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# Current Employment Statistics Highlights



**June 2025**

Release Date: July 3, 2025

Prepared by Analysts 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 2025

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 147,000 in June, in line with its prior 12-month average monthly gain of 146,000. Job gains occurred in state government and health care. Federal government continued to lose jobs.

The total nonfarm employment change for April revised up from +147,000 to +158,000, and the change for May revised up from +139,000 to +144,000. On net, employment over these months is 16,000 higher than previously reported.

In June, average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls rose by 8 cents, or 0.2 percent. Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.7 percent. In June, average weekly hours of all employees edged down 0.1 hour to 34.2 hours.

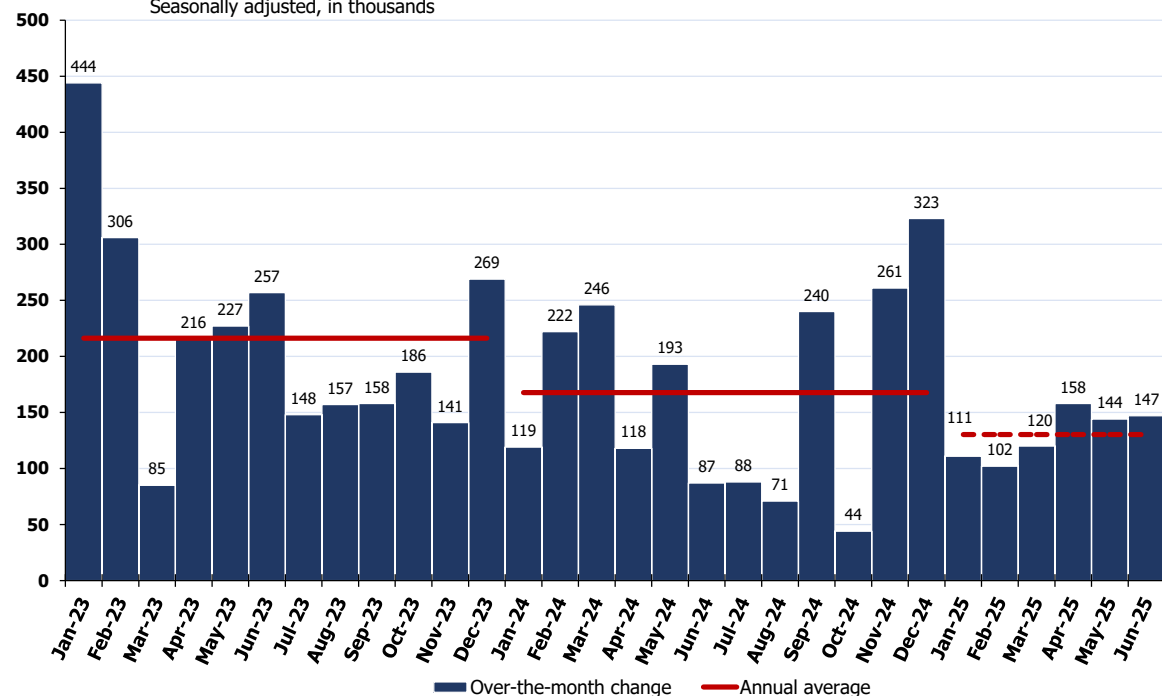
### +73,000 Government

Employment in government rose by 73,000 in June. State government added 47,000 jobs, largely in education (+40,000). Employment in local government education continued to trend up (+23,000). Federal government employment continued to decline in June (-7,000) and is down by 69,000 since reaching a peak in January.

### Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, January 2023–June 2025

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, July 03, 2025.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

### +51,000 Private Education and Health Services

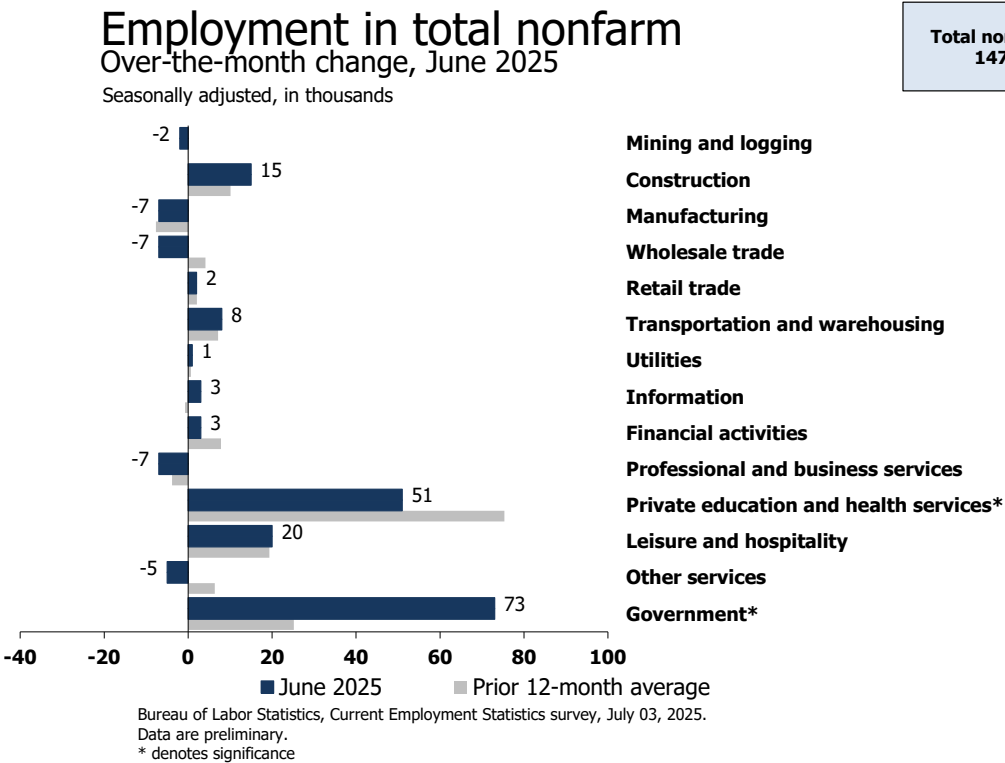
Health care added 39,000 jobs in June, similar to its average monthly gain of 43,000 over the prior 12 months. In June, job gains

occurred in hospitals (+16,000) and in nursing and residential care facilities (+14,000).

In June, employment in social assistance continued to trend up (+19,000), reflecting

Current Employment Statistics Summary, June 2025

continued growth in individual and family services (+16,000).

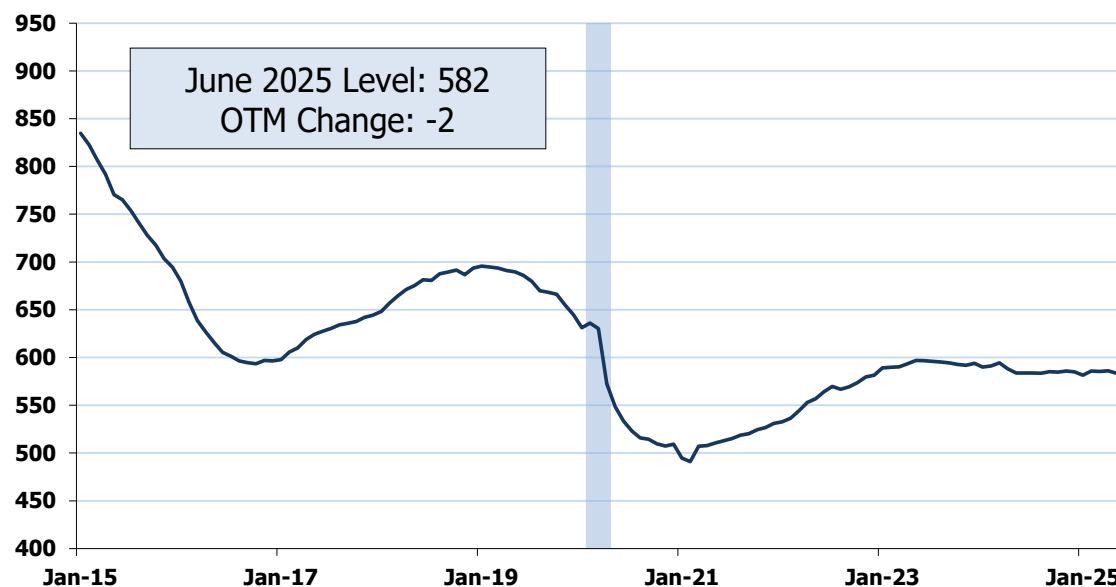


## Mining and Logging

### Employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction

January 2015–June 2025

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 03, 2025.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance.

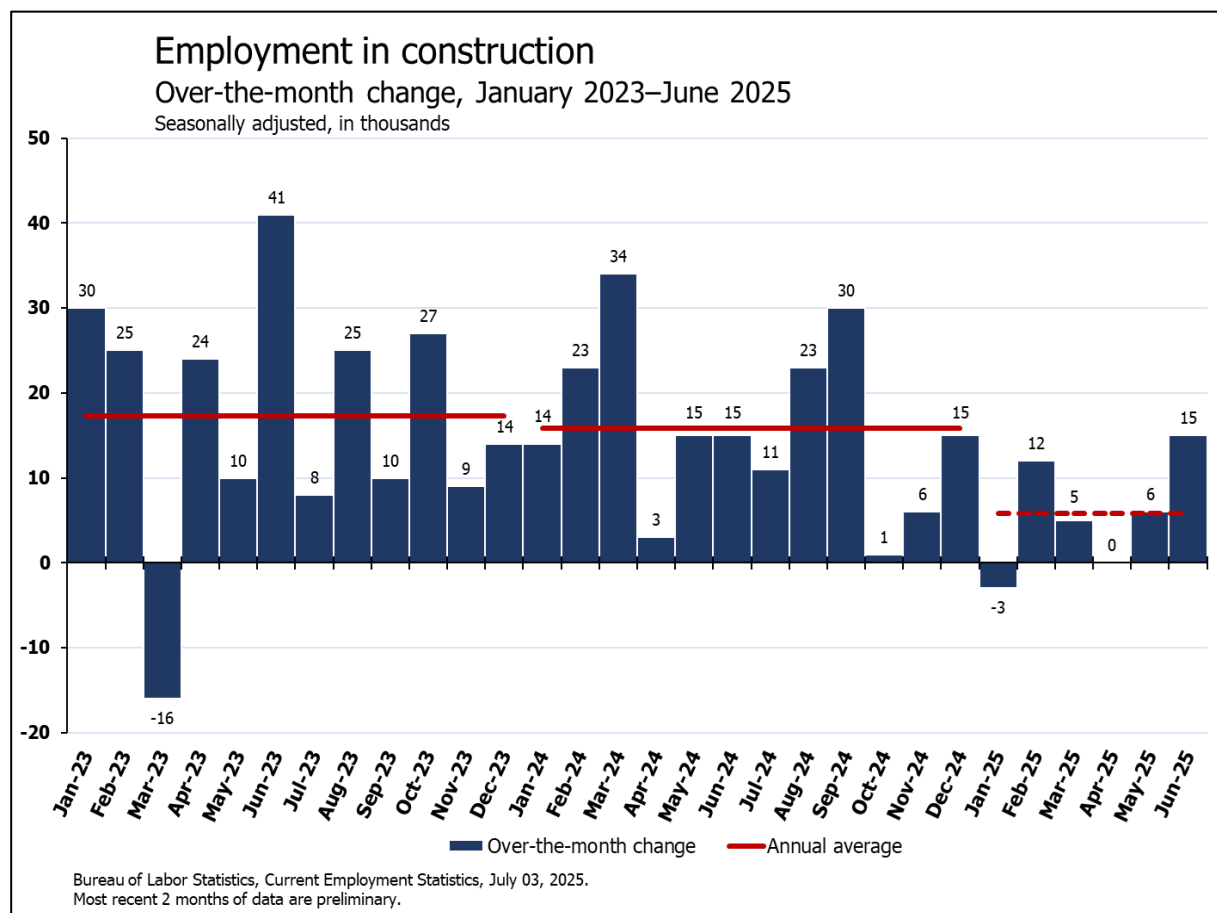
Employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction changed little in June (-2,000).

Over the month, the [North American rotary rigs count](#)\* decreased while the average weekly price of [West Texas Intermediate crude oil](#)\*\* increased.

\*To access the North American rotary rigs: select the link named "North America Rotary Rig Count Report- New Report," go to the NAM Breakdown tab and scroll to cell U7 ("Monthly chg").

\*\*To access West Texas Intermediate crude oil: select "EDIT GRAPH" and change the "Modify frequency" to "Weekly, Ending Friday." Above the graph, modify date range to one year, including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

## Construction

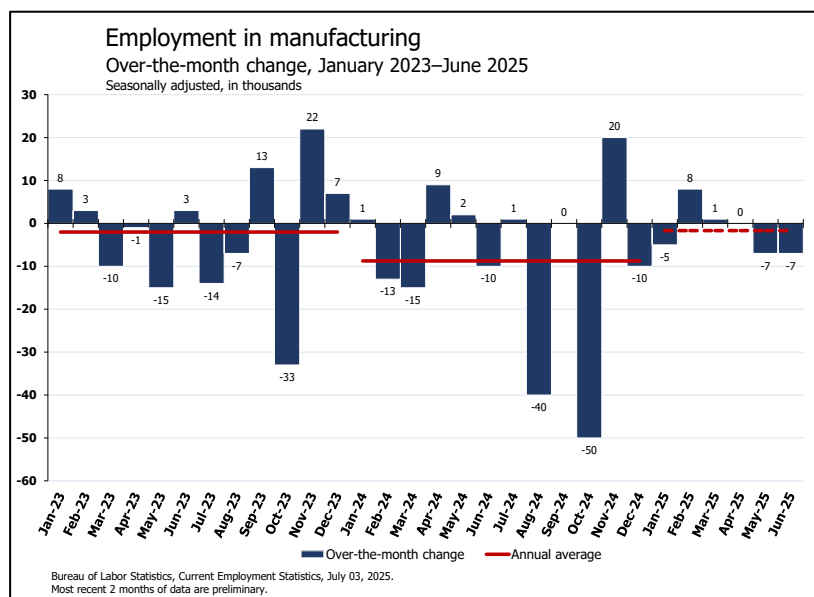


Employment in construction changed little in June (+15,000), in line with its average monthly gain over the prior 12 months (+10,000).

Recent residential construction-related indicators are mostly negative. [Residential building permits](#), [housing starts](#), and [new home sales](#) all decreased in May. [Mortgage rates](#)\* changed little in June.

\*The average 30-year fixed mortgage rate is a weekly measure. The over-the-month change reflects the difference in rates between the weeks including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the reference and prior month.

## Manufacturing

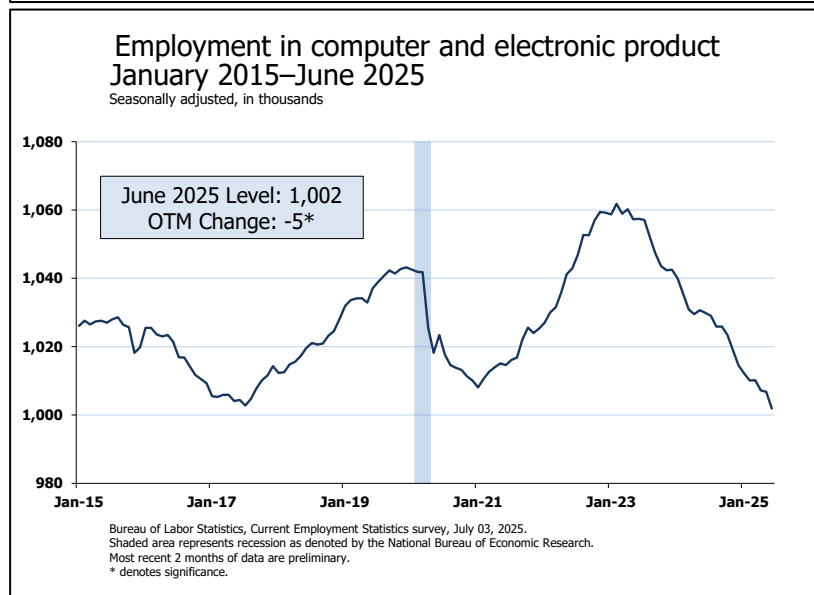


In June, employment in manufacturing changed little (-7,000). The industry has lost 89,000 jobs over the most recent 12 months.

Over the month, computer and electronic product manufacturing lost 5,000 jobs. Since reaching an employment peak in February 2023, this industry has shed 60,000 jobs, a decline of 5.6 percent.

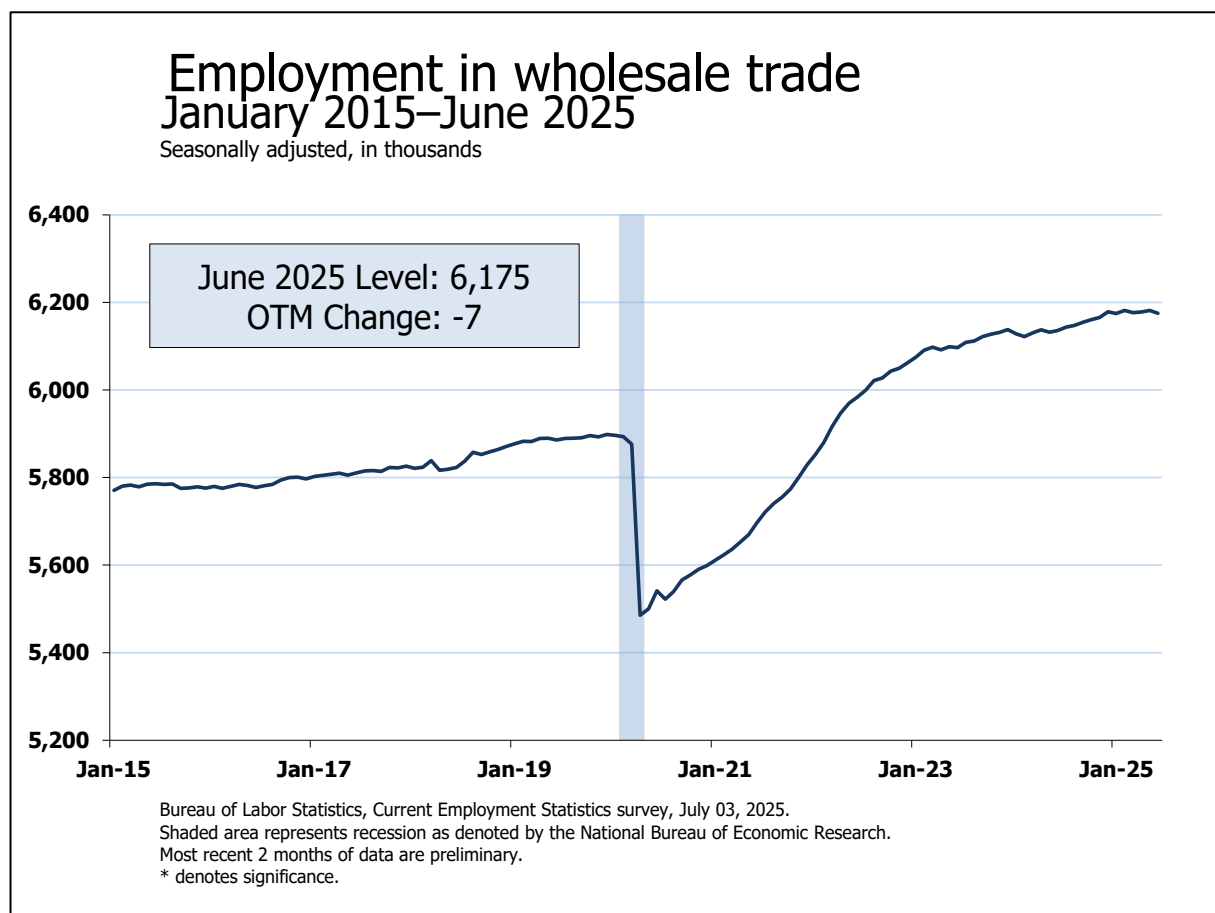
In June, average hourly earnings in manufacturing for all employees changed little (-4 cents) to \$35.19. Average hourly earnings for production workers were unchanged at \$28.87.

In June, manufacturing average weekly hours for both all employees and production employees were unchanged at 40.1 and 41.0 hours, respectively. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees remained at 2.9 hours for the fifth consecutive month. Average overtime hours for production employees were unchanged at 3.7 hours.

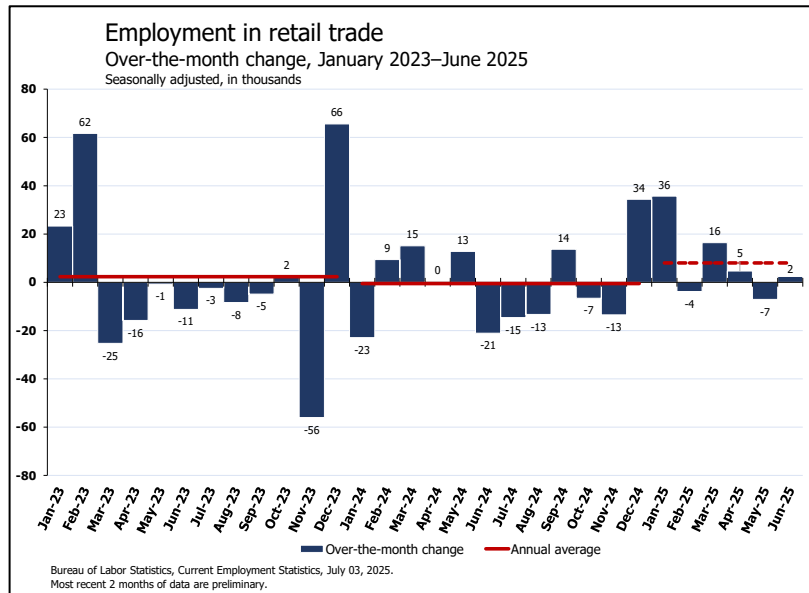


## Wholesale Trade

Employment in wholesale trade changed little in June (-7,000).



## Retail Trade



Employment in retail trade changed little in June (+2,000) and has shown little net change over the year.

In June, health and personal care retailers (+7,000) and building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+7,000) added jobs. In contrast, gasoline stations and fuel dealers (-5,000) and furniture, home furnishings, electronics, and appliance retailers (-4,000) lost jobs.

Recent retail-related economic indicators are mostly negative. In June, the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) decreased. In May, [auto sales](#), [real personal consumption expenditures](#) for goods, and [retail sales](#) also decreased. In contrast, the per-gallon price of [regular gasoline](#)\* decreased in June.



\*The per-gallon price of regular gasoline is a weekly measure, and the over-the-month change reflects the difference in price for the week following the week of the 12<sup>th</sup> for both months.

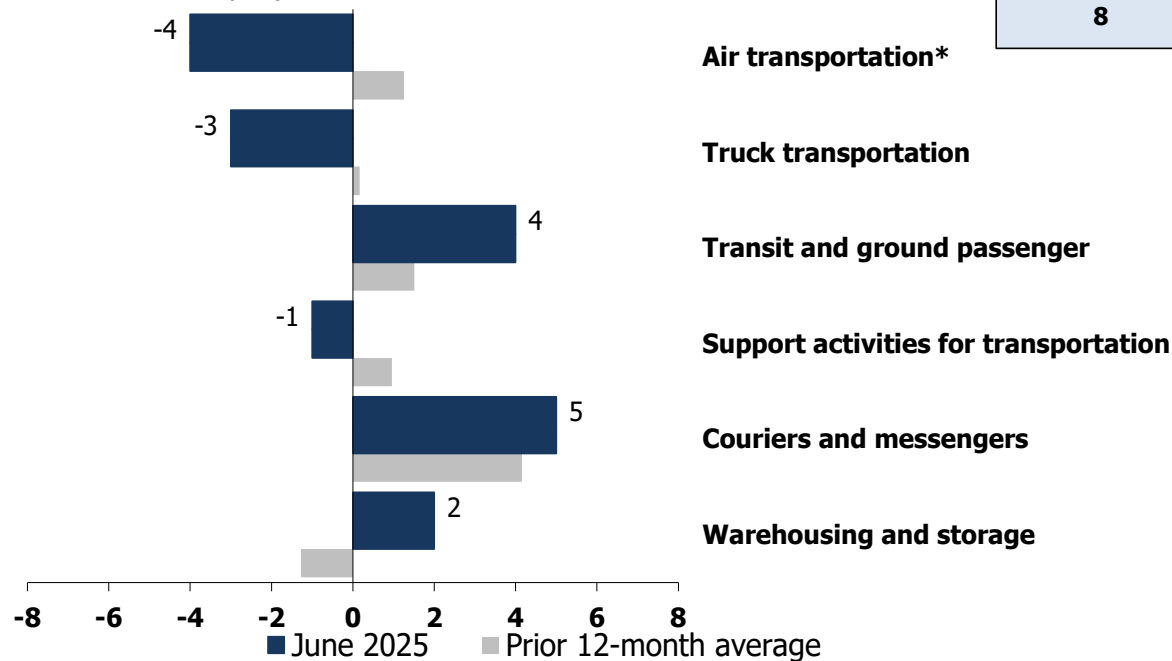


## Transportation and Warehousing

### Employment in selected transportation industries Over-the-month change, June 2025

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Transportation  
industries:  
8



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 03, 2025.  
Data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance

Transportation and warehousing employment changed little in June (+8,000), similar to the average monthly gain of 7,000 over the prior 12 months.

Over the month, couriers and messengers added 5,000 jobs, largely offsetting a loss of 4,000 jobs in air transportation.

## Utilities

### Employment in utilities January 2015–June 2025

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

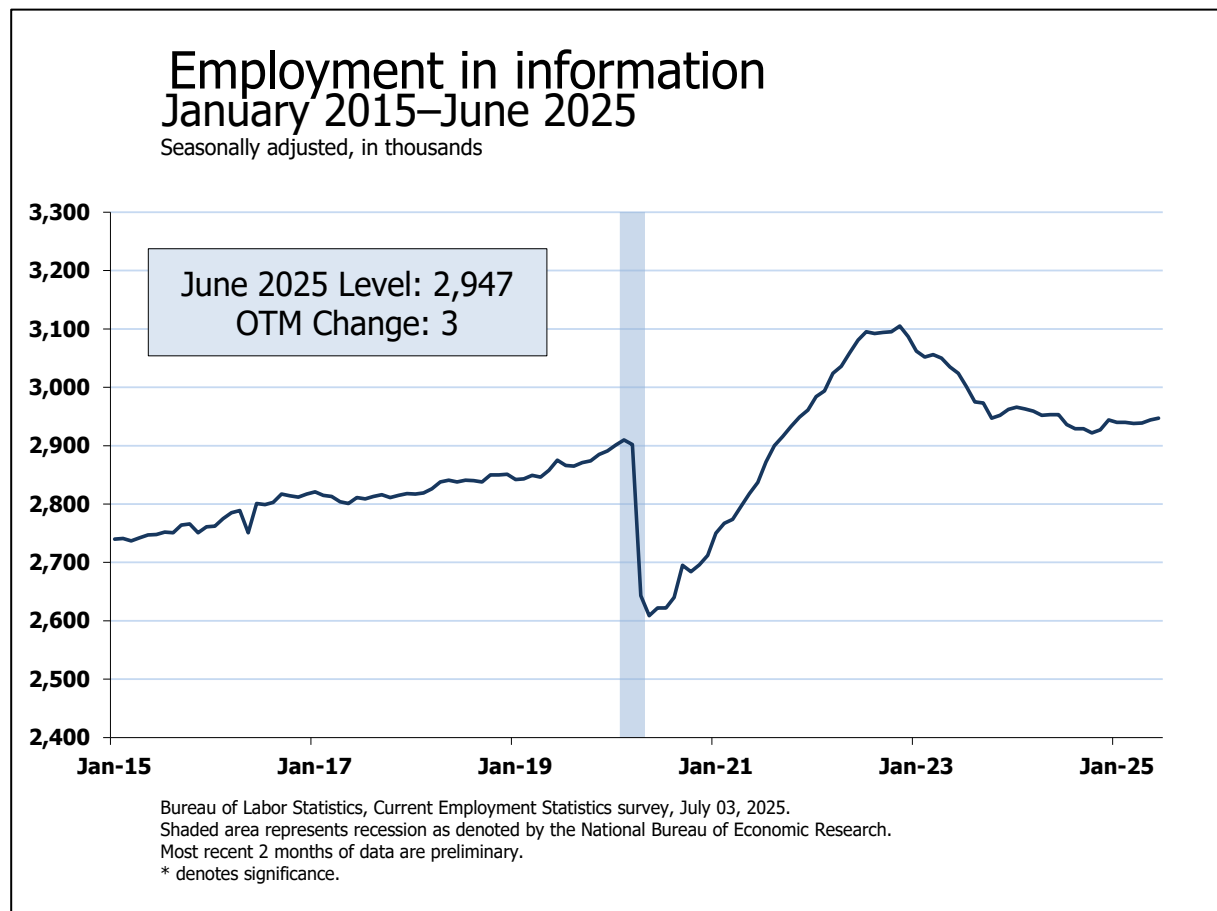


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 03, 2025.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
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Utilities employment changed little in June (+1,000), following a gain of 3,000 in May. The industry has expanded by 60,000 jobs since its most recent employment trough in July 2020.

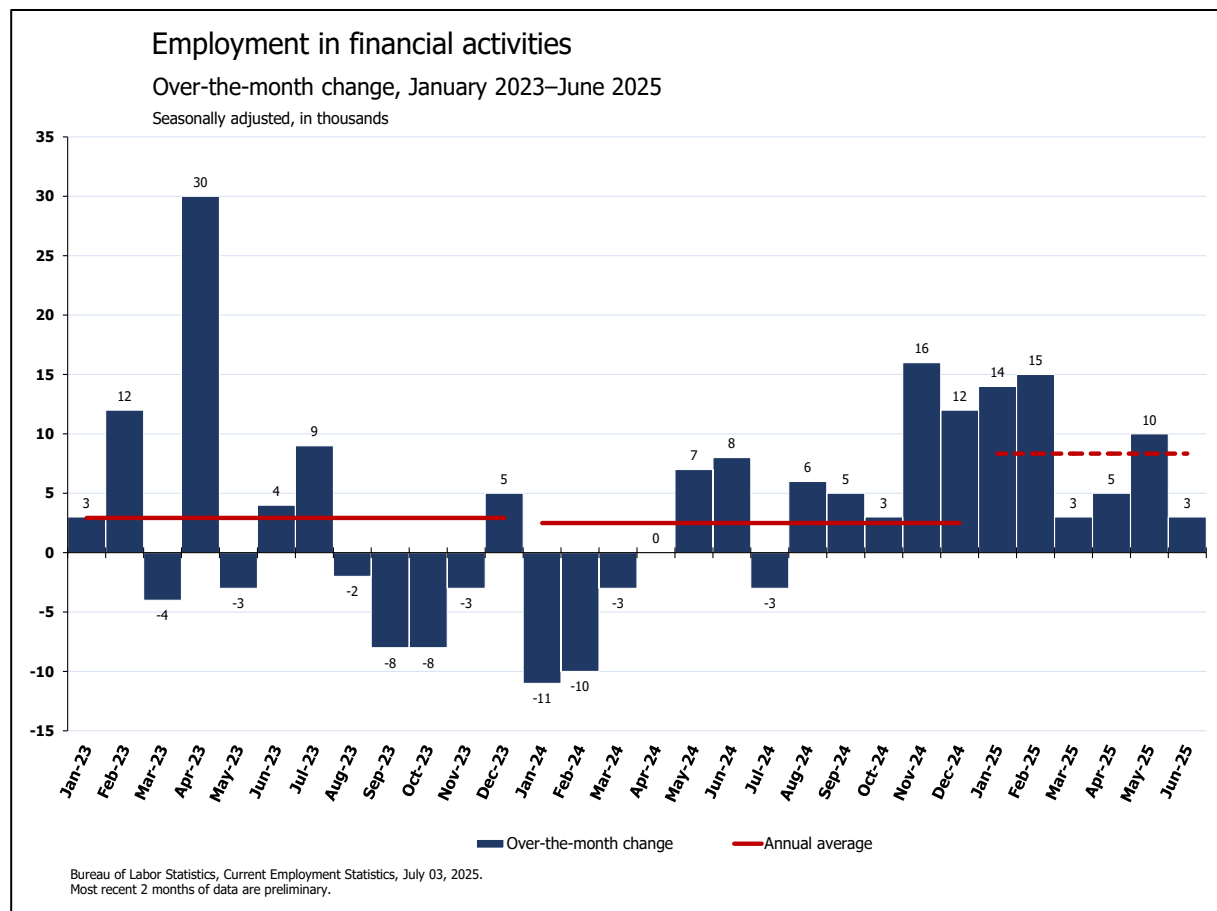
## Information

In June, employment in information changed little (+3,000) and has shown little net change over the most recent 12 months.

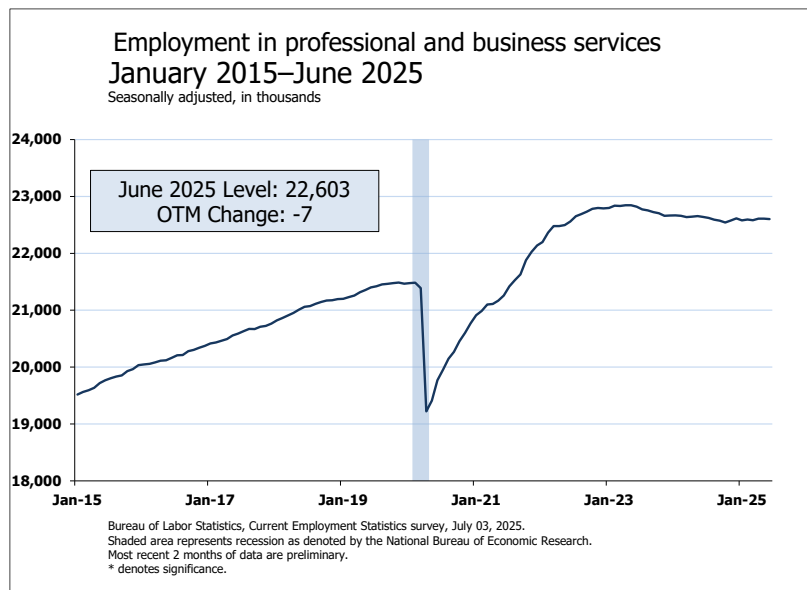


## Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities changed little in June (+3,000). The industry has added 104,000 jobs since its most recent employment trough in April 2024.

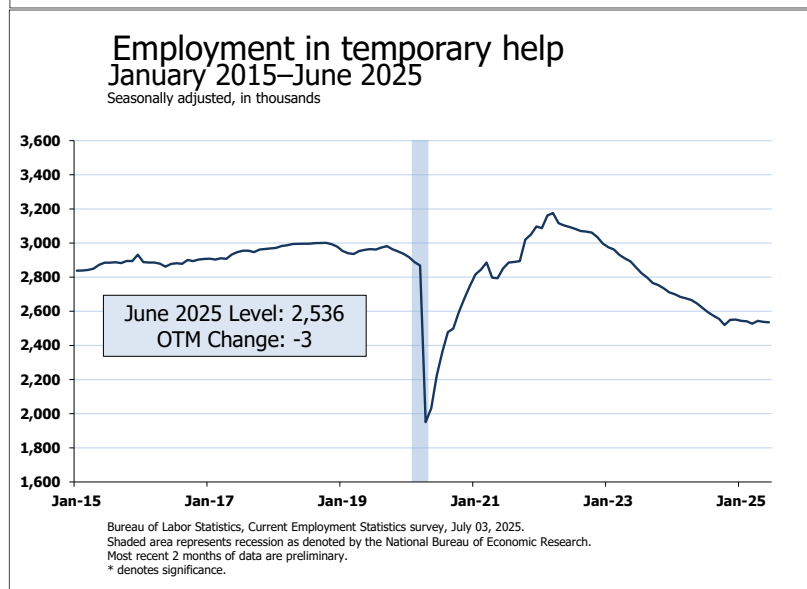


## Professional and Business Services

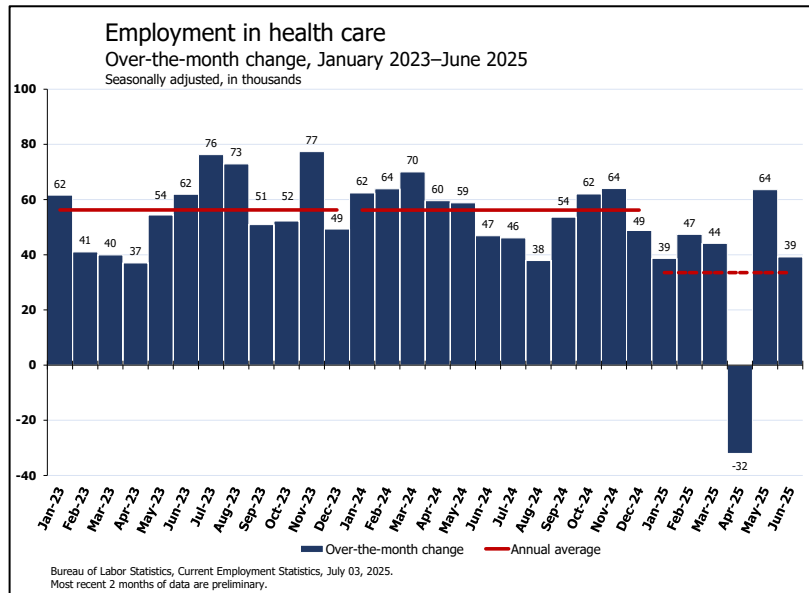


Employment in professional and business services changed little in June (-7,000). The industry has lost 243,000 jobs since its most recent peak in May 2023. In June, employment continued to trend down in scientific research and development services (-6,000).

In June, employment in temporary help services changed little (-3,000). Since reaching an employment peak in March 2022, temporary help services has shed 640,000 jobs, a decline of 20.2 percent.



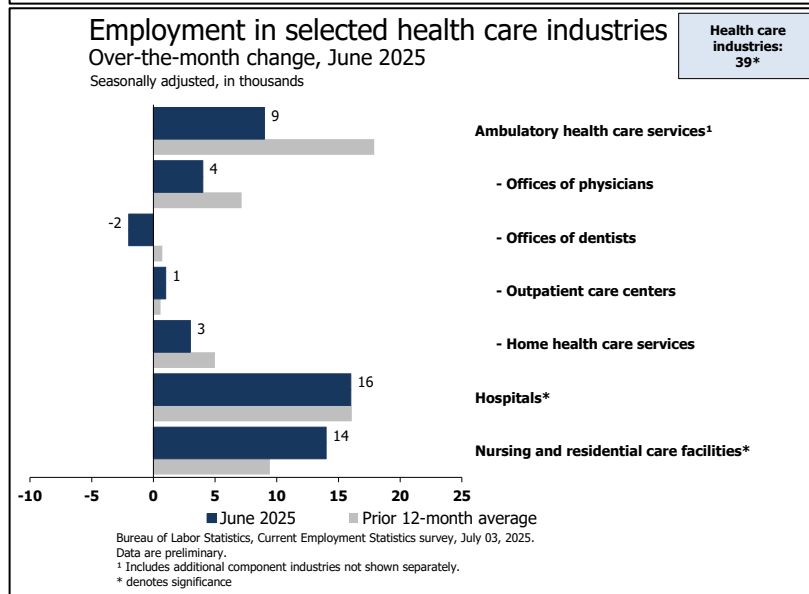
## Private Education and Health Services



Employment in health care increased by 39,000 in June, in line with its prior 12-month average monthly gain of 43,000.

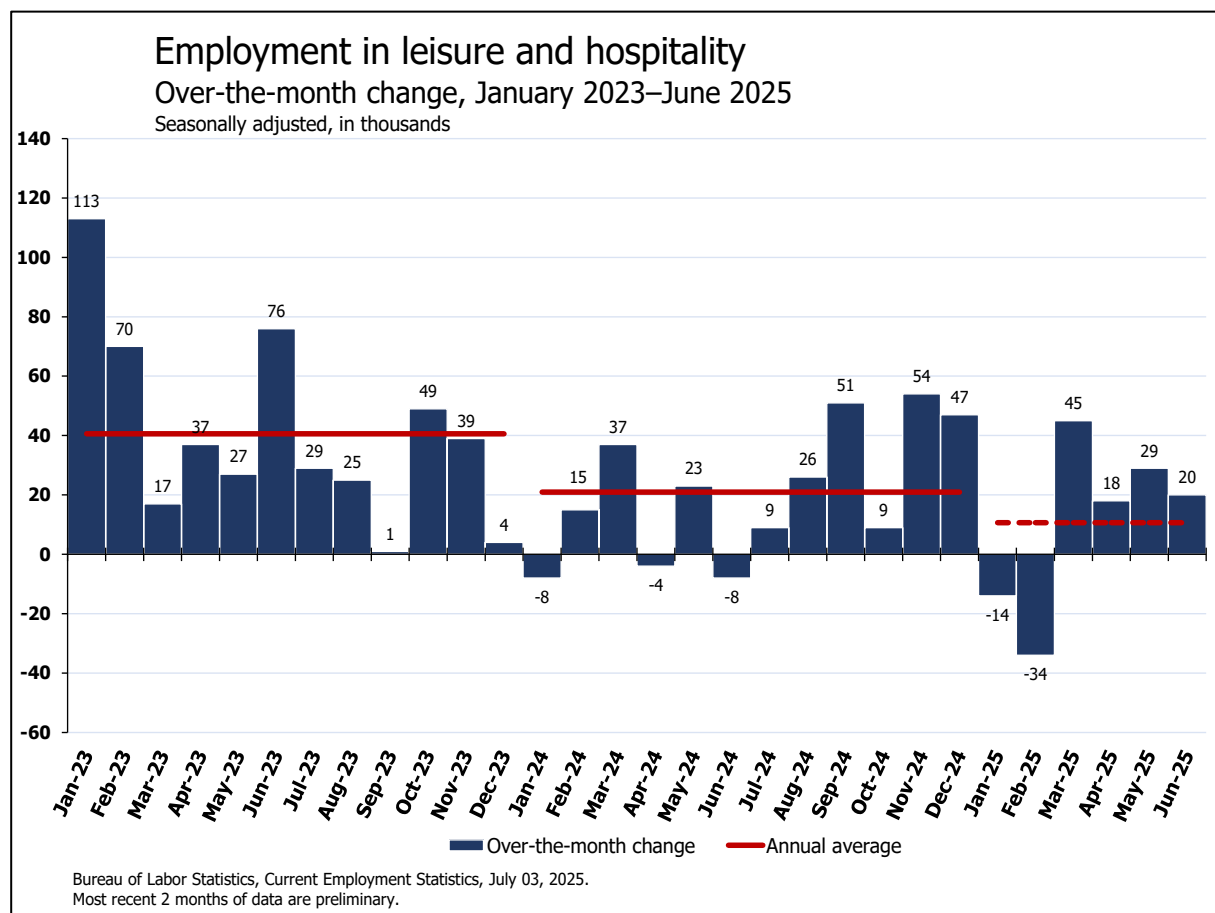
Over the month, hospitals (+16,000) and nursing and residential care facilities (+14,000) added jobs. Within nursing and residential care facilities job gains were concentrated in skilled nursing care facilities (+7,000) and in continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly (+6,000).

In June, employment in social assistance continued to trend up (+19,000), reflecting continued growth in individual and family services (+16,000).



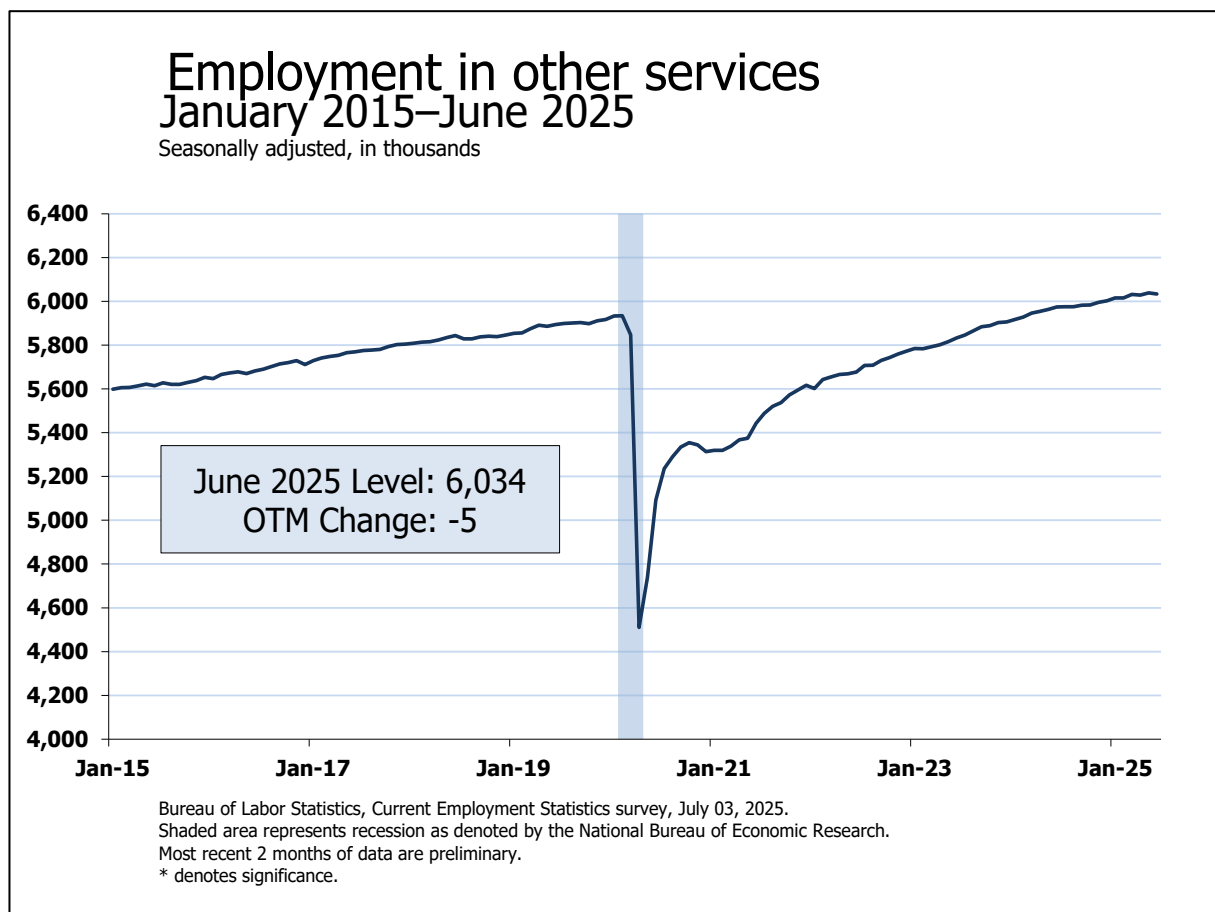
## Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality changed little in June (+20,000), similar to its prior 12-month average monthly gain (+19,000).



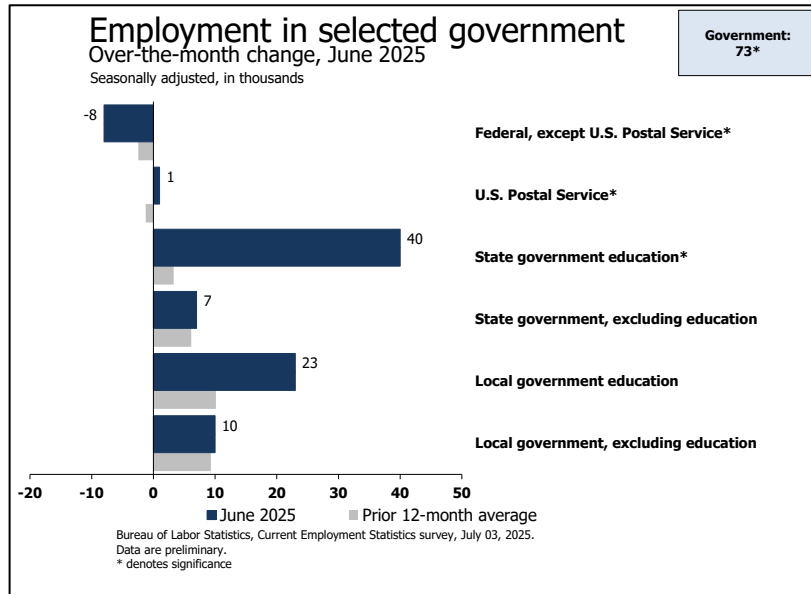
## Other Services

Employment in other services changed little in June (-5,000). Over the most recent 12 months, the industry has added 60,000 jobs.





## Government



In June, employment in government increased by 73,000, above its prior 12-month average monthly gain of 25,000.

Over the month, state government education added 40,000 jobs. Local government education continued to trend up by 23,000 jobs. Federal government employment declined by 7,000 in June, and has fallen by 69,000 since reaching an employment peak in January. (Employees on paid leave or receiving ongoing severance pay are counted as employed in the establishment survey.)





**Prepared by staff of the National Estimates Branch  
Current Employment Statistics Survey  
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