Serial No. R. 187


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# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## Trend of Employment, October 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 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on Public Works Administration projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

## Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment increased 3.8 percent from September to October and factory pay rolls increased 4.8 percent over the month interval. These increases reflected, to a large extent, the settlement of labor difficulties in textile plants. Altogether 50 manufacturing industries reported gains in employment from September to October. Sixty of the ninety industries surveyed reported gains in pay rolls.

Unusual conditions affecting employment, which prevailed in October, were: The settlement of strikes (mentioned above) in the woolen and worsted goods, cotton goods, silk and rayon goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, cotton small wares, and knit-goods industries; the completion of car-building (electric and steam railroad) orders financed through P. W. A. loans; and the falling off in the slaughtering of drought cattle.

The general indexes of employment and pay rolls for October 1934 are 78.7 and 60.8 , respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of October 1933 shows a loss over the year interval of 1.1 percent in employment and a gain of 2.4 percent in pay rolls.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from data supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in October from 25,508 establishments employing $3,639,095$ workers whose weekly earnings were $\$ 68,834,960$ during the pay period ending nearest October 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.
The largest percentage gains in both employment and pay rolls from September to October were seasonal increases in the beet-sugar refining industry of 159.3 percent and 112.6 percent, respectively. The resumption of plant operation following the settlement of the strike in certain textile industries was reflected in the following gains in employment; woolen and worsted goods, 90.4 percent; cotton
goods, 81.9 percent; silk and rayon goods, 30.4 percent; dyeing and finishing textiles, 17.2 percent; cotton small wares, 15.5 percent; and knit goods, 8.8 percent. The increases in pay rolls in these industries were, in every instance, larger than the gains in employment. The increase of 11.4 percent in employment in the cottonseed oil-cake-meal industry was due to seasonal activity, as was the 3.8 percent gain in the confectionery industry. Other industries in which substantial gains in employment were reported were: Jewelry, 8.1 percent; agricultural implements, 7.6 percent; aluminum, 7.5 percent; soap, 7.2 percent; and men's furnishings, 5.6 percent. Increases in employment ranging from 4 to 4.8 percent were reported in the lighting equipment, druggists' preparations, pottery, smelting and refining, copper-lead-zinc, and millwork industries. In the remaining 30 industries in which employment increased over the month interval, the most pronounced gains were as follows: Stoves, 3.9 percent; iron and steel forgings, 3.8 percent; paper boxes and clocks, 3.7 percent each; plumbers' supplies, 3.3 percent; cane-sugar refining, 3.1 percent; and typewriters and furniture, 2.8 percent each.
In the 40 industries in which decreases in employment were reported from September to October, a substantial number of the declines were seasonal. The most pronounced of these seasonal decreases in employment were as follows: Canning and preserving, 32.8 percent; ice cream, 10.6 percent; fur-felt hats, 9.9 percent; Millinery, 9.5 percent; tin cans, 7.1 percent; marble-slate-granite, 7.7 percent; automobiles, 7.3 percent; cement, 6.1 percent; beverages, 5.6 percent; fertilizer, 3.7 percent; boots and shoes, 3.7 percent; and men's clothing, 3 percent. Employment in the steam- and electric-car building industry decreased 18.4 percent due primarily to the completion of orders financed through P. W. A. loans. Employment in slaughtering and meat packing decreased 3 percent due to the falling off in the slaughtering of drought cattle. Establishments in the aircraft industry reported a net decline of 10.5 percent in employment from September to October. Other declines in employment in industries of major importance were steam-railroad repair shops, 3.4 percent; structural ironwork, 2.7 percent; glass, 1.4 percent; chemicals and electrical machinery, 1.3 percent each; machine tools, 0.8 percent; and sawmills and foundries, 0.6 percent each.

Comparing the level of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in October 1934 with October 1933, 40 industries showed increased employment over the year interval and 53 industries showed increased pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group showed a decrease of 1.2 percent in employment from September to October and an increase of 1.5 percent in pay rolls. The latter group showed gains in employment
and pay rolls of 7.7 and 7.4 percent, respectively. The October employment and pay-roll indexes were 63.4 and 46.1, respectively, for the "durable" goods group and 95.1 and 79.6 , respectively, for the "nondurable" goods group. 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 gained 1 percent from September to October and 3.6 percent from October 1933 to October 1934. Gains over the month interval were shown in 63 of the 90 individual industries surveyed and ranged from 0.2 to 18.8 percent.

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

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in September and October 1934 showed an increase over the month interval for all manufacturing industries combined of 2.7 percent in average hours worked per week and no change in average hourly earnings. Fiftyeight of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 42 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 October 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 September 1934 and October 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in October 1934, together with percentage changes from the previous month and from October 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 October 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from September 1934 and October 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.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week : |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IndexOcto-ber1934(3-yearaver-age$1923-$$25=$$100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ 1923- \\ 25= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tern- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sep-tember 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sep-tember 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sep-tember 1934 | October 1933 |  | Sep-tember 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| All industries 4 | 78.7 | +3.8 | -1.1 | 60.8 | +4.8 | +2.4 | \$18.92 | +1.0 | +3.6 | 234.5 | +2.7 | -3.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cents } \\ & 255.4 \end{aligned}$ | (3) | +7.7 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery. | 66.0 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -5.4 | 42.9 | +4.1 | -10.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.---- | 65.4 | + 1 | -6.8 | 39.2 | +4.9 | $-18.3$ | 16.30 | +4.8 | -12.4 | 25.1 | +4.6 | -23.9 | 64.8 | -0.2 | +14. 6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets-.............- | 72.5 | +1.1 | -13.9 | 43.9 | +10.9 | -19.4 | 15.41 | +9.8 | -6.1 | 29.2 | +15.0 | $-11.2$ | 52.8 | -4.3 | $+5.4$ |
| Cast-iron pipe. Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 50.8 | -2.4 | +7.4 | 27.5 | $-2.5$ | +18.5 | 14.27 | $-.1$ | +10.4 | 29.2 | -. 7 | +15.2 | 48.3 | +. 6 |  |
|  | 78.1 | +1.9 | -. 5 | 55.7 | +4.7 | +2.8 | 19.50 | $+2.7$ | +3.2 | 36.8 | +2.8 | $-2.5$ | 53.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +8.4 |
| Forgings, iron and stee | 49.3 | +3.8 | +4.4 | 31.4 | +7.7 | -. 6 | 18.35 | +3.7 | -4. 4 | 30.8 | +4.1 | $-18.7$ | 59.5 | $-.3$ | +6.9 |
| Hardware.- | 45.8 | -. 1 | $-21.3$ | 30.6 | +5. 1 | $-21.7$ | 16.01 | +5.1 | $-.3$ | 31.4 | +4.3 | $-9.7$ | 50.5 | +. 4 | +10.7 |
|  | 61.6 | +3.3 | $-11.4$ | 36.2 | +16.7 | $-3.2$ | 18.36 | $+13.0$ | +9.4 | 33.4 | $+12.8$ | +1.2 | 54.8 | +. 2 | +6.6 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 49.6 | $+1.7$ | $-10.5$ | 32.4 | +5.8 | +5.5 | 21.18 | +4.0 | +18.2 | 35.1 | +2.9 | -. 1 | 60.4 | +. 7 | $+10.2$ |
| Stoves.-----.-.- | 95.2 | $+3.9$ | $-1.0$ | 72.7 | +10.5 | $+5.1$ | 20.96 | +6.3 | +6.5 | 37.9 | +6.2 | $-3.9$ | 55.0 | +. 4 | $+9.0$ |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 57.0 | $-2.7$ | +4.4 | 40.6 | +. 2 | +13.1 | 19.92 | +3.0 | +8.1 | 34.0 | +2.7 | -1.2 | 58.7 | +. 2 | +2.6 |
| Tin cans and other tinware.--.-.............--- | 93.9 | -7.1 | +10.5 | 82.5 | -14.2 | +9.1 | 18.36 | $-7.6$ | -1.4 | 35.0 | $-7.7$ | -4.5 | 52.4 | +.8 | +3.9 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws). | 57.7 | $+.8$ | $-1.9$ | 47.4 | +. 7 | +5.1 | 18.99 | -. 2 | +7.2 | 34.5 | $-2.0$ | -6. 3 | 54.9 | +2.2 | +14.5 |
| Wirework Machinery, not including transportation | 121.1 | $+.7$ | -2.1 | 95.4 | +3.8 | -. 3 | 18.05 | +3.0 | +1.5 | 32.7 | +3.8 | $+9.0$ | 54.6 | -. 7 | +6.1 |
|  | 77.9 | -. 1 | +6.7 | 57.1 | +2.7 | +13.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72.9 | +7.6 | +39.1 | 74.4 | +11.6 | $+57.0$ | 21.75 | +3.6 | $+12.2$ | 37.5 | +3.0 | +2.2 | 58.1 | +. 5 | $+12.3$ |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 106.7 | +. 7 | +14.9 | 78.7 | -7. 5 | +15.1 | 24.32 | -8. 1 | - $\mathrm{-} .1$ | 35.2 | -8.3 | $-7.5$ | 69.5 | $-.6$ | +6.8 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 65.0 | -1.3 | $+7.3$ | 49.3 | +2.8 | +18.8 | 21.21 | +4.1 | +10.5 | 34.0 | +4.9 | +2.4 | 61.8 | +.2 | +8.9 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels... | 72.3 | +1.7 -6 | +35.4 | 48.4 | +5.0 | +52.7 | 24.42 | +3.2 | +13.1 | 37.9 | +3.0 | +8.0 | 64.4 | +.2 | +4.8 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 66.4 69.1 | -.6 -.8 | +4.4 +280 | 47.6 | $\underline{+2.1}$ | +9.9 +270 | 20.14 | +2.7 -2 | +5.7 -6 | 33.9 | +3.4 | $-6.4$ | 59.5 | (3). 5 | +7.8 |
| Machine tools-...........- | 69.1 223.6 | -.8 +1.7 | +28.0 -6.1 | $\begin{array}{r}50.3 \\ 138.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1.1 +9.3 | +27.0 -2.8 | 21.83 19.87 | -.3 +7.6 | -.6 +3.7 | 35.7 35.9 | -.6 +9.1 | -6.1 | 61.0 52.7 | $\stackrel{(3)}{ }^{(3)}$ | +4.8 +9.9 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 60.8 | $-2.3$ | $-21.9$ | 44.8 | -1.3 | -31.2 | 20.37 | +1.0 | $-11.1$ | 33.0 | -. 6 | -13.3 | 61.8 | +1.6 | +2.4 |
| Typewriters and parts ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 104.1 | +2.8 | +34.1 | 92.5 | $-{ }^{(5)}$ | +53.4 | 22.05 | $-2.8$ | +14.0 | 38.5 | $-3.7$ | +. 2 | 57.3 | +1.1 | +14.7 |

Transportation equipment
Aircraft
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad
Locomotives.
Shipbuilding
Railroad repair shops
Electric railroad
Nonferrous metals and their products
Aluminum manufactures
Brass, Eronze, and copper products
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices
Lighting equipment
Silverware and plated ware
Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc.
Stamped and enameled ware
Lumber and allied products
Furniture
Lumber:
Siwmills
Turpentine and rosin
Stone, clay, and glass product
Brick, tile, and terra cotta
Cement
tass
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....

Textiles an
Carpets and rugs
Cotpets and r
Cotton small wares
Dyeing and finishing textiles
Hats, fur-felt
Knit goods.
silk and rayon goods
woolen and worsted good
Wearing apparel
Clothing, men's.
lothing, women
corsets and allied garments
Millinery
Shirts and collars
Leather and its manufactures

See footnotes at end of table

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107.1
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94.8
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99.8
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-15.6
+6.5
+30.6
+100.0
+18.3
-4.1
+5.7
-4.9
+6.9
-17.5
-5.7
+19.3
+20.4
+20.6
+6.3
+24.1
+5.7
-7.6
-13.6
+2.6
-3.0
-6.6
+6.0
+13.4
+31.2
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-25.3
-1.7
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-2.5



| +2.7 -2.5 +5. |
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| +5.7 |
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| +1.5 |
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| +8.3 |
| -6.3 |
| -14.9 |
| +8.2+18.8 |
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| -3.7 |
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| +3.3 |


| +1.9 | 38.5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-8.8$ | 34,7 |
| +6.9 | 32.6 |
| +18.3 | 35.2 |
| +10.2 | 30.1 |
| +6.6 | 41.4 |
| -2.8 | 38.5 |
| +11.1 | 38.0 |
| +3.3 | 33.9 |
| +1.5 | 39.7 |
| +5.4 | 38.8 |
| +10.8 | 38.1 |
| +2.1 | 36.7 |
| +8.6 | 37.6 |
| +19.0 | 35.3 |
| +1.2 | 36.8 |
| +9.7 | 36.0 |
| +3.7 | 33.7 |
| +8.4 |  |
| +19.5 | 32.1 |
| +6. 7 | 33.0 |
| +3.2 | 33.2 |
| -1.4 | 31.1 |
| -1.3 | 33.7 |
| -11.5 | 29.1 |
| +3.8 | 34.9 |
| +5.4 | 36.2 |
| (3) | 34.2 |
| -20.2 | 24.5 |
| +5.2 | 34.9 |
| +8.0 | 33.8 |
| -6.3 | 31.5 |
| +1.2 | 27.4 |
| +1.5 |  |
| +. 6 | 31.0 |
| $-1.0$ | 33.6 |
| $+5.0$ |  |
| +7.8 | 33.6 |
| -7.6 | 30.7 |
| +1.6 | 36.0 |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | -. 3 | +. 7 | 66.6 | +2.6 | +5. 4 |
| 7 | +8.8 | $-14.2$ | 73.2 | +13.3 | $+29.6$ |
| 6 | +6.2 | +2.3 | 61.0 | -. 7 | +4.3 |
| 2 | $-1.4$ | +16.5 | 62.2 | -2.0 | +2.5 |
|  | (3) | $-2.3$ | 77.1 | +. 4 | +14.9 |
|  | +. 7 | $-1.2$ | 62.9 | +. 5 | $+7.8$ |
| 5 | +7.5 | -3.2 | 63.0 | -. 3 | +1.9 |
| 0 | +6.1 | -27.4 | 53.3 | $+.2$ | +13.0 |
| 9 | +. 9 | -4.2 | 57.9 | +1.0 | +10.5 |
| 7 | +1.3 | -7.5 | 48.1 | -. 6 | +6.7 |
| 8 | +4.9 | $-1.3$ | 50.5 | $-.4$ | +6.4 |
| 1 | +3.5 | +2.5 | 52.8 | +. 4 | +7.9 |
| 7 | +1.9 | -2.9 | 56.1 | -. 4 | +6.5 |
| 6 | +3.6 | +3.0 | 54.4 | -. 7 | +7.2 |
| 3 | +7.3 | +11.4 | 50.7 | +. 4 | +11.1 |
| 8 | +3.4 | -6.2 | 44.3 | -. 4 | +5.8 |
| 0 | +7.5 | $+5.7$ | 44. 7 | $-1.3$ | +3.1 |
| 7 | +1.5 | -2.6 | 44.3 | +. 7 | +5.6 |
|  | +2.6 | +1.2 | 44.1 | +1.1 | 15. |
| 0 | +1.9 | $+3.5$ | 57.6 | (3) | +6.9 |
| 2 | $+3.1$ | -. 8 | 56.8 | $+.5$ | +5.8 |
| 1 | +. 3 | -5.6 | 66.0 | $-.5$ | +10.2 |
| 7 | +7.0 | -15.4 | 50.4 | +1.4 | +15.7 |
|  | -. 3 | $-23.7$ | 56.7 | +. 4 | +18.3 |
| 8 | +5.4 | +. 9 | 38.0 | +1.9 | +3.4 |
| 2 | +12.8 | +3.1 | 45.2 | -2.2 | +4.9 |
| 2 | -3.4 | -7.1 | 52.2 | -2.4 | +6.6 |
| 5 | -11.6 | -10.0 | 70.1 | -1.3 | +7.5 |
| 9 | +7.1 | $-1.1$ | 47.9 | +1.1 | +7.4 |
| 8 | +19.9 | +1.5 | 45.7 | -1.9 | +6.7 |
| 5 | +2.3 | -8.9 | 49.6 | -. 8 | +3.8 |
| 4 | +3.4 | -6.6 | 60.7 | -. 2 | +10.4 |
| 0 | -6.1 | -11.0 | 47.4 | ${ }^{(8)}$ | +3.3 |
| 6 | +6.3 | +6.5 | 40.7 | +1.5 | +15.4 |
| 6 | $+5.3$ | +5.1 | 38.6 | (3) | +5.8 |
| 7 | -7.5 | -20.1 | 50.9 | $-1.0$ | $+6.9$ |
| 0 | +2.0 | $-3.3$ | 55.6 | +1.5 | +7.3 |

TABIE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH SEPTEMBER I934 AND OCTOBER I933Continued


| Paints and | 99.6 | $+$ | +6.0 | 78.1 | +3.0 | +10.5 | 21. 55 | +2.2 | +4.3 | 37.9 | $+2.7$ | -3.1 | 56.9 | 5 | +6.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rayon and allied products | 307. 0 | +. ${ }^{+8}$ | ${ }_{-7.3}$ | 217.2 | +8.0 +8 | $\underline{-1.5}$ | 18.79 | +.2 | $+7.2$ | 36.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -4.1 | 51.6 | $+.2$ | +11.8 |
| Soap------ | 105. 7 | +7.2 | +3.9 | 94.6 | +8.4 | +16.6 | 21.83 | +1.1 | +12.0 +5.6 | ${ }^{36.6}$ | -5.7 | -5.1 | 58.9 | +7.9 +7 | +16.8 |
| Petroleum refining | 112.9 | + ${ }^{6}$ | +3.8 | 97.9 | +1.7 | +9.5 | 27. 18 | +1.6 | +5.6 | 34.9 | +2.9 | -1.8 | 75.7 | 9 | +9.2 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 54.7 | -1.3 -3.1 | -14.4 | 50.3 | +3.9 | -14.2 | 17.88 | +2.9 | +3.5 | 33.4 | -2.1 | $-2.3$ | 50.5 | +3.3 | $+6.0$ |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 113. 1 | $-4$ | -18.9 | 88.1 | +5.2 | -14.6 | ${ }^{18.08}$ |  |  | 35.2 38 |  | $-2.7$ | 51.1 79.9 | -.4 +9 | +7.0 +15.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 69.4 | -1.5 | -7.1 | 49.6 | +4.3 | -. 2 | 22.76 | +6.0 | +7.7 | 28.6 | -2.1 | $-6.6$ | 79.9 | +. 9 | +15.3 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

8 No change.
${ }^{1}$ Data for July, August, and September revised. Corrected tabulation follows.

- Less than 110 of 1 percent.

| Industry and month | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index | Percentage change from- |  | Index | Percentage change from- |  | Average | Percentage change from- |  | A verage | Percentage change from- |  | A verage | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | Previous month | ${ }_{\text {Same }}^{\text {month }}$ (933 |  | Previous month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Same } \\ \text { month } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | Previous month | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Same } \\ \text { month } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\underset{\text { Pre- }}{\text { vious }}$ month | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Same } \\ \text { month } \\ 1933 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Previous month | Same month 1933 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| July | 79.0 | -2.2 | +36.0 | 58.5 | $-5.0$ | +49.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 78.9 | $-1$ | +22.3 | 58.1 | $-.7$ | $+33.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September. | 78.0 | $-1.1$ | +11.7 | 55.6 | -4.3 | +19.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Typewriters and parts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 96.8 | $+50.1$ | $+75.4$ | 84.8 | $+58.7$ | +136.2 | \$21.85 | +5.8 | +35.0 | 38.9 | $+4.0$ | -0.8 | 56.1 | $+1.4$ | $+33.4$ |
| August...- | 99.7 101.3 | +3.0 +1.6 | +49.9 +39.1 | 86.6 92.5 | +2.1 +6.8 | +77.1 +70.7 | 21.66 22.78 | +. +8.1 | +18.3 +22.7 | 38.4 40.0 | -1.3 +4.4 | +2.8 +9.3 | 56.4 56.9 | +.5 +7 | +14.6 +129 |
| All Industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +12.9 |
| July. | 78.7 | -2.8 | +10.1 | 60.5 | -6.6 | +19.1 | 18.60 | -3.9 | +8.3 | 33.4 | $-4.3$ | -19.5 | 55.6 | +. 9 | +31.4 |
| August | 79.5 | $+1.0$ | +4. 1 | 62.2 | $+2.8$ | $+9.5$ | 18. 89 | +1.7 | +5.2 | 33.9 | +1.8 | $-10.1$ | 55.7 | $-.2$ | +15.7 |
| September. | 75.8 | -4.7 | $-5.2$ | 58.0 | $-6.8$ | -1.9 | 18.55 | -2.2 | +3.5 | 33.3 | -2.1 | -6.7 | 55.9 | $+.7$ | $+9.4$ |

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

In the following table are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 groups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the first 10 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 EARNERSAND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO OCTOBER 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) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 9,065,600 | 926, 300 | 1, 131, 700 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 6, 899, 700 | 572,400 | 680, 700 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 7,592,700 | 722,500 | 717,400 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 8, 724,900 | 892,400 | 928, 600 | 606, 200 | 523, 700 | (1) |
| 1924 | 8,083,700 | 833, 700 | 835, 400 | 524,500 | 464,900 | (1) |
| 1925. | 8, 328, 200 | 851, 200 | 870,500 | 559,600 | 458, 100 | (1) |
| 1926 | 8,484,400 | 880, 200 | 946,700 | 558, 600 | 460, 700 | (1) |
| 1927. | 8,288,400 | 834,900 | 897, 800 | 495, 100 | 428, 900 | (1) |
| 1928. | 8,285, 800 | 829,800 | 922, 500 | 541, 900 | 404,000 | (1) |
| 1929. | 8,785, 600 | 881, 000 | 1, 105, 700 | 583, 200 | 398, 200 | (1) |
| 1930 | 7,668, 400 | 766, 200 | 918, 700 | 451, 800 | 353, 800 | (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 | 6,593, 500 | 603, 900 | 693, 700 | 494, 800 | 281, 100 | 206, 600 |
| August | 6, 666, 200 | 589, 300 | 692, 800 | 469, 400 | 266, 100 | 207, 400 |
| September | 6,351, 900 | 567, 000 | 684, 900 | 415, 900 | 268, 500 | 206, 900 |
| October- | 6,594, 300 | 567, 900 | 684, 000 | 385, 400 | 259,900 | 212, 200 |

[^0]TABLE 2.-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBLNED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1983, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1934, INCLUSIVE-Continued

| Year and month | Total manufacturing | Iron and steel and their products | Machinery, not including transportation equipment | Transportation equipment | Railroad repair shops | Nonferrous metais 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) | (1) |
| 1923 | 210, 065, 000 | 25, 442, 000 | 24, 618, 000 | \$18, 532, 000 | \$14, 856, 000 | (i) |
| 1924 | 195, 376, 000 | 23, 834, 000 | 22, 531, 000 | 15, 636,000 | 12, 972, 000 | (I) |
| 1925 | 204, 665, 000 | 24, 680, 000 | 23, 843, 000 | 17, 478, 000 | 12, 847, 000 | (I) |
| 1926 | 211, 061, 000 | 25, 875, 000 | 26, 310, 000 | 17, 126,000 | 13, 025, 000 | (1) |
| 1927 | 206, 980, 000 | 24, 289,000 | 25, 095, 000 | 15, 450, 000 | 12, 475, 000 | (i) |
| 1928 | 208, 334, 000 | 24, 740,000 | 26, 334,000 | 17, 494, 000 | 11, 817,000 | (1) |
| 1929 | 221, 937,000 | $26,568,000$ | 31, 761, 000 | 18, 136, 000 | 12, 255, 000 | (1) |
| 1930 | 180, 507,000 | 21, 126,000 | 24, 197, 000 | 12, 076,000 | 10, 316, 000 | (1) |
| 1931 | 137, 256,000 | 13,562,000 | 15, 135, 000 | 9, 008,000 | 8, 366, 000 | \$4, 622,000 |
| 1932. | 93,757, 000 | 7,164,000 | 8,546,000 | 7,012,000 | 5, 793, 000 | 2,865,000 |
| 1933 | 98, 623,000 | 8, 925, 000 | 8, 975, 000 | 6,799, 000 | 5, 652, 000 | 3,039,000 |
| 1934: January | 109, 806, 000 | 10,134, 000 | 11, 260,000 | 9,072,000 | 5, 710,000 | 3,452,000 |
| February | 123, 395, 000 | 11, 269, 000 | 12, 253, 000 | 12, 394, 000 | 6, 185, 000 | 3, 826, 000 |
| March | 131, 852,000 | 12, 650, 000 | 13, 199, 000 | 14,546,000 | 6, 578, 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 | 123,011, 000 | 11,737,000 | 13, 838, 000 | 11, 258, 000 | 6,931,000 | 3, 928,000 |
| August | 126, 603, 000 | 11, 219, 060 | 13, 744, 000 | 12, 033,000 | 6, 578, 000 | 3, 899,000 |
| Septembe | 118, 089,000 | 10, 134, 000 | 13, 152,000 | 8, 934, 000 | 6, 185, 000 | 3,958,000 |
| October- | 123, 734, 000 | 10, 554, 000 | 13, 507, 000 | 8, 125, 000 | 6, 361, 000 | 4, 214,000 |
| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products |  |  | Leather and its manufactures |
|  |  |  | Fabrics | Wearing apparel | Entire group |  |
|  | 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 | ],714, 300 | 344,800 |
| 1924. | 901, 300 | 346, 400 | 1,041,900 | 455, 800 | 1,545,500 | 311, 700 |
| 1925. | 921, 600 | 352, 700 | 1,109,500 | 466, 500 | 1,627, 400 | 314, 200 |
| 1926 | 922, 300 | 363, 500 | 1, 095, 700 | 472, 800 | 1, 628, 000 | 312, 700 |
| 1927 | 864, 100 | 349, 800 | 1,119, 200 | 501, 400 | 1, 694, 400 | 316, 000 |
| 1928 | 848, 100 | 334,900 | 1,062,400 | 513, 100 | 1, 651, 300 | 309, 400 |
| 1929 | 876, 500 | 328,500 | 1,095,900 | 536, 700 | 1,706, 900 | 318, 600 |
| 1930. | 699, 400 | 280, 800 | 950, 400 | 497, 700 | 1, 513, 000 | 295, 100 |
| 1931 | 516,900 | 222, 800 | 886, 700 | 472,000 | 1, 421, 000 | 272, 800 |
| 1932 | 377, 800 | 156,000 | 794, 100 | 401, 800 | 1, 250, 300 | 255, 500 |
| 1933 | 406, 100 | 157, 500 | 952, 600 | 418, 100 | 1, 432, 700 | 269, 400 |
| 1934: January | 418, 800 | 165, 700 | 988, 400 | 385, 900 | 1, 437, 100 | 268, 200 |
| February | 432, 600 | 174,400 | 1,065, 800 | 442, 800 | 1, 577, 300 | 292, 100 |
| March | 445, 400 | 182, 500 | 1,087,900 | 471, 300 | 1, 629, 400 | 299, 900 |
| April | 453, 700 | 193, 700 | 1,070, 200 | 474, 100 | 1, 614, 700 | 298, 600 |
| May | 468, 400 | 202, 100 | 1,049, 200 | 449, 000 | 1, 565, 900 | 295, 700 |
| June | 459, 200 | 200, 000 | -993, 900 | 423, 400 | 1, 481, 100 | 283, 700 |
| July | 448, 200 | 189,900 | 961, 900 | 378, 300 | 1, 399, 700 | 289, 200 |
| August | 450, 000 | 186,000 | 946, 400 | 427, 200 | 1, 437, 100 | 294,700 |
| Septembe | 452, 800 | 185, 300 | 685, 500 | 452, 800 | 1,191, 100 | 277, 200 |
| October- | 455,500 | 182, 200 | 991, 700 | 447, 600 | 1, 503, 900 | 269, 500 |

[^1]Table 2.-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1934, INCLUSIVE-Continued


[^2]Table 2.-ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGF EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS-YEAREY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1934, INCLUSIVE-Continued

| Year and month | Foods and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Fuper and printing | Chemicals and allied products | Rubber products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly pay rols |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 | \$14, 879, 000 | \$2, 386,000 | \$10, 873, 000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 16,698,000 | 2,772,000 | 14,729,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1921. | 14, 333, 000 | 2, 325, 000 | 12, 259,000 | (1) | (1) |
| ${ }_{1923}^{1922}$ | 14, 142,000 | 2, 206,000 | 12,762,000 | ${ }^{2}$ | (1) 00 |
| 1924 | 15, 155,000 | $2,213,000$ | $14,304,000$ $14,797,000$ | 8, 813,000 | ${ }_{3}^{3}, 223,000$ |
| 1925 | 15, 268, 000 | 2, 147,000 | 15,506, 000 | 8, 444, 000 | 3, 676,000 |
| 1926 | 15, 503,000 | 2, 049, 000 | 16,478, 000 | 9, 055, 000 | 3, 707, 000 |
| 1927 | 15, 838,000 | 2,025, 000 | 16,501, 000 | 8,978, 000 | 3,810, 000 |
| 1928 | 16, 388, 000 | 1,916, 000 | 16,691,000 | 8, 997,000 | 4,069, 000 |
| 1929 | 17,344,000 | 1,819,000 | 17,771,000 | 10,068, 000 | 3,986,000 |
| 1930 | 16, 593, 000 | 1,617,000 | 17,036,000 | 9, 334, 000 | 2, 934,000 |
| 1931 | 14, 173, 000 | 1,336,000 | 14,461, 000 | 7,643, 000 | 2, 165, 000 |
| 1932 | 11, 308, 000 | 1,052,000 | 11, 126,000 | 5, 861,000 | 1,555, 000 |
| 1933 | 11, 604,000 | 944,000 | 10, 299, 000 | 6,179, 000 | 1, 740, 000 |
| 1934: January | 12, 301 , 000 | 886,000 | 11, 045,000 | 7, 035, 000 | 2, 036,000 |
| February | 12, 352, 000 | 1, 012, 000 | 11, 297, 000 | 7, 257,000 | 2,261,000 |
| March | 12, 522,000 | 1, 019,000 | 11, 550,000 | 7,417,000 | 2,445, 000 |
| April | 12,663,000 | 1,028,000 | 12, 847,000 | 7,683,000 | 2,546,000 |
| May | 13, 296,000 | 1,030,000 | 11,981,000 | 7,352,000 | 2,438,000 |
| June | 14, 008,000 | 1, 057,000 | 11, 728, 000 | 7,333,000 | 2, 306,000 |
| July | 14,571,000 | 1,052,000 | 11,491,000 | 7,381,000 | 2,147,000 |
| August | 16,022,000 | 1, 097, 000 | 11,654,000 | 7,487, 000 | 2,039, 000 |
| Septemb | 16,661,000 | 1, 119,000 | 11, 937,000 | 7, 479, 000 | 1,946, 000 |
| October | 15,738.000 | 1, 090,000 | 12, 293, 000 | 7,605, 000 | 2, 022,000 |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable data not available.
Index Numbers of Employment and Pay Roll Totals in Manufacturing
Industries
General index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to October 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 10 -month period, January to October 1934, inclusive, based on the 3 -year average, $1923-25$, as 100 , are shown in the following table. A chart of these indexes also follows.

Employment \& Pay Rolls in the Manufacturing Industries
3 year average 1923-1925=100


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

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1828 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| .January | 105.3 | 114.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 |
| February | 102.0 | 113.7 | 82.6 | 84. 6 | 102. 5 | 101.5 | 98.1 | 101. 5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102.9 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | 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 | 178.7 |
| 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 | 75.8 |
| October. | 111.3 | 103. 7 | 84. 1 | 97.0 | 104. 5 | 95.3 | 102. 2 | 103.1 | 99.6 | 102. 6 | 107.7 | 87.7 | 74.4 | 64.4 | 79.6 | 78.7 |
| 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 | 98.8 | 104.8 | 91. 5 | 77.4 | 64.1 | 69.0 | 278.0 |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95.3 | 117.2 | 82.8 | 69.6 | 94. 6 | 98.8 | 95.4 | 100.9 | 98.4 | 96.0 | 102. 3 | 95.9 | 70.0 | 53.5 | 39.5 | 54.0 |
| February | 89.6 | 115. 5 | 81.3 | 72.4 | 97.9 | 104. 1 | 100.8 | 105. 0 | 104. 4 | 101. 2 | 109.3 | 98.8 | 74.3 | 54.6 | 40. 2 | 60.6 |
| March | 90.0 | 123.7 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 102.5 | 104. 1 | 102. 4 | 106.5 | 105. 7 | 102.5 | 111.6 | 98.8 | 75.6 | 53.1 | 37.1 | 64.8 |
| April | 89.2 | 120.9 | 79.0 | 73.8 | 103.8 | 101. 8 | 100.0 | 104.4 | 104. 5 | 100. 5 | 112.6 | 97. 7 | 74.4 | 49.5 | 38.8 | 67.3 |
| May | 90.0 | 122. 4 | 77.3 | 77. 2 | 107.3 | 97. 5 | 100. 7 | 103. 1 | 104. 0 | 101.3 | 112.9 | 95.4 | 73.4 | 46.8 | 42.7 | 67.1 |
| June | 92.0 | 124.2 | 75.4 | 80.5 | 107.5 | 92. 4 | 98.7 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 101. 7 | 111. 2 | 92.3 | 69.7 | 43.4 | 47.2 | 64.8 |
| July | 94.8 | 119.3 | 71.7 | 78.5 | 103.3 | 85.7 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 107.2 | 84.3 | 66.2 | 39.8 | 50.8 | ${ }^{1} 60.5$ |
| 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 | 162.2 |
| 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 | 158.0 |
| 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 | 60.8 |
| 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 |  |
| Averag | 97. 4 | 11\%. 1 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 103. 3 | 96. 1 | 100. 6 | 103.8 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 109. 1 | 88. 7 | 67. 3 | 46. 1 | 48.5 | 262.0 |

1 Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Average for 10 months.
For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for October 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 IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, AND ALL MANUFACTURING COMBINED, FOR OCTO. BER 1934
[Average for $1926=100$ ]

| Group | Employment index | Pay-roll index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total manufacturing | 73.1 | 54.6 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machi | 69.2 | 42.3 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment - | 68.7 | 49.9 |
| Transportation equipment.--------------------- | 65.7 | 44.8 |
| Railroad repair shops. | 5 C .2 | 42.9 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 72.4 | 54.1 |
| Lumber and allied products... | 47.1 | 31.2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 51.9 | 34.5 |
| Textiles and their products...- | 82.5 | 64.5 |
| Fabrics .....-.-.-..... | 86.5 | 69.5 |
| Wearing apparel. | 72.8 | 54.8 |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 78.8 | 55.4 |
| Food and kindred products. | 110.2 | 94.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures... | 73.0 | 56.5 |
| Paper and printing-..-- | 92.4 | 76.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining | 99.5 | 83.2 |
| Rubber products. | 78.4 | 58.7 |

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in October 1934

Increases in employment from September to October were reported in 8 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and gains in pay rolls were reported in 13. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

There were increases of 1.4 percent in employment in bituminouscoal mining and 2.7 percent in anthracite mining reflecting seasonal demands. The gain of 2.4 percent in employment in metalliferous mining was due to the resumption of operations in one locality, following the settlement of labor difficulties. Combined reports received from 62,022 retail trade establishments employing 928,940 workers in October showed an increase of 1.5 percent in employment. The gains in retail trade were confined largely to the group of establishments composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail order houses. This group showed an increase of 3 percent in employment from September to October. Employment in the remaining 57,153 retail trade establishments increased 0.4 percent from September to October.

In the 9 industries in which decreased employment was reported, the largest decline ( 5 percent) was in brokerage establishments, which have reported decreases in employment for a number of months. The remaining decreases ranged from a seasonal drop of 2.9 percent in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry to less than onetenth of 1 percent in the power and light industry. Employment in the crude-petroleum industry declined 2.8 percent over the month interval and the laundry industry, reflecting seasonal recessions, reported 1.4 percent fewer employees in October than September.

The decreases in the remaining industries were: Telephone and telegraph, 0.9 percent; banks 0.5 percent; electric-railroad operation and maintenance, 0.4 percent; and hotels, 0.2 percent. The decrease in the last-named industry was due to the closing of summer-resort hotels. Employment in hotels other than resort hotels showed a gain of 1.2 percent from September to October.

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 October 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from September 1934 and October 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, together with percentage changes from September 1934 and October 1933 in these per capita earnings and in employment and pay rolls are also presented. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these industries are not available.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURE WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER 1934, AND COMPARISON WITH SEPTEMBER 1934 AND OCTOBER 1833

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IndexOctober1934(aver-age1929$=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { October } \\ \text { 1934 } \\ \text { (aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ 1929 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | A ver-age inOctober1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from - |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | October 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | October 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1983 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | October 1933 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | October 1933 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite. | 58.5 | +2.7 | +2.8 | 48.3 | +2.6 | -21.6 | \$24.04 | -( ${ }^{(2)}$ | -23.7 | 29.1 | -0.3 | -27.9 | 82.5 | -0.8 | +2.5 |
| Bituminous. | 79.3 | +1.4 | +16.6 | 57.6 | +12.1 | +30.6 | 18.80 | +10.6 | +11.9 | 26.2 | $+11.5$ | $-9.3$ | 71.4 | $-.3$ | +23.8 |
| Metallifarous mining. | 43.3 | +2.4 | +6.4 | 28.2 | +9.2 | $+8.9$ | 21. 23 | $+6.6$ | +2.4 | 35.8 | +3.2 | -8.3 | 58.2 | +3.2 | +11.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 51.8 | $-2.9$ | -2.6 | 32.1 | -. 8 | +2.9 | 15. 90 | +23 +4. | +5.8 +7.7 | 33.4 | $+3.1$ | $-1.5$ | 48.2 | -. 2 | +9.0 |
| Crude-petroleum producing Public utilities: | 79.5 | -2.8 | +12.6 | 60.8 | +1.8 | +21.4 | 27.83 | +4.7 | +7.7 | 35.5 | +3.5 | $+.3$ | 74.8 | +. 7 | +3.5 |
| Telephone and telegraph. | 70.3 | -. 9 | +2.3 | 74.9 | +3.7 | +11.8 | 28.22 | +4.6 | +9.2 | 38.5 | +1.0 | +3.4 | 74.9 | +3.3 | +7.9 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas- | 85.8 | - ${ }^{(2)}$ | +4.4 | 80.6 | +1.6 | +5.8 | 29.79 | +1.6 | +1.3 | 39.3 | +5.6 | +. 4 | 75. 7 | $-3.7$ | +3.6 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and <br> Trade: maintonance. | 72.2 | -. 4 | +2.3 | 63.0 | +. 9 | +5.4 | 27.87 | +1.3 | +3.1 | 44.9 | +1.4 | -2.1 | 61.7 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | +9.3 |
| Wholesale. | 86.2 | $+1.1$ | +3.2 | 68.3 | +1.4 | $+3.5$ | 26.49 | +. 3 | $+3$ | 40.9 | $+1.0$ | $-.4$ | 64.1 | -. 5 | -. 2 |
| Retail. | 88.9 | +1.5 | -. 8 | 72.6 | +2.6 | +. 4 | 20.41 | +1.1 | $+1.2$ | 40.7 | +1.0 | +2.1 | 52.5 | +(3) | +1.3 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) | 84.2 | -. 2 | +9.4 | 65.3 | +1.6 | +16.2 | 13.41 | +1.7 | +6.3 | 47.1 | +. 2 | $-5.7$ | 27.8 | +. 7 | +11.9 |
| Laundries.. | 81.7 | -1.4 | $+.5$ | 64.8 | $-1.7$ | +3.7 | 14.89 | -. 2 | +3.1 | 39.1 | -. 8 | +2.9 | 37.6 | +. 5 | $+.5$ |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 80.3 | +. 4 | $-1.6$ | 59.1 | +. 2 | $+3.0$ | 18. 11 | -. 2 | +4.7 | 40.4 | $-1.2$ | -1.8 | 44.7 | $+9$ | $+6.5$ |
| Brnks .....-.-.----- | (5) | $-.5$ | +. 4 | (5) | $-.3$ | +1.6 | 31. 39 | +.2 | +1.2 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Brokeraga | (5) | $-5.0$ | $-27.6$ | (5) | -5.9 | -29.7 | 34.04 | $-1.0$ | $-3.0$ | (3) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Insurance. | (5) | $+.7$ | +1.9 | (5) | +4.1 | +8.5 | 35.33 | $+3.3$ | $+6.5$ | (5) | (5) | (3) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Real estate. | (5) | $+.6$ | +3.4 | (5) | +1.6 | +3.5 | 20.90 | +1.0 | +. 1 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |

${ }^{1}$ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished
by a smaller aermber of establishments, as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
Less than 310 of 1 percent.
No chavge.
The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{3}$ Not available.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industrie ${ }_{s}$
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 October 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 arailable.

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

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 90.6 | 76. 2 | 52.5 | 64.1 | 89.3 | 61. 5 | 43. 2 | 73.2 | 93.9 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36.1 | 51.3 |
| February | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58. 7 | 63.2 | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 65.8 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 76.1 | 68.3 | 47.0 | 37.2 | 54.6 |
| March. | 82.0 | 73.7 | 54.6 | 67.5 | 71.3 | 61.2 | 48.8 | 82.4 | 88.8 | 75. 2 | 67. 6 | 77.8 | 65.2 | 46.8 | 30. 7 | 58.9 |
| April. | 85. 2 | 70. 1 | 51. 6 | 58. 2 | 75. 2 | 72.0 | 37.4 | 51.7 | 85.9 | 65.5 | 63.7 | 72. 2 | 58.6 | 33.9 | 26.6 | 51.4 |
| May. | 80.3 | 66. 9 | 43. 2 | 63.8 | 76. 1 | 58.0 | 30. 0 | 64. 0 | 82.4 | 62.6 | 61. 2 | 76.7 | 54.4 | 30. 7 | 26.9 | 54.4 |
| June | 76. 1 | 53.0 | 39.5 | 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. 7 | 49.5 | 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 | 56. 9 | 64.9 | 47.0 | 60.7 | 47.0 | 80. 4 | 62.4 | 71.8 | 78.2 | 53.6 | 30. 2 | 44. 1 | 51.4 |
| October | 86.8 | 63. 9 | 56.9 | 58.5 | 91.1 | 66.7 | 61.6 | 48.3 | 81.3 | 67.0 | 68.0 | 79.3 | 56.2 | 37.8 | 44.1 | 57.6 |
| 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 | $51.7{ }^{\text {t }}$ | ${ }^{1} 59.3$ | 75. 4 | 53.7 | 45.8 | ${ }^{1} 56.8$ | 83.2 | 67.4 | 67.9 | t 76.7 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 153.5 |
|  | 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 |
| February | 65.3 | 46. 9 | 31.5 | 40.3 | 54.6 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 26. 0 | 66.6 | 47.4 | 34.8 | 38.8 | 54.4 | ${ }^{29} 9$ | 17.4 | 21.0 |
| March. | 63.5.8. | 45.01 | 30.0 29.4 | 31.8 4 | 52.8 | 26.5 25.0 | 17.4 16.4 | 25. 27 | 70.01 | 48.0 | 35.1 39.3 | 42. 0 | 58.2 | 28.7 30.0 | 17.8 20.2 | 24.1 29.9 |
| May | 62.4 | 38.3 | 80.0 | 40.8 | 49.8 | 23.8 | 17.0 | 25.6 | 75. 0 | 50.6 | 43.4 | 54.3 | 62.3 | 32. 3 | 23.8 | 35.0 |
| June | 60.0 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 41.0 | 46.1 | 20.1 | 18.3. | 26. 7 | 72.3 | 49.5 | 47.3 | 56.6 | 60. 1 | 30.0 | 27.5 | \% 7.0 |
| July | 56.2 | 29.5 | 33.0 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 25.1 | 71.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 55.6 | 57.3 | 29.1 | 28.4 | 35.0 |
| August | 55.8 | 28.6 | 36. 8 | 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 |
| September | 55.5 | 29.3 | 38.9 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 17.0 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 66. 6 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 51.2 | 30.5 | 29.3 | 32.4 |
| October | 53.8 | 30.5 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 37.4 | 18.0 | 25.9 | 28. 2 | 64.5 | 52.4 | 53.2 | 51.8 | 48.7 | 30.1 | 31. 8 | 32.1 |
| November | 52.8 | 31.9 | 40.6 |  | 35.1 | 18.7 | 25.6 |  | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51. 1 |  | 43.3 | 27.1 | 28.3 |  |
| December | 51.2 | 33.3 | 40.6 |  | 34.3 | 18.7 | 26.2 |  | 53.9 | 42.3. | 45.3 |  | 36.9 | 22.1 | 24.4 |  |
| Average...- | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.6 | 141.1 | 44.8 | 21.6 | $20.6{ }^{1}$ | 126.3 | 67.4 | 49.0 | 44.9 | 149.6 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24.7 | ${ }^{1} 30.2$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE R.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS BOR NONMANUTACTUBING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO OCTOBER 1934-Continued

| Month | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1831 | 1032 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Janue | 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 | 66.3 | 44.5 | 40.1 | 53.4 | 88.1 | 81.2 | 72.31 | 70.2 | 95.0 | 83.4 | 67.8 | 68.8 |
| May | 67.8 | 54. 5 | 56.9 | 76.7 | 64.7 | 47.1 | 41.6 | 56.4 | 87. 4 | 80.6 | 70. 1 | 70.2 | 94. 1 | 82.8 | 68.5 | 71.4 |
| June | 65. 0 | 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 | 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 | 60.8 | 82.7 | 56.3 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 61.2 | 85.9 | 78. 1 | 68.1 | 71.0 | 92.3 | 79.1 | 66.1 | 74.0 |
| Septemb | 61. 2 | 56.2 | 66. 2 | 81.8 | 55.2 | 41.9 | 44. 4 | 59.7 | 85.0 | 77.4 | 68. 3 | 70.9 | 92. 1 | 75. 9 | 64.6 | 72.2 |
| October | 60.4 | 56.8 | 70.6 | 79.5 | 54.4 | 42.5 | 50.1 | 60.8 | 84.1 | 76.2 | 68.1 | 70.3 | 91.6 | 75.7 | 67.0 | 74.9 |
| 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 | $62.2{ }^{1}$ | 77.5 | 61.7 | 44.1 | $44.1{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1} 56.4$ | 86.6 | 79.1\| | 70.4 | 170.4 | 93.7 | 81.1 | $68.2{ }^{1}$ | 171.2 |
|  | Electric light and power and manufactured gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 99.2 | 89.3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 98. 6 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 70. 5 | 85. 6 | 75.4 | 60.9 | 59.2 |
| Februa | 97.8 | 87. 2 | 77.4 | 81. 2 | 99.7 | 80.0 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 86. 6 | 78.9 | 70.4 | 71. 0 | 87. 1 | 74.8 | 80.6 | 60.1 |
| March | 96.7 | 85. 5 | 76.9 | 81.71 | 102.4 | 85.4 | 71.9 | 75.6 | 80. 4 | 77.6 | 69.8 | 71.7 | 88. 1 | 73.6 | \%9.4 | 62. 2 |
| April | 97.1 97.6 | 84.8 84.0 | 76.9 76.9 | 82.4 | 97.6 <br> 98.7 <br> 98 | 82.4 | 69.4 6 | 76.8 | 86.8 85.9 | 78.0 | 69.5 69.1 | 72.2 | 86.6 <br> 85.1 | 71.8 <br> 72.2 | 88. 1 | 62.9 |
| June | 97.2 | 83.2 | 77.3 | 84.0 | 98.3 | 80.5 | 69.9 | 77.8 | 85.3 | 76.5 | 69.3 | 73.2 | 84.8 | 70.2 | 58.0 | 63. 2 |
| July. | 96.7 | 82.3 | 77.5 | 85.0 | 97.4 | 78. 7 | 70.0 | 81.1 | 85.6 | 75. 6 | 69, 4 | 73.1 | 83.3 | 66.4 | 57.4 | 63.8 |
| August | 95.9 | 81.5 | 78.1 | 85.6 | 96.2 | 76.7 | 70.9 | 79.9 | 84.8 | 74. $]$ | 69.5 | 72.8 | 81.9 | 63.8 | 58. 2 | 62.8 |
| September | 94.7 | 81.0 | 80.3 | 85.8 | 94.3 | 74.7 | 71.8 | 79.3 | 84.0 | 73. 5 | 69.7 | 72.5 | 81.2 | 62.5 | 57.8 | 62.4 |
| October- | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82.2 | 85.8 | 93.2 | 74. ${ }^{\text {73 }}$ | 76. 2 | 80.6 | 82.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 | 72.2 | 79.0 | 61. 5 | 59.8 | 63.0 |
| November | 91.3 | 79.1 | 82.6 |  | ${ }^{93.3}$ | 73.2 | 74. 5 |  | 81. 5 | 71.8 | 71.0 |  | 79.7 | 61.7 | 59.4 |  |
| December. | 90.3 | 78.4 | 81.8 |  | 91. 2 | 73.2 | 74. 4 |  | 79.9 | 71.4 | 70.8 |  | 77.8 | 61.9 | 59.6 |  |
| Average.--- | 95.6 | 83.0 | $78.8{ }^{1}$ | 83.7 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.01 | 177.7 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 70.0 | 72.2 | 83.4 | 68.0 | 58.9 | ${ }^{1} 62.3$ |
|  | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janusry-.---.-..- | 89. 5 | 81.8 | 75. 3 | 82.4 | 87.5 | 74. 1 | 61.7 | 63.9 | 90.0 | 84. 3 | 76.9 | 84. 6 | 89. 4 | 78.0 | 62. 7 | 68.8 |
| Februar | 88.2 | 80.9 | 74. 1 | 83.0 83 | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | 64. 6 | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 83.8 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 58. 4 | 67.7 |
| Maril. | 87.4 | 78.8 | 73.3 | 83.9 | 85. | 88.9 | 56. 0 | 6.8 | 90.1 | 81.6 | 78.6 | 88. 2 | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60. 4 | 71. 5 |
| May | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74.0 | 84. 6 | 84.7 | 69.7 | 57.4 | 66.3 | 89.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 71.1 | 59.5 | 71.8 |
| June. | 87.1 | 77.0 | 75. 7 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 66.2 | 57.3 | 66.5 | 89.1 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 68. 2 | 60. 5 | 71.6 |
| July | 86.8 | 76.6 | 76. 9 | 84.0 | 83.3 | 64.7 | 59. 1 | 67.6 | 83.9 | 74. 6 | 74.6 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 63.3 | 58.1 | 69.5 |
| August | 86. 5 | 76.4 | 79.7 | 84.3 | 82.1 | 63.2 | 60.8 | 66.4 | 81.8 | 72. 6 | 78.1 | 81.8 | 80.3 | 60.7 | 62.7 | 67.3 |
| Septembe | 86.1 | 77.1 | 82.1 | 85.3 | 81.4 | 63.1 | 62.3 | 67.4 | 86.6 | 77.8 | 86.0 | 87.6 | 83.5 | 64.6 | 69.2 | 70.8 |
| October | 85.2 | 77.8 | 83.5 | 86.2 | 79.9 | 63.9 | 66. 0 | 68.3 | 89.8 | 81.3 | 89.6 | 88.9 | 84.6 | 67.1 | 72.3 | 72.6 |
| Novemb | 84.1 | 77.6 | 83.4 |  | 79.7 | 63.3 | 64.1 |  | 90.9 | 81.7 | 91.6 |  | 85. 4 | 66.9 | 72.6 |  |
| Decembe | 83.7 | 77.0 | 83.3 |  | 77.8 | 62.6 | 64.5 |  | 106.2 | 95. 2 | 105.4 |  | 94.1 | 73.6 | 80.3 |  |
| A verage.--- | 86.6 | 78.2 | 77.9 | 184.1 | 83. 6 | 67.0 | 60.4 | $\left.\right\|^{166.4}$ | 89.4 | 80.9 | 81.7 | 186.2 | 88.6 | 69.4 | 64.3 | $1^{170.1}$ |
|  | Laundries * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 94.3 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 90.7 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 761.7 | 82.1 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 73.7 | 62.4 | 44.2 | 46.8 |
| February | 93.7 | 86.3 | 77.5 | 78.4 | 89.6 | 76.7 | 58.1 | 161.7 | 80.7 | 74.4 | 65.6 | 68.1 | 71.2 | 59.0 | 40.2 | 46.3 |
| March | 03.2 | 85. 4 | 76.1 | 79.2 | 89.6 | 75.0 | 55.4 | 462.7 | 81.3 | 74.4 | 65.8 | 72.4 | 71.7 | 58.5 | 38.9 | 51.7 |
| April | 94.3 | 85.4 | 76.5 | 80.5 | 90. 8 | 74.7 | 56.6 | 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 | 168.9 | 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 | 4 68. 3 | 91.4 | 78.6 | 79.1 | 84.9 | 84.5 | 62.4 | 53.7 | 764.1 |
| July | 95.6 | 83.6 | 79. 5 | 84.6 | 01.5 | 69.4 | 58.7 | 768.2 | 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 | 366.6 | 86.4 | 73.4 | 76.8 | 78.6 | 75.9 | 53.4 | 50.0 | 56.7 |
| September | 93.0 | 81.9 | 82.6 | 82.9 | 88.0 | 65.8 | 63.5 | 5 65. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 88.0 | 76.9 | 81.9 | 80.0 | 78.3 | 57.9 | 57.1 | 59.0 |
| October-.- | 91.8 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 81. 7 | 85. 6 | 64.1 | 62.5 | $5{ }^{5} 64.8$ | 87.0 | 76. 0 | 81. 6 | 80.3 | 77.2 | 55.8 | 57.4 | 459.1 |
| 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 | 461.1 |  | 78.4 | 69.5 | 70.5 |  | 64. 4 | 45.9 | 47.3 |  |
| Average...- | 93.1 | 83.5 | 78.8 | 181.6 | 88.3 | 70.1 | 159.5 | 5165.1 | 85.6 | 75.2 |  | 177.7 | 76.1 | 157.3 | 49.5 | 515 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Month | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1834 |
| January | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 |
| February | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 93.7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 65.2 |
| March. | 96.8 | 84.0 | 72.4 | 86.4 | 93.4 | 72.4 | 53.5 | 66.6 |
| April.- | 95.9 | 82.7 | 71.9 | 86.6 | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | 66.5 |
| May | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 | 85.7 | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.9 |
| June. | 91.6 | 78.0 | 73.6 | 86.2 | 85.4 | 63.8 | 52.3 | 66.2 |
| July- | 93.3 | 78.4 | 75.6 | 86.3 | 85.2 | 61.8 | 53.3 | 65.6 |
| August | 92.8 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 86.2 | 83.8 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 64.5 |
| September. | 90.6 | 77.0 | 78.7 | 84.4 | 81.9 | 59.1 | 55.6 | 64.3 |
| October-.. | 87.4 | 75.4 | 77.0 | 84.2 | 79.7 | 58.6 | 56.2 | 65.3 |
| November | 84.9 | 74.3 | 75.8 |  | 77.1 | 57.5 | 55.2 |  |
| December | 83.1 | 73.2 | 77.6 |  | 75.4 | 56.6 | 57.6 | ---- |
| Average | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74.9 | ${ }^{1} 85.2$ | 85.4 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 165.1 |

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

The percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and manhours in building construction in October as compared with September, were as follows:

|  | Percent |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total employment | +3. 4 |
| Total pay rolls | +5.9 |
| Total man-hours worked | +6. 0 |
| Average weekly earnings | +2.5 |
| Average hours per week | +3. 1 |
| Average hourly earnings. | -. 4 |

The following table is based on returns made by 10,810 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 buildings 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 October the weekly pay roll for 86,761 workers amounted to $\$ 2,059,302$ as compared with $\$ 1,943,942$ earned by 83,944 workers employed by the identical firms in September.

In October the average weekly earnings were $\$ 23.74$, as compared with $\$ 23.16$ for September. 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 10,366 firms- 95.9 percent of the 10,810 cooperating firms-gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 2,394,850 in October as compared with 2,259,103 in September.
The average hours per week per man-29.8 in October and 28.9 in September-were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.
The average hourly earnings-80.1 cents in October and 80.4 in September-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 HOCRS PER WEEK PER MAN AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CON-
BTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN OCTOBER 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 1934.
[Figures in italics are not compled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | A verage weekly earnings |  | A verage hours per week per man: |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All localities. | 10,810 | 86, 761 | +3.4 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 2,059,302 \end{gathered}\right.$ | +5.9 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Dollars } \\ 23.74 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | +2.5 | 29.8 | +3.1 | $\begin{array}{r} C n t s \\ 80.1 \end{array}$ | -0.4 |
| Alabama: Birmingham.-- | 91 | 622 | +11.3 | 10,872 | +. 8 | 17.48 | -9.4 | 28.3 | -6.9 | 62.1 | -2.5 |
| California: <br> Los Angeles. San Franciseo-Oaz. land. Other localities. | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 30 \\ & \mathbf{2 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,065 \\ 794 \\ 191 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} +9.1 \\ -28.4 \\ -29.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,162 \\ 19,562 \\ 4,242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +15.3 \\ & -16.4 \\ & -16.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.68 \\ & 24.64 \\ & 24.24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +5.6 \\ +16.8 \\ +17.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.6 \\ & 28.6 \\ & 28.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +9.4 \\ +10.9 \\ +4.1 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ +5.6 \\ +13.0 \end{array}$ |
| The State | 72 | 2,050 | $-12.9$ | 47, 966 | -3.0 | 23.40 | +11.4 | 31.1 | +11.1 | 75.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Colorado: Denver | 199 | 625 | +13.2 | 14,083 | +17.2 | 22.53 | +3.5 | 27.8 | +1.8 | 81.4 | +1.0 |
| Connecticut: Bridgeport | 115 | 615 | +24. 5 | 15, 350 | +34.9 | 24.96 | +8.3 | 32. 2 | +2.2 | 78.1 | +5.7 |
| Hartford. | 257 | 1,126 | +6.2 | 26,974 | +9.0 | 23.96 | +2.6 | 33. 7 | +1.8 | 70.7 | + +6 |
| New Haven | 160 | 907 | +7.2 | 23,380 | +4.7 | 25.78 | -2.3 | 34.6 | -4.9 | 74.8 | +2.7 |
| The State | 532 | 2,648 | +10.3 | 65,704 | +12.4 | 24.81 | +1.8 | 33.7 | -. 9 | 73.7 | +2.5 |
| Delaware: Wilmington..District of Columbia. | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 376 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,089 \\ & 4,521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +4.3 \\ & +4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,228 \\ 133,034 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +8.4 \\ & +9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.41 \\ & 29.43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3.9 \\ & +5.3 \end{aligned}$ | 31.7 <br> 33.4 | $\begin{aligned} & +6.7 \\ & +7.7 \end{aligned}$ | 64.3 8 87.9 | -2.7 |
| Florida. Jacisonville. Miami | 45 | 1,225 | -9 +9.6 | 4, 4 25, 735 | $\begin{array}{r} +8.8 \\ +25.0 \end{array}$ | 17.34 <br> 21.01 | $\begin{array}{r} +9.3 \\ +14.1 \end{array}$ | 29.1 30.2 | $\begin{array}{r} +8.6 \\ +7.1 \end{array}$ | 59.6 <br> 69.5 | +.8 +6.3 |
| The State | 113 | 1,464 | +7.8 | 29,880 | +22.5 | 20.41 | +13.6 | 30.0 | +7.5 | 67. | +5.6 |
| Georgia: Atlanta | 134 | 854 | -6.7 | 14, 042 | -3.4 | 16. 44 | +3.5 | 26.6 | -. 7 | 61.5 | +5.3 |
| Cois: | 135 | 879 |  |  | -8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other localities. | 94 | 2,116 | + 88.9 | 40,792 | +40.1 | 19.88 | +4.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| The State. | 289 | 3,98¢ | +9.1 | 94,850 | +9.0 | 29.77 | -. 11 | (3) | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{3}$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKI, EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURIY EARNINGS IN THE BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION INDÚSTRY IN OCTORER 1934, AND PEROENTAGES OF OHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 1934-Continued

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | A verage weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per man ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage change from September 1934 |  |  |  | Percentage change from September 1934 |
| Indiana: |  |  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville.- | 80 | 554 | $+50.1$ | 11, 901 | +71.3 | 21.48 | +14.1 | 30.8 | +16. 2 | $69.5$ | $-1.7$ |
| Fort Wayne | 80 149 | $1{ }^{407}$ | +65.4 | 8,178 | +73.9 | 20.09 | +5.1 | 32.7 | +29.2 |  | $-18.7$ |
| South Bend | 149 35 | 1,185 | +2.2 +6.0 | 28,532 4,013 | +9.1 +17.0 | 24.08 20.79 | +6.7 +10.3 | 38.8 | +2.0 +12.5 | 77.7 | +4.9 +2.0 |
| The State | 324 | 2,339 | +19.6 | 52, 624 | +27.6 | 22.50 | +6.7 | 31. 1 | +8.7 | 72.4 | -1.5 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 92 | 504 | -3.8 | 11, 496 | -5.1 | 22.81 | -1.3 | 29.2 | +4.3 | 77.8 | -5.5 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 63 | 351 | +18.2 | 6,160 | +14.4 | 17.55 | -3.1 | 25.7 | -5.2 | 68.3 | +1.9 |
| Kentucky: Louisvile | 146 | 841 | $\underline{+17.8}$ | 17, 288 | +23.5 | 20.56 | +4.9 | 32.4 | +6.9 | 64. 9 | 3 |
| Maine: Portland | 188 | ${ }_{319}^{936}$ | -19.4 | 17,651 | -16.5 | 18.86, | +3.6 +1.1 | 30.2 30.4 | $\pm{ }_{-1.6}$ | 77.4 | +29 |
| Maryland: Baltimore | 111 | 2, 665 | +85.0 | 46, 125 | +80.9 | 17.88 | $-1.1$ | 29.4 | -. 7 | 60.8 | $-8.8$ |
| Massachusetts: All localities. | 698 |  |  | 196, 251 | +. 2 | 24.40 | -1.8 | 29.8 | -2.5 | 82.0 | +. 7 |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit | 487 | 3, 269 | -3.4 | 84, 016 | +1.0 | 25.70 | +4.6 | 31.3 | -1.3 | 82.1 | +5.8 |
| Flint. | 48 | 177 | -18.9 | 3. 498 | -28.8 | 19.76 | -14.3 | 28.0 | -14.9 | 70.7 | +. 7 |
| Grand Rapids | 104 | 395 | +16.9 | 7,329 | +25.3 | 18.55 | +7.2 | 31.2 | +12.6 | 59.4 | -4.7 |
| The State | 639 | 3,841 | -2.4 | 94,843 | +1.0 | 24.69 | +3.4 | 31.1 | -1.0 | 79.3 | +4.2 |
| Minnesota: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapoli | 52 | 172 | -16.9 | 3,770 | -9.6 | ${ }^{21.92}$ | +8.8 | 30.3 | +9.0 | 72.0 | (2) |
| St. Paul... | 149 | 1,692 | +6.8 +6 | 17, 167 | +10.9 | 24.81 | + +3.8 | ${ }_{31.1}^{28.5}$ | -8.9 +2.3 | 79.6 | +1.3 |
| The State | 408 | 2,446 | -3.9 | 55,378. | -4.6 | 22.64 | -. 7 | 29.4 | -4.5 | 76.6 | +3.9 |
| Missourit ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Louis. | $\begin{gathered} 263 \\ 562 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,690 \\ & 2,813 \end{aligned}$ | $-2.1$ |  | +1.2 | $\begin{gathered} 25.48 \\ 28.19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3.3 \\ & +6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28.2 \\ 27.8 \end{gathered}$ | +3.7 +8.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 90.8 \\ 101.3 \end{array}$ | -1. 2 |
| The State. | 825 | 4, 503 | -2.2 | 122.367 | +3.2 | 27.17 | +5.5 | 27.9 | +6.5 | 97. | . 9 |
| Nebraska: Omaha | 155 | 639 | +. 8 | 14, 256 | -1.4 | 22.31 | -2.3 | 30.2 | +2.7 | 74. | -4.8 |
| New York: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other localities. | ${ }_{954}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,324 \\ & 9,918 \end{aligned}$ | -2.9 | 2418,261 | +2. | 23.44 | +2.7 | 29.4 | +1.4 | ${ }_{79.7} 7$ | +1.4 |
| The State. | 890 | 17,657 | -1.2 | 463,069 | +. 8 | 26. 26 | +2.1 | 28. | +1. | 21. | +. 8 |
| North Carolina: Charlotte | 51 | 328 | +7.9 | 6,671 | +23.2 | 20.46 | +14.2 | 30.8 | +13.2 | 66.4 | +. 8 |
| hio: | 04 | 362 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cincinati | 418 | 1,815 | +11.4 | 43, 621 | +12.1 | 24.03 | + 6 | 29.2 | +3.2 | 82.3 | -2.5 |
| Cleveland | 601 | 2,640 | +10.2 | 70, 568 | +11.8 | 26. 73 | +1 | 27.2 | +3.8 | 99. | 7 |
| Dayton. | 139 | 548 | +24.5 | 11, 613 | +18.5 | 21.19 | -4.9 | 28.7 | -3.7 | 73.7 | -1.5 |
| Youngstown | 86 | 466 | +19.8 | 11, 513 | +32.0 | 24.71 | +10.2 | 30.1 | +11.9 | 82.1 | -1.6 |
| The State. | 1,338 | 5,831 | +12.3 | 145, 889 | +13.9 | 25.02 | +1.4 | 28.5 | +4.0 | 88. | -1.9 |
| Oklahoma: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Okiahoma City. | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & 328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -25.5 \\ -4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{6}, 973 \\ 5,689 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -28.1 \\ & -11.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.39 \\ & 17.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 . 5} \\ & -7.4 \end{aligned}$ | 25.5 | -5.9 | ${ }_{62.8}^{67.8}$ | ${ }_{-5.3}^{+1.6}$ |
| The State. | 141 | 728 | -17.3 | 12,662 | -21.4 | 17.37 | -5.1 | 28.6 | -4.0 | 65.5 | $-1.7$ |
| Oregon: Portland. | 173 | 1,042 | +8.8 | 21,579 | +8.6 | 20.71 | -. 1 | 25.2 | -4.2 | 82.7 | +3.6 |

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 OOTOBER 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 1934-Continued

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week perman |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania: |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |
| Erie area- | 2\% | 280 | -98. 4 | $\begin{gathered} 8,496 \\ y, ~ \\ 7019 \end{gathered}$ | -17. | $\begin{gathered} 18.451 \\ 0.91 \end{gathered}$ | +15.6 | 19.8 | $+28.6$ | ${ }_{8}^{63.6}$ | -8.4 |
| Philadelphia area | 375 | 3, 548 | +4.8 | 79.015 | +11.4 |  | +6.8 | 91.1 | +10. | 78.7 |  |
| Pittsburgh area | 40 | 1, 28.21 | +3.6 | 48, 6,56 | +3.2 -4.9 | ${ }_{21.07}^{29}$ | +8. 2 | ${ }_{91.4} 91$. | +5.6 | ${ }_{67.1}^{98 .}$ | -6.1 |
| Scranton area | 4 | 288 | +16.9 | \%, 102 | +18.9 | 21. 38 | +1.2 | 31.2 | + + . 6 | 78.1 | -1.8 |
| Other areas.. | 263 | 2,160 | +11.6 | 46, 581 | +16.9 | 21.57 | +4.4 | 93.3 | +8.8 | 64.7 | -3.7 |
| The State | 085 | 8,065 | +4.5 | 187, 657 | +9.8 | 23.27 | +4.7 | 31.6 | +9.7 | 74.8 | -9.6 |
| Rhode Island: Providence | 231 | 1,433 | +13.7 | 34, 224 | +23.1 | 23.88 | +8.3 | 32.8 | +5.5 | 73.3 | +3.2 |
| Chassee: | 35 | 105 | -21.4 | 2354 | -27.5 | 14.27 | -7.6 | 22.8 | -10.2 |  |  |
| Knoxville. | 38 | 368 | -12.4 | 5,554 | -22.1 | 15. 08 | -11.1 | 24.8 | -10.1 | 60.7 | -1.5 |
| Memphis | 70 | 373 | +13.7 | 7,371 | +27.7 | 19.76 | +12.3 | 27.9 | +5.3 | 70.9 | +6.6 |
| Nashville | 83 | 800 | +1.1 | 14,220 | +16.8 | 17.78 | +15.5 | 27.7 | +4.5 | 64.3 | +10.5 |
| The State | 228 | 1,706 | -2.5 | 29,505 | +4.1 | 17.29 | +6.7 | 26.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 64.9 | +6.6 |
| Texas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 191 | ${ }^{679}$ | +1.2 | 11,802 | +10.2 | 17.38 | +8.8 | 27.0 | $\pm 14$ |  | $+{ }^{6}$ |
| Houston | 100 | 1, 192 | +8.4 | 23,093 | +14.6 | 19.37 | +5.8 | 28.2 | +2:5 | 69. | +3.0 |
| San Antonio | 91 | ${ }^{1} 11$ | +3.3 | 4,537 | +. 3 | 14.59 | -2.9 | 24.8 | -. 4 | 58.9 | -2. 5 |
| The State | 406 | 2,275 | +5.3 | 41,030 | +10.0 | 18.04 | +4.5 | 27.2 | +3.8 | 66. | +1.2 |
| Utah: Salt Lake | 129 | 253 | -10.3 | 5,002 | -17.1 | 19.77 | -7.6 | 24.3 | -7. | 79.6 | -2.1 |
| Virginia: <br> Norfolk-Portsmouth. <br> Richmond. | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 419 \\ & 981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.3 \\ +3.7 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 81,019 \\ 21,704 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3.1 \\ +10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.14 \\ & 22.12 \end{aligned}$ | $+5.6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.2 \\ & 33.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +6.0 \\ & +7.8 \end{aligned}$ | 63.3 66.6 | -. 6 |
| The Stat | 196 | 1,400 | +1.8 | 29,723 | +8.6 | 21.23 | +6.6 | 32.4 | +7.6 | 65.6 | -. 5 |
| Washington: Seattle | 159 | 655 |  |  |  |  | -3.7 | 21.9 | -2.2 | 93. | . 7 |
| Spokane | 52 | 177 | -15.3 | 4,207 | -19.2 | 23.77 | -4.5 | 28.2 | +. 7 | 84.3 | -5.4 |
| Tacoma | 81 | 206 | +28.4 | 4,231 | +20.5 | 20.54 | -4.6 | 23.1 | -5.3 | 89.0 | +. 9 |
| The Stat | 292 | 1,038 | -23.5 | 21, 801 | -28.3 | 21.00 | -3.7 | 23. | -1.3 | 90.5 | -2.5 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling.Wisconsin: All localities.- | ${ }_{161}^{56}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & 1,993 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +16.9 \\ +7.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,355 \\ 40,553 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +9.4 \\ +11.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.62 \\ & 20.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -6.4 \\ & +8.7 \end{aligned}$ | 28.5 38.8 | +3.4 | ${ }^{61} 61.7$ | -3.1 +8.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,366 firms.
2 No change.
${ }^{3}$ Data not available.
4 Includes both Kansas Oity, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

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


## Trend of Employment in October 1934, by States

Fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals, in October 1934, as compared with September 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 increases from September to October of 2.7 percent in employment and 2.6 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines, which employed in October 81,195 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15th were $\$ 1,952,146$.

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 SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { buer of } \\ & \text { estab- } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Num- ber on pay roll October 1934 |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) October 1934 |  | Number of establish. ments | Num- ber on pay roll October 1934 | Per-centchange from Septem. ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ (1 \text { week) } \\ \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centchange from Sepber 1934 |
| Alabama | 1,339 | 73, 320 | +14.2 | \$1, 030, 446 | +14.3 | 253 | 48, 847 | +23.3 | \$626, 825 | +22.7 |
| Arizona | 590 | 15, 062 | +3.0 | 303. 392 | + +1.4 | 45 | 2, 294 | $-3.6$ | 42,349 | -1.1 |
| Arkansas | 1741 | 28, 803 | +. 2 | 370,441 | +1.4 | 319 | 16,466 | -. 3 | 294,716 | +. 4 |
| California | 1,638 | 224,760 | -1.9 | 5,480, 460 | +1.4 | 845 | 118,117 | -9.2 | 2,712, 678 | +1.7 |
| Colorado | 1,381 | 48, 813 | +9.0 | 999,419 | +6.3 | 175 | 18,359 | +21.7 | 335,753 | +11.9 |
| Connecticut | 2,454 | 172, 607 | +8.6 | 3, 405, 570 | +6.2 | 751 | 135, 876 | +10.0 | 2, 532, 228 | +8.3 |
| Delaware | 239 | 14, 097 | -8.6 | 280, 358 | $-2.7$ | 77 | 9, 592 | $-12.6$ | 173, 339 | -6.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia- | 980 | 36, 383 | +3.2 | 851, 692 | +4.3 | 50 | 3, 201 | -2.3 | 104, 332 | -4.9 |
| Florida ----..... | 1,336 | 39, 668 | +6.9 | 657, 830 | +7.6 | 238 | 18, 530 | +3.7 | 265, 677 | +7.8 |
| Georgia | 1,751 | 94, 843 | +27.9 | 1,384, 093 | +26.4 | 376 | 68, 364 | +42.6 | 874, 777 | +46.4 |
| Idaho. | 546 | 12, 193 | +. 3 | 230,633 | +3.5 | 67 | 4, 829 | +7.2 | 90,667 | +10.0 |
| Illinois | 4,873 | 468, 422 |  | 10, 236, 366 | +3.2 | 2,082 | 286,749 | -. 9 | 5, 9293, 634 | +2.4 |
| Indiana | 3,001 | 167, 651 | -3.6 | 3, 251, 221 | +. 9 | 681 | 115, 248 | -4.8 | 2, 163, 848 | +.9 |
| Iowa | 2,254 | 62,770 | . 1 | 1,250,908 | -. 2 | 437 | 30, 085 | -2.1 | 576,583 | -3.7 |
| Kansas | 4,218 | 62,244 | . 6 | 1, 343,464 | $+3.0$ | 452 | 38, 562 | +3.5 | 769, 284 | +5.9 |
| Kentucky | 1,739 | 91, 277 | -. 9 | 1,585, 159 | +4.4 | 329 | 34,707 | -2.5 | 550,666 | +2.5 |
| Louisiana. | 1, 176 | 46, 117 | $+.6$ | 764, 208 | +2.2 | 248 | 25, 120 | +1.7 | 349, 839 | $+2.4$ |
| Maine. | 921 | 50, 233 | . 2 | 888,699 | +.6 | 283 | 40, 427 | +. 8 | 672,805 | +1.3 |
| Maryland-- | 1,478 | 98, 074 | -9.4 | 1, 867, 869 |  | 6 | 64, 4890 | ${ }^{5}-1.6$ | 1,110,588 | ${ }^{5}-1.6$ |
| Massachuset | 4,894 | 428,027 | +9.8 | 8,789, 191 | +5.6 | 1,689 | 27, 997 | +19.6 | 4,156,094 | +11.8 |
| Michigan. | 3, 662 | 318, 762 | -4.3 | 7,018, 020 | $-6.6$ | 1,032 | 257, 179 | -2.6 | 5, 221,718 | -10.5 |
| Minnesota | 2, 692 | 94, 896 | -1.5 | 2, 065, 485 | $+2.0$ | 419 | 40,203 | -3.5 | 833, 526 | +4.0 |
| Mississippi | ${ }^{683}$ | 18,722 | $\underline{+2.2}$ | 272,712 | +3.4 | 116 | 11,637 | $\pm 4.1$ | 153, 515 | $\pm 4.6$ |
| Montana | 4,871 | 17,824 | +35.5 | $3,6133,157$ | + $\mathbf{- 4 2 . 4}$ | 104 | 5,415 | +44.5 | -123,040 | +52.1 |
| Nebraska | 1,878 | 38, 997 | +5.6 | 821,681 | +4.5 | 174 | 15,894 | +12.2 | 339, 190 | +8. 5 |
| Nevada.-.-.... | 280 | 3,652 | +4.3 | 80, 0007 | +5.7 | 32 |  |  | 25, 600 |  |
| New Hampshire | 803 3,750 | - $\begin{array}{r}464,606 \\ 2640\end{array}$ | +54.6 -7.2 | 808,724 $6,021,027$ | +38.7 +3.3 | - 7177 | 309, 588 | $\begin{array}{r}+75.4 \\ \hline-.9\end{array}$ | -641, 471 | +56.8 +-.9 |
| New Mexico. | ${ }^{4} 42$ | 6,822 | +. 1 | 129, 684 | +5.7 | 34 | 654 | +1.1 | 4, 10,750 | +5.1 |
| New York | 19,819 | 808, 315 | +. 6 | 19, 975, 001 | +. 8 | ${ }^{7} 1,905$ | 378, 019 | +. 8 | 8, 703, 602 |  |
| North Carolina | 1,325 | 137,748 | +24. 6 | 1,906,788 | +29.2 | 586 | 126, 339 | +27.0 | 1, 719,699 | +32.4 |
| North Dakota | 624 | 6,200 | +2.7 | 153,673 | +3.8 | 54 | 934 | -1.8 | 22, 486 | +3.0 |
| Ohio | 9,908 | 516,075 | +.9 | 10, 475, 305 | +5.1 | 2, 627 | 354, 603 | +1.2 | 6, 982, 283 | +6.6 |
| Oklahoma | 1,918 | 41,350 | -1.5 | 831,675 | +1.3 | 180 | 10,997 | -1.4 | 207, 477 | . 8 |
| Oregon | 1,487 | 46, 153 | -9.2 | 975, 764 | -1.9 | 281 | 23,643 | -17.0 | 457,217 | -6.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,335 | 777, 116 | +1.6 | 15, 827, 920 | +4.8 | 2,04\% | 413,986 | +1.8 | 7,708, 199 | +6.7 |
| Rhode Island. | 1,315 | 82, 692 | +45.2 | 1,599, 853 | +39.2 | 432 | 61, 870 | +70.7 | 1,094,073 | +69.3 |
| South Carolina | 740 | 61, 135 | +43.4 | 815, 183 | +45.2 | 211 | 53,531 | +51.9 | 689.087 | +56.8 |
| South Dakota. | 569 | 9, 176 | +1.4 | 217, 104 | +3.0 | 32 | 2, 268 | +4.7 | 46, 291 | +8.4 |
| Tennessee. | 1,527 | 87, 817 | +2.6 | 1, 397,067 | +5.1 | 350 | 60, 056 | +3.6 | 894, 927 | +6.1 |
| Teras. | 1,424 | 77, 928 | +1.0 | 1,760, 401 | +5.2 | 470 | 41,676 | +. 4 | 896, 484 | + 1 |
| Utah | 724 | 19,790 | +2.9 | 411,857 | +5.4 | 115 | 6,537 | -1.8 | 116,252 | -4.0 |
| Vermont | 585 | 14,910 | +10.8 | 272, 532 | +3.5 | 149 | 8,056 | +23.0 | 138,009 | +12.2 |
| Virginia........ | 2,316 | 91, 233 | -1.3 | 1,585,836 | +1.7 | 482 | 58,528 | -1.3 | 953, 351 | +. 7 |
| Washington | 3, 610 | 94, 001 | -3.0 | 2, 028,725 | +. 6 | 531 | 45, 173 | -6.4 | 867, 203 | -1.9 |
| West Virgin | 1.351 | 143, 089 |  | ${ }_{3}^{2,750,200}$ |  |  | 51, 797 |  | 948, 819 | +8.2 |
| Wisconsin. | 1,030 417 | 154,846 8,969 | + +10.2 | 3, 052, ${ }_{266,178}$ | + +12.5 | 762 50 | 120,650 2,411 | ${ }^{5}-8.5$ | $2,544,948$ 54,558 | + +5.9 +23.7 |

[^4]
## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 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 estabments | Num- ber on pay roll October 1934 | Per-centchange from sepber 1834 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ (1 \text { (week) } \\ \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> Sep- <br> tem- <br> ber <br> 1934 | Number of estab-lishments | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | Per-centchange from Sepber 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ (1 \text { (week) } \\ \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centchange from Sepber 1934 |
| Alabama | 122 | 2, 517 | +1.7 | \$61, 208 | +2.0 | 721 | 6, 818 | +2.6 | \$117, 891 | +1.6 |
| Arizona | 72 | 1,931 | $+16.0$ | 28, 194 | +10.8 | 315 | 3,833 | +5.1 | 72.475 | +4.2 |
| Arkansas. | 56 | 1,015 | $-2$ | 28, 802 | $-.1$ | 248 | 2,693 | +2. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 42,715 | +1.6 |
| California | 105 | 6,75s | $-1.7$ | 161,487 | +. 7 | 128 | 26, 294 | $+8$ | 643, 365 | -. 2 |
| Colorado | 151 | 3,407 | -. 8 | 86,730 | $-1.4$ | 627 | 10,418 | +2.0 | 196, 721 | +. 0 |
| Connecticut | 211 | 5,220 | +23.7 | 108,732 | +5.7 | 1,172 | 15,797 | +2.0 | 328,713 | +1.7 |
| Delaware - | 17 | 5 591 | +1.4 | 13,482 | +5.0 | 89 | 1,543 | +3.7 | 30, 813 | +3.4 |
| Dist. of Columbia <br> Florida | 55 | 1,124 | -4.3 | 34, 018 | +.8 | 754 | 14,704 | $+7.5$ | 299,788 | +6.7 |
| Georgia. | 113 | 1, 368 | +40.0 +3.7 | 89, 682 | +16.7 +4.0 | ${ }_{915}^{552}$ | 10,612 | +3.6 +1.5 | 175, 677 | +5.4 +1.1 |
| Idaho.- | 72 | 1. 120 | -10.7 | 20, 017 | $-1.6$ | 291 | 2,620 | +3.1 | 47,315 | +4.4 |
| Illinois | 412 | 18, 849 | + 4 | 374,487 | +2.8 | 1,698 | 60,605 | +1.2 | 1, 204, 378 | +4.8 |
| Indiana | 386 | 6,540 | -1.6 | 159,303 | +1.7 | 1,458 | 22,347 | - 5 | 434,247 <br> 2651 | - 1 |
| Iowa | 184 | 3, 534 | +1.5 | 87, 107 | +1.5 | 998 | 13,043 | +2.4 | 261, 521 | +2.9 |
| Kansas | 179 | 9,347 | +2.1 | 72, 545 | $-1.8$ | 1,142 | 10.157 | +1.2 | 177, 893 | +. 8 |
| Kentucky | 103 | 2,223 | -. 3 | 48,789 | -. 5 | 667 | 9,135 | +1.2 | 163, 243 | +3.4 |
| Louisiana | 200 | 3,176 | -1.8 | 72, 718 | +2.3 | 514 | 8,335 | -. 6 | 139,495 | +1.9 |
| Maine. | 101 | 1,615 | $-3$ | 38, 568 | + 8 | 277 | 2,904 | . 3 | 56, 521 | +2.2 |
| Maryland | 189 | 2,863 | +2.1 | 78, 231 | +4.7 | 505 | 14,548 | +6.8 | 273, 416 | +4.1 |
| Massachus | 878 | 18,771 | -. 7 | 494,694 | -. 1 | 4.484 | 70,067 | + (9) | 1, 399,918 | +. 7 |
| Michigan | 332 | 6, 552 | +2.5 | 168, 636 | +3.0 | 1,766 | 34, 185 | -5.0 | 729, 496 | -3.3 |
| Minnesota | 332 | 9,080 | +1.0 | 238, 137 | +1.5 | 1,471 | 20, 374 | +.6 | 403, 221 | -. 8 |
| Mississippi | , 77 | 1,293 | -. 8 | 25, 229 | +1.8 | 243 | 2,590 | +2.5 | 38,793 | +3.8 |
| Missouri. | 1, 138 | 16, 039 | -. 8 | 411,966 | -. 7 | 2,157 | 35, 512 | -4.0 | 749, 867 |  |
| Montana | 110 | 1,316 | +12.6 | 31,806 | +3.4 | 420 | 3,776 | +3.0 | 82, 857 | +3.2 |
| Nebraska. | 195 | 3, 588 | - ${ }^{2}$ | 94, 573 | -1.2 | 1, 058 | 10,377 | +2.5 | 188, 795 | +2.4 |
| Nerada ...-- | 51 | 301 | ${ }^{(10)}$ | 9,760 | -2.9 | 119 |  | $+.1$ | 21, 318 | +1.7 |
| NewHampshi | 39 | 469 | -1.7 | 12, 559 | -. 4 | 327 | 3, 183 | -. 8 | 59, 135 | -4.1 |
| New Jersey- | 229 | 4, 252 | $+2$ | 123, 558 | +1.3 | 1,859 | 21,693 | +3.6 | 484, 785 | +4.0 |
| New | 36 | 298 | $-2.0$ | 7, 488 | $+2.8$ | 226 | 1,816 | $+2.3$ | 33, 568 | +4.4 |
| New York. | 3,716 | 65,708 | -. 1 | 2, 034, 101 | -. 4 | 10,976 | 175, 771 | +2.6 | 4, 068, 560 | +4.1 |
| North Carolina | 65 | 844 | +1.9 | 22, 269 | +5. 4 | 481 | 5,433 | +9.7 | 79, 459 | +9.9 |
| North Dakota | 1, 1290 | ${ }_{563}^{564}$ | $-2$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,172 \\ 430 \\ \hline 1806\end{array}$ | +2.4 | 190 | 2,525 | +3.5 | 55, 728 | -2.1 |
| Ohio O Ohoma | 1,090 | 16,453 | $-7.7$ | 430, 808 | +1.4 | 4,956 | 67, 790 | +.9 | 1, 284, 402 | +1.5 |
| Okiaho | 190 | 2,945 | -1.6 | 70,239 | $-.3$ | 1,041 | 10,123 | +2.7 | 179, 677 | +4.4 |
| Oregon-..- | 249 | 4, 105 | +. 7 | 106, 378 | +3.7 | 663 | 9,735 | +2.1 | 192, 966 | +1.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,546 | 19,901 | + 5 | 548, 515 | +1.2 +7 | 3,923 | 70. 638 | +4.2 | 1, 400, 154 | +4.3 |
| Rhode Island... | 94 | 1,758 | $+5$ | 46,862 | +. 7 | ${ }^{627}$ | 9,774 | +2.0 | 188, 355 | +2.5 |
| South Carolina | 71 | 927 | +.7 | 21,787 | +1.7 | 334 | 3, 827 | +5.2 | 53, 270 | +4.3 |
| South Dakota | 55 | 595 | +.8 | 13, 883 | +1.6 | 283 | 2,252 | +3.1 | 45, 259 | +3.6 |
| Tennessee | 215 | 3.288 | -. 6 | 71, 694 | +1.2 | 576 | 10, 518 | +2.1 | 183,967 | +4.4 |
| Texas | 194 | 4, 528 | +2.7 | 109, 478 | +2.7 | 381 | 11, 505 | +5.4 | 208, 420 | +5.1 |
| Utah-- | 82 30 | 1, 128 | +1.2 +4 +8 | 31, 467 | +3.8 | 358 | 3,784 | +2.1 | 74, 133 | $+1.8$ |
| Verrminia | 200 | 1,540 3,928 | +.4 -8.4 | 11,805 80,211 | -2.2 -1.1 | 1, ${ }_{245}^{181}$ | 1,901 12,015 | -2.2 +2.5 | 36, 286 219,249 | -1.8 +3.5 |
| Washington | 817 | 13,473 | +2.6 | 349, 472 | +7.1 | 1,858 | 19, 123 | +1.0 | 384, 587 | +1.2 |
| West Virginia | 115 | 1,796 | 5 | 46, 198 | +.7 | 339 | 4,337 | +5.7 | 76,037 | +2.1 |
| Wisconsin. | 46 | 1,971 | $-6$ | 48, 985 | +. 2 | 59 | 11,399 | +6.4 | 155, 855 | +6.6 |
| Wyoming. | 29 | 263 | (10) | 7,455 | +3.4 | 209 | 1,409 | -1.5 | 29,861 | -. 6 |

- Less than 1 1io of 1 percent.

[^5]
## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENT S

 IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 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]

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

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 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]


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

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


- Less than Yío of 1 percent. ${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railways.
${ }^{11}$ Not available.
${ }^{12}$ Includes restaurints.
${ }^{14}$ Includes railways and express.


## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num estab-lish- | Num- ber on pay roll October 1934 | Per-cent- <br> change from Sepber 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ (1 \text { week } \\ \text { Oetober } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | Number of estab-lishments |  | Per-centchange from Sepber 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { ( week) } \\ \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Alabama | 15 | 720 | +2.1 | \$6,569 | +1.0 | 6 | 95 | -4.0 | \$1,358 | +0.7 |
| Arizona. | 11 | 313 | +4.0 | 3,966 | +5.6 | 3 | 22 | -8.3 | 385 | +1.3 |
| Arkansas. | 14 | 452 | +1.8 | 4,785 | +3.3 | 6 | 79 | -1.2 | 1,157 | -12.3 |
| California. | ${ }^{13} 50$ | 8,686 | -. 8 | 64, 899 | +. 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado.. | 34 | 1,465 | -3.1 | 19,537 | $-2.7$ | 19 | 268 | -5.0 | 4,976 | -8.5 |
| Connecticut. | 43 | 1,682 | $-1.7$ | 26,992 | $-2.6$ | 15 | 333 | -1.2 | 7,100 | -4.5 |
| Delaware- | 4 | 315 | -2.2 | 5,282 | $-2.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia | 17 21 | 2,590 | + +4 +4 | 39,261 10,267 | -3.1 +7.2 | 7 | 80 77 | -4.8 +5.5 | 1,182 | +1.4 |
| Georgia. | 24 | 2,354 | -3.1 | 26, 283 | -4.8 | 12 | 207 | -1.0 | 2,669 | -. 2 |
| Idaho.- | 13 | 270 | -3.2 | 4,320 | -1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois. | ${ }^{15} 78$ | 8,491 | +3.6 | 68,674 | +4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 44 | 1,895 | -2.5 | 25, 381 | -3.8 | 41 | 646 | -. 2 | 10,911 | -1.3 |
| Iowa | ${ }_{15}^{32}$ | 1,189 | $-1.7$ | 15,851 | -2.4 | 9 | 156 | -. 6 | 2,767 | -3.9 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{1538}$ | 967 | -2.8 | 12,871 | -4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky- | 40 | 1,848 | $-3.2$ | 22,875 | -2.8 | 9 | 292 | $-1.7$ | 4,081 | -4.5 |
| Louisiana | 7 | 488 | -3.9 | 4,905 | $-2.7$ | 6 | 115 | $-1.7$ | 1,456 | -3.0 |
| Maine | 29 | 604 | -11.2 | 8,501 | -15.1 | 11 | ${ }_{9}^{189}$ | -1.6 | 3, 552 | -4.2 |
| Maryland | 22 | 1,749 | -1.9 | 26, 120 | -. 5 | 11 79 | - ${ }_{2}^{269}$ | + +8.8 | 4,762 <br> 9,840 | +5.6 |
| Massachusetts | 128 | 5,883 | 6 | 86,748 | $-1.1$ | 79 | 2,287 | -2.8 | 39,840 | $-5.4$ |
| M. chigan. | 68 | 3,369 | -2.6 | 47,905 | -3.0 | 33 | 1,045 | -5.1 | 20, 230 | -6.9 |
| Minnesota | 4 | 1,657 | $-1.1$ | 26, 028 |  | 16 | 470 | $-4.9$ | 7,929 | -3.3 |
| Mississippi | 7 | 307 | $-1.3$ | 3,324 | ${ }^{(10)}$ | 6 | ${ }_{1}^{68}$ | (10) | 1,011 | -2.9 |
| Missouri- | 53 15 | 2,996 | (10) | 39,707 $\mathbf{6}, 474$ | -.8 | 23 | 1,123 | -2.9 +1.9 | 18,373 1,056 | $-4.5$ |
| Montana | 15 |  | (10) | 6,474 |  |  |  | +1.9 | 1,056 |  |
| Nebraska. | 15 | 878 | -1.3 | 12, 274 | +. 8 | 12 | 240 | -6.2 | 4,239 | -8.5 |
| Novada.-.----.- | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire.- | 19 50 | 323 5, 478 | -5.8 | 4,751 98,437 | -8.2 -3.2 | 19 | 68 452 | +3.4 | 10,254 | -4.4 +3.8 |
| New Mexico. | 4 | 196 | -1.5 | 3,218 | +3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York | 93 | 7,329 | +. 2 | 125, 037 | - ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }^{68}$ | 1,056 | -1.9 | 22,021 | ${ }^{(9)}$ |
| North Carolina | 13 | 696 | -2.3 | 7,460 | -3.0 | 9 | 150 | +1.4 | 2,018 | +. 4 |
| North Dakota---- | 12 | 281 | +.8 | 4,001 | +4.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon | 13 | 418 | +3.2 | 6,685 | +. 1 | 9 | 95 | -2.1 | 1,856 | -4.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | 2, 714 | -1.0 | 41,538 | -. 4 | 48 | 1,867 | +1.2 | 34, 497 | +2.9 |
| Rhode Island. | 21 | 1, 107 | -2.8 | 19,069 | $-1.7$ | 7 | 430 | +6.2 | 8,072 | +7.0 |
| South Carolina.-. | 10 | 445 | . 7 | 3,965 | -3.6 | 9 | 78 | +2.6 | 1,118 | ${ }^{+6.7}$ |
| South Dakota.-- | 7 | 145 | -. 7 | 1,791 | -. 8 | 3 | 39 | +8.3 | 718 | +11.1 |
| Tennessee. | 14 | 1,348 | -1.7 | 12,872 | -2.3 | 12 | 205 | -4.7 | 2,636 | -5.8 |
| Texas...... | 39 | 2,321 | +.3 | 28, 537 | -1.0 | 24 | ${ }^{673}$ | -1.8 | 11,308 | -2.9 |
| Utah.. | 12 | ${ }^{665}$ | +1.4 | 9, 667 | + 1 | ${ }_{6}^{11}$ | 118 | -10.5 | 2, 11.305 | -4.4 |
| Vermont | 8 | 129 | -8.5 | 13, 192 | -7.7 -2.4 | 35 | 86 463 |  | 7, 182 | -6.2 +.7 |
| Virginia | 22 | 1,090 | $-1.5$ | 13,192 | -2.4 | 35 | 463 | $-1.3$ | 7,182 | +. |
| Washington | 18 | 757 | -3. 6 | 13,402 | -3. 5 | 14 | 259 | -3.0 | 4,765 | -10.9 |
| West Virginia --. | 17 | 581 | -1.5 | 7,786 | $-1.1$ | 9 | 244 | +1.2 | 3,495 | -3.1 |
| Wisconsin.........- | 88 | 949 165 | -3.5 | 18,046 2,886 | -1.6 | 3 | 20 | (1) | 426 | (10) |

${ }^{9}$ Less than ${ }_{r}^{10}$ of 1 percent.
10 No change.
16 Includes dyeing and cleaning.

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

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

| State | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments |  | Percentage change from September 1934 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week) October 1934 | Percentage change from September 1934 |
| Alabama | 31 | 557 | -0.5 | \$15,941 | +0.5 |
| Arizona. | 33 | 804 | +6.5 | 20,953 | +1.2 |
| Arkansas. | 21 | 249 | -. 8 | 6,110 | -. 2 |
| California | 1,167 | 22,916 | -. 5 | 744, 852 | $-.3$ |
| Colorado. | 48 | 1,347 | -. 1 | 42,839 | -1.9 |
| Connecticut. | 74 | 2,037 | -. 3 | 70,958 | -. 8 |
| Delaware. | 16 | 493 | $-.2$ | 17,647 | $-.3$ |
| District of Columbia | 39 | 1,379 | $+.7$ | 50, 449 | $+.9$ |
| Florida..- | 26 | 843 | +.8 | 26, 014 | $+.5$ |
| Georgia | 65 | 1,379 | +1.5 | 41, 001 | $+3$ |
| Idaho.- | 16 | 139 | (10) | 3,416 | -(0) |
| Illinois. | 110 | 11, 272 | -. 2 | 392,822 | +. 1 |
| Indiana. | 61 | 1,386 | -1.2 | 45,451 | -. 1 |
| Iowa-- | 19 | 995 | -1. 7 | 31,489 | -1.4 |
| Kansas. | 1648 | 959 | -. 4 | 30, 820 | +. 8 |
| Kentucky | 25 | 889 | -1.4 | 31, 584 | $+.3$ |
| Louisiana. | 19 | 357 | -. 6 | 13,470 | -1.2 |
| Maine.-. | 29 | 276 | (10) | 8,289 | +11. 1 |
| Maryland. | 39 | 1,236 | +2.2 | 41,397 | +1.3 |
| Massachusetts | 16287 | 7,684 | +.9 | 228,068 | +(0) |
| Michigan. | 108 | 7,128 | -1.1 | 222,995 | -. 4 |
| Minnesota | 58 | 4,776 | (10) -2 | 134, 887 | +. 5 |
| Mississippi | 16 | 195 | (10) | 4,315 | $-5$ |
| Missouri... | 156 | 5,994 | +. 1 | 164, 891 | $+.3$ |
| Montana. | 26 | 239 | -4.0 | 6,774 | -2.3 |
| Nebraska. | 23 | 578 | - -.2 | 19,669 | $+1$ |
| Nevada. | 3 | 13 | (10) | 444 | $+.9$ |
| New Hampshire. | 35 | 424 | -2. 1 | 11,643 | +11.5 |
| New Jersey | 152 | 13,854 | +3.4 | 465, 139 | +22.2 |
| New Mexico | 19 | 125 | -1.6 | 3,366 | +1.2 |
| New York | 1,141 | 69,688 | -. 8 | 2,159,977 | -. 7 |
| North Carolins | 31 | 603 | -. 3 | 16, 317 | +1.0 |
| North Dakota. | 38 | 270 | -. 4 | 6,563 | $-.8$ |
| Ohio-...- | 307 | 8,227 | -. 9 | 272, 783 | +. 1 |
| Oklahoma | 31 | 532 | $-.9$ | 16, 110 | -. 2 |
| Oregon | 19 | 808 | -. 2 | 27, 423 | +(9) |
| Pennsylvania | 16781 | 21,068 | -. 4 | 657,006 | +. 1 |
| Rhode Island. | 74 | 1,738 | -. 5 | 69, 733 | +(1) |
| South Carolina | 11 | 122 | $-.8$ | 3, 792 | -. 7 |
| South Dakota | 32 | 251 | -2.3 | 6,210 | $-1.3$ |
| Tennessee. | 31 | 1,091 | (10) | 37,093 | (10) |
| Texas. | 61 | 1,941 | (10) | 51,600 | +. 4 |
| Utah. | 24 | 607 | -1.6 | 20,360 | -1.1 |
| Vermont | 30 | 235 | +. 9 | 6,764 | -. 2 |
| Virginia. | 68 | 1,571 | -. 4 | 49,614 | -. 4 |
| Washington. | 54 | 1,969 | +2.0 | 58,370 | +1.1 |
| West Virginia | 50 | 660 | $-6$ | 19, 101 | -1.6 |
| Wisconsin. | 41 | 1,098 | -1.2 | 37, 273 | $t(1)$ |
| Wyoming | 13 | 118 | -. 8 | 3,559 | $-1.5$ |

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


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

Fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in October 1934 as compared with September 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 OCTOBER 1934 AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Per-centage change from September 1934 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week ) |  | Percentage change from September 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York City | 16,329 | 629,290 | 635, 309 | +1.0 | \$15, 991, 313 | \$16, 240, 533 | +1.6 |
| Chicago, Ill.-... | 4, 018 | 346, 758 | 340,634 | $-1.8$ | 8,074,936 | 8, 196, 287 | +1.5 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,950 | 202,910 | 210, 777 | +3.9 | 4, 504, 988 | 4, 753, 371 | +5. 5 |
| Detroit, Mich.- | 1,604 | 157, 438 | 132, 870 | $-15.6$ | 3,756, 177 | 3, 653, 177 | -2.7 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 2,603 | 108,547 | 109, 427 | +0.8 | 2, 519, 174 | 2, 589, 139 | +2.8 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 2,270 | 124,587 | 126, 570 | +1.6 | 2, 603, 513 | 2, 773, 640 | $+6.5$ |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 2,712 | 125,502 | 122, 176 | $-2.7$ | 2, 590, 253 | 2, 584, 754 | -0.2 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1,362 | 84, 410 | 84, 016 | -0.5 | 1,622, 240 | 1,598,058 | -1.5 |
| Boston, Mass... | 3,459 | 144, 254 | 144, 672 | $+0.3$ | 3, 292, 658 | 3, 278,039 | -0.4 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,565 | 121, 141 | 123, 637 | +2. 1 | 2, 435, 068 | 2, 579, 931 | +5.9 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 1,595 | 60, 609 | 61,798 | $+2.0$ | 1, 478, 449 | 1, 537, 182 | +4.0 |
| Buffalo, N. Y .-... | 1,021 | 61, 741 | 59,854 | -3.1 | 1,310,632 | 1, 278, 905 | -2.4 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 866 | 64,783 | 64,824 | +0.1 | 1,384, 016 | 1,420, 627 | +2.6 |

## 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 1,066,361 on September 15, 1934, to 999,258 (preliminary) on October 15, 1934, or 0.7 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for October 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows a decrease from $\$ 128,261,020$ in August 1934 to $\$ 121,368,674$ in September 1934, or 5.4 percent.
The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to October 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 , and cover all employees.

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

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1032 | 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 | 88.7 | 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 | 58.7 |
| August | 109.2 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 102. 4 | 99.2 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 83.5 | 71.0 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 57.8 |
| Septembe | 107.7 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 102.5 | 98.8 | 95. 1 | 96.5 | 82.0 | 69.2 | 55.7 | 57.7 | 157.3 |
| October- | 107. 1 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 103.1 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 98.6 | 80.2 | 67.6 | 56.9 | 57.4 | ${ }^{1} 56.6$ |
| 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 | 08.2 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 83.3 | 70.6 | 57.8 | 54.4 | 256.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Proliminary.
${ }^{2}$ Average for 10 months.
Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

The number of employees in the executive departments of the United States Government in October 1934 totaled 1,668 more than the number in September 1934, and 85,570 more than the number in October 1933.

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 United States Government is 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 Federal Government work in the city of Washington.

Tade 1.-EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1933 AND SEPTEMBER 1834 AND OCTOBER 1934

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire servico |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Tempo- } \\ \text { rary : } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Temporary 1 | Total | Permanent | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Tempo- } \\ \text { rary } \end{array}\right.$ | Total |
| Number of employees: | $\begin{aligned} & 64,846 \\ & 83,931 \\ & 34,891 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,386 \\ & 8,626 \\ & 8,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 91,232 \\ 92,557 \\ 93,322 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 461,155 \\ 501,822 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 65, 548 <br> 87, 458 | $\begin{aligned} & 526,703 \\ & 589,280 \\ & 508 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 526,001 \\ 585,753 \\ \hline 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,934 \\ & 96,084 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 597,935 \\ & 681,837 \end{aligned}$ |
| October 1933-..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1934. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gain or loss: <br> October 1933 to October 1934 | 3, $+20,045$ | +2,045 | 2,32 $+22,000$ | +41,002 | -22, 478 | +63, +680 | +61,047 | 5,5 $+24,523$ | a $+85,570$ |
| September 1934 to 0 tober 1931 | 20,04 +960 | -195 | +765 | $+41,002$ +335 | + 28 +568 | + +903 | $+61,045$ $+1,295$ | $+24,58$ +373 | $+85,57$ $+1,668$ |
| Tercentage change: October 1933 to October |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 --.........- | +30.91 | +32.02 | +31.01 | +8.89 | +34.29) | +12.05 | +11.61 | +34.09 | +14.31 |
| September 1934 to October 1934 | +1. 14 | -2.26 | +0.33 | +0.07 | $\div 0.65$ | $\underline{+0.151}$ | +0.22 | +0.39 | +0.24 |
| Labor turn-over, October |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions ${ }^{2}$ | 2,209 | 1,417 | 3,626 | 7,169 | 23, 281 | 30, 450 | 9,378 | 24, 698 | 34, 076 |
| Separations | 1,237 | 1,612 | 2,849 | 6,837 | 22,422 | 29, 259 | 8,074 | 24, 034 | 32, 108 |
| Turn-over rate per 100... | 1.47 | 16. 61 | 3.07 | 1.36 | 25.57 | 4.961 | 1.38 | 24.96 | 4.70 |

I Not including field employeas 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 October 1934 with September 1934, there was an increase of 1.1 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia, but a decrease of 2.3 percent in the number of temporary employees, making a net gain of less than 1 percent in total employment. Comparing October 1934 with the same month of the previous year, the number of permanent employees in the executive departments increased more than 30 percent. Temporary employees increased 32 percent over the same period. Outside the District of Columbia total employment in the executive departments increased 0.15 percent comparing October with September 1934, and 12.05 percent comparing October 1934 with October 1933.

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

TABLE \%-EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTLVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY MONTES, 1934, FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OUTSIDE DINTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOTALS

| Months | District of Columbia | Outside District of $\mathrm{CO}-$ lumbia | Total | Monclis | District of $\mathrm{Co}^{-}$ lumbia | Outside District of Columbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January. | 78,045 | 530,094 | 608, 139 | June. | 87, 196 | 573, 898 | 661,094 |
| February | 79,913 | 531,839 | 611, 752 | July.. | 87,978 | 583, 531 | 671,509 |
| March.- | 81, 569 | 541, 990 | 623, 559 | August | 91, 085 | 585, 772 | 676,837 |
| April. | 83, 850 | 560, 258 | 644, 108 | September | 92, 557 | 589, 280 | 681, 837 |
| May | 85,939 | 573, 147 | 659, 086 | October | 93, 322 | 590, 183 | 683, 505 |

Over the 10-month period employment in the executive departments in the city of Washington increased 19.6 percent, while such employment outside the District increased 11.3 percent.

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

TABLE 3.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEESAND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

| Branch of service | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | September | October |
| Executive service. | 681, 837 | 683, 505 | \$99, 152, 554 | \$101, 888, 573 |
| Military service.- | 269, 489 | 270, 490 | 20, 855, 093 | 19,945, 777 |
| Judicial service--- | 1,777 | 1,846 | 486, 410 | 453, 217 |
| Legislative service | 3,721 | 3,700 | 976, 516 | 975,851 |
| Total | 956, 824 | 959,541 | 121, 470, 573 | 123, 263,417 |

Slight increases over the month were shown in executive, military, and judicial services. There was a small decrease in the legislative service comparing October with September.

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

| Month | Executive service |  | Military service |  | Judicial service |  | Legislative serv. ice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ |
| December....- | 608, 670 | \$82, 011, 601 | 263, 622 | \$17, 656,909 | 1,872 | \$432, 435 | 3,864 | \$886, 781 |
| January 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 608, 139 | 77, 450,498 | 262, 942 | $18,499,516$ $19,532,832$ | 1,780 | 417,000 430,843 | 3,845 3,852 | 871,753 926,363 |
| March. | 623, 559 | 84, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1,854 | 443, 505 | 3,867 | 928,368 |
| April. | 644, 108 | 85, 090, 283 | 266,923 | 18, 816, 636 | 1,904 | 432, 401 | 3,865 | 926, 484 |
| May | 659, 086 | 89, 577, 479 | 266, 864 | 19, 216, 150 | 1,913 | 442, 896 | 3,862 | 940, 666 |
| June | 661, 094 | 91,540, 629 | 267, 038 | 19, 539, 020 | 1,881 | 439, 170 | 3, 878 | 944, 758 |
| July- | 671, 509 | 94, 636, 232 | 268. 257 | 20, 391, 629 | 1,750 | 434, 736 | 3, 713 | 978, 908 |
| August | 676,837 | 97, 919, 636 | 268, 712 | 20,501,900 | 1,690 | 439, 014 | 3,723 | 977, 966 |
| September | 681, 837 | 99, 152, 554 | 269, 489 | 20, 855, 093 | 1,777 | 486, 410 | 3,721 | 976, 516 |
| October. | 683, 505 | 101, 888, 573 | 270, 490 | 19, 945, 777 | 1,846 | 453, 217 | 3,700 | 975, 851 |

## Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund, October 1934

There were nearly 510,000 employees working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending October 15, 1934. This construction is financed wholly or in part from the Public Works Administration fund. Pay rolls for these workers totaled nearly $\$ 30,000,000$.

## Employment on Construction Projects, By Type of Project

Table 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of October ${ }^{1} 1934$ 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 OCTOBER 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 | 27, 105 | \$1,771,498 | 2,218, 291 | \$0. 799 | \$2,562, 590 |
| Public roads. | 192,498 | 7, 513, 176 | 14, 837, 396 | . 506 | 13, 680, 000 |
| River, harbor, and flood contr | 57, 034 | 3, 976, 176 | 6, 002, 868 | . 682 | 6,900,810 |
| Streets and roads ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 14, 256 | 655, 584 | 1, 261, 487 | . 520 | 525, 228 |
| Naval vessels | 19,274 | 2,412,961 | 2,852,746 | . 846 | 2, 105, 213 |
| Reclamation. | 18,018 | 1,689, 292 | 2,740,846 | . 616 | 5,321, 163 |
| Forestry | 4,528 | 281, 152 | 410, 114 | . 638 | 128, 341 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,218 | 65, 307 | 99, 310 | . 658 | 110, 878 |
| Miscellaneous. | 15,129 | 1,289,023 | 2,122, 122 | . 607 | 1, 284, 057 |
| Total | 349, 060 | 19, 654, 169 | 32, 545, 180 | . 604 | 32,618, 280 |

${ }^{1}$ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
Federal construction 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 performed either by commercial firms to whom contracts have been awarded by the Federal agencies or by day labor hired directly by such agencies.

During the month ending October 15 there were nearly 350,000 people working at the site of Federal Public Works Administration construction projects. This is a decrease of 40,000 as compared with September. Road building accounted for a decrease of 38,000 , comparing October with September, and there were increases in employment on river, harbor, and flood-control work, naval vessels, reclamation projects, and water and sewerage work. Of the 350,000 employees working on Federal construction projects, more than 192,000 were engaged in road work. Fifty-seven thousand employees were working on river, harbor, and flood-control projects, and 27,000 on building construction.

There was a great difference in the hourly earnings of men engaged in the different types of construction. Road workers earned 50 cents per hour while workers on naval vessels earned 84 cents per hour.

During the month of October purchase orders were placed for material valued at over $\$ 32,600,000$.

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

[^6]TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIO WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DURING OCTOBER 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. | 44,815 | \$2, 857,797 | 3, 273, 201 | \$0.873 | \$ $\$ 0,932,753$ |
| Streets and roads. | 23,020 | 1,112, 694 | 1,736, 883 | . 641 | 2, 085, 173 |
| Water and sewerage. | 37,842 | 2, 133, 398 | 3, 088,785 | .$^{691}$ | 3, 434, 855 |
| Railroad construction | 24,787 | 1, 472, 818 | 2, 758,554 | 534 | 628,757 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,237 | 67, 862 | 95, 978 | . 708 | 662, 015 |
| Total. | 131,701 | 7,644,669 | 10, 951, 462 | . 698 | 12,743,548 |

Non-Federal construction 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 not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The public agency to which 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 procured from outside sources. Where the loan is made by the Public Works Administration $t$ bears interest and must be repaid 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 on railroad construction projects is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops is shown in table 5, page 38. Employment in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 6, page 38.

During the month of October there were more than 131,000 workers employed at the site of non-Federal Public Works Administration construction projects. This is an increase of more than 4,000 as compared with September. These employees were paid over $\$ 7,600,-$ 000 for their month's work. Their earnings averaged 70 cents per hour. Average hourly earnings ranged from 53 cents per hour in railroad construction to over 87 cents per hour in building construction.

Orders were placed during October for material to cost over \$12,700,000 .

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during October 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 FINANOED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DUR ING OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ployed } \end{aligned}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England. | 15,657 | 15, 178 | \$1,047, 771 | 1,568,946 | \$0. 668 | \$723, 716 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 38, 304 | 37, 058 | 2, 283, 589 | 3, 620, 889 | . 631 | 1,459,604 |
| East North Central | 42,953 | 41,690 | 2,499,467 | 3, 742, 709 | . 668 | 1,579,346 |
| West North Central | 51,377 | 49, 142 | 2, 270, 342 | 3,890, 768 | . 584 | 1,996, 684 |
| South Atlantic. | 52, 717 | 50,200 | 3,173,905 | $5,183,645$ | . 612 | 3, 008, 779 |
| East South Central | 40,563 | 39, 691 | 1, 944, 679 | 4, 028, 543 | . 483 | 928, 676 |
| West South Centra | 42,836 | 41, 149 | 1, 712, 351 | 3, 512, 177 | . 488 | 1,772, 187 |
| Mountain. | 35, 717 | 34, 183 | 2, 660, 382 | 4, 050, 263 | . 657 | 5, 975, 212 |
| Pacific. | 20,821 | 20,032 | 1, 660, 757 | 2, 142, 287 | . 779 | 1,154,222 |
| Total continental United States ${ }^{\text {1- }}$ | 341, 205 | 328, 583 | 19,290,709 | 31, 767, 737 | . 607 | ${ }^{2} 32,284,027$ |
| Outside continental Tnited States..- | 7,855 | 6,834 | 363,460 | 777, 443 | . 468 | 334, 253 |
| Grand total | 349,060 | 335,417 | 19, 654, 169 | 32, 545, 180 | . 604 | 32,618,280 |

1 Includes date for 260 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specifc geographic division.
2 Includes $\$ 13,680,030$, estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Disbursements for pay rolls in the South Atlantic States during October totaled over $\$ 3,000,000$. In the Mountain States the total was over $\$ 2,600,000$. Hourly earnings averaged 48 cents in the East South Central States and 78 cents in the Pacific States. The East South Central and the West South Central were the only geographic divisions where earnings averaged less than 50 cents per hour.

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

TABLE 4.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL
PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THEPUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DUR-
ING OOTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographie division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 19,830 | 16,691 | \$1,158, 599 | 1,752,853 | \$0.661 | \$1,637, 745 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 20,414 | 17,726 | 1,368, 812 | 1,739,908 | . 787 | 2,870.989 |
| East North Central | 19,230 | 16; 250 | 1, 272, 448 | 1,525, 670 | . 834 | 2, 381, 408 |
| West North Central | 16,089 | 13,788 | 799,376 | 1, 025, 773 | . 779 | 2,070,025 |
| Bouth Atlantic. | 27,971 | 24,774 | 1, 685, 914 | 2, 825, 769 | . 597 | 1, 545, 217 |
| East Bouth Central | 5, 783 | 5, 081 | 298, 013 | 494,249 | . 603 | 486,864 |
| West South Central | 6. 417 | 5, 343 | 267, 134 | 458, 044 | . 583 | 589, 144 |
| Mountain. | 5. 628 | 4,390 | 275, 025 | 394, 145 | . 698 | 502, 505 |
| Pacific. | 10,008 | 8,297 | 500, 802 | 701, 269 | . 714 | 643,894 |
| Total continental United States. Outside continental United States. | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 131,370 \\ 331 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,340 \\ 298 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,626,123 \\ 18,546 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,917,880 \\ 33,782 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .698 \\ .549 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,727,791 \\ 15,757 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Grand total | 131, 701 | 112,638 | 7,644, 669 | 10,951, 462 | . 699 | 12,743,548 |

Comparing October with September increases in employment were shown in the following geographic divisions: East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Pacific. The West South Central States showed the lowest average hourly earnings, 58.3 cents. The highest earnings were registered in the East North Central States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in car and locomotive shops operated by railroads on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during October 1934.

TABLE 5.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM THE PUBEIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 467 | \$49, 590 | 74, 647 | \$0.664 | \$22,979 |
| Middle Atlantic | 4,305 | 247, 818 | 387, 357 | . 640 | 203, 354 |
| East North Central | 3,379 | 304, 770 | 477, 411 | . 638 | 145, 405 |
| West North Central | 1,167 | 60,975 | 95, 782 | . 637 | 33, 084 |
| South A tlantic.-. | 1,143 | 60, 765 | 98, 439 | . 617 | 235, 189 |
| East South Central | 2,682 | 219,850 | 361,996 | . 607 | 11, 166 |
| West South Central | 1,870 | 90,616 | 149, 508 | . 606 | 53, 032 |
| Mountain. | 747 | 27, 617 | 43,929 | . 629 | 19,453 |
| Pacific. | 3,134 | 141,519 | 224, 332 | . 631 | 65,371 |
| Total. | 18,894 | 1,203,520 | 1,913, 401 | . 629 | 788,973 |

Comparing October with September, there was a decrease of nearly 3,000 workers engaged in building railroad cars and locomotives in railroad shops receiving Public Works Administration allotments. There was a difference of only 6 cents per hour comparing the geographic division showing the highest average earnings with the geographic division showing the lowest average earnings per hour.

Table 6 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in commercial car and locomotive shops on contracts financed from the Public Works Administration fund during October 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLI 6.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN COMMERCLAL CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS ON CONTRACTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING OCTOBFR 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 462 | \$22,527 | 38,723 | \$0. 582 |
| Middie Atlantic.-. | 4,379 | 428,895 | 651, 739 | . 658 |
| East North Central | 1,711 | 182, 032 | 267, 179 | . 681 |
| West North Central | 870 | ${ }^{68,741}$ | 134, 608 | . 511 |
| South Atlantic. | 722 | 75, 687 | 115, 324 | . 656 |
| Total. | 8,144 | 777, 882 | 1, 207, 573 | . 644 |

Of the 8,100 employees working in commercial shops receiving Public Works Administration orders, more than 4,300 were working in the Middle Atlantic States. Earnings average 51 cents per hour in the West North Central States and 68 cents per hour in the East North Central States.

Table 7 shows the value of materials for which orders have been placed since the beginning of the Public Works Administration program in August 1933 to October 15, 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 7.-VALUE OF MATERIAL ORDERS PLACED ON PUBLIC-W ORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From beginning of program to Sept. 15, 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { During } \\ & \text { month end-- } \\ & \text { ing Oct. } 15 \text {, } \\ & \text { 1934 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Aircraft (new) | \$4, 284, 890 |  |
| Airplane parts .-......- | 4, 438,104 | \$15,662 |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 101, 894 | 23,772 |
| Ammunition and related products | 592, ${ }_{56} 682$ | 57, 54.0 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas, ete | -547,590 | 8,629 |
| Belting, miscellaneous..... | 18, 146 | 9,177 |
| Boat building, steel and wooden (small) | 782, 898 | 319, 473 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc. | 1, 781, 948 | 99, 214 |
| Carpets and rugs....- | 36, 269 | 6, 612 |
| Carriages and wagons | 28, 356 | 537 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fitting | 7,490,011 | 1,149, 830 |
| Chemicals | 60, 183, 727 | 8, 88,273 |
| Clay products. | 5, 719,817 | 992, 327 |
| Coal | 602, 203 | 120,860 |
| Compressed and liquefied | 158, 884 | 25, 449 |
| Oopper products.- | $\begin{array}{r}7,446,364 \\ 362,948 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 314,496 |
| Cordage and twine | 180, 816 | 14,692 |
| Cork products. | 41, 894 | 4, 771 |
| Cotton goods. | 70, 312 | 508 |
| Creosote-.... | 446, 947 | 22,214 |
| Crushed stone | 19, 577, 643 | 2,030, 067 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, | 1,978, 295 | 244,248 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 22, 199, 127 | 1,301, 669 |
| Elevators and parts. | 63, 963 | 25, 861 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels, and | 3, 215, 491 | 414, 223 |
| Explosives. | 2, 158, 159 | 160, 461 |
| Felt goods. | 155,867 | 3, 251 |
| Firearms-1......... | 748,941 | 49 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 2, 833,674 | 79, 276 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsew | 56, 423, 062 | 4, 806,702 |
| Furniture, including store and office fixtures | 797, 330 | ${ }^{65,653}$ |
| Hardware, miscellane | 2, 113,017 | - 204,892 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific | 1,365, 837 | 56, 009 |
| Jute goods. | 37, 556 | 3,830 |
| Lighting equipment | 1, 167, 326 | 25, 708 |
| Lime. | 115, 400 | 18,783 |
| Linocomotives, other than steam | 12,737 | 1,610 |
| Locomotives, other than steam | 512,766 | 4, 446, 856 |
| Locomotives, steam.........- | 6, 837, 064 |  |
| Machine tools...-. products | 25, 3 352, 678 | 2, 192,683 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 6, 837, 018 | 1,300, 851 |
| Mattresses and bed springs. | 14,880 | 882 |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators. | 143, 245 | 25, 316 |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treate | 95, 797 | 1,894 |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 319, 167 | 4,552 |
| Motor venicles, trucks. | 631,821 | 131,684 |
| Nails and spikes | 501, 051 | 55,337 |
| Nonferrous-metal alioys, nonferrous-metal pro elsewhere classifled. | 822, 220 | 67, 216 |
| Paints and varnishes... | 1,163,812 | 83, 244 |

Table 7.-VALUE OF MATERIAL ORDERS PLAGED ON PUBLIC-WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL-Centinued
[Subject to revision]

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Materials valued at more than $\$ 555,000,000$ have been purchased since the beginning of the Public Works Administration construction program. Practically all types of manufacturing have profited by these material orders. For example, the cement manufacturers have received orders valued at nearly $\$ 70,000,000$; foundry and machine shops have received orders totaling over $\$ 60,000,000$; steel mill orders have amounted to over $\$ 97,000,000$.

During October orders were placed for materials valued at more than $\$ 50,000,000$. It is estimated that the fabrication of materials for which orders were placed during October will create 113,000 man-months of labor. The manufacture of materials for which orders have been placed since the beginning of the program will create nearly $1,500,000$ man-months of labor. This accounts only for the labor in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is
to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing brick is counted, not the labor in taking the clay from the pits or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only the labor in the rolling mill is counted, not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In order to obtain data concerning the man-months of labor created in fabricating material, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government to be financed from the public-works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours of labor created in their plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. For materials purchased direct by contractors on the job, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimation is made using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures.

Table 8 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the public-works program in August 1933 to October 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 8.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING AUGUST 1933 TO OCTOBER 1934 ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angust | 4,699- | \$280, 040 | 339, 454 | \$0. 519 | \$202, 100 |
| September | 33,836 | 1,961, 496 | 3,920,009 | . 500 | 1, 622, 365 |
| October- | 121,403 | $7,325,313$ | 14, 636, 603 | . 500 | ${ }^{1} 22,513,767$ |
| November | 254, 784 | 14, 458, 364 | 27, 862, 280 | 519 | 24, 299, 055 |
| December. | 270, 408 | 15, 424, 700 | 29,866, 249 | . 516 | 24,850, 188 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januars | 273, 583 | 14, 574,960 | 27, 658, 591 | . 527 | 23, 522,929 |
| February | 295, 741 | 15, 246, 423 | 28, 938, 177 | . 527 | 24,565, 004 |
| March. | 292, 606 | 15, 636,545 | 29, 171, 634 | . 536 | 2 i 29, 334, 408 |
| April. | 371, 234 | 17,907, 842 | 31, 550, 966 | . 567 | \% $86,639,862$ |
| May. | 491, 166 | 25, 076,908 | 44, 912, 412 | . 558 | ${ }^{2}$ 49, 720, 378 |
| June. | 592, 057 | 32, 783, 533 | 58, 335, 119 | . 562 | 2 57, 580, 895 |
| July- | 624, 286 | 33, 829,858 | 59, 436, 314 | . 569 | ${ }^{2}$ 49, 299, 174 |
| August | 602,581 | 35, 142, 770 | 59,943, 328 | . 586 | 2 46,961, 648 |
| September | 549,910 | 31, 720, 317 | 51, 690,495 | . 614 | ${ }^{1} 44,487,057$ |
| October | 507,799 | 29, 280, 240 | 46, 617, 816 | . 628 | ${ }^{2} 50,503,683$ |
| Total. |  | 290, 849, 309 | 515,097, 247 | . 564 | 556, 201, 513 |

: Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
${ }^{2}$ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.
During the 15 -month period covered by the Public Works Administration, over $\$ 290,000,000$ has been paid out for labor on the job, and purchase orders have been placed for material to cost over $\$ 556$,000,000 . Earnings for the workers at the site of the construction project have averaged over 56 cents per hour over the 15 -month period.

## Rates of Wages, Railroad Construction Employees

During the early spring of 1934 the Public Works Administration began alloting money to various railroads for construction projects. From these funds the railroads purchased material for the use of such construction projects as replacing rails and ties, electrifying right-ofways, etc. These loans created work which would otherwise have been deferred for some time.

Table 9 shows average rates paid by railroads to employees performing construction work financed from Public Works Administration fund, by occupation and by geographic division.

TABLE G.-AVERAGE RATES PAID BY RAILROADS TO EMPLOYEES PERFORMING WORK IN CONNECTION WITH IMPROVEMENTS TO WAYS FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, BY OCCUPATION AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION


[^7]The data show average rates paid 24,000 wage earners in 9 occupations. Rates are shown as paid prior to July 1, 1934, and as paid subsequent to that date. There was considerable variation of rates in the different geographic divisions. For example, rates paid section laborers since July 1, 1934, ranged from 23 cents in the East South Central States to nearly 38 cents in the Middle Atlantic States. Monthly rates for gang foremen (section laborers) ranged from $\$ 112$ in the West North Central States to $\$ 132$ in the Middle Atlantic States.

## Emergency Work Program

During the week ending October 25 more than $1,400,000$ persons were given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This is an increase of 3.1 percent as compared with the last week in September. The amount of pay rolls for the week increased nearly 6 percent.

Table 1 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work program for the weeks ending September 27 and October 25.

TAbLR 1.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK PROGRAM, SEPT. 27 AND OCT. 25,1934

| Geographic division | Number of employees week ending- |  | Amount of pay roll week ending- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 27 | Oct. 25 | Sept. 27 | Oct. 25 |
| New England.- | 110,649 | 119,411 | \$1, 333, 856 | \$1,309,669 |
| Middle Atlantic.-- | 171,974 | 211, 796 | 2, 911, 195 | 3, 458,329 |
| West North Central | 268,147 220 | 2388,620 | $2,646,963$ $1,613,626$ | 2, 2 , 3588,145 |
| South Atlantic. | 189, 483 | 188,496 | 1, 187, 183 | 1, 242, 007 |
| East South Central. | 115, 396 | 81,442 | 539,814 | 440,939 |
| West South Central | 157, 914 | 168.287 | 1, 146, 601 | 1, 176,869 |
| Mountain....... | 64,945 88,383 | 58,605 | 762,313 $1,013,176$ | 1, 647, 223 |
| Total Percentage change | 1,387,540 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,430,674 \\ +3.11 \end{array}$ | 13, 154, 527 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,895,548 \\ +5.63 \end{array}$ |

Comparing the 2 weeks under discussion, the number of employees in the work program increased in 5 of the 9 geographic divisions. Disbursements for pay rolls increased in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions.

Table 2 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for those given employment by the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by months, from the inception of the program in March to October 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENOY WORK PROGRAM, BY MONTHS, $1934^{1}$

| Month | Number of employees: | $\underset{\text { Amount of roll }}{\text { pay }}$ | Munth | Number of employees ${ }^{2}$ | Amount of pay roil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March. | 22, 934 | \$842,000 | July | 1,706,455 | \$47, 244, 553 |
| April. | 1,176,818 | 38,953, 678 | August | 1,908, 993 | 54, 792, 488 |
| May-- | 1,341, 853 | 42, 214, 039 | September | 1,949, 2607 | $50,110,074$ |
| June.. | 1, 478, 200 | 42, 221, 757 | October-- | 1,950,000 | 51,000,000 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Wage earners in this report represent the number that worked any part of the month. These employees are allowed to work each month till a certain specified maximum is earned, then replaced by other workers taken from the relief rolls.

At the present time, there are nearly $2,000,000$ workers carried on the rolls of the Emergency Work program. This does not mean, however, that as many as $2,000,000$ people are working at any given time. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 60 percent of this number are working during any given week.

## Emergency Conservation Work

Comparing October with September, there was an increase of over 56,000 in the civilian conservation camps throughout the country. The gain in enrolled personnel accounted for 54,600 of the total increase.

Table 1 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of September and October 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | September | October |
| Enrolled personnel.- | 204,969 6,163 | 349,624 6,235 | $\$ 9,211,878$ $1,540,109$ | 810, 018,765 |
| Educational advisers. | 1,048 | 1, 101 | 1, 176,362 | 1, 1768.609 |
| Bupervisory and technical | 133,555 | 234,934 | 4,094,620 | 4, 285, 700 |
| Total. | 335, 785 | 391, 894 | 15,022, 969 | 16,939, 595 |

1 Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
328,842 included in the table for executive service.
${ }^{2} 29,417$ included in the table for executive service.
There was an increase of nearly $\$ 2,000,000$ in disbursements for pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work comparing October with September. Increases for enrolled workers amounted to over $\$ 1,700,000$.

In addition to their pay, enrolled workers received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Employment and pay roll data 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 workers 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 2 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in emergency conservation work from the inception of the program in May 1933 to October 1934, inclusive.

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

| Month | Number of amployees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1833 |  |  | 1934 |  |  |
|  | 191,380 | \$6,388, 760 | January | 331, 504 | \$13, 581,506 |
| June | 318, 209 | 11, ${ }^{9} 882,262$ | March... | 321,829 <br> 247 <br> 1 | 13, 1081,393 |
| August | 307, 100 | 11,604,401 | April. | 314, 664 | 13, 214,018 |
| September | 242,988 | 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, 605 | July | 380, 104 | 16,032,734 |
| Decemb | 321, 701 | 12,951, 042 | August | 385, 340 | 16, 363, 826 |
|  |  |  | Septembe | 335,785 | 15,022,969 |
|  |  |  | October | 391, 894 | 16, 939, 595 |

Employment on this program has ranged from less than 192,000 to more than 391,000 , the high point to date being reached in October 1934.

The pay roll for the 18 -month period covered by the program amounted to $\$ 230,645,874$.

## Employment on State Road Projects

There were over 240,000 men employed by the various State governments in building new roads and maintaining existing roads. This is 9,000 fewer than on the rolls in September.

Table 1 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of September and October 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 1.-NUMBER of EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE ROADS, DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1934, BY GEO. GRAPHIC DIVISIONS 1

| Geographic division | New |  |  |  | Maintenance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of pay } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number of employees |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of pay } \\ \text { rolls } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | September | Octo- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | September | October |
| New England. | 14, 071 | 20,926 8,601 | \$590, 852 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$764, } \\ 393 \\ \hline 866 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,465 | 6, ${ }^{654} 405$ | \$581, 196 | \$509, 935 |
| Midde Atlantic.-... | 5,869 | 6,601 | $\begin{array}{r}342,563 \\ \hline 597 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{655} 393,368$ | 60,564 | 55, 479 | 2, 960, 318 | 2,890,043 |
| West North Central. | 6,220 | 7,625 | - ${ }^{2} 231,827$ | - 263,424 | 17,316 | 18,067 | 2, 972,804 | 1, 531, 6872 |
| South A tlantic..... | 10, 169 | 9, 118 | 193, 789 | 177, 265 | 32, 318 | 29,917 | 1, 375, 652 | 1,294, 370 |
| East South Central. | 2,880 | 2,452 | 119, 040 | 105, 777 | 12, 293 | 11,010 | 432, 348 | 373, 152 |
| West South Central | 6,282 | 5,515 | 232, 419 | 244, 678 | 12, 419 | 10, 599 | 844, 957 | 754, 826 |
| Mountain. | 2, 148 | 2,887 | 132,862 | 159, 485 | 8,351 | 8,435 | 576, 022 | 592, 978 |
| Pacific.. | 2, 739 | 2,921 | 174, 858 | 170,050 | 6,710 | 6,032 | 530, 457 | 563, 217 |
| Total, continental United States. | 61,865 | 71,008 | 2,616,000 | 2, 934, 456 | 188, 323 | 169, 161 | 10, 386, 914 | 9, 497, 412 |
| Orentside continental |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States............- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 74 | 9,391 | 7,870 |
| Grand total. | 61,865 | 71,008 | : 2,616,000 | 2, 034, 456 | 188, 406 | 169, 235 | 10, 396, 305 | 9, 505, 282 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works funds.
${ }^{2}$ Revised.
During the month ending October 31, 71,000 workers were employed by State governments in building new roads wholly paid for from State funds. This is an increase of nearly 10,000 as compared with the previous month. The number of workers engaged in maintaining existing State roads, however, showed a decrease of more than 19,000 comparing the 2 months.

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

TABLE 2.-NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE ROADS, JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1934, INCLUSIVE

| Month | Number of employees working |  |  | Month | Number of employees working |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ner roads | Maintenance | Total |  | New roads | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mainte- } \\ \text { nance } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| January | 25, 345 | 136, 440 | 161,785 | June. | 37, 642 | 170,879 | 208,521 |
| February | 22,311 | 128, 904 | 149, 215 | July--. | 45,478 | 168,428 | 213, 906 |
| March. | 19, 885 | 132, 144 | 152,129 | August.--- | 53,540 61885 | 180,270 188,323 | ${ }_{250}^{233,810}$ |
| April...... | 27, 161 | 167, 274 | 194,435 | October.-. | 71,008 | 169, 161 | 240, 169 |

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

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, October 1934

During the month ending October 15, over 17,400 workers were engaged on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects. These men drew for their month's pay nearly $\$ 1,600,000$.

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

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

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railroad construction. | 19 | \$1,041 | 2,046 | \$0. 509 | \$349 |
| Building construction. | 2,535 | 239, 830 | 210,975 | 1. 137 | 90, 682 |
| Bridges...-- | 5,621 | 420,870 | 505, 041 | . 833 | 1,258, 435 |
| Reclamation | 2,619 | 160, 295 | 369, 302 | . 434 | 63, 706 |
| Water and sewage | 4,931 | 595, 566 | 842, 683 | . 707 | 393, 872 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,757 | 179,394 | 251, 798 | . 712 | 467, 150 |
| Total. | 17, 482 | 1,596,996 | 2, 181,846 | . 732 | 2, 774, 174 |

Nearly $2,200,000$ man-hours of work were provided during October. Hourly earnings averaged 73 cents, ranging from 43 cents for reclamation projects to $\$ 1.14$ for building construction.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction contracts financed by 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 OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic divisions | Number of wage earners | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | Number of manhours worked | Average earnlings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,958 | \$369, 249 | 355, 844 | \$1.037 | \$865, 281 |
| East North Central | 284 | 34, 223 | 33, 164 | 1.031 | 8,253 |
| West North Central | 57 | 3,428 | 4,581 | . 748 |  |
| South Atlantic. | 305 | 9,896 | 25, 334 | . 391 | 5,335 |
| East South Central | 109 | 5,495 | 18,538 | . 296 | 349 |
| West South Central | 1,206 | 84, 286 | 116,769 | . 722 | 29, 212 |
| Mountain | 2,639 | 161, 169 | 370, 409 | . 435 | 63, 706 |
| Pacific. | 8,924 | 929, 250 | 1, 257, 207 | . 739 | 1,302, 038 |
| Total. | 17,482 | 1,596, 996 | 2,181, 846 | . 732 | 2, 274, 174 |

More than 50 percent of the workers on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects were employed in the Pacific States and over 20 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. There was a great difference in hourly earnings, comparing geographic divisions. The East South Central States averaged less than 30 cents per hour, and the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States over $\$ 1.03$ per hour.

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

TABLE 3.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING APRIL TO OCTOBER 1934 ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of manhours worked | A verage 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 |
| Beptember | 17, 088 | 1, 648, 618 | 2,231, 069 | . 739 | 2, 500, 638 |
| October | 17, 482 | 1,596,996 | 2,181, 846 | . 732 | 2, 274, 174 |

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

TABLE 4-VALUE OF MATERIAL ORDERS PLAOED FOR PROJECTS FINANOED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANOE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From Mar. to Sept. 15, 1934 | During period ending Oct. 15, 1034 |
| Belting, leather | \$1, 516 |  |
| Bots, nuts, rivets, etc. --. | 3,805 313,926 | \$3,268 |
| Cement.-................. | 1, 013,558 | 90,001 |
| Clay products | 264, 587 | 8,505 |
| Coam....- | 28,347 22,728 | 7,187 |
| Concrete products............. | 995, 601 | 99, 219 |
| Copper products. | 519, 193 | 202, 706 |
| Crushed stone. | 5,483 50,545 | 3,816 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies | 824, 128 | 100,571 |
| Explosives | 567, 142 | 81, 293 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsew | 1, 108, 347 | 139,427 |
| Fuel oil... | 69, 099 | 1,963 |
| Gasoline | 177, 950 | 30, 079 |
| Hass --...-. miscellaneous | 3, 617 | 27, 248 |
| Insulation materials....... | 5, 738 | 3, 621 |
| Lime. | 8, 180 |  |
| Lubricating oils and greases. | 28,846 | 2,520 |
| Lumber and timber products | 845, 592 | 102,364 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone pro | 64, 238 | 2,636 |
| Motor vehicles and supplies | 88, 8 , 401 | 11,015 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 7,610 | 2,720 |
| Plumbing supplies. | 201, 142 | 31,228 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 11, 244 |  |
| Roofing -.------- | 5,629 |  |
| Rubber goods | 16,669 310,587 | 3,109 35,436 |
| Sheet-metal work. | 25, 361 | 2, 773 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus | 45, 4103 |  |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products | 4,898, $\begin{array}{r}158 \\ 5,703\end{array}$ | 1,179,897 |
| Switches, railway | 5,703 | 2, 024 |
| Tools | 74,961 | 2,598 3 |
| Wirework, not elsewhere classifed | 193, 23,24 | 3,834 |
| Other-..--............-........ | 356, 419 | 78,778 |
| Total | 13, 746, 863 | 2, 274, 174 |

During the 7 -month period ending October 15, purchase orders were placed for materials valued at over $\$ 16,000,000$. Over $\$ 6,000,000$ was spent for steel-works and rolling-mill products and over $\$ 1,000,000$ each for cement and foundry and machine-shop products.

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

At the request of the Secretary of Labor, the Director of Procurement has caused the following paragraph to be inserted in all Government contracts awarded after July 1, 1934:

The contractor will report monthly, and will cause all subcontractors to report in like manner, within 5 days after the close of each calendar month, on forms to be furnished by the Department of Labor, the number of persons on the respective pay rolls, the aggregate amount of such pay rolls, the man-hours worked, and the total expenditures for materials. He shall furnish to the Department of Labor the names and addresses of all subcontractors on the work at the earliest date practicable, provided that the foregoing shall be applicable only to work at the site of the construction project.

Whenever a contract is awarded by a Federal department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified, by the department making the award, of the name and address of the contractor. This information is supplied on post-card forms furnished by the Bureau. Blanks are then mailed to the Bureau showing the number of men employed, amount of pay rolls, number of man-hours worked, and the value of material orders placed. The primary contractor also notifies the Bureau on the same form of the name and address of all firms receiving subcontracts. Blanks are in turn mailed to each subcontractor doing work at the site of the construction project.

The following tables show data concerning work on construction projects on which work has started since July 1. Except for road projects, the Bureau has no information concerning employment on Federal construction projects financed from regular appropriations that were under way previous to July 1, 1934. For employment on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds, see pages 34 to 41 .

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects on which work started subsequent to July 1, financed from direct appropriations to the various Government agencies.

TABLE 1.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS ON WHICH WORK HAS STARTED SINCE JULY 1 BY APPROPRIATIONS MADE DIRECT TO FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS BY THE CONGRESS, FOR OCTOBER 1934, BY TYPES OF PROJEOTS
[Subject to revision]

| Types of projects | Number of wage earners | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { rolls } \end{gathered}$ | Number of manworked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material placed place |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 5,766 | \$323, 610 | 433, 877 | \$0.746 | \$417, 889 |
| Public roads.....- | 2,911 | 152, 072 | 265, 608 | . 573 | 206, 872 |
| River, harbors, and flood con | 3,505 | 156, 722 | 322857 | . 485 | 99, 419 |
| Streets and roads. | 502 | 16,659 | 27,748 | . 600 | 11, 408 |
| Naval vessels | 301 | 22, 098 | 22, 455 | . 984 | 228, 608 |
| Forestry----- | 4 | 206 | 274 | . 751 | 54 |
| Water and sewage | 149 | 5, 894 | 10,462 | . 563 | 6,978 |
| Miscellaneous. | 455 | 12,343 | 20, 242 | . 610 | 13,909 |
| Total | 13,593 | 689, 604 | 1,103,523 | . 625 | 982, 835 |

There were over 13,500 workers employed on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations. More than 40 percent of these men were employed on building construction, 3,500 on river, harbor, and flood-control work, and 2,900 on road building. The pay rolls for the month totaled $\$ 689,000$. More than $1,100,000$ man-hours of labor were provided, and the men earned an average of 62.5 cents per hour. Earnings for river, harbor, and flood-control work averaged 49 cents per hour. In contrast, earnings of workers on naval vessels averaged 98 cents per hour.

Orders were placed by contractors working on these construction projects for material to cost over $\$ 980,000$.

Table 2 shows for the month of October employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS ON WHICH WORK HAS STARTED SLNCE JULY 1 BY APPROPRIATIONS MADE DIRECT TO FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS BY THE CONGRESS, FOR OCTOBER 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic divisions | Number of wage earners | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ | Number of man. hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 415 | \$28, 077 | 37,841 | \$0.742 | \$234, 638 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,031 | 60, 136 | 102, 559 | . 586 | 12,795 |
| East North Central | 3,610 | 207, 530 | 275, 021 | . 755 | 227, 106 |
| West North Central. | 500 | 19, 269 | 32, 252 | . 597 | 20,469 |
| South Atlantic. | 1,591 | 63, 035 | 94, 834 | . 665 | 95, 187 |
| East South Central | 1,647 | 70,013 | 154,873 | . 452 | 25, 916 |
| West South Central | 2,256 | 102, 380 | 199, 027 | . 514 | 84,446 |
| Mountain. | 781 | 31, 619 | 46, 658 | . 678 | 9,128 |
| Pacific. | 1,237 | 80, 107 | 108, 786 | . 736 | 63,231 |
| Total continental United 8 | 13, 068 | 662, 166 | 1, 051, 861 | . 630 | 1979,888 |
| Outside continental United State | 525 | 27, 438 | 51,662 | . 531 | 2,947 |
| Grand total. | 13,593 | 689, 604 | 1,103, 523 | . 625 | 1982,835 |

[^8]Workers in the New England, East North Central, and the Pacific States earned over 70 cents per hour, and only one geographic division, the East South Central, earned less than 50 cents per hour.

Table 3 shows for the months of August, September, and October employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations.

TABLE 3.-EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED, ON PROJEOTS ON WHICH WORK STARTED SINCE JULY 1, BY APPROPRIATIONS MADE DIRECT TO FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS BY THE CONGRESS FROM AUGUST THROUGH OCTOBER 1934
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of $\underset{\text { worked }}{\text { man-hours }}$ | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Angust | 5,601 | \$329, 440 | 557, 747 | \$0. 591 | \$150, 506 |
| September. | 9,800 | 493, 363 | 773, 685 | -638 | 842, 292 |
| October-... | 13,593 | 689, 604 | 1,103, 523 | . 625 | 982,835 |

Comparing October with August, there was an increase of nearly 8,000 in the number of wage earners and over $\$ 360,000$ in monthly pay rolls.

Table 4 shows the value of materials for which orders were placed for construction projects on which work has started since July 1, financed from regular governmental appropriations, by type of material.

Table 4.-Value of material orders placed for use on construction PROJECTS FINANCED BY APPROPRIATIONS MADE DIRECT TO FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS BY THE CONGRESS, BY TYPES OF MATERIAL

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From July <br> 15, to Sept. <br> 151934 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { During period } \\ \text { ending oct. } \\ 15,1934 \end{array}$ |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc |  | \$1,047 |
| Cast-iron pipe fittings. | 1, 598 | 6,096 |
| Clay products | 32, 170 | 73, 977 |
| Coal. | 5,923 | 3,443 |
| Concrete products. | 2,331 | 20,466 |
| Copper products.- |  | 8,948 |
| Crushed stone..... | 1,941 | 1, 228 |
| Electrical machinery. | 10,748 | 86,848 |
| Explosives...... |  | 2,017 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsew | 24, 848 | 108, 280 |
| Insulation materials | 15, 025 | 10, 709 |
| Lumber and timber products | 235, 314 | 150, 433 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 16,175 | 21, 750 |
| Nails and spikes. | 5,664 | 1,877 |
| Paints and varnishes....-. | 14,884 | 16, 478 |
| Paving mixtures .-... | 7,270 | 10, 240 |
| Petroleum products | 3,847 | 33,412 |
| Plumbing supplies .-.-.--.-.-. | 20, 8117 | 26, 8 822 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 2, ${ }^{2} 117$ | 8, 202 |
| Sand and gravel. | 32, 879 | 16,595 |
| Bheet-metal works. | 2,818 | 7,949 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus. | 3,679 | 5,625 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products. | 268, 315 | 194,381 |
| Tools, miscellaneous not elsewhere classified |  | 2,966 |
|  | 3,369 | 3,831 |
| Other | 75, 727 | 65,743 |
| Total. | 842, 202 | 982, 835 |

During the 3 -month period ending October 15, orders have been placed by contractors and Government agencies doing force-account work for materials to cost over $\$ 1,800,000$. Steel-works and rollingmill products accounted for over one-fourth of this total.

Orders have been placed for lumber and timber products valued at over $\$ 380,000$.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries <br> Manufacturing Industries

The following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between September 15 and October 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 25,283 manufacturing establishments employing $3,600,140$ workers in October.

One hundred and sixty-four establishments in 39 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 8.1 percent and affecting 70,218 employees. Nine establishments in eight industries reported decreases which averaged 7.8 percent and affected 1,245 workers.
The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was an average increase of 8.1 percent received by 58,204 workers in 62 slaughtering and meat packing establishments.

Four paper and pulp establishments reported an average wage-rate increase of 9.3 percent to 1,643 employees, 1,400 workers in 1 soap manufacturing establishment received a 10 -percent increase, 1,277 employees in 4 furniture manufacturing establishments received one of 9.9 percent, and 1,010 workers in 3 canning establishments were given an average increase of 10.8 percent. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 897 employees or less.

TABLE 1.-WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUPACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1934

| Industry | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { report- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting - |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | Wagerate increases | Wageratede creases | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { No wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}$ | Wagerate increases | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wage- } \\ & \text { ratede- } \\ & \text { creases } \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing industries...... | $\begin{array}{r} 25,283 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,600,140 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,110 \\ 99.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | (1) ${ }^{9}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,528,677 \\ 98.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,218 \\ 2,0 \end{array}$ | (1, 245 |
| Iron and steel and their products, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 239 |  | 237 | 1 |  | 246, 348 | 40 | 27 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,667 \\ & 9,446 \end{aligned}$ | 59 |  | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,667 \\ & 9,446 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Cast-iron pipe--.-.-.-.-.--- |  |  | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 165 | 13,372 | 163 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel....... | 91 | 9,145 | 91 |  |  | 13,334 9,145 | 38 |  |
| Hardware--..-.............- | 110 | 20, 403 | 108 | 2 |  | 20,380 | 23 |  |
| Plumbers' supplies | 89 | 9, 671 | 88 | 1 |  | 9,664 | 7 |  |

[^9]TABLE 1.-WAGE-RATE CHANGESINMANUFACTURINGINDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1934-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of em ployees | Number of establish. ments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | Wagerate increases | Wage-ratedecreases | No wagerate changes | Wage-rateincreases | Wage-ratedecreases |
| Iron and steel and their products- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam and hot-water heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| apparatus and steam fittings. | 93 | 21,360 | 93 |  |  | 21, 360 |  |  |
| Stoves | 214 | 26,043 | 211 | 3 |  | 25, 524 | 519 |  |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 291 | 10,129 | 287 | 4 |  | 19, 116 | 13 |  |
| Tin cans and other tinware.- | 52 | 0,925 | 52 |  |  | 9,925 |  |  |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 139 | 10,055 | 138 | 1 |  | 9,927 | 128 |  |
|  | 108 | 10,977 | 108 |  |  | 10,977 | 120 |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements...-- | 82 | 18,243 | 82 |  |  | 18, 243 |  |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 27 | 16, 219 | 27 |  |  | 16,210 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 418 | 122, 234 | 417 | 1 |  | 122, 224 | 10 |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 107 | 36,608 | 107 |  |  | 36,603 |  |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 1,665 | 145, 191 | 1,655 | 9 | 1 | 144,663 | 202 | 323 |
| Machine tools...-.-.-.-.........- | 207 | 21,726 | 205 | 2 |  | 21,695 | 31 |  |
| Radios and phonographs | 51 | 39, 335 | 49 | 2 |  | 38, 824 | 511 | --.----- |
| Textile machinery and parts.- | 163 | 14, 101 | 163 |  |  | 14, 101 |  |  |
| Typewriters and parts.-.---- | 13 | 11,651 | 13 |  |  | 11, 651 |  |  |
| Transportation equipment: Aircraft | 34 | 6,546 | 34 |  |  | 6,546 |  |  |
| Automobiles....- | 341 | 224, 460 | 341 |  |  | 224,460 |  |  |
| Cars, electric- and steamrailroad. | 70 | 14,243 | 69 | 1 |  | 14,114 | 129 |  |
| Locomotives. | 11 | 4,798 | 11 |  |  | 4,798 |  |  |
| Shipbuilding | 111 | 33,004 | 110 | 1 |  | 32,878 | 126 |  |
| Railroad repair shops: Electric railroad. | 354 | 18,624 | 351 | 3 |  | 18, 604 | 20 |  |
| Steam railroad..- | 588 | 78,132 | 588 |  |  | 78, 132 |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures...-- | 33 | 6,695 | 32 | 1 |  | 6,441 | 254 | -----...- |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products. | 308 | 37, 292 | 303 | 4 | 1 | 36,941 | 347 | 4 |
| Clocks and watches and time- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| recording devices | 27 | 8, 694 | 26 | 2 |  | 8,684 | 10 |  |
|  | 201 | 12, 151 | 199 | 2 |  | 11,916 | 235 |  |
| Lighting equipment | 79 | 4,588 | 78 | 1 |  | 4,577 | 11 |  |
| Silverware and plated ware.- | 73 | 10,028 | 73 |  |  | 10,028 |  |  |
| Smelting and refining-copper lead, and zine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lead, and zinc. | 43 218 | 16, 122 | 43 217 |  |  | 16, 122 |  |  |
| Stamped and enameled ware- <br> Lumber and allied products: | 218 | 22,719 | 217 | 1 |  | 22, 595 | 124 |  |
| Furniture.... | 582 | 56,069 | 578 | 4 | -------- | 54,792 | 1,277 | -------- |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 624 | 25,350 | 624 |  |  | 25, 350 |  |  |
| Sawmills. | 649 | 74,711 | 649 |  |  | 74, 711 |  |  |
| Turpentine and rosin --.-.--- | 30 | 1,814 | 30 |  |  | 1,814 |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta - -- | 522 116 | 18,231 15,849 | 522 |  |  | 18,231 |  |  |
| Cement. | 116 178 | 15,849 49,075 | 116 |  |  | 18,849 49,075 |  |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 255 | 4,982 | 255 |  |  | 4,070 |  |  |
| Pottery | 132 | 20,255 | 129 |  | 2 | 20, 113 | 33 | 109 |
| Textiles and their products: Fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs. | 27 | 11,763 | 27 |  |  | 11, 763 |  |  |
| Cotton goods.- | 687 | 274, 933 | 687 |  |  | 274, 933 |  |  |
| Cotton small wares_ | 123 | 10, 596 | 123 |  |  | 10,596 |  |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 182 | 42,541 | 182 |  |  | 42,541 |  |  |
| Hats, fur-felt....-.........- | 47 | 7,496 | 47 |  |  | 7,496 |  |  |
| Knit goods..................- | 501 | 120, 643 | 499 | 1 | 1 | 120, 004 | 624 | 15 |
| Silk and rayon goods.-.-- | 290 | 48,356 | 289 |  | 1 | 48, 320 |  | 36 |
| Woolen and worsted goods\| | 533 | 105, 592 | 527 | 5 | 1 | 104, 782 | 676 | 134 |

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


## Nonmanufacturing Industries

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

Increases averaging 11.8 percent and affecting 2,531 employees were reported by 5 metalliferous mining establishments, while 4 electric light and power establishments gave an average increase of
6.4 percent to 585 workers. The increases in the remaining industries affected 386 employees or less.
Decreases in wage-rates were reported by 25 wholesale trade establishments. These decreases averaged 10.2 percent and affected 679 workers. Twenty-one brokerage establishments reported an average decrease of 15.3 percent to 378 employees. The remaining wage-rate decreases which were reported were negligible.

Table 2.-WAGE-RATE OHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING OCT. 15, 1934


Less than Hio of 1 percent.


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

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

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

[^3]:    1 Average for 10 months.
    2 Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.
    ${ }^{3}$ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufacturers.

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

    - Weighted percentage change.
    - Includes laundries.
    - Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.

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

[^5]:    :0 No change.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Whenever the month of October is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending Oct. 15.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ As computed by the Bureau on the basis of an 8 -hour day and a 26 -day month from hourly and daily wage rates

[^8]:    1 Includes $\$ 206,872$ estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

