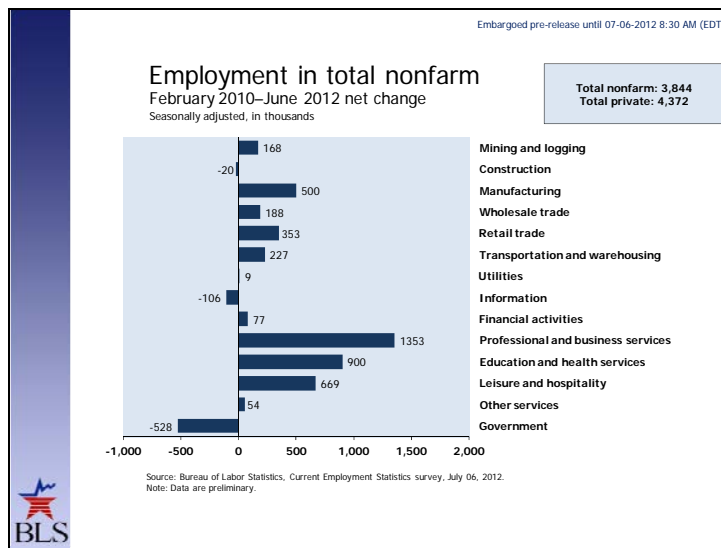
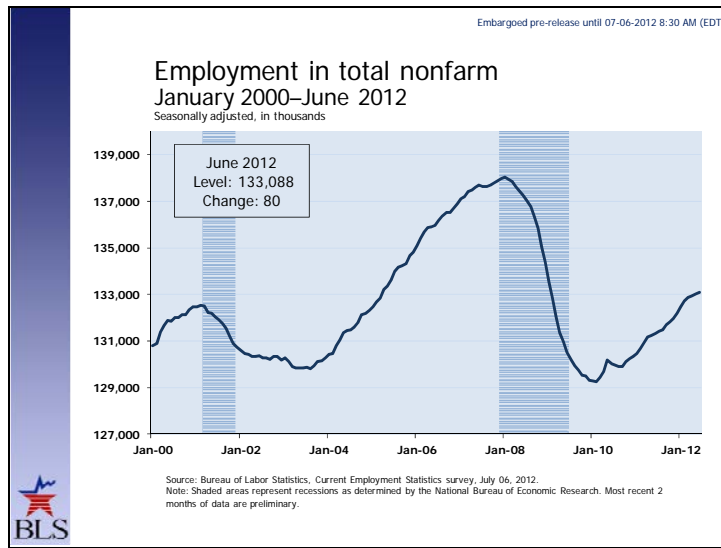


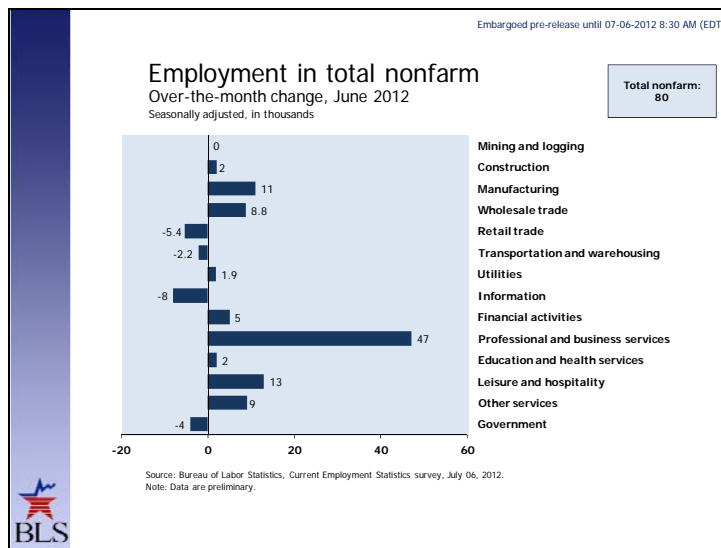
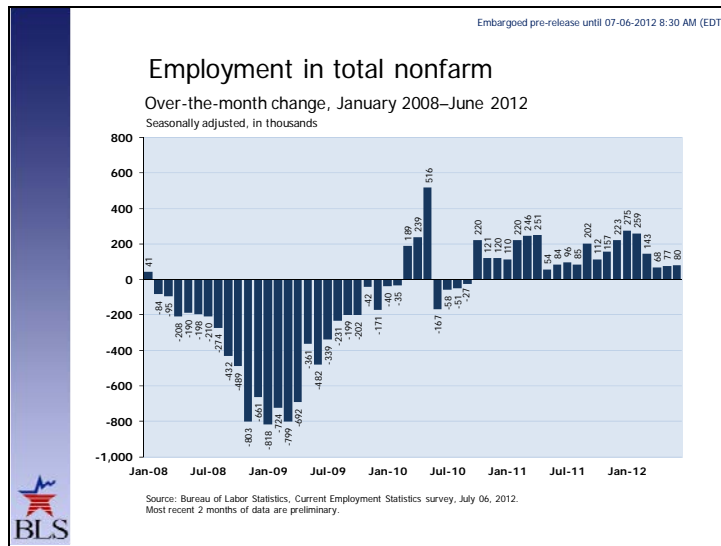


# **Current Employment Statistics Highlights June 2012**

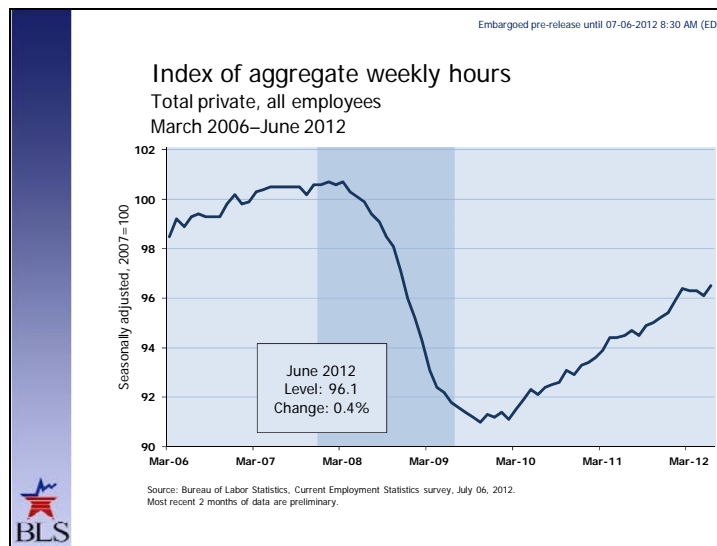
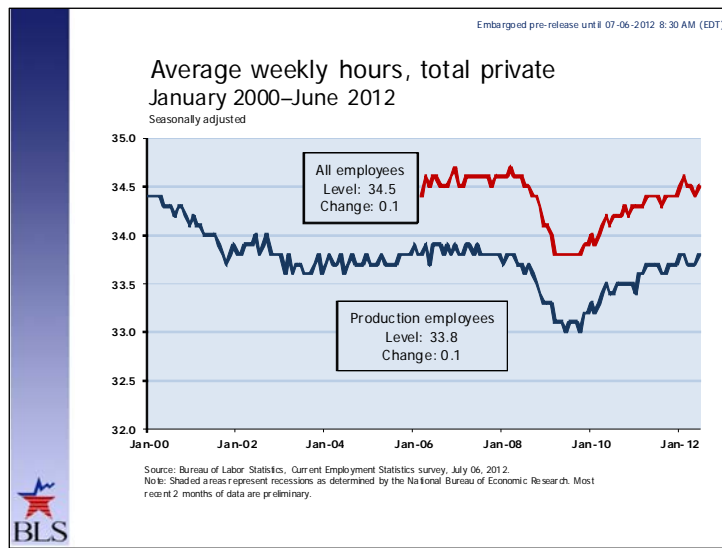
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
July 6, 2012



- Total nonfarm employment continued to edge up in June (+80,000).
- In the second quarter of 2012, employment was up by an average of 75,000 per month, compared with an average monthly gain of 226,000 for the first quarter of the year.
- In the first half of 2012, job gains averaged 150,000 per month, about the same as the average monthly increase in 2011.



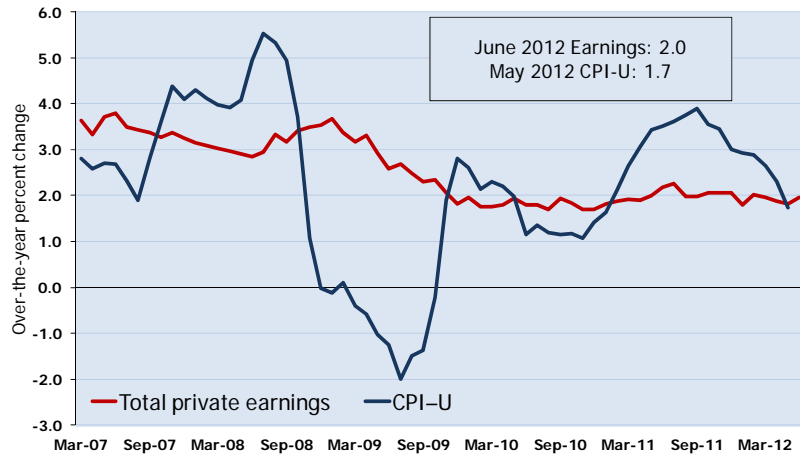
- Since the most recent trough in February 2010, total nonfarm employment has risen by 3.8 million, and total private employment has grown by 4.4 million.
- Since an employment trough in February 2010, most nonfarm job gains have come in professional and business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality.
- In June, employment rose in professional and business services and healthcare, but changed little in most other major industries over the month.



- Average weekly hours for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours in June.
- Average weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls also increased 0.1 hour, to 33.8 hours.
- The index of aggregate weekly hours for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.4 percent in June and has shown little change thus far in 2012.

### Average hourly earnings, all employees, and CPI-U\* March 2007–June 2012

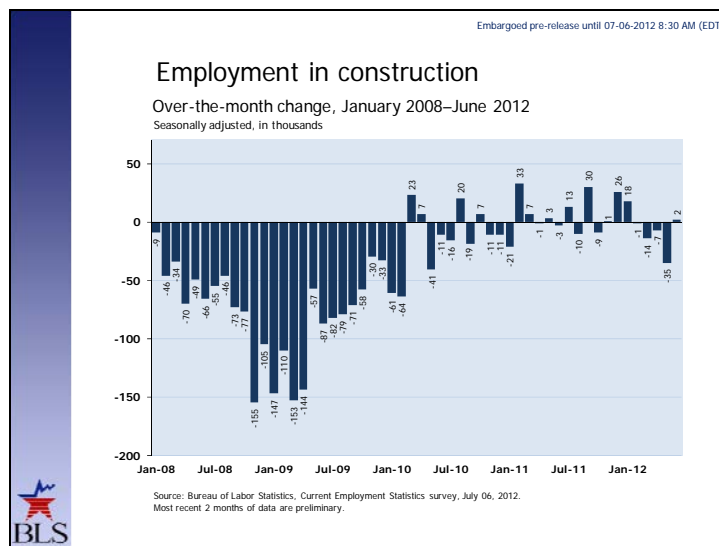
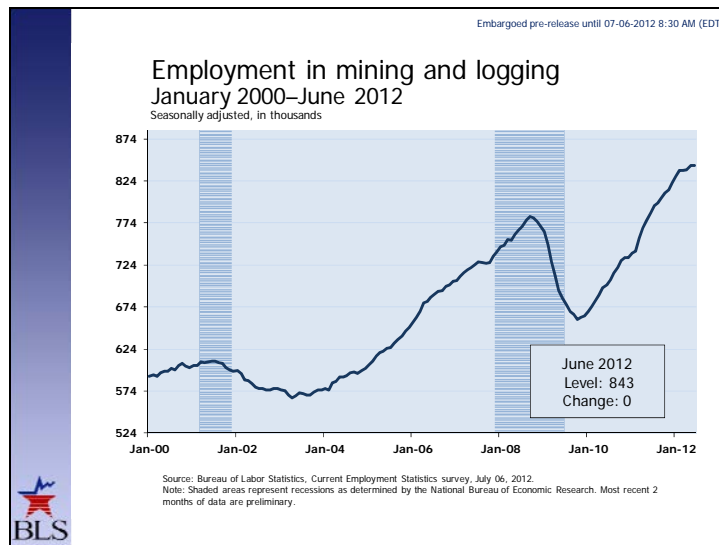
Seasonally adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 06, 2012.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.  
\*1982-84=100



- Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 6 cents in June to \$23.50. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 2.0 percent.
- In May, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) had an over-the-year increase of 1.7 percent.
- From the latter part of 2010 until the end of 2011, price increases outpaced increases in hourly earnings; however, since the third quarter of 2011 this divergence has diminished.

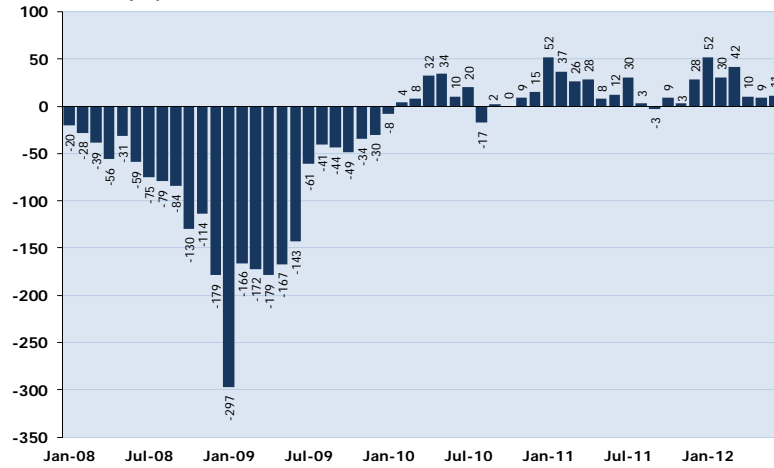


- In June, employment in mining and logging was flat, continuing a recent trend of little change in the industry.
- Construction employment changed little in June.
- An employment gain in specialty trade contractors was offset by small declines in residential building construction and heavy and civil engineering construction.

## Employment in manufacturing

Over-the-month change, January 2008–June 2012

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



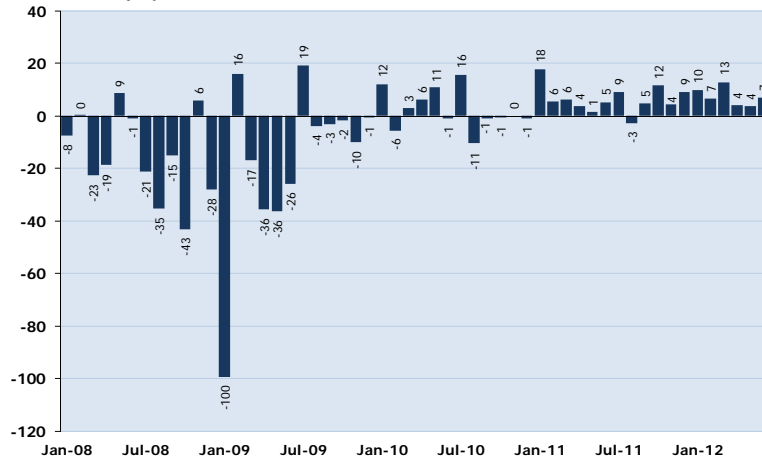
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 06, 2012.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

- Manufacturing employment continued to trend up in June (+11,000).
- In the past 3 months, manufacturing employment gains have averaged 10,000, well below the average monthly gains seen in the first quarter of 2012 (+41,000).

## Employment in transportation equipment

Over-the-month change, January 2008–June 2012

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

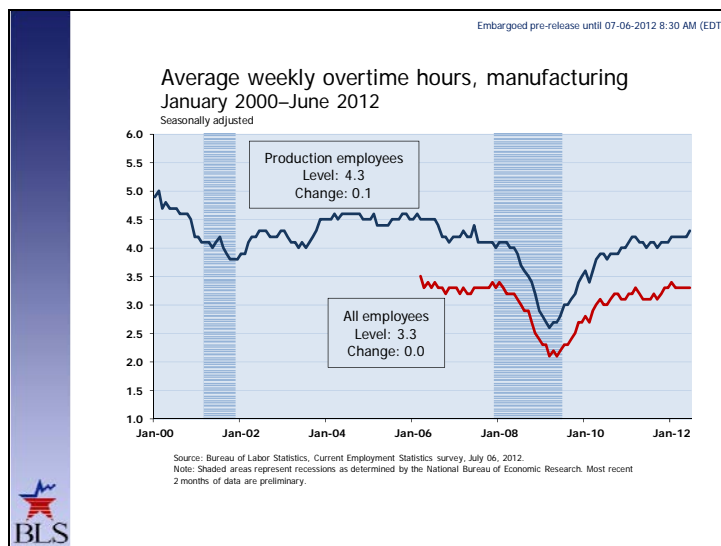
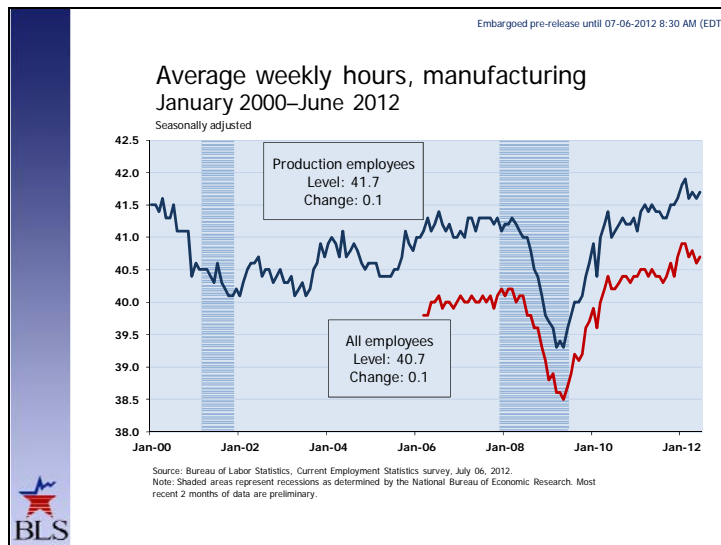


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 06, 2012.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.



- In June, employment in transportation equipment increased by 7,000. This movement is in line with the industry’s recent trend. Job gains have averaged 7,000 per month since January 2011.
- Within the transportation equipment industry, motor vehicle and parts has contributed most of the job growth during this period.

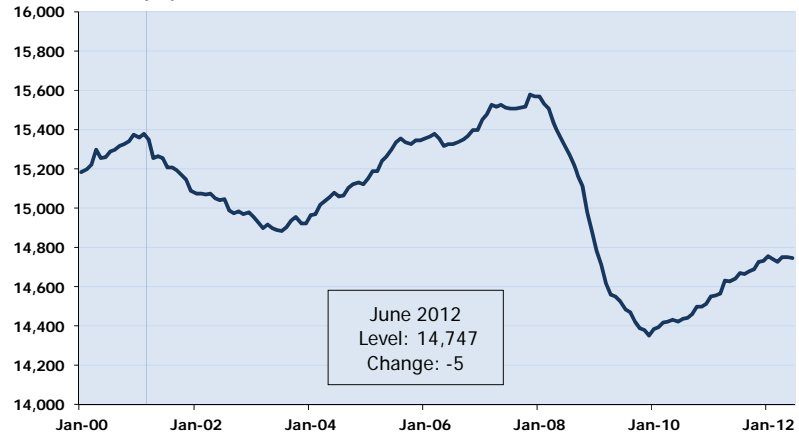




- The manufacturing workweek for all employees increased by 0.1 hour to 40.7 hours.
- Average weekly hours for production employees in manufacturing also increased by 0.1 hour to 41.7 hours.
- Overtime hours for all employees in manufacturing remained unchanged for June 2012, while overtime hours for production employees increased by 0.1 hour to 4.3 hours.

## Employment in retail trade January 2000–June 2012

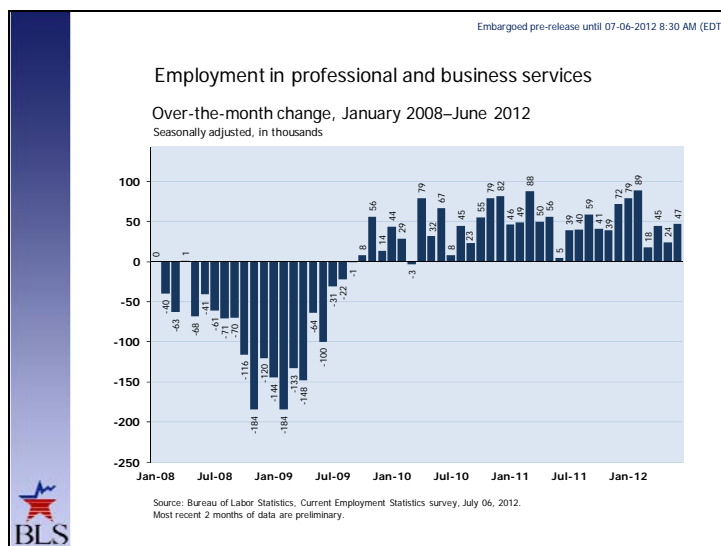
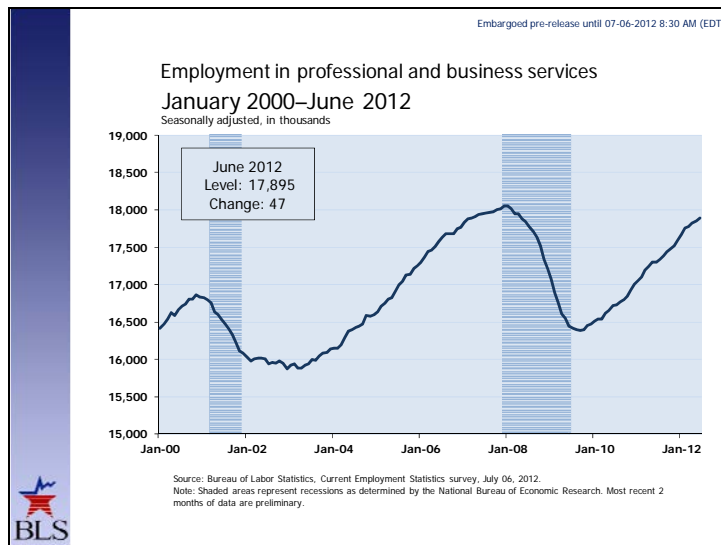
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



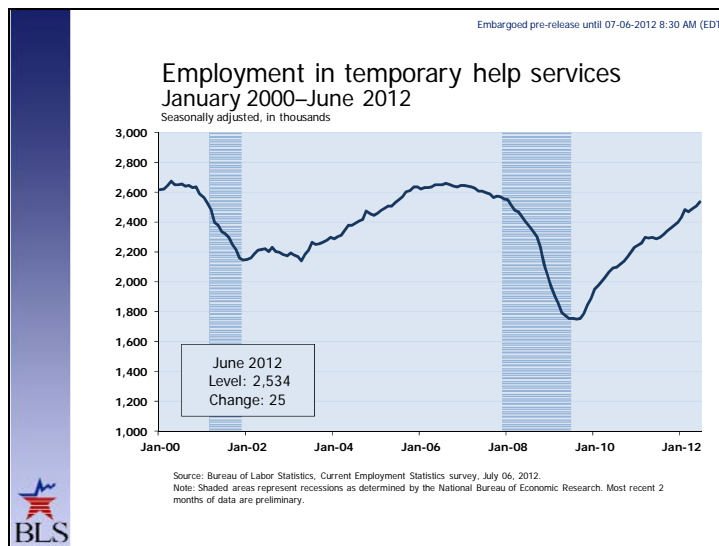
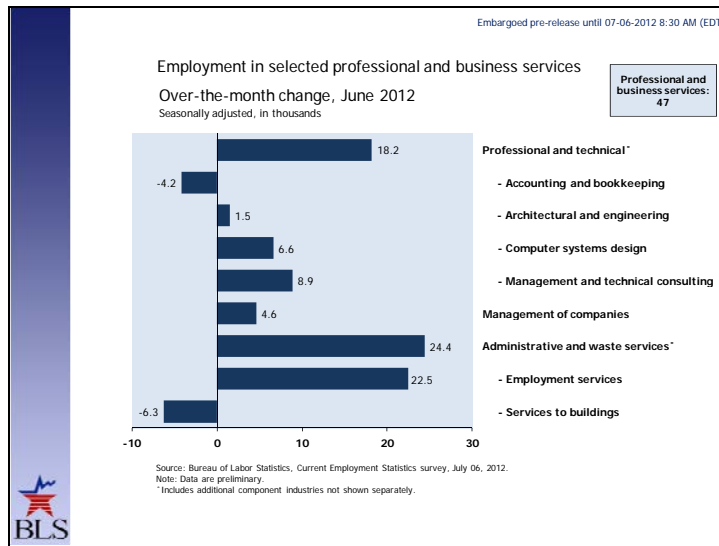
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 06, 2012.  
Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.



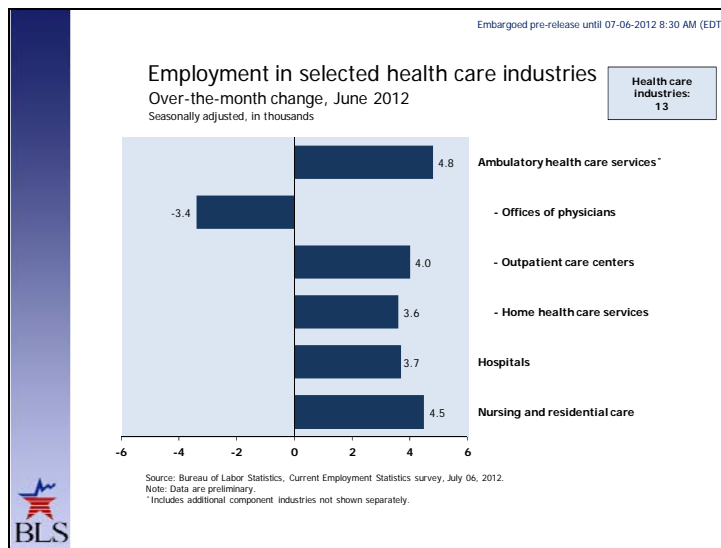
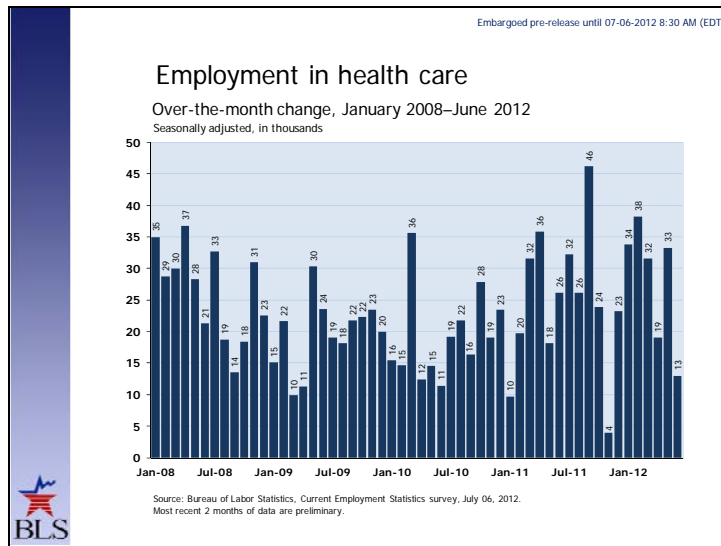
- Retail trade employment was essentially flat in June (-5,000).
- Modest employment increases in several component industries were offset by a decline in general merchandise stores employment (-12,000).



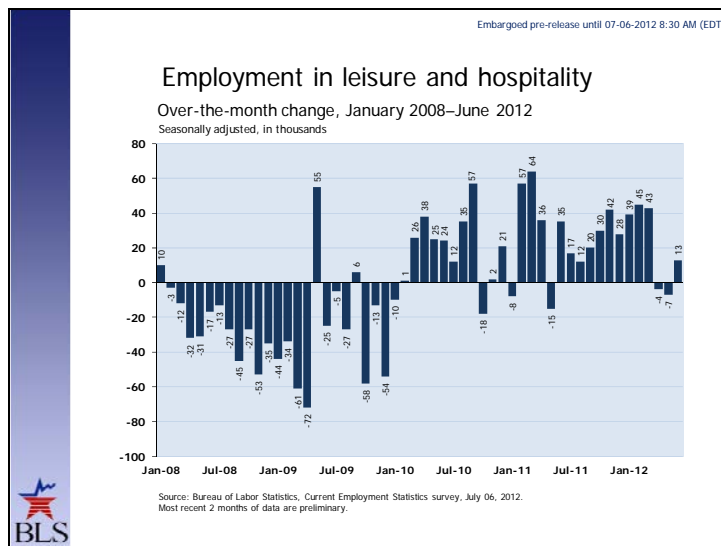
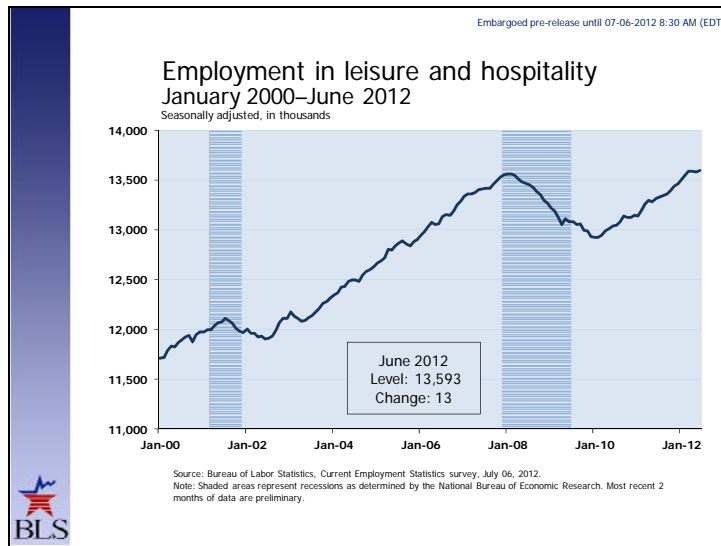
- In June, employment in professional and business services grew by 47,000. Industry employment has grown by 1.5 million or 46,000 per month since the most recent low point in September 2009.
- In the second quarter of 2012, employment increased by an average of 39,000 per month, compared with an average monthly gain of 62,000 during the first quarter of the year.



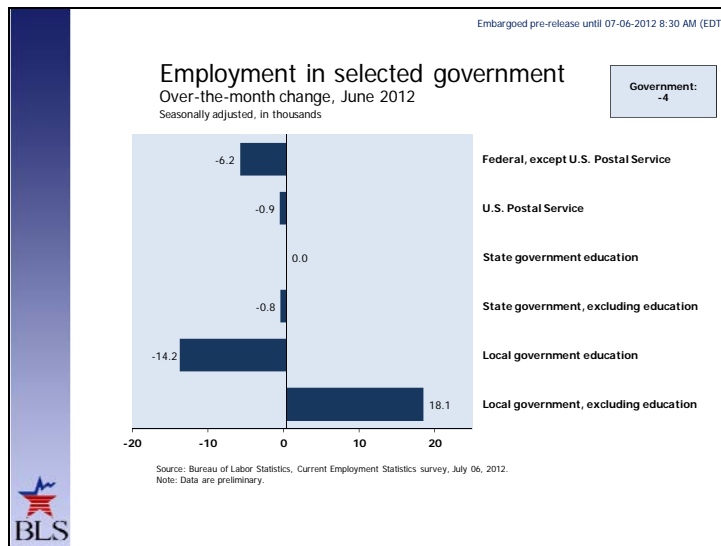
- In June, slightly more than half of the job gain in professional and business services came in administrative and waste services.
- Temporary help services accounted for a large portion of those employment gains (+25,000).
- Temporary help services has recovered 86 percent of the jobs lost during the most recent downturn.



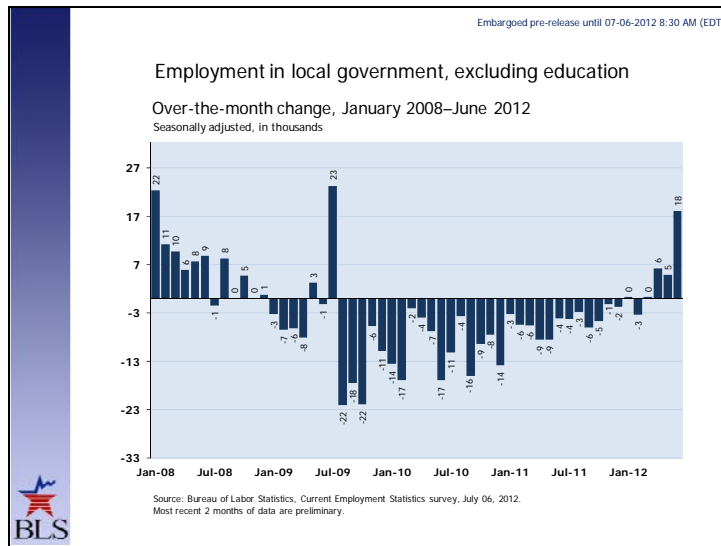
- Health care employment continued to trend up in June (+13,000).
- Jobs gains were spread broadly through healthcare industries, although employment edged down in offices of physicians.



- Leisure and hospitality employment changed little for a third consecutive month.
- Employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in June (+15,000), while employment in arts, entertainment, and recreation and in accommodation both showed little change.



- Government employment changed little in June.
- An employment decline in local government education (-14,000) was offset by a job gain in local government, excluding education (+18,000).



- Employment in local government excluding educations has increased over the past 3 months.
- The recent employment gains follow roughly 2 years of steadily diminishing job losses.