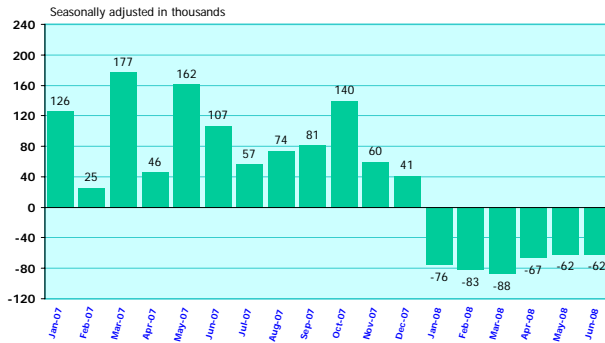




# **Current Employment Statistics Highlights June 2008**

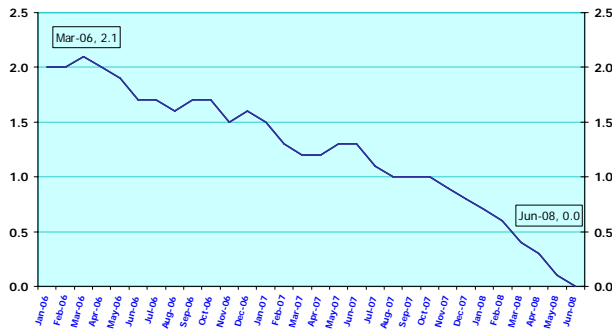
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
July 3, 2008

Employment in total nonfarm  
Over-the-month change, 2007-08



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.  
Note: Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

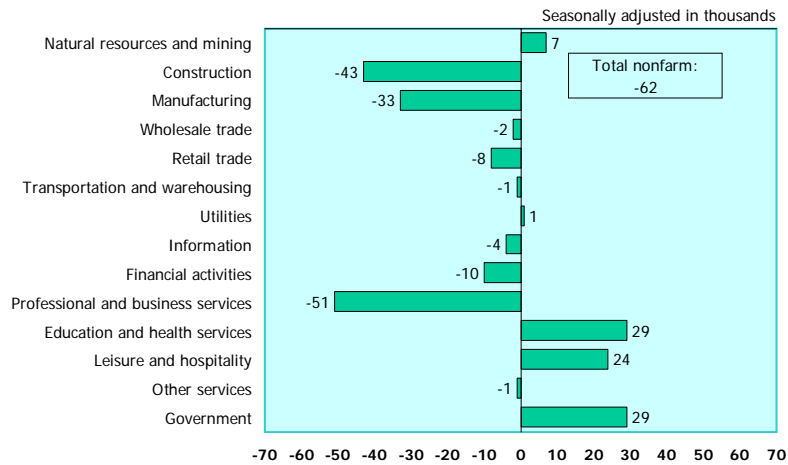
Employment in total nonfarm  
Over-the-year percent changes, 2007-08



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.  
Note: Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

- Nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend down in June, losing 62,000 jobs. Since peaking in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 438,000.
- Payroll growth has been slowing for more than 2 years. In June, the 12-month percentage change in payroll employment was flat, down from a rate of 2.1 percent in March 2006.

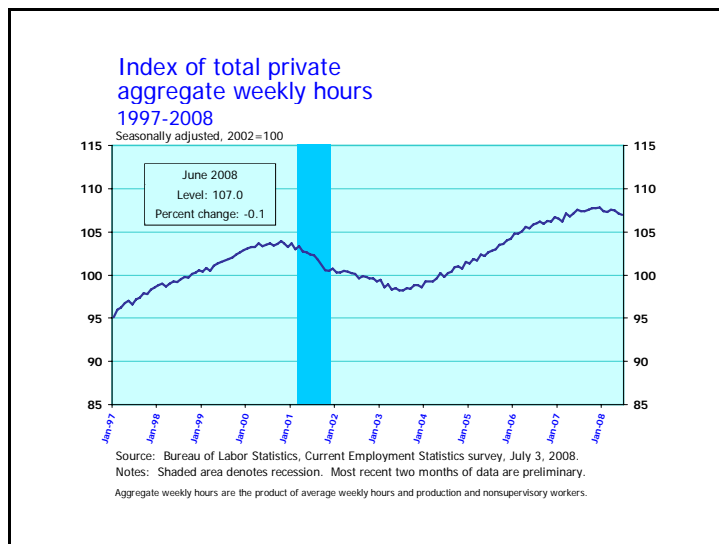
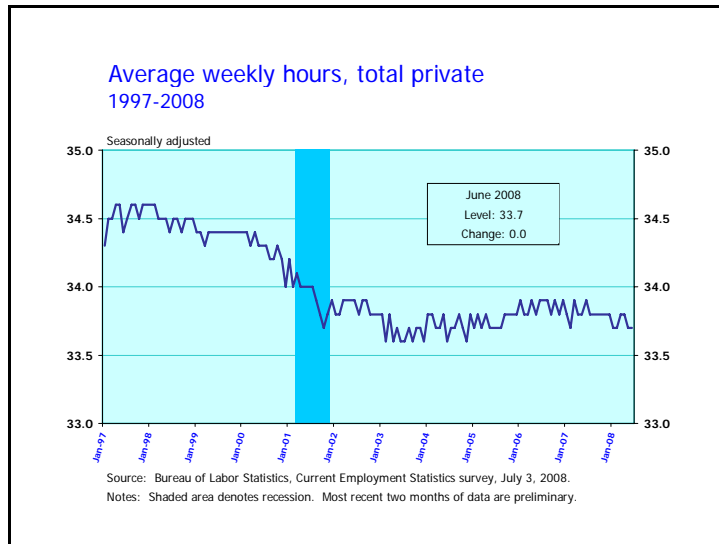
## Employment in total nonfarm Over-the-month change, June 2008



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.

Note: Data are preliminary.

- In June, job losses continued in construction, manufacturing, and employment services. Health care and mining added jobs over the month.

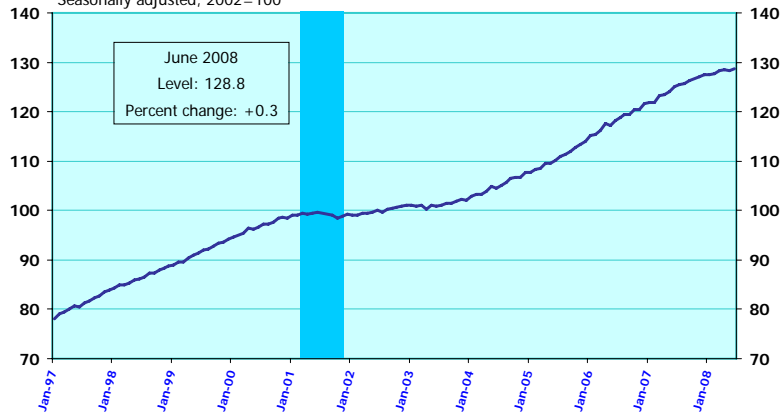


- In June, the average workweek remained at 33.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. Since July 2001, the average workweek has not strayed from this level by more than 0.2 hour.
- As a result of the unchanged workweek and the employment decline in June, the index of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers fell by 0.1 percent. The index has fallen 0.7 percent since reaching a peak in December 2007.

## Index of total private aggregate weekly payrolls

1997-2008

Seasonally adjusted, 2002=100



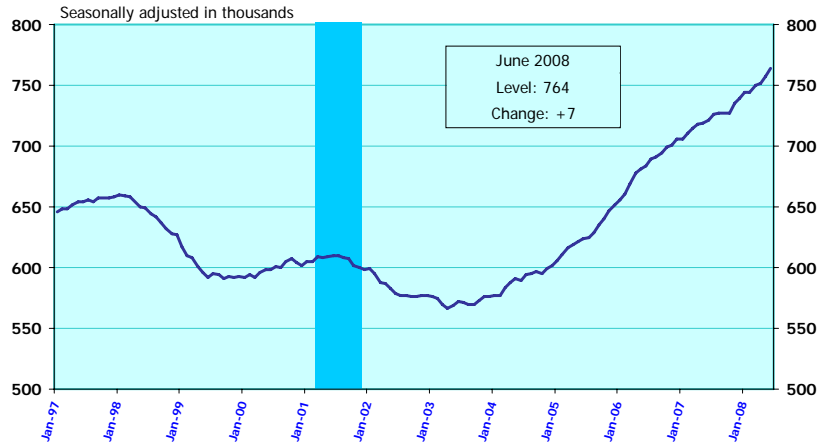
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.

Notes: Shaded area denotes recession. Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

Aggregate weekly payrolls are the product of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production and nonsupervisory workers.

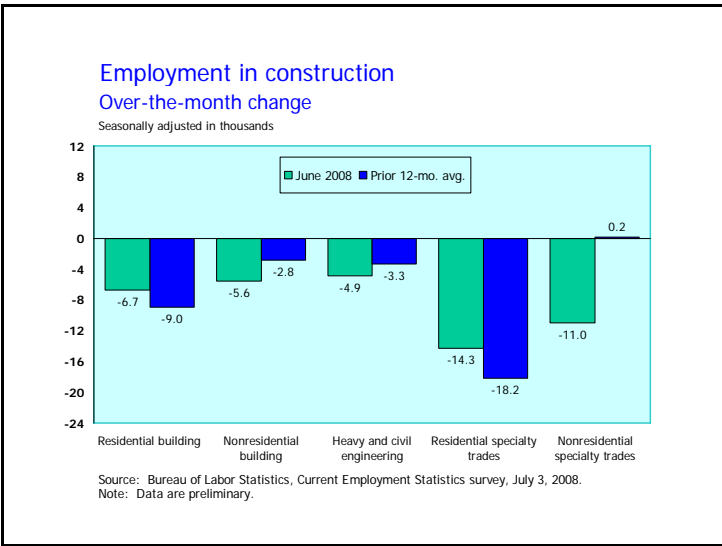
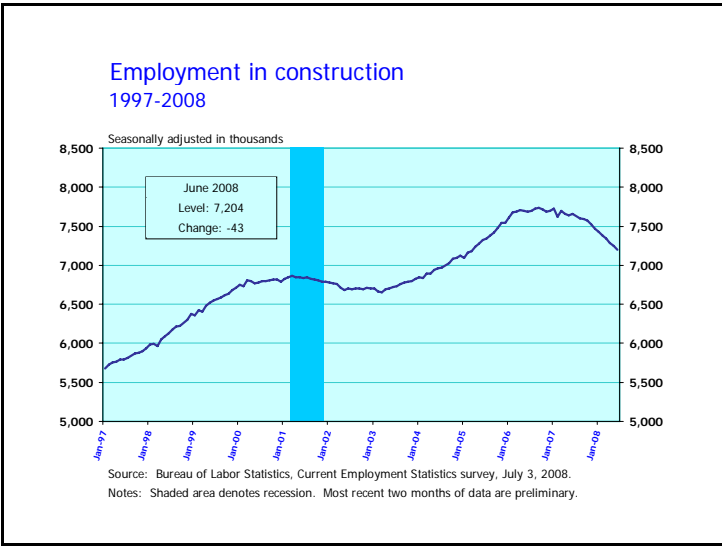
- Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 6 cents in June to \$18.01, seasonally adjusted. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings increased by 3.4 percent.
- The index of aggregate weekly payrolls grew by 0.3 percent in June, but the rate of growth has slowed. The index has grown by 3.0 percent over the past 12 months, compared with a growth of 5.8 percent for the 12 months ending June 2007 and 7.3 percent for the 12 months ending June 2006.

## Employment in natural resources and mining 1997-2008



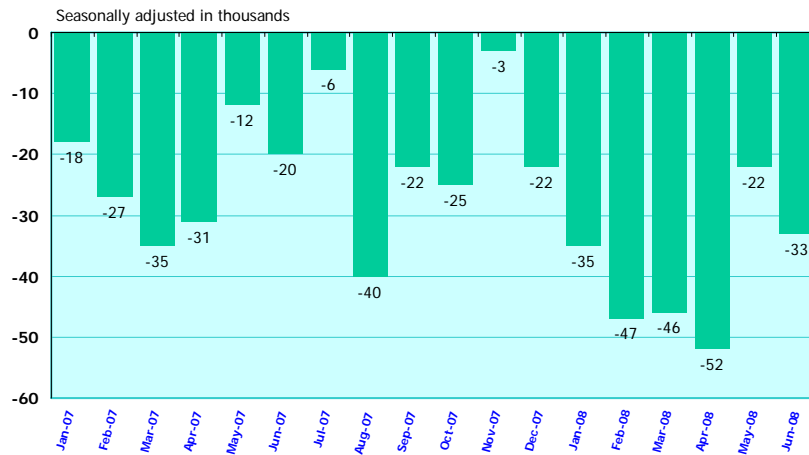
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.  
Notes: Shaded area denotes recession. Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

- Employment in mining rose by 8,000 in June. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction accounted for most of the increase.
- Mining employment has expanded by 208,000, or 42 percent, since a recent low in April 2003.
- A global commodities boom has pushed prices for several key natural resources to record highs, resulting in increased exploration and production. Firms engaged in oil- and gas-related ventures have been among the most active participants, accounting for the bulk of the industry's recent job growth.



- Employment in construction fell by 43,000 in June. Job losses were widespread.
- Since the September 2006 peak, employment has fallen by 528,000, but the losses have been noticeably steeper since October 2007.
- Since the construction employment peak in September 2006, most of the job losses were concentrated among the residential building and residential specialty trades industries. However, the job losses have begun among nonresidential construction industries as well.

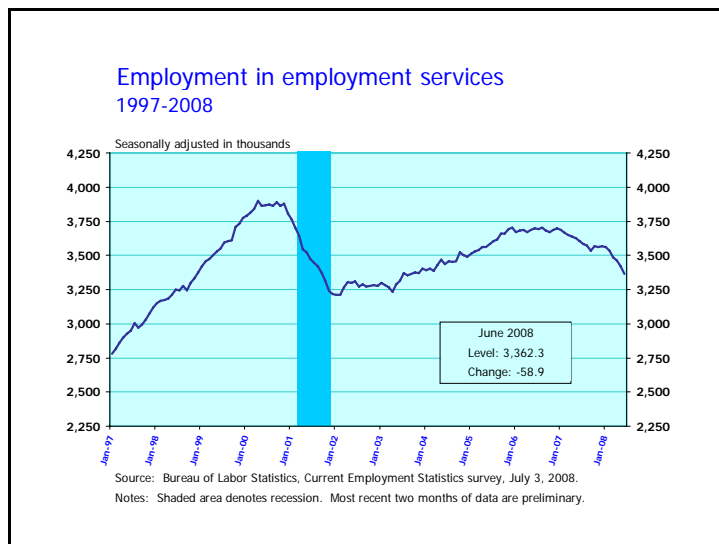
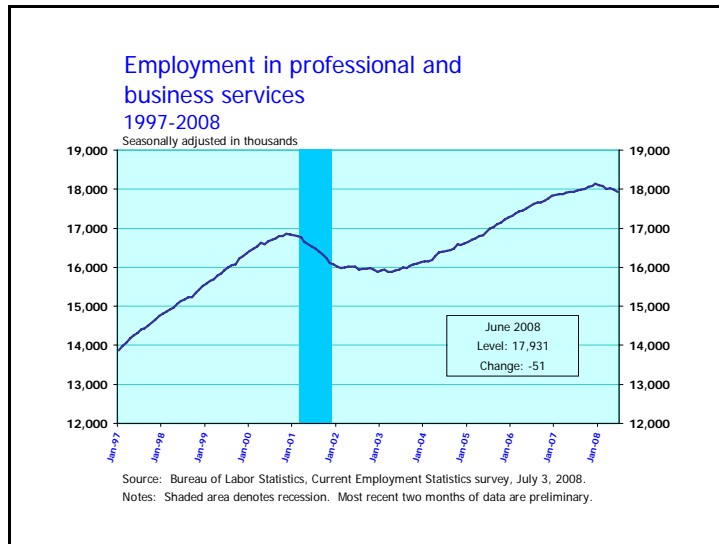
## Employment in manufacturing Over-the-month change, 2007-08



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.  
Note: Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

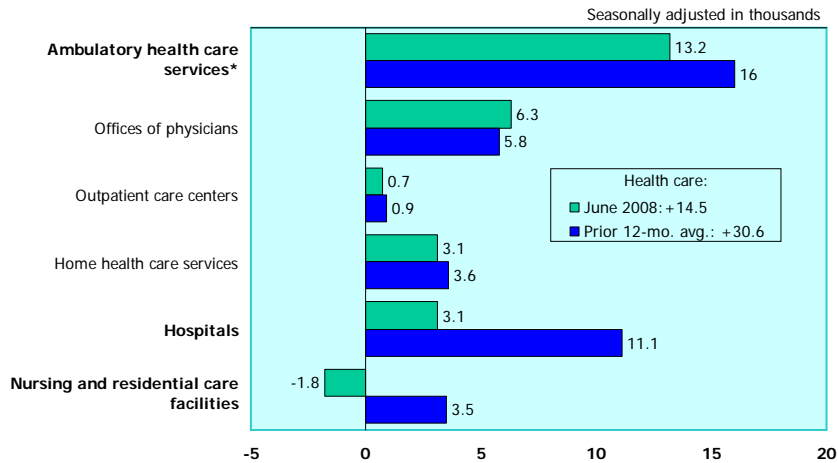
- Manufacturing employment continued to fall in June (-33,000); declines were spread throughout the sector. Employment in motor vehicles and parts edged up by 6,000 over the month, largely reflecting the return of workers from strikes.
- Monthly factory job losses averaged 39,000 in the first half of 2008, compared with average monthly losses of 22,000 in 2007.
- The manufacturing workweek edged down in June to 40.8 hours, seasonally adjusted, and has declined by 0.6 hour since the most recent peak in September 2007.





- Within professional and business services, employment services lost 59,000 jobs in June; about half of the decrease (-30,000) occurred in temporary help services.
- So far this year, monthly job losses in temporary help services have averaged 26,000 compared with average declines of 7,000 per month in 2007.
- Since the start of 2008, employment in professional and technical services has weakened, and the downward trend in administrative and waste services has accelerated.

## Employment in health care Over-the-month change, June 2008



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.

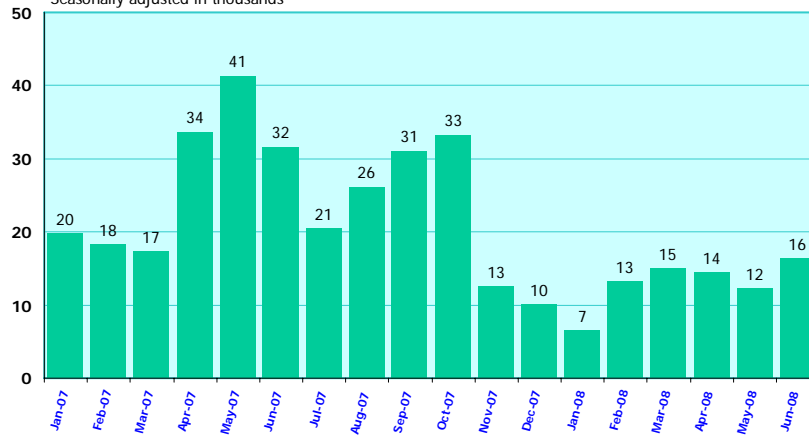
Note: Data are preliminary.

\* Includes additional component industries not shown separately.

- Health care employment continued to grow (15,000), although the June gain was half the size of the average increase over the prior 12 months.
- Health care added 170,000 jobs in the first half of 2008.
- Hospitals saw below-average employment growth in June, which may be a correction for above-average growth in recent months. Year to date, hospitals have added 64,000 workers to payrolls.

## Employment in food services and drinking places Over-the-month change, 2007-08

Seasonally adjusted in thousands



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 3, 2008.

Note: Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

- Food services and drinking places employment expanded by 16,000 in June. Job growth has decelerated in full-service restaurants while job growth has remained steady in limited-service eating.
- Food services and drinking places has accounted for 88 percent of the employment increase in leisure and hospitality this year.