Serial No. R. 216


## CONTENTS

Industrial:
By industries: ..... Page
Manufacturing industries ..... 1-12
Nonmanufacturing industries ..... 13-17
Anthracite and bituminous coal mining
Metalliferous miningQuarrying and nonmetallic miningCrude-petroleum producingPublic utilities:Telephone and telegraphElectric light and power and manufactured gas
Electric railroads
Wholesale and retail trade
Hotels
Laundries
Dyeing and cleaning
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real eatate
Building ..... 17-20
Class I steam railroads ..... 29-30
By States ..... 21-28
By cities ..... 29
Public:
Federal employees ..... 30-32
Public Works Administration ..... 32-40
Emergency work relief ..... 40-41
Emergency conservation work ..... 41-42
State roads ..... 42-43
Construction projects financed by R. F. C ..... 43-45
Construction projects financed from regular governmental appropria- tions ..... 45-48
Wage-rate changes ..... 48-52

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## Trend of Employment, January 1935

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

## Manufacturing Industries

Increases in factory employment and pay rolls were shown in January 1935, as compared with December 1934. These increases are particularly significant as employemnt and pay rolls usually decline in January. During the preceding 15 years for which data are available, gains in employment in January have been shown in only three instances (1920, 1923, and 1925), and pay rolls have declined in January of each year with one exception (1920). Pay rolls in January usually decrease more sharply than employment due to inventory taking and repairs, and, in some instances, where the pay period reported covers more than a 1 -week period, the observance of the New Year holiday.

Employment increased 0.9 percent from December to January and pay rolls increased 1.4 percent. Gains in employment were shown in 38 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and increases in pay rolls were reported in 40 industries. Among the industries of major importance in which gains were reported in January, were: automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries and machine shops; machine tools; men's clothing; women's clothing; boots and shoes; silk and rayon goods; and woolen and worsted goods.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment for January 1935 is 78.7, and the January index of factory pay rolls is 64.1. Employment in January 1935 was 7.4 percent above the level of January 1934, and pay rolls were 18.7 percent higher. The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3 -year period, 1923-25, which is taken as 100 .

Comparing January 1935 with January 1934 there were gains in employment in 68 of the 90 manufacturing industries and increases in pay rolls in 80 of the industries.

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 January from 23,103 establishments employing $3,461,364$ workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 69,238,304$ during the pay period ending nearest January 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 gains in factory employment and pay rolls from December 1934 to January 1935 were particularly pronounced in the durablegoods group of industries, in which net increases of 2.8 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls were shown. Employment in the nondurable-goods group decreased 0.4 percent, and pay rolls fell off 0.6 percent over the month interval. The durablegoods group is composed of the following subgroups: Iron and Steel, Machinery, Transportations Equipment, Rallroad Repair Shops, Nonferrous Metals, Lumber and Allied Products, and Stone-Clay-Glass. The index numbers of employment and pay rolls for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups are presented in table 4 for the months January 1923 to January 1935, inclusive.

The outstanding gains in both employment and pay rolls over the month interval were in the automobile industry, in which a continuation of the sharp increases reported in the preceding month was shown. Employment in automobile establishments increased 21.6 percent from December to January and pay rolls rose 20.6 percent, reflecting increased production of new models. Seasonal activity was evidenced in the employment gains of a number of other industries.

The most pronounced decreases in employment from December to January were largely seasonal. The seasonal decline in the baking industry was further accentuated by labor difficulties in certain localities, resulting in a cessation of operations in January in the plants affected. The industry showed a decline of 7.5 percent in employment. The decrease of 17.1 percent in employment in the locomotive industry was due primarily to completion of orders placed through Public Works Administration.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined rose 0.5 percent from December 1934 to January 1935, and 10.4 percent from January 1934 to January 1935. Gains over the month interval were shown in 35 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.1 percent to 52.1 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 December 1934 and January 1935 showed no change over the month interval in average hours worked per week for all manufacturing industries combined and an increase of 0.4 percent in average hourly earnings. Thirty-seven of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 49 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all the employees in the industry.

In table 1 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in January 1935 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, for manufacturing as a whole, and for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934. Per capita weekly earnings in January 1935, together with percentage changes from the preceding month and from January of the preceding 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 January 1935 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934 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.

Table 1.--Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, January 1935

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings 1 |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Index } \\ \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ \text { 1935 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ 1923-25 \\ \hline=100) \end{array}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ \text { 1935 } \\ (3-y e a r \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in January1935 | Percentage change from - |  | A verage in January1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in Janu1935 | Percentage change from |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De- } \\ & \text { cem- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De- } \\ & \text { cem- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ \text { 1934 } \end{gathered}$ |
| All industries ${ }^{2}$ | 78.7 | +0.9 | +7.4 | 64.1 | +1.4 | +18.7 | \$20.00 | +0.5 | +10.4 | 335.2 | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | +4.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 356.4 \end{gathered}$ | +0.4 | +5.8 |
| Durable goods group. | 66.0 | +2.6 | +10.4 | 52.5 | +4.2 | +26.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 67.8 | +1.8 | +6.8 | 51.9 | +9.0 | +26.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills....- | 69.4 | +3.7 | +6.8 | 53.9 | +16.0 | +30.8 | 21. 19 | +11.9 | +22.7 | 32.7 | +13. 5 | +12. 5 | 65.1 | $-1.5$ | +9.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 80.8 | +8.1 | $\underline{+8.3}$ | 62.3 26 | +16.1 | +27.9 -4.3 | 19.51 | +7.4 +4.9 | ${ }_{+}^{+18.5}$ | 34.8 29 | $\pm+6.4$ | +14.5 | ${ }_{49}^{56.1}$ | +.7 -1.2 | +4.5 +2.9 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 49.9 | +2.8 -1.1 | -1.4 <br> +7 | 26.8 | -2.1 | -4.3 <br> +13 | 14.83 | -4.9 | -2.7 <br> +5 | 29.5 | -4.8 | -5.6 | 49.7 | -1.2 | +2.9 |
| lery), and edge tools | 75.8 57.4 | $\underline{-1.1}$ | +7.4 +8.1 | 55.5 45.3 | -3.7 | +13.7 +21.8 | 20. 28 | -2.7 -.3 | +5.7 +12.9 | 37.5 <br> 37.4 | -1.1 -8 | +1.4 +4.1 | 54.3 <br> 59.8 | +1.1 +3 +1 | +4.2 +10.9 |
| Forgings, iron and steel. | 57.4 51.6 | +4.5 +2.3 | -8.1 | 45.3 41.7 | +4.2 +1.6 | ${ }_{-16.1}^{+21.8}$ | 22.12 17.80 | -. 7 | +12.9 +12.5 | 37.4 35.7 | -8 +.8 | +4.1 | 59.8 49.7 | 1.3 -1.4 | +10.9 -3.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 67.0 | +4.4 | +58.4 | 40.4 | +1.4 | +107.2 | 18.96 | -2.9 | +31.1 | 35.8 | +. 6 | +25.9 | 52.9 | -3.5 | +6.0 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 47.9 | -1.3 | +9.1 | 31.0 | -1.2 | +20. 2 | 21.16 | +. 1 | +10.2 | 34.9 | -. 9 | +. 1 | 60.2 | +1.2 | +8.9 |
| Stoves | 81.0 | -6.0 | +24.6 | 55.4 | -9.3 | +47.7 | 18.74 |  | +18.7 | 34.4 |  | +9.9 | 54.2 | -2.5 | +4.1 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work-----------1.- | 55.9 85.0 | -3.0 -.6 |  | 39.5 80.7 |  |  | 19.80 19.86 | +3.7 +2.0 | +13.4 +5.4 | 33.9 37.2 | +4.3 +1.6 | +7.6 +6.1 | 58.2 53.3 | -.7 +.4 | ${ }^{+6.0}$ |
| Tin cans and other tinware---.-..-.-.-.-.....- | 85.0 | -. 6 | +7.5 | 80.7 | +1.3 | +13.5 | 19.86 | +2.0 | +5.4 | 37.2 | +1.6 | +6.1 | 53.3 | +. 4 | $-1.6$ |
|  | 60.9 | +2.6 | +3.0 | 54.1 | +3.8 | +18.6 | 20.31 | +1.1 | +14.9 | 36.9 | $+5$ | +.7 | 55. 1 | +. 7 | +16.6 |
| Wirework--.---including transportation | 120.7 | -4.3 | +.9 | 102.7 | -4.2 | +12.0 | 19.07 | +. 1 | +11.0 | 35.4 | -1.1 | +4.6 | 53.8 | +1.3 | +5.9 |
| equipment Agricultural implements | 79.6 89.6 | +1.4 +6.9 | +13.7 +36.2 | 60.8 97.5 | +1.0 +6.9 | +27.7 +49.5 | 23.36 | (4) | +9.5 | 38.9 | +. 3 | +. 9 | 60.1 | -. 5 | +11.0 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 101.7 | +1.8 |  | 79.2 | -3.1 |  | 25.79 |  |  | 37.8 | -6.0 | -4.8 |  | +1.0 |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.- | 65.9 | +. 4 | +14.0 | 52.4 | +. 4 | +37.2 | 22.06 | (5) | +20.6 | 34.8 | -. 3 | +9.5 | 62.2 | +.3 | +9.1 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels-- | 79.5 | +3.7 | +33.2 | 54.5 | +3.4 | +48. 1 | ${ }^{24.80}$ | -. 4 | $+10.8$ | ${ }^{37.5}$ | -1.3 | +3.7 | ${ }^{66.1}$ | +. 9 | +6.8 |
|  | 69.2 73.1 | +3.6 +1.3 | +13.1 +24.1 | 51.5 68.2 | +3.8 +3.2 | +24.7 +30.8 | 20.95 23.74 | +.2 +1.9 | +10.5 +5.3 | 35.1 38.7 | +.9 +1.8 | +5.0 +-.5 | 59.7 61.4 | -. 7 | +5.6 +4.7 |



Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, January 1935-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IndexJanu-ary1935(3-yearaver-age$1923-25$$=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Index <br> January 1935 (3-year average 1023-25 $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Averaga in January 1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in January 1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in January 1935 | Percentage change from |  |
|  |  | De-cember 1834 | January 1934 |  | De-cember 1934 | January 1934 |  | De-comber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | De-cember 1934 | January 1934 |  | De-comber 1934 | January 1934 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millinery | 62.4 | +11.7 | $-15.1$ | 54.0 | +22.5 | -7.1 | 20.22 | +9.7 | +9.7 +78 | 32.6 | +10.9 -4 | $\underset{(4)}{+1.4}$ | 59.9 41.5 | +1.9 +27 | $+6.0$ |
| Heather and its manuractures | 88.3 | + +1.1 | +7.2 +6.5 | 78.8 | -19.6 | +15.4 +13.2 | 11.64 | -2.3 | +7.8 | 28.1 | -4.7 | ( | 41.5 | +2.7 | 9.8 |
| Boots and shoes. | 87.0 | +4.9 | +7.7 | 72.5 | +13.9 | +12.9 | 18. 20 | +8.6 | +5.2 | 35.9 | +8.5 | +. 4 | 50.4 | - 2 | +3.0 |
| Leather- | 94.0 | +1.4 | $+2.8$ | 88.5 | +2.3 | +13.6 | 21.26 | +. 9 | +10.6 | 37.7 | +. 8 | +1.3 | 56.5 | (4) | +4.9 |
| Food and kindred prod | 94.4 | $-2.1$ | +. 3 | 83.3 | -10.3 | +3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking-................ | 106.7 | -7.5 | +. 3 | 89.6 | -9.2 | +1.2 | 21.31 | $-1.8$ | +1.2 | 40.3 | +1.0 | -2.4 | 53.0 | $-2.8$ | +4.6 |
| Beverages | 144.6 | -2.8 | +2.9 | 133.4 | $-1.2$ | +4.5 | 28.20 | $+1.7$ | +1.6 | 37.4 | +3.0 | -1.3 | 74.6 | $-1.3$ | +3.7 |
| Butter.-. | 68.3 | -5.6 | $-10.7$ | 51.7 | -2.4 | $-8.8$ | 19.70 | +3.4 | +2.0 | 45.9 | +7.7 | +18.9 | 42.7 | -2.3 | -13.1 |
| Canning and preserving | 61.3 | $-11.2$ | +13.5 | 64.3 | $-11.2$ | +19.3 | 13. 38 | (4) | +21.7 | 31.4 | $-1.9$ | +. 7 | 41.4 | +1.7 | +2. 6 |
| Confectionery | 78.6 | -13.9 | +5.4 | 67.4 | $-18.6$ | $+5.1$ | 15.54 | $-5.5$ | -. 5 | 34.8 | -9.1 | $-5.3$ | 44.0 | +2.8 | +6.3 |
| Flour-.- | 76.2 | $-1.3$ | +4.1 | 63.8 | $+3$ | +5.8 | 20.95 | $+1.6$ | +1.8 | 37.4 | $-1.1$ | -1.5 | 55.9 | +3.1 | +5.8 |
| Ice cream....- | 60.8 | $-7.3$ | +5.0 | 48.6 | $-1.1$ | $+7.3$ | 25. 28 | -. 8 | +2.3 | 42.5 | $-1.6$ | +. 4 | 55.1 | $+.7$ | +2.2 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 94.3 | $-10.6$ | -2.3 | 84. 0 | $-14.6$ | +2.7 | 22. 26 | -4.5 | +5.3 | 39.2 | -6.7 | -5.8 | 55.1 | $+.9$ | +10.3 |
| Sugar, beet.........- | 42.7 84.4 | -62.2 -3.8 | -63.6 +9.9 | 39.3 71.1 | -42.5 -2.0 | -42.1 +21.5 | 22.52 22.78 | +52.1 +1.9 | +59.7 +10.7 | 36.1 40.0 | +20.3 -3.4 | +14.1 +10.0 | 64.2 56.3 | +31.0 +6.8 | +23.2 +1.6 |
| Tobseco manufactures. | 56.5 | -8.8 -8.7 | +8.9 +8.7 | 41.5 | $-16.8$ | + +4.3 | 22.78 | +1.9 | +10.7 | 40.0 | -3.4 | +10.0 | 66.3 | +6.8 | -1.6 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco a | 73.5 | +2.8 | -4.0 | 68.5 | +1.6 -20.1 | +.3 | 14. 20 | $-1.1$ | +4.4 | 35.4 | +1.7 | -1.1 | 40.2 | $-2.9$ | +6. 4 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 54.3 | -10.4 | +5.2 | 38.1 | $-20.1$ | +5. 2 | 12.65 | -10.9 | -. 1 | 32.8 | -10.1 | -8.7 | 38.8 | -. 5 | +6.8 |
| Paper and printing ${ }^{2}$. | 85.6 | -1.8 | +3.5 | 88.4 | -3.4 | +12.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper..-- | 83.2 | $-5.9$ | +6.8 | 74.9 | -9.4 | +17.8 | 18.42 | -3.7 | $+10.5$ | 35.7 | $-5.1$ | +4.8 | 51.6 | +1. 4 | +5.9 |
| Paper and pulp ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 106.8 | $-6$ | +6.5 | 83.5 | $-.1$ | +17.1 | 19.83 | $+.5$ | +10.1 | 37.7 | +. 8 | +5.3 | 52.6 | $-.4$ | +6.0 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals.---- | 98.4 | $-2.0$ | +.3 | 89.5 | $-5.0$ | +7.4 | 33. 20 | $-3.1$ | +7.1 | 36.8 | $-2.6$ | +4.6 +.2 | 88.1 | -1.2 | +6.7 +6.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petro refining | 108.4 | -. 4 | $+.5$ | 21.6 | -. 1 | +8.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other than petroleum refining | 108.2 | -. 1 | $+.8$ | 90.5 | $+7$ | $+9.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chomicals............. | 103,0 | $-.9$ | $-1.7$ | 90.8 | +1,0 | +4. 5 | 24, 48 | +1.9 | +6.5 | 39.3 | +2.3 | +1.8 | 62.2 | -. 5 | +3.8 |


| Cottonseed | 76.0 | -16. 9 | -24. 3 | 69 | $-19.7$ | $-19.7$ | 10. | -3.4 | +6.3 | 40. 3 | -7 | + | 26.2 |  | +1.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Druggists' | 101.3 | -1.4 | -. 6 | 96.8 | +2.1 | +6.5 | 19. | +3.6 | +7.2 | 4 | +1.3 | +8.5 | 52.3 | +2.8 | . 7 |
| Explosiv | 88.1 | -1.7 | -2.0 | 68.3 | - $\mathbf{- 1 3}^{3}$ | +6.1 | ${ }^{22} 8.06$ |  | +8.7 | 34.3 | + | --1 | 64, 3 | $-\mathrm{-} .9$ | +1.7 |
| Fertilizers- | 111.0 | +11.6 | +4.1 | 83. 6 | +10.7 | +8.7 | ${ }_{22}^{11.65}$ | +2.81 | + + | 34.4 | +2.7 | $-2.6$ | 33.8 | $\begin{array}{r}-3.4 \\ +1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +8.8 |
| Paints and varnishes.-- | $\begin{array}{r}88.7 \\ 338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | +5.1 | 79.4 | +1.7 | +10.9 +17.9 | ${ }_{19}^{22.61}$ | +2.4 -.4 | + +1.6 | 38.6 38 38 | +1.0 $+\quad 5$ | -2.7 | 58.7 <br> 50.4 | ${ }_{+1.7}^{+1.7}$ |  |
| Rayon and allied produ | ${ }_{99}^{338.0} 1$ | $\begin{array}{r}+2.6 \\ +\quad .5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5.8 +8.2 | 245.4 90.7 | + ${ }_{+}$ | +18.6 | ${ }_{22}^{19.01}$ | $\bigcirc$ | +11.3 | 38. ${ }_{3}$ |  | +5.7 +4.3 | 50.4 <br> 57.4 | +1.0 +2 |  |
| Petroleum refin | 109.0 | -1.6 | -1.2 | 95.2 | ${ }_{-2.7}$ | +6.4 | 26.68 | 1.1 | +7.7 | 34.2 | -1.4 | -4.3 | 78.5 | +. | +12.9 +11.2 |
| Rubber products | 81.8 | +8.5 | -. 2 | 69.4 | +5.2 | +18.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber boots and sho | 52.6 |  | 12.3 | 51.3 | $-1.4$ | -1.7 | 9. 19 | 1 | +15.5 | 37.2 | (4) | +8.3 | 1.6 | -1.1 | +5.7 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes <br> Rubber tires and inner tubes. | $\begin{array}{r} 120.4 \\ 74.7 \end{array}$ | +4.6 +3.9 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ +4.5 \end{array}$ | 102.0 62.2 | $\begin{array}{r} +10.3 \\ +3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +11.8 \\ & +28.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.75 \\ & 26.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +5.4 \\ -.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +14.3 \\ & +22.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37.8 \\ 33.3 \end{gathered}$ | +5.9 -.6 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} +11.9 \\ +10.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.5 \\ & 81.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{4}{+}$ | +1.1 +13.8 |

1 Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. 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
${ }^{3}$ November and December data revised in table below.
3 Weighted.
No change.
Less than 1 of 1 percent.

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index | Percentage change from- |  | Index | Percentage change from- |  | Average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage change } \\ & \text { from- } \end{aligned}$ |  | A verage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage change } \\ & \text { from- } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Precoding month | Preceding year |  | Preceding <br> mont | Preceding year |  | Preceding | Preceding year |  | Preceding month | Preceding |
| All industries: November_ |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$18.87 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78.0 98.8 | +1.6 +4 | + +2.8 |  |  |  |  | +4.5 | +10.5 |  |  |  |
| Paper and printing: Nocember- | $\begin{array}{r}96.8 \\ \hline 97\end{array}$ | +.4 +.7 | +3.2 | 86.3 | $\stackrel{+}{+4.4}$ | +11.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and pulp: $\begin{gathered}\text { November..... } \\ \text { December..... }\end{gathered}$ | 106.9 107.4 | $+.3$ | +4.2 +4.6 +6.2 | 86.3 82.0 83.5 | -1.5 | +1.8 +16.3 +16.1 | 19.33 | $-1.7$ | +8.5 +9.8 | 53.0 | +0.8 | +9.6 +6.1 |

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

In table 2 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. Data are presented for the index base period, 1923-25, for the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and for January 1935. 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 2.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups

| Year and month | Total manufacturing |  | Iron and steel and their products |  | Machinery, not including transportation equipment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | Weekly pay rolls | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | Weekly pay rolls | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average. | 8, 381, 700 | \$203, 476,000 | 859, 100 | \$24, 658, 000 | 878, 100 | \$23, 655,000 |
| 1929 | 8,785, 600 | 221, 937,000 | 881, 000 | 26, 568,000 | 1,105, 700 | 31, 761,000 |
| 1930 | 7,668, 400 | 180, 507, 000 | 766, 200 | 21, 126, 000 | 918,700 | 24, 197,000 |
| 1931. | 6, 484, 300 | 137, 256, 000 | 598, 400 | 13, 562,000 | 687,000 | 15, 135, 000 |
| 1932 | 5, 374, 200 | 93, 757,000 | 458, 100 | 7, 164,000 | 494, 600 | 8, 546, 000 |
| 1933 | 5,778, 400 | 98, 623, 000 | 503, 400 | 8, 925, 000 | 517, 100 | 8, 975, 000 |
| 1934 | ${ }^{1}$ 6, 600, 100 | 126, 012,000 | 592, 800 | 12, 074,000 | 682, 200 | 13, 525,000 |
| 1935: January | 6, 595, 700 | 130, 503, 000 | 582, 500 | 12, 798, 000 | 699,000 | 14, 382, 000 |
| Year and month | Transportation equipment |  | Railroad repair shops |  | Nonferrous metals and their products |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | Weekly pay rolls | $\underset{\text { Employ- }}{\text { ment }}$ | Weekly pay rolls | Employ- ment | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average | 563, 500 | \$17, 214, 000 | 482, 100 | \$13,563, 000 |  | \$7,329, 000 |
| 1929. | 583, 200 | 18, 136, 000 | 398, 200 | 12, 255, 000 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| 1930 | 451, 800 | 12,076, 000 | 353, 800 | 10, 316,000 |  |  |
| 1931 | 373, 800 | 9,008.000 | 309,000 | 8, 366, 000 | 209,000 | 4, 622, 000 |
| 1932 | 315, 700 | 7,012,000 | 257, 400 | 5, 793, 000 | 164, 200 | 2,865, 000 |
| 1933. | 305,600 | 6, 799,000 | 250, 600 | 5, 652,000 | 175, 200 | 3, 339,000 |
| 1934 | 467, 200 | 11,800, 000 | 267, 400 | 6,528,000 | 210, 000 | 4, 105, 000 |
| 1935: January | 520,700 | 13, 668, 000 | 248, 800 | 5, 941, 000 | 214, 500 | 4,280,000 |

[^0]Table 2.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups-Continued

| Year and month | Lumber and allied products |  | Stone, clay, and glass products |  | Textiles and their products |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Fabrics |
|  | Employ- ment | Weekly pay rolls |  |  | Employment | Weekly pay rolls | Employment | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average | 918, 400 | \$18, 523, 000 | 350,300 | \$8,878, 000 | 1, 105, 600 | \$20, 368, 000 |
| 1929 | 876, 500 | 18,062,000 | 328, 500 | 8, 323, 000 | 1,095,900 | 20, 251, 000 |
| 1930 | 699, 400 | 13, 464,000 | 280, 800 | 6, 828, 000 | 950, 400 | 16, 167,000 |
| 1931 | 516,900 | 8,641, 000 | 222, 800 | 4, 786, 000 | 886, 700 | 14, 308, 000 |
| 1932. | 377, 800 | 4, 656, 000 | 156, 000 | 2,588, 000 | 794, 100 | 10,367,000 |
| 1933 | 406, 100 | 4,900, 000 | 157,500 | 2,455,000 | 952,600 | 12,664,000 |
| 1934. | 447, 400 | 6,062,000 | 185,000 | 3, 153,000 | 989, 300 | 14, 448, 000 |
| 1935: January | 432, 600 | 5, 872,000 | 165, 300 | 2, 805,000 | 1, 059, 200 | 16, 742, 000 |
| Year and month | Textiles and their products-Continued |  |  |  | Leather and its manufactures |  |
|  | Wearing apparel |  | Group |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | $\underset{\text { Weekly pay }}{\substack{\text { rolls }}}$ | Employment | $\underset{\text { rolls }}{\text { Weekly pay }}$ | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average | 474, 100 | \$10, 336, 000 | 1,629, 400 | \$31, 676,000 | 323, 500 | \$6, 986, 000 |
| 1929 | 536,700 | 11, 476, 000 | 1,706, 900 | 33, 321,000 | 318, 600 | 6, 915, 000 |
| 1930 | 497, 700 | 9, 680, 000 | 1,513, 000 | 27, 115,000 | $\stackrel{295,100}{ }$ | 5, 748, 000 |
| 1931 | 472,000 | 8, 338, 000 | 1, 421, 000 | 23, 799, 000 | 272, 800 | 5, $\mathbf{0 3 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 1932 | 401,800 | 5, 733,000 | 1, 250, 300 | 16,947,000 | 255, 500 | 4, 060, 000 |
| 1933 | 418, 100 | 5, 757, 000 | 1, 432, 700 | 19, 394, 000 | 269,400 | 4, 394, 000 |
| 1934 | 432, 100 | 6,992, 000 | 1, 485, 900 | 22, 564, 000 | 284, 000 | 5, 164, 000 |
| 1935: Janua | 423,800 | 6, 884, 000 | 1,551, 200 | 24, 866, 000 | 285, 700 | 5, 337, 000 |
| Year and month | Food and kindred products |  | Tobacco manufactures |  | Paper and printing |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Weekly pay }}{\text { rolls }}$ | Employ- ment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weekly pay } \\ \text { rolis } \end{gathered}$ | Employ- ment | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average. | 668,300 | \$15, 240, 000 | 138, 400 | \$2,225, 000 | 531, 100 | \$14, 865, 000 |
| 1929 | 753, 500 | 17, 344,000 | 116, 100 | 1,819,000 | 591, 500 | 17,771, 000 |
| 1930 | 731, 100 | 16, 593, 000 | 108, 300 | 1, 617,000 | 574, 100 | 17, 036,000 |
| 1931 | 650,500 | 14, 173, 000 | 99,700 | 1,336,000 | 511, 800 | 14, 461,000 |
| 1932 | 577, 100 | 11,308, 000 | 88,600 | 1,052,000 | 451, 700 | 11, 126, 000 |
| 1933 | 631,000 | 11,604,000 | 82, 700 | 944,000 | 458, 400 | 10, 299, 000 |
| 1934 | 711,700 | 14,080,000 | 88,700 | 1,049,000 | ${ }^{3} 503,700$ | 3 11,829,000 |
| 1935: January | 630,700 | 12,696, 000 | 78, 200 | 923, 000 | 507, 700 | 12, 397,000 |


| Year and month | Chemicals and allied products |  | Rubber products |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment | Weekly pay rolls | Employment | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average | 333, 000 | \$8,321,000 | 134, 300 | \$3,468,000 |
| 1929 | 384, 800 | 10,068,000 | 149, 100 | 3,986,000 |
| 1930 | 364, 700 | 9, 334, 000 | 115,500 | 2,934,000 |
| 1931 | 316, 800 | 7,643,000 | 99, 200 | 2, 165, 000 |
| 1932 | 279,700 | 5,861,000 | 87,800 | 1,555,000 |
| 1933 | 315, 400 | 6,179, 000 | 99, 300 | 1, 740, 000 |
| 1934---...... | ${ }^{361,600}$ | 7,437, 000 | 111, 300 | 2, 207, 000 |
| 1935: January | 361,000 | 7, 620, 000 | 109,900 | 2, 407,000 |

3 November and December 1934 estimated employment and pay rolls revised as follows: November employment, 514,100 ; November pay rolls, $\$ 12,293,000$; December employment, 517,800 ; December pay rolls, $\$ 12,828,000$.

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 January 1935, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of these years, based on the 3 -year average $1923-25$ as 100 , are shown in table 3. A chart of these indexes also follows.

Table 3.-General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries, January 1919 to January 1935

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1928 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 105. 3 | 114.9 | 81.0 | 82.5 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 100.5 | 88.2 | 95.0 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 | 78 |
| February | 102.0 | 113.7 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 98.1 | 101.5 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 102.9 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | 61.1 | 77.7 |  |
| March | 102.4 | 116.0 | 83.2 | 85.9 | 104.6 | 101.7 | 98.8 | 102.1 | 100.2 | 97.6 | 104.1 | 96.9 | 80.7 | 68.4 | 58.8 | 80.8 |  |
| Aprii. | 102.5 | 114.5 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 105.0 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 101.4 | 99.6 | 97.1 | 105.3 | 96.3 | 80.7 | 66.1 | 59.9 | 82.4 |  |
| May.. | 103.1 | 111.0 | 81.8 | 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 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June. } \\ & \text { July. } \end{aligned}$ | 104.3 | 111.1 | 81.0 | 89.8 | 104.0 | ${ }_{91}^{93.8}$ | ${ }_{97}^{98.0}$ | ${ }^{100.3}$ | ${ }_{98.1}^{99.1}$ |  | 105.6 | ${ }_{89}^{92.8}$ | 78.4 | 61.2 | ${ }^{66.9}$ | 81.1 |  |
| August. | 109.7 | 108.8 | 81.2 | 91.4 | 105.2 | 92.1 | 99.5 | 101.4 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 107.9 | 88.8 | 77.1 | 60.1 | 76.4 | 79.5 |  |
| September | 111.7 | 107.5 | 83.4 | 94.5 | 105. 7 | 94.4 | 101. 5 | 103. 4 | 100.5 | 102. 2 | 109.0 | 89.6 | 77.4 | 63.3 | 80.0 | 75.8 |  |
| October-- | 111.3 | 103.7 | 84.1 | 97.0 | 104.5 | 95.3 | 102. 2 | 103.1 | ${ }^{\text {g9, }} 6$ | 102.6 | 107.7 | 87.7 | 74.4 | 64.4 | 79.6 | 78. |  |
| November. | 112.6 <br> 114 | 97.4 ${ }^{89.7}$ | 84.2 | 199. 0 | 103.2 | 94.8 96 | 101.81. | 101.4 |  | 101.7 | 103.6 | 84. ${ }^{82}$ | 71.8 | 63.1 | 76.4 | 76.8 78.0 |  |
| Average. | 107.2 | 108, 2 | 82.3 | 90.6 | 104.1 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 101.2 | 38.9 | 98.9 | 104.8 | 91. 5 | 77.4 | 64. 1 | 63.0 | 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 | 64.1 |
| February. | 89.6 | 115. 5 | 81.3 | 72.4 | 97.9 | 104.1 | 100.8 |  | 104. 4 | 101. 2 | 109.3 | 98.8 | 74.3 | 54.6 | 40.2 | 60.6 |  |
| March.... | 80.0 | 123.7 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 102.4 | 106. 5 | 105.7 | 102.5 | 111.6 | ${ }_{98}^{98.8}$ | 75.6 | 53.1 | 37.1 | 64.8 |  |
| April....- | 89.2 90.0 | 122.9 | 79.0 | 73.8 | 103.8 | ${ }_{97.5}^{101.8}$ | 100.0 | 103. ${ }^{1}$ | 104.5 | 100.5 | 112.6 | 97.7 | 73,4 | 49.5 <br> 48 | ${ }_{42}^{38.8}$ | 67.3 |  |
| June- | 92.0 | 124. 2 | 75.4 | 80.5 | 107.5 | 92.4 | 98.7 | 103. 3 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 111.2 | 92.3 | 69.7 | 43.4 | 47.2 | 64.9 |  |
| July- | 94.8 | 119.3 | 71.7 | 78. 5 | 103.3 | 85.7 | 96.8 |  |  | 99.0 | 107.2 | 84.3 | 66. 2 | 39.8 | 50.8 | 60.5 |  |
| August | 99.9 | 121.6 | 73.9 | 83.0 | 103.8 | 89.3 | 99.3 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 103.3 | 112.0 | 83.3 | 65.9 | 40.6 | 56.8 | 62.2 |  |
| September. | 104.7 | 119.8 | 73.4 | 87.0 | 104.3 | 92.5 |  | 104.4 | 101. 4 | 104.7 | 112.9 | 84.1 | 63.4 | 42.8 | 59.1 | 58.0 |  |
| 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 | ${ }_{51}^{61.3}$ | 44.7 | 59.4 | ${ }_{5}^{61.0}$ |  |
| November.- | 114.7 | 107.0 | 71.7 | ${ }^{93.4}$ | 104.5 | 93.7 | 104. 6 | 104.1 | ${ }_{99}^{98.5}$ | 105. 0 | 104. 1 | 76.8 75.2 |  |  |  | 59.5 |  |
| December.- | 114.0 | 98.0 | 73.3 | 95.7 | 102.9 | 97. 6 |  |  | 99.5 | 105. 6 | 100.7 | 75.2 | 57.6 | 41.5 | 54.5 | 63.2 |  |
| Average.- | 97.4 | 117.1 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 103.3 | 96. 1 | 100. | 103.8 | 101, 8 | 102.4 | 109.1 | 88.7 | 67.5 | 46.1 |  |  |  |

1 Revised.
In table 4 are presented employment and pay-roll indexes for the durable and nondurable groups by months, January 1923 to January 1935, inclusive. These indexes are based on the 3 -year average, $1923-25$ as 100.


Table 4.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1923 to January 1935
[3-year average 1923-25 $=100$ ]
Durable group ${ }^{1}$

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 99.2 | 100.6 | 95.3 | 100.9 | 95.6 | 89.8 | 99.1 | 93.1 | 71.9 | 57.3 | 45.4 | 59.8 | 66.1 |
| February | 101.5 | 102.0 | 97.0 | 102.3 | 97.3 | 91.8 | 101.7 | 93.3 | 72.1 | 57.8 | 45.8 | 63.5 |  |
| March | 104.0 | 103.1 | 98.3 | 103.3 | 98.2 | 93.7 | 103.5 | 93.1 | 72.2 | 56.5 | 43.9 | 67.1 |  |
| April | 105.6 | 102.7 | 99.3 | 103. 5 | 98.1 | 94.7 | 105.3 | 92.8 | 72.2 | 54.6 | 44.4 | 70.0 |  |
| May | 106.6 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 102.8 | 98.0 | 96.1 | 106.5 | 91.8 | 71.4 | 52.9 | 47.0 | 71.5 |  |
| June | 107.7 | 94.7 | 98.4 | 102.3 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 106.4 | 89.1 | 69.5 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 70.8 |  |
| July. | 106.6 | 91.1 | 97.3 | 101. 1 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 106.3 | 84.7 | 66.8 | 48.5 | 55.3 | 67.4 |  |
| August | 106.4 | 91.0 | 98.2 | 102.1 | 95.3 | 98.1 | 107.3 | 82.2 | 65.3 | 46.9 | 60.1 | 66.1 |  |
| September | 106. 0 | 91.8 | 99.7 | 102.7 | 94.9 | 99.4 | 106.8 | 81.0 | 64.5 | 47.3 | 63.4 | 64.2 |  |
| October-- | 105.4 | 93.4 | 101.4 | 102.2 | 94.3 | 99.8 | 105.0 | 79.6 | 61.8 | 47.7 | 63.2 | 62.8 |  |
| Novembe | 104.3 | 93.1 | 101.8 | 100.3 | 92.1 | 99.3 | 100.3 | 77.1 | 60.3 | 48.1 | 61.2 | 62.2 |  |
| December | 102.0 | 94.7 | 101.9 | 98.3 | 90.9 | 98.8 | 95.8 | 74.9 | 59.7 | 47.3 | 60.7 | 64.3 |  |
| A verage. | 104.6 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 101.8 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 103.7 | 86.1 | 67.3 | 51.3 | 53.4 | 65.8 |  |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 91.6 | 97.9 | 92.5 | ${ }^{99.0}$ | 93.3 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 59.8 | 41.3 | 27.6 | 41.6 | 52.5 |
| February | 95.8 | 105.5 | 99.7 | 105.2 | 101.1 | 96.8 | 109.0 | 94.6 | 64.4 | 42.0 | 27.7 | 47.9 |  |
| March. | 101.4 | 106. 6 | 101.7 | 107.3 | 103.4 | 99.5 | 112.0 | 95.1 | 65.7 | 40.4 | 25.3 | 52.8 |  |
| April | 104.6 | 105.7 | 100.8 | 106.5 | 103.2 | 99.8 | 114.7 | 95.3 | 65.1 | 38.0 | 26.6 | 57.4 |  |
| May | 109.1 | 100.3 | 101.9 | 105.2 | 103.2 | 101.8 | 115.8 | 93.3 | 64.1 | 37.0 | 30.8 | 58.6 |  |
| June | 110.0 | 93.0 | 99.2 | 104.9 | 99.8 | 101. 2 | 112.9 | 89.1 | 59.4 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 56.9 |  |
| July - | 104. 5 | 84.0 | 95.4 | $99.1 *$ | 93.9 | 97.1 | 107. 1 | 78.1 | 54.3 | 29.8 | 38.0 | 49.9 |  |
| August | 106. 0 | 87.3 | 97.5 | 103.7 | 97.5 | 102.0 | 112. 6 | 75.6 | 52.9 | 28.2 | 43.9 | 50.0 |  |
| September | 105.2 | 89.0 | 97.1 | 103. 1 | 95.1 | 102.3 | 111.7 | 74.7 | 49.6 | 27.9 | 44.7 | 45.5 |  |
| October | 108.9 | 93.0 | 104. 6 | 107.0 | 96.8 | 107.0 | 111. 1 | 73.7 | 48.5 | 29.8 | 45.4 | 46. 4 |  |
| November- | 107.4 | 91.8 | 105. 3 | 103.2 | 93.3 | 104. 2 | 101.7 | 68.4 | 46.4 | 30.0 | 42.5 | 46.1 |  |
| December | 104.0 | 95.9 | 105.7 | 100.9 | 94.1 | 103.9 | 96.7 | 66.4 | 45.8 | 29.4 | 42.3 | 50.4 |  |
| Average. | 104.0 | 95.8 | 100.1 | 103.8 | 97.9 | 100.4 | 108.8 | 82.9 | 56.3 | 33.9 | 35.8 | 50.3 | ------ |

Nondurable group ${ }^{2}$

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1923 | 1924 | 1825 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1980 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| Januar | 102.5 | 99.8 | 97.5 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 102.7 | 101.8 | 87.8 | 80.9 | 76.0 | 87.9 | 92.3 |
| Februar | 103.8 | 100.8 | 99.3 | 100.6 | 102.3 | 101.8 | 104.3 | 101.7 | 89.0 | 82.2 | 77.6 | 93.0 |  |
| March | 105.3 | 100.1 | 99.5 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 101.8 | 104.9 | 100.9 | 90.0 | 81.2 | 74.7 | 95.4 |  |
| April | 104.4 | 97.0 | 98.3 | 99.1 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 105. 4 | 100.1 | 89.8 | 78.5 | 76.5 | 95.8 |  |
| May | 104. 1 | 94.6 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 100.3 | 98.0 | 104. 1 | 98.0 | 89.3 | 74.8 | 79.3 | 94.3 |  |
| June | 104.2 | 93.0 | 97.5 | 98.3 | 101.2 | 98.0 | 104. 7 | 96.9 | 88.0 | 72.4 | 84.3 | 92.3 |  |
| July | 103.3 | 90.9 | 98.5 | 97.5 | 101.6 | 99.7 | 105.8 | 94.7 | 88.2 | 70.1 | 88.9 | 90.8 |  |
| August | 104.0 | 93.4 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 103.5 | 102.3 | 108.6 | 95.9 | 89.8 | 74. 2 | 93.9 | 94. 0 |  |
| Septembe | 105.2 | 97.3 | 103.5 | 104. 1 | 106.5 | 105.3 | 111.4 | 98.9 | 91.1 | 80.4 | 97.8 | 88.2 |  |
| October | 103.6 | 97.3 | 103.2 | 104. 2 | 105. 2 | 105.6 | 110.6 | 96.5 | 88.0 | 82.3 | 97. 2 | 95.1 |  |
| November | 102.2 | 96.7 | 101.9 | 102.5 | 103. 1 | 104. 3 | 107.1 | 92.7 | 84.2 | 79.9 | 92.2 | 92.4 |  |
| December | 100.8 | 97.7 | 101.1 | 101.9 | 101.7 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 90.1 | 83.0 | 77.8 | 89.1 | 92.7 |  |
| A verage.- | 103.6 | 96.6 | 99.8 | 100.6 | 102.5 | 101.8 | 106.1 | 97.4 | 88.2 | 77.9 | 85.6 | 92.7 |  |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 98.5 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 103.5 | 104. 7 | 104. 1 | 105.3 | 103. 2 | 83.0 | 69.1 | 54.5 | 69.7 | 79.0 |
| February | 100.8 | 102.2 | 102.1 | 104.9 | 108.6 | 106.8 | 109.8 | 104. 1 | 86.9 | 70.7 | 56.2 | 76.9 |  |
| March | 104. 1 | 101. 0 | 103.4 | 105.5 | 108.7 | 106.4 | 111.0 | 103.5 | 88.3 | 69.2 | 52.1 | 80.1 |  |
| April | 103.1 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 101.8 | 106. 1 | 101.5 | 110.2 | 100.8 | 86.3 | 64.0 | 54.4 | 80.0 |  |
| May | 105.0 | 94.1 | 99.2 | 100.4 | 105. 1 | 100.8 | 109.3 | 98.3 | 85.2 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 78.1 |  |
| June | 104.5 | 91.6 | 98.2 | 101.3 | 105.8 | 102.5 | 109. 1 | 96.5 | 82.7 | 56.2 | 63.1 | 75.1 |  |
| July | 101.9 | 88.0 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 104. 3 | 101.6 | 107.3 | 92.3 | 81.3 | 52.6 | 67.0 | 73.9 |  |
| August | 101.1 | 91.9 | 101.7 | 103.0 | 107. 4 | 104.9 | 111.3 | 93.2 | 82.5 | 56.3 | 73.3 | 77.8 |  |
| September | 103. 2 | 96.9 | 101.0 | 105.9 | 109.6 | 107.6 | 114.4 | 96.0 | 80.8 | 61.8 | 77.6 | 74.0 |  |
| October | 103.6 | 97.8 | 104. 7 | 108.5 | 108.8 | 109.8 | 114.2 | 93.0 | 77.6 | 63.6 | 77.3 | 79.6 |  |
| November | 100.8 | 96.1 | 103.7 | 105.3 | 105. 1 | 106.1 | 107.4 | 87.4 | 73.0 | 59.2 | 72. 1 | 76.6 |  |
| Deembeer | 101.6 | 100.0 | 104.6 | 106.8 | 106.3 | 107.8 | 105.8 | 86.5 | 72.5 | 56.9 | 70.1 | 79.5 |  |
| A verage | 102.4 | 96.4 | 101.3 | 103.8 | 106.7 | 105.0 | 109.6 | 96.2 | 81.7 | 61.6 | 64.6 | 76.8 |  |

[^1]
## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in January 1935

Nine of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment from December 1934 to January 1935, and 11 of the industries reported increases in pay rolls.

In table 5 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in January 1935 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934. Per capita weekly earnings in banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, together with percentage changes from December and January 1934 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 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours and Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earn-ings 1 |  |  | Average hours worked per week 1 |  |  | A verage hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index ary 1835 (average $1929=$ 100) | Percentage change from- |  | IndexJanu-ary 1935(aver-age1929=100) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in January 1935 | Percentage change- |  | Average in Janu3 ary1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in January 1935 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | De-cember 1934 | January 1934 |  | De-cember 1934 | January 1934 |  | De-cember 1934 | January 1934 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | January 1934 |  | De-cember 1934 | Janu- ary 1934 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite | 62.9 | +2.1 | -1.9 | 57.5 | $+9.9$ | -21.4 | \$26.68 | +7.7 | -20.0 | 33.0 | +8.2 | $-19.3$ | 82.1 | +0.6 | -2.2 |
| Bituminous. | 80.0 | +. 4 | $+5.5$ | 59.6 | +4.5 | +16.2 | 19.30 | +4.0 | +10.0 | 27.6 | +4.5 | -6. 4 | 70.7 | -. 3 | +18.7 |
| Metalliferous mining | 44.3 | -7. 3 | +11.9 | 30.1 | +2.3 | +18.5 | 22. 03 | +2.6 | +5.9 | 36.0 | $-1.1$ | $-5.5$ | 60.6 | +4.5 | +12.8 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 36.9 | -12.2 | $-7.1$ | 20.8 | -11.5 | $-2.3$ | 14.38 | +. 8 | +5.0 | 30.5 | +1.3 | + 8 | 46.9 | -. 8 | +5.0 |
| Crude-petroleum producing - | 74.9 | -4.8 | +2.3 | 55.5 | -6.7 | +4.7 | 28.16 | -2.1 | +2.3 | 34.6 | -4.2 | -7.1 | 79.8 | +1.5 | +8.6 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph | 70.5 | +1.1 | $+.4$ | 73.9 | +1.0 | +7.1 | 27.77 | -. 1 | +6.6 | 38.1 | -. 3 | $+2.6$ | 74.7 | +. 1 | +6.8 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 82.7 | $-1.0$ | +. 6 | 78.0 | $-.4$ | +5.7 | 29.92 | +. 6 | +5.0 | 38.3 | $-.3$ | $+3$ | 77.7 | $+.9$ | +5.8 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. | 71.2 | +. 2 | +1.0 | 62.9 | +.9 | +6.3 | 28.17 | +. 7 | +5.1 | 45.5 | -. 2 | +. 8 | 61.5 | +. 8 | +9.0 |
| Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale_ Retail | 84.2 80.7 | -11.0 | +4.5 +1.1 | 63.9 60.0 | -1.3 -9.1 | +6.0 +1.7 | 26.11 20.01 | -.3 +4.4 | +1.5 +5 | 40.4 40.8 | -. 5 | +1.9 +14 | 64.3 | +.3 +8.1 | -1.0 +2.7 |
| Retail. General merchandising | 80.7 93.2 | -11.1 | +1.1 +7.6 | 60.0 75.1 | -9.1 -23.2 | +1.7 +5.6 | 20. 01 | +4.4 +4.9 | +1.5 -1.8 | 40.8 38.6 | -2.4 | +.4 | 52.2 47.6 | +8.1 +14.1 | +2.7 +4.3 |
| General merchandising Other than general merchandising | 93.2 77.4 | -26.8 | +7.6 +8 | 75.1 56.9 | -23.2 -4.2 | +5.6 +.7 | 16.75 | +4.9 +.5 | -1.8 +1.5 | 38.6 42.5 | -5.4 -.7 | -1.8 +2.4 | 47.6 | +14.1 +1.3 | +4.3 +2.0 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{2}$.-... | 85.4 | $+2.5$ | +4.8 | 66.0 | +1.7 | $+8.6$ | 13.41 | $-7$ | $+3.6$ | 46.9 | $-.6$ | -3.4 | 27.9 | -. 4 | +4.2 |
| Laundries | 79.6 | +. 1 | +1.4 | 63.9 | +1.0 | +3.6 | 15. 12 | $+.9$ | +2.2 | 39.9 | +1.8 | +3.5 | 37.0 | -. 3 | $-.9$ |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 70.3 | -2.8 | +3.2 | 50.4 | $-1.5$ | +7.7 | 17.55 | +1.3 | +4.4 | 40.1 | $\pm .5$ | +1.9 | 43.5 | $+.5$ | +1.7 |
| Banks | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +(4) | +. 4 | ${ }^{8}$ | $+.4$ | +1.0 | 31. 47 | $+.4$ | +. 5 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) |
| Brokerage. | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $+2$ | -23.4 | (a) | +1.2 | -26.2 | 34. 77 | +1.0 | -3.6 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) |
| Insurance | $(3)$ $(3)$ | +.1 +.3 | +.6 +3.6 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +1.4 +1.0 | -.3 +5.1 | 35.49 21.69 | 1.3 +1.3 | -1.9 +1.5 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |

1 Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verag hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments, as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
${ }_{2}$ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{2}$ Not available.
${ }^{4}$ Less than 1110 of 1 percent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries
In table 6 are presented index numbers of employment and payroll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade, by months, January 1932 through January 1935.

The indexes for wholesale and retail trade have recently been revised to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1933 census averages.

The indexes for "total retail trade" have been computed by weighting the indexes of the two subgroups, "general merchandising", and "other than general merchandising."

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to January 1935
[12-month average, 1929=100]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 76. 2 | 52.5 | 64.1 | 62.9 | 61.5 | 43.2 | 73.2 | 57.5 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 47.0 | 36.1 | 51.3 | 59.6 |
| February-.......-- | 71. 2 | 58.7 | 63. 2 |  | 57.3 | 56.8 | 65.8 |  | 77.4 | 69.3 | 76. 1 |  | 47.0 | 37. 2 | 54.6 |  |
| March. | 73.7 | 54.6 | 67.5 |  | 61.2 | 48.8 | 82.4 |  | 75. 2 | 67.6 | 77.8 |  | 46.8 | 30. 7 | 58.9 |  |
| April | 70.1 | 51.6 | 58.2 |  | 72.0 | 37.4 | 51.7 |  | 65.5 | 63.7 | 72. 2 |  | 33.9 | 26. 6 | 51.4 |  |
| May | 66.9 | 43.2 | 63.8 |  | 58.0 | 30.0 | 64.0 |  | 62.6 | 61.2 | 76. 7 |  | 30.7 | 26.9 | 54. 4 |  |
| June | 53.0 | 39.5 | 57.5 |  | 37.4 | 34. 3 | 53.3 |  | 60.5 | 61.3 | 76.7 |  | 27.3 | 29. 2 | 55.1 |  |
| July. | 44.5 | 43.8 | 53.6 |  | 34.5 | 38. 2 | 42.3 |  | 58.6 | 63.2 | 77.0 |  | 24.4 | 33. 6 | 49.7 |  |
| August | 49.2 | 47.7 | 49.5 |  | 41.4 | 46.6 | 39.7 |  | 59.4 | 68. 6 | 77. 1 |  | 26.4 | 43.3 | 50.4 |  |
| Septembe | 55.8 | 56.8 | 56.9 |  | 47.0 | 60.7 | 47.0 |  | 62.4 | 71.8 | 78.2 |  | 30.2 | 44. 1 | 51.4 |  |
| October | 63.9 | 56.9 | 58.5 |  | 86.7 | 61.6 | 48.3 |  | 67.0 | 68.0 | 79.3 |  | 37.8 | 44. 1 | 57.6 |  |
| November | 62.7 | 61.0 | 60.7 |  | 51.0 | 47.8 | 51. 2 |  | 69.4 | 74.8 | 79.8 |  | 38.0 | 50.7 | 58.3 |  |
| December. | 62.3 | 54.5 | 61.6 |  | 56.2 | 44.3 | 52.3 |  | 70.0 | 75.4 | 79.7 |  | 37.7 | 50.8 | 57.0 |  |
| A verage.-.- | 62.5 | 51.7 | 59.6 |  | 53.7 | 45.8 | 55.9 |  | 67.4 | 67.9 | 77.2 |  | 35.6 | 37.8 | 54.2 |  |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January- | 49.3 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 44.3 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 30.1 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 36.9 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 21.3 | 20.8 |
| February | 46.9 | 31.5 | 40.3 |  | 27.8 | 17.8 | 26.0 |  | 47.4 | 34.8 | 38.8 |  | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21.0 |  |
| March | 45.0 | 30.0 | 39.8 |  | 26.5 | 17.4 | 25.9 |  | 46.0. | 35.1 | 42.0 |  | 28.7 | 17.8 | 24.1 |  |
| April. | 43.3 | 29.4 | 41.7 |  | 25.0 | 16.4 | 27.2 |  | 48.6 | 39.3 | 48.7 |  | 30.0 | 20.2 | 29.9 |  |
| May. | 38. 3 | 30.0 | 40.8 |  | 23.8 | 17.0 | 25. 6 |  | 50.6 | 43.4 | 54.3 |  | 32.3 | 23.8 | 35.0 |  |
| June | 32. 2 | 31.5 | 41.0 |  | 20.1 | 18.3 | 26. 7 |  | 49.5 | 47.3 | 56. 6 |  | 30.0 | 27.5 | 37.0 |  |
| July August | 29.5 | 33.0 | 39.9 |  | 16.9 | 19.0 | 25.1 |  | 49.5 | 49.5 | 55. 6 |  | 29.1 | 28.4 | 35.0 |  |
| August | 28.6 | 36.8 | 42.7 |  | 16.5 | 21.9 | 27.0 |  | 51.1 | 51.6 | 54.7 |  | 29.7 | 29.9 | 34.0 |  |
| September | 29.3 | 38.9 | 42.3 |  | 17.0 | 23.9 | 25.9 |  | 52.4 | 52.6 | 53.3 |  | 30.5 | 29.3 | 32.4 |  |
| October | 30.5 | 40.7 | 43.3 |  | 18.0 | 25.9 | 28.2 |  | 52.4 | 53.2 | 51.8 |  | 30.1 | 31.2 | 32.1 |  |
| November | 31.9 | 40.6 | 43.2 |  | 18.7 | 25.6 | 28.5 |  | 49.4 | 51.1 | 49.5 |  | 27.1 | 28.3 | 29.4 |  |
| December- | 33.3 | 40.6 | 44.4 |  | 18.7 | 26.2 | 29.4 |  | 42.3 | 45.3 | 42.1 |  | 22.1 | 24.4 | 23.6 |  |
| Average---- | 36.5 | 34.6 | 41.6 |  | 21.6 | 20.6 | 26.7 |  | 49.0 | 44.9 | 48.9 |  | 29.1 | 24.7 | 29.6 |  |
|  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..........-- | 54.9 | 57.2 | 73.2 | 74.9 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 55.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 70.5 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 | 73.9 |
| February | 54.4 | 57.0 | 72.4 |  | 46.9 | 41. 7 | 50.5 | ...- | 82.0 | 73.9 | 69.8 |  | 89.6 | 71.9 | 67.9 |  |
| April | 54.9 | 56.8 | 74.0 |  | 44.5 | 40.1 | 53. 4 |  | 81.7 81 | 72.2 72.3 | 70.0 |  | 88. 2 | 71.6 67.8 | 70.4 68.8 |  |
| May | 54.5 | 56.9 | 76.7 |  | 47. 1 | 41. 6 | 56.4 |  | 80.6 | 70.1 | 70.2 |  | 82.8 | 68.5 | 71.4 |  |
| June | 54.2 | 58.0 | 80.0 |  | 44.8 | 40.6 | 56.9 |  | 79.9 | 69.2 | 70.4 |  | 82.1 | 66.6 | 71.3 |  |
| July.- | 55.4 | 59.5 | 81.6 |  | 44.6 | 42.2 | 60.0 |  | 79.1 | 68.5 | 71.0 |  | 79.6 | 66.7 | 72.3 |  |
| August | 57.4 | 60.8 | 82.7 |  | 42.9 | 42.5 | 61.2 |  | 78.1 | 68.1 | 71.0 |  | 79.1 | 66.1 | 74.0 |  |
| September | 56.2 | 66.2 | 81.8 |  | 41.9 | 44.4 | 59.7 |  | 77.4 | 68.3 | 70.9 |  | 75.9 | 64.6 | 72.2 |  |
| October- | 56.8 | 70.6 | 79.5 |  | 42.5 | 50.1 | 60.8 |  | 76.2 | 68.7 | 70.3 |  | 75.7 | 67.0 | 74.9 |  |
| November | 56.5 | 72.2 | 78.8 |  | 42. 4 | 50.3 | 59.0 |  | 75.5 | 68.9 | 69.9 |  | 74.3 | 67.7 | 72.2 |  |
| December- | 57.2 | 75.0 | 78.7 |  | 41.7 | 53.2 | 59.5 |  | 74.8 | 69.4 | 69.7 |  | 73.5 | 67.7 | 73.2 |  |
| Average..-- | 55.3 | 62.2 | 77.7 |  | 44.1 | 44. 1 | 56.9 |  | 79.1 | 70.4 | 70.3 |  | 81.1 | 68.2 | 71.5 | --..- |

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to January 1935-Continued

| Month | Electric light and power and manufactured gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 89.3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 82. 7 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 78.0 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 71.2 | 75.4 | 60.9 | 59.2 | 62 |
| February | 87.2 | 77.4 | 81.2 |  | 86.0 | 71.6 | 74.4 |  | 78.9 | 70.4 | 71.0 |  | 74.8 | 60.6 | 60.1 |  |
| March | 85.5 | 76.9 | 81. 7 |  | 85. 4 | 71.9 | 75.6 |  | 77.6 | 69.8 | 71.7 |  | 73.6 | 59.4 | 62.2 |  |
| April | 84.8 | 76.9 | 82.4 |  | 82.4 | 69.4 | 76.8 |  | 78.0 | 69.5 | 72. 2 |  | 71.8 | 58.1 | 62.9 |  |
| May | 84.0 | 76.9 | 83.1 |  | 84.2 | 69.9 | 77.6 |  | 76. 9 | 69.1 | 72.6 |  | 72.2 | 58.2 | 63.0 |  |
| June. | 83.2 | 77.3 | 84.0 |  | 80.5 | 69.9 | 77.8 |  | 76. 5 | 69.3 | 73.2 |  | 70.2 | 58.0 | 63.2 |  |
| July. | 82.3 | 77.5 | 85.0 |  | 78. 7 | 70.0 | 81.1 |  | 75. 6 | 69.4 | 73. 1 |  | 66.4 | 57.4 | 63.8 |  |
| August | 81.5 | 78. 1 | 85.6 |  | 76. 7 | 70.9 | 79.9 |  | 74. 1 | 69.5 | 72.8 |  | ${ }^{63.8}$ | 58. 2 | 62.8 |  |
| September | 81.0 | 80.3 | 85.8 |  | 74.7 | 71.8 | 79.3 |  | 73. 5 | 69.7 | 72.5 |  | 62.5 | 57.8 | 62.4 |  |
| October- | 79.9 | 82.2 | 85.8 |  | 74.4 | 76.2 | 80.6 |  | 72.3 | 70.6 | 72.2 |  | 61.5 | 59.8 | 63.0 |  |
| November | 79.1 | 82. 6 | 85.5 |  | 73.2 | 74.5 | 79.6 |  | 71.8 | 71.0 | 71.8 |  | 61. 7 | 59.4 | 61.8 |  |
| December. | 78.4 | 81.8 | 83.6 |  | 73.2 | 74.4 | 78.3 |  | 71.4 | 70.8 | 71.0 |  | 61.9 | 59.6 | 62.3 |  |
| Average.--- | 83.0 | 78.8 | 83.8 |  | 79.8 | 72.0 | 77.9 |  | 75.5 | 70.0 | 72.1 |  | 68.0 | 58.9 | 62.2 |  |
|  | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 80.7 | 73.6 | 80.6 | 84. 2 | 71.8 | 58.3 | 60.3 | 63.9 | 80.3 | 72. 1 | 79.8 | 80.7 | 71.9 | 54. 7 | 59.0 | 60. |
| February | 79.7 | 72.4 | 81.2 |  | 70.1 | 55.1 | 61.0 |  | 78.3 | 70.4 | 79.6 |  | 69.1 | 51.8 | 58.8 |  |
| March. | 78. 6 | 71.3 | 81.8 |  | 68.8 | 53.5 | 62.0 |  | 78. 6 | 68.9 | 81.5 |  | 68.5 | 49.0 | 59.8 |  |
| April | 77.6 | 71. 5 | 82.1 |  | 66. 3 | 52.4 | 63.1 |  | 78.7 | 73.3 | 82.5 |  | 67.7 | 52.0 | 61.2 |  |
| May | 76. 6 | 72.2 | 82.8 |  | 67. 1 | 53.8 | 62. 6 |  | 77.2 | 72. 1 | 82.9 |  | 65.5 | 51.3 | 61.5 |  |
| June. | 75.6 75.2 | 73.9 75.1 | 82.3 |  | 63.5 61.9 | 53.7 | 62.8 <br> 63.8 |  | 76.3 73.1 | 73.2 71.0 | 82.6 79.0 |  | 62.7 59.2 | 52.2 51.0 | 61.4 |  |
| Angust | 74.9 | 77.9 | 82.5 |  | 60.3 | 57.2 | 62. 7 |  | 71.8 | 75.4 | 77.8 |  | 56.9 | 54.9 | 58.4 |  |
| September | 75.6 | 80.3 | 83.5 |  | 60.1 | 58.7 | 63.6 |  | 74.2 | 80.6 | 81. 7 |  | 58.3 | 58.7 | 60.6 |  |
| October | 76.2 | 81.7 | 84.3 |  | 60.8 | 62.4 | 64. 5 |  | 76.3 | 83.3 | 82.6 |  | 59.7 | 61. 6 | 61.8 |  |
| November | 76.0 | 81. 6 | 85.1 |  | 60.1 | 60.5 | 64. 2 |  | 75.4 | 83. 9 | 83.7 |  | 58.6 | 61.4 | 61.8 |  |
| December | 75.4 | 81.5 | 85. 0 |  | 59.3 | 60.9 | 64.8 |  | 80.9 | 89.1 | 90.8 |  | 60.4 | 64.0 | 66.0 |  |
| Average.-.- | 76.8 | 76.1 | 82.8 |  | 64.2 | 56.8 | 63.0 |  | 76.8 | 76.1 | 82.0 |  | 63.2 | 55. 2 | 60.9 |  |
|  | General merchandising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade other than general merchandise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 84.8 | 76.4 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 78. 1 | 61.4 | 71.1 | 75.1 | 79.1 | 71.0 | 78.0 | 77.4 | 70.6 | 53.3 | 56.5 | 56. |
| February | 81.2 | 73.0 | 85.0 | --.- | 73.1 | 57.1 | 68.9 |  | 77.6 | 69.7 | 78.2 |  | 68.3 | 50.7 | 56.7 |  |
| March. | 82.6 | 70.7 | 90.1 |  | 73.1 | 53.4 | 71.5 |  | 77.5 | 68.4 | 79.3 |  | 67.5 | 48.1 | 57. 4 |  |
| April. | 82.7 | 80.7 | 91.0 |  | 72.3 | 60.8 | 74. 0 |  | 77.6 | 71.3 | 80.3 |  | 66.7 | 50.2 | 58.5 |  |
| May | 82.1 | 78. 5 | 92.0 |  | 70.5 | 59.3 | 74.5 |  | 75.9 | 70.4 | 80.5 |  | 64.5 | 49.7 | 58.8 |  |
| June. | 80.3 | 79.9 | 90.6 |  | 67.6 | 60.6 | 73.9 |  | 75.2 | 71.5 | 80.5 |  | 61.7 | 50.5 | 58.8 |  |
| July | 74.1 | 74.7 | 83.0 |  | 61.3 | 56.4 | 69.5 |  | 72.8 | 70.0 | 77.9 |  | 58.8 | 49.9 | 58.2 |  |
| August | 71.5 | 78.4 | 81.2 |  | 58.5 | 62.4 | 66.9 |  | 71.9 | 74. 6 | 76.9 |  | 56.6 | 53. 4 | 56.6 |  |
| September | 78.7 | 89.0 | 91.5 |  | 64.3 | 71.8 | 74.0 |  | 73.0 | 78.4 | 79.1 |  | 57.1 | 56.0 | 57.8 |  |
| October- | 83.7 | 93. 6 | 94.2 |  | 67.7 | 75. 3 | 77.3 |  | 74.3 | 80.6 | 79.5 |  | 58.1 | 58.8 | 58.7 |  |
| November | 84.6 | 97.0 | 100. 2 |  | 67.9 | 76. 1 | 79.8 |  | 73.0 | 80.4 | 79.4 |  | 56.7 | 58.3 | 58.1 |  |
| December | 104. 7 | 118.9 | 127.3 |  | 79.2 | 90.1 | 97.8 |  | 74.6 | 81.3 | 81.2 |  | 56.5 | 58.6 | 59.4 |  |
| A verage...- | 82.6 | 84.2 | 92.7 |  | 69.5 | 65.4 | 74.9 |  | 75.2 | 74.0 | 79.2 |  | 61.9 | 53.1 | 58.0 |  |
|  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Laundries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 83. 2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 85.4 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 | 66.0 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 63. |
| February | 84. 3 | 73.8 | 84.8 |  | 73.9 | 55. 9 | 65.2 |  | 86.3 | 77.5 | 78. 4 |  | 76.7 | 58. 1 | 61.7 |  |
| March | 84. 0 | 72.4 | 86. 4 |  | 72.4 | 53.5 | 66.6 |  | 85.4 | 76. 1 | 79.2 |  | 75.0 | 55.4 | 62.7 |  |
| April. | 82.7 | 71.9 | 86.6 |  | 69.6 | 51.7 | 66.5 |  | 85.4 | 76.5 | 80.5 |  | 74.7 | 56. 6 | 64. 4 |  |
| May | 80.1 | 71.9 | 85.7 |  | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.9 |  | 84.8 | 76. 6 | 82.1 |  | 73.9 | 57.1 | 66.9 |  |
| June | 78.0 | 73.6 | 86.2 |  | 63.8 | 52.3 | 66.2 |  | 84.4 | 79.2 | 84.0 |  | 71.8 | 59.4 | 68.3 |  |
| July | 78.4 | 75.6 | 86.3 |  | 61.8 | 53.3 | 65. 6 |  | 83.6 | 79.5 | 84.6 |  | 69.4 | 58. 7 | 68.2 |  |
| August.--- | 77.6 | 77.1 | 86.2 |  | 59.6 | 54. 0 | 64.5 |  | 82.2 | 81.1 | 83.7 |  | 66.9 | 60.3 | 66.6 |  |
| September | 77.0 | 78.7 | 84. 4 |  | 59.1 | 55.6 | 64.3 |  | 81.9 | 82. 6 | 82.9 |  | 65.8 | 63. 5 | 65.9 |  |
| October-.- | 75.4 | 77.0 | 84. 2 |  | 58. 6 | 56. 2 | 65.3 |  | 80.7 | 81.3 | 81.7 |  | 64.1 | 62.5 | 64.8 |  |
| November | 74.3 | 75.8 | 83.7 |  | 57. 5 | 55.2 | 64. 9 |  | 79.4 | 78. 4 | 80.3 |  | 61.9 | 60.7 | 63.7 |  |
| December | 73.2 | 77.6 | 83.3 |  | 56.6 | 57.6 | 64.9 |  | 79.1 | 78.4 | 79.5 |  | 61.4 | 61.1 | 63.3 |  |
| A verage.--- | 79.0 | 74.9 | 84.9 |  | 64.5 | 54.4 | 65.1 |  | 83.5 | 78.8 | 81.3 |  | 70.1 | 59.5 | 64.9 |  |

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

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to January 1935-Continued
[12-month average, $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 75.8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 70.3 | 62.4 | 44.2 | 46.8 | 50.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 74.4 | 65.6 | 68. 1 |  | 59.0 | 40.2 | 46.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 74.4 | 65.8 | 72.4 |  | 58.5 | 38.9 | 51.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April. | 76.9 | 74.9 | 79.9 |  | 62.5 | 51.7 | 60.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May. | 78.0 | 75.7 | 84. 3 |  | 63.8 | 51.0 | 65.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June. | 78.6 | 79.1. | 84.9 |  | 62.4 | 53.7 | 64.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 76.1 | 76. 6 | 80.5 |  | 56.9 | 50.0 | 58.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 73.4 | 76.8 | 78.6 |  | 53.4 | 50.0 | 56.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September | 76.9 | 81.9 | 80.0 |  | 57.9 | 57.1 | 59.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October- | 76.0 | 81.6 | 80.3 |  | 55.8 | 57.4 | 59. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November. | 72.0 | 76. 1 | 75.8 |  | 49. 6 | 52.5 | 53.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December.-. | 69.5 | 70.5 | 72.4 |  | 45.9 | 47.3 | 51.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average | 75.2 | 74.3 | 77.1 |  | 57.3 | 49.5 | 56. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Employment in Building Construction in January 1935

The percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and manhours in building construction in January 1935 as compared with December 1934, were as follows:

| Total employment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & -12.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total pay rolls. | -12.9 |
| Total man-hours worked | $-13.4$ |
| Average weekly earnings. | -1.1 |
| Average hours per week per man. | $-1.4$ |
| Average hourly earnings | $+.5$ |

In January 1935 the weekly pay roll for 66,700 workers amounted to $\$ 1,518,792$ as compared with $\$ 1,743,880$ earned by 75,764 workers employed by the identical firms in December 1934.

In January 1935 the average weekly earnings were $\$ 22.77$ as compared with $\$ 23.02$ for December 1934. 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 9,963 firms- 96.3 percent of the 10,347 cooperating firms-gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 1,737,214 in January 1935 as compared with 2,005,099 in December 1934.

The average hours per week per man-27.4 in January 1935 and 27.8 in December 1934-were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings- 83.7 cents in January 1935 and 83.3 cents in December 1934-were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

The following table is based on returns made by 10,347 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.

Table 7.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the BuildingConstruction Industry, January 1935
[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 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,347 | 66,700 | -12.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dollars } \\ & 1,518,792 \end{aligned}$ | -12.9 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \text { Dollars } \\ 22.77 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | -1.1 | 27.4 | -1.4 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} C e n t s \\ 83.7 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | +0. 5 |
| Alabama: Birmingham.-- | 83 | 463 | -4.3 | 6,930 | -11.8 | 14.97 | -7.8 | 24.5 | -6.8 | 61.2 | -1.8 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I,os Angeles. | 18 | 831 | -6.1 | 18,994 | +. 7 | 22. 86 | +7.2 | 31.5 | +6.7 | 72.6 | +1.5 |
| San Francisco-Oak- | 28 | 639 | -11.2 | $15,258$ |  | 24.14 | +14.2 | 27.5 | +26.1 | 87.8 | -9.4 |
| Other localities. | 21 | 206 | -15.9 | 4,018 | -20.9 | 19.50 | -6.8 | 24.6 | $-5.7$ | 79.8 |  |
| The State | 62 | 1,669 | -9.4 | 38, 270 | -1.9 | 24.98 | +8.s | 29.2 | +11.5 | 78.6 | -8.7 |
| Colorado: Denver | 106 | 561 | -13.0 | 11, 492 | -19.0 | 20.48 | -6.9 | 23.9 | -6.3 | 85.9 | -. 9 |
| Connecticut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +2. | 77.3 |  |
| Bridgeport | 107 | 704 | -14.8 | 15,992 | -27.7 | 22.72 | -1.9 | 29.8 | +5.7 | 75.2 | +3.7 |
| New Haven. | 143 | 684 | -9.4 | 15,073 | -. 3 | 22.04 | +10.1 | 27.9 | +4.5 | 79.3 | +4.9 |
| The State | 501 | 1,791 | -18.0 | 40, 128 | -16.2 | 22.41 | +2.2 | 29.0 | -1.0 | 77.2 | +3.3 |
| Delaware: Wilmington.-District of Columbia | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 375 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ 3,342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13.7 \\ -11.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,459 \\ & 88,382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.2 \\ -16.0 \end{array}$ | 21. 35 <br> 26.45 | $\begin{aligned} & +6.4 \\ & -5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.1 \\ & 29.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} +2.7 \\ -3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.0 \\ & 89.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3.8 \\ -1.8 \end{array}$ |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miami...... | 64 | 977 | -21.0 | 21,837 | -21.0 | 22.35 | (3) | 30.4 | -4.4 | 73.6 | +4.7 |
| The State | 104 | 1,123 | -22.1 | 24, 108 | -23.4 | 21. 47 | -1.7 | 29.9 | -5.7 | 71. | +3.9 |
| Georgia: Atlanta. | 129 | 830 | +6.8 | 13, 686 | +6.5 | 16.49 | - 3 | 26.1 | +6.1 | 63. | -6.2 |
| mlinois: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago. | 124 89 | $\begin{array}{\|} 990 \\ 1,028 \end{array}$ | $-8.8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,258 \\ & 18,901 \end{aligned}$ | -7.8 -18.4 | 28. 49 <br> 18.48 | +1.0 +4.8 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| The State.... | 218 | 2,013 | -16.1 | 42,169 | $-12.9$ | 20.94 | +3.8 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (4) | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | (4) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the BuildingConstruction Industry, January 1935-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 $\operatorname{man}{ }^{1}$ |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana: |  |  |  | Dollars |  | Dollars |  |  |  | Cents |  |
| Evansville...--.-.----- | 61 | 299 | -7.4 | 6,392 | $+5.2$ | 21. 38 | +13.7 | 27.4 | +10.0 | 78.0 | $+3.3$ |
| Fort Wayne | 77 | 193 | +. 5 | 3,405 | -5.9. | 17.64 | -6.4 | 24.5 | +1.7 | 72.1 | $-7.8$ |
| Indianapolis | 139 | 768 | -13.0 | 17,135 | -9.1 | 22.31 | $+4.5$ | 28.7 | +3.6 | 77.7 | +. 9 |
| South Bend. | 34 | 153 | +18.6 | 2,851 | +14.7 | 18.63 | $-3.3$ | 24.8 | $-5.3$ | 75.2 | +2.3 |
| The State | 311 | 1,413 | -7.5 | 29,783 | -4.0 | 21.08 | +3.7 | 27.4 | +3.0 | 76.9 | +. 5 |
| Iowa: Des Moines. | 87 62 | 386 220 | +8.7 +17.6 | 7,560 3,559 | +1.8 +2.4 | 19.591818 | -6.3 | 23.9 23.8 | $-6.3$ | 82. 11 | $-5.5$ |
| Kentucky: Louisville | 135 | 748 | +5. 1 | 15, 550 | +9.7 | 20.79 | +4.5 | 29.6 | +8.8 | 70.9 | -2.9 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans.- | 109 | 682 | -8.5 | 11, 292 | -16.0 | 16.56 | -8.3 | 25.7 | -8.5 | 64.5 | +. 6 |
| Maine: Portland. | 82 | 230 | -28.1 | 4, 867 | -33.1 | 21.16 | -6.9 | 24.8 | -11.1 | 84.9 | +4.4 |
| Maryland: Baltimore | 101 | 2,240 | +4.8 | 48,711 | +6.6 | 19.51 | $-1.7$ | 30.8 | +2.7 | 64.5 | -2.0 |
| Massachusetts: All localities. $\qquad$ | 698 | 4,175 | -18.9 | 94,563 | -21.4 | 22.65 | $-8.7$ | 26.4 | -10. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 85.8 | $+1.7$ |
| Michigan: Detroit | 472 | 3,426 | -1.5 | 97,816 | -4.4 | 28.55 | -3.0 | 33.0 | -. 6 | 86.6 | -2.5 |
| Flint. | 54 | 132 | -7.0 | 2,426 | -9.9 | 18.38 | -3.1 | 22.2 | $-18.7$ | 82.9 | +19.5 |
| Grand Rapids. | 98 | 284 | +16.9 | 4,098 | +3.1 | 14.43 | -11.8 | 22.4 | $-10.8$ | 64.6 | $-.8$ |
| The Sta | 624 | 3,842 | -. 5 | 104, 340 | -4.3 | 27.16 | -3.8 | 31.8 | -2. 2 | 85.4 | -1.8 |
| Minnesota: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duluth. | 43 | 99 | -20.2 | 1, 927 | -20.6 | 19.46 | -. 6 | 26.9 | $+6.7$ | 72.1 | -4.6 |
| Minneapolis | 194 | 835 | $-15.9$ | 18,365 | $-15.3$ | 21.99 | +. 7 | 27.2 | $-.7$ | 81.1 | +2.0 |
| St. Paul | 133 | 612 | $-17.1$ | 13,949 | -21.2 | 22.79 | $-5.0$ | 30.1 | -4.1 | 77.4 | +1.3 |
| The Sta | 370 | 1,546 | $-16.7$ | 34, 241 | -18.1 | 22. 15 | -1.7 | 28.3 | -1.7 | 79.0 | +1.4 |
| Missouri: Kansas City ${ }^{5}$ | 257 | 1,401 | -12.8 | 32,969 | -5. 6 | 23.53 | +8.3 | 25.9 | +10.7 | 92.1 | $-1.6$ |
| St. Louis. | 541 | 2,435 | -5.7 | 60, 383 | -7.2 | 24.80 | -1.6 | 25.0 | (2) | 99.1 | -1.7 |
| The Stat | 798 | 3,836 | -8.4 | 93, 352 | -6.6 | 24.34 | +2.0 | 25.3 | +3.7 | 96.5 | -1.7 |
| Nebraska: Omaha | 148 | 650 | -9.8 | 13,458 | -. 5 | 20.70 | +10.4 | 29.1 | +11.1 | 71.3 | -. 4 |
| New York: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City | 639 | 8,633 | $-10.2$ | 256,220 | $-9.5$ | 29.68 | +.8 | 26.5 | -1.1 | 112.1 | +2.2 |
| Other localities. | 338 | 5,900 | -17.0 | 129,690 | -19.4 | 21.98 | -2.9 | 25.8 | -4.8 | 85.1 | +2.0 |
| The State | 871 | 14, 53S | $-13.1$ | 385,910 | -13.1 | 26.65 | (2) | 26.2 | -8.0 | 101.3 | +2.8 |
| North Carolina: Charlotte $\qquad$ | 47 | 287 | -13.3 | 4,849 | -19.0 | 16.90 | -6.5 | 25.8 | $-3.7$ | 65.5 | -2.8 |
| Ohio: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron. | 85 | 199 | -31.1 | 4,060 | -35.4 | 20.40 | -6.2 | 23.3 | $-18.0$ | 87.4 | -14.1 |
| Cincinnati | 404 | 1,447 | -6. 5 | 31,673 | -2.7 | 21. 89 | +4.1 | 27.0 | +3.8 | 81.0 | (2) |
| Cleveland | 600 | 1,686 | $-18.3$ | 41, 872 | $-18.0$ | 24.84 | +. 4 | 24.5 | $-2.0$ | 101.8 | +2.9 |
| Dayton | 138 | 371 | $-12.3$ | 7,404 | -17.8 | 19.96 | $-6.3$ | 24.6 | -7.5 | 81.4 | +1.6 |
| Youngstown | 89 | 368 | -1.1 | 7,759 | -16.6 | 21.08 | $-15.7$ | 25.1 | $-15.2$ | 84.2 | -. 4 |
| The Stat | 1,316 | 4,071 | $-13.3$ | 92,768 | -14.3 | 22.79 | -1.1 | 25.4 | $-2.7$ | 89.9 | +1.7 |
| Oklahoma: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma City. | 85 | 326 | -30.2 | 6,057 | -24.7 | 18.58 | +7.8 | 25.5 | $+3.7$ | 72.5 | +4.0 |
| Tulsa... | 46 | 191 | $-22.7$ | 3,155 | -35.3 | 16.52 | -16.3 | 22.4 | $-20.6$ | 73.7 | +5.1 |
| The State | 131 | 517 | -27.6 | 9,212 | $-28.7$ | 17.82 | -1.5 | 24.3 | $-5.8$ | 73.0 | +4.6 |
| Oregon: Portland.- | 160 | 636 | -14.2 | 12,145 | -11.5 | 19.10 | +3.2 | 23.7 | +5.3 | 81.0 | -1.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building Construction Industry, January 1935-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 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania: 7 |  |  |  | Dollars |  | Dollars |  |  |  | Cents |  |
| Erie area-- | 91 | 174 | -9.9.0 | 2,119 | -25.6 | 12.18 | -3. 4 | 14.9 | +8.0 | 70.6 | -2.2 |
| Philadelphia area | ${ }_{196} 9$ | 2,688 1,190 | -8.7 | \$82,099 | -19.5 | 19.82 88.80 | -1.9 | ${ }_{30.6}^{87 .}$ | - 1.8 .4 | ${ }_{94}^{72.2}$ |  |
| Reading area- | 39 | 152 | $-15.6$ | 8, 545 | $-16.7$ | 16.76 | $-1.4$ | 25.8 |  | 65.0 | $-1.8$ |
| Scranton area. |  | 72 | -30.1 | 1,564 | -38.8 | 21.72 | -12.6 | 28.6 | -4.0 | 76.1 | -8. 8 |
| Other areas | 258 | 1,700 | -31.3 | 31, 470 | -26.1 | 18.51 | +7.6 | 29.8 | +3.1 | 68.3 | +3.8 |
| The Stat | 886 | 5,916 | -18.6 | 128, 358 | -16.7 | 20.85 | +2.4 | 28.4 | +. 7 | 78.7 | +1.5 |
| Rhode Island: Providence | 239 | 971 | -29.7 | 19,403 | -37.5 | 19.98 | -11.1 | 27.2 | -10.2 | 73.4 | -2.0 |
| Tennessee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knoxville.-. | 36 | 313 | -6. 3 | 5,328 | -4.5 | 17.02 | +1.9 | 24.7 | +2.9 | 68.9 | -4. 9 |
| Memphis. | 70 | 288 | -6.8 | 5,132 |  | 17.82 | +6.7 | 26.6 | +2.3 | 66.9 | +4.2 |
| Nashville. | 71 | 595 | -28.2 | 8,526 | -34.2 | 14.33 | $-8.3$ | 27.9 | +2.6 | 51.4 | $-10.6$ |
| The State | 208 | 1,314 | -18.7 | 20,511 | -20.0 | 15.61 | -1.6 | 26.4 | +1.9 | 59.1 | -3.4 |
| Texas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas. | ${ }_{23}^{187}$ | 637 | -21.0 | 11, 056 | $-16.4$ | 17.36 | +5.9 | 26.6 | +2.3 | 65.8 | +3.1 |
| Houston | 175 | 1,013 | -3.0 | 19,997 | -3.9 | 19.74 | -1.0 | 29.1 | +. 7 | 68.3 | -1.7 |
| San Antonio | 85 | 270 | +22.2 | 4, 597 | +21.8 | 17.03 | . 3 | 28.6 | +11.3 | 59.7 | -10.5 |
| The State | 470 | 2,046 | -6.6 | 37,847 | -5.4 | 18.50 | +1.3 | 28.1 | +2.9 | 66.3 | -1.3 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City | 71 | 175 | -13.4 | 2,809 | $-36.0$ | 16.05 | -26. 2 | 21.9 | -16.4 | 73.7 | -10.9 |
| $\underset{\text { Norfolk-Portsmouth.- }}{\text { Virginia: }}$ Richmond | 64 118 | 276 865 | $\begin{aligned} & -7.1 \\ & -4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,540 \\ 16.822 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.3 \\ -9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.45 \\ & 19.45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5.6 \\ & -5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.3 \\ & 28.0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-3.8}^{+1.2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65.1 \\ 69.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -6.6 \\ & -2.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| The State | 182 | 1,141 | -5.1 | 21, 382 | -10.1 | 18.72 | -5.3 | 27.3 | -2.5 | 68.3 | -3. |
| Washington: |  | 583 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spokane | 54 | 143 | -2.1 | 3, 255 | -6.9 | 22.76 | 5.0 | 26.2 | -2.6 | 86.7 | +4. 5 |
| Tacoma- | 73 | 80 | $-52.7$ | 1,742 | -47.3 | 21.78 | +11.4 | 24. 2 | +14.2 | 90.0 | -2.5 |
| The State_ | 280 | 806 | -13.7 | 17,997 | -9.5 | 22.33 | +4.9 | 23.6 | +2.2 | 94.5 | +2.4 |
| West Virginia: WheelingWisconsin: All localities.- | $\begin{gathered} 56 \\ 160 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 1,670 \end{aligned}$ | -11.8 -5.9 | $\begin{gathered} 2,557 \\ 31,174 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -15.4 \\ -15.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1928 \\ & 18.67 \end{aligned}$ | -4.6 -10.6 | 27.8 <br> 878 | +12.1 | ${ }^{70.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5.6 \\ & +1.1 \end{aligned}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 9,963 firms.
${ }^{2}$ No change.
${ }^{3}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent decrease.

- Data not available.
${ }^{5}$ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
6 Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
$\dagger$ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.


## Trend of Employment in January 1935 by States

Fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in January 1935, as compared with December 1934, in certain industrial groups, are shown by States in table 8. 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 electricrailroad 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 December to January of 2.1 percent in employment and 9.9 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines, which employed in January 87,248 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15 th were $\$ 2,327,747$.

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 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1935, 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 estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay rolt Jan- uary 1935 | Per- cent- age change from De- cember 1934 | A mount of pay roll (1 week) January 1935 | Per- cent- age change from De- cember 1984 | Number of establish ments | Num- ber on pay roll Jan- uary 1935 | Per. centage change from Decem. ber 1934 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { A mount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{array}$ | Per-centage change from December 1934 |
| Alabama | 1,288 | 64, 788 | -1.0 | \$960, 409 | -0.2 | 229 | 43,337 | +0.5 | \$585, 444 | +0.9 |
| Arizona. | . 574 | 15, 144 | $-1.7$ | 281, 850 | -2.8 | 43 | 2,269 | -3.1 | 41, 100 | -2.0 |
| Arkansas | 1768 | 23,590 | $-1.8$ | 955,510 | $-.8$ | 391 | 15,712 | -. 1 | 218,606 | +. 8 |
| California | 21,721 | 2288, 854 | $-4.1$ | 5,761,446 | -2.2 | 985 | 114,001 | $-1.5$ | 2,795,794 | +. 6 |
| Colorado. | 1,327 | 39,190 | -10.8 | 830,958 | $-4.4$ | 161 | 11,037 | -19.1 | 235, 441 | -. 3 |
| Connecticut | 2, 166 | 168, 251 | -. 9 | 3, 407,921 | -1.0 | 666 | 131, 800 | +. 3 | 2, 558, 537 | -. 1 |
| Delaware | 207 | 10,963 | $-4.3$ | 235, 532 | -3.4 | 59 | 6,757 | -4.6 | 136, 140 | -2.9 |
| Dist of Columbia- | 955 | 35, 506 | -9.4 | 826, 968 | -6.3 | 39 | 2,368 | -5.6 | 71,847 | -6. 2 |
| Florida | 1,223 | 45, 035 | +. 1 | 694, 854 | -2.6 | 188 | 17,084 | $-10.7$ | 232, 253 | -14.1 |
| Georgia. | 1,539 | 90, 377 | $-.7$ | 1, 341, 386 | +1.4 | 320 | 65,773 | +. 9 | 875, 006 | $+3.8$ |
| Idaho | 558 | 10,003 | $-9.5$ | 183, 815 | -9.5 | 66 | 2,655 | -24.1 | 48,046 | -26.8 |
| Illinois | 34, 374 | 445,983 | -8. 4 | 9,960,089 | $-.6$ | 1,978 | 268, 720 | +(4) | 5,676,079 | +1.8 |
| Indiana | 2,567 | 157, 334 | $-2.5$ | 3, 281, 491 | -. 5 | 613 | 109, 768 | -. 1 | 2, 295, 496 | +1.8 |
| Iowa. | 1,852 | 55, 101 | -4.9 | 1,105, 119 | -6.0 | 367 | 24, 218 | -7.1 | 482, 940 | $-11.6$ |
| Kansas | 31,774 | 51,488 | $-5.7$ | 1,097, 125 | $-4.0$ | 397 | 25,389 | -6.8 | 558, 512 | -6.0 |
| Kentucky | 1, 490 | 79, 723 | $-.5$ | 1,428, 776 | +2.0 | 275 | 28, 349 | +2.0 | 503,426 | +4.4 |
| Louisiana. | 1, 065 | 42, 471 | $-3.3$ | 703, 131 | -2.4 | 222 | 22,809 | +. 4 | 320, 582 | $+.5$ |
| Maine | 876 | 48, 149 | +1.9 | 886,740 | +3.1 | 261 | 39,363 | +3.6 | 695, 593 | +5.1 |
| Marylan | 1, 568 | 96, 435 | -5.5 | 1,901, 861 | $-4.7$ | 578 | 60,764 | $0-4$ | 1,094, 968 | ${ }^{6}-8.8$ |
| Massachuset | 8,763 | 426, 997 | -8.5 | 9, 198, 024 | -. 7 | 1,568 | 237, 326 | +1.4 | 4,688,25s | +2.5 |
| Michigan | 3, 509 | 360,487 | $+8.7$ | 8,876,890 | +11.0 | 769 | 1818,839 | +16.5 | 7, 986,851 | +18.0 |
| Minnesota | 2, 282 | 77, 354 | -8.0 | 1,659, 292 | $-9.3$ | 375 | 29,516 | -9.5 | 602, 412 | -14.7 |
| Mississip | 618 | 15,789 | -2.9 | 221,058 | -1.1 | 96 | 9,023 | -1.5 | 109,810 | $-3$ |
| Missouri. | 3, 541 | 158, 235 | $-3.5$ | 3, 349, 659 | -2.2 | 756 | 71, 569 | +1.5 | 1, 411, 888 | $+.9$ |
| Montana | 793 | 16, 679 | -2.3 | 394, 913 | -3.4 | 89 | 3,881 | $-11.3$ | 82,569 | -10.9 |
| Nebraska | 1,865 | 32, 629 | -8.8 | 678, 959 | -7.9 | 151 | 9,721 | $-14.1$ | 214,720 | $-15.5$ |
| Nevada. | 265 | 3,423 | -1.1 | 84,557 | -. 3 | 26 | 912 | $+.9$ | 22, 525 | +2.3 |
| New Hampshire. - | 743 | 36, 831 | +1.7 | 688, 776 | +1.0 | 194 | 30, 194 | +3.5 | 548, 153 | +2.9 |
| New Jersey....-.-- | 3,892 | 239, 280 | $-4.0$ | 5, 376, 446 | -3.4 | 7748 | 207, 540 | +2.5 | 4, 544, 0.49 | +2.4 |
| New Mexico...--- | 395 | 6,405 | -3.3 | 122, 602 | -. 6 | 26 | 306 | +1.0 | 6,236 | -1.1 |
| New York | 18, 667 | 744,353 | -4. 7 | 18, 826, 551 | -2.6 | 81,879 | 370, 749 | -. 8 | 8, 867,944 | +. 5 |
| North Carolina | 1,281 | 124, 243 | -. 5 | 1, 729, 603 | -3.3 | 548 | 113, 268 | $+.2$ | 1, 550, 712 | -3.3 |
| North Dakota. | 603 | 6,175 | -3.2 | 131, 576 | -2.8 | 48 | 689 | (9) | 15,723 | -. 6 |
| Ohio. | 9, 035 | 508, 954 | $-.4$ | 11, 185, 280 | +2.8 | 2, 329 | 356, 434 | +4.1 | 7, 845, 552 | $+7.0$ |
| Oklahoma | 1,586 | 40,088 | -1.3 | 767, 761 | -2.1 | 143 | 9,800 | -. 2 | 191,849 | $+2.8$ |
| Oregon | 1,475 | 39, 491 | -4.4 | 826, 179 | -3.4 | 255 | 17,969 | -6.2 | -334, 718 | -5.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,580 | 769, 601 | $-1.7$ | 16, 176, 584 | +. 3 | 2,151 | 416,048 | $-.8$ | $7,884,194$ | $-.5$ |
| Rhode Island. | 1,242 | 83, 691 | $-1.3$ | 1, 665, 321 | $\bigcirc .7$ | 386 | 63, 622 | $+.6$ | 1, 177, 369 | +. 6 |
| South Carolina | 698 | 58, 975 | +. 7 | 769, 056 | $+.7$ | 187 | 51, 523 | $+1.8$ | 646, 806 | +1.6 |
| South Dakota | 528 | 8,253 | -2.6 | 221, 003 | +8.8 | 33 | 1,759 | -6.5 | 34, 651 | -17.3 |
| Tennessee | 1,420 | 81,235 | $-3.3$ | 1,318, 523 | -2.5 | 303 | 54, 513 | -1.6 | 830,180 | -1.9 |
| Texas | 1,413 | 69, 358 | $-1.5$ | 1,563, 232 | -2. 1 | 431 | 35, 315 | +3.4 | 748,076 | +1.5 |
| Utah | 656 | 16, 876 | -7.2 | 350,622 | -7.0 | 89 | 4,587 | $-15.1$ | 84, 811 | -17.0 |
| Vermont | 523 | 13, 603 | -1. 4 | 255, 721 | +. 2 | 137 | 8,151 | +2.1 | 149, 836 | $+5.3$ |
| Virginia | 2,164 | 90,436 | -. 9 | 1, 583, 072 | +2.2 | 436 | 59, 631 | +2.7 | 990, 496 | +6.3 |
| Washington.......- | 3,327 | 78,443 | -6.1 | 1,645, 372 | -6.1 | 443 | 33, 096 | -5.7 | 626, 599 | -8. 6 |
| West Virginia | 1,296 | 142,831 | +. 5 | 2, 856, 913 | +4.0 | 248 | 53, 506 | $+2.6$ | 1,079, 255 | $+2.9$ |
| Wisconsin. | 101,023 | 156,896 | $-1.0$ | 3,146,119 | -. 6 | 758 | 125, 943 | ${ }^{0}+1.8$ | 2, 496,923 | $6+1.8$ |
| W yoming. | 377 | 7,013 | $-5.0$ | 176, 245 | -4.8 | 47 | 1,673 | -17.8 | 44, 153 | -15.3 |

[^2]Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay rol Jan- uary 1935 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 19344 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (Jaeek) } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | Per- cent- age change from- De- cember 1934 | Number of estabments | Num- ber on pay roll Jan- uary 1935 | Per- cent- age change from Decem- ber 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 woek) } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> age <br> change from December 1934 |
| Alabama | 111 | 2,316 | -0.1 | \$55, 462 | -5.0 | 719 | 6, 480 | -16.4 | \$114, 428 | -11.6 |
| Arizona. | 75 | 2, 297 | -1.7 | 30, | -1.4 | 313 | 3, 824 | -8.6 | 65, 741 | -8.8 |
| Arkansas | 85 | 1,451 | -. 9 | 37, 569 | +.9 | 217 | 2,779 | -2.0 | 4s,003 | -3.2 |
| California | 95 154 | 5,244 3,369 | +1. ${ }_{-1}$ | 150, 068 | +3. 3 | 124 | 27,816 | -23. 4 | 579, 638 | $-17.0$ |
| Colorado | 154 | 3, 369 | -1.1 | 84, 872 | -2.2 | 609 | 9,930 | -16.3 | 182, 196 | -12.8 |
| Connecticut | 214 | 7, 295 | +2.4 | 132, 800 | -1.6 | 985 | 14, 288 | -12.7 | 300,578 | $-7.9$ |
| Delaware.-....-- | 13 |  | -1.1 |  | + +2 |  |  | -12.5 | 28, 406 | -8.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 57 216 | 1,064 | -. 6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 31, } \\ \text { 110, } \\ 113 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | + +5.0 | 736 476 | 13, 7 7 487 | -22.5 | 281, 8187 | -18.3 |
| Georgia-..--.--------- | 105 | 1,451 | -4.2 | 34, 175 | -4.5 | 786 | 9, 207 | -13.0 | 147, 469 | -8.9 |
| Idaho. | 74 | 692 | -28.4 | 14,647 | -12.4 | 302 | 3, 265 | +2.7 | 53,699 | +. 5 |
| Illinois | 378 | 12, 416 | - 3.5 | 387, 060 |  | 1,297 | 64, 616 | -18.8 | 1, 524,054 | -9.7 |
| Indiana | 319 | 5, 374 | $-5.0$ | 133, 657 | -2.7 | 1,216 | 21, 207 | -13.4 | 395, 359 | -11.8 |
| Iowa | 169 | 3,317 | -3.3 | 85,300 | +. 2 | 685 | 12, 216 | -6.8 | 228, 222 | -3.7 |
| Kansas | 161 | 2,860 | -1.7 | 66,002 | -3.3 | 784 | 8,741 | -18.4 | 166,158 | -6.1 |
| Kentucky | 209 | 3,916 | +12.9 | 69, 205 | +9.0 | 451 | 8,007 | -14.1 | 139,509 | -11.6 |
| Louisiana | 174 | 3,131 | -. 6 | 72, 592 | -1.5 | 458 | 7,235 | -16.3 | 124, 459 | -10.7 |
| Maine | 107 | 1,586 | -2.4 | 38, 181 | -1.4 | 264 | 2,598 | -14.1 | 50,736 | -10.8 |
| Maryland. | 223 | 3,100 | -1.2 | 73, 844 | -2.2 | 589 | 16,815 | -24.8 | 305,571 | -18.2 |
| Massachuse | 894 | 17,680 | -1.5 | 464,086 | -2.6 | 4,367 | 68, 087 | -14.8 | 1, 356,688 | -11.3 |
| Michigan | 327 | 6, 235 | -. 7 | 162, 377 | +1.9 | 1,659 | 32,828 | -22.6 | 710,520 | -15.2 |
| Minnesota | 324 | ${ }^{8}, 175$ | $-2.0$ | 232, 789 | -3.0 | 1, 135 | 18, 684 | -11.6 | 356, 971 | -11.7 |
| Mississippi | 64 | 1,130 | -2.2 | 22,512 | -1.1 | 217 | 2,465 | -11.0 | 34, 529 | -7.4 |
| Missouri. | 717 | 15,048 | $-3.1$ | 382, 287 | -2.4 | 1, 401 | 31,687 | $-16.0$ | 648, 485 | -11.8 |
| Montana | 95 | 1,219 | -6.9 | 29,114 | -4.5 | 385 | 3,648 | -4.3 | 75,603 | 4.9 |
| Nebraska | 451 | 3,518 | -1.3 | 89, 970 | -3.2 | 864 | 10,021 | $-13.1$ | 171, 832 | -8.6 |
| Nevada. | 52 | 327 | (9) | 10, 883 | +3.5 | 112 | 937 | (9) | 20,782 | +1.4 |
| New Hampshire.- | 42 | 481 | +2.1 | 12,550 | +2.0 | 299 | 2,939 | -8.6 | 58, 216 | -7.7 |
| New Jersey | 234 | 4,325 | -. 8 | 123,974 | -1.7 | 2,124 | 20,317 | -24.0 | 453,596 | $-18.0$ |
| New Mexico | 36 | 289 | -11.9 | 6,542 | -3.1 | 220 | 1,815 | +1.1 | 31, 200 | +(4) |
| New York-1....-- | 3, 357 | 59, 874 | -. 5 | 1,853, 088 | -. 9 | 10, 742 | 145, 016 | -18.9 | 3, 383, 191 | -13.7 |
| North Carolina | 62 | 773 | -1.2 | 22, 671 | +1.4 |  | 5, 147 | $-15.6$ | 74, 810 | -10.5 |
| North Dekota | 116 | 562 | -13.1 | 13, 854 | -4.5 | 186 | 2, 325 | -4.3 | 46, 064 | -5.7 |
| Ohio -...- | 1, 054 | 15, 297 | -. 8 | 392, 786 | -.8 | 4,432 | 64,046 | -19.4 | 1, 220,992 | -14.1 |
| Oklahoma | 173 | 2,790 | +2.1 | 68,426 | +2.0 | 780 | 10,605 | -5.3 | 161, 851 | -4.6 |
| Oregon. | 293 | 3,798 | -1.4 | 103, 052 | -1.5 | 639 | 9,334 | -6.5 | 173,755 | -7.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,236 | 19,085 | $-2.1$ | 529,575 | -1.8 | 3, 514 | 62, 273 | $-19.8$ | 1, 233,039 | -16.7 |
| South Carolina | ${ }_{66}^{93}$ | 1,750 828 | -1.3 +.2 | -46, ${ }^{49} 188$ | - ${ }^{1.5}$ | 614 308 | 9,478 <br> $\mathbf{3 , 4 5 4}$ | -18.6 | 185,308 48,365 | -8.6 |
| South Dakota.... | 53 | 582 | -. 3 | 14, 171 | +1.1 | 250 | 2,127 | -. 9 | 39, 432 | -2.8 |
| Tennessee.......... | 209 | 3,226 | -2.5 | 72,262 | -1.4 | 532 | 9,533 | -15.1 | 161, 335 | -12.6 |
| Texas | 175 | 4 | +1.4 | 104, 039 | +2.1 | 360 | 11,676 | -12.7 | 201, 257 | -11.4 |
| Otah | 82 | 1, 120 | -3.0 | 31, 311 | -2.3 | 331 | 3,775 | -6.9 | 69,715 | -3.7 |
| Vermon | 30 | 527 | $-.4$ | 12,045 | -1.5 | 165 | 1,653 | -7.9 | 32,559 | -3.3 |
| Virgini | 209 | 4, 212 | -5.4 | 80,315 | -3.8 | 1,144 | 10,772 | -14.4 | 195,658 | -10.8 |
| Washington | 808 | 10,072 | -2.6 | 271, 365 | -2.3 | 1,701 | 19, 247 | -13.1 | 346, 954 | -10.3 |
| West Virginia....- | 121 | 1, 8481 | -. 9 | 45, 930 | +. 1 | 307 | 3, 9687 | $-17.1$ | 70, 419 | -8. 0 |
| W yoming............ | ${ }_{23}^{45}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,964 \\ 185 \end{array}$ | --. ${ }^{-2}$ | 44,698 5,090 | -2.4 +.7 | 59 191 | 10,881 1,372 | -28.6 | 151,995 27,776 | -16.5 |

4 Less than 3 ío of 1 percent.

- No change.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1935, 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 | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll Jan- uary 1935 | Per- cent- age change from De- cember 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ (1 \text { week }) \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from De- cember 1934 | Number of establish ments | Num- ber on pay rol Jan- uary 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber 19344 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 weok) } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from Decem ber 1934 |
| Alabama | 18 | 448 | -5.3 | \$5,398 | -4. 6 | 9 | 802 | +3.5 | \$13, 013 | +37.2 |
| Arizona | 3 | 32 | -3.0 | 448 | +24.1 | 22 | 3,725 | -. 4 | 83, 773 | -3.7 |
| Arkansas. | 3 37 | 89 866 | +1.1 | 808 14,409 | -4.7 | 98 | 2,342 |  |  |  |
| Colorado | 5 | 22 | -45.0 | -492 | -14.9 | 11 | , 841 | +2.1 | 22, 119 | -2.0 |
| Connecticut. | 23 | 119 | -46. 6 | 2,081 | -43.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware-1.-. ${ }^{\text {Dist }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida | 16 | 881 | -2.4 | 11.010 | -4. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia | 24 | 1,535 | +4.4 | 14,752 | +3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idahn- |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 1,708 | -. 7 | 37,949 | +1.1 |
| Illinois | 22 | ${ }_{955}^{474}$ | + ${ }^{+}$ | 8,179 | +2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | ${ }_{22}^{65}$ | ${ }_{319}^{955}$ | -10.3 | 14,645 4,695 | -12.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas. | 81 | 1,067 | -8.8 | 21,190 | $-7.7$ | 18 | 1,358 | +8.9 | 22,771 | $+1.0$ |
| Kentucky. | 38 | 963 | -1.0 | 8, 139 | -12.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana. | 5 | 1606 | + ${ }^{+3}$ | 6, 680 | -10.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine- | ${ }_{7}^{10}$ | 110 | -57.2 | 1, 648 | -51.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts | 16 | 273 | +10.9 +22.0 | 5, 816 | ${ }_{+}^{+27.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan | 41 | 621 | -20.2 | 10,383 | -24.8 | 40 | 4,561 | $+.3$ | 71,869 | +3.5 |
| Minnesota- | 23 | 141 | $-25.4$ | 2, 417 | -16.8 | 29 | 1,146 | -20.7 | 18,929 | -32.8 |
| Mississippi | 8 | 149 | +12.0 | 951 | +5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri.- | 53 | 964 | -18.5 | 12, 546 | $-12.3$ | 13 | 1,833 | -1. 1 | 18,848 | -. 9 |
| Montana-- | 6 | 64 | $-15.8$ | 851 | -23.1 | 14 | 3, 692 | +11.1 | 98,958 | +2.3 |
| Nebraska | 9 | 155 | -30.8 | 1,264 | -22.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada-....-7- | 10 |  | $-68.6$ |  | -79.8 | 15 | 564 | -3.9 | 13,745 | $-10.0$ |
| New Jersey-..-.-- | 32 | 456 | $-12.3$ | 8, 303 | -17.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico...... |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 826 | -7.8 | 16,282 | $-1.6$ |
| New York | 77 | 1,492 | -24. 1 | 28,110 | $-20.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina.-. <br> North Dakota | 9 | 235 | +4.4 | 2, 632 | +19.1 |  | --..-- | -...- |  |  |
| Ohio-. | 125 | 2,458 | -13.3 | 36,123 | -7.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma. | 13 | 117 | -15.8 | 1, 462 | -9.1 | 25 | 1,326 | -6.2 | 20,887 | -7.1 |
| Oregon | 5 |  | -12.7 |  | -19.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania. | 141 | 3,397 | -15.5 | 50, 568 | -8.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -. 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota | 4 | 24 | -47.8 | 1,274 | -49.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 17 | 573 | -5.3 | 6,303 | -8.8 | 4 | 331 | -1.2 | 7,086 | +6.9 |
| Texas. | 20 7 |  | -14.1 | 15,201 1,479 | -16.6 | 12 | 1,681 | -3.1 | 35,910 | -3.9 |
| Vermont. | 37 | 1,463 | $-13.4$ | 22,775 | -19.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 31 | 917 | -20.7 | 10,478 | -10.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington | 10 | 169 | +7.6 | 2,097 | +2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia---- | 20 | 773 | $-1.8$ | 10, 146 | +2.8.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin-........ | 18 | 82 | -17.1 | 1,244 | -17.9 | (11) | 710 | -3.1 | 16,617 | -6.7 |

[^3]Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1935, 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 estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll Jan- uary 1935 | Per-centchange from December 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from De- cember 1934 | Number of establish ments | Num- ber on pay roll Jan- uary 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Decem } \\ \text { ber } 1934 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Alabama | 44 | 6,887 | +6.5 | \$110, 207 | +6.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 257 | -11.7 | \$6,339 |  |
| California |  |  |  |  |  | 28 | 4,081 | -17.0 | 131,528 | +17.8 |
| Colorado | 36 | 4, 043 | $-3.6$ | 78,830 | -7.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware-1-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 30 | 8,272 | + 6 | 215,081 | +1.1 | 8 | $\mathbf{1 5 3}_{21}^{153}$ | -3.8 | 3,385 | -22 |
| Indiana | 16 | 4,802 1,385 | -1.2 | 114,994 27,714 | ${ }_{-2 .}+3$ | 4 |  | (9) |  | +7.2 |
| Kansas | 83 | 2,109 | +1.0 | 45,011 | +11.2 | 25 | 1,494 | 7.9 | 36,347 | +4.5 |
| Kentucky <br> Louisiana... | 127 | 27, 192 | +. 6 | 484, 564 | +4.8 | 4 | ${ }_{283}^{235}$ | -2.5 +3.7 | 3,631 7,178 | -3.7 +5.1 |
| Maine--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland.......... | 12 | 1,417 | +6.0 | 27,246 | +1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan... <br> Minnesota. | 3 | 931 | +5.1 | 24, 958 | +17.8 | 3 | 38 | -54.8 | 936 | -22.2 |
| Mississippi | 16 | 1,598 | -1.1 | 28,246 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana | 8 | ${ }^{1,863}$ | +. 6 | 21, 058 | $-5.1$ | 8 | 28 | -40.9 | 752 | -8.8 |
| Nebraska |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada-.---7.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico. | 12 | 1, 562 | -8.1 | 33, 149 | +.8 | 6 | 177 | -10.6 | 4,900 | $-9.9$ |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 60 | ${ }^{(9)}$ | 1,519 | -. 9 |
| North Dakota.-. |  |  | -. 2 | 12, 679 | +. ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio-............- | 67 | 13, 113 | +. 7 | 256, 010 | +.8 | 7 | 196 | $-2.5$ | 3, 873 | -. 1 |
| Oklahoma-... | 17 | 805 | +1.1 | 12,310 | -23.8 | 66 | 5,128 | +. 2 | 113, 103 | -9.9 |
| Oregon --.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. | 435 | 75,057 | +. 4 | 1,392,815 | +6.4 | 15 | 613 | +5.9 | 14, 845 | $+3.5$ |
| South Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 13 | 2,992 | +1.0 | 47,924 | +3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas. | 5 | 370 | +1.8 | 6,289 | -5.5 | 18 | 7, 389 | -3.1 | 248,700 | -5.8 |
| Utah. | 14 | 2,113 | -3.4 | 55,482 | -4.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia | 23 | 4,649 | +. 2 | 84,183 | +2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington |  |  | +1.6 | 33,898 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 367 | 72, 852 | +. 3 | 1,429,887 | +6.5 | 7 | 557 | $-7.8$ | 10,947 | -8.7 |
| Wyoming- | 23 | 2,700 | +. 1 | 74, 305 | --7 | 6 | 137 | $-8.7$ | 3,942 | $\cdots 9.9$ |

[^4]Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll Jan- uary 1035 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ \mathbf{1 9 3 3 4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (Jweek) } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from De- cember 1934 | Num estab-lish- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { Jan- } \\ \text { uary } \\ \text { 1935 } \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from Decem- ber 1934 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { gage } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Deerem- } \\ \text { ber 1934 } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Alabama | 89 | 1,890 | +0.2 | \$40, 809 | -0.1 | 22 | 1,193 | -0.9 | \$10, 414 | +0.3 |
| Arizona. | 69 | 1, 699 | +8.4 | 40, 208 | +3.8 | 20 | 679 | +14.1 | 9,715 | +9.6 |
| Arkansas | 27 | 1,283 | -3.5 | 31, 189 | -1.6 | 34 | 970 | -8.9 | 8, 899 | +1.5 |
| California | 46 | 48,946 | +. 1 | 1,288,575 | -2.0 | 179 | 10,870 | +6.8 | 162,881 | +4.9 |
| Colorado | 210 | 5,766 | -. 1 | 146, 062 | -1.1 | 53 | 1,322 | $-1.0$ | 18,398 | $+1.7$ |
| Connecticut | 132 | 9,889 | +. 6 | 303, 250 | -1.0 | 31 | 1,283 | -2.1 | 17,007 | $-3.3$ |
| Delaware- | 29 | 1,142 | +2. 1 | 31, 349 | -4.1 | 5 | 287 | +1.1 | 3,832 | -(4) |
| Dist. of Columbia- | ${ }^{22}$ | 10, 034 | +2.4 | 279, 758 | +2.8 | $\stackrel{47}{95}$ | 4, 444 | +4.3 | 69, 497 | +3.2 |
| Florida | 185 | 5, 171 |  | 127, 639 | +. 7 | 95 | 4,570 | +126.9 | 47, 567 | +129.3 |
| Georgia | 186 | 7,412 | +(4) | 185, 737 | +. 2 | 38 | 1,677 | +13.8 | 14, 102 | +14.4 |
| Idaho. | 57 | 802 | -. 1 | 16, 158 | -1.5 | 19 | 418 | +1.2 | 4,953 | +. 2 |
| Illinois. | 87 | 70, 361 | -. 4 | 2,058, 384 | +1.8 | 12255 | 13, 845 | +2.0 | 210, 777 | +8.0 |
| Indiana | 122 | 8, 717 | -1.4 | 218,807 | -2.2 | 65 | 2,829 | +. 7 | 28,660 | -1.3 |
| Iowa-- | 483 | 9,413 | -1.5 | 222, 401 | +. 7 | 58 | 2, 621 | +4.2 | 23,574 | -1.1 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{13} 174$ | 6, 835 | -. 8 | 168, 612 | +1.0 | 25 | 598 | +1.4 | 6,958 | +( ${ }^{(4)}$ |
| Kentucky | 285 | 6,424 | -3. 5 | 148,099 | -. 6 | 33 | 1,889 | +1.2 | 19,481 |  |
| Louisian | 151 | 5,726 | -1.3 | 138, 115 | -1.4 | 20 | 2,036 | -2.1 | 22, 402 | -2.8 |
| Maine | 188 | 2, 968 | +5.9 | 76, 553 | +2.5 | 17 | 604 | -1.3 | 7,617 | -2. 1 |
| Maryland | 13989 | 12,535 45,342 | $-1.4$ | 1, $\begin{array}{r}968,598,167\end{array}$ | +7.8 +1.8 | 18 67 | 6, $\begin{array}{r}686 \\ \hline 70\end{array}$ | $-9.7$ | 8,986 81,518 | -8.6 |
| Michigan | 406 | 28,964 | +. 3 | 879,555 | +1.3 | 94 | 5,239 | -8.4 | 66, 885 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 236 | 12,683 | +. 2 | 335, 826 | -1.1 | 68 | 3, 066 | +1.1 | 37, 262 |  |
| Mississipp | 191 | 2,032 | +. 4 | 41,874 | +1.9 | 18 | 542 | -3.4 | 4,588 | +4.1 |
| Missouri | 288 | 20, 988 | + 1 | 572, 671 | +.9 | 90 | 5,180 | +1.5 | 63, 904 | +2.7 |
| Montana | 114 | 2,186 | $+.5$ | 66, 493 | +1.4 | 33 | 520 | +. 2 | 7,077 | $-2.5$ |
| Nebraska | 303 | 5,759 | $-.1$ | 145,990 | -. 2 | 38 | 1,684 | +2.5 | 17, 963 | -. 8 |
| Nevada-..---.- | 38 | , 379 | -5.3 +8 | 11, 632 | +. 6 | 15 | ${ }^{239}$ | -1.2 | 3,467 | $-.9$ |
| New Hampshire | ${ }_{2}^{137}$ | 2,188 | +. 8 | 61, 886 | +1.7 | 10 | 230 | +. 4 | 2,767 | -1.5 |
| New Jersey- | 285 | 21,185 | +1.0 | 634, 642 | +1.9 | 76 | 3, 999 | +1.2 | 49,791 | -2.2 |
| New Mexico | 54 | 640 | +1.4 | 13, 122 | +. 3 | 16 | 445 | -. 7 | 4,491 | -1.7 |
| New York | 897 | 124, 420 | +. 1 | 4, 012,518 | -. 3 | 221 | 31,054 | -. 6 | 495,783 | -1.0 |
| North Carolina | 97 | 2, 076 | +4.1 | 43, 147 | +1.8 | 33 | 1, 519 | +1.8 | 13,306 | +4.1 |
| North Dakota | 181 | 1,312 | -1.1 | 32,141 | -. 2 | 18 | 270 | -. 4 | 2, 923 | -3.9 |
| Ohio | 484 | 35, 168 | -. 6 | 960, 478 | -. 3 | 125 | 8, 963 | -. 1 | 116, 828 | - ${ }^{4}$ ) |
| Oklahoma | 269 | 6, 557 | +1.0 | 153, 686 | +1.3 | 41 | 1,404 | +2.8 | 15,589 | +1.3 |
| Oregon. | 139 | 2,278 | +1.2 | 64, 615 | +1.2 | 63 | 1,400 | +. 7 | 18, 283 | -. 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 780 47 | 58,730 |  | 1, 5888,786 | +.3 | 149 | 9, 825 | $-7$ | 133, 154 | -2.3 |
| Rhode Island | 47 | 5,625 | +1.5 | 168,574 | +1.1 | 10 | 351 | -1.4 | ${ }^{4,998}$ | -7 |
| South Carolina | 77 | 1, 255 | +5.8 | 39,553 | -. 8 | 16 | 437 | +35.7 | 3, 922 | +36.0 |
| South Dakota.. | 130 | 1,032 | -2.5 | 25, 129 | -3.2 | 18 | 246 | -3.4 | 2,905 | -1.7 |
| Tennessee | 248 | 4, 889 | -1.9 | 118, 824 | +3.1 | 35 | 2, 440 | -1.4 | 20,866 | -1.7 |
| Texas | 379 | 8,394 | $-1.6$ | 226, 651 | -1.0 | 95 | 2,099 | -. 1 | 26,159 | -1.4 |
| Vermont | 71 | 1,897 | $-{ }^{-3}$ | 39,578 | -1.2 | 15 | 499 | -3.7 | 6,379 | -1.3 |
| Vermont | 101 | 1,089 | +. 7 | 26, 836 | -. 7 | 15 | 347 | -. 3 | 3,326 | -. 8 |
| Virginia | 178 | 5,842 | $-.2$ | 145, 740 | +1.7 | 36 | 1,806 | -3.0 | 19, 023 | -2.9 |
| Washington- | 199 | 10, 087 | $+{ }^{+3}$ | 283, 698 | -1.0 | 85 | 2, 600 | +2.6 | 30, 561 | -. 6 |
| West Virginia | 1119 | 6,689 10,956 | + +1 | 168,885 | 1.0 +8 + | 36 | 1,234 | + | 13,419 | -1.3 |
| Wisconsin. | 1441 | 10,956 | +. 1 | 394,449 | +. 8 | 42 | 1,414 | +1.4 |  |  |
| W yoming. | 48 | 499 | -. 6 | 11,878 | +. 4 | 12 | 97 | -1.0 | 1,304 | -2.1 |

[^5]12 Includes restaurants
13 Includes steam railways.
14 Includes railways and express.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1935, 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 | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay rol Jan- uary 1935 | Per-centchange from December 1934 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (I week) } \\ \text { January } \\ \text { 1935 } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Per-centchange from December 1934 | Number of estab$\underset{\text { ments }}{ }$ | Num- ber on pay roll Jan- uary 1935 | Per- cent- age change from Decem- ber 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roly } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { Jannary } \\ 1035 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { ge } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Decem } \\ \text { ber } 1834 \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama | 17 | 824 | -1.4 | \$8,318 | +0.1 | 3 | 49 | -7.5 | \$709 | +6.0 |
| Arizona -........... | 12 | 349 | +2.9 | 4,576 | +5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas-......... | 19 <br> 18 <br> 69 | 4,648 | -. 8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } \\ 78,508 \\ \hline 808\end{array}$ | +. 8 | 3 | 29 | -6.5 | 393 | -10.7 |
| Colorado. | 32 | 1,480 | +1.5 | 20,084 | +1.1 | 16 | 201 | -5.2 | 3, 656 | -4.6 |
| Connecticut | 39 | 1,585 | +. 3 | 25,793 | +1.0 | 14 | 276 | -2.8 | 5,633 | -1.2 |
| Delaware | 4 | 301 | +. 3 | 5,160 | -. 5 | 3 | 47 | -17. 5 | 954 | -10.0 |
| Dist. of Oolumbia- | 17 | 2,578 | +.9 | 41,207 | +2.8 | 4 | 92 | -6.1 | 1,724 | -7.5 |
| Florida-.........-- | 19 | 958 | +17.7 | 10,342 | +25.2 | 6 | 79 | (9) | 1,130 | +. 4 |
| Georgia | 22 | 2,110 | -1.8 | 24,359 | +1.7 | 7 | 155 | (9) | 2,001 | -. 2 |
| Idaho. | 17 | 335 | -. 9 | 5,235 | -. 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | ${ }^{15} 67$ | \$, 008 | $+.4$ | 48,649 | +1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 42 | 1, 1,124 | +1.5 $+\quad .7$ | -25, ${ }^{298}$ | +2.5 | ${ }_{9}^{31}$ | 546 124 | -1.3 | 9, ${ }^{\text {2,78 }} 18$ | $\pm 8.2$ |
| Kansas. | 1531 | 780 | -8.7 | 8,977 | -6.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 36 | 1,708 | + 9 | 21,627 | +1.0 | 8 | 278 | +. 7 | 3,933 | +1.5 |
| Louisiana | 6 | 350 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 3, 364 | +. 8 | 4 | 91 | +2.2 | 1,239 | +3.6 |
| Maine- | ${ }_{29}^{26}$ | 1,760 | -1.6 | - 26,681 | -(4) | $\stackrel{6}{9}$ | 191 | -6.6 | S, ${ }_{\text {, }}^{1878}$ |  |
| Massachuset | 128 | 5,176 | $-1.8$ | 83, 557 | -2.4 | 79 | 1,924 | $-1.0$ | 93,687 | -1.1 |
| Michigan. | 56 | 2,755 | +1.8 | 41, 121 | +4.7 | 32 | 896 | -1.5 | 17,957 | +2.4 |
| Minnesota | 35 | 1,395 | -. 9 | 23, 322 | +1.4 | 15 | 436 | +3.3 | 7,688 | +4.8 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 271 | -. 7 | 3,034 | -2.5 | 5 | 52 | +2.0 | 748 | +4.8 |
| Missouri. | 48 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,711 } \\ \hline 848\end{array}$ | $-2.4$ | 36,417 6,181 | +2.5 +2.3 | 22 7 | 926 49 | -6.6 | 15, 388 | $-4.9$ |
| Nebraska. | 16 | 992 | $+6.6$ | 13,813 | +7.1 | 11 | 210 | +4.0 | 3,458 | +2.2 |
| Nevada-...-.....- | 3 | 47 | ${ }_{-1}{ }^{(9)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire-- | 20 | 311 | -1.6 | 4,419 | -2.2 | 5 | 82 | +2. 5 | 1,300 | -7.9 |
| New Jersey- | 45 | $\begin{array}{r}4,617 \\ \hline 209\end{array}$ | -2.0 +6.1 | 77,737 3,205 | -2.3 | 15 3 | 356 14 | -12.1 | 6,993 303 | -6.2 |
| New York | 73 | 7,054 | -1.9 | 124,832 | -1.6 | 24 | 480 | -3.2 | 8,715 | . 8 |
| North Carolina. | 9 | 587 | +.9 | 6,673 | +3.4 | 7 | 109 | -5.2 | 1,522 | +. 6 |
| North Dakota | 10 | 195 | +1.0 | 2, 898 | -2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio | 77 | 3,776 | +. 2 | 61,284 | +1.7 | 77 | 2,009 | -1.3 | 36,650 | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 21 | 893 | +. 8 | 11, 146 | +2.7 | 13 | 180 | (9) | 2, 270 | -2.7 |
| Oregon---------- | 11 | 322 | +1.6 | 5, 101 | +1.2 | 10 | 93 | -4.1 | 1,766 | -. 8 |
| Ponnsylvania..... | 37 | 2,513 | -1.2 | 39,747 | +.9 | 43 | 1,498 | -3. 5 | 25, 434 | $-3.3$ |
| Hhode Island....-- | 20 | 1,075 | -7.7 | 18,313 | +1.5 | 7 | 358 | -8.7 | 6, 134 | -11.9 |
| South Carolina..-- |  | 423 | +1.4 | 4,082 | +4.4 | 9 | 78 | +1.3 | 1,097 | + 8 |
| South Dakota_...- | 5 | 110 | +.9 | 1,347 | -. 1 | 3 | 34 | -10.5 | 641 | -7.6 |
| Tennessee. | 16 | 1,423 | -. 2 | 14, 507 | +3.3 | ${ }^{9}$ | 132 | -5.7 | 1,722 | -3.0 |
| Texas | 28 | 1,570 | -. 8 | 18, 194 | $-{ }^{-2}$ | 19 | 451 | -2.4 | 7,992 | +. 7 |
| Utah. | 9 | 587 | $-1.0$ | 8,466 | -2.8 | 10 | 81 | -9.0 | 1,314 | -12.2 |
| Vermont. | ${ }_{24}^{6}$ | 1, 105 | -1.0 +.7 | 1,279 12,375 | +-5.3 | 27 | 57 323 | -8.1 -5.6 | 852 4,889 | -5.5 |
| Washington | 15 | 589 | -. 8 | 9,850 | -3.3 | 14 | 164 | -5.2 | 2,781 | -7.7 |
| West Virginia. | 15 | 594 | +4.4 | 8,124 | +2.9 | 10 | 248 | +. 4 | 3,561 | +3.0 |
| Wisconsin.-. | 15 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 918 161 | +88 +1.3 | 19,156 2,682 | +5.8 +.3 | 3 | 19 | -5.0 | 394 | -7.1 |

[^6]Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establishments | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { January } \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { gag } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of (1 week) $\underset{1935}{ }$ | Percentage change from December 1934 |
| Alabama. | 29 | 562 | +1.1 | 16, 207 | +1.3 |
| Arizona--- | 15 | 251 | -. 4 | 5, 815 | $+.6$ |
| Arkansas | + 19 | 187 21874 | (0) | 711,697 | +3.7 -8 |
| Colorado. | 1,112 | 21,879 | -1.5 | 711,697 38,808 | -1.0 |
| Connecticut. | 62 | 1,716 | -. 2 | 62, 152 | +. 3 |
| Delaware | 14 | 465 | +. 4 | 16,880 | +. 2 |
| District of Columbia | ${ }^{33}$ | 1,314 | -. 1 | 49,095 | +1.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fiorida-... } \\ & \text { Georgia--. } \end{aligned}$ | 22 51 | 108 $\mathbf{1 , 0 5 7}$ | +.9 +.4 | 22,465 33,785 | +1.3 +.8 |
| Idaho... | 13 | 110 | -1.8 | 2,758 | -1. 5 |
| Inlinois.- | 96 | 9,926 | +. 1 | 351, 844 | $-3$ |
| Indiana | 49 | 1,273 | $+.3$ | 42,953 | +1.1 |
| Iowa | 14 | 363 | $-.3$ | 12,235 | +1.7 |
| Kansas. | ${ }^{18} 49$ | 962 | -. 8 | 31,993 | +2.0 |
| Kentucky. | 24 | 762 | -1.9 | 27, 162 | -1.9 |
| Louisiana | 14 | 220 | -5.2 | 6, 522 | -4.5 |
| Maryland. | 39 | 1,203 | -1.4 | 42, 335 | $+9$ |
| Massachusetts | ${ }^{18} 297$ | 7,748 | +. 2 | 227, 518 | $+.5$ |
| Michigan.. | 186 | 6,558 | -. 9 | 208, 188 | -. 4 |
| Minnesota. | 42 | 1,312 | +. 5 | 41,676 | +25 |
| Mississippi. | 13 | 5.125 | ${ }^{(9)}$ | 3, 012 | $+8$ |
| Missouri--- | 137 23 | 5, 731 | + 2 | 160,960 | (9) +.9 |
| Montana. | 23 | 183 |  |  |  |
| Nebraska. | 22 | 569 | -. 4 | 19,949 | +1.7 |
| Nevada- | 3 | 14 | +7.7 | ${ }^{466}$ | +2.2 |
| New Hampshire. | 26 | -334 | - 6 | 88, 207 | +4.6 |
| New Jersey.... | 141 | 13,089 | $+3$ | 387, 562 | $\pm 1.4$ |
| New Mexico... | 13 | 116 | +2. 7 | 3,152 | +1. |
| New York. ${ }^{\text {Norin }}$ | 790 | 52, 903 | $\pm .1$ | 1,727, 662 | $+1.0$ |
| North Carolina. | 26 <br> 34 | 529 210 | -1. | 14,130 4,822 | $+{ }^{(4)}$ - 5 |
| Ohio ....... | 258 | 7,494 | -. 9 | 254, 704 | -1.4 |
| Oklahoma | 25 | 485 | -. 8 | 15, 182 | +1.7 |
| Oregon. | 15 | 763 | -. 4 | 26,550 | $+5$ |
| Pennsylvania | 654 | 19, 909 | +. 1 | 641, 499 | +1.1 |
| Rhode Island.-. | 64 | 1,421 | $+{ }^{+}$ | 58, 448 |  |
| South Carolina. South Dakota.. | ${ }_{31}^{12}$ | 137 216 | +3.8 -4.8 | 4, 444 5,505 | +7.6 -2.3 |
| Tennessee. | 34 | 1,083 | +. 3 | 37,534 | +1.5 |
| Texas...-. | 48 | 1,632 | -. 1 | 45, 511 | +. 6 |
| Utah. | 16 | 451 | -. 4 | 16, 177 | -1.0 |
| Vermont. | 27 | ${ }_{212}$ | $+.5$ | 6. 213 | -. 1 |
| Virginia. | 56 | 1,232 | -. 6 | 39,915 | +. 6 |
| Washington- | 35 | 1,200 | -1.6 | 37, 346 | $\rightarrow .7$ |
| West Virginia | 46 | 1, 569 | +. 7 | 16, 340 | +1.2 |
| Wyoming.... | 35 | 1,139 | +7.7 +1.7 | 39,506 3,635 | +7.8 +.9 |

[^7]
## Employment and Pay Rolls in January 1935, in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

Fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in January 1935 as compared with December 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 9 . 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 9.-Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in January 1935 as Compared With December 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Perchange from December 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of pay roll } \\ & (1 \text { week) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Percentage change from December 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1935}{\text { January }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { December } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {January }}$ |  |
| New York City | 14,364 | 584,433 | 553, 162 | -5.4 | \$14,998, 507 | \$14, 424, 391 | -3.8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 3,504 | 328, 775 | 320, 175 | -2.6 | 7,813, 853 | $7,638,645$ | -2.2 |
| Philadelphia, P | 2,874 | 219,085 | 211,092 | -3.6 | 5,037, 854 | 4,851, 215 | -3.7 |
| Detroit, Mich | 1,549 | 212,966 | 235, 192 | +10.4 | 5,455, 105 | 6,092, 559 | +11.7 |
| Los Angeles, Cali | 2, 236 | 112,094 | 107, 872 | -3.8 | 2, 611, 382 | 2, 586, 476 | -1.0 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2,043 | 124, 105 | 123, 167 | -. 8 | 2, 781, 438 | 2, 789, 430 | $+3$ |
| St. Louis, Mo | 1,857 | 116, 418 | 112,651 | -3.2 | 2, 473, 398 | 2, 426, 388 | -1.9 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1, 346 | 78,709 | 73, 338 | -6.8 | 1, 553, 236 | 1, 514, 056 | -2.5 |
| Boston, Mass | 3,788 | 151, 218 | 147, 019 | -2.8 | 3, 426, 828 | 3, 416, 288 | -. 3 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,431 | 120, 175 | 115, 424 | -4.0 | 2,542, 094 | 2,472, 010 | -2.8 |
| San Francisco, C | 1,486 | 68, 590 | 66, 199 | -3. 5 | 1,666, 321 | 1,638, 341 | -1.7 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 868 | 59, 987 | 69, 777 | -. 4 | 1, 333, 672 | 1,382, 179 | +3.6 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 800 | 63,970 | 62, 974 | -1.6 | 1,424, 567 | 1,395, 551 | -2.0 |

## 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 949,382 on December 15, 1934, to 946,958 (preliminary) on January 15, 1935, or 0.3 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for January 1935. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from $\$ 117,962,289$ in November 1934 to $\$ 118,064,291$ in December 1934, or 0.1 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to January 1935 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 10. 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 10.-Indexes of Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United. States, January 1923 to January 1935
[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 153.7 |
| February | 98.6 | 96.9 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 60.2 | 52.7 | 54.6 |  |
| March | 100.4 | 97.3 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 85.3 | 72.7 | 60.5 | 51.5 | 55.9 |  |
| April | 101.9 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 86.7 | 73.4 | 59.9 | 51.8 | 56.9 |  |
| May | 104.8 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 88.3 | 73.8 | 59.6 | 52.5 | 58.5 |  |
| June | 107.1 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 86.3 | 72.7 | 57.7 | 53.6 | 59.0 |  |
| July. | 108.2 | 98.0 | 99. 3 | 102.6 | 100.7 | 95.4 | 96.3 | 84.5 | 72.3 | 56.3 | 55.4 | 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 | 95.8 | 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 | 56.6 |  |
| Novemb | 105.0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.0 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 76.9 | 64.4 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 54.8 |  |
| December | 99.1 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 91.7 | 89.5 | 88.5 | 74.8 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 54.0 | 153.8 |  |
| Average. | 104.0 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 83.3 | 70.6 | 57.8 | 54.4 | 56.5 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary.
Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, January 1935
Increases were shown in employment in the executive, military; and legislative branches of the United States Government, comparing January 1935 with December 1934. There was a slight decrease in employment in the judicial service.

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 11 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 14percent of the employees in the executive branches are employed in. the city of Washington.

Table 11.-Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, January 1934, December 1934, and January 1935

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside the District |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Tempoo- } \\ \text { rary } 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | Perma- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tempo- } \\ \text { rary } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perma- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Tempo- } \\ \text { rary } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Total |
| Number of employees: January 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & 69,808 \\ & 86,451 \\ & 87,106 \end{aligned}$ | 8,2377,5997,283 | $\begin{aligned} & 78,045 \\ & 90,050 \\ & 94,389 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 472,163 \\ & 502,371 \end{aligned}$ | 57, 931 | $\begin{aligned} & 530,094 \\ & 578 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 541,971 \\ & 588.822 \end{aligned}$ | 66, 168 | $\begin{aligned} & 608,139 \\ & 672,273 \end{aligned}$ |
| December 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1935. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 503,014 \\ +30,851 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,594 \\ +19,663 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 580,608 \\ +50,514 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 590,120 \\ +48,149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,877 \\ +18,709 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $+17,298$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 7,283 \\ & -954 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 84,309 \\ +16,344 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  | $+66,858$ |
| December 1934 to Janu- |  |  | $+339$ | +643 | +1,742 | $+2,385$ | +1,298 | +1,426 | +2,724 |
| Percentage change: January 1934 to January |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} -316 \\ & -11.58 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935....-.-......- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +20.94 \\ +0.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} +6.53 \\ +0.13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +33.94 \\ +2.30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +9.53 \\ & +0.41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +8.88 \\ & +0.22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +28.27 \\ +1.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +10.99 \\ +0.41 \end{array}$ |
| December 1934 to Janu- | $\begin{array}{r} +24.78 \\ +0.76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -11.58 \\ -4.16 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor turn-over January |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,363 \\ 1,549 \\ 1.78 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,215 \\ & 1,307 \\ & 16.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,578 \\ 2,856 \\ 3.03 \end{gathered}$ | 6,86168679$\mathbf{6}, 3$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,014 \\ 16,194 \\ 21.11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,875 \\ 22,873 \\ 3.95 \end{array}$ | 9,224 <br> 8,228 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,453 \\ 25,729 \\ 3.82 \\ \hline .82 \end{array}$ |
| Separations ${ }^{2}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17,501 |  |
| Turn-over rate per 100..- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.40 | 20.79 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department nor 50,168 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Agriculture Department with a pay roll of $\$ 761,823$.
2 Not including employees transferred within the Government service.
Comparing January 1935 with the preceding month, there was a gain of over 2,700 in employment in the executive departments.

Comparing January with the corresponding month of the preceding year, there was a gain of nearly 67,000 . Employment in the executive departments in the District of Columbia increased 20.9 percent, while such employment outside the District increased only 9.5 percent, comparing January 1935 with the same month of 1934.

Comparing January with December, the gain inside and outside the District of Columbia amounted to less than one-half of 1 percent.
Table 12 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 12.-Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months

| Months | District of Columbia | Outside Distriet of Columbia | Total | Months | District of Columbia | Outside <br> District <br> of Col- <br> umbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  |  | 1934 |  |  |  |
| January-.... | 78, 045 | 530,094 | 608, 139 | August... | 91, 065 | 585, 772 | 676,837 |
| February | 79,913 | 531,839 | 611, 752 | September | 92,557 | 589, 280 | 681,837 |
| March. | 81, 569 | 541, 990 | 623, 559 | October-.. | 93, 322 | 590, 183 | 683, 505 |
| April. | 83,850 | 560, 258 | 644, 108 | November | 93, 827 | 581, 615 | 675,442 |
| May. | 85, 939 | 573,147 | 659, 086 | December | 94, 050 | 578, 223 | 672, 273 |
| June. | 87,196 87,978 | 573,898 583,531 | 661,094 671,509 | January--- | 94,389 | 580, 608 | 674,997 |

Table 13 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government by months, January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government

| Month | Executive service |  | Military service |  | Judicial serv- |  | Legislative service ${ }^{1}$ |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Number of employees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | Number of em-ployces | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Em- }}{\text { Eloyees }}$ | Pay roll |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-.-- | 608, 139 | \$77, 450, 498 | 262,942 | \$18, 499, 516 | 1,780 | \$417, 000 | 4,777 | \$966, 193 | 877, 638 | \$97, 333, 207 |
| February | 611,752 | 83, 524, 296 | 263, 464 | 19, 532, 832 | 1, 742 | 430, 843 | 4,784 | 1, 020, 803 | 881, 742 | 104, 508, 774 |
| March | 623, 559 | 84, 837, 493 | 266, 285 | 19, 050, 158 | 1,854 | 443, 505 | 4,799 | $1,022,808$ | 896, 497 | 105, 353, 964 |
| April. | 644, 108 | 85, 090, 283 | 266, 923 | 18, 816, 636 | 1,904 | 432, 401 | 4,797 | 1,020, 924 | 917, 732 | 105, 360, 244 |
| May. | 659, 086 | 89, 577, 479 | 266, 864 | 19, 216, 150 | 1,913 | 442, 896 | 4,794 | 1, 035, 106 | 932, 657 | 110, 271, 631 |
| June. | 661, 094 | 91, 540, 629 | 267, 038 | 19, 539, 020 | 1,881 | 439, 170 | 4,810 | 1, 039, 198 | 934, 823 | 112, 558, 017 |
| July.-. | 671, 509 | 95, 184, 175 | 268, 257 | 20, 391, 629 | 1, 750 | 434, 736 | 4, 645 | 1, 073, 348 | 946, 161 | 117, 083, 888 |
| August--.-- | 676,837 | ${ }^{2} 98,518,203$ | 268, 712 | 20, 501, 900 | 1, 690 | 439, 014 | 4,655 | 1, 072, 406 | 951, 894 | 120, 531, 523 |
| September - | 681, 837 | ${ }^{2} 98,848,540$ | 269, 489 | 20, 855, 093 | 1,777 | 488, 410 | 4, 653 | 1, 070, 956 | 957, 756 | 121, 260, 999 |
| October---- | 683, 505 | ${ }^{2} 101,632,505$ | 270, 490 | 19, 945, 777 | 1,846 | 453, 217 | 4,632 | 1, 070, 290 | 960, 473 | 123, 101, 789 |
| November - | 675,442 672,273 | $100,787,487$ $100,736,351$ | 272, 572 | $21,786,447$ $20,971,678$ | 1,885 | 451,653 446,130 | 4,630 4,648 | $1,070,881$ $1,057,996$ | 954, 529 950 | $124,096,468$ $123,212,155$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \text { January }--- \end{gathered}$ | 674, 997 | 97, 614, 242 | 273, 620 | 21, 211, 781 | 1,830 | 462,895 | 4,722 | 1,077, 401 | 955, 169 | 120,366, 319 |

i Subject to revision.
a Revised.

## Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund, January $1935^{1}$

There were nearly 305,000 men employed at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects during the month ending January 15. This is a decrease of 78,000 as compared with the preceding month. The men worked nearly $27,500,000$ hours during the month and earned over $\$ 18,400,000$, an average rate of over 67 cents per hour.

Orders were placed for material valued at $\$ 28,800,000$ during the month.

> By Type of Project

Table 14 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of January $1935^{1}$ on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

[^8]Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, January 1935

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of manhours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maxi- } \\ & \text { mum } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { employ- } \\ & \text { ed 1 } \end{aligned}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 2 191, 829 | 181,996 | \$11, 533, 770 | 17, 963, 571 | \$0.642 | \$14, 673, 734 |
| Building construction. | 15,678 | 13, 177 | 938,762 | 1, 243, 177 | . 755 | 1,764, 719 |
|  | 1,098 | 1,087 | 102,081 | 121,657 | . 839 | 35, 157 |
| Naval vessels.- | 21, 161 | 20,636 | 2.769,958 | 3,287, 192 | . 843 | 2,124, 196 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | (4) | 88,350 | 2, 844, 800 | 5, 844, 000 | . 487 | 2,900,000 |
|  | 17,075 | 16,397 | 1,580, 007 | 2, 336, 946 | . 676 | 2, 395,952 |
| River, harbor, and food control..--- | 30,042 | 24,547 | 2,078,570 | 3,044, 126 | . 683 | 4, 078,924 |
| Streets and roads-------..............-- | 4,563 | 4,011 | 170, 594 | 352,758 | . 484 | 375,986 |
| Water and sewerage...................... | ${ }^{1886}$ | + 779 | 52, 942 | 81,018 | . 653 | 70,660 |
| Miscellaneous....--.............................- | 12,976 | 12,312 | 996, 056 | 1,652, 697 | . 603 | 928, 140 |
|  | Non-Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97,957 | 81,220 | \$5, 982, 478 | 8, 046, 031 | \$0. 744 | \$11, 203, 643 |
| Building construction...------------ | 39, 293 | 32, 191 | 2,557, 261 | 2, 834, 978 | . 902 | 5,137, 380 |
| Railroad construction-..-..............- | 12,856 | 11,944 | 1, 099, 164 | 1,822, 251 | . 603 | 205, 345 |
| Streets and roads.... | 10,200 | 7,897 | 434,935 | 656,978 | . 662 | 859,999 |
| Water and sewerage.........-..........- | 34,412 | 28,311 | 1,816,736 | 2,631, 513 | . 690 | 3,410, 470 |
|  | 1,196 | 877 | 74,382 | 100,311 | . 742 | 1,590,449 |
| 1 Maximum number employed during any one week of the month by each contractor and Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| agency doing force account work. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Includes weekly average for public roads. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Estimated by the Burean of Public Roads. <br> ${ }^{4}$ Not available; average number included in total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Federal construction projects as shown in the table above are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which the contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed from 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. For many projects, the additional funds are obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration.

For other projects, a loan is procured from outside sources. Where the Public Works Administration makes a loan, interest is charged and a time is specified during which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. For the most part commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, the 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 14. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 16, page 36.

The number of wage earners employed on Federal construction projects decreased 63,000 , and the number of wage earners on nonFederal projects decreased 12,000 , comparing January with December. The larger part of the decrease in Federal projects occurred in public-road building and in river, harbor, and fiood-control work. The decrease in non-Federal employment occurred, for the most part, in street and road building. The average earnings per hour on non-Federal projects was 10 cents more than on Federal projects. The range in hourly earnings on Federal projects was from 48 cents in the case of road building to 84 cents in the case of work on naval vessels. On non-Federal projects hourly earnings ranged from 60 cents for railroad construction to 90 cents for building construction.

## By Geographic Divisions

Table 15 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during January 1935 on Federal and non-Federal construction projects financed from the public works fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, January 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maxi- } \\ & \text { mum } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { em- } \\ & \text { ployed } \end{aligned}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions ${ }^{2}$ | 191, 829 | 181, 296 | \$11, 533, 770 | 17,963, 571 | \$0.642 | 3\$14, 673, 734 |
| New England. | 10, 278 | 9,824 | 846, 530 | 1,111, 922 | . 761 | 809, 022 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 19,506 | 18,607 | 1,272, 521 | 1,794,751 | . 709 | 1, 204, 182 |
| East North Central | 16, 689 | 15,382 | 877, 917 | 1,233, 927 | . 711 | 920,391 |
| West North Central | 25,863 | 23,669 | 924, 626 | 1, 626, 700 | . 568 | 1, 034, 667 |
| South Atlantic. | 35, 119 | 33, 371 | 2, 600, 973 | 3,810,749 | . 683 | 2, 013, 216 |
| East South Central | 25, 780 | 25,314 | 1,258, 292 | 2, 354, 043 | . 535 | 644,013 |
| West South Central.----------1.- | 24,394 | 23, 120 | 925, 124 | 1,996, 342 | . 463 | 567,069 |
| Mountain. | 17,315 | 16,433 | 1, 473, 039 | 2,242,508 | . 657 | 1,870, 079 |
|  | 12, 101 | 11,300 | 1, 110, 052 | 1, 326, 972 | . 837 | 2, 322, 671 |
| Outside continental United States. | 4,423 | 3,915 | 211, 115 | 419, 281 | . 504 | 385, 305 |
|  | Non-Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions.------------------------ | 97, 957 | 81, 220 | \$5, 982, 478 | 8,046, 031 | \$0.744 | \$11, 203, 643 |
| New England | 13, 235 | 10, 255 | 730, 341 | 948,546 | . 770 | 1, 216, 473 |
| Middle Atlantic | 18,520 | 15,584 | 1, 343, 807 | 1,524, 817 | . 881 | 3, 035, 618 |
| East North Central | 12,735 | 10,496 | 828, 895 | -920, 127 | . 901 | 1, 759,850 |
| West North Central | 9,779 | 7,958 | 557, 381 | 793,818 | . 702 | 1, 866, 975 |
| South Atlantic. | 20,741 | 18, 141 | 1,397, 795 | 2, 275, 785 | . 614 | 1, 134, 028 |
| East South Central | 5, 533 | 4,587 | -223, 320 | 363, 194 | . 615 | 319,821 |
| West South Central | 6,560 | 5,260 | 288, 807 | 465, 257 | . 621 | 842, 231 |
| Mountain. | 2,784 | 2,348 | 154, 094 | 199, 680 | . 772 | 278,910 |
| Pacific | 7,142 | 5,944 | 415, 382 | 483, 703 | . 859 | 683, 670 |
| Outside continental United States. | 928 | 647 | 42,656 | 71, 104 | . 600 | 66, 067 |

${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
${ }_{2}$ Includes data for 361 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
: Includes $\$ 2,000,000$, estimated value of material orders placed.
There were decreases in employment on Federal projects in all nine geographic divisions comparing January with December. On non-Federal projects there were decreases in eight of the nine geographic divisions. Hourly earnings on Federal projects were highest in the Pacific States, where the average was 84 cents, and lowest in the West South Central States, where the average was 46 cents. On non-Federal projects the highest average hourly earnings occurred in the East North Central States and the lowest in the South Atlantic States.

Table 16 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in car and locomotive shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during January 1935, by geographic divisions. (The table includes data for shops operated by the railroads and by commercial firms.)

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Funds, January 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of materia orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maxinumber employed 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Railroad shops |  |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions. | 8,893 | 7,964 | \$347, 981 | 538,489 | \$0.646 | \$1, 402, 980 |
| New England | 479 | 479 | 43, 199 | 62,766 | . 688 | 11,340 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 2,606 | 2,376 | 123, 380 | 183, 622 | . 672 | 982, 401 |
| East North Central | 744 | 628 | 40, 112 | 70,600 | . 568 | 69,640 |
| West North Central | 1,025 | 750 | 20,667 | 30, 218 | . 684 | 18, 320 |
| South Atlantic | 910 | 608 | 62, 987 | 98,556 | . 639 | 256, 972 |
| West South Central. | 46 | 462 | 7125 | 13,938 |  | 2, 884 |
|  | 478 | 472 | 8,702 | 13, 329 | . 653 | 10,009 |
|  | 2,189 | 2,189 | 41, 809 | 65,460 | . 639 | 29, 717 |
|  | Commercial shops |  |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions. | 5,659 | ( ${ }^{2}$ | \$561, 533 | 878, 684 | \$0.639 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| New England | 648 |  | 61,819 | 100, 832 | . 613 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Middie Atlantic---i | 3,733 | (2) | 382, 009 | 577,078 | -662 | (2) |
| Wast North Central | 562 696 | (2) | 58,231 57,736 | 83,287 114,653 | . 699 | (2) |
| West North Central South Atlantic. | 698 20 | (2) | 57,736 1,738 | 114,653 2,834 | . 613 | (2) |

${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
2 Data not available.
There were but a few new loans made by the Public Works Administration for building cars and locomotives. For that reason the employment on this type of work is rapidly declining, as the older jobs are being completed.

## Summary by Months

Table 17 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the public works program in August 1933 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 1\%.-Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1933 to January 1935, on Projects Financed from Public Works Funds
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners ${ }^{1}$ | Amount of pay rolis | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August 1983 to January 1935. |  | \$360, 398, 195 | 624, 040, 081 | \$0. 578 | \$701, 315, 937 |
| August ............. 1933 | 4,699 | 280,040 | 539,454 | 519 | 202, 100 |
| September | 33, 836 | 1,961, 496 | 3, 920, 009 | . 500 | 1, 622, 365 |
| October--- | 121, 403 | 7, 325, 313 | 14, 636, 603 | . 500 | ${ }^{2} 22,513,767$ |
| November | 254, 784 | 14, 458, 364 | 27,862, 280 | . 519 | 24, 299, 055 |
| December | 270, 408 | 15, 424, 700 | 29,866, 249 | . 516 | 24, 850, 188 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 273, 583 | 14, 574,960 | 27, 658, 591 | . 527 | 23, 793, 459 |
| February | 295, 741 | 15, 246, 423 | 28, 938, 177 | . 527 | 24,565, 004 |
| March. | 292,696 | 15, 636, 545 | 29, 171, 634 | . 536 | 69, 334, 408 |
| April. | 371,234 | 17, 907, 842 | 31, 559, 966 | . 567 | ${ }^{3} 67,150,664$ |
| May | 491, 166 | 25, 076, 908 | 44, 912, 412 | . 558 | ${ }^{3}$ 49, 720, 378 |
| June. | 592, 057 | 32, 783, 533 | 58, 335, 119 | . 562 | ${ }^{3} 57,589,895$ |
| July | 624,286 | 33, 829, 858 | 59, 436, 314 | . 569 | ${ }^{3} 51,644,174$ |
| August | 602,581 | 35, 142, 770 | 59, 943, 328 | . 586 | ${ }^{3} 53,282,956$ |
| September | 549,910 | 31, 720, 317 | 51, 699,495 | . 614 | ${ }^{3} 50,685,634$ |
| October. | 507, 799 | 29, 280, 240 | 46, 617, 616 | . 622 | ${ }^{3} 50,234,495$ |
| November | 469, 874 | 28, 831, 432 | 46, 494, 195 | . 620 | 54, 228,457 |
| December | 382, 594 | 22, 491, 692 | 35, 021, 864 | . 642 | ${ }^{3}$ 46, 792, 081 |
| January 1935 | 304,338 | 18, 425, 762 | 27, 426, 775 | . 672 | ${ }^{3} 28,806,857$ |

${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any one week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
${ }^{2}$ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.
During the 18 -month period workers at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects have earned more than $\$ 360,000,000$, or the rate of 57.8 cents per hour.

Purchase orders have been placed for materials valued at over $\$ 701,000,000$.

## Value of Material Orders Placed

Table 18 shows the value of materials for which orders have been placed from the beginning of the public works program in August 1933 to January 15, 1935, inclusive, by type of material.

Table 18.-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 program to Dec. 15, 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { During } \\ & \text { month end- } \\ & \text { ing Jan. } 15 \text {, } \\ & \text { 1935 } \end{aligned}$ |
| All material. | \$672, 509, 080 | \$28, 806, 857 |
| Aircraft (new) | 4, 332, 740 | 42, 377 |
| Airplane parts.-.- | 4, 413,212 | 48,874 |
| Ammunition and related products | 149, 7184 | 24,091 17,838 |
| Asbestos products, not elsewhere classified | 57,783 | 1,698 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas, etc- | 165,955 | 4, 583 |
| Belting, miscellaneous. | 28, 272 | 325 |
| Boats, steel and wooden (small | 1,147,948 | 130, 608 |
| Brick, hollow tile, and other | - $7,484,595$ | 76,810 |
| Carpets and rugs. | 7,42,899 | 1,119 |
| Carriages and wagons | 28,893 |  |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 11,519,576 | 889,441 |
| Cement | 93, 815,568 | 2, 337, 134 |
| Coal.... | 1, 2024,370 | 11, 173 |
| Compressed and liquefled gases | 1, 201,756 | 21,879 |
| Concrete products. | 11, 796, 989 | 796, 530 |
| Copper products | 456, 891 | 18, 464 |
| Cordage and twine | 208, 334 | 4,369 |
| Cork products, not elsewhere classifled | 63,518 | 2,183 |
| Cotton goods | 71, 017 | 1,476 |
| Crushed stone | 25,511, ${ }^{463}$ |  |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, mo | 2, 791, 165 | 203,648 |
| Electric wiring and fixtures. | 1,926, 237 | 544,523 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 32, 291, 305 | 1, 237, 724 |
| Elevators and parts | 222,000 | 91, 471 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 5, 740, 248 | 456,275 |
| Explosives | 2,703, 103 | 101, 430 |
| Firearms. | 752, 652 | 20,086 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 3, 271, 508 | 158,776 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsew | 70, 562, 455 | 3,782,424 |
| Furniture, including store and office fixtures | 948, 328 | 617,807 |
| Glass... | 451, 006 | 75, 321 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | 2, 890, 102 | 245, 732 |
| Heating and ventilating equipment | 4, 404, 194 | 522,447 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific. | 1, 464, 276 | 33, 129 |
| Jute goods. | 46,567 | 4,914 |
| Lead products. | 137, 547 |  |
| Lime...... | 164, 863 | 1,390 |
| Locomotives, other than | 28, 524 | 1, 151, ${ }^{\text {8,0 }}$ |
| Locomotives, other th | $10,661,833$ $6,837,084$ | 1,151,500 |
| Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere clas | 31, 337,819 | 1,435,074 |
| Machine tools. | 3, 887,092 | 284, 903 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products. | 10, 488, 119 | 687, 239 |
| Mattresses and bed springs | 15,771 |  |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators. | 217, 820 | 21,759 |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treat | 98.073 | 491 |
| Models and patterns. | 10,258 | 1,063 |
| Motorcycles and parts | 274, 395 |  |
| Motor vehicles, passenge | 433, 869 | 4,830 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks. | 8, 437,969 | 6,629 |
| Nails and spikes | 643, 601 | 28,980 |
| Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, not elsew | 927,497 | 105, 212 |
| Paints and varnishos. | 1,413,530 | 91, 153 |
| Paper products | 40,516 | 99 |
| Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere cla | 10, 976, 572 | 259, 237 |
| Petroleum products | 19, 715, 121 | 804, 774 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials. | 153,335 | 2,977 |
| Planing mill products | 3,459,589 | 253, 237 |
| Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified | 5,998, 972 | 434, 496 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 7, 470, 186 | 447, 198 |
| Radio apparatus and supplies | 587, 234 | 15,764 |
| Rail fastenings, excluding spikes. | 4, 3 35, 770 | 4, $\mathbf{2 2 , 4 0 9}$ |
| Rails, steel ------- | 17,951, 750 | 22,406 |
| Railway cars, freinht--.....- | 35, 429,443 |  |

Table 18.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Public Works Projects, by Type of Material-Continued

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From beginning of program to Dec. 15, 1934 | $\begin{gathered} \text { During } \\ \text { month ond- } \\ \text { ing Jan. } 15 \text {, } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| Railway cars, passenger | \$7, 152, 435 | \$375, 000 |
| Refrigerators and retrigerating and ice-making apparatus | 573, 855 | 2,635 |
| Roofing materials, not elsewhere classifled | 1, 856, 706 | 153,848 |
| Rubber goods. | 271, 343 | 11, 600 |
| Sacks and bags. | 19,727 | 759 |
| Sand and gravel | 43, 511, 460 | 1, 240,454 |
| Sheet-metal work | 2, 047,132 | 34, 868 |
|  | 574,612 556,011 | 353 24,559 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, inciuding structural and ornamental metal work. | 93, 211, 542 | 24, 539 $5,061,789$ |
| Stoves and ranges, other than electric. | 198,049 |  |
| Switches, railway | 774, 631 |  |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipment | 31, 553 | 4,766 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo. | 1, 238, 709 | 87, 103 |
| Tools, other than machine tools. | 3, 587, 143 | 77, 778 |
| Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified -.----......-- -- | 99, 863 | 4,663 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition | 1,436, 877 | 144, 838 |
|  | 23,641 | 318 |
| Window and door screens and weatherstrip | 74,510 | 576 |
| Window shades and fixtures. | 52,050 | 19,578 |
| Wire products, not elsewhere classified | 3, 629,397 | 194,058 |
| Wrought pipe | 458, 630 | 99, 786 |
| Zinc products. | 21, 121 | 37 |
| Other. | 30, 641, 186 | 1, 335, 212 |

During January 1935 purchase orders were placed for materials valued at over $\$ 28,000,000$. It is estimated that the fabrication of these materials will create 95,000 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 counted-not the labor in taking the clay from the pits or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only the labor in the rolling mill is countednot labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In order to obtain data concerning the man-months of labor created in fabricating material, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government 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 of labor created in their plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. For materials purchased direct by contractors on the job, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimation is made by using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

Over the 18 -month period orders have been placed for material valued at over $\$ 700,000,000$. It is estimated that in fabricating this
material approximately $2,300,000$ man-months of labor has been, or will be, created.

## Emergency Work Relief Program

There was an increase of nearly 80,000 in the number of workers on the rolls of the emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration, comparing the last week in January with the last week in December. Pay rolls for the same period increased nearly 7 percent.

Table 19 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency-work program for weeks ending December 27, 1934, and January 31, 1935.

Table 19.-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 week ending- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. 31, 1935 | Dec. 27, 1934 | Jan. 31, 1935 | Dec. 27, 1934 |
| All divisions. | 1,649,605 | 1,571,588 | \$15, 117,850 | \$14, 137, 896 |
| Percentage change | +4.96 |  | +6.93 |  |
| New England | 127, 385 | 132,450 | 1, 362, 847 | 1, 556, 423 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 268, 194 | 270, 455 | 4, 226, 849 | 3, 831, 601 |
| East North Central | 236, 841 | 229, 205 | 2,264, 226 | 2,142,258 |
| West North Central | 290,102 | 292,643 | - 2,005,978 | 2,150,347 |
| South Atlantic. | 203, 554 | 177,570 | 1, 075,079 | 1, 004, 104 |
| East South Central | 90, 759 | 93, 329 | 464,620 | 427, 559 |
| West South Centra | 218, 932 | 165,551 | 1, 371, 686 | 925, 643 |
| Mountain | 48,784 | 59, 308 | 510,300 | 602, 303 |
| Pacific. | 165, 054 | 151, 077 | 1,836, 265 | 1,497, 658 |

While there was an increase of nearly 5 percent in the total number of people given employment by the emergency-work program, the increases were confined to four of the geographic divisions.

Table 20 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls on the emergency work relief program by months, from the inception of the work in March 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Relief Program, from March 1934 to January 1935

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  | 1934 |  |  |
| March | 22, 934 | \$842, 000 | October-.-- | 1,998, 167 | \$52, 861, 038 |
| April | 1, 176, 818 | 38, 953, 678 | November | 2, 147,091 | 62, 845, 540 |
| May | 1, 343, 214 | 42, 214, 039 | December | $12,299,333$ | ${ }^{1} 61,922,514$ |
| June. | 1, 477, 753 | 42, 221, 757 |  |  |  |
| July | 1, 723, 295 | 47, 244, 553 | 1935 |  |  |
| August | 1, 922, 029 | 54, 870, 823 | January | ${ }^{2} 2,400,000$ | ${ }^{2} 65,000,000$ |
| September | 1,950, 728 | 50, 178, 571 |  |  |  |

[^9]During the month of January, 2,400,000 people were given employment on this work program. This does not mean, however, that at any given time the total number of workers reached the figure quoted. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of this number are working during any given week.

## Emergency Conservation Work

There were nearly 400,000 men working in Civilian Conservation camps during the month ending January 31,1935 . This was an increase of nearly 50,000 as compared with the previous month. The Emergency Conservation Work employees were paid more than $\$ 16,700,000$ for their work during January. In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Table 21 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work for the months December 1934 and January 1935, by type of work.

Table 21.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work January 1935 and December 1934

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1935}{\text { January }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { January }_{1935}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| All Groups | 398, 689 | 350, 028 | \$16, 760, 829 | \$15, 414, 634 |
| Enrolled personnel. | 358, 812 | 311, 793 | 11, 205, 705 | 9,737, 298 |
| Reserve officers. | 6, 312 | 6, 194 | 1, 574,437 | 1, 552, 889 |
| Educational advisers. | 1, 286 | 1,271 | 205,607 | 203,172 |
| Supervisory and technical ${ }^{1}$ | 232, 279 | ${ }^{3} 30,770$ | ${ }^{2} 3,775,080$ | ${ }^{3} 3,921,275$ |

${ }^{1}$ Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
${ }^{2} 30,498$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 3,599,808$ included in the executive service table.
${ }^{3} 28,496$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 3,685,425$ included in the executive service table.
There were more employees in Civilian Conservation camps during January than during any month since the beginning of the program in May 1933. 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 22 shows employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work by months January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 22.-Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, January 1934 to January 1935

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  | 1934 |  |  |
| January | 331, 594 | \$13, 581, 506 | September | 335,785 | \$15, 022, 969 |
| March | 321,829 247,591 | $13,081,393$ $10,792,319$ | October--. | 391,894 387,329 | ${ }_{16,622,595}^{16,930}$ |
| April. | 314, 664 | 13, 214, 018 | December. | 350, 028 | 15, 414, 834 |
| May | 335, 871 | 14,047, 512 |  |  |  |
| June... | 280, 271 | 12, 641, 401 | 1935 |  |  |
| August | 388, 340 | ${ }_{16,363,826}^{16,032,734}$ | January | 398, 689 | 16, 760, 829 |

## Employment on State-Road Projects

During the month of January there were nearly 145,000 men working on building and maintaining State roads. Sixteen and four-tenths percent of these men were building new roads and 83.6 percent were employed in repairing and maintaining existing roads.

Table 23 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of December 1934 and January 1935.

Table 23.-Employment and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Divisions ${ }^{1}$

| Geographic division | New |  |  |  | Maintenance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Janu- } \\ \operatorname{ary} \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | December 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { December } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } 1935 \end{gathered}\right.$ | December 1934 | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {January }}$ | Decem- <br> ber 1934 |
| All divisions $\qquad$ Percentage change. | $\left.\right\|_{-43,537} ^{23,85}$ | 41, 919 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 760,774 \\ -55.94 \end{gathered}$ | \$1, 726, 621 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 120,283 \\ & -10.69 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 134,680 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,104,125 \\ -18.40 \end{array}$ | \$5, 029, 466 |
| New England. | 1, 616 | 9, 112 | 51, 432 | 446, 638 | 7,504 | 6, 673 | 307, 360 | 418, 055 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 1, 415 | 3, 050 | 83, 362 | 207, 804 | 20,915 | 30, 909 | 771, 613 | 1, 086, 291 |
| East North Central. | 2, 739 | 6, 244 | 125, 282 | 310,780 | 17,490 | 20, 182 | 718, 995 | 827, 659 |
| South Atlantic. | 7,635 | 7,993 | 1713,075 | 152, 056 | 22, 363 | - 25,080 | - 581,000 | 701, 592 |
| East South Central | 1,601 | 1,773 | 50, 155 | 74, 747 | 10,768 | 10, 228 | 201, 412 | 238,854 |
| West South Central. | 1,585 | 3,131 | 58,741 | 116, 025 | 9, 147 | 9,501 | 400, 617 | 427,923 |
| Mountain | 1,581 | 2,467 | 88,867 | 141, 376 | 6, 191 | 6, 740 | 310, 210 | 365,418 |
| Pacific | 3,220 | 3,487 | 131,940 | 166, 314 | 6,381 | 6,327 | 390, 129 | 445, 889 |
| Outside continenta United States......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 71 | 4,133 | 5,278 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public works fund.
There was a decrease of over 30,000 in the number of State road workers comparing January with December.

Table 24 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads for the month, January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive.

Table 24.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads ${ }^{1}$

| Month | Number of employees working on- |  |  | Total pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New roads | Maintenance | Total |  |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |
| January..........----...... | 25,345 | 136,440 | 161,785 | \$8, 684, 109 |
| March. | 22, 311 | 132, 144 | 149, 215 | 7,131, $7,889,785$ |
| April.- | 21,510 | 136, 038 | 157, 548 | 8, 407, 644 |
| May | 27, 161 | 167, 274 | 194, 435 | 10,275, 139 |
| June. | 37,642 | 170,879 | 208, 521 | 11, 221, 299 |
| July-... | 45, 478 | 168, 428 | 213,906 | 11,255, 685 |
| August-- | 53, 540 | 180, 270 | 233,810 | 12, 435, 163 |
| September | 61,865 71,008 | 188,323 169,235 | 250, 188 | 13,012, ${ }^{12,439}$ |
| November. | 66, 106 | 159, 451 | 225, 557 | 11,919,683 |
| December.. | 41,919 | 134, 680 | 176, 599 | 6,756, 087 |
| 1835 |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 23,537 | 120, 283 | 143,820 | 4, 864, 899 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, January 1935

During the month ending January 15, slightly more than 11,000 people were employed on construction projects financed by loans made by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 25 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during January 1935, by type of project.

Table 25.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { wage } \\ & \text { earners } \end{aligned}$ | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects | 11, 180 | \$1, 054, 708 | 1, 484, 190 | \$0.711 | \$3, 966, 718 |
| Bridges | 3, 809 | 313, 308 | 375, 455 | . 834 | 3, 121, 925 |
| Building construction | 512 | 31, 015 | 37, 117 | . 836 | 8,819 |
| Railroad construction | 169 | 4,169 | 8,820 | . 473 | 11, 293 |
| Reclamation | 1,481 | 76, 210 | 191, 243 | . 398 | 57, 144 |
| Water and sowage | 4,388 | 538, 726 | 734, 797 | . 733 | 480, 307 |
| Miscellaneous. | 821 | 91, 270 | 136, 758 | . 667 | 287, 230 |

Earnings per hour averaged slightly more than 71 cents. There was considerable variation in the earnings per hour on the different types of projects. For example, on building construction the average hourly earnings were nearly 84 cents, while on reclamation projects earnings averaged less than 40 cents per hour.

Table 26 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 26.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Divisions
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of employees | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours wroked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All divisions. | 11, 180 | \$1, 054, 708 | 1, 484, 190 | \$0. 711 | \$3,966, 718 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 779 | 64, 693 | 67,976 | . 952 | 17, 212 |
| East North Central | 319 | 41, 846 | 37, 374 | 1. 120 | 71, 288 |
| East South Centrtl | 169 | 4,169 | 8,820 | . 473 | 11, 293 |
| West South Central | 832 | 50, 844 | 73, 686 | . 690 | 29, 120 |
| Mountain. | 1,482 | 76, 234 | 191, 283 | . 399 | 57, 144 |
| Pacific... | 7,599 | 816,922 | 1, 105, 051 | . 739 | 3,780, 661 |

Comparing January with December, there were decreases in all geographic divisions except the East North Central and the West North Central. The largest decreases occurred in the Middle Atlantic States and in the Pacific States. The decrease in the Middle Atlantic States was brought about by the nearing completion of the Knickerbocker Village project in New York City and the sanitarium at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The decrease in the Pacific States was caused by the falling off of employment on the bridge in San Francisco Harbor.

Table 27 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during the months April 1934 to January 1935, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 27.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage Barnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| April | 18, 731 | \$1, 516, 915 | 2,308, 580 | \$0.657 | \$2, 357, 408 |
| May. | 19,429 | 1,649, 920 | 2, 358, 966 | . 699 | 2, 143, 864 |
| June | 19, 022 | 1,676, 075 | 2, 314, 136 | . 724 | 2, 230,065 |
| July | 17,475 | 1, 612, 848 | 2, 141, 945 | . 753 | 2, 402, 174 |
| August | 17, 221 | 1,697, 161 | 2, 282, 181 | . 744 | 2, 384, 887 |
| September | 16,809 | 1,637, 047 | 2, 203, 881 | . 743 | 2, 579, 969 |
| 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 |
| December. | 14, 321 | 1, 337, 719 | 1, 859, 226 | . 720 | 2, 440,620 |
| January.-.-...-. 1935 | 11, 180 | 1, 054, 708 | 1,484, 190 | . 711 | 3, 966, 718 |

No new construction loans are being made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Employment on these projects will, therefore, decrease quite rapidly since many separate projects are nearing completion.

Table 28 shows the value of materials for which orders have been placed since March 15, 1934, by contractors working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects, by type of material.

Table 28.-Value of Material Orders Placed for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Material

| Type of material | Value of materials- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From March to Dec. ${ }_{1934}{ }^{15,}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { During } \\ \text { manth ending } \\ \text { Jan. 15, 1935 }}}{\substack{\text { an } \\ \hline}}$ |
| All material | \$21, 669, 532 | \$3,966,718 |
| Asphalt and paving materials |  | 31,453 |
| Boits, nuts, rivets, etc.-.-- | 363, 118 | 8,775 |
| Cement | 1, 346, 371 | 51,016 |
| Clay products. | 316, 979 | 2, 798 |
| Compressed and liguefied gases | 51,242 30,085 |  |
| Concrete products.-.......... | 1, 322, 813 | 51,244 |
| Copper products | 1, 176, 743 | 191, 809 |
| Cordage and twine | 4,671 |  |
| Cotton goods. | 36,497 | 4, 555 |
| Crushed stone | 37,477 807,350 | 45, 655 |
| Explosives | 791, 760 | 68, 189 |
| Felt goods, etc. | 4, 447 |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products not elsew | 1,918, 204 | 211, 503 |
| Fuel oil. | 49, 241 |  |
| Gasoline. | 294, 617 | 26, 234 |
| Glass Hardware, miscellaneous | 3,157 378,483 |  |
| Insulation materials....- | 378, 6783 | 21, 32 |
| Lime. | 8,850 |  |
| Lubricating oils and greases. | 29,040 | 2,391 |
| Lumber and timber products | 1, 103, 702 | 77, 332 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 101, 102 | 1,300 |
| Motor vehicles and supplies. | 118, 116 | 9,662 |
| Paints and varnishes | 30, 060 |  |
| Plumbing supplies. | 230, 317 | 1,169 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 12,844 |  |
| Roofing | 4,516 | 5,310 |
| Rubber goods | 30, 111 | 2,047 |
| Sand and gravel | 398, 600 | 18,933 |
| Sheet-metal works | 28, 245 |  |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus. | 61,686 | 2,337 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products. | 9, 070,962 | 3, 072,565 |
|  | 73, 945 | 4,307 |
| Other---.......-----.... | 1,077,953 | 43,538 |

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

During the month ending January 15 there were over 12,700 employees working on construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various executive departments.

The number of workers include only employees working on contracts awarded since July 1, 1934. Comparing January with December,
there was a decrease of nearly 3,500 employees working on these construction projects. The decrease was brought about by the curtailment of work on road building and river, harbor, and flood-control work. Pay rolls for January amounted to nearly $\$ 670,000$. Earnings per hour averaged 63 cents.

Whenever a contract is awarded by a Government department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified, on forms supplied by the Bureau, the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. 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 types of materials he has purchased.

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

Table 29 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, for January 1935, which are financed from direct appropriations to the various Federal agencies.

Table 29.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, 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 | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 12,784 | \$069, 199 | 1,062, 118 | \$0.630 | \$3, 163, 946 |
| Building construction | 2,931 | 171,568 | 214, 428 | . 800 | 324, 717 |
| Public roads.. | 1,796 | 78, 499 | 123, 434 | . 636 | 80, 002 |
| River, harbor, and flood contr | 4, 104 | 201, 113 | 374, 535 | . 537 | 164, 516 |
| Streets and roads. | 1,929 | 66,959 | 153, 859 | . 435 | 17,982 |
| Naval vessels. | 1,234 | 117, 582 | 137,982 | . 852 | 2, 518, 076 |
| Water and sewerage | 234 | 10, 139 | 17, 232 | . 588 | 39, 154 |
| Miscellaneous..-- | 556 | 23,339 | 40,648 | . 574 | 19,499 |

Of the workers employed on these projects, more than 30 percent were working on river, harbor, and flood-control work and nearly 25 percent on building construction. Hourly earnings varied from less than 44 cents for street and road building to more than 85 cents for work on naval vessels.

Table 30 shows, for the month of January 1935, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations, by geographic divisions.

Table 30.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic divisions | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions. | 12,784 | 11,451 | \$669, 190 | 1,062, 118 | \$0.630 | ${ }^{1}$ \$3, 163,946 |
| New England. | 934 | 817 | 70,943 | 95, 110 | . 746 | 189,884 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 631 | 522 | 54,600 | 62, 707 | . 871 | 1,694,309 |
| East North Central | 1,119 | 1,023 | 42,957 | 60,945 | . 705 | 115,467 |
| West North Central | 1,289 | 1, 143 | 64,363 | 115, 863 | . 556 | 25, 116 |
| South Atlantic.-- | 2,679 | 2,309 | 142,551 | 205,591 | . 693 | 849,825 |
| East South Central | 1, 624 | 1,524 | 70, 535 | 129, 838 | . 543 | 67,311 |
| West South Central | 2,146 | 1,902 | 102, 805 | 200, 899 | . 512 | 71,008 |
| Mountain... | 1,250 | 1,233 | 61,903 | 103,028 | . 601 | 15,376 |
| Pacific.-..-- | 1,023 | 915 | 54, 356 | 81, 226 | . 669 | 37, 665 |
| aside continental <br> States | 89 | 63 | 4,186 | 6,911 | . 606 | 17,985 |

t Includes $\$ 80,002$, estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

There was a considerable difference in the average hourly earnings as shown by geographic divisions. The West South Central showed the lowest earnings per hour ( 51 cents), and the Middle Atlantic, the highest ( 87 cents).

Table 31 shows, for the months August 1934 to January 1935, inclusive, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct governmental appropriations.

Table 31.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

| [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 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| August...- | 9,800 | \$329,440 | 557,747 | \$0.591 | \$150, 84206 |
| October.. | 13, 593 | 689, 604 | 1, 103, 523 | . 625 | 982, 835 |
| November | 18,211 | 1,014,945 | 1,690, 488 | . 600 | 3, 334, 648 |
| December. | 16, 276 | 859,998 | 1, 468, 741 | . 586 | 1,966,441 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January- | 12,784 | 669, 199 | 1,062, 118 | . 630 | 3,163,946 |

The usual seasonal declines in construction employment occurred in January and December. Average earnings per hour, however, were higher than for any month since September.

Table 32 shows the value of material orders placed during the period, July 1, 1934, to January 15, 1935, on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations, by type of material.

Table 32.-Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Material

| Type of material | Value of material ordersplaced- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { From July } 1 \\ \text { to Dec. 15, } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | During period Dec. 15, 1934, to Jan. 15, 1935 |
| All material. | \$7, 126, 216 | \$3, 163, 946 |
| Asbestos | 1,250 |  |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets. etc | 18,479 | 2,756 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 18,934 | 17, 163 |
| Cement and lime....- | 303, 504 | 47, 075 |
| Coal. | 23, 080 |  |
| Concrete products | 44, 430 | 10,344 |
| Copper products... | 47,441 4,876 | 2, 237 |
| Crushed stone..... | 95, 838 | 11,352 |
| Electric wiring and fixtur | 25, 219 | 118, 653 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies. | 131, 968 | 225, 931 |
| Elevators and parts......-. | 12,458 | 18,304 |
| Expines, turbines, tractors, et | 636, 442 | 1,077, 103 |
| Explosinges, iron and steel | 11,910 84,501 | 1, 8468 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsew | 321,877 | 411, 098 |
| Glass | 7,946 | 2, 108 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous. | 58,642 | 7,335 |
| Heating and ventilating equipment | 51,394 3,639 | 21,571 |
| Lumber and timber products | 673, 318 | 43,986 |
| Machine tools................ | 3,998 | 6,457 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 168,098 | 70,095 |
| Metal doors, shutters, window sash and fram | 11, 259 | 10,630 2,254 |
| Nails and spikes. | 13,893 |  |
| Paints and varnishes. | 62,782 | 18,255 |
| Paving mixtures.- | 49, 291 | 4,990 |
| Petroleum products | 204, 057 | 58,700 |
| Planing-mill products | 30, 484 | 3, 993 |
| Plumbing supplies. | 95, 975 | 18.025 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 136, 319 | 125, 338 |
| Refrigerating equipment | 22,474 | ${ }^{2}, 450$ |
| Roofing materials. | 54, 421 | 6,459 |
| Sand and gravel | 155, 632 | 31,468 |
| Sheet-metal work | 77,861 | 5,040 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsew | 639, 354 | 322,077 |
| Structural and reinforcing steel | 2, 409,502 | 151,399 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo | 3,857 | 1, 284 |
| Tools, other than machine tools.-.-.---- |  |  |
| Wall plaster, wall board, and insulating b Waterproofing materials | 55,180 4,997 | 1,238 1,681 |
| Wire products, not elsewhere classified | 53,010 | 7,511 |
| Other | 233, 269 | 211, 743 |

The value of materials for which purchase orders have been placed since July 1, 1934, on this construction program amounted to over $\$ 10,000,000$. More than 20 percent of this amount has been for structural and reinforcing steel. The value of orders placed for lumber and timber products amounted to nearly $\$ 700,000$.

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

## Manufacturing Industries

Table 33 presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between December 15, 1934, and January 15, 1935, as shown by reports received from 22,954 manufacturing establishments employing $3,411,100$ workers in January.

Six hundred and forty-two establishments in 41 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 2.9 percent and affecting 83,324 employees. Seven establishments in 6 industries reported decreases which averaged 7.1 percent and affected 1,117 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate change was an average increase of 2.5 percent in railroad repair shops affecting 73,272 workers. This is the second 23 -percent increase given since the 10 -percent wage cut of February 1932.

Table 33.-Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935

| Industry | Estab-lishments report | Totalnumberof en-ployees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Wagerate in creases | Wagerate decreases | No wage- rate changes | Wagerate in creases | Wagerate de creases |
| All manufacturing industries....Percentage of total. | $\begin{array}{r} 22,954 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,411,100 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,305 \\ 97.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}642 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (1) ${ }^{7}$ | 3, 326,659 | $\begin{array}{\|r} 83,324 \\ 2.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{(1,117}$ |
| Iron and steel and their products, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 2304545 | 236,439 | 230 |  |  | 236, 439 |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 8,766 \\ 8,057 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 4345 | 2 |  |  | 28 |  |
| Cast-iron pipe ---.---- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,738 \\ & 8,057 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 157 | 12, 835 | 157 |  |  | 12,835 <br> 10,125 <br> 1 |  |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel.. | 1839876 |  | 82 | 1 |  |  | $10^{-}$ |  |
| Hardware-...-.-.-. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21,115 \\ 9,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | 2 |  | 21,073 9,255 | 50 |  |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. $\qquad$ |  |  | 90 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stoves-- | ${ }^{90} 9$ | 21, 344 | 200 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 21, 229 | 60 | $5 \overline{5}$ |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 26355 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,955 \\ 8,403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 262 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | 1 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,929 \\ 8,403 \end{array}$ | 26 |  |
| Tin cans and other tinware-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 10 |  |
| Wirework | ${ }_{101}^{123}$ | 7,949 8,440 | 122 |  |  | 7,939 8,440 |  |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements. Cash registers, adding ma. chines, and calculating ma- | 73 | 21, 645 | 73 |  |  | 21, 645 |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, appara- | 26 | 15, 085 | 26 |  |  | 15,085 | 293 |  |
| tus, and supplies...........- | 361 | 119, 167 | 355 | 6 |  | 118,874 |  |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 99 |  | 98 | 1 |  | 33,865 | 2, 698 | -...- |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 1,503 | 138,990 | 1,490 | 11 | 2 | 137,510 | 117 | 914 |
| Machine tools.- | 202 | 21,79434,658 | $\begin{array}{r}201 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 21, 67734,658 |  | --...- |
| Radios and phonographs. |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Textile machinery and parts-- | 129 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,002 \\ & 10,909 \end{aligned}$ | 127 | 2 |  |  | 14 |  |
| Typewriters and parts.- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,988 \\ & 10,909 \end{aligned}$ |  | --....... |
| Transportation equipment: <br> Aircraft. | 228 | 4,050286, 185 | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 288 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,050 \\ 286,185 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Automobiles |  |  |  | -......... |  |  | --...- | 24 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad. | 66 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Locomotives. | 10 | 3,770 | 10 |  |  | 3,770 |  |  |
| Shipbuilding- | 93 | 22,784 | 93 |  |  | 22,784 |  |  |
| Railroad repair shops: Electric railroad. | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,622 \\ & 73,272 \end{aligned}$ | $364$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 515 \end{array}$ |  | 17, 194 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,428 \\ 73,272 \end{array}$ | ----------- |
| Steam railroad. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^10]Table 33.-Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935-Continued


Table 33.-Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935-Continued


## Nonmanufacturing Industries

Wage-rate changes occurring between December 15, 1934, and January 15,1935 , which were reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 34.

Increases affecting 15,181 employees were reported by 292 establishments in 10 industries. Nine thousand nine hundred and eighty of these employees were in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry and received an average wage-rate increase of 2.4 percent. An average increase of 8.6 percent affecting 2,117 employees was reported by 27 power and light establishments, 1 of 6.5 percent affecting 1,490 employees was reported by 20 banks, an average increase of 9.1 percent affecting 751 workers was reported by 82 wholesale-trade establishments, and 1 of 11.2 percent affecting 592 employees was reported by 121 retail-trade establishments. The remaining increases reported affected 144 employees or less in any one industry.

The wage-rate decreases reported affected only 130 workers in 28 establishments.

Table 34.-Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending Jan. 15, 1935


[^11]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ December 1934 estimated employment appearing in December issue revised to $6,536,100$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Comparable data not available.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1.
    8 Revised.

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

    6 Weighted percentage change.
    7 Includes laundries.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.
    ${ }^{\ominus}$ No change.
    ${ }^{10}$ Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

[^3]:    11 Not available.

[^4]:    - No change.

[^5]:    4 Less than 1 Ko of 1 percent.

    - No change.
    ${ }^{11}$ Not available.

[^6]:    4 Less than 310 of 1 percent.

    - No change.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

[^7]:    ${ }^{4}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{1}$ No change.
    ${ }_{16}$ Does not include brokerage and real estate.

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

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised.
    ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $3 i ́ 0$ of 1 percent.

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

