Serial No. R. 150


## CONTENTS

Industrial:
By industries: ..... Page
Manufacturing industries ..... 1-13
Nonmanufacturing industries ..... 14-18
Anthracite and bituminous coal mining.
Metalliferous mining.
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.
Crude-petroleum producing.
Public utilities:
Telephone and telegraph.
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.
Electric railroads.
Wholesale and retail trade.
Hotels.
Laundries.
Dyeing and cleaning.
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.
Building ..... 19-22
Class I steam railroads ..... 31-32
By States ..... 22-30
By cities ..... 31
Public:
Federal employees ..... 32-34
Public Works Administration. ..... 34-40
Emergency work relief ..... 40-41
Emergency conservation work ..... 41-42
Public roads not financed by P.W.A ..... 42-43
Construction projects financed by R.F.C ..... 43-45
Wage-rate changes ..... 45-49

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## JULY 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 18 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on Public Works Administration projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

FACTORY employment and pay rolls decreased 3 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively, from June to July. These declines were due to inventory taking, repairs, vacations, and the closing down of plants over an extended July 4 holiday period. The decreases this year were further augmented by strikes in various localities. In a number of instances, plants reported that operations were affected by the drought and extreme heat. During the preceding 15 -year period, 1919-33, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment declined in July in 12 instances and pay rolls decreased in 13 instances. The only years in which increases in employment in July were shown were 1919, 1929, and 1933. The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for July are 78.6 and 60.4 , respectively.

A comparison of these indexes with those of July 1933 shows gains over the year interval of 9.9 percent in employment and 18.9 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 July 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the heading "Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing."

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in July from 23,671 establishments employing $3,624,826$ wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest July 15 totaled $\$ 67,439,057$. 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 July were shown in 20 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 21. The most pronounced increase in employment was a seasonal rise of 33 percent in canning and preserving. The employment increases of 21.1 percent in the typewriter industry, 14.6 percent in rubber boots and shoes, and 10.7 percent in the cash-register, addingmachine, and calculating-machine industries were due largely to resumption of plant operations in July following the settlement of labor difficulties in certain establishments. The gain of 14.5 percent in the beet-sugar industry was seasonal, while the expansion in the locomotive industry, which began in March, was evidenced by a 9.5 percent rise in employment and reflected the placing of orders for equipment by railroads. Rayon establishments had 8.4 percent more employees on their rolls, while a gain of 8.1 percent in the cottonseed-oil-cake-meal industry marked preliminary activity preparatory to a later pronounced seasonal expansion. The beverage and ice cream industries reported seasonal gains in employment of 3.2 and 4.7 percent, respectively. A number of establishments in the slaughtering and meat packing industry reported increases due to large receipts of cattle purchased by the Government. The increase of 1.5 percent in employment in the baking industry was due primarily to the adoption of the N.R.A. code by the industry on July 9 . Among the remaining 8 industries reporting increased employment, small seasonal gains were shown in the boot and shoe, woolen and worsted goods, and tin-can industries.

The most pronounced decline in employment from June to July (29.1 percent) was shown in the hardware industry. Inventories, vacations, and drought, together with a falling off in demand for automobile hardware, accounted to some extent for this sharp decline. The millinery and women's clothing industries reported seasonal losses in employment of 22.5 percent and 21 percent, respectively. The silverware industry reported a decline of 11.5 percent, aircraft
10.9 percent, and shirts and collars 10.4 percent. Employment in shipbuilding declined 9.6 percent and the aluminum-manufactures industry showed a falling off of 9.3 percent. Employment in the blast furnace, steel works, rolling mills industry decreased 8.4 percent over the month interval, and pay rolls showed a decline of 30.5 percent due to reduced plant operations during the July 15 pay period. Among the remaining 61 industries in which employment decreased in July, declines in industries of major importance were automobiles, 7.8 percent; foundry and machine-shop products, 5 percent; sawmills, 3.8 percent; machine tools, 2.6 percent; cotton goods, 2.1 percent; and newspapers, 2 percent.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls for individual industries in July 1934 with July 1933 shows more workers in 67 industries in July of this year and larger pay rolls in 75 industries.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group shows decreases in employment and pay rolls of 4.8 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively. The latter group shows a falling off of 1.6 percent in both employment and pay rolls. The "durable" goods group is composed of the following subgroups: iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, rallroad repair shops, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone-clay-glass.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined decreased 4 percent from June to July, and increased 8.2 percent from July 1933 to July 1934. Gains from June to July were shown in 24 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from less than one-tenth of 1 percent to 17.8 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 June and July 1934 showed a decrease for all manufacturing industries combined of 4.3 percent in average hours worked per week over the month interval and an increase in average hourly earnings of 0.9 percent. Seventeen of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 60 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 indus-
tries for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all the employees in the industry.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in July 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 June 1934 and July 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in July 1934, together with percentages of change from the previous month and from July 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 July 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from June 1934 and July 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for those industries for which manhour 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 JULY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JUNE 1934 AND JULY 1933

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { July } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index July 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in July 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in ${ }^{J} \mathrm{July}$ 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{June}_{1931}$ | July 1033 |  | June 1934 | July |  | June | ${ }^{\text {July }} 1933$ |  | June 1934 | July 1983 |  | June 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ | 78.6 | -3.0 | +9.9 | 60.4 | $-6.8$ | +18.9 | \$18.60 | -4.0 | +8.2 | 333.4 | -4.3 | -19.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ \mathbf{3} \mathbf{5 5 . 6} \end{gathered}$ | +0.9 | +31.4 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 70.3 | -8.0 | +13.8 | 47. 6 | -24.0 | +15.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.--- | 72.4 | -8.4 4 | +16.6 | 47.9 | $-30.5$ | +15.7 | 18.06 | -24.1 | -. 8 | 28.1 | -24.3 | -30.4 | 63.5 | -1.2 | $+40.2$ |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets........ | 79.8 | $-5.9$ | +2.0 | 55.4 | -14. 1 | +12.4 | 17.68 | $-8.6$ | $+10.3$ | 31.7 | $-10.5$ | $-20.9$ | 55.6 | +. 4 | +-30.7 |
|  | 51.9 | $-3.2$ | +20.1 | 27.4 | $-5.0$ | +24.0 | 14.65 | $-1.9$ | +3.1 | 29.2 | $-.7$ | $-21.6$ | 50.7 | $-3.1$ | +29.7 |
|  | 75.4 | $-5.3$ | +22.8 | 53.4 | $-5.4$ | $+20.3$ | 19.18 | -. 1 | -2.2 | 35.4 | $-.8$ | $-17.3$ | 53.7 | +. 2 | +18.1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 51.5 | $-12.7$ | +24.7 | 34.3 | -19.9 | +28.9 | 19. 26 | -8. 2 | +4.0 | 32.9 | -7.6 | $-19.5$ | 59.1 | -. 8 | $+25.0$ |
| Hardware.-...-.-- | 51.8 | $-29.1$ | -11.9 | 34.8 | -33.6 | -17.9 -6.7 | 16. 06 | -6. 2 | -6.7 | 30.0 | 7.7 | -23.5 | 53.9 | -5. 1 | +20.6 +28.3 |
| Plumbers' supplies Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and | 64.0 | -. 5 | -8.0 | 36.4 | -4.9 | -6.7 | 16.93 | -4. 4 | +1.9 | 31.3 | -7.1 | -18.6 | 53.7 | +3.3 | +28.3 |
| steam fittings. | 48.3 | $-1.8$ | $-9.4$ | 31.2 | -2.0 | $+3.3$ | 21.07 | $-.2$ | +13.8 | 34.9 | $-6$ | -14.1 | 60.0 | $+.5$ | +25.2 |
| Stoves-------1 | 86.6 | $-8.0$ | $+23.7$ | 56.5 | -14.6 | +20.7 | 17.79 | $-7.2$ | -1.9 | 32.8 | -8. 4 | -20.9 | 54.2 | +7 | +21.5 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 59.0 | $-1.1$ | +29.7 | 40.6 | -4.9 | +69.2 | 19.73 | -3.8 | $+30.0$ | 33.2 | $-5.1$ | $-1.1$ | 59.5 | +-1.2 | +26.9 |
| Tin cans and other tinware .-.-.-.-.-.-.-....-. | 99.6 | $+3.0$ | $+21.8$ | 94.5 | +.5 | $+21.8$ | 19.62 | -2.4 | -. 1 | 37.0 | $-3.6$ | $-14.0$ | 52.8 | -. 8 | +13.1 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws). | 59.3 | -2.9 | $+20.0$ | 49.0 | -6.9 | $+27.6$ | 19.10 | -4. 2 | $+6.6$ | 35.3 | -10.9 | -18.8 | 54.2 | +8.4 | +31.4 |
|  | 123.6 | $-6.0$ | +13.0 | 96.0 | $-19.5$ | $+7.4$ | 17.25 | $-14.3$ | $-5.1$ | 32.1 | $-13.5$ | -22.4 | 53.0 | $-1.5$ | +406 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment. | 78.6 | -2.7 | +35.3 | 58.1 | -5. 7 | +48.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements. | 69.3 | -5.5 | +72.8 | 70.2 | $-7.7$ | $+112.7$ | 19.85 | $-2.4$ | +23.1 | 34.9 | $-3.3$ | +1.6 | 57.4 | +1.2 | +23.4 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 104.6 | +10.7 | +30.8 | 86.3 | +14.1 | +49.1 | 27.12 | +3.1 | +13.7 | 38.7 | (4) | -4. 4 | 71.2 | +3.0 | +21.4 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.- | 65.1 | $-1.7$ | $+26.7$ | 49.8 | -3.9 | +39.1 | 21.05 | -2.3 | $+10.0$ | 33.7 | $-4.0$ | $-8.0$ | 61.3 | +1.8 | +19.9 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 71.4 | $-1.6$ | +63.4 | 45.6 | -8.1 | +78.1 | 22.68 | -6.6 | $+9.2$ | 35.8 | -6.5 | $-5.7$ | 63.2 | -. 2 | +14.6 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products........- | 69.5 | $-5.0$ | +31.4 | 51.1 | $-7.9$ | +44.8 | 20.35 | -3.0 | $+10.5$ | 34.5 | -3.4 | $-8.0$ | 59.2 | +. 3 | +22.9 |
| Machine tools-..--....-...... | 69.1 | $-2.6$ | +84.3 | 51.5 | -9.6 | +-95.8 | 22.08 | -7.2 | +6.6 | 36. 1 | $-7.2$ | -4.9 | 61.1 | -. 5 | +12.3 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 205.0 | $-.5$ | +48.6 | 114.4 | -2.6 | +80.2 | 17.78 | $-2.1$ | +21.0 | 31.9 | -3.0 | $-11.7$ | 54.4 | -. 5 | +49.7 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 71.3 | $-2.6$ | +13.2 | 56.1 | $-5.7$ | +1.4 | 20.59 | $-3.2$ | $-10.6$ | 34.7 | $-2.0$ | $-25.1{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 61.1 | -1.3 | +22.0 |
| Typewriters and parts. | 78.1 | +21.1 | +41.5 | 68.9 | +28.9 | $+91.9$ | 21.98 | +6.4 | $+35.7$ | 38.7 | $+3.5$ | $-1.3$ | 56.7 | +2.5 | +34.9 |

## Footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IndexJuly1934(3-yearaverage1923-25$=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index <br> July <br> 1934 <br> (3-year <br> average <br> $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July1984 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | July 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | July |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | June 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation equipment | 87.8 | -7.7 | $+50.6$ | 65.4 | -16.3 | +50.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| A ircraft-.--- | 372.5 | $-10.9$ | +14.5 | 324.9 | -11.3 | +16.3 | \$25. 26 | -0.6 | +1.4 | 37.6 | $-10.0$ | -20.4 | 66.7 | +9.0 | $+12.3$ |
| Automobiles | 98.4 | -7.8 | +49.3 | 70.7 | -17.6 | +44.9 | 20.06 | -10.6 | -2.9 | 27.8 | -13.1 | -26.6 | 72.1 | +2.7 | +30.8 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 51.3 | -4.7 | +107.7 | 46. 3 | -12.9 | +155.8 | 19. 18 | $-8.6$ | +22.8 | 33.6 | $-8.2$ | +11.0 | 57.5 | -. 3 | +12.0 |
| Locomotives | 35. 5 | +9.5 | +171.0 | 16.4 | +12.1 | +209.4 | 22. 61 | +2.4 | +14.2 | 36. 3 | +2.3 | $-15.4$ | 62.3 | (4) | +19.9 |
| Shipbuilding --- | 69.2 | -9.6 | +32.3 | 55.6 | -7.5 | +53.6 | 23.53 | $+2.3$ | +16.4 | 31.6 | $+.6$ | -7.2 | 74.1 | +3.2 | +30.8 |
| Railroad repair shops Electric railroad... | 58.3 66.3 | -2.5 | +12.8 +1.7 | 51.1 58.8 | -5.0 | +27.8 | 26. 30 | -. 7 | +9.6 | 44.0 | -2.0 | +. 8 | 59.3 |  | +8.6 |
| Steam railroad. | 57.7 | -2.6 | $+13.8$ | 50.6 | -5.4 | +29.4 | 24.44 | -2.9 | +13.7 | 38.4 | -5.4 | +13.9 | 63.4 | +2.3 | +8.6 +3.1 |
| Nonferrous metals and their produ | 73.2 | -3.6 | $+18.6$ | 54.1 | -6.6 | +25.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures...-.---- | 68.9 | $-9.3$ | -4.7 | 50.4 | -14.6 | $-5.1$ | 18.85 | -5.8 | $-.2$ | 34.4 | -7.8 | -20.3 | 54.6 | +1.9 | +37.2 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 75.0 | -4.1 | +8.5 | 54.4 | -6.9 | $+11.5$ | 20.15 | -2.9 | +2.7 | 35. 2 | -3.6 | $-16.3$ | 57.4 | $+1.2$ | +25.6 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 68.2 | $-1.7$ | +38.3 | 50.3 | -4.9 | +52.0 | 16. 72 | -3.2 | $+9.6$ | 34.2 | $-4.7$ | $-17.7$ | 48.9 | +1.7 | +29.5 |
|  | 61.8 | -4.3 | +23.8 | 45. 2 | -6. 4 | +31.0 | 17.81 | -2.2 | +6.3 | 33.0 | $-.9$ | $-13.6$ | 54.2 | $-1.5$ | +24.5 |
| Lighting equipment | 61.7 | -. 4 | +22.9 | 49.2 | -1.1 | +26.2 | 18. 53 | -. 7 | +2.6 | 36. 2 | -1.9 | $-10.7$ | 52.5 | +1.5 | +13.2 |
| Silverware and plated ware...-. | 61.3 | -11.5 | $+38.4$ | 43.6 | -12.5 | +51.4 | 19.59 | -1.2 | +9.0 | 35.1 | -2.5 | $-14.0$ | 56.9 | +1.4 | +31.4 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 68.6 | +1.9 | +45.0 | 43.2 | $-8.6$ | +43.5 | 20.41 | -2.4 | -1.2 | 38.6 | $-.3$ | -15.9 | 52.7 | -2.0 +6 | +19.7 +28.8 |
| Stamped and enameled ware Lumber and allied products | 90.3 | -2.9 | +12.9 +4 | 72.8 | -8.9 | +35.0 | 17.01 | -6.2 | +19.8 | 33.6 | -6.4 | -4.7 | 50.6 | +. 6 | +28.8 |
| Lumber and alifed product | 48.8 62.0 | -2.4 -.7 | +4.7 -.6 | 31.6 39.3 | -6.8 | +14.5 +9.2 | 14.78 | -4.2 | +8.2 | 32.3 | $-5.6$ | $-23.1$ | 45.1 | +. 4 | +41.3 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 37.0 | $-2.3$ | $-4.4$ | 23.1 | -4. 1 | +1.8 | 15. 14 | -1.8 | $+6.4$ | 33.2 | -4.3 | -23.8 | 45. 1 | +1.6 | +35.3 |
| Sawmills. | 33.8 | -3.8 | $+9.7$ | 20.9 | -10.0 | +22.9 | 13. 60 | $-6.5$ | +11.4 | 32.3 | -6.1 | $-26.0$ | 42.7 | -. 5 | +49.8 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 97.3 | -1.3 | $+16.5$ | 50.3 | $-1.3$ | +47. 1 | 12. 33 | (4) | +26.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 54.2 | -5.1 | +9.9 | 36.1 | $-7.0$ | $+20.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 31.7 | -7.9 | -4.8 | 17.0 | -11.8 | +9.7 | 14. 08 | -4.3 | +14.7 | 32.3 | $-2.7$ | -14.0 | 43.5 | $-1.1$ | $+34.8$ |
| Cement- | 58.4 | $-1.2$ | +16.3 | 39. 1 | $-1.9$ | +40.6 | 20. 20 | -. 8 | $+20.7$ | 34.7 | -2.3 | $-8.7$ | 57.1 | $+.7$ | +35.4 |
| Glass.... | 89.1 | $-4.8$ | +23.8 | 69.5 | $-5.3$ | +29.2 | 18. 35 | $-.5$ | +4.4 | 33.2 | -2. 6 | $-16.2$ | 55.6 | +2.8 | +22.5 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 33.1 | $-1.8$ | $-9.6$ | 21.5 | -6.0 | -8.5 | 20.35 | -4.3 | $+.8$ | 30.5 | -4.4 | -4.5 | 66.7 | +. 2 | +22.9 |
| Pottery Textiles and their products | 64.1 88.9 | -7.6 -5.5 | +7.6 -10.0 | 38.4 62.5 | -12.3 -5.9 | +14.6 -3.0 | 15.04 | -5.2 | +6.4 | 29.9 | -4.2 | -12.0 | 49.2 | . 4 | +27.4 |
| Fabrics ${ }^{2}$ | 87.0 | -3.2 | -10.0 | 64.4 | -3.7 | -6.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs | 67.4 | -1.6 | $+.4$ | 48.4 | -14.5 | $-3.4$ | 16. 84 | -13.1 | $-3.9$ | 29.1 | -15.9 | $-33.6$ | 55.8 | $+.4$ | +44.8 |
| Cotton goods. | 92.2 | $-2.1$ | -7.3 | 66.1 | +1.1 | -4.2 | 11.54 | +3.2 | +3.1 | 30.1 | +4.5 | -37.9 | 37.6 | $-1.1$ | $+64.5$ |


| Cotton small wares | 76.2 | -5. 4 | -12.5 | 59.2 | -6.4 | -14.8 | 15. 24 | $-1.0$ | -2.6 | 33.7 | -. 6 | -25. 4 | 45.8 | $-.9$ | +35.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 99.4 | $-5.8$ | -2.8 | 70.6 | -3.1 | $-13.5$ | 16. 20 | +2.8 | -10.9 | 30.8 | $+2.7$ | $-39.2$ | 52.8 | +1.3 | +46.6 |
| Hats, fur-felt...... | 76.9 | +2.7 | +. 1 | 83.2 | +21.0 | +24.0 | 23.91 | +17.8 | +23.7 | 33.7 | +.9 | -3.8 | 73.6 | +10.8 | +53.7 |
| Knit goods.. | 101.8 | -7.9 | -4.9 | 86.0 | $-14.0$ | +8.9 | 14. 01 | -6.6 | +14.2 | 30.8 | -7.5 | -29.3 | 45.6 | +1.8 | +59.8 |
| $\infty \quad$ Silk and rayon goods. | 73.4 | -2.6 | -11.4 | 55.9 | $-5.3$ | $-1.4$ | 14.34 | -2.7 | +10.9 | 32.2 | -2.1 | -23.9 | 44.6 | $-.7$ | +44.2 |
| No Woolen and worsted goods ${ }^{2}$ | 70.1 | +1.9 | -27.0 | 50.1 | +2.0 | $-28.5$ | 16.02 | +. 1 | -2. 1 | 32.2 | $+.6$ | -32.4 | 49.7 | -. 4 | +13.7 |
| $¢_{<}^{\infty}$ Wearing apparel.--....-------- | 79.8 | -10.6 | -9.6 | 55.3 | -10.4 | +8.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Clothing, men's | 81.4 | $-3$ | -6. 3 | 54.5 | -1.2 | +6.2 +6.2 | 15.76 | +. 1 | +13.4 | 28.3 | -3.1 | -28.5 | 56.2 | +2.9 | +64.3 |
| 0 Clothing, women's | 89.6 | $-21.0$ | -8.7 | 60.9 | -16.1 | +17.3 | 17.48 | $+6.3$ | +28.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{+}$ Corsets and allied garmen | 86.8 | -. 8 | -1.6 | 69.4 | -9.1 | +1.2 | 13.94 | $-8.3$ | +3.4 | 31.3 | -9.8 | $-20.5$ | 47.0 | -. 6 | $+28.9$ |
| - Men's furnishings.....- | 89.5 | -6.9 | -17.4 | 56.7 | $-15.0$ | $-8.3$ | 12. 27 | -8.6 | +11.3 | 28.4 | -9.6 | -23.8 | 41.3 | $+1.7$ | +83.6 |
| Millinery. | 50.1 | -22.5 | -23.3 | 37.7 | -26.8 | $-16.4$ | 17. 37 | $-5.4$ | +9.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| to Shirts and collars | 93.7 | $-10.4$ | -14.4 | 82.2 | $-12.6$ | +14.0 | 12. 41 | -2.4 | +33.2 | 31.6 | $-2.2$ | -8.7 | 39.4 | $+2.1$ | +54.1 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 89.4 | $+1.9$ | -. 1 | 77.2 | $+5.9$ | +6.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes | 89.0 | $+2.5$ | $-1.4$ | 76.2 | +8.0 | +6.7 | 18. 44 | +5.3 | +7.7 | 36.9 | $+2.2$ | -30.9 | 50.7 | $+2$ | +42.1 +27.9 |
| Food and kindred | 91.5 | -. 1 | +6.0 | 79.2 | -. 8 | $+5.9$ | 19.84 | -. 7 | +. 1 | 36.3 | -2.4 | -19.1 | 52.5 | $+1.0$ | $+27.9$ |
| Food and kindred | 110.1 | +4.8 | +16.5 | $95.6$ | $+4.0$ | $+24.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking | 116.3 | +1.5 | +16.9 | 98. 2 | +1.7 | +20.0 | 22. 11 | $+2$ | +2.9 | 40.9 | -2.2 | -12.3 | 54.0 | $+3.1$ | +19.3 +319 |
| Beverages | 188.9 | +3.2 | +13.4 | 193.5 | $+6.0$ | +20.3 | 31. 12 | +2.7 | +6.0 | 40.0 | -. 5 | -17.5 | 78.0 | $+2.9$ | +31.9 |
| Butter | 86.9 | $-2.1$ | +9.2 | 66. 6 | -2. 1 | $+9.0$ | 21. 42 | (5) | $+1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canning and praser | 120.6 | +33.0 | +25.4 | 103.6 | +23.0 | +47.6 | 11. 19 | $-7.6$ | $+36.2$ | 26.8 | $-13.3$ | -17.8 | 39.2 | (4) | $+30.4$ |
| Confectionery | 66.4 | -3.7 | -3.6 | 55.4 | $-4.6$ | +16.4 | 14.98 | $-1.0$ | +20.3 | 34.2 | -6.3 | +1.4 | 43.1 | +4.4 | +24.8 |
| Flour | 77.5 | +3.6 | +13.5 | 65.0 | $+3.6$ | +15.7 | 21. 21 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | +2.0 | 38.5 | $-.3$ | -17.8 | 54.5 | +1.5 | +29.1 |
| Ice cream | 90.8 | +4.7 | +28.2 | 72.6 | +5.3 | +32.7 | 24.81 | +.6 | +3.9 | 46.9 | +.2 | -11.0 | 52.9 | +. 6 | +12.5 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 103.5 | +2.1 | $+21.5$ | 91.4 | +4.9 | +37.4 | 22.46 | $+2.8$ | +13.2 | 42.3 | +5.0 | -13.4 | 53.1 | (4) | +31.2 |
| Sugar, beet. | 54.5 | +14.5 | +14.3 | 40.7 | +4.8 | +8.0 | 20.19 | $-8.4$ | -5.7 | 34.2 | -11.9 | -18.5 | 59.9 | +. 5 | +14.4 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 82.3 | -8.0 | +5.4 | 65.9 | -14.8 | -10.2 | 21.37 | -7.3 | -15.0 | 35.6 | -9.2 | -27.8 | 57.9 | +1.4 | $+20.0$ |
| Tobaeco manufactures | 61.1 | -2.1 | +1.3 | 47.3 | -. 4 | $+8.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco | 72.9 | -. 4 | +1.3 | 67.0 | +. 6 | +9.8 | 13.84 | +. 9 | $+8.5$ | 34.5 | +1.2 | -11.7 | 38.8 | $+.3$ | $+22.6$ |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 59.6 | -2.3 | +1.4 | 44.8 | $-.8$ | +8.2 | 13. 53 | +1.5 | $+6.6$ | 36.2 | +2.5 | -13.5 | 37.7 | +. 3 | +24.3 |
| Paper and printing | 93.4 | -1.4 | +11.1 | 77.3 | -2.0 | +13.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper-..-- | 83.1 | $-1.0$ | $+7.8$ | 71.6 | -3.0 | +9.6 | 17. 70 | -1.9 | +2.1 | 35.7 | $-1.4$ | $-21.3$ | 50.0 | $+1.0$ | $+31.6$ |
| Paper and pulp. | 104.8 | $-1.1$ | $+16.6$ | 77.1 | $-1.8$ | +12.9 | 18.27 | $-.7$ | $-3.0$ | 35.7 | -. 8 | $-23.1$ | 51.4 | +. 8 | +27.9 |
| Printing and publishing: |  | -1.3 | +10.9 | 70.3 | -1.0 |  |  | + 3 |  |  | -. 3 | -4.5 | 73.2 | +. 7 | +9.3 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 96.8 | $-2.0$ | +10.9 +7.4 | 84.8 | $-3.1$ | +18.2 +12.3 | 31.97 | -1.1 | +6.3 +4.7 | 36.5 | $-1.6$ | $-4.9$ | 83.9 | +. 2 | +12.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and refining | 105.3 | +. 8 | +14.1 | 88.7 | +.7 | +19.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other than petroleum rofining | 103.8 | $+.9$ | +13.9 | 86.6 | (4) | +20.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals-.-............. | 112.3 | +. 6 | +27.8 | 96.6 | +. 5 | +29.8 | 23.88 | -. 1 | $+2.2$ | 39.0 | +. 8 | -10.5 | 61.4 | +. 7 | +15.2 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and | 54.8 | +8.1 | $-18.6$ | 53.7 | +11.9 | -12.3 | 11. 35 | $+3.5$ | +7.8 | 40.9 | +2.3 | -33.1 | 28.2 | $+2.9$ | +63.8 |
| Druggists' preparations....- | 93.8 | -3.1 | +8.6 | 86.1 | -4.7 | +14.2 | 19.80 | $-1.7$ | +5.0 | 37.2 | -2.6 | -4. 5 | 49.2 | +. 6 | $+10.6$ |
| Explosives ....-........ | 92.0 | $-3.9$ | +26.4 | 71.0 | -3.4 | +36.3 | 22. 18 | +. 5 | +8.2 | 33.7 | (4) | -12.5 | 62.3 | $+4.9$ | +18.1 |
| Fertilizers | 71.0 | -4.6 | +21.2 | 56.9 | $-1.0$ | $+34.2$ | 13.92 | +3.8 | $+10.8$ | 33.7 | +1.8 | $-29.7$ | 41.2 | $+1.5$ | $+55.3$ |
| Paints and varnishes | 101.2 | $-4.6$ | +10.0 | 78.8 | $-8.7$ | $+10.7$ | 20. 73 | $-4.3$ | + +. 4 | 35.7 | $-6.3$ | -16.9 | 57.7 | +2.5 | +21.9 |
| Rayon and allied products | 296.8 | +8.4 | $+5.5$ | 208. 6 | $+4.3$ | +17.7 | 18.56 | -3.8 | $+11.5$ | 36.4 | -2.9 | $-10.7$ | 51.0 | -. 8 | +29.6 |
| Soap. | 97.7 | $-2.2$ | $+10.5$ | 84.3 | $-2.0$ | +13.5 | 20.72 | +. 1 | +2.4 | 37.4 | -1.1 | -18.1 | 55.3 | +. 9 | +21.0 |
| Petroleum refining. | 111.7 | +. 3 | +15.3 | 95.7 | +2.8 | +17.6 | 27.55 | +2.6 | +2.1 | 35.2 | $+.9$ | -12.3 | 76.2 | +1.7 | +23.7 |

Footnotes at end of table.

TAbLe 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JUNE 1934 AND JULY $1933-C O n t i n u e d ~$

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{\text {: }}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourlyearnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> July <br> 1934 <br> (3-year <br> average 1923-25 <br> $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ \text { 1923-25 } \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July1934 | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in 1934 | Percentage change from |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rubber products | 83.9 |  |  | 61.9 | -6.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Rubber boots and shoes-- | 53.4 | +14.6 | +17.4 | 49.4 | +20.1 | +17.3 | \$17. 56 | +4.8 | +2.7 | 36.8 | +3.4 | -11.3 | 47.3 | +1.9 | $+20.5$ |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 122.1 | -1.7 | +10.2 | 87.5 | -12.0 | +2.2 | 16. 70 | -10.4 | -7.3 | 31.5 | -13.2 | -25.4 | 51.0 | -. 4 | +18.5 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes....-..............- | 77.4 | -5.2 | +5.7 | 55.9 | -8.5 | () | 22.70 | -3.4 | -5. 5 | 29.1 | -4.0 | $-25.3$ | 77.4 | +1.3 | +27.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Per capital weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data fur nished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentages of change 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 for total manufacturing also computed from indexes.
${ }_{2}$ More complete data have made a revision of the June indexes, averages, and percentage changes necessary for total manufacturing, textiles and their products, fabrics, and woolen and worsted goods. The revised figures follow:

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index June 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in 1934 193 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in 1934 | Percentage change from - |  | AverJune 1934 | Percentage change from - |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { May }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries | 81.0 | -1.7 | +21.1 | 64.8 | $-3.4$ | $+37.3$ | \$19.48 | -1.7 | +13.3 | 34.8 | -2.5 | -16.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ \hline 54 \end{gathered}$ | +0.4 | +31.1 |
| Textiles and their products. | 91.9 89.9 | -5.4 | +1.3 +1.7 | 66.4 66.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W oolen and worsted goods | 68.8 | -8.6 | -19.0 | 49.1 | $-9.2$ | $-20.2$ | 16.07 | -. 7 | $-1.5$ | 32.1 | $-2.7$ | -31.9 | 50.0 | +2.0 | $+15$ |

## 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 7 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 rolls for all manufacturing industries combined do not include the manufac-tured-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 WAGESIN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JULY 1934, INCLU. SIVE

| 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) | (2) |
| 1923 | 8, 724, 900 | 892, 400 | 928, 600 | 606, 200 | 523, 700 | (1) |
| 1924 | 8,083, 700 | 833, 700 | 835, 400 | 524, 500 | 464,900 | (1) |
| 1925 | $8,328,200$ | 851, 200 | 870,500 | 559, 600 | 458, 100 | (1) |
| 1926 | 8, 484, 400 | 880, 200 | 946, 700 | 558, 600 | 460, 700 | (1) |
| 1927 | 8, 288, 400 | 834, 900 | 897, 800 | 495, 100 | 428, 9 co | (1) |
| 1928 | 8, 285, 800 | 829, 800 | 922, 500 | 541, 900 | 404, 000 | (1) |
| 1929. | 8,785, 600 | 881, 000 | 1,105, 700 | 583, 200 | 398, 200 | (1) |
| 1930 | 7, 668, 400 | 766, 200 | 918,700 | 451,800 | 353, 800 | (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 |
| June | ${ }^{2} 6,791,700$ | 656, 400 | 709, 500 | 535, 900 | 288, 300 | 214, 500 |
| July- | 6,585, 000 | 603, 900 | 690, 200 | 494, 800 | 281, 100 | 206, 900 |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average. | \$198, 145,000 | \$23,937,000 | \$24, 534, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920...------ | 238, 300,000 | 30, 531, 000 | 31, 982, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 155, 008, 000 | 14, 049, 000 | 16,450,000 | (i) | ${ }^{1}$ | (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 | 21, 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) |

[^0]${ }^{2}$ Revised.

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 JULY 1934, INCLU. SIVE-Continued


TABLE 2.-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURINGINDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRYGROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JULY 1934, INCLU-SIVE-Continued

| Year and month | Foods and kındred products | Tobacco manufactures | Paper and printing | Chemicals and allied products | Rubber products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Emplayment |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average. | 733,600 | 157, 000 | 510, 100 | (1) | (i) |
| 1920....... | 713, 000 | 154,000 | 549, 100 | (t) | (1) |
| 1921 | 626, 400 | 149,900 | 467, 100 | (t) | (1) |
| 1922 | 651, 400 | 146, 400 | 489,400 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 681,900 | 146, 300 | 527,400 | 342, 700 | 137,800 |
| 1924 | 657, 800 | 136, 700 | 529, 200 | 322, 200 | 123, 200 |
| 1925 | 664, 400 | 132, 100 | 537, 100 | 334, 200 | 141, 800 |
| 1926 | 664, 400 | 125, 700 | 553, 600 | 355, 100 | 141, 200 |
| 1927 | 679,400 | 129,300 | 553, 500 | 346, 700 | 142,000 |
| 1928 | 707, 100 | 125, 600 | 558, 300 | 342,500 | 149, 200 |
| 1929 | 753, 500 | 116, 100 | 591, 500 | 384, 800 | 149, 100 |
| 1930 | 731, 100 | 108, 300 | 574, 100 | 364, 700 | 115, 500 |
| 1931 | 650,500 | 99,700 | 511, 800 | 316,800 | 99, 200 |
| 1932 | 577, 100 | 88, 600 | 451, 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 |
| May | 665, 400 | 84, 800 | 509, 300 | 353, 500 | 119, 700 |
| June--------------------------- | 702, 600 | 86,400 | 503, 000 | 348, 100 | 115, 000 |
|  | 735, 800 | 84,600 | 496, 000 | 350,800 | 112,700 |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 | \$14, 879, 000 | \$2, 386, 000 | \$10, 873, 000 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | (1) |
| 1920 | 16,698,000 | 2,772, 000 | 14, 729, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 14, 333, 000 | 2, 325,000 | 12, 259, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 14, 142,000 | 2, 206,000 | 12, 762, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 15, 296, 000 | 2,317,000 | 14, 304, 000 | \$8, 499, 000 | \$3,500, 000 |
| 1924 | 15, 155, 000 | 2,213,000 | 14, 797, 000 | 8, 013,000 | 3, 223, 000 |
| 1925 | 15, 268, 000 | 2, 147,000 | 15, 506,000 | 8, 444, 000 | 3, 676, 000 |
| 1926 | 15, 503, 000 | 2,049,000 | 16, 478, 000 | 9,055, 000 | 3, 707, 000 |
| 1927 | 15, 838, 000 | 2,025,000 | 16, 501, 000 | 8,978, 000 | 3,810,000 |
| 1928 | 16, 388, 000 | 1,916, 000 | 16,691, 000 | 8, 997, 000 | 4,069, 000 |
| 1929 | 17, 344, 000 | 1,819, 000 | 17, 771, 000 | 10,068, 000 | 3,986,000 |
| 1930 | 16,593,000 | 1,617,000 | 17,036, 000 | 9, 334, 000 | 2, 934, 000 |
| 1931 | 14, 173, 000 | 1,336,000 | 14, 461, 000 | 7,643, 000 | 2,165,000 |
| 1932 | 11, 308, 000 | 1,052,000 | 11, 126, 000 | $5,861,000$ | 1,555,000 |
| 1933 | 11, 604, 000 | 944, 000 | 10, 299, 000 | 6,179, 000 | 1,740,000 |
| 1934: January | 12, 301, 000 | 886, 000 | 11, 045, 000 | 7,035, 000 | 2,036, 000 |
| February | 12, 352,000 | 1,012,000 | 11, 297, 000 | 7,257,000 | 2, 261, 000 |
| March | 12, 522,000 | 1,019,000 | 11,550,000 | 7, 417, 000 | 2, 445, 000 |
| April | 12, 663, 000 | 1,028,000 | 11, 847, 000 | 7, 683, 000 | 2,546,000 |
| May | 13, 296,000 | 1,030,000 | 11,981, 000 | 7,352, 000 | 2, 438,000 |
| June | 14, 008,000 | 1,057,000 | 11, 728, 000 | 7, 333, 000 | 2,306,000 |
| July | 14, 571, 000 | 1,052, 000 | 11, 491, 000 | 7, 381, 000 | 2, 147, 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 July 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 7 -month period, January to July 1934, inclusive, based on the 3 -year average, $1923-25$, as 100 , are shown in the following table. A chart of these indexes also follows.

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

3 year average 1923-1925-100


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

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Januar | 105.3 | 114.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 | 100.71 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 100. 5 | 98. 2 | 95.0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 |
| Februar | 102. 0 | 113.7 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 102. 51 | 101.5 | 98.1 | 101. 5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102.9 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | 61.1 | 77.7 |
| March | 102. 4 | 116.0 | 83. 2 | 85.9 | 104. 61 | 101. 7 | 98.8 | 102. 1 | 100.2 | 97.6 | 104. 1 | 96.9 | 80.7 | 68.4 | 58.8 | 80.8 |
| April | 102. 5 | 114. 5 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 105. 0 | 90.9 | 98.7 | 101.4 | 99.6 | 97.1 | 105.3 | 96.3 | 80.7 | 66.1 | 59.9 | 82.3 |
| May | 103. 1 | 112.0 | 81.9 | 87.9 | 105. 3 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 100. 4 | 99.1 | 97.0 | 105. 3 | 94.8 | 80.1 | 63.4 | 62.6 | 82.4 |
| June | 104.3 | 111.1 | 81.0 | 89.8 | 106. 0 | 93.8 | 98.0 | 100.3 | 99.1 | 97.8 | 105. 6 | 92.9 | 78.4 | 61.2 | 66.9 | ${ }^{181 .} 0$ |
| July | 106.9 | 108. 5 | 79.8 | 88. 2 | 104.9 | 91.0 | 97.8 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 97. 7 | 106. 1 | 89.5 | 77.0 | 58.9 | 71.5 | 78.6 |
| August | 109.7 | 108. 8 | 81. 2 | 91.4 | 105. 2 | 92.1 | 99.5 | 101. 4 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 107.9 | 88.8 | 77.1 | 60.1 | 76.4 |  |
| Septembe | 111.7 | 107.5 | 83.4 | 94.5 | 105.7 | 94.4 | 101. 5 | 103. 4 | 100.5 | 102.2 | 109.0 | 89.6 | 77.4 | 63.3 | 80.0 |  |
| October. | 111.3 | 103. 7 | 84.1 | 97.0 | 104.5 | 95.3 | 102. 2 | 103.1 | 99.6 | 102.6 | 107.7 | 87.7 | 74.4 | 64.4 | 79.6 |  |
| November | 112.6 | 97.4 | 84.2 | 99.0 | 103. 2 | 94.8 | 101.8 | 101. 4 | 97.4 | 101.7 | 103.6 | 84.6 | 71.8 | 63.4 | 76.2 |  |
| December | 114.4 | 89.7 | 83.3 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 101. 2 | 99.8 | 82.3 | 71.0 | 62.1 | 74.4 |  |
| Average | 107.2 | 108.2 | 82.3 | 90.6 | 104.1 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 101.2 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 104.8 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 64.1 | 69.0 | $\overline{79.4}$ |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janua | 95.3 | 117.2 | 82.8 | 69.6 | 94.6 | 98.8 | 95.4 | 100.9 | 98.4 | 96. | 102.3 | 95.9 | 70.0 | 53. 5 | 39.5 | 54.0 |
| February | 89.6 | 115.5 | 81.3 | 72. 4 | 97.9 | 104. 1 | 100.8 | 105.0 | 104.4 | 101. 2 | 109.3 | 98.8 | 74.3 | 54.6 | 40.2 | 60.6 |
| March | 90.0 | 123. 7 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 102.4 | 106.5 | 105.7 | 102.5 | 111.6 | 98.8 | 75.6 | 53.1 | 37.1 | 64.8 |
| April | 89.2 | 120.9 | 79.0 | 73.8 | 103.8 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 100.5 | 112.6 | 97.7 | 74.4 | 49.5 | 38.8 | 67.3 |
| May | 90.0 | 122.4 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 107. 3 | 97.5 | 100.7 | 103. 1 | 104. 0 | 101. 3 | 112.9 | 95.4 | 73. 4 | 46.8 | 42. 7 | 67.1 |
| June | 92.0 | 124.2 | 75.4 | 80.5 | 107.5 | 92.4 | 98.7 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 111.2 | 92.3 | 69.7 | 43.4 | 47.2 | ${ }^{1} 64.8$ |
| July | 94.8 | 119.3 | 71. 7 | 78.5 | 103.3 | 85.7 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 107. 2 | 84.3 | 66. 2 | 39.8 | 50.8 | 60.4 |
| August | 99.9 | 121.6 | 73.9 | 83.0 | 103.8 | 89.3 | 99.3 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 103.3 | 112. 0 | 83.3 | 65.9 | 40.6 | 56.8 |  |
| September | 104. 7 | 119.8 | 73.4 | 87.0 | 104. 3 | 92.5 | 98.8 | 104. 4 | 101. 4 | 104.7 | 112.9 | 84.1 | 63.4 | 42.9 | 59.1 |  |
| October-- | 102. 2 | 115. 8 | 72.6 | 89.5 | 106. 6 | 95.1 | 104.6 | 107. 6 | 102. 1 | 108.2 | ${ }^{112.4}$ | 82.2 | 61.3 | 44.7 | 59.4 |  |
| November. | 106.7 | 107.0 | 71.7 | 93.4 | 104.5 | 93.7 | 104.6 | 104. 1 | 98.5 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 76.8 | 58.1 | 42.9 | 55.5 |  |
| December. | 114.0 | 98.0 | 73.3 | 95.7 | 102.9 | 97.6 | 105.2 | 103.5 | 99.5 | 105.6 | 100. 7 | 75.2 | 57.6 | 41.5 | 54.5 |  |
| Average. | 97.4 | 117.1 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 103.3 | 96.1 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 109.1 | 88.7 | 67.5 | 46.1 | 48.5 | ${ }^{2} 62.8$ |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Average for 7 months.
For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for July 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 these 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 MANUFAOTURING COMBINED, FOR JULY 1934

| Group | Employment index | Pay-roll index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manufacturing. | 73.7 | 35.0 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 73.9 | 47.4 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 69.4 | 51.1 |
| Transportation equipment. | 83.8 | 61.7 |
| Railroad repair shops | 54.1 | 46.7 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products. | 71.1 | 51.8 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 46.4 | 28.2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 54.0 | 34.9 |
| Textiles and their products. | 7.76 | 54.9 |
| Fabrics. .-. - | 84.0 | 61.4 |
| Wearing apparel | 62.1 | 41.9 |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 84.6 | 66.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 101.3 | 88.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 68.4 | 54.5 |
| Paper and printing | 89.4 | 71.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 96.2 | 80.7 |
| Rubber products.. | 85.2 | 63.1 |

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in July 1934

INCREASED employment was shown in 9 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and gains in pay rolls were reported in 7. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

The largest percentage gains in both items from June to July ( 2 percent in employment and 5.4 percent in pay rolls) appeared in the crude-petroleum-producing industry. The electric light and power and manufactured gas, the telephone and telegraph, and the laundry industries reported gains in employment of 1.2 percent, 0.8 percent, and 0.7 percent, respectively. The gains in the remaining five industries in which increases in employment were reported (banks, bitumi-nous-coal mining, hotels, insurance, and real estate) were 0.4 percent or less. While employment showed a slight gain in bituminous-coal mining, pay rolls in this industry decreased 9.8 percent, reflecting the sharply reduced production in the industry during the July 15 pay period.

In the eight nonmanufacturing industries in which decreased employment was reported from June to July, the largest percentage decline ( 6.8 percent) was a seasonal decrease in anthracite mining. Pay rolls in this industry showed a drop of 20.6 percent due to decreased production and the effects of the July 4 holiday period.

Employment in retail trade, based on reports received from 36,722 establishments, showed a decrease of 5.6 percent from June to July. This decrease, which is partially seasonal and reflects summer inactivity, was accentuated by the effect of strikes and the drought in certain localities. The general merchandise group (department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses) showed a decrease of 8.4 percent. The remaining retail groups showed a net decrease in employment of 3.2 percent from June to July. The dyeing and cleaning industry also reported a seasonal decline of 5.1 percent in employment over the month interval. Brokerage firms continued to show recessions in employment due to small stock turnover, the July tabulation showing a decline of 4.2 percent. Employment in the metalliferous mining industry decreased 2.8 percent from June to July and the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry reported a decrease of 1.9 percent in employment. The decreases ( 0.1 percent) in employment in the remaining two industries, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, and wholesale trade, were practically negligible.

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 July 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufac-
turing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from June 1934 and July 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 banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these last-named industries are not available.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE


| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ! |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Index } \\ \text { July } \\ 1934 \\ \text { ((average } \\ 1929 \\ =100) \end{array}$ | Percentage change from-- |  | IndexJuly1934(average1929$=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in Jaly 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | June | July 1933 |  | June 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{June}_{1934}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | June 1934 | July 1933 |  | June 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite | 53.6 | -6.8 | +22.4 | 42.3 | -20.6 | +10.7 | \$22.97 | -14.9 | -9.5 | 27.5 | $-15.1$ | -15.4 | 83.4 | +1.1 | +3.0 +54.8 |
| Bituminous...-- | 77.0 | +.3 -2 | +21.8 | 49.7 | $-9.8$ | +47.9 | 16.57 | $-10.1$ | +21.2 +9.2 | 23.2 | -11.8 | -24.8 | 71.7 | $\stackrel{+}{\text { (2) }} 8$ | +54.8 |
| Metalliferous mining----7.-...-.-. | 39.9 55.6 | -2.8 | +20.9 +123 | $\stackrel{25.1}{35}$ | -5.8 | +32.1 | 20.43 16.32 | $-3.1$ | +9.2 +9.6 | 35.8 34.0 | -3.8 -5.0 | -8.5 | 56.1 | $\stackrel{(2)}{+1.3}$ | +18.3 +324 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 55.6 81.6 | -1.9 +2.0 | +12.3 +37.1 | 35.0 60.0 | -5.4 +5.4 | +23.2 +42.2 | 16.32 28.30 | -3.6 +3.3 | +9.6 +3.7 | 34.0 35.0 | -5.0 +1.7 | -17.0 -20.4 | 48.6 6 | +1.3 +1.6 | +32.4 +26.3 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph. | 71.0 | +.8 | $+3.6$ | 72.3 | +1. 4 | +8.4 | 27.01 | +. 6 | +4.5 | 38.1 | -. 5 | +. 6 | 71.9 | $+.8$ | +4.1 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 85.0 | +1.2 | +9.7 | 81.1 | +4.2 | +15.9 | 29.64 | $+3.0$ | $+5.6$ | 39.3 | -. 5 | $-6.3$ | 75.2 | +3.7 | +13.6 |
|  | 73.1 | -. 1 | +5.3 | 63.8 | +. 9 | +11.1 | 27.82 | $+1.0$ | $+5.6$ | 45.6 | $-.7$ | -1.5 | 60.4 | +1.4 | +11.7 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale. | 84.0 83.3 | -. -1.1 | +9.2 +11.7 | 67.6 69.5 | +1.7 +29 | +14.4 +19.6 | 26.90 | +1.7 +28 | +4.7 +7.1 | 41.2 | +.5 +1. | -9.0 | 64.9 | +.9 +1.2 | $+15.4$ |
| Retail ---- | 83.3 | -5.6 | +11.7 | 69.5 | -2.9 | +19.6 | 20.31 | +2.8 | $+7.1$ | 40.4 | +1.3 | $-11.0$ | 51.8 | +1.2 | +20.0 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{3}$ | 86.3 | +. 1 | +14.2 | 65.6 | -. 9 | +23.1 | 13. 11 | -1.1 | +7.8 | 46.7 | -. 4 | -7.2 | 27.4 | $-1.4$ | $+16.5$ |
| Laundries.-...... | 484.6 | $+.7$ | +6.4 | ${ }^{4} 88.2$ | -. 1 | +16.2 | 15. 32 | $-.8$ | +9.2 | 40.0 | $+.5$ | $-3.5$ | 37.8 | $-1.3$ | +13.0 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 480.5 | -5.1 | +5.1 | 458.9 | -8.1 | +17.8 | 17.92 | -3.2 | +12.1 | 40.2 | $-2.4$ | $-14.4$ | 44. 4 | $-.9$ | +29.0 |
| Banks. | ${ }^{(5)}$ | +. 4 | +4.4 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | $+.3$ | +4.4 | 31. 22 | $-.1$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | (5) | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{\text {(5) }}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ |
| Brokerage | (5) | $-4.2$ | $-20.2$ | (5) | $-6.0$ | -18.1 | 35.26 | -1.9 | +2.7 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Insurance- | (5) | $+(6)$ $+(6)$ | +1.6 +6.4 | (5) | +.5 -1.1 | +3.8 +9.3 | 35. 21. | +.5 -1.1 | +2.1 +2.7 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) (5) | (5) (5) | (5) |

${ }^{1}$ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some frms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

2 No change.
The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{4}$ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.
5 Not available.
${ }^{6}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

## 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 July 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 JULY 1934
[12-month average, $1929=100]$

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 ${ }^{1934}$ | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Januar | 90.6 | 76.2 | 52.564 .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 | 58.763 .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 |
| Jun | 761 | 53. 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}39.5 & 57.5\end{array}$ | 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 83.6 | 53. 7 | 34.5 | 38. 2 | 42.3 | 76.4 | 58.6 | 63.2 | 77.0 | 50.4 | 24.4 | 33. 6 | 49.7 |
| 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 | $\left.51.7\right\|^{1} 67.1$ | 75.4 | 53.7 | $45.8{ }^{1}$ | 161.8 | 83.2 | 67.4 | $67.9{ }^{1}$ | 176.0 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | ${ }^{153.6}$ |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januar | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 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 |  | 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 39.9 | 41.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 25.1 | 71.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 55.6 | 57.3 | 29. 1 | 28. 4 | 35.0 |
| August | 55.8 | 28.6 | 36.8 | 40.2 | 16.5 | 21. 9 |  | 68.9 | 51.1 | 51. 6 |  | 55.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 |  |
| September | 55.5 | 29.3 30.5 | 38.9 | 40.0 37 | 17.0 | 23.9 |  | 66.6 | 52.4 52.4 | 52. 6 |  | 51. 2 | 30.5 | 29.3 |  |
| October | 53.8 | 30.5 | 40. 7 | 37.4 | 18.0 | 25.9 25.6 |  | 64.5 59.3 | 52.4 49.4 | 53. 2 |  | 48.7 | 30.1 | 31. 2 |  |
| Novem <br> Decemb | 52.8 51.2 | 31.9 <br> 33.3 | 40.6 40.6 | 35.1 34.3 | 18.7 | 25.6 26.2 |  | 59.3 <br> 53.9 | 49.4 42.3 | 51. 1.3 |  | 43.3 36.9 | 27.1 22.1 | 28.3 24.4 |  |
| Average. | 59.1 | 36.5 | $\left.34.6\right\|^{140.4}$ | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | ${ }^{1} 26.0$ | 67.4 | 49.0 | $44.9{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{148.0}$ | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24.7 | 129.0 |
|  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 73.2 | 71.5 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| Februar | 73. 2 | 54.4 | 57.0 ${ }^{56} 5$ | 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 | 56.5 572.8 | 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 <br> 56.9 76.7 | 66.3 | 44. 5 | 40.1 | 53.4 | 88.1 | 81.2 | 72. 3 | 70. 2 | 95. 0 | 83.4 | 67.8 | 68.8 |
| 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 65.3 | 54. 2 | 58.0 80.0 <br> 59.5 81.6 <br> 0.8  | 62.7 59.2 | 44.8 | 40.6 42.8 | 56.9 | 86. 9 | 79.9 | 69.2 | 70.4 | 95. 0 | 82. 1 | 66.6 | 71.3 |
| July August | 65.3 | 55.4 | 59.5 81.6 | 59.2 | 44. 6 | 42.2 | 60.0 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 68.5 | 71.0 | 93.3 | 79.6 | 66.7 | 72.3 |
| Angust | 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 ${ }^{\text {A verag }}$ | 58.2 | 57.2 | 75.0 | 54.9 | 41. 7 | 53.2 |  | 83.1 | 74.8 | 69.4 |  | 92.7 | 73.5 | 67.7 |  |
|  | 65.7 | 55.3 | $62.2{ }^{175.8}$ | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 154.7 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | ${ }^{170.3}$ | 93.7 | 81. 1 | 68.2 | 17 |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 7 months.

TABLE 2.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO JULY 1934

| Month | Electric light and power and manufactured gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Januar | 99.2 | 89.3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 85. 6 | 75. 4 | 60.9 | 59.2 |
| Februar | 97.8 | 87.2 | 77.4 | 81. 2 | 99.7 | 86.0 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 86.6 | 78.9 | 70.4 | 71.0 | 87.1 | 74.8 | 60.6 | 60.1 |
| March | 96. 7 | 85.5 | 76.9 | 81.7 | 102. 4 | 85.4 | 71.9 | 75.6 | 86.4 | 77. 6 | 69.8 | 71.7 | 88.1 | 73.6 | 59.4 | 62.2 |
| April | 97.1 | 84.8 | 76.9 | 82.4 | 97.6 | 82.4 | 69.4 | 76.8 | 86.8 | 78.0 | 69.5 | 72.2 | 86. 6 | 71.8 | 58.1 | 62.9 |
| May | 97.6 | 84. 0 | 76.9 | 83. 1 | 98. 7 | 84.2 | 69.9 | 77.6 | 85.9 | 76.9 | 69.1 | 72.6 | 85. 1 | 72.2 | 58.2 | 63.0 |
| June | 97.2 | 83. 2 | 77.3 | 84.0 | 98.3 | 80.5 | 69.9 | 77.8 | 85.3 | 76.5 | 69.3 | 73. 2 | 84.8 | 70.2 | 58.0 | 63.2 |
| July | 96.7 | 82.3 | 77.5 | 85.0 | 97. 4 | 78.7 | 70.0 | 81.1 | 85.6 | 75.6 | 69.4 | 73.1 | 83.3 | 66.4 | 57.4 | 63.8 |
| 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 |  |
| September | 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 | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82. 2 |  | 93.2 | 74.4 | 76.2 |  | 82.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 |  | 79.0 | 61.5 | 59.8 |  |
| November | 91.3 | 79. 1 | 82.6 |  | 93.3 | 73.2 | 74.5 |  | 81.5 | 71.8 | 71.0 |  | 79.7 | 61.7 | 59.4 |  |
| December | 90.3 | 78.4 | 81.8 |  | 91.2 | 73.2 | 74. 4 |  | 79.9 | 71.4 | 70.8 |  | 77.8 | 61.9 | 59.6 |  |
| A verage.--- | 95.6 | 83.0 | 78.8 | 82.8 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.0 | 176.7 | 84.7 | 75.5 |  | 72.0 | 83. 4 | 68.0 | 58.9 | ${ }^{1} 62.1$ |
|  | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 89.5 | 81, 8 | 75.3. | 82.4 | 87.5 | 74.1 | 61. 7 | 63.9 | 90.0 | 84. 3 | 76.9 | 84.6 | 89.4 | 78.0 | 62.7 | 68.8 |
| Februar | 88.2 | 80.9 | 74. 1 | 83.0 | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | 64. 6 | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 83.8 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 58.4 | 67.7 |
| March | 87.4 | 79.8 | 73. 1 | 83.6 | 89.1 | 71.3 | 57. 1 | 65. 7 | 87.8 | 81.4 | 71.4 | 87.2 | 87. 5 | 73.4 | 55.1 | 69.5 |
| April | 87.4 | 78.9 | 73.3 | 83.9 | 85. 2 | 68.9 | 56.0 | 66.8 | 90.1 | 81.6 | 78.6 | 88.2 | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60.4 | 71.5 |
| May | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74. 0 | 84. 6 | 84.7 | 69.7 | 57.4 | 66. 3 | 89.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 71. 1 | 59.5 | 71.8 |
| June | 87.1 | 77.0 | 75. 7 | 84.1 | 84. 1 | 66. 2 | 57.3 | 66. 5 | 89.1 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 88.2 | 87. 6 | 68.2 | 60.5 | 5 71.6 |
| July | 86.8 | 76. 6 | 76.9 | 84.0 | 83.3 | 64.7 | 59.1 | 67.6 | 83.9 | 74. 6 | 74.6 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 63.3 | 58. 1 | 169.5 |
| August | 86.5 | 76. 4 | 79.7 |  | 82.1 | 63.2 | 60.8 |  | 81.8 | 72.6 | 78. 1 |  | 80.3 | 60.7 | 62.7 |  |
| Septembe | 86.1 | 77.1 | 82.1 |  | 81.4 | 63.1 | 62.3 |  | 86.6 | 77.8 | 86.0 |  | 83.5 | 64. 6 | 69. 2 |  |
| October- | 85.2 | 77.8 | 83.5 |  | 79.9 | . 63.9 | 66.0 |  | 89.8 | 81.3 | 89.6 |  | 84. 6 | 67.1 | 72.3 |  |
| November | 84.1 | 77.6 | 83.4 |  | 79.7 | 63.3 | 64.1 |  | 100.9 | 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 |  |
| A verage...- | 86.6 | 78.2 | 77.9 | 83.7 | 83.6 | 67.0 | 60.4 | 65.9 | 89.4 | 80.9 |  | 86.3 | 86.6 | 69.4 | 64.3 | ${ }^{1} 70.1$ |
|  | Laundries ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 94.3 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 90.7 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 82.1 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 73.7 | 62.4 | 44. 2 | 46.8 |
| February | 93.7 | 86.3 | 77.5 | 78. 4 | 89.6 | 76.7 | 58.1 | 61. 7 | 80.7 | 74.4 | 65.6 | 68.1 | 71.2 | 59.0 | 40.2 | 46.3 |
| March. | 93.2 | 85.4 | 76. 1 | 79.2 | 89.6 | 75.0 | 55.4 | 62. 7 | 81.3 | 74. 4 | 65.8 | 72.4 | 71.7 | 58.5 | 38. 9 | 51.7 |
| April | 94.3 | 85.4 | 76.5 | 80.5 | 90.9 | 74.7 | 56.6 | 64.4 | 88.4 | 76.9 | 74.9 | 79.9 | 81.9 | 62.5 | 51. 7 | 60.8 |
| May | 94.1 | 84.8 | 76.6 | 82.1 | 90.5 | 73.9 | 57.1 | 66.9 | 89.3 | 78.0 | 75.7 | 84.3 | 82.1 | 63.8 | 51.0 | 65. 1 |
| June. | 94.8 | 84.4 | 79.2 | 84.0 | 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 | 84.6 | 91.5 | 69.4 | 58.7 | 68.2 | 91.1 | 76. 1 | 76.6 | 80.5 | 81.8 | 56.9 | 50.0 | 58.9 |
| August | 94.0 | 82.2 | 81.1 |  | 88.6 | 66.9 | 60.3 |  | 86.4 | 73.4 | 76.8 |  | 75.9 | 53.4 | 50.0 |  |
| Septembe | 93.0 | 81.9 | 82.6 |  | 88.0 | 65.8 | 63.5 |  | 83.0 | 76.9 | 81.9 |  | 78.3 | 57.9 | 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. | 61.9 | 60.7 |  | 83.2 | 72.0 | 76.1 |  | 70.8 | 49.6 | 52. 5 |  |
| December | 88.8 | 79.1 | 78.4 |  | 81.0 | 61.4 | 61.1 |  | 78.4 | 69.5 | 70.5 |  | 64.4 | 45.9 | 47.3 |  |
| A verage...- | 93.1 | 83.5 | 78.8 | 181.0 | 88.3 | 70.1 | 59.5 | ${ }^{1} 64.8$ | 85.6 | 75.2 | 74.3 | 76.9 | 76.1 | 57.3 | 49.5 | 56.2 |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januar | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Februar | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 93.7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 65.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 96.8 | 84.0 | 72, 4 | 86.4 | 93.4 | 72.4 | 53.5 | 66.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April. | 95.9 | 82.7 | 71.9 | 86. 6 | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | 66.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 | 85.7 | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June. | 91.6 | 78.0 | 73.6 | 86. 2 | 85.4 | 63.8 | 52.3 | 66.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July. | 93.3 | 78.4 | 75. 6 | 86.3 | 85. 2 | 61.8 | 53.3 | 65.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avera | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74.9 | 185.4 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 65.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

|  | Percent |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total employment | +1.6 |
| Total pay rolls. | +2.4 |
| Total man-hours worked_ | $+.7$ |
| Average weekly earnings | +. 8 |
| Average hours per week per man | No change. |
| Average hourly earnings | +1.2 |

The following table is based on returns made by 11,232 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works Administration 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 July the weekly pay roll for 81,409 workers amounted to $\$ 1,903,-$ 792 as compared with $\$ 1,858,817$ earned by 80,134 workers employed by the identical firms in June.

In July the average weekly earnings were $\$ 23.39$ as compared with $\$ 23.20$ for June. 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 10,725 firms- 95.5 percent of the 11,232 cooperating firms-gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 2,221,019 in July as compared with 2,205,851 in June.

The average hours per week per man-29.7 in July and 29.7 in June-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- 78.8 cents in July and 77.9 cents in June-were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN. AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION INDÚSTRY IN JULY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JUNE 1934

| Locality | Num-beroffirmsre-port-ing | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | A verage hours per week per man ${ }^{1}$ |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nurn- <br> ber <br> on <br> pay <br> roll <br> July <br> 1934 | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Amount } \\ \text { July } \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Amount } \\ \text { July } \\ 1934}}{ }$ | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Num } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { July } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage of change from June 1934 |
| All localities...-... | 11, 232 | 81, 409 | +1.6 | \$1,903,792 | +2.4 | 23. 39 | +0.8 | 29.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{78.8}$ | +1.2 |
| Alabama: Birmingham.- <br> California: <br> Los Angeles ${ }^{5}$ $\qquad$ <br> San Francisco-Oakland ${ }^{8}$ $\qquad$ <br> Other localities ${ }^{8}$ | 87 | 368 | +8.6 | 6.481 | +20.4 | 17.61 | +10.9 | 26.7 | +3.9 | 65.7 | +6.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 | 781 | $-16.2$ | 18,298 | -17.4 | 23.43 | $-1.5$ | 33.7 | -5. 6 | 69.5 | +4.4 |
|  | 28 | 1,245 | $+30.0$ | 28, 102 | +38.7 | 22.57 | +6.7 | 28.7 | +2.9 | 78.6 | $+3.7$ |
|  | 28 | 410 | -2. 4 | 8,189 | $-5.6$ | 19.97 | $-3.3$ | 28.2 | $-8.4$ | 70.8 | +5.5 |
| The State | 75 | 2, 436 | +5.5 | 54, 589 | +6.8 | 22.41 | +1.3 | 30.2 | -4. 4 | 74. 1 | +5.9 |
| Colorado: Denver | 225 | 547 | -10.5 | 10.491 | -19.8 | 19.18 | -10.4 | 23.6 | -10.9 | 81.4 | -. 1 |
| Connecticut: <br> Bridgeport. <br> Hartford. $\qquad$ <br> New Haven $\qquad$ <br> The State $\qquad$ <br> Delaware: Wilmington <br> District of Columbia $\qquad$ | 119 | 558 | -6.5 | 12,871 | -1.6 | 23. 07 | +5. 3 | 31.4 | -. 3 | 74.1 | +5. 7 |
|  | 280 | 1,148 | +1.4 | 26, 303 | +6.1 | 22.91 | +4.6 | 32.8 | +1.2 | 69.6 | +3.6 |
|  | 167 | 882 | -8.31 | 22, 205 | $-3.9$ | 25. 18 | +4.9 | 34.9 | +4.2 | 72. 2 | +. 6 |
|  | 566 | 2, 588 | -3.8 | 61,379 | $+.7$ | 23.72 | +4.7 | 33.3 | +2.1 | 71.4 | +2.7 |
|  | 109 | 925 | +.1 | 18,638 | -1.7 | 20.15 | -1.8 | 30.9 | $-5.5$ | 65.2 | +4.0 |
|  | 405 | 4,271 | +7.9 | 114,904 | +13.2 | 26.90 | +4.9 | 31.5 | +1.6 | 84.3 | +2.6 |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville | 50 | 194 | -6.7 | 3. 258 | $-9.3$ | 16. 79 | $-2.7$ | 27.4 | +4. 6 | 61. 3 | $-7.0$ |
| Miami | 75 | 1,071 | +14.4. | 19,352 | +2.6 | 18.07 | $-10.3$ | 28.1 | -7.3 | 63.8 | -3.5 |
| The Stat | 125 | 1, 265 | +10.1 | 22, 610 | +. 7 | 17.87 | -8.9 | 28.0 | -5.4 | 63.4 | $-3.9$ |
| Georgia: Atlanta......-- | 143 | 961 | +6.5 | 15, 133 | +. 5 | 15.75 | -5.6 | 27.9 | +. 7 | 56.2 | $-6.3$ |
| Illinois: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other localities ${ }^{3}$ | 100 | 1,820 | +8.1 | 37, 498 |  | 20.60 | -7.9 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| The State ${ }^{3}$ | 234 | 4, 263 | +26.6 | 102, 304 | +14.6 | 24. 00 | -9.5 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Indiana: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville. | 63 | 264 | -5.4 | 4,645 | -11.2 | 17.59 | -6. 1 | 23.7 | +13.2 | 74.0 | +8.0 |
| Fort Wayne | 91 | 222 | -12.6 | 4,460. | -14.6 | 20.09 | -2.3 | 26.6 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 76.0 | -2.2 |
| Indianapolis | 171 | 987 | +2.5 | 19, 671 | +5.8 | 20.99 | +3.2 | 29.5 | +8.5 | 71.3 | -4.7 |
| South Bend. | 38 | 224 | -21.1 | 4, 348 | -32.9 | 19.41 | -14.9 | 26.2 | -10.9 | 75.0 | -3.7 |
| The Stat | 363 | 1,647 | -4.9 | 33, 124 | -6.7 | 20.11 | -2.0 | 27.7 | +. 7 | 72.8 | -2.5 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 97 | 718 | +40.0 | 19,445 | +75.1 | 27.08 | +25.1 | 32.1 | +21.6 | 85.9 | +2.6 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 67 | 241 | , -24.9 | 4, 190 | -13.5 | 17.39 | +15.3 | 28.2 | +11.4 | 61.9 | +1.5 |
| Kentucky: Louisville...- | 145 | 784 | -6.3 | 15, 476 | (5) | 19.74 | +6.7 | 30.8 | -. 6 | 64. 2 | +5.9 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans- | 109 | 794 | +17.8 | 13,970 | +15.3 | 17.59 | -2.1 | 29.3 | $-.3$ | 60.5 | -1.8 |
| Maine: Portland.......-- | 93 | 409 | -12.2 | 8,793 | -14.5 | 21.50 | -2.5 | 30.6 | -5.3 | 70.3 | +2.8 |
| Maryland: Baltimore ${ }^{\text {3 }}$-- | 114 | 1, 241 | -2.4 | 26, 446 | -2.0 | 21.31 | +.5 | 32.0 | -6.4 | 66. 2 | +4.7 |
| Massachusetts: All local- <br> ities ${ }^{3}$ | 685 | 4,946 | +. 9 | 128, 376 | +3.5 | 25.96 | +2.6 | 32.5 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 79.8 | +2.6 |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit | 486 | 3, 525 | -1.8 | 82, 564 | -4. 6 | 23. 42 | -2.8 | 31.2 | -1.6 | 75. 2 | $-1.3$ |
| Flint | 54 | 4246 | -24.1 | 5,300 | -18.3 | 21. 54 | +7.5 | 31.7 | +2.3 | 68.1 | $+4.6$ |
| Grand Rapids.--...- | 99 | 368 | +9.9 | 6,530 | +7.0 | 17. 74 | -2.6 | 28.9 | -2.0 | 61.4 | $-1.0$ |
| The State | 639 | 4,139 | -2.6 | 94, 394 | +4.8 | 22.81 | 1-2.2 | 31.1 | $1-1.3$ | 73.6 | - -9 |

1 A verages computed from reports furnished by 10,725 firms.

- No change.

3 Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
4 Data not available.
${ }^{5}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent decrease.

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

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Averagas computed from reports furnished by 10,725 firms.
${ }^{2}$ No change.
${ }^{3}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

- Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
i Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
${ }^{8}$ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.
- Less than 310 of 1 percent increase.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRECTION INDUSTRY IN JULY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF OHANGE FROM JUNE 1934-Continued

| Locality | Number of firms re-porting | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | A verage hours per week per man 1 |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number on pay roll July 1934 | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Amount } \\ 1934}}{\substack{\text { Auly } \\ \hline}}$ | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Amount } \\ \text { July } \\ 1934}}{ }$ | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | Num- ber July 1934 | Per-centage of change from June 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage of change from June 1934 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas. | 200 | 731 | -7.9 | 11,083 | -14.9 | 15. 16 | -7.6 | 25.5 | -10.5 | 59.6 | +2.8 |
| El Paso. | 28 | 123 | +35.2 | 2,378 | +34.7 | 19.33 | -. 4 | 29.0 | -3.7 | 63.4 | $-1.4$ |
| Houston. | 192 | 948 | $-12.1$ | 17,660 | -3.3 | 18.63 | +10.0 | 26.9 | +5.9 | 70.0 | +7.5 |
| San Antonio | 112 | 292 | $-10.2$ | 4,383 | -4.6 | 15.01 | +6.2 | 26.2 | +6.1 | 57.2 | +.9 |
| The Stat | 532 | 2.091 | -8.5 | 35, 504 | $-5.7$ | 16.96 | +3.1 | 26.4 | -. 8 | 63.9 | +4.8 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City | 91 | 208 | -5.5 | 4,294 | $-1.5$ | 20.64 | +4.2 | 25.1 | +5.0 | 82.0 | -. 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The State | 207 | 1.261 | -6.7 | 25,070 | -4. 4 | 19.88 | +2.4 | 30.1 | -. 7 | 64.8 | +1.3 |
| Washington: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spokane | 50 | 189 | +4.4 | 4,910 | +17.2 | 25.98 | +12.2 | 32.7 | +21.6 | 79.5 | +2.8 |
| Tacoma. | 93 | 168 | $-1.2$ | 4,123 | +24.8 | 24.54 | +26.2 | 27.9 | +30.4 | 88.0 | -3.1 |
| The State | 328 | 1,308 | +9.9 | 29,662 | +20.2 | 22. 71 | +9.3 | 25.7 | +8.9 | 88.4 | +. 1 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling- | 49 | 160 | -13.0 | 3,376 | $-10.1$ | 21.10 | +3.4 | 28.9 | $-.7$ | 73.0 | +4.1 |
| ties ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 160 | 1,718 | +4.5 | 33, 117 | +1.2 | 19.28 | -3.1 | 31.5 | $-2.8$ | 60.0 | $-1.6$ |

${ }^{1}$ A verages computed from reports furnished by 10,725 firms.
${ }^{3}$ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

## Trend of Employment in July 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in July 1934, as compared with June 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the following table. 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 June to July of 6.8 percent in employment and 20.6 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines which employed in July 74,497 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15 th were $\$ 1,711,286$.

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

| State | Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber on } \\ & \text { pay } \\ & \text { roli, } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { 1934u } \end{aligned}$ | Per- cent- age change from June 1934 | Amountof pay roll1 week $)$ <br> July <br> 1934 | Per- cent- age change from June 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay July 1934 | Per-centage change from June |  | Per-centage change from June 1934 |
| Alabama | 837 | 72,507 | -2.1 | \$966,987 | -4.8 | 242 | 49, 201 | -3.1 | \$619, 722 | -5.7 |
| Arizona. | 501 | 12,004 | +. 4 | 246, 624 | +2.5 | 51 | 2, 390 | -5.2 | 44, 123 | -2.6 |
| Arkans | 1649 | 23, 124 | -1.5 | 350,890 |  | 256 | 8,053 | -1.4 | 151,782 | $+.7$ |
| California | 1,852 | 266,504 | +2.6 | 6,139,210 | -2.1 | 1,058 | 153, 536 | +5.0 | 3, 210,776 | -3.8 |
| Colorad | 1,183 | 40, 029 | +1.4 | 848, 007 | +2.9 | 176 | 15,471 | +5.0 | 312,778 | +4.7 |
| Connecticut | 2,027 | 166, 677 | -4.7 | 3, 265, 231 | -7.4 | 712 | 134, 437 | -5.8 | 2, 477, 121 | -9.3 |
| Delaware | 183 | 12,037 | -3.3 | 241, 254 | -4.8 | 67 | 8,695 | -4.1 | 158,418 | -7.1 |
| Dist of Columbia_ | 898 | 32,353 | -2.4 | 774, 379 | -1.2 | 49 | 3,504 | +.7 | 110, 139 | -1.0 |
| Florida | 1,054 | 35,053 | -2.6 | 593, 474 | +1.7 | 220 | 19,304 | +1.7 | 278, 183 | +5.7 |
| Georgia | 1,477 | 97, 822 | . 9 | 1,300, 622 | . 1 | 382 | 75, 775 | . 4 | 868, 000 | $-7$ |
| Idaho. | 396 | 8,842 | +3.5 | 163,626 | -3.8 | 52 | 3,459 | +9.4 | 60, 561 | -4.2 |
| Illinois | 4.466 | 446,583 | -1.2 | 9,701, 636 | -2.0 | 2, 078 | 272,265 | $-1.7$ | 5, 605, 486 | -8.9 |
| Indiana | 2,419 | 163,905 | -4. 1 | 3, 095, 300 | $-9.7$ | 693 | 121, 161 | -4.6 | 2, 227, 109 | -13.2 |
| Iowa | 2,175 | 56, 226 | -5. 4 | 1, 108, 948 | $-3.3$ | 430 | 28,779 | -7.4 | 543, 257 | -9.4 |
| Kansas | 1,859 | 57,398 | -1.9 | 1,170,975 | +. 2 | 455 | 30, 249 | +. 6 | 661,389 | +3.3 |
| Kentucky | 1, 670 | 84,055 | -. 8 | 1,389,516 | $-5.9$ | 308 | 32,552 | -1.1 | 518,820 | -9.5 |
| Louisian | 904 | 42, 045 | -1.2 | 705, 842 | +1.6 | 215 | 23, 103 | -2. 5 | 324,695 | $+6$ |
| Maine | 829 | 49, 382 | +1.0 | 842, 541 | +2.9 | 289 | 41, 182 | +. 6 | 657, 893 | $+3.2$ |
| Maryland | 1,472 | 105, 239 | $-1.8$ | 2, 171,362 | -3.0 | 652 | 73, 584 | -3. 2 | 1.438, 494 | - 4.6 |
| Massachuse | 8,963 | 480,058 | -1.7 | 8, 847,163 | + | t. 555 | 283, 934 | -2.5 | 4,255,324 | -1.3 |
| Michigan | 3,461 | 424, 892 | -8.3 | 8,702,670 | -15.5 | 1,074 | 1980,443 | -6.8 | $7,616,227$ | -15.9 |
| Minnesota | 2, 017 | 82, 068 | -. 8 | 1,784,055 | +. 3 | 376 | 37,476 | -. 2 | 755, 982 |  |
| Mississipp | 554 | 14, 168 | -5.0 | 206,023 | +1.0 | 106 | 8,418 | -9.0 | 108,693 | -1.9 |
| Missouri | 3, 771 | 157,249 | -2.0 | 3, 337, 880 | -1.1 | 846 | 78,092 | $-1.6$ | 1,533, 206 | -2.2 |
| Montana | 717 | 11,003 | +.9 | 253, 114 | -4.0 | 90 | 3, 365 | $+2.4$ | 72,371 | $-2.6$ |
| Nebraska | 1,546 | 31,797 | -2.4 | 676, 104 | +. 6 | 162 | 12,941 | -1.4 | 274, 661 | -3 |
| Nevada. | 207 | 3, 163 | +.7 | 78,281 | +4.7 | 28 | 802 | +. 5 | 20,752 | +1.8 |
| New Hampsh | 745 | 44, 433 | +1.2 | 778, 351 | +3.5 | 212 | 37,039 | 4 | 619,613 | +2.6 |
| New Jersey. | 3,550 | 256, 052 | -1.3 | 5,621, 884 | -2.3 | ${ }^{6} 788$ | 212,414 | -. 5 | 4, 461,990 | -9.5 |
| New Mexi | 313 | 6, 197 | +1.2 | 105, 440 | +2.4 | 27 | 533 | (7) | 8,874 | +1.7 |
| New York | 9, 935 | 615, 077 | -1.5 | 15, 456, 373 | -1.2 | ${ }^{8} 1,888$ | 366, 857 | -1.9 | 8,470,704 | -2.4 |
| North Carolina | 1, 200 | 133, 676 | $-1.5$ | 1, 603, 093 | -2.1 | 572 | 123,785 | -1.6 | 1, 445, 478 | -2.5 |
| North Dakota | 495 | 4,720 | -1.9 | 98,057 | +1.3 | 43 | ${ }^{1231}$ | -2.9 | 19,742 | +. 9 |
| Ohio | 8,223 | 505, 213 | $-5.7$ | 10, 284, 834 | -12.1 | 2,490 | 362, 456 | -7.0 | 7, 116, 199 | $-16.3$ |
| Oklahoma | 1,304 | 34,863 | -2.5 | 714, 492 | +1.7 | 170 | 10,473 | +1.7 | 200, 726 | +3.8 |
| Oregon | 1,306 | 39,755 | -5.2 | 792, 885 | -5. 5 | 240 | 20,786 | -10.3 | 353, 194 | -12.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 7.923 | 694, 856 | -2.4 | 14, 083,764 | -9.0 | 1,962 | 409,050 | -1.5 | 7,380,294 | -9.8 |
| Rhode Island | 1,201 | 74, 743 | -2. 4 | 1, 407, 987 | -2.1 | 391 | 56, 105 | -3.1 | 967, 348 | -2.8 |
| South Carolina | 601 | 62, 860 | -6. 1 | 743, 697 | -. 8 | 223 | 56,940 | -6. 3 | 644,519 |  |
| South Dako | 527 | 8, 225 | +. 3 | 187, 538 | +2.7 | 47 | 2, 369 | +.9 | 49, 006 | +3.4 |
| Tenness | 1. 231 | 81, 205 | -1.1 | 1, 242, 438 | -5.1 | 316 | 57,632 | -2. 5 | 821, 609 | -7.5 |
| Texas | 1,898 | 89, 001 | -. 8 | 1,932, 522 | $-1.4$ | 552 | 46,368 | $-1.7$ | 967,757 | $-6$ |
| Vermont | 509 | 16,303 | $+2.4$ | 330, 881 | $+5.2$ | 107 | 6,186 | +12. 1 | 116, 220 | +10.7 |
| Vermont | 534 | 13,613 | $-1.8$ | 267,743 | +. 3 | 144 | 7,330 | -4.0 | 142, 523 | $-.7$ |
| Virginia | 2,038 | 95, 505 | -. 6 | 1, 591, 140 | -. 7 | 475 | 65, 661 | -. 7 | 1, 035, 753 | 5 |
| Washington | 2, 624 | 68,990 | -2.0 | 1,479, 370 | -1.9 | 440 | 31, 813 | -4.6 | 592,747 | -8. 6 |
| West Virgin | 1,175 | 139, 288 | -2. 1 | 2, 576,467 | -11.8 | $\stackrel{245}{ }$ | 55, 481 | -5.8 | 1, 012, 807 | -15.3 |
| Wisconsin | 1,045 | 158, 801 | -2.2 | 2, 980,486 | $-5.8$ | 771 | 127,655 | +5.5 | 2, 925,111 | $-5.9$ |
| Wyoming | 331 | 6,753 | +3.4 | 156,305 | +9.4 | 45 | 1,585 | +3.0 | 39,814 | +17.4 |

[^2][Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statisties, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber on } \\ & \text { pay } \\ & \text { roll, } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { 1934 } \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage change from 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ (1 \text { week }) \\ \text { July } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { 1934 } \end{array}$ | Num-estab-lish- ments | Num ber on pay July 1934 | Per-centage change from ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  | Per-centage change June 1934 |
| Alabama | 105 | 2,056 | -0. 5 | \$47, 165 | $-1.5$ | 255 | 4, 090 | -5.4 | \$69, 274 | -1.7 |
| Arizona | 59 | 927 | $-1.2$ | 19,425 | +8.7 | 256 | 2,735 | -3.6 | 52,309 | +2.7 |
| Arkansas | 51 | 1,032 | -(10) | 26,418 | -. 2 | 211 | 2,565 | -1.9 | 47, 836 | -2.1 |
| California | 103 | 5,888 | +. 2 | 161,349 | +1.1 | 112 | 29, 188 | $-1.0$ | 453, 538 | $-3.7$ |
| Colorado | 135 | 3,211 | -. 9 | 84,669 | +5.3 | 462 | 7, 167 | 4.1 | 138, 251 | +1.5 |
| Connecticu | 193 | 4,219 | +7.7 | 93,840 | +3.8 | 817 | 12,949 | -2.8 | 274, 247 | -2.0 |
| Delaware | 13 | 239 | -1.6 | 5,423 | -2.1 | 72 | 1, 105 | -4.6 | 24, 008 | -3.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia- | 51 | 1,075 | +1.7 | 33,402 | -2.1 | 672 | 9, 809 | -6.9 | 204, 169 | -4.7 |
| Florida. | 187 | 2,792 | -32.8 | 58, 589 | -18.6 | 332 | 4,365 | +1.0 | 79, 067 | -2.9 |
| Georgia | 88 | 1,200 | -1.4 | 29,335 | +. 7 | 674 | 7, 162 | -4.3 | 113, 863 | -2.5 |
| Idaho. | 37 | 321 | -5.3 | 9,335 | +6.5 | 191 | 1,457 | +. 9 | 25, 767 | +4.0 |
| Illinois | 390 | 12, 971 | $-1.4$ | 853, 588 | +. 2 | 1,250 | 55, 122 | -3.5 | 1, 113, 464 |  |
| Indiana | 304 | 5,865 | -1.7 | 139,882 | +. 7 | 975 | 13, 705 | -8.2 | 247,497 | -3. 5 |
| Kana | 180 | - ${ }^{3,054} 8$ | -.9 +2.4 | 783, 775 | +2.9 +8.1 | ${ }_{777}^{986}$ | 8,818 8,992 | -9.3 | 167,279 161,688 | $-2.1$ |
| Kentucky | 139 | 1,966 | -2. 3 | 41,160 | -3.1 | 651 | 7,783 | -4.9 | 150, 798 | -3.8 |
| Louisiana | 194 | 3,050 | $-.9$ | 70, 874 | +4.0 | 274 | 5,775 | +2.4 | 95, 490 | +.8 |
| Maine | 83 | 1,371 | +1.6 | 32, 828 | +2.4 | 205 | 2, 245 | -4.8 | 41,149 | -3.9 |
| Maryland | 174 | 2,532 | +1.2 | 64,111 | -. 4 | 470 | 12,759 | -8.0 | 251, 504 | -3.0 |
| Massachusett | 865 | 18,253 | +1.4 | 486,882 | +2.3 | 4.623 | 69,340 | +4.4 | 1,395,807 | -2.7 |
| Michigan | 290 | 5,760 | -. 4 | 150,520 | +3.4 | 1,375 | 24,494 | -8.3 | 509, 203 | -5. |
| Minnesota | 288 | 7,623 | +1.5 | 208, 455 | +6.0 | 892 | 11,971 | -5.9 | 223, 714 | -4.2 |
| Mississipp | 61 | 1,093 | -4.1 | 21,797 | +7.2 | 141 | 1,578 | -1.1 | 24,166 | +1.7 |
| Missouri | 646 | 13, 934 | -. 9 | 370,545 | +1.9 | 1,674 | 25, 265 | $-6.5$ | 532, 224 | -4.5 |
| Monta | 84 | 802 | +5.7 | 22,375 | $+8.6$ | 326 | 2, 513 | +1.7 | 52, 920 | +3.5 |
| Nebraska | 424 | 3, 100 | -. 5 | 82,041 | +3.6 | 561 | 6,306 | -6.3 | 109, 643 | -4.8 |
| Nevada. | 44 | 296 | +. 3 | 10,268 | +6.4 | 56 | 674 | $+6.5$ | 13, 893 | +11.2 |
| New Hampshire.- | 35 | 386 | -. 5 | 10,399 | +1.4 | 271 | 2,682 | +. 6 | 51,226 | +. 8 |
| New Jersey | 201 | 3,457 | +1.6 | 102,390 | +3.4 | 1,716 | 16,044 | -8.3 | 373,408 | $-5.8$ |
| New Mexico | 23 | 173 | . 6 | 4,114 | $-1.2$ | 141 | 1,135 | -1.3 | 19,918 | +2.1 |
| New York | 2,406 | 46, 164 | -. 6 | 1, 438,519 | -. 8 | 3,779 | 81,953 | -6. 3 | 1,996,586 | -3.2 |
| North Carolina | 50 | 707 | +5.5 | 17, 293 | +4.7 | 380 | 3,726 | -3.3 | 52,612 | +. 8 |
| North Dakota | 127 | 449 | -1.8 | 11, 211 | +5.8 | 80 | 939 | -. 8 | 14,052 | +. 3 |
| Ohio -..... | 1,025 | 14,965 | +. 3 | 388, 508 | +1.9 | 3,489 | 50,936 | -6.8 | 995, 864 | -4.2 |
| Oklah | 134 | 2,093 | -1.1 | 52,500 | +3.2 | 539 | 6,357 | -6.1 | 112,387 | -. 2 |
| Oregon | 274 | 3,628 | +8.8 | 93, 221 | +4.0 | 483 | 6,473 | -1.9 | 125, 911 | +. 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,066 | 17,638 | -. 4 | 492, 675 | +. 5 | 2,499 | 49,093 | -9.0 | 1, 001,520 | -7.1 |
| Rhode Island. | 82 | 1,536 | -3.6 | 40, 056 | $-2.1$ | 573 | 8,778 | -2.0 | 166,040 | -1.1 |
| South Carolina | 57 | 680 | () | 15,909 | +3.2 | 205 | 2,456 | -5. 0 | 34, 385 | -. 5 |
| South Dakota. | 54 | 534 | +1.7 | 13,023 | +3.1 | 229 | 1,267 | -3.7 | 21, 443 | +1.1 |
| Tennessee | 196 | 2,973 | +. 4 | 66, 471 | +4.7 | 328 | 6, 258 | +.7 | 111,713 | +1.2 |
| Texas | 278 | 6,118 | -(10) | 280,167 | $-11.0$ | 605 | 15,584 | -2.7 | 280, 167 | -11.0 |
| Utah | 64 | 935 | -2.3 | 25, 652 | -. 8 | 187 | 2, 171 | -10.6 | 42, 491 | +3.7 |
| Vermont | 16 | 338 | +1.2 | 7,414 | +4.5 | 146 | 1,410 | -2.2 | 26,631 | -. 5 |
| Virginia | 184 | 3, 643 | +11.3 | 69,915 | +5.8 | 1,003 | 9, 022 | -3.8 | 159,463 | -1.7 |
| Washington | 707 | 9,694 | +1.8 | 266, 354 | +6.5 | 1,086 | 10, 875 | -2.9 | 213,126 | +. 4 |
| West Virginia | 91 | 1,479 | -. 3 | 39, 232 | + 4 | 230 | 2,869 | (7) | 54,090 | -2.8 |
| Wisconsin. | 45 | 657 | +1.2 | 23,046 | +6.0 | 6s | 10,196 | -4.6 | 148, 160 | -3.8 |
| Wyoming | 21 | 168 | +1.2 | 4,955 | +7.3 | 144 | 947 | +. 1 | 19,163 | +3.8 |

${ }^{7}$ No.change.
${ }^{10}$ Less than Yío of 1 percent.
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statisties, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

${ }^{7}$ No change.
10 Less than 1 Ko of 1 percent.
${ }^{11}$ Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTYCAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE AND JULY 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]

${ }^{7}$ No change.
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, ${ }_{1934}$ 1934 | Per-centchange from June 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { 1934 } \end{gathered}$ | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay, July 1934 |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { 1934 } \end{array}$ |
| Alabama | 88 | 1,813 | +1.2 | \$39,367 | +2.6 | 22 | 1,227 | -3.0 | \$10, 198 | -6.9 |
| Arizona | 67 | 1,461 | +9.2 | 35, 488 | +9.0 | 20 | 367 | -5.4 | 5,605 | -2.9 |
| Arkansas | 36 | 2,063 | -8 | 44,744 | +5.6 | 26 | 819 | -8.5 | 7, 284 | -5.8 |
| California | 48 | 44,545 | - 6 | 1,248,248 | +1.4 | 179 | 9,236 | -. 9 | 141,554 | -2.5 |
| Colorado. | 202 | 5,883 | -1.9 | 156, 149 | +3.9 | 59 | 1,514 | +18.5 | 20,999 | +29.7 |
| Connecticut | 132 | 9,847 | +. 2 | 300, 384 | -1.0 | 31 | 1,304 | +1.5 | 17,453 | +5.1 |
| Delaware-1...---- | 22 | 9. 751 | +1.9 +1.8 | 21, 655 | +2.9 +2. | 3 | 260 | -7. ${ }^{4}$ | 3,483 | - 1.8 |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 22 | 9,760 | +1.8 | 272, 071 | +2.2 | 44 | 4, 113 | $-7.2$ | 64, 211 | -6.0 |
| Florida. | 185 | 4, 827 | +.9 | 122, 010 | +5.6 | 68 | 1,289 | +1.5 | 11,912 | -7.6 |
| Georgia. | 186 | 7,249 | $+.5$ | 199,737 | +6.9 | 39 | 1,535 | $-4.2$ | 12, 463 | -4.6 |
| Idaho- | 57 | 822 | +1.6 | 16,807 | +5.9 | 20 | 400 | -1.0 | 4,788 | +1.6 |
| Mlinois | 87 | 73, 614 | $+.5$ | 2,052, 872 | +1.6 | 12239 | 16, 486 | - 5.5 | 253,448 | +3.3 |
| Indiana | 136 | 9,773 | +1.6 | 252, 790 | +6.2 | 66 | 2,912 | -7.4 | 31, 128 | -3.9 |
| Iowa | 422 | 9,366 | +. 9 | 223, 162 | +5.8 | 57 | 2, 288 | -11.0 | 22, 426 | -8.1 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{13} 186$ | 7,391 | +. 5 | 173, 608 | -. 4 | 31 | 695 | $-4.5$ | 7,219 | -2.9 |
| Kentucky | 289 | 6,365 | +1.3 | 149,988 | +3.9 | 36 | 1,980 | -4.9 | 19,965 | -4.0 |
| Louisian | 152 | 6, 083 | +1.4 | 152, 604 | +4.8 | 22 | 2,076 | $-3.2$ | 22,972 | -6.4 |
| Maine. | 169 | 2,677 | +.9 | 68,331 | -. 3 | 23 | 895 | +27.9 | 10,369 | +22.2 |
| Maryland | 94 | 12,547 | +. 9 | 354.370 | -2. 1 | 19 | 663 | -1.8 | 8,368 | -2.2 |
| Massachuset | 128 | 47,789 | +1.2 | 1,362,944 | +1.9 | 66 | 5,137 | $-4.0$ | 73,059 | -1.4 |
| Michigan. | 412 | 24, 930 | +. 2 | 763,684 | -. 5 | 98 | 5,479 | -3.4 | 69,428 | -2.0 |
| Minnesota | 226 | 12,730 | +1.6 | 345, 711 | +6.0 | 73 | 3, 349 | +. 2 | 39,386 | -3.0 |
| Mississippi | 191 | 1,899 | +4.3 | 33, 820 | +7.3 | 20 | 553 | +4.5 | 4,093 | -1.6 |
| Missouri. | 208 | 21, 204 | +. 3 | 573, 806 | +3.4 | 97 | 5,172 | $-2.4$ | 61,739 | -3.2 |
| Montana | 105 | 2,083 | -2.5 | 61,814 | +5.3 | 36 | 583 | +2.8 | 8,301 | +2.2 |
| Nebraska | 302 | 5,935 | +1.4 | 153, 308 | +6.0 | 43 | 1,566 | -5.5 | 16. 309 | -4.8 |
| Nevada. | 38 | 413 | -3.5 | 12,077 | +1.0 | 20 | 328 | +13.5 | 4, 431 | +9.1 |
| New Hampshire-- | 141 | 2, 295 | +1.2 | 60, 580 | +. 5 | 20 | 876 | +242.2 | 9,672 | +240.7 |
| New Jersey | 266 | 21, 803 | +. 6 | 637,086 | +1.2 | 97 | 5,277 | +21.6 | 62, 375 | +16.3 |
| New Mexi | 51 | 596 | +. 3 | 12, 651 | +7.7 | 24 | 717 | +4.2 | 7,050 | $-.6$ |
| New York | 868 | 92,930 | +. 4 | 2, 869, 493 | +. 4 | 221 | 28, 819 | -1.2 | 450, 729 | -3.2 |
| North Carolina | 97 | 2, 009 | . 4 | 43,650 | +3.4 | 39 | 1,604 | +3.0 | 13,728 | -4.4 |
| North Dakota | 171 | 1,319 | +1.7 | 32,995 | +7.4 | 18 | 287 | -2.0 | 3,033 | +.8 |
| Ohio | 430 | 35,718 | +1.1 | 996,964 | +4.2 | 138 | 8,795 | -1.5 | 113, 069 | -5. 5 |
| Oklah | 248 | 6,515 | +2.2 | 152, 640 | +4.2 | 52 | 1, 520 | -3.2 | 16, 104 | -2.5 |
| Oregon. | 182 | 5,720 | +2.0 | 155, 328 | +2.4 | 68 | 1,415 | +. 4 | 17,833 | +1.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 711 | 54, 939 | +. 2 | 1,577,297 | +1.4 | 164 | 10,005 | +1.6 | 126,909 | -3.1 |
| Rhode Island. | 45 | 4,783 | +. 5 | 135, 139 | -. 6 | 16 | 398 | +48.5 | 4, 579 | $+33.3$ |
| South Carolina | 73 | 1,812 | $+.5$ | 37, 222 | +. 9 | 14 | 299 | $-36.0$ | 2,739 | -34.8 |
| South Dakota | 130 | 1,140 | $-.7$ | 27, 888 | $+7.7$ | 21 | 328 | -4.4 | 3,959 | - |
| Tennessee. | 246 | 5,038 | +1.3 | 113,945 | +1.2 | 40 | 2, 452 | +2.2 | 20,997 | -. 9 |
| Texas. | 399 | 9,286 | +8.0 | 242,299 | +1.3 | 40 | 2, 898 | +2. 6 | 40,272 | +21.4 |
| Utah | 65 | 1,832 | -. 9 | 40,656 | +4.9 | 14 | 497 | (7) | 6,648 | +4.4 |
| Vermont | 126 | 1,508 | +. 9 | 36, 049 | +. 6 | 25 | 674 | +35.1 | 6,888 | +36.6 |
| Virginia | 180 | 6,219 | -. 2 | 152, 234 | +4.1 | 41 | 2,318 | -2.9 | 24, 590 | -2.0 |
| Washington | 197 | 10, 065 | +. 9 | 280, 489 | +2.0 | 91 | 2,973 | +5. 5 | 34, 313 | +2.6 |
| West Virginia | 119 | 6,399 | +2.7 | 179, 279 | +6.3 | 40 | 1,299 | $-1.7$ | 13,756 | $-8$ |
| Wisconsin <br> Wyoming | 1441 48 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 0,854 \end{array}$ | -.9 +.7 | 336,572 11,605 | +6.2 +7.9 | 4 | 1,464 148 | -3.0 +2.1 | $\stackrel{(11)}{1,928}$ | +2.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]${ }^{13}$ 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 of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, July 1934 | Per-centage change from June 1934 | Amount of pay roll (l week) July 1934 | Per-centage change from June 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, July 1934 | Per-centage change from June 1934 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week) July 1934 | Per-centage change from June 1934 |
| Alabama. | 17 | 960 | $+1.5$ | \$9,498 | $-1.6$ | 4 | 68 | $-10.5$ | \$939 | -4.0 |
| Arizona | 10 | 342 | - 3 | 5, 050 | +1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas | 22 | 639 | (i) | 6,612 | -(i0) |  |  |  |  |  |
| California.. | ${ }^{15} 69$ | 5,298 | $+.3$ | 96, 852 | +1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado... | 27 | 1,133 | +3.8 | 15,970 | +6.5 | 14 | 208 | -4.6 | 3, 801 | $-7.7$ |
| Connecticut | 39 | 1,323 | +3.5 | 21,473 | +2.9 | 13 | 301 | $+2.4$ | 6,320 | -1.5 |
| Delaware | 4 | 320 | $+2.9$ | 5, 674 | +5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia- | 17 | 2, 677 | $+.3$ | 40, 854 | $-1.9$ | 4 | 124 | +14.8 | 2,214 | +5. 2 |
| Florida.-.-------- | 19 | 726 | $+.7$ | 6,718 | -2.8 | 7 | 78 | $-1.3$ | 1,141 | -5.1 |
| Georgia | 21 | 2, 217 | $-9.1$ | 24,506 | $-18.8$ | 9 | 194 | $-9.3$ | 2,465 | -12.5 |
| Idaho. | 15 | 292 | -. 7 | 4,235 | -4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 1572 | 8,492 | -(10) | 57,672 | +. 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 34 | 1,566 | +. 1 | 22, 141 | +2.7 | 38 | 568 | $-4.4$ | 9,510 | $-5.5$ |
| Iowa- | 28 | 1,016 | -. 9 | 13, 567 | $-1.3$ | 9 | 132 | -12.0 | 2,407 | -6.3 |
| Kansas | 1543 | 937 | $-.8$ | 12,566 | -2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 33 | 1,640 | +. 6 | 21,186 | -. 2 | 9 | 284 | $-2.7$ | 4,284 | $-7.6$ |
| Louisiana. | 6 | 450 | -3.8 | 4,956 | -7.9 | 7 | 143 | +2.9 | 1,880 | -3.3 |
| Maine | 25 | 698 | $+22.7$ | 9,929 | +21.3 | 6 | 171 | +. 6 | 3,240 | -2.1 |
| Maryland | 26 | 1,947 | +.8 | 80,702 | $+.6$ | 11 | 226 | +8.1 | 4,442 | +21.4 |
| Massachusett | 128 | 5, 380 | -1.6 | 90,448 | $-1.1$ | 79 | 2,186 | -8.3 | 41,148 | -6.8 |
| Michigan | 61 | 3,313 | $-1.3$ | 49,121 | $-2.1$ | 27 | 993 | $-6.6$ | 19,543 | -11.7 |
| Minnesota | 40 | 1,677 | $-1.9$ | 26, 160 | $-2.6$ | 16 | 515 | $-3.6$ | 8,603 | -11.2 |
| Mississippi | 5 | 160 | +4.6 | 1,436 | -1.4 | 5 | 57 | -6.6 | 873 | $-.3$ |
| Missouri. | 46 | 2,819 | -. 7 | 37,345 | $-2.5$ | 27 | 1,193 | $-5.3$ | 19,559 | -10.6 |
| Montana | 12 | 323 | +. 3 | 5,471 | +1.2 | 4 | 30 | (7) | 592 | +2.2 |
| Nebraska | 14 | 934 | +6.3 | 13,556 | +9.8 | 9 | 201 | -8.6 | 3,381 | -11.7 |
| Nevada... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire.- | 18 | 350 | $+12.2$ | 5,151 | $+14.3$ | 3 | 50 | -27.5 | 835 | -22.8 |
| New Jersey. | 45 | 5, 591 | +5.3 | 102, 535 | +3.1 | 19 | 423 | $-1.2$ | 9,769 | $-5.0$ |
| New Mexico. | 3 | 149 | +2.8 | 2, 129 | -. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York. | 76 | 7,344 | $+6$ | 127, 676 | -. 8 | 11 | 438 | -2.7 | 8, 805 | $-1.5$ |
| North Carolina | 13 | 783 | $+3.3$ | 8,679 | -. 8 | 8 | 128 | -4.5 | 1,739 | -8.7 |
| North Dakota | 10 | 203 | $+3.0$ | 3,085 | +1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio. | 73 | 3,868 | -. 5 | 61, 685 | -1.4 | 73 | 2, 207 | -8.6 | 40,530 | $-12.3$ |
| Oklahoma. | 21 | 953 | +1.6 | 12,303 | -4.4 | 8 | 151 | -6.2 | 2, 026 | -11. 1 |
| Oregon | 10 | 348 | $-1.4$ | 5,477 | $-1.2$ | 4 | 49 | -2.0 | 1,017 | $+5.6$ |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | 2,735 | +. 4 | 42, 241 | $-1.7$ | 40 | 1, 771 | -6.7 | 32, 439 | -10.3 |
| Rhode Island. | 16 | 942 | +4.6 | 16, 320 | $+.8$ | 7 | 430 | -3.8 | 7,927 | -4.5 |
| South Carolina | 8 | 398 | $+1.8$ | 3, 625 | $-6.3$ | 6 | 32 | $\pm 10.3$ | 459 | +16.5 |
| South Dakota. | 7 | 143 | +4.4 | 1,714 | +3.8 | 3 | 35 | $-16.7$ | 641 | -13.6 |
| Tennessee. | 13 | 1,384 | +2.5 | 13, 882 | $-1$ | 12 | 202 | $-4.3$ | 2,564 | -2.7 |
| Texas. | 25 | 1,593 | $+1.3$ | 21, 274 | $+.9$ | 23 | 527 | -2.9 | 8,988 | -3.7 |
| Utah | 10 | 610 | -. 5 | 8,954 | $+2.3$ | 9 | 115 | $-.9$ | 1,943 | -. 2 |
| Vermont | 8 | 118 | $+9.3$ | 1, 454 | $+10.5$ | 4 | 31 | $-3.1$ | 542 | -8.9 |
| Virginia. | 19 | 1,066 | $+3.6$ | 13,417 | +4.7 | 29 | 362 | -2.4 | 5,903 | $-8.6$ |
| Washington. | 16 | 628 | $-.5$ | 10,708 | $+.5$ | 10 | 103 | $+1.0$ | 1,956 | +1.6 |
| West Virginia | 15 | 580 | +1.0 | 821 | +6.8 | 7 | 200 | (7) | 3, 169 | -4.8 |
| Wisconsin. | 1528 | 955 | -5.5 | 19,092 | -6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W yoming. | 4 | 98 | -1.0 | 1, 746 | +. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |

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

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE AND JULY 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { on pay roll } \\ & \text { July } 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from June 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1. week) July 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { June } 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama. | 29 | 550 | +0.2 | \$15,964 | +1.0 |
| Arizona | 17 | 203 | $-3.8$ | 5,158 | $-2.4$ |
| Arkansas. | 20 | 250 | +2.0 | 6,060 | +3.3 |
| California | 1,169 | 22,696 | -. 2 | 750, 325 | -. 3 |
| Colorado. | 45 | 1,416 | +1.5 | 46, 496 | +2.3 |
| Connecticut | 65 | 1,939 | -1.2 | 67, 892 | -1.2 |
| Delaware---. | 14 | 556 | (7) | 20,249 | -1.0 |
| District of Columbia | 39 | 1,291 | +1.3 | 47,319 | $+2.8$ |
| Florida | 20 | 773 | +. 1 | 24, 920 | +2.9 |
| Georgia | 55 | 1,289 | -1.2 | 37, 805 | +1.7 |
| Idaho | 14 | 126 | +4.1 | 3,072 | +(10) |
| Illinois. | 104 | 10,923 | +. 9 | 377, 666 | -(10) |
| Indiana | 51 | 1,259 | -1. | 41, 277 | +1.9 |
| Iowa. | 18 | 996 | +1.1 | 32, 242 | $+3.7$ |
| Kansas. | 1698 | 869 | -. 6 | 27,628 | $+1.7$ |
| Kentucky. | 19 | 606 | $+.5$ | 20, 813 | +1.6 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 404 | +2.0 | 15, 359 | +2.5 |
| Maine--- | 19 | 275 | +1.1 | 7,509 | +3.9 |
| Maryland.---- | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 1026 \\ \hline 26\end{array}$ | 1,162 | +1.4 +-.4 | 39,508 2R6, 548 | +1. 7 |
| Michigan. | 198 | 6,529 | +. 7 | 199, 564 | +1.0 |
| Minnesota | 55 | 4,768 | -2.9 | 134, 371 | -4.6 |
| Mississippi. | 17 | 211 | +1.0 | 4, 548 | +1.9 |
| Missouri | 147 | 5,728 | -. 8 | 159, 186 | -1.3 |
| Montana. | 25 | 253 | +2.0 | 6,971 | -. 4 |
| Nebraska | 22 | 579 | -. 3 | 19,498 | +1.2 |
| New Hampshir | 35 | 447 | -. 7 | 12, 374 | +13.4 |
| New Jersey | 136 | 13,317 | +1.1 | 379, 051 | -1.2 |
| New Mexico. | 20 | 131 | +1.6 | 3,492 | +. 2 |
| New York | 744 | 54, 865 | -. 3 | 1, 917,643 | $-{ }^{(19)}$ |
| North Carolina | 28 | 576 | -. 7 | 15, 038 | +. 1 |
| North Dakota | 34 | 241 | +1.3 | 5,953 | +2.7 |
| Ohio- | 289 | 8,157 | +.9 | 272, 589 | +1.3 |
| Oklahoma | 22 | 634 | +4.4 | 20,731 | +12.1 |
| Oregon | 36 | 1,179 | -4. 2 | 38, 123 | -4.4 |
| Pennsylvanis | 16739 | 22,702 | - -1.1 | 705, 384 | -. 7 |
| South Carolina | 11 29 | 118 239 | +2.6 +3.0 | 3,410 5,987 | $+(10)$ +1.4 |
| Tennessee. | 35 | 1,061 | +. 3 | 35,940 | +1.5 |
| Texas.. | 49 | 1,580 | - 1 | 41,778 | - 2 |
| $\checkmark$ tah- | 21 | 587 | $+.7$ | 19,995 | -(10) |
| Vermont | 28 | 223 | +4.7 | 6,477 | +3.8 |
| Virginia | 55 | 1,526 | +. 1 | 48, 643 | -. 2 |
| Washington. | 49 | 1,476 | +3.4 | 47,661 | +1.6 |
| West Virginia | 43 | ${ }^{645}$ |  | 18,862 |  |
| Wisconsin.-- | 12 | 1,007 115 | -2.1 -1.7 | 34,079 3,536 | -1.2 +.8 |

${ }^{7}$ No change. ${ }^{10}$ Less than 3 to of 1 percent. ${ }^{16}$ Does not include brokerage and real estate.

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

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in July 1934 as compared with June 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

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

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN JULY 1934 AS COMPARED WITH JUNE 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { June } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Per-centage change from June 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | June 1934 | July 1934 |  | June 1934 | July 1934 |  |
| New York City | 6, 870 | 448, 019 | 435, 543 | -2.8 | \$11, 668, 223 | \$11, 428, 779 | -2. 1 |
| Chicago, Ill... | 2,405 | 283, 467 | 282, 455 | -. 4 | 6,910, 178 | 6, 944, 640 | +. 5 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,285 | 169,787 | 168,781 | -. 6 | 3, 847, 377 | 3,790, 255 | -1.5 |
| Detroit, Mich | 1, 597 | 314,938 | 282, 542 | -10.3 | 7, 198, 794 | 5, 842,998 | -18.8 |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 1,700 | 91, 657 | 90, 185 | $-1.6$ | 2, 140, 596 | 2, 123, 422 | $-.8$ |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2,000 | 127, 178 | 120,409 | $-5.3$ | 2,935, 105 | 2, 655,860 | -9.5 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 2,003 | 116, 338 | 114,055 | $-2.0$ | 2, 515, 734 | 2, 444, 395 | -2.8 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1,112 | 80,910 | 79,300 | $-2.0$ | 1, 742, 811 | 1, 693, 734 | -2.8 |
| Boston, Mass | 2,206 | 135, 051 | 132, 335 | $-2.0$ | 3, 033, 888 | 3, 004, 780 | $-1.0$ |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,032 | 114, 952 | 109, 040 | $-5.1$ | 2, 565, 893 | 2, 250, 716 | $-12.3$ |
| San Francisco, | 1,671 | 70, 423 | 68, 414 | -2.9 | 1, 720, 815 | 1,641, 119 | -4.6 |
| Buffalo, N.Y | 674 | 58, 232 | 56,463 | $-3.0$ | 1,303,986 | 1,281, 158 | -1.8 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 567 | 46,060 | 44, 870 | -2.6 | 1, 015, 854 | 990, 566 | -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, decreased from $1,042,371$ on June 15, 1934, to $1,035,909$ (preliminary) on July 15, 1934, or -0.6 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for July 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows a decrease from $\$ 124,953,597$ in May 1934 to $\$ 124,435,273$ in June 1934, or 0.4 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to July 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 JULY 1934
[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January. | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 89. 1 | 88.0 | 86. I | 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 | ${ }^{1} 59.0$ |
| July | 108.2 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 102.6 | 100.7 | 95.4 | 96.3 | 84.5 | 72.3 | 56.3 | 55. 4 | 158.7 |
| 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 | 98.9 | 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 | ${ }^{2} 56.8$ |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{2}$ Average for 7 months.
Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

THE number of employees in the executive departments of the United States increased by 5,518, comparing July 1934 with June 1934; comparing July with the same month of the previous year there was an increase of 110,012 .

Data concerning employment in the executive departments are collected by the 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, United States Department of Labor.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive departments of the United States Government worked in the city of Washington.
TABLE 1.-EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1933 AND JUNE AND JULY 1934

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Perma nent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tem- } \\ & \text { pora- } \\ & \text { ry }{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Total | Permanent | $\mid$ | Total | Permanent | $\mid$ | Total |
| Number of employees: July 1933 |  |  | 66,580 | 460, 400 | 29,620 | 490, 020 | 523, 193 |  | 556,600 |
| June 1934. | 78, 302 | 8, 894 | 87, 196 | 495, 686 | 78, 212 | 573, 898 | 573, 988 | 87, 106 | 661, 094 |
| July 1934. | 79,582 | 8, 396 | 87,978 | 496, 529 | 82, 105 | 578, 634 | 576, 111 | 90, 501 | 666, 612 |
| Gain or loss: <br> July 1933-July 1934 |  |  |  | +36,129 |  |  |  | +57,094 | +110,012 |
| June 1934-July 1934---.---- | +1,280 | -498 | +782 | +843 | +3, 893 | +4,736 | +2, 123 | +3,395 | $+5,518$ |
| Percent of change: July 1933-July $1934 . . . . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July 1933-July $1934 . . .$. | $+1.6$ | -5.6 | +0.9 | +0.2 | +5.0 | +18.8 +0.8 | +0.4 | +3.9 +3 | +19.8 +0.8 |
| Labor turn-over July 1934: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions ${ }^{2}$-.- | 3,071 | 1,674 | 4,745 | 9.106 | 23, 158 | 32, 264 | 12, 177 | 24, 832 | 37,009 |
| Separations ${ }^{2}-\ldots .10$ Turn-over rate per 100 | 1,784 $\mathbf{2 . 2 6}$ | 2. 165 19.36 | 3,949 4.51 | 8,277 1.67 | 19,265 24.03 | 27,542 4.78 | 10,061 <br> 1.75 | 21,430 24.13 | 31,491 4.74 |

[^4]During the month ending July 31 there were 79,582 permanent employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments in the District of Columbia. This is an increase of 1,280 , or 1.6 percent, as compared with June, and an increase of 16,789 , or 26.7 percent, as compared with July 1933. The number of temporary employees decreased 5.6 percent, comparing July with June, but increased 121.7 percent comparing July with the corresponding month of the previous year.

The turn-over rates for the month of July for employees in the District of Columbia were as follows: Permanent, 2.26 ; temporary, 19.36; and total employment, 4.51 .

Employment in the executive departments outside of the city of Washington increased 0.8 percent, comparing July with June 1934. Comparing July 1934 with July 1933, there was an increase of 18.1 percent in total employment outside of the District of Columbia.

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

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

| Month | District of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Outside <br> Distriet of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Total | Month | District of Columbia | Outside Distriet of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 78, 045 | ${ }^{1} 530,094$ | ${ }^{1} 608,139$ | May | 85, 939 | 573, 147 | 659,086 |
| February | 79,913 | ${ }^{1} 531,839$ | ${ }^{1} 611,752$ | June | 87, 196 | 573, 898 | 661,094 |
| March | 81, 569 | 541, 990 | 623, 559 | July. | 87,978 | 578, 634 | 656, 612 |
| April. | 83,850 | 560, 258 | 644, 108 |  |  |  |  |

1 Revised.
The number of executive employees in the District of Columbia has increased by more than 9,000, comparing July with January 1934, while outside the District of Columbia the number of employees over this 7 -month period increased more than 40,000 .

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

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

| Branch of service | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Employees in the executive service and in the military service of the United States Government showed slight increases, comparing July with June. There were decreases, however, in both the judicial and legislative services.

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

TABLE 4--NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, DECEMBER 1933 TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE

| Month | Executive service |  | Military service |  | Judicial service |  | Legislativeservice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ |
| December-… | 608,670 | \$82, 011, 601 | 263, 622 | \$17, 656, 909 | 1,872 | \$432,435 | 3,864 | \$886, 781 |
| January 1984 | 608, 139 | 77, 450, 498 | 262, 942 | 18, 499, 516 | 1,780 | 417,000 | 3,845 | 871,753 |
| February | 611, 752 | 83, 524, 296 | 263, 464 | 19, 532, 832 | 1,742 | 430, 843 | 3,852 | 926,363 |
| March. | 623, 559 | 84, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1,854 | 443, 505 | 3,867 | 928, 368 |
| April | 644, 108 | 85, 090, 283 | 266, 923 | 18, 816, 636 | 1,904 | 432, 401 | 3,865 | 926, 484 |
| May | 659, 086 | 89, 577, 479 | 266, 864 | 19, 216, 150 | 1,913 | 442, 896 | 3, 862 | 940, 666 |
| June. | 661, 094 | 91, 540, 629 | 267, 038 | 19,539, 020 | 1, 881 | 439, 170 | 3, 878 | 944, 758 |
| July - | 666,612 | 94, 158, 132 | 268, 257 | 20,391, 629 | 1,750 | 434, 736 | 3,713 | 978,908 |

## Employment Created by the Public Works Administration Fund, July 1934

THERE was an increase of nearly 30,000 employees working on Public Works Administration construction projects comparing July with June. During the month ending July 15 more than 612,000 people were working at the site of Public Works Adminstration construction projects which are financed either wholly or partly from the Public Works Administration fund. These workers were paid nearly $\$ 33,000,000$ for their month's work.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project

Table 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during the month of July ${ }^{1} 1934$ on Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

[^5]Table 1.- EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DUR-
ING JULY 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 | 36,601 | \$2, 164, 932 | 2, 912,428 | \$0. 743 | \$3, 578, 486 |
| Public roads | 319, 345 | 14, 187, 908 | 28,372,857 | . 500 | 20, 100, 000 |
| River, harbor, and flood contro | 46, 472 | 2, 993, 560 | 4, 865, 972 | 615 | 4, 872, 616 |
| Streets and roads ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 11,922 | 553, 683 | 1,068,064 | 518 | 558, 205 |
| Naval vessels. | 16, 513 | 1,859, 199 | 2, 240, 040 | . 830 | 1,957, 811 |
| Reclamation | 13, 992 | 1,392,972 | 2, 186, 946 | 637 | 2, 574, 158 |
| Forestry. | 26, 186 | 1, 711, 196 | 3, 052,844 | . 561 | 460, 650 |
| Water and sewerage | 1, 460 | 1,78,597 | 112, 761 | . 697 | 153,069 |
| Miscellaneous. | 17, 123 | 1, 413, 982 | 2,335, 850 | . 605 | 3, 826, 412 |
| Total | 489, 614 | 26,356, 029 | 47, 147, 762 | . 559 | 38, 081, 407 |

${ }^{1}$ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
Federal projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The construction work is done either by commercial firms to whom contracts are awarded by the Federal agencies or by day labor hired directly by such agencies.

Nearly 490,000 people were working on Federal projects during the month ending July 15 . More than 65 percent of these workers were engaged in building roads. Over 45,000 were working on river, harbor, and flood-control projects, and more than 36,000 on building construction. The workers were paid over $\$ 26,000,000$ for their month's work. The number of man-hours worked during the month totaled over $47,000,000$. These workers averaged 56 cents an hour for their month's pay, the average earnings per hour ranging from 50 cents in the case of road workers to 83 cents for employees working on the construction of naval vessels.

Material orders valued at over $\$ 38,000,000$ were placed during the month ending July 15.

Table 2 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of July on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

[^6][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 | 28, 044 | \$1,617,853 | 2,011, 839 | \$0.804 | \$3, 439, 137 |
| Streets and roads. | 15,732 | 760, 880 | 1, 200, 074 | . 634 | 1, 178, 979 |
| Water and sewerage | 21, 621 | 1,096, 857 | 1, 609, 542 | . 681 | 2, 157,939 |
| Railroad construction | 35, 902 | 1,528, 986 | 3,311, 292 | . 462 | 1, 174,049 |
| Miscellaneous | 703 | 38, 717 | 60, 083 | . 644 | 218, 940 |
| Total | 102, 002 | 5, 043, 293 | 8, 192,830 | . 616 | 8, 169, 044 |

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made from the Public Works Administration fund to a State or political subdivision thereof or, in some cases, to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States and their political subdivisions, 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. The loan bears interest and must be repaid within a given period.

No grants are made to commercial firms. The commercial allotment consists entirely of a loan. Practically all commercial allotments to date have been to railroads. Railroad work falls under the following headings: First, construction, such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in table 5 , page 38 .

There were more than 100,000 workers employed on non-Federal construction projects during the month ending July 15. Of these, nearly 36,000 were railroad workers and more than 28,000 were working on building construction. The total amount of non-Federal pay rolls was over $\$ 5,000,000$. The men worked over $8,000,000$ man-hours, and the earnings averaged nearly 62 cents per hour. The lowest average earnings, 46 cents per hour, occurred in railroad construction and the highest, 80 cents, in building construction. Material orders totaled over $\$ 8,000,000$.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during July 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL, PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Qeographic 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 | 24,331 | 23, 681 | \$1,590, 588 | 2, 673, 056 | \$0. 595 | \$578, 010 |
| Middle Atlantic | 51, 131 | 49,878 | 2, 824, 749 | 5, 050,334 | . 559 | 1,294,505 |
| East North Central | 73, 477 | 72, 114 | 3, 838, 726 | 6, 311, 309 | . 608 | 3, 971, 622 |
| West North Central | 73, 714 | 71, 509 | 3, 127, 628 | $5,897,936$ | . 530 | 1, 585, 753 |
| South Atlantic. | 65,143 | 62, 126 | 3, 362, 009 | 6, 184, 972 | . 544 | 3, 298, 653 |
| East South Central | 42, 020 | 40,929 | 1, 955, 633 | 4, 238, 171 | . 461 | 845, 718 |
| West South Central | 58, 832 | 56, 428 | 2, 359,987 | 5, 297, 913 | . 445 | 1,139, 548 |
| Mountain. | 58,739 | 57,708 | 4, 358,687 | 6,993, 607 | . 623 | 3, 781, 809 |
| Pacific. | 33, 540 | 32, 557 | 2, 523, 581 | 3, 666, 438 | . 688 | 1,066, 873 |
| Total continental United States ${ }^{1}$ | 481, 192 | 467,195 | 25,951,393 | 46, 325,884 | . 560 | ${ }^{2} 37,671,463$ |
| Outside continental United States. | 8, 422 | 7,768 | 404, 636 | 821, 878 | . 492 | 409, 944 |
| Grand total | 489, 614 | 474,963 | 26,356, 029 | 47, 147, 762 | . 559 | 38, 081, 407 |

1 Includes data for 265 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 20,100,000$ estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

More than 70,000 construction workers were employed in the East North Central and the West North Central States during July. More than 60,000 were working in the South Atlantic States. There was a considerable difference in the average earnings per hour comparing the different geographic divisions. In the West South Central States the workers averaged 44.5 cents per hour, while in the Pacific States the average hourly earnings were nearly 69 cents.

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

TABLE 4.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 12, 430 | 10, 012 | \$679, 476 | 1, 128, 774 | \$0.602 | \$951, 970 |
| Middle Atlantic | 15, 255 | 13, 520 | 814, 722 | 1, 240, 599 | . 657 | 1,609, 709 |
| East North Central | 17, 319 | 15, 180 | 991, 409 | 1, 405, 405 | . 705 | 1, 371, 133 |
| West North Central | 15, 598 | 13,451 | 625, 206 | 1,010, 820 | . 619 | 1,311, 562 |
| South Atlantic. | 18,566 | 16,436 | 1, 061, 702 | 1, 791, 991 | . 592 | 1, 274,491 |
| East South Central | 4,690 | 4,010 | 200, 312 | - 373, 722 | . 536 | 383, 104 |
| West South Central | 2,745 | 2,363 | 123, 582 | 255, 260 | . 484 | 587, 149 |
| Mountain. | 7,136 | 5,857 | 236, 246 | 463, 328 | . 509 | 316, 865 |
| Pacific. | 7,683 | 6,471 | 277, 599 | 462, 794 | . 600 | 303, 712 |
| Total continental United States ${ }^{1}$ | 101, 519 | 87, 397 | 5, 013, 901 | 8, 137, 312 | . 616 | 8, 117, 343 |
| Outside continental United States ..... | 483 | 418 | 29,392 | 55,518 | . 529 | 51, 701 |
| Grand total | 102, 002 | 87,815 | 5, 043,293 | 8, 192, 830 | . 616 | 8, 169, 044 |

[^7]The South Atlantic States gave employment to more non-Federal workers than any other geographic division. Average hourly earnings ranged from slightly more than 48 cents in the West South Central States to 70.5 cents in the East North Central States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during July 1932, by geographic divisions.

TARLE 5.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 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 | 967 | \$94, 483 | 147,166 | \$0.642 | \$105, 664 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5, 753 | 399, 685 | 619,476 | . 645 | 1,049, 327 |
| East North Central | 3, 491 | 248, 881 | 395, 593 | . 629 | 346, 745 |
| West North Central | 1,139 | 55, 875 | 86, 000 | . 650 | 145, 954 |
| South Atlantic. | ,96 | 6,230 | 12, 221 | . 510 | 48, 981 |
| East South Central | 2,475 | 242,530 | 397, 307 | . 610 | 299, 138 |
| West South Central | 2,307 | 119,669 | 201, 526 | . 594 | 147, 268 |
| Mountain | 899 | 35, 488 | 61,332 | . 579 | 27,698 |
| Pacific | 3, 406 | 199, 097 | 321, 688 | . 619 | 77, 948 |
| Total | 20,533 | 1, 401,938 | 2, 242,309 | 625 | 2,248, 723 |

Over 5,000 of the railroad-shop workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. The East North Central States and the Pacific States each employed over 15 percent. Average earnings per hour amounted to more than 60 cents in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions. In the three remaining divisions, the average earnings ranged between 55 and 60 cents in the West South Central and Mountain States, and between 50 and 55 cents per hour in the South Atlantic States.

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

Tarle 6.-Materials purchased during month ending JULY 15, 1934, For PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material placed |
| :---: | :---: |
| Aircraft (new) | \$2, 722, 050 |
| Airplane parts | 44,538 |
| Ammunition and related products-..- ${ }^{\text {Boat }}$ | 17,807 66,528 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc. | 112,617 |
| Carpets and rugs.- | 10,944 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | 1,081,089 |
| Cement. | 1,492, 182 |
| Chemicals. | 11, 617 |
| Clay products. | 742, 762 |
|  | 49,865 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases. | 16,709 |
| Concrete products | 622, 334 |
| Copper products | 45, 492 |
| Cordage and twine. | 17, ${ }_{\text {183 }}$ |
| Crushed stone | 139, 756 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding | 97, 941 |

TABLE 6.-MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJEOTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL-COntd.

${ }^{1}$ Not available by type of matarial.
During the month of July orders were placed for materials valued at over $\$ 49,000,000$. It is estimated that the fabrication of this material will create approximately 150,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by months since the inception of the Public Works Administration program in August 1933 to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 7.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING AUGUST 1933 TO JULY 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 4,699 | \$280, 040 | 539,454 | \$0. 519 | \$202, 100 |
| September | 33, 836 | 1,961,496 | 3, 920, 009 | . 500 | 1,622, 365 |
| October- | 114, 098 | 7,006, 680 | 14, 077, 752 | . 498 | ${ }^{1} 22,005,920$ |
| Novermber. | 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, 690 | 31, 947, 223 | ${ }^{2} 56,867,194$ | . 562 | 57, 589, 895 |
| July. | 612, 149 | 32, 801, 260 | 57, 582, 901 | . 570 | 49, 299, 174 |
| Total |  | 192, 006, 772 | 352, 168, 155 | . 545 | 413, 943, 841 |

The total earnings over the 12 -month period amounted to over $\$ 192,000,000$. The Public Works Administration program has provided over $350,000,000$ man-hours of labor.

Orders have been placed for material to cost over $\$ 413,000,000$. It is estimated that the manufacture of this material will require nearly $1,100,000$ man-months of labor.

Wage Rates, Public Roads Projects

Table 8 shows average hourly rates for work on highway projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund during July, by occupations.

TABLE 8.-AVERAGE HOURLY RATES PAID FOR WORK ON HIGHWAY PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, FOR MONTH OF JULY 1934, BY OCCUPATION AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION 1
[From Bureau of Public Roads]

| Occupation | Geographie division |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New England |  | Middle Atlantic |  | East North Central |  | West North Central |  | South Atlantic |  |
|  | Em-ployment | Average hourly rate | Em-ployment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { hour } \\ \text { ly } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ | Em-ployment | Average hourly rate | Em-ployment | A verage hourly rate | Em. ployment | Aver age hourly rate |
| Superintendents | 193 | \$0. 88 | 368 | \$0.93 | 742 | \$0.94 | 657 | \$0. 77 | 545 | \$0. 70 |
| Foremen | 850 | . 60 | 2, 112 | . 61 | 2, 054 | . 71 | 2,501 | . 60 | 1,940 | . 48 |
| Shovel elevating grader and crane operators. | 441 | . 92 | 1, 071 | . 86 | 1,510 | . 88 | 1,379 | . 73 | 703 | . 69 |
| Other operators.--.-.-......... | 562 | . 56 | 1,860 | . 59 | 2,051 | . 70 | 1,973 | . 60 | 1,190 | . 46 |
| Truck and tractor drivers....- | 2,514 | . 48 | 5,309 | . 51 | 8,044 | . 61 | 7,858 | . 52 | 4,168 | . 38 |
| Teamsters.------------------ | 23 | . 43 | 113 | . 42 | 871 | . 48 | 3,450 | . 44 | 556 | . 32 |
| Skilled labor, carpenters, blacksmiths, and steel erec- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tors | 1,286 | . 59 | 3,268 | . 67 | 5,026 | . 70 | 3,511 | . 61 | 2,633 | . 45 |
| Unskilled labor. | 7,870 | . 43 | 25,416 | . 41 | 27,319 | . 50 | 22, 855 | . 43 | 22,918 | . 32 |
| Total. | 13, 739 | . 49 | 39,517 | . 48 | 47,617 | . 58 | 44, 184 | 49 | 34,653 | . 36 |

[^8]Table 8.-AVERAGE HOURLY RATES PAID FOR WORK ON HIGHWAY PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, FOR MONTH OF JULY 1934, BY OCCUPATION AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION-Continued

| Occupation | Geographic division |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | United States |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | East South Central |  | West South Central |  | Mountain |  | Pacific |  |  |  |
|  | Em-ployment | A verage hour ly rate | Em-ployment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { hour- } \\ & \text { ly } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ | Employ: ment | A verage hour ly rate | Em-ployment | Aver age hour ly rate | Em-ployment | Average hour ly rate |
| Superintendents | 347 | \$0.68 | 578 | \$0.72 | 452 | \$1.00 | 261 | \$1. 15 | 4,143 | \$0.85 |
| Foremen. | 1,501 | . 47 | 2,102 | . 51 | 1,835 | . 76 | 930 | . 82 | 15, 825 | . 61 |
| Shovel elevating grader and crane operators | 524 | . 72 | 774 | . 72 | 737 | 1. 06 | 553 | 1. 18 | 7,692 | . 84 |
| Other operators.. | 804 | . 45 | 1,394 | . 49 | 1,493 | . 79 | 923 | . 79 | 12, 250 | . 61 |
| Truck and tractor drivers | 2,710 | . 37 | 4, 454 | . 40 | 5,620 | . 67 | 3,125 | . 72 | 43, 802 | . 53 |
| 'Teamsters.-.-- | 1, 041 | . 31 | 3,395 | . 35 | 2,676 | . 56 | 165 | . 60 | 12,290 | . 43 |
| Skilled labor, carpenters, blacksmiths, and steel erectors. | 2,045 | . 41 | 2,453 | . 54 | 2,529 | . 80 | 2,440 | . 79 | 25, 191 | . 63 |
| Unskilled labor | 16,340 | . 30 | 10,063 | . 34 | 10, 463 | . 56 | 6,214 | . 58 | 158,458 | . 42 |
| Total | 25,312 | . 35 | 34, 213 | . 40 | 25, 805 | . 66 | 14, 61.1 | . 71 | 279,651 | . 50 |

Men employed on the construction of public roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, averaged 50 cents per hour for work performed during July. These wage rates ranged from 35 cents in the East South Central States to 71 cents in the Pacific States. The unskilled labor rate for the country as a whole was 42 cents. The highest rate was paid to the superintendents, who averaged 85 cents.

## Emergency Work Relief Program

COMPARING July with June, there was an increase of over 200,000 workers on the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. During the week ending July 26, nearly $1,200,000$ people were given employment by this program. They drew nearly $\$ 12,000,000$ for their week's work.

Table 1 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work relief program for the weeks ending June 28 and July 26.

TABLE 1.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF PROGRAM JUNE 28 AND JULY 26,1934

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | Number of employees week ending- |  | Amount of pay roll week ending- |  |
|  | June 28 | July 26 | June 28 | July 26 |
| New England. | 92, 287 | 95, 836 | \$1, 129, 025 | \$1, 173, 810 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 243, 564 | 232, 549 | 3, 954, 740 | $3,746,204$ |
| East North Central | 162, 933 | 205, 812 | 1, 589, 340 | 2, 014, 773 |
| West North Central | 127, 171 | 179, 238 | 976,466 | 1,247,098 |
| South Atlantic. | 126, 928 | 148, 468 | 867,841 | 954, 964 |
| East South Central | 62, 200 | 99, 170 | 351, 061 | 538, 185 |
| West South Central | 69,375 | 110, 287 | 522,629 | 806,752 |
| Mountain | 53; 368 | 62,665 | 586, 031 | 688, 640 |
| Pacific | 33, 358 | 60, 415 | 423, 429 | 723, 011 |
| Total | 971, 184 | 1, 194, 440 | 10, 400, 562 | 11, 893, 437 |
| Percent of change |  | +23.0 |  | +14.4 |

Table 2 shows the monthly averages of employees working on the emergency work relief program from the inception of the program in March to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY MONTHS, 1934

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | 22,934 | \$842,000 | June | 969, 466 | \$42, 438, 091 |
| April. | 786, 829 | 42, 558, 711 | July | 1 1, 136, 964 | ${ }^{1} 46,489,318$ |
| May | 866,779 | 39, 067, 337 |  |  |  |

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

## Emergency Conservation Work

FOR the month ending July 31, there were nearly 390,000 men working on the Emergency Conservation Work. Most of these were in Civilian Conservation Corps camps throughout the United States. Of this total, 346,637 , or more than 89.1 percent, were enrolled men.

Table 1 shows employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work for the months of June and July 1934, by type of work.

Table 1.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, JUNE AND JULY 1934

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June | July | June | July |
| Enrolled personnel | 246, 498 | 346,637 | \$7,698, 133 | \$10, 825, 476 |
| Reserve officers | 5, 640 | 6, 034 | 1, 411, 132 | 1, 509, 157 |
| Educational advisers. | 1,104 | 1,102 | 167,760 | 176,765 |
| Supervisory and technical | 127,029 | ${ }^{2} 35,341$ | 3, 364, 376 | 3, 521, 336 |
| Total | 280, 271 | 389, 114 | 12,641,401 | 16, 032, 734 |

${ }^{1} 24,432$ are included in the table for the executive service.
${ }^{2} 26,543$ are included in the table for the executive service.
There was an increase of over 100,000 employees, comparing July with June, for the Emergency Conservation Work. Pay-roll expenditures during July were $\$ 16,032,734$, or over $\$ 3,000,000$ greater than during June.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, 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. In addition to their monthly pay these workers receive board, clothing, and medical attention free.

Table 2 shows employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the program in May 1933 to July 1934, inclusive.

TAble 2.-MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO JULY 1934

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  | 1934 |  |  |
| May. | 191, 380 | \$6, 388, 760 | January --. | ${ }^{1} 331,594$ | ${ }^{1} \$ 13,581,506$ |
| June_ | 316, 209 | $9,876,780$ $11,482,262$ | March | 1321,829 1247,591 1 | $113,081,393$ $110,792,319$ |
| August | 307, 100 | 11,604,401 | April | 1314,664 | $113,214,018$ |
| 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 |
| Novermber | 344, 273 | 14, 554, 695 | Jul | 389, 114 | 16,032, 734 |
| December | 321,701 | 12,951,042 |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
More people were in Civilian Conservation Corps camps in July 1934 than in any month since their start. The July figures are more than 40,000 greater than the previous high in November 1933.

## Employment on Public Roads Other Than P.W.A. Projects

FEDERAL road building financed from carry-over appropriations has been practically completed. By far the largest part of the Federal road building, and most of the State, is now being carried on wholly or partially from Public Works Administration funds. A great deal of the maintenance work financed wholly by local funds is now being done by the various State governments from Public Works Administration funds.

Table 1 shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from the Public Works Administration fund, engaged in the building and maintaining of Federal and State public roads during the months of June and July 1934.

TABLE 1-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANOE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS 1

| Geographic division | Federal |  |  |  | State |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
|  | June | July | June | July | June | July | June | July |
| New England... | 13 | 33 | \$738 | \$1,579 | 14,969 | 18, 392 | \$1, 025, 807 | \$1, 024, 839 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,098 | 997 | 66, 566 | 62, 168 | 62, 648 | 56, 168 | 3, 079, 118 | 2, 984, 237 |
| East North Central | 455 | 599 | 39, 683 | 39,061 | 35,717 | 35, 678 | 1, 783, 164 | 1,914, 210 |
| West North Central | 184 | 115 | 7,142 | 5, 444 | 16, 692 | 18,812 | 892, 335 | 909, 195 |
| South Atlantic. | 155 | 120 | 5,950 | 5,525 | 37, 305 | 38,829 | 1, 487, 812 | 1,525, 805 |
| East South Central | 59 | 43 | 2,187 | 3,141 | 11, 087 | 8,980 | 686,554 | 463, 894 |
| West South Central | 808 | 1,050 | 30, 319 | 40,179 | 13, 963 | 18, 051 | 939, 616 | 1, 036, 181 |
| Mountain | 1, 066 | 1,269 | 64, 161 | 81, 286 | 5, 811 | 8,131 | 506, 360 | 558,279 |
| Pacific. | 840 | 612 | 60,430 | 50,455 | 10,329 | 10,865 | 820,533 | 839, 045 |
| Percental - .-... | 4,678 | 4,838 +3 | 277, 176 | 288, 838 | 208, 521 | 213,906 | 11, 221, 299 | 11, 255, 685 |
| Percent of change---- |  | +3.4 |  | +4.2 |  | +2.6 | -------..- | 0.3 |
| States. |  | 155 |  | 8,958 |  |  |  |  |

[^9]The various State governments employed over 210,000 men on road work during the month of July. Of these workers 79 percent were employed in the maintaining of existing roads, while 21 percent were building new roads. More than 25 percent of the State road employees were working in the Middle Atlantic States, Pennsylvania employing a larger number than any other State.

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

TABLE 2.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTIONAND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, JANUARY TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE:

| Month | Number of employees working on- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal roads | State roads |  |  |
|  |  | New | Maintemance | 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 | 21, 510 | 136, 038 | 157, 548 |
| May. | 3,941 | 27,161 | 167, 274 | 194,435 |
| June. | 4, 678 | 37,642 | 170, 879 | 208, 521 |
| July | 4,838 | 45,478 | 168, 428 | 213, 906 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the public-works fund.

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation

DURING the month ending July 15, there were 17,509 employees working on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for construction projects totaled over $\$ 207,000,000$. These loans must be paid in full.

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.

[^10][Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 3, 083 | \$324, 127 | 285, 932 | \$1.134 | \$348, 535 |
| Bridges.........--.-. | 5,359 | 405, 418 | 506, 337 | . 801 | 1, 018, 756 |
| Reclamation | 1,991 | 132, 439 | 261, 578 | . 506 | 49,780 |
| Water and sewerage | 4,945 | 549, 118 | 810, 481 | . 678 | 477, 075 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,382 | 213, 822 | 319, 232 | . 670 | 438, 408 |
| Total | 17,760 | 1,624,924 | 2, 183, 560 | . 744 | 2,332,554 |

Construction of bridges gave employment to over 5,000 of these employees. More than 4,000 were working on water and sewage systems. Pay rolls for all workers totaled over $\$ 1,600,000$. More than $2,100,000$ man-hours of labor were provided by this work, and the pay averaged over 74 cents per hour. The average hourly earnings ranged from 50 cents in the case of reclamation projects to $\$ 1.13$ for building-construction workers.

Purchase orders were placed for materials to cost over $\$ 2,300,000$.
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 division.

TABLE 2--EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wrge earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of materials purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Âtlantic | 4,549 | \$468, 225 | 459, 894 | \$1.018 | \$815,771 |
| East North Central | 179 | 16, 561 | 16,457 | 1.006 | 30, 381 |
| West North Central | 126 | 6,993 | 12,470 | . 561 | 7,610 |
| South Atlantic | 1,028 | 40, 047 | 96, 419 | . 415 | 30,058 |
| East South Central | 128 | 5,732 | 20, 103 | . 285 | 2,677 |
| West South Central | 910 | 78, 641 | 115, 422 | . 681 | 55, 419 |
| Mountain | 2,123 | 144, 640 | 274, 169 | . 528 | 61,314 |
| Pacific. | 8,717 | 864, 085 | 1,188, 626 | . 727 | 1,329, 324 |
| Total | 17,760 | 1,624,924 | 2, 183, 560 | 0.744 | 2,332, 554 |

Nearly 50 percent of the workers were employed in the Pacific States. The Middle Atlantic States gave employment to nearly 25 percent of the workers. There were no employees in the New England States.

In the Middle Atlantic States the average hourly earnings were $\$ 1.018$; in the East South Central States only 28.5 cents per hour.

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

[^11][Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | 18, 638 | \$1, 518, 479 | 2, 302, 739 | \$0. 659 | \$2, 297, 479 |
| May | 19,274 | 1, 636, 503 | 2, 334, 060 | . 701 | 2, 120, 498 |
| June. | 19,218 | 1, 743, 318 | 2, 412, 342 | . 723 | 2,189, 538 |
| July. | 17,760 | 1,624,924 | 2,183, 560 | . 744 | 2, 332, 554 |

There was a decrease of over 1,400 employees, comparing July with June. This decrease occurred mainly in building of bridges.

Table 4 shows, by types, the value of materials purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

TABLE 4.-MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of materials purchased |
| :---: | :---: |
| Belting, leather | \$1, 516 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 56, 838 |
| Cement- | 136, 882 |
| Clay products | 67, 407 |
| Coal | 6, 387 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 2, 528 |
| Concrete products. | 193, 381 |
| Copper products | 2, 443 |
| Crushed stone.-- | 8,375 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies | 210,941 |
|  | 51, 173 |
| Felt goods, wool hair, or jute | 1, 077 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere el | 188, 038 |
| Fuel oil | 11,883 |
| Glass | 1, 466 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | 92,917 |
|  | 1,370 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 2,337 |
| Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified | 130, 237 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 24, 266 |
|  | 1,556 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 1, 878 |
| Plumbing supplies. | 52, 201 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 1,593 |
| Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatin | 1,510 |
| Rubber goods. | 2,593 |
| Sand and gravel | 51,521 |
| Sheet-metal work | 3,015 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus | 10,831 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel mental metal work | 883, 048 |
| Switches, railway...-- | 2,237 |
| Tools, other than machine tools. | 12,120 |
| Wire, drawn from purchased rods. | 29, 099 |
| Wirework, not elsewhere classified | 3,129 |
| Other ---.-.----------- | 51, 103 |
| Total | 2, 331,732 |

The value of material orders placed totaled over $\$ 2,300,000$. Of this amount, $\$ 800,000$ was spent for steel. The value of purchase orders for electrical machinery totaled over $\$ 200,000$. It is estimated that the fabrication of these materials for which orders were placed during July will create over 6,000 man-months of labor.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

## Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between June 15 and July 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 23,257 manufacturing establishments employing 3,604,143 workers in July.

Nine hundred and twenty-four establishments in 49 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 4.1 percent and affecting 123,605 employees. Fifteen establishments in 9 industries reported decreases which averaged 11.4 percent and affected 69 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was an increase of 2.5 percent received by 79,168 wage earners in 522 steam-railroad repair shops which report employment data to this Bureau.

Three establishments in the rubber-tire and inner-tube industry gave an average increase of 1.5 percent to 12,346 workers, while 33 establishments in the canning and preserving industry reported an average increase of 19 percent to 4,416 employees. An average increase of 10.3 percent was received by 3,917 workers in 77 bakeries, and 1 of 7.9 percent was given to 3,498 employees in 38 establishments in the confectionery industry. An increase of 2.5 percent was given to 3,110 workers in 6 car-building establishments, 10 paper and pulp establishments gave an average increase of 7.2 percent to 2,973 employees, and 31 electric-railroad repair shops reported an upward adjustment in rates to 2,418 workers. Four industries (newspapers and periodicals, foundries and machine shops, stoves, and machine tools) showed average wage-rate increases ranging from 9.1 percent to 5.7 percent and affecting a total of 5,053 wage earners. The increases reported in the remaining industries affected less than 1,000 each.

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

| lndustry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| All manufacturing industries....-. | 23,257 100.0 | $3,604,143$ 100.0 | 22,318 96.0 | 924 4.0 | (1) 15 | $3,479,847$ 96.6 | 123,605 3.4 | $\text { (1) }^{691}$ |
| Iron and steel and their prod- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ucts, not including machinery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 221 | 260, 768 | 219 | 2 |  | 260, 505 | 263 |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 57 | 9,367 | 57 |  |  | 9,367 |  |  |
| Cast-iron pipe.-. | 36 | 7,154 | 36 |  |  | 7,154 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel.----- | 90 | 8,285 | 87 | 3 |  | 8, 278 | 7 |  |
| Hardware | 120 | 30,733 | 120 |  |  | 30, 733 |  |  |
| Plumbers' supplies_ | 91 | 10,055 | 91 |  |  | 10,055 |  |  |
| Steam and hot-water heat- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing apparatus and steam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fittings...--------------------- | 86 | 19, 577 | 86 |  |  | 19,577 |  |  |
| Stoves.---- | 218 | 26, 148 | 195 | 23 |  | 25, 080 | 1,068 |  |
| Structural and ornamental metal work. | 280 | 20,581 | 276 | 4 |  | 20,489 | 92 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tools, machine tools, files, and saws) $\qquad$ | 135 | 9,918 | 135 |  |  | 9,918 |  |  |
| Wirework | 114 | 9,594 | 113 | 1 |  | 9,343 | 251 |  |

${ }^{2}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.

TAble 1.-WAGE-RATE CIAANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934-Continued


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

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}$ | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking. | 1, 127 | 77,374 | 1,046 | 77 | 4 | 73,098 | 3,917 | 359 |
| Beverages. | 496 | 34, 472 | 486 | 9 | 1 | 34, 216 | 213 | 43 |
| Butter. | 294 | 5,479 | 294 |  |  | 5,479 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving----- | 791 | 74,726 | 758 | 33 |  | 70,310 | 4,416 |  |
| Confectionery...-.----- | 314 | 29, 863 | 275 | 38 | 1 | 26, 355 | 3, 498 | 10 |
| Flour. | 429 | 16, 712 | 423 | 6 |  | 16, 632 | 80 |  |
| Ice cream | 375 | 14,899 | 372 | 3 |  | 14,882 | 17 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat pack- | 291 | 111,008 | 288 | 3 |  | 110,564 | 444 |  |
| Sugar, beet....--.-. | 58 | 5,073 | 58 |  |  | 5, 073 |  |  |
| Sugar refining, cane.-. | 13 | 7,787 | 13 |  |  | 7,787 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures: <br> Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff - | 40 | 9,993 | 40 |  |  | 9, 993 |  |  |
| Oigars and cigarettes. | 242 | 49,655 | 232 | 9 | 1 | 48, 644 | 931 | 80 |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper-.. | 436 | 29,707 | 432 | 4 |  | 29,577 | 130 |  |
| Paper and pulp | 415 | 105, 890 | 405 | 10 |  | 102,917 | 2,973 |  |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 1,479 | 61,965 | 1,458 | 21 |  | 61, 570 | 395 |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 1,4 565 | 56, 122 | 1,458 538 | 27 |  | 54,340 | 1, 782 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining: <br> Other than petroleum refining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals ---------.----- | 127 | 32, 011 | 125 | 2 |  | 31,733 | 278 |  |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal. | 102 | 2,974 | 102 |  |  | 2,974 |  |  |
| Druggists' preparations-- | 73 | 8,686 | 73 |  |  | 8,686 |  |  |
| Explosives. | 31 | 4,440 | 31 |  |  | 4,440 |  |  |
| Fertilizers- | 163 | 4,671 | 163 |  |  | 4, 671 |  |  |
| Paints and varnishes ..--- | 373 | 15,510 | 370 | 1 | 2 | 15, 461 | 31 | 18 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 29 | 42, 689 | 29 |  |  | 42,689 |  |  |
| Soap. | 116 | 14, 268 | 114 | 2 |  | 14, 193 | 75 |  |
| Petroleum refining.----.-.--- | 187 | 57,963 | 185 | 2 |  | 57,860 | 103 |  |
| Rubber products: <br> Rubber boots and shoes | 6 | 8,203 | 6 |  |  | 8,203 |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 137 | 27, 119 | 134 | 3 |  | 27,107 | 12 |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes- | 39 | 58,452 | 36 | 3 |  | 46, 106 | 12,346 |  |

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

Data concerning wage-rate changes occurring between June 15 and July 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Anthracite mining, telephone and telegraph, and insurance were the only industries in which no wage-rate changes were reported. Increases were reported by 20 establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry, which averaged 4.3 percent and affected 17,133 workers. An average increase of 6.2 percent to 9,520 employees was reported by 1,233 retail trade establishments. Fifteen establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry gave an average increase of 7.9 percent to 1,649 employees, while an average increase of 7.9 percent affect-
ing 1,289 workers was reported by 17 establishments in the metalliferous mining industry. Sixty-three banks reported an advance in rates of 6.1 percent to 802 employees, and 74 wholesale trade establishments gave an average increase of 9 percent to 763 workers. The increases in the remaining industries affected 174 or less employees each.

A decrease of 15.8 percent affecting 254 employees was reported in the brokerage industry. The decreases in the remaining industries were negligible.

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

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | Total <br> num- <br> ber of employees | Number of establishments reporting - |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}$ | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}$ | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 74,497 | 160 |  |  | 74,497 |  |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 1,442 | 232,757 | 1,439 | 2 | 1 | 232, 668 | 50 | 39 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | (1) | (1) |
| Metalliferous mining | 269 | 25, 781 | 252 | 17 |  | 24, 492 | 1,289 |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 6.3 |  | 95.0 | 5.0 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 1,087 | 34,830 | 1,078 | 9 |  | 34,786 | 44 |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 |  | 99.9 | 0.1 |  |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 242 | 33,694 | 241 |  | - 1 | 33,691 |  |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 |  | 0.4 | 100.0 |  | (1) |
| Telephone and telegraph | 8,200 | 263,265 | 8,200 |  |  | 263, 265 |  |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 3,058 | 212,676 | 3,043 | 15 |  | 211, 027 | 1,649 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 |  | 99.2 | 0.8 |  |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. | 561 | 138, 274 | 541 | 20 |  | 121, 141 | 17, 133 |  |
| Percent of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 3.6 |  | 87.6 | 12.4 |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 13,669 | 247,671 | 13, 590 | 74 | 5 | 246, 800 | 763 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.5 | (1) | 99.7 | 0.3 | (1) |
| Retail trade. | 36,722 | 556, 473 | 35, 472 | 1, 233 | 17 | 546, 885 | 9,520 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 3.4 | (1) | 98.3 | 1.7 | (1) |
| Hotels...- | 2,686 | 146, 181 | 2,681 | 1 | 4 | 146, 124 | 6 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | (1) | 0.1 | 100.0 | (1) | (1) |
| Laundries. | 1,265 | 72,102 | 1,260 | 5 |  | 71,928 | 174 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 |  | 99.8 | 0.2 |  |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 614 | 16,658 | 611 | 1 | 2 | 16,603 | 45 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | (1) |
| Banks. | 3,023 | 97,641 | 2,960 | 63 |  | 96,839 | 802 |  |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 |  | 99.2 | 0.8 |  |
| Brokerage | 372 | 12,382 | 363 |  | 9 | 12, 128 |  | 25 |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 |  | 2.4 | 97.9 |  | 2.1 |
| Insurance. | 999 | 66,597 | 999 |  |  | 66,597 |  |  |
| Percent of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Real estate | 565 | 8,236 | 559 | 5 | 1 | 8, 203 | 28 | 5 |
| Percent of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 99.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

[^12]
[^0]:    1 Comparable data not available.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 7 months.
    ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ 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.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
    3 Includes building and contracting.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.
    ${ }^{3}$ Weighted percent of change.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes laundries.
    T No change.
    8 Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.
    ${ }^{9}$ Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

[^3]:    7 No change.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not a vailable.
    ${ }^{22}$ Includes restaurants.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

[^5]:    1 Whenever the month of July is spoken of in this study, it is assumed to mean the month ending July 15.

[^6]:    TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[^7]:    1 Includes data for 97 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

[^8]:    1 Rates shown are based on 97 percent of total employment for the month.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding employmant furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

[^10]:    TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLIS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING JULY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[^11]:    TABLE 3.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, APRIL TO JULY 1934

[^12]:    1 Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

