+2.3$ |
| Virginia.-.......--- | 153 | 5,811 | +1.1 | 145, 017 | +6.5 | 33 | 1,839 | $\underline{+2.4}$ | 19,091 | $+2.8$ |
| Washington | 196 | 9,709 | +1.6 | 267, 172 | +3.6 | 79 | 2,547 | +2.2 | 30,483 | $+2.5$ |
| West Virginia | 114 | 6,014 | +. 4 | 159, 618 | +5.9 | 34 | 1,065 | +3.1 | 11,487 | $+2.3$ |
| Wisconsin. | 1141 | 10,588 | -1.3 | \$08, 866 | -2.4 | 1949 | 1,964 | $-.7$ | (i1) |  |
| W yoming--------- | 48 | 451 | -. 2 | 10,930 | +7.6 | 11 | 129 | +4.0 | 1,728 | $+6.1$ |

[^6][^7][Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]


- Less than 1 io of 1 percent.
${ }^{10}$ No change.
${ }^{15}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll March 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { age of } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { February } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934 | Percentage of change from February 1934 |
| Alabama. | 24 | 504 | -. 2 | \$14, 288 | +.8 |
| Arizona. | 28 | 217 | $-5$ | 5,936 | +. 1 |
| Arkansas. | 20 | 194 | (10) | 4,875 | -1.4 |
| California | 1,141 | 23, 589 | $+.3$ | 778,558 | $-.3$ |
| Colorado. | 32 | 1,283 | $-.7$ | 40,390 | -1.6 |
| Connecticut. | 70 | 2, 075 | $+.4$ | 73,743 | $-.3$ |
| Delaware | 18 | , 574 | (10) | 20, 364 | +3.0 |
| District of Columbia | 40 | 1,365 | +2.7 | 48,231 | $-1.0$ |
| Florida | 17 | 614 | $-.2$ | 19, 181 | $-.7$ |
| Georgia | 39 | 1,220 | +. 7 | 35,768 | $+2.9$ |
| Idaho. | 16 | 137 | (10) | 3,609 | $+1.8$ |
| Illinois | 88 | 10, 497 | $+.4$ | 375, 183 | +2.3 |
| Indiana | 47 | 1,272 | $+.2$ | 41,882 | -. 1 |
| lowa. | 15 | 961 | $+.2$ | 30,937 | -1.0 |
| Kansas. | 1637 | 837 | +1.0 | 25,418 | +1.2 |
| Kentucky | 24 | 887 | +1.0 | 31, 519 | +1.6 |
| Louisiana | 10 | 357 | -4.8 | 13, 475 | -1.5 |
| Maine-- | 18 | 269 | $+.7$ | 6,051 | $-.9$ |
| Maryland. | 26 | 917 | +. 2 | 33, 727 | $-1.9$ |
| Massachusetts | 16245 | 7,985 | -. 8 | 218,848 | +2.0 |
| Michigan | 120 | 4,222 | $-.8$ | 138, 274 | +. 7 |
| Minnesota | 53 | 4,287 | +5.3 | 114,630 | -. 4 |
| Mississippi. | 17 | 210 | +1.9 | 4,524 | $+2.6$ |
| Missouri... | 109 | 5,179 | $+.2$ | 150, 974 | +. 1 |
| Montana. | 22 | 246 | +. 4 | 7, 104 | +. 7 |
| Nebraska | 20 | 568 | $+.4$ | 19,366 | -. 5 |
| Nevada..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire. | 40 | 480 | -. 6 | 11,708 | $-.4$ |
| New Jersey .-... | 131 | 12,839 | -. 3 | 369, 169 | $+3$ |
| New Mexico | 16 | 121 | (10) | 3, 188 | +14.6 |
| New York | 748 | 54,631 | - (\%) | 1,911, 111 | -1.8 |
| North Carolina | 28 | 593 | $-2$ | 15, 463 | $-{ }^{(8)}$ |
| North Dakota. | 38 | 267 | -. 4 | 6,387 | + ${ }^{8}$ |
| Ohio-.-- | 295 | 8,071 | -. 6 | 266, 763 | +. 4 |
| Oklahoma | 28 | 645 | +2.2 | 18, 882 | +2.3 |
| Oregon | 32 | 1,179 | $+1$ | 38, 161 | -. 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 760 | 29,082 | $+{ }^{6}$ ) | 694,451 | +. 1 |
| Rhode Island.- | 29 | 1, 066 | +. 3 | 45,381 | +1.4 |
| South Carolina | 11 | 119 | (10) | 3,329 | $-.4$ |
| South Dakota. | 32 | 238 | +. 4 | 5, 880 | +.8 |
| Tennessee. | 35 | 1,118 | $-1.7$ | 38, 689 | -1.8 |
| Texas. | 29 | 1, 533 | -. 2 | 42,367 | $+3$ |
| Utah... | 15 | 475 | +. 6 | 16, 729 | +1.5 |
| Vermont | 30 | 227 | $-4$ | 6, 555 | -1.2 |
| Virginia. .-...- | 41 | 1,401 | $-.4$ | 45, 103 | -. 8 |
| Washington- | 46 | 1,707 | -1.2 | 53, 962 | $-.6$ |
| West Virginia | 43 | 659 | +. 2 | 19,446 | +. 2 |
| Wisconsin.. | 17 | 910 | -. 1 | 31, 718 | +. 5 |
| Wyoming- | 12 | 111 | $-.9$ | 3,416 | -. 2 |

[^8]
## Employment and Pay Rolls in March 1934, in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in March 1934, as compared with February 1934, in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. 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 survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MARCH 1934, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Percent of change from February 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Percent of change from February 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { February }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { February }}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { March }}$ |  |
| New York City | 4,697 | 314, 723 | 324, 073 | +3.0 | \$8, 375, 969 | \$8,709,544 | +4.0 |
| Chicago, Ill---- | 1,804 | 228, 774 | 231, 644 | +1.3 | 5,452, 674 | 5,580, 179 | $+2.3$ |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 821 | 147, 159 | 150, 594 | $+2.3$ | 3, 274, 600 | 3, 415, 301 | +4.3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 556 | 229, 268 | 256, 591 | +11.9 | 5,660,908 | 6, 639, 379 | +17.3 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 838 | 77, 762 | 78, 130 | $+.5$ | 1,871, 450 | 1,898, 086 | +1.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 1, 105 | 101, 840 | 105, 462 | +3.6 | 2, 174,958 | 2,349, 288 | +8.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 545 | 70, 242 | 72,433 | +3.1 | 1, 519, 492 | 1,579, 449 | $+3.9$ |
| Baltimore, Md | 707 | 56, 719 | 58,820 | $+3.7$ | 1, 137, 200 | 1, 180, 456 | +3.8 |
| Boston, Mass. | 2,934 | 91, 508 | 93,476 | +2.2 | 2, 244, 422 | 2, 300, 084 | +2.5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 403 | 54, 555 | 56,423 | +3.4 | 1, 108,517 | 1, 146, 788 | +3.5 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1,141 | 51, 777 | 52, 302 | +1.0 | 1, 241, 662 | 1,273, 240 | +2.5 |
| Buffalo, N.Y | 396 | 44,814 | 45,300 | +1.1 | 1, 016, 268 | 1,024, 433 | +.8 |
| Milwaukee, Wis... | 479 | 46,628 | 47, 854 | +2.6 | 965, 743 | 1,010,567 | +4.6 |

## Employment in the Various Branches of the Federal Government, March 1934

THERE were 623,559 employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments of the United States Government on March 31, 1934. This is an increase of 56,573 employees or 10 percent as compared with March 1933, and an increase of 11,807 employees or 1.9 percent as compared with February 1934.

Information concerning the executive service is compiled by the various departments and offices of the United States Government and sent to the Civil Service Commission where it is assembled. The figures were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government inside of the District of Columbia, the number outside of the District of Columbia, and the total number of such employees.

Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive branch of the United States Government work in the city of Washington.

Table 1.-EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1933 AND FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1934

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Tem- } \\ \text { porary } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Temporary ${ }^{1}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Temporary ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March 1933----.- | 63, 786 | 3,771 | 67, 557 | 468, 659 | 30,770 | 499, 429 | 532, 445 | 34, 541 | 566,986 |
| February 193 | 71, 623 | 8,290 | 79, 913 | ${ }^{2} 474,767$ | ${ }^{2}$ 57, 072 | ${ }^{2} 531,839$ | ${ }^{2} 546,300$ | ${ }^{2} 65,362$ | ${ }^{2} 611,752$ |
| March 1934 | 73, 106 | 8,463 | 81, 569 | 481, 922 | 60, 068 | 541,990 | 555, 028 | 68, 531 | 623, 559 |
| Gain or loss: <br> March 1933-March 1934 | $+9,320$ | +4,692 | +14, 012 | +13,263 | +29,298 | $+42,561$ | $+22,583$ | $+33,990$ | $+56,573$ |
| February 1934-March | +9,320 | +4,692 | +14,012 | +13,203 | +29,298 | +42,561 | +22,583 | +33, 980 | +56, 57 |
| 1934----------------- | +1,483 | +173 | +1,656 | +7,155 | +2,996 | +10, 151 | +8,638 | +3,169 | +11,807 |
| Percent of change: March $1933-$ March 1934. | +14.6 | -124.4 | $+20.7$ | $+2.8$ | +95.2 | +8.5 | $+4.2$ | +98.4 | +10.0 |
| February 1934-March |  |  | +20. 7 |  |  | 8.5 | . | 8. | +10.0 |
| 1934........-- | +2.1 | +2.1 | +2.1 | +1.5 | +5.2 | $+1.9$ | +1.6 | +4.9 | +1.9 |
| Labor turn-over-March 1934: Additions ${ }^{3}$ | 2,483 |  |  |  |  | 33, 047 |  | 23,399 | 37, 029 |
| Separations ${ }^{3}$ | 2, 908 | 1,360 | 2,268 | 4,528 | 18, 426 | 22, 954 | 5, 436 | 19,786 | 25, 222 |
| Turn-over rate per 100.-- | 1. 25 | 16. 24 | 2.81 | . 95 | 3. 15 | 4.28 | . 99 | 29.6 | 4.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.
2 Revised.
${ }^{8}$ Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

There was an increase of 14,012 or 20.7 percent in the number of Federal employees in the District of Columbia, comparing March 1934 with the same month of the previous year. Permanent employees increased 14.6 percent, while the number of temporary employees more than doubled.

Comparing March with February, there was an increase of 1,656 employees or 2.1 percent. The percentage of increase was the same in the case of both permanent and temporary employees.

The monthly turn-over rate for permanent employees in the District of Columbia was 1.25 . The turn-over rate in the service as a whole was 4.1.

Outside of the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees increased 2.8 percent and the number of temporary employees increased 95.2 percent, comparing March 1934 with the same month of last year.

The number of permanent employees in the executive Federal service, outside of the city of Washington increased 1.5 percent, comparing March with February. The number of temporary employees increased 5.2 percent, making a net increase of 1.9 percent in total employment outside of the District of Columbia.

Table 2 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during January, February, and March.

TAbLE 2.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MAROH 1934

| Branch of service | Number of employees |  |  | Amount of pay roll |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | January | February | March |
| Executive service | ${ }^{1} 608,139$ | 1611,752 | 623, 559 | 1 \$78,035, 863 | 1 \$84,133, 108 | \$85, 438, 869 |
| Military service. | 262,942 | 263, 464 | 266,285 | 18, 499, 516 | 19, 532, 832 | 19, 050, 158 |
| Judicial service. | 1,780 | 1,742 | 1,854 | 417,000 | 416, 601 | 428, 859 |
| Legislative service | 3,845 | 3,852 | 3,867 | 871, 753 | 926, 363 | 946,624 |
| Total | 876, 706 | 880, 810 | 895, 565 | 97, 824, 132 | 105, 008, 904 | 105, 864, 510 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
The military service as shown in the above table includes the officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. The judicial service includes all Federal judges, clerks, and attachés of Federal courts throughout the United States. The legislative service includes the Members of both Houses of Congress, their clerks and employees of committees, and the employees of the Congressional Library.

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

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 963,893 on February 15, 1934, to 986,771 (preliminary) on March 15, 1934, or +2.4 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for March 1934. The latest payroll information available shows a decrease from $\$ 115,634,474$ in January 1934 to $\$ 111,069,052$ in February 1934, or -3.9 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from Janaury 1923 to March 1934 on class I railroads--that is, all roads having operating revenues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or over-is shown by index numbers published in the table following. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12 -month average for 1926 as 100 .

TABLE 1.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO MARCH 1934
[12-month average, $1926=100$ ]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98.3 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 89.4 | 88.2 | 86.3 | 73.3 | 61.2 | 53.0 | 54.1 |
| February | 98.6 | 97.0 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 85.4 | 72.7 | 60.3 | 52.7 | 54.7 |
| March. | 100.5 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 85.5 | 72.9 | 60.5 | 51.5 | 56.0 |
| 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 | 54.1 |  |
| A verage | 104.1 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 83.5 | 70.6 | 57.9 | 54.4 | ${ }^{1} 54.9$ |

[^9]
# Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries 

## Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending March 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau.
Increases in wage rates averaging 16.7 percent and affecting 58,553 employees were reported by 223 of the 19,094 establishments surveyed in March. The outstanding average wage-rate increase of the month (23.6 percent) was reported by 21 establishments in the automobile industry and affected 29,409 wage earners. Twenty-nine establishments in the foundry and machine-shop industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 8.9 percent and affecting 8,184 employees. Nine industries reported average increases in wage rates which ranged from 4.1 percent to 12.3 percent. These industries and the number of employees affected are as follows: Brass, 1,676 employees; sawmills, 1,569 employees; paper and pulp, 1,422 employees; book and job printing, 1,401 employees; aluminum manufactures, 1,284 employees; bolts, 1,248 employees; structural metalwork, 1,209 employees; electrical machinery, 1,065 employees; and agricultural implements, 1,055 employees. The remaining wage-rate increases reported affected less than 1,000 workers in each industry.

Of the 19,094 manufacturing establishments included in the March survey, 18,870 establishments, or 98.8 percent of the total, reported no changes in wage rates over the month interval. The $3,387,151$ employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 98.3 percent of the total number of employees covered by the March trend-of-employment survey of manufacturing industries.

TAble 1.-WAGE-RATE CEANGESIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1934

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}$ | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| All manufacturing industries.....- | 19,094 | 3, 445,732 | 18,870 | 223 | (1) 1 | 3, 387, 15. | 58, 553 | (1) 28 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1.2 | (1) | 98.3 | 1.7 | (1) |
| Iron and steel and their products, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| not including machinery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 52 | 8,465 | 50 | 2 |  | 7,217 | 1,248 |  |
| Cast-iron pipe..................- | 37 | 5,487 | 37 |  |  | 5,487 |  |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 144 | 12,715 | 143 | 1 |  | 12,697 | 18 |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 73 | 9, 416 | 68 | 5 |  | 9,238 | 178 |  |
| Hardware..-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.--- | 83 | 35, 404 | 81 | 2 |  | 35, 365 | 39 |  |
| Iron and steel | 204 | 252, 813 | 202 | 1 | 1 | 252, 554 | 231 | 28- |
| Plumbers' supplies..-.........- | 78 | 8,419 | 75 | 3 |  | 8,043 | 376 |  |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 88 | 18,840 | 86 | 2 |  | 18,810 | 30 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

Table 1.-Wage-rate changes in manufacturing industries during monte ENDING MARCH 15, 1934-Continued


Table 1.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15 , 1934-Continued


## Nonmanufacturing Industries

Data concerning wage-rate changes occurring during the month ending March 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 14 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2.

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, and telephone and telegraph industries. Each of the remaining 10 industries reported wage-rate increases and 7 industries reported decreases over the month interval. No especial significance is attached to the
decreases in rates in this group of nonmanufacturing industries, the greatest number of employees affected in any one industry being 83 . The electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 13.3 percent and affecting 6,710 employees. The power and light industry had increases averaging 7.7 percent and affecting 2,378 employees. The remaining increases were negligible.

TABLE 2.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15,1934

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}\right\|$ | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases | No <br> wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 93,821 | 160 |  |  | 93,821 |  |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100. 0 |  |  |
| Bituminous-coal mini | 1,482 | 236,743 | 1,482 |  |  | 236,743 |  |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100. 0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Metalliferous mining | 270 | 25,437 | 265 | 4 | 1 | 25,180 | 248 | 9 |
| Percent of total.------- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 1.5 | . 4 | 25, 99.0 | 1.0 | (1) |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 1,180 | 28,610 | 1,179 | 1 |  | 28,550 | 60 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1, 99.9 | . 1 |  | 28, 99.8 | . 2 |  |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 253 | 27,465 | 253 |  |  | 27,465 |  |  |
| Percent of total...... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 8,057 | 251,487 | 8,057 |  |  | 251,487 |  |  |
| Percent of total.-. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Power and light.-- | 2,880 | 194, 535 | 2,828 | 31 | 21 | 192, 142 | 2. 378 | 15 |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 1.1 | . 7 | 98.8 | I. 2 | (1) |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. <br> Percent of total | 537 100.0 | 134,494 <br> 100.0 | ${ }^{514} 95$ | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ |  | 127, 784 | 6.710 5.0 |  |
| Wholesale trade | ${ }_{2,} 100.0$ | 100.0 <br> 83,385 | 95.7 2,932 | 4.3 |  | 83, 25.0 | 5. 0 |  |
| Wholesale trade--- | 2,942 100.0 | 83,385 100.0 | 2, 9382 | ${ }^{8} .3$ | 2 | 83, 257 | 114 | 14 |
| Retail trade.....-. | 18,313 | 430, 620 | 18,299 | 9 | $5^{.1}$ | 430, 492 | 101 | 27 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | -99.9 | (1) | (1) | 100.0 | ${ }^{10}$ | (1) |
| Hotels. | 2,560 | 143, 154 | 2,537 | 21 | 2 | 142, 743 | 399 | 12 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | $100.0$ | -99.1 | . 8 | 1 | -99.7 | . 3 | (1) |
| Laundries.- | 1,373 | 71,045 | 1,368 | 2 | 3 | 70,936 | 26 | 83 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 1 | . 2 | 99.8 | (1) | 1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 525 | 12,318 | 523 | 2 |  | 12,295 | 23 |  |
| Percent of total.-.-..........-- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 4 |  | 99.8 | . 2 | ...- |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. | 4,723 | 180,961 | 4,699 | 21 | 3 | 180,786 | 150 | 25 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | . 4 | . 1 | -99.9 | . 1 | (1) |

1 Less than 3 ío of 1 percent.

## Employment Created by the Public-Works Fund, March 1934

EMPLOYMENT on projects financed by the public-works fund during the month ending March 15, 1934, totaled over 292,000. These workers drew over $\$ 15,500,000$ for their month's pay.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Types of Project

Public-works allotments are divided into two groups-Federal and non-Federal. Federal allotments are awarded to departments of the Federal Government. Federal projects are wholly financed by the Public Works Administration. They are built either by force account, that is, by day labor hired directly by the Government agency supervising the construction, or by contract-that is, awards to commercial firms by the Federal agency.

Non-Federal allotments when awarded to a State or political subdivision thereof, are financed partly by the Public Works Administration and partly by the local authorities. Usually the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost and in many cases will loan the remaining 70 percent. Where nonFederal allotments are made to commercial firms, such as railroads, they are loans only and must be paid within a certain designated period of time. Projects under both types of construction, are supervised by representatives of the Federal Government.

Table 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and manhours of labor worked during the month of March 1934 on Federal projects financed from public-works funds.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS, DURING MARCH 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

| Type of project | Number of wage earners ${ }^{1}$ | Amount of pay roll 1 | Number of man-hours worked 1 | A verage earnings per hour ${ }^{1}$ | Value of material orders placed ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 19,780 | \$936, 517 | 1,334, 253 | \$0.702 | \$1,850, 894 |
| Public roads | 141,243 | 7,502,577 | 16, 019, 921 | . 468 | 7, 400, 000 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 35, 047 | 1, 737, 216 | 2, 971, 111 | . 585 | 3, 261, 860 |
| Streets and roads ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9,571 | 316, 081 | 718, 518 | . 440 | 255, 862 |
| Naval vessels. | 7,417 | 743, 933 | 991, 713 | . 750 | 7, 107, 190 |
| Reclamation | 9,979 | 1, 060, 241 | 1,551, 763 | . 683 | 1, 081, 873 |
| Forestry--. | 14,827 | 821,986 | 1, 432, 445 | . 574 | 581, 303 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,072 | 47, 355 | 75, 031 | . 631 | 54, 692 |
| Miscellaneous. | 15,962 | 724, 221 | 1, 307, 576 | . 554 | 3,355, 611 |
| Total | 254, 898 | 13, 890, 127 | 26, 402, 331 | . 526 | 24,949, 285 |

${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
${ }^{2}$ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
During the month ending March 15 nearly 255,000 people were working on Federal public-works projects. This is exclusive of clerical and supervisory workers. It includes only workmen at the site of the construction project. Public-road work continues to provide, by far, the greatest amount of employment created by the public-works fund.

Over 55 percent of the workers were engaged on road work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Nearly 4 percent more were engaged in street and road paving under the supervision of other Government agencies. River, harbor, and flood-control work was the only other type of project employing as much as 10 percent of the total workers.

Pay rolls for employees on Federal projects totaled nearly $\$ 14,000,000$. Public-road workers drew over $\$ 7,500,000$. River, harbor, and flood-control workers and workmen on reclamation projects drew over a million dollars. No other type of project paid as much as $\$ 1,000,000$ in wages during the month. Total average earnings per hour for workers on all types of projects was $\$ 0.526$.
Workers on naval vessels and building construction drew over 70 cents per hour. Those on reclamation projects and water and sewer-
age work drew over 60 cents per hour. Road work was the only type of project on which the average hourly pay was less than 50 cents.

The value of material orders placed by contractors on Federal projects during the month totaled nearly $\$ 25,000,000$. Of this amount, nearly 30 percent was spent for public-road projects and approximately the same amount for the construction of naval vessels.

Non-Federal projects are for the most part confined to building construction, street and road construction, water and sewerage construction, and railroad construction.

Railroad allotments are of two kinds: First, railroad constructionthat is, money used for the electrification of railroads, for laying ties and rails, for repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives, and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops. Employment of the first type is included with other nonFederal construction projects. Employment of the second type is shown in a separate table. (See table 5, p. 41.)

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work during March 1934 on non-Federal construction projects financed from public-works funds by type of project.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCH 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

| Type of project | Number of wage earners ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | Amount of pay roll ${ }^{1}$ | Number of man-hours worked ${ }^{1}$ | A verage earnings per hour ${ }^{\prime}$ | Value of material orders placed ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 6, 190 | \$331, 310 | 393, 563 | \$0.842 | \$863, 651 |
| Streets and roads | 4, 081 | 111, 538 | 182, 628 | . 611 | 89,916 |
| Water and sewerage | 7,376 | 363, 334 | 578, 919 | . 628 | 963, 733 |
| Railroad construction | 7,036 | 205, 290 | 416, 935 | . 492 | 10,641, 301 |
| Miscellaneous | 426 | 24, 945 | 40, 259 | 620 | 100,963 |
| Total | 25,109 | 1,036, 417 | 1,612,304 | . 643 | 12,659, 564 |

${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
Of the more than 25,000 workers engaged on non-Federal construction projects, more than 7,000 were working on railroad construction and over 7,300 on water and sewerage work. Over $\$ 1,000,000$ was paid out in wages during the month to men engaged in this work. The average hourly earnings exceeded 64 cents. Building-construction workers averaged nearly 85 cents per hour. Railroad-construction workers earned slightly less than 50 cents per hour. The value of purchase orders for materials amounted to over $\$ 12,000,000$, of which more than $\$ 10,000,000$ was spent by railroads.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 3 shows employment pay rolls, and man-hours worked during March 1934 on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

| Geographic division | Wage earners ${ }^{1}$ |  | Amount of pay roll: | Number of man-hours worked ${ }^{1}$ | Average earnings per hour ${ }^{1}$ | Value of material orders placed ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 7,274 | 6,912 | \$487, 489 | 723, 803 | \$0.674 | \$896, 088 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 11, 482 | 10, 708 | 721, 861 | 1, 164, 004 | . 620 | 6, 628, 110 |
| East North Central | 15, 486 | 14,465 | 849,835 | 1, 378, 433 | . 617 | 1, 062, 080 |
| West North Central | 38,766 | 36, 608 | 1,812,661 | 3, 727,984 | . 486 | 1, 163, 157 |
| South Atlantic. | 37, 791 | 35, 663 | 1,964,906 | 4, 079, 391 | . 482 | 2, 357, 320 |
| East South Central | 26,998 | 25, 829 | 1, 342, 005 | 2, 922, 844 | . 459 | 1, 176, 712 |
| West South Centra | 62,006 | 59,356 | 2, 558, 156 | 5, 934, 556 | . 431 | 803, 509 |
| Mountain | 27, 863 | 27,446 | 2, 227, 485 | 3, 536, 540 | . 630 | 974,752 |
| Pacific | 23, 164 | 22, 313 | 1, 724, 376 | 2, 513, 791 | . 686 | 1,222,068 |
| Total continental United States ${ }^{2}$ - | 250, 897 | 239,367 | 13, 695,657 | 25, 990,499 | . 527 | 3 23, 773, 827 |
| Outside continental United States. | 4,001 | 3,651 | 194, 470 | 411, 832 | . 472 | 1, 175, 458 |
| Grand total | 254, 898 | 243, 018 | 13, 890, 127 | 26, 402, 331 | . 526 | 24, 949, 285 |

[^10]Over 60,000 employees were working in the West South Central States. In no other geographic division were there as many as 40,000 workers employed during March on public projects financed from the public-works fund. Average earnings per hour ranged from 43 cents in the West South Central States to nearly 69 cents in the Pacific States. In five of the geographic divisions the employees have average hourly earnings of over 60 cents per hour. In the other four, average earnings were less than 50 cents per hour.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during March on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED' FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

| Geographic division | Wage earners ${ }^{1}$ |  | Amount of pay roll ${ }^{1}$ | Number of man-hours worked 1 | Average earnings per hour ${ }^{1}$ | Value of material orders placed ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 1,972 | 1,633 | \$110, 265 | 185, 128 | \$0. 596 | \$54, 839 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1, 107 | 900 | 58, 120 | 93,479 | . 622 | 3, 170,900 |
| East North Central | 6,706 | 4,703 | 333, 844 | 417,210 | . 800 | 3, 121,484 |
| West North Central | 2,882 | 2,282 | 101,493 | 146, 249 | . 694 | 887, 906 |
| South Atlantic. | 3,476 | 2,643 | 151, 143 | 263, 601 | . 573 | 1, 608, 524 |
| East South Central | 750 | ${ }^{655}$ | 32, 981 | 56, 905 | . 580 | -39,558 |
| West South Central | 1,280 | 1,124 | 59,119 | 101, 020 | 585 | 881, 686 |
| Mountain | 1, 727 | 1, 483 | 41,915 | 77, 891 | 538 | 577, 469 |
| Pacific. | 4,677 | 4,136 | 133, 086 | 247, 808 | 537 | 1, 757, 718 |
| Total continental United States ${ }^{2}-$ Outside continental United States...- | $\begin{array}{r} 24,844 \\ 265 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,700 \\ 203 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,025,690 \\ 10,727 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,595,575 \\ 16,729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .643 \\ .641 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,629,871 \\ 29,693 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total | 25, 109 | 19,903 | I, 036, 417 | 1, 612,304 | . 643 | 12,659,564 |

[^11]Nearly 7,000 workers were employed in the East North Central States on non-Federal projects. The Pacific States had the second highest number, showing over 4,500 employed on these projects.

The average hourly earnings were highest in East North Central States and lowest in the Pacific States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops financed from Public Works funds during March 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners ${ }^{1}$ | Amount of pay roll 1 | Number of man-hours worked 1 | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 874 | \$89,483 | 134,911 | \$0.663 | \$389, 263 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 3,505 | 179,797 | 297, 838 | . 604 | 6, 168, 783 |
| East North Central | 793 | 25, 068 | 39,760 | . 630 | 541,585 |
| South Atlantic | 1,215 | 97, 359 | 150, 722 | . 646 | 130,561 |
| East South Central | 404 | 5, 009 | 7,750 | . 646 |  |
| West South Central | 2,085 | 109,785 | 188,475 | . 582 | 110,547 |
| Mountain | 534 | 20, 981 | 34, 624 | . 606 | 35,928 |
| Pacific. | 3. 279 | 182,519 | 302,919 | . 603 | 129,892 |
| Total | 12, 689 | 710,001 | 1, 156, 999 | . 614 | 7,506,559 |

1 Subject to revision.
During the month ending March 15, there were over 12,500 employed in railroad shops on work financed from Public Works funds. These workers averaged over 61 cents per hour.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month ending March 15, by type of material.

TABLE 6.-MATERIALS PUROHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL (TENTATIVE)


Table 6.-Materials purchased During month ending march 15, 1934, For PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL (TENTATIVE)-Continued

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | \$165,866 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific | 97,646 |
| Lighting equipment --..---.-.-- | 45,946 |
| Lubricating oils and greases....- | 2, 37,516 |
| Lumber and timber products | 2, 369, 250 |
| Machine tools | 244, 627 |
| Marble, granite, slate and other stone products | 209, 684 |
| Motor vehicles | 63,612 |
| Nails and spikes | 123, 644 |
| Nonferrous-metal alloys; nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified | 100,837 |
| Paints and varnishes | 116, 500 |
| Paving materials and mixtures | 138,865 |
| Planing-mill produc | 117, 887 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 317, |
| Rail fastenings, exeluding spikes | 315, 6958 |
| Rails, steel | 6, 998,937 |
| Railway cars, freight | 21, 883, 081 |
| Railway cars, mail and express. | 570, 273 |
| Railway cars, passenger | 219, 157 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators | 43,542 |
| Roofing, built-up, and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint | 229, 370 |
| Rubber goods. | 13, 392 |
| Sand and gravel. | 240, 309 |
| Sheet-metal work | 238, 619 |
| Smelting and refining lead | 15, 176 |
| Spring, steel | 156, 249 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus. | 114,949 |
| Steel-works and roling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work. | 11, 408, 669 |
| Switches, railway- | 357, 894 |
| Tools, other than machine tools | 102,388 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition | 56,062 |
| Wire, drawn from purchased rods | 445, 685 |
| Public road projects ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 384,510 $7,400,000$ |
| Total | 69, 334, 754 |

[^12]Orders were placed for materials by contractors and by Government agencies doing force-account work to be financed from the publicworks funds to total over $\$ 69,000,000$. Nearly $\$ 22,000,000$ of this fund was used for the purchase of freight cars, over $\$ 11,000,000$ for steel works and rolling-mill products, and nearly $\$ 7,000,000$ for steel rails. It is estimated that the fabrication of materials purchased during the month will create more than 150,000 man-months of labor. Included in the above table is $\$ 24,219,346$ representing purchase orders placed by railroads for new equipment. These orders were placed in the following geographic divisions: Middle Atlantic, $\$ 8,996,927$; East North Central, $\$ 11,023,654$; West North Central, $\$ 551,043$; South Atlantic, $\$ 3,647,722$.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked in each of the 6 months during which employment has been created by expenditures from public-works funds.

Table 7.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER 1933 TO MARCH 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS, BY MONTH

| Month | Number of wage earners ${ }^{1}$ | Amount of pay roll ${ }^{1}$ | Number of man-hours worked t | Average earnings per hour ${ }^{1}$ | Value of material orders placed ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 114,098 | \$7, 006, 680 | 14, 077, 752 | \$0. 498 | \$22,005,920 |
| November. | 254, 784 | 14, 458, 364 | 28, 168, 280 | . 513 | 24,605, 055 |
| December | 270, 808 | 1.5, 724, 700 | 29, 866, 297 | . 527 | 24, 839,098 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 273, 583 | 14, 574,960 | 27, 659, 581 | . 527 | 23, 522, 929 |
| February | 295, 722 | 15, 245, 381 | 28,938, 177 | . 527 | 24, 562, 311 |
| March. | 292, 696 | 15, 636, 545 | 29, 171, 634 | . 536 | 69, 334, 754 |

${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
Bad weather in March again curtailed employment on construction projects. Total employment on public-work projects including workers in railroad shops reached a total in March of over 292,000. During the 6 months in which workers have been employed in publicwork funds public disbursements for pay rolls exceeded $\$ 82,000,000$.
The value of material orders placed has reached the total of over $\$ 188,000,000$. These figures should not be construed to show the relationship of the cost of labor to material on public-works projects as the total pay-roll figures are amounts actually paid to labor on the job while the value of material shown is the total value of purchase orders placed. Much of this may not be used for several months.

## Civil Works Administration

The Civil Works Administration is financed by an allotment of Public Works Administration funds. The employment under this organization will entirely cease on May 1. The Civil Works Administration was created early in November to give work to the unemployed during the winter months. - During the week ending January 18, over $4,000,000$ people were employed from Civil Works Administration funds. Since that time there has been a steady decrease in Cịvil Works Administration workers.

Table 8 shows the number of employees whose wages are paid by the Civil Works Administration for the weeks ending March 1 and March 29.

TABLE 8.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS ON CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS, MAR. 1, 1934, AND MAR. 29, 1934

| Geographic division | Number of employees, week ending- |  | Amount of pay roll, week ending- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 1, 1934 | Mar. 29, 1934 | Mar. 1, 1934 | Mar. 29, 1934 |
| New England. | 194, 673 | 139,445 | \$2, 558, 648 | \$2,000, 017 |
| Middle Atlantic | 626, 794 | 558, 939 | 7, 704, 254 | 8, 206, 762 |
| East North Central | 639, 196 | 442,517 | 8, 644, 503 | 6, 896,610 |
| West North Central | 346, 472 | 171,334 | 3, 660, 065 | 2, 160, 633 |
| South Atlantic. | 338, 209 | 168, 264 | 3, 150, 458 | 1, 914, 362 |
| East South Central | 204, 442 | 106, 654 | 1,718, 691 | 1, 156, 151 |
| West South Central | 293, 432 | 173, 035 | 2, 611, 658 | 1, 884,779 |
| Mountain. | 96, 323 | 57,815 | 1, 349, 902 | '976, 381 |
| Pacific | 197, 801 | 117,696 | 2, 743, 304 | 1,770,753 |
| Total | 2, 937, 342 | 1,935,699 | 34, 141, 483 | 26, 966,448 |
| Percent of change |  | -34.1 |  | $-21.0$ |

During the week ending March 29 there were less than $2,000,000$ employees on the pay rolls of the Civil Works Administration. This is a decrease of over $1,000,000$ as compared with the week ending March 1. Disbursements for pay rolls for the week ending March 29 were 21 percent less than for the week ending March 1.

## Emergency Conservation Work

March was the recruiting month in the C.C.C. camps. The total employment had not been completed during the month, therefore this resulted in a decrease of nearly 70,000 employees on the rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work comparing March with February 1934.

Funds for the E.C.W. are now paid by an allotment made from public-works funds.

Table 9 shows employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work during the months of February and March 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 9.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934

| Group | Number of employees | Amount of pay rolls |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Subject to revision.
Information concerning employment and pay rolls for the workers enumerated in the above table are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior. The pay roll for the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $\$ 45$ per month, 8 percent are paid $\$ 36$ per month, and the remaining 87 percent are paid $\$ 30$ per month.

Beginning with March, educational advisers were established in a number of camps. It is planned ultimately to have an educational adviser in each of the 1,500 C.C.C. camps. These instructors are sent to camp to strengthen and broaden the educational plans previously being carried out under the direction of the War Department. Their duties will comprise the supervising of such educational courses as are suited to the needs of any particular camp, the basic thought being to impart instructions that will be of maximum use to men upon leaving camp. The educational courses are not mandatory, but all men are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity for better educa-
tion. The prevailing working hours on forestry projects will not be disturbed. Hours other than normal working periods and periods of inclement weather will therefore be utilized for the purpose of instructions. By the end of March there were 654 instructors at work in the camps.

Table 10 shows the monthly total of employees and pay rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to March 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 10.-MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLSIN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, MAY 1933-MARCH 1934

| Months | Number of employbes | Amount of pay roll | Months | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  | November. | 344, 273 | \$14,554, 695 |
| May | 191, 380 | \$6,388, 760 | December | 321, 701 | 12,951, 042 |
| June | 283,481 316,109 | $9,876,780$ $11,482,262$ | 1934 |  |  |
| August | 307, 100 | 11, 604, 401 | January | 331, 433 | 13, 577, 685 |
| September | 242,968 | 9, 759,628 | February | 2321,631 | 213,072, 768 |
| October. | 294, 861 | 12,311,033 | March. | 1 247,944 | 1 10, 806, 970 |

${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
${ }_{2}$ Revised.

## Employment on Public Roads (Other than Public Works)

THERE are still a few employees working on public roads which are financed from Federal funds appropriated previous to the inauguration of the public-works program. This carry-over fund, however, is nearly exhausted.

Table 1, below, shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from the public-works fund, engaged in building and maintaining State and Federal roads during the months of February and March, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1- - NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAIN* TENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS 1

| Geographic division | Federal |  |  |  | State |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
|  | February | March | February | March | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | February | March |
| New England. | 14 | 10 | \$1, 344 | \$969 | 7,703 | 13,968 | \$460, 732 | \$800, 474 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 196 | 19 | 12,252 | 1,417 | 41, 509 | 39,737 | 1,552,044 | 1,984, 939 |
| East North Central | 510 | 219 | 35, 848 | 17, 900 | 21,375 | 18,426 | 1,191, 668 | 1, 061,891 |
| West North Central | 360 | 102 | 15, 408 | 7,052 | 16,315 | 13,281 | 883, 888 | 755,478 |
| South Atlantic. | 504 | 286 | 20,648 | 19, 104 | 29, 830 | 30,496 | 940, 772 | 1, 134, 178 |
| East South Central | 37 | 145 | 1,924 | 5, 322 | 8,356 | 10,904 | 342, 364 | 332, 835 |
| West South Central | 455 | 292 | 31, 464 | 23, 418 | 10,093 | 11,061 | 658, 592 | 736,422 |
| Mountain. | 295 | 253 | 23, 196 | 20, 213 | 4,847 | 4,051 | 352, 044 | 342,118 |
| Pacific. | 11 | 70 | 444 | 5,796 | 9, 187 | 10, 205 | 749,500 | 841,430 |
| Total | 2, 382 | 1,396 | 142, 528 | 101, 191 | 149, 215 | 152, 129 | 7, 131, 604 | 7, 989, 765 |
| Percent of change. |  | -41.4 |  | $-29.0$ |  | +2.0 |  | +12.0 |

[^13]There were only 1,396 employees paid from the carry-over Federalaid fund supervised by the United States Bureau of Public Roads. This is a decrease of 41.4 percent as compared with the number employed from this fund in February. Monthly pay rolls totaled slightly over $\$ 100,000$. There was an increase of 2 percent in the number of road workers paid from strictly State funds comparing March and February. Of these State workers, 86.9 percent were engaged in maintenance work and 13.1 percent in the construction of new roads during the month of March. During February, 85 percent were engaged in maintenance work and 15 percent in new road work. Pay rolls for State road workers increased 12 percent. Five geographic divisions registered increases and four decreases in the amount paid to this class of workers.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of public roads, State and Federal, by months, January 1933 to March 1934.

TABLE 2-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, BY MONTHS, 1933 AND $1934!$

| Month |  | Federal |  | State |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of employees | Amount of pay rolls ${ }^{2}$ | Number of employees | Amount of pay rolls ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | 1933 |  |  |  |  |
| January-. |  | 74,405 |  | 190, 895 |  |
| February |  | 76, 969 |  | 176,991 |  |
| April |  | 121, 089 |  | 177, 556 |  |
| May |  | 138, 934 |  | 190, 253 | -.---------. |
| June |  | 151, 614 |  | 207, 243 |  |
| July |  | 128, 801 |  | 202, 986 |  |
| August |  | 106,907 |  | 218,524 |  |
| Septembe |  | 79,980 |  | 222,858 |  |
| October-- |  | 56, 872 |  | 229,971 |  |
| November |  | 38, 112 | \$2, 124, 565 | 234, 144 | \$15, 193, 804 |
| December |  | 21,345 | 1, 134, 726 | 187,623 | 10, 228, 360 |
|  | 1934 |  |  |  |  |
| January -- |  | 7,633 | 388, 426 | 161, 785 | 8, 684, 109 |
| February |  | 2, 382 | 142, 528 | 149, 215 | 7,131, 604 |
| March. |  | 1,396 | 101, 191 | 152, 129 | 7,989,765 |

[^14]${ }^{2}$ Pay rolls not available prior to November 1933.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comparable data not available.

[^1]:    55364-34-3

[^2]:    Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information
    ${ }^{2}$ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
    ${ }_{5}$ Not available.
    Weighted.
    ${ }^{6}$ Revised to conform with trend shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures,

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 3 months.
    ${ }_{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1
    Indexes revised to cunform with trend shown by Census of manufactures.

[^4]:    1 Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
    2 Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes building and contracting
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.

    5 Weighted percent of change.
    ${ }^{6}$ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
    7 Includes laundries.
    8 Includes laundering and cleaning, food, canning, and preserving omitted.

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

[^5]:    ${ }^{10}$ No change

[^6]:    ${ }^{\circ}$ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
    10 No change.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not available.

[^7]:    ${ }^{13}$ Includes restaurants.
    ${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railroads.
    14 Includes railways and express.

[^8]:    ${ }^{6}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent. ${ }^{10}$ No change.
    ${ }^{16}$ Do not include brokerage and real estate.

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

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
    2 Includes data for 67 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes $\$ 7,400,000$ estimated value of material orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any speeific geographic division.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes data for 267 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
    ${ }_{2}$ Not available by type of material.

[^13]:    1 Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

