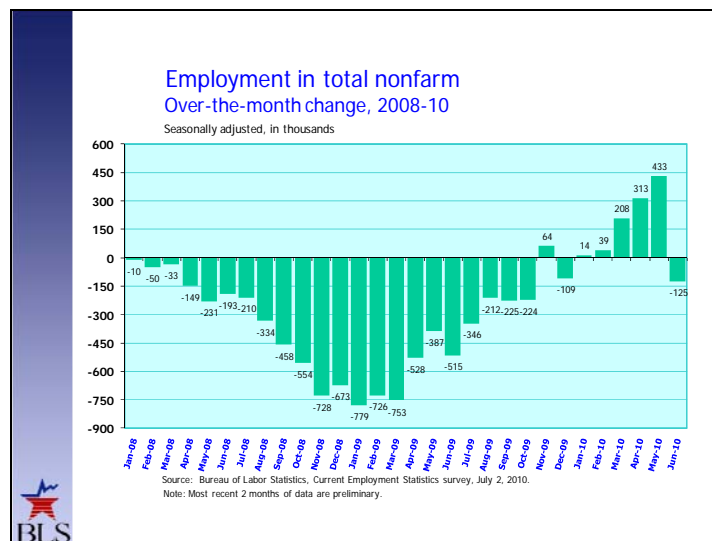
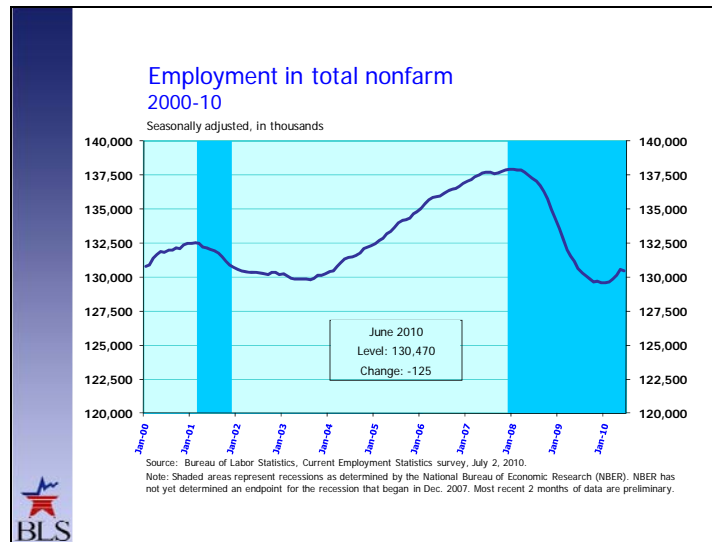


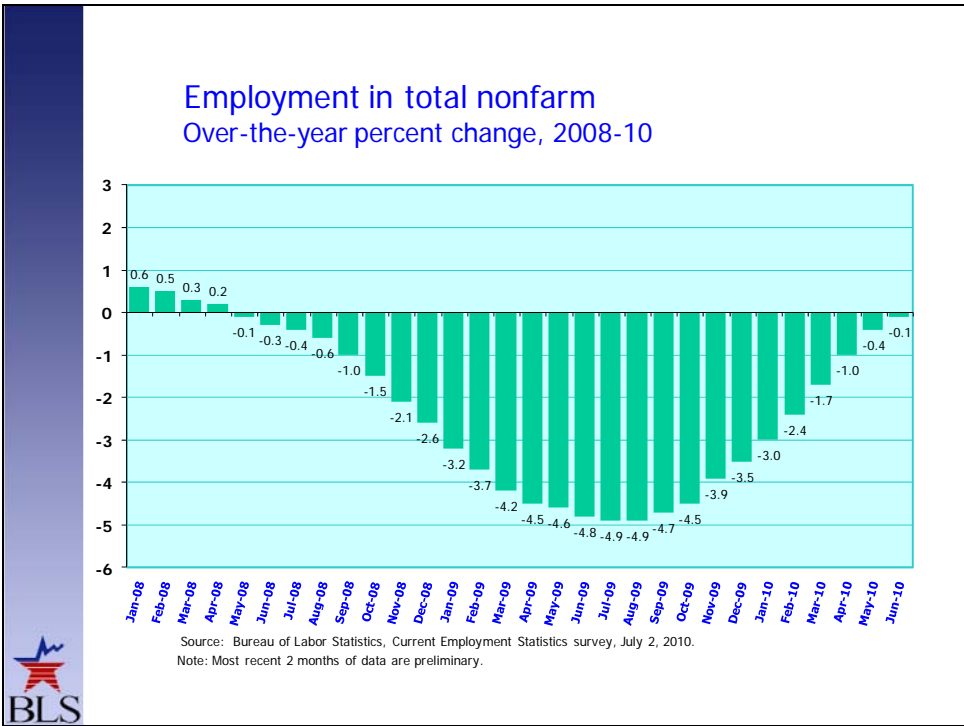


Current Employment Statistics Highlights June 2010

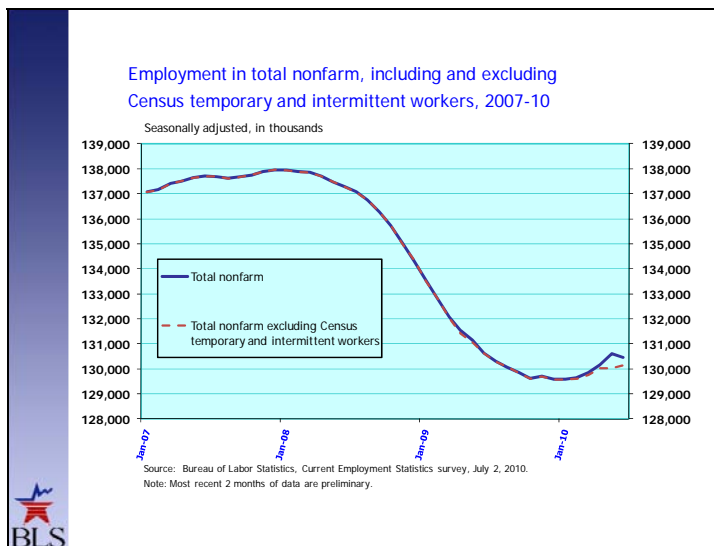
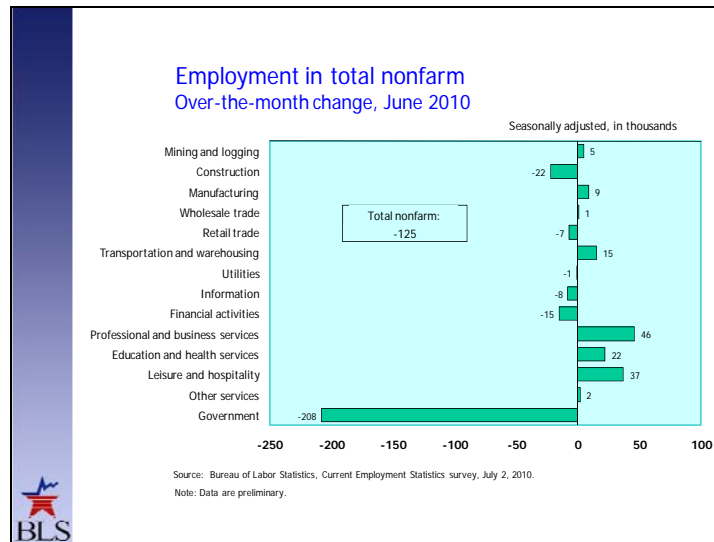
Bureau of Labor Statistics
July 2, 2010



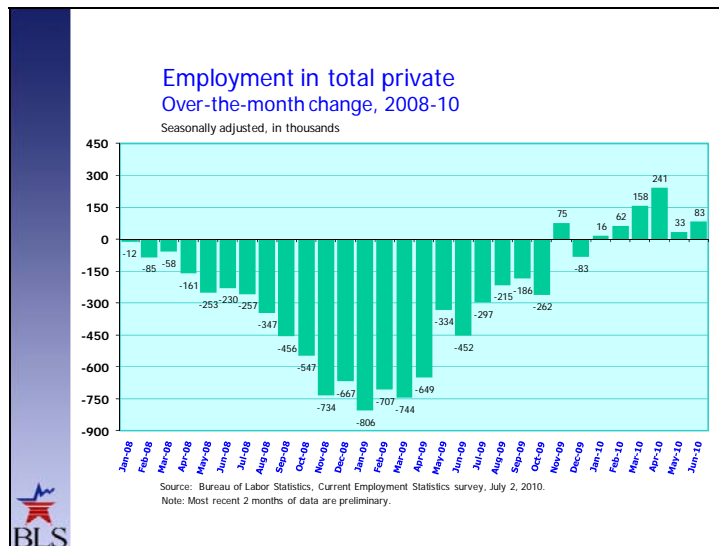
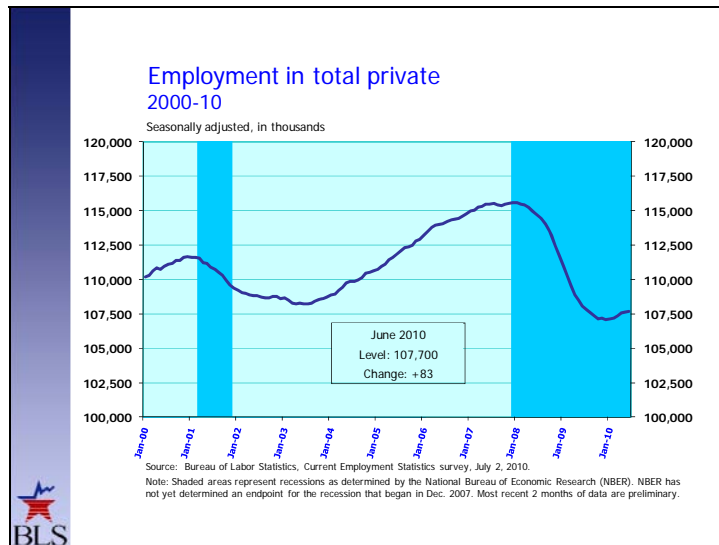
- Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 125,000 in June, reflecting a large drop in the number of Census 2010 temporary workers.
- Since falling by 8.4 million between December 2007 and December 2009, employment has increased by 882,000.



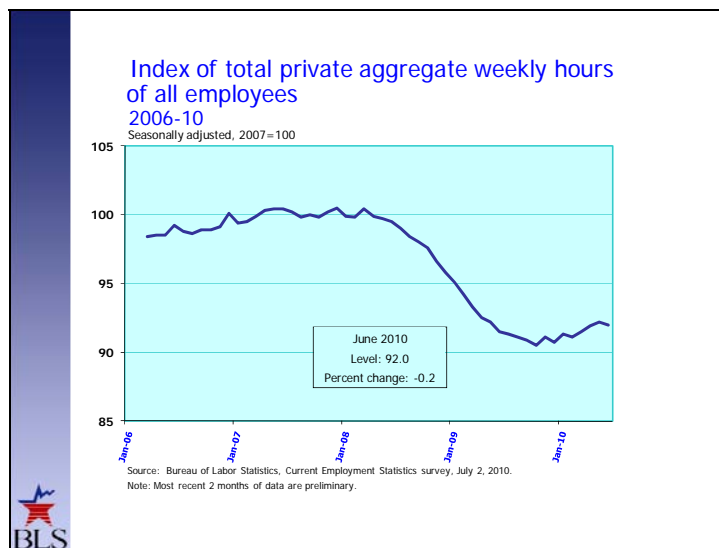
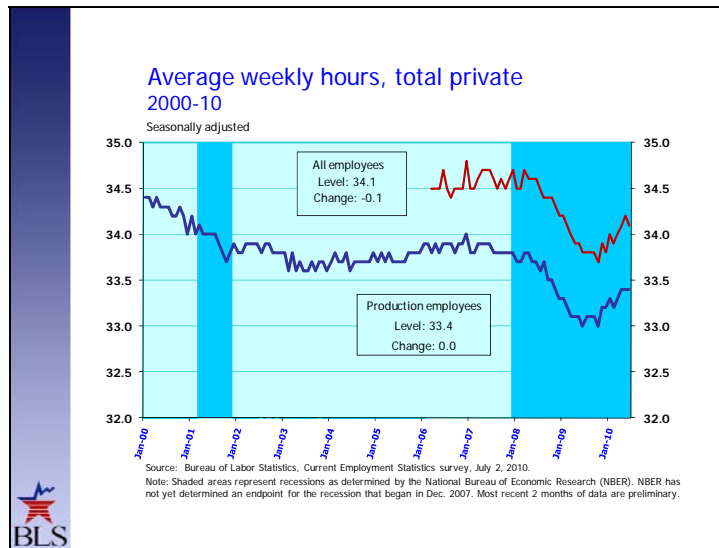
- On a year-over-year percent basis, payroll employment was essentially unchanged in June, an improvement compared to the rate of job losses in mid-2009.



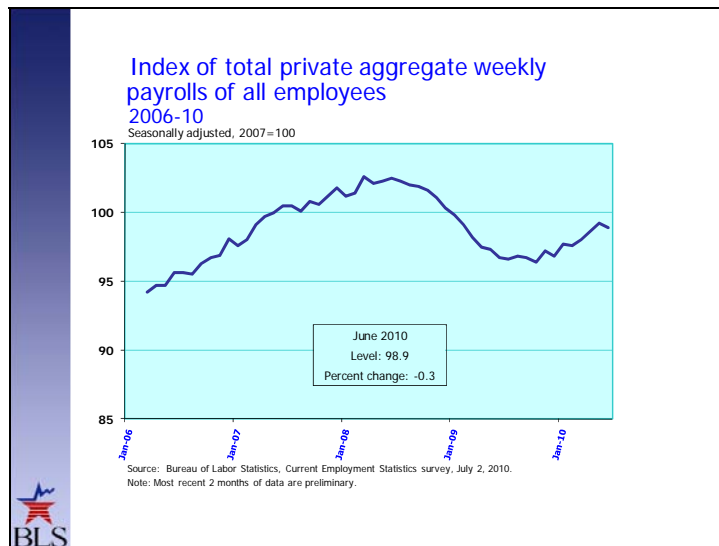
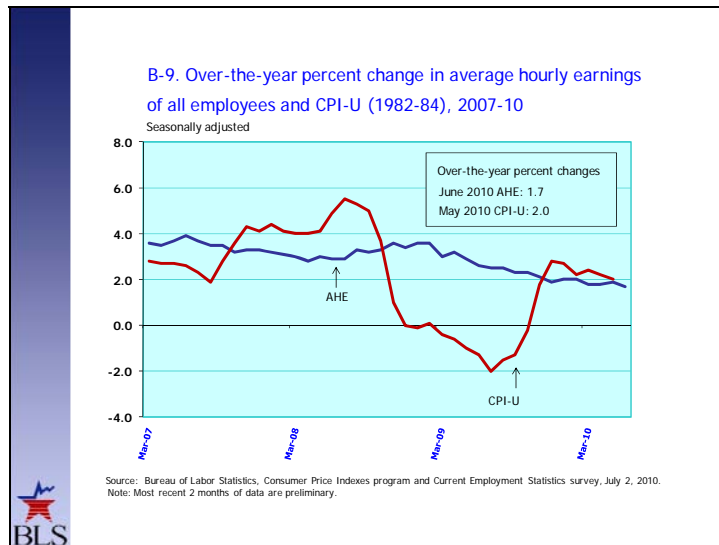
- Leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, and transportation and warehousing added jobs in June, while construction employment declined.
- The loss in government employment largely reflected a decrease (-225,000) in the number of temporary workers hired for Census 2010.



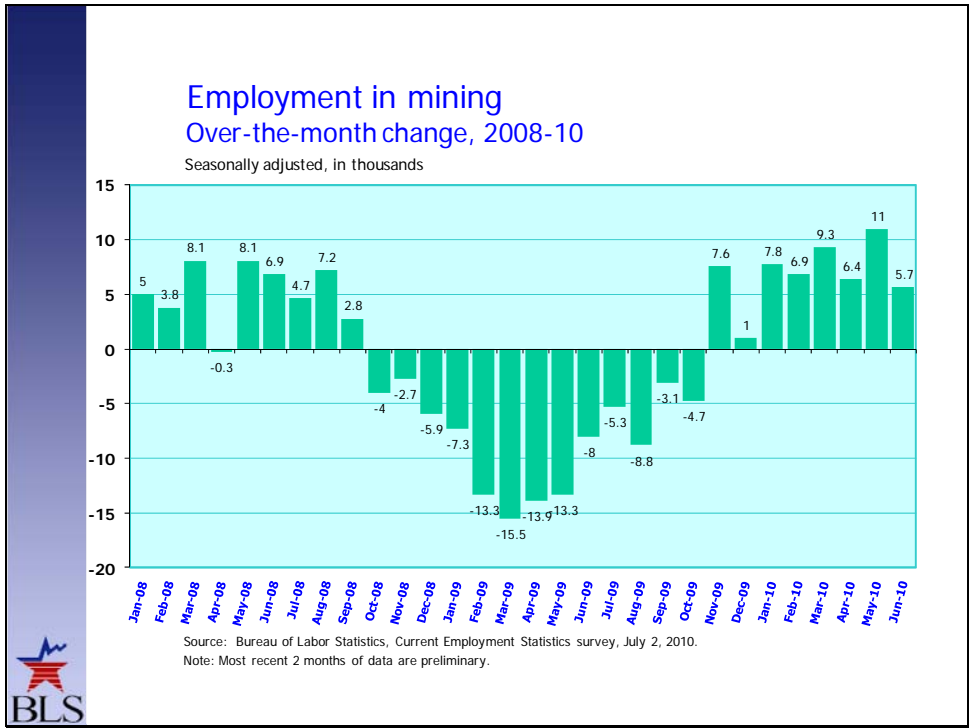
- Total private employment continued to trend up (+83,000) in June, due to modest increases in several industries.
- Since December 2009, private-sector employment has risen by 593,000, or by an average 99,000 jobs gained per month. Private-sector employment losses averaged 388,000 per month during 2009.



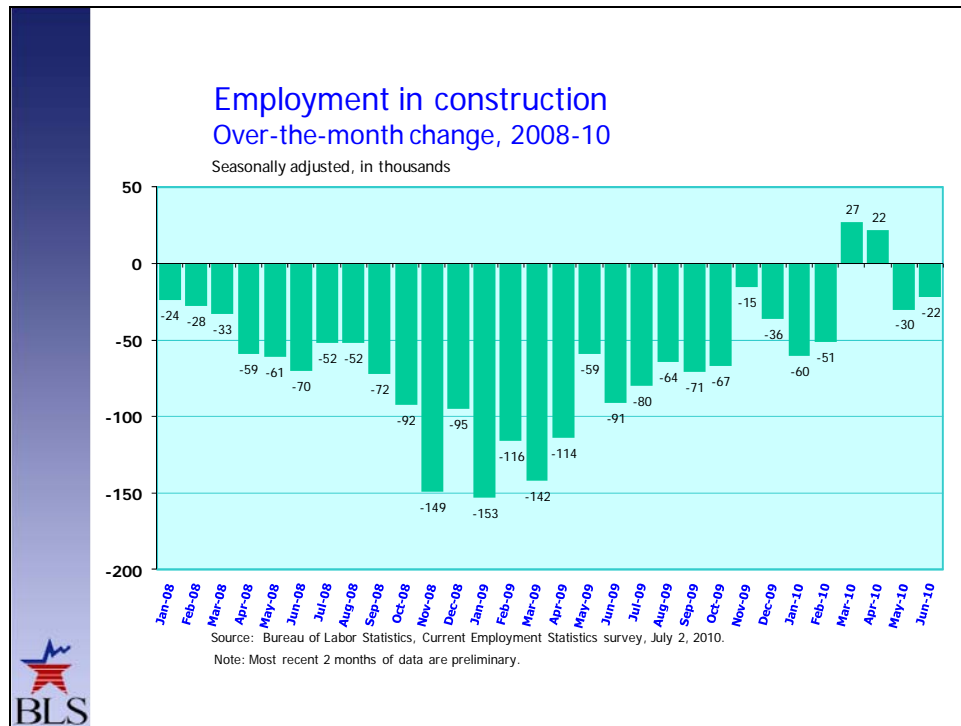
- In June, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 hour to 34.1 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged.
- In June, the index of aggregate weekly hours of all employees fell by 0.2 percent. Since a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 1.7 percent.



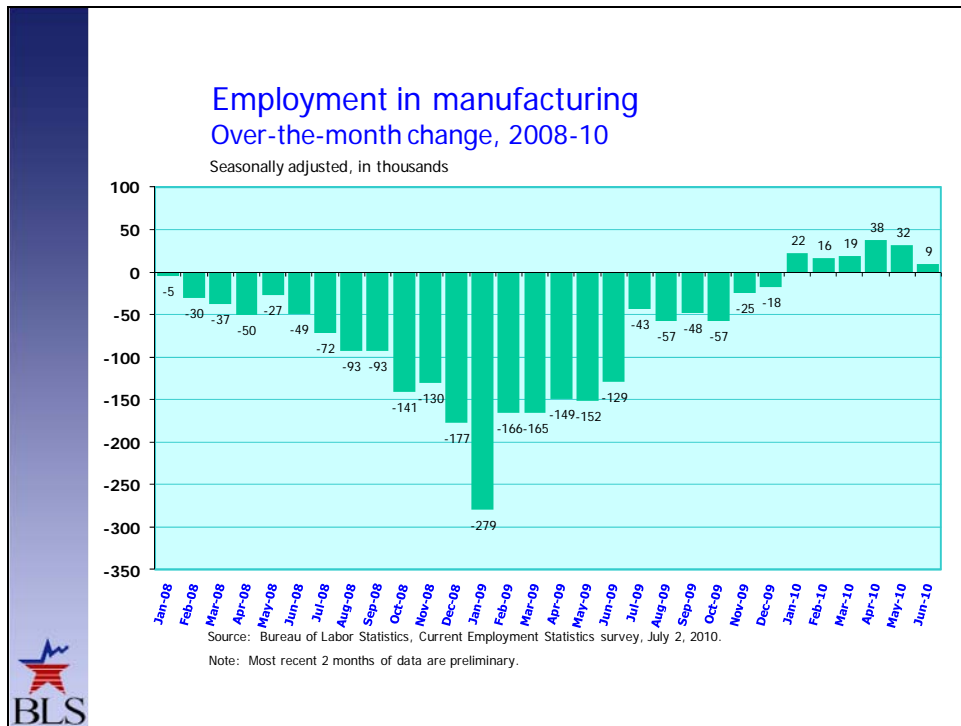
- Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 2 cents in June to \$22.53. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.7 percent.
- Between May 2009 and May 2010, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose by 2.0 percent.
- In June, the index of aggregate weekly payrolls fell by 0.3 percent. Since reaching a low in October 2009, the index has increased by 2.6 percent.



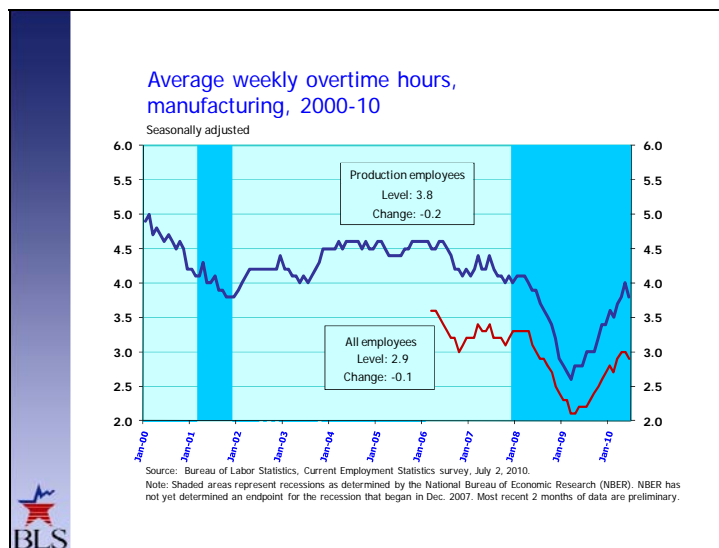
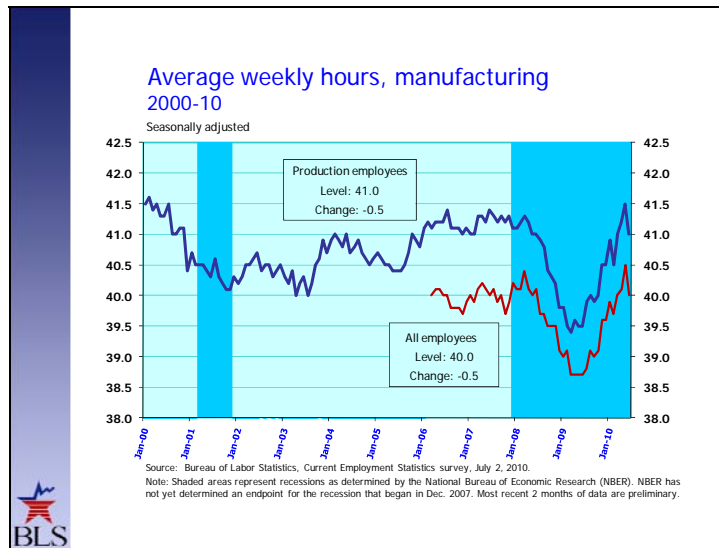
- Mining employment continued to trend up in June. Within the industry, support activities for mining added 7,000 jobs.
- Since reaching a low in October 2009, mining employment has expanded by 56,000.



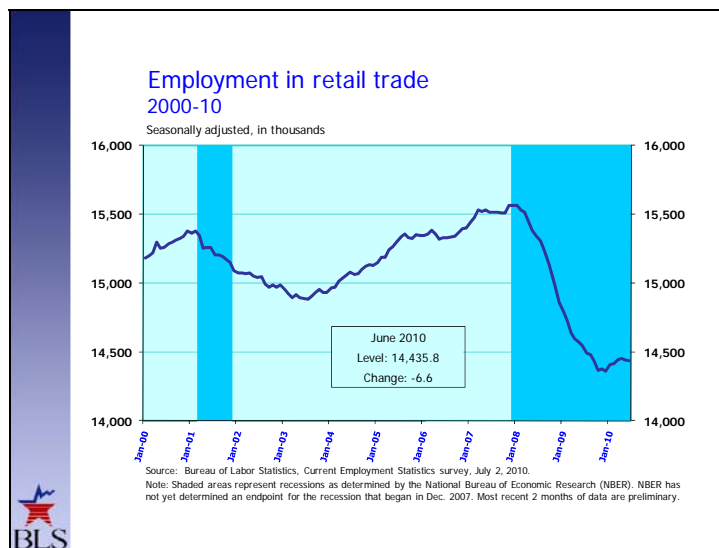
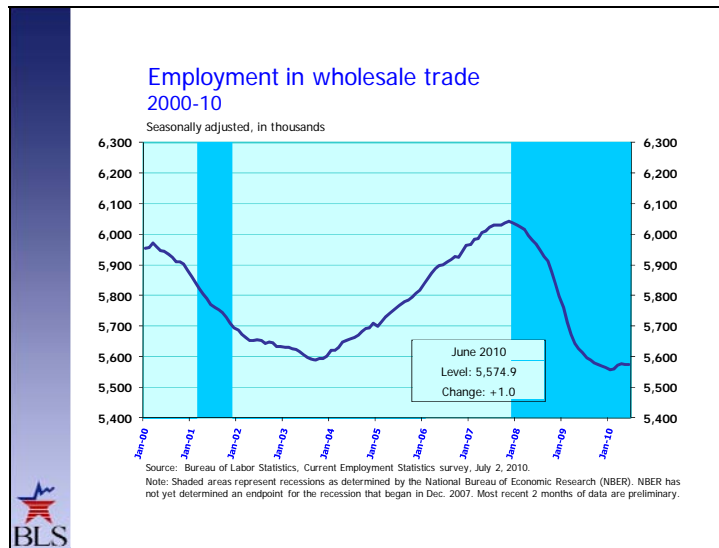
- Construction employment declined for a second straight month in June. The losses offset gains in March and April, leaving employment unchanged since February.
- Average monthly job losses in construction have slowed to 19,000 so far this year, compared to monthly losses that averaged 84,000 in 2009.



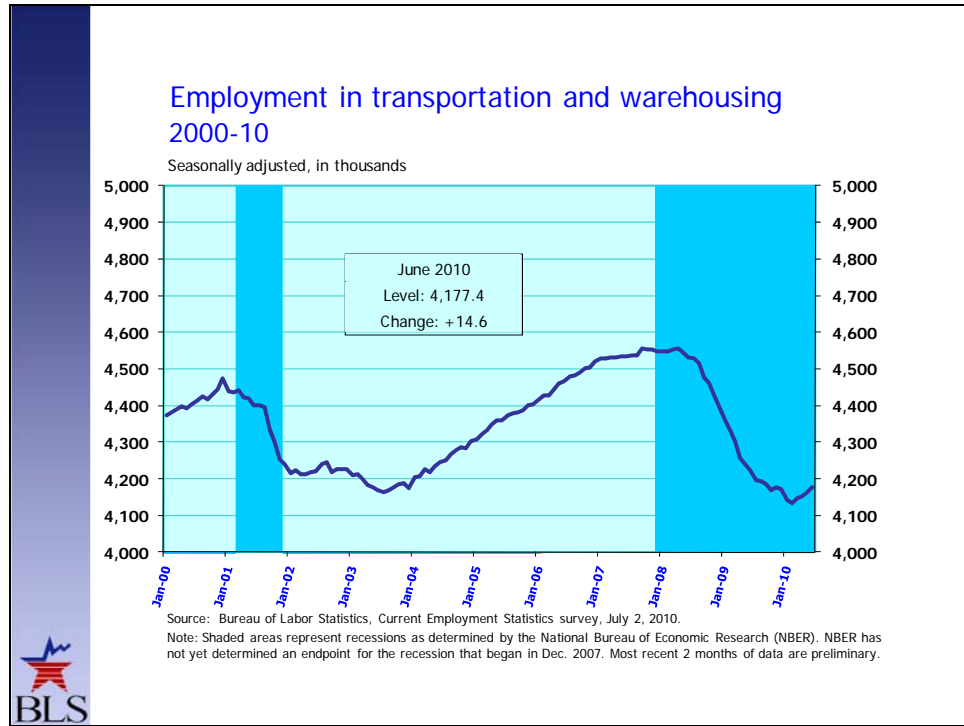
- Manufacturing employment continued to trend upward for the sixth consecutive month. Fabricated metal products added 7,000 jobs in June.
- Manufacturing has added 136,000 jobs since December 2009. Although the recent job gains reflect only a small fraction of the recent recessionary losses, they mark the strongest 6-month period of growth in manufacturing since the 1990s.



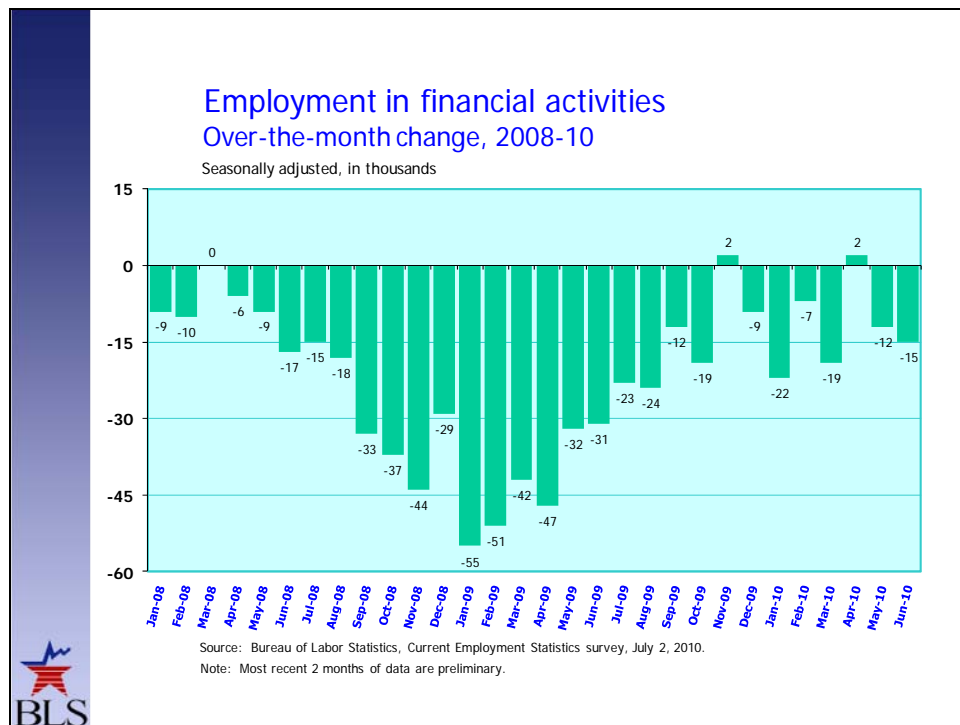
- The manufacturing workweek of all employees declined by 0.5 hour in June, more than offsetting an increase of 0.4 hour in May. Despite the decline, the average workweek stands 1.3 hours above the average workweek in June 2009.
- Factory overtime fell by 0.1 hour for all employees and 0.2 hour for production employees.



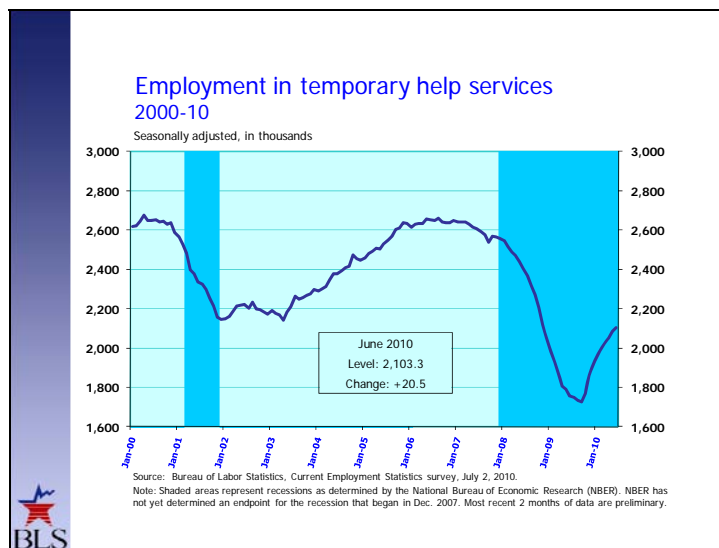
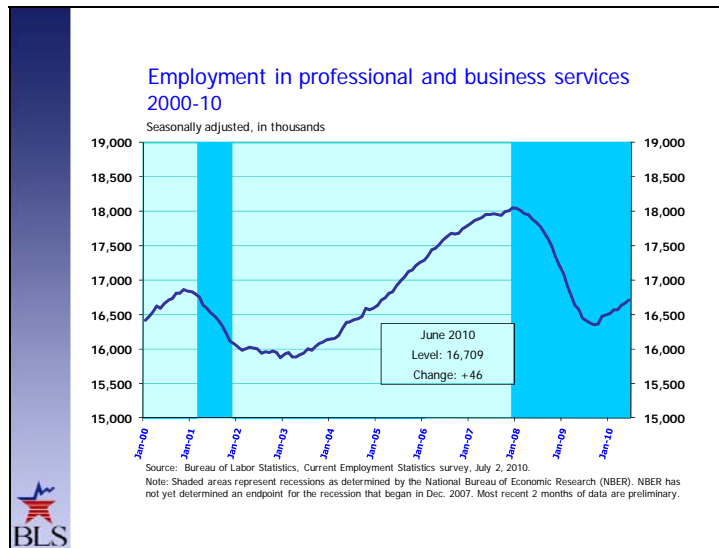
- During June, employment in wholesale trade changed little. The industry has experienced essentially no change in employment so far in 2010. In the second half of 2009, wholesale trade had lost 49,000 jobs.
- Retail trade employment was little changed in June (-7,000) following a similar movement in May.
- Retail establishments added 93,000 jobs during the first 4 months of the year.



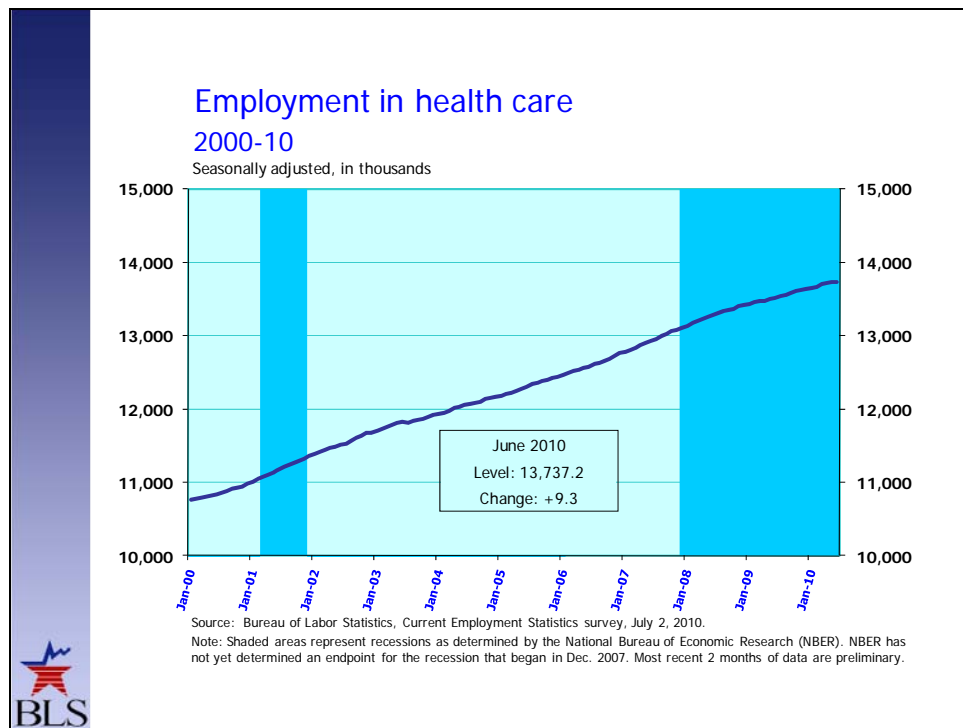
- In June, transportation and warehousing added 15,000 jobs. Since a recent employment low in February, this industry has added 44,000 jobs.



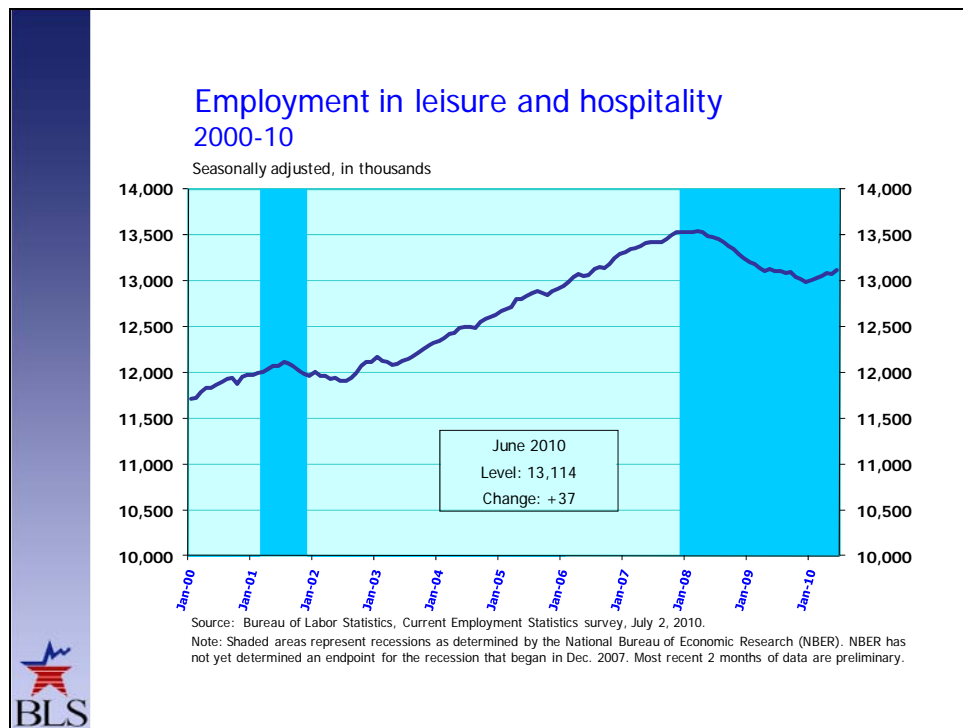
- Financial activities employment edged down by 15,000 in June.
- Since reaching an employment peak in December 2006, the industry has cut 768,000 jobs.



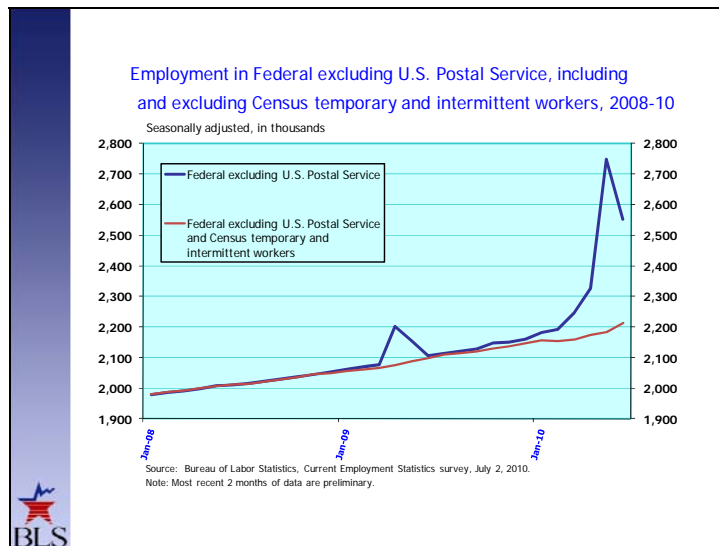
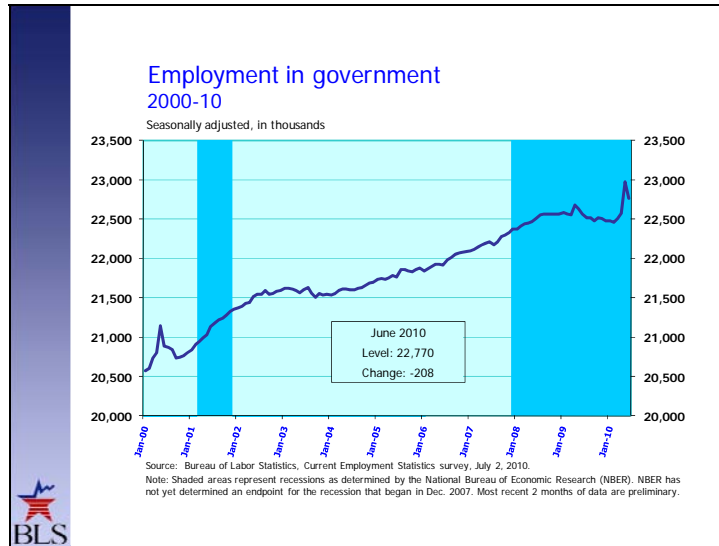
- Professional and business services employment grew by 46,000 in June. Within the industry, management and technical consulting services added 11,000 jobs and business support services added 7,000 jobs.
- Employment in temporary help services continued to rise, adding 21,000 jobs in June. Since reaching an employment trough in September 2009, the industry has added 379,000 jobs.



- Employment in health care changed little in June (+9,000).
- So far in 2010, the industry has averaged monthly job gains of 16,000, in line with an average gain of 18,000 jobs per month during 2009.



- Employment in leisure and hospitality increased by 37,000 in June 2010, higher than the prior 5-month average gain of 17,000 jobs.
- Job gains were concentrated in amusements, gambling, and recreation, which added 28,000 jobs over the month.



- Government employment fell by 208,000 in June, largely due to a large drop in the number of temporary workers for Census 2010 (-225,000).