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

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## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

August 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

INCREASES of 1.1 percent in factory employment and 2.8 percent in factory pay rolls were shown in August as compared with July. Employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries normally increase in August, reflecting seasonal activity in certain industries and a recovery from July shut-downs. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-33, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increases in employment from July to August were shown in each year except 1930 and in pay rolls in each year except 1930 and 1931.

The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for August 1934 are 79.5 and 62.1 , respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of August 1933 shows gains over the year interval of 4.1 percent in employment and 9.3 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 August 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the head-
ing "Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries."

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In August, reports were received from 25,298 establishments employing $3,762,201$ wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest August 15 totaled $\$ 71,053.170$. More than 50 percent of the wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country are covered in these monthly employment surveys.

Fifty-two of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment and 51 reported increases in pay rolls.

The most pronounced gains in employment from July to August were seasonal in nature and appeared in the following industries: Canning and preserving, 61.1 percent; beet sugar, 34.6 percent; cot-tonseed-oil, cake, and meal, 32 percent; millinery, 30.7 percent; and women's clothing, 22.8 percent. Other substantial seasonal increases were reported in men's clothing, 8.6 percent; fur-felt hats and confectionery, 7.7 percent each; radios and phonographs, 6.1 percent; and men's furnishings, 5.3 percent. The silver- and plated-ware industry reported an increase of 13.1 percent in employment from July to August, the slaughtering and meat-packing industry reported a gain of 8.6 percent, the locomotive industry reported an increase of 8.3 percent, and the cigar and cigarette industry reported an increase of 7.4 percent. The jewelry and the cane-sugar-refining industries reported gains in number of workers of 6.3 percent each and the druggists' preparations industry reported a gain of 5.1 percent. Among the remaining 35 industries reporting increased employment, increases ranging from 1.5 percent to 3.8 percent were reported in the following important industries: Shirts and collars, 3.8 percent; cast-iron pipe, 3.7 percent; boots and shoes, 3.3 percent; shipbuilding, 2.8 percent; smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc, 2.7 percent; rayon, 2.5 percent; printing, book and job, 1.6 percent; and furniture and petroleum refining, 1.5 percent each.

The most pronounced decrease in employment from July to August (10.5 percent) was in the aircraft industry. The textile-machinery industry reported an employment decline of 6.7 percent over the month interval, the electric- and steam-car building industry, a loss of 6.2 percent and the automobile industry, a loss of 6 percent. Decreases ranging from 4.3 percent to 5.9 percent were reported in the machine tool, rubber tire, rubber goods other than tires and shoes, plumbers' supply, marble-slate-granite, cement, steam-railroad repair shop, and wirework industries. The cotton goods, blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industries reported losses in employment of 3.8 percent each. Other industries in which decreases in employment
over the month interval ranged from 3 percent to 3.6 percent were: Agricultural implements, stamped and enameled ware, leather, tools, and brass, bronze, and copper products. In the remaining 19 industries in which decreased employment was reported, declines in industries of major importance were in paint and varnish, 2.9 percent; woolen and worsted goods, 2.7 percent; ice cream 2.3 percent; millwork, 2.1 percent; beverages and glass, 1.6 percent each; chemicals, 1.3 percent; and foundry and machine-shop products, 0.7 percent.

Comparing the level of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in August 1934 with August 1933, 52 industries showed increased employment over the year interval and 60 showed increased pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group showed a decrease in employment from July to August of 1.9 percent and no change in pay rolls. The latter group showed gains of 3.7 percent in employment and 5.3 percent in pay rolls. The "durable" goods group is composed of the following subgroups: iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone-clay-glass.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined increased 1.7 percent from July to August and 5.1 percent from August 1933 to August 1934. Gains from July to August were shown in 48 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from less than one-tenth of 1 percent to 20.6 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 July and August 1934 showed an increase over the month interval for all manufacturing industries combined of 1.8 percent in average hours worked per week and a decrease in average hourly earnings of 0.2 percent. Thirty-nine of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 49 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries 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 August 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 percentage changes from July 1934 and August 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in August 1934, together with percentage of changes from the previous month and from August 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 August 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage of changes from July 1934 and August 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for each industry for which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

TARLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUPACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933


See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week 1 |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index August 1934 (3-year average $=100$ ) | Percentrge change from- |  | IndexAugust1934(3-yearaverage$1923-25$$=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in August 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in August | Percentage change from- |  | Average in August 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { July }}$ | August |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ |  | July | ${ }_{1933} \text { August }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1933}{\underset{A}{\text { August }}}$ |
| Transportation | 83.3 | -5.1 | +35.2 | 69.9 | +6.9 | +40.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Aircraft... | 333.4 | -10.5 | +6.4 | 301.8 | $-7.1$ | +6.9 | \$26.39 | +3.8 | +. 2 | 41.9 | +3.2 | -7.8 | 61.2 | -. 3 | +7.9 |
| Autombiles. | 92.5 | -6.0 | +34.6 | 76.5 | $+8.2$ | +37.3 | 23.06 | +15.1 | +2.2 | 31.9 | +14.3 | -15.6 | 72.7 | +. 7 | +18.0 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroa | 48.1 | $-6.2$ | +63.6 | 47.0 | +1.6 | +94.2 | 20.94 | +8.4 | +18.6 | 35. 2 | +5.1 | +6.1 | 59.8 | +2.9 | +14.7 |
| Locomotives | 38.5 | +8.3 | $+120.0$ | 17.7 | $+7.8$ | $+200.0$ | 22. 52 | -. 4 | $+34.0$ | 35.6 | $-1.9$ | $+26.6$ | 63.2 | +1.4 | +7.8 |
| Shipbuilding | 71.2 | +2.8 | +23.8 | 56.4 | +1.3 | $+41.0$ | 23.16 | -1.5 | $+14.3$ | 31.3 | -. 9 | +2.0 | 73.9 | -. 9 | +18.6 |
| Railroad repair shops | 55.2 | -5.3 -4 | +1.8 +2.0 | 48.5 <br> 58.5 | -5.1 | +5.7 +9.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric railroad | 66.0 54.4 | -5.4 | +2.0 +2.1 | 58.5 47.9 | -.5 -5.3 | +9.6 +5.3 | 26.36 <br> 24.48 | 7.2 +.5 | +7.6 +3.3 | 44.1 | (3) +1.0 | -1.2 +.6 | 59.4 | $\stackrel{(3)}{-.2}$ | +9.1 +3.9 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 73.4 | +. 4 | +6.1 | 53.2 | $-.7$ | +10.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures ${ }^{\text {3 }}$..- | 67.7 | $+.3$ | $-15.7$ | 40.8 | -6.8 | -31.1 | 15.02 | -7.1 | $-17.9$ | 26.7 | -6.0 | $-18.4$ | 56.0 | $-1.1$ | +27.1 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 72.7 | $-3.0$ | -4.6 | 51.2 | $-5.8$ | -3.2 | 19.58 | -2.8 | +1.6 | 34.4 | -2.3 | -7.7 | 57.0 | $-7$ | +11.9 |
| Clocks and watches, and time-recording devices. | 68.9 | +1.0 | $+23.5$ | 54.3 | $+7.9$ | +38.5 | 17.85 | $+6.8$ | +11.8 | 36.4 | +6.4 | -9.5 | 49.1 | +. 4 | +21.1 |
|  | 65.7 | +6.3 | $+12.3$ | 49.7 | +9.8 | +21.8 | 18.78 | +3.3 | +8.6 | 34.9 | +4.8 | $-8.7$ | 53.6 | $-1.1$ | +23.7 |
| Lighting equipment. | 61.9 | +. 4 | +11.5 | 48.2 | $-2.0$ | +14.8 | 18. 17 | -2.4 | +3.1 | 35.3 | -3.0 | -3.0 | 52.5 | $+2$ | +6.3 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 69.3 | +13.1 | +38.9 | 48. 3 | +10.9 | +46.8 | 19. 14 | $-1.9$ | +5.8 | 33.6 | -2.0 | -4.9 | 56.7 | (3) | +12.6 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 70.5 | +2.7 | +27.9 | 42.8 | $-1.0$ | $+26.6$ | 20. 14 | $-3.6$ | -. 9 | 36.9 | -4.4 | $-13.9$ | 54.2 | +. 4 | +13.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 87.1 | $-3.5$ | $-2.5$ | 70.8 | $-3.0$ | +13.6 | 16.99 | $+.5$ | $+16.4$ | 33.8 | +. 6 | $-2.7$ | 50.6 | $+1.0$ | +23.2 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 49.0 | +.4 +1.5 | -2.8 | 33.5 | +6.0 +8.7 | +3.4 | 15.79 | +7.1 | +5.8 | 34.8 | +6.4 | -11.7 | 44.9 |  | +17.9 |
| Lumber: |  | +1.5 | -8.4 | 42.7 | +8.7 | -2.7 | 15.79 | $+7.1$ | +5.8 | 34.8 | +6.4 | -11.7 | 44.9 | ( 3 | +17.9 |
| Millwork | 36.2 | -2.1 | -9.0 | 23.1 | - (4) | -2.9 | 15. 52 | +2.1 | $+6.3$ | 34.3 | +2.4 | -13.9 | 45. 3 | +. 4 | $+21.4$ |
| Sawmills. | 33.9 | $+{ }^{+1}$ | $+.9$ | 22.1 | +5.9 | $+10.0$ | 14.58 | +5.6 | +8.2 | 33.3 | +2.8 | $-22.9$ | 44.1 | +1.6 | +36.3 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 98.3 | +1.0 | +10.c | 51.3 | $+2.0$ | +41.3 | 12. 53 | +1.0 | +28.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 53.1 | -2.0 | +. 6 | 34.9 | $-3.3$ | +2.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 31.8 | $+.4$ | $-10.7$ | 16.8 | $-1.4$ | -3.4 | 13.91 | $-1.8$ | +7.3 | 31.5 | -2.2 | -11.6 | 43.6 | -. 9 | +20.3 |
| Cement.-.-.-.......-- | 55.0 | $-5.8$ | +3.6 | 35.4 | -9.6 | +10.6 | 19. 14 | -4.0 | +6.6 | 33.0 | -5.2 | $-5.9$ | 57.8 | +1.4 | +15.7 |
| Glass. | 87.6 | -1.6 | +12.6 | 68.2 | $-1.8$ | +14.4 | 18. 16 | -. 2 | +1.5 | 32.3 | $-.3$ | -10.6 | 56.4 | (3) | +14.2 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 31.3 | $-5.7$ | $-17.2$ | 20.1 | $-6.4$ | $-16.2$ | 20.60 | -. 7 | $+1.0$ | 31.1 | $+.3$ | +4.7 | 65.8 | -2.4 | +7.9 |
| Pottery-...---. | 63.4 | $-1.0$ | $-2.6$ | 37.8 | -1.5 | -11.9 | 15. 29 | -. 5 | -9.8 | 30.3 | -1.3 | $-24.6$ | 49.7 | +. 4 | +18.3 |



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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { August } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ \text { 1923-25 } \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { August } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ \text { 1923-25 } \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in August 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Aver-age in August 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in August 1934 | Percentage change from - |  |
|  |  | July 1934 | $\left.\right\|_{1933} ^{\text {August }}$ |  | July 1934 | ${ }_{1933}$ |  | July 1934 | ${ }_{1933}^{\text {August }}$ |  | July 1934 | ${ }_{1933}^{\text {August }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1933}^{\text {August }}$ |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining-Continued. <br> Other than petroleum refining-Continued. Rayon and allied products. Soap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
|  | 304.2 | +2.5 | $-3.8$ | 213.2 | +2.2 | $+7.8$ | \$18.32 | -. 3 | +11.8 | 35.7 | $-1.4$ | $-7.4$ | 51.3 | $+1.0$ | +18.2 |
|  | 98.6 | +.9 | +2.1 | 86.1 | +2.1 | +14.3 | 21.34 | +1.2 | $\underline{+12.0}$ | 37.9 | +1.1 | $-5.4$ | 55.6 | +. 7 | +16.8 |
| Petroleum refining Rubber products | 113.4 | +1. 5 | +14.7 | 97.2 | $+1.5$ | +18.2 | 27.14 | (3) | +2.9 | 34.7 | $-.9$ | -12.9 | 76.3 | +. 9 | +23.9 |
| Rubber products.... Rubber boots and shoes | 80.7 55.2 | -3.8 +3.4 | $\mathbf{- 6 . 8}$ +4.0 | 58.8 50.5 | -5.0 +2.2 | -5.0 +.4 | 18.29 | $-1.1$ | -. 3 | 34.9 | $-3.6$ | $-11.3$ | 48.4 | -. 6 | $+18.4$ |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 115.9 | -5.1 | -11.9 | 89.4 | +2.2 +2.2 | -5.0 | 17.86 | -1.1 | -.3 +8.2 | 34.6 | -8.8 +8.8 | -11.3 -2.8 | 50.4 | -.8 +.4 | +18.4 +9.4 |
|  | 73.9 | $-4.6$ | $-5.3$ | 49.9 | $-10.7$ | $-6.4$ | 21. 66 | -6.4 | $-1.1$ | 27.4 | $-7.4$ | $-17.5$ | 80.0 | +1.3 | +22.9 |

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 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 in "All industries" also computed from indexes.
${ }^{2}$ Weighted.
${ }^{2}$ Less than Nio of 1 percent.

- More complete data have made necessary a revision of the July indexes, averages, and percentage changes for nonferrous metals and their products and aluminum manufactures. The revised figures follow:

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1934}{\text { Index July }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { Index July }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in July 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | June 1934 | July 1933 |  | June 1934 | July 1933 |  | June 1934 | July 1933 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products. | 73.1 | -3. 7 | +18.5 | 53.6 | $-7.4$ | +24.4 |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures..-..-----.- | 67.5 | $-11.2$ | -6.6 | 43.8 | -25. 8 | -17.5 | \$15. 57 | $-16.4$ | $-11.4$ |

## 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 8 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factors 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 WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO AUGUST 1934, INCLUSIVE

| 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) | ( ${ }^{\text {l }}$ | (i) |
| 1920...---. | 9,065, 600 | 926, 300 | 1, 131, 700 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 6, 890, 700 | 572,400 | 680,700 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 7, 592, 700 | 722,500 | 717,400 | (1) | (1) | (t) |
| 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 | (t) |
| 1927 | 8,288,400 | 834,900 | 897, 800 | 495, 100 | 428,900 | (t) |
| 1928 | $8,285,800$ | 829,800 | 922, 500 | 541, 000 | 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 | 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 | 2206,600 |
| August. | 6, 666, 200 | 589,300 | 690, 200 | 469,400 | 266, 100 | 207, 400 |

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 AUGUST 1934. INCLUSIVE-Continued

| Year and month | Total manu- facturing | Iron and steel and their products | Machinery, not including transportation equipment | Transportation equipment | Railroad repait shops | Nonferrous metals and their products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | \$198, 145, 000 | \$23,937,000 | \$24, 534, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 238, 300, 000 | 30, 531,000 | 31, 982,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 155,008.000 | 14,049, 000 | 16, 450. 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 165, 406, 000 | 17,400,000 | 16, 982, 000 | (1) |  | (1) |
| 1923 | 210, 065, 000 | 25, 442,000 | 24, 618,000 | \$18, 532.000 | \$14, 856, 000 | (1) |
| 1924 | 195, 376,000 | $23,834,000$ 24,680 | ${ }_{23,531,000}^{23,843000}$ | 15,636,000 | 12,972,000 | (1) |
| 1925 | 204, 665,000 | $24,680,000$ $25,875,000$ | $23,843,000$ $26,310.000$ | 17, 478, 000 | $12,847,000$ $13,025.000$ | (1) |
| 1927 | 203, 980, 000 | 24, 289.000 | 25, 095.000 | 15. 450000 | 12,475, 000 | (1) |
| 1928 | 208, 334, 000 | 24, 740,000 | 26, 334, 000 | 17, 494, 000 | 11, 817, 000 | (1) |
| 1929 | 221, 937, 000 | 26, 568, 000 | 31, 761,000 | 18, 136, 000 | 12, 255, 000 | (1) |
| 1930 | 180, 507, 000 | 21, 126,000 | 24, 197, 000 | 12, 076, 000 | 10.316, 000 | (1) |
| 1931 | 137, 256,000 | 13, 562,000 | 15, 135,000 | $\bigcirc, 008,000$ | 8,366, 000 | \$4, 622,000 |
| 1932 | 93, 757,000 | 7, 164, 000 | 8,546, 000 | 7, 012, 000 | 5, 793, 000 | 2, 865, 000 |
| 1933 | 98, 623,000 | 8, 925, 000 | 8, 975, 000 | 6,799,000 | 5, 652,000 | 3, 039, 000 |
| 1934: January | 109, 806, 000 | 10, 134,000 | 11, 260, 000 | 9,072, 000 | 5, 710, 000 | 3, 452, 000 |
| Februar | 123, 395, 000 | 11, 269,000 | 12, 253, 000 | 12, 394.000 | 6, 185, 000 | 3, 826,000 |
| March | 131, 852, 000 | 12,650.000 | 13, 199,000 | 14,546,000 | 6, 577,000 | 4,163.000 |
| April | 136, 962,000 | 14, 006, 000 | 14, 311, 000 | 15, 871, 000 | 7, 188, 000 | 4, 317,000 |
| May | 136,575, 000 | 15, 115, 000 | 14, 713, 000 | 15, 148, 000 | 7, 297,000 | 4, 441, 000 |
| June | 131, 839,000 | 15, 436,000 | 14, 571, 000 | 13, 444, 000 | 7, 297,000 | 4, 243, 000 |
| July. | 122, 809,000 | 11,737,000 | 13, 744, 000 | 11, 258, 000 | 6, 931, 000 | ${ }^{2} 3,928,000$ |
| Augus | 126, 401, 000 | 11, 219, 000 | 13, 673, 000 | 12,033, 000 | 6, 578, 000 | 3, 899, 000 |
| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products |  |  | Leather and its factures |
|  |  |  | Fabrics | Wearing apparel | Total |  |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | 863,800 | 302, 700 | 1, 052, 600 | 507, 800 | 1, 609, 400 | 349, 600 |
| 1920 | 821, 200 | 314, 500 | 1, 045, 300 | 519, 400 | 1, 612, 400 | 318, 600 |
| 1921 | 703, 000 | 253, 000 | 994, 300 | 473, 900 | 1, 509, 400 | 280, 100 |
| 1922 | 894,300 | 299, 600 | 1,054, 900 | 487, 800 | 1, 585, 500 | 314, 600 |
| 1923 | 932.100 | 351,400 | 1, 164, 400 | 499, 300 | 1, 714, 300 | 344, 800 |
| 1924. | 901, 300 | 346, 400 | 1, 041, 900 | 455, 800 | 1,545, 500 | 311,700 |
| 1925 | 921, 600 | 352,700 | 1, 109, 500 | 466, 500 | 1, 627 , 400 | 314, 200 |
| 1926. | 922, 300 | 363,500 | 1, 095, 700 | 472, 800 | 1, 628, 000 | 312,700 |
| 1927 | 864, 100 | 349, 800 | 1,119, 200 | 501, 400 | 1,694,400 | 316, 000 |
| 1928 | 848, 100 | 334, 900 | 1,062, 400 | 513, 100 | 1, 651, 300 | 309, 400 |
| 1929 | 876, 500 | 328, 500 | 1,095,900 | 538, 700 | 1, 706, 900 | 318, 600 |
| 1930. | 699, 400 | 280, 800 | 950, 400 | 497, 700 | 1, 513, 000 | 295, 100 |
| 1931 | 516, 000 | 222, 800 | 886, 700 | 472, 000 | 1,421, 000 | 272, 800 |
| 1932 | 377, 800 | 156, 000 | 794, 100 | 401, 800 | 1, 250, 300 | 255, 500 |
| 1933 | 406, 100 | 157, 500 | 952, 600 | 418, 100 | 1, 432, 700 | 269, 400 |
| 1931: January | 418, 800 | 165, 700 | 988, 400 | 385, 900 | 1,437, 100 | 268, 200 |
| February | 432, 600 | 174, 400 | 1,065, 800 | 447, 800 | 1,577, 300 | 292, 100 |
| March | 445, 400 | 182,500 | 1,087,900 | 471, 300 | 1, 629,400 | 299, 900 |
| April. | 453, 700 | 193, 700 | 1, 070,200 | 474, 100 | 1, 614,700 | 298, 600 |
| May | 463, 400 | 202, 100 | 1,049, 200 | 449, 000 | 1, 565,900 | 295, 700 |
| June | 459, 200 | 200,000 | 1993, 900 | 423, 400 | 1, 481, 100 | 283, 700 |
| August--.-.-.......... | 448, 200 | 189,900 | 961, 900 | 378, 300 | I, 399, 700 | 289, 200 |
|  | 450, 000 | 186, 000 | 946, 400 | 427, 200 | 1, 437, 100 | 294, 700 |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average. | \$16, 549, 000 | \$6, 397, 000 | \$17, 494,000 | \$10, 121, 000 | \$28, 440, 000 | \$6, 978, 000 |
| 1920 | 20, 358, 000 | 8, 239, 000 | 21,005,000 | 12, 124, 000 | 34, 115, 000 | 7, 437, 000 |
| 1921 | 13, 161, 000 | 5,907, 000 | 17, 235,000 | 10, 266, 000 | 28, 284, 000 | 6, 040,000 |
| 1922 | 15, 234, 000 | 6, 442, 000 | 17,747,000 | 10,438,000 | 28, 962, 000 | 6, 711, 000 |
| 1923 | 18, 526, 000 | 8, 726.000 | 21,590, 000 | 10, 919,000 | 33, 511, 000 | 7,472,00 0 |
| 1924 | 18, 228, 000 | 8, 926, 000 | 19, 014, 000 | 9, 804, 000 | ${ }^{29,712,000}$ | ${ }_{6, ~ 654, ~}^{00} 0$ |
| 1925 | 18,824,000 | 8,985, 000 | 20, 497, 000 | 10, 284,000 | 31, 795,000 | 6, 831, 00 |
| 1926 | 18,997, 000 | 9, 257,000 | 20, 241, 000 | 10, 297, 000 | 31,731,000 | 6,909, 00 |

1 Comparable data not available.
${ }^{9}$ Revised

Table 2.-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS aND WEERLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPSYEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO AUGUST 1934, INCLUSIVE-Continued

${ }^{1}$ 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 August 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 8 -month period, January to August 1934, inclusive, based on the 3 -year average, $1923-25$, as 100 , are shown in the following table. A chart of these indexes also follows.

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

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1819 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1029 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1833 | 1034 |
| January | 105.3 | 114.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 |
| February | 102.0 | 113. 7 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 98.1 | 101.5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102. 9 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | 61.1 | 77.7 |
| March. | 102.4 | 116. 0 | 83.2 | 85.9 | 104.6 | 101. 7 | 98.8 | 102.1 | 100.2 | 97. 6 | 104. 1 | 96.9 | 80.7 | 68.4 | 58.8 | 80.8 |
| April. | 102.5 | 114. 5 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 105.0 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 101. 4 | 99.6 | 97.1 | 105. 3 | 96.3 | 80.7 | 66.1 | 59.9 | 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 | 81.0 |
| 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 | 79.5 |
| September | 111.7 | 107. 5 | 83.4 | 94.5 | 105. 7 | 94. 4 | 101.5 | 103. 4 | 100.5 | 102. 2 | 109, 0 | 89.6 | 77.4 | 63.3 | 80.0 |  |
| October- | 111.3 | 103. 7 | 84.1 | 97.0 | 104.5 | 95. 3 | 102.2 | 103.1 | ${ }_{97}^{99} 6$ | 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 | 179.5 |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95. 3 | 117.2 | 82.8 | 69.6 |  | 98.8 | 95. 4 | 100.9 | 98. 4 | 96.0 | 102. 3 | 95.9 | 70.0 | 53.5 | 39.5 | 54.0 |
| February | 89.6 | 115.5 |  | 72.4 |  |  | 100.8 |  |  |  |  | 98.8 | 74.3 | 54.6 | 40. | 60.6 |
| March. | 90.0 | 123.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75.6 |  | 37.1 |  |
| April | 89.2 90.0 | 122.9 120 | 79. ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ | 73.8 | 103.8 | ${ }^{101.8} 9$ |  | 103. 4 |  | 100. 5 | 112. 6 | 95. 97 | 73. 7 | 49.5 | 42.7 | 67.3 67.1 |
|  | 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 | 64.8 |
| July. | 94.8 | 119.3 | 71.7 | 78.5 | 103.3 | 85.7 | 96.8 | 99.0 |  | 99. | 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 | 62.1 |
| 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 | 162.6 |

${ }^{1}$ A verage for 8 months.
For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for August 1934 based on the 12 -month average for 1926 as 100 . These are a continuation of the former series of indexes covering 89 industries and show some slight differences in percentage changes from the previous month when compared with those shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors and to the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry

in the revised series of indexes. These indexes on the 1926 base are presented in table 4, which follows.

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS (BASED ON THE 12-MONTH AVERAGE FOR $1925=100$ ) IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, and all manufacturing Combined, for august 1934

| Group | Employment index | Pay-roll index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total manufacturing | 73.6 | 55.8 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machi | 72.0 | 45.1 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 69.2 | 50.7 |
| Transportation equipment | 79.5 | 66. 0 |
| Railroad repair shops | 51.2 | 44.3 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 71.2 | 51.0 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 46.6 | 29.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 52.9 | 33.7 |
| Textiles and their products. | 78.8 | 58.7 |
| Fabrics.------ | 82.5 | 61.3 |
| Wearing apparel. | 70.1 | 53.5 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 86.1 | 67.3 |
| Food and kindred products | 104.7 | 91.0 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 72.9 | 56.8 |
| Paper and printing | 89.9 | 72.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining | 97.4 | 81.8 |
| Rubber products | 82.0 | 59.2 |

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in August 1934

GAINS in employment from July to August were shown in 9 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and increases in pay rolls were reported in 6. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

The most pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls ( 7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively) were in the metalliferous-mining industry. These gains were due in part to the resumption of operations in a number of plants which were shut down in July, although increased employment was general throughout the industry. The crude-petroleum-producing industry reported a gain of 1.4 percent in. employment over the month interval coupled with an increase of 2 percent in pay rolls. The gains in employment in the remaining 7 industries reporting increases were as follows: Electric light and power and manufactured gas, 0.7 percent; wholesale trade, 0.3 percent; real estate, 0.3 percent; banks, 0.2 percent; bituminous-coal mining, 0.2 percent; insurance, 0.1 percent; telephone and telegraph, less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

The most pronounced decrease in employment from July to August was shown in the anthracite-mining industry ( 7.6 percent) and was due largely to labor troubles. Reports from brokerage concerns continued to show declines in employment and pay rolls, employment in August being 1.9 percent below the level of the preceding month..

Employment in retail trade, based on reports received from 54,129 retail trade establishments employing 767,896 workers in August, showed a decline of 1.7 percent over the month interval. The decrease in employment in the general merchandise group (composed of department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses) was 2.3 percent. The remaining 49,446 retail establishments showed a falling off of 1.3 percent from July to August. The laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries reported seasonal losses of 1 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, and the quarrying and nonmetallic-mining industry reported a decrease of 1.5 percent in employment. The decreases in employment in the remaining two industries, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, and hotels, were 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

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 August 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage of changes from July 1934 and August 1933. Similar percentage changes 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 I--EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE
HOURLY EARNINGS IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1934, AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index August 1934 (average $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Index August 1934 (aver1929 $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in ${ }_{1934}$ August 1834 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in August 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |  | Percentage change from - |  |
|  |  | July | $\underset{1933}{\text { August }}$ |  | July | ${ }_{1933}^{\text {August }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { August }_{1933}$ |  | July | August |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1933}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite | 49.5 | -7.6 | $+3.8$ | 39.7 | $-6.1$ | -14.8 | \$23.35 | $+1.7$ | -17.9 | 27.7 | $+0.7$ | -21.3 | 83.0 | +0.1 | +0.2 |
| Bituminous | 77.1 | $+.2$ | +12.4 | 50.4 | $+1.4$ | +16.4 | 16.75 | +1.1 | +3.6 | 23.4 | +1.7 | -31.2 | 71.8 | -. 3 | +45.2 |
| Metalliferous mining | 42.7 | +7.0 | $+16.0$ | 27.0 | +7.5 | +23.3 | 20.43 | +. 5 | +6.2 | 36.0 | +1.4 | -6.8 | 55.7 | $-.5$ | +12.5 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 54.7 | -1.5 | +6.0 +36.0 | 34.0 | $-2.8$ | +13.7 | 16. 05 | -1.4 | $+7.4$ | 33.7 | $-.6$ | -11.3 | 47.9 | $-1.0$ | $+20.3$ |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 82.7 | +1.4 | +36.0 | 61.2 | +2.0 | +44.0 | 28.43 | $+.6$ | +5.9 | 35.1 | $+.6$ | $-17.4$ | 82.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | +25.3 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 71.0 | +(3) | +4.3 | 74.0 | $+2.3$ | +12.0 | 27.60 | +2, 3 | $+7.3$ | 39.0 | +2.4 | +2.6 | 71.9 | +. 1 | +5. 2 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas -- | 85.6 | +. 7 | +9.6 | 79.9 | $-1.5$ | +12.7 | 29.64 | -2.1 | $+2.8$ | 38.3 | +. 3 | $-7.9$ | 77.2 | -2.6 | +12.5 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. | 72.8 | -. 4 | +4.7 | 62.8 | $-1.6$ | $+7.9$ | 27.52 | -1.3 | +3.1 | 44.9 | -1.5 | -3.9 | 60.7 | +. 2 | +11.8 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 84.3 | $+3$ | +5.8 | 66.4 | $-1.8$ | $+9.2$ | 26.47 | -2. 1 | +3.3 | 40.7 | -. 7 | -4.1 | 64.3 | -1.7 | $+7.9$ |
| Retail | 81.8 | -1.7 | +4.7 | 67.3 | -3.2 | +7.3 | 20.17 | -1.5 | $+2.5$ | 40.1 | - 8 | -2.5 | 52.7 | $-.7$ | +5.0 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) | 86.2 | -. 1 | $+11.8$ | 64.5 | -1.6 | +19.4 | 12.95 | -1.4 | $+6.9$ | 46.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | -6.2 | 27.1 | -1,1 | +14.7 |
| Laundries | 83.7 | $-1.0$ | +3.2 | 66.6 | $-2.4$ | $+10.4$ | 15.08 | -1.4 | +7.0 | 39.7 | -. 8 | $-.2$ | 37.5 | -. 3 | +7.3 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 78.6 | $-2.4$ | +2.3 +3.5 | 56.7 | -3.8 | +13.4 | 17.67 | -1.5 | +10.8 | 40.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | -. 7 | 43.9 | -. 5 | $+11.3$ |
| Bronks..... | ${ }^{5}$ (5) | $+.2$ | +3.5 | (5) | +.3 | +4.2 | 31.47 | +. 1 | +. 6 | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{5}$ (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Brokerage | ${ }^{(5)}$ | -1.9 +1 | +27.1 +1.4 | (5) | -2.6 | -25.1 | 35.18 | -1. 7 | +2.7 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{(6)}$ |
| Insurance-- | (5) | +.1 +.3 | +1.4 +7.3 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | -1.5 +.3 | +4.4 +8.6 | 34.61 21.38 | ${ }_{+}^{-1.6}$ | +3.0 +1.3 | (5) (5) | (5) (5) | (8) (5) | (5) (5) | (5) | (6) (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 firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

2 No change.
${ }^{8}$ Less than Yo of 1 percent
4 The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

- Not available.

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 August 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 NONMANUEACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO AUGUST 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 | 52.5 54 | 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 | 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 | 51.658 | 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 23.8 | 76.1 | 58.0 | 30.0 | 64.0 | 82.4 | 62.6 | 61.2 | 76. 7 | 54.4 | 30.7 | 26.9 | 54.4 |
| June | 76.1 | 53.0 | 39.5 57.5 | 66.7 | 37.4 | 34. 3 | 53.3 | 78.4 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 76.7 | 52.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 55.1 |
| July | 65.1 | 44.5 | 43.8 53.6 | 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 | 47.749 .5 | 56.4 | 41.4 | 46. 6 | 39.7 | 77.0 | 59. 4 | 68.6 | 77.1 | 50.6 | 26.4 | 43.3 | 50.4 |
| September | 80.0 | 55. 8 | 56.8 | 64.9 | 47.0 | 60.7 |  | 80.4 | 62.4 | 71.8 |  | 53.6 | 30.2 | 44.1 |  |
| October | 86.8 | 63.9 | 56.9 | 91.1 | 66.7 | 61.6 |  | 81.3 | 67.0 | 68.0 |  | 56.2 | 37.8 | 44.1 |  |
| November | 83.5 | 62. 7 | 61.0 | 79.5 | 51.0 | 47.8 |  | 81.1 | 69.4 | 74.8 |  | 54.6 | 38.0 | 50.7 |  |
| December | 79.8 | 62.3 | 54.5 | 78.4 | 56.2 | 44.3 |  | 81.2 | 70.0 | 75.4 |  | 52.3 | 37.7 | 50.8 |  |
| A verage.-.- | 80.5 | 62.5 | $51.7 \mid$ | 75.4 | 53.7 | 45.8 | ${ }^{1} 59.1$ | 83.2 | 67.4 | 67.9 | 176.2 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 53.2 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 39.6 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 64.4 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 50.4 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 21.3 |
| Februa | 65.3 | 46.9 | 31.540 .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 | 29.441 .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 | 30.040 .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 56.2 | 32.2 29.5 | 31.5 41.0 <br> 33.0 39.9 | 46.1 41.3 | 20.1 | 18.3 19.0 | 26.7 | 72.3 71.0 | 49.5 49.5 | 47.3 49.5 | 56.6 55.6 | 60.1 57.3 | 30.0 29.1 | 27.5 | 37.0 35.0 |
| Augus | 55.8 | 28.6 | 36.8 42.7 | 40.2 | 16.5 | 21.9 | 27.0 | 68.9 | 51. 1 | 51.6 | 54. 7 | 55.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 34.0 |
| Septemb | 55.5 | 29.3 | 38.9 | 40.0 | 17.0 | 23.9 |  | 66.6 | 52.4 | 52.6 |  | 51.2 | 30.5 | 29.3 |  |
| October | 53.8 | 30.5 | 40.7 | 37.4 | 18.0 | 25.9 |  | 64.5 | 52.4 | 53.2 |  | 48. 7 | 30.1 | 31. 2 |  |
| November | 52.8 | 31. 9 | 40.6 | 3.1 | 18.7 | 25.6 |  | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51.1 |  | 43.3 | 27.1 | 28.3 |  |
| December | 51.2 | 33.3 | 40.6 | 34.3 | 18.7 | 26.2 |  | 53.9 | 42.3 | 45.3 |  | 36. 9 | 22.1 | 24.4 |  |
| A verage...- | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.6\| ${ }^{1} 40.7 \mid$ | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 126.1 | 67.4 | 49.0 |  | 148.8 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24. 7 | 29.7 |
|  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 73.2 | 71.5 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 70. 2 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| Februar | 73.2 | 54, 4 | 57.0 72. 4 | 70.0 | 46.9 | 41.7 | 50.5 | 89.2 | 82.0 | 73.9 | 69.8 | 94. 8 | 89.6 | 71.9 | 67.9 |
| March | 72. 2 | 51.4 | 56.5 72.8 | 73.2 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 52.5 | 88.6 | 81.7 | 73.2 | 70.0 | 97.9 | 88.2 | 71. 6 | 70.4 |
| April | 69.8 | 54. 9 | 56.8 74.0 <br> 58  | 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 <br> 58.7  | 64.7 | 47. 1 | 41. 6 | 56.4 | 87.4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 94. 1 | 82. 8 | 68.5 | 71.4 |
| June | 65. 0 | 54. 2 | 58.0 80.0 | 62.7 | 44.8 | 40. 6 | 56. 9 | 86. 9 | 79.9 | 69.2 | 70.4 | 95. 0 | 82. 1 | 66. 6 | 71.3 |
| July | 65.3 | 55.4 | 59.5 81.6 <br> 60.8  | 59.2 | 44.6 | 42. 2 | 60.0 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 68.5 | 71.0 | 93. 3 | 79.6 | 66. 7 | 72.3 |
| August. | 62.4 | 57. 4 | $\begin{array}{ccc}60.8 & 82.7\end{array}$ | 56.3 | 42. 9 | 42. 5 | 61.2 | 85. 9 | 78.1 | 68.1 | 71.0 | 92.3 | 79.1 | 66.1 | 74.0 |
| September | 61.2 | 56.2 | 66.2 | 55. 2 | 41.9 | 44.4 |  | 85.0 | 77. 4 | 68.3 |  | 92.1 | 75. 9 | 64.6 |  |
| October- | 60.4 | 56.8 | 70.6 | 54.4 | 42.5 | 50. 1 |  | 84.1 | 76. 2 | 68.7 |  | 91. 6 | 75. 7 | 67.0 |  |
| November | 57.6 | 56.5 | 72. 2 | 52.0 | 42.4 | 50.3 |  | 83.5 | 75. 5 | 68.9 |  | 89.7 | 74.3 | 67.7 |  |
| December | 58.2 | 57.2 | 75.0 | 54.9 | 41.7 | 53.2 |  | 83.1 | 74.8 | 69.4 |  | 92.7 | 73.5 | 67.7 |  |
| Average | 65.7 | 55.3 | 62.2 ${ }^{1} 76.7$ | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 155.5 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | 170.4 | 93.7 | 81.1 | 68.2 | 70.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Month | Electric light and po rer and manufactured gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 99.2 | 89.3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70. | 70.5 | 85. | 75.4 |  | 59.2 |
| February | 97.8 | 87.2 | 77.4 | 81.2 | 99.7 | 86.0 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 86.6 | 78.9 | 70. | 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. | 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. | 96. 7 | 83.2 | 77.3 | 84.0 | 98.3 97.4 | ${ }^{80.5}$ | 69.9 70.0 | 77.8 81.1 | 85.3 | 76.5 | 69.4 | 73.2 | 84.8 83.3 | 70.2 | 58.0 57.4 | 63.2 63.8 |
| August | 95. 9 | 81.5 | 78.1 | 85.6 | 96. 2 | 76. 7 | 70.9 | 79.9 | 84.8 | 74.1 | 69. | 72.8 | 81.9 | 63.8 | 58.2 | 62.8 |
| Septemb | 94.7 | 81.0 | 80.3 |  | 94. 3 | 74.7 | 71.8 |  | 84.0 | 73.5 | 69.7 |  | 81.2 | 62.5 | 57.8 |  |
| October | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82.2 |  | ${ }^{93.2}$ | 74. 4 | 76.2 |  | 82.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 |  | 79.0 | ${ }^{61.5}$ | 59.8 |  |
| Novembe | 91.3 | 79.1 | 82.6 |  | 93.3 | 73.2 | 74.5 |  | 81.5 | 71.8 | 71.0 |  | 79.7 | 61.7 | 59.4 |  |
| 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 | $78.8{ }^{1}$ | 83.2 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.0 | 177.1 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 70.0 | 172.1 | 83.4 | 68.0 | 58.9 | 162.2 |
|  | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 89.5 | 81.8 | 75. 3 | 82.4 | 87. 5 | 74. 1 | 61.7 | 63.9 | 90.0 | 84. 3 | 76. 9 | 84. 6 | 89. 4 | 78.0 | 62. 7 | 68.8 |
| February | 88.2 | 80.9 | 74.1 | 83.0 83.6 | ${ }^{88.4} 1$ | 72.5 | ${ }_{57}^{58.6}$ | 64.6 65.7 | ${ }_{87}^{87.1}$ | 80.5 81.4 | 73.4 | 83.8 87. | 86.7 | 73.7 7 |  | 67.7 69.5 |
| April. | 87.4 | 79.9 | 73.3 | 83.6 | ${ }_{85.2}$ | 68.9 | 56.0 | 66. 8 | ${ }_{90.1}^{87.8}$ | 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 | 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 | ${ }_{60}^{63} 7$ |  | 69.5 |
| August- | 86.5 | 76.4 | 79.7 | 84.3 | 82.1 81.4 | 63.2 | 60.8 62.3 | 66.4 | 81.8 86.6 | 72.6 | 78.1 88.0 | 81.8 | 80.3 | ${ }_{64}^{60.7}$ | ${ }_{69 .}^{62}$ | 67.3 |
| 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 | 83.3 | 64.1 |  | 90.9 | 81.7 | 91.6 |  | 85.4 | 66.9 | 72.6 |  |
| December | 83.7 | 77.0 | 83.3 |  | 77.8 | 62.6 | 64, 5 |  | 106.2 | 95.2 | 105. 4 |  | 94. 1 | 73.6 | 80.3 |  |
| Average.--- | 6 | . 2 | 7.9 | 183.7 | 83.6 | 67.0 |  | 166.0 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 7 | 285.7 | 86.6 | . 4 |  | 169.7 |
|  | Laundries ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 94.3 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 90.7 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 82.1 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 73.7 | 62.4 | 44.2 | 46.8 |
| February | 93.7 | 85.3 | 77.5 |  | 89.6 89.6 | 76 | 55. 4 | ${ }_{621.7}^{61}$ | 880.7 | 74.4 4 | ${ }_{65.8}^{65}$ | 72.4 | 71.7 | 58.0 | 40. ${ }^{4} 9$ | 41.7 |
| 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 | 83.7 | 88.6 | 66.9 | ${ }^{60.3}$ | 66.6 | 86. 4 | 73. 4 | 76.8 | 78.6 | 75.9 | 53.4 | 50.0 | 56.7 |
| Oeptober- | 91.8 | 81.7 | 81.3 |  | ${ }^{88.6}$ | ${ }^{64 .} 8$ | ${ }^{62.5}$ |  | 87.0 | 76.9 | 81.6 |  | 77.2 | 55.8 |  |  |
| 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 | 181.4 | 88.3 | 70.1 | 59.5 | 65.1 | 85.6 | 75.2 | 74.3 | 77.1 | 76.1 | 57.3 | 49.5 | 56.3 |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 95.0 | 83. 2 | 73. 8 | 81.5 | 91. 0 | 73.8 | 55.7 | 60.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | ${ }_{93}^{93} 7$ | 73.9 |  | 65. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. April. | ${ }_{95}^{96.8}$ | 84.8 | 71.9 | 86.4 86.6 | 93.4. | ${ }^{72 .}{ }^{72 .}$ |  | ${ }^{666.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | ${ }_{92} 82$ | 77.6 | 77.1 | 86.2 | 83.8 | ${ }^{59} 9$ | 54.0 | 64.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oeptober.- | 90.6 | 77.0 | 77.0 |  | 78.8 | ${ }_{58.6}^{59.1}$ | 55. ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November | 84.9 | 74.3 | 75.8 |  | 77.1 | 57.5 | 55.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 83.1 | 73.2 | 77.6 | ---- | 75.4 | 56.6 | 57.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage.. | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74.9 | 185.5 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 185.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
## Employment in Building Construction in August 1934

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


The following table is based on returns made by 10,949 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 August the weekly pay roll for 83,533 workers amounted to $\$ 1,926,461$ as compared with $\$ 1,920,720$ earned by 82,523 workers employed by the identical firms in July.

In August the average weekly earnings were $\$ 23.06$ as compared with $\$ 23.27$ for July. 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 10,479 firms- 95.7 percent of the 10,949 cooperating firms-gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 2,240 ,970 in August as compared with $2,233,912$ in July.

The average hours per week per man-29 in August and 29.5 in July-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-79.7 in August and 78.6 cents in July-were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN AUGUST 1934, AND PEROENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JULY 1934
[Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | A verage hours per week per $\operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All localities | 10,949 | 83, 533 | +1.2 | \$1,926,461 | +0.3 | \$23.08 | -0.9 | 29.0 | -1.7 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 79.7 \end{array}$ | +1.4 |
| Alabama: Birmingh | 91 | 552 | +41.9 | 9,999 | +48.3 | 18.11 | +4.4 | 29.4 | +7.7 | 61.7 | -2.5 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles | 19. | 1,067 | -4.8. | 2s, 719 | -7.2 | 22.23 | -2.5 | 30.8 | -7.2 | 72.1 | +5.1 |
| land..... | 27 | 954 | +. 5 | 21,687 | +11.7 | 28.78 | +11.1 | 26.7 | +2.0 | 88.9 | +8.9 |
| Other localities. | 26 | 289 | +89.6 | 5,400 | +45.2 | 18.69 | +12.1 | 24.6 | +8.8 | 76.0 | +8.1 |
| The Stat | 72 | 2,310 | +. 7 | 50, 806 | +4.4 | 21.99 | +9.6 | 28.0 | -3.1 | 78.7 | +7.1 |
| Colorado: Denv | 212 | 487 | -9.5 | 10, 179 | -1.0 | 20.90 | +9.4 | 25.0 | +5.0 | 83.6 | +4.2 |
| Connecticut: Bridgeport |  |  |  |  | -13.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hartford. | 253 | 1,046 | +1.5 | 23, 162 | -3.1 | 22.14 | -4.5 | 31.4 | -4.3 | 70.6 | (3) |
| New Haven | 167 | , 983 | +7.8 | 24, 478 | +6.4 | 24.90 | -1.3 | 34.5 | -. 9 | 72.3 | -. 6 |
| The State | 533 | 2,495 | +1.0 | 58,101 | -1.4 | 23.29 | -2.3 | 32.5 | -2.1 | 71.8 | -. 4 |
| Delaware: Wilmington District of Columbia | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 397 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,012 \\ & 4,361 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.7 \\ +4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,288 \\ 120,506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +8.4 \\ & +6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.06 \\ & 27.63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.8 \\ & +2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.2 \\ & 31.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4.6 \\ & -1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $65.4$ | +1.1 +4.2 |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville. | 47 | 209 | +18.8 | 3,333 | +13.4 | 15.95 | -4.4 | 26. 5 | -4.7 | 60.3 | +. 3 |
| Miami.---- | 70 | 1,022 | - 2 | 20, 063 | +8.6 | 19.63 | +8.8 | 30.1 | +6.7 | 65. 2 | +1.9 |
| The State | 117 | 1,231 | +2.6 | 23, 396 | +9.3 | 19.01 | +6.6 | 29.5 | +5.0 | 64. | +1.6 |
| Georgia: Atlanta | 139 | 970 | +. 6 | 15, 564 | +2.4 | 16.05 | +1.8 | 27.0 | -3.6 | 58.9 | +5.0 |
| nois: <br> Chicago. | 188 |  |  |  |  |  | -5.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Other localities | 93 | 1,504 | -9.0 | S4, 994 | -7.4 | 21.94 | +1.8 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (2) |
| The State | 232 | 3,959 | $-12.9$ | 97, 780 | -15.8 | 24.69 | -9. 2 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Indiana: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville | ${ }^{63}$ | 281 | +12. | 4,821 | +12.8 | 17. 16 |  | 23.5 |  | 72.9 | $-3.6$ |
| Fort Wayne | 79 | 209 | -14.0 | 3,720 | -17.8 | 17. 80 | -4.5 | 24.3 | -2.8 | 73.2 |  |
| Indianapolis | 154 37 | 1, 077 | $\pm{ }_{-12.1}^{13.1}$ | 23,642 3,739 | +19.2 -29.7 | 21.95 18.98 | +5.4 -20.0 | 29.5 | -1.0 | 74.4 70.4 | ${ }_{-6.1}^{+6.3}$ |
| The State | 333 | 1,764 | +5.7 | 35, 922 | $+5.8$ | 20.36 | +. 1 | 27. | +. 7 | 73.7 | +2.5 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 95 | 610 | $-20.3$ | 12,580 | -37.5 | 20.62 | -21. 6 | 27.8 | -13.1 | 73.9 | -11.2 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 64 | 260 |  | 4, 507 | -5.4 | 17.33 | -4.7 | 27.8 | -3. 5 | 62.8 |  |
| Kentucky: Louisville | 139 | 713 | -5. 4 | 13, 963 | -6. 6 | 19.58 | -1.3 | 30.4 | -2.6 | 64.6 | +1.4 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans | 109 | 1,099 | +34.4 | 19,490 | +34.8 | 17.73 | +.3 | 28.3 | -3.4 | 62.7 | +3.8 |
| Maine: Portland- | 86 |  | -7.7 | 8,233 | -4.9 | 22.25 | +3.1 | 31. 6 | +2.9 | 70.3 | -. 1 |
| Maryland: Baltimore | 107 | 1,215 | $-1.2$ | 23, 181 | -8.0 | 19.08 | -6.9 | 32.8 | +1.8 | 62.1 | +3.8 |
| Massachusetts: All localities. | 683 | 4,911 | . 7 | 128,324 | -3.9 | 25.11 | -3. 8 | 91.0 | -4.6 | 80.9 | +1.4 |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flint | 480 49 | 3, 188 | +1.1 <br> -26.6 | $\begin{array}{r}77,304 \\ 3 \\ \hline 152\end{array}$ | - -3.9 | 18.85 | -11.8 | 30.6 | $-\overline{17 .} 1$ | 74.5 | $-1.1$ |
| Grand Rapids. | 92 | 286 | $-22.7$ | 4, 982 | -25.2 | 17.42 | -3.3 | 27.8 | -5.1 | 62. | +1.8 |
| The State. | 621 | 3,870 | -2.9 | 85, 848 | -4.8 | 22.18 | -1.9 | 30.2 | -1.6 | 73.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per man ${ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings ! |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { 7sn8nv }{ }^{\mp 86 I} \text { fanouv }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Stat | 420 | 2, 638 | $-3.2$ | 60,285 | -2.8 | 22.85 | +. 4 | 32.1 | +1.3 | 71.2 | $-7$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Louis | 586 | 2,691 | +5.6 | 72, 474 | +7.5 | 26.93 | +1.8 | 25.6 | -1.5 | 104.9 | +3.0 |
| The Stat | 871 | 4,340 | +6.7 | 113, 070 | +7.1 | 26.05 | +. 4 | 26.5 | -1.1 | 98.6 | $+1.5$ |
| Nebraska: Omaha.-..-.-. | 161 | 742 | -23.1 | 14,860 | -27.0 | 20.03 | -5.0 | 28.7 | -4.7 | 69.8 | $-.3$ |
| New York: <br> New York City | 476 | 7,961 | +3.3 | 246, 389 | +3.2 | 30.95 | -. 1 | 28.7 | +. 8 | 108.0 | 5 |
| Other localities | 358 | 8,968 | +8.4 | 207, 174 | +7.5 | 23.13 | -. 8 | 29.6 | -2.6 | 78.0 | +1.7 |
| The State | 828 | 16,919 | +6.0 | 468, 668 | +5.1 | 26.81 | -. 8 | 29. 2 | -1.0 | 91.9 | +. 4 |
| North Carolina: Char-lotte...-....-.-................. | 49 | 338 | -8.6 | 5,553 | -17.6 | 16.43 | -9.8 | 29.5 | $-8.7$ | 55.8 | $-.9$ |
| Obio: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cincinnatis | 435 | 1,595 | +.3 | 36,756 | +1.2 | 23.04 | +.8 | 27.9 | $-\mathrm{-} .4$ | 82.6 | +1. 0 |
| Cleveland | 592 | 2,368 | -5. 2 | 63, 757 | -7.0 | 26.92 | $-1.9$ | 26.8 | -3.9 | 100.5 | +1.8 |
| Dayton. | 135 | 438 | -5.2 | 9, 004 | -5.3 | 20.56 | -1. 1 | 28. 2 | +1.8 | 73.0 | -1.6 |
| Youngstown | 88 | 426 | +7.8 | 10,540 | +23.4 | 24.74 | +14.4 | 28.5 | +4.8 | 86.7 | $+9.2$ |
| The State | 1,338 | 5,126 | -2.1 | 126, 022 | -2.7 | 24.58 | -. 6 | 27.3 | -2.2 | 89.8 | +1.4 |
| Oklahoma: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma City | 99 | 556 | +23.8 | 10,997 | +23.8 | 19.78 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 30.1 | +6.7 | 66.0 | -5.6 |
| Tulsa | 51 | 286 | -2.4 | 5,603 | $-3.5$ | 19.59 | -1.2 | 30.2 | $+3.1$ | 66.5 | -2.4 |
| The State | 150 | 842 | +13.5 | 16,600 | +13.0 | 19.71 | -. 5 | 30.2 | +5.6 | 66.2 | -4.3 |
| Oregon: Portland.------- | 179 | 1,015 | +8.2 | 20, 246 | +7.8 | 19.95 | -. 3 | 24.4 | -3.6 | 82.6 | +4.0 |
| Pennsylvania: ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie area- | 25 | 491 | +24.8 | 6,089 | +5.8. | 10.36 | $-14.9$ | 18.6 | -17.6 | 69.5 | +2.4 |
| Philadelphia area | 401 | 3, 479 | +2. 5 | 70,698 | +2.1 | 20. 29 | -. 4 | 27.7 | -1.4 | 74.8 | + 5 |
| Pittsburgh area | 231 | 1,721 | +3.4 | 46,748 | +1.8 | 27.16 | -2.0 | 28.7 | $-4.0$ | 95.7 | +1.6 |
| Reading area. | 44 | 281 | -5.7 | 5,630 | +.8 | 20.04 | +6.9 | 29.9 | +4.2 | 67.1 | +2.6 |
| Scranton area | 39 | 201 | $-4.8$ | 4,786 | +1.7 | 23.81 | +6.3 | 32.4 | +5. 5 | 78.6 | +.8 |
| Other areas. | 297 | 2,925 | +6.2 | 65,596 | +7.7 | 18.99 | $+1.8$ | 29.1 | +. 7 | 64.7 | +.8 |
| The State | 1,031 | 9,098 | +4.4 | 188,382 | +3.5 | 20.71 | -. 8 | 27.9 | -1.8 | 74.9 | +. 4 |
| Rhode Island: Providence_ | 242 | 1,395 | -39.8 | 30, 021 | -40.5 | 21. 52 | -1.1 | 31.2 | -7.4 | 69.1 | +6.8 |
| Tennessee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chattanooga | 34 | 183 | +5.8 | 2,651 | $+.9$ | 14. 49 | -4.5 | 23.8 | $-8.8$ | 60.1 | +2.9 |
| Knoxville.. | 42 | 396 | $+36.1$ | 5,773 | +41.0 | 14.58 | +3.6 | 24.6 | $+7.0$ | 59.3 | $-3.3$ |
| Memphis. | 72 | 363 | +6.8 | 6, 158 | -4. 4 | 16.96 | -10.5 | 26.2 | -3.0 | 65.0 | $-7.1$ |
| Nashville. | 83 | 763 | +10.4 | 12, 162 | +6.7 | 15.94 | -3. 4 | 25.9 | -9.1 | 61.5 | +6.2 |
| The State | 231 | 1,705 | +14.0 | 26, 744 | +8.9 | 15.69 | -4.5 | 25.5 | -5. 2 | 61.7 | +. 7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

${ }^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,479 firms.
No change.
Data not available.
${ }^{4}$ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

- Includes Covington and Newport, Ky .
- Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.


## Trend of Employment in August 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in August 1934, as compared with July 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 percentage changes 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 July to August of 7.6 percent in employment and 6.1 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines which employed in August 68,799 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15th were $\$ 1,606,335$.

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

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

 IN JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY STATES[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num. ber of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { August } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from July 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { August } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from July 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll August | Percentage change from July 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1934 | Percentage change from July 1934 |
| Alabama | 1,312 | 66,575 | -13.3 | \$919, 654 | -10.9 | 264 | 41, 827 | -17.8 | \$529, 509 | -16.4 |
| Arizona | , 576 | 12,937 | +. 1 | 256, 280 | $-3.8$ | 54 | 2, 408 | $+2.1$ | 42,522 | $-2.9$ |
| Arkansas | ${ }^{1} 657$ | 22,884 | +1.2 | 352,566 | $+1.2$ | 249 | 15, 361 | +2.1 | 203, 534 | +4.1 |
| California | 21,908 | 312, 462 | +11.9 | $7,350,884$ | +14.3 | 1,083 | 196, 210 | $+19.7$ | 4, 8582,968 | +25.8 |
| Colorado | 1,363 | 44, 042 | +2.7 | 895,998 | -. 7 | 191 | 16,515 | +1.3 | 325, 788 | $-2.3$ |
| Connecticut | 2,378 | 175, 317 | $+1.4$ | 3, 457, 051 | +1.8 | 738 | 141, 190 | +2.1 | 2, 621, 835 | +2.8 |
| Delaware | 233 | 13,110 | +3.4 | 264, 816 | +. 6 | 73 | 8, 715 | +5.4 | 158, 497 | +1.9 |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 933 | 33, 449 | -2.1 | 780, 264 | $-3.9$ | 52 | 3,492 | -4.5 | 109,526 | -3.0 |
| Florida | 1,185 | 36,380 | $-2.5$ | 625, 723 | $-1.6$ | 239 | 18,780 | $-3.0$ | 278, 933 | $-1.1$ |
| Georgia | 1, 627 | 100,691 | +1.2 | 1,345, 036 | -(3) | 370 | 75,513 | +1.6 | 861,737 | +. 6 |
| Idaho | 499 | 12,447 | +2.3 | 243, 027 | +2.7 | 64 | 6, 416 | +3.4 | 124,314 | +1.2 |
| Illinois | 44,485 | 451,847 | +1.0 | 9,721, 345 | +. 2 | 2,111 | 280, 291 | $+1.9$ | 5,701, 822 | +1.2 |
| Indian | 2,927 | 165, 617 | +. 3 | 3, 136, 147 | -. 2 | 716 | 119, 661 | $+.7$ | 2, 230, 582 | +. 4 |
| Iowa | 1,994 | 57, 378 | +. 3 | 1,093, 022 | $-2.3$ | 456 | 29,786 | +. 3 | 552,450 | $-1.3$ |
| Kansas | 52,210 | 59,570 | +2.2 | 1,222, 635 | +3.1 | 448 | 32,834 | +4.6 | 699,613 | +4.1 |
| Kentucky | 1,683 | 87, 699 | $-1.9$ | 1, 450,796 | -1.4 | 332 | 34,620 | $-3.2$ | 554,598 | $-3.2$ |
| Louisiana | 1, 131 | 44,449 | $-1.5$ | 718, 635 | -2.5 | 238 | 23,602 | $-3.2$ | 318,695 | -2.0 |
| Maine | 917 | 50,138 | -2.1 | 884,526 | +. 6 | 296 | 40, 180 | -2.6 | 670,469 | +. 4 |
| Maryland | 1,582 | 107, 282 | $-9$ | 2,119,222 | -4.0 | 647 | 73,770 | ${ }^{8}-1.9$ | 1,361,958 | $6-5.8$ |
| Massachuse | 8, 8,49 | 423,449 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | 8,889, 063 | $-.3$ | 1,597 | 228, 657 | +1.0 | 4,360,216 | $+1.4$ |
| Michigan | 3, 735 | 422, 852 | $-2.9$ | 9,627,334 | +7.4 | 1,055 | 361,584 | $-4.6$ | 7,946,619 | +4.1 |
| Minnesota | 2, 422 | 94,267 | $+5.3$ | 1, 955, 614 | +1.7 | 414 | 44, 669 | +12.5 | 847, 576 | +6.9 |
| Mississipp | 657 | 19,088 | +4.1 | 262, 579 | +5.5 | 126 | 12, 421 | +6. 4 | 150,590 | +11.1 |
| Missourí | 4, 635 | 166,750 | $-5$ | 3, 481, 077 | $-1.5$ | 885 | 82, 725 | $-1$ | 1,599,025 | -. 7 |
| Montana | 777 | 12,385 | $+1.8$ | 281, 101 | +. 7 | 95 | 3,908 | +6.0 | 85,496 | +6.0 |
| Nebraska | 2, 104 | 35, 871 | $+1.5$ | 747, 686 | $+.9$ | 167 | 13,835 | +7.6 | 290, 713 | $+8.9$ |
| Nevada | 278 | 3,629 | $+2.5$ | 88, 811 | +. 3 | 32 | ${ }^{918}$ | $+4.8$ | 23, 983 | $+4.6$ |
| New Hampshire.- | 816 | 46, 325 | +3 | 793, 234 | $-2.3$ | 223 | 38, 357 | $-.1$ | 618,232 | -3.6 |
| New Jersey | 3, 906 | 256, 542 | +. 2 | 5, 713, 043 | +1.2 | 7723 | 212,599 | $+.7$ | 4, 532, 712 | +2.1 |
| New Mexico | 394 | 7,336 | -1.1 | 136, 204 | +1.5 | 34 | 883 | $-8.8$ | 14,707 | $+6.8$ |
| New York | 14, 755 | 708, 758 | -. 5 | 18, 017, 379 | $-7$ | 81,896 | 369, 890 | $+1.0$ | 8,665,093 | +2.3 |
| North Carolina | 1, 270 | 138, 444 | $+1.5$ | 1, 679,563 | +2.5 | 598 | 128, 0687 | $+1.6$ | 1, 510, 713 | +3.0 |
| North Dakota | 490 | 5,243 | -1.5 | 103, 026 | $-5.4$ | 54 | 981 | $-3.2$ | 20,964 | $-9.6$ |
| Ohio | 8,816 | 513, 306 | -1.1 | 10, 280, 502 | -2.4 | 2, 643 | 360,760 | -1.2 | 6,985, 492 | $-2.3$ |
| Oklahoma | I, 796 | 40,098 | +3.6 | 798,760 | +1.5 | 184 | 11, 959 | +3.4 | 227, 223 | +2.6 |
| Oregon | 1,465 | 50,540 | +13.9 | 1,001,871 | $+12.8$ | 280 | 28,470 | $+21.6$ | 508, 250 | +24.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 9, 444 | 744, 622 | -. 2 | 15, 066, 330 | -. 2 | 1,947 | 409, 983 | $+.3$ | $7,658,196$ | +3.9 |
| Rhode Island. | 1,282 | 78, 287 | $-5.1$ | 1, 466, 272 | $-5.1$ | 420 | 58, 744 | $-6.1$ | 996, 189 | $-7.3$ |
| South Carolina | 728 | 64,009 | $-.4$ | 746, 144 | $-2.0$ | 224 | 57, 051 | $-1$ | 630, 740 | -2.1 |
| South Dakota | 454 | 8,239 | +. 9 | 181, 140 | $-1.2$ | 51 | 2,515 | +3.4 | 49,061 | -2.2 |
| Tennessee | 1, 442 | 87, 248 | $+.3$ | 1,354, 029 | +1.5 | 337 | 60,233 | $+.9$ | 870,334 | +2.4 |
| Texas | 1,357 | 75, 878 | +. 1 | 1,670,634 | +1.6 | 399 | 89,865 | +. 6 | 829, 871 | +1.2 |
| Utah | 681 | 18, 602 | $+$ | 368, 423 | -. 9 | 114 | 7, 039 | -1.2 | 120, 138 | -6.1 |
| Vermont | 569 | 15, 185 | +4.0 | 286, 862 | +. 3 | 150 | 8,419 | +7.2 | 151,993 | +. 9 |
| Virginia...-.-.---- | 2, 275 | 101, 065 | +1.1 | 1, 678, 693 | +. 5 | 483 | 68,104 | +1.6 | 1, 076, 049 | $+2.0$ |
| Washington.--.-.- | 3, 308 | 88,455 | $+7.3$ | 1,860, 672 | +6.2 | 521 | 44, 163 | $+15.9$ | 823, 684 | +18.4 |
| West Virginia | 1, 292 | 136, 695 | $-1.1$ | 2, 510, 777 | -2.3 | 276 | 54, 009 | -2.8 | 990, 989 | -2.2 |
| Wisconsin | ${ }^{9} 1,048$ | 156, 455 | -2.2 | 8,020,603 | +1.5 | 770 | 124,186 | $0-2.5$ | 2, 345,618 | ${ }^{6}+1.7$ |
| W yoming | 374 | 7,245 | +1.7 | 174, 219 | +5.5 | 44 | 1,722 | +4.9 | 44,957 | +8.7 |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
2 Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
${ }^{3}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
4 Includes building and contracting.
${ }^{5}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.

8 Weighted percentage change.
7 Includes laundries.
${ }^{8}$ Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.
${ }^{9}$ Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

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

| State | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { August } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Per-centage change July 1934 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week) $\underset{1934}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { July } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll ${ }_{1034}$ | Per- centage change from July 1934 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama | 124 | 2,413 | +1.3 | \$53,954 | - (3) | 684 | 6,302 | +2.1 | \$110, 338 | -0.1 |
| Arizona | 64 | 1,005 | +2.3 | 19,909 | $-7.0$ | 315 | 3, 354 | $-3.3$ | 63, 907 | -5.6 |
| Arkansas | 60 | 1,106 |  | 28,382 | . 1 | 2.26 | 2,658 | $-1.7$ | 49,957 |  |
| California | 101 | 5,717 | +1.7 | 153, 196 | -. 5 | 12.2 | 23, 468 | +2.7 | 48,2,905 | +5.3 |
| Colorado | 144 | 3,486 | +3.6 | 86,336 | -2.5 | 609 | 9, 300 | +2.9 | 169,005 | -1.1 |
| Connecticu | 210 | 4,799 | +6.1 | 108, 126 | +1.3 | 1,124 | 14, 217 | -4.8 | 302,835 | -4.4 |
| Delaware | 16 | 536 | +. 8 | 12, 201 | -. 1 | 88 | 1,414 | -2.9 | 30, 044 | -3.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 51 | 1,100 | -. 9 | 33,717 | -2.3 | 709 | 12, 412 | -1.6 | 256, 675 | -4.9 |
| Florida. | 200 | 3, 146 | +1.9 | 64, 626 | $-.4$ | 446 | 6, 057 | -2.8 | 107, 539 | $-3.0$ |
| Georgia | 102 | 1,438 | +. 1 | 34, 810 | -. 1 | 808 | 9, 293 | -1.4 | 150, 411 | -1.3 |
| Idaho- | 53 | ${ }^{486}$ | +5.2 | 12.583 | $+2.9$ | 270 | 2,173 | +1.0 | 40,628 | - (3) |
| Illinois | 410 | 12,644 | +. 6 | 934, 158 | -2. 4 | 1,222 | 53,423 | -1.4 | 1, 056, 8887 | -3.8 |
| Indiana | 358 | 5, 699 | -. 1 | 134, 768 | $-2.3$ | 1,412 | 18,299 | -. 6 | 332, 196 | $-1.1$ |
| Iowa-.- | 162 | 2.999 3,037 | --8.4 | 74,015 67,819 | -4.2 +7.8 | r 1,176 | 9,270 9,144 | $-8.8$ | 163,590 169,642 | -5.3 -1.8 |
| Kentucky | 144 | 2,162 | -1.7 | 46, 203 | $-1.3$ | 634 | 8. 189 | -7.3 | 142, 639 | -15.0 |
| Louisiana | 198 | 3,252 | +. 9 | 71, 610 | -3.6 | 480 | 8,176 | +2.4 | 130, 193 | -. 7 |
| Maine | 97 | 1,638 | + 3 | 38, 580 | $-.4$ | 266 | 2, 824 | -1.4 | 54, 159 | -1.8 |
| Maryland | 175 | 2,954 | (10) | 69, 124 | $-1.8$ | 469 | 12,252 | -4.1 | 237, 484 | $-5.5$ |
| Massachuset | 854 | 18,887 | -1.4 | 492, 058 | -2.8 | 4,577 | 67,663 | -2.0 | 1,352, 267 | -2.5 |
| Michigan | 289 | 6,182 | -. 2 | 157.753 | -2.2 | 1,609 | 29,074 | -. 9 | 607, 194 | -2.2 |
| Minnesota | 265 | 7,762 | +. 6 | 200, 300 | -4.0 | 1,297 | 16,093 | -3.3 | 304, 480 | $-3.7$ |
| Mississippi. | 75 | 1,213 | +. 9 | 23, 264 | -4.9 | 213 | 2,279 | -2.9 | 35, 197 | -4.2 |
| Missouri. | 1,106 | 15,097 | -2.5 | 387, 375 | -4.9 | 2,015 | 28,727 | -. 7 | 592, 327 | -2.5 |
| Montana | 76 | 867 | $+.2$ | 23, 264 | -2.3 | 378 | 3, 144 | (10) | 66, 205 | . 3 |
| Nebraska | 441 | 3,384 | -. 7 | 87,725 | -3.1 | 1,046 | 9, 348 | -2.8 | 170,904 | -2.5 |
| Nevada-..- | 46 | 319 482 | +6.3 | 10,347 12 | $\square .2$ | ${ }_{323}^{110}$ | $\begin{array}{r}874 \\ 3.035 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1.5 | 18,740 57,753 | - -1.8 |
| New Hampshi <br> New Jersey. | 40 232 | 482 4,290 | +1.3 | 12,739 125,072 | +.3 -1.2 | 1123 2,105 | 3,035 19,007 | $-2.7$ | 57,753 436,049 | -1.8 |
| New Mexico | 32 | ${ }^{4} 292$ | $-2.7$ | 7,287 | -1.8 | ${ }^{2} 211$ | 1,658 | (10) | 29,926 | -1.8 |
| New York | 3,091 | 57,681 | $+{ }^{(3)}$ | 1,778, 372 | -. 1 | 7,809 | 129, 788 | -2.6 | 3, 080, 270 | -3.8 |
| North Carolina | 56 | 690 | -3.4 | 16,825 | -5.2 | 443 | 4,410 | -. 7 | 66,083 | -2.9 |
| North Dakota | 93 | 474 | +1.3 | 11, 563 | -3.4 | 150 | 1,346 | -1.3 | 20,799 | -2.5 |
| Ohio ...... | 1,051 | 15,805 | -. 1 | 403, 106 | -2.2 | 3,860 | 59, 226 | -2.6 | 1, 133, 875 | -3.3 |
| Oklahoma. | 159 | 2,354 | -. 5 | 56, 914 | -3.5 | 988 | 8,897 | -2.1 | 162, 584 | -4.2 |
| Oregon. | 279 | 4,969 | +25.9 | 114, 289 | +12.4 | 613 | 8.732 | +. 6 | 170, 879 | -. 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 1, 190 | 19,688 | +. 1 | 543, 054 | $-2.0$ | 3,591 | 59,763 | -2.7 | 1, 188, 604 | -4.0 |
| Rhode Island. | 91 | 1,652 | -3.1 | 43, 644 | -3. 5 | 610 | 9,319 | -3.7 | 182,890 | -1.5 |
| South Carolina | 70 | 881 | . 1 | 19,896 | -2.2 | 315 | 3, 283 | -1.4 | 45,606 | $-1.3$ |
| South Dakota-- | 43 | 503 | -. 2 | 11,438 | -5.5 | 244 | 1,628 | -1.5 | 27,796 | -2.5 |
| Tennessee | 213 | 3,327 | +. 7 | 71,362 | -. 8 | 501 | 9,335 | -. 9 | 162,389 | -2.3 |
| Texas | 200 | $4,0.38$ | -1.3 | 97, 406 | -1.3 | 425 | 12, 586 | -3.7 | 232,002 | -2. 9 |
| Utah | 80 | 1,308 | -. 4 | 36, 119 | +1.8 | 336 | 3, 274 | -. 2 | 64, 699 | $-1.2$ |
| Vermont | 26 | 454 | -9.9 | 10,694 | -4.6 | 172 | 1,765 | +1.2 | 34,043 | +1.2 |
| Virginia. | 201 | 3,834 | $-1.3$ | 77, 898 | +. 1 | 1,224 | 11, 525 | +2.3 | 198, 926 | $-3.2$ |
| Washington--...-- | 746 | 10,654 | +. 2 | 284, 423 | -4. 1 | 1,646 | 16,627 | - 2 | 333, 869 | -2.3 |
| West Virginia | 101 | 1,657 | -. ${ }^{1}$ | 43, 125 | $-1.7$ | 307 | 3,739 | -2.6 | 67,688 | -5.6 |
| Wisconsin | 45 | 1,863 | +4.7 | 39,983 | +3.6 | 58 | 10,088 | $-1.5$ | 141,393 | $-1.4$ |
| Wyoming | 22 | 208 | +2.5 | 5,927 | $-3.4$ | 184 | 1,181 | -2.3 | 23,851 | $-3.5$ |

${ }^{3}$ Less than 1 1́o of 1 percent.
${ }^{10}$ No change.
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

${ }^{8}$ Less than 3 Ko of 1 percent.
10 No change.
it Not available.

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

| State | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { August } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> July <br> 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) $\underset{1934}{\text { August }}$ 1034 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { July } \\ \text { 1934 } \end{array}$ | Number of estab lishments | Number on pay roll 1934 | Per- centage change from July 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 weeks } \\ \text { August } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change froma 1934 |
| Alabama | 55 | 9,449 | -13.4 | \$124, 995 | -10.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona... |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | +0.6 | \$7,866 | -5.0 |
| California. |  |  |  |  |  | 45 | 13,096 | +1.9 | 409, 147 | +2.1 |
| Colorado | 43 | 2,844 | +9.2 | 44, 552 | +31.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida----....-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia .-...-.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 27 | 6,457 | +7.6 | 115, 148 | $+8.0$ | 7 | 204 | -1.4 | 4,412 | +2.6 |
| Indiana | 51 | 5,407 | +1.9 | 99, 860 | $+6.9$ | 4 | 24 | -7.7 | 327 | -11.9 |
| Iowa--- | ${ }_{11}^{23}$ | 1,571 | $\pm{ }_{-1.7}^{+6.4}$ | 28, 11,278 | +17.8 -2.6 | 24 | 1,648 | +2.6 | 38, 042 | -. 6 |
| Kentucky... | 141 | 29,657 | -. 3 | 466, 131 | +5.4 | 5 | 236 | -10.9 | 4,069 | $\underline{+4.7}$ |
| Maryland | 16 | 1,417 | -1.8 | 20,0 $\overline{0} \overline{0}$ | $+87.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan | 3 | 345 | -17.3 | 7,235 | +45.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri. | 18 | 1, 181 | +11.5 | 14,368 | -5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana. | 10 | ${ }^{1} 730$ | +7.8 | 16, 223 | +21.9 | 4 | 44 | (10) | 1,046 | +. 4 |
| Nebraska. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada <br> New Hampshire. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico. | 15 | 2,123 | +. 6 | 41,923 | +6.0 | 5 | 144 | +11.6 | 3,398 | +14.6 |
| Now York----- |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 249 | +25.8 | 4,761 | +12.4 |
| North Carolina |  |  |  |  | -3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio .-.....- | 73 | 14, 537 | +.6 | 241, 305 | -1.6 | 5 | 55 | -1.8 | - 6787 | $-11.9$ |
| Oklahoma | 16 | 600 | +32.7 | 9,390 | +8.5 | 51 | 5,336 | +2.5 | 127, 945 | +1.6 |
| Oregon ${ }_{\text {Penasylvania }}$ | 466 | 76, 262 | +1.3 | 1,255,015 | +2.3 | 16 | 758 | -21.8 | 20, 111 |  |
| Rhode Island- |  |  |  | 1,206,015 |  |  |  |  |  | -8.0 |
| South Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 15 | 3,005 | -2.3 | 44, 041 | +12. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas | 5 | , 374 | $+6.9$ | 5, 489 | -9.0 | 3 | 7,628 | $+3.4$ | 266,797 | $+9.5$ |
| Utah | 11 | 1, 021 | $+7.1$ | 23, 943 | +25.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia. | 25 | 4,664 | $\cdots$ | 67,878 | +. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington |  |  | +1.3 | 21,762 | -6.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 358 | 66, 459 | -. 1 | 1,170, 133 | -2.4 | 8 | 466 | -7.9 | 9,581 | $-5.2$ |
| Wyoming | 31 | 2,981 | $+1.2$ | 72, 210 | +9.6 | 8 | 234 | +12.5 | 6,832 | $+20.5$ |

[^1]
## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY STATES-Continued

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

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab lishments | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { August } \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | Per- cent- age change from July 1934 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week) $\operatorname{August}_{1934}$ | Per-centchange from July 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Num. ber on pay rol 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { 1934 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Per- centage change from July 1934 |
| Alabama | 89 | 1,902 | +1.2 | \$41, 583 | +1.3 | 21 | 1,174 | -1.8 | \$0,758 | -1.9 |
| Arizona | 69 | 1,633 | +. 3 | 37,872 | $-3.2$ | 20 | 394 | +1.3 | 5,677 | $-.5$ |
| Arkansas. | 34 | 1,694 | +2.1 | - $\begin{array}{r}38,198 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | +1.4 | 28 | ${ }_{9}^{897}$ | + 4 | 7,268 | -1.1 |
| California | 50 | 45,709 | -2. 2 | 1,299, 850 | +1.2 | 188 | 9,919 | +2.2 | 151,285 | +2.1 |
| Colorado. | 212 | 6,084 | +2.8 | 150, 420 | -4.0 | 55 | 1,541 | +8.2 | 20,136 | +4.5 |
| Connecticut | 132 | 9,872 | +. 3 | 304, 607 | +1.4 | 29 | 1,365 | +8.6 | 17,158 | -. 3 |
| Delaware- | 29 | 1,195 | +3.3 | 32, 917 | +1.5 | 3 | 260 | (10) | 3,467 | -. 5 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 17 | 8,911 | +.9 | 239, 639 | -2.6 | 45 | 3,930 | $-7.7$ | 60,487 | -8. 4 |
| Florida-.........- | 185 186 | 4,843 7,233 | +.5 +.2 | 119,968 192,670 | -1.7 -3.5 | 52 37 | 1,978 1,352 | -19.0 -1.5 | 9,584 11,075 | -15.3 -1.3 |
| Idaho. | 57 | 825 | +. 4 | 16,609 | -1.2 | 20 | 419 | -4.8 | 4,923 | +2.8 |
| Illinois. | 86 | 73,349 | -. 1 | 2,070,364 | +1.1 | 12291 | 15,857 | +. 6 | 281,412 | -4.0. |
| Indiana | 117 | 8,167 | +. 7 | 200, 543 | -3.4 | 64 | 2,891 | + ${ }^{(3)}$ | 31,037 | +. 4 |
| Iowa | 324 | 8,637 | +. 4 | 197, 429 | -4.3 | 56 | 2,312 | +. 5 | 22,485 | -. 9 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{13} 164$ | 7,286 | +.8 | 171,988 | +1.7 | 81 | 748 | -1.8 | 7,605 | -4.0 |
| Kentucky | 289 | 6,633 | +1.5 | 150,906 | $-1.3$ | 35 | 1,892 | -4.2 | 18,333 | -8.0 |
| Louisiana | 152 | 5,956 | -2.1 | 144, 528 | $-5.3$ | 18 | 1,789 | $-1.0$ | 21,038 | +4.9 |
| Maine- | 170 | 2,853 | +. 4 | 76, 869 | +5.1 | 27 | 1,152 | +6.9 | 14,390 | $+5.1$ |
| Maryland. | 99 | 12,662 | +1.1 | 962,384 | +2.5 | 19 | 628 | $-6.7$ | 7,767 | -7.5 |
| Massachusetts | ${ }^{18} 128$ | 46,584 | -2.6 | 1,385, 875 | -2.8 | 67 | 5,105 | -. 7 | 72,240 | +. 2 |
| Michigan | 408 | 29,943 | +. 8 | 906, 624 | +. 7 | 98 | 5,480 | -. 3 | 69, 228 | +1.2 |
| Minnesota | 202 | 12,864 | +. 9 | 335, 253 | -3.3 | 71 | 3,387 | +3.6 | 38, 952 | +1.9 |
| Mississipp | 191 | 1,999 | +5. 3 | 39, 704 | +2.3 | 15 | 437 | +3.1 | 3,258 | +4.7 |
| Missouri. | 219 | 21,000 |  | 571,846 | +. 1 | 86 | 4,874 | -3.0 | 57, 535 | $-4.6$ |
| Montana | 112 | 2, 012 | -3.4 | 57, 258 | -7.4 | 32 | 574 | +. 5 | 8, 588 | +3.7 |
| Nebraska. | 353 | 5,837 | -. 6 | 143, 991 | -5.0 | 39 | 1,530 | +. 5 | 15,457 | -1.8 |
| Nevada.--- | 38 | 405 | $-1.9$ | 11, 769 | -2.6 | 19 | 340 | +3.7 | 4, 857 | $+9.6$ |
| New Hampshire. | 141 | 2,318 | +1.0 | 66, 828 | +10.5 | 20 | 921 | +6.0 | 10, 173 | +5.8 |
| New Jersey. | 266 | 21,680 | $-{ }^{-6}$ | 644, 752 | +1.2 | 96 | 5,899 | +7.8 | 69, 329 | +7.5 |
| New Mexico | 51 | 599 | +. 5 | 12,008 | 5. 1 | 18 | 388 | (10) | 3, 654 | 1.2 |
| New York- | 873 | 125, 528 | -. 2 | 4, 026, 259 | +.9 | 210 | 27,747 | $-1.4$ | 423, 584 | -3.3 |
| North Carolina | 73 | 1,884 | -. 3 | 41, 319 | -7.7 | 36 | 1,433 | -3.4 | 12,680 | -1.4 |
| North Dakota | 114 | 1,226 | $-{ }_{+}+6$ | 29, 002 | -7.0 | 18 |  | ${ }_{-1.4}^{+2.4}$ | 2,879 111,054 |  |
| Ohio-..-- | 482 244 | 36,334 6,630 | +.3 +4.0 | 980,408 151,859 | -2.9 +1.4 | 131 50 | 8,642 1,527 | -1.1 +.9 | 111,054 16,203 | -1.0 +.9 |
| Oregon | 182 | 5,582 | (10) | 154,615 | +1.9 | 66 | 1,453 | +1.6 | 18, 114 | +. 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 791 | 56,944 | -. 1 | 1,611, 190 | -1.0 | 158 | 9, 723 | +1.2 | 124,372 | +1.4 |
| Rhode Island. | 46 | 4, 913 | +. 3 | 143, 602 | +3.2 | 17 | 466 | +10.4 | 5, 408 | +8.7 |
| South Carolina. | 76 | 1,712 | -5.5 | 37,085 | -. 4 | 12 | 293 | +. 7 | 2, 623 | -2.6 |
| South Dakota | 50 | 650 | -1.4 | 15,118 | 7. | 22 | 333 | -1.8 | 3,972 | -1.6 |
| Tennessee | 248 | 5,105 | +1.3 | 116, 234 | +2.0 | 38 | 2,418 | -. 8 | 20,931 | +. 4 |
| Texas | 275 | 7,747 | +.9 | 201, 438 | +.8 | 34 | 2,716 | +4.2 | 32, 229 | +6.7 |
| Utah | 65 | 1,879 | $+2.6$ | 38,871 | -4.4 | 13 | 451 | +5. 1 | 5,955 | +4.9 |
| Vermont | 126 | 1,516 | +. 5 | 36,409 | +1.0 | 20 | 613 | +13.1 | 6, 140 | +12.8 |
| Virginia. | 152 | 6,059 | -. 7 | 147, 014 | $-2.1$ | 41 | 2, 262 | -2.4 | 24, 163 | $-1.7$ |
| Washington...... | 200 | 10,058 | . 3 | 283, 281 | + 8 | 88 | 2,919 | +1.3 | 33, 717 | +2.2 |
| West Virginia | 114 | 6,795 | +5.7 | 173, 014 | $\underline{+\left({ }^{(3)}\right.}$ | 36 | 1,171 | -4.8 | 12,621 | -3.1 |
| W isconsin- | 14 48 48 | 11,083 481 | +1.6 +.4 | 134,058 11,267 | -8.7 -8.0 | 42 | 1,452 98 | $\underset{(10)}{+2}$ | (11) ${ }_{1} 277$ | -2.2 |

${ }^{3}$ Less than 310 of 1 percent.
10 No change.
il Not available.
12 Includes restaurants.
${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railways. ${ }^{4}$ Includes railways and express.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY STATES-Continued

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

| State | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on payroll August 1934 | Per-centage change from July 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { August } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from July 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll August 1934 | Percentage change from July 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1934 | Percentage change from July 1934 |
| Alabama | 19 | 1,007 | $+0.3$ | \$9,762 | $-0.7$ | 3 | 44 | -10.2 | \$595 | -14.5 |
| Arizona. | 11 | 287 | $-3.7$ | 3,609 | $-3.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas | 15 | 488 | - (3) | 4,989 | -1.1 | 5 | 49 | $-8.9$ | 786 | $-9.7$ |
| California | 1872 | 5, 637 | -. 2 | 101, 306 | $+1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado. | 30 | I, 502 | +2.2 | 21,743 | +4.6 | 14 | 209 | -2.3 | 3,785 | $-1.5$ |
| Connecticut | 37 | 1, 267 | $\overline{-6}$ | 20,219 | $-2.7$ | 11 | 263 | -4.0 | 5,603 | -4.7 |
| Delaware- | 4 | 320 | (10) | 5,288 | -6.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 18 | 2,450 | $-2.9$ | 37, 101 | -4.5 | 4 | 104 | $-5.5$ | 1,999 | $-8.7$ |
| Florida ....---...-- | 22 | 894 | $-3.0$ | 8, 860 | $+3$ | 8 | 75 | $-1.3$ | 1,095 | $-5.6$ |
| Georgia | 23 | 2,368 | +1.1 | 26,528 | +3.0 | 9 | 195 | -4.4 | 2,508 | $-3.5$ |
| Idaho. | 12 | 226 | $-1.7$ | 3,323 | +1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 1582 | S, 987 | -. 4 | 66,316 | -. 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 42 | 1,927 | $-1.3$ | 27,242 | -1.1 | 38 | 537 | -2.5 | 8,814 | $-4.7$ |
| Iowa. | 32 | I, 248 | +.2 | 16,460 | $-.7$ | 8 | 119 | $+5.3$ | 2,098 | $+5.1$ |
| Kansas | 1542 | 1,000 | +1.4 | 13,126 | $-.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 38 | 1,733 | +. 2 | 21, 052 | $-1.1$ | 9 | 334 | -4.3 | 4, 814 | $-6.1$ |
| Louisiana | 8 | 525 | -. 2 | 5,365 | $-3.0$ | 6 | 115 | $-4.2$ | 1,444 | -9.2 |
| Maine | 23 | 585 | +2.6 | 8, 556 | +9.9 | 6 | 180 | +1.7 | 3,409 | +1.1 |
| Maryland | 22 | 1,786 | -2.0 | 87,264 | $-6.0$ | 11 | 269 | -1.1 | 4,852 | $-6.4$ |
| Massachusetts | 128 | E,541 | $-.7$ | 89,325 | $-1.2$ | 79 | 2,177 | $-.4$ | 40,240 | -8.2 |
| Michigan | 65 | 3,177 | $-1.8$ | 46,779 | $-2.1$ | 31 | 1,011 | $-1.7$ | 19,304 | $-4.1$ |
| Minnesota | 44 | 1, 733 | $-1.7$ | 26, 400 | $-3.2$ | 18 | 538 | +. 7 | 9,036 | +1.2 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 309 | +2.3 | 3,371 | +2.2 | 6 | 58 | -4.9 | 808 | -11.4 |
| Missouri. | 53 | 3, 056 | +1.2 | 41, 156 | +.1 | 28 | 1,138 | $-4.0$ | 18, 348 | $-5.6$ |
| Montana | 17 | 466 | +3.6 | 7,948 | +3.9 | 7 | 58 | +1.8 | 1,189 | +2.0 |
| Nebraska | 15 | 933 | $-10.0$ | 13,364 | -9.2 | 9 | 135 | -1.5 | 2,219 | -3.0 |
| Nevada. | 3 | 43 | +4.9 | 885 | +6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire.- | 17 | ${ }_{5} 338$ | +. 3 | 5,247 | +5.3 | 4 | 69 | $+1.5$ | 1,260 | +3.4 |
| New Jersey | 49 | 5,865 | -. 7 | 101,590 | -6.0 | 17 | 347 | -6.0 | 8,087 | -7.1 |
| New Mexico | 4 | 208 | +2.0 | 3,202 | +4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 73 | 7, 104 | -2.5 | 121, 725 | -4.0 | 49 | 570 | -5.2 | 11, 269 | -7.9 |
| North Carolina.... | 12 | 783 | +. 6 | 8,451 | -1.8 | 9 | 136 | -. 7 | 1,828 | -1.7 |
| North Dakota | 11 | 242 | +1.3 | 3,492 | -3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio... | 79 | 4,117 | $-2.1$ | 64, 824 | -3.9 | 79 | 1,992 | $-5.6$ | 36,042 | $-6.1$ |
| Oklahoma | 24 | 1, 038 | $-1.0$ | 13,354 | -2.3 | 12 | 195 | +3.7 | 2, 601 | -1.8 |
| Oregon. | 13 | 399 | $+.3$ | 6,322 | +.9 | 8 | 83 | +1.2 | 1,688 | +2.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 39 | 2, 679 | -2.2 | 40,741 | -4.5 | 49 | 1,781 | $-4.6$ | 30, 973 | -9.1 |
| Rhode Island. | 20 | 1, 109 | $-.4$ | 18,758 | -1.1 | 5 | 320 | -3.6 | 5, 724 | -5.6 |
| South Carolina | 9 | 417 | $-1.4$ | 3,753 | -. 4 | 6 | 32 | -11.1 | 435 | -9.9 |
| South Dakota | 6 | 152 | $-7$ | 1,940 | $-.9$ | 3 | 35 | (10) | 639 | -. 3 |
| Tennessee | 15 | 1,506 | -. 6 | 14, 661 | $-1.5$ | 10 | 167 | -4.0 | 2,141 | -3.0 |
| Texas | 28 | 1,691 | -. 8 | 21,847 | $-1.5$ | 23 | 559 | $+7$ | 9,170 | $-4.0$ |
| Utah | 12 | -670 | +.8 | 9,572 | $-2.4$ | 11 | 137 | +4.6 | 2, 289 | +1.6 |
| Vermont | 6 | 121 | (10) | 1,558 | $+5.8$ | 5 | 81 | -3.6 | 1,239 | $-.2$ |
| Virginia. | 25 | 1,381 | $-2.1$ | 17, 152 | $-2.4$ | 31 | 393 | $+.5$ | 5, 990 | -1.5 |
| Washington | 16 | 719 | +4.8 | 12,828 | +3.1 | 15 | 240 | $+3.0$ | 4,527 | +5.4 |
| West Virginia | 17 | 662 | +1.2 | 9,252 | $-1.8$ | 12 | 228 | -8.1 | 3, 758 | -3.1 |
| Wisconsin. | 1528 | 967 | +1.0 | 13,369 | +1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W yoming.-...------- | 7 | 147 | $-2.0$ | 2, 778 | +3.3 | 3 | 22 | +15.8 | 414 | $+7.8$ |

${ }^{2}$ Less than 310 of 1 percent.
${ }^{10}$ No change.
ts Includes dyeing and cleaning.

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

| State | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll August 1934 | Percentage change from July 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1934 | ```Percentage change from July 1934``` |
| Alabama. | 29 | 546 | -0.7 | \$15,518 | -2.8 |
| Arizona. | 20 | 201 | -5.2 | 5,406 | -1.4 |
| Arkansas. | 19 | 243 | -1.6 | 5,999 | -. 5 |
| California | 1,057 | 19,900 | +. 7 | 662,967 | -. 6 |
| Colorado. | 48 | 1,321 | $-1.0$ | 42,819 | $-.9$ |
| Connecticut | 71 | 2, 014 | $-7$ | 69,911 | -1.0 |
| Delaware. | 16 | 559 | -2.3 | 20,070 | -2.3 |
| District of Columbia | 37 | 1,050 | $-.8$ | 41, 120 | -. 5 |
| Florida----.-. | 20 | 760 | $+.5$ | 24, 256 | -1.2 |
| Georgia | 64 | 1,518 | $+.3$ | 47,073 | +3.5 |
| Idaho- | 15 | 120 | -. 8 | 2,880 | -3.1 |
| Ilinois. | 108 | 11,265 | +. 1 | 389, 493 | +. 4 |
| Indiana. | 56 | 1, 392 | (10) | 44,951 | -. 3 |
| Iowa..- | 18 | 1,008 | +1.0 | 31, 452 | -2.5 |
| Kansas. | 1698 | 867 | +. 5 | 26,896 | -\$. 6 |
| Kentucky | 22 | 746 | $-.1$ | 26,624 | $+.1$ |
| Louisiana | 20 | 411 | +2.8 | 14,569 | $-2.4$ |
| Maine..- | 21 | 276 | $-.4$ | 7,246 | $-3.3$ |
| Maryland. | 31 | 1,142 | $+.6$ | 38,969 | $+.2$ |
| Massachusetts. | ${ }^{14} 287$ | 7,653 | +. 1 | 226,703 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Michiman | 207 | 6, 864 | -. 2 | 211, 366 | $+3$ |
| Minnesota | 58 | 4,906 | $-.1$ | 141, 183 | +2.4 |
| Mississippi | 16 | 197 | -3.0 | 4,357 | $+.2$ |
| Missouri..- | 155 | 5,993 | +. 3 | 163, 765 | +(3) |
| Montana. | 25 | 255 | $+1.2$ | 6,087 | +. 3 |
| Nebraska. | 23 | 584 | +. 2 | 19, 664 | $+.4$ |
| Nevada......- |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire | 37 | 456 | +1.1 | 10,947 | -12.1 |
| New Jersey | 142 | 13,363 | -. 1 | 383, 365 | $+.5$ |
| New Mexico. | 19 | 129 | +. 8 | 3,360 | $-.7$ |
| New York | 907 | 60,983 | -. 1 | 2, 031, 412 | $-1.3$ |
| North Carolina | 29 | 581 | $-.3$ | 15, 341 | $-1$ |
| North Dakota. | 38 | 272 | +. 4 | 6,579 | +. 3 |
| Ohio-... | 289 | 7,984 | $+.6$ | 263, 957 | -1.3 |
| Oklahoma | 25 | 470 | -. 4 | 14,016 | $-.8$ |
| Oregon | 17 | 699 | $-.7$ | 24,696 | -. 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 751 | 23,208 | $+.1$ | 712,870 | $-.8$ |
| Rhode Island. | 71 | 1,738 | -2.0 | 69,626 | -1.2 |
| South Carolina. | 10 | 115 | $+.9$ | 3,468 | +2.9 |
| South Dakota. | 30 | 257 | +2.0 | 6,273 | +1.0 |
| Tennessee. | 35 | 1,127 | -. 2 | 38, 038 | -. 8 |
| Texas. | 44 | 1,688 | -. 1 | 46,597 | -. 1 |
| Utah | 21 | 590 | +. 5 | 19,857 | $-.7$ |
| Vermont. | 26 | 237 | +8.2 | 6,637 | +2.4 |
| Virginia | 59 | 1,505 | $-1$ | 47, 513 | $-.8$ |
| Washington- | 50 | 1,729 | -2.6 | 54, 447 | -. 5 |
| West Virginia. | 43 | 650 | -. 3 | 18,918 | -. 6 |
| Wisconsin.-. | 31 | 993 | $-.3$ | 34, 834 | +3.6 |
| W yoming | 13 | 120 | $+.8$ | 3,608 | -. 3 |

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

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

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in August 1934 as compared with July 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 AUGUST 1934 AS COMPARED WITH JULY 1934

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Cities} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number of establishments reporting in both months} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Number on pay roll} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Per-
centage
change
from
July
1934} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amount of pay roll (1 week)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { Per- } \\
\text { centage } \\
\text { change } \\
\text { froge } \\
\text { July } \\
1934
\end{array}
$$} <br>
\hline \& \& July 1934 \& August 1934 \& \& July 1934 \& August 1934 \& <br>
\hline New York City \& 11, 804 \& 534, 692 \& 536,493 \& +0.3 \& \$14, 121,987 \& \$14, 193, 333 \& +0.5 <br>
\hline Chicago, Ill--- \& 3,771 \& 312, 876 \& 313,738 \& + 3 \& 7, 532, 899 \& 7, 493, 032 \& $-.5$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Philadelphia, }}{ }_{\text {Detroit, Mich }}$ \& 2,741
1,729 \& 197,381
282,937 \& 187,981
271,340 \& +.3
+4.1 \& 4, 432, 713
5,879

5, \& $\begin{array}{r}4,444,129 \\ 6.516,245 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +.3
+10.8 <br>
\hline Los Angeles, Ca-hif \& 2, 434 \& 117, 702 \& 119, 624 \& +1.6 \& 2, 776, 413 \& ${ }_{2}, 843,882$ \& +2.4 <br>
\hline Cleveland, Ohio- \& 1,988 \& 120, 985 \& 119,709 \& -1.1 \& 2, 2 252,587 \& 2,612, 285 \& -1.5 <br>
\hline St. Louis, Mo \& 2,594 \& 116,904 \& 116, 077 \& $-.7$ \& 2, 522, 136 \& 2, 496, 987 \& -1.0 <br>
\hline Baltimore, Md. \& 1,217 \& 82,011 \& 80, 134 \& -2.3 \& 1,739,071 \& 1,604, 485 \& -7.7 <br>
\hline Boston, Mass. \& 2,972 \& 137, 310 \& 137,991 \& +. 5 \& 3, 141, 119 \& 3, 160, 949 \& +. 6 <br>
\hline Pittsburgh, Pa. \& 1,423 \& 118,453 \& 118, 763 \& $+3$ \& 2, 425, 622 \& 2, 506, 753 \& +3.3 <br>
\hline San Francisco, Ca \& 2, 122 \& 75, 216 \& 77,093
58
58 \& $\pm 2.5$ \& 1, 822, 506 \& 1, 909,570 \& +4.8 <br>
\hline Milwaukee, Wis. \& 842
779 \& - 50,788 \& - 54,654 \& -3.3 \& $1,363,206$
$1,193,877$ \& 1, $1,254,860$ \& -7.9 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## 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 1,036,754 on July 15, 1934, to $1,019,723$ (preliminary) on August 15, 1934, or 1.6 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for August 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $\$ 124,435,273$ in June 1934 to $\$ 126,989,749$ in July 1934, or 2.1 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to August 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.
[3-year average, $1923-25=100$ ]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January. | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 89.1 | 88.0 | 86.1 | 73.5 | 61.1 | 53.0 | 54.1 |
| February | 98.6 | 96.9 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 60.2 | 52.7 | 54.6 |
| March | 100.4 | 97.3 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 85.3 | 72.7 | 60.5 | 51.5 | 55.9 |
| April | 101.9 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 86.7 | 73.4 | 59.9 | 51.8 | 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 | 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 | ${ }^{1} 57.8$ |
| September | 107.7 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 102.5 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 82.0 | 69.2 | 55.7 | 57.7 |  |
| October- | 107. 1 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 103.1 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 80.2 | 67.6 | 56.9 | 57.4 |  |
| November | 105. 0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.0 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 76.9 | 64.4 | 55.8 | 55.8 |  |
| December | 99.1 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 91.7 | 89.5 | 88.5 | 74.8 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 54.0 |  |
| A verage. | 104. 0 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 83.3 | 70.6 | 57.8 | 54.4 | ${ }^{2} 56.9$ |

1 Preliminary.
${ }^{2}$ Average for 8 months.
Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

COMPARING August with July there was an increase of 5,492 employees in the executive service of the United States Government. Comparing August 1934 with the corresponding month of the previous year there was an increase of 97,125 employees or 16.9 percent in this service throughout the United States.

Data concerning employment in the executive departments are collected by the United States Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information concerning the legislative, judicial, and military branches of the Government are collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government.

Data for the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive branches of the United States Government work in the city of Washington.

Table 1.-EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVIOE OF THE UNITED STATES AUGUST 1933 AND JULY 1934, AND AUGUST 1934

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Permanent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tem- } \\ & \text { po- } \\ & \text { rary } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Permanent | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Tempo } \\ \text { rary } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Tempo } \\ \text { rary } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July 1934 | 62, 79.582 | $\stackrel{5}{8,034}$ | 67,808 <br> 87,978 | 496, 520 | 46, 651 | 507, 171 | 523, 294 | 51,685 90,501 | 574, 679 |
| August 1934 | 81, 811 | 9,254 | 91, 065 | 498, 299 | 82, 740 | 581, 039 | 580, 110 | 91, 994 | 672, 104 |
| Gain or loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August 1933-August 1934_ July 1934-August 1934 | $+19,037$ $+2,229$ | $+4,220$ +858 | $+23,257$ $+3,087$ | $+37,779$ $+1,770$ | $+36,089$ +635 | $+73,868$ $+2,405$ | $+57,816$ $+3,999$ | $+40,309$ $+1,493$ | $+97,125$ $+5,492$ |
| Percent of change: |  |  | +3,087 |  |  | +2, 405 | +3, 890 | +1,493 | +5, 492 |
| August 1933-August 1934. | $+30.3$ | +83.8 | +34.3 | +8.2 | +77.4 | $+14.6$ | $+10.9$ | +78.0 | +16.9 |
| July 1934-August 1934---- | +2.8 | +10.2 | +3.5 | +0.4 | +0.8 | +0.4 | +0.7 | +1.6 | +0.8 |
| Labor turn-over August 1934: Additions ${ }^{2}$ | 3, 366 | 2,533 | 5,899 | 7,995 | 24,618 | 32, 613 | 11,361 | 27, 151 | 38,512 |
| Separations ${ }^{2}$ | 1,161 | 1,623 | 2, 784 | 6, 276 | 23, 961 | 30, 237 | 7, 437 | 25, 584 | 33, 021 |
| Turn-over rate per 100...- | 1.44 | 18.39 | 3.11 | 1. 26 | 29.07 | 5.21 | 1. 29 | 28.04 | 4.93 |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ 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.

Comparing August with July there was an increase of 3,087 , or 3.5 percent in the number of Government employees working in the District of Columbia. The number of permanent employees increased 2.8 percent and the number of temporary employees 10.2 percent, comparing these two periods.

Comparing August 1934 with August 1933, there was an increase of 30.3 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia and an increase of 83.8 percent in the number of temporary employees, making a net increase of 34.3 percent for all Federal employees in the District of Columbia. The August turnover rate for 100 employees was 3.11 , the monthly turn-over rate for permanent employees being 1.44 and for temporary employees 18.39 .

Employees in the executive departments outside of the city of Washington increased four-tenths of 1 percent comparing August with July.

Comparing August 1934 with the corresponding month of the previous year, there was an increase of 14.6 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 August 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 | Distriet of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Outside District of Co- lumbia | Total | Month | District <br> of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Outside of Columbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 78, 045 | 530, 094 | 608, 139 | May | 85, 939 | 573, 147 | 659,086 |
| February | 79, 913 | 531, 839 | 611, 752 | June. | 87, 196 | 573, 898 | 661, 094 |
| March | 81, 569 | 541,990 | 623, 559 | July | 87,978 | 578, 634 | 666, 612 |
| April | 83, 850 | 560, 258 | 644, 108 | August | 91, 065 | 581, 039 | 672, 104 |

There were over 13,000 more employees in the executive departments of the United States Government working in Washington, D.C., in August than in January 1934. The number of such employees outside of the District of Columbia increased 50,945 over this period.

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

TAble 3.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

| Branch of service | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | July | August |
| Executive service. | 666, 612 | 672, 104 | \$94, 158, 132 | \$97, 462, 600 |
| Military service. | 268, 257 | 268, 712 | 20, 391, 629 | 20,501,900 |
| Judicial service.- | 1,750 | 1, 690 | 434, 736 | 439, 014 |
| Legislative service. | 3,713 | 3,723 | 978, 908 | 977,966 |
| Total | 940,332 | 946, 229 | 115, 963, 405 | 119, 381, 486 |

Slight increases were shown in the military and legislative service comparing August with July. The judicial service showed a decline comparing these 2 months.

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

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

| Month | Executive service |  | Military service |  | Judicial service |  | Legislative service |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { employ- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll | Num- <br> ber of employ- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 608, 670 | 1 \$82, 011, 601 | 263, 622 | \$17, 656, 909 | 1,872 | \$432, 435 | 3,864 | \$886, 781 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 608, 139 | $177,450,498$ | 262, 942 | 18, 499, 516 | 1,780 | 417,000 | 3,845 | 871, 753 |
| February | 611, 752 | 183, 524, 296 | 263, 464 | 19, 532, 832 | 1,742 | 1 430, 843 | 3, 852 | 926, 363 |
| March | 623, 559 | 1 84, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1,854 | ${ }^{1} 443,505$ | 3,867 | 928, 368 |
| April | 644, 108 | ${ }^{1} 85,090,283$ | 266, 923 | 18, 816, 636 | 1,904 | 432, 401 | 3,865 | 926, 484 |
| May | 659, 086 | 89, 577, 479 | 266, 864 | 19, 216, 150 | 1,913 | 442, 896 | 3,862 | 940, 666 |
| 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 |
| August | 672, 104 | 97, 462, 606 | 268, 712 | 20, 636, 460 | 1,690 | 439, 014 | 3,723 | 977,966 |

[^2]
## Employment Created by the Public Works Administration Fund, August 1934

DURING the month ending August 15, 1934, over 602,000 employees were working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. This construction is financed wholly or in part from the Public Works Administration fund. These workers were paid more than $\$ 35,000,000$ 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 August ${ }^{1} 1934$ on Federal projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

TABLE 1--EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DURING AUGUST 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. | 34, 504 | \$2, 168, 310 | 2, 803, 020 | \$0. 774 | \$3, 556, 221 |
| Public roads..---- | 280, 247 | 12,706, 450 | 25, 486, 773 | . 499 | 13, 725,000 |
| River, harbor, and flood contr | 50, 231 | 3, 416, 809 | 5, 400, 769 | . 633 | 4, 583, 636 |
| Streets and roads ${ }^{1}$-.-. | 18, 681 | 1, 123, 918 | 1,986, 464 | . 566 | 713,825 |
| Naval vessels. | 16, 425 | 2,004, 023 | 2, 418, 104 | . 829 | 2,930,955 |
| Reclamation. | 15, 304 | 1,592, 809 | 2, 536, 430 | . 628 | 1,795, 833 |
| Forestry. | 15,093 | 1,060, 419 | 1,624,844 | . 653 | 215,373 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,688 | , 80, 351 | 124, 345 | . 646 | 147,338 |
| Miscellaneous. | 17,706 | 1,531, 555 | 2, 620, 477 | . 584 | 1,959,302 |
| Total | 450, 879 | 25, 684, 644 | 45, 001, 226 | . 571 | 29,627, 583 |

${ }^{1}$ Other than those reported by the Burean 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.

There were over 450,000 people working at the site of Federal construction projects. This is a decrease of nearly 40,000 as compared with the month of July. The decrease was caused by the completion of many of the public-roads projects. Employment on public roads decreased by more than 39,000 . All other types of construction, except naval vessels, forestry, and building construction showed an increase comparing these 2 months.

Although employment on road building showed a large decrease, more than 60 percent of the workers on Federal construction projects were working on this type of work. More than 50,000 were engaged in river, harbor, and flood-control work and over 30,000 in building construction.

[^3]Employees on Federal construction projects worked over 45,000,000 hours and drew over $\$ 25,600,000$ for their month's work, an average of over 57 cents per hour.

Hourly earnings ranged from 50 cents for public-road work to 83 cents for naval vessels.

Material orders valued at nearly $\$ 30,000,000$ were placed during the months ending August 15.

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

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING AUGUST 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 | 34,955 | \$2, 188,059 | 2,692,492 | \$0. 813 | \$4, 546, 583 |
| Strepts and roads. | 19,086 | 985, 256 | 1, 514,646 | . 637 | 1,337,672 |
| Water and sewerage | 28,436 | 1, 576,443 | 2,270, 299 | . 694 | 3, 657, 206 |
| Railroad construction | 34, 347 | 1, 820, 735 | 3, 779, 289 | . 482 | 988, 742 |
| Miscellaneous | 847 | 57, 953 | 89, 420 | 648 | 49,050 |
| Total | 117,671 | 6,608,446 | 10,346, 146 | . 639 | 10,579, 253 |

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made from the Public Works Administration fund to a State or political subdivisions 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 construction cost 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; in other cases, the loan is obtained from outside sources. Where the loan is made by the Public Works Administration it bears interest and must be paid within a given period. No grants are made to commercial firms. Commercial allotments consist entirely of loans. By far the largest part of the commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work falls under three headings: First, construction, such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in table 5, page 37 .

More than 117,000 workers were engaged at the site of nonFederal construction projects during the month of August. This is an increase of over 15,000 as compared with July. These workers were paid over $\$ 6,500,000$ for more than $10,000,000$ hours of work. They earned an average of nearly 64 cents per hour. Railroad construction showed the lowest average hourly earnings and building construction the highest. Material orders totaled over $\$ 10,500,000$.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Ceographic Divisions

Table 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during August 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 AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPBIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | A mount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 20,433 | 20,084 | \$1, 456, 289 | 2, 400, 413 | \$0. 607 | \$1, 038, 888 |
| Middle Atlantic | 46, 841 | 45,609 | 2, 740, 150 | 4, 745, 383 | . 577 | 2, 036,011 |
| East North Central | 66, 581 | 65, 157 | 3, 575, 442 | 5, 763, 497 | . 620 | 1,360, 130 |
| West North Central | 62, 073 | 60, 192 | 2, 917,817 | 5,266, 374 | . 554 | 1,638,726 |
| South Atlantic. | 62, 457 | 59, 563 | 3, 486, 868 | 6, 323, 4.50 | . 551 | 3, 698, 513 |
| East South Central | 44, 111 | 42, 327 | 2, 171, 836 | 4, 683, 824 | . 464 | 920,994 |
| West South Centr | 54, 800 | 52, 324 | 2, 293, 588 | 5, 152, 629 | . 445 | 1, 026, 743 |
| Mountain | 53, 937 | 53, 067 | 4, 195, 669 | 6, 476, 120 | . 648 | 2, 689, 369 |
| Pacific | 31, 786 | 30, 761 | 2, 415, 069 | 3, 372, 859 | . 716 | 1, 040, 932 |
| Total continental United States ${ }^{1}$ - | 443, 164 | 429, 229 | $25,273,800$ | 44, 205, 325 | . 572 | ${ }^{2} 29,179,520$ |
| Outside continental United States. | 7,715 | 6,796 | 410,844 | 795,901 | 516 | 448, 063 |
| Grand total | 450,879 | 436, 025 | 25, 684, 644 | 45, 001, 226 | . 571 | 29, 627, 583 |

I Includes data for 145 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 13.725,000$ estimated value of material orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

There were more than 60,000 workers employed in each of the following divisions: East North Central, West North Central, and South Atlantic.

Over $\$ 4,000,000$ was disbursed in the Mountain States during August. Workers in both the East North Central and the South Atlantic States drew over $\$ 3,000,000$ for their month's pay. Average hourly earnings ranged from 45 cents in the West South Central States to 72 cents in the Pacific States.

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

TABLE 4.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL. PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING AUGGUST 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJEOT
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 16, 542 | 13,339 | \$968, 723 | 1,584, 840 | \$0. 611 | \$1, 107, 697 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 18, 112 | 16,057 | 1, 108, 261 | 1, 656,516 | . 669 | 2,219,335 |
| East North Central | 18, 590 | 15,334 | 1, 226, 190 | 1,616,082 | . 759 | 1,930,588 |
| West North Central | 15, 294 | 12,511 | 691, 120 | 1, 047, 634 | . 660 | 1, 414, 004 |
| South Atlantic...- | 23, 719 | 20, 527 | 1, 474, 064 | 2, 478, 449 | . 595 | 1, 769,327 |
| East South Central | 5,216 | 4,440 | 242, 662 | 452, 196 | . 537 | 253, 425 |
| West South Central | 4,047 | 3. 274 | 161, 477 | 309,699 | . 521 | 446, 084 |
| Mountain. | 6, 794 | 5,730 | 329, 732 | 577, 464 | . 571 | 522, 741 |
| Pacifle | 8,607 | 7,238 | 374, 836 | 564, 610 | . 664 | 832,016 |
| Total continental United States- | $116,921$ | 98,450 | 6,577, 065 | $10,287,490$ | . 639 | 10, 495, 217 |
| Outside continental United States.-...- | $750$ | 602 | 31.381 | 58, 656 | . 535 | 84, 036 |
| Grand total. | 117, 671 | 99, 052 | 6,608, 446 | 10, 3 16, 146 | . 639 | 10,579, 253 |

Nearly 24,000 workers were employed in the South Atlantic States during August, while more than 18,000 were working in both the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States. Pay rolls amounted to over $\$ 1,000,000$ in each of the three geographic divisions enumerated above. Hourly earnings ranged from 52 cents in the West South Central States to 75 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 August 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 5.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATLON FUND DURING AUGUST 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 | 591 | \$66, 535 | 102, 631 | \$0. 648 | \$328,440 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,641 | 433, 384 | 653, 281 | . 663 | 3, 194,885 |
| East North Central | 3,529 | 323, 561 | 503, 590 | . 643 | 247,855 |
| West North Central | 1,611 | 92,476 | 143, 393 | . 645 | 64, 101 |
| South Atlantic | 181 | 8,151 | 15,610 | . 522 | 11, 161 |
| East South Central | 2, 743 | 291, 407 | 475, 098 | . 613 | 55,993 |
| West South Central | 2,463 | 149,520 | 250, 888 | . 596 | 71,876 |
| Mountain | 907 | 45, 420 | 71, 863 | . 632 | 28, 130 |
| Pacifle. | 3,387 | 232, 115 | 372, 381 | . 623 | 91, 031 |
| Total. | 21, 053 | 1,642,569 | 2,588,735 | . 635 | 4,093,472 |

More than 25 percent of the railroad shop workers engaged on Public Works Administration projects were working in the Middle Atlantic States. Workers in this division drew over $\$ 400,000$ for their month's pay. Railroad shop employees worked over 2,500,000 hours during this month. The workers averaged nearly 64 cents per hour.

In the South Atlantic States the hourly rate was less than 53 cents. In the Middle Atlantic States more than 66 cents. Only 2 geographic divisions, the South Atlantic and the West South Central, showed average hourly earnings of less than 60 cents.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials from the beginning of the Public Works Administration program in July 1933 to August 15, 1934.

Table 6.-VALUE OF MATERIAL ORDERS PLACED ON PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS BY TYPE OF MATERIAL
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | $\underset{\text { placed }}{\text { Value of material orders }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From beginning of program to July 15, 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { During } \\ \text { month ending } \\ \text { Aug. 15, } 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| Aircraft (new) | \$4, 284, 890 |  |
| Airplane parts | 4, 243, 243 | \$143, 569 |
| Aluminum manufactures | 43,359 | 51, 849 |
| Ammunition and related prod | 75,726 <br> 42 <br> 1292 | 503,074 8,450 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas, ete | 136, 451 | 5,264 |
| Belting, miscellaneous. | 13,019 | 1, 549 |
| Boat building, steel and wooden (small) | 529, 702 | 246,800 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc | 1,596, 404 | 108, 598 |
| Carpets and rugs.... | 30,391 | 114 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | 5, 185,095 | 1,094 |
| Cement. | 49, 062, 654 | 5, 402, 351 |
| Chemicals | 145, 865 | 18, 342 |
| Clay products | 3, 709,642 | 852, 703 |
| Coal | 420, 011 | 93, 179 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 120, 130 | 23, 095 |
| Concrete products. | 5, 035, 379 | 1,371, 429 |
| Copper products. | 248, 847 | 69,952 |
| Cordage and twine. | 160,781 | 13, 104 |
| Cork products | 25, 857 | 10, 094 |
| Greosote | 59,437 | 6, 5331 |
| Crushed stone | 15, 558, 604 | 1,815,790 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, m | 1, 719, 842 | 1,88, 292 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and suppl | 16,730, 915 | 3, 251, 038 |
| Elevators and parts |  | 32,965 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and w | 2, 522, 164 | 139,319 |
| Explosives | 1, 760, 687 | 189, 213 |
| Felt goods | 86,747 | 62,921 |
| Firearms.-- | 306, 637 | 442,152 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 2, 479,670 | 277, 140 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewh | 45, 087,048 | 5, 844, 454 |
| Glass..-. | 249,329 | 38, 434 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous. | 1, 596, 662 | 231, 163 |
| Instruments, professional and scientifie | 1, 129, 586 | 159, 349 |
| Jute goods...-.....- | 23,620 | 9,754 |
| Lighting equipment. | 976, 810 | 88,557 |
| Lime | 78, 967 | 17, 821 |
| Linoleum | 7,920 | 2,293 |
| Locomotives, oil-elect | 330,923 | 181,843 |
| Locomotives, steam. | 5, 707, 369 | 1,129,695 |
| Lumber and timber products | 21, 099, 251 | 2,149,025 |
| Machine tools | 2, 177, 363 | 719, 323 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 5, 542, 297 | 584, 769 |
| Mattresses and bed springs | 7,779 | 5, 139 |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.), and gas generators | 67,692 | 43,741 |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated | 72, 482 | 7,897 |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 145, 983 | 7,204 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks | 348, 022 | 49, 152 |
| Nails and spikes | 466, 594 | 13, 103 |
| Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal produ elsewhere classified | 721,740 | 35, 867 |
| Paints and varnishes | 911,770 | 154, 117 |
| Paper products---- | 15,993 | 3,344 |

TABLE 6.-VALUE OF MATERIAL ORDERS PLACED ON PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS. BY TYPE OF MATERIAL-Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From beginning of program to July $15,1934$ | Month month ending Aug. 15, 1934 |
| Paving materials and mixtures | \$6, 741, 192 | \$950, 368 |
| Petroleum products. | 11,811, 255 | 1,522, 834 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials | 9,856 | - 719 |
| Planing-mill products. | 1,850, 316 | 336,704 |
| Plumbing supplies | 3, 385, 116 | 582, 948 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 4, 760, 356 | 611, 577 |
| Radio apparatus and supplies. | 238,813 | 329, 243 |
| Rail fastenings, excluding spikes | 4, 757,927 | 31, 178 |
| Rails, steel. | 17, 368,805 | 7, 821 |
| Railway cars, freight. | 34, 522, 560 | 1,341 |
| Railway cars, mail and express. | , 219, 157 | 210, 286 |
| Railway cars, passenger | 5, 661, 773 | 1, 140, 662 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators | 462, 648 | 65, 941 |
| Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint | 986, 023 | 182, 551 |
| Rubber goods. | 166, 552 | 29, 231 |
| Sacks and bags | 12,897 | 2, 413 |
| Sand and gravel | 26, 307, 293 | 3, 197, 754 |
| Sheet-metal work | 1,567, 035 | 118, 359 |
| Smelting and refining lead | 80, 746 | 22,585 |
| Smelting and refining zinc | 3,853 | 13, 556 |
| Springs, steel_.-..-- | 536, 260 | 1,764 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus | 2, 194, 690 | 314, 321 |
| Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets | 304, 200 | 54, 888 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work. | 63, 138, 507 | 5, 047, 616 |
| Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm-air furnaces) | 72, 171 | 24, 138 |
| Switches, railway -- | 752, 021 | 15,627 |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipment | 23,651 | 2, 050 |
| Tools, other than machine tools. | 2,377, 112 | 288, 790 |
| Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified. | 67,477 | 14, 361 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and foor composition | 671,535 | 125, 017 |
| Waste | 15, 657 | 1, 014 |
| Window and door screens and weather strip | 41, 219 | 19,322 |
| Window shades and fixtures. | 22, 921 | 6,790 |
| Wire, drawn from purchased rods | 2, 158,494 | 65, 863 |
| Wirework, not elsewhere classified | 327,739 | 122, 697 |
| Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted | 177, 902 | 50, 721 |
| Other | 16, 399, 908 | 3,414, 026 |
| Total | 414, 159, 125 | 46, 961, 648 |

During the 12 -month period ending July 15, purchase orders were placed for materials to cost over $\$ 414,000,000$. The total purchases of steel-works and rolling-mill products amounted to over $\$ 63,000,000$; foundry and machine-shop products, over $\$ 44,000,000$; railroad freight cars, over $\$ 34,000,000$; and cement, over $\$ 49,000,000$.

During the month of August orders were placed for materials valued at nearly $\$ 47,000,000$. It is estimated that the fabrication of the materials for which orders were placed during August will create approximately 130,000 man-months of labor.

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

TABLE \%-EMPLOYMENT PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING AUGUST 1933 TO AUGUST 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIO WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, BY MONTHS
[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 ${ }^{1}$ | 121,403 | 7, 325, 313 | 14, 636, 603 | . 500 | ${ }^{2} 22,513,767$ |
| November 1 | 254, 784 | 14, 458, 364 | 27, 862, 280 | . 519 | 24, 299, 055 |
| December ${ }^{1}$ | 270, 408 | 15, 424, 700 | 29, 866, 249 | . 516 | 24, 850, 188 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 273,583 | 14, 574, 960 | 27, 658, 591 | . 527 | 23, 522, 929 |
| February ${ }^{1}$ | 295,741 | 15, 246, 423 | 28, 938, 177 | . 527 | 24, 565, 004 |
| March 1. | 292,696 | 15, 636, 545 | 29, 171,634 | . 536 | ${ }^{3} 69,334,408$ |
| April ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 371, 234 | 17,907, 842 | 31, 559, 966 | . 567 | $366,639,862$ |
| May ${ }^{4}$ | 491, 166 | 25, 076, 908 | 44, 912, 412 | . 558 | ${ }^{3} 49,720,378$ |
| June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 592, 057 | 32, 783, 533 | 58, 335, 119 | . 562 | ${ }^{3} 57,589,895$ |
| July ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 624, 286 | 33, 829, 858 | 59, 436, 314 | . 569 | 3 49, 299, 174 |
| August ${ }^{4}$ | 602, 581 | 35, 142, 770 | 59, 943, 828 | . 586 | ${ }^{3} 46,961,648$ |
| Total. |  | 229, 648, 752 | 416, 780, 136 | . 551 | 461, 120, 773 |

${ }_{1}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Includas orders placed for naval vessels prior to October.
${ }^{3}$ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.
4 Includes data for commercial car and locomotive shops.
The total earnings over the 13 -month period amounted to nearly $\$ 230,000,000$. This construction program has provided at the site of the construction projects over $400,000,000$ man-hours of labor. The earnings have averaged over 55 cents per hour over the 13-month period.

It is estimated that the manufacture of materials for which orders have been placed will create nearly $1,240,000$ man-months of labor. This only accounts for the labor in fabricating the material in the form in which it is to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing bricks is counted, not the labor in taking the clay from the banks or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick product. In fabricating steel rails, only the labor in the rolling mill is counted, not labor created in mining and smelting the ore, or labor in the blast furnace, the open-hearth furnace, or the blooming mill.

## Emergency Work Relief Program

OVER $1,200,000$ people are now given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Table 8 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for the workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending July 26 and August 30.

Table 8.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, JULY 26 AND AUG. 30,1934

| Geographic division | Number of employees week ending- |  | Amount of pay roll week ending- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 26 | Aug. 30 | July 26 | Aug. 30 |
| Now England. | 95, 836 | 93,500 | \$1,173, 810 | \$1, 080, 328 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 232, 549 | 167, 227 | 3, 746, 204 | 2, 774, 873 |
| East North Central | 205,812 | 217, 179 | 2,014, 773 | 2, 199,905 |
| West North Central | 179, 238 | 185, 973 | 1,247, 098 | 1, 352, 122 |
| South Atlantic.- | 148, 468 | 143, 851 | 954, 964 | 938,941 |
| East South Central | 99, 170 | 118, 074 | 538, 185 | 627,996 |
| West South Central | 110, 287 | 141, 010 | 806, 752 | 971, 873 |
| Mountain | 62, 665 | 61, 177 | 688,640 | 694,546 |
| Pacific. | 60,415 | 83, 843 | 723,011 | 976,921 |
| Total | 1, 194, 440 | $1,211,834$ +1.5 | 11, 893,437 | $11,617,505$ |

There was an increase of 1.5 percent in the number of employees comparing the last week in August with the last week in July. Pay rolls for the same period decreased 2.3 percent.

Table 9 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for those given jobs on the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by months, from the inception of the program in March to August 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 9.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, BY MONTHS

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | 22, 034 | \$842,000 | June. | 969, 476 | \$42, 438, 091 |
| April. | 786, 829 | 42,558,711 | July . | 1, 136, 563 | 46, 466, 611 |
| May | 866, 779 | 39, 067, 337 | August | 1 1, 251, 529 | $161,093,001$ |

1 Subject to revision.
There were less than 23,000 workers on this program in March and by August the number of employees had increased over 1,200,000.

## Emergency Conservation Work

ON AUGUST 31 there were 385,340 men in the civilian conservation camps. This is a decrease of nearly 4,000 as compared with July. The decrease was entirely confined to the intermittent labor in the camps.

Table 10 shows the employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of July and August 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 10.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, JULY AND AUGUST 1934

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | July | August |
| Enrolled personnel. | 346, 637 | 346, 805 | \$10, 825, 476 | \$10, 830, 714 |
| Reserve officers.... | 6,034 | 6 6,092 | 1, 509,157 | 1, 522, 675 |
| Education advisors | 1,102 | 31,095 | 1, 176, 765 | +175,669 |
| Supervisory and technical ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1} 35,331$ | 31,348 | 3, 521,336 | 3, 834, 768 |
| Total. | 389, 104 | 385, 340 | 16, 032, 734 | 16,363. 826 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
: 24,533 included in executive service table.
${ }^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{2 8 , 4 9 3}$ included in executive service table.
The pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work for August amounted to over $\$ 16,300,000$. In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel receive free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior.

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

Table 11 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the program in May 1933 to August 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 11.-MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES, AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO AUGUST 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 | 331, 594 | \$13, 581, 506 |
| June. | 283, 481 | 9, 876, 780 | February | 321, 829 | 13, 081, 393 |
| July. | 316, 109 | 11, 482, 262 | March | 247, 591 | 10,792, 319 |
| August | 307, 100 | 11, 604, 401 | April | 314, 664 | 13,214, 018 |
| September | 242,968 | 9, 759,628 | May | 335, 871 | 14, 047, 512 |
| October. | 294,861 | 12, 311,033 | June. | 280, 271 | 12,641, 401 |
| November | 344, 273 | 14, 554,695 | July | 389, 104 | 16, 032, 734 |
| December | 321, 701 | 12,951,042 | August | 385, 312 | 16,360, 938 |

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

THE carry-over appropriations of the Federal- and State-aid program are nearly exhausted. In August there were less than 4,000 men employed. Most of the Federal road building is now being financed from the public-works fund. Workers that are paid from this fund are shown in table 1, page 43.

Table 1 shows the number of employees (exclusive of those paid from the public-works fund) engaged in the building and maintenance of Federal and State roads during the months of July and August 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 1.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ${ }^{1}$

| Geographic division | Federal |  |  |  | State |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | A mount of pay rolls |  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
|  | July | August | July | August | July | Angust | July | August |
|  | 33 | 0 | \$1,579 | \$ $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ \$ 55,597\end{array}$ | 18,392 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,037 \\ & 60,359 \end{aligned}$ | \$1, 024, 839 | $\$ 1,323,653$$3,151,646$ |
|  | 997 | 880 | 62, 168 |  | 56, 168 |  | $2,984,237$ |  |
| East North Central | 599 | 626 | 39,061 | $\begin{array}{r} 39,776 \\ 2,883 \end{array}$ | 35, 678 | $\begin{aligned} & 60,359 \\ & 35,964 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| West North Central | 115 | 78 | 5,444 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,812 \\ & 38,829 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,964 \\ & 23,974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1}, 914,210 \\ 909,195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,125,316 \\ & 1,150,884 \end{aligned}$ |
| South Atlantic- | 120 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,883 \\ & 3,355 \end{aligned}$ |  | 41,049 | 1,525, 805 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,55,871 \\ 1,518,858 \end{array}$ |
| East South Atlantic | 43 | 13 | 3, 141 | 623 | 8,980 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,094 \\ & 18,064 \end{aligned}$ | $1,463,894$$1,036,181$ |  |
| West South Atlantic | 1, 050 | 467 | 40,179 | 14,932 | 18, 051 |  |  | $1,116,539$ |
| Mountain. | 1,269612 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,057 \\ 547 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,286 \\ & 50,455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,699 \\ & 51,176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,131 \\ 10,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,960 \\ & 9,178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 558,279 \\ 839,045 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 626,639 \\ & 857,496 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pacific. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,838 | 3,765-22.2 | 288, 838 | 224,041-22.4 | 213,906 | $\begin{array}{r} 233,739 \\ -4.3 \\ 71 \end{array}$ | 11, 255, 685 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,426,902 \\ +10.4 \\ 8,261 \end{array}$ |
| Percent of change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outside continental Uni States. | 155 | 168 | 8,958 | 12,863 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fuad.
There was an increase of more than 20,000 in the number of road workers paid wholly from State funds, comparing August with July. Increases in pay rolls amounted to nearly $\$ 1,200,000$. Of the State road workers, 77.1 percent were employed in maintaining existing roads, and only 22.9 percent in building new roads.
Nearly 25 percent of the State road workers were working in the Middle Atlantic division-that is, in the States of Pennsylvania New York, and New Jersey.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of public roads, State and Federal, January to August 1934, inclusive.

Table 2.- NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAIN. TENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1934, INCLUSIVE:

| Month | Number of employees working on- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal roads | State roads |  |  |
|  |  | New | Maintenance | Total |
| January | 7,633 | 25, 345 | 136,440 | 161,785 |
| February. | 2, 382 | 22, 311 | 126, 904 | 149, 215 |
| March.-. | 1,396 | 19,985 | 132, 144 | 152, 129 |
| April. | 1,932 | 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. | 4,993 | 45, 478 | 168,428 | 213,906 |
| August. | 3,933 | 53, 540 | 180, 270 | 233,810 |

[^4]
## Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, August 1934

NEARLY 17,000 people were on the pay rolls of contractors engaged on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the month ending August 15.

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.
PABLE 1--EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING AUGUST 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of manhours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 2, 770 | \$311, 224 | 274, 568 | \$1. 134 | \$289, 542 |
| Bridges. | 4,929 | 394, 893 | 484, 839 | . 814 | 942, 854 |
| Reclamation. | 2,370 | 153, 743 | 340, 380 | . 452 | 106, 431 |
| Water and sewage | 5,069 | 615, 118 | 873,885 | . 704 | 496, 777 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,011 | 213, 084 | 312, 614 | . 681 | 467, 912 |
| Total | 17,149 | 1,688, 012 | 2,286, 286 | . 738 | 2,303,516 |

Pay rolls for the month ending August 15 totaled nearly $\$ 1,700,000$ for employees working at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects. These men worked nearly $2,300,000$ hours and earned almost 74 cents per hour. The hourly earnings ranged from 45 cents for reclamation projects to $\$ 1.13$ for building construction.

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

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

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material purchased |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 4, 171 | \$449, 963 | 435, 834 | \$1. 032 | \$810, 536 |
| East North Central. | 287 | 36,470 | 36,463 | 1. 000 | 23, 268 |
| West North Central | 54 | 2,556 | 3,753 | . 681 | 0 |
| South Atlantic. | 725 | 35, 828 | 83, 552 | . 429 | 11,741 |
| East South Central. | 119 | 5, 107 | 18,039 | . 283 | 1,550 |
| West South Central | 773 | 74,499 | 97, 506 | . 764 | 42, 288 |
| Mountain. | 2,451 | 161, 834 | 348, 387 | . 465 | 110, 122 |
| Pacific | 8,569 | 921, 755 | 1, 262, 752 | . 730 | 1, 304, 011 |
| Total | 17, 149 | 1, 688, 012 | 2, 286, 286 | . 738 | 2,303,516 |

Of the 17,000 workers, more than 8,000 were employed in the Pacific States and over 4,000 in the Middle Atlantic States.

Hourly earnings averaged from less than 29 cents in the East South Central States to over $\$ 1.03$ in the Middle Atlantic States.

Table 3 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months April to August, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 3.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING APRIL, TO AUGUST 1934 ON PROJEOTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
[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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
| August | 17,149 | 1,688,012 | 2, 286, 286 | . 738 | 2, 303, 516 |

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

It is estimated that 6,000 man-months of labor were created in fabricating this material.
TABLE 4-MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUC. TION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

| Type of material |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
|  | Value of |
| materials |  |
| purchased |  |

[^5]
# Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries 

## Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between July 15 and August 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 25,016 manufacturing establishments employing 3,749,639 workers in August.

One hundred and fifty-three establishments in 42 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 7.7 percent and affecting 17,344 employees. Fourteen establishments in 10 industries reported decreases which averaged 8 percent and affected 354 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was an average increase of 5.8 percent received by 4,262 wage earners in 4 establishments in the engine, turbine, tractor, and water-wheel industry.

Nine establishments in the paper and pulp industry gave an average increase of 8.6 percent to 1,919 workers, while a like number of electric-railroad repair shops reported an average increase of 4 percent to 1,207 employees. An average increase of 5 percent was received by 1,091 workers in 2 leather plants, one of 9.9 percent to 935 employees was reported by 9 establishments in the radio and phonograph industry, one of 5.2 percent was given to 921 wage earners in the petroleum-refining industry, and one of 8.9 percent was received by 847 workers in 15 establishments in the newspaper and periodical industry. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 622 employees or less.

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


[^6]TABLE 1.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establish. ments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | Wagerate increases | Wagerate de-l creases | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| Iron and steal and their products, not including machinery-Con. Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) <br> Wirework | 138 113 | 9,577 8,761 | 1138 |  |  | 9,577 8,781 |  |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: <br> Agricultural implements | 85 | 8,261 10,292 | 113 85 |  |  | 8,701 10,292 |  |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 28 | 16,649 | 28 |  |  | 10,292 16,649 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 442 | 126,577 | 437 | 5 |  | 126,403 | 174 |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 105 | 25,986 | 101 | 4 |  | 21,724 | 4,262 |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 1,677 | 154, 148 | 1,668 | 9 |  | 154, 010 | 138 |  |
|  | 1,616 | 20,636 | 1, 216 |  |  | 150,636 | 13 |  |
| Radios and phonographs. | 60 | 39,063 | 53 | 7 |  | 38, 128 | 935 |  |
| Textile machinery and parts. | 91 | 11,810 | 91 |  |  | 11,810 |  |  |
| Typewriters and parts......-- | 13 | 11,870 | 13 |  |  | 11,870 |  |  |
| Transportation equipment: Aircraft | 30 | 7,040 | 30 |  |  | 7,040 |  |  |
| Automobiles | 326 | 300, 268 | 324 | 2 |  | 300, 256 | 12 |  |
| Cars, electric-and steamrailroad | 61 | 19,390 | 61 |  |  | 19,390 |  |  |
|  | 10 | 4,881 | 10 |  |  | 4,881 |  |  |
| Shipbuilding | 115 | 33, 244 | 113 | 1 | 1 | 32,586 | 622 | 36 |
| Railroad repair shops: <br> Electric railroad <br> Steam railroad | 380 573 | 20,085 76,216 | 371 573 | 9 |  | 18,878 76,216 | 1,207 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: | 573 |  | 573 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures....- | 37 | 6, 515 | 37 |  |  | 6,515 |  |  |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 312 | 40,628 | 0 | 2 |  | 40,624 | 4 |  |
| Clocks and watches and timerecording devices. | 30 | 10, 444 | 30 |  |  | 10, 444 |  |  |
| Jewelry ............................- | 196 | 9,436 | 196 |  |  | 9, 436 |  |  |
| Lighting equipment.-.-...-- | 74 | 4, 037 | 73 | 1 |  | 4, 031 | 6 |  |
| Silverware and plated ware.- | 68 | 9,226 | 68 |  |  | 9,226 |  |  |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc. | 44 | 15,865 | 43 | 1 |  | 15,273 | 592 |  |
| Stamped and enameled ware- Lumber and allied products: | 224 | 24, 625 | 222 | 2 |  | 24,598 | 27 |  |
| Lumber and allied products: <br> Furniture. | 614 | 56, 503 | 609 | 5 |  | 56, 241 | 262 |  |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 709 | 29, 607 | 707 | 2 |  | 29, 589 | 18 |  |
| Sawmills | 758 | 90, 744 | 754 | 3 | 1 | 90, 316 | 408 | 20 |
| Turpentine and rosin ------- | 35 | 2,672 | 34 | 1 |  | 2, 392 | 280 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 632 | 20,459 | 630 | 2 |  | 20, 266 | 193 |  |
| Cement.-.-...-.-.----- | 123 | 16,920 | 122 | 1 |  | 16, 814 | 106 |  |
| Glass. | 173 | 49,507 | 173 |  |  | 49,507 |  |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 260 | 5,116 | 258 | 2 |  | 6,081 | 85 |  |
|  | 141 | 18,894 | 141 |  |  | 18,894 |  |  |
| Textiles and their products: Fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs. | 30 | 16, 413 | 30 |  |  | 16,413 |  |  |
| Cotton goods. | 717 | 287, 366 | 717 |  |  | 287, 366 |  |  |
| Cotton small wares.-...-- | 128 | 10,868 | 128 |  |  | 10,868 |  |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 180 | 41,705 | 180 |  |  | 41,705 |  |  |
| Hats, fur-felt...-.-.-.-.--- | 41 | 7,842 | 37 | 4 |  | 7,585 | 257 |  |
| Knit goods .-.....--...-. .- | 496 | 115,587 | 496 |  |  | 115, 587 |  |  |
| Silk and rayon goods.-.-- | 304 | 51, 054 | 302 |  | 2 | 50, 932 |  | 122 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 479 | 99,451 | 477 | 2 |  | 99,330 | 121 |  |

Table 1.-Wage-Rate changes in mandracturing industries during MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934-Continued

| Industry | 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 |
| Textiles and their products--Con. Wearing apparel: <br> Clothing, men's | 1,307 | 96,563 | 1,306 |  | 1 | 96,521 |  | 42 |
| Clothing, women's...-..-- | 1,675 | 38,490 | , 671 | 4 |  | 38, 406 | 84 |  |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 43 | 6,575 | 43 |  |  | 6,575 |  |  |
| Men's furnishings | 95 | 8,937 | 94 |  | $i^{-}$ | 8,923 |  | 14 |
| Millinery | 142 | 7,985 | 142 |  |  | 7,985 |  |  |
| Shirts and collars..... | 174 | 25, 731 | 174 |  |  | 25, 731 |  |  |
| Leather and its manufactures: Boots and shoes...- | 370 |  | 370 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather-...--- | 374 174 | 128,399 32,404 | 370 | 2 |  | 128,399 | 1 |  |
| Food and kindred products: |  | 32, 164 |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,168 | 76, 165 | 1,154 | 11 | 3 | 75, 625 | 503 | 37 |
| Beverages | 568 | 35, 232 | 560 | 7 | 1 | 35, 017 | 172 | 43 |
| Butter---- | 332 | $\begin{array}{r}5,653 \\ \hline 12,509\end{array}$ | 332 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}5,653 \\ \hline 12399\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 758 | 112,399 | 758 |  |  | 112, 399 |  |  |
| Confectionery | 352 | 33, 991 | 351 | 7 |  | 33, 862 | 129 |  |
| Flour | 444 | 17,739 | 437 | 7 |  | 17,567 | 172 |  |
|  | 385 | 14, 181 | 385 |  |  | 14, 181 |  |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing. | 314 | 121,490 | 311 | 3 |  | 121,334 | 156 |  |
| Sugar, beet | 67 | 7,651 | 67 |  |  | 7, 651 |  |  |
| Sugar refining, cane | 16 | 0,719 | 16 |  |  | 9, 719 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures: Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 41 | 10, 376 | 41 |  |  | 10,376 |  |  |
| Cigar and cigarettes | 255 | 53, 923 | 254 | 1 |  | 53,916 | 7 |  |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper | 432 | 30,534 | 431 | 1 |  | 30, 516 | 18 |  |
| Paper and pulp. | 465 | 112,106 | 456 | 9 |  | 110, 187 | 1,919 |  |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 1,535 | 62,807 | 1,527 | 7 | 1 | 62, 626 | 169 | 12 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 1,635 609 | 59, 266 | 1,527 594 | 15 |  | 58, 419 | 847 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining: <br> Other than petroleum refining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals. | 156 | 30,966 | 156 |  |  | 30,966 |  |  |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 102 | 3,735 | 102 |  |  | 3, 735 |  |  |
| Druggists' preparations.- | 73 | 9, 130 | 71 | 2 |  | 9, 080 | 50 |  |
| Explosives.-.-.---------- | 27 | 4,111 | 27 |  |  | 4,111 |  |  |
| Fertilizers. | 208 | 6, 042 | 207 |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6, 019 |  | 23 |
| Paints and varnishes-...- | 397 | 9,441 | 394 | 1 | 2 | 9, 326 | 110 | 5 |
| Rayon and allied products | 31 | 45,575 | 31 |  |  | 45, 575 |  |  |
| Soap | 119 | 16, 194 | 119 |  |  | 16, 194 |  |  |
| Petroleum refining------ | 202 | 67,029 | 200 | 2 |  | 66,108 | 921 |  |
| Rubber products: Rubber boots and sho | 7 | 11,354 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than | 7 | 11,354 | 7 |  |  | 11,304 |  |  |
| boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 145 | 25,917 | 142 | 3 |  | 25, 865 | 52 |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 33 | 52,502 | 33 | -.-.-. |  | 52, 502 | -------- |  |

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

$D_{\text {ata }}$ concerning wage-rate changes occurring between July 15 and August 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Increases averaging 4.7 percent and affecting 12,144 employees were reported by 58 laundries. One hundred ninety-two retail trade establishments gave an average raise of 6.5 percent to 7,314 workers,
while 37 establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry gave an average increase of 3.6 percent to 6,013 employees. Nine establishments in the electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance industry reported increases which averaged 5.5 percent and affected 5,949 workers, while 40 wholesale trade establishments gave an average increase of 10.7 percent to 425 employees. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected less than 100 workers.

The decreases reported were negligible.
TABLE 2.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1934

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industrial group} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Estab-lishments reporting} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total
number
of em-
ployees} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Number of establishments reporting-} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Number of employees having-} <br>
\hline \& \& \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { No } \\
\text { wage- } \\
\text { rate } \\
\text { changes }
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& Wagerate increases \& Wagerate de creases \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { No } \\
\text { wage- } \\
\text { rate } \\
\text { changes }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wage- } \\
& \text { rate in- } \\
& \text { creases }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wage- } \\
& \text { rate de- } \\
& \text { creases }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline Anthracite mining \& 160 \& 68,799 \& 160 \& \& \& 68,799 \& \& <br>
\hline Percent of total \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& \& \& 100.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Bituminous-coal min \& 1,442 \& 232, 469 \& 1,442 \& \& \& 232, 469 \& \& <br>
\hline Percent of total. \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& \& \& 100.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Metalliferous mining \& 269 \& 28.228 \& 268 \& 1 \& \& 28, 196 \& 32 \& <br>
\hline  \& 100.0
1.122 \& 100.0 \& 99,6
I. 121 \& 4 \& \& 99,9
36,071 \& 80 \& <br>
\hline Percent of total. \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 80.9 \& . 1 \& \& 99.8 \& . 2 \& <br>
\hline Crude-petroleum producing \& 241 \& 33.913 \& 241 \& \& \& 33,913 \& \& <br>
\hline Percent of total. \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& \& \& 100.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Telephone and telegraph \& 8.083 \& 264,410 \& 8,083 \& \& \& 264.410 \& \& <br>
\hline Electric light and power and manu- \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& \& \& 100.0 \& \& <br>
\hline factured ges .-.-..................... \& 3,018 \& 246, 748 \& 2,981 \& 37 \& \& 240, 733 \& 6,013 \& <br>
\hline Percent of total ----.-.... \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 98.8 \& 1.2 \& \& 97.6 \& 2.4 \& <br>
\hline Electric-railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance. \& 552 \& 138,866 \& 543 \& 9 \& \& 132, 917 \& 5,949 \& <br>
\hline Wholesale trade \& 100.0
15.440 \& 100.0
275127 \& r98.4 \& 1.6 \& \& 974.7 \& 4.3 \& <br>
\hline Whercent of total \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 15, 99.7 \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{4}$ \& (1) \& 274,685
99.8 \& . 2 \& (1) <br>
\hline Retail trade. \& 54, 129 \& 767, 896 \& 53.908 \& 192 \& 29 \& 760, 389 \& 7, 314 \& <br>
\hline Percent of total \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 99.6 \& 4 \& 1 \& 99.0 \& 1.0 \& (1) <br>
\hline Hotels. \& 2,559 \& 142,947 \& 2,555 \& 3 \& \& 142.887 \& \& <br>
\hline Percent of \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 99.8 \& . 1 \& (1) \& 100.0 \& (1) \& <br>
\hline Laundries.. \& 1,358 \& 75, 864 \& 1,297 \& 58 \& \& 63,596 \& 12, 144 \& 124 <br>
\hline Percent of total \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 95.5 \& 4.3 \& 2 \& 83.8 \& 16.0 \& . 2 <br>
\hline Dyeing and cleaning \& 695 \& 16.418 \& 691 \& 4 \& \& 16,352 \& 66 \& <br>
\hline Parcent of total \& 100.0
2.900 \& 100.0
94,891 \& 99.4

2894 \& ${ }_{5}^{6}$ \& \& ${ }^{99} 9$ \& .$^{4}$ \& <br>
\hline Percent of total \& 100.0 \& ${ }^{\text {920,80. }}$ \& 2,894
99.8 \& . 2 \& (1) \& 94,816
99.9 \& (1) ${ }^{24}$ \& 1 <br>
\hline Brokerage \& 383 \& 12,700 \& 382 \& \& 1 \& 12,655 \& \& 45 <br>
\hline Percent of total \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 99.7 \& \& . 3 \& 99.6 \& \& 4 <br>
\hline Insurance \& 1,010 \& 66.707 \& 1,010 \& \& \& 66.707 \& \& <br>
\hline Percent of tota) \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 10 . 0 \& \& \& 100.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Real estate. \& 741 \& 13,967 \& 736 \& 5 \& \& 13, 951 \& 16 \& <br>
\hline Percent of total \& 100.0 \& 100.0 \& 99.3 \& . 7 \& \& 99.9 \& . 1 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^7]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ A verage for 8 months.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.
    ${ }^{\mathbf{i}}$ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

[^1]:    10 No change.

[^2]:    1 Revised.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Whenever the month of August is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending August 15.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the public-works fund.

[^5]:    1 Subject to revision.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.

