• 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.