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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



June 2013

Release Date: July 5, 2013

Prepared by Staff of the National Estimates Branch
Current Employment Statistics Survey
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

202-691-6555

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Current Employment Statistics Summary, June 2013

Total nonfarm: + 195,000

Total private: + 202,000

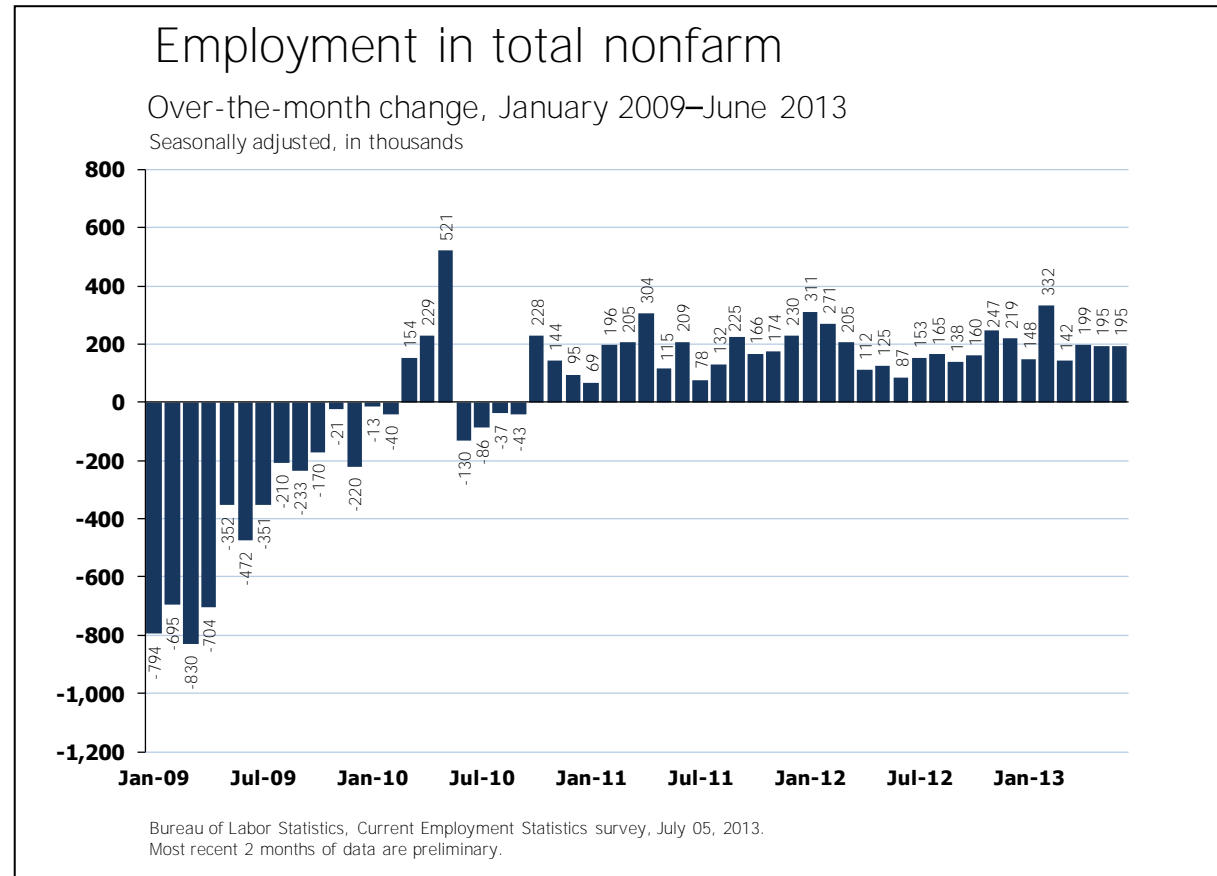
Nonfarm employment rose by 195,000 in June. Job gains occurred in leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, retail trade, health care, and financial activities.

Average hourly earnings of all employees rose by 10 cents over the month, following a 2-cent gain in May. Hourly earnings are up 2.2 percent over the year. Average weekly hours, at 34.5 hours, were unchanged between May and June.

+ 75,000 Leisure and hospitality

Employment rose strongly in leisure and hospitality, with food services and drinking places accounting for 52,000 of the job gain.

Job growth in leisure and hospitality has accelerated from an average 30,000 per month in 2012, to 55,000 per month in 2013. Most of the improvement has occurred in food services.



+ 53,000 Professional and business services

Job growth continued in professional and business services in June. Thus far in 2013,

monthly employment gains have averaged 64,000 per month, compared to 47,000 per month in 2012.

Current Employment Statistics Summary, June 2013

In June, employment rose in administrative and waste services (+39,000), although employment in its temporary help services component changed little (+10,000). Management and technical consulting posted a job gain over the month, followed by computer design and related services with 7,000 jobs gained.

+ 37,000 Retail trade

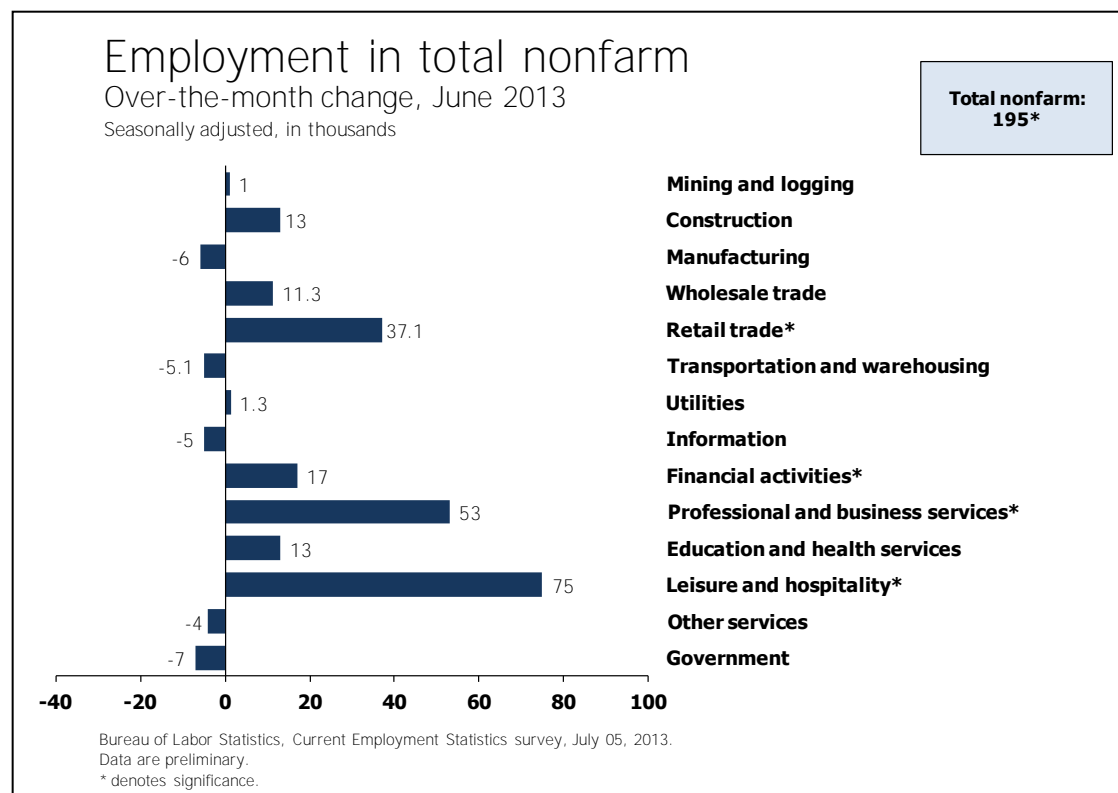
Retail trade added 37,000 jobs in June. Building material and garden supply stores added 9,000 jobs, while motor vehicle and parts dealers added 8,000 jobs. Employment continued to trend up in food and beverage stores also.

+ 17,000 Financial activities

Financial activities added 17,000 payroll jobs over the month, including 6,000 in both credit intermediation and related activities and in insurance carriers and related activities. Thus far in 2013, employment gains total 65,000 in financial activities.

+ 13,000 Construction

Construction employment continued to trend up and job gains total 101,000 thus far in 2013.



+ 11,000 Wholesale trade

Employment in wholesale trade also continued to trend up at a modest rate. Job gains total 45,000 so far in 2013.

+ 13,000 Education and health care

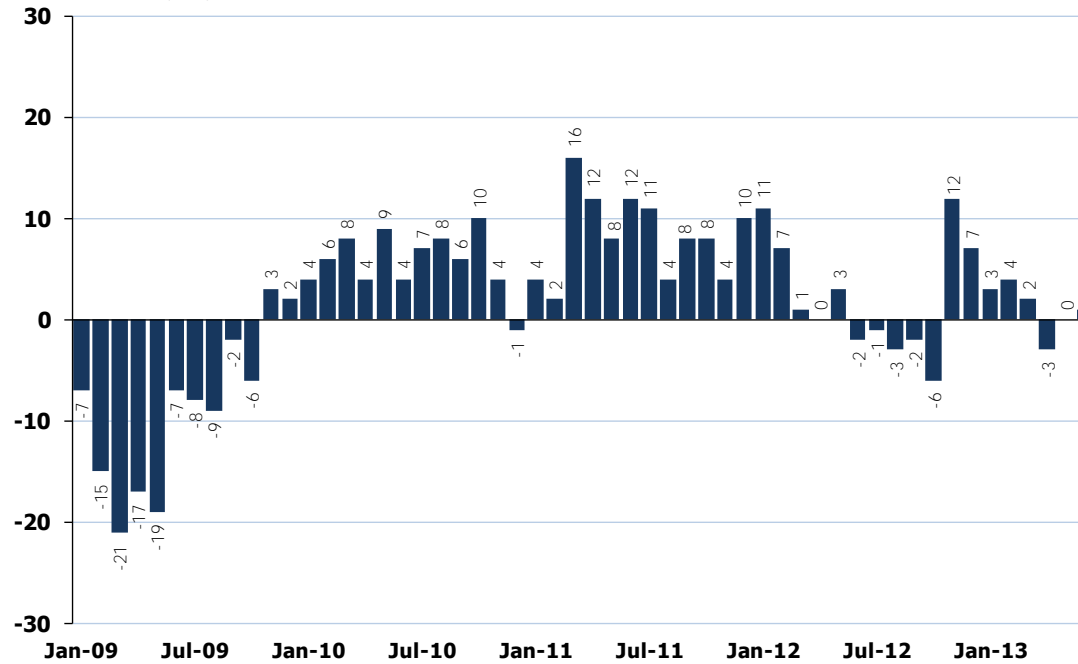
Employment among health care providers increased by 20,000 in June. Average monthly job growth has slowed to 19,000 per month in 2013 from 27,000 per month in 2012.

Mining & Logging

Employment in mining and logging

Over-the-month change, January 2009–June 2013

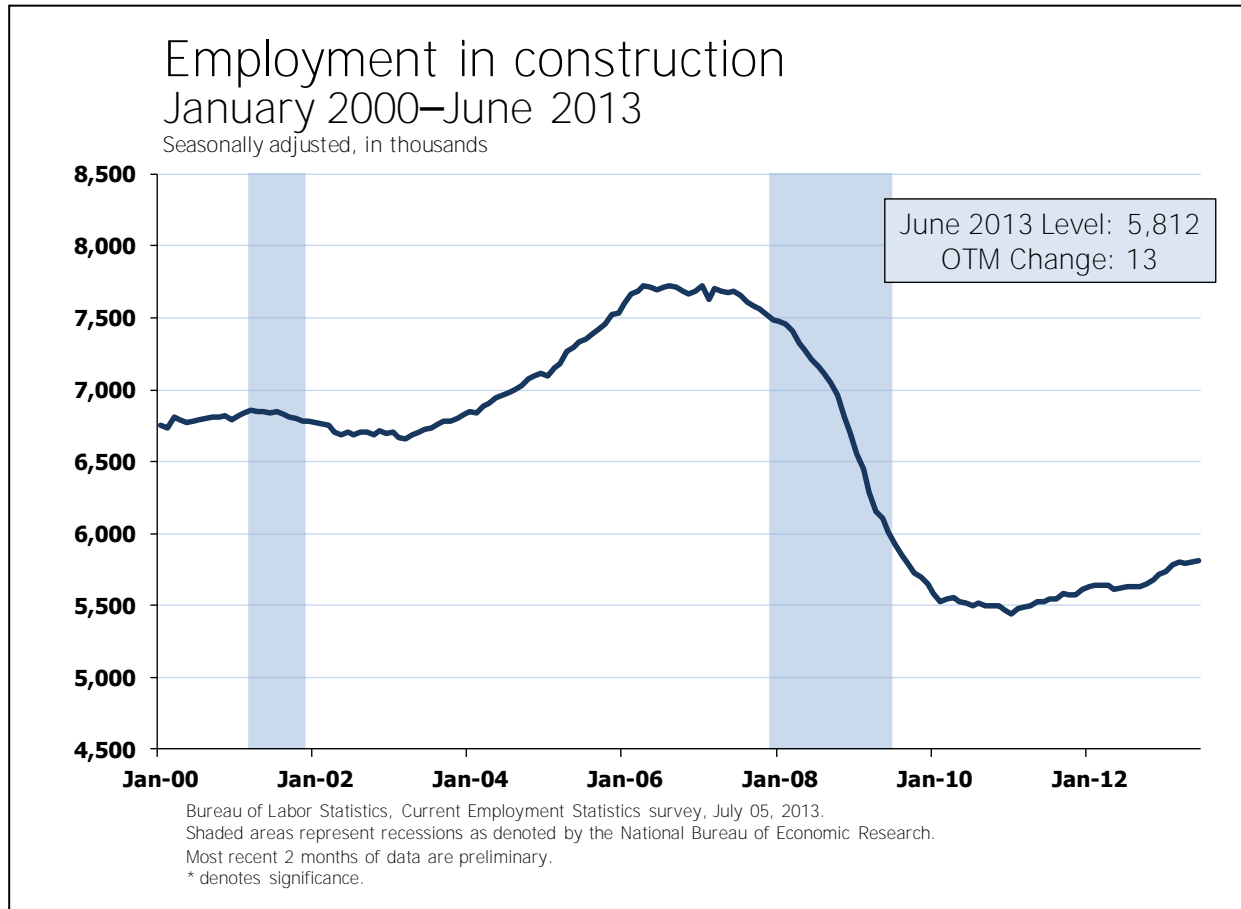
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 05, 2013.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

In June, mining and logging employment was about unchanged, in line with the prior 5-month average.

Construction



Employment in construction has remained essentially unchanged since March, after adding an average of 28,000 jobs per month over the prior 6-month period.

Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, construction has added 377,000 jobs, a 6.9 percent increase.

Manufacturing

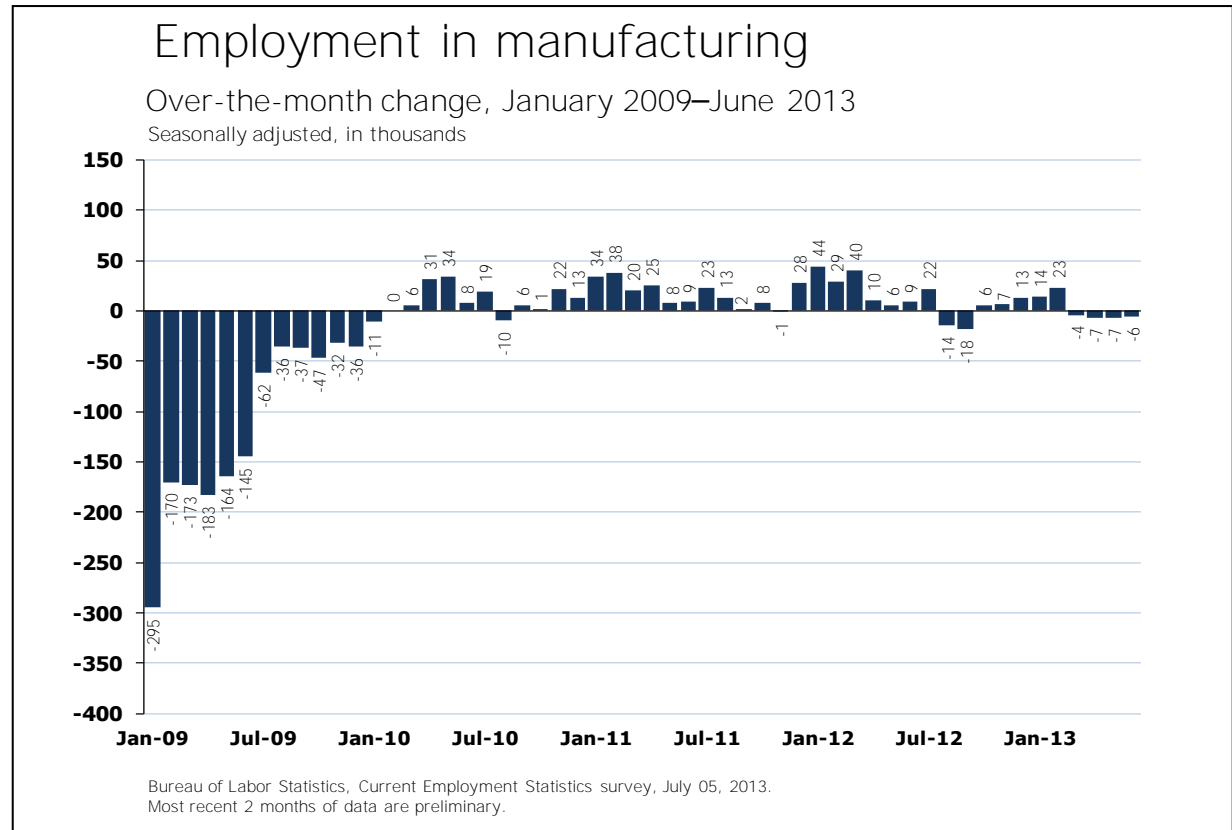
In June, manufacturing employment changed little (-6,000), in line with the prior 3-month average.

The 1-month diffusion index of manufacturing employment fell from 48.1 in May to 46.3 in June, the third consecutive month the index was below 50. The diffusion index measures the dispersion of employment change in manufacturing, with a value below 50 indicating that more manufacturing industries are losing jobs than adding them.

In June, the factory workweek for production employees was unchanged for the third consecutive month. The factory workweek is considered a leading economic indicator. The unchanged workweek, combined with a decline in production employment, resulted in a 0.2 percent decrease in the June index of aggregate weekly hours for production employees.

NAICS 335 – Electrical equipment and appliances

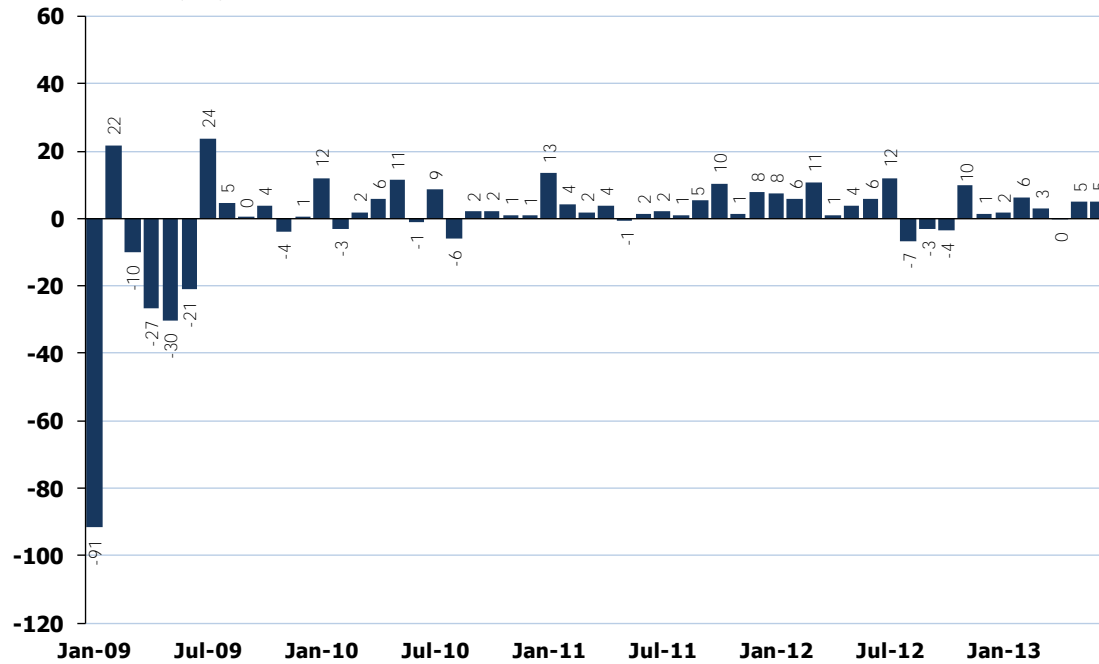
Employment in electrical equipment and appliances manufacturing fell by 3,000 in June; job losses were spread throughout the industry. Since reaching an employment peak in March 2012, this industry has lost 10,000 jobs.



Manufacturing

Employment in motor vehicles and parts

Over-the-month change, January 2009–June 2013
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 05, 2013.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

NAICS 3361, 3362, and 3363 – Motor vehicles and parts

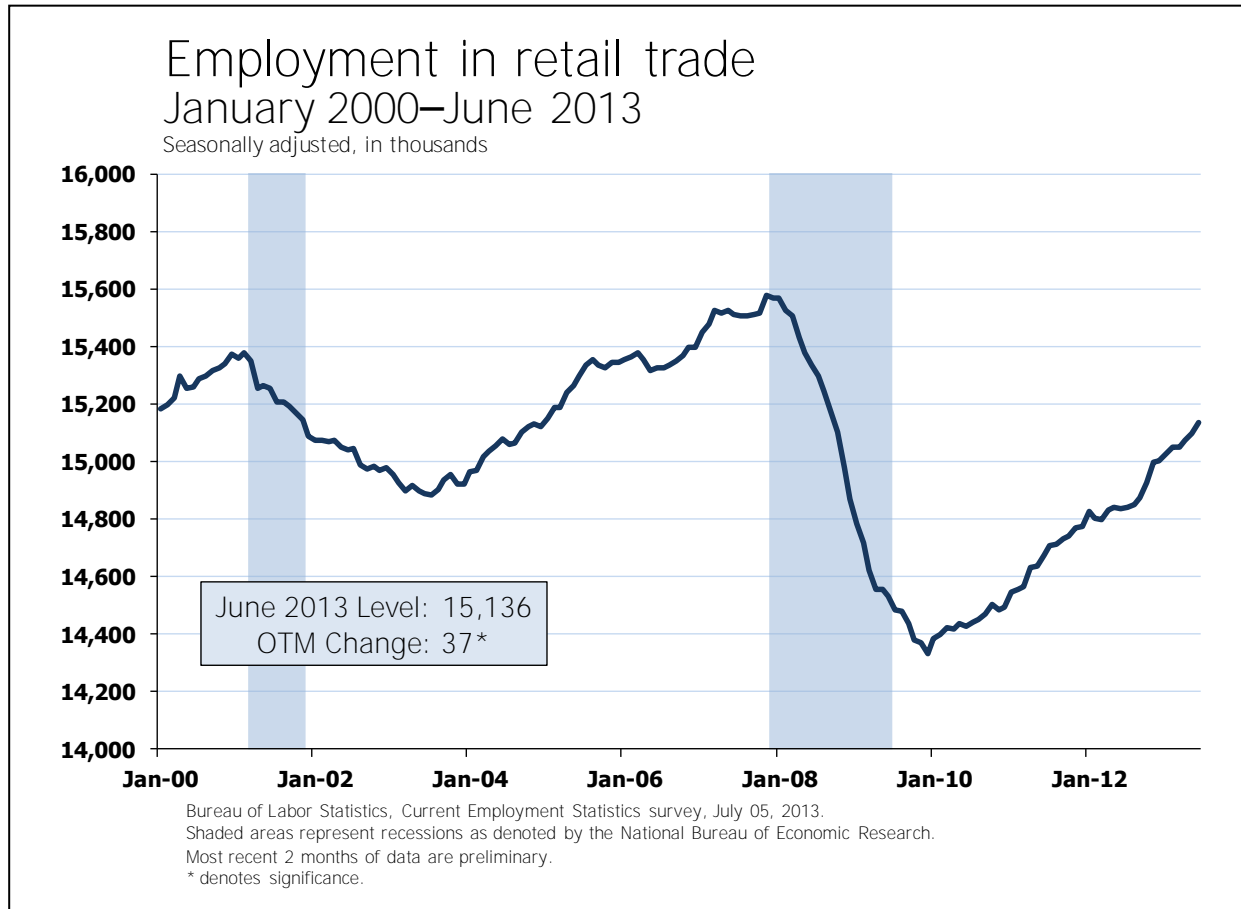
Employment in motor vehicles and parts edged up in June (+5,000). Since reaching an employment low in June 2009, the industry has added 182,000 jobs.

Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade edged up in June (+11,000). The industry continues to expand, adding 322,000 jobs since its most recent employment trough in May 2010.

Retail Trade



Retail trade employment increased by 37,000 in June, continuing its upward trend. This employment increase was primarily due to gains in motor vehicle and parts dealers (+8,000) and in building material and garden supply stores (+9,000). Overall, retail trade employment has grown by 300,000 over the year.

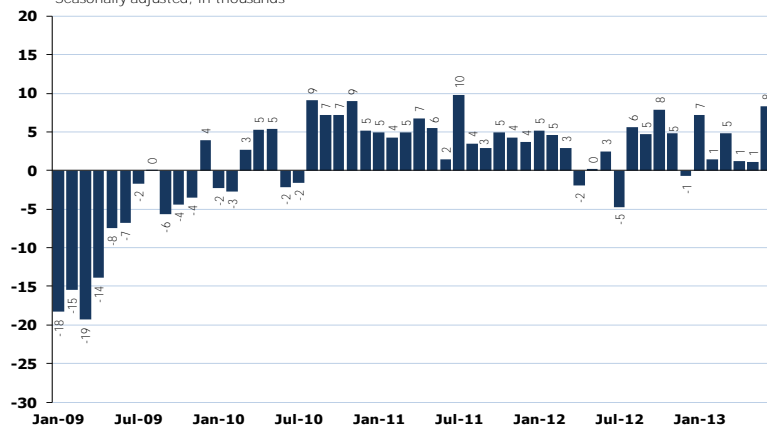
Recent retail-related indicators have been generally positive. [Census Bureau](#) data shows retail sales for May increased by 0.6 percent and by 4.3 percent over the year. Over the month, sales gains in motor vehicle and parts dealers were the largest movers. Automotive sales in June, as measured by [MotorIntelligence](#), increased to an annualized 15.9 million vehicles. But according to the [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), the per-gallon price of gasoline in June was up 2 cents from May. The [Conference Board](#) reported that the Consumer Confidence Index rose in June, reaching its highest level since January 2008.

Retail Trade

Employment in motor vehicles and parts dealers

Over-the-month change, January 2009–June 2013

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 05, 2013.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

NAICS 441 – Motor vehicle and parts dealers

In June, motor vehicle and parts dealers employment increased by 8,000, with most of the gain coming from automobile dealers. Over the previous 12 months, motor vehicle and parts dealers have added an average of 3,000 jobs per month.

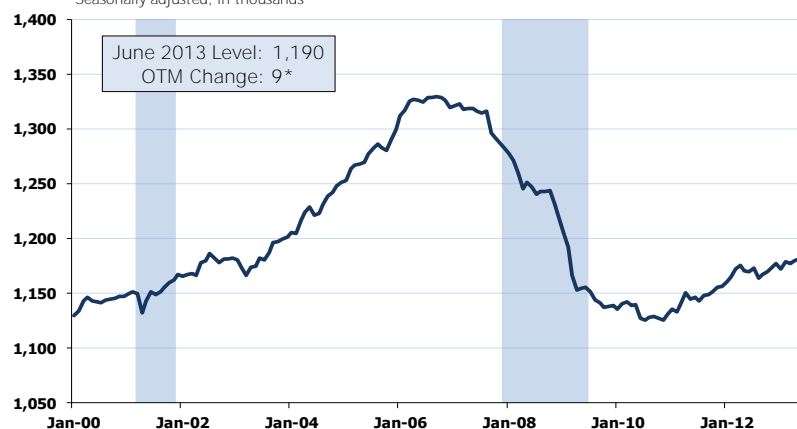
NAICS 444 – Building material and garden supply stores

In June, employment in building material and garden supply stores rose by 9,000 as a result of weak seasonal layoffs. Since January, building material and garden supply stores has added 17,000 jobs.

Employment in building material and garden supply stores

January 2000–June 2013

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



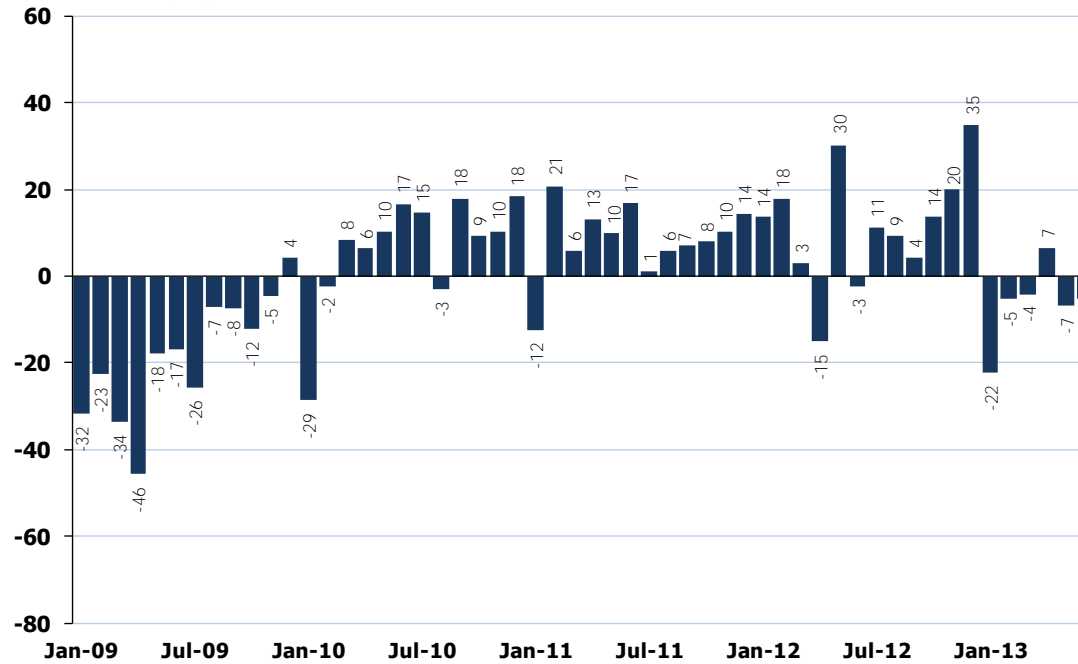
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 05, 2013.
Shaded areas represent recessions as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.
* denotes significance.

Transportation and Warehousing

Employment in transportation and warehousing

Over-the-month change, January 2009–June 2013

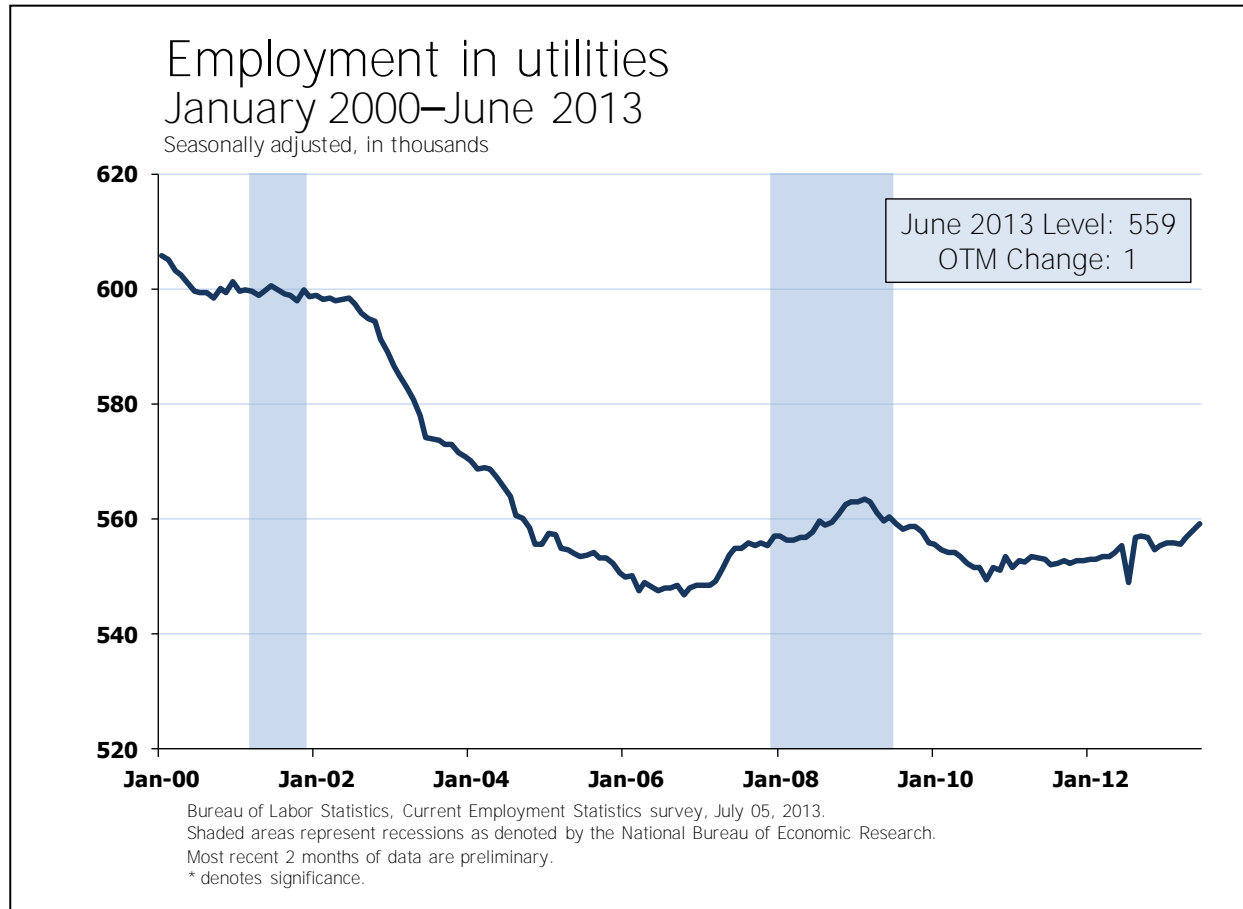
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 05, 2013.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

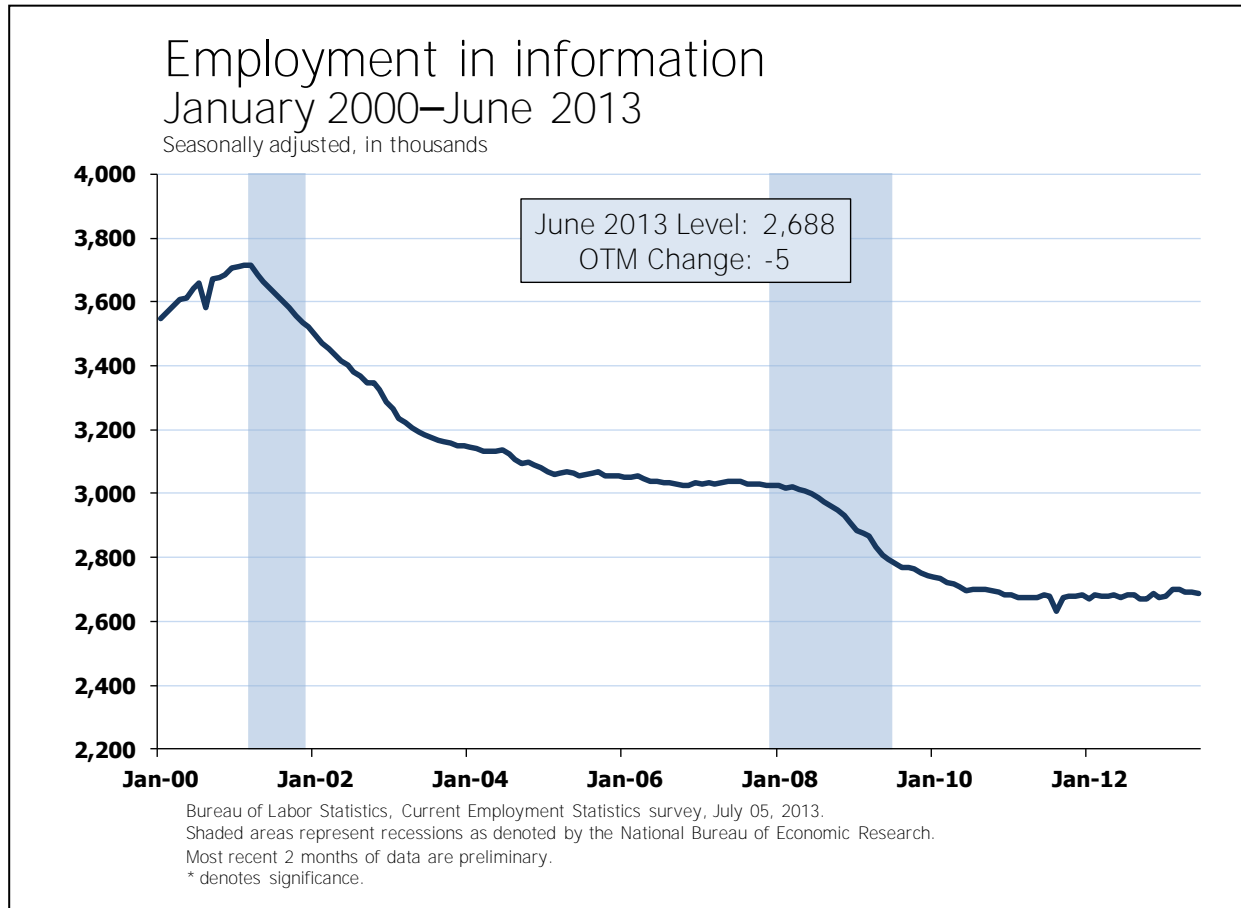
Employment in transportation and warehousing changed little in June. Employment in the component industries reflected similar flatness.

Utilities



In June, employment in utilities changed little.

Information

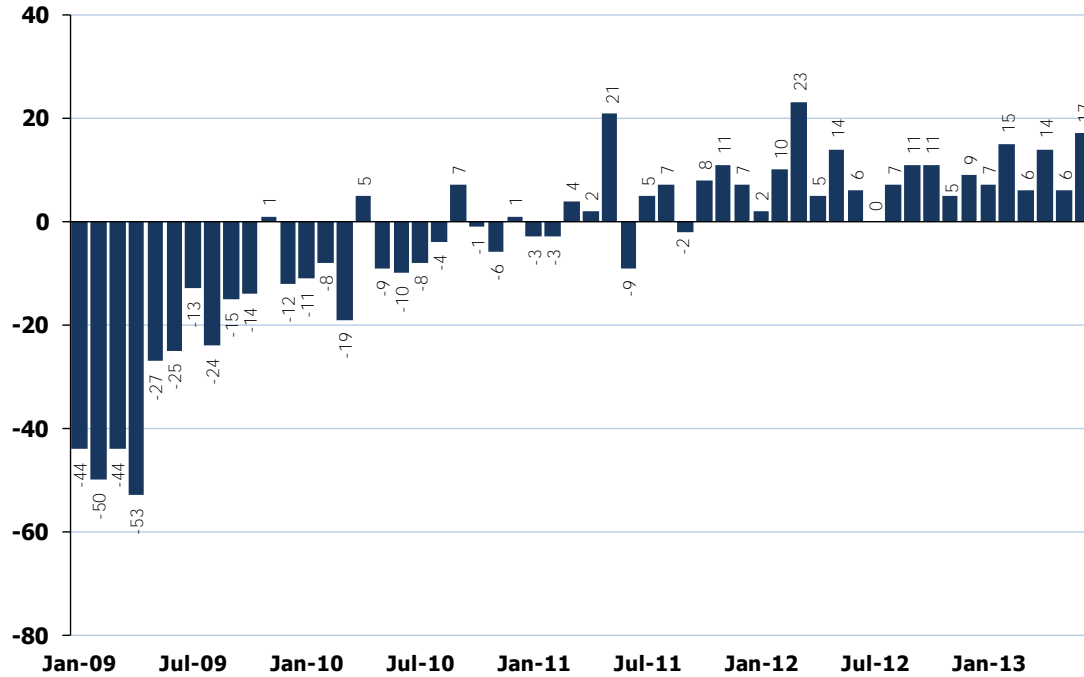


Information employment changed little (-5,000) in June, with all major component industries seeing essentially no change.

Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities

Over-the-month change, January 2009–June 2013
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

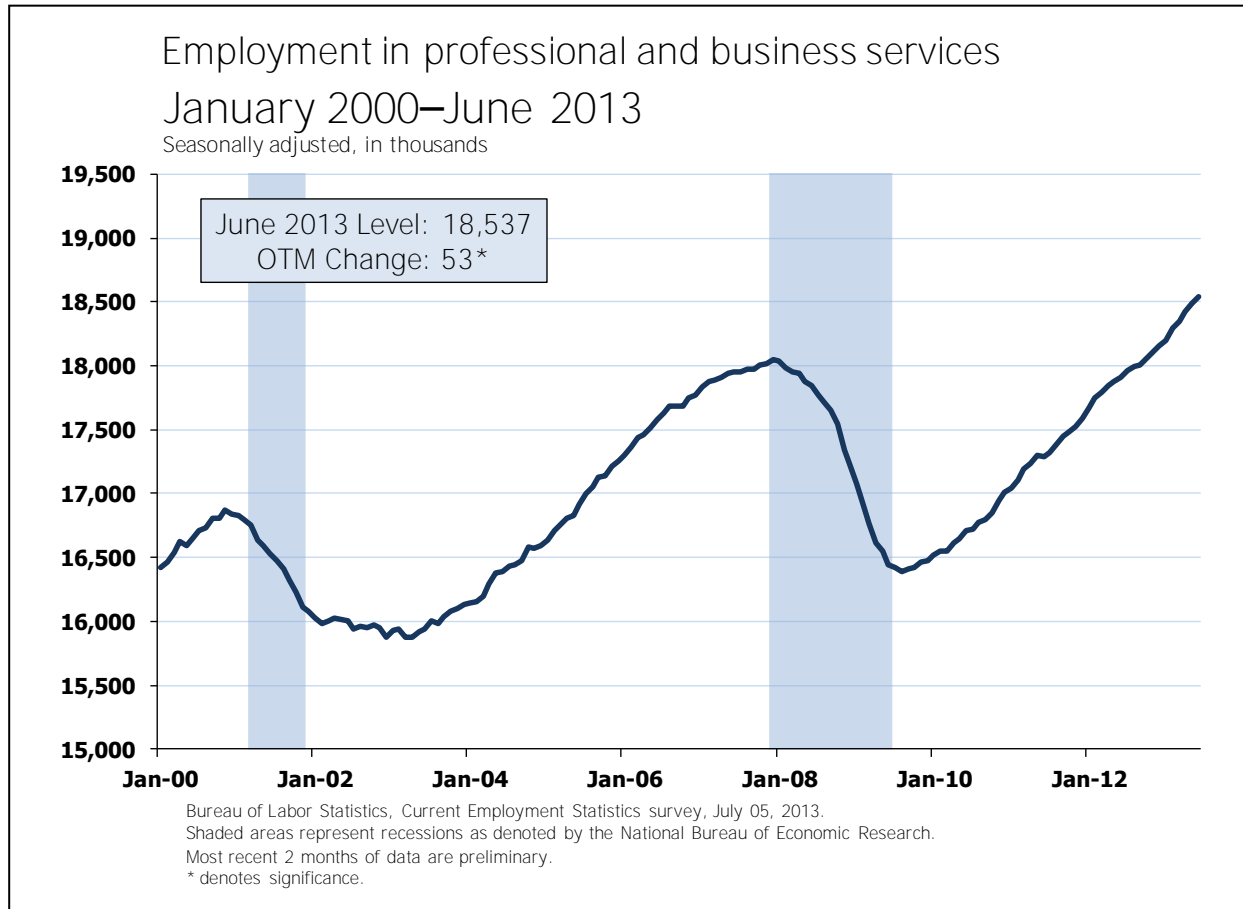


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 05, 2013.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Financial activities employment increased by 17,000 in June. This increase was primarily due to job gains in credit intermediation and related activities (+6,000), and in insurance carriers and related activities (+6,000).

Financial activities employment has increased by 108,000 over the past 12 months.

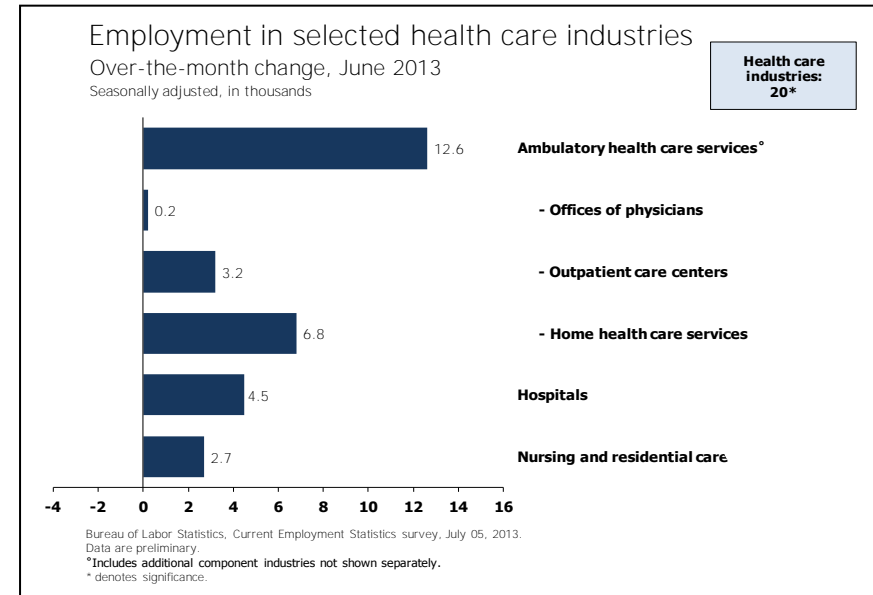
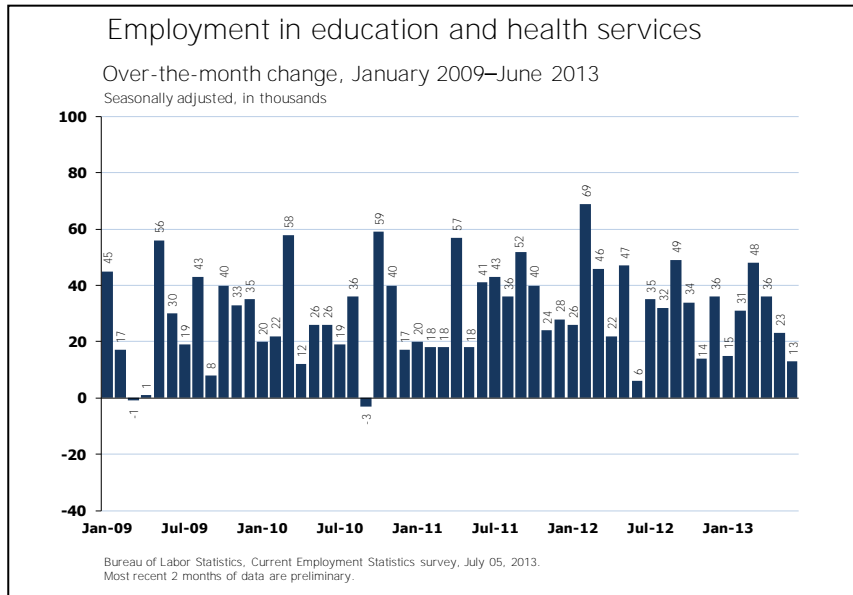
Professional and Business Services



Professional and business services added 53,000 jobs in June. The industry has added 624,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

Within professional and business services, employment increased by 7,000 in computer systems design and related services over the month and by 8,000 in management and technical consulting services. Employment in administrative and waste services rose by 39,000, although employment in temporary help services changed little (+10,000).

Private Education and Health Services

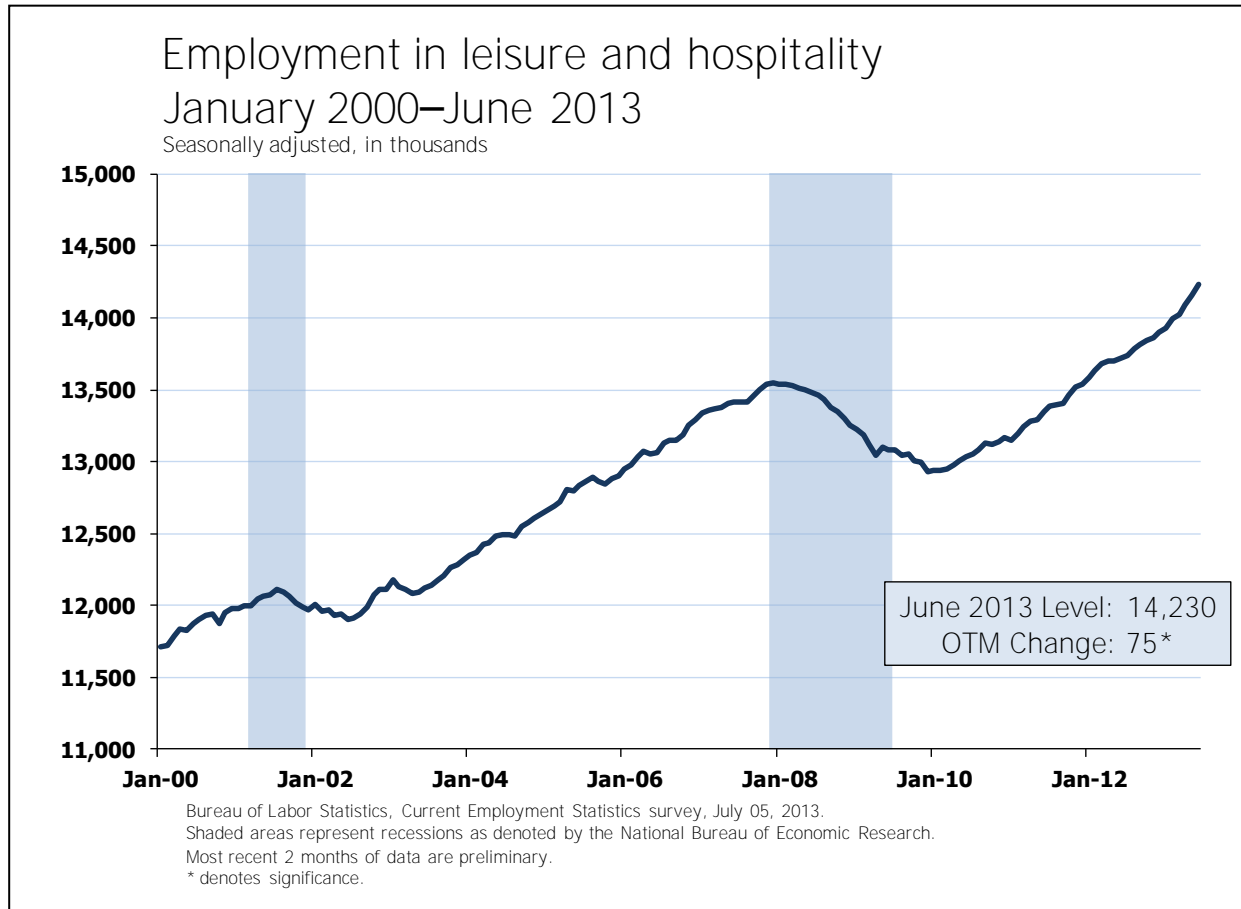


Education and health services employment continued to trend up in June. Within the industry, health care and social assistance added 24,000 jobs, while educational services employment changed little.

NAICS 621 – Ambulatory health care services

Employment in ambulatory health care services continued to trend up in June. The industry has added an average of 16,000 jobs per month in the first half of 2013, similar to its average monthly employment gain of 17,000 in 2012. The over-the-month change was mostly attributable to continued job growth in outpatient care centers and home health care services. These industries have added an average of 3,000 and 8,000 jobs per month, respectively, over the prior 6 months.

Leisure and Hospitality

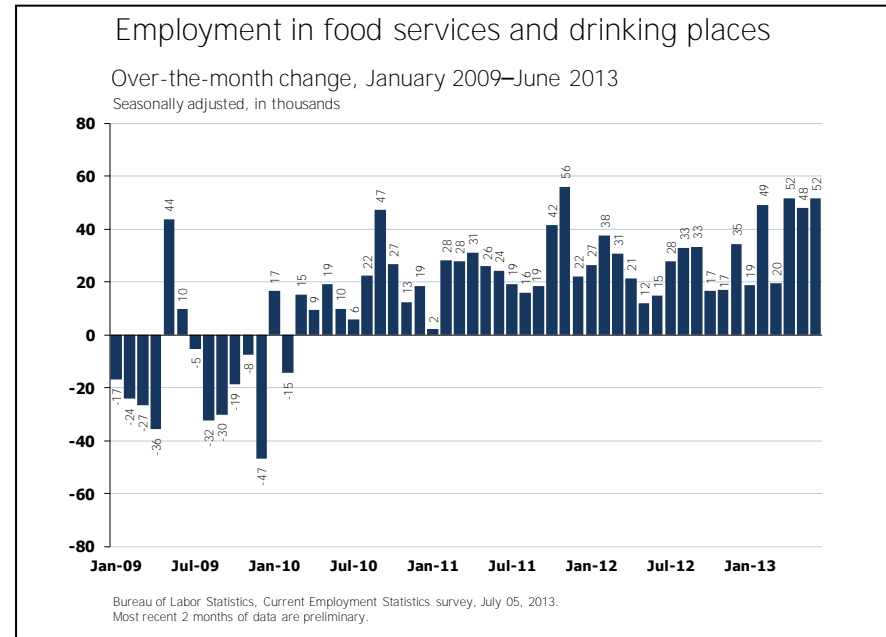
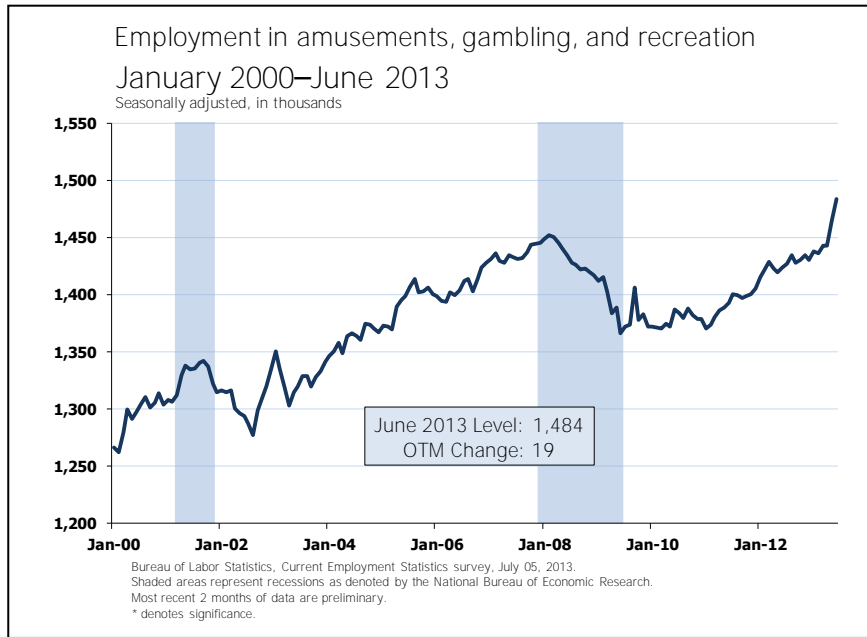


Employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 75,000 in June. The gains came primarily from food services and drinking places, but modest gains also occurred in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

The job growth in leisure and hospitality coincides with a positive movement in the Consumer Confidence Index, which jumped 7.1 points in June to reach a new 5-year high (source: [The Conference Board](#)).

The pace of hiring in leisure and hospitality has accelerated in 2013. The industry has added an average of 55,000 jobs per month since the beginning of the year, compared to an average of 30,000 per month in 2012.

Leisure and Hospitality



NAICS 713 – Amusements, gambling, and recreation

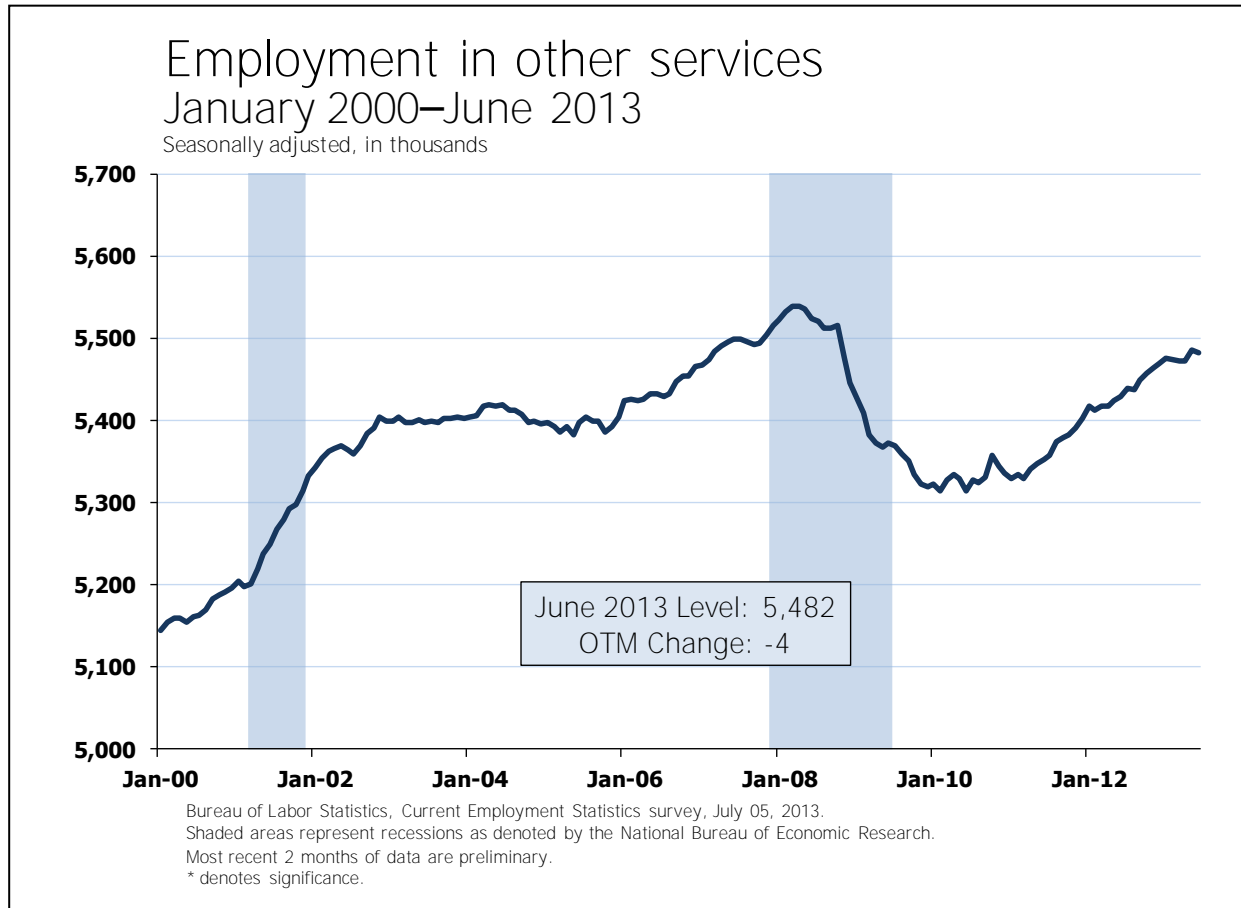
Employment in amusements, gambling and recreation continued to grow in June, following a gain of 22,000 in May.

This industry has experienced accelerated job growth in recent months. So far in 2013, amusements, gambling and recreation has added an average of 9,000 jobs per month, compared to an average gain of 2,000 jobs per month in 2012.

NAICS 722 – Food services and drinking places

Food services and drinking places added an above average 52,000 jobs in June. In the first 6 months of 2013, this industry has added an average of 40,000 jobs per month, well above the average monthly job gains of 25,000 seen in 2012. This industry has shown steady job growth since early 2010.

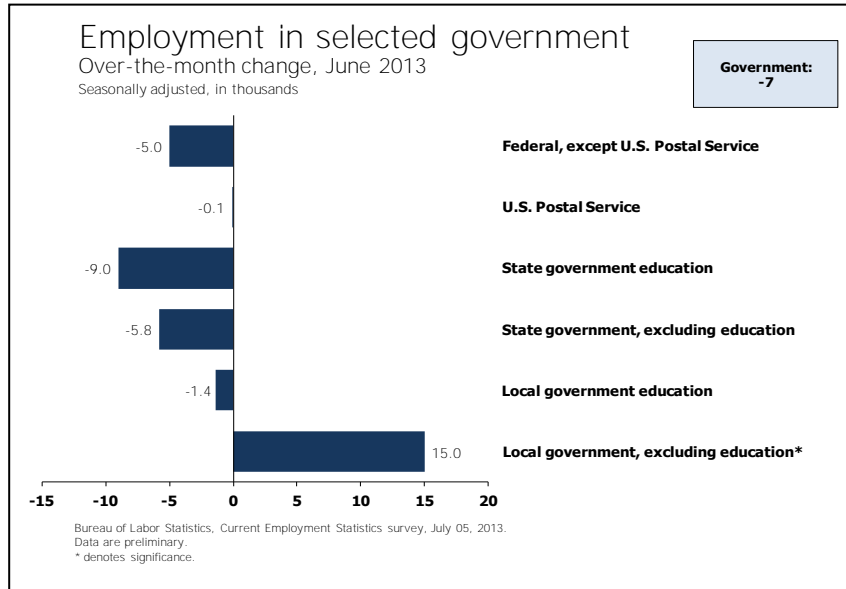
Other Services



Employment in other services was essentially unchanged in June. The repair and maintenance industry lost 6,000 jobs; employment in other component industries changed little. Over the year, however, personal and laundry services has added 28,000 jobs.

Since its most recent low point, other services employment has expanded by 167,000, or about 75 percent of the jobs lost from April 2008 to June 2010.

Government



Government employment continued to trend down in June (-7,000), with job gains at the local level being offset by continued job losses in federal and state government.

Federal government

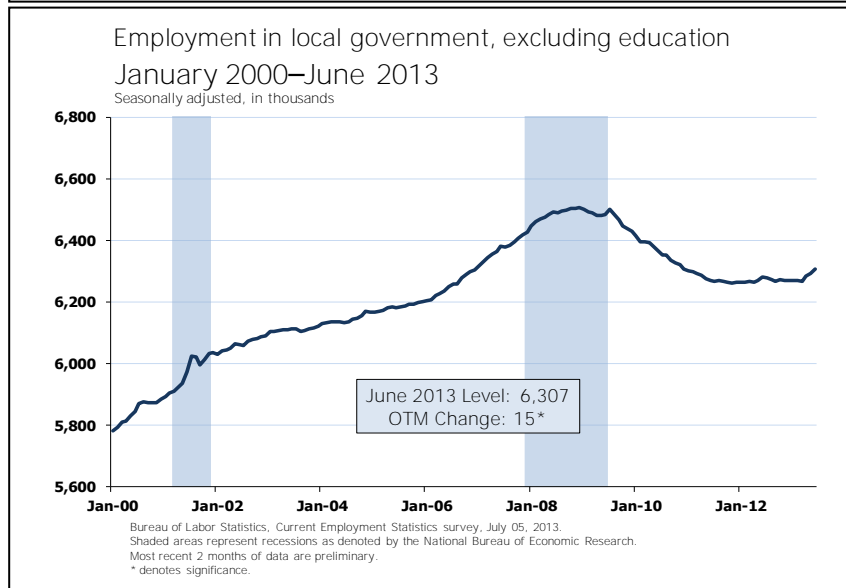
Federal government employment continued to trend down in June. Over the past 12 months, federal employment has declined by 65,000.

State government

State government continued to shed jobs in June. The industry has been losing jobs since its employment peak in August 2008. Since then, it has lost 197,000 jobs, accounting for over a quarter of the total government employment loss within the same time period.

Local government, excluding education

Local government, excluding education added jobs for the third month in a row in June (+15,000). The industry had lost a net 244,000 jobs between an employment peak in December 2008 and November 2011. Since then, it has regained 45,000 jobs, including 40,000 over the last 3 months.





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