Serial No. R. 129
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, Secretars
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ISADOR LUBIN, Commissioner

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## June 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 publicworks projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

## Manufacturing Industries

FACTORY employment and pay rolls decreased 1.6 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, from May to June. These declines are in accord with the May-June trend shown in 8 of the preceding 15 years, 1919 to 1933, inclusive, for which data are available. However, they were accentuated by the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast, by sporadic labor disturbances in other localities, and the Cotton Code Authority's order curtailing plant operations under their jurisdiction. The general index of factory employment for June is 81.1, this being lower than the April and May indexes but higher than the indexes of any other month since December 1930. The June pay-roll index (64.9) is lower than the March, April, or May indexes but higher than those of any other month since August 1931.

A comparison of the June 1934 indexes with those of June 1933 shows gains of 21.2 percent in employment and 37.5 percent in pay rolls. A similar comparison with the March 1933 indexes shows gains in June 1934 of 37.9 percent in employment and 74.9 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 June 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the heading "Irdex numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries."

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In June, reports were received from 23,347 establishments employing $3,750,605$ wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest June 15 totaled $\$ 73,166,887$. More than 50 percent of the wage earners in all the manufacturing industries of the country were covered in these reports.

Increases in employment in June were shown in 35 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 36 industries. The most pronounced increase in employment was a seasonal rise of 33.5 percent in canning and preserving. The plumbers' supplies industry registered a gain of 18.9 percent, due mainly to greater activity in several large plants. The car building and locomotives industries showed gains in employment of 11.1 and 11 percent, respectively, largely because of orders placed through Public Works Administration allotments. The aircraft industry registered a gain of 12.6 percent due primarily to the settlement of a strike. Seasonal gains of 9 percent, 8.7 percent, and 8.2 percent were reported in ice cream, beet sugar, and beverages, respectively, while tin cans, engines, and butter had increases of 6 percent, 5.4 percent, and 5.2 percent, respectively. In 14 of the remaining 24 industries which showed increases in employment, the gains ranged from 2 to 4.9 percent. Industries of major importance included in this group are shipbuilding; slaughtering, brick; silk and rayon goods; steam fittings; blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills; cigars and cigarettes; and structural and ornamental metal work.

The most pronounced decline in employment from May to June was a seasonal falling off of 33.4 percent in the fertilizer industry. There was a further decrease of 18.2 percent in typewriters and seasonal declines of 17.2 percent in millinery and 11.7 percent in agricultural implements. Strikes in the fur-felt hats industry were responsible for a shrinkage in employment in this industry of 11.6 percent. The hardware industry showed a decrease of 11 percent in employment, due largely to recessions in factories manufacturing automobile hardware. The women's clothing and the cottonseed oil, cake, and meal industries showed seasonal declines of 10.4 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively. Strikes caused a decline in employment of 9 percent in the cash register industry. The rubber goods
industry (other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes) fell off 8.1 percent in employment and corsets, 7.7 percent. Decreases ranging from 7.2 to 7.5 percent were reported in woolen and worsted goods, pottery, cotton small wares, and men's furnishings. The curtailment of cotton-mill operations in compliance with orders of the code authority, together with strikes, resulted in a decrease of 7.1 percent in employment in that industry. Eleven industries showed decreases ranging from 3.6 to 6.7 percent, among them being automobiles, millwork, boots and shoes, and dyeing and finishing textiles, the latter also being affected by the Cotton Code Authority's curtailment order. In the remaining 28 industries, the decreases ranged from 0.3 percent to 2.9 percent.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls for inidvidual industries in June 1934 and June 1933 shows more workers in 81 of the 90 industries in June of this year and larger pay rolls in 85 industries. The machine tool, car building, and locomotive industries show gains of over 100 percent in both employment and pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group shows decreases in employment and pay rolls of 1.1 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. The latter group shows a falling-off of 1.8 percent in employment and 3.8 percent in pay rolls. The "durable" goods group is composed of the following subgroups: iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone-clay-glass.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined decreased 1.6 percent from May to June, and increased 13.5 percent from June 1933 to June 1934. Gains from May to June were shown in 41 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.1 percent to 8.5 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 May and June 1934 showed a decrease for all manufacturing industries combined of 2.2 percent in average hours worked per week over the month interval and an increase in average hourly earnings of 0.5 percent. Thirty-seven of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 54 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 June 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 May 1934 and June 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in June 1934, together with percentages of change from the previous month and from June 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 June 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from May 1934 and June 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 JUNE 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH MAY 1934 AND JUNE 1933

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{\text {t }}$ |  |  | A.verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index June 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 $=100$ ) | Percentage change from - |  | Index June 1934 (3-year average1923-25 $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in June 1834 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |  | May | June 1933 |  | May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries. | 81.1 | -1.6 | +21.2 | 64.9 | -3.3 | +37.5 | \$19.51 | -1.6 | +13.5 | ${ }^{2} 34.9$ | -2.2 | -15.8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cents } \\ & { }^{2} 55.0 \end{aligned}$ | +0.5 | +31.2 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not includ- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.-- | 79.1 | +1.0 +3.0 | +44.9 | 68.9 | +4.1 | +98.0 | 23.80 | +1.2 | +36.9 | 37.2 | +1,6 | -2.7 | 64, 4 | -. 3 | +42. 2 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets....-............ | 84.8 | $-2.6$ | +22.5 | 64.5 | -5.3 | +47.3 | 19.61 | $-2.8$ | +20.0 | 35.4 | -4.1 | $-10.6$ | 55.3 | +1.3 | +29.5 |
| Cast-iron pipe .-.-....-...-.-...-...........--- | 53.6 | $+4.9$ | $+35.4$ | 28.9 | $-3.6$ | +46.7 | 14.41 | -8.2 | +8.1 | 28.8 | -9.1 | $-2.7$ | 50.2 | +. 2 | +18.7 |
| lery), and edge tools | 79.7 | -2.0 | $+32.4$ | 56. 5 | -4.8 | +35.8 | 19.11 | -2.9 | +2.5 | 35.9 | -3.8 | -11.7 | 53.3 | $+.8$ | +16.6 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 59.0 | $-2.8$ | +51.7 | 42.9 | -6. 1 | +71.6 | 21.45 | $-3.3$ | +13.6 | 35.7 | -1.9 | -10.9 | 60.4 | $-.7$ | +26.6 |
| Hardware-- | 73.0 | -11.0 | $+32.0$ | 52.5 | -15.1 | +39.6 | 16.97 | $-4.6$ | +5.5 | 31.5 | $-3.4$ | -18.4 | 53.7 | $-1.3$ | +25.3 |
|  | 64.3 | +18.9 | -2.0 | 38.3 | +25.9 | -8.2 | 17.52 | +5.9 | $-5.9$ | 33.5 | +4.0 | -22.7 | 51.7 | +2.2 | +22.3 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 49.2 | +3.2 | -. 8 | 31.8 | +4.1 | +15.2 | 21.06 | +. 9 | $+15.7$ | 35.1 | +1.4 | $-12.1$ | 59.7 | $-.5$ | +24.8 |
| Stoves.--..----- | 94.2 | $-1.4$ | +51.7 | 66.2 | $-3.3$ | +60.7 | 19.33 | -1.9 | +6.5 +6.5 | 35.7 | $-4.0$ | $-10.7$ | 53.7 | +1.7 | +21.3 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 59.7 | $+2.0$ | +42.1 | 42.7 | +2.7 | +87.3 | 20.23 | +. 6 | +31.5 | 34.7 | $-.6$ | -. 5 | 58.4 | +1.0 | +27.5 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 96.7 | +6.0 | $+24.0$ | 94.1 | +8.3 | +27.3 | 19.96 | +2.1 | +2.6 | 38.0 | +2.4 | -15.2 | 51.8 | -. 8 | +15.4 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 61.1 | -1.1 | +37.0 | 52.7 | -2.4 | +58.3 | 19.76 | $-1.3$ | +15.5 | 39.4 | +5.3 | -3.2 | 49.7 | -6. 4 | +19.0 |
|  | 131.4 | -2.5 | $+30.6$ | 119.3 | $-3.1$ | +48.0 | 19.90 | -. 6 | +12.9 | 37.5 | $-2.6$ | $-3.7$ | 52.9 | +1.7 | +40.0 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment. | 80.8 | -. 6 | +49.1 | 61, 6 | -1.0 | +73.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements | 73.3 | $-11.7$ | +90.4 | 76.1 | -12.8 | +129.9 | 19.88 | $-1.3$ | +20.5 | 36.1 | (3) | -. 4 | 55.5 | -. 2 | +22.4 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 94.5 | -9.0 | +23.7 | 75.6 | -8.1 | +38.7 | 26.10 | +1.0 | +12.4 | 38.7 | -. 8 | -6.3 | 68.6 | +2.4 | +20.9 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies-- | 66. 2 | $+1.3$ | $+37.9$ | 51.8 | +3.9 | +59.9 | 21.61 | +2.6 | +15.4 | 35.0 | +2.3 | -3.8 | 60.5 | +. 8 | +19.0 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.- | 72.6 | $+5.4$ | +77.5 | 49.6 | +9.7 | +105.0 | 23.96 | +4.1 | +15.4 | 38.2 | +1.6 | +1.4 | 62.7 | +2.6 | +15.9 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 73.1 | $-.7$ | +49.5 | 55.5 | -2.4 | $+77.9$ | 20. 94 | $-1.6$ | +19.3 | 35.6 | $-2.7$ | +.9 | 58.9 | $+9$ | +21.8 |
| Machine tools.......--...-. | 70.9 | $-1.3$ | +102.0 | 57.0 | $-3.9$ | +135.5 | 23.59 | -2.6 | +17.3 | 38.8 | -2.5 | +3.8 | 61.0 | (3) | +13.7 |
| Radios and phonographs | 206.0 | +2.4 | +52.6 | 117.4 | +4.5 | +57.4 | 18.31 | +2.0 | +2.9 | 32.6 | $+3$ | -21.5 | 55.4 | +3.7 | +50.1 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 73.2 | $-3.6$ | +35.6 | 59.5 | $-5.4$ | +34.3 | 20.90 | $-1.9$ | -1.2 | 35.6 | $-2.5$ | -19.9 | 59.8 | $+8$ | +22.4 |
| Typewriters and parts.- | 64.5 | $-18.2$ | +25.0 | 53.4 | $-14.3$ | +71.2 | 20.66 | +4.8 | +37.2 | 37.4 | $+3.6$ | +6.6 | 55.3 | +1.3 | +28.4 |

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings 1 |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index June 1934 (3-year average $=100$ ) | Percentage change from - |  | Average in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | May 1934 | June 1933 |  | May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | May 1934 | June 1933 |  | May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation equipment | 95.1 | -4.3 | +83.9 | 78.1 | -11.2 | +92.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Aircraft -- | 418.1 | +12.6 | +28.5 | 366.3 | +16.3 | +25.7 | \$24.92 | +3.2 | $-2.3$ | 41.6 | +4.3 | $-9.6$ | 59.5 | $-2.0$ | +3.0 |
| Automobiles.... | 106.8 | -6.7 | +83.5 | 85.8 | -14.5 | +86.9 | 22.54 | -8. 4 | +2.0 | 32.3 | $-7.7$ | $-20.9$ | 69.9 | $-.6$ | +28.2 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 53.9 | +11.1 | $+172.2$ | 53.1 | +12.3 | +266.2 | 20.64 | $+1.1$ | +35.5 | 36.1 | $+1.7$ | $+27.6$ | 57.4 | -. 5 |  |
| Locomotives. | 32.5 | +11.0 | +177.8 | 14.6 | +15.0 | +231.8 | 22.09 | +3.6 | +19.9 | 35.5 | +.9 | $-12.4$ | 62.2 | +2.6 | +20.6 |
| Shipbuilding ----- | 76.6 | +4.8 | +59.6 | 60.2 | +.2 | +85.2 | 22.71 | -4.4 | +16.2 | 31.3 | -1.9 | +2.5 | 72.2 | -1.2 | +27.4 |
| Railroad repair shops | 59.8 | $+.3$ | +23.6 | 53.8 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +41.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric railroad | 66.7 | +. 1 | +1.7 | 59.6 | $+.4$ | +10.2 +450 | 26.66 | +. 3 | +8.4 +14.9 | 44.7 | -. 9 | +1.2 +13.2 | 59.3 | +1.2 $+\quad 2$ | +7.8 +1.9 |
| Steam railroad.-.---- Nonferrous metals and their products | 59.3 75.9 | +.3 -2.4 | +25.9 +30.0 | 53.5 57.9 | -4. 5 | +45.0 +44.8 | 25.04 | -. 4 | +14.9 | 40.3 | -. 2 | +13.2 | 61.9 | +. 2 | +1.9 |
| Aluminum manufactures .-......-.-.- | 76.0 | -2.7 | +12.3 | 59.1 | -7.0 | 14.8 +17.3 | 18.74. | --4.4 | +4.7 | 37.1 | $-.5$ | -14.8 | 54.2 | +3.2 | +35.0 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 78.2 | $-3.7$ | +26.5 | 58.4 | -6.0 | +37.1 | 20.74 | -2.3 | +8.4 | 36.7 | $-2.4$ | -10.3 | 56.4 | (3) | +22.8 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. | 69.4 | -3.8 | +43.1 | 52.9 | $-9.9$ | +86.9 | 17.24 | -6.4 | +30.4 | 35.9 | -8.4 | $-9.1$ | 48.0 | +2.1 | +27.8 |
|  | 64.6 | -1.9 | +23.3 | 48.3 | $-1.4$ | +34.5 | 18. 18 | +. 4 | $+9.5$ | 33.8 | $-3.2$ | $-9.4$ | 53.4 | $+5.3$ | +26.1 |
| Lighting equipment | 61.9 | $-5.5$ | $+30.6$ | 49.8 | -5.5 | +32.4 | 18.79 | +. 1 | +1.6 | 37.0 | +1.4 | $-7.3$ | 51.7 | $-1.7$ | +7.7 |
|  | 69.3 | -2.5 | +31.3 | 49.8 | $-4.3$ | +46.9 | 19.80 | -1.8 | +11.9 | 36.4 | -2.2 | -6.4 | 54.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +29.0 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead and, zinc-- | 67.4 93.0 | +3.2 | +60.1 | 43.5 | +3.5 | +70.6 +55.6 | 20.74 | +.3 | +6.6 +25.4 | 38.0 | $+.5$ | -12.2 +3.3 | 54.3 | -. 2 | +20.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware Lumber and allied products.- | 93.0 50.0 | -2.7 | +23.5 | 80.1 | -4.2 | +55. 2 | 18.07 | -1.6 | +25.4 | 36.0 | -1.9 | +3.3 | 50.1 | +. 2 | +24.4 |
| Furniture --....-....----- | 62.4 | +1.9 | +1.1 | 41.2 | +1.8 | +21.2 | 15. 43 | -. 1 | $+150$ | 34.6 | +. 9 | -14.1 | 44.8 | $-.9$ | +35.5 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 37.9 | -6.2 | +8.6 | 24.1 | -4.9 | +19.9 | 15. 19 | +1.3 | +10.1 | 34.2 | $+.3$ | -17.5 | 44.3 | +. 7 | +32.0 |
| Sawmills | 35.1 | $-2.6$ | +28.6 | 23.2 | -4.3 | +61.1 | 14. 62 | $-1.7$ | +24.4 | 34.1 | 1.4 | -20.1 | 43.5 | (3) | +55.1 |
| Turpentine and rosin. | 98.6 | $-3.7$ | $+21.6$ | 51.0 | $-.9$ | +53.6 | 12. 28 | +2.9 | +26.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 57.1 | -1.0 | +24.4 | 38.8 | -1.8 | +35.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 34. 4 | +3.8 | +23.3 | 19.3 | +6.2 +11.4 | +54.4 +57 | 14.70 | +2.2 | +24.2 | 33.1 | +1.2 | -10.3 | 44.2 | +1.8 | +38.1 |
| Cement <br> Glass | 59.1 | $+2.6$ | +27.1 +316 | 39.9 | +11.4 | +57.7 +37 +30.6 | $20.33$ | $+8.5$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.9 \end{array}$ | 35.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 18.9 \end{array}$ | $-8.0$ | 56.4 | -1.9 | +38.1 +196 |
| Glass <br> Marble granite, slate, and other product | 93.6 33.8 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +31.6 \\ +15 \end{array}$ | 73.4 | -3.2 <br> -8.3 | $\begin{array}{r} +30.6 \end{array}$ | 18.42 | $-1.6$ | - +8 | 33.5 | $-1.2$ | $-17.0$ | 55.0 | $-1.4$ | 19.6 +19.3 |
| Marble granite, slate, and other products | 33.8 69.4 | -2.4 | +1.5 +20.5 | 22.8 43.7 | -8.3 | +10.1 +33.6 | 21.39 15.97 | -6.1 -5.8 | +8.6 +10.9 | 32.1 31.4 | -3.3 -9.2 | 17.9 +7.8 | 66.1 49.7 | -2.8 +1.8 | +24.3 +24.9 |

Textiles and their products
Fabrics．－．
Carpets and rugs
Cotton goods
Cotton small wares．．．－．－．－．
Dyeing and finishing textiles
Knit goods．
Silk and rayon goods

Wearing apparel
lothing，men＇s－；

Corsets and allied garments．
Men＇s furnishings
Mininery
Leather and its manufactures．
Boots and shoes．
Food and kindred produets
Baking
Beverage

Confectionery
Flour．－
Ice cream－．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．－．－．
Sugar，beet
Sugar refining，cane
Tobacco manufacture
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuft
Cigars and cigarette
Paper and printing
Boxes，paper－
Printing and pulp
Book and job
Chemicals and allied products，and petroleum refining
Other than
nemicals．．．．．．．．．．．
Cottonseed－oil，cake，and meal．
Druggists＇preparations
Explosives
Fertilizers

## 

|  | ＊ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  | 哭与 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ＋ | I 1 | $+\underset{-}{+}$ |  | 111 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1+1 \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & ++ \\ & 0 \rightarrow-1 \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $1++{ }_{0}^{+}+{ }_{0}^{+}+{ }_{0}^{+}+{ }_{0}^{+}+$ －inoulismonio | $\begin{aligned} & ++ \\ & N-\infty \\ & o-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\infty \operatorname{cosicol}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1+\infty+1 \\ & -\infty+\infty+\infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{\omega}$ <br> A ooncoor | 30 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { su w } \\ & \text { co } \\ & \text { ois } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  N 000000000 On |  |  |  NOONORDON！ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 111+ \pm+1 \\ & \omega_{\infty}+\infty+\infty+\infty \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ＋1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & - \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1+ \\ -1 \\ -0 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －20．3 | 55.9 | ＋1．1 | ． 4 |
| －40．9 | 38.1 | +1.9 +1.9 | 89．3 |
| $-24.7$ | 46.3 | ＋1．8 | 3． 6 |
| －41．6 | 52.2 | ＋． 2 | 3． 0 |
| ＋． 5 | 66.3 | －3．9 | ＋41．4 |
| －24．9 | 45.8 | ＋1．6 | ＋55．5 |
| －22．9 | 44.2 | ＋． 5 | ＋48．5 |
| －31．7 | 50.5 | ＋1．4 | ＋14．7 |
| －23．0 | 53.5 | ＋4．7 | 56.7 |
| $-12.8$ | 47.4 | －． 2 |  |
| －17．4 | 39.2 | $+1.8$ | 71.1 |
| $-20.8$ | 38.5 | ＋2．1 | 60.1 |
| －32．3 | 50.5 | －1．0 | ． 7 |
| －18． | 52.6 | －． 9 | 29.2 |
| －10．0 | 52.0 | －． 2 | 16.4 |
| －22．2 | 73.8 | －． 8 | ＋31．7 |
| －14．3 | 38.7 | ＋1．6 | $+31.8$ |
| $+5.9$ | 41.0 | ＋． 2 | ＋21．2 |
| $-17.5$ | 53.6 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ＋29．2 |
| －14．3 | 55.3 | －2．5 | ＋15．3 |
| $-15.7$ | 53.1 | $-.2$ | ＋28．1 |
| －14．8 | 59.5 | －6．4 | ＋24．3 |
| －19．9 | 56.1 | $+2.7$ | ＋17．8 |
| $-16.4$ | 38.7 | ＋2．9 | 27.5 |
| $-15.0$ | 37.5 | ＋1．4 | $5+24.0$ |
| －18．0 | 49.6 | ＋ 6 | 28.6 |
| －21．6 | 51.1 | ＋1．2 | ＋27．9 |
| $-2.7$ | 72.5 | ＋． 1 | ＋8．5 |
| $-5.5$ | 85.8 | ＋． 2 | ＋11．4 |
| －11．6 | 62.3 | ＋． 8 | ＋14．7 |
| －33．5 | 26.3 | ＋3．5 | ＋53．6 |
| －2． 2 | 52.2 | ＋1．8 | $+9.9$ |
| －8． 2 | 59.0 | ＋． 7 | ＋12．9 |
| －32．0 | 40.8 | ＋6．3 | ＋58．5 |

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{\text {t }}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourlyearnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | IndexJune1934(3-yearaverage$1923-25$$=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { May }}$ | June 1933 |  | May 1934 | June 1933 |  | May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | June 1933 |
| Chemical and allied products, and petroleum refining-Continued. Other than petroleum refining-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon and allied products ................- | 273.8 | +2.3 | $+5.3$ | 200.0 | +4.6 | +21.4 | \$19. 26 | +2.2 | +15.3 | 37.4 | $+.3$ | -9.6 | 51.5 | +1.8 | +31.2 |
| Soap.......-.-.---- | 99.9 | -2.3 | +15.2 | 86.0 | -1.2 | +18.1 | 21. 23 | +1.2 | +2.3 | 37.9 | $-.3$ | $-17.0$ | 55.0 | +1.3 | +20.9 |
| Petroleum refining | 111.4 | +1,7 | +15.0 | 93.1 | +. 5 | +14.2 | 26. 43 | $-1.2$ | $-.6$ | 34.7 | -1.4 | -12.4 | 74.0 | +. 3 | +19.5 |
| Rubber products | 85.6 | -3.9 | +73.5 | 66.5 | -5.4 | +24.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46.6 | -2.5 | +18.6 | 41.1 | -4.0 | +20.2 | 17.98 | $-1.5$ | +4.4 | 35. 6 | $-2.7$ | -12.4 | 46.4 | $-1.3$ | +34.3 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 124.2 | $-8.1$ | +22.1 | 99.4 | $-6.1$ | +29.9 | 18. 64 | +2.2 | +6.5 | 36.4 | +2.5 | -15.4 | 50.6 | -. 2 | +22.0 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 81.7 | -1.2 | +25.7 | 61.1 | $-5.2$ | +22.9 | 23. 48 | -4.0 | $-2.1$ | 30.3 | $-5.9$ | $-29.0$ | 77.4 | +. 9 | +34.9 |

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 irms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentage changes over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "all industries" also computed rom indexes.

2 Weighted.
1 Less than $i_{10}$ of 1 percent
s Percentage change from May 1933 to May 1934, which was published in the May 1934 Trend of Employment, should have been +23.5 instead of +12.3 .

## 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 6 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923-25.) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls (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 manufactured gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured gas 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 JUNE 1934

| Year and month | Total manufacturing | Iron and steel and their products | Machinery, not including transportation equipment | Transportation equipment | Railroad repair shops | Nonferrous metals and their products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | 8,983,900 | 858, 600 | 1, 026, 800 | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{1}$ |
| 1920 | 9, 065,600 | 926, 300 | 1, 131, 700 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 6, 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 8,484, 400 | 880, 200 | ${ }^{9467}$, 700 | 558, 600 | 460, 700 | (1) |
| ${ }^{1927}$ | $8,288,400$ $8,285,800$ | 834,900 829,800 | 897,800 922,500 | 495,100 541,900 | 428,900 404,000 | (1) |
| 1929 | 8,785, 600 | 881, 000 | 1, 105, 700 | 583, 200 | 398,200 | (1) |
| 1930 | 7, 668,400 | 766, 200 | 918,700 | 451,800 | 353, 800 | (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 |
|  | 6, 799, 900 | 656, 400 | 709, 500 | 535, 900 | 288, 300 | 214, 500 |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average. | \$198, 145, 000 | \$23,937,000 | \$24, 534, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 238, 300, 000 | 30, 531, 000 | 31, 982, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 155, 008,000 | 14,049, 000 | 16, 450, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 165, 406, 000 | 17, 400, 000 | 16, 982, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 210, 065, 000 | 25, 442, 000 | 24, 618, 000 | \$18, 532, 000 | \$14, 856, 000 | (1) |
| 1924 | 195, 376, 000 | 23, 834, 000 | 22, 531, 000 | 15, 636,000 | 12,972,000 | (1) |
| 1925 | 204, 665, 000 | 24,680,000 | 23, 843, 000 | 17, 478, 000 | 12,847,000 | (1) |
| 1926 | 211, 061,000 | 25,875, 000 | 26,310,000 | 17, 126, 000 | 13, 025,000 | (1) |
| 1927. | 206, 980,000 | 24,289, 000 | 25,095, 000 | 15, 450, 000 | 12,475,000 | (1) |

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 JUNE 1934-Continued

| Year and month | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total manu- } \\ \text { facturing }}}{ }$ | Iron and their products | Machinery not including transportation equipment | Transporequipment | 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: Januar | 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 |
| June | 132, 040, 000 | 15, 436,000 | 14, 571, 000 | 13, 444, 000 | 7, 297,000 | 4, 243, 000 |
| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone,clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products |  |  | Leatherand itsmanu-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 | 471, 300 | 1, 629,400 | 299, 900 |
| April. | 453, 700 | 193, 700 | 1,070, 200 | 474, 100 | 1, 614, 700 | 298, 600 |
| June | 468, 400 | 202, 100 | 1, 049, 200 | 440,000 | 1, 565, 900 | 295, 700 |
|  | 459, 200 | 200, 000 | 1,995, 000 | 423, 400 | 1,482, 800 | 283, 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, 726, 000 | 21,590, 000 | 10, 919,000 | 33, 511,000 | 7,472,000 |
| 1924 | 18, 228, 000 | 8,926,000 | 19, 014,000 | 9, 804, 000 | 29,712,000 | 6, 654,000 |
| 1925 | 18, 824,000 | $8,885,000$ | 20, 497, 000 | 10, 284, 000 | 31,795,000 | 6, 831,000 |
| 1926. | 18,997,000 | 9, 257,000 | 20, 241, 000 | 10, 297, 000 | 31,731,000 | 6, 909, 000 |
| 1927 | 17, 916, 000 | 8, 929, 000 | 21, 135, 000 | 11, 123, 000 | 33, 817,000 | 7,009,000 |
| 1928 | 17,454, 000 | 8,541,000 | 19, 510, 000 | 11, 114, 000 | 32, 199,000 | 6, 696, 000 |
| 1929 | 18, 062,000 | 8, 323,000 | 20, 251, 000 | 11, 476, 000 | 33, 321,000 | 6, 915, 000 |
| 1930 | 13, 464, 000 | 6, 828, 000 | 16, 167, 000 | 9, 680, 000 | 27, 115,000 | 5, 748,000 |
| 1931 | 8, 641, 000 | 4, 786, 000 | 14, 308, 000 | 8, 338, 000 | 23,799,000 | 5, 035, 000 |
| 1932 | 4, 656, 000 | 2, 588,000 | 10, 367, 000 | 5, 733, 000 | 16, 947,000 | 4, 060, 000 |
| 1933 | 4,900,000 | 2, 455, 000 | 12, 664, 000 | 5,757,000 | 19,394, 000 | 4, 394,000 |
| 1934: January | 5, 075, 000 | 2, 655, 000 | 13, 647, 000 | 5, 850, 000 | 20, 526,000 | 4, 716,000 |
| February | $5,650,000$ | 2, 956,000 | 15, 948, 000 | 7, 473,000 | 24, 676, 000 | 5,708,000 |
| March April | 5,909,000 | $\xrightarrow[3,445,000]{3}$ | 16, 457, 000 $16,152,000$ | $8,414,000$ $7,866,000$ | $26,164,000$ $25,277,000$ | $5,896,000$ $5,736,000$ |
| May | 6, 409,000 | $3,507,000$ | 15, 256, 000 | 7,039, 000 | 23,472,000 | 5, 512, 000 |
| June | 6, 279, 000 | 3,445, 000 | 13, 647, 000 | 6, 377, 000 | 21,065,000 | 5,093,000 |

Table 2.-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1934-Continued

| 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) |
| 1922 | 651,400 | 146, 400 | 489, 400 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923. | 681,900 | 146, 300 | 527, 400 | 342, 700 | 137, 800 |
| 1924. | 657, 800 | 136, 700 | 529, 200 | 322, 200 | 123, 200 |
| 1925 | 664, 400 | 132, 100 | 537,100 | 334,200 | 141, 800 |
| 1926 | 664, 400 | 125, 700 | 553, 600 | 355, 100 | 141,200 |
| 1927 | 679, 400 | 129, 300 | 553, 500 | 346, 700 | 142,000 |
| 1928 | 707, 100 | 125, 600 | 558, 300 | 342, 500 | 149, 200 |
| 1929 | 753, 500 | 116, 100 | 591, 500 | 384, 800 | 149, 100 |
| 1930 | 731, 100 | 108, 300 | 574,100 | 364, 700 | 115,500 |
| 1931 | 650,500 | 99,700 | 511, 800 | 316, 800 | 99, 200 |
| 1932 | 577, 100 | 88,600 | 451, 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 | 117,000 |
| April. | 649,500 | 89,500 | 505, 100 | 377,400 | 120,900 |
| June | 665, 400 | 84, 800 | 509, 300 | 353, 500 | 119,700 |
|  | 702, 600 | 86,400 | 503, 000 | 348, 100 | 115,000 |
|  | Weekily pay rolls |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average. | \$14, 879,000 | \$2, 386, 000 | \$10, 873, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 16, 698,000 | ${ }_{2}^{2}, 772,000$ | 14, 729,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 14, 333,000 | 2, 325,000 | 12, 259, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | $14,142,000$ $15,296,000$ | $2,206,000$ $2,317,000$ | $12,762,000$ $14,304,000$ | \$8, ${ }_{\text {(1) }}{ }^{\text {a }}$, 000 | \$3,500, 000 |
| 1924 | 15,155,000 | 2, 213,000 | 14, 797,000 | 8,013,000 | \$3, 322,000 |
| 1925 | 15, 268, 000 | 2,147,000 | 15, 506, 000 | 8, 444, 000 | 3, 676, 000 |
| 1926. | 15, 503, 000 | 2, 049,000 | 16, 478, 000 | 9, 055, 000 | 3, 707, 000 |
| 1927 | 15, 338,000 | 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, 0000 |
| 1931 | $14,173,000$ $11,308,000$ | $1,336,000$ $1,052,000$ | 14, 461,000 | 7, 643, 000 | 2, 165,000 |
| 1933 | 11, 604, 000 | -944,000 | 10, 299, 000 | 6, 179,000 | 1,555,000 |
| 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, 445, 000 |
|  | 12,663,000 | 1,028,000 | 11, 847, 000 | 7, 683, 000 | 2,546, 000 |
| Maye | $13,296,000$ $14,008,000$ | 1, 030,000 | 11,981, 000 | 7, 352, 000 | 2, 438,000 |
|  | 14,008,000 | 1, 057,000 | 11, 728, 000 | 7,333, 000 | 2, 306,000 |

1 Comparable data not available.

## 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 June 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 6 -month period, January to June 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.

TABLE 3.-GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMEN'T AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANU= FACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS-JANUARY 1919 TO JUNE 1934, INCLUSIVE
[ 3 -year average, $1923-25=100$ ]

${ }^{1}$ Average for 6 months.
For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for June 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 June 1934

| Group | Employment index | Pay-roll index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manufacturing. | 76.4 | 59.5 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machi | 80.2 | 62.4 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 71.4 | 53.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 90.9 | 73.6 |
| Railroad repair shops. | 55.6 | 49.1 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 73.4 | 55.8 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 47.7 | 30.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 57.0 | 37.5 |
| Textiles and their products. | 81.5 | 57.8 |
| Fabrics-.----- | 86.8 | 63.5 |
| Wearing apparel | 68.9 | 46.6 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 82.9 | 62.5 |
| Food and kindred products. | 100.0 | 86.5 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 69.8 | 54.8 |
| Paper and printing | 90.7 | 73.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining | 95.9 | 80.6 |
| Rubber products.-........ | 87.1 | 67.6 |

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in June 1934

ELEVEN of the fourteen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from May to June and nine reported larger pay rolls in June than in May. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

The most pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls (4.4 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively), were in quarrying and nonmetallic mining, this being the fourth successive month in which gains have been registered in this industry. Employment in the crude-petro-leum-producing industry rose 4.3 percent and pay rolls increased 1 percent. Laundries reported gains of 2.3 percent and 2 percent in employment and pay rolls, respectively. The electric light and power and manufactured gas industry showed a gain of 1.1 percent in employment, and the electric-rdilroad and motor-bus operations industry reported a gain of 0.9 percent. Employment in the dyeing and cleaning industry increased 0.7 percent from May to June and the hotels and metalliferous mining industries reported gains in employment of 0.6 percent each. The telephone and telegraph industry showed a gain of 0.3 percent and the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group reported a gain of 0.2 percent. Employment in the bituminous-coal mining industry showed practically no change, the gain being less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Of the three industries showing decreases in employment, the only pronounced change was in the anthracite-mining industry, in which employment declined 9.8 percent from May to June. The corresponding loss in pay rolls was 16.8 percent. Employment in wholesale-
trade establishments fell off 0.6 percent over the month interval and pay rolls increased 0.2 percent. Reports received from 36,851 retail trade establishments showed decreases of 0.7 percent in employment and 0.3 percent in pay rolls. The group of department stores, gen-eral-merchandise and limited-price stores, and mail-order houses showed a decrease of 1.4 percent in employment and 0.7 percent in pay rolls. The combined totals of the remaining 34,407 retail-trade establishments reporting, showed practically no changes in employment and pay rolls from May to June.

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 June 1934 for 13 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from May 1934 and June 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 this group have been temporarily discontinued.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weokly earnings 1 |  |  | Average hours worked per week 1 |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IndexJune1934(average$1929=$100 ) | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Index } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (average } \\ \text { 1929 } \\ 100) \end{array}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage } \\ & \text { in June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { in June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change fron- |  | Averagein June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { May }}$ | June 1933 |  | May 1934 | June 1933 |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { May }}$ | ${ }_{1933}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite | 57.5 | -9.8 | +45. 6 | 53.3 | -16.8 | +55.4 | \$26.98 | $-7.8$ | +6.8 | ${ }^{2} 31.7$ | ${ }^{2}-8.6$ | ${ }^{2}+1.6$ | ${ }^{2} 82.3$ | ${ }^{2}-0.2$ | ${ }^{2}+2.2$ |
| Bituminous -.... | 76.7 | $+3$ | +25.1 | 55.1 | +1.3 | +88.7 | 18.54 | ${ }_{+1.3}$ | +50.8 +12 | 26.2 | -1.1 | -4.3 | 71.3 | +1.4 | +52.4 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic mining.- | 56.6 | +.6 +4.4 | +30.2 +19.7 | 26.7 37.0 | +4.2 +5.5 | +45.9 +34.5 | 20.99 16.96 | +3.6 +1.1 | +12.0 +12.6 | 37.4 35.8 | +3.6 +1.4 | -5.8 -11.9 | 55.5 48.0 | $\stackrel{(4)}{+}$ | +18.7 +30.1 |
| Crude-petroleum producing --.....-- | 80.0 | +4.3 | +37.9 | 56.9 | +1.0 | +40.1 | 26.87 | -3.2 | +1.6 | $\begin{array}{r}34.0 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $-2.6$ | -22.4 | 79.2 | +. 6 | +24.3 |
| Public utilities: ${ }_{\text {Telephone }}$ | 70.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric light and power and | 7.4 | +. 3 | +1.7 | 7.3 | -. 2 | +7.1 | 26.80 | -. 4 | +5.3 | 38.3 | +. 5 | +2.4 | 71.2 | -. 7 | +2.9 |
| manufactured gas..----...-- | 84.0 | +1.1 | +8.7 | 77.8 | +. 3 | +11.3 | 29.35 | -. 7 | +2.4 | 38.8 | -1.3 | -8.1 | 75.7 | +. 4 | +12.1 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.. | 73.2 | +. 9 | +5.6 | 63.2 | +. 4 | +9.0 | 27.61 | -. 5 | +3.1 | 45.8 | -. 2 | -1.7 | 59.8 | -. 3 | +10.1 |
| Trade: Wholesale |  | -. 6 |  | 66.5 | $+.2$ |  |  | $+8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail. | 88.2 | $-.7$ | +12.6 | 71.6 | $\pm .3$ | $+18.3$ | 20.03 | $+.4$ | +4.6 +5.0 | 39.7 | +1.0 | $-13.3$ | 63.8 50.8 | +2.0 | +17.6 +19.8 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 86.2 | $+.6$ | +17.1 | 66.2 | $+.5$ | +26.6 | 13.22 | -. 1 | +8.0 | 47.1 | $-.8$ | -6.1 | 27.4 |  | +16.6 |
| Laundries .-.................. | 684.0 | +2.3 | +6.1 | ${ }^{6} 68.3$ | +2.0 | +15.0 | 15.30 | -. 3 | +8.4 | 39.9 | (4) | -4.8 | 37.8 | -. 3 | +14.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning--.-...- | ${ }^{6} 84.9$ | +. 7 | +7.3 | ${ }^{6} 64.1$ | -1.5 | +19.4 | 18.39 | -2.2 | +11.2 | 41.0 | -. 7 | -14.7 | 44.5 | -1.8 | +27.4 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | (7) | ${ }^{8}+.2$ | ${ }^{8}+3.1$ | ${ }^{(7)}$ | ${ }^{8}-1.1$ | ${ }^{8}+4.3$ | 31.94 | ${ }^{8}-1.3$ | ${ }^{8}+1.2$ | ${ }^{(7)}$ | () | () | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (7) | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |

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. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
ay data revised-Average hours in May 1934 are 34.6, percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933 are +3.9 and +37.8 , respectively. Average hourly earnings in May 1934 are 83.2 cents, percentages of change from April 1934 and May 1933 are +2.6 and +2.9 , respectively.

3 Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
${ }^{4}$ No change.
SThe additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

- Revised to conform with average shown by 1031 Census of Manufactures.

Not available
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 June 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 available.

TABLE 2.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO JUNE 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 | 1834 |
| January | 90.6 | 76.2 | 52.5 | 64.1 | 89.3 | 61.5 | 43.2 | 73.2 | 93.9 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36.1 | 51.3 |
| Februar | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 63.21 | 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 | 57.5 | 66.7 | 37.4 | 34. 3 | 53.3 | 78. 4 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 76.7 | 52.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 55.1 |
| July | 65.1 | 44.5 | 43.8 |  | 53.7 | 34.5 | 38. 2 |  | 76.4 | 58.6 | 63.2 |  | 50.4 | 24.4 | 33.6 |  |
| August | 67.3 | 49.2 | 47.7 |  | 56.4 | 41. 4 | 46.6 |  | 77.0 | 59.4 | 68.6 |  | 50.6 | 26.4 | 43.3 |  |
| 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 | 66.7 | 61.6 |  | 81.3 | 67.0 | 68.0 |  | 56.2 | 37.8 | 44.1 |  |
| November | 83.5 | 62.7 | 61.0 |  | 79.5 | 51.0 | 47.8 |  | 81.1 | 69.4 | 74.8 |  | 54.6 | 38.0 | 50.7 |  |
| December | 79.8 | 62.3 | 54.5 |  | 78.4 | 56.2 | 44.3 |  | 81.2 | 70.0 | 75.4 |  | 52.3 | 37.7 | 50.8 |  |
| A verage. | 80.5 | 62.5 | 51.7 | [62.4 | 75.4 | 53.7 | 45.8 | 165.1 | 83.2 | 67.4 | 67.9 | 175.9 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 154.3 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 18. 1 | 25.4 | 64.4 | 48.9 | 35. 1 | 39.7 | 50.4 | 30.2 | 18. 1 | 21. 3 |
| Februar | 65. 3 | 46.9 | 31. 5 | 40.3 | 54.6 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 26.0 | 66. 6 | 47. 4 | 34. 8 | 38.8 | 54, 4 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21.0 |
| March | 63.5 | 45.0 | 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 |
| April | 63.9 | 43.3 | 29.4 | 41.7 | 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 | 38. 3 | 30.0 | 40.8 | 49.3 | 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 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 41.0 | 46.1 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 26.7 | 72.3 | 49.5 | 47.3 | 56.6 | 60.1 | 30.0 | 27.5 | 37.0 |
| July | 56.2 | 29.5 | 33.0 |  | 41.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 |  | 71.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 |  | 57.3 | 29.1 | 28.4 |  |
| August | 55.8 55.5 | 28.6 29.3 | 36.8 38.9 |  | 40.2 40.0 | 16.5 | 21.9 23.9 |  | 68.9 6 | 51. 1 | 51.6 |  | 55.1 51.2 | 29.7 <br> 30.5 | 29.9 29.3 |  |
| Septembe | 55.51 | 29.3 <br> 30.5 | 38.9 40.7 |  | 40.0 37.4 | 17.0 | 23.9 25.9 |  | 66. 6 | 52. 51 | 52.6 |  | 51.2 | 30.5 <br> 30.1 | 29.3 31.2 |  |
| November | 52.8 | 31.9 | 40.6 |  | 35.1 | 18.7 | 25.6 |  | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51.1 |  | 43.3 | 27.1 | 28.3 |  |
| Decemb | 51.2 | 33.3 | 40.6 |  | 34.3 | 18.7 | 26.2 |  | 53.9 | 42.3 | 45.3 |  | 36.9 | 22.1 | 24.4 |  |
| Average.. | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.6 | 140.5 | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 126.1 | 67.4 | 49.0 | 44.91 | 146.7 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24.7 | 28.1 |
|  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 | 73.2 | 71.5 | 46. 5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| 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 | 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 | 71.4 |
| June | 65. 0 | 54. 2 | 58. 0 | 80.0 | 62.7 | 44.8 | 40.6 | 56.9 | 86.9 | 79.9 | 69.2 | 70.4 | 95.0 | 82. 1 | 66.6 | 71.3 |
| July | 65.3 | 55.4 | 59. 5 |  | 59. 2 | 44. 6 | 42. 2 |  | 86.6 | 79.1 | 68.5 |  | 93.3 | 79.6 | 66.7 |  |
| August. | 62.4 | 57.4 | 60.8 |  | 56.3 | 42.9 | 42.5 |  | 85.9 | 78.1 | 68.1 |  | 92.3 | 79. 1 | 66.1 |  |
| September | 61. 2 | 56. 2 | 66.2 |  | 55.2 | 41.9 | 44. 4 |  | 85.0 | 77.4 | 68.3 |  | 92.1 | 75.9 | 64.6 |  |
| October- | 60.4 | 56.8 | 70.6 |  | 54. 4 | 42.5 | 50.1 |  | 84.1 | 76.2 | 68. 7 |  | 91.6 | 75.7 | 67.0 |  |
| November | 57. 6 | 56.5 | 72. 2 |  | 52.0 | 42.4 | 50.3 |  | 83.5 | 75.5 | 68.9 |  | 89.7 | 74. 3 | 67.7 |  |
| December | 58.2 | 57.2 | 75.0 | -… | 54.9 | 41.7 | 53.2 |  | 83.1 | 74.8 | 69.4 |  | 92.7 | 73.5 | 67.7 |  |
| A verag | 65.7 | 55.3 | 62.2 | 174.9 | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 153.8 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | 170.1 | 93.7 | 81.1 | 68.2 | 169.8 |

[^0]TABLE 2.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUS'TRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO JUNE 1934-Continued
[12-month average, $1929=100]$

| Month | Electric light and power and manufactured gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1032 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 98.2 | 89.3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 98.6 | 85.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 70. | 85.6 | 75.4 | 60.9 | 59. |
| 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 | 81.71 | 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 | 97.1 | 84. 8 | 76.8 | 82.4 | ${ }^{97} 6$ | 82.4 | 69. 4 | 76.8 | 8 8. 8 | 78.0 | 69.5 | 72.2 | 86.6 | 71.8 | 58.1 | 62.9 |
| May. | 97.6 | 83.0 | 77.8 | 88.0 | ${ }_{98}^{98.7}$ | 84. ${ }^{8}$ | 69.8 | ${ }^{77.6} 7$ | 85. 8. | 76.9 | 69.1 | 72.6 | 85. 1 | 72.2 | ${ }_{58}^{58.2}$ | 63.0 |
| June. | ${ }_{96.7}^{97.2}$ | 83. ${ }^{8}$ | 77.5 | 84.0 | 98.3 ${ }^{97} 4$ | 88.5 | 70.9 | 77.8 | 85.6 | 76. ${ }^{7}$ | 69.4 | 73.2 | 84.8 83.3 | 70.2 66.4 | 58.0 | 83.2 |
| 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 |  |
| Septemb | 94.7 | 81.0 | 80.3 |  | 94.3 | 74.7 | 71.8 |  | 84.0 | 73.5 | 69.7 |  | 81.2 | 62.5 | 57.8 |  |
| October | 02.7 | 79.9 | 82. |  | 93.2 | 74. 4 | 76.2 |  | 82.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 |  | 79.0 | 61.5 | 59.8 |  |
| Novemb | ${ }^{91.3}$ | 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 | 81.8 | 59.6 |  |
| A verage.... | 95. | 83.0 | 78.8 | 182.4 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.0 | ${ }^{175.8}$ | 847 | 75.5 | 70.0 | 71.9 | 83.4 | 68.0 | 58.9 | ${ }^{1} 61.3$ |
|  | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 80.5 | 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 |
| Februar | ${ }_{87}^{88.2}$ | 80.9 | 74.1 | ${ }_{83}^{83.0}$ | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | ${ }_{65}^{64.6}$ | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 83.8 | ${ }^{86} 7$ | 73.7 | 58.4 | ${ }_{69}^{67 .} 7$ |
| April | 87.4 87 | 79.8 | 73.1 | 83.9 | 89.1 | 68. 9 | 57.1 | ${ }_{66.8}^{65.7}$ | ${ }_{80.1}^{87.8}$ | 81. ${ }^{81}$ | 71.4 | 88.2 | 87.5 | ${ }^{73 .} 7$ | 55. 1 |  |
| May | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74.0 | 84.6 | 84.7 | 69.7 | 57.4 | 69.3 | 89.9 | 80.8 | 77.0 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 71.1 | 59.5 | 71.8 |
| June. | 87.1 | 77.0 | 75.7 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 66. 2 | 57.3 | 66.5 | 89.1 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 68. 2 | 60.5 | 71.6 |
| July | 86.8 | 76.6 | 78.8 |  | 83.3 | 64. 7 | 59.1 |  | 83.9 | 74.6 | 74. 6 |  | 83.3 | 63.3 | 58.1 |  |
| August | 86.5 | 78.4 | 78.7 |  | 82.1 | 83. 2 | 63.8 |  | 81.8 | 72.6 | 78.1 |  | 80.3 | 60.7 | 62.7 |  |
| Septemb <br> October | 88.1 | 77.1 | ${ }_{83.1}^{82.1}$ |  | 71. 81 | ${ }_{63}^{63.1}$ | ${ }^{62.3} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 88.6 | 77.8 | 89.6 |  | 84. 6 | ${ }^{64 .} 6$ | ${ }^{69.2}$ |  |
| Novembe | 84.1 | 77.f | 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 | 77.9 | 183.6 | 83.6 | 67. C | 60.4 | 165.6 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 81.7 | 86.8 | 86.6 | 69.4 | 64.3 | 17.2 |
|  | Laundries ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 94.3 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 90.7 | 80. C | 60. 7 | 61.7 | 82.1 | 75. 8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 73.7 | 62.4 | 44. 2 | 46.8 |
| February | 93.7 | 85. ${ }_{8}$ | 77.5 | 78.4 | 89.6 89.6 | 76.7 | 58.1 |  |  | 74.4 |  | ${ }_{72}^{68.1}$ | 71.2 | 59.5 |  | 46.3 |
| March | 93.2 | 85.4 | 76. 7 | 79.2 | 89.6 90.8 | 75. 7 | 55.4 56.6 | ${ }_{64 .}^{62 .} 4$ | 81.3 88.4 | 74.4 | 65.8 | 72.4 | 71.7 | ${ }_{62.5}^{58.5}$ | 38.9 51.7 | 51.7 |
| April. | ${ }^{94.1}$ | 85.4 | 76.5 | 82.1 | 90.5 | 73.9 | 57. 1 | ${ }_{66.9} 6$ | 89.3 | 78.0 | 75.7 | 84.3 | 82.1 | 63.8 | 51.0 | 65.1 |
| June. | 94.8 | 84.4 | 79.2 | 84.4 | 91.2 | 71.8 | 59.4 | 68.3 | 91.4 | 78. 6 | 79.1 | 84.9 | 84.5 | 62.4 | 53.7 | 64.1 |
| July | 95.6 | 83.6 | 79.5 |  | 91.5 |  | 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, ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ | 76.8 |  | 75.9 | 53.4 | 50.0 |  |
| Septemb | 93.0 | 81.9 | 82.6 |  | 88.0 | 65.8 | 63.5 |  | 88.0 | 76.9 | 81.8 |  | 78.3 | 57.8 | 57.1 |  |
| October. | 91.8 | 80.7 | 81.3 |  | 85.6 | 64.1 | ${ }^{62.5}$ |  | 87.0 | 76.0 | 81.6 |  | 77.2 | 55.8 | 57.4 |  |
| November | 89.8 | 79.4 | 78.4 |  | 82.6 | ${ }_{61}^{61.9}$ | 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 | 47.3 |  |
| A verage...- | 93.1 | 83.5 | 78.8 | . 5 | 88.3 | 70.1 | 59.5 | -64.3 | 85.6 | 75.2 |  | 76.3 | 76.1 | 57.3 | 49.5 | 155.8 |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | $91 . \mathrm{C}$ | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 93.7 | 73.9 | 55.8 | 65.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 96.8 | 84. C | 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 | ${ }_{51}^{51.7}$ | 66.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May. | ${ }_{92}^{92.5}$ | 78.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 71.8 \\ & 73.6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{86.2} 8$ |  | ${ }_{63}^{67.8}$ | 52.8 | 65. ${ }^{65}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June. | ${ }_{93}^{91.6}$ | 78.0 | ${ }^{73.6}$ | 86.2 | 85. 4 | 61.8 | 53.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 92.8 | 77.6 | 77.1 |  | 83.8 | 59.6. | 54.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September | 90.6 | 77.0 | 78.7 |  | 81.9 | 59.1 | 55.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 87.4 | 75. 4 | 77.0 |  | 79.7 | 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 | 56.6 | 57.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage.... | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74. 8 | 85. 2 | 85.4 | 64.5 |  | 165.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## Employment in Building Construction in June 1934

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

| Total employment. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ -0.3 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total pay rolls | $-1.2$ |
| Total man-hours worked | +1.2 |
| Average weekly earnings | -. 9 |
| Average hours per week p | +1.4 |
| Average hourly earnings | $-1.3$ |

The following table is based on returns made by 11,346 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 June the weekly pay roll for 80,546 workers amounted to $\$ 1,856,-$ 143 as compared with $\$ 1,878,986$ earned by 80,802 workers employed by the identical firms in May.

In June the average weekly earnings were $\$ 23.04$ as compared with $\$ 23.25$ for May. 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 10,727 firms- 94.5 percent of the 11,346 cooperating firms gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, $2,156,873$ in June as compared with $2,131,466$ in May.

The average hours per week per man-29.9 in June and 29.5 in May-were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported manhours.

The average hourly earnings- 77.2 cents in June and 78.2 cents in May-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-CONSTREUCTION INDUSTRY IN JUNE 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MAY 1934

| Locality | Num- <br> ber of firms re-porting | Employ. ment |  | Pay rolls |  | A verage weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per $\operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | Per-centage of change from May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | Per-centage of change from May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage of change from May 1934 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | Per-centage of change from May 1934 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { June } \\ 1984 \end{array}$ | Per-centage of change from May 1934 |
| All localities. | 11,346 | 80,546 | -0.3 | \$1,856,143 | -1. 2 | \$23.04 | -0.9 | 29.9 | +1.4 | $77.2$ | $-1.3$ |
| Alabama: Birmingham_.... <br> California: <br> Los Angeles : <br> San Francisco Oakland2.- <br> Other localities ${ }^{2}$ | 88 | 320 | -27.6 | 4,840 | $-32.0$ | 15.13 | -6.1 | 24.8 | $-9.2$ | 60.9 | +3.2 |
|  | 23 | 1,088 |  |  |  | 21. |  | (3) | ${ }^{3}$ | (3) | (3) |
|  | 26 | 1,700 | +1.0 +1.0 | 16,088 | +1.9 | 22.98 | +.9 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
|  | 23 | 459 | +14.8 | 10, 279 | +11.9 | 22.39 | -2.5 | (3) | (3) | (a) | (3) |
| The State | 72 | 2,247 | +24.1 | 50, 226 | +25.2 | 22.35 | +.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Colorado: Denver.-......- | 227 | 651 | -2.5 | 13,891 | -1.4 | 21.34 | +1.1 | 26.4 | -2.6 | 81.8 | +3.9 |
| Connecticut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport | 119 | 573 | $+16.9$ | 12,650 | +22.3 | 22.08 | +4.6 | 31.7 | +2.9 | 70.3 | +2.0 |
| Hartford | 269 | 1, 084 | +6.4 | 24, 027 | +13.8 | 22.17 | +7.0 | 32.4 | +4.2 | 68.1 | +2.4 |
| New Haven | 180 | 984 | -10.2 | 23,677 | -5.5 | 24.06 | +5.2 | 33.5 | +5.0 | 71.9 | +. 1 |
| The Stat | 568 | 2,641 | +1.4 | 60,354 | +6.8 | 22.85 | +5.3 | 32.7 | +4.1 | 70.0 | +1.2 |
| Delaware: Wilmington | 106 | 930 | +3.0 | 19, 121 | +3.9 | 20.56 | $+.9$ | 32.9 | -2. 1 | 62.5 | +3.0 |
| District of Columbia | 427 | 3,974 | $-10.7$ | 102, 013 | -14.9 | 25.67 | -4.8 | 31.2 | $-.6$ | 81.5 | -4.1 |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville | 53 | 210 | -. 9 | 3, 430 | +1.1 | 16,33 | +2.1 | 26.1 | $-4.0$ | 62.6 | +6.6 |
| Miami | 79 | 986 | $+21.9$ | 19, 139 | +24.7 | 19.41 | +2.3 | 29.4 | +8.5 | 66.0 | $-5.7$ |
| The State | 132 | 1,196 | +17.1 | 22,569 | +20.5 | 18.87 | +2.8 | 28.8 | +6.3 | 65.5 | -3.1 |
| Georgia: Atlanta.-.-.-.---- | 153 | 913 | -11.7 | 15,305 | -4. 5 | 16.76 | +8.1 | 27.6 | +3.8 | 60.5 | +4.0 |
| Illinois: Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 131 | 1,680 | -30.4 | 49,803 | -37.8 | 29.64 | -10.6 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Other localities | 96 | 1,709 | +3.8 | 38, 731 | +9.1 | 22.66 | +5.1 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| The Stat | 227 | 3,389 | -16.5 | 88,534 | -23.4 | 26.12 | -8.2 | (3) | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) |
| Indiana: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville | 64 | 279 | -10.6 | 5,179 | $-16.7$ | 18. 56 | $-6.8$ | 27.1 | -9.1 | 68.7 | +2.4 |
| Fort Wayne | 93 | 259 | +2.8 | 5,267 | +2.3 | 20.34 | $-.4$ | 26.7 | $-3.3$ | 76.1 | +3.0 |
| Indianapolis. | 173 | 1,019 | +2.9 | 20, 032 | -. 4 | 19. 66 | $-3.3$ | 27.5 | -2.8 | 71.6 | +. 1 |
| South Bend. | 41 | 285 | -. 7 | 6,470 | +8.6 | 22.70 | +9.3 | 29.3 | -2.0 | 77.6 | +11.3 |
| The State | 371 | 1,842 | (4) | 36,948 | -1.3 | 20.06 | -1.4 | 27.6 | -3.8 | 72.8 | +3.0 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 103 | 574 | +7.3 | 12,562 | +1.] | 21.89 | -5.8 | 27.6 | -8.0 | 80.6 | +3.6 |
| Kansas: Witchita | 73 | 309 | +4.0 | 5,309 | +18.0 | 17.18 | +13.4 | 27.6 | +10.8 | 62.5 | +2.1 |
| Kentucky: Louisvillo | 145 | 858 | -13.3 | 15, 866 | $-15.3$ | 18.49 | -2.3 | 31.0 | +2.3 | 60.8 | $-1.8$ |
| Louisiana: New Orleans.-- | 118 | 734 | +12.4 | 13, 066 | +23.4 | 17.80 | +9.8 | 29.3 | +9.3 | 60.8 | +.8 |
| Maine: Portland.. | 97 | 472 | +17.7 | 10,348 | +16.0 | 21.92 | $-1.4$ | 32.1 | +1.3 | 68.4 | -2.6 |
| Maryland: Baltimore ${ }^{2}$ | 120 | 1,404 | -4.9 | 29,575 | $-5.9$ | 21.06 | $-1.1$ | 35.1 | +2.6 | 63.3 | -4.5 |
| Massachusetts: All localities ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 688 | 4,903 | +.1 | 124, 089 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +2.3 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25.31 | +2.2 | 32.5 | +1.6 | 77.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +. } 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit. | 467 | 3,536 | +4.6 | 83,991 | +. 6 | 23.75 | -3.8 | 31.2 | -3.1 | 76.3 | -. 4 |
| Flint | 62 | 358 | +32.1 | 8,291 | +52.3 | 23.16 | +15.3 | 33.9 | +20.2 | 68.1 | -2.9 |
| Grand Rapids. | 106 | 359 | +1.7 | 6,647 | ${ }^{5}$ ) | 18. 52 | -1.7 | 29.8 | -4.5 | 62.0 | +2.6 |
| The State | 635 | 4,253 | +6.2 | 98,928 | +3.5 | 23.26 | -2.5 | 31.3 | -1.9 | 74.4 | -. 5 |

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 INDUSTRY IN JUNE 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MAY 1934-Continued


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 INDUSTRY IN JUNE 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM MAY 1934-Continued

| Locality | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { firms } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { port- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | A verage weekly earnings |  | A verage hours per week per man ${ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Num- ber on pay roll June 1934 | Per-centage of change from May 1934 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll (1 } \\ \text { week) } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | Perage of change from May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Perage of change from May 1934 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Per- cent- age of change from May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Perage of change from May 1934 |
| Texas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ct. |  |
| Dallas | 199 | 827 | +16.0 | 13, 022 | +6. 11 | 15.75 | -8.5 | 26.3 | -5. 7 | 60.9 | $-2.1$ |
| El Paso | 30 | -86 | -12.2 | 1,576 | +6.7 | 18. 33 | +21. 6 | 30.4 | +30.5 | 60.3 | -6.8 |
| Houston | 198 | 1,054 | +4.4 | 17,977 | - 6.8 | 17.06 | $-9.7$ | 25.3 | -11.8 | 65.5 | (6) |
| San Antonio | 115 | 349 | -. 3 | 4,634 | -4.1 | 13.28 | -3.8 | 23.8 | $-5.9$ | 54.9 | +. 4 |
| The Stat | 542 | 2,316 | +6.7 | 37, 209 | $-1.2$ | 16. 07 | $-7.4$ | 25.6 | -6.9 | 61.9 | -1.0 |
| Utah: Salt Lake | 90 | 214 | -37.4 | 4,240 | -34.1 | 19.81 | +5.3 | 24.0 | +1.7 | 81.9 | +3.1 |
| Virginia: <br> Norfolk-Portsmouth_ | 80 | 536 | +4. 1 | 9,975 | +. 4 | 18.61 | -3.5 | 29.5 | +2.3 | 63.0 | -1.1 |
| Richmond | 133 | 897 | +12.5 | 18,190 | +14.6 | 20.28 | $+1.8$ | 31.1 | $-1.9$ | 65.9 | +3.6 |
| The State | 213 | 1,433 | +9.2 | 28, 165 | +9.1 | 19.65 | -. 1 | 30.4 | -2.3 | 64.7 | +1.7 |
| Washington: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle. | 184 | 785 | +4. 5 | 16, 622 | +4. 2 | 21. 17 | -. 4 | 23.6 | +6.7 | 90.0 | $+7.3$ |
| Spokane | 56 | 190 | $-22.4$ | 4,398 | $-15.8$ | 23.15 | +8.6 | 27.0 | +4.7 | 85.6 | +3.8 |
| Tacoma | 94 | 174 | +9.4 | 3,507 | +4.6 | 20.16 | -4.4 | 22.4 | -11.5 | 89.8 | +7.7 |
| The State. | 334 | 1,149 | -. 5 | 24, 527 | (3) | 21.35 | +. 5 | 24.0 | -5.5 | 89.1 | +6. 7 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling--- | 49 | 180 | +19.2 | 3,692 | +25.9 | 20.51 | +5.6 | 29.0 | +8.2 | 71.5 | $-1.8$ |
| Wisconsin: All localities ${ }^{2}$.- | 161 | 1,643 | +11.2 | 32, 427 | +11.4 | 19.74 | +. 3 | 37.1 | +22.8 | 52.7 | $+15.3$ |

${ }^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,727 firms.
${ }^{2}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

* Data not available.

4 Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent increase.
${ }^{5}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent decrease.
E Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
; Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
${ }^{3}$ Fach separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.
${ }^{9}$ No change.

## Trend of Employment in June 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in June 1934, as compared with May 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 anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, showed decreases from May to June of 9.8 percent in employment and 16.8 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines which employed in June 79,914 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15 th were $\$ 2,155,932$.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISH-

 MENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { eftab- } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roul } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> May <br> 1034 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | Per- cent- age change from May 1934 | Numof estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { rull } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | Percent change from May 1934 |
| Alabama | 914 | 75,780 | -3.4 | \$1.045, 351 | $-7.0$ | 263 | 51,845 | -4.5 | \$678,686 | -9.2 |
| Arizona. | 517 | 12, 362 | +3.4 | 248,965 | +4.6 | 58 | 2, 656 | +6.8 | 47, 740 | +7.2 |
| Arkan | ${ }^{1} 649$ | 21,153 | -3.0 | 3,44,663 | -2.0 | 253 | 13,003 | -16.8 | 149, 869 | -1.7 |
| Californi | 1,835 | 265,790 | +. 4 | 6, 337, 187 | -1.3 | 1, 054 | 149, 118 | +1.2 | 9, 397, 548 | $-1.2$ |
| Colorado | 1, 192 | 40, 053 | +2.8 | 8こ5,905 | +1.7 | 189 | 15,785 | +6.8 | 322,455 | +2.8 |
| Connecticut | 2, 197 | 176, 564 | -2.0 | 3, 546,457 | -2.4 | 740 | 145, 382 | -2.5 | 2, 779, 314 | -3.5 |
| Delaware | 214 | 13, 274 | +4.9 | 270, 048 | $+6.7$ | 71 | 9, 240 | $+7.5$ | 172,482 | +9.9 |
| Dist of Columbia. | 902 | 34, 746 | -(3) | 815,667 | +.7 | 54 | 3,718 | +1.4 | 113, 084 | +2.0 |
| Florida | 1,089 | 35, 965 | -9.7 | 585, 616 | -10.2 | 237 | 20,039 | $-2.3$ | 275, 268 | $-8.0$ |
| Georgia | 1,261 | 97, 59.1 | -4.3 | 1, 294, 235 | $-9.1$ | 387 | 75, 535 | -6.1 | 865, 671 | -13.2 |
| Idaho. | 456 | 11, 229 | +3.6 | 228,553 | +15.1 | 65 | 5,400 | +6. 1 | 111, 268 | +24.7 |
| Illinois | 4,233 | 446,757 | +. 3 | 9, 793,294 | +. 6 | 2,089 | 274,951 | +. 9 | 5, 780, 147 | +1.7 |
| Indiana | 2. 481 | 171,807 | +2.9 | 3, 467,929 | +5.3 | 710 | 126, 911 | +3.4 | 2,573,019 | +7.2 |
| Iowa | 1, 810 | 57.6.55 | -. 4 | 1, 120, 756 | -. 4 | 461 | 31, 429 | +.7 | 601, 024 | +. 5 |
| Kansas | 2,117 | 59, 191 | +2.0 | 1,224,955 | $+8.6$ | 471 | 92, 5.31 | +3.6 | 692,117 | +2.8 |
| Kentucky | 1,384 | 83, 932 | +. 8 | 1, 452,340 | -1.8 | 318 | 32, 154 | -1.0 | 566, 404 | $-.7$ |
| Louisiana | 1,000 | 42.577 | -1.3 | 689, 051 | -3.0 | 233 | 24, 080 | -2.4 | 329, 017 | -4.9 |
| Maine | 8.47 | 48,588 | -2.9 | 812,818 | -6.4 | 274 | 39,751 | -3.8 | 623. 937 | 8. 1 |
| Maryland | 1,487 | 107, 470 | . | 2, 2388, 455 | +2.1 | 656 | 74,041 | -2.1 | 1,480, 472 | +1.1 |
| Massachus | 8.938 | 488, 074 | -3.0 | 8,900,288 | -3.4 | 1, 552 | 229, 717 | $-5.8$ | 4,312,8i4 | -7.6 |
| Michigan. | 3,268 | 459, 119 | $-5.8$ | 10, 339, 739 | -12, 2 | 1,122 | 417,644 | -7.8 | 9, 644, 558 | -9.4 |
| Minnesota | 1,931 | 85, 727 | +. 7 | 1,840,649 | +2.4 | 408 | 39,761 | +1.9 | 813, 099 | +4.5 |
| Mississippi | 588 | 16,181 | +1.3 | 219,693 | -. 9 | 119 | 10,55s | +2.3 | 127, 518 | +1.0 |
| Missouri | 3, 695 | 153, 431 | +1 | 3, 202,319 | +1.4 | 869 | 77, 009 | +1.0 | 1, 529, 919 | +4.1 |
| Monta | 653 | 10,540 | +1.6 | 257,05s | +2.1 | 95 | 3,626 | +3.0 | 80,318 | +4.6 |
| Nebraska | 1,586 | 31,946 | +3.4 | 668,753 | +2.3 | 176 | 13,486 | +8.2 | 280, 748 | +6.5 |
| Nevada.... | 187 | 2,942 | +2.6 | 70,957 | +3.6 | 33 |  | +1.6 | 22,430 | +2.3 |
| New Hamps | 742 | 43, 191 | -3.8 | 739,117 | -. 1 | 211 | 36, 560 | -5.3 | 589,038 | . 8 |
| New Jersey | 2,493 | 244, 789 | +.8 | 5, 466, 030 | -. 2 | - 727 | 212,264 | +. 7 | 4,542,083 | +. 4 |
| New Mexico | 333 | 6, 064 | +2.3 | 106,913 | +. 3 | 29 | 573 | +. 2 | 9,701 | . 2 |
| New York | 11,570 | 659, 276 | . 9 | 16, 593,451 | -1.5 | 81, 994 | 1373, 020 | -1.5 | 8, 667,799 | -2.1 |
| North Carolin | 1,025 | 138, 690 | -4.7 | 1,670,090 | -11.8 | 609 | 129,826 | -4.7 | 1, 523, 162 | -12.6 |
| North Dakota | 396 | 4, 431 | +2.1 | 92, 293 | +4.3 | 57 | 1, 032 | +4.1 | 23,375 | +9.5 |
| Ohio | 8,083 | 541, 265 | -. 8 | 11, 803, 397 | -1.2 | 2, 601 | 393, 837 | -1.1 | 8, 588, 065 | -1.9 |
| Oklahoma | 1,510 | 36,823 | +. 4 | 731, 150 | +.2 | 175 | 11, 708 | $-.2$ | 219, 225 | +1.0 |
| Oregon | 1,149 | 43, 805 | +4.0 | 857,095 | -2.0 | 294 | 27, 069 | +6.8 | 464, 141 | -3. 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 8, 294 | 746, 747 | -(3) | 16, 218,736 | -. 8 | 1,960 | 415, 800 | +. 7 | 8,200, 600 | . 9 |
| Rhode Island. | 1,172 | 73, 644 | -3.9 | 1, 389,648 | $-5.3$ | 381 | 56, 394 | -5.1 | 976, 760 | -7.6 |
| South Carolina | 605 | 65, 374 | $-3.6$ | 735,716 | -15.7 | 229 | 59, 370 | -3.9 | 631, 391 | -17.8 |
| South Dakota | 455 | 7,839 | +3.5 | 176, 100 | +1.4 | 55 | 2, 401 | +4.2 | 47, 896 | +4.2 |
| Tenness | 1,314 | 84, 011 | -3.6 | 1,332, 664 | -2.6 | 338 | 58,978 | -4.5 | 882,068 | -3.3 |
| Texas | 1,731 | 90,668 | +1.1 | 1,977, 189 | +2.1 | 651 | 49,386 | +. 1 | 1,020, 423 | +2.8 |
| Utah | 541 | 15,975 | +4.5 | 322,907 | +.9 | 111 | 6, 009 | +17.4 | 111,572 | +7.8 |
| Vermont | 537 | 13, 023 | $-7.0$ | 257.627 | $-7.9$ | 146 | 5,960 | $-15.6$ | 116, 311 | -17.8 |
| Virginia. | 1,786 | 96, 126 | -. 8 | 1, 502, 585 | -4.0 | 490 | 67, 490 | -1.9 | 1, 056, 873 | -5.6 |
| Washington | 3, 184 | 73,951 | -1.2 | 1,540, 222 | -4.1 | 515 | 40, 302 | -3.0 | 760, 358 | -7.7 |
| West Virgini | 1. 203 | 147, 553 | +1.5 | 3, 082, 142 | +2.8 | 263 | 59, 082 |  | 1, 207, 440 | -. 2 |
| Wisconsin | 9, 047 | 161,128 |  | 3, 166,003 | +.8 | 772 | 128, 415 | ${ }^{6}+1$ | 2,501,411 | ${ }^{6}+.9$ |
| W yoming | 327 | 6, 621 | +(3) | 148, 634 | -3.8 | 46 | 1,674 | +3.0 | 37, 176 | -12.3 |

[^2]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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 | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | Number on pay roll June 1934 | Per- cent- age change fromi May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | Per-centage change from May 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { estab- } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | Number on pay roll June 1934 | Per-centage change from May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | Per-centage change from May 1934 |
| Alabama | 101 | 1,923 | -1.7 | \$42, 871 | +4.3 | 303 | 4,751 | $-1.9$ | \$79, 673 | -0.1 |
| Arizona | 55 | 877 | +6.7 | 16,288 | +4.0 | 253 | 2,734 | -2.7 | 51, 702 | -. 7 |
| Arkansas | 52 | 1,087 | $-.7$ | 26, 602 | +1.0 | 212 | 2,600 | -2.5 | 48,837 | +. 1 |
| California | 99 | 5,744 | $+.7$ | 156, 984 | -1.2 | 112 | 25,404 | $-4.5$ | 522, 190 | $-4.5$ |
| Colorado | 120 | 3, 042 | +1.7 | 76,452 | +2.0 | 448 | 7,096 | +2.2 | 136, 327 | $-1.4$ |
| Connecticut. | 186 | 3,621 | $-2.0$ | 88, 219 | $-1.2$ | 958 | 12,349 | +1.2 | 251, 346 | +1.8 |
| Delaware | 16 | , 535 | -2.4 | 12, 213 | +3.2 | 73 | 1,243 | -4.2 | 25, 835 | $-2.5$ |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 52 | 1,083 | +. 8 | 34, 385 | $+5.6$ | 669 | 11,861 | +. 3 | 236, 521 | +. 4 |
| Florida | 194 | 2,962 | $-47.3$ | 59,791 | -31.7 | 334 | 4,586 | -7.1 | 85, 746 | $-6.5$ |
| Georgia | 87 | 950 | $+1.2$ | 24, 255 | $+1.4$ | 432 | 6,637 | -. 3 | 113, 634 | $-1.0$ |
| Idaho | 50 | 259 | +2.4 | 6, 619 | $-.1$ | 219 | 1,817 | +2.0 | 34, 055 | $+3.8$ |
| Illinois | 362 | 12,298 | -. 2 | 329,421 | $+.1$ | 1,112 | 56, 038 | -2.4 | 1,143, 180 | $+1.6$ |
| Indiana | 342 | 5, 261 | -. 7 | 123,363 | +1.1 | 962 | 15, 301 | +3.0 | 282,355 | $+1.8$ |
| Iowa. | 136 | 2,951 | +2.8 | 73, 695 | +2.3 | 613 | 6, 692 | -. 4 | 124, 330 | $-1.1$ |
| Kansas | 164 | 2,782 | +2.1 | 61, 894 | $+.4$ | 1,020 | 8,504 | $-.9$ | 159,410 | +. 1 |
| Kentucky | 124 | 1,785 | +. 5 | 37,099 | +1.3 | 358 | 6, 940 | $+3$ | 122, 374 | -1.1 |
| Louisiana | 184 | 2, 778 | $+2.4$ | 60,479 | -2.9 | 365 | 5, 934 | +(3) | 97, 510 | -. 9 |
| Maine | 84 | 1, 368 | +1.9 | 32,417 | +1.5 | 235 | 2,479 | +1.3 | 46, 135 | +. 4 |
| Maryland | 190 | 3,028 | +. 2 | 74,956 | +2.2 | 459 | 13,236 | +4.3 | 255, 588 | +2.4 |
| Massachusetts | 865 | 18,514 | +1.1 | 490,070 | +. 5 | 4,594 | 72,867 | +. 1 | 1,482, 863 | $+1.0$ |
| Michigan | 248 | 5, 326 | $+1.6$ | 130,772 | -. 5 | 1, 260 | 25, 633 | -2.7 | 536, 555 | -2.0 |
| Minnesota | 235 | 7,086 | -. 4 | 185, 694 | +. 3 | 813 | 13, 248 | $-3.1$ | 244, 641 | $-3.1$ |
| Mississippi | 61 | 873 | +2.1 | 17, 470 | +-2.4 | 157 | 1,500 | $-2.7$ | 22, 976 | -. 3 |
| Missouri | 608 | 12,777 | +. 2 | 323, 272 | -. 4 | 1,579 | 23, 255 | -4.4 | 478, 174 | $-1.4$ |
| Montana. | 68 | 666 | +1.2 | 18,085 | $+1.6$ | 261 | 1,770 | $+.3$ | 39,566 | $+.6$ |
| Nebraska | 411 | 3, 006 | +1.2 | 76,338 | +1.3 | 592 | 5,777 | $-1.7$ | 110, 235 | $-1.3$ |
| Nevada. | 17 | 158 | +4.6 | 4,737 | +7.6 | 57 | 456 | +4.8 | 10,943 | +4.8 |
| New Hampshire.- | 36 | 397 | $-.3$ | 10,377 | -. 7 | 270 | 2,458 | +3.3 | 49, 664 | +3. 1 |
| New Jersey- | 200 | 3, 685 | $+.2$ | 107, 314 | +. 1 | 819 | 16,035 | -. 5 | 351, 668 | -. 4 |
| New Mexico. | 23 | 220 | $+11.7$ | 5,657 | +4.3 | 158 | 979 | +2.0 | 19,732 | +2.1 |
| New York | 2,447 | 44, 190 | +. 1 | 1,359, 605 | +. 5 | 5,235 | 90,908 | -. 8 | 2, 010,829 | -1.7 |
| North Carolina. | 51 | 697 | -5. 4 | 17,311 | -3. 4 | 161 | 2,769 | -2.6 | 45, 070 | -1.0 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 322 | +. 3 | 7,231 | +2.3 | 38 | 499 | $-3.3$ | 8,669 | -2.8 |
| Ohio | 970 | 14, 552 | +. 2 | 375, 810 | +1.1 | 3,211 | 55, 570 | + ${ }^{3}$ | 1, 059, 188 | +. 4 |
| Oklahoma | 140 | 2,070 | $-1.8$ | 48, 634 | +. 4 | 724 | 6,023 | -1.4 | 111, 291 | -. 5 |
| Oregon | 175 | 2,442 | -1.5 | 65, 087 | -1.4 | 383 | 5,931 | +. 6 | 122, 153 | +. 9 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,071 | 17, 285 | +. 6 | 472,716 | +1.0 | 2, 620 | 51,245 | +1.8 | 1, 045, 807 | +2.7 |
| Rhode Island | 82 | 1,621 | +2.4 | 41, 693 | +3.3 | 545 | 7,069 | $-3.0$ | 132, 438 | $-.6$ |
| South Carolina | 65 | 852 | +. 1 | 19,361 | $-1.1$ | 190 | 2,494 | $-1.5$ | 34, 895 | $-.4$ |
| South Dakota. | 32 | 287 | -1.1 | 6,879 | +2.3 | 166 | 1,024 | $-3.0$ | 18,338 | -1.5 |
| Tennessee. | 189 | 2,802 | +1.6 | 58,878 | -1.6 | 395 | 8,149 | -7.6 | 141,685 | -3.6 |
| Texas. | 287 | 6,000 | +. 6 | 146,989 | +1.9 | 574 | 14,955 | +. 7 | 291,329 | -3.3 |
| Utah. | 65 | 846 | +. 1 | 22, 808 | -. 2 | 194 | 1,772 | -. 2 | 37, 564 | -. 7 |
| Vermont | 17 | 341 | +2.4 | 7,191 | +1.3 | 140 | 1,395 | +.3 | 25,978 | $+1.6$ |
| Virginia. | 182 | 3,234 | +2.1 | 67, 640 | $-3$ | 708 | 7,363 | -. 1 | 134, 792 | $-.7$ |
| Washington | 422 | 6,170 | +7.2 | 159, 844 | $+2.9$ | 1,847 | 10, 588 | $-1.4$ | 214, 058 | $-.7$ |
| West Virginia | 92 | 1,572 | +2.4 | 40,660 | +2.9 | 222 | 2,516 | +1.6 | 46, 288 | +2.0 |
| Wisconsin | 45 | , 778 | +2.1 | 39,880 | +8.1 | 59 | 10, 690 | +(3) | 148,000 | +1.2 |
| Wyoming.-......... | 19 | 180 | +2.3 | 5,122 | +2.1 | 136 | 800 | +1.4 | 18,199 | +3.1 |

[^3]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISH MENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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 MAY AND JUNE 1834, BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statictics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]


[^5]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY STATES-Continued
[Figures in italic are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num ber estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber ö } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { eftab- } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | Number on pay June 1934 | Per-centchange from May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | Per-centage change may 1934 |
| Alabama | 89 | 1,717 | -2.1 | \$37,427 | -5.6 | 22 | 1,265 | -3.1 | \$10,954 | -4.8 |
| Arizona. | 61 | 1,317 | -5.4 | 30,610 | $-.9$ | 21 | 562 | $-1.7$ | 7,678 | $-3.0$ |
| Arkansas | 28 | 1,996 | +. 2 | - 40,929 | -2.6 | $\stackrel{90}{80}$ | 897 | -3.0 | 7,756 | $-7.7$ |
| Colorado | 46 | 45,414 | +. 6 | 1,254,095 | -1.8 | 179 | 9,070 | +. 4 | 141,307 | +.8 |
| Colorado | 202 | 5,922 | +5.1 | 148, 363 | +5.8 | 58 | 1,295 | +3.4 | 16,396 | +6.0 |
| Connecticut | 131 | 9,735 | +.7 | 301, 892 | +2.3 | 33 | 1,345 | +1.7 | 17,258 | +1.3 |
| Delaware. | 28 | 1, 133 | +2.0 | 31,635 | +3.7 | 4 | 267 | $+2.7$ | 3,590 | +. 6 |
| Dist of Columbia | 21 | 9, 356 | +1.7 | 262, 003 | +1.0 | 44 | 4, 626 | $-5.9$ | 70, 439 | -5.1 |
| Florida | 163 | 4,259 | +1.0 | 103,911 | $-3.3$ | 81 | 1,222 | -24.4 | 12, 424 | -24.1 |
| Georgia. | 184 | 6,925 | +2.0 | 181, 205 | -1.9 | 39 | 1,548 | -1.0 | 12,745 | +1.5 |
| Idaho. | 56 | 791 | +5.9 | 15,486 | +7.3 | 22 | 412 | -3.5 | 4, 834 | +2.5 |
| Illinois | 86 | 7S, 186 | +. 4 | 2,017, 482 | $-1.1$ | 12832 | 16,187 | +8.4 | 24, 2556 | $+6.6$ |
| Indiana | 135 | 9, 862 | +.7 | 244, 640 | +1.6 | 66 | 3, 243 |  | 33, 476 | $-5.1$ |
| Iowa. | 424 | 9,438 | +1.6 | 215, 209 | +2.8 | 59 | 2,626 | -5.2 | 24, 961 | -6. 6 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{13} 185$ | 7,338 | +. 5 | 173, 924 | +3.1 | 83 | 801 | $+.3$ | 8, $34{ }^{7}$ | -. 5 |
| Kentucky | 278 | 6, 322 | +1.3 | 144, 881 | -. 5 | 37 | 2,118 | -14.6 | 21, 115 | -16.6 |
| Louisiana | 150 | 5,722 | -. 3 | 139, 865 | -1.6 | 20 | 2,011 | -2.5 | 23, 124 | -. 3 |
| Maine-- | 169 | 2,758 | +2.2 | 72, 271 | +.8 | 23 | 746 | $+20.3$ | 8,957 | +16.9 |
| Maryland---- |  | 12,447 | +1.1 | 862, 113 | +5.8 | 20 | 706 | -3.4 | 8,799 | -1.1 |
| Massachusetts | ${ }^{13} 128$ | 47,212 | +. 9 | 1,387, 740 | +. 7 | 66 | 5,349 | +. 8 | 74,075 | +. 1 |
| Michigan | 414 | 28,977 | +.8 | 880, 724 | -. 9 | 100 | 5,714 | +3.9 | 71, 218 | $+.8$ |
| Minnesota | 226 | 12,517 | +. 1 | 325, 708 | +1.0 | 79 | 3,429 | +. 9 | 41, 502 | +6.1 |
| Mississipp | 190 | 1,761 | +3.5 | 35, 101 | -4.8 | 21 | 702 |  | 5,660 | +. 5 |
| Missouri. | 207 | 20, 818 | +.9 | 547, 638 | -1.5 | 97 | 5,307 | -. 7 | 63, 848 | -2.4 |
| Montana | 105 | 2,112 | +. 6 | 58, 192 | -. 8 | 35 | 566 | +1.6 | 8,211 | +3.3 |
| Nebraska | 301 | 5,765 | +. 2 | 142, 684 | -. 5 | 44 | 1,680 | -2.9 | 17,335 | -2.5 |
| Nevada. | 37 | 416 | -2.1 | 11, 624 | +2.1 | 20 | 289 | +15.1 | 4, 062 | +18.9 |
| New Hampshire | 140 | 2,258 | +1.8 | 60, 117 | +1.7 | 12 | 256 | +9.4 | 2,839 | -4.0 |
| New Jersey- | 265 | 21, 568 | + 8 | 627, 875 | + 3 | 94 | 4,508 | +8.3 | 55, 467 | $+6.4$ |
| New Mexico | 53 | 606 | (10) | 12,345 | +2.8 | 23 | 636 | +. 3 | 6, 582 | +. 5 |
| New York. | 874 | 123, 055 | +. 3 | 3, 910, 889 | - + . 8 | 207 | 27,647 | +. 4 | 443, 681 | +(3) |
| North Carolina | 94 | 1,770 | -. 3 | 37, 424 | -2.5 | 43 | 1,760 | -13.3 | 16,453 | -9.9 |
| North Dakota | 170 | 1,306 | +4.1 | 30, 892 | +4.1 | 18 | 293 | +. 7 | 3,010 | +.9 |
| Ohio | 481 | 34,967 | + 4 | 949, 801 | +1.3 | 138 | 9,049 | +. 7 | 121,234 | +2.7 |
| Oklahoma | 230 | 5,772 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | 131,464 | $-2.0$ | 53 | 1,571 | -6.7 | 16, 533 | -3.4 |
| Oregon | 181 | 5,524 | -. 9 | 149,930 | $-.7$ | 71 | 1,466 | +1.2 | 18, 498 | $+1.5$ |
| Pennsylvania | 761 | 55,958 | +. 4 | 1,579,758 | +1.7 | 154 | 9,469 | +2.8 | 126, 345 | $+2.5$ |
| Rhode Island | 45 | 4, 838 | +1.5 | 139, 141 | +1.1 | 17 | 457 | +20.3 | 6,140 | +18.1 |
| South Carolina | 72 | 1,746 | +1.2 | 35, 877 | +. 6 | 15 | 446 | -4.7 | 3,935 | -6.3 |
| South Dakota | 129 | 1,144 | +9.5 | 25, 828 | +. 8 | 23 | 364 | -1.4 | 4,126 | -2.9 |
| Tennessee. | 235 | 4, 701 | -. 5 | 107, 278 | -2.7 | 41 | 2,475 | -. 8 | 21,685 | -1.1 |
| Texas | 145 | 8,237 | +2.4 | 214, 768 | +2.9 | 48 | 3, 374 | $-.6$ | 41,565 | $-1.3$ |
| Utah | 70 | 1,865 | +2.6 | 38,951 | +2.7 | 13 |  | -4.0 | 5,173 | -2.8 |
| Vermont | 126 | 1,499 | +3.6 | 36, 054 | +4.6 | 23 | 523 | +16.2 | 5,287 | +21.6 |
| Virginia | 179 | 6,138 | +1.6 | 144, 605 | $-.8$ | 41 | 2,407 | +. 1 | 25, 274 | +1.9 |
| Washington | 196 | 9,821 | +. 6 | 271,976 | $-.2$ | 94 | 2,875 |  | 34, 146 | $+.2$ |
| West Virginia | 1420 | 6,240 | +1.0 | 162, 303 | $-2.5$ | 40 | 1,311 |  | 13,829 | -. 8 |
| Wisconsin | ${ }^{14} 41$ | 10,887 | +. 2 | 316,807 | -1.1 +1.9 | 49 15 | 1,509 145 | +8.6 +5.8 | $\stackrel{(11)}{1,888}$ |  |
| W yoming. | 48 | 471 | +1.5 | 11, 195 | +1.9 | 15 | 145 | +5.8 | 1,888 | $+2.7$ |

${ }_{10}^{3}$ Less than tio of 1 percent.
${ }^{10}$ No change.
${ }^{11}$ Not available.
${ }^{12}$ Includes restaurants.
${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railways.
${ }^{14}$ Includes railways and express.
[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 estab-lishments | Number on roll June 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | Per-centage change May 1934 | Num oer stab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { punl } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama. | 19 | 1,043 | +2.6 | \$10,436 | +3.9 | 7 | 120 | $+6.2$ | \$1, 596 | -1.4 |
| Arizona | 11 | 379 | -4.3 | 5,314 | -6.8 | 3 | 30 | (10) | 535 | -7.4 |
| Arkansas. | 26 | 696 | +1.6 | 6,854 | +3.2 | 6 | 63 | -10.0 | 866 | -2.3 |
| California | ${ }^{18} 64$ | 5,002 | -. 1 | 91,016 | -1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado | 36 | 1,558 | +3.5 | 21, 362 | +3.6 | 19 | 281 | $-2.4$ | 5,247 | -4.3 |
| Connecticut | 41 | 1,535 | +4.6 | 25,967 | +5.5 | 15 | 317 | +3.9 | 6, 790 | +4.3 |
| Delaware- | 3 | 246 | +5.1 | 4, 377 | +7.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist of Columbia | 19 | 2,638 | +1.2 | 41,595 | +2.3 | 4 | 109 | +4.8 | 2,281 | +5.0 |
| Florida- | 23 | 1, 052 | -3.0 | 10,236 | -8.3 | 16 | 161 | -1.8 | 2, 238 | -6.6 |
| Georgia | 27 | 2,749 | +15.1 | 33, 089 | +25.3 | 11 | 223 | +14.4 | 2,925 | +8.0 |
| Idaho. | 14 | 290 | +1.8 | 4,309 | +2.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois. | 1571 | 3,326 | +1.2 | 55, 267 | + ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 48 | 2,167 | +1.8 | 30,090 | $-2.6$ | 44 | 656 | -. 8 | 10,938 | -4.4 |
| Iowa-... | ${ }_{1547}^{38}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,511}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+9 \\ +8.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21,312 15,525 | -1.8 +8.7 | 12 | 181 | -5.7 | 3, 036 | -11.6 |
| Kentucky | 40 | 1,786 | +1.1 | 22, 130 | +2.4 | 9 | 302 | -1.9 | 4,528 | -3.7 |
| Louisiana | 8 | 545 | +4.2 | 6,019 | +7.2 | 7 | 123 | +6.0 | 1,831 | +12.1 |
| Maine. | 26 | 588 | +1.4 | 8,503 | +2.5 | 6 | 166 | -. 6 | 3,218 | +2.8 |
| Maryland | 24 | 1,890 | +2.6 | 29,887 | +3.2 | 12 | 234 | -7.9 | 4,229 | -7.7 |
| Massachuse | 132 | 5,467 | +1.0 | 91, 423 | +1.4 | 78 | 2,261 | +6.0 | 43,672 | +5.7 |
| Michigan | 69 | 3,286 | +3.7 | 47, 343 | +. 4 | 28 | 1,100 | +1.2 | 23, 161 | $-4.7$ |
| Minnesota | 41 | 1,799 | +1.0 | 28,477 | -4.3 | 20 | 564 | -1.6 | 10,142 | -3.2 |
| Mississippi | 8 | 341 | +.9 | 3, 811 | +3.5 | 8 | 95 | -1.0 | 1,355 | -4.0 |
| Missouri- | 55 | 3, 359 | +4.1 | 45, 520 | +1.7 | 31 | 782 | +2.2 | 13,756 | -. 7 |
| Montana | 18 | 408 | +2.3 | 6,648 | +1.6 | 7 | 50 | +2.0 | 965 | -7.0 |
| Nebraska. | 16 | 944 | -6. 2 | 13, 179 | -10.3 | 15 | 318 | -6.5 | 5,312 | -13.6 |
| Nevada-..------- | 3 | 36 | -2.7 | ${ }^{664}$ | +1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire | 21 | 363 | +7.1 | 5,208 | +3.0 | 4 | 68 | +3.0 | 1,179 | +4.9 |
| New Jersey | 42 | 4,812 | +3.8 | 92, 017 | +5.0 | 13 | 286 | -1.0 | 7,463 | +2.7 |
| New Mexico | 4 | 153 | $-1.3$ | 2,238 | +1.5 | 3 | 13 | -27.8 | 215 | -12.2 |
| New York | 75 | 7,287 | +.9 | 128, 949 | +1.7 | 13 | 457 | +2.9 | 8, 914 | -4.4 |
| North Carolina | 12 | 733 | $+3.1$ | 8,183 | $+5.8$ | 14 | 227 | +9.7 | 2, 924 | +7.3 |
| North Dakota | 10 | 215 | +. 9 | 3, 325 | +5.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio | 75 | 4,050 | +1.0 | 65, 565 | +1.0 | 86 | 2,655 | $-3.9$ | 50, 250 | -6.2 |
| Oklahoma | 19 | 924 | +3.1 | 12, 929 | +9.5 | 14 | 211 | +3.4 | 3,134 | +4.5 |
| Oregon.-- | 11 | 312 | +2.6 | 4, 877 | +6.6 | 5 | 62 | -4.6 | 1,215 | $+.9$ |
| Pennsylvania. | 44 | 3, 042 | +3.0 | 47, 115 | +1.8 | 45 | 1,938 | + 5 | 37, 659 | $-3.6$ |
| Rhode Island. | 20 | 1,001 | +2.0 | 17, 582 | +4.1 | 6 | 421 |  | 7,813 | +7.0 |
| South Carolina | 7 | 390 | +1.6 | 3, 867 | $+.9$ | 12 | 141 | $-1.4$ | 1,603 | +. 3 |
| South Dakota_ | 9 | 233 | +8.9 | 3, 051 | +. 1 | 3 | 42 | +5.0 | 742 | +1.2 |
| Tennessee | 17 | 1,570 | + 4 | 15,728 | +1.9 | 13 | 218 | +2.8 | 2,705 | +. 3 |
| Texas | 20 | 1,010 | +1.5 | 13, 136 | +4.0 | 17 | 404 | +3.1 | 6,880 | +1.5 |
| Utah. | 11 | 639 | $-1.7$ | 9, 235 | -2.7 | 12 | 150 | -1.3 | 2,670 | -2.0 |
| Vermont. | 10 | 205 | +2.0 | 2,671 | +4.1 | 6 | 90 | +4.7 | 1,326 | $+6.4$ |
| Virginia | 25 | 1,331 | +2.5 | 16,489 | +6.0 | 41 | 610 | $+6.6$ | 9,734 | +5.1 |
| Washington- | 15 | 706 | +4.6 | 12,352 | +3.3 | 13 | 230 | -1.7 | 4, 451 | -3.1 |
| West Virginia. | 18 | 714 | +3.8 | 10,256 | +5.0 | 11 | 285 | +1.4 | 4, 357 | -. 6 |
| Wisconsin-...-....- | 1888 7 | 1,011 | -8.6 +3.4 | 18,988 2,062 | -2.1 | 4 | 26 |  | 504 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 504 | -7.3 |

[^6]COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY AND JUNE 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 June 1934 | Percentage change from <br> May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) June 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { age change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { May1934 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 30 | 569 | +1.4 | \$16,534 | +2.7 |
| Arizona | 30 | 319 | $-5.3$ | 8,218 | $-1.8$ |
| Arkansas. | 17 | 235 | +1.3 | 5,658 | +3.0 |
| California | 1,198 | 22,947 | +(3) | 756, 139 | $+3$ |
| Colorado. | 52 | 1,649 | +. 2 | 51,086 | +. 5 |
| Connecticut. | 70 | 2, 002 | +. 3 | 69,927 | -. 4 |
| Delaware | 15 | 504 | $+.6$ | 17,692 | +1.4 |
| District of Columbia | 39 | 1,355 | $+.1$ | 50, 359 | $+1.2$ |
|  | 24 | 826 | $+.5$ | 25, 853 | -. 4 |
| Georgia-- | 66 | 1,563 | +1.0 | 45, 961 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ |
| Idaho | 19 | 153 | -1.9 | 3,754 | $-1.3$ |
| Illinois | 93 | 11, 052 | +. 6 | 384, 470 | -1.2 |
| Indiana | 58 | 1,403 | +. 4 | 45,454 | $-.5$ |
| Iowa | 19 | 990 | +. 1 | 31, 242 | +. 1 |
| Kansas. | ${ }^{16} 98$ | 811 | +. 1 | 24,795 | +. 5 |
| Kentucky. | 25 | 908 | +. 9 | 31, 765 | +5.8 |
| Louisiana | 18 | 389 | (10) | 14,499 | +1.2 |
| Maine -- | 19 | 240 | +. 8 | 6,458 | -. 2 |
| Maryland. | 33 | 1,120 | +. 9 | 39,821 | +. 4 |
| Massachusetts. | 16227 | 7,670 | +(3) | 223, 947 | -. 7 |
| Michigan. | 142 | 5,182 | +1.4 | 161, 828 | +1.6 |
| Minnesota- | 57 | 4,961 | +1.0 | 141, 188 | +2.5 |
| Mississippi | 16 | , 201 | +1.0 | 4,264 | +1.2 |
| Missouri | 159 | 5,528 | +2.3 | 149,450 | +. 5 |
| Montana | 24 | 249 | (10) | 7,031 | +. 4 |
| Nebraska | 20 | 545 | +. 4 | 17,719 | -2.8 |
| Nevada | 3 | 39 | +2.6 | 1,101 | +3.6 |
| New Hampshire | 38 | 475 | +1.5 | 11, 501 | -17.2 |
| New Jersey-.- | 131 | 13, 030 | +. 4 | 379,336 | +2.4 |
| New Mexico | 17 | 124 | $\left({ }^{10}\right)$ | 3, 352 | -2.9 |
| New York | 1,050 | 66,790 | -1.3 | 2, 170,768 | -3.6 |
| North Carolina. | 28 | 569 | ${ }^{(10)}$ | 14, 926 | +. 6 |
| North Dakota | 39 | 281 |  | 6,714 | +2.2 |
| Ohio | 300 | 8,333 | +. 2 | 276, 520 | +. 5 |
| Oklahoma. | 33 | 689 | +. 4 | 21, 189 | +.5 |
| Oregon | 18 | 795 | +. 6 | 27, 443 | +. 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 16795 | 21,430 | -. 5 | 67, 046 |  |
| Rhode Island-- | 74 | 1,809 | (10) | 67,505 | 1.0 +8 |
| South Carolina | ${ }_{31}^{11}$ | 115 | ${ }^{(10)}$ | 3,409 | +.8 |
| South Dakota | 31 | 237 | +1.3 | 5,996 | -. 5 |
| Tennessee. | 43 | 1,192 | +. 1 | 39,449 | +4.7 |
| Texas. | 30 | 1,409 | $+.2$ | 39,479 | +1.6 |
| Utah | 25 | 622 | (10) +.5 | 20,792 | -. 4 |
| Vermont | 29 | 219 | ${ }^{(0)}+7$ | 6,270 | $+1$ |
| Virginia.. | 65 | 1,575 | +. 7 | 50,480 | +. 1 |
| Washington. | 51 | 1,659 | +. 9 | 50,430 | -1.5 |
| West Virginia | ${ }_{37}^{46}$ | ${ }_{1}^{675}$ | +1.0 | 19,679 | $+.5$ |
| Wisconsin-- | 37 13 | 1,145 | +4.3 | 38,025 3,422 | -1.5 |

${ }^{8}$ Less than 1 Yo of 1 percent.
10 No change.
${ }^{\text {to }}$ Does not include brokerage and real estate.

## Employment and Pay Rolls in June 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in June 1934 as compared with May 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.

FLUOTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN JUNE 1934 AS COMPARED WITH MAY 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Perchange from May 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Percentage change from May 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May 1934 | June 1934 |  | May 1934 | June 1934 |  |
| New York City | 8, 623 | 499, 079 | 490, 824 | $-1.7$ | \$13, 231, 131 | \$12, 887, 737 | -2.6 |
| Chicago, Ill | 2,123 | 280, 827 | 286, 909 | +2.2 | 6,867, 801 | 7,030, 286 | +2.4 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,322 | 185, 757 | 187, 165 | +0.8 | 4, 251, 444 | 4,299, 563 | +1.1 |
| Detroit, Mich.. | 1,431 | 323,857 | 300, 349 | $-7.3$ | 8,390, 716 | 7,020, 531 | $-16.3$ |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 1,632 | 97, 118 | 95, 482 | -1.7 | 2, 298, 733 | 2,239,598 | -2.6 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 1,853 | 132, 865 | 129, 630 | -2.4 | 3,047, 197 | 2,970, 479 | -2.5 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 1,985 | 110,698 | 111, 081 | +0.3 | 2, 328, 743 | 2,395, 729 | +2.9 |
| Baltimore, M | 1,050 | 83, 946 | 83, 546 | -0.5 | 1,769, 283 | 1,772, 568 | +0.2 |
| Boston, Mass | 3, 360 | 128,879 | 127, 577 | $-1.0$ | 3, 007, 088 | 2,960, 104 | $-1.6$ |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,210 | 120, 596 | 122, 372 | +1.5 | 2,683, 936 | 2, 734, 800 | +1.9 |
| San Francisco, C | 1,221 | 70, 799 | 70,410 | $-0.5$ | 1,738, 684 | 1, 708, 243 | -1.8 |
| Buffialo, N.Y. | -665 | 60,667 | 60, 260 | -0.7 | 1, 412, 225 | 1,347, 556 | $-4.6$ |
| Milwaukee, Wi | 639 | 55,461 | 55,775 | +0.6 | 1,194, 358 | 1,224, 300 | +2.5 |

## 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 1,032,042 on May 15, 1934, to 1,042,034 (preliminary) on June 15, 1934, or 1 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for June 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $\$ 118,345,337$ in April 1934 to $\$ 124,953,597$ in May 1934, or 5.6 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to June 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 following table. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923-25 as 100 .

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

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 08.4 | 06.7 | 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 | 56.9 |
| May | 104.8 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 88.3 | 73.8 | 59.6 | 52.5 | 58.5 |
| June | 107.1 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 101. 3 | 100.7 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 86.3 | 72.7 | 57.7 | 53.6 | 159.0 |
| July. | 108.2 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 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 | 67.6 | 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 | 2 56.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{2}$ Average for 6 months.
Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

THERE was an increase of 2,008 employees in the executive departments of the United States Government comparing June with May 1934. Comparing June 1934 with the same month of the previous year, employment increased 95,315 or 16.8 percent.

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. Employment data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data 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 1.-EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1933, AND MAY AND JUNE 1934

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Tem-porary ${ }^{1}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Tem-porary ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Permanent | Tem-porary ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1933 | 63, 279 | 2, 495 | 65, 774 | 466, 443 | 33, 562 | 500,005 | 529, 722 | 36, 057 | 565,779 |
| May 1934 | 77, 483 | 8,456 8,894 | 85,939 87 | 492, 659 | 80, 488 | 573, 147 | 570, 142 | 88,944 | 659, 086 |
| Gain or loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1933-June 1934. | +15, 023 | +6,399 | +21, 422 | +29,243 | +44, 650 | +73, 893 | +44, 266 | +51,049 | +95,315 |
| May 1934-June 1934 | +819 | +438 | +1, 257 | +3,027 | -2, 276 | +751 | +3,846 | -1, 838 | +2,008 |
| Percont of change: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1933-June 1934- | +23.7 | +256. 5 | +32.6 | +6.3 | +133.0 | +14.8 | +8. 4 | +141.6 | +16.8 |
| May 1934-June 1934 | +1.1 | +5.2 | +1.5 | +. 6 | -2.8 | -. 1 | +. 7 | -2.1 | +. 3 |
| Labor turnover-June 1934: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions ${ }^{2}$ | 2, 466 | 1,717 | 4, 183 | 8,888 | 26,590 | 35, 478 | 11, 354 | 28, 307 | 39, 661 |
| Separations ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | 1,578 | 1,180 | 2,758 | 6,018 | 28, 845 | 34, 863 | 7,596 | 30, 025 | 37, 621 |
| Turnover rate per 100 | 2.02 | 13.60 | 3.19 | 1.22 | 33.51 | 6.08 | 1.33 | 32.16 | 5. 70 |

[^7]Comparing June 1934 with the previous month, there was an increase of 819 or 1.1 percent in the number of employees in the District of Columbia. The number of temporary employees increased 5.2 percent. Federal employment in the city of Washington increased 1,257 or 1.5 percent comparing June with May 1934. Comparing June 1934 with the corresponding month of the previous year, there was an increase of 23.7 percent in the number of permanent employees. The number of temporary employees was 3.5 times as great in June 1934 as in June 1933. The total of Federal employment in the District of Columbia increased nearly one-third comparing these 2 months.

The turn-over rate for permanent employees in the District of Columbia was 2.02 , for temporary employees, 13.60 , and for the executive departments as a whole, 3.19.

Employment in the executive departments outside of the Capital City increased 0.1 percent comparing June with May. Comparing June 1934 with the same month of last year there was an increase of 14.8 percent in total employment outside the District of Columbia.

Table 2 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January to June 1934, inclusive.

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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Columbia } \end{gathered}$ | Outside <br> District of Columbia | Total | Month | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Columbia } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Outside <br> District of Columbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January. | 78,045 | 530, 094 | 608, 139 | April | 83,850 | 560, 258 | 644, 108 |
| February | 79,913 | 531, 839 | 611, 752 | May. | 85, 939 | 573, 147 | 659,086 |
| March | 81, 569 | 541, 990 | 623, 559 | June. | 87, 196 | 573,898 | 661,094 |

There were over 9,000 more employees in the city of Washington in June than in January 1934. The number of employees outside of the District increased 43,804 over this period.

Table 3 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay roll in the various branches of the United States Government during May and June 1934.

TABLE 3.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS
BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MAY AND JUNE 1934

| Branch of service | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | June | May | June |
| Executive service. | 659,086 | 661,094 | \$89, 577, 479 | \$91, 540, 229 |
| Military service. | 266, 864 | 267,038 | 19, 216, 150 | 19,539, 210 |
| Judicial service-..-- | 1,913 3,862 | 1, 3881 | 442,896 940,666 | 439,170 944,758 |
| Total | 931, 725 | 933, 891 | 110, 177, 191 | 112, 463, 177 |

Increases in employment were registered in the executive, military, and legislative services comparing June with May. A slight decrease was shown in judicial service.

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

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

| Month | Executive service |  | Military Service |  | Judicial service |  | Legislative service |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of em ployees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1933 | 608, 670 | $1 \$ 82,011,601$ | 263, 622 | \$17, 656, 909 | 1, 872 | \$432, 435 | 3,864 | \$886, 781 |
| December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 611, 752 | $183,524,296$ | 263, 464 | 19, 532, 832 | 1,742 | 1430,843 | 3,852 | 926, 363 |
| March. | 623, 559 | 184, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1,854 | 1443,505 | 3,867 | 928, 368 |
| April. | 644, 108 | $185,090,283$ | 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 |
| June | 661, 094 | 91,540, 229 | 267, 038 | 19, 539, 020 | 1,881 | 439, 170 | 3,878 | 944, 758 |

## ${ }^{1}$ Revised.

## Employment Created by the Public Works Fund, June 1934

DURING the month ending June 15 there were nearly 583,000 workers engaged on construction projects financed either wholly or partially from the Public Works fund. This is an increase of nearly 100,000 as compared with May. The workers earned nearly $\$ 32,000,000$ during the month ending June 15.

## 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 June ${ }^{1} 1934$ on Federal projects financed from the Public Works fund.
TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, DURING JUNE 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 37,850 | \$2, 295, 118 | 3, 149, 729 | \$0.729 | \$3, 611,508 |
| Public roads | 322, 368 | 15, 375, 274 | 30,519, 058 | 504 | 27, 000, 000 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 41, 127 | 2, 599, 712 | 4, 219, 262 | 616 | 5, 528, 278 |
| Streets and roads a-.....- | 11, 731 | 471,528 | -978,533 | 482 | 549,523 |
| Naval vessels. | 13,426 | 1, 459, 884 | 1, 791, 433 | 815 | 1,633, 063 |
| Reclamation. | 13,916 | 1, 502,881 | 3, 337, 971 | 450 | 4, 704, 637 |
| Forestry | 21, 814 | 1,337, 331 | 2, 346, 141 | 570 | 407, 423 |
| Water and sewerage | 1, 689 | 95, 850 | 138, 166 | . 694 | 130, 119 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 13,657 | 1, 105, 814 | 1,894, 674 | . 584 | 2, 883, 467 |
| Total | 477,578 | 26, 243, 392 | 48, 374,967 | . 542 | 46, 448, 018 |

[^8]1 Whenever the month of June is spoken of in this study, it is assumed to mean the month ending June 15.

Federal projects are financed from allotments made by the Public Works Administration to various Federal agencies. The construction work is performed either by commercial firms to whom contracts are awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal departments.

During the month ending June 15, over 477,000 workers were engaged on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works fund. Over 67 percent of these workers were engaged in road building. Over 40,000 were working on river, harbor, and floodcontrol work and over 30,000 on building construction.

Monthly pay rolls for workers on all types of projects amounted to over $\$ 26,000,000$. Road work accounted for over $\$ 15,000,000$ of this total. The workers on Federal projects earned over 54 cents per hour. The highest earnings, 81.5 cents per hour, were earned by workers on naval vessels. Workers on reclamation projects averaged only 45 cents per hour.
Material orders valued at over $\$ 46,000,000$ were placed during the month ending June 15 by contractors and Government agencies doing force account work.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work during June on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by type of project.

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

> [Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 18,784 | \$1, 150, 808 | 1,431, 128 | \$0.804 | \$2,632, 087 |
| Streets and roads. | 15,276 | 757, 526 | 1, 228, 192 | . 617 | 818, 977 |
| Water and sewerage | 17, 024 | 924, 265 | 1,367, 215 | . 676 | 1,710, 014 |
| Railroad construction | 33, 258 | 1, 303, 166 | 2, 911, 052 | . 448 | 1, 575, 389 |
| Miscellaneous. | 699 | 43, 108 | 65, 834 | . 655 | 111,847 |
| Total. | 85,041 | 4, 178, 873 | 7,003, 421 | . 597 | 6, 848, 314 |

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 of the construction project, and the public agency to whom the loan is made finances the other 70 percent. In some cases this 70 percent is obtained as a loan from 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 to date have been to railroads. Railroad work falls under the following headings: First, construction
such as electification, 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 37.

During the month ending June 15 there were over 85,000 employees working on non-Federal projects. These workers were paid over $\$ 4,000,000$ for their month's work. They worked over $7,000,000$ hours and their hourly earnings averaged nearly 60 cents. The hourly earnings ranged from less than 45 cents in the case of railroad construction workers to over 80 cents for building workers. Orders were placed for materials valued at over $\$ 6,800,000$.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during June 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 JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[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. | 23, 339 | 22,564 | \$1, 565, 566 | 2, 637, 479 | \$0. 594 | \$780, 338 |
| Midde Atlantic. | 53, 820 | 52, 141 | 3, 113, 714 | 5,714,525 | . 545 | 1,337, 355 |
| East North Central | 68,527 | 67, 295 | 3, 796, 533 | 6,198, 237 | . 613 | 2,995, 765 |
| West North Central | 74, 560 | 72,699 | 3, 415, 553 | 6,577, 117 | . 519 | 1,961,634 |
| South Atlantic. | 62,945 | 60, 175 | 3, 115, 051 | 5,947, 240 | . 524 | 2, 518, 354 |
| East South Central | 40, 518 | 39,498 | 2, 053, 197 | 4,551, 212 | . 451 | 997,986 |
| West South Centr | 59,311 | 56, 975 | 2, 293, 264 | 5, 074, 391 | . 452 | 1, 305,777 |
| Mountain | 54, 683 | 53,792 | 4, 215, 775 | 7, 606, 178 | . 554 | 5, 715, 094 |
| Pacific | 32, 695 | 31, 679 | 2, 387, 635 | 3, 388, 202 | . 705 | 1,431,868 |
| Total continental United States_ | 470,398 | 456,818 | 25, 956, 288 | $47,694,581$ | . 544 | ${ }^{1} 46,044,171$ |
| Grand total | 477, 578 | 463,375 | 26, 243, 392 | 48, 374, 967 | . 542 | 46, 448, 018 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes $\$ 27,000,000$ estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which canno ${ }^{t}$ be charged to any specific geographic division.

Nearly 75,000 people were working on Federal construction projects in the West North Central States during June, and over 60,000 in both the East North Central States and the South Atlantic States. In the Pacific States the average earnings were over 70 cents per hour. In the East South Central States and the West South Central States the hourly earnings averaged only slightly in excess of 45 cents. These were the only two geographic divisions in which the average earnings per hour totaled less than 50 cents.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during June 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[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. | 8,835 | 7,006 | \$457, 997 | 792,308 | \$0. 578 | \$450, 644 |
| Middle Atlantic | 11, 476 | 9, 839 | 598, 521 | 949, 203 | . 631 | 1,692,559 |
| East North Central | 16,750 | 14, 276 | 988, 616 | 1, 432, 648 | . 690 | 1, 035, 874 |
| West North Central. | 14, 314 | 12,121 | 585, 993 | 992, 356 | . 591 | 970,019 |
| South Atlantic. | 13, 450 | 11, 716 | 767, 427 | 1, 324, 361 | . 579 | 1, 749, 459 |
| East South Central | 3,157 | 2,689 | 145, 233 | 277, 278 | . 524 | 161, 453 |
| West South Central | 2, 766 | 2,395 | 118, 713 | 226, 920 | . 523 | 310, 185 |
| Mountain... | 6,514 | 5,425 | 216, 266 | 467, 102 | . 463 | 156,691 |
| Pacific. | 7,223 | 6,480 | 268, 636 | 483, 632 | . 555 | 258,820 |
| Total continental United StatesOutside continental United States..... | $\begin{array}{r} 84,485 \\ 556 \end{array}$ | 71,947 474 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,147,402 \\ 31,471 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,945,808 \\ 57,613 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .597 \\ .546 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,785,704 \\ 62,610 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total | 85, 041 | 72,421 | 4, 178, 873 | 7,003, 421 | . 597 | 6, 848, 314 |

More than 10,000 employees were working on non-Federal projects in each of the following geographic divisions: Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and South Atlantic. Average hourly earnings ranged from 46 cents in the Mountain States to 69 cents in the East North Central States.
Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops on jobs financed from the Public Works fund during June 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 985 | \$103, 752 | 162,431 | \$0. 639 | \$67, 533 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,883 | 466, 381 | 727,980 | . 641 | 515, 134 |
| East North Central | 2,899 | 237, 190 | 366, 690 | . 647 | 1, 201, 917 |
| West North Central | 966 | 47,873 | 74, 243 | . 645 | 230, 396 |
| South Atlantic.. | 93 | 6,769 | 13,427 | . 504 | 29,030 |
| East South Central | 2, 363 | 242,933 | 401, 370 | . 605 | 1,009, 430 |
| West South Central | 2,423 | 153, 351 | 262, 083 | . 585 | 277, 339 |
| Mountain | 829 | 40, 012 | 65, 358 | . 612 | 132, 586 |
| Pacific. | 3,612 | 226, 697 | 373,244 | . 607 | 384, 398 |
| Total. | 20,053 | 1, 524, 958 | 2,446,826 | . 623 | 3, 847, 763 |

Of the 20,000 railroad shop workers, nearly 6,000 were employed in the Middle Atlantic States, over 3,600 in the Pacific States, and over 2,000 in each of the following geographic divisions: East North

Central, East South Central, and West South Central. There was a variance of over 14 cents in the average earnings per hour, comparing the geographic divisions. In the South Atlantic States wage earners in railroad shops earned slightly more than 50 cents per hour and in the East North Central States 64.7 cents per hour.

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

TABLE 6.-MATERIALS PUROHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material orders |
| :---: | :---: |
| Aircraft (new) | \$269,039 |
| Airplane parts. | 1,552, 834 |
| Ammunition and related products | 18,702 |
| Boat building, steel and wooden (small) | 175, 062 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, ete... | 260, 925 |
| Castiron pipe and fittings | 866, 277 |
| Chemicals- | $4,601,543$ 10,456 |
| Clay products. | 567, 847 |
| Coal | 85, 240 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 16,677 |
| Copper products. | 637,880 |
| Cordage and twine. | 11,773 |
| Cork products | 12,858 |
| Cotton goods. | 19, 421 |
| Creosote. | 261, 709 |
| Crushed stone. | 94, 896 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding | 145,890 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies-.-....-.il | $2,047,887$ 170,551 |
| Explosives. | 68,926 |
| Felt goods. | 33, 814 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 113,798 |
| Foundry and machine shop products, not elsewhere clas | 2, 793, 680 |
| Fuel oil | 304, 855 |
| Furniture, including store and office fixtures- | 246, 473 |
| Gasoline- | 303, 664 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | 28, 788 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific | 25, 408 |
| Lighting equipment | 146, 082 |
| Lime- | 14,716 |
| Lubricating oils and greases. | 90; 326 |
| Lumber and timber products | 2, 765,444 |
| Machine tools. | 189, 672 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 650, 572 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks... | 49,035 |
| Nails and spikes- | 15,420 |
| Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal products, exce fied | 45,690 |
| Paints and varnishes | 178, 409 |
| Paving materiais and mixtures. | 241, 727 |
| Planing-mill products- | 206, 675 |
| Plumbing supplies. | 644, 781 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 143,728 |
| Radio apparatus and supplies. | 98, 655 |
| Rail fastenings. | 18,592 |
| Railway cars, freight | 232,000 |
|  | 213, 800 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechan | 136, 204 |
| Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coating | 121,928 |
| Rubber goods.-...-.... | 23,811 |
| 1 Subject to revision. |  |

Table 6.-MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL-Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sand and gravel | \$792, 528 |
| Sheet-metal work | 121,249 |
| Springs, steel -- | 35, 874 |
|  | 258,257 70,127 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, incl mental metal work. | 3, 991, 133 |
| Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm air furnaces. | 37,850 |
| Tools, other than machine tools---------1/- | 87, 418 |
| Wholstering materials, not elsewhere classined --.-........--- | 16, 469 |
| Wire, drawn from purchased rods......................-- | 129, 897 |
| Wirework, not elsewhere classified. | 79,791 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted. | 93, 467 |
| Other | 2, 492, 454 |
| Public road projects ${ }^{2}$ - | 27,000,000 |
| Total. | 57, 589, 895 |

## ${ }^{2}$ Not available by type of material.

Orders were placed for materials during the month of May valued at over $\$ 57,500,000$. It is estimated that the fabrication of this material will create approximately 180,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during each of the 9 months elapsing since work started on construction projects financed by Public Works funds.

TABLE '-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER 1933 TO JUNE 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 | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 114,098 | \$7, 006, 680 | 14, 077, 752 | \$0. 498 | \$22, 005, 920 |
| November | 254, 784 | 14, 458,364 | 28, $168 ; 280$ | . 513 | 24,605,055 |
| December | 270, 808 | 15, 724, 700 | 29, 866, 297 | . 527 | 24,839,098 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 273, 583 | 14,574,960 | 27, 658, 591 | . 527 | 23, 522, 929 |
| February | 295,722 | 15, 245, 381 | 28, 938, 177 | . 527 | 24, 562, 311 |
| March | 292, 696 | 15, 636, 545 | 29, 171, 634 | . 536 | 69, 334, 754 |
| 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 |
| June. | 582, 672 | 31, 947, 223 | 57, 825, 214 | . 553 | 57, 589, 895 |
| Total |  | 156, 963, 976 | 291, 083, 811 |  | 362, 820, 202 |

[^9]The total earnings for the 9 months amounted to over $\$ 156,000,000$. The men employed have worked nearly $300,000,000$ hours.

Orders have been placed during this 9 -month period for materials valued at over $\$ 362,000,000$. It is estimated that the manufacture of this material will create over 900,000 man-months of labor.

## Emergency Work Program

At the present time there are nearly $1,000,000$ employees on the pay roll of the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Table 8 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for the workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending May 31 and June 28.

TABLE 8.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENOY WORK PROGRAM, MAY 31 AND JUNE 28, 1934

| Geographic division | Number of employees, week ending |  | Amount of pay roll, week ending |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 31 | June 28 | May 31 | June 28 |
| New England. | 92, 021 | 92, 287 | \$1,186, 844 | \$1, 129, 025 |
| Middle Atlantic | 281, 083 | 243, 564 | 3, 865, 641 | 3, 954, 740 |
| East North Central | 145, 518 | 162,933 | 1,347, 586 | 1,589, 340 |
| West North Central. | 108, 704 | 127, 171 | 857, 897 | 976, 466 |
| South Atlantic...- | 97,151 | 126, 928 | 677, 456 | 867, 841 |
| East South Central | 35, 236 | 62, 200 | 215,015 | 351, 061 |
| West South Central | 57,760 | 69,375 | 453, 210 | 522,629 |
| Mountain. | 34,791 | 53, 368 | 393, 364 | 586, 031 |
| Pacific. | 14,095 | 33, 358 | 182, 449 | 423, 429 |
| Total | 866, 359 | 971, 184 | 9, 179, 462 | 10, 400, 562 |
| Percent of change. |  | +12.1 |  | +13.3 |

There was an increase of 12.1 percent in the number of employees comparing the last week in June with the last week in May. Pay rolls for the same period increased 13.3 percent.

## Emergency Conservation Work

Due to June being the end of the enlistment period, there was a decrease of 45,000 workers in the civilian conservation camps. The 280,000 workers engaged in emergency conservation work during the month ending June 30 drew over $\$ 12,600,000$ for their month's pay. In addition to pay, these workers are given board, clothing, and medical attention.

Table 9 shows the employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of May and June 1934, by type of work.

TARLE 9.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, MAY AND JUNE 1934

| Group |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
${ }^{3} 23,900$ included in the executive service table.
424,432 included in the executive service table.
Data concerning employment and pay rolls for 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.

Table 10 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in emergency conservation work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to June 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 10.-MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENOY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO JUNE 1934

| Month | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Month | Number of employees | Amount <br> of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  | 1934 |  |  |
| May | 191, 380 | \$6,388, 760 | January | ${ }^{1} 331,594$ | 1\$13, 581, 506 |
| June | 283, 481 | 9, 876, 780 | February | ${ }^{1} 321,829$ | ${ }^{1} 13,081,393$ |
| July | 316, 109 | 11, 482, 262 | March. | ${ }^{1}$ 247, 591 | ${ }^{1} 10,792,319$ |
| August | 307, 100 | 11, 604, 401 | April. | ${ }^{1} 314,664$ | ${ }^{\text {t }} 13,214,018$ |
| September | 242, 968 | 9,759,628 | May | ${ }^{1} 335,871$ | 1 14, 047, 512 |
| October | 294, 861 | 12,311, 033 | June. | 280, 271 | 12, 641, 401 |
| November | 344, 273 | 14, 554, 695 |  |  |  |
| December | 321, 701 | 12,951, 042 |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.

## Employment on Public Roads Other Than Public Works

TTHERE was a gain of over 18 percent in the number of road employees paid from Federal carry-over appropriations and a gain of over 7 percent in the number of State road workers, comparing June with May. Most of the road building, is now being financed from the public-works fund. Data concerning road workers who are paid from this fund are shown in table 1, page 34.

Table 1 shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from the public-works fund, engaged in the building and maintaining of Federal and State public roads during the months of May and June 1934.

TAble 1.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUOTION AND MAIN. TENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING MAY AND JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPEIC DIVISLONS 1

| Geographic division | Federal |  |  |  | State |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of pay } \\ \text { rolls } \end{gathered}$ |  | Number of employees |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of pay } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | May | June | May | June | May | June | May | June |
| New England | 0 | 13 | 0 | \$738 | 11, 970 | 14,969 | \$849, 494 | \$1, 025, 807 |
| Middle Atlantic | 421 | 1,098 | \$21,046 | 66, 566 | 63, 397 | ${ }^{62,648}$ | 3, 341, 437 | 3, 079,118 |
| East North Central | 727 | + 455 | 44, 251 | 39,683 | 25,409 | 35,717 | 1,378, 771 | 1,783, 164 |
| West North Central | ${ }_{342}^{247}$ | 184 155 | 11,012 9,247 | 7, 142 5,950 | 15,585 39,705 | 16,692 37,305 | 836,310 $1,373,297$ | 892,335 $1,487,812$ |
| East South Central | 67 | 59 | 2,834 | 2, 187 | 9,828 | 11, 087 | 462, 734 | -686, 554 |
| West South Central | 964 | 808 | 28,701 | 30, 319 | 12, 219 | 13, 963 | 789,587 | 939,616 |
| Mountain. | 597 | 1,066 | 32,927 | 64,161 | 5, 503 | 5,811 | 449, 954 | 506, 360 |
| Pacific | 576 | 840 | 35, 321 | 60, 430 | 10, 819 | 10, 329 | 793,555 | 820, 533 |
| Total Percent of change | 3,941 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,678 \\ +18.7 \end{array}$ | 185, 339 | $\begin{array}{r} 277,176 \\ +49.6 \end{array}$ | 194, 435 | $\begin{array}{r} 208,521 \\ +7.2 \end{array}$ | 10, 275, 139 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,221,299 \\ +9.2 \end{array}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.
Over 200,000 road workers were employed by the various State governments during the month of June. Of these workers 82 percent were employed in maintaining existing roads and 18 percent in building new roads.

Over 30 percent of the State workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States, while less than 3 percent were working in the Mountain States.

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

TAble 2.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, JANUARY TO JUNE 19341

| Month | Number of employees working on- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal roads | State roads |  |  |
|  |  | New | Maintenance | Total |
| January | 7,633 | 25, 345 | 136,440 | 161, 785 |
| February | 2, 382 | 22, 311 | 126, 904 | 149, 215 |
| March.-- | 1,396 | 19, 985 | 132, 144 | 152,129 |
| April. | 1,932 <br> 3,941 <br> 1 | 21,510 27,161 | 136,038 167,274 | 157,548 194,435 |
| June | 4, 678 | 37, 642 | 170, 879 | 208, 521 |

1 Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

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

DURING the month ending June 15 there were approximately 20,000 people working on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Over $\$ 207,000,000$ was loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for construction projects. These loans were all of the selfliquidating type.

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 JUNE 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

| Type of project | Number of wage earners 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll i } \end{aligned}$ | Number of man-hours worked ${ }^{1}$ | A verage earnings per hour ${ }^{1}$ | Value of material purchased 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction. | 2,787 | \$277, 444 | 248, 998 | \$1.110 | \$314,949 |
| Bridges. | 6,507 | 461, 497 | 588, 794 | . 784 | 733, 240 |
| Reclamation | 2, 310 | 136, 598 | 276, 823 | . 493 | 56, 619 |
| Water and sewerage | 5, 340 | 629, 088 | 932, 860 | . 674 | 601, 733 |
| Miscellaneous. | 2, 274 | 238, 691 | 364,867 | . 654 | 482, 997 |
| Total | 19,218 | 1, 743, 318 | 2,412,342 | . 723 | 2,189,538 |

${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.
The 19,218 employees working at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects drew over $\$ 1,700,000$ for their month's pay. The men worked over $2,400,000$ hours. The average earnings per hour for all types of projects amounted to 72 cents, ranging from slightly more than 49 cents for reclamation projects to $\$ 1.11$ for building construction. Contractors placed purchase orders for material to cost over $\$ 2,000,000$ during the month ending June 15.

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 JUNE 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners ${ }^{1}$ | Amount of pay roll ${ }^{1}$ | Number of man-hours worked 1 | A verage earnings per hour ${ }^{1}$ | Value of materials purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 4, 065 | \$413, 240 | 422,828 | \$0.977 | \$572,549 |
| East North Central | 231 | 21, 956 | 21,791 | 1,010 | 46, 328 |
| West North Central | 155 | 9, 199 | 19,199 | . 479 | 12,928 |
| South Atlantic. | 1, 098 | 44, 378 | 103, 992 | . 427 | 40,935 |
| East South Central | 144 | 6, 176 | 21, 759 | . 284 | 6,242 |
| West South Central | 1,439 | 112, 548 | 164, 887 | . 683 | 76,031 |
| Mountain | 2,460 | 148, 311 | 289,251 | . 513 | 71,381 |
| Pacific | 9,626 | 987, 510 | 1,368,635 | . 722 | 1,363, 144 |
| Total | 19,218 | 1, 743, 318 | 2, 412,342 | . 723 | 2, 189, 538 |

1 Subject to revision.
Over 50 percent of the workers engaged in Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects were working in the Pacific States. The two large bridges in the San Francisco harbor accounted for a
large part of this employment. Average earnings per hour varied greatly in the different geographic divisions. In the East South Central States the men earned only slightly more than 28 cents per hour. In the East North Central States the average earnings exceeded $\$ 1.01$ cents per hour.

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

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

| Month | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of materials purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | [18,638 | 1\$1,518, 479 | 12,302,739 | $1 \$ 0.659$ | 1 \$2, 297, 479 |
| May | ${ }^{1} 19,274$ | 1 1, 636, 503 | 1 2, 334, 060 | ${ }^{1.701}$ | 12,120, 498 |
| June | ${ }^{2} 19,218$ | ${ }^{2} 1,743,318$ | 2 2, 412, 342 | ${ }^{2} 0.723$ | ${ }^{2} 2,180,538$ |

Table 4 shows, by types, the material purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is estimated that 5,600 man-months of labor were created in fabricating this material.

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

| Type of material | Value of ma. terials purchased ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | \$60, 683 |
| Cement | 174, 727 |
| Clay products | 81, 753 |
| Coal | 3, 319 |
| Compressed and liquefled gas | 3,377 |
| Concrete products. | 159,957 |
| Copper products. | 74,676 |
| Crushed stone... | 16,823 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies. | 136,059 |
| Explosives. | 133, 431 |
| Felt goods. | 1, 082 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere cla | 197, 560 |
|  | 13, 947 |
| Gasoline. | 32,563 |
| Glass | 2,151 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | 64, 071 |
| Lime. | 1, 973 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 7,440 |
| Lumber and timber products. | 124, 924 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 2,818 |
| Nails and spikes. | 1,527 |
| Paints and varnishes | 2,906 |
| Plumbing supplies. | 18, 150 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 1,576 |
| Rubber goods.-.-.-.-.-......-- | 4,831 |
| Sand and gravel | 56, 427 |
| Sheet-metal work | 8,745 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, including structu | 694, 609 |
| Tools, other than machine tools. | 12, 546 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor co | 2, 475 |
| Wire, drawn from purchased rods. | 26, 686 |
| Wirework, not elsewhere classified. | 3,467 |
| Other | 62, 259 |
| Total | 2,189,538 |

${ }^{1}$ Subject to revision.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

## Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between May 15 and June 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 23,347 manufacturing establishments employing 3,750,605 workers in June.

Three hundred and fifty-nine establishments in 58 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 9.8 percent and affecting 53,366 employees. Six establishments reported decreases which averaged 12.8 percent and affected 193 workers.

Forty-nine establishments in the canning and preserving industry reported increases which averaged 14.8 percent and affected 6,616 wage earners. Twenty-eight establishments in the automobile industry gave an average increase of 8.5 percent to 5,640 workers. In the paper and pulp industry, 16 establishments reported an average increase of 8 percent to 4,450 employees. An average increase of 10.1 percent was received by 3,326 workers in 4 ship-building establishments, while one of 12.3 percent was given to 2,846 employees in 2 establishments in the shirt and collar industry. Twenty-four foundries and machine shops reported wage-rate boosts averaging 10.4 percent and affecting 2,664 workers, while 2 cane-sugar refineries gave an average increase of 6.3 percent to 2,474 wage earners. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-three employees in the rayon industry, 2,200 in the cement industry, and 2,032 in the electrical machinery industry received average wage-rate boosts of 2 percent, 10.1 percent, and 5.8 percent, respectively. Five industries (locomotives; newspapers and periodicals; brass, bronze, and copper products; rubber tires and inner tubes; and leather) showed average wage-rate increases ranging from 10 percent to 5.8 percent and affecting a total of 6,908 wage earners. The increases reported in the remaining industries affected less than 1,000 each.

TABLE 1.--WAGE-RATE CHANGESIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15, 1934

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employeas having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Wage-rateincreases | Wagerate de creases | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| All manufacturing industries. Percent of total. | $\begin{array}{r} 23,347 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,750,605 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,982 \\ 98.4 \end{array}$ | 359 1.5 | (1) 6 | $3,697,046$ 98.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 53,366 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | $\text { (1) }^{193}$ |
| Iron and steel and their products, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 220 | 291, 784 | 217 | 3 |  | 291, 653 | 131 |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 55 | 9,440 | 54 | 1 |  | -9,301 | 139 |  |
| Cast-iron pipe.-.---------- | 46 | 8,112 | 45 | 1 |  | 7,612 | 500 |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 157 | 11,905 | 154 | 3 |  | 11,761 | 144 |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel...... | 91 | 9,901 | 91 |  |  | 9,901 |  |  |
| Hardware, | 114 | 33, 896 | 112 | 2 |  | 33, 831 | 65 |  |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 85 | 9,820 | 84 | 1 |  | 9,778 | 42 |  |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 88 | 20, 410 | 86 | 2 |  | 20,224 | 186 |  |
| Stoves | 227 | 27, 756 | 222 | 5 |  | 27, 328 | 428 |  |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork. | 272 | 21,614 | 269 | 3 |  | 20,990 | 624 |  |
| Tin cans and other tinware.-- | 68 | 12,467 | 67 | 1 |  | 11,725 | 742 |  |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) <br> Wirework | 140 | 10, 147 | 137 | 3 |  | 10, 104 | 43 |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: | 105 | 9,508 | 105 |  |  | 9,508 |  |  |
| Agricultural implements..... | 78 | 12,202 | 78 |  |  | 12, 202 |  |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 30 | 15,120 | 30 |  |  | 15, 120 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 401 | 122,728 | 395 | 6 |  | 120,696 | 2, 032 |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 114 | 30, 279 | 111 | 3 |  | 30, 225 | 2, |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 1,565 | 163,316 | 1,541 | 24 |  | 160, 652 | 2,664 |  |
| Machine tools-.---------------- | 1, 207 | 22, 262 | 200 | 7 |  | 22, 209 | 53 |  |
| Radios and phonographs....- | 52 | 35,648 | 52 |  |  | 35, 648 |  |  |
| Textile machinery and parts.- | 94 | 15, 402 | 94 |  |  | 15, 402 |  |  |
| Typewriters and parts. | 13 | 9,562 | 12 | 1 |  | 9,259 | 303 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft | 32 | 11,100 | 32 |  |  | 11, 100 |  |  |
| Automobiles. | 333 | 355, 187 | 305 | 28 |  | 349,547 | 5,640 |  |
| Cars, electric- and steamrailroad | 57 | 18,908 | 57 |  |  | 18,908 |  |  |
| Locomotives. | 11 | 4,127 | 9 | 2 |  | 2,306 | 1,821 |  |
| Shipbuilding | 120 | 34, 527 | 116 | 4 |  | 31, 201 | 3,326 |  |
| Railroad repair shops:-------- 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam railroad | 576 | 83, 342 | 576 |  |  | 83, 342 | 178 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures.--.- | 32 | 7,122 | 32 |  |  | 7,122 |  |  |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 260 | 41,373 | 249 | 11 |  | 40,070 | 1,303 |  |
| Clocks and watches and timerecording devices. | 27 | 10,302 | 27 |  |  | 10,302 |  |  |
|  | 188 | 9,896 | 185 | 3 |  | 9,729 | 167 |  |
| Lighting equipment.....------ | 68 | 3,847 | 68 |  |  | 3,847 |  |  |
| Silverware and plated ware.. | 65 | 9,001 | 65 |  |  | 9,001 |  |  |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 42 | 15,369 | 42 |  |  | 15,369 |  |  |
| Stamped and enameled ware Lumber and allied products: | 196 | 25, 049 | 192 | 4 |  | 24, 803 | 246 |  |
| Furniture--------............- | 581 | 54,689 | 574 | 7 |  | 53,698 | 991 |  |
| Lumber: <br> Millwork $\qquad$ | 685 | 30,606 | 681 | 4 |  | 30,559 | 47 |  |
| Sawmills.-.-.-.-..........-- | 820 | 95, 364 | 817 | 3 |  | 94,740 | 624 |  |
| Turpentine and rosin ......... | 37 | 2,779 | 37 |  |  | 2,779 |  |  |

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


## Nonmanufacturing Industries

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

Anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, and crude-petroleum producing were the only industries in which no wage-rate changes were reported. Increases were reported by 472 establishments in the telephone and telegraph industry, which averaged 3 percent and affected 3,000 employees. Eight establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry showed an average wage-rate advance of 10 percent to 2,670 workers. An average increase of 5.3 percent, which affected 2,482 employees, was reported by 9 establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry, while one of 2.8 percent was given to 1,940 wage earners in 13 metalliferous mines. Forty-two wholesale-trade establishments reported an average increase of 10.5 percent in wage rates to 913 employees, 25 establishments in the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group reported one of 10.3 percent to 643 employees, 83 retail trade establishments reported one of 9.1 percent to 528 employees, and 10 quarries and nonmetallic mines showed one of 8.1 percent to 412 workers. The increases in the remaining industries affected 114 or less employees each.

Among the 4 industries which reported wage-rate decreases was the banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate group with an average cut of 14.2 percent affecting 722 employees. The decreases reported in the remaining industries affected only 84 workers.

TAbLe 2.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JUNE 15,1934

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}$ | Wagerate increases | Wage-ratedecreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 70,914 | 160 |  |  | 79,914 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Biturninous-coal mining | 1,474 | 239,337 | 1,474 |  |  | 239, 337 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Metalliferous mining | 287 | 27,827 | 274 | 13 |  | 25,887 | 1,940 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 4.5 |  | 93.0 | 7.0 |  |
| Quarryins and nonmetallic mining | 1,149 | 38, 250 | 1, 139 | 10 |  | 37,838 | 412 |  |
| Percent of total. | 100, 0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | . 9 |  | 98.9 | 1.1 |  |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 262 | 30,799 | 262 |  |  | 30,799 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 8,245 | 263,315 | 7,773 | 472 |  | 260, 315 | 3, 000 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 5.7 |  | 98.9 | 1.1 |  |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 2,532 | 243,516 | 2,523 | 9 |  | 241, 034 | 2, 482 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | . 4 |  | 99.0 | 1.0 |  |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance <br> Percent of total | 545 100.0 | $\begin{array}{r}138,141 \\ 100.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 537 98.5 | 8 1.5 |  | 135, 471 | 2,670 |  |
| Wholesale tradetal | 120.0 | 100. 0 | 98.5 12,450 | 1.5 | 1 | 225, 177 | 1.9 913 | 18 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | . 3 | (1) | 99.6 | . 4 | (1) |
| Retail trade | 36,851 | 590, 791 | 36,757 | 83 | 11 | 590, 201 | 528 | (1) 62 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | - 2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |
| Hotels. | 2,712 | 146, 286 | 2, 709 | 2 | 1 | 146, 228 | 54 | (1) 4 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | . 1 | (1) | 100.0 | (1) | (1) |
| Laundries. | 1,371 | 75, 587 | 1,366 | 5 |  | 75,473 | 114 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | . 4 |  | 99.8 | 2 | -.------ |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 706 | 17,949 | 703 | 3 |  | 17,909 | 40 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | . 4 |  | 99.8 | . 2 |  |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance and real estate | 5,305 | 196, 604 | 5,245 | 25 | 35 | 195, 239 | 643 | 722 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 58.9 | (1) | 1.0 | 109, 99 | . 3 | . 4 |

[^10]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 6 months.

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

    3 Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
    8 Less than 3 í of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes building and contracting.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.
    ${ }^{6}$ Weighted percent of change.
    ${ }^{7}$ Includes laundries.
    s 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.

[^3]:    3 Less than 1 io of 1 percent.

[^4]:    ${ }^{10}$ No change.
    ${ }_{11}$ Not available.

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

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ Less than Yío of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ No change.
    ${ }_{13}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

[^7]:    1 Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.

    - Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over, or loss of 32 due to recount, but not actual separations.

[^8]:    a Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

[^9]:    : Includes new equipment purchased by railroads.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than 3 fo of 1 percent.

