



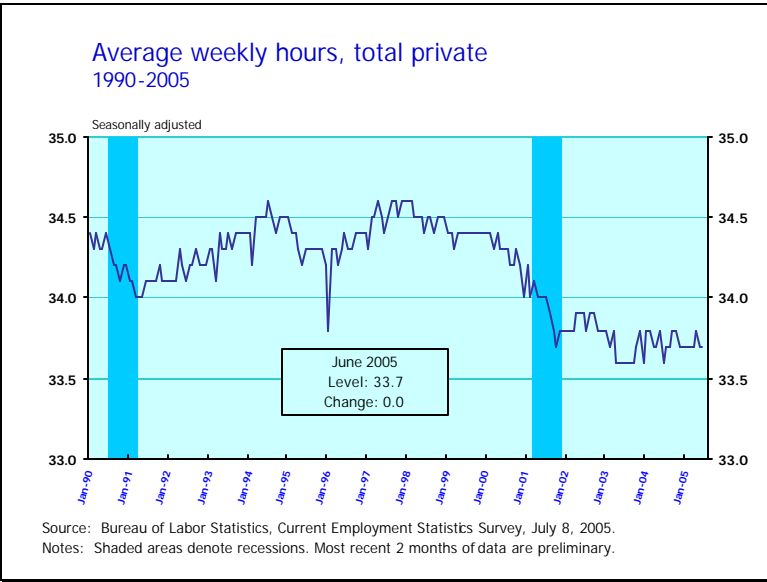
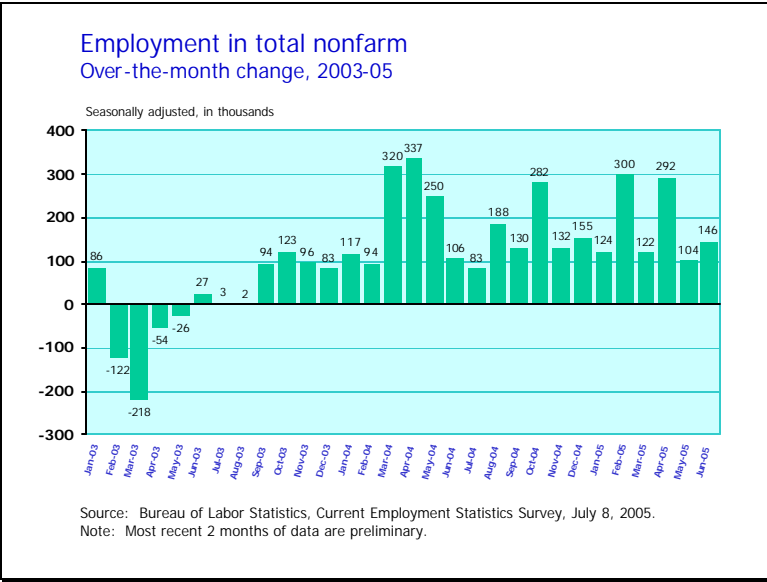
# **Current Employment Statistics**

## **Highlights**

**June 2005**

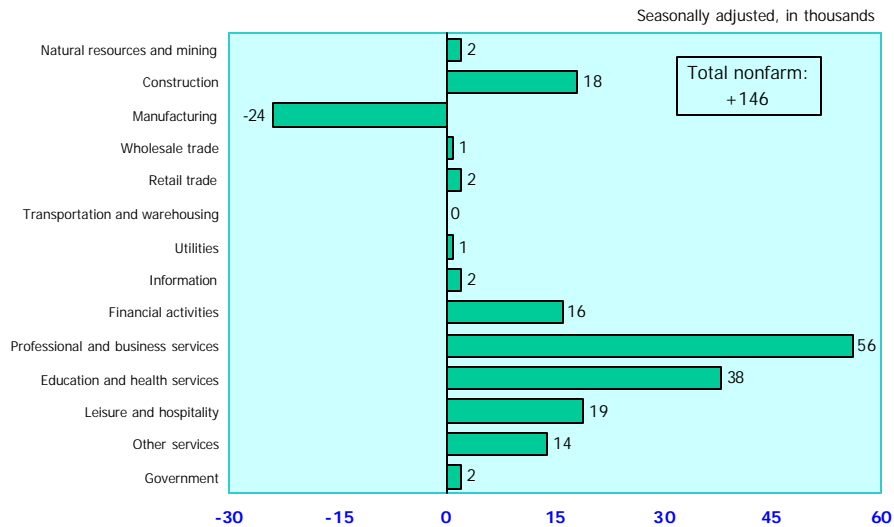
Bureau of Labor Statistics

July 8, 2005



- Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 146,000 in June to 133.5 million. This increase follows 2 consecutive years of consistent employment growth, with jobs being added every month since the most recent trough in May 2003.
- Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls remained unchanged in June at 33.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. Since late 2002, the average workweek has fluctuated between 33.6 and 33.8 hours.

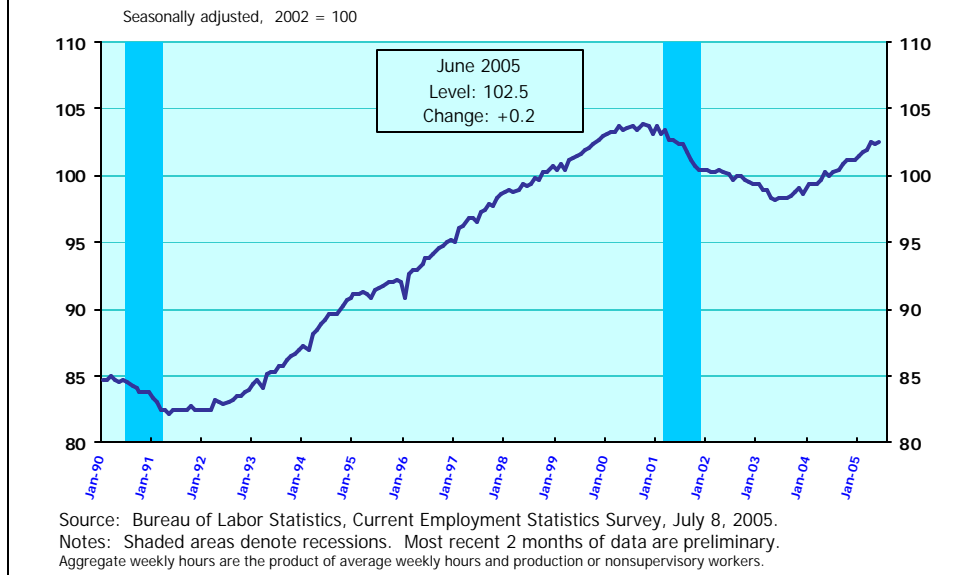
## Employment in total nonfarm and supersectors Over-the-month change, June 2005



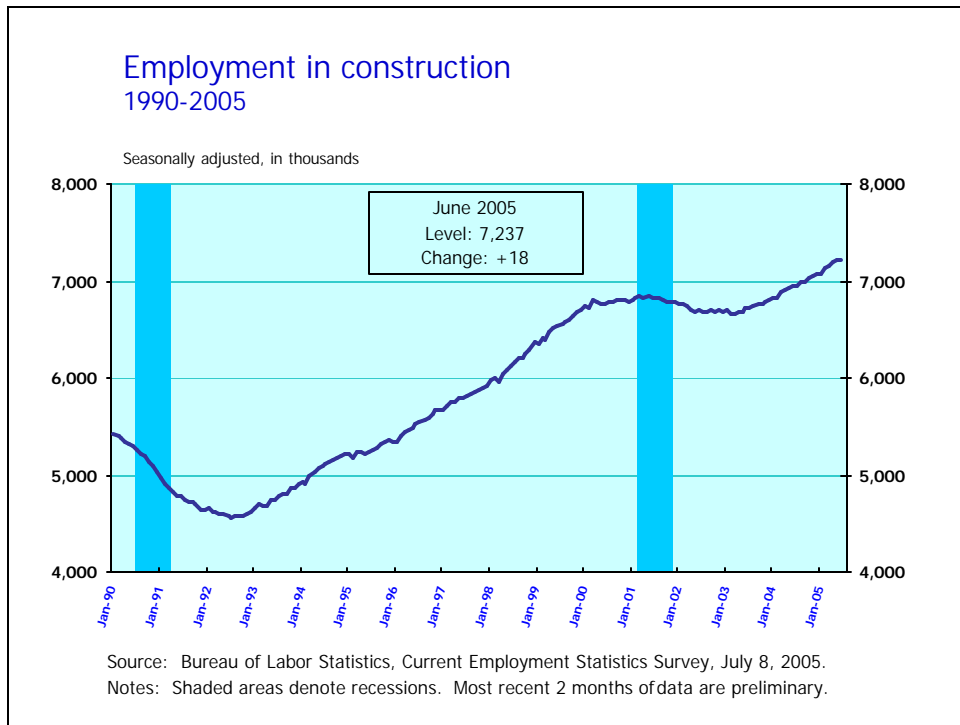
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey, July 8, 2005.  
Note: Data are preliminary.

- In June, professional and business services and education and health services both saw significant employment increases, which were partially offset by a larger-than-average decrease in manufacturing—the only supersector to experience job losses over the month.
- The upward movements of employment in construction, financial activities, and leisure and hospitality were comparable to their prior 12 month trends.

## Index of total private aggregate weekly hours 1990-2005

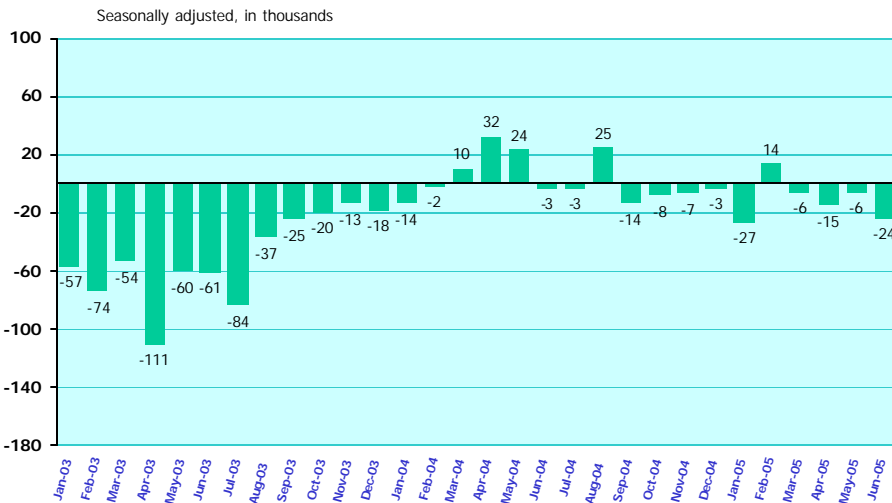


- The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.2 percent in June.
- Since reaching a trough in May 2003 the index has increased by 4.4 percent. While private employment fully recovered in June to its December 2000 peak, total hours paid are still below pre-recessionary levels. The hours index needs to increase by 1.4 percent in order to return to its October 2000 peak.



- Construction employment edged up by 18,000 in June following a similar, but slightly smaller, increase in May. While job gains during these 2 months were modest, they followed 3 months of strong growth. Since reaching a trough in March 2003, this industry has shown consistent growth, adding 579,000 jobs to payrolls.
- Most of the job gain in construction came within heavy construction, which added 13,000 jobs in June and has grown by about 52,000 jobs since reaching a trough in February 2004. June's increase—the largest since March 2000—marks 11 consecutive months of job growth. This industry has recovered more than 80 percent of the jobs lost during its most recent downturn. Much of this growth is likely attributable to the improved fiscal condition of State and local governments, and a resulting increase in spending on public works projects.

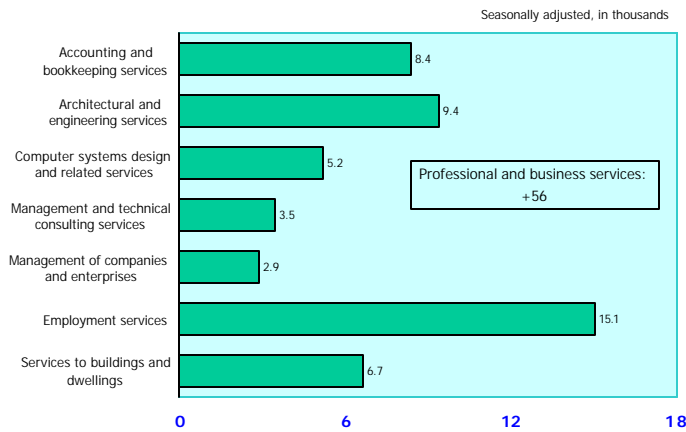
## Employment in manufacturing Over-the-month change, 2003-05



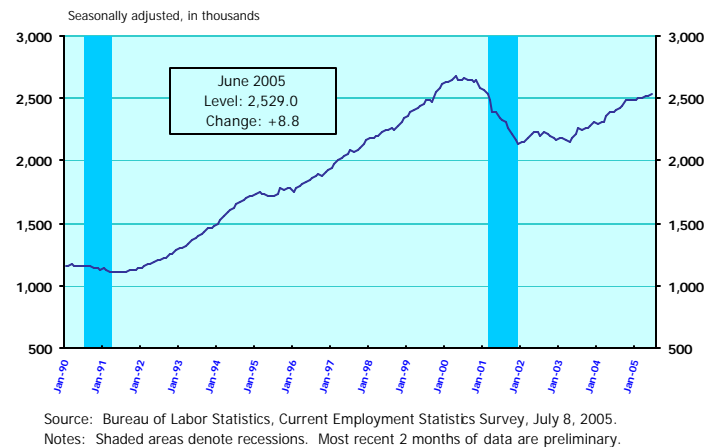
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey, July 8, 2005.  
Note: Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

- Manufacturing employment fell by 24,000 in June, whereas in the prior 12-month period, the average change was a loss of about 4,000 per month. In contrast to recent months, where job losses have been concentrated in nondurable goods, the decline in June was split between durable and nondurable goods. Losses in nondurable goods were small but widespread, while motor vehicles and parts accounted for much of the loss within durables.
- In June, the manufacturing workweek remained unchanged at 40.4 hours. Since its most recent peak in May 2004, the manufacturing workweek has declined by 0.6 hour.
- Average weekly factory overtime, at 4.4 hours, was unchanged from May to June and is down 0.2 hour from its most recent peak in September 2004.

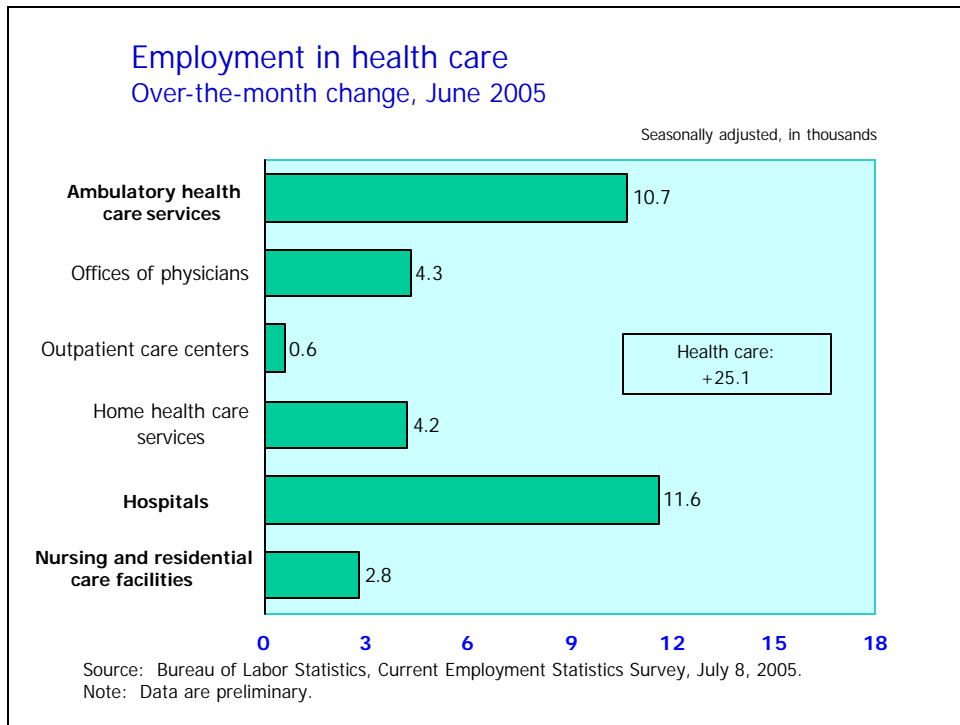
### Employment in selected professional and business services Over-the-month change, June 2005



### Employment in temporary help services 1990-2005



- Professional and business services added 56,000 jobs in June with job gains continuing in several component industries. Employment in this industry has increased by nearly half a million over the year.
- Temporary help services employment—which accounted for around 30 percent of the growth within professional and business services over the past year—was little changed over the month. Growth within this industry has slowed since last fall.



- Health care employment continued to grow in June, rising by 25,000. Most of this growth was split between ambulatory health care services and hospitals.
- Over the year, health care has added 249,000 jobs, accounting for 13 percent of private payroll growth. Health care has shown consistent employment growth for decades.