

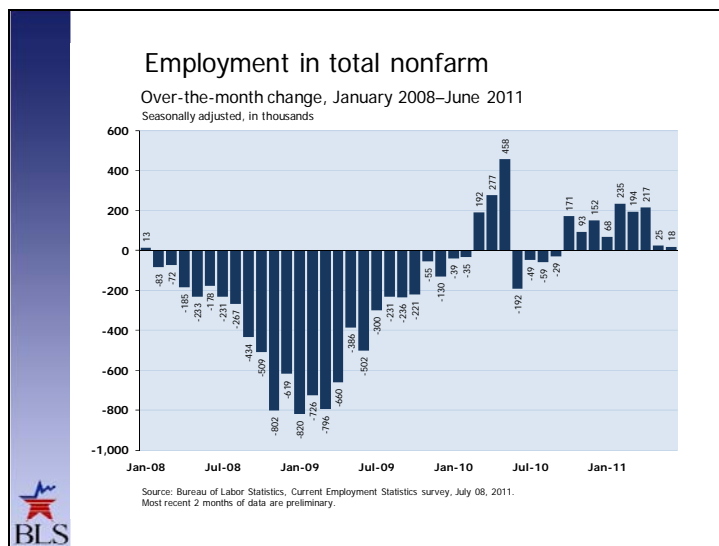
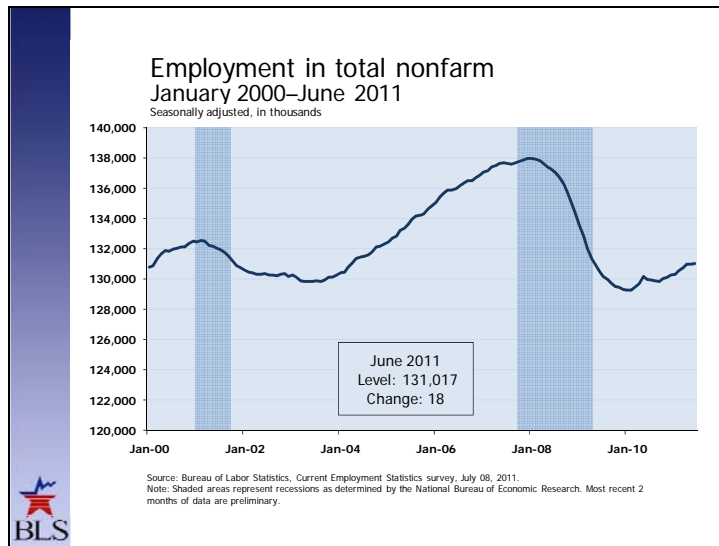


Current Employment Statistics

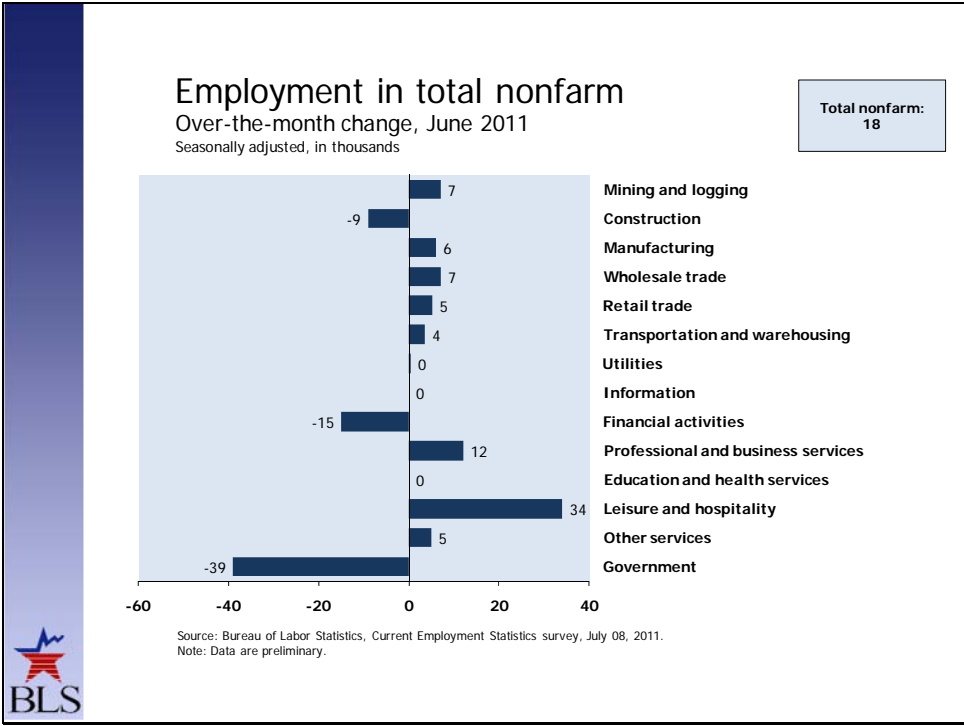
Highlights

June 2011

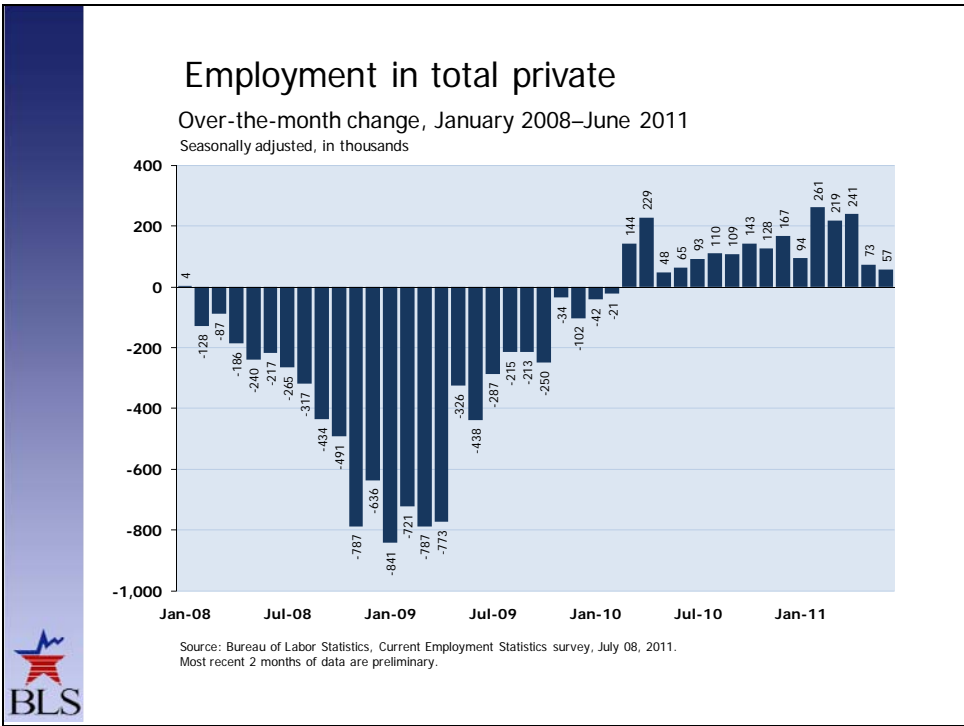
Bureau of Labor Statistics
July 8, 2011



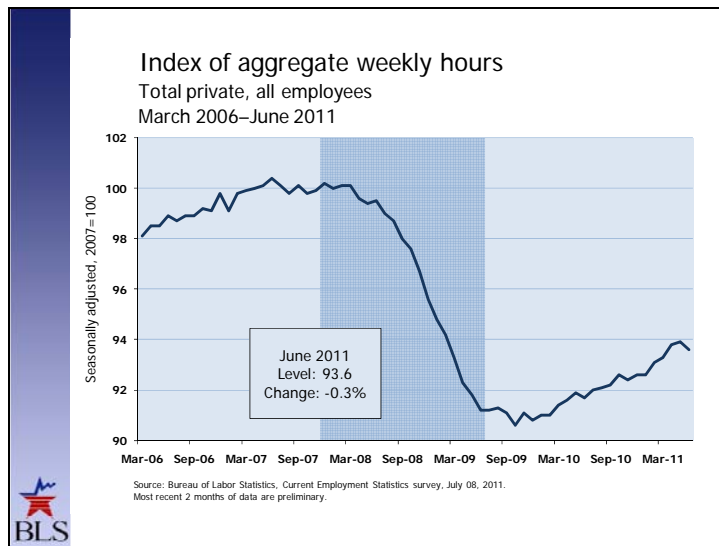
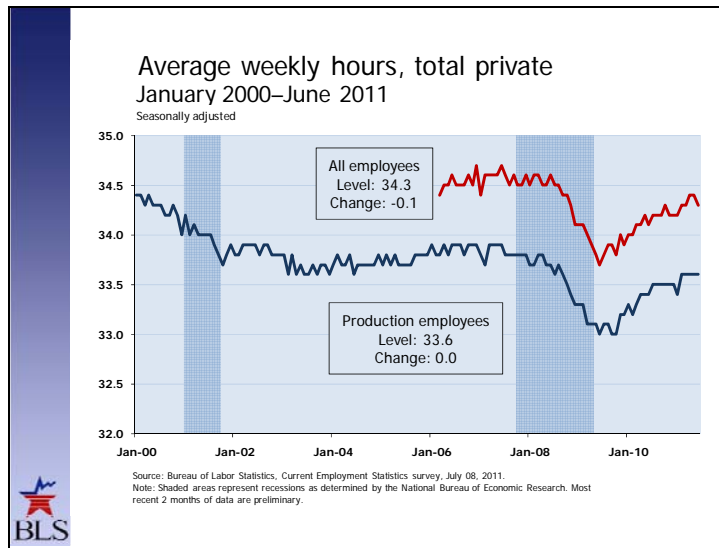
- Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in June for the second consecutive month.
- Job gains had averaged 215,000 during the prior 3 months from February through April.



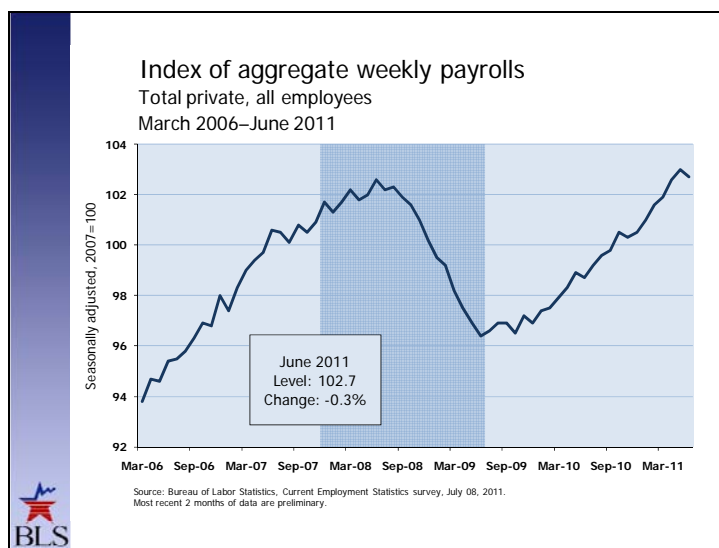
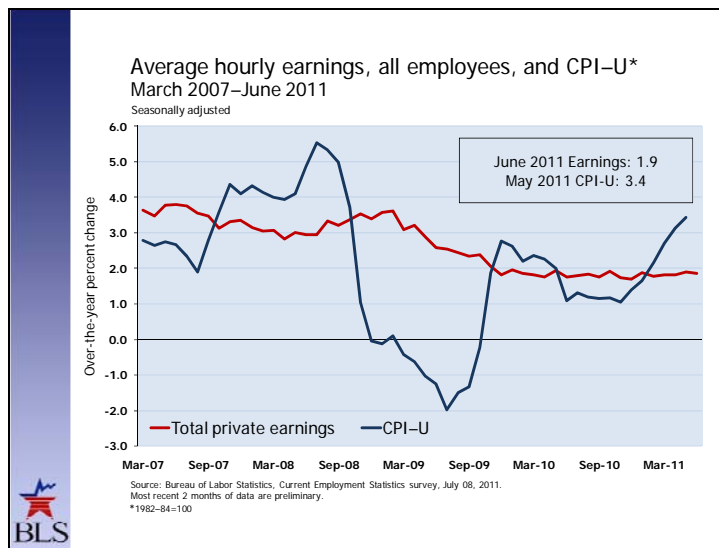
- Job losses in government offset an employment gain in leisure and hospitality, while job growth continued in mining and logging.
- Employment changed little among other nonfarm industries.



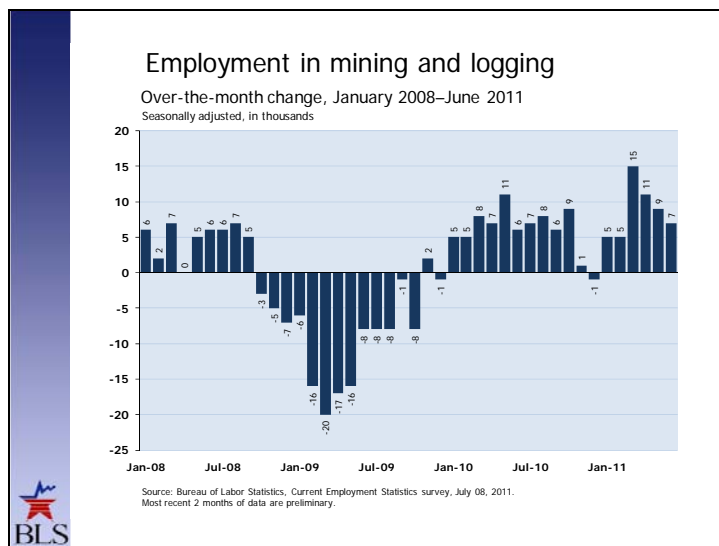
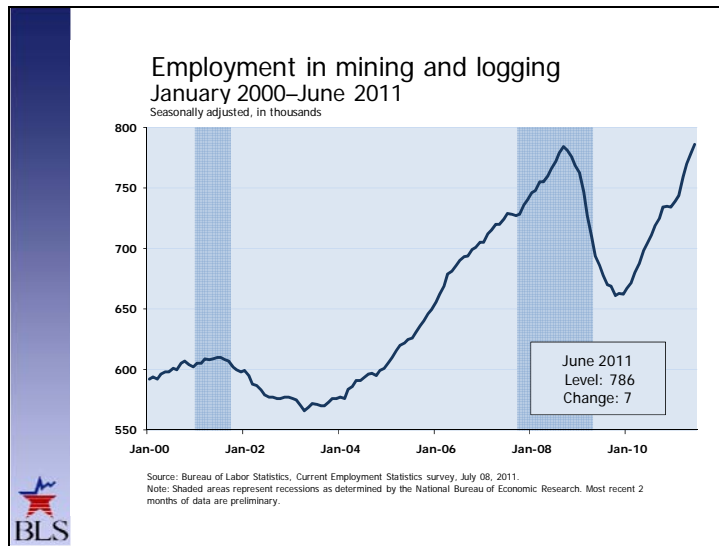
- In June, private employment edged up by 57,000.
- The average monthly job gain of 65,000 in May and June was substantially below the average monthly gain of 240,000 in the preceding 3 months.



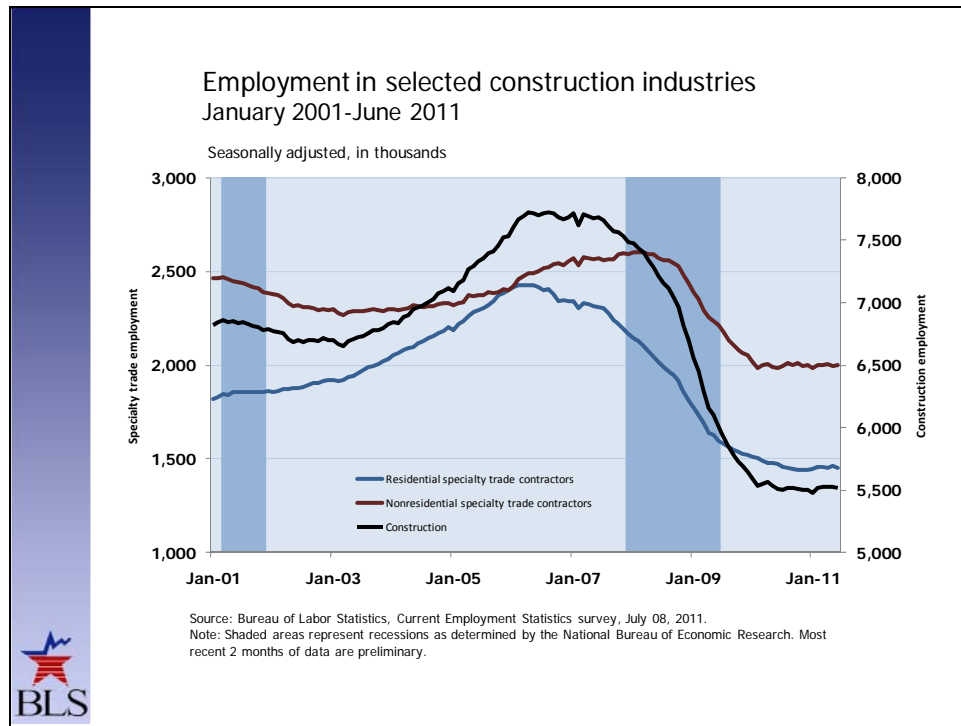
- Average weekly hours for all employees fell by 0.1 hour in June, while average weekly hours for production employees remained unchanged.
- The index of aggregate weekly hours for all employees in the private sector declined by 0.3 percent, the largest 1-month decline since October 2009, when the index declined by 0.5 percent.



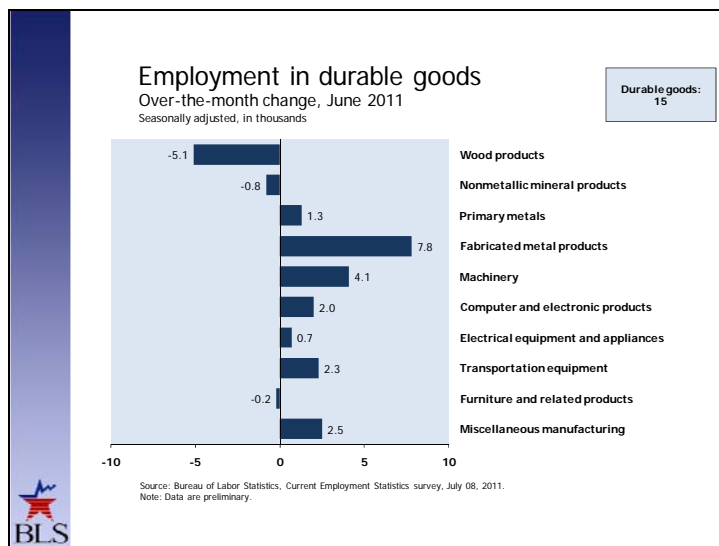
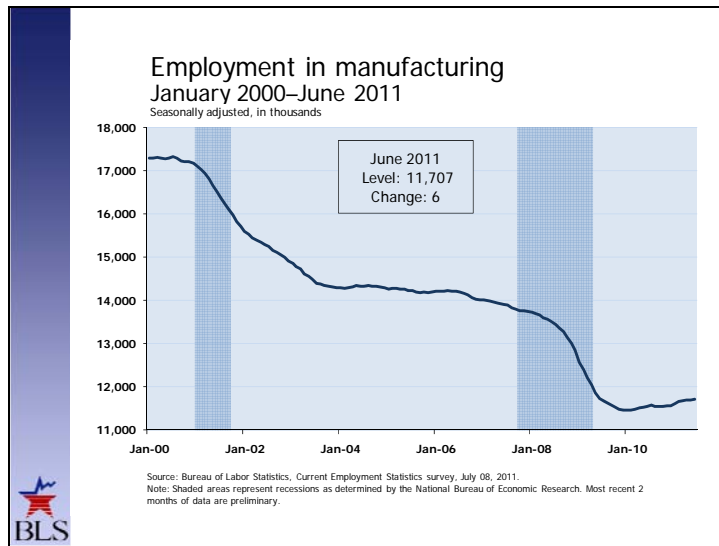
- Average hourly earnings of all private-sector employees declined by 1 cent in June to \$22.99; over the year, the series has increased 1.9 percent.
- The consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) was up 3.4 percent over the year ending in May.
- The index of aggregate weekly payrolls of all private-sector employees fell by 0.3 percent in June. Despite the decrease in June, the index has increased by 6.5 percent since reaching a trough in June 2009.



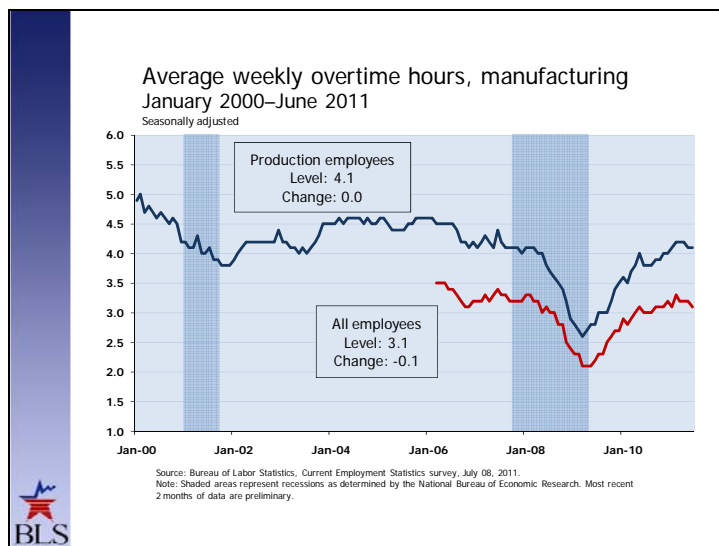
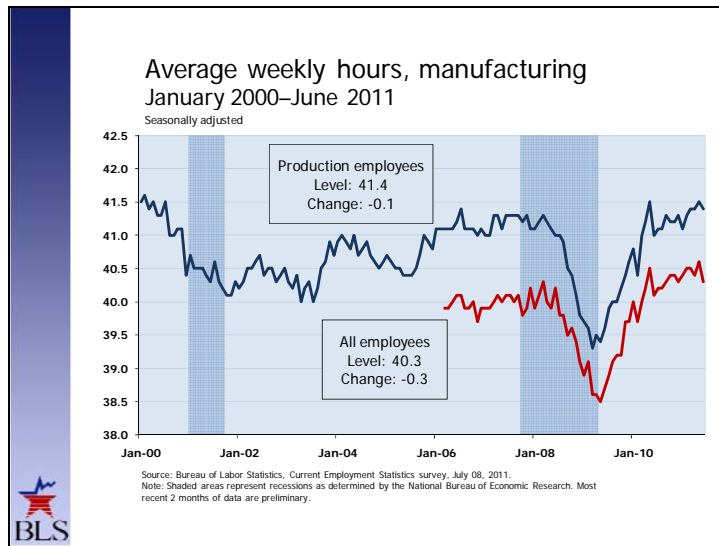
- Employment in mining and logging increased by 7,000 in June and has grown by an average 9,000 jobs per month so far this year.
- Since reaching an employment low point in October 2009, mining and logging has added 125,000 jobs, reflecting a full recovery of the 123,000 jobs lost in the industry between September 2008 and October 2009.



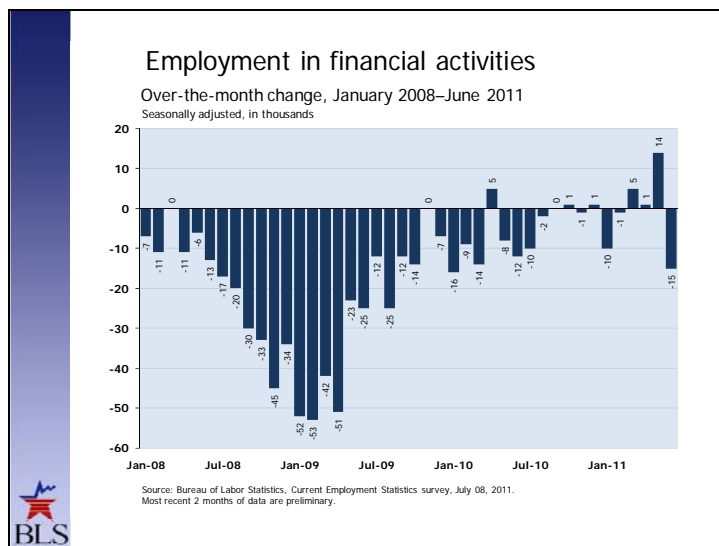
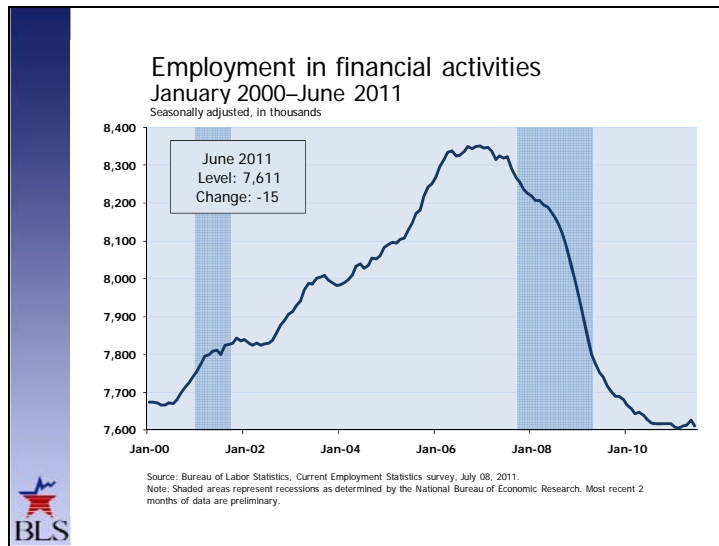
- Construction employment in both residential and nonresidential specialty trade contractors was essentially unchanged in June.
- After heavy losses from April 2006 to mid-2010, construction employment has been essentially unchanged on net over the past year.



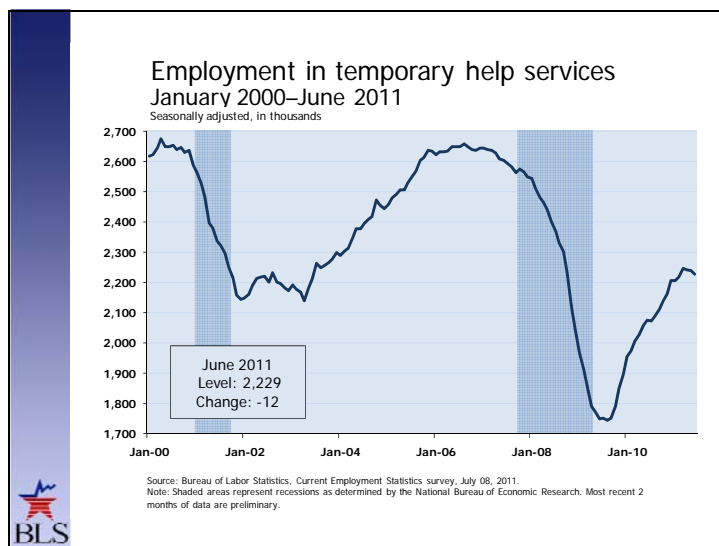
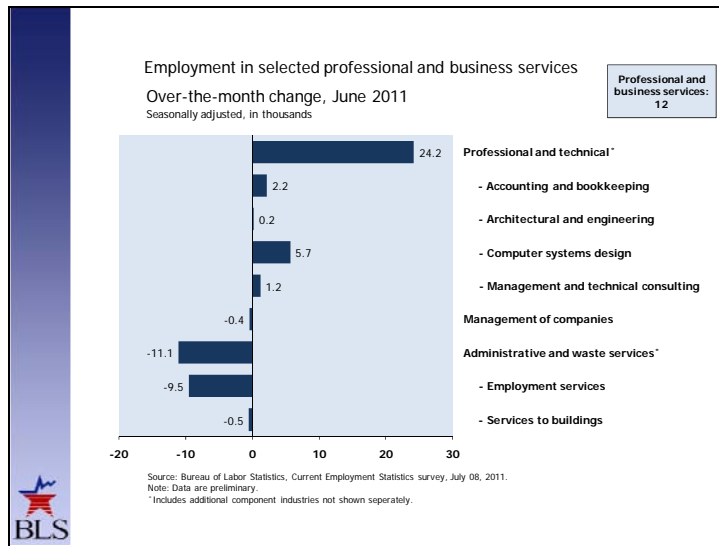
- Manufacturing employment was little changed in June for the second consecutive month, following gains totaling 164,000 between November 2010 and April 2011.
- In June, job gains in fabricated metal products were partially offset by a loss in wood products.
- The 1-month diffusion index in manufacturing remained above 50 in June (52.5), but is below a recent high in January 2011. The index measures the dispersion of employment change across industries; a value of 50 indicates more industries are adding jobs than losing jobs.



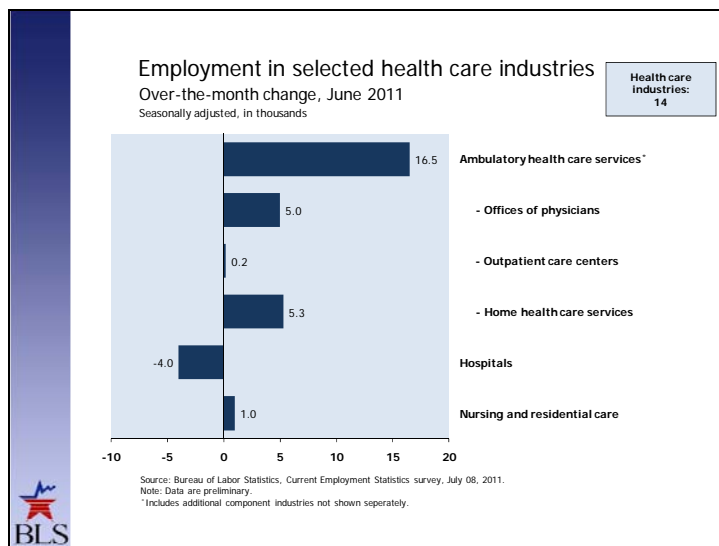
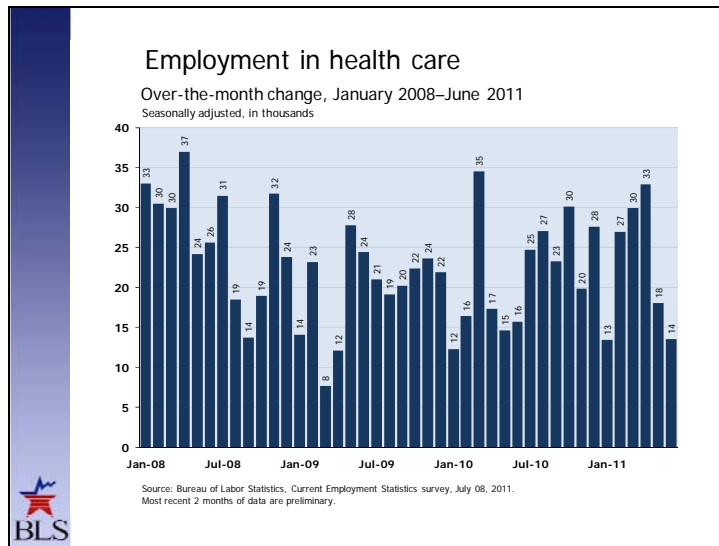
- Average weekly hours for production workers in manufacturing fell by 0.1 hour, while average weekly hours for all employees in the industry fell by 0.3 hour.
- Average weekly overtime hours for all employees in manufacturing fell by 0.1 hour to 3.1 hours in June.



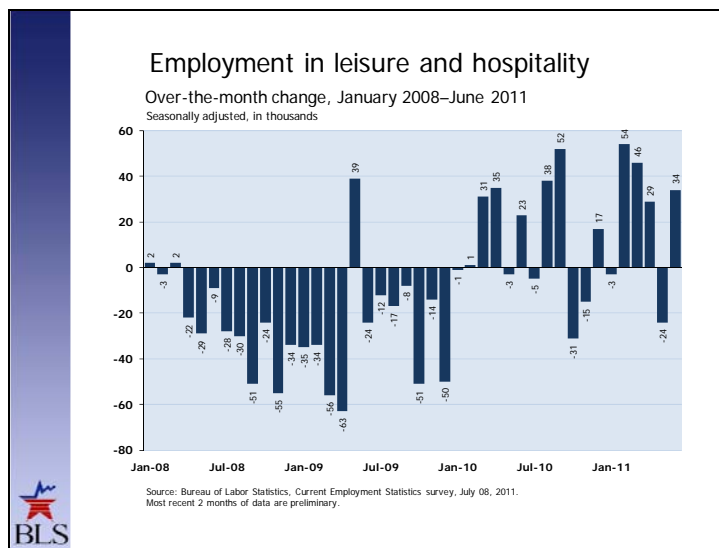
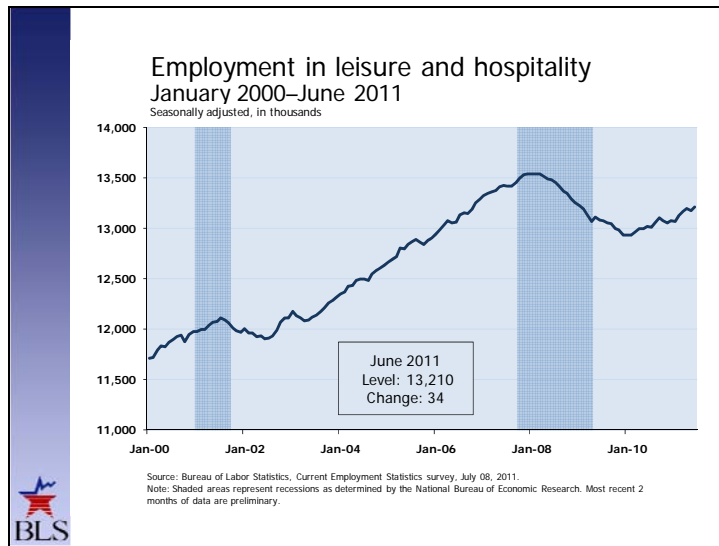
- Financial activities employment edged down by 15,000 in June.
- The decline offset a small gain in May.
- Financial activities employment has remained flat since August 2010.



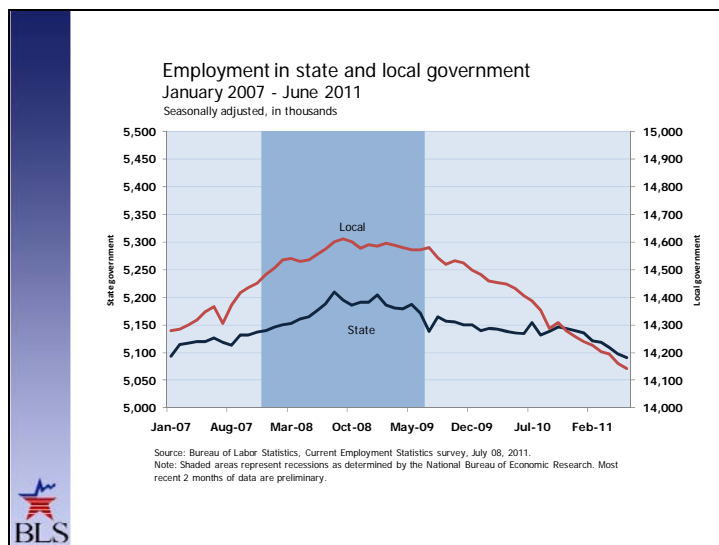
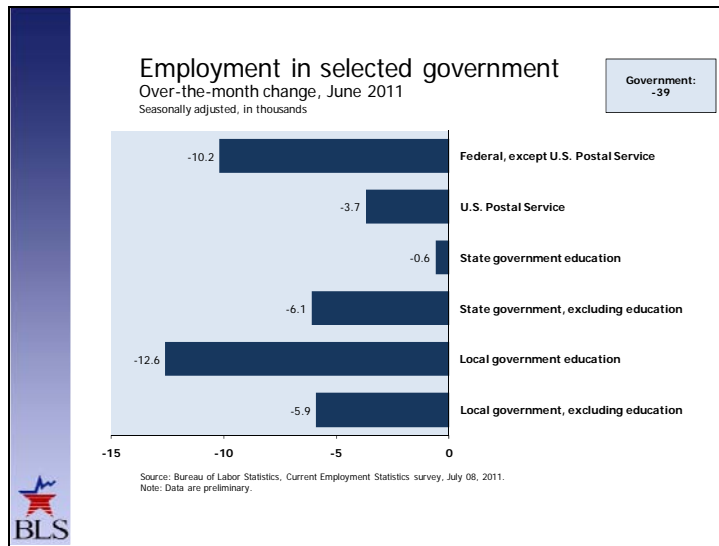
- Employment in professional and business services edged up by 12,000 in June.
- A gain of 24,000 jobs in professional and technical services was partially offset by a loss of 12,000 jobs in temporary help services.
- Temporary help services employment has been relatively flat thus far in 2011, averaging monthly gains of 4,000, down from an average job gain of 26,000 per month in 2010.



- Health care employment continued to increase in June.
- The industry has added 369,000 jobs since total nonfarm reached a trough in February 2010 and has accounted for slightly more than 1 of every 5 nonfarm jobs added since then.
- Ambulatory health care services added 17,000 jobs in June, mostly in offices of physicians and in home health care.



- Employment in leisure and hospitality edged up by 34,000, following a decline of 24,000 in May.
- In June, employment grew in both arts, entertainment, and recreation (+19,000) and in accommodation and food services (+15,000).



- Employment in government declined by 39,000 in June. Local government education (-13,000) and federal, except U.S. Postal Service (-10,000) led the declines.
- Employment in both state government and local government continued to trend down over the month and have been falling since the second half of 2008.
- Since peaking in September 2008, local government employment has declined by 468,000, a 3.2 percent decrease.