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# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## Trend of Employment, November 1934

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 18 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on Public Works Administration projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

## Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment decreased 1.9 percent from October to November and factory pay rolls declined 2.5 percent. The slightly greater decrease in pay rolls was due, to a slight extent, to the observance of the Armistice Day holiday during the November pay period. Thirty-seven of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment from October to November and 38 industries reported increased pay rolls.

Factory employment has decreased in November of each year since 1922. The decrease of 1.9 percent in factory employment was, with the exception of the decline of 1.6 percent in November 1932, the smallest reported for this month since 1928. The decrease of 2.5 percent in factory pay rolls was the smallest shown for any November since 1925.

The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for November 1934 are 76.8 and 59.5 , respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of November 1933 shows increases over the year interval of 0.8 percent in employment and 7.2 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 November from 25,507 establishments employing 3,554,573 workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 67,036,788$ during the pay period ending November 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 most pronounced changes in employment over the month interval were seasonal in character. The woolen and worsted goods industry, in which increased activity is usually reported in November, showed a gain of 10.1 percent in employment. The men's-furnishings and the agricultural-implement industries also reported seasonal increases of 9.2 and 9.1 percent, respectively. Employment in the rayon industry increased 4.5 percent over the month interval, and increases ranging from 3 to 3.6 percent were reported in the cane-sugar refining, turpentine and rosin, clocks and watches, and iron and steel forgings industries. The hardware and glass industries reported gains in employment of 2.8 percent each and the lighting-equipment industry reported an increase of 2.7 percent. Less pronounced gains in employment in industries of major importance were: Machine tools, 1.5 percent; structural metalwork, 1.4 percent; plumbers' supplies, 1.3 percent; leather and paper and pulp, 1.1 percent each; knit goods, 1 percent; blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, 0.7 percent; newspapers, 0.6 percent; and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 0.5 percent.

The most pronounced decreases in employment were seasonal declines of 35.6 percent in the canning and preserving industry and 17.2 percent in the cottonseed oil-cake-meal industry. Other industries, in which substantial decreases, primarily seasonal in character, were reported, were: Millinery, 13.8 percent; beverages, 9.7 percent; ice cream, 9 percent; men's clothing, 7.4 percent; confectionery, 5.3 percent; women's clothing, 5.1 percent; cement, 4.9 percent; tin cans and other tinware, 4.5 percent; marble-slate-granite, 3.9 percent; radios and phonographs, 3.7 percent; jewelry, 3.5 percent; flour, 3.4 percent; and boots and shoes, 3.1 percent. The decrease of 14.4 percent in employment in textile dyeing and finishing plants resulted largely from labor disturbances in this industry. This strike also affected operations of silk mills, which reported a decline of 1.2 percent in employment over the month interval. Employment in elec-tric- and steam-car building establishments declined 11.4 percent, due to the completion of orders placed under P. W. A. contracts. The decline of 7 percent in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry was due largely to the decrease in receipts of Government cattle.

Other industries in which substantial decreases in employment were reported were: Beet-sugar refining, 5.7 percent; aircraft, 5.5 percent; steam railroad repair shops, 5 percent; sawmills, 3.3 percent; castiron pipe, 2.9 percent; shipbuilding, 2.7 percent; and cigars and cigarettes and automobiles, 2.4 percent each. Lesser declines in industries of major importance were: Furniture and chemicals, 2 percent each; petroleum refining and automobile tires, 0.9 percent each; foundry and machine-shop products, 0.7 percent; and cotton goods, 0.4 percent.

Comparing the levels of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in November 1934 with those of November 1933, 52 industries showed increased employment over the year interval and 64 showed increased pay rolls.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "nondurable" goods groups, the former group showed decreases in employment and pay rolls from October to November of 1 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. The latter group showed losses of 2.8 percent in employment and 3.8 percent in pay rolls. The November employment and pay-roll indexes were 62.2 and 46.1, respectively, for the "durable" goods group, and 92.4 and 76.6, 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 fell 0.5 percent from October to November and rose 6.5 percent from November 1933 to November 1934. Gains from October to November were shown in 43 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.1 to 24.3 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 October and November 1934 showed a decrease over the month interval for all manufacturing industries combined of 0.6 percent in average hours worked per week and no change in average hourly earnings. Thirtynine 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 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in November 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 October 1934 and November 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in November 1934, together with percentage changes from
the previous month and from November 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 November 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from October 1934 and November 1933 are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for each industry for which manhour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

More complete data, now available, have made necessary certain revisions for October in 21 industries, in the groups to which they belong, and in all manufacturing industries combined. These revisions appear in table 2.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1934

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \\ (3 \text {-year } \\ \text { a verage } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | October 1934 | No-vember 1933 |  | October 1934 | No-vember 1933 |  | October 1934 | No-vember 1933 |  | October 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { No- } \\ \text { vem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | October 1934 | No-vember 1933 |
| All industries. | 76.8 | -1.9 | +0.8 | 59.5 | -2.5 | +7.2 | \$18.86 | -0.5 | +6.5 | ${ }^{2} 34.1$ | -0.6 | -0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cents } \\ & 255.4 \end{aligned}$ | (3) | $+5.8$ |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery. | 66.2 | t. 3 | -2.5 | 44.2 | +3.3 | +2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 65.9 | $+7$ | $-2.9$ | 41.7 | +6.5 | $-1.2$ | 17.43 | $+5.7$ | +1.9 | 26.7 | $+4.7$ | $-7.8$ | 65.6 | $+1.1$ | $+10.8$ |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets-...-............-- | 72.2 | -. 4 | -11.3 +9 | 44.9 | +2.3 | -16.2 | 15. 56 | +2.7 | -5.2 | 28.1 | +1.1 | -11.7 +56 | 55.5 48.7 | ${ }_{(3)}+9$ | +6.1 +3.9 |
| Cast-iron pipe $\qquad$ Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 49.3 | -2.9 | +9.6 | 26.4 | -4.1 | +10.9 | 14. 22 | $-1.3$ | +1.2 | 28.9 | -1.4 | $+5.6$ | 48.7 | (3) | -3.9 |
| lery), and edge tools | 78.9 | +. 8 | +1.2 | 57.4 | +2.8 | +6.1 | 19.85 | $+2.0$ | +4.9 | 36. 8 | $+5$ | $-1.4$ | 53.9 | $+.9$ | $+7.4$ |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 51.0 | +3.6 | - 2.2 | 35.8 | $+13.7$ | +4. 1 | 20.05 | $+9.7$ | +4.9 | 33.7 | +9.1 | $-2.7$ | 59.7 | +. 7 | +8.7 |
| Hardware-.---------- | 45.4 | +2.8 | $-21.6$ | 34.2 | +7.5 | -12.1 | 18. 09 | +4.6 | +12.0 | 33.2 | +4.1 | +8. 0 | 54.3 | $-.4$ | +2.3 |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 62.7 | $+1.3$ | +7.0 | 37.6 | +3.7 | +36.2 | 18.80 | +2.3 | $+27.7$ | 33.8 | +1.2 | $+17.5$ | 55.7 | $+1.3$ | $+10.5$ |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 49.3 | -. 6 | -12.4 | 32.0 | -1.5 | +4.6 | 20.83 | -. 9 | +19.3 | 35.0 | -. 3 | +1.7 | 59.5 | $-.7$ | +9.2 |
|  | 93.9 | $-1.4$ | +. 4 | 67.0 | -6.9 | +8.4 | 19. 92 | -5.6 | +8.2 | 35.6 | -5.8 | -3.4 | 54.9 | -. 7 | +8.9 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 57.9 | +1.4 | +8.6 | 41.2 | $+.9$ | +16.4 | 19.79 | $-6$ | +6.7 | 33.9 | - 6 | $-.3$ | 58.7 | $+.2$ | +7.1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 89.6 | -4.5 | +6.8 | 79.4 | $-3.8$ | +6.3 | 18.31 | $+.7$ | -. 8 | 34.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $-3.1$ | 52.3 | $+.8$ | $+2.3$ |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) $\qquad$ Wirework | 58.1 121.2 | +.7 -.2 | -1.5 +2.5 | 48.4 94.5 | +2.2 -1.5 | +7.8 +11.3 | 19.15 17.81 | +1.4 +1.3 | +9.5 +8.6 | 34.8 32.2 | +1.8 -1.2 | -6.0 +15.3 | 55.0 55.1 | -. 4 | +15.0 +8.2 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 77.8 | ${ }^{8}$ ) | +6.3 | 57.2 | +. 4 | +13.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements... | 79.6 | +9.1 | +41.9 | 85.7 | +15. 2 | +59.9 | 22.80 | +5.6 | +12.5 | 38.1 | +2.1 | +1.5 | 60.2 | +3.6 | +13.5 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 106.7 | +(4) | +13.8 | 83.3 | $+5.9$ | +16.3 | 25.64 | $+5.9$ | +2.3 | 38.1 | +6.1 | -3.7 | 67.4 | -. 3 | $+5.6$ |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.- | 65.4 | $+.5$ | +8.5 | 50.0 | +1.4 | +21.1 | 20.96 | +.9 | $+11.9$ | 33.9 | $+1.5$ | +3.0 | 61.3 | $-3$ | +10.4 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels..- | 73.5 | +1.7 | +30.3 | 50.0 | +3.3 | +49.3 | 24.33 | +1.6 | +14.6 +1 | 37.5 | +1.1 | +8.6 | 64.9 | + 8 | +5.6 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..........-. | 66.0 | -. 7 | +5.6 | 46.6 | -2.1 | +11.2 | 19.88 | $-1.3$ | +6.1 | 33.1 | $-1.5$ | -. 2 | 59.9 | (3) | +6.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1934-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week 1 |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IndexNo-vem-ber1934(3-yearaverage$1923-25$$=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index No-vember 1934 (3-year average1923-25 $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | No-vember 1933 |  | October 1934 | No-vember 1933 |  | October 1934 | No-vember 1933 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | No -vember 1933 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | No -vember 1933 |
| Maehinery-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Machine tools.-.-...- | 70.2 | +1. 5 | $+21.7$ | 52.6 | +4.7 | +21.8 | 22.49 | +3.2 | $+0.4$ | 36.7 | +2.8 | -4.8 | 61.3 | $+0.5$ |  |
| Radios and phonographs.-- | 214.5 | -3.7 | -13.6 | 131.5 43.4 | $-4.6$ | -12.6 | 19.22 19.33 | $-1.0$ | +1.4 -12.9 | 34. 2 | $-3.4$ | -1.8 | 56.3 | +2.4 | +11.7 |
| Textile machinery and par | 60.8 | -(4) +1.9 | -21.4 | 43.4 <br> 97 | -3.2 | -32.1 | 19.33 | -3.2 +3.8 | 12.9 +20.1 | 32.3 | -1.2 +5.2 | -14.9 +5.1 | 59.8 | $-2.3$ | +1.1 +1.5 |
| Typewriters and parts...- | 106.1 62.0 | +1.9 -3.0 | +26.6 +15.9 | 97.8 48.1 | +5.8 | +52.3 +24 | 22.98 | +3.8 | +20.1 | 40.5 | +5.2 | +5.1 | 56.6 | -1.6 | +14.5 |
| A ircraft | 250.4 | $-5.5$ | -25.8 | 214.5 | -8.7 | $-28.3$ | 24.08 | -3.4 | -3.4 | 36.9 | -2.4 | -3.3 | 67.5 | +. 1 | +2.6 |
| Automobiles | 67.1 | -2.4 | +18.6 | 51.3 | $-1.4$ | +29.5 | 22.80 | +1.0 | +9.4 | 31.3 | $+6$ | -4.2 | 72.6 | -. 4 | +11.8 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 30.2 | -11.4 | +6.0 | 27.5 | -12.9 | +12.7 | 19.85 | -1.7 | $+6.5$ | 33.2 | $-.3$ | -. 1 | 60.1 | $-1.6$ | +3.6 |
| Locomotives.. | 37.5 | -1.3 | +67.4 | 16.6 | -2.1 | +90.8 | 21.74 | -. 8 | +13.2 | 34.4 | $-2.3$ | +9.4 | 63.2 | +1.6 | +4.2 |
| Shipbuilding. | 69.3 | $-2.7$ | +9.1 | 54.0 | -4.0 | +15.4 | 22.32 | -1.3 | +6.1 | 30.4 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | +1.1 | 74.1 | $+.1$ | +13.8 |
| Railroad repair shops | 51.6 | -4.3 +.8 | -5.8 | 44.4 57.4 | -5.1 +.6 | -3.7 +2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric railroad. | 65.7 50.5 | +.8 -5.0 | -1.4 -6.3 | 57.4 43.5 | +.6 -5.9 | +2.1 -4.4 | 26.41 24.18 | -.2 -1.0 | +3.6 +2.4 | 43.6 38.4 | +.2 -1.5 | -2.1 +2.0 | 59.4 62.8 | -.7 -.2 | +5.4 +1.3 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 76.0 | +1.2 | +4.7 | 58.8 | +2.3 | +12.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures.... | 62.5 | $+1.1$ | -23.5 | 53.8 | $+5.2$ | -10.5 | 19.89 | +4.1 | +17.3 | 37.0 | +5.1 | +36.5 | 53.7 | -1.1 | +10.4 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 72.0 | +1.4 | -3.7 | 51.3 | +3.6 | - +3.8 | 19.99 | +2.2 | +8.2 | 34.8 | $+2.7$ | +. 5 | 57.5 | $-13$ | +9.9 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. | 77.6 | +3.4 | +21.3 | 64.7 | +4.6 | $+22.5$ | 19.26 | +1.2 | $+1.0$ | 40.6 | $+2.5$ | -4.3 | 47.4 | -1.2 | +5.3 |
|  | 76.9 | $-3.5$ | +18.5 | 63.1 | $-3.6$ | +21.8 | 19.81 | -. 1 | +3.2 | 38.1 | $-2.3$ | -5.0 | 51.5 | +2.4 | +6.9 |
| Lighting equipment | 68.9 | $+2.7$ | +10.1 | 58.0 | +3.0 | +18.9 | 19.56 | +. 3 | +8.1 | 36.6 | +. 5 | +1.3 | 54.3 | -. 4 | +6.4 |
| Silverware and plated ware.-...--.-.-.-.-.--...- | 71.7 | +1.6 | +1.4 | 56.7 | $+5.3$ | +8.8 | 21.70 | $+3.7$ | +7.2 | 38.2 | +3.8 | $+2.5$ | 56.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | +6.0 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc.- | 74.5 | +1.9 | $+16.0$ | 46.4 | +1.1 | +26.8 | 20.32 | $-7$ | $+9.6$ | 37.0 | $-1.6$ | +2.1 | 54. 9 | $+.7$ | +8.4 |
| Stamped and enameled ware. | 83.9 | +-1.2 | +5.1 | 71.9 | +2.1 | +13.1 | 18.01 | +. 8 | +7.4 | 35.7 | +1.1 | +. 8 | 50.3 | -. 4 | +8.4 |
| Lumber and allied products | 48.6 | -1.8 | $-7.1$ | 33.6 | $-4.5$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture. | 65.2 | $-2.0$ | $-9.9$ | 44.5 | $-5.7$ | -1.1 | 15.88 | -3.9 | +9.0 | 35.2 | -4.3 | -2.0 | 44.7 | $+.7$ | $+5.0$ |
| Millwork | 36.3 | -(4) | -2.4 | 24.0 | -. 4 | +8.6 | 15. 56 | -. 4 | $+11.3$ | 34.9 | $-.6$ | $+5.4$ | 44.6 | +. 2 | +5.1 |
| Sawmills. | 32.8 | $-3.3$ | -5.5 | 21.3 | $-5.6$ | $-2.3$ | 14.54 | $-2.4$ | +3.4 | 33.1 | -2.1 | -3.8 | 44.5 | -. 2 | +7.6 |
|  | 92.4 | +3.4 | -8.6 | 47.9 | +6.4 | +5.7 | 12.43 | +2.9 | +15.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Stone, clay, and glass product
Brick, tile, and terra cotta
Cement.
Marble, granite, slate, and other products

| ↔ |
| :---: |
| Marble, granite, slate, and |
| Pottery- |

Carpets and rugs
Cotton goods
Cotton small ware
Dyeing and finishing textiles.
Hats, fur-felt
Knit goods
Silk and rayon goods...
Wearing apparel.
Clothing, men's.
Corsets and allied garments
Men's furnishings
Millinery
Shirts and collar
Leather and its manufacture
Boots and shoes
food and kindred products
Baking-.
Butter.
Canning and preserving
Confectionery
Ice cream
Slaughtering and meat packing
Sugar, beet
Tobacco manufactures
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff
Paper and printing
Boxes, paper-
Paper and pulp
Printing and publishing:
Newspapers and periodicals
See footnotes at end of table




$$
\left.\begin{array}{|r}
+11.9 \\
+21.3 \\
+27.8 \\
+14.3 \\
-15.6 \\
+5.8 \\
+2.0 \\
-1.0 \\
-19.0 \\
-.5 \\
+6.2 \\
-15.3 \\
-12.9 \\
+7.9 \\
+3.8 \\
-4.6 \\
+9.4 \\
+20.6 \\
+22.5 \\
+18.1 \\
-5.3 \\
+8.4 \\
+1.5 \\
+1.8 \\
+10.4 \\
+12.7 \\
+9.1 \\
+18.0 \\
+7.2 \\
+13.3 \\
+3.2 \\
+6.7 \\
+5.7 \\
+3.5 \\
\hline 23.2 \\
+2.8 \\
-2.6 \\
-3.9 \\
-2.5 \\
+1.5 \\
+14.1 \\
+14.1 \\
+11.0 \\
+4.6
\end{array} \right\rvert\,-
$$



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -2.4 | $+16.9$ | 32.0 | -. 6 |
| -4.4 | +9.4 | 32.4 | -3.3 |
| +1.1 | +6.4 | 34.1 | +1.8 |
| $-3.4$ | +4.6 | 30.2 | -3.2 |
| +2.5 | +5.8 | 33.9 | +.9 |
| $-.7$ | -. 9 | 29.7 | +. 3 |
| $-3.5$ | $+2.4$ | 33.9 | -3.1 |
| -4.4 | +4.6 | 34.6 | -3.1 |
| $+2.9$ | -. 6 | 35.8 | +5.3 |
| +5.4 | -8.4 | 27.0 | +5.5 |
| -. 2 | $+6.7$ | 34.9 | $-.3$ |
| $-1.0$ | +9.7 | 34.4 | +. 3 |
| +3.9 | +2.4 | 33.3 | +5.7 |
| -10.0 | +.8 | 24.8 | $-10.5$ |
| -9.6 | +8. 5 |  |  |
| +1.6 | +20.1 | 31.6 | +1.3 |
| +2.0 | +8.5 | 34.7 | -3.3 |
| -4.5 | +7.7 |  |  |
| +. 6 | $+15.7$ | 34.0 | +. 9 |
| -6.8 | $-5.5$ | 29.4 | $-4.9$ |
| +5.6 | +8.8 | 36.5 | +. 6 |
| +. 9 | +3.4 | 39.6 | +. 8 |
| $+.3$ | +6.0 | 36.8 | -2. 4 |
| $-1.3$ | $-2.9$ |  |  |
| +1.2 | $+28.9$ | 31.7 | $-5.1$ |
| $-4.0$ | +7.5 | 35.4 | -2.7 |
| -4.2 | +2.8 | 37.5 | -4.3 |
| +. 1 | +3.3 | 42.0 | -2.8 |
| +1.2 | +19.0 | 41.1 | +2.2 |
| +24.3 | +6.8 | 49.2 | +28.5 |
| -4. 4 | -2.2 | 37.3 | +1.4 |
| -3.1 | +. 3 | 32.3 | $-1.8$ |
| +2.5 | +. 5 | 34.6 | -2.0 |
| -2.1 | +10.1 | 36.2 | -2.4 |
| $-1.8$ | +8.3 | 36.5 | -2.4 |
| $+.7$ | $+7.0$ | 35.8 | $+.6$ |
| -. 1 | +4.6 | 37.0 | $-.3$ |


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +3.4 | 44.8 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +13.3 |
| +6.6 | 56.6 | $-1.0$ | +6.0 |
| +2.1 | 56.3 | $-.7$ | $+5.8$ |
| -. 5 | 66.9 | -. 1 | +13.3 |
| $-12.7$ | 51.5 | +1.4 | +16.6 |
| -10.5 | 56.5 | -1.2 | +13.7 |
| $-.6$ | 37.8 | $-.3$ | +2.4 |
| $+3.5$ | 44.7 | $-1.8$ | +3.0 |
| -. 8 | 50.5 | $-2.3$ | -1.4 |
| +23.2 | 72.0 | $+.4$ | +14.9 |
| +. 1 | 47.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +7.4 |
| +4.9 | 44.5 | $-.4$ | +5.8 |
| +2.2 | 48.9 | $-1.6$ | +. 2 |
| $-10.6$ | 60.8 | $-2.2$ | +11.9 |
| +19.7 | 46.7 | -. 2 | -3.6 |
| +3.2 | 41.5 | +4.3 | +14.8 |
| +15.4 | 38.6 | +5-5 | +5.2 |
| -15.0 | 51.0 | +. 4 | +9.3 |
| -2.7 | 55.3 | +. 5 | +8.0 |
| -3.5 | 53.6 | (3) | +8.3 |
| $-2.5$ | 75.7 | +2.9 | +8.4 |
| $+.6$ | 38.3 | +4.4 | +5.8 |
| +7.1 | 41.9 | -. 9 | +5.1 |
| $-1.0$ | 54.7 | +. 2 | +5.1 |
| +2.3 | 58.2 | +2.3 | -2.1 |
| +5.8 | 54.7 | -1.4 | +12.4 |
| $-2.5$ | 41.1 | $-2.0$ | +6.4 |
| -. 7 | 52.8 | $-5.2$ | -1.8 |
| $-4.9$ | 39.9 | $-1.2$ | $+5.3$ |
| $-7.2$ | 38.8 | +4.3 | +8.6 |
| $+.8$ | 50.4 | $+4$ | $+9.6$ |
| -. 7 | 52.9 | $+.6$ | +9.4 |
| +2.4 | 73.5 | $+1.0$ | $+6.1$ |
| -. 1 | 86.1 | $+2$ | $+5.3$ |

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1934—Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \\ (3-\text { year } \\ \text { average } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { average } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in No-vember 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | No-vember 1933 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | No-vember 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | No-vember 1933 |  | October 1934 | No-vember 1933 |  | October 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { No- } \\ \text { vem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining. | 108.6 | -0.7 | +0.2 | 90.9 | -0.8 | $+7.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
|  | 107.9 | $-.6$ | -. 2 | 89.1 | $-.6$ | $+7.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals..------------- | 104.4 | -2.0 | +. 4 | 90.7 | -1.9 | +6.6 | 24.15 | +0.1 | +6.5 | 38.5 | -1.8 | -0.6 | 62.1 | +2.1 | $+5.9$ |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 90.5 | $-17.2$ | $-22.7$ | 81.4 | -19.4 | -19.5 | 10. 19 | $-2.7$ | $+4.6$ | 43.6 | -6.8 | $+10.9$ | 23.5 | $+5.9$ | -4.4 |
| Druggists' preparations | 105.5 | $-1.2$ | +3.5 | 96.8 | -2.3 | +4.3 +7.1 | 19.64 | $-1.1$ | $+.8$ | 38.2 | -3.3 | $+.1$ | 48.0 | +1.1 | +2.3 |
| Explosives | 91.6 | $-.3$ | $-1.4$ | 71.2 | $-1.8$ | +7.1 | 22. 13 | -1.5 | +9.0 | 34.4 | $-1.7$ | +.7 | 64.4 | $+3$ | +. 2 |
| Fertilizers | 91.2 | $-3$ | $+.4$ | 69.7 | $-5.2$ | +10.6 | 11.81 | -4.9 | +10.2 | 33.1 | -3.5 | -3.3 | 35.6 | -1.4 | +14.6 +6.9 |
| Paints and varnishes----- | 99.7 320.8 | +.2 +4.5 | +9.4 -3.4 | 78.5 231.6 | +.5 +6.6 | +14.9 +5.8 | 21.47 19.16 | +.4 +2.0 | +5.0 +9.2 | 37.9 37.7 | -.8 +3.6 | -3.3 -3 | 56.6 50.9 | +1.1 -1.2 | +6.9 +10.2 |
| Soap.-...--. | 104.6 | $-1.0$ | +7.1 | 92.5 | -2.2 | +15.5 | 21.55 | -1.2 | +7.5 | 37.6 | $-2.8$ | -6. 5 | 56.2 | +.9 +1 | +14.9 |
| Petroleum refining | 111.9 | $-.9$ | +1.7 | 96.8 | $-1.2$ | +7.8 | 26.08 | -. 3 | +5.8 | 34.3 | $-1.7$ | -. 5 | 76.2 | $+1.6$ | $+10.3$ |
| Rubber products. | 76.6 | -1.0 | -11.6 | 58.1 | -. 3 | - 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 53.9 | -1.4 | $-17.2$ | 49.8 | -. 9 | $-15.0$ | 18.31 | +. 5 | $+5.9$ | 34.6 | $+.3$ | +2.1 | 52.9 | +. 2 | $+6.0$ |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 112.1 | -. 9 | -17.1 | 85.2 | $-3.3$ | $-11.3$ | 17.57 | -2.4 | +7.2 | 34.6 | -3.1 | $-1.3$ | 50.7 | $+.4$ | $+5.9$ |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 68.7 | -. 9 | $-5.2$ | 50.4 | $+1.6$ | +12.5 | 22.67 | +2.5 | +18.8 | 28.7 | +1.1 | +3.2 | 80.0 | +1.3 | +14.2 |

: Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentages of change over year on per capita weekly, earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

2 Weighted.
${ }_{4}$ Less than $Y$ Ko of 1 percent.

Table 2.-Revised Employment and Pay-Roll Indexes, Hours and Earnings in Certain Manufacturing Groups and Industries, October 1934

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> October <br> 1934 <br> (3-year <br> average <br> $1923-25$ <br> $=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index <br> October <br> 1934 <br> (3-year <br> average <br> $1923-25$ <br> $=100)$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in October 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1933 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { Sep- }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { October } \\ 1933 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | October 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { October } \\ 1933 \end{array}$ |
| All manufacturing | 78.3 | +3.3 | +1.6 | 61.0 | +5.2 | +2.7 | \$18.95 | +1.8 | +4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 66.0 | (1) | -5.4 | 42.8 | +4.1 | -10. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools. | 78.3 | +2.1 | $-3$ | 55.9 | +5.1 +5.1 | 10.1 +3.1 | 19.63 | +2.9 | +3.3 | 36.8 | +3.4 | -1.9 | 53.5 | -0.2 | +8.2 |
|  | 49.2 | +3.1 | +4.2 | 31.5 | +8.1 | -. 3 | 18.32 | +4.3 | -3.9 | 30.8 | +4.8 | $-13.1$ | 59.5 | $-.3$ | +6.9 |
| Hardware, -.- | 44.2 | $-3.6$ | -24.1 | 31.8 | +9.2 | $-18.7$ | 17.36 | $+13.3$ | $+7.3$ | 31.7 | $+12.0$ | -3.1 | 54.5 | +1.1 | +11.5 |
| Plumbers' supplie | 61.9 | +3.8 | -10.9 | 36.3 | +17.0 | $-2.9$ | 18.28 | +12.7 | +9.2 | 33.3 | +12.9 | $+1.3$ | 54.8 | $+.4$ | +6.8 |
|  | 95.3 | +4.0 | -.9 +4.6 | 71.9 | +9.4 +8 | +3.9 +13.9 | 20.87 19 | +5.1 | +5.3 +8.5 | 37.4 | +3.9 +3.9 | -6.0 | 55. 3 | +.7 + + | +9.3 +9.4 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 57.1 121.4 | -2.5 +1.0 | +4.6 -1.9 | 40.8 9.9 | +88 +4.3 | +13.6 | 19.93 18.96 | +3.4 +3.3 | +8.5 +8.9 | 34. 17 | +3.0 +3.8 | -.9 +9.0 | 58.5 | +.2 +4 | +9.4 +6.5 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 121.4 | +1.0 | -1.9 | 95.9 | +4.3 | +. 2 | 18.06 | +3.3 | +1.9 | 32.7 | +3.8 | +9.0 | 54.6 | -. 4 | 6.5 |
|  | 77.9 222.8 | -.1 +1.3 | +6.7 -6.5 | $\begin{array}{r}57.0 \\ 137.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +2.5 +8.5 | $\begin{array}{r}+13.5 \\ -3.5 \\ \hline 14.1\end{array}$ | 19.69 | +7.2 | +3.4 | 35.7 | +8.5 | -1.6 | 52.4 | -1.3 | $+9.7$ |
| Transportation equipment, | 63.9 | -13.4 | +8.1 | 49.4 | -4.8 | +14.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles Railroad repair shops | 68.7 53.9 | -15.0 -3.2 | +8.0 +2.0 +1.0 | 52.0 46.8 | -4.2 +2.6 | +12.8 +4.3 | 22.38 | +12.7 | +5.4 | 31.1 | +14.3 | -9.8 | 72.4 | $-5$ | +13.8 |
| Electric railroad. | 65.1 | -. 8 | $-1.1$ | 57.1 | +. 3 | +5.4 | 25.92 | +1.2 | +6.2 | 42.9 | +-5 | $-1.3$ | 59.1 | (1) | +7.3 |
| Nonferrous metals and their prod | 75.1 | +2.6 | $-.7$ | 57.5 | +6.5 | +6.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 61.8 | +7.5 | $-25.7$ | 51.1 | +23.6 | -17.8 | 19.05 | +15.0 | +10.8 | 38.0 | +6. 1 | $+27.4$ | 53.3 | +. 2 | +13.0 |
| Lumber and allied products | 49.5 | +.4 | -10.3 | 35.2 | +3.8 +5.8 + | -7.6 <br> -14.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture Stone, clay, and glass produ | 66.5 51.9 | +2.3 -1.9 | -15.3 +.6 | 47.2 35.5 | +5.8 +2.3 +2.3 | -14.2 +5.7 | 16.51 | +3.5 | +1.2 | 36.7 | +3.7 | -5.9 | 44. 2 | -. | +5.7 |
| Pottery --.---.--...... | 68.4 | +3.3 +3.3 | $-1.7$ | 45.7 | +11.2 | $-3.0$ | 17.39 | +8.8 | -. 3 | 33.9 | +7.3 | -15.3 | 50.6 | +1.2 | +15.4 |
| Textiles and their products | 92.3 | +26.3 | -5.5 | 74.7 | +29.9 | -3. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabrics. | 89.7 | +44.7 | $-7.2$ | 73.1 | +48.9 | -5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton small wares.-..- | 82.2 | $+15.4$ | -5.8 | 69.2 | +24.0 | $-1.7$ | 16. 45 | $+7.4$ | +4.5 | 36.2 | +12.8 | $+3.1$ | 45.2 | $-2.2$ | +4.9 |
| Woolen and worsted goon | 68.1 | +9.5 +2.7 | -24.9 -6.2 | 46.9 64.3 | +93.1 -7.1 | $-29.5$ | 15.59 | +1.3 | -6. 2 | 31.5 | +2.3 | -8.9 | 49.6 | $-1.0$ | +3.6 |
| Leather.-.......- | 88.2 | +1.6 | - +3.2 +3.5 | 64.3 76 | +4.5 | $-2.4$ | 20.18 | +2.9 | +1.2 | 35.9 | +1.7 | -3.6 | 55.2 | +1.1 | +6.8 |
| Food and kindred product | 119.5 | -6.0 | +3.1 | 103.4 | $-5.4$ | +13.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beverages. | 168.2 | -4.8 | +11.7 | 157.2 | -5.9 | +19.2 | 28.00 | $-1.2$ | +6. 6 | 37.6 | -1.3 | -7.6 | 73.8 | -. 3 | +16.5 |
| Ice cream | 69.8 | $-9.7$ | +2.6 | 55.2 | -8.7 | +4.9 | 25.16 | +1.2 | +2.9 | 43.3 | $-5.3$ | -. 5 | 57.1 | +5.9 | $+.5$ |
| Sugar, beet | 200.4 | +160.5 | -11.2 | 125.6 | +114.8 | -17.9 | 16.07 | -17.5 | $-7.5$ | 38.2 | -8.4 | $-26.1$ | 42.9 | -12.8 | +14.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining. Other than petroleum refining | 109.4 | +.7 +.8 | +.3 +.6 | 91.6 89.6 | 1.1 .9 +1.9 | +7.1 +6.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals...------------ | 106. 5 | -1.4 | +3.2 | 92.4 | +. 4 | +6.3 +7.8 | 24.03 | +1.8 | +4.8 | 39.1 | +3.4 | -. 2 | 61.9 | -3.1 | $+3.0$ |
|  | 106.8 | +3.7 | +7.0 | 99.1 | +7.4 | +8.9 | 20.45 | +3.5 | +1.8 | 39.2 | +3.2 | +4.8 | 50.2 | -1.6 | +1.3 |

## Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing

 IndustriesIn table 3 are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years 1919 to 1933 , inclusive, and for the first 11 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 manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry) or the motion-picture industry.

Table 3.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups


Table 3.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups-Continued

| 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average | \$198, 145, 000 | \$23, 937, 000 | \$24, 534, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1920 | 238, 300,000 | 30,531, 000 | 31, 982, 000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1921 | 155, 008, 000 | 14, 049, 000 | 16, 450,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1922 | 165, 406, 000 | 17,400, 000 | 16, 982,000 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 210, 065, 000 | 25,442, 000 | 24, 618,000 | \$18, 532,000 | \$14, 856, 000 | (1) |
| 1824 | 195, 376, 000 | 23, 834, 000 | 22, 531,000 | 15, 636, 000 | 12,972, 000 | (1) |
| 1925. | 204, 665, 000 | $24,680,000$ | 23, 843,000 | 17, 478,000 | 12, 847,000 | (1) |
| 1926 | 211, 061, 000 | 25, 875, 000 | 26, 310, 000 | 17, 126, 000 | 13, 025, 000 | (1) |
| 1927 | 206, 980, 000 | 24, 289,000 | 25, 095, 000 | 15, 450, 000 | 12, 475, 000 | (1) |
| 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 | 12,377, 000 | 6, 185, 000 | 3,826,000 |
| March | 131, 852, 000 | 12,650, 000 | 13, 199,000 | 14,529, 000 | 6, 578,000 | 4, 163,000 |
| April | 136, 962, 000 | 14, 006, 000 | 14, 311,000 | 15,906, 000 | 7,188,000 | 4,317, 000 |
| May | 136, 575, 000 | 15, 115, 000 | 14, 713,000 | 15, 200, 000 | 7,297, 000 | 4, 441,000 |
| June | ${ }^{2}$ 132, 040, 000 | 15, 436, 000 | 14, 571,000 | 13, 513, 000 | 7,297,000 | 4, 243,000 |
| July | ${ }^{2} 123,011,000$ | 11, 737, 000 | 213, 838,000 | 11, 361, 000 | 6, 931, 000 | 3,928,000 |
| August | ${ }^{2} 126,603,000$ | 11, 219,000 | ${ }^{2} 13,744,000$ | 12, 119,000 | 6, 578, 000 | 3, 899,000 |
| September | $2118,089,000$ | 10, 134,000 | ${ }^{2} 13,152,000$ | 9, 003, 000 | 6,185,000 | 3,958,000 |
| October | 124, 138, 000 | 10, 554, 000 | 2 $13,483,000$ | 8, 555, 000 | ${ }^{2} 6,347,000$ | 4, 214,000 |
| November | 121, 085, 000 | 10,899, 000 | 13, 531, 000 | 8, 332, 000 | 6, 022, 000 | 4, 309,000 |
| Year and month | Lumber and allied products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Textiles and their products |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Fabrics | Wearing apparel | Group | manufactures |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average. | 863, 800 | 302,700 | 1,052, 600 | 507, 800 | 1,609,400 | 349,600 |
| 1920 | 821, 200 | 314,500 | 1,045, 300 | 519, 400 | 1, 612, 400 | 318, 600 |
| 1921 | 703, 000 | 253, 000 | 994, 300 | 473, 900 | 1, 509, 400 | 280, 100 |
| 1922. | 894, 300 | 299, 600 | 1,054,900 | 487, 800 | 1, 585, 500 | 314,600 |
| 1923. | 932, 100 | 351, 400 | 1,164,400 | 499, 300 | 1, 714, 300 | 344,800 |
| 1924. | 901, 300 | 346, 400 | 1, 041,900 | 455, 800 | 1, 545, 500 | 311, 700 |
| 1925 | 921, 600 | 352, 700 | 1,109, 500 | 466, 500 | 1,627, 400 | 314, 200 |
| 1926 | 922, 300 | 363, 500 | 1, 095, 700 | 472, 800 | 1,628, 000 | 312, 700 |
| 1927 | 864, 100 | 349, 800 | 1,119, 200 | 501, 400 | 1, 694, 400 | 316,000 |
| 1928. | 848, 100 | 334, 900 | 1, 062,400 | 513, 100 | 1, 651, 300 | 309, 400 |
| 1929 | 876, 500 | 328, 500 | 1,095, 900 | 536, 700 | 1, 706, 900 | 318,600 |
| 1930 | 699, 400 | 280, 800 | 950, 400 | 497, 700 | 1,513, 000 | 295, 100 |
| 1931 | 516,900 | 222, 800 | 886, 700 | 472, 000 | 1, 421,000 | 272, 800 |
| 1932 | 377, 800 | 156, 000 | 794, 100 | 401, 800 | 1, 250, 300 | 255, 500 |
| 1933 | 406, 100 | 157, 500 | 952, 600 | 418, 100 | 1, 432, 700 | 269,400 |
| 1934: January | 418, 800 | 165, 700 | 988, 400 | 385, 900 | 1, 437, 100 | 268, 200 |
| February | 432, 600 | 174, 400 | 1,065, 800 | 442,800 | 1, 577, 300 | 292, 100 |
| March | 445, 400 | 182, 500 | 1,087, 900 | 471, 300 | 1, 629, 400 | 299, c00 |
| 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 |
| September | 452, 800 | 185, 300 | 685, 500 | 452, 800 | 1, 191, 100 | 277, 200 |
| October | ${ }^{2} 454,600$ | ${ }^{2} 181,800$ | 991, 700 | 447,600 | 1,503,900 | 2 269,800 |
| November | 446, 300 | 182, 900 | 991, 700 | 424,800 | 1, 481, 100 | 264, 000 |

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

Table 3.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups-Continued


1 Comparable data not available.
${ }^{2}$ Revised.

Table 3.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups-Continued

| Year and month | Foods and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Paper and printing | Chemicals and allied products | Rubber products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly pay rolls |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 average. | \$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) |
| 1922. | 14, 142, 000 | 2, 206, 000 | 12, 762,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1923 | 15, 296, 000 | 2, 317, 000 | 14, 304, 000 | \$8, 499,000 | \$3,500,000 |
| 1924 | 15, 155, 000 | 2, 213, 000 | 14, 797, 000 | 8,013,000 | 3, 223, 000 |
| 1925 | 15, 268,000 | 2, 147,000 | 15, 506, 000 | 8, 444, 000 | 3, 676,000 |
| 1926 | 15, 503, 000 | 2, 049, 000 | 16, 478, 000 | 9,055, 000 | 3, 707,000 |
| 1927 | 15, 838, 000 | 2,025, 000 | 16,501, 000 | 8, 978, 000 | 3,810,000 |
| 1928 | 16, 388, 000 | 1,916, 000 | 16, 691, 000 | 8, 997, 000 | 4,069,000 |
| 1929 | 17, 344, 000 | 1, 819, 000 | 17, 771, 000 | 10, 068, 000 | 3,986;000 |
| 1930 | 16, 593, 000 | 1, 617,000 | 17, 036,000 | 9, 334, 000 | 2, 834,000 |
| 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, 209, 000 | 6, 179,000 | 1,740,000 |
| 1934: January | 12, 301, 000 | 886, 000 | 11, 045,000 | 7,035, 000 | 2, 030,000 |
| February | 12, 352, 000 | 1, 012,000 | 11, 297,000 | 7, 257, 000 | 2, 261,000 |
| March | 12, 522, 000 | 1,019,000 | 11,550, 000 | 7, 417,000 | 2, 445, 000 |
| April | 12, 663, 000 | 1,028, 000 | 11, 847,000 | 7,683, 000 | 2,546,000 |
| May | 13, 296,000 | 1,030,000 | 11, 981,000 | 7, 352, 000 | 2, 438,000 |
| June. | 14, 008,000 | 1,057,000 | 11, 728,000 | 7, 333, 000 | 2, 306,000 |
| July | 14,571, 000 | 1,052,000 | 11, 491, 000 | 7, 381, 000 | 2, 147, 000 |
| August | 16, 022, 000 | 1,097,000 | 11, 654, 000 | 7, 487, 000 | 2,039,000 |
| September | 16, 6661,000 | 1, 119,000 | 11, 937,000 | 7, 479, 000 | 1.946,000 |
| October | ${ }^{2} 15,752,000$ | 1,090,000 | ${ }^{2} 12,293,000$ | 2 7,621,000 | 2 2,022,000 |
| November | 14,651, 000 | 1, 086, 000 | 12, 308, 000 | 7, 565, 000 | 2,015, 000 |

1 Comparable data not availablo.
${ }^{3}$ Revised.

## 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 November 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 11-month period, January to November 1934, inclusive, based on the 3 -year average, $1923-25$ as 100 , are shown in table 4. A chart of these indexes also follows.

Table 4.-General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries, January 1919 to November 1934
[3-year average, $1923-25=100$ ]

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January | 105. 3 | 114.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 96. 3 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 95. 0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 |
| February | 102.0 | 113.7 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 98. 1 | 101.5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102.8 | 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 | 59.91 | 182. 4 |
| 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 | 82.5 |
| 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 | 81.1 |
| 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 | $71.5{ }^{1}$ | 178. 7 |
| Angust | 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 | ${ }^{178.3}$ |
| 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 | 76.8 |
| December | 114.4 | 89.7 | 83.3 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 82.3 | 71.0 | 62.1 | 74.4 |  |
| Average. | 107. 2 | 108. 2 | 82.3 | 90.6 | 104. 1 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 101.2 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 104.8 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 64.1 |  | ${ }^{2} 78.8$ |
|  | 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. 21 | 164.9 |
| 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 | 50.81 | 160.5 |
| 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. ${ }^{6}$ | 42. 8 | $59.1{ }^{1}$ | 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 | ${ }^{1} 61.0$ |
| November- | 114.0 | 107.0 98.0 | 71.7 <br> 73 | 93.4 <br> 95. | 104.5 | 93.7 97.6 | 104. 6 | 104. 103 | 98.5 99.5 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 76.8 75.2 | 58.1 | 42.9 | 55. 5 | 59.5 |
| Average.. | 97.4 | 117.1 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 103.3 | 98.1 | 100. 6 | 103.8 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 109.1 | 88.7 | 67.5 | 46.1 | 48. 5 | 261.8 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Averag |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for November 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 5.


Table 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in 14 Groups, 2 Subgroups, and All Manufacturing Combined, November 1934
[Average for $1926=100$ ]

${ }^{1}$ October 1934 indexes revised to include data supplied by a number of firms for which information was not originally available:

| Group | Employment index | Pay-rolit index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total manufacturing. | 72.8 | 54.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 61.2 | 47.0 |

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in November 1934

Five of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from October to November, and an equal number of industries, although not in each case identical, showed increased pay rolls. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

The changes in employment in November were largely of seasonal character. The increases of 3.8 percent in anthracite mining and 0.6 percent in bituminous-coal mining reflected increased production during the November pay period, while the increase of 1.3 percent in retail trade was due largely to seasonal expansion in the general merchandising group of retail establishments. This group, composed of department, variety, general-merchandise, and mail-order establishments, reported an increase of 6.4 percent in employment from October to November. Employment decreased 0.1 percent over the month interval in the remaining 56,766 retail trade establishments for which data were available. The remaining two industries reporting increased employment from October to November were wholesale trade and banks, in which were shown gains of 0.9 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

The declines in employment of 5.6 percent in the dyeing and cleaning and 4.3 percent in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industries reflect seasonal recessions, as does also the loss of 1.7 percent in the number of laundry workers. The decrease of 1.2 percent in employment in brokerage firms continued the decline in this industry, which has been unbroken since September of last year except for a small increase in February 1934.

The remaining decreases in employment ranged from 0.9 percent in the crude petroleum producing industry to 0.3 percent in the metalliferous mining and in the real estate industries.

The largest increase in pay rolls, 6.1 percent, occurred in the anthracite mining industry, and is the first November pay-roll increase recorded in this industry in the 6 years the Bureau has been assembling data for anthracite mining. Bituminous-coal mining also recorded a pay-roll increase ( 1.3 percent).

In table 6 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in November 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from October 1934 and November 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, together with percentage changes from October 1934 and November 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 6.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries, November 1934

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index November 1934 (average$\begin{gathered} 1929 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  | Index <br> Novem- <br> ber 1934 (average 1929 $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in November 1934 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in Novem ber 193 | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in November 1934 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | October 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | October | Novem- ber 1933 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Novem- ber 1933 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Novem- <br> ber 1933 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite | 60.7 | +3.8 | $-0.5$ | 51.2 | +6. 1 | $+7.1$ | \$24. 57 | +2.2 | $+7.5$ | 29.4 | +1.7 | +1.0 | 82.8 | +0.5 | $+3.9$ |
| Bituminous... | 79.8 | +. 6 | +6. 7 | 58.3 | +1.3 | $+15.0$ | 19.14 | +.7 | $+7.8$ | 26.7 | $+8$ | $-7.6$ | 71.5 | -. 3 | +20.8 |
| Metalliferous mining | 43.2 | $-.3$ | +6.4 | 28.5 | $+.9$ | +11.3 | 21. 42 | $+1.2$ | +4.6 | 36.0 | +. 6 | $-4.3$ | 58.9 | +1.2 | +10.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 49.5 | -4.3 | $-3.1$ | 29.4 | $-8.3$ | +3.9 | 15. 43 | -4.2 | +7.2 | 32.3 | $-4.2$ | +1.0 | 47.8 | $-6$ | $+6.4$ |
| Crude-petroleum producing. | 78,8 | -. 9 | +9.1 | 59.0 | -3.0 | +17.3 | 27.72 | -2.0 | +7.5 | 34.9 | $-1.7$ | +2.0 | 78.4 | $+.6$ | $+5.1$ |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph | 69.9 | -. 5 | +1.5 | 72.2 | -3.5 | $+6.6$ | 27.33 | -3.1 | +5.1 | 38.2 | -. 8 | $+2.9$ | 73.5 | $-1.7$ | +4.6 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas- | 85.5 | $-.4$ | +3.5 | 79.6 | -1.2 | +6.6 +6.8 | 29.50 | $-.8$ | +3.1 +3.2 | 38.8 | -1.3 | +2.9 +.3 | 76.2 | -1.7 +.7 | +4.6 +5.5 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 71.8 | -. 6 | +1.1 | 61,8 | -1.8 | +4.0 | 27.55 | $-1.3$ | $+2.9$ | 44.8 | -. 9 | $-1.5$ | 60.6 | -. 8 | $+8.4$ |
| Trade: Wholesale | ${ }^{2} 85.1$ | $+.9$ | +4.3 | ${ }^{2} 64.2$ | -. 5 | +6.1 | 26.05 | -1.4 | $+1.8$ | 40.7 | -. 5 | +. 5 | 63.6 | -. 3 | +1.3 |
| Retail.... | ${ }^{2} 83.7$ | +1.3 | -. 2 | ${ }^{2} 61.8$ | -. 2 | +. 7 | 19.94 | -2.1 | +.8 + | 40.3 | -1.0 | (3) | 51.9 | $-1.0$ | +3.9 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) | 83.7 | -. 6 | $+10.4$ | 64.9 | -. 6 | +17.6 | 13. 40 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +6.5 | 47.1 | $-.2$ | -6.1 | 27.9 | +. 7 | +12.2 |
| Laundries .-.................. | 80.3 | $-1.7$ | +2.4 | 63.7 | $-1.7$ | +4.9 | 14. 81 | +. 1 | +2.5 | 39.2 | (3) | +2.9 | 37.1 | (3) | +. 2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 75.8 | $-5.6$ | -. 4 | 53.9 | -8.8 | $+2.7$ | 17.32 | -3.4 | +3.0 | 39.6 | $-2.0$ | $-2.1$ | 43.6 | -1.4 | +5.9 |
| Banks-----.........- | (5) | +. 1 | -. 1 | (b) | +. 4 | +1.2 | 31.43 | +. 4 | +1.3 | (3) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{5}$ ) |
| Brokerage. | (5) | -1.2 | -26.4 | (5) | -. 2 | -28.8 | 34. 20 | +1.0 | $-3.2$ | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Insurance... | ${ }^{(5)}$ | -. 4 | +1.3 | (5) | $-1.2$ | +4.2 | 35. 06 | -. 9 | +2.9 | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{5}$ | (b) | (5) | ${ }^{(5)}$ |
| Real estate. | ${ }^{5}$ | -. 3 | +2.7 | ${ }^{5}$ | +. 4 | +3.7 | 21. 58 | +. 7 | +. 9 | ${ }^{5}$ | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | ${ }^{5}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
${ }_{3}$ Revised. See table 3 and accompanying text.
${ }^{3}$ No change.
4 The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{5}$ Not available.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries
Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 11 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 7. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries by months from January 1931 through November 1934.

A revision of the indexes for the wholesale- and retail-trade industries for the months January 1929 to November 1934, inclusive, has been made. The revised indexes appear in table 8.

Table 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to November 1934
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Januar | 90.6 | 76.2 | 52.5 | 64. 1 | 89.3 | 61.5 | 43.2. | 73.2 | 93.9 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36. 1 | 51.3 |
| Februar | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 63. 21 | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 65. 8 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 76. 1 | 68.3 | 47.0 | 37. 2 | 54. 6 |
| March | 82.0 | 73. 7 | 54.6 | 67.5 | 71.3 | 61.2 | 48.8 | 82.4 | 88.8 | 75.2 | 67.6 | 77.8 | 65.2 | 46.8 | 30.7 | 58.9 |
| April | 85.2 | 70.1 | 51. $\mathrm{E}^{\text {c }}$ | 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 | 60.7 | 79.5 | 51. 0 | 47.8 | 51.2 | 81.1 | 69.4 | 74.8 | 79.8 | 54.6 | 38.0 | 50.7 | 58. 3 |
| December | 79.8 | 62.3 | 54.5 |  | 78.4 | 56. 2 | 44.3 |  | 81.2 | 70.0 | 75. 4 |  | 52.3 | 37. 7 | 50.3 |  |
| Average...-- | 80.5 | 62.5 | $51.7{ }^{1}$ | 159.4 | 75.4 | 53.7 | 45.8 | 156.3 | 83.2 | 67.4 | 67.9 | 177.0 | 57.5 | 35.6 |  | 153.9 |
|  | 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 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21. 0 |
| March | 63.5 | 45. 0 | 30.0 | 39.8 | 52.8 | 26.5 | 17. 4 | 25.9. | 70.0 | 46. 0 | 35. 1 | 42. 0 | 58. 2 | 28.7 | 17.8 | 24.1 |
| April. | 63.9 | 43.3 | 29.4 | 41. 7 | 51.4 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 27.2 | 76.1 | 48.6 | 39.3 | 48.7 | 62.6 | 30.0 | 20.2 | 29.9 |
| May | 62.4 | 38.3 | 30.0 | 40.8 | 49.3 | 23.8 | 17.0 | 25.6 | 75. 0 | 50.6 | 43.4 | 54.3 | 62.3 | 32.3 | 23.8 | 35. 0 |
| June | 60.0 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 41.0 | 46. 1 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 26. 7 | 72.3 | 49.5 | 47.3 | 56.6 | 60. 1 | 30.0 | 27.5 | 37.0 |
| July | 56. 2 | 29.5 | 33.0 | 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 |
| Septembe | 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 | 31.2 | 32.1 |
| November | 52.8 | 31.9 | 40.6 | 43. 2 | 35. 1 | 18.7 | 25.6 | 28. 5 | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51. 1 | 49.5 | 43.3 | 27.1 | 23.3 | 29.4 |
| 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 | $34.6{ }^{1}$ | 141.3 | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 126.5 | 67.4 | 49.0 |  | 149.5 | 53.4 | 29.1 |  | 130.1 |
|  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January- | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 | 73. 2 | 71.5 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74. 6 | 70.2 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| February | 73.2 | 54.4 | 57.0 | 72. 4 | 70. 0 | 46.9 | 41.7 | 50.5 | 89.2 | 82.0 | 73.9 | 69.8 | 94.8 | 89.6 | 71.9 | 67.9 |
| March | 72.2 | 51.4 | 56.5 | 72.8 | 73. 2 | 43. 2 | 42.5 | 52. 5 | 88.6 | 81.7 | 73. 2 | 70.0 | 97.9 | 88.2 | 71. 6 | 70.4 |
| April. | 69.8 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 74. 7 | 66.3 | 44.5 | 40.1 | 53. 4 | 88.1 | 81.2 | 72. 3 | 70.2 | 95.0 | 83.4 | 67.8 | 68.8 |
| May | 67.8 | 54.5 | 56.9 | 76. 7 | 64. 7 | 47.1 | 41.6 | 56.4 | 87. 4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 94.1 | 82.8 | 68.5 | 71.4 |
| June. | 65.0 | 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 |
| September | 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 | 68.7 | 70.3 | 91.6 | 75.7 | 67.0 | 74.9 |
| November | 57.6 | 56.5 | 72. 2 | 78.8 | 52.0 | 42. 4 | 50.3 | 59.0 | 83.5 | 75.5 | 68.9 | 69.9 | 89.7 | 74.3 | 67.7 | 72.2 |
| 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. ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1} 77.6$ | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44.1 | ${ }^{1} 56.7$ | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | ${ }^{170.4}$ | 93. 7 | 81.1 | 68.2 | ${ }^{1} 71.3$ |

${ }^{1}$ Average for 11 months.

Table \%.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to November 1934 -Continued
[12-month average, $19 \leq 8=100$ ]

${ }^{1}$ Average for 11 months.
2 Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1 .

Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Wholesale and Retail Trade
The Bureau of Labor Statistics has revised its index numbers of employment and pay rolls in retail and wholesale trade to conform to the trend shown in the annual averages of these industries as published by Bureau of Census for 1929 and 1933. This revision is temporary in character and was effected in order immediately to present indexes
which indicate with greater accuracy the trend in total employment and pay rolls in retail and wholesale trade.

Through a C. W. A. project in the early part of 1934 the number of retail and wholesale establishments reporting to the Bureau was greatly increased, equalizing to some extent the proportionate number of establishments covered in each line of trade. The survey in November 1934 covered 61,578 retail-trade establishments, employing 948,497 persons. In the general merchandising group 4,812 establishments employing 404,877 workers were surveyed and in retail trade other than general merchandising, a total of 56,766 establishments employing 543,620 workers supplied data for November. The wholesale-trade survey covered 16,872 establishments, which employed 300,297 people.

The Bureau's previous series of indexes for retail trade were unweighted. Therefore, the retail-trade totals were greatly influenced by the changes in employment and pay rolls in department, variety, and general merchandising stores, which are subject to marked seasonal fluctuations, and which exercised a predominating influence on the total not in proportion to their importance in the industry. The expansion of the survey to include numerous establishments in other lines of retail trade reduced the effects of the general merchandising group in the total and greatly affected the percentage changes based on the unweighted group of establishments. In order to eliminate this discrepancy, the retail-trade indexes have been entirely reconstructed by segregating the reporting establishments by line of trade and then combining the totals into two groups, general merchandising, which includes department, variety, general merchandising, and mailorder establishments, and retail trade other than general merchandising. From these data three series of indexes have been constructed for the retail-trade industry.

Index numbers of employment and pay rolls for all retail trade combined have been computed, weighted according to the respective importance of the two group subdivisions, and are presented in table 3, together with indexes for the general-merchandising and retail trade other-than-general-merchandising groups and wholesale trade. The base period for these indexes is the average of the 12 monthly indexes for the year 1929 .

The indexes of employment and pay rolls for the two subgroups of retail trade and for wholesale trade are computed by a link-relative method. The percentage changes over the month interval in employment and pay rolls were computed from reports received from identical establishments in the current and the preceding month and these percentage changes are added to or subtracted from 100. The index of the preceding month is then multiplied by this figure to secure the
current-month index. For instance, if identical establishments in the general merchandising group show an increase of 2 percent in employment over the month interval, the index of the preceding month is multiplied by 102 percent to secure the index for the current month.

The chain indexes thus computed for the two groups of retail trade and for wholesale trade were then adjusted to conform to the level of employment or pay rolls as indicated by census reports. The method used in adjusting the indexes was similar, although not identical, to the method used in adjusting the Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. An "additive" or arithmetical method was used and the statistical bias which occurred between 1929 and 1933 was eliminated by the adjustment of the monthly indexes from January 1930 to April 1933 rather than by the extension of the adjustment for bias through all of the month of the final census year. A ratio method was considered, but in view of the slight difference in the results and the additional work necessary to make such computations the arithmetical adjustment was decided upon.

In obtaining the indexes for total retail trade the adjusted indexes of the general merchandising group and retail trade, other than general merchandising were multiplied by their respective group weights which represented the total number of employees or the average weekly earaings in the group in 1929. The sum of the aggregates thus obtained was divided by the total of the group weights to compute the index for total retail trade.

The weighting factors for retail and wholesale trade are the average number of employees (full time and part time) and the yearly pay rolls reduced to a weekly basis as shown in the census of retail and wholesale distribution in 1929, the base year, or the year representing 100 percent.

The general merchandising weighting factor represents the total number of employees in the general merchandising group of stores. The weighting factor for retail trade other than general merchandising, includes all other retail trade with the exception of restaurants and second-hand stores. The Bureau has no data for second-hand stores and data for restaurants have been added too recently to be included in the present series of indexes.

The Bureau is now engaged in the construction of weighted indexes for retail and wholesale trade in which each of the major lines of trade will be weighted according to its importance in the total. The computation of these weighted indexes will require a considerable length of time, and it will be a number of months before these more detailed weighted indexes of wholesale and retail trade will be available. In the meantime this temporary revision has been made in order to eliminate the bias which existed in the former series between 1929 and 1933.

Table 8.-Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Retail Trade, and Wholesale Trade, January 1929 to November 1934
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]
Total retail trade

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January-- | 97.2 | 100. 2 | 92.3 | 80.3 | 72.1 | 79.8 | 95.9 | 99.8 | 88.1 | 71.9 | 54.7 | 59.0 |
| February | 95.4 | 97.3 | 89.3 | 78.3 | 70.4 | 79.6 | 95.1 | 97.7 | 86.4 | 69.1 | 51.8 | 58.8 |
| March | 97.4 | 96.6 | 89.2 | 78.6 | 68.9 | 81.5 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 86.8 | 68.5 | 49.0 | 59.8 |
| April | 97.6 | 98.1 | 91.3 | 78.7 | 73.3 | 82.5 | 97.2 | 97.9 | 87.5 | 67.7 | 52.0 | 61.2 |
| May | 98.6 | 98.8 | 90.8 | 77.2 | 72.1 | 82.9 | 98.2 | 99.4 | 86.8 | 65.5 | 51.3 | 61.5 |
| June | 99.3 | 96.9 | 90.7 | 76.3 | 73.2 | 82.6 | 99.8 | 97.9 | 86.7 | 62.7 | 52.2 | 61.4 |
| July. | 97.4 | 93.0 | 84.2 | 73.1 | 71.0 | 79.0 | 98.8 | 92.8 | 81.3 | 59.2 | 51.0 | 60.1 |
| August | 98.7 | 81. 5 | 81.2 | 71.8 | 75.4 | 77.8 | 99.2 | 89.4 | 77.9 | 56.9 | 54.9 | 58.4 |
| September | 100.6 | 94.3 | 83.3 | 74.2 | 80.6 | 81.7 | 101. 7 | 91.5 | 78.3 | 58.3 | 58.7 | 60.6 |
| October--- | 102.0 | 95.6 | 85.2 | 76.3 | 83.3 | 82. 6 | 103. 2 | 92.6 | 78.9 | 59.7 | 61. 6 | 61.9 |
| November | 104.2 | 96.8 | 84.8 | 75.4 | 83.9 | 83.7 | 103.3 | 92.4 | 78.3 | 58.6 | 61.4 | 61.8 |
| December. | 111.9 | 102.5 | 90.6 | 80.9 | 89.1 |  | 109.7 | 95.4 | 80.4 | 60.4 | 64.0 |  |
| A verage..--- | 100.0 | 96.8 | 87.7 | 76.8 | 76.1 | 181.2 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 83.1 | 63.2 | 55.2 | ${ }^{1} 60.4$ |

Retail trade-General merchandising


Retail trade-Other than general merchandising

| January | 96.9 | 101.3 | 92.4 | 79.1 | 71.0 | 78.0 | 95.1 | 100.6 | 87.7 | 70.6 | 53.3 | 56.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Februar | 95.6 | 98.7 | 89.3 | 77.6 | 69.7 | 78.2 | 94.7 | 98.7 | 86.2 | 68.3 | 50.7 | 56.7 |
| March. | 97.7 | 97.8 | 88.8 | 77.5 | 68.4 | 79.3 | 97.1 | 98.0 | 86.5 | 67.5 | 48.1 | 57.4 |
| April | 98.1 | 98.7 | 90.9 | 77.6 | 71.3 | 80.3 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 87.2 | 66.7 | 50.2 | 58.5 |
| May | 99.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 75.9 | 70.4 | 80.5 | 98.7 | 100.6 | 86.5 | 64.5 | 49.7 | 58.8 |
| June | 100.0 | 98. 3 | 90.5 | 75.2 | 71.5 | 80.5 | 100.5 | 98.8 | 86.4 | 61.7 | 50.5 | 58.8 |
| July | 98.7 | 94.8 | 84.1 | 72.8 | 70.0 | 77.9 | 99.4 | 93.8 | 81.1 | 58.8 | 49.9 | 58.2 |
| August | 100.6 | 93.8 | 81.1 | 71.9 | 74.6 | 76.9 | 100.5 | 90.6 | 77.7 | 56.6 | 53.4 | 56.6 |
| September | 101.6 | 95.5 | 81.9 | 73.0 | 78.4 | 79.1 | 102. 6 | 92.0 | 77.2 | 57.1 | 56.0 | 57.8 |
| October- | 102. 1 | 96.0 | 83.4 | 74.3 | 80.6 | 79.5 | 103.5 | 92.6 | 77.6 | 58.1 | 58.8 | 58.7 |
| November | 103.2 | 96.7 | 82.3 | 73.0 | 80.4 | 79.4 | 103.0 | 92.0 | 76.5 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 58.1 |
| December | 106.7 | 98.4 | 83.9 | 74.6 | 81.3 |  | 106.8 | 92.7 | 76.2 | 56.5 | 58.6 |  |
| A verage. | 100.0 | 97.5 | 86.7 | 75.2 | 74.0 | : 79.1 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 82.2 | 61.9 | 53.1 | ${ }^{1} 57.8$ |

Wholesale trade

| January | 97.7 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 80.7 | 73.6 | 80.6 | 96.7 | 99.9 | 86.3 | 71.8 | 58.3 | 60.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February | 96.9 | 98.4 | 87.6 | 79.7 | 72.4 | 81.2 | 96.4 | 98.1 | 87.1 | 70.1 | 55.1 | 61.0 |
| March | 97.3 | 97.6 | 86.7 | 78.6 | 71.3 | 81.8 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 87.7 | 68.8 | 53.5 | 62.0 |
| April | 97.9 | 97.1 | 86.7 | 77.6 | 71.5 | 82.1 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 83.7 | 66.3 | 52.4 | 63.1 |
| May | 99.0 | 96.6 | 86.3 | 76.6 | 72.2 | 82.8 | 99.0 | 96.9 | 83.2 | 67.1 | 53.8 | 62.6 |
| June. | 99.2 | 96.2 | 86.3 | 75.6 | 73.9 | 82.3 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 82.5 | 63.5 | 53.7 | 62.8 |
| July | 100.4 | 95.7 | 85.9 | 75.2 | 75.1 | 82.2 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 81.6 | 61.9 | 55.5 | 63.8 |
| August | 101.3 | 94.6 | 85.6 | 74.9 | 77.9 | 82.5 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 80.3 | 60.3 | 57.2 | 62.7 |
| Septembe | 101.9 | 94.4 | 85.1 | 75.6 | 80.3 | 83.5 | 103.3 | 92.8 | 79.5 | 60.1 | 58.7 | 63.6 |
| October | 102.9 | 93.7 | 84.2 | 76.2 | 81.7 | 84.3 | 102.7 | 92.0 | 77.9 | 60.8 | 62.4 | 64.5 |
| November | 102.9 | 92.1 | 83.1 | 76.0 | 81.6 | 85.1 | 101.9 | 90.0 | 77.6 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 64.2 |
| December | 102.6 | 91.5 | 82.6 | 75.4 | 81.5 |  | 104.7 | 90.2 | 75.6 | 59.3 | 60.9 |  |
| A verage | 100.0 | 95.7 | 85.8 | 76.8 | 76.1 | 182.6 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 81.9 | 64.2 | 56.8 | 162.8 |

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## Employment in Building Construction in November 1934

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


Table 9 is based on returns made by 10,772 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works Administration funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

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

In November the weekly pay roll for 85,761 workers amounted to $\$ 2,023,807$, as compared with $\$ 2,086,487$ earned by 87,780 workers employed by the identical firms in October.

In November the average weekly earnings were $\$ 23.60$ as compared with $\$ 23.77$ for October. 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 10,338 firms- 96 percent of the 10,772 cooperating firms-gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, $2,310,286$ in November as compared with $2,451,959$ in October.

The average hours per week per man-28.9 in November and 29.7 in October-were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported manhours.

The average hourly earnings- 81.9 cents in November and 80 in October-were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

Table 9.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the BuildingConstruction Industry, November 1934
|Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per $\operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mp 86 \mathrm{I} \text { dəq } \\ -\boldsymbol{- u \partial \Delta 0 N} \text { dəqunN } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| All localities | 10,772 | 85, 761 | -2.3 | \$2,023,807 | -3.0 | \$23.60 | -0.7 | 28.9 | -2.7 | Cents <br> 81.9 | +2.4 |
| Alabama: Birmingham.-- | 87 | 547 | -10.5 | 9, 822 | -8.4 | 17.96 | +2.3 | 28.7 | +1.1 | 62.8 | +1.1 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles. $\qquad$ San Francisco-Oak- | 20 | 1,096 | -2.6 | 24,064 | -6.8 | 21.96 | -9.8 | 34.8 | +5.9 | 69.9 |  |
| land..-. | 28 | 715 | -12.8 | 17,064 | $-14.8$ | 29.87 | -2.2 | 28.1 | -. 7 | 84.9 | -1.6 |
| Other localities | 20 | 195 | +8.9 | 4,039 | +.6 | 20.71 | -7.1 | 26.9 | -4.3 | 77.0 | -2.9 |
| The State | 68 | 2,006 | $-5.6$ | 45,167 | $-9.1$ | 22.52 | -3.8 | 31.4 | +3.0 | 71.7 | -6. 8 |
| Colorado: Denver | 203 | 542 | $-12.3$ | 11,972 | $-15.1$ | 22.09 | -3.2 | 24.5 | $-12.2$ | 89.4 | +9.0 |
| Connecticut: | 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31.2 |  |  | +1.9 |
| Hartford | 257 | 1, 114 | $-3.0$ | 25, 489 | -7.9 | 22.88 | -5.0 | 32.8 | $-3.0$ | 69.4 | +1.8 |
| New Haven | 148 | 884 | (2) | 22, 765 | $-.9$ | 25.75 | -. 9 | 33.8 | $-3.2$ | 76.9 | +2.8 |
| The State | 514 | 2,610 | $-1.4$ | 63,326 | -4.0 | 24. 26 | -2.6 | 32.8 | -3.0 | 74.2 | +. 5 |
| Delaware: Wilmington | 95 | 4917 | -14.5 | 21,389 | $-2.4$ | 23.32 | +14.2 | 33.1 | +4.4 | 70.5 | $+9.6$ |
| District of Columbia | 378 | 4, 557 | -4.8 | 126,844 | $-7.3$ | 27.83 | $-2.7$ | 31.7 | $-3.4$ | 88.0 | +1.0 |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville | 44 | 242 | +7.1 | 4,001 | +1.1 | 16.53 | -5.6 | 28.0 | -6. 4 | 59.1 | $+.9$ |
| Miami | 68 | 1,267 | +. 8 | 27, 136 | +2.9 | 21.42 | +2.1 | 30.6 | +2.0 | 70.1 | +. 3 |
| The State | 112 | 1,509 | +1.8 | 31, 137 | +2. 7 | 20.63 | +. 9 | 30.2 | +. 7 | 68.4 | +. 3 |
| Georgia: Atlanta | 129 | 840 | +. 1 | 14, 256 | +.9 | 16. 97 | +. 8 | 27.0 | -. 4 | 61.5 | $-.3$ |
| Illinois: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago. | 181 | 1,908 | +5.2 | 55,747 | $+5.8$ | 29.22 | +. 6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Other localities | 86 | 1,425 | +8.0 | 27, 157 | $-10.8$ | 19.06 | $-12.9$ | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{(1)}$ | (4) | (4) |
| The State | 217 | 3, 893 | +4.8 | 82,904 | (3) | 24.87 | -4. 2 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Indiana: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville | 64 | 551 | -6.0 | 11,515 | $-8.1$ | 20.90 | -2.2 | 27.8 | $-9.2$ | 75.2 | $+7.6$ |
| Fort Wayne | 78 | 274 | -37. 3 | 5,924 | -34.0 | 21. 62 | +5.3 | 32.3 | $-3.0$ | 67.0 | +8.8 |
| Indianapolis. | 148 | 1, 160 | -5. 1 | 28, 271 | -7.0 | 24.37 | $-2.0$ | 31.6 | $+.3$ | 77.2 | $-2.4$ |
| South Bend | 36 | 192 | $-2.5$ | 4,181 | +. 3 | 21.78 | +2.9 | 31.1 | +6.1 | 70.3 | -4.2 |
| The State | 326 | 2,177 | -10.9 | 49,891 | -11.0 | 22.92 | -. 1 | 30.7 | $-2.2$ | 74.8 | +2.2 |
| Iowa: Des Moines | 90 | 425 | -24.5 | 9,595 | -24.4 | 22.58 | +. 2 | 26.6 | -12.8 | 85.5 | +16.2 |
| Kansas: Wichita | 64 | 320 | $-2.1$ | 5,623 | $-2.2$ | 17.57 | -. 1 | 25.1 | ${ }^{2}$ 2) | 70.2 | +. 4 |
| Kentucky: Louisville | 142 | 911 | +2.0 | 17, 139 | -8.9 | 18. 81 | $-10.7$ | 29.3 | $-10.4$ | 66.0 | -. 2 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans.- | 112 | 1,024 | +6.2 | 18, 121 | -. 6 | 17.70 | -6.4 | 28.4 | $-5.6$ | 62.2 | -. 8 |
| Maine: Portland | 84 | 365 | +10.9 | 7,651 | $-1.9$ | 20.96 | $-11.6$ | 28.4 | $-8.1$ | 73.9 | $-3.5$ |
| Maryland: Baltimore | 110 | 2,220 | -9.6 | 45, 120 | +.8 | 20.32 | $+10.9$ | 80.0 | +2.0 | 67.5 | +8.2 |
| Massachusetts: All local- | 694 | 5,401 | $-1.9$ | 181,482 | -2.5 | 24.93 | -. 6 | 29.9 | +.81 | 81.5 | -. 9 |
| Michigan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit | 469 | 3,679 | $+11.7$ | 91,972 | +10.1 | 25.00 | -1.4 | 30.7 | (2) | 81.6 | $-1.2$ |
| Flint | 50 | 159 | -14.1 | 3,267 | -13.5 | 20.55 | +. 6 | 28.6 | +1.1 | 71.8 | -. 7 |
| Grand Rapids | 306 | 382 | $-11.8$ | 6,902 | -14.3 | 18.07 | -2.9 | 29.1 | -6. 4 | 62.0 | $+3.5$ |
| The State | 625 | 4,220 | +7.8 | 102, 141 | +7.1 | 24.20 | -. 7 | 30.5 | -. 3 | 79.5 | -. 1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building Construction Industry, November 1934-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per man |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota: <br> Duluth | 46 |  | -8.7 | 3,133 | -9.9 | 21.46 | -1.2 |  |  | Cents |  |
| Minneapolis | 205 | 1,297 | -19.0 | 27, 823 | -19.9 | 21.45 | -1.1 | 27.4 | -2.5 | 77. | +1 |
| St. Paul.... | 148 | 731 | -7.2 | 17, 829 | -7.5 | 24. 39 | $-.3$ | 30.4 | -3.8 | 80.1 | +3.2 |
| The State | 399 | 2,174 | -14.7 | 48, 785 | -15.2 | 22.44 | -. 5 | 28.6 | -2.4 | 78.3 | +2.5 |
| Missouri: <br> Kansas City <br> St. Louis | ${ }_{564}^{280}$ | 1,817 3,060 | +8.2 | 45,563 79,629 | -. 5 | 25.08 | -. 3 | 27.6 | $-2.5$ | 92.2 | +2.9 |
| St. Louis----- | 564 | 3,060 | +8.2 | 79, 629 | +. 6 | 26.02 | -7.1 | 25.8 | -6.5 | 100.7 |  |
| The Sta | 844 | 4,877 | +4.9. | 125, 192 | +. 2 | 25.67 | -4.5 | 26.4 | -5.4 | 97.5 | +. 9 |
| Nebraska: Omaha | 160 | 826 | +18.7 | 16,098 | +4.0 | 19.49 | $-12.4$ | 26.7 | $-12.7$ | 73.0 | +. 4 |
| New York: <br> New York City | 553 | 9,822 | +15.0 | 305,057 | +21.9 | 31.06 | +6.0 | 27.7 |  | 112. |  |
| Other localities | 357 | 8,618 | -8.0 | 193,009 | -12.0 | 22.40 | -4.4 | 28.1 | -4.4 | 79.7 | (2) |
| The State | 910 | 18.440 | +3.0 | 498,066 | +6.1 | 27.01 | +3.0 | 27.9 | -2. 4 | 96.8 | +5.7 |
| North Carolina: ! Charlotte. | 47 | 330 | +6.5 | 6, 086 | -3.6. | 18.44 | -9.4 | 27.5 | -8. 6 | 67.1 | - 9 |
| Ohio: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron. | 96 | 363 | -6.9 | 7,732 | -15. 2 | 21.30 | -8.9 | 28.2 | -7.8 | 75.6 | -1.2 |
| Cleveland | 418 | $\xrightarrow{1,756}$ | -1.2 | 39,217 <br> 67 | -10.0 | ${ }_{25}^{22.33}$ | -9.0 | ${ }_{25.1}^{27.2}$ | -6.8 | ${ }_{8}^{82.1}$ | -2.3 +3.1 |
| Dayton | 141 | 554 | -15.2 | 12, 370 | -9.9 | 22.33 | $+6.2$ | 28.0 | -. 7 | 79.9 | +7.2 |
| Youngstown | 88 | 486 | +2.1 | 11, 281 | $-3.3$ | 23.21 | -5.3 | 29.1 | -3.0 | 79.8 | -2.3 |
| The State | 1,341 | 5,864 | -3.1 | 138,347 | -8.4 | 23.55 | -5.5 | 26.5 | -7.0 | 88.7 | +1.3 |
| Oklahoma: <br> Oklahoma City |  | 355 |  |  | -25. 6 | 15. 59 |  | 22.3 | -11.9 |  |  |
| Tulsa--.......- | 54 | 344 | ${ }^{(2)}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 6,132 | +3.7 | 17.83 | $+3.7$ | 27.7 | -11.8 | 64.9 | +4.0 |
| The Stat | 144 | 699 | -10.2 | 11,668 | -12.6 | 16.69 | -2.7 | 24.9 | -6.0 | 66.8 | +3.1 |
| Oregon: Portlan | 166 | 796 | -23.4. | 16,018 | -24.6 | 20.1 | -1.6 | 24.5 | -1.2 | 82.4 | -. 7 |
| Pennsylvania: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie area. | 22 | 226 | +. 9 | 2,941 | +. 8 | 13.01 | -. ${ }^{2}$ | 16.7 | -15.7 | 75.5 | +18.7 |
| Philadelphia area | 381 | 3,402 | $-12.0$ | 73, 814 | -13.8 | 21.70 | -2.1 | 30.1 | -2.3 | 73.3 | -. 7 |
| Pittsburgh area | 222 | 1,664 | -10.7 | 42, 381 | - 2.818 | 25.44 | -11.0 | ${ }^{26.7}$ | -15.8 | ${ }^{96.7}$ | $\pm 8.0$ |
| Reading area- | 42 |  | -12.8 |  | -18.8 | 19.95 | $-6.9$ |  |  |  |  |
| Scranton area | 31 |  | -5.1 | 3, 858 | $-14.0$ | 20.74 | -9.4 | 28.0 | -7.6 | 75.9 | (2) |
| Other areas.. | 276 | 2,232 | -6.2 | 48,696 | -4.9 | 21.82 | +1.4 | 39.4 | +. 6 | 65.5 | +1.4 |
| The State | 977 | 7,942 | -9.7 | 176, 269 | $-13.3$ | 22.19 | -4.0 | 29.9 | -4.8 | 75. | +.7 |
| Rhode Island: Providence. | 242 | 1,543 | -2.0 | 34,681 | -4.2 | 22.48 | -2.2 | 32.7 | -. 6 | 68.8 | -1.9 |
| Tennessee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knoxville. | ${ }_{36}^{31}$ | ${ }_{330}$ | ${ }_{-9.6}^{+2.0}$ | 5,072 | +8.2 | 15.37 | +1.2 | 26.0 | +4.4 | 59.2 | -2.8 |
| Memphis | 68 | 376 | +1.1. | 6, 154 | -15.3 | 16.37 | -16.2 | 22.3 | -18.6 | 72.8 | +2.2 |
| Nashville | 74 | 893 | +14.5 | 15, 181 | +11.4 | 17.00 | -2.6 | 27.9 | +. 7 | 60.9 | -3.5 |
| The State | 209 | 1,749 | +5.1 | 29, 023 | +1.6 | 16.59 | -3.4 | 26.4 | -1.1 | 62.7 | -2.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the BuildingConstruction Industry, November 1934-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled 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 $\operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas: 18 C\| Cents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas | 187 | 630 | -6.7 | 10, 837 | -7.4 | 17. 20 | $-.8$ | 26. 2 | -2.6 | 65.9 | +2.3 |
| El Paso. | 21 | 94 | +16.0 | 1,539 | +3.4 | 16. 37 | $-10.9$ | 24. 2 | -8.3 | 67.6 | $-3.0$ |
| Houston | 181 | 1, 168 | -. 3 | 21, 991 | -3.0 | 18.83 | -2.6 | 28.3 | $-.4$ | 66.5 | -3.5 |
| San Antonio | 88 | 324 | -. 6 | 4,800 | +3.4 | 14.81 | +4.0 | 23.5 | $-3.3$ | 63.5 | +8.5 |
| The State | 477 | 2, 216 | $-1.7$ | 39, 167 | -3.3 | 17.67 | $-1.7$ | 26.8 | -1.8 | 66.0 | -. 3 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City | 130 | 215 | -10.8 | 4,906 | +1.2 | 22.82 | +13.5 | 27.2 | +12.9 | 83.9 | +2.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth. Richmond | 68 | 335 | $-6.7$ | 6, 196 | $-9.4$ | 18.50 | -2.9 | 27.7 | $-4.5$ | 66.8 | +1.5 |
| Richmond.-.---....-- | 115 | 851 | $-12.3$ | 17, 792 | $-18.3$ | 20.91 | -6.9 | 34.1. | +1.8 | 61.6 | $-8.5$ |
| The State | 183 | 1,186 | $-10.8$ | 23, 988 | -16.2 | 20.23 | -6.0 | 32.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 63.0 | $-5.8$ |
| Washington: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spokane | 49 | 168 | -2.3 | 4, 078 | -2.2 | 24.27 | +.1 | 27.4 | $-3.9$ | 88.6 | +4.0 |
| Tacoma | 81 | 229 | +19.9 | 4,293 | +10.6 | 18.75 | $-7.7$ | 20.4 | -12.4 | 91.9 | +5.4 |
| The State..-...-. | 286 | 1, 000 | +4.9 | 22, 202 | +11.2 | 22.20 | $+6.0$ | 23.8 | +3.9 | 93.4 | +2.2 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling. Wisconsin: All localities. | 55 158 | 186 1,794 | -34.0 -7.4 | 3,386 36,405 | -30.7 -6.6 | 18.20 20.29 | +5.0 +.8 | 27.5 31.6 | -1.4 | 66.5 62.6 | +6.6 +2.3 |
|  |  |  |  | 8,40 |  |  |  | 1.6 | -3.4 | 62.6 | +2.3 |

[^1]
## Trend of Employment in November 1934, by States

Fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in November 1934, as compared with October 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in table 10. 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 operations 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 October to November of 3.8 percent in employment and 6.1 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines, which employed in November 84,294 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15 th were $\$ 2,071,059$.

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.

Table 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in October and November 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establish ments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) November 1934 | Per- <br> age change <br> from <br> October <br> 1934 | Number of estab. lishments | Number on pgy roll Novermber 1934 | Per-centage change from October 1934 | Amount of pay roll (I week) November 1934 | Per-centage change from October 1934 |
| Alabama | 1,339 | 71,364 | $-2.6$ | \$10,016,684 | -1.8 | 254 | 47, 524 | -2.5 | \$621, 285 | -1.9 |
| Arizon | 574 | 15, 034 | +2. 4 | 283, 824 | -2.1 | 48 | 2, 532 | -. 2 | 46, 049 | -. 1 |
| Arkans | ${ }^{1} 693$ | 22,625 | -. 4 | 351,785 | $-1.0$ | 310 | 15, 981 | $-1.0$ | 224, 62.9 | -. 4 |
| California | ${ }^{2} 1.618$ | 214, 156 | $-4.1$ | 5,221,251 | -4.1 | 850 | 107, 749 | -8.8 | 2, 506, 407 | $-7.9$ |
| Colorado | 1,365 | 47,760 | $-3.9$ | 902, 799 | -1.1 | 194 | 17,797 | -8.3 | 357, 579 | +3.2 |
| Connecticu | 2, 406 | 180,477 | $+1.5$ | 3, 552, 095 | +2.0 | 741 | 143, 510 | $+.3$ | 2, 727, 080 | +1.4 |
| Delaware | 238 | 12,833 | -12.0 | 267, 306 | $-9.3$ | 75 | 8, 330 | $-17.1$ | 160,839 | $-13.3$ |
| Dist. of Columbi | 989 | 39, 234 | +3.2 | 907, 406 | +1.7 | 52 | 4,395 | +28.5 | 128, 686 | +18.3 |
| Florida | 1,307 | 45,778 | +17.7 | 721, 180 | +12.1 | 230 | 21,295 | +19.4 | 292, 372 | +16.4 |
| Georgia | 1,717 | 93, 490 | +. 6 | 1,370,525 | +. 6 | 377 | 67, 740 | +. 6 | 879,911 | +1.7 |
| Idaho | 568 | 12, 455 | -4.3 | 233,405 | -4.9 | 64 | 4, 639 | -9.4 | 89,645 | -8.5 |
| Illinoi | 34,610 | 458, 489 | -2.6 | 9,905, 485 | -3.5 | 8, 063 | 276,792 | -4.8 | 5,677, 796 | -4.8 |
| Indian | 2,839 | 163, 543 | -4.0 | 3, 148,316 | -2.2 | 695 | 110, 952 | -5.8 | 2,070, 026 | -2.9 |
| Iowa | 1,945 | 59, 477 | $-.9$ | 1, 181, 852 | -1. 4 | 433 | 27, 039 | -2.2 | 529, 424 | $-7$ |
| Kansas | 1, 1,886 | 56, 363 | -2.3 | 1,174,166 | -9.1 | 878 | 97, 383 | $-4.6$ | 604,546 | $-5.6$ |
| Kentucky | 1,749 | 87, 056 | $-7$ | 1,549, 240 | +. 1 | 328 | 33,962 | -. 6 | 558, 578 | $+2.5$ |
| Louisian | 1,154 | 46, 907 | +3.0 | 774,998 | +2.6 | 251 | 25, 549 | +3.8 | 366, 508 | +6.8 |
| Maine | 934 | 18, 663 | -5.5 | 819,147 | $-10.5$ | 282 | 39, 015 | -6. 5 | 609, 990 | -12.9 |
| Maryland | 1.580 | 101,683 | +1.6 | 2.007.051 | +5.1 | 696 | 66,078 | ${ }^{5}+1$ | 1,199,182 | $5+2.8$ |
| Massachuse | 48,865 | 424,777 | -. 6 | 8,648,576 | -1.3 | 1,583 | 224.78\% | -1.4 | 4,089, 974 | $-1.5$ |
| Michizan | 3, 679 | 350, 369 | $-2$ | 7, 841, 183 | +. 6 | 777 | 256, 520 | -. 6 | 5, 654, 451 | +2.0 |
| Minnesota | 2,421 | 91, 467 | -2. 6 | 1,977, 825 | $-3.1$ | 419 | 37, 848 | -5. 5 | 790, 581 | $-5.3$ |
| Mississipp | 669 | 17,838 | -4.1 | 247, 410 | -8.1 | 113 | 10, 871 | -7. 4 | 133, 111 | -13.9 |
| Missouri | 4,335 | 169, 077 | +. 6 | 3, 450, 782 | -1.9 | 897 | 76, 545 | -. 6 | 1, 436, 308 | $-2.9$ |
| Montana | 830 | 17,757 | . 1 | 428,550 | $-.5$ | 103 | 5, 091 | $-9.9$ | 114, 199 | $-10.1$ |
| Nebraska | 1,708 | 37, 593 | -3.7 | 773, 227 | -4.8 | 182 | 14,727 | -11.2 | 314, 530 | $-9.7$ |
| Nevada. | 282 | 3,535 | +. 4 | 88.495 | +. 2 | 31 | ${ }^{7} 953$ | +5.9 | 24, 212 | +6.5 |
| New Hamps | 809 | 44, 852 | -4. 1 | 744, 338 | -8.6 | 215 | 37, 357 | -4.5 | 579,898 | -10.1 |
| New Jersey | 3,811 | 206,534 | -3.4 | 4, 568, 443 | -4.2 | C 714 | 202,755 | -1.2 | 4,367, 822 | -. 8 |
| New Mexico | 418 | 7, 079 | $+1.5$ | 128, 079 | -3.9 | 33 | 641 | -. 6 | 10,437 | -2.1 |
| New York | 22,047 | 808, 016 | -. 5 | 19, 901, 343 | -1.1 | 71,896 | 379, 483 | $-1.5$ | 8, 538, 973 | -1.9 |
| North Carolina | 1,357 | 141,390 | +. 4 | 1,939, 077 | - ${ }^{8}$ ) | 605 | 129,348 | +. 2 | 1,750, 217 | $+.1$ |
| North Dakota | 691 | 6,558 | -2. 4 | 142,715 | -4.9 | 52 | 852 | -2.6 | 20,041 | -4.6 |
| Ohio | 9,718 | 504, 241 | $-{ }^{(8)}$ | 10,278, 145 | +. 6 | 2, 624 | 345, 397 | $-2$ | 6, 846, 924 | +. 9 |
| Oklahoma | 1,673 | 42, 285 | +2.4 | 816,817 | $-1.6$ | 181 | 11,398 | -2.2 | 224,923 | -. 9 |
| Oregon | 1,506 | 45, 055 | $-3.6$ | 932, 494 | $-5.3$ | 294 | 22,613 | $-7.3$ | 425, 793 | -9.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 10, 194 | 778, 189 | $-0.2$ | 15,844, 708 | -0.3 | 2.074 | 410,169 | -. 3 | 7,690,050 | $-1.0$ |
| Rhode Island | 1,308 | 84, 843 | +3.9 | 1, 591, 839 | +1.3 | 442 | 63,946 | +4.6 | 1,093,435 | +1.9 |
| South Carolina | 727 | 62, 012 | +. 4 | 822, 231 | -. 2 | 209 | 54, 43.5 | -. 1 | 700, 319 | -. 2 |
| South Dakota. | 504 | 8,966 | -. 8 | 210,898 | -1.8 | 38 | 2,322 | -1.2 | 47,332 | -1.7 |
| Tennessee | 1,493 | 84, 296 | +. 4 | 1,341, 163 | $-.3$ | 334 | 56, 398 | $-.1$ | 847. 056 | + ${ }^{(8)}$ |
| Texas | 1, 430 | 74, 198 | -5.5 | 1,656, 686 | $-1.9$ | 475 | 37, 950 | $-3.6$ | 789, 906 | $-1.0$ |
| Utah | 743 | 19,526 | $-1.3$ | 417,911 | +1.3 | 117 | 6, 268 | $-5.1$ | 120, 138 | +1.5 |
| Vermont | 583 | 14,998 | $-.2$ | 270, 397 | $-2.1$ | 154 | 8,589 | $+4.0$ | 144, 985 | +1.5 |
| Virginia | 2, 281 | 90, 220 | $-1.4$ | 1, 538, 927 | $-2.4$ | 479 | 57, 288 | -2.6 | 914, 097 | -3.4 |
| Washington | 3,639 | 91,965 | -6. 1 | 1,910, 280 | $-7.7$ | 552 | 43,635 | -8.9 | 813,065 | $-10.8$ |
| West Virginia | 1,360 | 147, 158 | +. 3 | 2,943, 061 | +3.0 | 276 | 52, 591 | -. 1 | 1, 014,810 | +3.5 |
| Wisconsin.... | -1,027 | 154, 168 | $-1$ | 3, 044,769 | -. 5 | 760 | 121, 123 | $t+.5$ | 2, 369,43n | 8-8.7 |
| W yoming | 393 | 8,114 | $+.4$ | 190,927 | -5.4 | 44 | 1, 608 | -10.0 | 35,345 | -8.2 |

[^2]Table 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in October and November 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 establish ments | Number on pay roll, November 1934 | Per- cent- age change from Octo- ber 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week), November 1934 | Per-centage change from Octo ber 1934 | Number of est:tb-lishments | Number on pay roll, No. vember 1934 | Perage <br> change from Octoher 1934 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week), November 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } 1934 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama | 118 | 2,514 | +1.0 | \$59, 712 | -0.4 | 724 | 7,058 | +1.5 | \$120,309 | +0.3 |
| Arizona | 73 | 2,245 | +17.1 | 27, 805 | + (8) | 307 | 3,817 | +1.7 | 70, 468 | -1.0 |
| Arkansas | 67 | 1,176 | -2.8 | 29,966 | -5.5 | 203 | 2, 667 | +3.2 | 41,049 | +2. 7 |
| California | 98 | 5, 471 | -. 4 | 151,870 | -1.9 | 119 | 26,897 | +5.2 | 548,277 | +6.8 |
| Colorado | 154 | 3,494 | $-.7$ | 88,349 | $-7$ | 589 | 9,981 | -1.6 | 184, 556 | $-2.9$ |
| Connecticu | 220 | 7,808 | +45.8 | 149,947 | +32.2 | 1,151 | 15,719 | -. 5 | 326, 041 | $-3$ |
| Delaware- | 14 | 523 | +. 4 | 11,736 | $-1.4$ | 90 | 1,607 | +3.0 | 32, 312 | +1.7 |
| Dist. of Colum | 56 | 1, 069 | -1.6 | 32,847 | $-1.8$ | 745 | 15,327 | +4.2 | 312, 086 | $+3.3$ |
| Florida. | 209 | 7,134 | +46.6 | 105,117 | +37.3 | 540 | 7, 632 | +8.2 | 135, 006 | +4.8 |
| Georgia | 113 | 1,695 | +1.4 | 39, 709 | $+.7$ | 883 | 10,632 | +2.6 | 169, 755 | -(8) |
| Idaho. | 68 | 976 | -16.7 | 16,663 | $-15.7$ | 317 | 3,142 | +2.3 | 53,813 | -1.5 |
| Illinois | 411 | 14, 189 | $+1.0$ | 378,415 | +. 5 | 1,414 | 68, 189 | +8.2 | 1, 219,886 | $+1.0$ |
| Indiana | 371 | 6,357 | +. 1 | 153,657 | $-.7$ | 1,297 | 22, 703 | +1.6 | 428, 043 | $-.1$ |
| Iowa. | 187 | 3, 574 | $-.5$ | 88,936 | +. 4 | 695 | 12, 490 | $+1.6$ | 233, 861 | -3.4 |
| Kansas | 174 | 3,106 | $-5.7$ | 71,704 | $-1.1$ | 878 | 9,858 | $+1.9$ | 162,960 | $+.8$ |
| Kentucky | 190 | 2,474 | +. 2 | 56, 830 | +1.5 | 662 | 9,214 | +1.8 | 162,687 | $+.7$ |
| Louisiana | 203 | 3,312 | +1.0 | 74, 424 | $-1.5$ | 481 | 8,358 | +3.3 | 135,508 | +. 3 |
| Maine. | 104 | 1,524 | $-1.7$ | 36, 598 | -1.5 | 293 | 2,988 | +1.3 | 56, 364 | -2.3 |
| Maryland | 209 | 3,163 | +2. 5 | 78,450 | +2.7 | 565 | 15,355 | $+4.0$ | 292, 059 | $+4.5$ |
| Massachusetts | 863 | 18,279 | $-1.0$ | 476, 281 | -2.2 | 4,485 | 72, 385 | +3.8 | 1,402,814 | +. 7 |
| Michigan | 319 | 6,312 | -. 6 | 158, 229 | -2.1 | 1, 102 | 35, 207 | $+4.3$ | 116, 652 | -. 6 |
| Minnesota | 321 | 8,825 | $-1.2$ | 231, 008 | $-1.1$ | 1,211 | 20, 174 | +1.6 | 382, 112 | $-.6$ |
| Mississippi | 71 | 1,263 | +4.1 | 23, 910 | +6.0 | 233 | 2,713 | +4.3 | 38, 223 | -. 9 |
| Missouri | 1,125 | 15, 144 | -1.3 | 381, 740 | $-2.4$ | 1, 633 | 36, 044 | +4.8 | 716,937 | $+.9$ |
| Montana | 104 | 1,335 | $+6.9$ | 32, 581 | +7.8 | 387 | 3,634 | +. 8 | 75, 974 | -3.1 |
| Nebraska | 186 | 3,182 | +. 1 | 83, 235 | -. 3 | 898 | 10,425 | +2.1 | 181, 573 | $-1.3$ |
| Nevada. | 53 | 347 | +1.5 | 11,497 | -. 1 | 122 | 970 | $-1.8$ | 21, 381 | -3.2 |
| New Hampshire | 42 | 494 | (10) | 12,970 | -(8) | 329 | 3,279 | -. 5 | 62, 130 | +. 5 |
| New Jersey.... | 228 | 4,194 | +1.2 | 120,038 | $-.7$ | 2,169 | 21,686 | $+3.2$ | 485, 281 | +2.1 |
| New Mexico | 40 | 390 | +11.4 | 7,854 | $-6.3$ | 229 | 1,826 | +. 6 | 33,940 | $-1.2$ |
| New York | 3,738 | 76,969 | -(8) | 2,320,190 | -. 1 | 13,434 | 188, 141 | +3.0 | 4, 274, 206 | $+1.0$ |
| North Carolina | 62 | 804 | -. 5 | 21,195 | $-.5$ | 492 | 5,876 | +6.1 | 82, 419 | +1.2 |
| North Dakota | 119 | 488 | -. 6 | 11,545 | -3.5 | 164 | 2, 436 | -3.8 | 52, 382 | $-5.7$ |
| Ohio | 1,074 | 15, 508 | $-.2$ | 399, 144 | -1.1 | 4,802 | 69, 085 | $+1.8$ | 1, 295, 632 | $+.8$ |
| Oklahoma | 188 | 2,839 | +. 2 | 68, 119 | +. 3 | 802 | 10,830 | +12.2 | 165, 641 | +. 4 |
| Oregon. | 298 | 4, 084 | -2.8 | 106, 480 | -2.8 | 619 | 9,826 | $+2.7$ | 187, 539 | +. 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,522 | 19,685 | +. 6 | 541, 088 | $-(8)$ | 3,757 | 69, 302 | +1.4 | 1, 369, 342 | +. 7 |
| Rhode Island. | 90 | 1,594 | $+.9$ | 42, 234 | +. 4 | 613 | 10,173 | +4.7 | 191, 114 | +1.6 |
| South Carolina. | 66 | 862 | +1.8 | 20,618 | $+1.8$ | 324 | 3, 758 | +4.1 | 50,986 | +. 9 |
| South Dakota. | 56 | 596 | +. 2 | 14,491 | +1.5 | 213 | 2, 060 | +. 5 | 39, 153 | -3.7 |
| Tennessee | 216 | 3,265 | +.9 | 70, 176 | -. 9 | 558 | 10,902 | +3.3 | 183, 743 | -. 2 |
| Texas | 183 | 4,513 | +. 6 | 112, 661 | +1.5 | 321 | 11,320 | -2.8 | 205, 383 | +. 2 |
| Utah. | 87 | 1,208 | $-1.3$ | 33,465 | $-4.1$ | 372 | 3,746 | -. 2 | 70, 124 | $-2.9$ |
| Vermont | 30 | 537 | $-2.0$ | 12, 281 | $+.4$ | 175 | 1,759 | -2.2 | 33, 044 | $-3.0$ |
| Virginia. | 205 | 3,941 | $-1.2$ | 81,097 | $-1.4$ | 1, 202 | 11,951 | +2.0 | 215, 269 | $+.9$ |
| Washington- | 808 | 11, 620 | -12.5 | 295, 717 | -14.4 | 1,888 | 19,712 | -. 2 | 383, 151 | $-2.0$ |
| West Virginia | 108 | 1,716 | +. 6 | 44, 180 | -(8) | 327 | 4,097 | $-1.5$ | 72, 634 | -2.6 |
| Wisconsin. | 45 | 1,984 | $-1.9$ | 48,780 | $-.3$ | 63 | 11,464 | +1.2 | 154,479 | $-.9$ |
| W yoming | 27 | 228 | $-5.0$ | 6,051 | -7.4 | 198 | 1,416 | +1.4 | 28,529 | $-2.3$ |

[^3]Table 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in October and November 1934, by States-Continued
[Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { bor of } \\ & \text { estab- } \\ & \text { lish } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}$ | Num- ber on pay roll No- vember 1934 | Per- cent- age change from Octo- ber 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) November 1934 |  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay rol November 1934 | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> Octo- <br> ber 1034 | Amount of pay roli (1 week) November 1934 | Per- <br> centage change from October 1934 |
| Alabama. | 16 | 513 | -11.1 | \$0, 104 | $-4.7$ | 9 | 789 | -26.4 | \$11,791 | -4.0 |
| Arizona - | 3 | 39 | +30.0 | 540 | +37.1 | 21 | 3,572 | -4.2 | 81, 104 | -7.8 |
| Arkansas. | 4 | 100 | $-21.3$ | 1,105 | $-7.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| California | 40 | 1,106 | - 3 | 21,020 | $-3.6$ | 34 | 2, 392 | $+1$ | 61,296 | $-.7$ |
| Colorado | 5 | 20 | (10) | 289 | +3.6 | 14 | 1,060 | +4.4 | 28, 836 | $+.7$ |
| Connecticut. | 25 | 374 | $-7.2$ | 4,640 | -21.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware.-- | 3 | 58 | $-29.3$ | 1,340 | -17.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida | 17 | 1,029 | +6.6 | 12,553 | +12.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia. | 23 | 972 | $-5.2$ | 9, 722 | -8.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho- |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 2,009 | +3.0 | 43,940 | $+2.5$ |
| Illinois | 21 | ${ }^{634}$ | +3.4 | 11, 120 | $-4.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 72 | 1,179 | -10.8 | 17,918 | $-19.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa | 23 | 377 | $-10.7$ | 6,915 | $-20.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas | 38 | 1,445 | $+9.5$ | 28,645 | +8.3 | 18 | 993 | -20.3 | 14,242 | $-5.4$ |
| Kentucky | 41 | 1,208 | $-12.4$ | 12,736 | $-15.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana. | 7 | 705 | +4.1 | 9, 094 | +.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine | 11 | 526 | $-1.9$ | 10, 068 | $-14.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland. | 9 | 219 | -2.7 | 9,468 | +5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts | 20 | 485 | $-1.8$ | 9,895 | $-2.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan. | 47 | 1, 562 | $-6.7$ | 26,771 | -8.5 | 40 | 4,685 | -2.8 | 72,278 | -4.5 |
| Minnesota | 23 | 252 | $-16.3$ | 4,157 | -17.9 | 30 | 1,687 | -3.8 | 30,735 | -14.1 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 129 | $-3.0$ | 1,249 | -32.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri.- | 53 | 1,465 | +2.8 | 21, 683 | $+11.7$ | 13 | 1,886 | $+7.0$ | 19,484 | +. 4 |
| Montana | 8 | 75 | -14.8 | 1,363 | $-7.1$ | 16 | 3,069 | +14.0 | 88, 161 | +19.3 |
| Nebraska | 6 | 410 | $+60.8$ | 4,960 | +49.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada..- |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 540 | (10) | 14,479 | -. 5 |
| New Hampshire. | 11 | 277 | $-19.0$ | 6,130 | -28. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey | 32 | 591 | -3.9 | 10,990 | $-14.6$ | 3 | 19 | -269 | 409 | $\stackrel{(10)}{+4}$ |
| New York | 79 | 2,415 | -8.9 | 48, 680 | -11.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina. | 11 | 311 | $+13.9$ | 3,683 | +26. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio | 128 | 3,072 | $-7.6$ | 46,651 | $-9.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 16 | 158 | $-1.9$ | 1,785 | +13.8 | 31 | 1,123 | +48.3 | 17, 470 | +104.4 |
| Oregon. | 5 | 66 | $-32.7$ | 1,015 | $-37.2$ | 4 | 85 | $-2.3$ | 1,561 | $-1.3$ |
| Pennsylvania....- | 158 | 5,242 | $-6.2$ | 75,441 | $-14.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island Sarolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina....- | 6 | 183 | -2. 1 | 2, 103 | +1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota-..-- | 6 | 64 | $-14.7$ | 1,094 | -14.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 23 | 790 | $-1.6$ | 10, 246 | +10.4 | 4 | 330 | $+2.5$ | 7,035 | +2.6 |
| Texas | 21 | 879 | $-10.5$ | 17, 892 | -24.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utah | 7 | 107 | $-7.0$ | 2,149 | +8.5 | 13 | 2,191 | $-2.3$ | 50, 120 | -3.1 |
| Vermont | 38 | 1,815 | -6.8 | 30, 541 | $-13.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia-......- | 31 | 1,183 | +8.3 | 13, 080 | +3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington. | 12 | 199 | -29.4 | 2,811 | -30.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia.... | 18 | 743 | $-3.5$ | 9, 445 | $-3.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| W isconsin.....-... | 12 | 178 | -2.2.6 | 2,555 | $-33.4$ | (11) | 766 | +2.8 | 15,828 | -1.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establish ments in October and November 1934, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations)

| State | Bituminous coal mining |  |  |  |  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establish ments | Num- ber on pay roll No- vember 1934 | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> Octo- <br> ber <br> 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { November } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> frout <br> Octo- <br> ber <br> i934 | Number of estabments | Number on pay rol vember 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { octo- } \\ \text { ber } 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay rol (1 week) November 1934 | Per-centchange from October 193 |
| Alabama | 55 | 8, 360 | -5.3 | \$121, 799 | $-3.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas. |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 302 | -4.4 | \$7, 12 | $-6.0$ |
| California |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 5,705 | +1.2 | 183,755 | +2.0 |
| Colorado | 48 | 5,420 | +1.1 | 103, 058 | -7.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conneeticut. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware--...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 32 | 9,195 | +2.9 | 185,761 | $+$ | 9 | 206 | +1.0 | 4,279 | -5.6 |
| Indiana | 53 | 6,083 | +1. 1 | 130, 684 | +1.6 | 4 | 23 | +4.5 | 347 | -4.1 |
| Iowa... | ${ }_{27}^{20}$ | 1,982 | +3.7 -1.3 | 33,806 50,788 | $\pm{ }_{-2.7}^{+2.4}$ | 23 | 1, 622 | -2.6 | 37,683 | -8.7 |
| Kentucky | 137 | 28,641 | -. 8 | 531,905 | -. 6 | 5 7 | 251 260 | -4.2 +4.8 | 3,875 7,067 | -6.6 +7.7 |
| Maine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland- | 15 | 1,430 | -. 8 | 23,396 | -1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan. | 3 | 847 | +27.2 | 18, 706 | $+41.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri. | 19 | 1,766 | $+7.7$ | 26, 848 | +4.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana | 11 | 1,047 | $-1.9$ | 27,070 | -12.4 | 4 | 33 | 10.8 | 959 | -10.4 |
| Nebraska |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nerada-... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey.... | 14 | 1,860 | +1.9 | 32, 795 | -11.4 | 4 | 95 | +21.8 | 2,460 | +18.8 |
| New York. |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 108 | -9.2 | 2, 509 | -17.7 |
| North Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio-...--------- | 69 | 11,960 | -2.7 | 240, 114 | +5.2 | 6 |  | -11.6 |  | $-12.2$ |
| Oklahoma | 17 | 11, 793 | -2.8 | 12,564 | -22.5 | 54 | 5,539 | $-3.9$ | 132, 252 | $-7.1$ |
| Oregon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania | 439 | 75,554 | +1.0 | 1,355, 553 | $-.3$ | 19 | 768 | +1.3 | 18,429 | +. 5 |
| Rhode Island.....- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina...- South Dakota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota--.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 13 | 2, 632 | +1.6 | 38,972 | +2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas | 5 | , 365 | -3.0 | 6,313 | -2.5 | 14 | 7,67o | -4.6 | 255,474 | -6. 4 |
| Utah-- | 15 | 2, 193 | +12.3 | 63, 623 | +21.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 25 | 4,706 | +2.6 | 81, 120 | +5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington. | 13 | 1,064 | -. 2 | 24,338 | -11.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 387 | 77, 652 | +. 6 | 1, 574, 993 | +4.0 | 8 | 472 | -5.0 | 10,044 | $-10.2$ |
| Wyoming- | 31 | 3, 721 | $+5.5$ | 94,999 | $-5.2$ | 6 | 216 | +6.9 | 5,571 | -11.3 |

Table 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in October and November 1934, By States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab$\operatorname{ments}^{\text {ment }}$ | Num- ber on pay roll No- vember 1934 | Per- cent- age change from Octo- ber 1934 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { November } \\ 1934 \end{array}\right.$ | Por- cent- age change from Octo- ber I 934 | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll No- vember 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Octo } \\ \text { ber } 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 89 | 1, 878 | +8.2 | \$39,651 | -4.6 | 21 | 1,199 | +2.0 | \$10,417 | +4.0 |
| Arizona | 69 | 1, 605 | +.4 | 38,346 | -2.0 | 21 | 634 | +25.0 | 9, 442 | +28.7 |
| Arkansas | 26 | 1, 251 | +2.2 | 28,976 | -. 5 | 28 | 783 | -1.7 | 7,588 | +4.5 |
| Coliforado | 211 | 35,749 5,842 | -. ${ }^{-2}$ | 995, 622 147,316 | - 8.6 -3.7 | 174 51 51 | 9,400 1,324 | +.1 -9.7 | 149,049 17,810 | +1.7 -7.6 |
| Connecticut | 110 | 7,806 | -. 8 | 233, 596 | . 3 | 29 | 1,353 | +. 2 | 17,899 | -1.5 |
| Delaware <br> District of Colum- | 29 | 1,133 | -3.8 | 31, 192 | -7.5 | 4 | 271 | $+.7$ | 3,698 | +1.4 |
| bia. | 22 | 9, 821 | -1.9 | 268, 262 | -4.5 | 46 | 4, 287 | -2.0 | 67,653 | -1.8 |
| Florida | 186 | 5,081 | +1.5 | 122, 158 | -2.4 | 66 | 1,575 | +33.9 | 15, 262 | +25.7 |
| Georgia. | 186 | 7,331 | +. 6 | 193, 362 | $-2.0$ | 36 | 1,450 | +. 9 | 12, 070 | +. 7 |
| Idaho. | 57 | 797 | -3.9 | 15,955 | -4.8 | 19 | 421 | +1.9 | 4,928 | -. 5 |
| Illinois | 85 | 71,839 | -1.2 | 2, 035, 100 | -3.1 | 12298 | 14.645 | -7.9 | 219, 270 | -8.2 |
| Indiana | 136 | 9. 314 | $-1.7$ | 233, 255 | -1.8 | 64 | 2, 942 | -1.5 | 31, 113 | -2.4 |
| Iowa. | 476 | 9,447 | $-1.5$ | 218, 367 | -2.1 | 54 | 2, 290 | +1.5 | 21, 877 | $+3.4$ |
| Kansas | ${ }^{13} 165$ | 7,325 | +(8) | 176, 808 | $-1.0$ | 32 | 824 | +. 2 | 8,056 | +2.5 |
| Kentucky | 283 | 6,561 | -. 6 | 147, 134 | -4.1 | 33 | 1,879 | -5.4 | 18, 742 | -9.6 |
| Louisiana | 151 | 5,737 | -. 4 | 138,649 | -2.5 | 20 | 2,087 | +6.8 | 23, 521 | +.8 |
| Maine. | 170 | 2,945 | -2. 4 | 79,625 | -. 6 | 17 | 624 | -3.4 | 8,006 | -3.8 |
| Maryland |  | 12,750 | +. 4 | 372,084 | +4.9 | 20 | 729 | +6.3 | 9,082 | +7.4 |
| Massachuset | ${ }^{13} 127$ | 45,979 | -. 7 | 1,300,682 | -1.0 | 67 | 6,082 | +. 7 | 88,070 | +1.2 |
| Michigan | 409 | 29, 287 | -. 5 | 849,906 | -6.4 | 90 | 5,380 | -. 2 | 67,792 | -1.7 |
| Minnesota | 235 | 12,742 | -1.1 | 335, 817 | $-1.2$ | 68 | 3,185 | +. 1 | 38,702 | +1.0 |
| Mississippi | 191 | 1,980 | -1.4 | 40, 531 | -1.8 | 17 | 477 | -2.7 | 3,799 | $-1.7$ |
| Missouri | 262 | 20,808 | $-1.0$ | 559, 503 | -3.6 | 89 | 5,141 | -. 9 | 62,964 | +. 3 |
| Montana | 113 | 2, 261 | +3.8 | 66, 169 | $+.5$ | 36 | 574 | +1.4 | 7,874 | +. 7 |
| Nebraska | 356 | 5,596 | -. 5 | 137, 865 | -3. 8 | 37 | 1,623 | +. 1 | 17,700 | +3.4 |
| Nevada. | 38 | 412 | +3.0 | 11, 923 | $-.7$ | 17 | 259 | -13.1 | 3,676 | -10.6 |
| New Hampshire.. | 141 | 2,367 | +1.7 | 63, 686 | +. 2 | 12 | 258 | -27.3 | 3,021 | -25.4 |
| New Jersey | 266 | 21,084 | $-1.3$ | 614, 498 | -6.9 | 76 | 3,982 | -7.0 | 51,689 | -2.4 |
| New Mexico. | 54 | 642 | -3.2 | 12, 951 | -5.4 | 17 | 369 | -. 8 | 3,646 | -2.3 |
| New York | 859 | 114, 921 | -. 2 | 3, 729, 538 | $-6$ | 214 | 29, 057 | +. 4 | 463, 769 | +1.4 |
| North Carolina_ | 97 | 1,952 | $-2.4$ | 41,712 | -6. 2 | 37 | 1,676 | +4.7 | 14, 302 | +3.8 |
| North Dakota | 182 | 1,362 | -1.9 | 31, 998 | -4.9 | 17 | 280 | +1.1 | 2, 918 | +1.3 |
| Ohio | 431 | 35, 750 | $-.5$ | 959,216 | -1.8 | 127 | 9,273 | +.8 | 121, 263 | +1.3 |
| Oklahoma | 269 | 6,533 | +. 6 | 148, 992 | -3.9 | 46 | 1,442 | -2.6 | 15,907 | $-1.4$ |
| Oregon. | 183 | 5,740 | -(8) | 157,319 | -2.9 | 63 | 1, 402 | -1.8 | 18,088 | -2.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 728 | 54, 465 | -. 6 | 1,564,254 | +. 4 | 152 | 9,925 | -1.2 | 134, 557 | -. 1 |
| Rhode Island. | 47 | 5,535 | -1.6 | 165. 364 | -1.1 | 10 | 366 | $-.5$ | 5, 127 | -1.5 |
| South Carolina | 76 | 1,789 | +7.2 | 36, 298 | $-2.9$ | 15 | 343 | +6.5 | 3, 025 | +5.4 |
| South Dakota | 129 | 1,059 | $-2.0$ | 25, 301 | $-6.0$ | 20 | 341 | +1.2 | 4, 034 | -. 4 |
| Tennessee | 247 | 4, 935 | -. 4 | 110, 216 | -4.6 | 37 | 2, 492 | +1.8 | 21,362 | $-2$ |
| Texas | 975 | 8,750 | $-4.9$ | 234, 5256 | $-.9$ | 41 | 3,111 | $-1.0$ | 40,962 | -2. 1 |
| Utah | 70 | 1,887 | -3.5 | 38,664 | $-6.1$ | 14 | 504 | (10) | 6, 440 | -1.1 |
| Vermont | 127 | 1,489 | -3.5 | 36, 252 | -1.7 | 16 | 344 | -22.5 | 3,411 | -24.7 |
| Virginia. | 178 | 5,944 | -. 8 | 141,799 | -6.0 | 35 | 2,124 | 4 | 22,845 | -1.2 |
| Washington | 199 | 10, 297 | +2.4 | 288,353 | +. 5 | 88 | 2, 630 | -4.9 | 31, 837 | -1.9 |
| West Virginia | 120 |  | +1.6 | 171, 638 | -2.9 | 37 | 1,249 | +. 7 | 13,562 | -. 2 |
| Wisconsin. Wyoming. | ${ }^{14} 41$ | 10,926 500 | $\underline{-1.6}$ | 1728,849 11,662 | -1.8 -3.9 | 42 12 | 1,417 | +1 -1.0 | $\stackrel{(11)}{1,364}$ | -. 9 |

${ }^{8}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.
10 No change.
${ }^{11}$ Not available.

12 Includes restaurants.
${ }^{13}$ Includes steam railways.
14 Includes railways and express.

Table 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in October and November 1934, by States-Continued
\{Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Iabor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establish ments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from October 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) November 1934 |  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { No- } \\ \text { vember } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> centage change from October 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) November 1934 | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> Octo- <br> ber 1934 |
| Alabama | 18 | 899 | -4.6 | \$8, 637 | -5.5 | 4 | 67 | -8.2 | \$932 | $-7.6$ |
| Arizona. | 12 | 332 | +3.8 | 4, 201 | +4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas. | 15 | 466 | -2.5 | 4,854 | -2.7 | 4 | 28 | +3.7 | 438 | +1.2 |
| California | 1550 | 3,552 | $-.8$ | 62,687 | -. 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado | 33 | 1,156 | $-.6$ | 14,605 | $-1.2$ | 17 | 230 | $-9.4$ | 4,277 | $-9.4$ |
| Connecticut | 39 | 1,570 | $-1.4$ | 25,306 | -2. 1 | 15 | 317 | $-3.6$ | 6, 432 | $-7.7$ |
| Delaware--...--- | 4 | 303 | $-3.8$ | 5,208 | $-1.4$ | 3 | 57 | $-5.0$ | 1,091 | $-9.7$ |
| District of Columbia | 21 | 2,794 | $-3.2$ | 43,729 | -2.5 | 4 | 111 | $-4.3$ | 1,875 | -5.9 |
| Florida | 24 | 1, 104 | +1.5 | 11,327 | +2.4 | 9 | 76 | $+2.7$ | 1,062 | $-4.7$ |
| Georgia | 22 | 2,134 | $-3.0$ | 23, 548 | -4.9 | 10 | 172 | -9.0 | 2,197 | $-9.6$ |
| Idaho | 16 | 310 | $+1.0$ | 4,644 | -1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 1576 | 3,613 | $-1.5$ | 58,775 | -2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 44 | 1,892 | -. 8 | 25, 674 | +(8) | 42 | 695 | $-1.0$ | 11,244 | $-3.2$ |
| Iowa-- | ${ }_{5} 31$ | I, 176 | $-.9$ | 15,330 | -2.4 | 8 | 127 | -6.6 | 2,289 | $-2.5$ |
| Kansas | ${ }^{15} 40$ | 921 | -2.1 | 12,201 | -2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky--------- | 36 | 1,695 | -1.8 | 21, 212 | -. 1 | 8 | 283 | -1.4 | 3,951 | $-1.7$ |
| Louisiana | 7 | 458 | -2.1 | 4,862 | -. 9 | 6 | 72 | -8.9 | 1,141 | -6. 2 |
| Maine - | 28 | +581 | -2.5 | 7,938 | -5.6 | 7 | 172 | -9.0 | 2,835 | -20.2 |
| Maryland | 22 | 1,751 | +.1 | 25,879 | $-.9$ | 10 | 208 | $-5.9$ | 3,451 | $-8.5$ |
| Massachuset | 128 | 5,232 | $-1.0$ | 84,821 | -2.2 | 79 | 2, 080 | -6.6 | 36, 276 | $-8.9$ |
| Michigan. | 63 | 2,999 | $-1.6$ | 42,946 | -. 6 | 30 | 866 | -6.8 | 17,055 | $-6.4$ |
| Minnesota | 38 | 1,610 | -1.9 | 25,904 | -3.2 | 18 | 516 | -8.0 | 8,881 | -8.2 |
| Mississippi | 5 | 146 | $-2.7$ | 1,298 | -2.2 | 6 | 63 | -7.4 | 940 | -7.0 |
| Missouri | 51 | 2,890 | -2.0 | 38,415 | -2.0 | 26 | 1,078 | $-6.5$ | 17, 320 | -9.9 |
| Montana. | 13 | 338 | $-2.6$ | 5,806 | $-1.1$ | 8 | 53 | $-3.6$ | 1, 044 | -2.2 |
| Nebraska | 15 | 947 | +7.9 | 13,295 | +8.7 | 10 | 139 | -5. 4 | 2, 168 | $-10.3$ |
| Nevada. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire -- | 17 | 286 | $-1.0$ | 4,180 | -1.9 | 8 | 85 | -7.6 | 1, 431 | -12.6 |
| New Jersey ------- | 31 | 2,588 | $-2.7$ | 40,231 | -1.7 | 8 | 217 | $-2.3$ | 4,663 | $-6.0$ |
| New Mexico....-- | 4 | 196 | (10) | 3,159 | $-1.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York. | 72 | 6, 983 | $-3.6$ | 123, 953 | $-2.7$ | 19 | 633 | -2.3 | 11, 965 | $-6.4$ |
| North Carolina | 12 | 6. 661 | $-1.6$ | 7,100 | $-1.3$ | 9 | 138 | -6.8 | 1,902 | -8. 1 |
| North Dakota | 9 | 213 | $+.5$ | 3,275 | +1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio | 77 | 3,939 | $-1.1$ | 62, 215 | -. 1 | 76 | 2,122 | -3.7 | 38, 585 | $-6.4$ |
| Oklahoma | 22 | , 902 | $-1.2$ | 10,856 | $-3.0$ | 14 | 210 | $-5.4$ | 2,648 | $-11.8$ |
| Oregon ----------- | 12 | 340 | (10) | 5,406 | $-.6$ | 9 | 93 | $-7.0$ | 1,718 | -12.8 |
| Pennsylvania...-- | 38 | 2,757 | -. 9 | 42,287 | $-.3$ | 48 | 1,580 | -6.8 | 26,309 | $-14.0$ |
| Rhode Island....- | 22 | 1, 105 | -1.3 | 18,496 | $-3.6$ | 5 | - 325 | -13.3 | 5,429 | -20.6 |
| South Carolina | 10 | - 444 | -. 2 | 3,975 | $+3$ | 8 | 69 | $-2.8$ | 992 | -5. 7 |
| South Dakota. | 6 | 126 | $-.8$ | 1,540 | $-2.8$ | 3 | 39 | (10) | 722 | +. 6 |
| Tennessee | 14 | 1, 282 | -3.9 | 12,767 | -2.1 | 11 | 166 | $-8.8$ | 2, 226 | -5.6 |
| Texas | 29 | 1, 790 | $-1.8$ | 22, 255 | $-2.2$ | 18 | 477 | $-5.5$ | 7,955 | -6.6 |
| Utah | 12 | 663 | -. 3 | 9, 817 | +1.6 | 12 | 156 | $-4.3$ | 2,784 | $-8.7$ |
| Vermont | 7 | 156 | -2.5 | 1,882 | -11.3 | 6 | 76 | $-11.6$ | 1, 106 | -15.2 |
| Virginia | 24 | 1,094 | -2.6 | 13,096 | $-3.2$ | 31 | 396 | -6.6 | 6, 131 | -9.9 |
| Washington...-.-- | 15 | 617 | $-1.8$ | 11,078 | $-3.0$ | 15 | 238 | $-6.3$ | 4,099 | -12.4 |
| West Virginia | 15 | 649 | -3.4 | 9,025 | -3.3 | 10 | 242 | $-2.8$ | 3,382 | $-6.3$ |
| Wisconsin. | 1528 | 996 | -1.4 | 12,91\% | -1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wyoming. | 8 | 142 | $-6.6$ | 2, 318 | -10.1 | 3 | 20 | (10) | 437 | $+2.6$ |

[^4]Table 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in October and November 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 estabIishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay roll } \\ \text { November } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from October 1934 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) November 1934 | Percentage change from October 1934 |
| Alabama. | 31 | 563 | +0.5 | \$16, 047 | +0.3 |
| Arizona. | 18 | 237 | $-11.9$ | 5,519 | -4.5 |
| Arkansas | 21 | 249 | (10) | 6, 110 | ${ }^{(10)}$ |
| California | 1,165 | 22, 410 | +1.0 | 744, 816 | $+2.7$ |
| Colorado. | 49 | 1, 436 | $-1$ | 46, 124 | $-.6$ |
| Connecticut | 76 | 2, 020 | -. 8 | 71,154 | +. 1 |
| Delaware. | 16 | 551 | $-.9$ | 19,890 | -. 4 |
| District of Columbia | 43 | 1,430 | $+.5$ | 52, 268 | $+1.1$ |
| Florida | 26 | , 852 | +1.1 | 26, 323 | +1.2 |
| Georgia | 67 | 1,364 | $-1.7$ | 40, 251 | $-1.9$ |
| Idaho. | 16 | 139 | (10) | 3,431 | +. 4 |
| Illinois. | 106 | 11,255 | -. 1 | 393, 446 | +(8) |
| Indiana | 61 | 1, 403 | +. 1 | 46,355 | $+.9$ |
| Iowa | 18 | 975 | -. 8 | 31,047 | -. 7 |
| Kansas. | 16152 | 943 | +. 2 | 30, 422 | +. 5 |
| Kentucky | 26 | 888 | -. 6 | 31, 590 | $-.2$ |
| Louisiana. | 21 | 369 | $-.5$ | 14, 224 | +. 9 |
| Maine.- | 22 | 288 | +2.1 | 7,723 | -4.9 |
| Maryland | 38 | 1, 209 | -1.7 | 41,918 | $+1.7$ |
| Massachusetts. | ${ }^{16} 152$ | 3,284 | $+.5$ | 92,246 | (10) |
| Michigan | 197 | 6,888 | $-.6$ | 216, 042 | +. 4 |
| Minnesota | 58 | 4, 628 | -1.7 | 129,928 | -1.6 |
| Mississippi | 16 | 196 | +. 5 | 4, 349 | $+.8$ |
| Missouri.- | 167 | 6,210 | $-.4$ | 169,580 | +. 4 |
| Montana. | 27 | 247 | -. 8 | 7,350 | +4.7 |
| Nebraska | 18 | 544 | +. 4 | 17,901 | +. 2 |
| Nevada. | 3 | 13 | (10) | 443 | $-.2$ |
| New Hampshire | 36 | 449 | +.9 | 10,892 | -11.9 |
| New Jersey-- | 149 | 13,801 | +(9) | 421, 010 | -9.1 |
| New Mexico | 17 | 105 | +1.9 | 2, 784 | -. 1 |
| New York. | 1,075 | 66,106 | -. 5 | 2, 102, 560 | +. 2 |
| North Carolina | 32 | 624 | (10) | 16,547 | -. 9 |
| North Dakota. | 38 | 272 | $-1.1$ | 6,584 | $-.9$ |
| Ohio-.------ | 304 | 8, 074 | +. 9 | 267, 629 | $+.5$ |
| Oklahoma | 33 | 518 | -2.4 | 15, 660 | -1.4 |
| Oregon. | 19 | 806 | $+8$ | 27,575 | +1.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 725 | 23,311 | $+.1$ | 724,746 | +. 2 |
| Rhode Island. | 77 | 1, 768 | -10) 1 | 70, 213 | $+.2$ |
| South Carolina. | 13 | 129 | (10) | 3,915 | $+.5$ |
| South Dakota. | 32 | 257 | -. 8 | 6,382 | $-.7$ |
| Tennessee. | 36 | 1,104 | $+.3$ | 37, 364 | +. 2 |
| Texas. | 57 | 1,873 | $+2$ | 50,542 | +. 1 |
| Utah. | 23 | 595 | $-1.5$ | 20,297 | +. 1 |
| Vermont | 30 | 233 | -. 9 | 6,875 | +1.6 |
| Virginia | 71 | 1,593 | -. 6 | 50,393 | $-.5$ |
| Washington. | 47 | 1,937 | +. 2 | 55,559 | +. 7 |
| West Virginia | 50 | 655 | -. 2 | 19,348 | $+1.8$ |
| Wisconsin. | 40 | 1, 110 | +. 1 | 38, 153 | +1.2 |
| W yoming | 13 | 117 | -. 8 | 3, 584 | +. 7 |

[^5]
## Employment and Pay Rolls in November 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

Fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in November 1934 as compared with October 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 11 . 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.

Table 11.-Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in October 1934 as Compared With November 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { October } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) |  | Percentage change from October 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{1934}{\text { October }}$ | November 1934 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | November 1934 |  |
| New York City | 16,866 | 598, 782 | 594,889 | -0.7 | \$15, 416, 688 | \$15, 267, 409 | $-1.0$ |
| Chicago, Ill. | 3,975 | 355, 004 | 347, 832 | -2.0 | 8,451, 131 | 8, 158, 180 | -3.5 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2, 880 | 211, 570 | 212, 065 | +. 2 | 4, 814, 022 | 4, 801, 932 | $-.3$ |
| Detroit, Mich | 1,588 | 213, 842 | 214,858 | $+.5$ | 5, 029, 833 | 5, 074, 161 | +. 9 |
| Los Angeles, Calit | 2, 538 | 105, 170 | 104, 493 | $-.6$ | 2, 513, 147 | 2, 443, 838 | -2.8 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 2, 191 | 123, 290 | 121. 028 | $-1.8$ | 2, 716, 109 | 2, 666, 770 | $-1.8$ |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 2,519 | 120, 506 | 120, 480 | - ${ }^{2}$ ) | 2,541, 924 | 2, 475, 119 | -2.6 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1, 414 | 81, 992 | 80, 416 | $-1.9$ | 1, 609, 390 | 1, 582, 491 | $-1.7$ |
| Boston, Mass. | 3, 700 | 157, 731 | 157, 016 | $-.5$ | 3, 564, 190 | $3,543,523$ | -0.6 |
| Pittsiurgh, Pa. | 1,527 | 121, 085 | 120, 444 | $-.5$ | 2,540, 641 | 2,522, 132 | $-.7$ |
| San Francisco, Cal | 1,595 | 66, 689 | 65, 808 | -1.3 | 1, 652, 470 | 1,630, 063 | $-1.4$ |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 1,020 | 60, 280 | 59,803 | -. 8 | 1, 293, 601 | 1, 279, 127 | -1.1 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 867 | 64, 023 | 64,707 | +1.1 | 1, 395, 333 | 1, 415,770 | +1.5 |

1 September-October data revised to 1,582 establishments, 227,781 employees in September, 197,785 in October, and a decrease of 13.2 percent; $\$ 4,930,556$ in September, $\$ 4,610,527$ in October, and a decrease of 6.5 percent.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.

## 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 999,729 on October 15, 1934, to 967,251 (preliminary) on November 15, 1934, or 3.2 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for November 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $\$ 121,368,674$ in September 1934 to $\$ 127,411,527$ in October 1934, or 5 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to November 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 table
12. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923-25 as 100, and cover all employees.

Table 12.-Indexes of Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to November 1934
[ 3 -year average, $1923-25=100$ ]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 89.1 | 88.0 | 86.1 | 73.5 | 61.1 | 53.0 | 54.1 |
| February | 98.6 | 96.9 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 60.2 | 52.7 | 54.6 |
| March | 100.4 | 97.3 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 85.3 | 72.7 | 66.5 | 51.5 | 55.9 |
| April. | 101.9 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 93.6 | 97.1 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 86.7 | 73.4 | 59.9 | 51.8 | 56.9 |
| May | 104.8 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 88.3 | 73.8 | 59.6 | 52. 5 | 58.5 |
| June. | 107. 1 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 86.3 | 72.7 | 57.7 | 53.6 | 59.0 |
| July | 108.2 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 102.6 | 100.7 | 95.4 | 96.3 | 84.5 | 72.3 | 56.3 | 55.4 | 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 |
| September | 107.7 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 102.5 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 82.0 | 69.2 | 55.7 | 57.7 | 57.0 |
| October | 107.1 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 103. 1 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 80.2 | 67.6 | 56. 9 | 57. 4 | ${ }^{1} 56.6$ |
| Novembe | 105. 0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.0 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 76.9 | 64.4 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 154.8 |
| Decembe | 99.1 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 91.7 | 89.5 | 88.5 | 74.8 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 54.0 |  |
| Average | 104.0 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 83.3 | 70.6 | 57.8 | 54. 4 | ${ }^{2} 56.7$ |

${ }_{1}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{2}$ A verage for 11 months.
Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, November 1934
Employment in the executive departments of the Federal service is still increasing. November registered a gain of 505 employees as compared with October. Comparing November 1934 with the corresponding month of the preceding year, there was a rise in employment of 20,696 .

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

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

Table 13 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive departments are in the city of Washington.

Table 13.-Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, November 1933 and October 1934 and November 1934

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Perma- nent | Tempo | Total | Permanent | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Tempo- } \\ \text { rary } 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | Permanent | Tempo- $^{\text {rary }}{ }^{1}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November 1933.... | 65, 830 | 7, 301 | 73,131 | 464, 480 | 68, 038 | 532, 518 | 530, 310 | 75, 339 | 605, 649 |
| October 1934. | 84, 891 | 8,431 | 93, 322 | 502, 157 | 88, 026 | 590, 183 | 587, 048 | 96,457 | 683,505 |
| November 1934 Gain or loss: | 85, 689 | 8,138 | 93, 827 . | 502, 952 | 78,663 | 581, 615 | 588, 641 | 86, 801 | 675,442 |
| November 1933 to November 1934. | +19,859 | $+837$ | +20,696 | +38,472 | +10,625 | +49, 097 | +58,331 | +11,462 | +69,793 |
| October 1934 to November 1934 | +798 | -293 | +505 | +795 | $-9,363$ | $-8,568$ | +1,593 | -9,656 | $-8,063$ |
| Percentage change: <br> November 1933 to November 1934 | $+30.17$ | +11.46 | +28.30 | +8.28 | +15.62 | +9.22 | +11.00 | +15. 21 | +11.52 |
| October 1934 to November 1934 | +0.94 | -3.48 | +0.46 | +0.16 | -10.64 | -1.45 | +0.27 | $-10.01$ | $-1.18$ |
| Labor turn-over, November 1934: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions ${ }^{2}$ - | 2, 488 | 996 | 3,484 | 6, 335 | 17, 661 | 23,996 | 8,823 | 18, 657 | 27, 480 |
| Separations ${ }^{2}$ | 957 | 1,543 | 2,500 | 5,530 | 27, 178 | 32,708 | 6,487 | 28,721 | 35, 208 |
| Turn-over rate per 100..- | 1. 12 | 12.02 | 2.67 | 1. 10 | 21.19 | 4. 10 | 1. 10 | 19.31 | 4.04 |

${ }^{1}$ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 43,110 employees hired under letters of authorization of the Agriculture Department, with a pay roll of $\$ 1,641,597$.
${ }^{2}$ Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Employment in the District of Columbia showed a gain of 505, or one-half of 1 percent, comparing November with October. Comparing November 1934 with November 1933, however, there was a rise of more than 20,000 , or over 28.3 percent, in the number of employees.

During the month of November there were 3,484 additions to the Federal pay roll and 2,500 separations. This is a turn-over rate of 2.67 percent per 100 employees.

Comparing November with October, there was a decrease of 8,568 employes, or 1.45 percent, in the executive departments outside the city of Washington. Comparing November with the same month of the previous year, there was an increase of 49.097 employees, or 9.22 percent.

Table 14 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 14.-Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months, 1934

| Months | District of CoIumbia | Outside District of Columbia | Total | Months | District of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Outside District of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 78,045 | 530, 094 | 608,139 | July. | 87,978 | 583, 531 | 671,509 |
| February | 79, 913 | 531,839 | 611, 752 | August | 91, 065 | 585, 772 | 676, 837 |
| March | 81, 569 | 541, 990 | 623, 559 | September | 92,557 | 589, 280 | 681, 837 |
| April | 83,850 | 560, 258 | 644, 108 | October. | 93, 322 | 690, 183 | 683, 505 |
| May | 85, 939 | 573, 147 | 659, 086 | November. | 93, 827 | 581, 615 | 675, 442 |
| June - | 87, 196 | 573, 898 | 661,094 |  |  |  |  |

There has been an increase of 67,303 in the number of employees in the executive service since December 31, 1933. The number of employees in the District of Columbia has increased 20.2 percent, while the number outside has increased 9.7 percent.
Table 15 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during October and November 1934.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, October and November 1934

| Branch of service | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | October | November | October |
| Total | 953, 597 | 959,541 | \$123, 929, 825 | \$123, 263, 417 |
| Executive service | 675,442 | 683, 505 | 100, 715, 284 | 101, 888, 573 |
| Military service. | 272, 572 | 270, 490 | 21, 786, 447 | 19, 945, 777 |
| Judicial service | 1,885 | 1,846 | 451, 653 | 453, 217 |
| Legislative service. | 3,698 | 3,700 | 976, 441 | 975, 850 |

There were slight increases in the executive, military, and judicial services, comparing November with October. The legislative service remains stationary.

Table 16 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government by months, December 1933 to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, December 1933 to November 1934

| Month | Executive service |  | Military service |  | Judicial service |  | Legislative service |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | Number of employees | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | Number of employees | ```A mount``` |
| December....- | 608,670 | \$82, 011, 601 | 263, 622 | \$17, 656, 909 | 1,872 | \$432,435 | 3,864 | \$886, 781 |
| January. | 608, 139 | 77, 450,498 | 262,942 | 18, 499, 516 | 1,780 | 417,000 | 3,845 | 871, 753 |
| February | 611, 752 | 83, 524,296 | 263, 464 | 19, 532, 832 | 1, 742 | 430, 843 | 3,852 | 926, 363 |
| March. | 623, 559 | 84, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1,854 | 443, 505 | 3, 867 | 928, 368 |
| April | 644, 108 | 85, 090, 283 | 266, 923 | 18, 816, 636 | 1,904 | 432, 401 | 3,865 | 926, 484 |
| May | 659, 086 | 89,577, 479 | 266, 864 | 19, 216, 150 | 1,913 | 442, 896 | 3, 862 | 940, 666 |
| June | 661,094 | 91,540,629 | 267, 038 | 19, 539, 020 | 1,881 | 439, 170 | 3, 878 | 944, 758 |
| July | 671, 509 | $195,184,175$ | 268, 257 | 20, 391, 629 | 1,750 | 434, 736 | 3, 713 | 978, 908 |
| August | 676, 837 | 198,467, 579 | 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 |
| Novernber | 675, 442 | 100, 715, 284 | 272, 572 | 21, 786, 447 | 1,885 | 451, 653 | 3,698 | 976,441 |

1 Revised.

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

Nearly 470,000 workers were provided with employment at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending November 15, 1934. Monthly pay rolls for these workers aggregated nearly $\$ 29,000,000$. The aggregate number of man-hours worked on Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending November 15 totaled nearly 46,500,000. Orders were placed during the month for material valued at over $\$ 56,000,000$. The hourly earnings of workers averaged 62 cents during November. This construction is financed wholly or in part from P. W. A. funds.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project

Table 17 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of November ${ }^{1} 1934$ on Federal construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

Table 1\%.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, November 1934
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earuers | ```Amount of pay rolls``` | Number of manhours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 326, 342 | \$19, 280, 633 | 32, 716, 504 | \$0. 589 | \$42, 208, 417 |
| Building construction | 22, 335 | 1, 517, 638 | 1,953, 035 | . 777 | 3, 073, 465 |
| Public roads | 180, 677 | 7,630, 484 | 15, 284, 567 | . 499 | 11,300, 000 |
| River, harbor, and flood contro | 54, 127 | 3,989, 271 | 6, 422, 647 | . 621 | 7,707, 258 |
| Streets and roads | 11, 927 | 537,200 | 1, 037, 843 | . 518 | 528, 155 |
| Naval vessels. | 20,353 | 2, 366, 125 | 2, 803, 717 | . 844 | 2, 277, 154 |
| Reclamation | 18, 960 | 1, 770, 745 | 2, 870,904 | . 617 | 16, 197, 363 |
| Forestry. | 2,388 | 199, 831 | 267, 206 | . 748 | 118,827 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,228 | 55, 262 | 82, 809 | . 667 | 110, 467 |
| Miscellaneous | 14,347 | 1,214, 077 | 1, 993, 776 | . 609 | 895, 728 |

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

More than 326,000 people were working at the site of Federal construction projects financed from the P. W. A. fund. This is a decrease of a little more than 20,000 as compared with October. Decreases occurred in employment in road building, building con-

[^6]struction, river, harbor, and flood-control work, forestry projects, and miscellaneous work. Increases in employment were registered in the construction of naval vessels, reclamation projects, and water and sewerage systems. Earnings per hour averaged 59 cents as compared with 60 cents in October. Workers on naval vessels showed the highest earnings per hour, 84 cents. Road workers averaged 50 cents per hour. The value of materials for which orders were placed during November totaled more than $\$ 42,000,000$.

Table 18 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of November on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

Table 18. -Employment and Pay Rolls on Non-Federal Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934
[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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 121,845 | \$7,906,966 | 11, 221, 771 | \$0. 705 | \$13, 629, 781 |
| Building construction | 43,681 | 3, 111, 490 | 3, 544, 078 | . 878 | 6, 438, 204 |
| Streets and roads. | 20, 007 | 1, 025, 998 | 1,659, 161 | . 618 | 2,040, 647 |
| Water and sewerage | 36, 649 | 2, 154,978 | 3, 153, 130 | . 683 | 4, 350, 793 |
| Railroad construction | 20, 425 | 1, 534,516 | 2, 765, 527 | . 555 | 591,609 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,083 | 79,984 | 99,875 | . 801 | 208, 528 |

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration 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 instances the 70 percent is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. In others, the loan is obtained from outside sources. Where the Public Works Administration makes a loan, it charges interest and specifies the time in which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. Commercial allotments consist entirely of loans. The large percentage of commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work falls under three headings: First, construction, such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 18. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops is shown in table 21, page 43. Employment in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 22, page 44.

November employment on non-Federal projects aggregated nearly 122,000 , which is a decrease of 10,000 as compared with October. There were decreases in the number of employees on all types of construction comparing November with October. However, there was an increase in the number of man-hours worked and a gain in disbursements for pay rolls. Hourly earnings averaged $701 / 2$ cents as compared with 70 cents in October.

## Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 19 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions ${ }^{1}$. | 326,342 | 312, 190 | \$19, 280, 633 | 32, 716,504 | \$0. 589 | 2\$42, 208, 417 |
| New England | 15,306 | 14,950 | 1, 169,328 | 1,842, 582 | . 635 | 901, 128 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 35, 811 | 34, 878 | 2, 217, 692 | 3, 552, 503 | . 624 | 2, 503, 863 |
| East North Central | 40, 449 | 38, 558 | 2, 428, 314 | 3, 568, 079 | . 681 | 2, 424, 232 |
| West North Central | 58, 414 | 56, 339 | 2, 685, 036 | 4, 683, 208 | . 573 | 1,976, 294 |
| South Atlantic. | 48, 831 | 46, 305 | 3, 056, 207 | 5, 107, 076 | . 598 | 2, 562, 484 |
| East South Central | 38, 123 | 36, 927 | 2, 148, 082 | 4, 504, 926 | . 477 | 15, 295, 689 |
| West South Central | 34,710 | 33, 334 | 1, 496, 700 | 3, 425, 074 | . 437 | 1, 323, 866 |
| Mountain | 30,419 | 28, 599 | 2, 345, 625 | 3, 572, 027 | . 657 | 2, 246, 788 |
| Pacific | 17.860 | 16, 668 | 1, 423, 694 | 1, 834,952 | . 776 | 1,250,781 |
| Outside continental United St | 6,226 | 5,439 | 284, 387 | 601, 162 | .473 | 389, 116 |

1 Includes data for 193 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 11,300,000$, estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

There were more workers employed in the West North Central States than in any other geographic division during November. Disbursements for pay rolls, however, were higher in the South Atlantic States. Average earnings per hour were highest in the Pacific States and lowest in the West South Central States.

Table 20 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Non-Federal Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions. | 121, 845 | 102, 144 | \$7,906, 966 | 11, 221, 771 | \$0.705 | \$13, 629, 781 |
| New England | 17, 764 | 14,600 | 1, 149,865 | 1, 702,756 | . 675 | 1,987, 835 |
| Middle Atlantic | 19,312 | 16, 627 | 1, 541,908 | 1, 848, 204 | . 834 | 2, 907, 207 |
| East North Central | 16, 146 | 13, 172 | 1, 150,976 | 1,362, 479 | . 845 | 2, 220, 479 |
| West North Central | 15,547 | 12,759 | 871,971 | 1, 155, 265 | . 755 | 2, 116, 819 |
| South Atlantic. | 26, 981 | 23,773 | 1, 852, 161 | 3, 106, 245 | . 596 | 1, 835, 651 |
| East South Central | 6,710 | 5,762 | 349,755 | 596, 817 | . 586 | 506,363 |
| West South Central | 6, 610 | 5,257 | 296, 916 | 497, 463 | . 597 | 788, 791 |
| Mountain | 3,490 | 2, 706 | 185, 858 | 264, 463 | . 703 | 429,087 |
| Pacific. | 9,048 | 7, 274 | 496, 910 | 668, 635 | .773 | 825,892 |
| Outside continental United States.....- | 237 | 214 | 10,646 | 19, 444 | . 548 | 11,657 |

Of the 9 geographic divisions, non-Federal P. W. A. projects in the South Atlantic States provided the most employment. It also showed the highest disbursements for pay rolls. Hourly earnings reached a high of $841 / 2$ cents in the East North Central States and a low of 59 cents in the East South Central States.

Table 21 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railway car and locomotive shops operated by railroads on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during November 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 21.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Railroad Shops on Work Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All divisions.- | 15,323 | \$916, 150 | 1, 446, 959 | \$0.633 | \$435,301 |
| New England. | 482 | 61,276 | 92,418 | . 663 | 25,918 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 3,713 | 192, 822 | 297, 004 | . 649 | 45, 138 |
| East North Central | 2,449 | 199, 132 | 306, 061 | . 651 | 29, 154 |
| West North Central | 1,175 | 85, 132 | 137, 402 | . 620 | 6, 862 |
| South Atlantic- | 839 | 53, 689 | 89,458 | . 600 | 273, 445 |
| East South Central | 1,360 | 68,086 | 114,902 | . 593 | 5,247 |
| West South Central | 1,690 | 87,048 | 143, 124 | . 608 | 18,348 |
| Mountain | 778 | 27,924 | 44,902 | . 622 | 6,419 |
| Pacific. | 2,837 | 141,041 | 221, 688 | . 636 | 24,770 |

In the Middle Atlantic States there were over 3,700 railway-shop workers and in the Pacific States more than 2,800 such employees who were paid from the Public Works Administration fund. Work in these railway shops provided jobs for more than 15,000 people who were paid nearly $\$ 1,500,000$ for their month's work, at the rate of

63 cents per hour. In only one division, the East South Central, did the earnings average less than 60 cents per hour.

Table 22 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in commercial car and locomotive shops on contracts financed from the Public Works Administration fund during November 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 22.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Commercial Car and Locomotive Shops on Works Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1934
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All divisions. | 6,364 | \$727, 683 | 1, 108,961 | \$0.645 |
| New England. | 572 | 54,986 | 90, 890 | . 605 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 3,905 | 480, 234 | 723, 112 | . 664 |
| East North Central | 1,336 | 149, 107 | 209,595 | . 711 |
| West North Central | 494 | 37, 492 | 76, 335 | . 491 |
| South Atlantic. | 57 | 5,864 | 9,029 | . 649 |

Outside car and locomotive builders are rapidly finishing work on the orders which they have received from railroads to be paid for from P. W. A. funds. However, there were still more than 6,000 workers employed during November whose hourly earnings average 641/2 cents.

Table 23 shows expenditures for materials from the beginning of the Public Works Administration program in August 1933 to November 15, 1934, inclusive.

Table 23.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Public Works Projects, by Type of Material
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From beginning of progrom to Oct 15, 1934 | During month end- ing Nov. 15, 1934 |
| Total | \$556, 221, 013 | \$56, 273, 499 |
| Aircraft (new) | 4, 284, 890 |  |
| Airplane parts. | 4, 453,766 | 27,767 |
| Aluminum manufactures... | 125, 666 | 8,790 |
| Ammunition and related products | 650, 002 | 12,151 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas, etc | 154, 219 | 8, 9271 |
| Belting, miscellaneous. | 27, 323 | , 839 |
| Boat building, steel and wooden (small) | 1, 102, 369 | 22,770 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc | 1,881, 162 | 83, 280 |
| Carpets and rugs.. | 42,881 |  |
| Carriages and wagons -.... | 28, 893 |  |
| Cement. | $8,639,941$ $69,592,619$ | 18, $1,415,192$ |
| Chemicals | -189, 000 | 18,643, 8162 |
| Clay products | 6, 712, 144 | 1, 090, 483 |
| Coal | 723, 063 | 137, 896 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases. | 184, 133 | 9,925 |
| Concrete products.- | 8, 446,707 | 1,900, 444 |
| Copper products.- | 397,444 195,508 | 32,135 8,984 |

Table 23.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Public Works Projects, by Type of Material-Continued


Purchase orders have been placed for materials valued at over $\$ 612,000,000$ since the inception of the Public Works Administration program. It is estimated that the manufacture of these materials will create $1,600,000$ man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing brick is included, not the labor in taking the clay from the pits or in transporting the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only labor in the rolling mill is counted, not labor created in mining and smelting 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 this material, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government or from State governments or political subdivisions thereof to be financed from the Public Works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours created in their plants in manufacturing the material as 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 24 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the Public Works program in August 1933 to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 24.-Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1933 to November 1934, on Projects Financed From Public Works Funds
[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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August 1933 to November 1934 |  | \$319, 480, 208 | 561, 580, 271 | \$0. 569 | \$612, 494, 512 |
| grust .-.- 1933 | 4, 699 | 280, 040 | 539, 454 | 519 | 202100 |
| September | 33, 836 | 1,961, 496 | 3,920, 009 | . 500 | 1, 622, 365 |
| October | 121, 403 | 7,325, 313 | 14, 636,603 | . 500 | 122, 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 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, 696 | 15,636, 545 | 29, 171, 634 | . 536 | ${ }^{2}$ 69, 334, 408 |
| April | 371, 234 | 17, 907, 842 | 31,559, 966 | . 567 | ${ }^{2} 66,659,362$ |
| May | 491, 166 | 25, 076, 908 | 44, 912, 412 | . 558 | 2 49, 720, 378 |
| June_ | 592, 057 | 32, 783, 533 | 58, 335, 119 | . 562 | ${ }^{2} 57,589,895$ |
| July -- | 624, 286 | 33, 829, 858 | 59, 43¢, 314 | . 569 | $249,299,174$ |
| August | 602, 581 | 35, 142, 770 | 59, 943, 328 | . 586 | ${ }^{2} 46,961,648$ |
| Septernber | 549, 910 | 31, 720, 317 | 51, 699, 495 | . 614 | $244,487,057$ |
| October | 507, 799 | 29, 280, 240 | 46, 617,616 | 628 | ${ }^{2}$ 50, 593, 683 |
| November- | 469, 874 | 28,831, 432 | 46, 494, 195 | 620 | 56, 273,499 |

[^7]Since the beginning of the Public Works program nearly $\$ 320,-$ 000,000 has been disbursed for pay rolls. This construction work has provided at the site of the projects more than $560,000,000$ man-hours of labor. Earnings per hour have averaged 57 cents over the 16 -month period.

Emergency Work Relief Program

During the week ending November 29 there were $1,402,000$ people on the pay rolls of the emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration. This is a decrease of 28,000 as compared with the last week in October.

Table 25 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work program for weeks ending November 29 and October 25.

Table 25.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Relief Program
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of employees week ending- |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. 29 | Oct. 25 | Nov. 29 | Oct. 25 |
| New England. | 115,211 | 119,411 | \$1, 242, 616 | \$1, 369, 669 |
| Middle Atlantic- | 249, 585 | 211, 796 | 3, 579, 279 | 3, 458, 329 |
| East North Ceritral | 220, 860 | 238, 209 | 2, 224, 403 | 2, 357, 145 |
| West North Central | 204,697 | 258,620 | 1,715, 493 | 2, 088, 821 |
| South A tlantic. | 175, 029 | 188, 496 | 1, 136, 148 | 1, 242, 007 |
| East South Central | 83,022 | 81,442 | 421, 472 | 440, 939 |
| West South Central | 172, 730 | 168, 287 | 1, 142, 188 | 1, 176, 869 |
| Mountain.. | 50, 913 | 58,605 | 535, 642 | 647, 223 |
| Pacific | 129,992 | 105,808 | 1,318, 926 | 1,114, 546 |
| Total | $1,402,039$ -2.0 | 1,430,674 | $13,316,167$ -4.2 | 12, 895, 548 |

Comparing the 2 weeks under discussion, there was a decrease of 2 percent in the number of employees and a decrease of 4.2 percent in weekly pay rolls.

Table 26 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work relief program by months, from the inception of the work in March 1934 to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 26.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Relief Program, by Months, 1934

| Month | Number of employees ${ }^{1}$ | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees ${ }^{1}$ | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March. | 22,934 | \$842,000 | August | 1,908, 993 | \$54, 792. 488 |
| April | 1,176,818 | 38,953, 678 | September | 1,949, 267 | 50, 110, 074 |
| May | 1,341, 853 | 42, $214,0: 39$ | October. | 1,950.000 | 51, 000, 000 |
| June | 1, 478, 200 | 42, 221, 757 | November | 2, 150, 000 | 64,000,000 |
| July - | 1, 7fif, 455 | 47, 244, 55i |  |  |  |

[^8]There were nearly $2,000,000$ workers carried on the rolls of theemergency work program. This does not mean, however, that as many as that 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. For example, during the week ending November 29, 1,402,000 workers. were employed.

## Emergency Conservation Work

During the month ending November 30 there were over 387,000 men engaged in Civilian Conservation work. These men drew over $\$ 16,600,000$ for their month's pay. In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel receives free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Table 27 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work during the months of October and November 1934, by type of work.

Table 27.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, November and October 1934

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | October | November | October |
| ' 11 groups. | 387,329 | 391,894 | \$16, 622, 110 | \$16, 939, 595 |
| Enrolled personnel | 348,583 | 349,624 | 10, 886, 247 | 10, 918, 755 |
| Reserve officers--..- | 6, 191 | 6,235 | 1, 545, 883 | 1,558,522 |
| Educational advisers..--... | 2 1, 111 | 1,101 334,934 | 4, 178, 177 | 176,609 |
| super hory and technical | 231,444 | 34, 834 | 4,011,803 | 4, 285, 709 |

1 Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
2 Includes 28,432 employees, and $\$ 3,680,902$ pay roll in the executive service table.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 29,417 employees, and $\$ 3,765,920$ pay roll in the executive service table.
The number of workers in Civilian Conservation Camps decreased 4,500 as compared with October. Information concerning employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $\$ 45$ per month; 8 percent, $\$ 36$ per month; and the remaining 87 percent, $\$ 30$ per month.

Table 28 shows employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work from the beginning of the program in May 1933 to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 28.-Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, May 1933 to November 1934

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  | 1934-Continued |  |  |
| May | 191, 380 | \$6, 388, 760 | March | 247, 591 | \$10, 792, 319 |
| June | 283, 481 | 9, 876, 780 | April. | 314, 664 | 13, 214, 018 |
| July | 316, 109 | 11, 482, 262 | May | 335, 871 | 14, 047, 512 |
| August | 307, 100 | 11, 604, 401 | June. | 280, 271 | 12, 641, 401 |
| September | 242,968 | 9,759,628 | July.- | 389, 104 | 16, 032,734 |
| October | 294, 861 | 12, 311, 033 | August | 385, 340 | 16, 363, 826 |
| November | 344, 273 | 14, 554, 695 | September. | 335, 785 | 15, 022,969 |
| December | 321, 701 | 12, 951, 042 | October-- November. | 391, 894 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,939,595 \\ & 16,622,110 \end{aligned}$ |
| January 1934 | 331, 594 | 13, 581, 506 |  |  |  |
| February- | 321, 829 | 13, 081, 393 |  |  |  |

During the 19 -month period since the Civilian Conservation Camps have been in operation, more than $\$ 247,000,000$ has been disbursed for pay rolls.

## Employment on State Road Projects

There were over 225,000 men building and maintaining State roads during the month of November. Of this number, 29.3 percent were engaged in building new roads and 70.7 percent in maintaining existing roads. The number employed during November decreased approximately 15,000 as compared with the previous month.

Table 29 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of October and November 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 29.-Employment for Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, by Geographic Division ${ }^{1}$

| Geographic division | New |  |  |  | Maintenance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  | Number of employees |  | A mount of pay rolls |  |
|  | November | October | November | October | November | October | November | October |
| New England. | 18,048 | 20,926 | \$828,955 | \$764, 476 | 8,059 | 6,405 | \$649, 196 | \$509, 935 |
| Middle Atlantic.-- | 5,089 | 6, 601 | 346, 929 | 393, 366 | 42,890 | 55, 479 | 2,172, 043 | 2,890, 043 |
| East North Central | 12,531 | 12,963 | 702, 420 | 655, 935 | 25,477 | 23, 217 | 1, 457, 065 | 1, 531, 652 |
| West North Central | 6,073 | 7,625 | 149, 746 | 263, 424 | 19, 067 | 18, 067 | 1, 111, 935 | 987, 239 |
| South Atlantic. | 10,345 | 9, 118 | 216, 172 | 177, 265 | 28, 905 | 29,917 | 1, 334, 848 | 1, 294, 370 |
| East South Central | 3,096 | 2, 452 | 153, 463 | 105, 777 | 10, 780 | 11, 010 | 410, 391 | 373, 152 |
| West South Central | 4,193 | 5,515 | 157, 102 | 244, 678 | 10, 310 | 10, 599 | 760, 348 | 754, 826 |
| Mountain | 3,436 | 2,887 | 198, 704 | 159,485 | 7, 404 | 8,435 | 468, 043 | 592, 978 |
| Pacific | 3,295 | 2,921 | 182,388 | 170, 050 | 6,485 | 6, 032 | 613, 587 | 563, 217 |
| Total, continental United $\qquad$ | 66, 106 | 71,008 | 2,935, 879 | 2, 934, 456 | 159,451 | 169, 161 | 8, 977, 456 | 9,497,412 |
| Percentage change ------ | -6.9 |  | + . 05 |  | $-5.7$ |  | $-5.5$ |  |
| Outside continental United States. | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 74 | 74 | 6,348 | 7,870 |
| Grand total | 66, 106 | 71,008 | 2, 935, 879 | 2,934, 456 | 159,525 | 169, 235 | 8, 883, 804 | 9,505, 282 |

[^9]November pay rolls for State road workers amounted to nearly $\$ 12,000,000$.

Table 30 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads, for the months January to November 1934, inclusive.

Table 30.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads :

| Month | Number of employees working |  |  | Month | Number of employees working on- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New roads | Maintenance | Total |  | New roads | Maintenance | Total |
| January | 25,345 | 136,440 | 161, 785 | July . | 45,478 | 168, 428 | 213, 906 |
| February | 22, 311 | 126, 904 | 149, 215 | August.... | 53, 540 | 180, 270 | 233, 810 |
| March. | 19, 985 | 132, 144 | 152, 129 | September | 61, 865 | 188, 323 | 250, 188 |
| April. | 21,510 | 136, 038 | 157, 548 | October-- | 71, 008 | 169, 161 | 240, 169 |
| May | 27, 161 | 167, 274 | 194, 435 | November. | 66,106 | 159, 451 | 225, 557 |
| June | 37, 642 | 170,879 | 208, 521 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the public-works fund.
Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruc tion Finance Corporation, November 1934

During the month ending November 15, more than 16,500 people were employed by contractors working on construction projects financed by loans made by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 31 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

Table 31.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation During November 1934, by Type of Project
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 16,502 | \$1, 621, 468 | 2,233, 928 | \$0.726 | \$2,856, 371 |
| Railroad construction. | 26 | 2,123 | 3,516 | . 604 | 1,854 |
| Building construction | 1,941 | 163, 320 | 152, 093 | 1. 074 | 122,949 |
| Bridges | 5,709 | 465,852 | 560, 391 | . 831 | 1,874, 688 |
| Reclamation | 2,504 | 152, 789 | 316, 248 | . 483 | 83,595 |
| Water and sewage | 4,975 | 692, 641 | 992, 273 | . 698 | 398,576 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,347 | 144, 733 | 209, 407 | . 691 | 374, 709 |

More than $\$ 1,600,000$ was disbursed for pay rolls during November. Earnings averaged nearly 73 cents per hour. The highest hourly earnings, $\$ 1.07$, occurred on building construction projects and the lowest, 48 cents on reclamation projects.

Table 32 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on contracts financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by geographic divisions.

Table 32.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation During November 1934, by Geographic Division
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { wage } \\ & \text { earners } \end{aligned}$ | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All divisions. | 16,502 | \$1, 621, 468 | 2, 233, 928 | \$0. 726 | \$2, 856, 371 |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,941 | 268,585 | 269, 872 | 995 | 1,057,416 |
| East North Central | 314 | 38, 240 | 36, 328 | 1. 053 | 11,506 |
| West North Central | 32 | 786 | 1, 040 | . 756 | 14, 890 |
| South Atlantic. | 172 | 4,932 | 14, 843 | . 332 | 10,341 |
| East South Central | 36 | 1,791 | 3,737 | . 479 | 1,854 |
| West Scuth Central | 864 | 72, 684 | 95, 771 | . 759 | 53, 010 |
| Mountain. | 2, 506 | 152,932 | 316,359 | . 483 | 83, 595 |
| Pacific. | 9,637 | 1,081,518 | 1,495, 978 | . 723 | 1,623,759 |

More than one-half of these workers were employed in the three Pacific States. Hourly earnings ranged from 33 cents in the South Atlantic States to $\$ 1.05$ in the East North Central States.

Table 33 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during the months, April to November, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 33.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April Through November 1934
[Subject to revision]

| Month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | 18, 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 |
| September | 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 |
| November | 16,502 | 1,621, 468 | 2, 233, 928 | . 726 | 2,856,371 |

Table 34 shows the value of material orders placed by contractors working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects, by type of material.

Table 34.-Value of Material Orders Placed for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Material

| Type of material | Value of material |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From March } \\ & \text { to Oct. } 15, \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { During period } \\ & \text { ending } \\ & \text { Nov. 15, } 1934 \end{aligned}$ |
| All material | \$16, 021, 037 | \$2, 856, 371 |
| Belting, leather | 1,516 |  |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc- | 7,073 325014 | 10,278 |
| Cement-...............- | 1,103,559 | 254, 710 |
| Clay products. | 273, 092 | 8, 458 |
|  | 35,534 | 10, 234 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 25, 080 | 3, 538 |
| Concrete products | 1, 094, 820 |  |
| Copper products. | 721,905 5,493 | 174,737 1,021 |
| Crushed stone | 54, 361 | 1,033 |
| Electrical machinery and supp | 924, 699 | 66, 111 |
| Explosives. | 648, 435 | 95, 039 |
| Felt goods. | 4,446 |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsew | 1, 247,774 | 145, 414 |
| Gasoline.- | 208, 029 | 34, 894 |
| Glass. | 3,617 |  |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | 577, 052 | 24,686 |
| Insulation materials | 9,359 | 7,027 |
| Lubricating oil and grease | 8,180 31 366 | 3,648 |
| Lumber and timber products | 947, 956 | 71, 305 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 66, 875 | 14,495 |
| Motor vehicles and supplies | 99, 601 | 8, 319 |
| Nails and spikes-- | 8.401 |  |
| Paints and varnishes | 232,370 | 40, 827 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 11, 244 |  |
| Rooffing-...-..--.-.-. | 5, 629 | 3,237 |
| Rubber goods. | 19,778 | 3,546 |
| Sand and gravel | 346, 023 | 25, 817 |
| Sheet-metal work | 28, 134 | 2,519 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus. | 45, 403 | 15, 053 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products. | 6, 076,055 | 1,716,594 |
| Switches, railway. | 7,727 | 2,951 |
| Wire. | r77, ${ }^{7659}$ | 4,782 1,362 |
| Wirework, not elsewhere classified | 23, 224 |  |
|  | 435, 197 | 89, 937 |

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

There were more than 18,000 employees working on construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various executive departments.

November pay rolls for these employees amounted to over $\$ 1,000,-$ 000 . Their hourly earnings averaged 60 cents. The number of workers shown above includes only employees working on contracts awarded since July 1, 1934.

Whenever a contract is awarded by a Government department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on post-card form of the name and address of the contractor. Schedules are then mailed to the contractor, who returns his report to the Bureau showing the number of men on his pay rolls, the amount of the pay rolls, the number of man-hours worked, and the value of orders placed for each of the different kinds of materials he has purchased.

The following tables show information concerning such work on construction projects on which work started since July 1. The Bureau has no data for projects that were under way previous to July 1, 1934.

Table 35 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started subsequent to July 1, 1934, financed from direct appropriations to the various Government agencies.

Table 35.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations for November 1934, by Type of Projects
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 18,211 | \$1, 014,945 | 1,690,488 | \$0.600 | \$3, 334, 648 |
| Building construction | 5,181 | 306, 484 | 407,540 | . 752 | 384, 123 |
| Public roads | 4, 023 | 235, 776 | 410, 661 | . 574 | 291, 289 |
| River, harbor, and flood contro | 6,930 | 365, 253 | 716,507 | . 510 | 342, 140 |
| Streets and roads.-...----..-- | 903 | 34, 680 | 62, 684 | . 553 | 58, 159 |
| Naval vessels.- | 639 | 48, 802 | 52, 561 | . 928 | 2, 216, 575 |
| Forestry. | 6 | 107 | 167 | . 641 | 92 |
| Water and sewage | 177 | 5, 980 | 10,793 | . 554 | 10,665 |
| Miscellaneous. | 352 | 17,863 | 29,575 | . 604 | 31,605 |

Of more than 18,000 workers engaged on these Federal construction projects, nearly 7,000 were working on river, harbor, and flood control projects and over 5,000 on building construction. Hourly earnings ranged from 51 cents in the case of river, harbor, and flood control werk to 93 cents for workers on naval vessels.

Table 36 shows for the month of November 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 36.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations for November 1934, by Geographic Divisions
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All divisions. | 18,211 | \$1, 014, 945 | 1,690,488 | \$0.600 | ${ }^{1} \$ 3,334,648$ |
| New England | 722 | 48,201 | 66, 061 | . 730 | 127, 620 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1,352 | 90,786 | 141, 480 | . 642 | 2, 090, 571 |
| East North Central | 2,928 | 158,915 | 223,546 | . 711 | 76,010 |
| West North Central | 930 | 42,360 | 76,513 | . 554 | 33, 003 |
| South A tlantic... | 2,131 | 117,011 | 181, 680 | . 644 | 207, 023 |
| East South Central | 2,658 | 126,990 | 265, 214 | . 479 | 63, 248 |
| West South Central | 4,015 | 222,948 | 423, 010 | . 527 | 289, 294 |
| Mountain | 1, 222 | 78,363 | 120, 399 | . 651 | 28, 467 |
| Pacific. | 1,515 | 92, 987 | 123, 293 | . 754 | 104,852 |
| Outside continental United Stat | -738 | 36,384 | 69, 292 | . 525 | 23, 271 |

[^10]Over 4,000 men were employed in the West South Central States and nearly 3,000 in the East North Central States. Average hourly earnings varied from 48 cents in the East South Central States to 75 cents in the Pacific States.

Table 37 shows for the months August to November inclusive, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, which are financed from direct governmental appropriations.

Table 3\%.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations Through November 1934
[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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August. | 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 |
| November. | 18,211 | 1,014, 945 | 1, 690, 488 | . 600 | 3,334,648 |

Employment on these construction projects has increased more than threefold since August. November pay rolls were more than three times as great as August pay rolls.

The value of material orders placed during the 4 months amounted to over $\$ 5,000,000$.

Table 38 shows the value of material orders placed during the month ending November 15 for use on construction projects on which work has started since July 1, financed from direct governmental appropriations, by type of material.

Table 38.-Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material orders |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { From July } 1 \\ \text { to Oct. } 15, \\ 1934 \end{gathered}\right.$ | During period oct. 15 to Nov. 15 |
| All material. | \$1, 825, 127 | \$3, 334, 648 |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc | 1,047 | 12,482 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 28,614 7,694 | 13,023 5,324 |
| Cement and lime. | 106, 147 | 120, 322 |
| Coal.- | 9,366 | 5,289 |
| Concrete products. | 22,797 | 12,033 |
| Copper products... | 8,948 | 26, 325 |
| Cordage and twine... | 3,167 28,114 | 1,709 42868 |
| Erushed stric wiring and fixtures. | 28,14 | - 20,482 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies | 97,596 | 11, 692 |
| Elevators and parts.- |  | 3,701 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors. |  | 24, 708 |
| Explosives-.------------- | 2,017 | 6, 304 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsew | 133, 128 | 100, 5607 |
| Glass ...--.-...------......... |  | 1,907 |

Table 38.-Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations-Continued

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From July } 1 \\ & \text { to Oct. } 15, \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | During period Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous. | \$25, 734 | \$10, 704 |
| Heating and ventilating equipment | 9,304 | 33, 885 |
| Linoleum |  | 3, 639 |
| Lumber and timber products. | 385, 747 | 153, 739 |
| Machine tools.. |  | 2, 480 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 37, 925 | 55, 390 |
| Metal doors, shutters, window sash and frames |  | 7,035 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment |  | 1,952 |
| Nails and spikes----------- | 7,541 | 4,986 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 31, 362 | 16,798 |
| Paving mixtures.- | 17,510 | 22,577 |
| Petroleum products | 37, 259 | 79,932 |
| Planing-mill products |  | 19,885 |
| Plumbing supplies | 47, 545 | 33, 437 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 10,319 | 39, 111 |
| Refrigerating equipment.- |  | 15, 843 |
| Roofing materials | 48,584 | 4,199 |
| Sand and gravel | 44,874 10,767 | 64,989 28,502 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsew | 462, 696 | 130, 974 |
| Structural and reinforcing steel...-.......-....- |  | 2, 111, 630 |
| Tools, other than machine tools | 2,966 | 4,910 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, gnd insulating board | 47,689 | 3,454 |
| Waterproofing materials-.....-. --...- |  | 4,997 |
| Wire products, not elsewhere classified | 7,200 | 23,586 |
| Other | 141,470 | 47,218 |

Purchase orders were placed during the month ending November 15 for materials to cost over $\$ 3,300,000$. More than two-thirds of this amount was accounted for by structural and reinforcing steel orders. Total material orders to date on this program have an aggregate of over $\$ 5,000,000$.

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

Table 39 presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between October 15 and November 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 25,507 manufacturing establishments employing $3,554,573$ workers in November.

Seventy establishments in 30 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 7.7 percent and affecting 5,475 employees. One establishment each in seven industries reported decreases which averaged 10.9 percent and affected 123 workers.

Four establishments in the paper and pulp industry gave an average increase of 5 percent to 1,160 workers. Ten newspaper establishments reported an average increase of 8.2 percent affecting 1,034 employees. One women's clothing manufacturing establishment gave an increase of 7.5 percent to 669 workers. Eight foundry and machine-shop establishments gave an average increase of 5 percent to 427 employees. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 371 employees or less.

Table 39.-Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Nov. 15, 1934

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting $\rightarrow$ |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No wagerate changes |  | Wage rate decreases |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries Percentage of total | 25,507 100.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,554,573 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,430 \\ 99.7 \end{array}$ | 70 0.3 | (1) 7 | 3, 548,975 | 5,475 0.2 | $()^{123}$ |
| Iron and steel and their products, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| not including machinery: <br> Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills | 238 | 247, 535 | 238 |  |  | 247, 535 |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 59 | 8,726 | 59 |  |  | 8,726 |  |  |
| Cast-iron pipe- | 54 | 9,353 | 54 |  |  | 9,353 |  |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 168 | 13,950 | 164 | 4 |  | 13,843 | 107 |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel. | 96 | 9,540 | 95 | 1 |  | 9,453 | 87 |  |
| Hardware.-.. | 110 | 24,987 | 109 | 1 |  | 24,979 | 8 |  |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 86 | 9,500 | 85 | 1 |  | 9,495 | 5 |  |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 95 | 21, 426 | 94 | 1 |  | 21,415 | 11 |  |
|  | 210 | 25, 014 | 210 |  |  | 25, 014 |  |  |
| Structural and ornamental metal work. | 297 | 20,024 | 295 | 2 |  | 19,984 | 40 |  |
| Tin cans and other tinware.- | 75 | 10,966 | 75 |  |  | 10,966 |  |  |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 139 | 10,309 | 137 | 1 | 1 | 10, 302 | 3 | 4 |
|  | 108 | 10,843 | 108 |  |  | 10,843 | 3 |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements | 84 | 21, 970 | 84 |  |  | 21,970 |  |  |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 30 | 16,859 | 30 |  |  | 16,859 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 409 | 123, 103 | 408 | 1 |  | 123, 076 | 27 |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 108 | 35,907 | 108 |  |  | 35,907 |  |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 1,666 | 144,682 | 1,658 | 8 |  | 144, 255 | 427 |  |
| Machine tools.............. | 214 | 22,310 | 214 |  |  | 22, 310 |  |  |
| Radios and phonographs | 58 | 38, 376 | 58 |  |  | 38, 376 |  |  |
| Textile machinery and parts | 185 | 16,861 | 184 |  | 1 | 16,850 |  | 11 |
| Typewriters and parts. | 14 | 15, 796 | 14 |  |  | 15,796 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles. | 358 | 226, 493 | 358 |  |  | 226, 493 |  |  |
| Cars, electric- and steamrailroad. | 68 | 12, 110 | 68 |  |  | 12, 110 |  |  |
| Locomotives. | 11 | 4,759 | 11 |  |  | 4,759 |  |  |
| Shipbuilding | 114 | 31, 809 | 114 |  |  | 31, 809 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric railroad... | 358 | 18,752 | 354 | 4 |  | 18,490 | 262 |  |
| Steam railroad...-.--------1 | 582 | 73,453 | 582 |  |  | 73, 453 |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their <br> products: <br> Aluminum manufactures_... 35 6,971 34 1   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clocks and watches and timerecording devices. | 28 | 11, 529 | 28 |  |  | 11,529 |  |  |
|  | 175 | 10,973 | 173 | 2 |  | 10,952 | 21 |  |
| Lighting equipment--.------- | 75 | 3,844 | 75 |  |  | 3,844 |  |  |
| Silverware and plated ware.... | 68 | 9,548 | 68 |  |  | 9,548 |  |  |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and 7 inc | 41 | 13,692 | 41 |  |  | 13,692 |  |  |
| Stamped and enameled ware. | 220 | 23, 565 | 220 |  |  | 23, 565 |  |  |
| Lumber and allied products: Furniture $\qquad$ | 503 | 56, 002 | 587 | 5 | 1 | 55, 847 | 109 | 46 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork. | 653 | 26,968 | 653 |  |  | 26, 968 |  |  |
| Sawmills | 674 | 74, 712 | 674 |  |  | 74, 712 |  |  |
| Turpentine and rosin...-.-.-. | 34 | 2,565 | 34 |  |  | 2,565 |  |  |

[^11]Table 39.-Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Nov. 15, 1934-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of em ployees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{gathered}$ | Wagerate increases | Wage- rate decreases | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wage rate decreases |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 544 | 19,881 | 543 | 1 |  | 19,691 | 190 |  |
| Cement | 140 178 | 17,989 50,474 | 178 |  |  | 17,989 |  |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 178 263 | 5, 105 | 263 |  |  | 50,105 5,105 |  |  |
| Pottery | 127 | 19, 819 | 126 | 1 |  | 19,795 | 24 |  |
| Textiles and their products: Fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs.-- | 33 | 15,975 | 33 |  |  | 15, 975 |  |  |
| Cotton goods...-- | 687 | 277, 781 | 687 |  |  | 277, 781 |  |  |
| Cotton small wares | 125 | 10, 458 | 125 |  |  | 10, 458 |  |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 161 | 34,400 | 161 |  |  | 34,400 |  |  |
| Hats, fur-felt | 55 | 7,347 | 55 |  |  | 7, 347 |  |  |
| Knit goods...-.-.-.-....-- | 488 | 122, 112 | 487 | 1 |  | 122, 099 | 13 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods.-.-- | 279 | 48,544 | 279 |  |  | 48, 544 |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 524 | 115,878 | 521 | 2 | 1 | 115, 673 | 172 | 33 |
| Wearing apparel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, men's. | 1,551 | 108, 665 | 1,551 |  |  | 108, 665 |  |  |
| Clothing, women's. | 775 | 42, 589 | 774 | 1 |  | 41,920 | 669 |  |
| Corsets and allied garments.- | 37 | 6,057 | 37 |  |  | 6,057 |  |  |
| Men's furnishings. | 85 | 8, 262 | 85 |  |  | 8, 262 |  |  |
| Millinery ....... | 148 | 7,587 | 148 |  |  | 7,587 |  |  |
| Shirts and collars | 165 | 25,315 | 165 |  |  | 25,315 |  |  |
| Leather and its manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes-.-.-.---- | 356 | 107, 642 | 356 |  |  | 107, 642 |  |  |
| Leather.----- | 175 | 33,736 | 174 | 1 |  | 33, 365 | 371 |  |
| Food and kindred products: |  |  | 1. 134 | 2 |  | 68,530 | 12 |  |
| Beverages | 1, 561 | 26,858 | $\begin{array}{r}1,154 \\ \hline 59\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 | 26, 809 | 39 | 10 |
| Butter | 328 | 4, 640 | 328 |  |  | 4,640 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 753 | 53, 498 | 748 |  |  | 53, 390 | 108 |  |
| Confectionery | 334 | 44, 612 | 333 | 1 |  | 44, 545 | 67 |  |
| Flour | 421 | 17,125 | 419 | 2 |  | 17,041 | 84 |  |
| Ice cream | 379 | 9,232 | 379 |  |  | 9,232 |  |  |
| Slaughtering and meat pack- <br> ing | 307 | 118, 519 | 305 | 2 |  | 118, 199 | 320 |  |
|  | 70 | 18,992 | 70 |  |  | 18, 992 |  |  |
| Sugar refining, cane... | 16 | 10, 710 | 16 |  |  | 10,710 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 40 | 10,175 | 40 |  |  | 10, 175 |  |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 239 | 51, 570 | 239 |  |  | 51, 570 |  |  |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper_-.-.............- | 733 | 37, 985 | 733 |  |  | 37,985 |  |  |
| Paper and pulp | 459 | 110,408 | 455 | 4 |  | 109,248 | 1,160 | -------- |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job. | 1,538 | 63,586 | 1,535 | 2 | 1 | 63,557 | 19 | 10 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. $\qquad$ | 1,538 577 | 53,859 | 567 | 10 |  | 52,825 | 1,034 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining: Other than petroleum refining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals | 122 | 25,309 | 122 |  |  | 25,309 |  |  |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 100 | 5,622 | 100 |  |  | 5,622 |  |  |
| Druggists' preparations.- | - 74 | 9,430 | 73 | 1 |  | 9,416 | 14 |  |
| Explosives...............-- | 34 | 4,567 | 34 |  |  | 4,567 |  |  |
| Fertilizers | 301 | 10,792 | 301 |  |  | 10,792 |  |  |
| Paints and varnishes.---- | 643 | 18,276 | 643 |  |  | 18,276 |  |  |
| Rayon and allied products. | 30 | 46, 211 | 30 |  |  | 46, 211 |  |  |
| Soap.. | 111 | 17,037 | 111 |  |  | 17,037 |  |  |
| Petroleum refining | 147 | 41, 452 | 145 |  | 1 | 41, 421 | 22 |  |
| Rubber products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 11 | 17, 823 | 11 |  |  | 17,823 |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 186 | 23, 929 | 186 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | - 34 | 39, 121 | + 34 |  |  | 39, 121 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

In table 40 are shown data relating to changes in wage rates reported to the Bureau by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries for the period from October 15 to November 15, 1934.

Establishments in 9 industries reported wage-rate increases. Of these, 49 retail trade establishments gave wage-rate increases averaging 6 percent and affecting 571 workers, while 6 establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported an average 5 percent increase to 562 employees. The number of workers affected by increases in the remaining 7 industries ranged from 8 to 355 and totaled 909.

Eleven establishments in 4 industries reported wage-rate decreases affecting 122 employees.

Table 40.-Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending Nov. 15, 1934

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { rate de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | No wagerate changes | Wagerate increases | Wage rate docreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 84, 294 | 160 |  |  | 84, 294 |  |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Bituminous coal mining | 1,462 | 249,114 | 1,462 |  |  | 249, 114 |  |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Metalliferous mining- | 279 | 29,012 | 279 |  |  | 29,012 |  |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 1,126 | 32,959 | 1,126 |  |  | 32,959 |  |  |
| Percentage of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 237 | 24,808 | 235 | 2 |  | 24, 527 | 281 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | . 8 |  | 98.9 | 1.1 |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 8,220 | 260,581 | 8,220 |  |  | 260, 581 |  |  |
| Percentage of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas.- | 2,706 | 240, 276 | 2,670 | 36 |  | 239, 921 | 355 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 1.3 |  | 99.9 | 1 |  |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. $\qquad$ <br> Percentage of total | 5 | 132, 174 | 531 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 131,612 | 562 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1.1 |  | 99.6 | . 4 |  |
| Wholesale trade ---.- | 16,872 | 300, 297 | 16,844 | 24 | (1) 4 | 300, 082 | 174 | 41 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | . 1 | (1) | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |
| Retail trade.........- | 61,578 | 948,497 | 61, 524 | 49 | (1) 5 | 947. 886 | 571 | (1) 40 |
| Percentage of total Hotels | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | . 1 | (1) | 99.9 | . 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Hotels .........---- | 2,448 | 139,762 | 2,448 |  |  | 139,762 |  |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Laundries. | 1,318 | 69,344 | 1,316 | 1 | 1 | 69,267 | 55 | 22 |
| Percentage of tota | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | . 1 | . 1 | 99.9 | . 1 | (1) |
| Dyeing and cleaning- | 677 | 15,705 | 675 | 1 | 1 | 15,681 | (1) 5 | 19 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | . 1 | . 1 | 99.8 | (1) | . 1 |
| Banks..... | 3,049 | 98, 118 | 3,046 | 3 |  | 98, 087 | 31 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | . 1 |  | 100.0 | (1) | ------- |
| Brokerage. | 401 | 11,500 | 401 |  |  | 11,500 |  |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Insurance....-...- | 1,091 | 69,611 | 1,091 |  |  | 69,611 |  |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100. 0 |  |  |
| Real estate....-- | 926 | 21,561 | 924 | 2 |  | 21, 553 | 8 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | . 2 |  | 100.0 | (1) |  |

[^12]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 11 months.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,338 firms.
    2 No change.
    ${ }_{3}$ Less than Hio of 1 percent decrease.
    4 Data not available.
    8 Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

    - Includes Covington and Newport, Ky

    7 Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

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

    - Weighted percentage change.

    6 Includes laundries.
    7 Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.
    8 Less than 1 ín of 1 percent.

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

[^3]:    8 Less than 110 of 1 percent
    10 No change.

[^4]:    ${ }^{8}$ Less than 310 of 1 percent.
    10 No change.
    ${ }^{15}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

[^5]:    8 Less than 310 of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ No change.
    ${ }^{18}$ Does not include brokerage and real estate.

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

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
    ${ }^{9}$ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

[^8]:    1 Waze earners shown in this report represent the number that worked any part of month. These employeas are allowed to work each month till a certain specified maximum is earned then are replaced by other workers taken from the relief rolls.

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

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes $\$ 291,289$ estimated value of orders placed for public road projects which cannot be charged to amy specific geographic divisions.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than 1 10 of 1 percent.

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

