

# EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS<sup>1</sup>

## Employment in June 1935

LARGELY as a result of seasonal influences, business activity slackened in June and industrial employment declined to moderately lower levels. Considering all factors, however, the record for the month is relatively favorable. In the aggregate, it is estimated that not more than 98,000 workers in the groups surveyed lost their jobs during the month interval, and this decrease was largely counterbalanced by increases in several branches of public employment. The Bureau does not collect reports for agricultural labor or for summer employments such as camps, amusement parks, etc.

For manufacturing industries employment in June was 1.8 percent below the May level. Industries of major importance contributing to the decline were the automotive, blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, cotton goods, silk goods, men's and women's clothing, and boots and shoes. A number of manufacturing industries drawing their main support from building construction reported substantial gains in employment. These increases, however, were not sufficient to offset the losses in other directions and for manufacturing as a whole it is estimated that 126,000 fewer workers were carried on factory pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest June 15 than during the corresponding pay period of the previous month.

Employment in most of the nonmanufacturing industries increased during the month, the only important exceptions being reported by hotels and wholesale and retail distribution. The most vigorous advance occurred in the coal-mining industry which was stimulated by forward buying occasioned by the prospect of a strike. Other important gains were reported by metal mining, building construction, class I railroads, and dyeing and cleaning establishments.

In the field of public employment, increases over May were shown in the executive and military services of the Federal Government. A substantial gain was likewise reported in the number of workers employed on the various types of construction projects financed by public funds. Decreases, however, occurred in the judicial and legislative services of the Federal Government, and in the emergency work-relief program.

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<sup>1</sup> Formerly published as "Trend of Employment."