

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

May 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.

## Manufacturing Industries

FACTORY employment showed a gain of 0.1 percent from April to May, while pay rolls fell off 0.3 percent. The gain in employment, although small, is particularly significant in that it is the fourth consecutive monthly gain and is contrary to the trend shown in May in 10 of the preceding 15 years for which data are available. An April-May comparison of pay rolls in each of the preceding 15 years shows gains in eight instances and decreases in seven.

The general index of factory employment in May (82.4) is the highest point reached since November 1930 and the pay-roll index (67.1), while slightly lower than the April index, stands above the level of the pay-roll indexes recorded in any other month since June 1931.

A comparison of the May 1934 indexes with those of May 1933 shows gains of 31.6 percent in employment and 57.1 percent in pay rolls. A similar comparison with the March 1933 indexes shows gains in May 1934 of 40.1 percent in employment and 80.9 percent in pay rolls.

The Bureau recently revised its indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. The base now used in computing these index numbers is the average for the 3 -year period, 1923-25, taken as 100 . This new series of indexes has been adjusted to conform to census trends over the period 1919-31. Prior to March 1934, the indexes of factory employment and pay rolls published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were based on the 12 -month average of 1926 and were not adjusted to conform to biennial census trends. A short
discussion of this revision appeared in the March 1934 Trend of Employment and a more complete bulletin on this subject is being prepared for publication. The May 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the heading "Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries."

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 im portant manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in May from 22,705 establishments employing 3,810,136 workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 75,500,000$ during the pay period ending nearest May 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Increases in employment in May were shown in 48 of the 90 industries surveyed, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 52 industries. The most pronounced percentage gain in employment was a seasonal rise of 22.7 percent in the ice-cream industry. The cement industry showed an increase of 20 percent, beet sugar had a seasonal gain of 17.5 percent, locomotives showed a rise of 15.5 percent, car-building employment gained 10.3 percent, brick 8.7 percent, and beverages 8 percent. Increases ranging from 5 percent to 7.2 percent were registered in stoves, sawmills, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, and marble. In 17 of the 37 remaining industries in which increased employment was reported the gains ranged from 2 percent to 4.6 percent. Industries of major importance included in this group were slaughtering, structural and ornamental metal work, steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings, steam-railroad repair shops, foundry and machineshop products, electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, millwork, and book and job printing.

The most pronounced decline in employment from April to May was a seasonal falling off of 38.4 percent in the fertilizer industry. The decrease of 23.2 percent in the typewriter industry was caused partially by a strike, while the drop of 19.7 percent in cottonseedoil, cake, and meal-was seasonal. The rayon industry showed a shrinkage in employment of 16.1 percent, rubber boots and shoes 13.9 percent, men's furnishings 7.9 percent, men's clothing 7.3 percent, and silk 7.1 percent. The decrease in the latter industry was due to a curtailment-of-operations order by the silk code authority for the week, May 14-21. The full effect of this order is not shown by the Bureau's figures, as some firms reported data for pay periods ending in or immediately preceding the week involved. Six industries (cotton small wares, millinery, aircraft, cigars and cigarettes,
canning and preserving, and aluminum) reported losses in employment ranging from 5 percent to 6.5 percent. In the remaining 28 industries in which decreased employment was reported, the decreases of major importance were women's clothing ( 4.3 percent), cotton goods ( 1.9 percent), confectionery ( 4.2 percent), leather boots and shoes ( 1 percent), leather ( 1.2 percent), hardware ( 3.8 percent), and agricultural implements ( 4.8 percent).

A comparison of employment and pay rolls for individual industries in May 1934 with employment and pay rolls respectively in May 1933 shows more workers in 87 of the 90 manufacturing industries in May of this year than in May of 1933, and larger pay rolls in 89 industries. Five industries (locomotives, agricultural implements, machine tools, automobiles, and cars, electric- and steam-railroad) show gains of more than 100 percent over the year interval, while 15 industries show gains in employment ranging from 50.1 percent to 85.7 percent.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group shows a gain of 2.3 percent in employment over the month interval, while the latter shows a decrease of 1.6 percent. Each of the subgroups which comprise the "durable" goods group (iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone-clay-glass) showed gains in employment from April to May. These gains are attributable to some extent to contracts placed for materials through Public Works funds and to increased activity in industries connected with building construction. In the nondurable goods groups of manufacturing industries, only two groups (food and paper and printing) reported increased employment in May.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combincd decreased 0.1 percent from April to May, and increased 19.8 percent from May 1933 to May 1934. Gains from April to May were shown in 51 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.2 percent to 12.7 percent.

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).

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in April and May 1934 showed a decrease for all manufacturing combined of 1.4 percent in average hours worked per week over the month interval and an increase in average hourly earnings of 0.9 percent. Thirtyfour of the industries covered showed increases in arcrage hours worked and 64 reported increased hourly earnings. 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 rolls in May 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 April 1934 and May 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in May 1934, together with percentages of change from the previous month and from May 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 May 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for those industries in which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

Table 1.-EMPLOYMENT WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE Hours worked pER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1933

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> May <br> 1934 <br> $(3$-year <br> average <br> $1923-25$ <br> $=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index <br> May <br> 1934 <br> (3-year <br> average <br> 1923-25 <br> $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in May 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in May 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in May 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | April | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| All Industries | 82.4 | +0.1 | +31.6 | 67.1 | $-0.3$ | +57.1 | \$19.81 | -0.1 | +19.8 | 35.4 | -1.4 | $-10.1$ | Cents $55.1$ | +0.9 | +30.2 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 75.2 | +3.6 | +47.5 | 61.3 | +7.9 | +105.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.- | 76.8 | +5.6 | +54.2 | 66.1 | +11.3 | +137.8 +108 | 23.60 | $+5.7$ | +54. 5 | 36.6 | +3.4 | +11.0 | 64.7 | $+1.4$ | +41.0 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets---...--..... | 87.1 | +3.9 | +41.6 | 68.1 | +5.3 | +102.1 | 19.89 | +1.4 | +42.7 | 36.9 | +.5 | +11.3 | 54.6 | +.9 | +27.5 |
| Cast-iron pipe Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 51.1 | -. 8 | 54.8 | 29.9 | +6.8 | +84.6 | 15.57 | +7.7 | +19.6 | 31.6 | +6.8 | +6.1 | 49.8 | +2.0 | +17.9 |
| lery), snd edge tools | 81.3 | -. 7 | +40.9 | 59.3 | -. 1 | +61.1 | 19.66 | +. 5 | +14.2 | 37.0 | -2.1 | -2.2 | 53.0 | +2.9 | +15.4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 60.7 | +2.5 | +75. 4 | 45.7 | $-2.8$ | +126.2 | 21.71 | $-5.2$ | +29.2 | 36.0 | $-5.8$ | +13.6 | 60.9 | +1.3 | +22.1 |
| Hardware.-...---- | 82.0 | -3.8 | +60.2 -48 | 61.8 | $-12.1$ | +96.8 +9.5 | 17.78 | -8.6 | +22.5 | 32.5 | -10.5 +1.6 | -5.5 | 54.5 | +.7 | +25.1 +18.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies...........----........- | 54.1 | -1.1 | -4.8 | 30.4 | +. 5 | -9.5 | 16.81 | +1.7 | -4.2 | 32.7 | +1.6 | -21.7 | 50.6 | -. 4 | +18.5 |
|  | 47.7 | +4.1 | +4.6 | 30.6 | +8.1 | +27.5 | 20.88 | +3.9 | +21.6 | 34.8 | $+.9$ | -7.7 | 60.0 | +2.7 | +24.2 |
| Stoves...------- | 95.5 | +5.0 | +68. 7 | 68.5 | +7.3 | $+91.3$ | 19.79 | +2.1 | +13.5 | 36.8 | $+1.9$ | -4.4 | 53.7 | +1.9 | +18.3 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 58.5 | $+4.5$ | +44.1 | 41.5 | $+10.3$ | +92.1 | 19.80 | $+5.5$ | +33.6 | 34.7 | +5.2 | +4.1 | 56.9 | +1.2 | +24.8 |
| Tin cans and other tinware Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, | 91.2 | +3.4 | +25.1 | 86.9 | +3.2 | +29.7 | 19.60 | $-.2$ | +3.4 | 37.1 | +1.1 | $-16.7$ | 52.4 | $-.9$ | +16.3 |
|  | 61.8 | -2.0 | +50.7 | 54.0 | +2.1 | +108. 5 | 19.96 | +4.2 | +38.8 | 37.6 | +1.6 | +10.5 | 52.4 | +2.3 | +28.8 |
|  | 134.8 | +2.6 | +50.3 | 123.1 | $+11.3$ | +84.8 | 21.21 | +8.4 | +22.8 | 38.0 | +7.0 | +2.3 | 57.1 | +. 5 | +38.2 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 81.3 | +1.2 | +62.3 | 62.2 | +2.8 | $+103.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements | 83.0 | -4.8 | +134.5 | 87.2 | -6.8 | +211.4 | 20.05 | -2.1 | +32.5 | 36.1 | -4.7 | +11.8 | 55.5 | +2.6 | $+21.2$ |
| culating machines. | 103.9 | +1.8 | +48.6 | 82.3 | +7.3 | +68. 6 | 25.82 | +5.4 | +13.2 | 39.0 | +2.1 | -. 6 | 67.1 | +3.7 | +14.5 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 65.4 | +2.6 | +43.7 | 49.9 | +4.4 | +70.9 | 21.15 | +1.7 | +18.7 | 34.2 | +. 3 | +2.9 | 60.2 | +1.3 | $+13.4$ |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels- | 68.9 | -. 7 | +85.7 | 45.2 | +.9 | +118.4 | 23.05 | +1.7 | +17.5 | 37.7 | $+.5$ | +5.5 | 61.1 | $+1.0$ | +11.4 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products .-.-.-. | 73.6 | +2.9 +1.5 | +62.8 +129.7 | 56.8 59.3 | +4.5 | +115.2 | 21.36 | $+1.6$ | +32.8 +39 | 36.5 | $-3$ | +14.2 | 58.8 | +2.1 | +20.0 |
| Radios and phonographs | 71.9 201.2 | +1.5 +1.5 | + +129.7 +69.1 | 59.3 112.4 | +2.9 +3.2 | +218.8 +58.3 | 24.05 17.98 | +1.4 +2.8 | +39.9 -6.2 | 39.9 32.9 | -4. 5 | +24.3 -25.5 | 60.4 52.9 | +2.2 +2.5 | +14.6 +40.7 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 75.9 | 1.5 +1.2 | +62.2 | 62.9 | +3.2 +3.2 | +100.3 | 21.31 | +1.9 | +22.8 | 36.5 | -1.4 | +11.0 | 59.4 | +1.5 | +17.0 |
| Typewriters and parts. | 78.8 | -23.2 | +49.5 | 62.3 | -25.9 | +108. 4 | 19.88 | -3.5 | +39.1 | 36.0 | -7.7 | +6.6 | 55.1 | +4.8 | +27.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 09.4 | $+3$ | +103.7 | 88.0 | -4.6 | +127. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft - ..........- | 371.3 114.4 | -6.2 | +17.2 +112.2 | 314.9 100.4 | -5.1 -6.5 | +8.4 +134 | 24. 59 | +1.2 | -7.4 +10.3 | 39.9 34 | +3.1 | -21.2 | 62.5 | -1.6 +1.7 | +7.5 +29.3 |

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER OAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING' INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1933 -COntinued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IndexMay1934(3-yearaverage1923-25$=100)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from- } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { May } \\ 1934 \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ \text { 1923-25 } \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in 1934 183 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from- } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { Appril }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { May }}$ |  | ${ }_{1934}^{\text {April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation equipment-Continued. | 8. 5 | +10.3 | $+112.7$ | 47.3 | +9.9 | +164.2 | \$20.48 | -0.3 | +24.0 | 35.6 | +0.6 | +20.8 | Cents |  |  |
| Locomotives | 29.2 | +15.5 | $+167.9$ | 12.7 | +16.5 | +217.5 | ${ }_{21} 20$ | +.9 | +17.9 | 35.2 | -. 3 | -9.1 | 60.6 | +1.3 | +16.3 |
| Shipbuilding. | 73.1 | +1.9 | +53.9 | 60.0 | +11.4 | +84.6 | 24.07 | +9.3 | +20.4 | 32.2 | +2.2 | -4.3 | 73.6 | +6.1 | +25.9 |
| Railroad repair shops | 59.6 | +3.1 $+\quad 5$ | +19.9 | 53.8 | +1.5 $+\quad 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric railroad | 66.7 59.1 | +.5 +3 +3 | +.8 +21.9 | 59.4 53.5 | +.4 +1.6 | $\begin{array}{r} +7.0 \\ +41.9 \end{array}$ | 26. 70 25.13 | $-1.7$ | +6.4 +16.4 | 45.1 40.5 | -1.5 | +1.0 +13.1 | 58.8 61.7 | $\underset{\text { (2) }}{+1.4}$ | + +1.4 |
| Nonferrous metals and their prod | 77.8 | +1.2 | +43.8 | 60.6 | +2.0 | +71.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 78.1 | $-5.0$ | $+22.0$ | 63.5 | $-5.2$ | +41.1 | 19.51 | -. 1 | +16.0 | 37.3 | +1.6 | -7.4 | 52.0 | +1.0 | +27.2 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products. | 81.2 | +2.7 | +47.1 | 62.1 | +3.9 | +73.9 | 21.22 | $+1.1$ | +18.6 | 37.7 | +. 5 | 3 | 56.2 | +. 9 | +21.3 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording de-vices- | 72.1 | +2.5 | +66.5 | 58.7 | +4.6 | +153.0 | 18.41 | +2.1 | +51.4 | 39.2 | -1.0 | +14.2 | 47.0 | +3.3 | +20.1 |
| Jewelry | 65.9 | -. 8 | $+33.7$ | 49.0 | $-1.2$ | +45.8 | 18.08 | -. 3 | +9.2 | 34.8 | . 3 | +1.2 | 50.7 | +1.4 | +12.6 |
| Lighting equipment | 65.6 | +. 2 | +48.1 | 52.7 | +. 7 | +60.2 | 18.72 | +. 5 | +8.2 | 36.6 | -. 5 | -1.8 | 52.3 | +1.2 | +8.4 |
| Silverware and plated ware. | 71.1 | -2.2 | +37.3 | 52.0 | +1.7 | +62.0 | 20. 24 | +3.9 | +17.9 | 36.8 | -. 5 | -2.7 | 55.9 | +4.3 | +28.9 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zine- | 65.3 95.6 | +3.9 +1.7 | +55.8 +36.6 | 42.0 83.6 | +8.5 +3.4 | +74.3 +79.4 | 20.81 18.34 | +4.4 +1.7 | +12.3 +31.4 | 37.7 36.7 | -1.8 -.8 | -9.2 +10.4 | 55.0 50.2 | +6.6 +3.1 | +22.8 +22.8 + |
| Lumber and allied products | 51.0 | +3.2 | +34.6 | 34.6 | +3.9 | $+67.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture...- | 61.3 | +. 7 | +14.4 | 40.5 | +. 5 | +40.6 | 15.39 | - 3 | +22.4 | 33.6 | -1.8 | 7. | 45.7 | +1.6 | +32.2 |
| Lumber: <br> Millwork | 40.4 | +2.4 | +27.0 | 25.3 | +3.0 | +45.4 | 15. 04 | +. 5 | +15.3 | 33.9 | -. 6 | -12.1 | 44.1 | +1.4 |  |
| Sawmills. | 36.1 | +5.2 | +52. 3 | 24.2 | +7.5 | +110.4 | 14.98 | +2.1 | +37.7 | 34.3 | +1.8 | -12.2 | 44.0 | +. 7 | +55.8 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 102.4 | +1.2 | +424 | 51.4 | -4.2 | +64.7 | 12.46 | -5.4 | +16.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass pr Brick, tile, and terra co | 57.7 3.1 | +4.3 +8.7 | $\begin{array}{r}+39.7 \\ +35.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.5 18.1 | +1.8 +10.8 | +84.7 | 14.29 | +1.9 | +35.1 | 31.7 | -1.2 | -3.3 | 43.6 |  | +35.7 |
| Cement........ | 57.6 | +20.0 | +42.2 | 35.8 | +17.1 | +68. 1 | 18.92 | $-2.4$ | +18.3 | 33.2 | -3.5 | -13.0 | 56.8 | +2.2 | +39.0 |
| Glass | 95.1 | -7.8 | +47.2 | 75. 8 | -6.2 | +52.8 | 18. 67 | $-5.5$ | +3.8 | 33.8 | -2.6 | -9.3 | 55.8 | -2.3 | +18.6 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other | 34.6 | +7.2 | +21.8 | 24.9 | +15.9 | +50.9 | 22.38 | +8.1 | +23.0 | 32.8 | +4.8 | +8.7 | 67.6 | +3.4 | +28.6 |
| Pexttery | 74.9 96.1 | ${ }_{-3.0}^{+1.4}$ | +36.9 | 50.2 74.1 | +7.3 | +71.3 | 17.09 | -1.1 | +24.8 | 34.7 | -1.7 | +2.9 | 49.3 | -. 4 | +23.1 |
| Fabrics | 94.9 | -2.0 | +21.2 | 74.9 | -5. 5 | ${ }_{+43.8}^{+4.5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs. | 68.0 | -3.1 | +38.8 | 53.3 | -2.5 | +63. 5 | 18.26 | +. 7 | +17.6 | 32.7 | -1.5 | -17.2 | 55.4 | $+1.7$ | +37.5 |
| Cotton goods. | 101.4 | -1.9 | +30.2 | 79.5 | -7.5 | +61.6 | 12.63 | -5.6 | +23.7 | 31.5 | -6.0 | -29.6 | 39.6 | +. 3 | +73.7 |
| Cotton small wares.-. |  |  | +22.2 +26.7 | 70.8 87 8 | -10.0 -7.3 | +32.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.69 \\ & 17.56 \end{aligned}$ | -3.7 | +8.0 +3 | 34.3 <br> 33.1 <br> 1 | -4.2 <br> -3.5 | -16.9 -29.9 | 46.1 52.8 | $+2$ | +37.1 +42.8 |
| Dyeing and flnishing | $\begin{array}{r}113.0 \\ 84.7 \\ \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | -2.9 -.6 | +26.7 +15.6 | 87.8 79.2 | -7.3 +12.0 | + +26.0 | 17.56 20.58 | +4.5 | -8.3 +28.8 | 33.1 31.0 | -3.5 +19.2 | -29.9 +8.9 | 52.8 68.9 | (\%) | +42.8 +39.1 |
| Knit goods.- | 113.9 | -. 5 | +16.5 | 106.4 | -2.3 | +47.4 | 15.75 | -1.7 | +26.5 | 34.7 | -2.0 | -16.2 | 45.3 | -. 2 | +50.4 |


| Silk and rayon goods....Woolen and wrorsted goods | $\begin{aligned} & 72.8 \\ & 75.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -7.1 \\ +.5 \end{array}$ | +5.2 +9.3 +7.4 | 56.3 54.1 | -11.1 -2.3 | +29.7 +20.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.55 \\ & 14.35 \end{aligned}$ | -4.3 -2.8 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & +22.8 \\ & +10.3 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.6 \\ 33 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ -3.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -21.2 \\ & -25.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.4 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {(2) }}{ }^{2}$ | +50.1 +17.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wearing apparel. | 94.7 | -5.3 | +7.4 | 68.1 | -10.5 | +39.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, men's | 81.5 | -7.3 | +10.6 | 53.3 | -13.1 | $+51.4$ | 15.51 | -6.2 | +36.7 | 29.2 | -3.3 | $-16.1$ | 52.0 | $-1.7$ | +52.0 |
| -1 Clothing, women's | 126.5 | -4.3 | +3.0 | 88.6 | -10.1 | +34.7 | 17.65 | -6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ O Corsets and allied g | 94.8 | -2.0 | +6.3 | 85.2 | -9.1 | $+19.7$ | 15. 49 | -7.1 | +13.0 | 35.4 | -1.9 | -6.5 | 45.4 | -1.9 | +26.7 |
| O\% Men's furnishings. | 104.0 | -7.9 | +9.7 | 71.9 | $-10.2$ | +31.4 | 13.16 | -2.4 | +20.2 | 33.2 | -5.9 | -8.9 | 37.8 | +3.6 | +71.5 |
| 1 Mhirts and collars | 78.0 106.7 | -6.3 | -1.9 +16.4 | 67.9 94.1 | -11.7 | +13.9 +60.6 | 12.83 | $-2.5$ | +16.3 +38.3 | 34.0 | -2.0 | -19.3 | 37.3 | +1.4 | $+61.5$ |
| \% Leather and its manufa | 91.4 | -1.0 | $+14.4$ | 78.9 | -3.9 | +37.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes | 91.3 | -1.0 | $+11.9$ | 77.6 | -5.1 | +37.3 | 17.43 | -4.2 | +22.3 | 35.2 | -3.3 | -25.5 | 50.4 | - 4 | +58.0 |
| Leather | ${ }_{99}^{92.1}$ | $-1.2$ | +24.8 $+17 \%$ | 82.0 872 | +.2 +4.9 | +38.5 +38.9 | 20.41 | +1.4 | +11.4 | 36.7 | +1.4 | -14.0 | 53.7 | +. 6 | +34.2 |
| Baking-- | 113.2 | +1.8 | +16.9 | 95.3 | +4.4 | +22.0 | 22.06 | +2.5 | +4.5 | 41.4 |  | -10.1 | 52.9 | +3.1 | 1 |
| Beverages | 169.1 | +8.0 | +24.4 | 167.0 | +10.7 | +22.4 | 29.77 | +2.5 | -1.6 | 39.4 | +2. | $-24.5$ | 76.1 | +1.5 | +31.2 |
| Butter | 84.4 | +6.5 | $+15.3$ | 64.7 | +4.5 | +14.3 | 21.09 | -2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 67.9 | -5. 5 | +18.7 | 68.6 | -1.2 | +41.4 | 13. 12 | +4.5 | +38.0 | 32.6 | +6.9 | -7.5 | 39.1 | . 5 | +18.3 |
| Confectionery | 71.6 | -4.2 | +13.5 | 60.6 61.2 | ${ }^{-1.8}$ | +18.6 +16.1 | 15.23 20. 76 | +2.5 | +19.0 | 36.6 38.0 | +1.9 +8 | -22. ${ }^{-8}$ | 41.3 54.0 | +1.2 | +26.5 +30.5 |
| Flour--- | 74.0 79.6 | -7.6 +22.7 | +13.5 +33.3 | 61.2 63.7 | +83 +23 + | +16.1 +37.0 | 20. 76 25.32 | +6 +.9 | +2.6 +3.3 | 38.0 45.0 | +8 +4.9 | $-22.2$ | 54.0 59.1 | +.4 | +30.5 +13.9 |
| Slaughtering and | 99.7 | +2.7 + +1.6 | +33.3 +20.3 | 63.7 80.7 | +6.1 | +3.0 +300 | 21.18 | +1.4 | +2.3 +7.8 | 49.8 39.8 | +2.1 | -16.9 | 53.5 | -. 6 | +26.1 |
| Sugar beet | 43.8 | +17.5 | +10.6 | 36.2 | +7.0 | +14.2 | 22.34 | -8.9 | +2.3 | 37.7 | -4.6 | $-13.7$ | 63.6 | -7.3 | +22.8 |
| Sugar refining, cane. | 86.4 | +2.0 | +14.0 | 70.5 |  | $+{ }_{+}^{+9}$ | 21.94 | -1.9 | -11.7 | 37.9 | -2.8 | $-23.9$ | 55.8 | . 5 | +16.2 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | ${ }^{61.3}$ | -5.3 -3.1 | +3.5 | 46.3 65 3 | +.2 | +10.0 +4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smaking Cigars and cigarettes. | 76.9 59.3 | -3.1 -5.6 | +6.1 +3.1 | 65.3 43.9 | -1.5 + +1 | +4.3 +10.9 | $\stackrel{12.98}{13.28}$ | + +1.6 | -1.4 | 35.6 | -3.2 +6.3 | -25.0 -13.5 | 37.7 37.4 | +2.4 +.8 | +26.2 +12.3 |
| Paper and printing. | 95.9 | - +.8 +8 | +19.0 | 80.6 80.9 | +1.1 | +24.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper | 85.3 | -(3) | +24.7 | 76.2 | +. 7 | +37.1 | 18.37 | 8 | +10.3 | 36.8 | . 3 | -11.8 | 49.8 | +. 8 |  |
| Paper and pulp. | 107.2 | +. 4 | $+30.6$ | 79.8 | -1.9 | +35.9 | 18.43 | -2.3 | +4.0 | 35.9 | . 9 | -14.0 | 51.2 | +. 2 | $+21.7$ |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job. |  | +2.2 |  | 73.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newspapers and periodica | 86.6 99.1 | +2.2 | +15.3 +9.1 | 888.4 | +1.2 | +24.4 +15.3 | 32.45 | $\stackrel{+1.1}{+1}$ | +5.5 | 36.5 | +1.1 +.8 | ${ }_{4}^{+6}$ | 72.2 85 | $+.7$ | +11.8 |
| Chemicals and alled produ | 106.1 | -6.4 | +23.8 | 88.3 | -4.3 | +29.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals. | 111.2 | +. 4 | +47.5 | 94.4 | -1.4 | $+50.3$ | 23.75 | -1.7 | +2.6 | 37.3 | -. 5 | -9.6 | 63.6 | +. 5 | +12.4 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and | 56.5 | -19.7 | +13.7 | 50.6 | -19.1 | +16.1 + + | ${ }^{9.98}$ | +.8 | +2.5 | 37.2 | -5.3 | -29.0 | 26.5 | +5.6 |  |
| Druggists' prepara | 97.7 98.3 | -2.8 -.9 | +19.4 +50.1 | 88.5 75.2 | -4.2 -4.3 | +23.9 +79.9 | 20.01 21.83 | -1.4 | +3.8 +20.2 | 37.3 35.2 | -3.4 | $\underline{+2.5}$ | 51.3 60.5 | ${ }_{(2)}^{+2.0}$ | +8.2 +10.6 |
| Explosives | 98.3 111.8 | - -38.4 | +50.1 +31.7 | 75.2 84.0 | -4.3 -36.4 | +79.9 +60.6 | 21. 83 12.41 | -3.4 +3.2 | +20.2 +22.0 | 31.2 32.0 | -2.5 | -22.7 | 60.5 <br> 88.5 | $(2)$ +12.9 | +106 +59.9 |
| Paints and varnishe | 107.4 | +4.6 | +28.2 | 87.9 | +5.9 | $+31.0$ | 22.18 | +1.2 | +2.0 | 39.7 | +. 5 | -14.1 | 54.5 |  | +20.3 |
| Petroleum refining | 109.5 | +1.6 | +14.9 | 92.7 | +. 7 | +15.6 | ${ }^{26.77}$ | -. 9 | +. 7 | 35.5 | -1. 1 | -10.4 | 73.3 | $-.3$ | +19.6 |
| Rayon and allied prod | 267.7 | -16.1 | ${ }_{+8.4}^{+8.4}$ | 191.2 | -13.6 | +28.2 | 18. 84 | +3.0 | +18.2 | 37.3 37.9 | +.5 | -8.4 | 50.6 | $+2.6$ | ${ }_{+17}^{+31.7}$ |
| Subaper products | $\begin{array}{r}102.3 \\ 89.1 \\ \hline 8.8\end{array}$ | -2.1 | +22.5 <br> +42.8 | 87.1 70.3 | $-1.9$ | +26.4 +60.9 | 20.79 | +. 2 | +2.9 | 37.9 | -2.3 | -15.0 | 53.9 | +2.7 | +17.7 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 47.8 | $-13.9$ | +29.2 | 42.8 | $-13.6$ | +38.5 | 18.27 | +. 3 | +10.4 | 36.6 | + | +5.3 | 47.0 | +.9 | +32.3 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 135.2 <br> 82.7 | +8 +8 | $\begin{array}{r} +43.7 \\ +45.6 \end{array}$ | 105.8 64.5 | +.7 -4.6 | +62.5 +64.1 | 18.25 24.60 | $-{ }_{-}^{-1} 1$ | +13.3 +12.3 | 33.8 32.1 | ${ }_{-5.0}^{\text {(2) }}$ | -12.1 -16.0 | 53.1 76.8 | -.4 +.3 | +27.2 +32.5 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes- | 82.7 | +. 7 | $+45.6$ | 64.5 | -4.6 | +64.1 | 24.60 | -5.2 | +12.3 | 32.1 | -5.0 | -16.0 | 76.8 | +. 3 | +32.5 |

1 Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average 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. Figures for groups not computed.
${ }_{3}$ Less than ín of 1 percent.

## Estimated Total 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 rolls 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 first 5 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weeky pay roll in the index base period 1923-25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay roll (which have 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 do not include the manufac-tured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's power and light industry) or the motion-picture industry.

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 MAY 1934

| Year and month | $\underset{\text { facturing }}{\text { Total manu }}$ | Iron and their products | Machinery, not including transportation equipment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Transpor- } \\ \text { tation } \\ \text { equipment } \end{gathered}$ | 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, 899, 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 | 948, 700 | 558, 600 | 460,700 | (1) |
| 1927 | 8, 288, 400 | 834,900 | 897, 800 | 495, 100 | 428,900 | (1) |
| 1928 | $8,285,800$ $8,785,600$ | 829,800 881,000 | 922,500 $1,105,700$ | 541,900 583,200 | 404, 3900 | (1) |
| 1930 | 7,668, 400 | 766, 200 | 1,918,700 | 451,800 | 353, 800 | (1) |
| 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: January | 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 |
| April | 6, 897, 800 | 623,700 | 705, 100 | 558, 400 | 278, 700 | 217, 300 |
| May | 6, 904,300 | 646,000 | 713, 900 | 560, 100 | 287, 300 | 219, 900 |
|  | 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, 449,000 | 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, 685, 000 | 24, 680,000 | 23, 843, 000 | 17, 478,000 | 12, 847,000 | (1) |
| 1926 | 211, 061, 000 | 25, 875,000 | $26,310,000$ $25,095,000$ | $17,126,000$ $15,450,000$ | $13,025,000$ $12,475,000$ | ${ }_{(1)}$ |
| 1 Comparable data no | ble. |  |  |  |  |  |

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 MAY 1934-Continued

| Year and month | Total manu- facturing | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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) |
| 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, 623,000 | 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 | 123, 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 |
| April | 136, 962, 000 | 14, 006, 000 | 14, 311,000 | 15, 871, 000 | 7, 188,000 | 4, 317,000 |
| May | 136, 575, 000 | 15, 115, 000 | 14, 713, 000 | 15, 148, 000 | 7, 297, 000 | 4, 441,000 |
| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products |  |  | Leather and its factures |
|  |  |  | 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, 164,400 | 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 |
| March | 445, 400 | 182, 500 | 1, 087, 900 | ${ }^{2} 471,300$ | 1, 629, 400 | 299,900 |
| April | 453, 700 | 193, 700 | ${ }^{2} 1,070,200$ | 474, 100 | 1, 614,700 | 298, 600 |
|  | 468, 400 | 202, 100 | 1, 049, 200 | 440,000 | 1, 565, 900 | 295, 700 |
|  | Weekly 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, 72R, 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 8, 338, 000 | 23,789, 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 |
| February | 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, 898, 000 |
| April | 6, 168.000 | 3,445, 000 | 16, 152, 000 | 7,866,000 | 25, 277, 000 | 5, 736,000 |
| May | 6, 409.000 | 3, 507, 000 | 15, 256, 000 | 7,039,000 | 23, 472,000 | 5,512,000 |

[^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 MAY 1934-Contd.

| Year and month | Foods 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 | (1) | (1) |
| 1822 | 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 | 451,000 | 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 | 494, 500 | 368, 300 | 113, 600 |
| March. | 643, 100 | 89,100 | 497, 600 | 375, 600 | 2 217, 000 |
| Apri | 649, 500 | 89, 500 | 505, 100 | 377, 400 | 2 120,900 |
|  | 665, 400 | 84,800 | 509, 300 | 353, 500 | 119, 700 |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 | \$14, 879,000 | \$2,386, 000 | \$10, 873, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 16, 698,000 | 2, 772,000 | 14, 729,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 14, 333,000 | 2, 325, 000 | 12, 259,000 | (1) | ( $)$ |
| 1922. | 14, 142,000 | 2, 208, 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 | 15,507, 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 | ${ }^{2} 2$ 2, 44,5, 000 |
| April | 12, 663,000 | 1,028, 000 | 11,847, 000 | 7, 683, 000 | ${ }^{2} 2$ 2, 546,000 |
| May. | 13, 296,000 | 1,030,000 | 11, 981, 000 | 7,352,000 | 2, 438, 000 |

[^1]
## Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

General index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to May 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 5 -month period, January to May 1934, inclusive, based on the 3 -year average, $1923-25$, as 100 , are shown in the following table. A chart of these indexes also follows:

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

3 year average 1923-1925-100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington


TABLE 3.-GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS-JANUARY 1919 TO MAY 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 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 |
| February | 102.0 | 113.7 | 82.6 | ${ }^{84.6}$ | 102.5 | 101.5 | 98.1 | 101.5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102.9 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | ${ }_{58}^{61.1}$ | 77.7 |
| March | 102.4 | 116.0 | 83.2 | 85.9 | 104. 6 | 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 | 59.8 | 82.3 |
| 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 | 82.4 |
| June | 104.3 | 111.1 | 81.0 | 89.8 | 106.0 | ${ }^{93} 8$ | 98.0 | 100.3 | ${ }_{98}^{99} 1$ | ${ }^{97.8}$ | 105.6 | ${ }^{92.9}$ | 78.4 | ${ }_{58}^{61.2}$ |  |  |
| July-- | ${ }^{106.9}$ | ${ }^{108.5}$ | 79.8 <br> 81.2 | 88.2 <br> 91.4 | 104.9 | ${ }_{92}^{91.1}$ | ${ }_{99.5}^{97.8}$ | 99.4 101.4 | ${ }_{99 .}^{98.1}$ | 100.1 | 106.1 | 89.5 | 77.1 | 58.9 | 71.5 |  |
| 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 | 95.3 | 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. | 101.8 | 101.4 | 97.4 | 101.7 | 103.6 | 84 | 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 | 108.2 | 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 | 179.3 |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95.3 | 117.2 | 82.8 | 69.6 | 94.6 | 88.8 | 95.4 | 100.9 | 98.4 | 96.0 | 102.3 | 95.9 | 70.0 | 53.5 |  | 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 89.2 | 123.7 120.9 | 81.7 79.0 | 74.9 <br> 73.8 <br> 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 102.5 100.5 | ${ }_{112.6}^{112}$ | 98.8 97.7 | 75. ${ }^{75}$ | 53. 5 | 37.1 38.8 | 64.8 |
| May | 90.0 | 1224 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 107.3 | 97.5 | 100.7 | 103.1 | 104. 0 | 101.3 | 112.9 | 95.4 | 73.4 | 46.8 | 42.7 | 67.1 |
| June | 92.0 | 124. | 75.4 | 80.5 | 107.5 | 92.4 |  | 103.3 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 111. | 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. | 101.9 | 103.3 | 112.0 | 83.3 | 65.9 | 40.6 | 56.8 |  |
| September- | 104. 7 | 119.8 | 73.4 | 87.0 | 104.3 |  | 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 | 50.4 |  |
| November. | 106.7 114.0 | 107.0 98.0 | 71.7 | 93.4 95.7 | 104.5 | 93. 7 | 104.6 | 104.1 <br> 103.5 | ${ }_{99.5}^{98.5}$ | 105.0 | 104.1 100.7 | 76.2 | 57. 6 | 42.9 41.5 | 55.5 54.5 |  |
| Average | 97.4 | 117.1 | 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 | 62.8 |

${ }^{1}$ A verage for 5 months.
For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for May 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 from the previous month when compared with those shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors and to the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry in the revised series of indexes. These indexes on the 1926 base are presented in table 4, which follows:

TABLE 4.-INDEXES 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 MAY 1934

| Group | Employment index | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay-roll } \\ & \text { index } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manufacturing - | 78.0 | 61.8 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including | 78.9 | 61.0 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equ | 71.9 | 54.3 |
| Transportation equipment | 95.2 | 83.9 |
| Railroad repair shops. | 55.4 | 49.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 74.9 | 58.1 |
| Lumber and allied products....-... | 48.7 | 31.3 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 57.6 | 38.4 |
| 'Textiles and their products.--. | 86.2 | 64.6 |
| Fabries | 91.6 | 71.3 |
| Wearing apparel | 73.3 | 51.3 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 86.4 | 67.6 |
| Food and kindred products. - | 97.0 | 82.6 |
| Tobacco manvfactures. | 68.7 | 53.3 |
| Paper and printing | 91.8 | 74.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 98.3 | 80.9 |
| Rubber pzodnets | 90.3 | 71.4 |

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in May 1934

TWELVE of the fourteen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from April to May and 11 industries reported larger pay rolls in May than in April. Data for the building-construction industry, which also showed pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls, are not presented here, but are shown in more detail under the section "Building Construction."

The most pronounced gain in employment (11.4 percent) was in quarrying and nonmetallic mining, this being a continuation of the gains shown in March and April. The corresponding gain in pay rolls was 17.3 percent. Coal mining made a partial recovery from the decreases shown last month, anthracite gaining 9.5 percent in employment and bituminous coal, 6.3 percent. The corresponding gains in pay rolls were 23.9 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. Dyeing and cleaning showed a rise in employment of 5.5 percent, continuing the larger gains that were registered in March and April. Pay rolls in this industry rose 7.1 percent. Crude-petroleum producing rose 3.7 percent in employment and 5.5 percent in pay rolls; laundries showed a gain of 2 percent in employment and 4 percent in pay rolls, while the gains in employment in the remaining 6 industries showing increases ranged from less than 0.1 percent to 0.9 percent.

Two industries, metalliferous mining and hotels, had decreases in both employment and pay rolls from April to May. These decreases were caused by strikes in the former industry and seasonal shutdowns of winter hotels in the latter.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in May 1934 for 13 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933. Similar percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, 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 rolls for the latter group have been temporarily discontinued.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WOREED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1933

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings 1 |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (average } \\ 1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { May } \\ 1934 \\ \text { (average } \\ 1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in May 1834 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in May 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in May 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1934}^{\text {April }}$ | May 1033 |  | ${ }_{1934}^{\text {April }}$ | May 1933 |  | ${ }_{1934}^{\text {April }}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { May }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite. | 63.8 | $+9.5$ | +47.7 | 64.0 | +23.9 | $+113.3$ | \$29.27 | +13.2 | +44.5 | 34.4 | +3.3 | $+37.0$ | 83.6 | +3.1 | +3.3 |
| Bituminous ....- | 76.7 | $+6.3$ | $+25.3$ | 54.4 | +5.9 | +102.2 | 18. 27 | -. 3 | $+61.1$ | 26.5 | -2.9 | +6.0 | 70.6 | +3.1 | +49.8 |
| Metalliferous mining ------------ | 40.8 | -2.1 | +36.0 | 25.6 | -5.8 | $+50.6$ | 20.33 | -3.7 | $+10.6$ | 36.1 | -5.0 | $-5.6$ | 55.5 | +. 7 | +18.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining-- | 54.3 76.7 | +11.4 +3.7 | +25.1 +34.8 | 35.0 56.4 | +17.3 +5.5 | +47.1 +35.6 | 17.04 27.70 | +5.3 +1.8 | +17.7 +.5 | 36.0 35.4 | +4.0 -.8 | -8.0 -22.0 | 47.5 77.2 | +.8 +.4 | +30.1 +20.2 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7. |  | . |  | 7.2 | +.4 |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ------- | 70.2 | +( ${ }^{(1)}$ | +. 1 | 71.4 | $+3.9$ | +4.2 | 27.01 | $+3.9$ | +4.1 | 38.1 | +1.3 | $+1.9$ | 71.9 | +2.7 | +2.4 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas.. | 83.1 | +. 9 | +8.1 | 77.6 | +1.0 | +11.0 | 29.39 | +. 1 | +2.8 | 39.2 | -. 5 | -7.6 | 74.7 | +. 5 | +12.2 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. | 72.6 | +. 5 | +5.1 | 63.0 | $+.2$ | +8.2 | 27.73 | $-.3$ | +3.1 | 45.9 | -1.7 | -1.1 | 59.9 | +1.5 | +9.5 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale. | 84.6 | $+8$ | +14.3 | 66.3 | $-6$ | +15.5 | 26.50 | -1.3 | $+1.0$ | 42.2 | -. 7 | -11.2 | 61.8 | -1.3 | +15.3 |
| Retail | 88.8 | $+.7$ | +15.3 | 71.8 | $+.5$ | +20.7 | 19.74 | -. 2 | +4.7 | 39.6 | $-.5$ | -12.2 | 50.8 | +. 4 | +16.5 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{3}$ | 85.7 | $-1.1$ | +19.2 | 65.9 | $-.9$ | +27.2 | 13. 21 | $+2$ | +6.8 | 47.4 | +1.7 | -7.2 | 27.1 | $\bigcirc$ | +17.7 |
|  | 482.1 | +2.0 | +7.2 | 466.9 | $+40$ | +17.2 | 15.37 | +1.9 | +9.4 | 39.8 | +1.0 | $-5.2$ | 38.1 | (3) | +14.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | ${ }^{4} 84.3$ | $+5.5$ | +11.4 | ${ }^{4} 65.1$ | +7.1 | +27.6 | 18.70 | +1.5 | +14.5 | ${ }^{6} 41.5$ | ${ }^{6}+.5$ | ${ }^{6}-13.3$ | - 45.0 | $8+1.4$ | ${ }^{6}+30.3$ |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | ${ }^{8}+.4$ | ${ }^{8}+4.1$ | (7) | $8+1.0$ | $8+7.0$ | 32.96 | ${ }^{8}+.6$ | ${ }^{8}+2.8$ | (7) | ${ }^{7}$ ) | (7) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (7) | (7) |

${ }^{1}$ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average 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.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 1 io of 1 percent.
${ }^{3}$ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed
4 Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.
5 No change.
April data revised-Average hours in April 1934 are 41.3; percentages of change from March 1934 and April 1033 are +4.6 and -14.7, respectively. Average hourly earnings il 1934 are 43.9 cents; percentages of change from March 1934 and April 1833 are +1.2 and +25.9 , respectively.
8 Weighted.

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 in these industries, by months, from January 1931 through May 1934.

A revision of the indexes, similar to that made for the manufacturing industries, was made for the laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries in March 1934. The indexes of employment and pay rolls in these industries were adjusted to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1931 census reports and this new series will be continued until further adjustments, if necessary, are made when 1933 census data become a vailable.
TABLE 2.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO MAY 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 | 33.1 | 51.3 |
| February | 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 | 58.2 | 75. 2 | 72.0 | 37.4 | 51.7 | 85.9 | 65.5 | 63.7 | 72. 2 | 58.6 | 33.9 | 26.6 | 51.4 |
| May | 80.3 | 66.9 | 43. 2 | 63.8 | 76. 1 | 58.0 | 30. 0 | 64.0 | 82.4 | 62.6 | 61.2 | 76. 7 . | 54.4 | 30.7 | 26.9 | 54.4 |
| 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 | ¢8.6 |  | 50.6 | 26.4 | 43.3 |  |
| Septembe | 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 | 60.7 | 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 | 28.0 | 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 | $51.7^{1}$ | 163.3 | 75.4 | 53.7 | 45.8 | 167.4 | 83.2 | 67.4 | 67.9 | ${ }^{7} 75$ | 57.5 | $\overline{35.6}$ | 37.8 | 154.1 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
| Februar <br> March | 63.5 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 39.8 | 52.8 | 26.5 | 17.4 | 25.9 | 70.0 | 46.0 | 35.1 | 42.0 | 58.2 | 28.7 | 17.8 | 24.1 |
|  | 63.9 | 43. 3 | 29.4 | 41.7 40.8 | 51. 4 | 25.0 | 16. 4 | 27. 2 | 76.1 | 48.6 | 39.3 | 48. 7 | 62.6 | 30.0 | 20.2 | 29.9 |
| May | 62.4 60.0 | 38.3 32.2 | 30.0 31.5 | 40.8 | 49.3 46.1 | 23.8 | 17.0 | 25. 6 | 75.0 | 50.6 | 43.4 | 54.3 | 62.3 | 32.3 | 23.8 | 35.0 |
| June. | 60.0 56.2 | 32.2 29.5 | 31.5 33.0 |  | 46.1 41.3 | 20.1 16.9 | 18.3 |  | 72.3 71.0 | 49.5 49.5 | 47.3 49.5 |  | 60.1. | 30.01 | 27.5 28.4 |  |
| July | 55.8 | 28.6 | 36.8 |  | 40.2 | 16.5 | 21.9 |  | 68.9 | 51.1 | 51.6 |  | 55. 1 | 29.7 | 29.9 |  |
| August | 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 51.2 | 31.9 33.3 | 40.6 40.6 |  | 35.1 34.3 | 18.7 18.7 | 25.6 2 |  | 59.3 53.9 | 49.4 42.3 | 51.1 45.3 |  | 43.3 36.9 | 27. 11 | 28.3 24.4 |  |
| Average | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.6 | 140.4 | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 126.0 | 67.4 | 49.0 | 44.9 | 44.7 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24.7 | $1^{126.3}$ |
|  | 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 | 769.0 |
| February | 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 | 6 70.4 |
| April | 69.8 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 74.0 | 66. 3 | 44. 5 | 40.1 | 53.4 | 88.1 | 81. 2 | 72.3 | 70. 2 | 95.0 | 83.4 | 67.8 | 88.8 |
| May | 67.8 | 54. 5 | 56.9. | 76.7 | 64. 7 | 47.1 | 41. 6 | 56. 4 | 87.4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 70. 2 | 94.1 | 82.8 | 68.5 | 51.4 |
| 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. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  | 55. 2 | 41.9 | 44. 4 |  | 85.0 | 77. 4 | 68.3 |  | 92. 1 | 75.9 | 64. 6 |  |
| October- | 60.4 | 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 | 7 |
| A verage | 58.2 | 57.21 | $75 . \mathrm{C}$ |  | 54, 9 | 41.7 | 53. 2 |  | 83.1 | 74.8 | 69.4 |  | 92.7 | 73.5 | 67.7 | 1 |
|  | 65.7 | 55.3i | 62.2 | ${ }^{173.8}$ | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44.1 ${ }_{1}$ | $i^{1} 53.2$ | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | $\left.4\right\|^{1} 70.1 \mid$ | 93.7 | 81.1 | 68.2 | 2169.5 |

[^2]70262—34——3

TABLE 2.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1031 TO MAY 1934 -Continued
[12-month average, $1929=100]$

| Month | Power and light |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1982 | 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 | 86.6 | 78.9 | 70.4 | 71.0 | 87.1 | 74.8 | 60.6 | 60.1 |
| March. | 96.7 | 85. 5 | 76.9 | 81.7 | 102.4 | 85.4 | 71.9 | 75.6 | 86.4 | 77.6 | 69.8 | 71.7 | 88.1 | 73.6 | 59.4 | 62.2 |
| April. | ${ }_{97.6}^{97.1}$ | 84.8 | 76.9 | ${ }^{82.4}$ | 978 | ${ }_{84}^{82.4}$ | 69.4 | 76.8 | 86.8 | 78.0 | 69.5 | 72. 2 | 86.6 | 71.8 | 58.1 | 62.9 |
| Mane | 97.2 | 83.2 | 77.3 |  | 98.3 | 84.2 <br> 80.5 | 69.9 69 | 77.6 | 85.3 | 76.9 | 69.1 69.3 | 72.6 | 85.8 | 72.2 | 58.2 | 63.0 |
| 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 |  | 96. 2 | 76. 7 | 70.9 |  | 84.8 | 74.1 | 69.5 |  | 81.9 | 63.8 | 58.2 |  |
| Septembe | 94.7 | 81.0 | 80.3 |  | 94.3 | 74. 7 | 71.8 |  | 84.0 | 73.5 | 69. |  | 81.2 | 62.5 | 57.8 |  |
| October | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82.2 |  | 93.2 | 74.4 | 76.2 |  | 82.7 | 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 |  |
| Decembe | 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 | 82.1 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.0 | 75.6 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 70.0 | 71.6 | 83.4 | 0 | . 9 | 161.5 |
|  | 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 <br> 87.4 | 80.9 7 | 74.1 | 83.0 83.6 | ${ }_{89}^{88 .} 4$ | 72.5 | 58.6 | ${ }^{64.6}$ | 87.1 | 88.5 | 73.4 | ${ }_{87}^{83} 8$ | 86.7 | 73.7 | 55.4 | 67.7 |
| April. | 87.4 | 78.9 | 73.3 | 83.9 | 85.2 | 68.9 | 56.0 | 66.8 | 90.1 | 81.6 | 78.6 | 88.2 | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60.4 | 71.5 |
| May. | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74.0 | 84.6 | 84.7 | 69.7 | 57.4 | 66.3 | 89.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 71.1 | 59.5 | 71.8 |
| 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 |  |
| Septemb | ${ }_{85}^{86} 1$ | 77.1 | ${ }_{83}^{82.1}$ |  | 81.4 79 | ${ }_{63}^{63.1}$ | 62.3 |  | 86.6 89.8 | 77.8 <br> 81.3 | 88.0 |  | 84. 6 | ${ }_{67.1}^{64}$ | ${ }^{69} 2.3$ |  |
| November | 84.1 | 77.6 | 83.4 |  | 79.7 | 63.3 | 64.1 |  | 90.9 | 81.7 | 91.6 |  | 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 | 83.5 | 83.6 | 67.0 | 60.4 | 165.5 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 81.7 | ${ }^{1} 86.5$ | 86.6 | 69.4 |  | 169.9 |
|  | 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 |
| February | ${ }_{93}^{93.7}$ | 86.3 | 77.5 | 78.4 | ${ }_{89}^{89.6}$ | 76.7 | 58.1 | ${ }_{62}^{61.7}$ | 80.7 81 81 | 74.4 | 65.6 | ${ }_{72}^{68.1}$ | ${ }_{71} 71$ | 59.0 | 40.2 | 46. 3 |
| May | 94.1 | 84.8 | 76.6 | 82.1 | 90.5 | 73.9 | 57.1 | 66.9 | 89.3 | 78.0 | 75.7 | 84.3 | 82.1 | 63.8 | 51.0 | 65.1 |
| 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 | 56. 9 | 50.0 |  |
| August | 94.0 | 82.2 | 81.1 |  | 88.6 | 66.9 | 60.3 |  | 86.4 | 73.4 | 76.8 |  | 75.9 | 53.4 | 50.0 |  |
| September | 93.0 | 81.9 | 82.6 |  | 88.0 | 65.8 | 63.5 |  | 88.0 | 76.9 | 81.9 |  | 78.3 | 57.9 | 57.1 |  |
| Octaber | 91.8 | 80.7 | 81.3 |  | 85.6 | 64.1 | 62.5 |  | 87.0 | 76.0 | ${ }_{76}^{81.6}$ |  | 77.2 | 55.8 | 57.4 |  |
| November | 89.8 | 79.4 | 78.4 |  | 82.6 | 61.9 | 60.7 |  | 83.2 | 72.0 | 76.1 |  | 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 | 47.3 |  |
| Average.-.- | 93. 1 | 83.5 | $78.8{ }^{1}$ |  | 88.3 | 70.1 | 59.5 | $163.5$ | 85.6 | 75.2 |  | 74.6 | 76.1 | 57.3 | 49.51 | 54. 1 |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 93.7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 65. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 96. 8 | 84.0 | 72.4 | 86. 4 | 93.4 | 72.4 | 53.5 | 66.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April | 95.9 | 82.7 | 71.9 | 86. 6 | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | 66.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May. | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 | 85.7 | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. |  | 83.8 | 59.6 | 54.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September | 90.6 | 77.0 | 78.7 |  |  | 59.1 | 55.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October- | 87.4 | 75.4 | 77.0 |  | 79.7 | ${ }_{57}^{58.6}$ | 56.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November | 84.9 | 74.3 | 75.8 |  | 77.1 | 57.5 | 55. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 83.1 | 73.2 | 77.6 |  | 75.4 | 56. | 57.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| e | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74.91 | 85.0 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 65.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

THE percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and manhours in building construction in May, as compared with April, were as.follows:

Percent
Total employment.-------------------------------------10. 1

Total man-hours worked--------------------------------11.2


Average hourly earnings.--.----------------------------.-. 6
The following table is based on returns made by 11,258 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 are engaged 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.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1 -week basis if not originally so reported.

In May the weekly pay roll for 80,000 workers amounted to $\$ 1,843,570$, as compared with $\$ 1,643,307$ earned by 72,649 workers employed by the identical firms in April.

In May the average weekly earnings were $\$ 23.04$ as compared with $\$ 22.62$ for April. 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 10,647 firms- 94.6 percent of the 11,258 cooperating firms-gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, $2,087,863$ in May as compared with $1,878,006$ in April.

The average hours per week per man-29.6 in May and 29 in April-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- 77.5 cents in May and 78 cents in April-were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours by the number of man-hours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN MAY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM APRIL 1934

| Locality | Number of firms report. ing | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | A verage weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per man ${ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number on pay roll May 1934 | Percent of change from April 1934 | May | Percent of change from April 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change from April 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change from April 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change from April 1934 |
| All localities | 11, 258 | 80,000 | +10.1 | \$1,843, 570 | +12.2 | \$23. 04 | +1.9 | 29.6 | +2.1 | $\begin{aligned} & C t . \\ & 77.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | -0.6 |
| Alabama: Birmingham. | 91 | 455 | -18.6 | 7,316 | -21.0 | 16.08 | $-3.0$ | 27.4 | (2) | 58.6 | -3.1 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles ${ }^{3}$ | 23 | 1,024 | -13.6 | 22,096 | -9.5 | 21.58 | +4.7 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| land ${ }^{3}$ | 27 | 790 | $+17.2$ | 15,776 | +24.1 | 19.97 | 9 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Other localities ${ }^{3}$..... | 23 | 401 | -. 5 | 9,326 | +3.8 | 23. 26 | +4.3 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| The State ${ }^{3}$ | 73 | 2,215 | -2.1 | 47, 198 | +2.3 | 21.31 | +4.5 | (4) | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | (4) |
| Colorado: Den | 225 | 714 | $+30.1$ | 15,211 | +30.4 | 21.30 | +. 3 | 27.2 | -. 4 | 79.4 | +1.7 |
| Connecticut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport | 115 | 459 | +17.7 | 9,656 | $+18.5$ | 21.04 | $+.7$ | 30.4 | $-.3$ | 69.5 | +. 3 |
| Bartford.- | 259 | 1,020 | $+15.0$ | 21, 243 | $+17.6$ | 20.83 | +2.3 | 31.4 | +2.3 | 66.1 |  |
| New Haven | 182 | 1,094 | +15.0 | 24,949 | +5.7 | 22.81 | -8.1 | 31.8 | -5.4 | 71.8 | -3.4 |
| The Stat | 556 | 2,573 | +15.5 | 55,848 | +12.1 | 21.71 | -2.9 | 31.4 | -1.6 | 69.1 | $-1.7$ |
| Delaware: Wilmington | 110 | 941 | +18.4 | 19,258 | +25.1 | 20.47 | +5.7 | 33.9 | +8.0 | 61.1 | $-2.1$ |
| District of Columbia. | 408 | 4,333 | -4.7 | 118,307 | -5.0 | 27.30 | $-.3$ | 32.0 | +1.9 | 84.2 | -2.5 |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonvill | 53 | 217 | +28.4 | 3,445 | $+21.8$ | 15.88 | -5.1 | 28.1 | -4.7 | 56.6 | -. 4 |
| Miami | 79 | 775 | +18.1 | 14, 648 | +12.5 | 18.90 | -4.8 | 27.7 | -5.8 | 68.1 | +.9 |
| The Stat | 132 | 992 | +20.2 | 18, 093 | +14.1 | 18.24 | -5.0 | 27.8 | $-5.4$ | 65.6 | $+.5$ |
| Georgia: Atlanta | 147 | 1,036 | +8.0 | 16,339 | +9.3 | 15.77 | $+1.2$ | 26.7 | -. 4 | 60.2 | +1.9 |
| Illinois: ${ }^{\text {Chicago }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago ${ }^{3}$--.-- | 123 | 2,412 | $+39.3$ | 81, 066 | $+63.8$ | 33.61 | +17.6 | (4) | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | (4) | (4) |
| Other localities ${ }^{3}$ | 88 | 1,556 | +60.7 | 34,191 | +47.0 | 21.97 | -8.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| The State | 211 | 3,968 | +47.0 | 115,257 | $\underline{+58.4}$ | 29.05 | +7.8 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Indiana: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville | 60 | 307 | -27.9 | 6, 124 | $-27.1$ | 19.95 | +1.1 | 29.8 | -1. 7 | 67.0 | +2.8 |
| Fort Wayne | 93 | 260 | $-3.3$ | 5,545 | +11.5 | 21.33 | +15. 4 | 28.0 | +9.8 | 76.1 | +5.0 |
| Indianapolis | 171 | 971 | +10.5 | 20, 031 | +16.0 | 20.63 | +5.0 | 28.4 | $-2.7$ | 72.1 | +7.5 |
| South Bend | 37 | 259 | +7.0 | 5,640 | +6.3 | 21.78 | -. 7 | 31.1 | +11.1 | 70.3 | $-10.3$ |
| The State | 361 | 1,797 | $-1.0$ | 37.340 | +3.9 | 20.78 | +4.9 | 29.0 | +. 7 | 71.5 | $+3.9$ |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 97 | 545 | $+30.4$ | 12,647 | +39.8 | 23.21 | +7.3 | 29.9 | $+5.3$ | 77.8 | $+1.0$ |
| Kansas: Wichita-------- | 71 | 346 | +64.0 | 4. 748 | +45.6 | 13. 72 | -11.3 | 23.3 | $-10.0$ | 59.1 | $-1.5$ |
| Kentucky: Louisville...-- | 143 | 971 | -4.1 | 18,232 | -9.4 | 18. 78 | -5.5 | 29.8 | -4.5 | 62.3 | -. 5 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans.- | 121 | 652 | +15.6 | 10,337 | $+20.0$ | 15. 85 | $+3.7$ | 26.4 | -2.6 | 59.4 | +7.8 |
| Maine: Portland.-..----- | 100 | 407 | +29.2 | 9, 047 | +41.1 | 22. 23 | +9.2 | 31.6 | +13.3 | 70. 4 | $-3.4$ |
| Maryland: Baltimore ${ }^{3}-{ }^{\text {- }}$ | 119 | 1,493 | +5.1 | 31,734 | $+10.0$ | 21. 26 | +4.7 | 35.9 | +8.8 | 65.4 | $-2.7$ |
| Massachusetts: Allocali- ties ${ }^{3}$.--------------- | 688 | $\underline{4.897}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +6.1 } \\ +10.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 121.289 | $\begin{array}{r}10.0 \\ +13.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24.77 | $\begin{array}{r}+4.9 \\ +2.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35.0 32.0 | $\begin{array}{r}18.8 \\ +6.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 77.5 | $\begin{array}{r}2.7 \\ -3.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit | 450 | 3, 222 | +5.8 | 78. 479 | +6.9 | 24. 36 | +1.1 | 32.1 | -1.5 | 75.9 | +2.4 |
| Flint | 54 | 304 | +118.7 | 6. 269 | +131.7 | 20.62 | +5.9 | 29.4 | $+19.5$ | 70.1 | $-11.4$ |
| Grand Rapid | 102 | 334 | +17.2 | 6. 258 | +29.2 | 18.74 | $+10.2$ | 30.7 | +11.6 | 61.1 | -1.8 |
| The Sta | 606 | 3.860 | $\pm 11.2$ | 91.006 | +12.4 | 23.58 | +1.1 | 31.7 | -. 3 | 74.3 | +1.2 |
| Minnesota: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duluth.-- | 55 | 200 | $-27.0$ | 3,683 | -25.2 | 18. 42 | +2.6 | 28.9 | -. 7 | 63.2 | +3. 1 |
| St. Paup | 235 | 1,848 | +48.2 | 42,300 | +55.2 | 22. 89 | +4.7. | 30. 8 | +5.8 | 74. 4 | -1.1 |
| St. Paul | 178 | 865 | +3.2 | 20884 | +1.9 | 24. 14 | -1.3 | 30.4 | -1.9 | 79.5 | +. 9 |
| The State | 468 | 2.913 | +23.5 | 62. 867 | $+26.9$ | 22. 95 | +2.8 | 30.5 | +2.3 | 75. 2 | +. 4 |
| Missouri: ${ }_{\text {Kansas City }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas City ${ }^{\text {º }}$ | 286 | 1. 558 | +2.2 | 37, 809 | +3.8 | 24.27 | $+1.5$ | 28.2 | +2.2 | 87. 5 | +. 6 |
| St. Louis. | 609 | 2. 764 | +.8 | 74,345 | +1.1 | 26. 90 | +. 3 | 26.3 | -1.5 | 101.8 | +1.4 |
| The Stat | 895 | 4.322 | +1.3 | 112.154 | +2.0 | 25.95 | +. 7 | 27.0 | (\%) | 96. 5 | +. 9 |
| Nebraska: Omaha | 159 | 1.077 | +34.31 | 24.411 | +52.4 | 22.67 | +13.5 | 31.1 | +6.1 | 72.7 | $+6.8$ |

## Footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION INDUUSTRYIN MAY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROMAPRIL 1934-Continued

| Locality | Number of firms re-porting | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per $\operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number on pay roll May 1934 | Percent of change from April 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change from April 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Percent of change from April 1934 | Number May 1934 | Percent of change from April 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of change from April 1934 |
| New York New York City ${ }^{3}$ | 406 | 5,880 | $-5.7$ | 178, 973 | -6.3 | \$30. 44 | -0.6 | 28.1 | +1.1 | Ct. | -1.6 |
| Other localities ${ }^{3}$. | 312 | 6,517 | +20.7 | 145, 150 | +18.9 | 22. 27 | -1.5 | 29.4 | (2) | 75.8 | -1.4 |
| The State ${ }^{3}$ | 718 | 12.397 | +6.5 | 324.123 | $+3.5$ | 26.15 | -2.8 | 28.8 | +. 7 | 90.8 | $-3.6$ |
| North Carolina: Char-lotte----------------.-. | 57 | 325 | +18.2 | 5. 220 | +22.3 | 16.06 | +3.5 | 30.7 | +4.1 | 51.7 | -1.3 |
| Ohio: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron | 86 | 359 | +27.8 | 7. 417 | +49.0 | 20.66 | +16.6 | 29.0 | +9.0 | 71.2 | +7.1 |
| Cincinnati | 454 | 1,871 | +8.0 | 46, 066 | +16.8 | 24.62 | +8.2 | 30.1 | +4.2 | 82. 2 | +4.1 |
| Cleveland | 638 | 2, 619 | +17.2 | 73, 641 | +23.9 | 28.12 | +5.7 | 28.2 | +8.9 | 101. 1 | -1.6 |
| Dayton | 141. | 555 | +28.5 | 10, 410 | +20.0 | 18. 76 | -6.6 | 27.0 | -8.5 | 69.4 | +1.9 |
| Youngstow | 88 | 419 | +25.8 | 10,460 | +51.0 | 24.96 | +20.0 | 29.7 | $+10.0$ | 83.9 | +8.7 |
| The Stat | 1.407 | 5.823 | +16.2 | 147.994 | +23.9 | 25.42 | +6.7 | 28.9 | +5.5 | 88.3 | $-.3$ |
| Oklahoma: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma Cit | 104 | 466 | +13.4 | 9.113 | +25. 2 | 19.56 | +10.4 | 28.0 | +7.7 | 69.9 | +2.2 |
| Tulsa | 54 | 286 | +14.4 | 5.486 | +22.8 | 19.18 | $-7.3$ | 27.1 | $-5.2$ | 71.3 | +10.5 |
| The State | 158 | 752 | +13.8 | 14.599 | +24.3 | 19.41 | +9.2 | 27.7 | +2.6 | 70.4 | +5. 4 |
| Oregon: Portlan | 206 | 950 | +13.1 | 19.886 | +12.8 | 20.93 | . 3 | 28.0 | $-2.8$ | 75.0 | +2.3 |
| Pennsylvania: ${ }^{7}$ | 22 | 193 | +50.8 |  | 2 | 15.22 | -8.3 | 25.3 | -15.4 | 60.6 | 3 |
| Philadelphia area | 416 | 4,478 | +16.0 | 84, 835 | +13.6 | 18.94 | -2.1 | 28.4 | -1.0 | 67.8 | -. 3 |
| Pittsburgh area ${ }^{3}$ | 227 | 1, 689 | +16.4 | 45,317 | +23.5 | 26.83 | +6.0 | 29.8 | +3.1 | 93.3 | +4.1 |
| Reading-Lebanon area ${ }^{3}$ | 44 | 275 | -9.5 | 5,709 | -2.9 | 20.76 | +7.3 | 33.1 | +7.8 | 62.8 | -. 5 |
| Scranton area ${ }^{3}$ | 31 | 181 | $+17.5$ | 4,201 | +28.4 | 23.21 | +9.2 | 29.4 | +7.7 | 79.4 | +3.8 |
| Other areas ${ }^{3}$ | 294 | 2,410 | +8.3 | 42, 772 | +7.6 | 17.75 | $-6$ | 27.7 | -. 7 | 63.7 | +. 3 |
| The State | 1.034 | 9,226 | +13.6 | 185, 771 | +14.4 | 20.14 | +. 7 | 28.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 71.5 | +1.6 |
| Rhode Island: Providence. | 248 | 1,693 | +25.9 | 37.093 | +32.0 | 21.91 | +4.9 | 31.4 | +. 3 | 69.9 | +4.2 |
| Tennessee: Chattanooga | 38 | 217 | +47.6 | 3,408 | +50.3 | 15.71 | +1.9 | 28.3 | +5. 2 |  | -1.9 |
| Knoxville | 46 | 342 | +19.2 | 5,556 | +21.0 | 16. 25 | +1.6 | 28.3 | +4.0 | 57.5 | -2.2 |
| Memphis | 83 | 503 | -26.4 | 9,864 | +10.0 | 19.61 | +49.4 | 31.2 | +66.8 | 62.7 | -10.2 |
| Nashville | 88 | 705 | +12.1 | 11,652 | +16.6 | 16.53 | +4.0 | 29.2 | -1.0 | 56.8 | +5.0 |
| The Stat | 255 | 1,767 | +1.2 | 30, 480 | +18.1 | 17.25 | +16.6 | 29.5 | +19.4 | 58.5 | -2.2 |
| Texas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas. | 208 | 711 | +9.4 | 11,953 | +13.1 | 16.81 | +3.4 | 27.0 | +2.7 | 62.5 | +1.6 |
| E1 Paso | 26 | 91 | $-22.2$ | 1,437 | -26.0 | 15.79 | -4.8 | 24.0 | -16.7 | 65.8 | +13.3 |
| Houston | 197 | 906 | +1.8 | 18,774 | +11.6 | 18.85 | +9.6 | 28.5 | +4.4 | 66.3 | +6.1 |
| San Anto | 118 | 363 | -36.2 | 5,322 | $-50.9$ | 14.66 | -23.1 | 24.9 | $-11.4$ | 59.3 | -12.8 |
| The State | 549 | 2,161 | -6.6 | 37, 486 | -6. 7 | 17.35 | -. 1 | 27.1 | $1-7$ | 63.8 | +. 5 |
| Utah: Salt Lake | 93 | 351 | +37.6 | 6,707 | +34.2 | 19.11 | $-2.5$ | 23.9 | $-10.5$ | 79.6 | +8.4 |
| Virginia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth | 88 | 535 | +19.7 | 10, 270 | +25.1 | 19.20 | +4.6 | 29.9 | +2.7 | 64.0 | +1.6 |
| Richmon | 132 | 713 | +6.1 | 14, 598 | +12.1 | 20.47 | +5.6 | 32.7 | +5.8 | 64.2 | +1.3 |
| The Stat | 220 | 1,248 | +11.5 | 24,868 | $+17.1$ | 19.93 | +5.1 | 31.4 | $+4.3$ | 64.1 | +1.4 |
| Washington: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle | 180 | 735 | -6. 4 | 15, 424 | +1.3 | 20. 99 | +8.3 | 25.4 | +1.2 | 82.7 | +7.1 |
| Spokane | 54 | 277 | $-29.3$ | 6, 032 | -39.9 | 21. 78 | $-14.9$ | 26.9 | -20.2 | 80.8 | +6.5 |
| Tacoma | 91 | 154 | -23.4 | 3, 026 | $-8.6$ | 19.65 | +19.4 | 24.3 | $+11.5$ | 80.8 | +6.9 |
| The St | 325 | 1,166 | -35.4 | 24, 482 | $-14.3$ | 21.00 | +1.3 | 25.6 | -5.5 | 82.0 | +7.2 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling - | 49 | 156 | $+20.0$ | 3, 078 | +21.8 | 19.73 | +1.5 | 27.2 | -5.2 | 72.8 | +5.5 |
| Wisconsin: All localities ${ }^{3}$ - | 158 | 1,478 | +13.1 | 29,144 | +18.9 | 19.72 | +5.2 | 33.8 | +17.4 | 59.4 | $-4.7$ |

${ }_{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,647 firms.
2 No change.
Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

- Data not available.
s Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
- Includes Covington and New port. Ky.

7 Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

## Trend of Employment in May 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in May 1934 as compared with April 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 building-construction data, which are shown by city and State totals in 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, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate 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 APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY STATES

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

| State | Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num- ber of estab- lish- ments | Number on pay May 1934 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll }(1 \\ \text { Week), } \\ \text { May } 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from April 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber on } \\ & \text { pay } \\ & \text { roll, } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from April 1934 | Amount of pay week), May 1934 | Per-centagechange April 1934 |
| Alabama | 591 | 71, 981 | $+^{(1)}$ | \$1, 028, 340 | $+4.0$ | 257 | 53, 035 | $-0.9$ | \$732, 239 | -1.4 |
| Arizona | 395 | 10, 111 | + 7 | 200, 705 | -. 9 | 53 | 2,311 | +2.0 | 42, 777 | $-5.7$ |
| Arkansas | ${ }^{2} 518$ | 18,786 | -7.8 | 880,489 | -9. 4 | 218 | 12,070 | -10.6 | 162, 161 | -6.3 |
| California | ${ }^{31,889}$ | 256, 481 | -1.1 | 6, 251, 270 | +2.7 | 1,014 | 149,477 | -1.8 | 3, 326, 267 | +2.6 |
| Colorad | 885 | 34, 384 | +1.5 | 731, 896 | +1.5 | 174 | 14,667 | +6.6 | 311, 833 | +6.8 |
| Connecticut | 1,223 | 169, 619 | $-1.6$ | 3,407,316 | -6 6 | 740 | 148,541 | -1.9 | 2, 858,790 | 8 |
| Delaware | 166 | 10,859 | -. 2 | 219, 991 | -2. 6 | 65 | 7,950 | -. 4 | 145, 008 | -4.6: |
| bia- | 833 | 35, 105 | +1.9 | 823, 010 | +2.6 | 51 | 3,668 | +2.1 | 115, 309 | +3.2 |
| Florida | 761 | 33, 043 | -5. 4 | 548, 115 | -3. 5 | 240 | 20, 225 | +1.1 | 300, 390 | 5. |
| Georgia | 969 | 99, 092 | -2.2 | 1,368, 240 | -4.1 | 378 | 81,067 | $-2.6$ | 1, 008, 798 | -5.5. |
| Idaho | 248 | 9,880 | +18.7 | 179,932 | +14.8 | 59 | 5,511 | +39.1 | 97,794 | +37.1 |
| Illinois | 43,815 | 416,018 |  | 9, 135, 554 |  | 1,874 | 262, 569 | +2.4 | 5, 479, 649 | $+6.0$ |
| Indiana |  | $\xrightarrow{153,515} 5$ | -3.2 +3 | 3, 001, 291 | $\begin{array}{r}-7.6 \\ +4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{120,928}$ | -4.0 | 2, 347, 341 | -9.2 |
| Iowa- | (1,085 | 72, 51.505 | +3.9 +8.7 | 1,604, 9770 | +4.1 +2.4 | 445 | 31,139 30,668 | +4.5 +8.6 | 600,378 646,398 | +4.4 +6.9 |
| Kentucky | 992 | 78,624 | -1.6 | 1,386, 375 | +. 8 | 314 | 32,552 | -4.8 | 567, 296 | -2.3: |
| Louisian | 502 | 37,571 | +. 2 | 599, 845 | +. 1 | 224 | 24, 127 | +. 6 | 335, 120 | +. 7 |
| Maine | 592 | 49,077 | -3.4 | 837, 140 | $-5.8$ | 262 | 42,767 | -4. 4 | 697, 252 | -7.6 |
| Maryland | 1, 609 | 111,550 | +. 6 | 2,242, 506 | +. 1 | 665 | 77,056 | 6-. 9 | 1,482,68s | ${ }^{\circ}+5$ |
| Massachus | 8,779 | 486,383 | . 4 | 9, 124, 355 | 1 | 1,488 | 241, 231 | -1.7 | 4, 619,577 | $-1.8$ |
| Michigan | 2, 481 | 472, 602 | +2.7 | 11, 458, 096 | $-1.5$ | 1,126 | 448,458 | $-.5$ | 10,809,951 | -4.0 |
| Minnesota | 1,143 | 71, 585 | +2.3 | 1, 481, 146 | +1.1 | 401 | 36,606 | +3.0 | 731,955 | +1.6. |
| Mississippi | 402 | 13, 164 | +2. 6 | 181, 621 | $+6.3$ | 112 | 9,181 | +4.2 | 117, 557 | +7.2 |
| Missouri | 1,638 | 134, 061 | -. 9 | 2, 690, 895 | -2.1 | 849 | 79,680 | -2.3 | 1, 511,926 | -4.5 |
| Montana | 408 | 8,576 | -20.5 | 210,659 | -19.2 | 89 | 3,045 | +7.6 | 68, 368 | +4.0. |
| Nebraska | 773 | 24, 474 | +3.9 | 520,193 | +3.3 | 156 | 12, 102 | +5.3 | 258, 407 | $+5.7$ |
| Nevada.-.- | 153 | 2, 548 | +4.3 | 60, 890 | +2.0 |  |  | +2.5 | 21, 353 | +4.7 |
| New Hampshire | 523 | 44, 282 | -2.7 | 715, 636 | -11.4 | 218 | 39, 443 | $-3.1$ | 609, 759 | -13.4 |
| New Jersey | 1,971 | 237, 855 | +1.6 | 5, 333, 797 | +2.2 | ; 785 | 210,007 | +2.2 | 4,509, 550 | +2.9 |
| New Mexico | 222 | 5,681 | +1. 1 | 97, 883 | +2.6 | 33 | 874 | +. 5 | 13,218 | $+1.6$ |
| New York | 8,309 | 630,933 | -1.1 | 15, 806, 378 | -. 2 | 81,874 | 378,766 | -1.5 | 8, 854, 599 |  |
| North Carolina | 990 | 146, 726 | -3.1 | 1,889,965 | -6.0 | 612 | 140, 203 | -3.3 | 1,791, 255 | -6.2 |
| North Dako | 270 | 3, 514 | +1.7 | 11 69,064 | +2.1 | 60 | 1, 034 | +12.4 | 22, 000 | +10.0 |
| Ohio | 5,707 | 517, 147 | +2.1 | 11, 333, 868 | +1.8 | 2, 490 | 394, 744 | +2.1 | 8, 705, 332 | +2.0. |
| Oklahoma | 881 | 32,396 | +1.2 | 641,884 | +2.7 | 174 | 11,678 | +. 6 | 216, 207 | +3.1 |
| Oregon. | 836 | 38,437 | +5.3 | 781,965 | +5.6 | 291 | 26, 522 | +7.8 | 496,995 | $+7.9$ |
| Pennsylvania. | 5,001 | 697, 964 | +1.2 | 15, 195, 754 | +4.9 | 1,875 | 408,620 | . 9 | 8,188, 069 | +6.1 |
| Rhode Island. | 994 | 74, 193 | -. 2 | 1,378, 131 | -1.2 | 368 | 61, 050 | 6 | 1, 076, 824 | -1.7 |
| South Carolina | 484 | 68, 006 | -3.7 | 860, 071 | -5.2 | 229 | 63, 595 | -3. 5 | 790, 924 | -5.4 |
| South Dakota | 203 | 6,042 | +2.6 | 142,879 | +3.3 | 50 | 2, 206 | +3.0 | 44, 180 | $+6.5$ |
| Tennessee. | 811 | 80, 487 | +2. 6 | 1, 233, 672 | +2.6 | 332 | 61, 721 | +1.9 | 902, 304 | +1.5 |
| Texas | 1,647 | 91, 806 | +. 5 | 1, 947, 220 | $+1.6$ | 596 | 49,966 | -7.4 | 999, 2991 | $-{ }^{-9}$ |
| Utah | 361 | 13, 174 | +1.8 | 268, 476 | +1.6 | 115 | 5,185 | +7.7 | 101, 521 | $+9.4$ |
| Vermont | 409 | 11, 868 | +4.1 | 235, 914 | +8.2 | 146 | 7,222 | +3.9 | 142, 773 | +7.5 |
| Virginia | 1,361 | 92,917 | -. 1 | 1,586,691 | +2.1 | 491 | 69, 963 | $-1.0$ | 1, 144, 081 | +2.1 |
| Washington | 1,334 | 66,023 | +2.1 | 1,397, 218 | +2.6 | 466 | 40, 524 | +3.1 | 804, 108 | +2.8 |
| West Virginia |  | 138,256 | +11.2 | 2, 807, 516 | +7.1 | 232 | 57, 659 | +. 7 | 1, 163, 634 | -2.1 |
| Wisconsin. | ${ }^{8} 1,050$ | 161, 518 | $+3.4$ | 3, 145, 276 | +5.7 | 775 | 130,090 | $0^{0}+12.8$ | 2, 501,717 | $0+17.6$ |
| W yoming | 222 | 5,889 | -. 9 | 136, 371 | $-6.6$ | 45 | 1,577 | +2.9 | 41,513 | +1.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 3 ío of 1 percent.
${ }^{2}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
${ }^{3}$ Includes banks, insurance, and offce employment.
4 Includes building and contracting.
${ }^{5}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation,
professional, and transportation services.
6 Weighted percent of change.
${ }^{7}$ Includes laundries.
${ }^{8}$ Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning and preserving.
${ }^{9}$ Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS INIDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 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]


[^4]
## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

IN APRIL AND MAY 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 | Quarrying and nonmetalic mining |  |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Numpay roll, May 1934 | Per-centage change from A pril 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll (1 } \\ & \text { week), } \\ & \text { May } 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage change from April 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, May 1934 | Percentage change from April 1934 | ```Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934``` | Percentage change from April 1934 |
| Alabama | 16 | 596 | $-2.5$ | \$7,291 | +15.1 | 9 | 1,416 | -1.7 | \$11, 022 | -47.6 |
| Arizona. | 3 | 46 | +9.5 | 651 | +2.5 | 22 | 3,060 | +13.5 | 71,457 | +10.9 |
| Arkansas | 8 | 211 | +12.2 | 3, 009 | +16.2 | 3 | 396 | $+.3$ | 5,797 | $-5.7$ |
| California | 41 | 1,117 | $-2.4$ | 22, 527 | $-1.6$ | 36 | 2,681 | -. 4 | 67,124 | +6.1 |
| Colorado. | 4 | 27 | $-6.9$ | 341 | -19.0 | 12 | 1,083 | +2.0 | 29,258 | -1.0 |
| Connecticut | 25 | 327 | $+15.5$ | 5, 643 | +14.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware | 3 | 68 | +17.2 | 1,409 | +39.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida- | 17 | 853 | $-4.3$ | 10,529 | -3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia | 25 | 1,462 | $+8.5$ | 15, 186 | +16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 2,082 | $-2.4$ | 42,477 | $-7.3$ |
| Illinois | 18 | 631 | $+9.7$ | 11,884 | +12.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 62 | 1,670 | +19.7 | 29, 335 | +34.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa. | 29 | 619 | +24.8 | 9,980 | $+35.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas | 38 | 1,898 | +2.1 | 24,988 | +7.6 | 17 | 1,828 | $-6.1$ | 21, 477 | +8.5 |
| Kentucky. | 40 | 1,132 | +12.2 | 13,927 | +12.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana. | 12 | 474 | +6.3 | 6,259 | +3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine. | 9 | 536 | +15.3 | 12,775 | +21.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland. | 10 | 410 | +7.9 | 10,028 | $+18.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts | 20 | 482 | +25.5 | 10,954 | +35.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan | 47 | 1,843 | $+26.2$ | 34,627 | $+35.4$ | 38 | 4, 872 | +7.5 | 79, 711 | +3.2 |
| Minnesota | 26 | 360 | +18.4 | 5,905 | +24.4 | 32 | 1,825 | +38.8 | 37,778 | $+50.6$ |
| Mississippi | 9 | 230 | +51.3 | 3,645 | +43.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri. | 50 | 1,255 | $-5.1$ | 17, 424 | -7.2 | 14 | 1,759 | $+7$ | 21, 107 | +4.5 |
| Montana | 5 | 58 | $-3.3$ | 1,034 | $+16.3$ | 17 | 456 | $-82.8$ | 20,346 | $-71.6$ |
| Nebraska. | 11 | 178 | +35.9 | 2, 560 | +22.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada-..---.---- |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 651 | +7.2 | 15, 062 | +5.1 |
| New Hampshire-- | 11 | 230 | -7.3 | 5,610 | -16. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey | 37 | 682 | +11.4 | 12, 226 | +18.7 | 3 5 | 17 976 | +13.3 +5.1 | 315 18,344 | -11.0 +5.4 |
| New York | 78 | 2,694 | +15.3 | 55, 985 | +21.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina | 11 | 392 | $-5.1$ | 5,404 | -19.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio. | 144 | 3,932 | +15.4 | 67,745 | +24.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 15 | 207 | $+20.3$ | 1,808 | +2.7 | 32 | 1,251 | $+1.0$ | 17,629 | -10.4 |
| Oregon. | 4 | 116 | $+20.8$ | 2,295 | $+22.9$ | 6 | 90 | +2.3 | 1,929 | +21.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 151 | 4,902 | +15.8 | 85, 281 | $+23.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina..-- | 4 | 117 | +.9 | 1,364 | +19.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota_...- | 6 | 81 | +37.3 | 1, 151 | $+25.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 23 | 901 | +4.6 | 10, 158 | -4.9 | 4 | 315 | $+6.8$ | 6,770 | +7.1 |
| Texas | 28 | 1,502 | +7.9 | 27, 786 | +9.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utah.-- | 7 | - 160 | +50.9 | 2,158 | $+34.3$ | 12 | 2,140 | +1.7 | 44,966 | $+2.9$ |
| Vermont--------- | 38 | 2, 203 | +7.3 | 43, 763 | +17.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 28 | 962 | $+8.7$ | 13, 105 | +18.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington------ | 17 | 614 | $+12.9$ | 10,766 | +14.0 | 3 | 117 | -. 8 | 2, 505 | +9.8 |
| West Virginia....- | 19 | 922 | $+9.8$ | 14,829 | +21.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin. | 14 | 384 | +60.7 | 7,135 | +104.5 | (11) | 213 | -. 9 | 4,740 | -. 4 |

${ }^{11}$ Not available.
70262-34-4

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICALESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 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 | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num. ber on pay roll, May 1934 | Per-centage change from $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll (1 } \\ & \text { week), } \\ & \text { May } 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage change from April 1934 | Number of establish ments | Num- ber on pay roll, May 1934 | Percentage change from April 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934 | Percentage change from April 1934 |
| Alabama. | 46 | 9,335 | +7.1 | \$145, 322 | +75.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | . 406 | $+6.3$ | 9,501 | $+9.9$ |
| California | 49 | 3,374 | $-14.8$ | 49,689 | $-15.5$ | 40 | 9,674 | +6.9 | 293, 988 | +3.9 |
| Connecticut. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illizois | 38 | 6,769 | -19.8 | 114,189 | $-14.2$ | 8 | 204 | $-1.4$ | 4. 288 | $-2.7$ |
| Indiana | 52 | 5, 263 | -13.5 | 101, 963 | -13.0 | 4 | 22 | $-8.3$ | 340 | +3.3 |
| Iowa. | 15 | 1, 560 | +40.7 | 25, 449 | +112.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas | 15 | 748 | +12.4 | 12,691 | -. 5 | 27 | 1,662 | $+.7$ | 39, 223 | +6.2 |
| Kentucky | 147 | 28, 730 | $-.7$ | 499, 700 | +3.7 | 5 | 251 | +4.1 | 3,399 | $+4.3$ |
| Louisiana |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 282 | +8.0 | 8, 074 | +6.1 |
| Maine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland Massachusetts | 17 | 1,596 | $+10.7$ | 16,603 | -12.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri | 21 | 639 | -29.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana | 11 | 511 | $-39.2$ | 14,260 | $-17.8$ | 4 | 47 | (18) | 1,102 | +11.4 |
| Nebraska. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico. | 14 | 1,721 | -1.0 | 29, 204 | +6.5 | 5 | 89 | $+21.9$ | 1,987 | +17.4 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 83 | +3.8 | 2,160 | +7.8 |
| North Carolina.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota. Ohio | 7 76 | 437 14,618 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -21.1 \\ & +5.1\end{aligned}\right.$ | 8,152 250,440 | 13.1 +5.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio <br> Oklahoma | 76 14 | 14,618 180 | +5.1 <br> -25.3 | 250,440 3,382 | +5.6 -11.3 | 6 58 | 61 5,745 | +1.7 +.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 723 \\ 139,936 \end{array}$ | -.6 +9.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania Rhode Island. | 455 | 75, 924 | +3.3 | 1,334, 553 | $-1.5$ | 20 | 921 | +2.2 | 22, 781 | +3.1 |
| South Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 16 | 2,462 | +9.8 | 45,327 | $+25.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas. | +5 | 243 837 | -2.3 | $\begin{array}{r}5,827 \\ \hline 18,384\end{array}$ | -25.8 | 3 | 6,694 | $+1.6$ | 215, 075 | +. 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington | 11 | 4,480 897 | +.4 +38.6 | 83,690 21,818 | -.2 +97.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia 355 68,647 +24.0 $1,377,777$ +16.9 8 449 +14.2 $\mathbf{y , 0 5 1}$ +15.8 <br> Wisconsin           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin.-. |  | 2,903 | $-4.3$ | 63,121 | -14.4 | 6 | 155 | $+4.0$ | 4, 407 | +1.3 |

[^5]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 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 | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, May 1934 | Per-centage change from April 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll (1 } \\ & \text { week), } \\ & \text { May } 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per. centage change from April 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, May 1934 | Percentage change from April 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934 | Percentage change from April 1934 |
| Alabama | 88 | 1,702 | -4.1 | \$38,399 | -8.9 | 24 | 1,366 | -2.1 | \$11,887 | -3.1 |
| Arizona | 61 | 1,392 | $+1.7$ | 30, 002 | -2.3 | 24 | 570 | $-37.4$ | 8,030 | -32.1 |
| Arkansas | 29 | 1,886 | -2.6 | 31,014 | $-.4$ | 26 | 845 | -20.2 | 7,865 | -11.9 |
| California | 41 | 39,902 | +. 1 | 1,188,483 | $+6.9$ | 182 | 9,612 | -2.7 | 149,179 | $-1.7$ |
| Colorado | 202 | 5,637 | +2.4 | 140, 248 | -1.9 | 56 | 1,237 | +2.0 | 15,369 | -1.6 |
| Connecticut | 132 | 9,700 | $+.5$ | 295, 641 | +. 1 | 32 | 1,252 | $-1.6$ | 16,416 | -2.1 |
| Delaware | 28 | 1,111 | +1. 7 | 30,498 | +. 4 | 3 | 260 | $+1.6$ | 3,569 | +1.9 |
| District of Columbia | 21 | 9,204 | +2.4 | 259, 310 | +3.3 | 45 | 4,455 | $-1.2$ | 66, 163 | +1.1 |
| Florida | 163 | 4, 167 | -2.0 | 106,336 | +.2 | 107 39 | 2, 138 | $-43.7$ | 21, 852 | -40. 1 |
| Georgia | 186 | 6,788 | +1.6 | 184, 633 | +1.2 | 39 | 1,276 | -20.7 | 10,689 | -22.4 |
| Idaho | 56 | 747 | +1.9 | 14,428 | $-.3$ | 23 | 435 | +11.5 | 4,838 | +6.9 |
| Illinois | 80 | 72,952 | $+1.0$ | 2, 039,620 | +3.7 | 12293 | 18, 329 | +2.4 | 210,443 | -2.2 |
| Indian | 133 | 9,456 | +. 7 | 232,896 | $-2.7$ | 67 | 3, 213 | +3.2 | 34,787 | -3.4 |
| Iowa. | 320 | 8,139 | +1.1 | 184, 356 | -2.2 | 60 | 2,813 | $-3.2$ | 27,071 | +4.2 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{13} 146$ | 6,489 | $-.8$ | 152,486 | +1.5 | 35 | 810 | +1.9 | 8,315 | +3.0 |
| Kentucky | 278 | 6,249 | $+.7$ | 145, 781 | $+2$ | 37 | 2, 453 | +12.7 | 25,165 | +17.4 |
| Louisiana | 150 | 5, 702 | $+1.0$ | 140,455 | $-1.5$ | 22 | 2, 196 | $+1.6$ | 24, 612 | +1.9 |
| Maine | 170 | 2,769 | +. 9 | 73, 214 | +3. 7 | 18 | 642 | +9.2 | 7,909 | +5.6 |
| Maryland | 94 | 12,306 | $+.8$ | 841,987 | -2. 6 | 20 | 703 | +4.5 | 8,562 | +8.7 |
| Massachusetts | 128 | 46,806 | +. 5 | 1,328,216 | +.7 | 65 | 4,959 | -6.6 | 73,941 | $-.8$ |
| Michigan | 425 | 29,041 | $+1.9$ | 894, 255 | +5.7 | 103 | 5, 575 | $+5.0$ | 71,687 | +3.5 |
| Minnesota | 165 | 8,833 | +2.0 | 217,542 | $-2.6$ | 80 | 3, 521 | +2.2 | 42,991 | +3.6 |
| Mississippi | 190 | 1,701 | $-1.9$ | 36, 866 | +7. 4 | 24 | 782 | $-12.1$ | 6,239 | -15.6 |
| Missouri | 177 | 19, 127 | +1.6 | 512, 802 | +3.1 | 98 | 5,371 | $+.6$ | 65, 743 | +. 8 |
| Montana | 105 | 2,100 | +2.1 | 58,657 | +3.0 | 36 | 584 | +4.3 | 8,206 | +2.0 |
| Nebraska | 290 | 5,673 | +1.3 | 141, 164 | -1.6 | 48 | 1,774 | +4.1 | 18,201 | +1.6 |
| Nevada. | 35 | 405 | +7.4 | 10, 630 | $-1.8$ | 20 | 256 | +5.3 | 3,490 | $-1.8$ |
| New Hampshire.- | 140 | 2, 217 | $-1.2$ | 59, 123 | +2.4 | 11 | 302 | +4.9 | 3,709 | +7.1 |
| New Jersey. | 265 | 21,391 | -. 1 | 625, 808 | +2.5 | 95 | 4, 287 | $-5.1$ | 53,995 | $-.9$ |
| New Mexico. | 54 | 629 | +1.6 | 12, 409 | $-5.0$ | 25 | 653 | +1.7 | 6,679 | $+.8$ |
| New York | 877 | 123, 379 | +. 1 | 3,897, 857 | +3.3 | 209 | 27, 982 | -. 7 | 449, 554 | -1.6 |
| North Carolina | 63 | 1,506 | (10) | 33, 694 | $-6.6$ | 44 | 2, 042 | +.2 | 18, 338 | -1.1 |
| North Dakota | 108 | 724 | +2.5 | 16,343 | +1.5 | 20 | 339 | $+.9$ | 3,479 | +3.1 |
| Ohio | 483 | 34, 839 | +1.0 | 937, 669 | -. 9 | 141 | 9, 012 | +. 2 | 118, 156 | +3.6 |
| Oklahoma | 223 | 5,435 | $-.4$ | 127, 289 | +2.4 | 54 | 1,683 | +9.6 | 17,090 | +4.3 |
| Oregon | 181 | 5,576 | +. 1 | 151,047 | +4.3 | 73 | 1,504 | $-.1$ | 19,014 | $+.5$ |
| Pennsylvania. | 741 | 49,047 | +. 5 | 1,380,132 | -. 9 | 158 | 8,855 | $+.9$ | 116,970 | +1.9 |
| Rhode Island. | 43 | 3,468 | +1.6 | 98, 680 | +3.3 | 20 | 495 | +1.9 | 6,615 | +1.7 |
| South Carolina | 72 | 1,726 | -11.3 | 35, 650 | $-6.2$ | 18 | 494 | -8.3 | 4,373 | -6.8 |
| South Dakota. | 58 | 765 | +3.4 | 18,498 | $+6.1$ | 25 | 425 | $+7$ | 5, 016 | +1.5 |
| Tennessee | 235 | 4,726 | +. 6 | 110, 308 | +5.5 | 41 | 2,494 | +1.1 | 21,923 | +3.3 |
| Texas | 127 | 8,010 | +1.9 | 207, 659 | +2.6 | 46 | 3, 437 | $-1.4$ | 44,068 | -. 3 |
| Utah | 70 | 1,817 | +2.7 | 37, 912 | +. 5 | 14 | 515 | +4.0 | 6, 510 | +2.1 |
| Vermont | 124 | 1, 125 | +. 5 | 26,811 | +3.2 | 21 | 446 | +5.2 | 4,325 | +3.0 |
| Virginia. | 153 | 5,910 | +1.5 | 143, 496 | +2.0 | 41 | 2,459 | +16.4 | 25, 127 | +15.4 |
| Washington | 191 | 8,000 | -. 9 | 222,004 | $+.9$ | 97 | 2,882 | $-1.4$ | 34, 448 | +. 8 |
| West Virginia | 114 | 6, 171 | +1.6 | 166, 400 | +4.2 | 42 | 1,430 | +1.2 | 15, 231 | +2.4 |
| Wisconsin- | 1441 | 10,866 | +1.7 | 317,123 | +1.7 | 43 | 1,45\% | +2.9 | (1) |  |
| W yoming | 48 | 464 | +2.2 | 10,984 | +1.8 | 16 | 141 | +2.2 | 1,910 | $+.6$ |

${ }^{10}$ No change.
11 Not available.
${ }^{12}$ Includes restaurants.
${ }_{13}$ Includes steam railways.
${ }^{14}$ Includes railways and express.

OOMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 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 | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay May 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week), <br> May 1934 | Per-centchange from April 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay May 1934 | Per- centage change from April 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centag } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 20 | 1, 032 | +0.2 | \$10, 131 | +2.1 | 8 | 123 | +10.8 | \$1,768 | +19.1 |
| Arizona | 12 | 431 | -4.4 | 6, 048 | -3.6 | 3 | 41 | -8.9 | 780 | +. 4 |
| Arkansas | 25 | 685 | +8.2 | 6,280 | +3.9 | 6 | 79 | +6.8 | 1,211 | +. 3 |
| California | ${ }^{15} 65$ | 6,221 | - (1) | 95,772 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado. | 34 | 1,264 | +. 5 | 17,206 | +3.2 | 17 | 263 | +8.7 | 5,009 | +14.5 |
| Connecticut... | 41 | 1,618 | +2.3 | 27, 159 | +3.7 | 16 | 334 | +2.1 | 7,271 | +3.0 |
| Delaware--.....- | 4 | 299 | +2.0 | 5, 098 | +3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of Colum- | 21 | 2,923 | +5. 4 | 46, 149 | +6.2 | 4 | 104 | +7.2 | 2,173 | +8.3 |
| Florida | 21 | 981 | -13.3 | 10,060 | -15.9 | 19 | 180 | -5.8 | 2,601 | -4.0 |
| Georgia. | 29 | 2, 467 | +. 4 | 27,405 | +. 5 | 12 | 200 | +2.6 | 2,762 | +5.2 |
| Idaho- | 18 | 339 | +1.2 | 4,968 | +. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ilinois | ${ }^{16} 88$ | 8,518 | +1.9 | 69,419 | +5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 45 | 2, 034 | +3.7 | 20, 703 | +6.0 | 37 | 595 | +5.9 | 10, 119 | ${ }_{+6.8}^{+6.8}$ |
| Kentucky | 39 | 1,873 | $+1.8$ | 23, 767 | +1.8 | 10 | 304 | +4.1 | 4, 844 | +7.8 |
| Louisiana | 8 | 523 | +5.4 | 5,613 | +8.5 | 7 | 95 | +1.1 | 1,472 | +6.9 |
| Maine. | 26 | 562 | +4.1 | 8,020 | +1.3 | 6 | 170 | +11.1 | 3, 171 | +8.2 |
| Maryland- | 125 | 1,867 5,219 | +8.8 | 29,394 86,548 | +8.7 +2.2 | ${ }_{78}^{12}$ | 2,154 | +8.8 +4.8 | 3,81 41,805 | +1.4 +4.7 |
| Michigan | 66 | 3,242 | +4.4 | 49,630 | +7.0 | 28 | 1,058 | +8.2 | 23,857 | +10.4 |
| Minnesota | 42 | 1,893 | +4.9 | 31,382 | +9.8 | 18 | 591 | +5.9 | 10,786 | +7.5 |
| Mississippi | 8 | 366 | +4.6 | 4,026 | +8.6 | 10 | 124 | +5.1 | 1,808 | +12.2 |
| Missouri. | 54 | 3,117 | +1.7 | 42,581 | +2.7 | 32 | 882 | +8.4 | 16, 105 | +12.1 |
| Montana. | 15 | 364 | +. 8 | 6, 054 | +. 2 | 6 | 42 | (10) | 878 | +7.6 |
| Nebraska | 15 | 985 | +11.0 | 14, 446 | +12.8 | 16 | 353 | +11.4 | 6,318 | +15.5 |
| Nevada | 3 | 37 | +2.8 | 652 | -1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire.- | 22 | 345 | -. 6 | 5,096 | +1.6 | 3 | 48 | -9.4 | 829 | ${ }^{(19)}$ |
| New Jersey. | 48 | 4,745 | $+1.9$ | 88, 092 | $+3.6$ | 12 | 187 | $+2.7$ | 4,046 | +4.2 |
| New Mexico. | 6 | 221 | +1.4 | 3, 199 | +2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 75 | 6,902 | +2.4 | 121, 157 | +11.0 |  | 588 | +3.2 | 11,820 | -1.2 |
| North Carolina | 12 | 684 | +.9 | 7, 563 | +1.7 | 11 | 147 | +8.9 | 1,906 | +13.5 |
| North Dako | 11 | 221 | +7.8 | 3, 279 | +7.9 | 4 | 39 | +8.3 | 623 | +9.1 |
| Ohio | 75 | 3,989 | +1.8 | 65, 181 | +2.4 | 81 | 2,468 | +7.4 | 47,415 | +10.6 |
| Oklahoma | 21 | 924 | +3.6 | 11,766 | +5.2 | 15 | 245 | +2.1 | 3,339 | +. 9 |
| Oregon | 13 | 384 | -. 1 | 5,849 | +. 6 | 5 | 65 | (10) | 1,204 | $-5.9$ |
| Pennsylvania | 42 | 2,877 | +2. 5 | 45, 503 | +3.9 | 41 | 1,861 | $+3.9$ | 37,152 | +5.4 |
| Rhode Island. | 22 | 1,115 | +1.3 | 19, 086 | +2.4 | 6 | 421 | +9.4 | 7,303 | +1.9 |
| South Carolina | 8 | 392 | +2.1 | 3,860 | $-4.1$ | 12 | 106 | +6.0 | 1,349 | $+6.8$ |
| South Dakota. | 8 | 135 | -1.5 | 1,731 | +2.0 | , | 40 | +21.2 | 733 | +10.4 |
| Tennessee. | 15 | 1,426 | +3.2 | 14,331 | +5.4 | 13 | 212 | +6.5 | 2,696 | +10.4 |
| Texas.- | 23 | 1,429 | +3.0 | 17,875 | +2.5 | 21 | 568 | +3.8 | 9,834 | +3.8 |
| Utah | 110 | ${ }_{201}^{633}$ | +8 +6.9 | 9, 145 2,565 | +.1 +8.1 | 12 5 | 152 78 | +4.1 +1.3 | 2,724 1,111 | +2.3 |
| Virgini | 22 | 1,002 | +2.6 | 11,893 | +2.8 | 38 | 526 | +7.8 | 8, 283 | +15.0 |
| Washington | 16 | 614 | ${ }^{(10)}$ | 10,784 | - (1) | 12 | 189 | +2.2 | 3,725 | $+1$ |
| West Virginia |  | 713 | +1.0 | 10, 160 | +4.2 | 11 | 288 | +3.2 | 4,545 | +10.0 |
| Wisconsin....-.... | 15 <br> 8 <br> 7 | 1,019 136 | +4.3 +3.0 | 14,315 2,438 | +7.9 +4.1 | 4 | 28 | +3.7 | 545 | +12.6 |

[^6]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL AND MAY 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, May 1934 | Percentage change from April 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1934 | Percentage change from April 1934 |
| Alabama. | 27 | 534 | +1.3 | \$15, 253 | $+3.3$ |
| Arizona. | 28 | 219 | $-.5$ | 5, 880 | $-1.6$ |
| Arkansas | 20 | 244 | -. 8 | 5,766 | -1.9 |
| California | 1,163 | 23, 187 | -. 2 | 761, 737 | -. 6 |
| Colorado. | 1.36 | 1,408 | +. 6 | 45,521 | +. 8 |
| Connecticut | 68 | 1,980 | (10) | 70, 188 | -. 6 |
| Delaware-- | 15 | , 501 | (10) | 17,451 | +1.3 |
| District of Columbia | 37 | 1,342 | +. 1 | 49, 172 | +. 9 |
| Florida | 19 | 618 | -2.5 | 21, 412 | $-.8$ |
| Georgia. | 46 | 1,303 | +1.4 | 37, 689 | +. 6 |
| Idaho. | 17 | 154 | $+.7$ | 3,788 | $-.7$ |
| Illinois | 96 | 11,045 | $+.5$ | 391,095 | +(1) |
| Indiana | 51 | 1,368 | +2.1 | 44,901 | +1.9 |
| Iowa- | 19 | -989 | $-.6$ | 31, 225 | +2.4 |
| Kansas. | 1840 | 880 | +. 2 | 27, 440 | +5.4 |
| Kentucky | 21 | 867 | $+.6$ | 29, 263 | $-4.0$ |
| Louisiana - | 13 | 376 | (10) | 13,945 | $-3.0$ |
| Maine-.- | 18 | 272 | +.7 | 7,261 | +4.2 |
| Maryland. | 31 | 1,167 | +3.5 | 40,696 | +5.2 |
| Massachusetts. | 15224 | 7,643 | +.4 | 224,956 | $-1.3$ |
| Michigan. | 128 | 4,844 | +2.0 | 152,386 | +1.3 |
| Minnesota- | 55 | 4,545 | $+3.1$ | 128, 081 | -3.4 |
| Mississippi | 17 | 207 | $-1.0$ | 4,411 | $-1.0$ |
| Missouri | 155 | 5,987 | $+.1$ | 165, 620 | $+.5$ |
| Montana | 22 | 246 | +. 4 | 6,964 | +1.1 |
| Nebraska. | 21 | 583 | +. 5 | 20, 144 | +2.7 |
| Nevada----- |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire | 39 | 473 | -. 6 | 13,985 | +7.2 |
| New Jersey- | 130 | 12,961 | $+.4$ | 369,840 | $-1.2$ |
| New Mexico | 17 | 123 | (10) | 3,427 | +4.0 |
| New York. | 826 | 57,349 | -. 4 | 2,053, 219 | +1.5 |
| North Carolina | 26 | 594 | (10) | 15,336 | $-.5$ |
| North Dakota. | 37 | 266 | +. 4 | 6,319 | $+.2$ |
| Ohio | 298 | 8,247 | $+.2$ | 273, 120 | $-1.3$ |
| Oklahoma | 30 | 685 | +. 6 | 21,039 | +1.8 |
| Oregon. | 15 | 752 | (10) | 26, 332 | $+.2$ |
| Pennsylvania | 757 | 24, 218 | +. 4 | 749,975 | $+.6$ |
| Rhode Island. | 34 | 1, 116 | $+.1$ | 46,797 | -2.4 |
| South Carolina. | 11 | 114 | -3.4 | 3,133 | -2.3 |
| South Dakota. | 32 | 240 | +. 8 | 5,953 | +1.1 |
| Tennessee | 40 | 1,182 | -1.2 | 37, 577 | -5.8 |
| Texas. | 27 | 1,460 | $+.3$ | 40, 912 | +. 3 |
| Utah.- | 23 | 574 | $+.7$ | 19, 656 | +. 3 |
| Vermont | 30 | 226 | -1.7 | 6, 588 | -. 1 |
| Virginia | 50 | 1,487 | $-.1$ | 48, 121 | $-1.1$ |
| Washington | 51 | 1,763 | $+6$ | 56, 106 | +1.3 |
| West Virginia | 43 | 648 | (10) | 18,997 | -. 4 |
| Wisconsin | 18 | 931 | $-.3$ | 32,365 | -1.4 |
| W yoming | 13 | 112 | +1.8 | 3,296 | +1.1 |

[^7]
## Employment and Pay Rolls in May 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1934 as compared with April 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 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 MAY 1934 AS COMPARED WITH APRIL 1.934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Per-centage change from April 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Per-centage change from April 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April 1934 | May 1934 |  | A pril 1934 | May 1934 |  |
| New York City | 5,599 | 461, 480 | 459, 814 | -0.4 | 12, 104, 141 | 12, 180, 139 | $+0.6$ |
| Chicago, Ill | 2,029 | 248, 125 | 252, 841 | $+1.9$ | 5, 813, 605 | 6, 067, 615 | +4. 4 |
| Philadelphia, P | 967 | 171, 941 | 167, 275 | $-2.7$ | 3, 879, 487 | 3, 758, 587 | $-3.1$ |
| Detroit, Mich | 1,249 | 305, 148 | 313, 227 | +2.6 | 8, 105, 623 | 8, 118, 474 | $+.2$ |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 1,045 | 86,090 | 85, 304 | $-.9$ | 2, 021, 551 | 1,975, 128 | $-2.3$ |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1,275 | 120, 249 | 123, 852 | +3.0 | 2, 793, 813 | 2, 840, 782 | +1.7 |
| St. Louis, Mo- | 873 | 94, 861 | 93, 574 | $-1.4$ | 1,987, 848 | 1, 933, 668 | $-2.7$ |
| Baltimore, Md | 751 | 77, 314 | 77,385 | +. 1 | 1, 578, 427 | 1, 613,124 | +2. 2 |
| Boston, Mass.. | 3,543 | 140,419 | 139. 591 | -. 6 | 3, 250, 271 | 3, 220, 518 | -. 9 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 518 | 103, 806 | 106, 287 | +2.4 | 2, 251, 024 | 2, 387, 434 | +6. 1 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 1,310 | 65, 897 | 65, 899 | +(1) | 1, 589, 580 | 1, 594, 074 | +. 3 |
| Buffalo. N.Y | 473 | 58, 442 | 58,373 | -. 1 | 1,342,791 | 1, 365, 851 | $+1.7$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 539 | 51, 596 | 53,156 | $+3.0$ | 1,086, 601 | 1, 137, 067 | $+4.6$ |

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

## Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, May 1934

EMPLOYMENT in the executive departments of the United States Government increased by 14,978 , comparing May with April 1934. Comparing May with the corresponding month of the previous year there was an increase of 82,282 employees or 14.3 percent.

The data concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the United States Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Goveroment. Employment information for the District of Columbia is shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive branches of the United States Government work in the city of Washington.

TABLE I.-EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1933 AND APRIL 1934 AND MAY 1934


[^8]There were nearly 86,000 employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments in the city of Washington for the month ending May 31, 1934. This is an increase of nearly 30 percent as compared with the corresponding month of 1933. The number of permanent employees increased nearly 21 percent over this period, while the number of temporary employees was more than $3^{1 / 2}$ times as great in May 1934 as during May of the previous year.

Comparing May with April 1934, there was an increase of 2.6 percent in the number of permanent employees and an increase of 1.4 percent in the number of temporary employees, making a net increase of 2.5 percent in total employment in the executive service.

The May turn-over rate for employees in the executive departments in the District of Columbia was 2.84. The monthly turn-over rate for permanent employees was only 1.32 . In contrast, the turn-over rate for temporary employees was 16.76.

Employment in the executive departments outside of the Capital City increased 12.3 percent comparing May 1934 with the same month of the previous year. Comparing May with April, there was an increase of 2.3 percent in total employment outside of the District of Columbia.

Table 2 shows the employment in the executive departments of the United States Government, by months-January through May.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1934, FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOTALS

| Month | District of Columbia | Outside District of Columbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 78,045 | 1530,094 | ${ }^{1} 608,139$ |
| February | 79,913 | 1 531,839 | 1611,752 |
| March | 81,569 | 541, 990 | 623,559 |
| April | 83, 850 | 560, 258 | 644,108 |
| May. | 85,939 | 573, 147 | 659,086 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
There has been an increase of nearly 8,000 employees in the executive service of the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., since January 1934. The number of employees outside of the District has increased 43,053 over this period, while total employment in the executive service has increased 50,947 .

Table 3 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during April and May 1934.

Table 3.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLIS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, APRIL AND MAY 1934

| Branch of service | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | April | May |
| Executive service | 644, 108 | 659,086 | \$85, 090, 283 | \$89, 577, 479 |
| Military service. | 266,923 | 266, 864 | 18, 816,636 | 19, 216, 150 |
| Judicial service.- | 1,904 | 1,913 | 432, 401 | 442,896 |
| Legislative service. | 3,865 | 3,862 | 926, 484 | 940, 666 |
| Total | 916, 800 | 931,725 | $1105,265,804$ | 110, 177, 191 |

1 Revised.
There were slight decreases in the number of employees in the military and legislative branches of the Federal Government, comparing May with April. There were increases, however, in the executive and judicial services.

Table 4 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government for the months of December 1933 to May 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 4.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, DECEMBER 1933 THROUGH MAY 1934

| Month | Executive service |  | Military service |  | Judicial service |  | Legislative service |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ |
| December--.- ${ }^{1933}$ | 608,670 | 1 1882, 011, 601 | 263, 622 | \$17,656, 909 | 1,872 | \$432,435 | 3,864 | \$880, 781 |
| January | 608, 139 | ${ }^{1} 77,450,498$ | 262, 942 | 18, 499, 516 | 1,780 | 417, 000 | 3, 845 | 871,753 |
| February | 611, 752 | 183, 524, 296 | 263, 464 | 19, 532, 832 | 1, 742 | : 430,843 | 3,852 | 926, 363 |
| March. | 623, 559 | 184, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1,854 | ${ }^{1} 443,505$ | 3,867 | 928, 368 |
| April | 644, 103 | ${ }^{1} 85,090,283$ | 266, 923 | 18, 816, 636 | 1,904 | 432, 401 | 3,865 | 926, 484 |
| May. | 659,086 | 89, 577, 479 | 266, 864 | 19,216,150 | 1,913 | 442, 896 | 3,862 | 940, 666 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.

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

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, increased from $1,004,950$ on April 15, 1934, to $1,030,989$ (preliminary) on May 15, 1934, or 2.6 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for May 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows a decrease from $\$ 123,221,345$ in March 1934 to $\$ 118,345,337$ in April 1934, or 4 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to May 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, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923-25 as 100 .

TABLE 1.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO MAY 1934
[3-year average $1923-25=100$ ]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 89.1 | 88.0 | 86.1 | 73.5 | 61.1 | 53.0 | 54.1 |
| February | 98.6 | 96.9 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 60.2 | 52.7 | 54.6 |
| March | 100. 4 | 97.3 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 85.3 | 72.7 | 60.5 | 51.5 | 55.9 |
| April | 101.9 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 86.7 | 73.4 | 59.9 | 51.8 | ${ }_{1} 56.6$ |
| May | 104.8 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 88.3 | 73.8 | 59.6 | 52.5 | 158.4 |
| June | 107.1 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 86.3 | 72.7 | 57.7 | 53.6 |  |
| July | 108.2 | 98.0 | 993 | 102.6 | 100.7 | 95.4 | 96.3 | 84.5 | 72.3 | 56.3 | 55.4 |  |
| August | 109.2 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 102.4 | 99.2 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 83.5 | 71.0 | 54.9 | 56.8 |  |
| September | 107. 7 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 102. 5 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 82.0 | 69.2 | 55.7 | 57.7 |  |
| October | 107. 1 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 103. 1 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 80.2 | 67.9 | 56.9 | 57.4 |  |
| November | 105. 0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.0 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 76.9 | 64.4 | 55.8 | 55.8 |  |
| December | 99.1 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 91.7 | 89.5 | 88.5 | 74.8 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 54.0 |  |
| A verage | 104. 0 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 83.3 | 70.6 | 57.8 | 54.4 | 255.9 |

[^9]
## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries <br> Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 22,718 manufacturing establishments employing 3,812,160 workers in May.

Five hundred and seventeen of these establishments reported wagerate increases between April 15 and May 15 which averaged 7.3 percent and affected 107,411 workers. Four establishments reported wagerate decreases averaging 11.4 percent and affecting 136 employees.

Eight establishments in the rayon and allied products industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 4.2 percent and affecting 18,454 employees. Wage-rate increases reported by 25 establishments in the automobile industry averaged 4 percent and affected 16,151 wage earners. In the radios and phonographs industry, 7,002 wage earners were affected by wage-rate increases which averaged 10 percent, and in the electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies industry, 6,096 workers received wage-rate increases averaging 9.8 percent.
Other industries in which substantial numbers of employees received wage-rate increases over the month interval, together with the number affected and the average percent of increase were: Foundries and machine-shop products, 4,339 employees, 9.8 percent; structural and ornamental metal work, 4,241 employees, 8.7 percent; textile machinery and parts, 3,846 employees, 10 percent; silverware and plated ware, 3,427 employees, 10 percent; smelting and refining, 2,900 employees, 10 percent; engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels, 2,038 employees, 7.6 percent; and clocks, watches, and timerecording devices, 2,134 employees, 7 percent.

Late reports received from 7 establishments in the blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry show an additional 44,000 workers in this industry receiving wage-rate increases between March 15 and April 15, averaging 10 percent. These late reports, added to totals affected in this industry in the current and previous months' tabulation of wage-rate increases, bring the total number of employees receiving wage-rate increases in this industry to 180,000 .

The combined total of the Bureau's April and May tabulations of factory wage-rate changes shows over 1,200 manufacturing establishments reporting wage-rate changes during the period March 15 to May 15. The wage-rate changes reported averaged 9.3 percent and affected more than 525,000 wage earners. This total by no means indicates all wage changes occurring in manufacturing industries of the country, as the firms supplying pay-roll data each month for use in the Bureau's survey employ only slightly more than 50 percent of the total factory wage earners of the country.

TABLE 1.-WAGE RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934


[^10]Table 1.-WAGE RATE CBANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 193!-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments report ing | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting - |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | Wage rate creases |  | Wage rate $\xrightarrow{\text { in- }}$ | Wage rate decreases |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, ${ }_{\text {Cement }}$ | 122 | 17,593 | 115 | 7 |  | -16,372 | 1,221 |  |
| Glass | 181 | 54,673 | 178 | 3 |  | 54, 379 | - 303 |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 273 | 6,152 | 270 | 3 |  | 6,094 | 58 |  |
| Pottery | 132 | 21,649 | 121 | 11 |  | 21,329 | 320 |  |
| Textiles and their products: Fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs.-- | 33 | 17,261 | 33 |  |  | 17, 261 |  |  |
| Coiton goods.- | 723 | 334, 412 | 720 | 3 |  | 334, 135 | 277 |  |
| Cotton small wares | 117 | 11,648 | 117 |  |  | 11,648 |  |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 183 | 47, 292 | 181 | 2 |  | 46,998 | 294 |  |
| Hats, fur-felt | 44 | 8,295 | 41 | 3 |  | 7,986 | 309 |  |
| Knit goods | 501 | 128, 180 | 499 | 2 |  | 128, 162 | 18 |  |
| Soolen and rayon goods.-- | 303 | 49, 897 | 303 |  |  | 49, 897 |  |  |
| goods | 299 | 81,592 | 297 | 2 |  | 81, 288 | 304 |  |
| Wearing apparel: Clothing, men's. | 564 | 77,616 | 559 | 4 | 1 | 76,353 |  | 2 |
| Clothing, women's. | 725 | 43, 122 | 722 | 3 |  | 43, 068 | , 54 |  |
| Corsets and allied garments | 32 | 5,958 | 32 |  |  | 5,958 |  |  |
| Men's furnishings | 94 | 9,960 | 93 | 1 |  | 9, 948 | 12 |  |
| Millinery | 134 | 8,368 | 133 | 1 |  | 8,350 | 18 |  |
| Shirts and collars...... Leather and its manufactures: | 150 | 23,544 | 148 | 2 |  | 23,479 | 65 |  |
| Leather and its manufactures: Boots and shoes | 355 | 124, 025 | 353 | 2 |  | 123,792 | 233 |  |
| Leather.- | 172 | 34,597 | 169 | 3 |  | 33, 879 | 718 |  |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking. | 1,003 | 71,024 | 992 | 16 |  | 68,757 | 2, 267 |  |
| Beverages | 528 | 31, 239 | 519 | 9 |  | 30, 775 | 464 |  |
| Butter- | 301 | 5,225 | 300 | 1 |  | 5. 223 | 2 |  |
| Canning and preserving | 762 | 44,307 | 756 | 6 |  | 44, 212 | 95 |  |
| Confectionery | 330 <br> 465 | 32,567 <br> 17,133 | 330 461 | 4 |  | 32,567 16,976 |  |  |
| Ice cream. | 358 | 12,649 | 353 | 5 |  | 12,431 | 157 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 290 | 107, 591 | 287 | 3 |  | 107, 500 | 91 |  |
| Sugar, beet. | 58 | 4, 080 | 58 |  |  | 4, 080 |  |  |
| Sugar refining, cane | 13 | 8,703 | 13 |  |  | 8,703 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 40 | 10,077 | 40 |  |  | 10,077 |  |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 237 | 47, 268 | 235 | 1 | 1 | 47, 176 | 12 | 80 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper | 406 | 29,845 | 396 | 10 |  | 29,331 | 514 |  |
| Paper and pulp | 461 | 112, 571 | 455 | 6 |  | 109, 848 | 2,723 |  |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job....... | 1,391 | 60,853 | 1,334 | 57 |  | 59,538 | 1,315 |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 1,381 581 | 60,392 | 1,354 569 | 12 |  | 80, 957 | 1315 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals -----........ | 117 | 29, 712 | 114 | 2 | 1 | 29,429 | 280 | 3 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 113 | 2,915 | 113 |  |  | 2,915 |  |  |
| Druggists' preparations. | 77 | 9, 281 | 77 |  |  | 9, 281 |  |  |
| Explosives | 33 | 4, 890 | 33 |  |  | 4,890 |  |  |
| Fertilizers | 187 | 11, 198 | 186 | 1 |  | 11, 135 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| Paints and varnishes | 377 | 20, 140 | 363 | 14 |  | 18,864 | 1,276 |  |
| Petroleum refining....--- | 155 | 53, 211 | 141 | 14 |  | 50, 859 | 2,352 |  |
| Rayon and allied products | 29 | 40, 236 | 21 | 8 |  | 21,782 | 18, 454 |  |
| Rubber products: | 116 | 16,659 | 115 | 1 |  | 16,654 | 5 |  |
| Rubber boots and shoes. | 7 | 10, 249 | 7 |  |  | 10,249 |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 124 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 711 |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 38 | 61,359 | 38 |  |  | 61,359 |  |  |

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

Data concerning wage-rate changes occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 14 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Anthracite mining, telephone and telegraph, and crude-petroleum producing were the only industries in which no wage-rate changes were reported. Nineteen establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 4.7 percent and affecting 34,440 employees. Thirty-five establishments in the bituminous-coal mining industry reported increases averaging 21.9 percent and affecting 8,574 employees. Fourteen establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported increases averaging 6.7 percent and affecting 4,676 workers, 25 establishments in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry reported increases averaging 12 percent and affecting 2,495 employees, and 5 metalliferous mines gave an average increase of 11.7 percent to 2,190 workers. Seven retail trade establishments reported an average increase of 10 percent to 1,017 employees, and the increases in the remaining industries affected 727 or fewer employees each.

Decreases in wage-rates reported were negligible.
Table 2.-WAGE-RATE CBANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934

| Industrial group | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { report- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Total number ployees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Wagerate in creases | Wagerate de creases |  | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 88, 574 | 160 |  |  | 88, 574 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Bituminous-coal mini | 1,434 | 230,978 | 1,399 | 35 |  | 222, 404 | 8.574 |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Petallifentous mining }]{ }$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | ${ }^{97.6}$ | 2.4 |  | 96.3 | 3.7 |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 2700.0 | 98.3 | 1.7 |  | 20, 92.2 | 2. 7.8 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining- | 1,148 | 36,111 | 1,123 | 25 |  | 33,616 | 2,495 |  |
| Percent of total .-.-...---...- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 2.2 |  | 93.1 | 6.9 |  |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 253 | 28,785 | 253 |  |  | 28,785 |  |  |
| Percent of total. | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 7,999 | 261,535 | 7,999 |  |  | 261,535 |  |  |
| Percent of total.-- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 109.0 |  |  |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 2,802 | 226, 446 | 2,783 | 19 |  | 192, 006 | 34, 440 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.7 |  | 84.8 | 15.2 |  |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 534 | 129,502 | 520 | 14 |  | 124, 826 | 4, 676 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 2.6 |  | 96.4 | 3.6 |  |
| Wholesale trade- | 2,880 | 83, 209 | 2,863 | 17 |  | 82,912 | 297 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 18.42 | 0.6 |  | 99.6 433,063 | 0.4 1,017 |  |
| Retail trade Percent of tota | 18,879 100.0 | 434,080 100.0 | 18,872 100.0 | (1) ${ }^{7}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 433,063 \\ 99.8 \end{array}$ | 1,017 0.2 |  |
| Hotels. | 2.753 | 147, 159 | 2,742 | 8 | 3 | 146,810 | 343 |  |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 99.8 | 0.2 | (1) |
| Laundries. | 1,385 | 74,458 | 1,373 | 12 |  | 73.876 | 582 |  |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 100.0 708 | 100.0 18.191 | $\begin{gathered} 99.1 \\ 706 \end{gathered}$ | 19 2 |  | 18, 147 | 0.8 |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 |  | 99.8 | 0.2 |  |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | 4,883 | 188, 126 | 4, 856 | 22 | 0.1 | 187,389 | 727 0.4 | (1) 10 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 99.6 | 0.4 | (1) |

[^11]
## Employment Created by the Public Works Fund, May 1934

D
URING the month ending May 15 there were nearly 490,000 people working on construction projects financed either wholly or in part from the Public Works Fund. This is an increase of nearly 120,000 as compared with April. These workers drew over $\$ 24,500,000$ for their month's work.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project.

Table 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of May $1934^{1}$ 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 MAY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 32, 717 | \$1, 824, 816 | 2, 608, 639 | \$0. 700 | \$3, 163, 451 |
| Public roads.. | 261, 671 | 10,931, 649 | 22, 156, 138 | . 493 | 17,000,000 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 41, 173 | 2, 484, 871 | 4, 123, 890 | . 603 | 3, 874, 953 |
| Streets and roads | 12,415 | 524,852 | 1, 069, 731 | . 491 | 463, 144 |
| Naval vessels. | 11, 629 | 1, 250, 726 | 1, 521,743 | . 822 | 2, 161, 050 |
| Reclamation | 13,545 | 1, 467, 058 | 2, 339, 239 | . 627 | 2, 221, 526 |
| Forestry | 20,837 | 1, 033, 464 | 2, 015, 298 | . 513 | 518,702 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,502 | 79,049 | 118, 999 | . 664 | 59, 771 |
| Miscellaneous. | 11, 129 | 836,086 | 1, 416,607 | . 590 | 1, 068,535 |
| Total | 406,618 | 20,432, 571 | 37, 371, 284 | . 547 | 30,531, 132 |

${ }^{1}$ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
Federal projects are financed from allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various Federal departments. The construction work is performed either by commercial firms to whom a contract is awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agency.

During the month of May nearly 407,000 men were employed on Federal construction projects. Nearly 65 percent of these workers were engaged in the building of public roads. Over 40,000 were working on river, harbor, and flood-control work and over 30,000 on building construction. Pay rolls for the month's work totaled nearly $\$ 20,500,000$, with road building accounting for nearly $\$ 11,000,000$. The average hourly earnings for workers on Federal projects were 55 cents. The workers on naval vessels averaged over 82 cents and those on building construction work averaged 70 cents. The only type of work showing hourly earnings of less than 50 cents was road work and street paving.

Material orders valued at over $\$ 30,000,000$ were placed by contractors and Government agencies doing force-account work.

[^12]Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work during May 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by type of project.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MAY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 13,978 | \$841, 608 | 1,040, 062 | \$0.809 | \$1,751, 513 |
| Streets and roads. | 9,741 | 413, 660 | 669, 237 | . 618 | 456, 021 |
| Water and sewerage_ | 13, 076 | 608, 211 | 910,758 | . 668 | 2, 213, 296 |
| Railroad construction | 21, 598 | 767, 351 | 1,610,625 | . 476 | 5,440, 890 |
| Miscellaneous | 613 | 33, 694 | 53, 036 | . 635 | 134, 234 |
| Total | 59,006 | 2, 664, 524 | 4, 283, 718 | . 622 | 9,995, 954 |

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made from the Public Works Fund to a State or political subdivision thereof or, in some cases, to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost while the public agency finances the other 70 percent. In many cases this 70 percent is financed by a loan made by the Public Works Administration. This loan bears interest and must be repaid within a given period.
Funds allotted to commercial firms are wholly loans. Practically all of the commercial allotments have been to railroads. Railroad work falls under two classifications--first, construction such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops.

Data concerning railroad construction employment is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in table 5, page 39.

There were over 59,000 workers engaged on non-Federal construction projects during May, but over one-third of these were working on railroad construction. Building construction employed the next largest number of men.

The monthly pay of these workers totaled over $\$ 2,500,000$. They drew over 62 cents per hour. Workers in the building trades drew over 80 cents per hour, while railroad construction workers drew about 48 cents.

Material orders were placed to cost nearly $\$ 10,000,000$.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during May 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 MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 18,450 | 17,876 | \$1, 173, 843 | 1, 845, 476 | \$0. 636 | \$926, 678 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 36, 203 | 34,987 | 1,859, 893 | 3, 256,437 | . 571 | 1,134,531 |
| East North Central | 47,489 | 46, 167 | 2, 375, 393 | 3, 843, 962 | . 618 | 895, 658 |
| West North Centr | 63,864 | 61, 902 | 2, 676, 109 | 5, 262, 776 | . 508 | 1,422, 683 |
| South Atlantic. | 58, 982 | 56, 247 | 2, 848, 682 | 5, 609,227 | . 508 | 3, 238, 402 |
| East South Central | 38, 143 | 37, 331 | 1,845,906 | 4,010,885 | . 460 | 2, 276,764 |
| West South Centra | 57,047 | 54,336 | 2, 072, 884 | 4,572,677 | . 453 | 1, 317, 700 |
| Mountain. | 47, 014 | 46, 155 | 3, 159, 248 | 5, 240, 014 | . 603 | 1,004, 063 |
| Pacific. | 31, 190 | 29,909 | 2, 120, 132 | 3, 010, 829 | . 704 | 953, 599 |
| Total continental United States- | 398, 382 | 384, 910 | 20, 132,090 | 36, 652, 283 | . 549 | I 30, 170, 078 |
| Outside continental United States ....- | 8,236 | 7,492 | 300, 481 | 719,001 | . 418 | 361,054 |
| Grand total | 406,618 | 392,402 | 20, 432, 571 | 37, 371, 284 | . 547 | 30, 531, 132 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes $\$ 17,000,000$ estimated value of material orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

More than 60,000 people were working on Federal construction projects in the West North Central States during May and over 50,000 in both the South Atlantic and the West South Central States. The Pacific States showed the highest average earnings per hour ( 70 cents); the lowest hourly earnings ( 45 cents) were earned by workers in the West South Central States. The East South Central and the West South Central were the only geographic divisions where the workers earned less than 50 cents per hour.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during May 1934 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 MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 5,479 | 4,206 | \$246, 925 | 404, 863 | \$0.610 | \$1,748, 211 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 5,534 | 4,589 | 285, 410 | 431, 461 | . 661 | 941,613 |
| East North Central | 11,465 | 9, 294 | 617, 179 | 815, 854 | . 670 | 2, 684, 200 |
| West North Central | 10,344 | 8, 009 | 379, 205 | 620, 872 | . 611 | 1,299, 536 |
| South Atlantio. | 10, 182 | 8,536 | 524, 593 | 905, 972 | . 579 | 2,094,089 |
| East South Central | 2,003 | 1,677 | 79, 522 | 132, 068 | . 602 | 340, 265 |
| West South Central | 2,207 | 1, 843 | 105, 797 | 200,908 | . 527 | 231, 604 |
| Mountain. | 4,680 | 3, 749 | 151, 623 | 298, 711 | . 508 | 259, 507 |
| Pacific. | 6,820 | 5,886 | 263, 240 | 455, 310 | . 578 | 382, 098 |
| Total continental United States Outside continental | $\begin{array}{r} 58,714 \\ 292 \end{array}$ | 47,789 200 | $2,653,494$ 11,030 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,266,019 \\ 17,699 \end{array}$ | . 622 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,981,123 \\ 14,831 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total | 59,006 | 47,989 | 2, 664, 524 | 4,283,718 | . 622 | 9,995,954 |

Non-Federal Public Works projects gave work to more than 10,000 employees in each of the following geographic divisions: East North Central, West North Central, and the South Atlantic. Average hourly earnings ranged from 50 cents in the Mountain States to 67 cents in the East North Central States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops on new work and repair work financed by loans from the Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

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

| Geographic division | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 1,056 | \$105, 428 | 167, 562 | \$0.629 | \$128,819 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,780 | 472, 746 | 746, 198 | . 634 | 2,777,965 |
| East North Central | 2,719 | 201, 465 | 320, 090 | . 629 | 392, 363 |
| West North Central | 916 | 40,097 | 62,499 | . 642 | 61, 084 |
| South Atlantic | 1,062 | 106, 015 | 167, 700 | . 632 | 152, 194 |
| East South Central | 2,164 | 188, 222 | 305, 664 | . 616 | 534, 334 |
| West South Centra | 2,280 | 150, 446 | 250, 108 | . 602 | 104, 847 |
| Mountain | 880 | 40, 774 | 66, 678 | . 612 | 45,329 |
| Pacific. | 3,685 | 235, 601 | 389, 117 | . 605 | 138, 710 |
| Total | 20,542 | 1,540,794 | 2, 475, 616 | . 622 | 4,333, 645 |

Nearly 6,000 of the railroad shop workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. Over 3,600 were employed in the Pacific States for this type of work. There was a very small range in the average hourly earnings of railroad shop workers, the lowest rate, 60 cents, was paid in the West South Central States, the highest, 64 cents, in the West North Central States.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month ending May 15, 1934, by type of material.

Table 6.-MATERIALS PUROHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934, FOR PUB. LIC WORKS PROJECTS. BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: |
| Airplane parts | \$31,938 |
| Ammunition and related products | 26,764 |
| Boat building, steel and wooden (small) | 102, 612 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc--- | 266, 054 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | 930, 193 |
| Clay products. | 509, 865 |
| Coal | 62,547 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 24, 637 |
| Ooncrete products. | 501, 324 |
| Copper products... | 66, 367 |
| Cordage and twine. | 12, 273 |
| Orushed stone..... | 56, 068 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding | 418, 057 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies..---------1. | 2, 203, 625 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and windmil | 300,530 73.139 |
| Explosives ...-.......... | 73, 139 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision. |  |

Tablef.-MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC wORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL-Continued

${ }^{2}$ Not available by type of material.
Orders were placed during the month of May for materials valued at nearly $\$ 50,000,000$. It is estimated that the fabrication of this material will create approximately 127,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during each of the 8 months elapsing since work started on construction projects financed by Public Works funds.

TABLE 7.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED FROM OCTOBER 1933 THROUGH MAY 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, BY MONTH
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 15, 724, 700 | 29, 866, 297 | . 527 | 24, 839, 098 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 273,583 | 14, 574, 960 | 27,658, 591 | 527 | 23. 622,929 |
| 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 |
| April.- | 369, 234 | 17, 732, 234 | 31, 247, 248 | . 567 | 66, 639, 862 |
| May. | 486, 166 | 24, 637, 889 | 44, 130, 618 | . 558 | 49,720, 378 |
| Total. |  | 125, 016, 753 | 233, 258, 597 |  | 305, 230, 307 |

Workers on the pay rolls of contractors and Government agencies doing force-account work paid from Public Works funds have drawn in the 8 months more than $\$ 125,000,000$. Orders have been placed for material valued at over $\$ 305,000,000$. The manufacture of this material created over 725,000 man-months of labor.

## Civil Works Administration

By the last week in May there were less than 9,000 employees on the pay rolls of the Civil Works Administration.
Table 8 shows the number of Civil Works employees drawing pay during the weeks ending April 26 and May 31.

Table 8.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS ON CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS, APR. 26 AND MAY 31, 1934

| Geographic division | Number of employees, week ending- |  | A mount of pay roll, week ending- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr. 26 | May 31 | Apr. 26 | May 31 |
| New England | 4,901 | 596 | \$87, 336 | \$15, 610 |
| Middle Atlantic | 9,818 | 1,000 | 197, 736 | 23, 834 |
| East North Central | 9,325 | 3,470 | 229, 076 | 94, 299 |
| West North Central | 4,634 | 755 | 99, 641 | 18, 279 |
| South Atlantic..... | 11, 460 | 910 | 210, 922 | 22, 537 |
| East South Central. | 4,610 | 472 | 91, 436 | 11, 181 |
| West South Central | 4,265 | 628 | 76,091 | 13, 187 |
| Mountain. | 2,521 | 199 | 54,855 | 5,402 |
| Pacific. | 4,630 | 863 | 91, 612 | 22, 087 |
| Total | 56, 164 | 8,893 -84.2 | 1, 138, 705 | $\begin{array}{r} 226,416 \\ -80.1 \end{array}$ |

The Civil Works Administration in winding up its emergency program reduced the number of employees 84 percent, comparing the last week in May with the last week in April. Disbursements for pay rolls decreased 80.1 percent comparing these two weeks.

The Emergency Work program is now under way. Data concerning employees in this agency are shown on table 10, page 42.

Table 9 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for Civil Works projects from November 1933 to May 1934, inclusive, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS ON CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS FROM NOVEMBER 1933 THROUGH MAY 1934


During this period the Civil Works Administration disbursed over $\$ 700,000,000$ to workers who otherwise would have been without employment. At the peak over $4,000,000$ persons were given work.

During the month of January an average of over $3,900,000$ were employed. From that date the number of workers decreased rapidly until during May an average of slightly over 11,000 were at work on Civil Works projects.

## Emergency Work Program

The emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration is now giving employment to over 850,000 persons.

Table 10 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for the workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending April 26 and May 31.

TABLE 10.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENOY WORK PROGRAM, APR. 26 AND MAY 31, 1934

| Geographic division | Number of employees, week ending- |  | Amount of pay roll, week ending- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr. 26 | May 31 | Apr. 26 | May 31 |
| New England. | 83, 335 | 92,021 | \$818, 015 | \$1, 186, 844 |
| Middle Atlantic | 310, 565 | 281,083 | 4,940, 167 | 3,865,641 |
| East North Central | 119,457 | 145, 518 | 1, 022,456 | 1,347,586 |
| West North Central | 90, 218 | 108,704 | 768, 133 | 857,897 |
| South Atlantic. | 92, 370 | 97, 151 | 765, 516 | 677,456 |
| East South Central. | 6,095 | 35, 236 | 42, 224 | 215, 015 |
| West South Central | 63, 917 | 57,760 | 544,990 | 453, 210 |
| Mountain.....-. | 24, 435 | 34,791 | 327, 470 | 393, 364 |
| Paciff | 11,767 | 14,095 | 143, 143 | 182, 449 |
| Total | 802, 159 | 866,359 | 9, 372, 114 | 9, 179,462 |
| Percent of change. |  | +8.0 |  |  |

## Emergency Conservation Work

There were over 335,000 workers engaged in Emergency Conservation Work during the month ending May 31, 1934. These workers drew over $\$ 14,000,000$ for their month's pay.
Table 11 shows the employment and pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work during the months of April and May 1934 by type of work.

Table 11.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, APRIL AND MAY 1934

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

${ }^{3} 23,829$ are included in the table for the executive service.
$2 \mathbf{2 3 , 7 7 5}$ are included in the table for the executive service.
Information concerning employment and pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, and the Interior Department.

The pay of the enlisted personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $\$ 45$ per month, 8 percent $\$ 36$ per month, and the remaining 87 percent $\$ 30$ per month.

There was an increase of more than 20,000 workers comparing May with April.

Table 12 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to May 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 12.- MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO MAY 1934, INCLUSIVE

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  | 1933 |  |  |
| May | 191, 380 | \$6, 388, 760 | December. | 321, 701 | \$12,951, 042 |
| June_ | 283, 481 | 9, 876, 780 |  |  |  |
| July | 316, 109 | 11, 482, 262 | 1934 |  |  |
| August | 307, 100 | 11, 604, 401 | January | 331,433 | 13, 577, 695 |
| September | 242,968 | 9, 759, 628 | February | 321, 631 | 13, 072,768 |
| October | 294, 861 | 12, 311,033 | March | 247, 944 | 10, 806, 970 |
| November. | 344, 273 | 14, 554, 695 | April | 314, 486 | 13, 207, 205 |
|  |  |  | May | 335, 747 | 14, 043, 702 |

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

A
LTHOUGH most of the road building is now being financed from Public Works funds, there is still some work being done by the Federal Government from carry-over appropriations, and considerable maintenance work is being done by several States, financed by State funds.

Table 1 shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from Public Works funds, on the pay rolls of Federal and State governments engaged in the building and maintenance of public roads during the months of April and May 1934.

TABLE 1.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAIN TENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING APRIL AND MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ${ }^{1}$

| Geographic division | Federal |  |  |  | State |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
|  | April | May | April | May | April | May | April | May |
| New England | 6 | 0 | \$423 | 0 | 7,771 | 11,970 | \$465, 985 | \$849,494 |
| Middle Atlantic | 78 | 421 | 3,405 | \$21, 046 | 43, 483 | 63, 397 | 2, 231, 450 | 3, 341, 437 |
| East North Central | 298 | 727 | 15,645 | 44, 251 | 19,932 | 25, 409 | 1, 066, 241 | 1, 378, 771 |
| West North Central | 110 | 247 | 5,854 | 11, 012 | 14, 339 | 15, 585 | 768, 091 | 836,310 |
| South Atlantic. | 251 | 342 | 6, 895 | 9,247 | 34, 345 | 39,705 | 1, 228, 997 | 1, 373,297 |
| East South Central | 136 | 67 | 4,471 | 2,834 | 10,729 | 9, 828 | 666,361 | 462,734 |
| West South Central | 264 | 964 | 15, 082 | 28,701 | 11, 118 | 12, 219 | 745, 272 | 789,587 |
| Mountain. | 361 | 597 | 22,896 | 32,927 | 5, 601 | 5,503 | 444,593 | 449, 954 |
| Pacific. | 428 | 576 | 33, 158 | 35, 321 | 10,230 | 10,819 | 790,654 | 793,555 |
| Total | 1,932 | 3,941 | 107, 829 | 185,339 | 157, 548 | 194, 435 | 8, 407, 644 | 10,275,139 |
| Percent of change |  | +104. 0 |  | +71.9 |  | +23.4 |  | +22.2 |

Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works funds.

There were nearly 200,000 employees hired by the States for road work during May. This is an increase of nearly 25 percent as compared with April.

Of the State-road workers, 14 percent were employed in building new roads and 86 percent in maintaining existing roads. By far the largest number of State-road workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States, Pennsylvania employing an especially large number.

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

TABLE 2.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAIN. TENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, BY MONTHS, $1934^{1}$

| Month | Federal |  | State |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Pay rolls | Number | Pay rolls |
| 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 |
| April... | 1,932 | 107, 829 | 157, 548 | 8, 407, 644 |
| May.----- | 3,941 | 185,339 | 194, 435 | 10,275, 139 |

Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works funds.

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

CONSTRUCTION projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation gave employment to nearly 20,000 people during the month ending May 15. These projects are self-liquidating. The loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for construction projects amounted to over $\$ 207,000,000$.

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING MAY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of materials purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 2,364 | \$222, 146 | 195, 276 | \$1. 138 | \$258, 523 |
| Bridges | 6,855 | 450, 557 | 585, 163 | . 770 | 741,901 |
| Reclamation | 2,531 | 141, 061 | 313, 246 | . 450 | 60, 335 |
| Water and sewerage | 5, 252 | 588, 840 | 885, 372 | . 665 | 615,209 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,209 | 231, 285 | 350, 069 | . 661 | 439, 777 |
| Total. | 19, 211 | 1,633, 889 | 2, 329, 126 | 702 | 2, 115, 745 |

Nearly 7,000 of these workers were employed on bridges, and over 5,000 on water and sewerage systems. The monthly pay roll for workers on all types of construction amounted to over $\$ 1,500,000$. The men worked over $2,000,000$ hours. The average hourly earnings amounted to over 70 cents. Building construction workers earned over $\$ 1.10$ per hour and bridge workers over 75 cents per hour. Purchase orders were placed for materials totaling over $\$ 2,000,000$ by contractors working on these projects.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS
FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING MAY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of materials purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 3, 648 | \$346, 724 | 350, 340 | \$0. 990 | \$418, 580 |
| East North Central | 227 | 18, 557 | 18, 729 | . 991 | 23, 621 |
| West North Central | 117 | 9,918 | 16, 668 | . 595 | 21,775 |
| South Atlantic. | 1,163 | 41, 758 | 98, 007 | . 426 | 42,307 |
| East South Central | 211 | 6, 431 | 22,552 | . 285 | 13, 802 |
| West South Central | 1,987 | 128, 994 | 201,500 | . 640 | 146, 259 |
| Mountain. | 2,634 | 149, 045 | 322, 067 | . 463 | 71,805 |
| Pacific. | 9,224 | 932,462 | 1, 290, 263 | . 718 | 1,377, 596 |
| Total | 19,211 | 1,633, 889 | 2, 329, 126 | . 702 | 2,115, 745 |

During May 9,000 men were working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation projects in Pacific States. Over 3,500 were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. Average hourly earnings ranged from 28 cents in the East South Central States to 99 cents in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States.

Table 3 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during April and May on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 3.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING APRIL AND MAY 1934 ON PROJECTS FINANOED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

| Month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April. | 18,643 | \$1,519,204 | 2, 301, 271 | \$0.660 | \$2, 307, 479 |
| May. | 19,211 | 1,633, 889 | 2, 329, 126 | . 702 | 2, 115,745 |

Table 4 shows, by types, the material purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 4.-MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

| Type of material | Value of materials purchased |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | \$20,145 |
| Cement. | 169,544 |
| Clay products | 75,290 |
| Coal | 12, 094 |
| Compressed and liquefied gas. | 4,355 |
| Concrete products | 221, 316 |
| Copper products. | 26, 683 |
| Crushed stone | 19, 646 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies | 150, 708 |
| Explosives | 86, 399 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere cla | 203, 328 |
| Fuel oil | 13, 321 |
| Gasoline | 19, 453 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | 64, 500 |
| Lime. | 1,017 |
| Lubricating oil and greases. | 5,751 |
| Lumber and timber products | 156, 978 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 3, 702 |
|  | 8,482 |
| Paints and varnishes...---- | 1,804 |
| Plumbing supplies.... | 46, 646 |
| Roofing, built-up, and roll; asphalt shingles, roof coatin | 2,931 |
| Rubber goods. | 3,112 |
| Sand and gravel | 50, 077 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, including structu | 648, 440 |
|  | 14, 045 |
| Wire, drawn from purchased rods. | 33, 359 |
| Wirework, not elsewhere classifled | 8,365 |
| Other-.--. | 44, 254 |
| Total | 2,115, 745 |

It is estimated that the fabrication of materials for which the orders were placed during the month of May will create over 5,500 manmonths of labor.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comparable data not available.
    ${ }_{2}$ Revised.

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

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 5 months.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 5 months.
    ${ }_{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.
    ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

[^4]:    ${ }_{10}^{1}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ No change.

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

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than 310 of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ No change.
    ${ }^{16}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
    it No change.
    it Does not include brokerage and real estate.

[^8]:    1 Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.
    2 Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over, or 142 employees not previously reported but not regarded as additions.

[^9]:    1 Preliminary.
    2 Average for 5 months.
    Source: Intrrstate Commerce Cimmission.

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

[^11]:    1 Less than 310 of 1 percent.

[^12]:    1 Whenever the phrase "during the month of May" is used in this article the month ending May 15 is meant.

