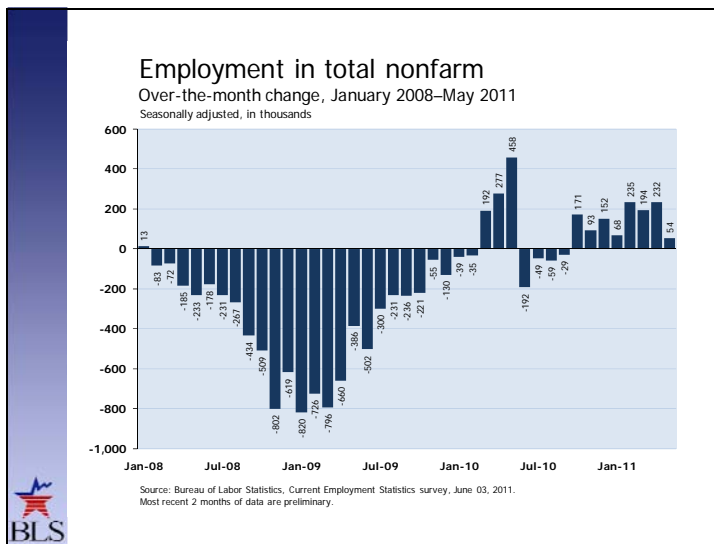
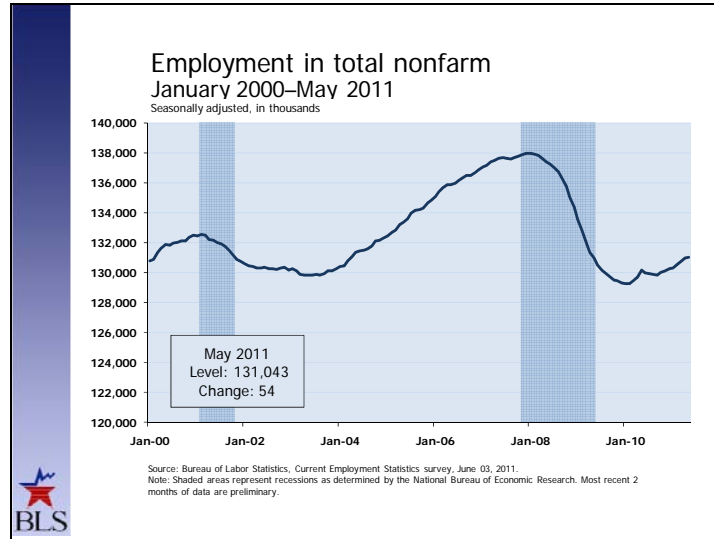


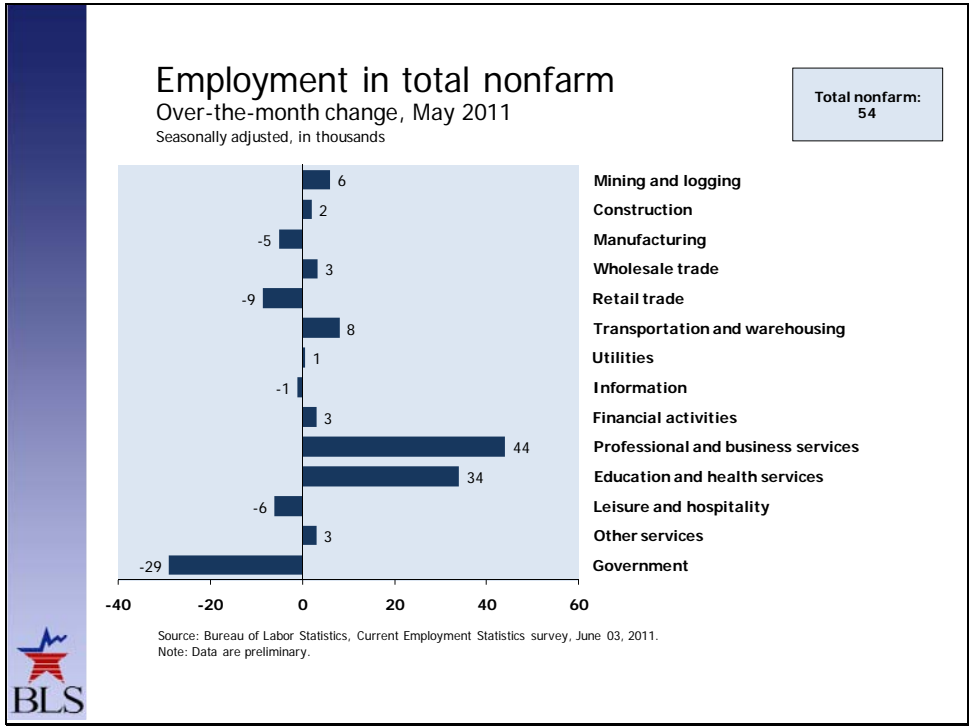


Current Employment Statistics Highlights May 2011

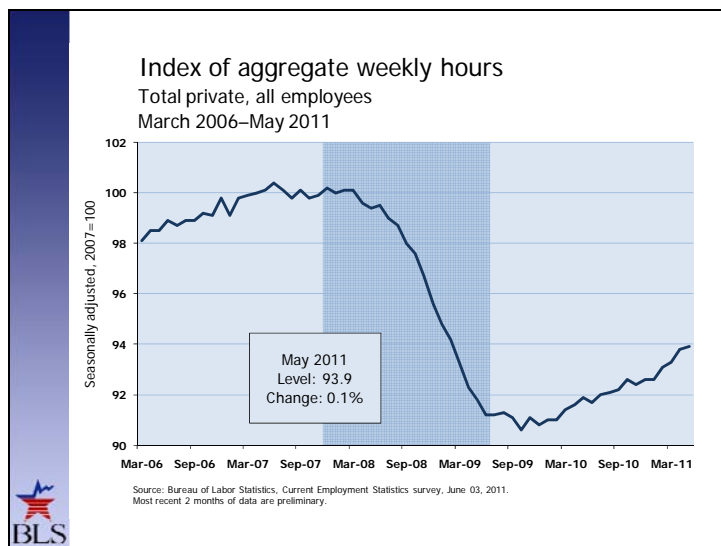
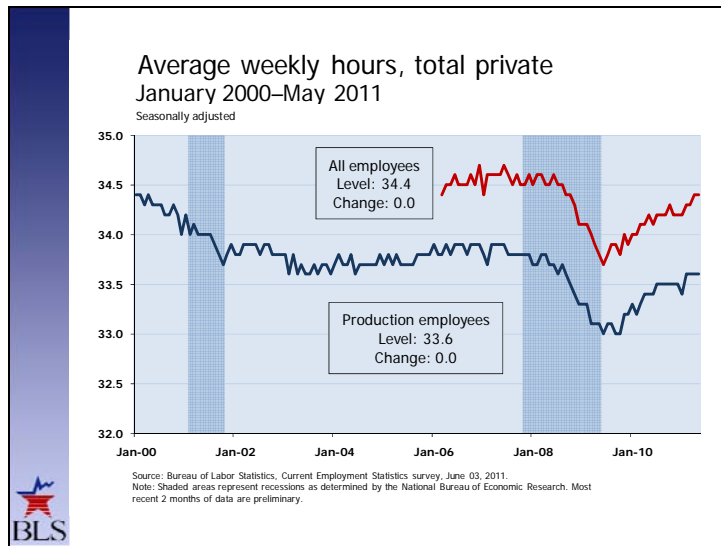
Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 3, 2011



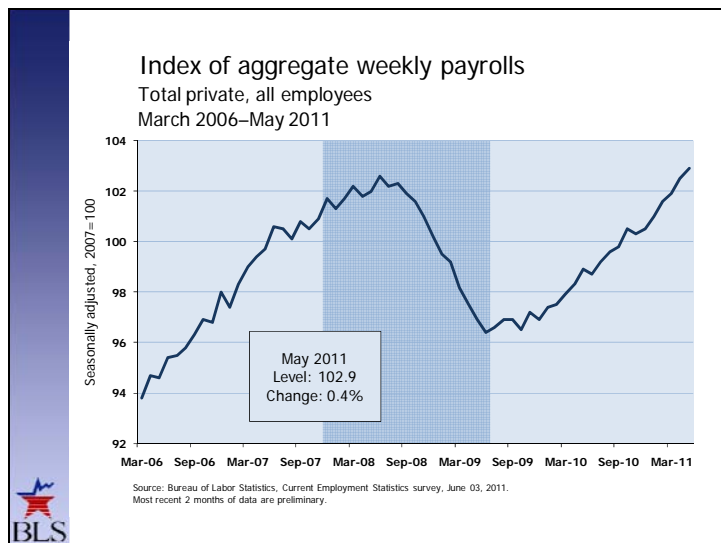
- Nonfarm payroll employment changed little in May, following average increases of 220,000 in the prior 3 months.
- Total nonfarm employment has increased by 1.8 million, or 1.4 percent, since its trough in February of 2010. Between January 2008 and February 2010, the U.S. economy had lost 8.8 million jobs.



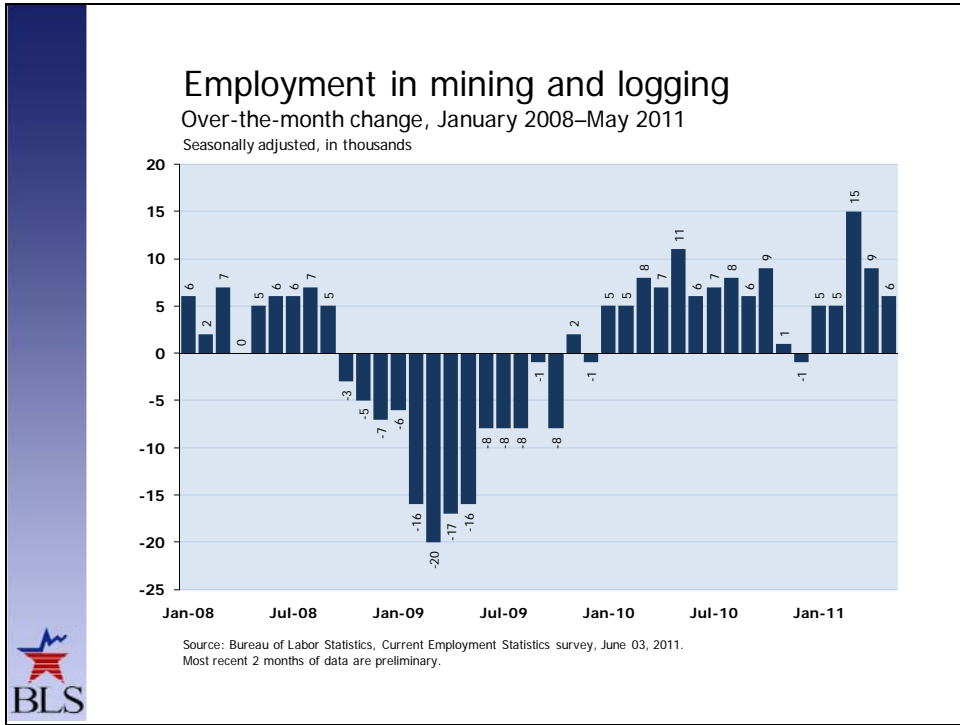
- Employment gains in both professional and business services and education and health services were offset by losses in government.
- Employment in other major industries changed little in May.



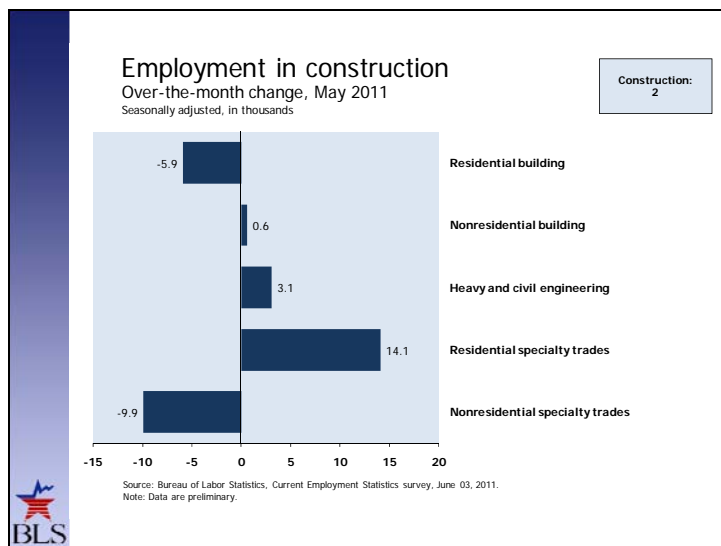
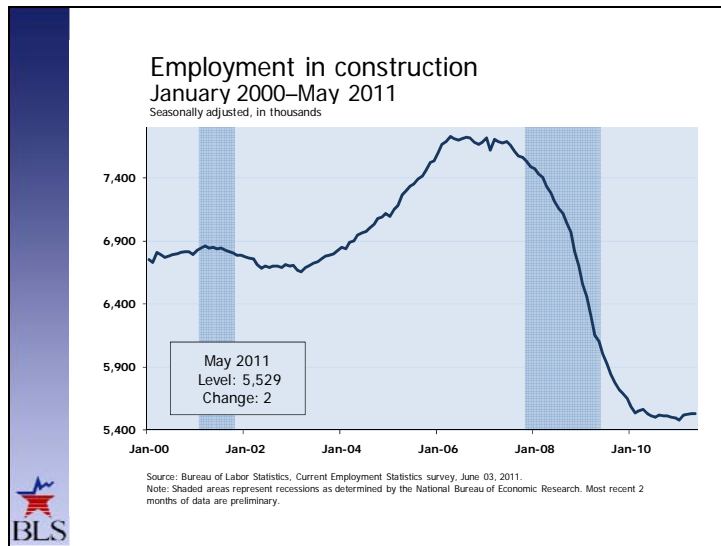
- Average weekly hours for both all employees and production employees remained unchanged in May.
- The index of aggregate weekly hours for all employees in the private sector increased by 0.1 percent. Since a low point in October 2009, the index has increased by 3.6 percent.



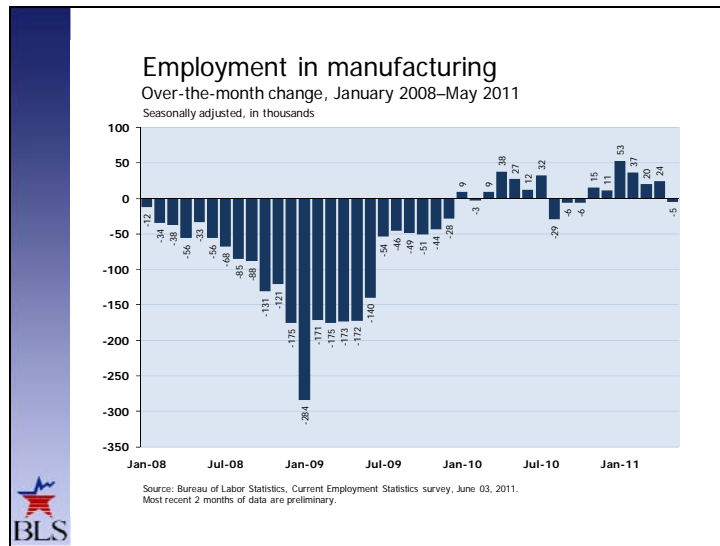
- Average hourly earnings of all employees in the private sector increased by 6 cents in May to \$22.98. Hourly earnings are up 1.8 percent over the year.
- Between April of 2010 and April 2011 the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) increased by 3.1 percent.
- The index of aggregate weekly payrolls of all employees in the private sector increased by 0.4 percent in May. Since reaching a low point in June 2009, the end of the latest recession, the index has rebounded 6.7 percent.



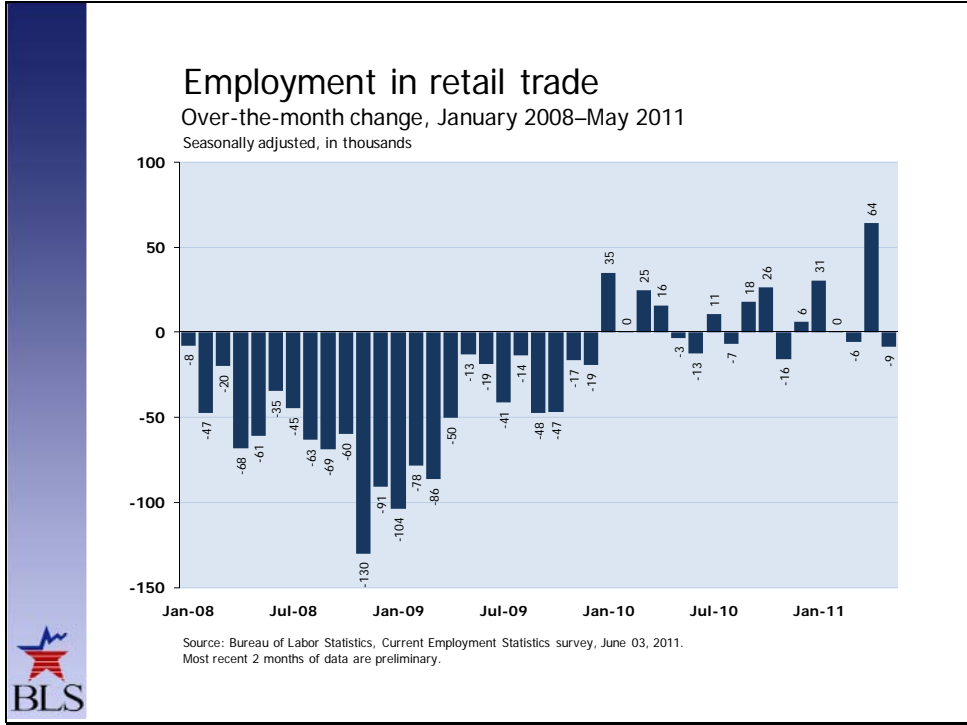
- Employment in mining and logging continued to trend up in May.
- Mining and logging has added 113,000 jobs, since reaching a low point in October 2009. Between September 2008 and October 2009 the industry had shed 123,000 jobs.



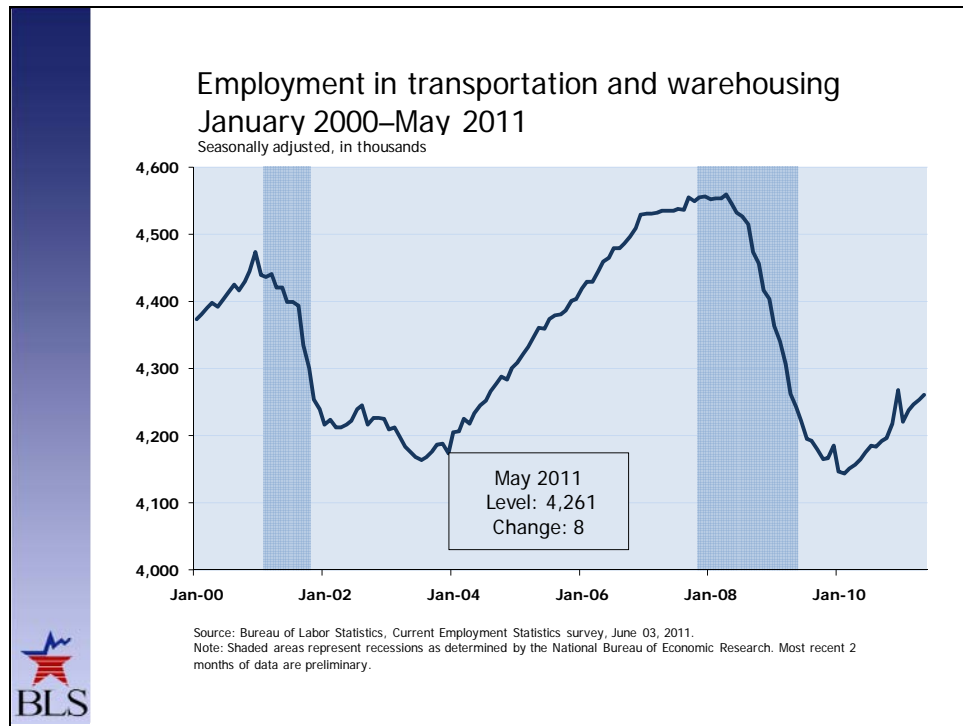
- Construction employment changed little in May. Residential specialty trade contractors added 14,000 jobs while residential building (-6,000) and nonresidential specialty trades (-10,000) lost jobs.



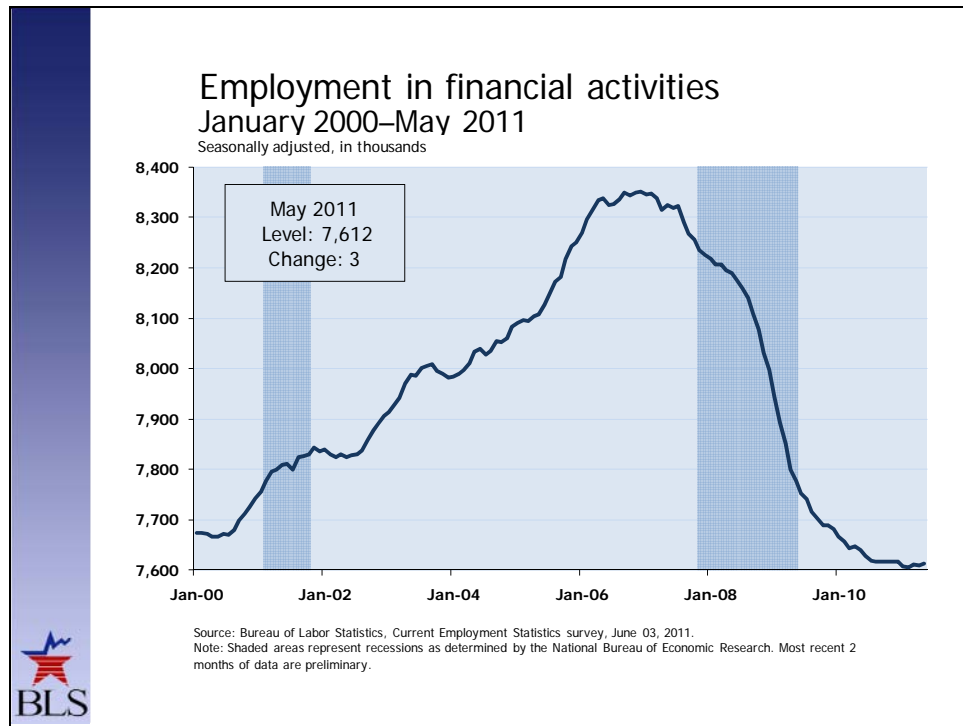
- Manufacturing employment changed little in May. From a recent low point in December 2009 through April 2011, manufacturing added 243,000 jobs.
- The 1-month diffusion index in manufacturing fell from 64.8 in April to 54.9 in May, the lowest reading since October 2010. The index measures the dispersion of employment change across industries; a value above 50 indicates that more industries are adding jobs than losing jobs.
- Average weekly hours for production workers remained unchanged, while average weekly hours for all employees increased by 0.2 hour.



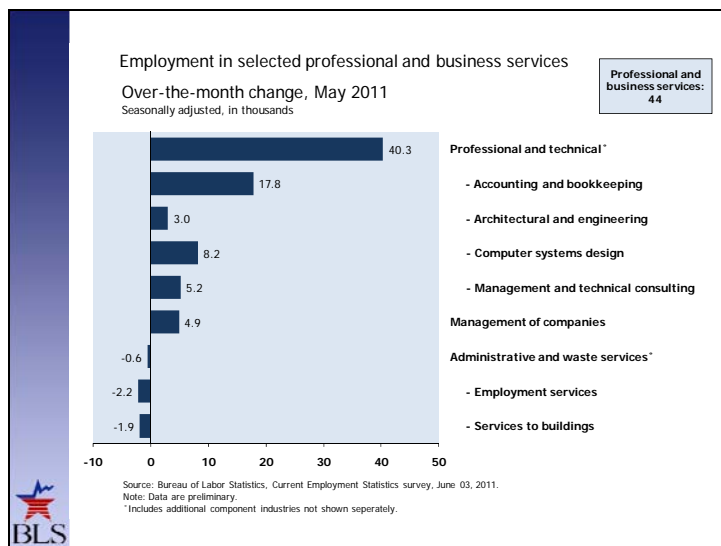
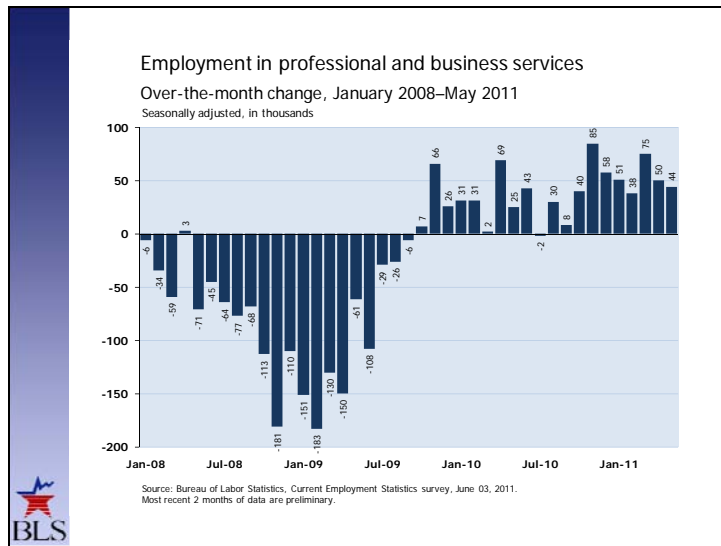
- Retail trade employment was essentially flat in May, following an increase of 64,000 in April.
- Much of the gain in April was due to 27,000 jobs added within general merchandise stores, which had offset job loss of equal magnitude in March.



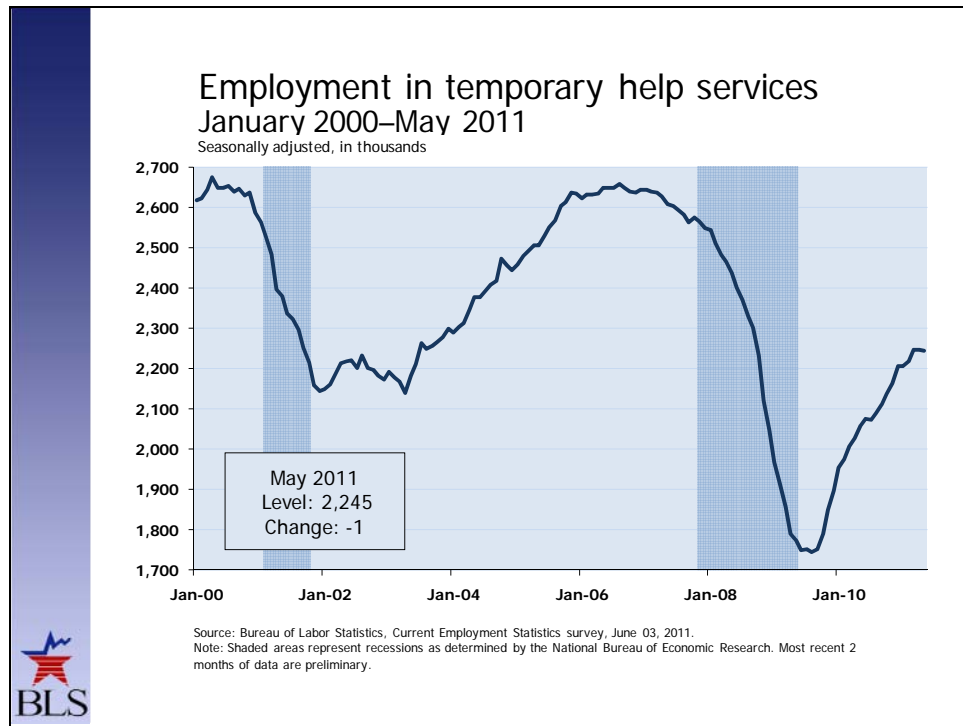
- Employment in transportation and warehousing changed little in May.
- Since reaching an employment low in February 2010, transportation and warehousing has added 118,000 jobs, or 28 percent of the jobs lost during its most recent downturn.



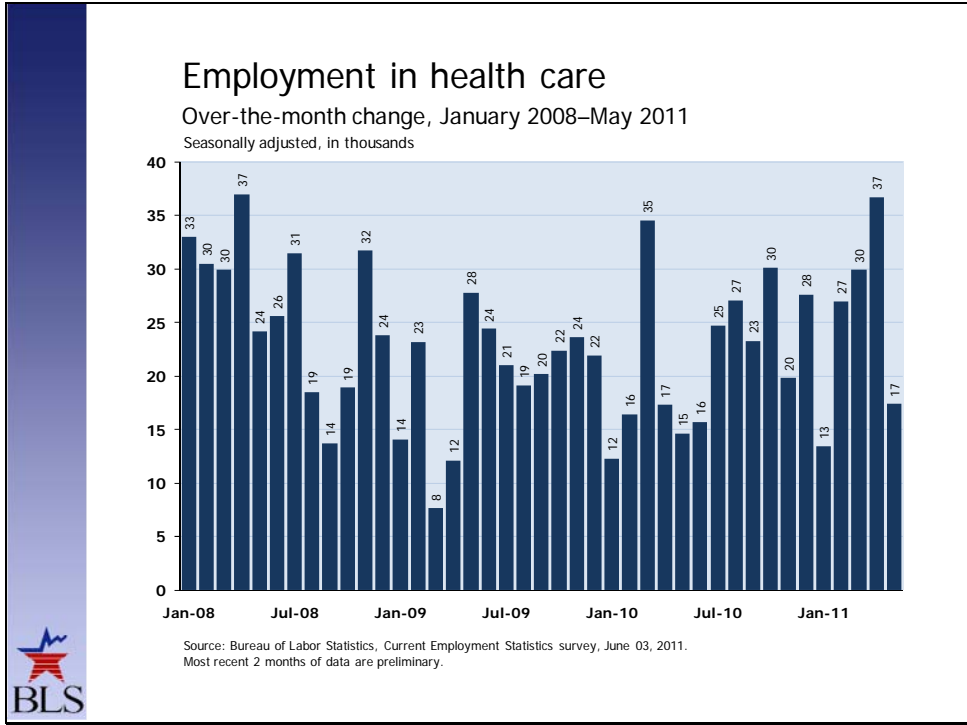
- Employment in financial activities changed little in May and has remained flat since August 2010.
- Since reaching an employment peak in December 2006, financial activities has lost 739,000 jobs.



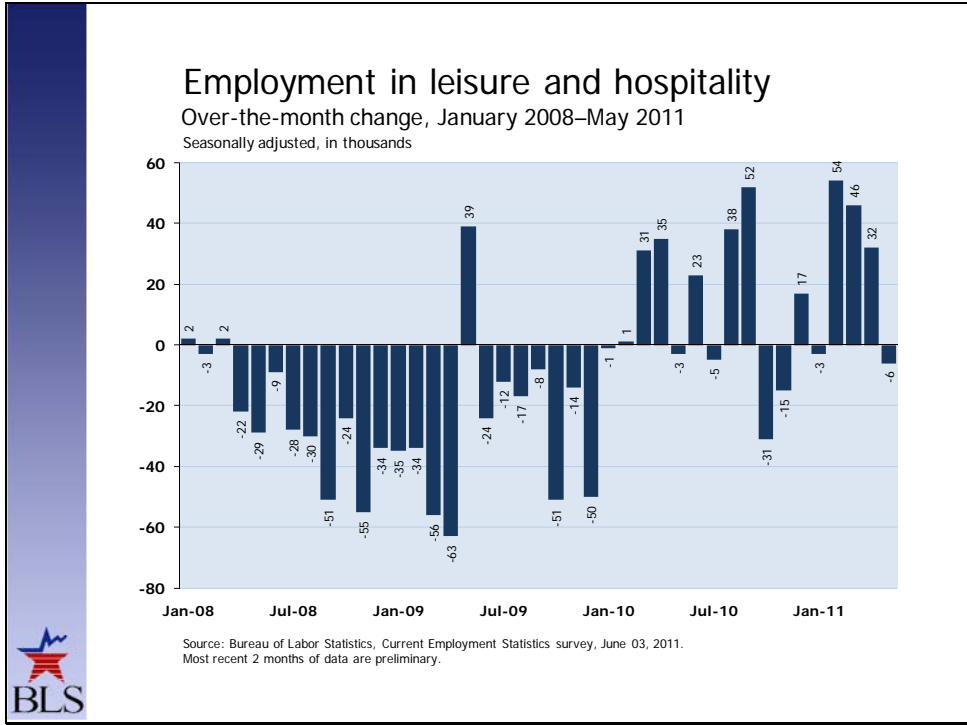
- Employment in professional and business services increased by 44,000 in May.
- Roughly nine out of ten jobs added in May were in professional and technical services.
- Accounting and bookkeeping services added 18,000 jobs over the month, and computer systems design added 8,000 jobs.



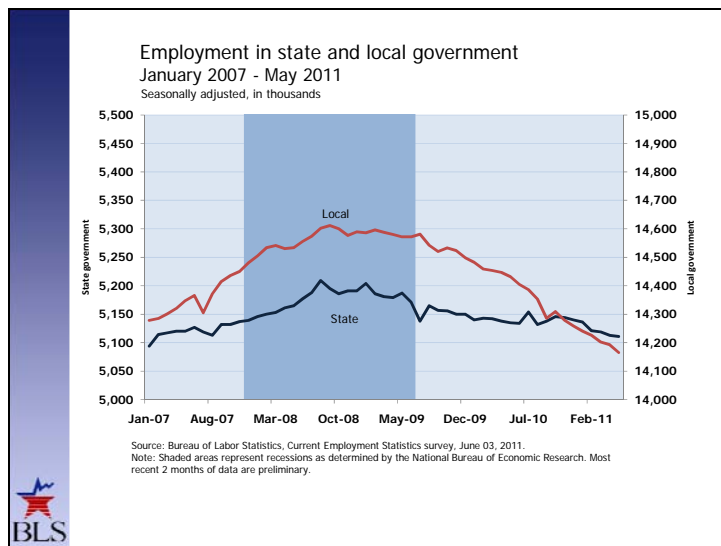
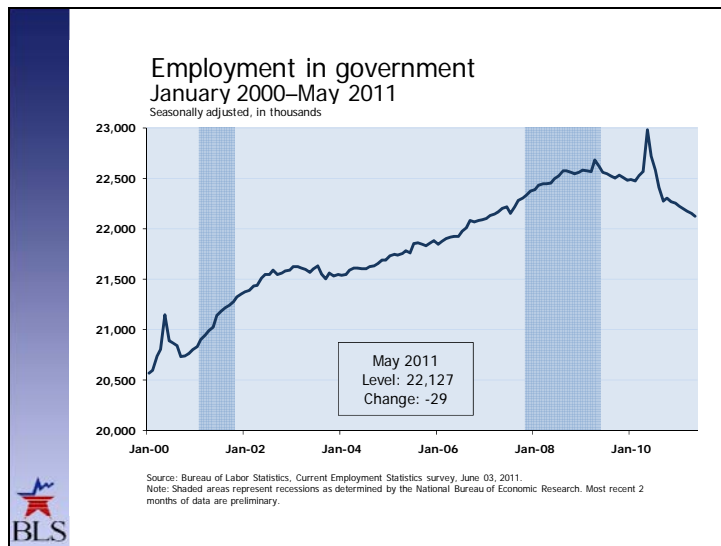
- Temporary help services employment was flat in May. Over the prior 6 months, the industry had accounted for roughly 55 percent of job growth within administrative and waste services.



- Health care continued its long-term trend of steady job growth in May (+17,000), slightly below the industry’s prior 12-month average (+24,000).



- Employment in leisure and hospitality changed little in May, after adding an average 44,000 jobs during the prior 3 months.
- Small job losses in arts, entertainment, and recreation and in accommodation more than offset a small gain in food services and drinking places.



- Government employment fell by 29,000 in May. Most of the losses occurred in local government education.
- Local government has shed 446,000 jobs since an employment peak in September 2008.