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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



June 2016

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Prepared by Analysts of the National Estimates Branch
Current Employment Statistics Survey
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2016

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 287,000 in June, after remaining essentially unchanged in May. Leisure and hospitality, health care and social assistance, and financial activities added jobs over the month. Information also added jobs, largely reflecting the return to payrolls by workers who had been on strike. Employment in mining continued to trend down.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls edged up by 2 cents in June, following an increase of 6 cents in May. Over the past 12 months, hourly earnings have increased by 2.6 percent. Average weekly hours have held at 34.4 hours since February.

The employment change for April revised up from +123,000 to +144,000. The change for May revised down from +38,000 to +11,000. Over the past 3 months, job growth has averaged 147,000 per month.

+59,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Leisure and hospitality added 59,000 jobs in June. A job gain of 14,000 in performing arts and spectator sports offset weakness in May. So far this year food services has added 106,000 jobs, about half the number added in the preceding 6 months (+205,000).

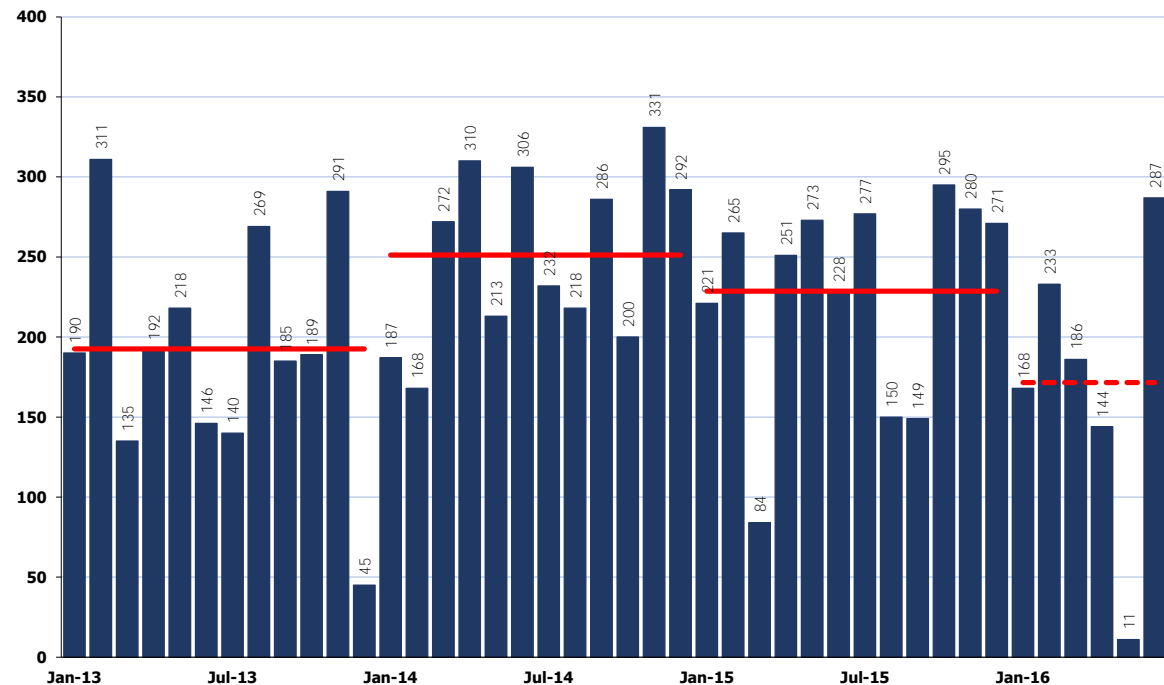
+59,000 Education and Health Services

In June, employment in health care rose by 39,000. Ambulatory health care (+19,000) and hospitals (+15,000) added jobs over the month. Over the year, health care has added 481,000 jobs; 40 percent of the gain occurred in hospitals.

Employment in social assistance rose by 20,000 in June, with child daycare services accounting for 15,000 of the increase.

Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, January 2013–June 2016
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2016.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2016

+44,000 Information

Within information, telecommunications employment increased by 28,000 in June, largely due to workers returning from a strike.

+16,000 Financial Activities

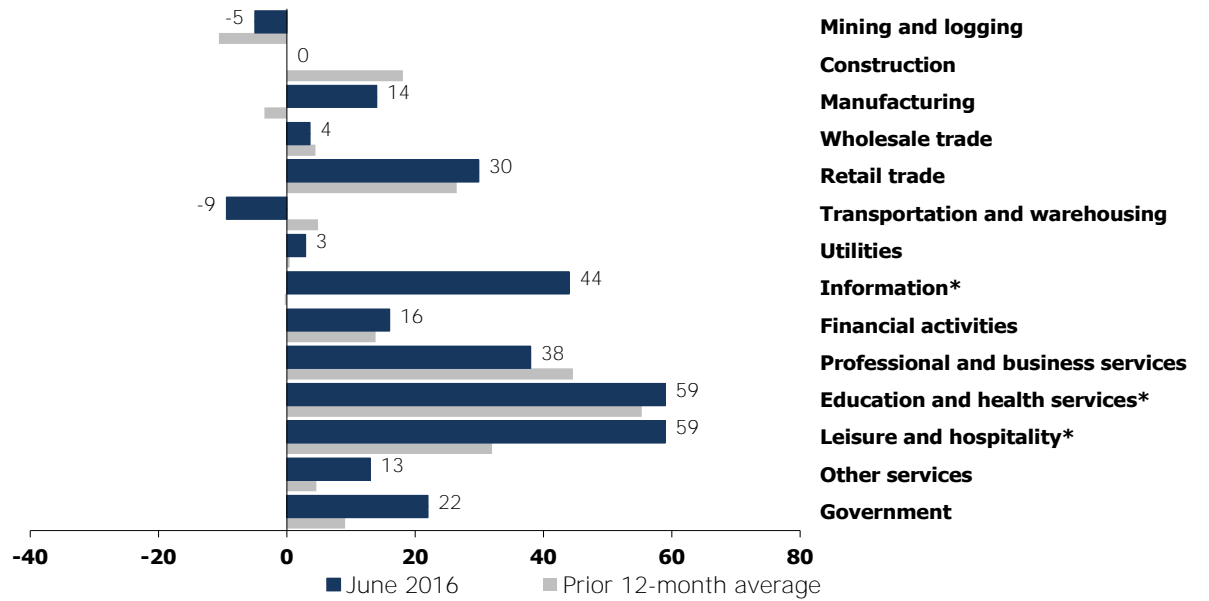
Financial activities continued to add jobs in June. Over the year, financial activities has added 163,000 jobs.

-5,000 Mining and Logging

Mining employment continued to trend down in June (-6,000). Since reaching a peak in September 2014, mining employment has declined by 211,000. Support activities for mining accounted for 159,000 jobs lost during this period. Employment in mining is currently at its lowest level since April 2010.

Employment in total nonfarm
Over-the-month change, June 2016
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

**Total nonfarm:
287***



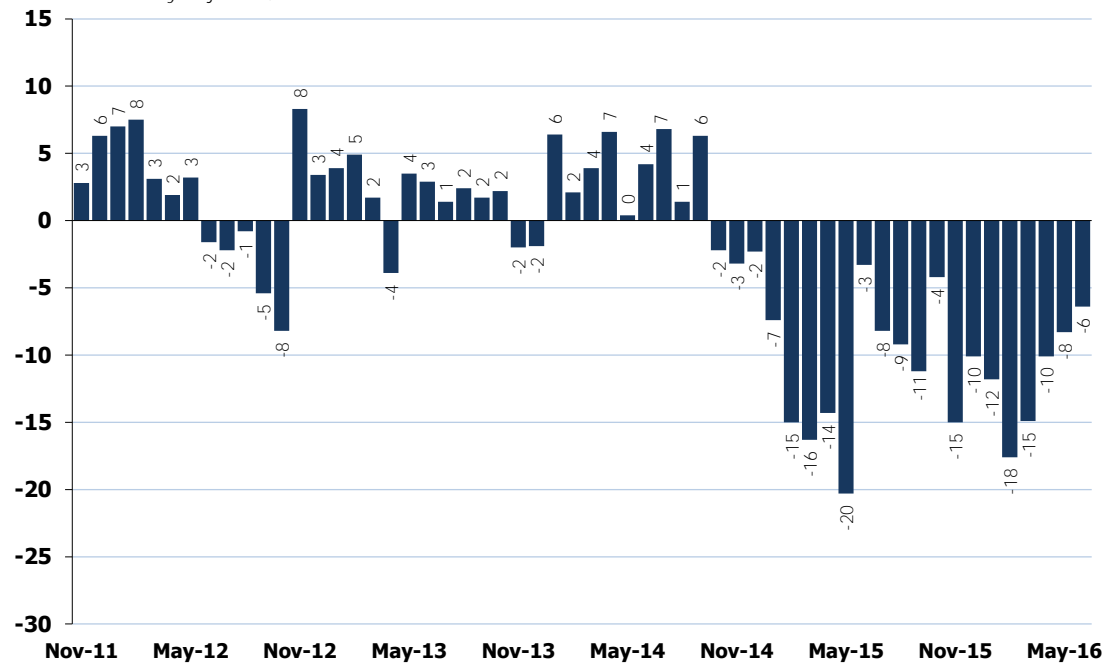
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2016.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

Mining and Logging

Employment in mining

Over-the-month change, November 2011–June 2016

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2016.

Mining and logging employment continued to trend down (-5,000) in June, and was concentrated in mining (-6,000), despite recent improvements in mining related economic indicators.

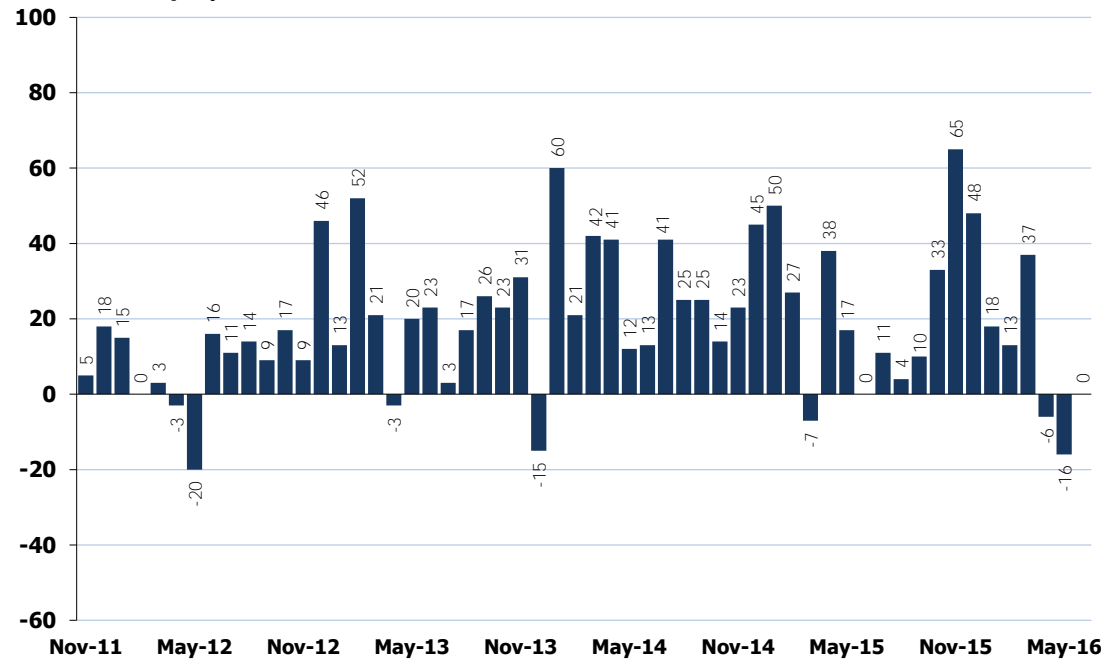
Domestic oil rigs ([Baker Hughes](#)) increased by roughly 4 percent from the May reference period to June. The price of West Texas Intermediate (domestic) oil increased roughly 5 percent from May to reach \$49 per barrel.

Construction

Employment in construction

Over-the-month change, November 2011–June 2016

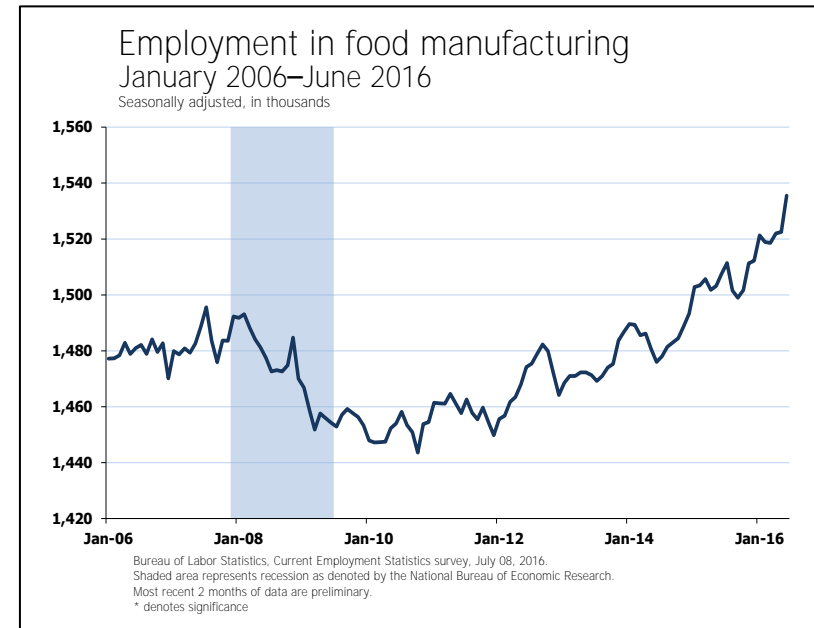
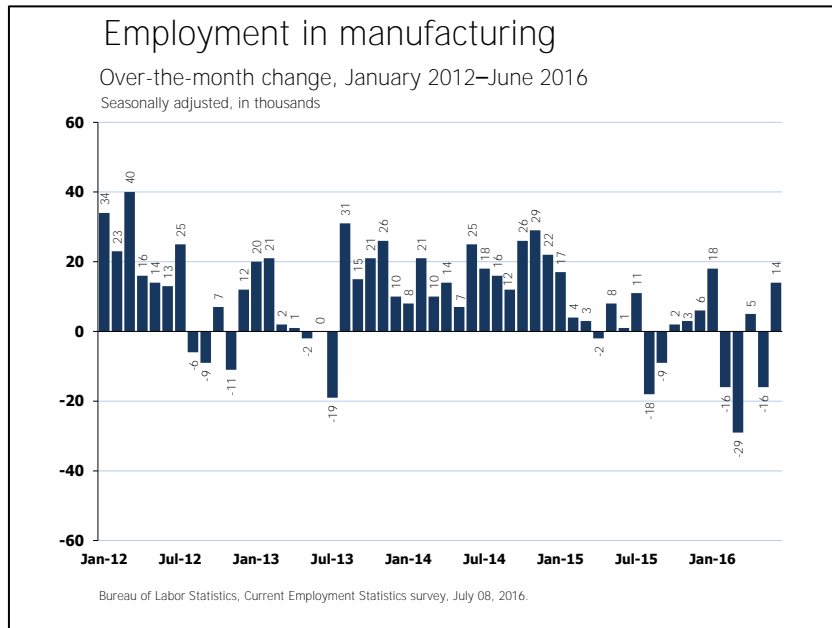
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2016.

Employment in construction did not change in June. Changes among the component industries were small and offsetting. Specialty trade contractors (+8,000), construction of buildings (-4,000), and heavy and civil engineering construction (-4,000).

Manufacturing



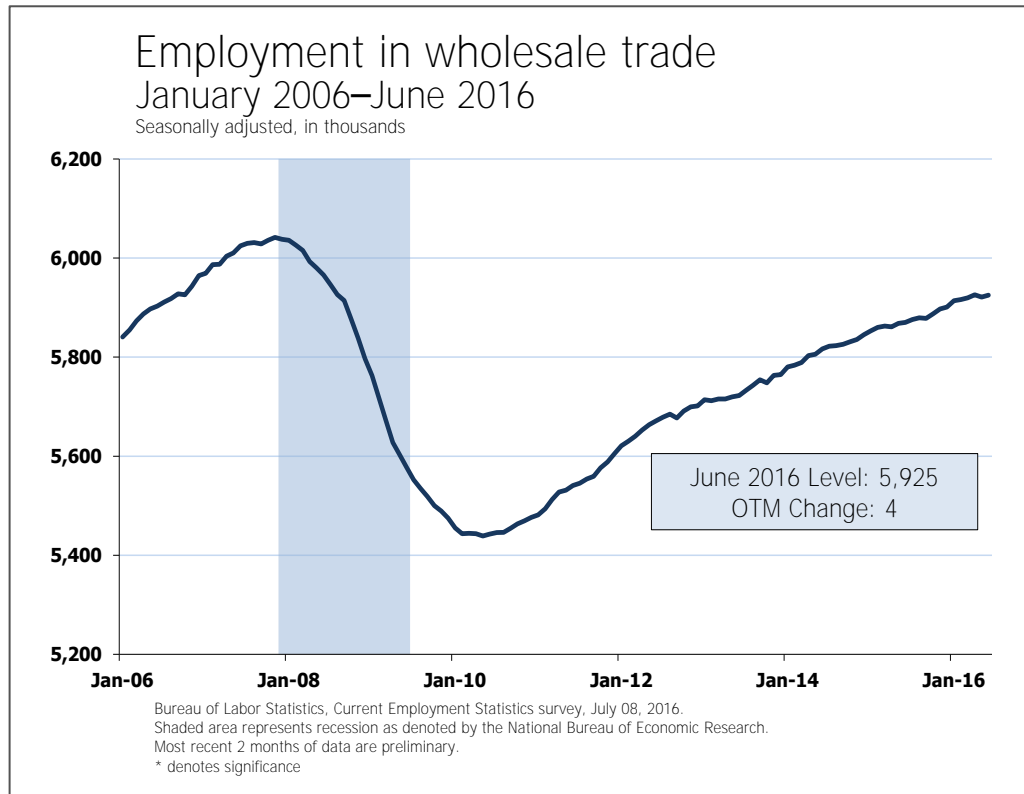
Employment in manufacturing changed little in June (+14,000) and has shown little net change so far this year. In June, employment in durable goods changed little (+3,000), while nondurables added 11,000 jobs. Within nondurable goods, food manufacturing added 13,000 jobs.

The 1-month manufacturing diffusion index increased by 15.2 points to 55.1. The value above 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than losing.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing were unchanged at 40.7 hours for all employees and ticked down 0.1 hour to 41.7 hours for employees.

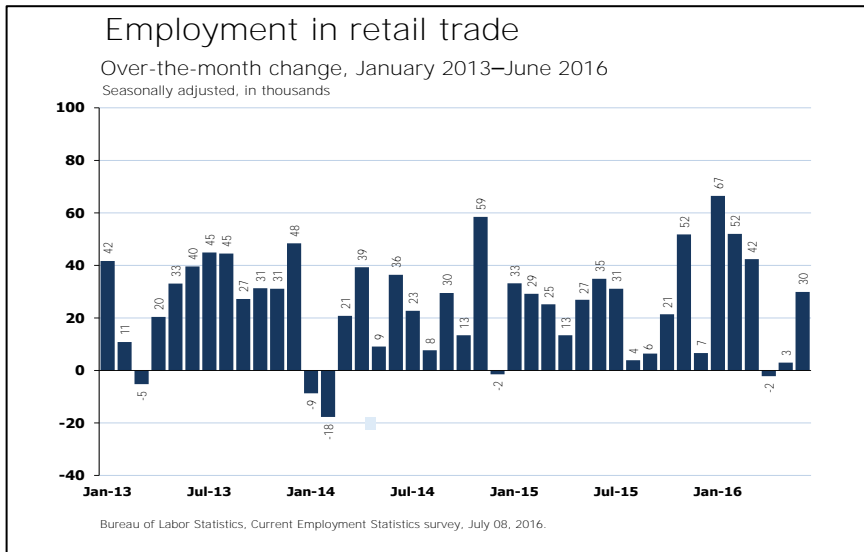
Employment in food manufacturing increased by 13,000 in June, the industry's largest 1-month increase since July 2000. Since reaching an employment trough in October 2010, the industry has added 92,000 jobs. The majority of the job growth in June occurred in fruit and vegetable preserving, seafood product preparation and packaging, and bakery and tortilla manufacturing.

Wholesale Trade



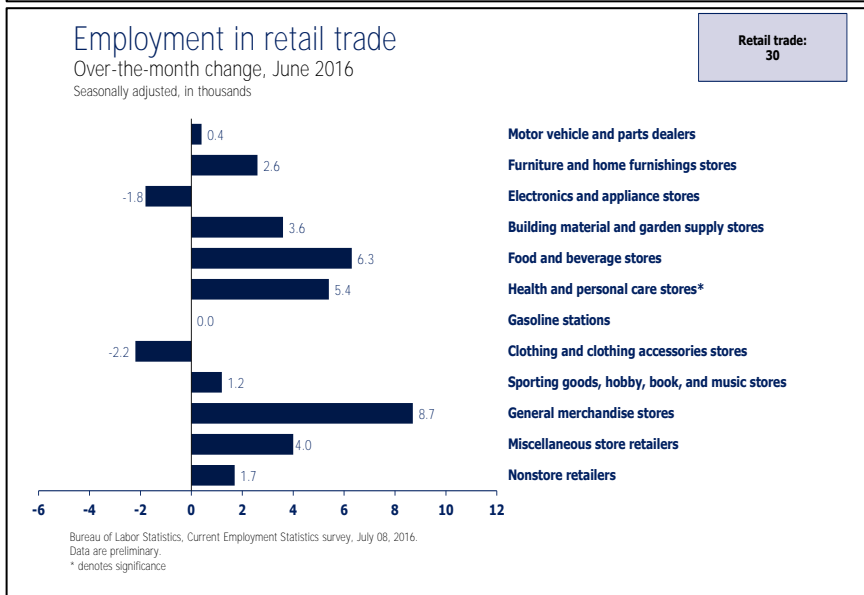
Employment in wholesale trade changed little in June (+4,000), with all components showing little change.

Retail Trade

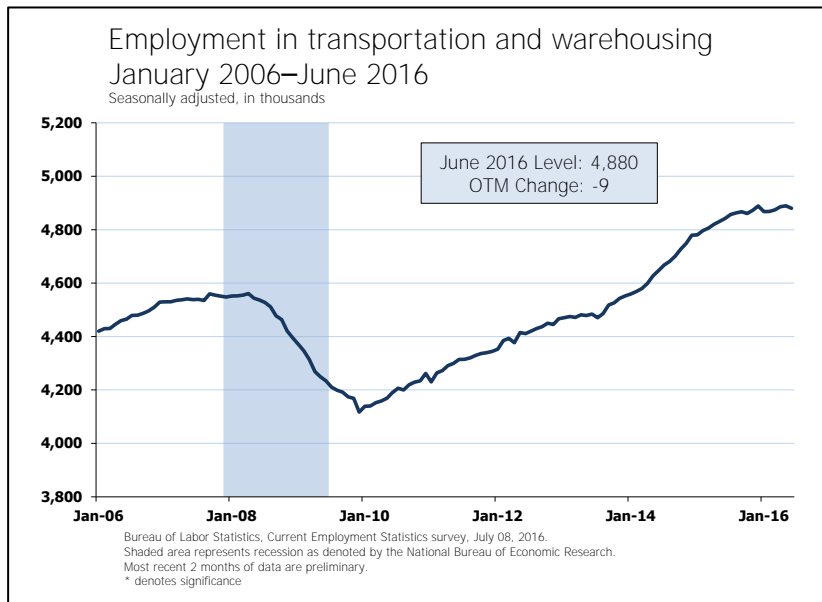


Employment in retail trade edged up in June (+30,000), following 2 months of little change. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 313,000 jobs.

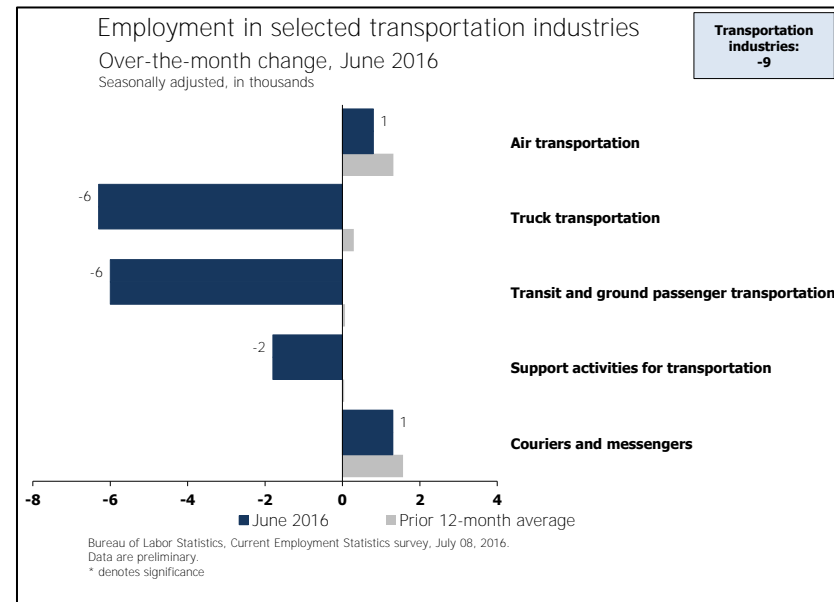
In June, employment in health and personal care stores grew by 5,000. Since the beginning of 2016, this industry has added 18,000 jobs, averaging 3,000 per month, after essentially no growth in 2015.



Transportation and Warehousing



In June, employment in transportation and warehousing changed little (-9,000).

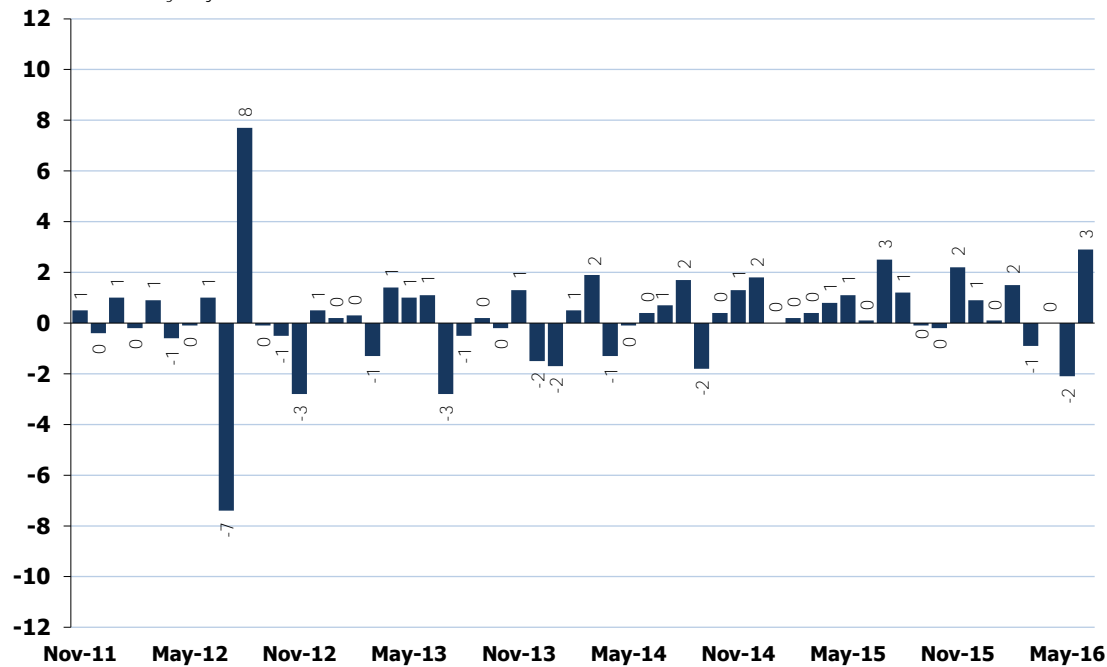


Employment in truck transportation changed little in June (-6,000) and has shown little net change over the past 12 months (-7,000). Trucking had added 45,000 jobs over the prior 12-month period.

Utilities

Employment in utilities

Over-the-month change, November 2011–June 2016
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

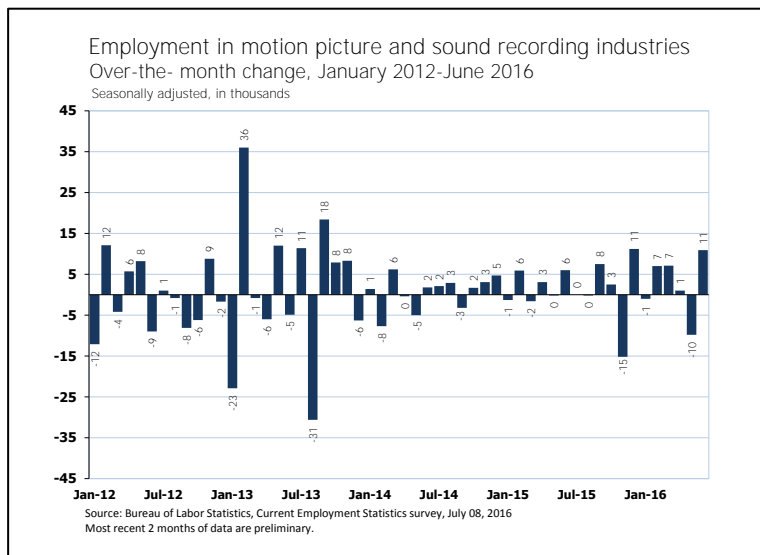
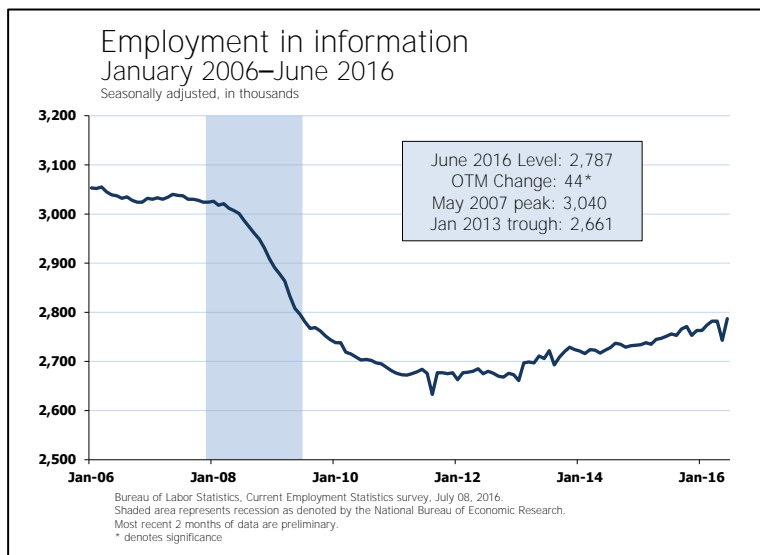


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2016.

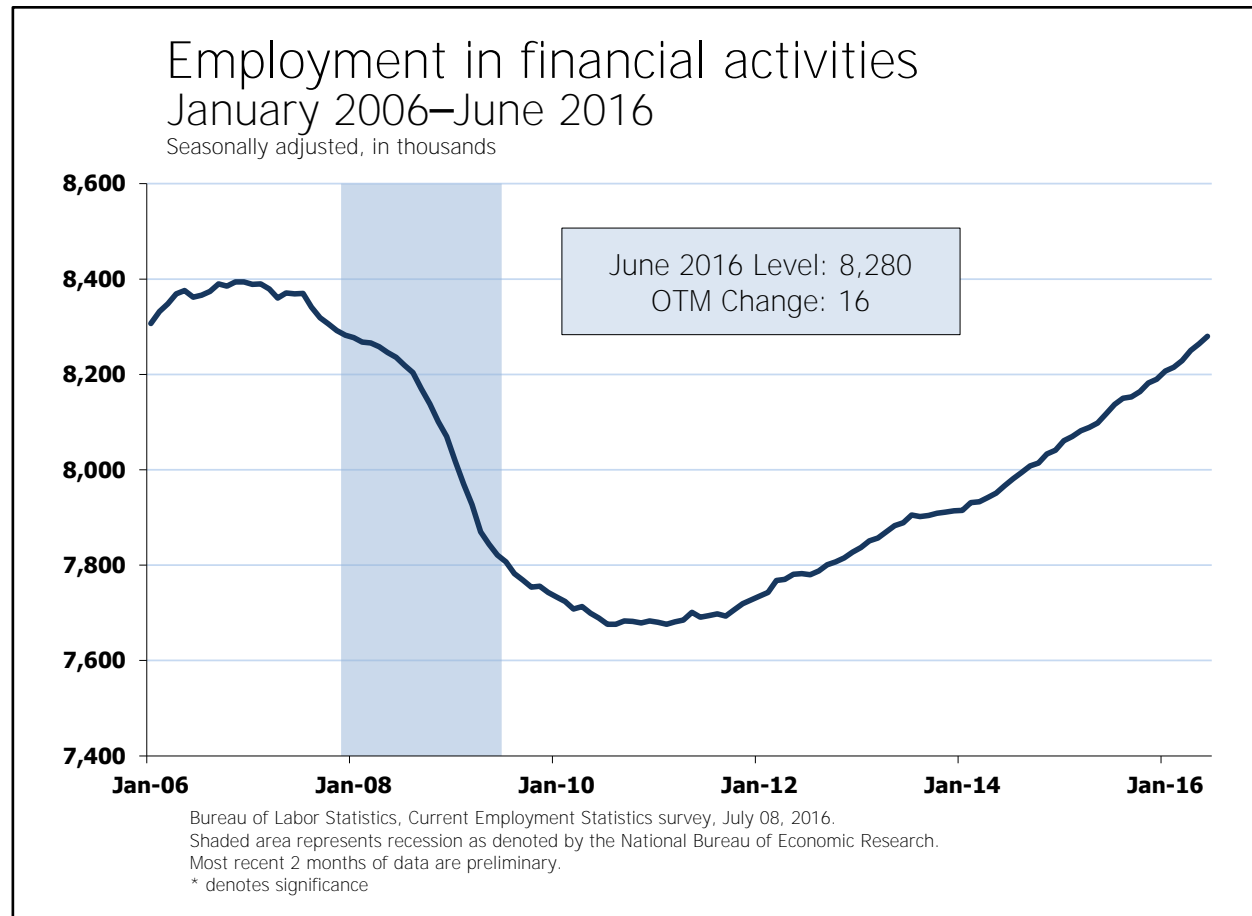
Employment in utilities edged up by 3,000 in June. Over the year, the industry has experienced little net job growth (+8,000).

Information

In June, employment increased by 44,000. This gain is largely a result of telecommunications employees returning to work after a strike in May. Also contributing to the strength in June, motion picture and sound recording industries added 11,000 jobs, offsetting a decline in May.



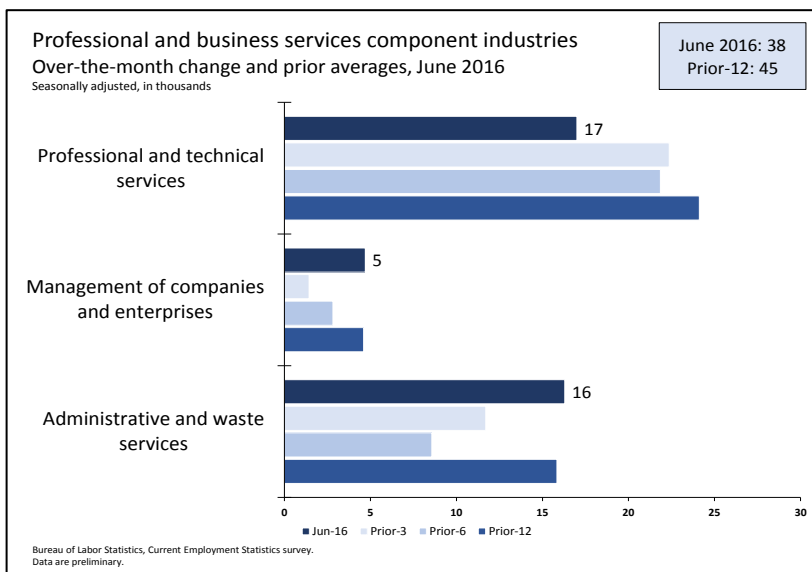
Financial Activities



Employment in financial activities continued to trend up in June (+16,000), near its prior 12-month average monthly change (+14,000).

Financial activities lost 718,000 jobs between December 2006 and February 2011. Since then, the industry has recovered about 84 percent of the jobs lost.

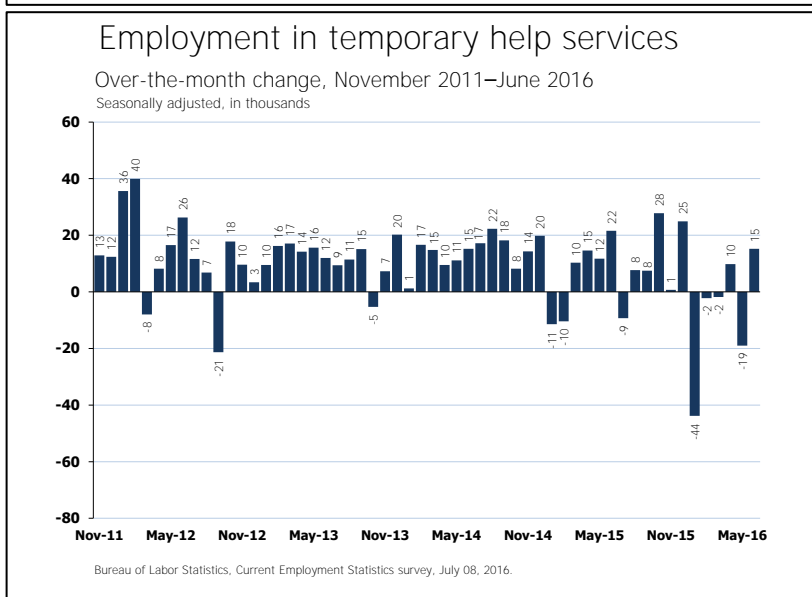
Professional and Business Services



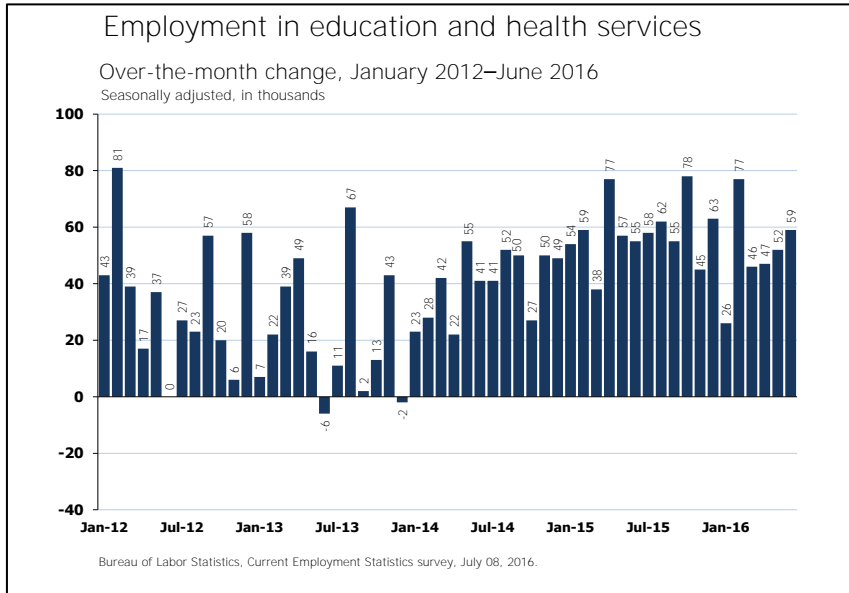
Professional and business services employment continued to trend up in June (+38,000). Thus far in 2016, employment in the industry has increased by an average 30,000 per month, down from 52,000 per month in 2015. In June, employment continued to trend up in professional and technical services and in management of companies and enterprises.

Within professional and technical services, employment in all of the component industries trended up, with scientific research and development adding 4,000 jobs in June.

Temporary help services employment changed little over the month (+15,000). Thus far in 2016 temporary help employment has changed by an average of -7,000 per month, after edging up by an average of 8,000 per month in 2015.

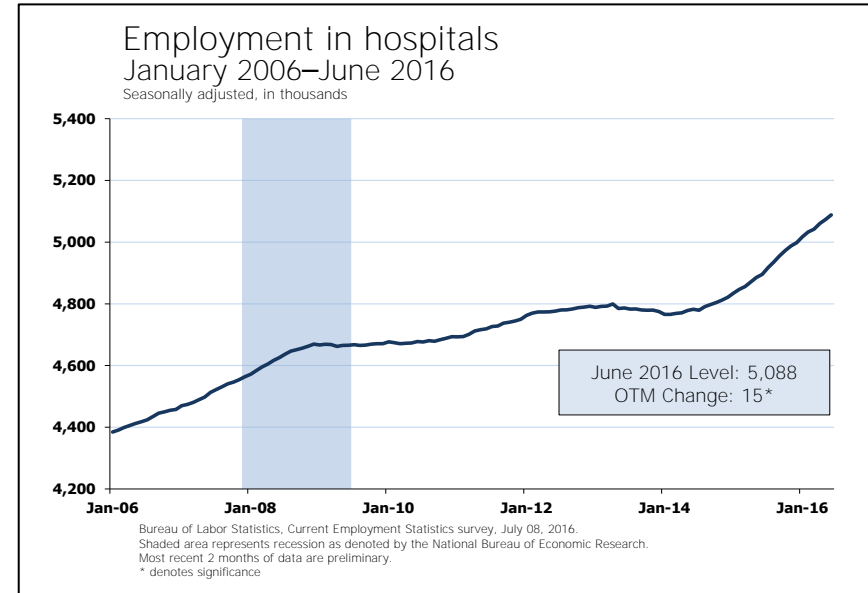


Private Education and Health Services



Education and health services added 59,000 jobs in June. Within the sector, health care employment increased by 39,000, while social assistance added 20,000 jobs over the month. Educational services employment remained unchanged.

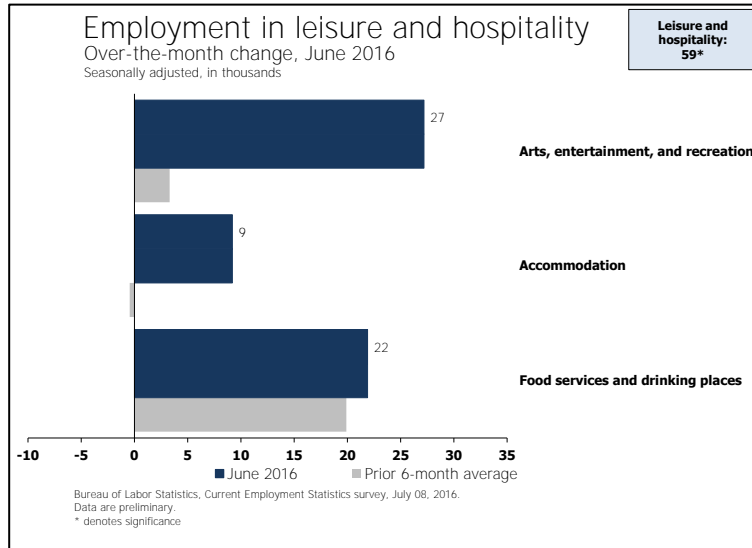
Ambulatory health care services gained 19,000 jobs in June. Employment continued to trend up throughout the component industries. Ambulatory health care services has added 572,000 jobs since January, 2014, accounting for 58 percent of the employment gain in health care over the same period.



Hospital employment increased by 15,000 over the month. Since its employment trough in January 2014, the industry has added 323,000 jobs, accounting for one-third of the employment gain in health care over the same period.

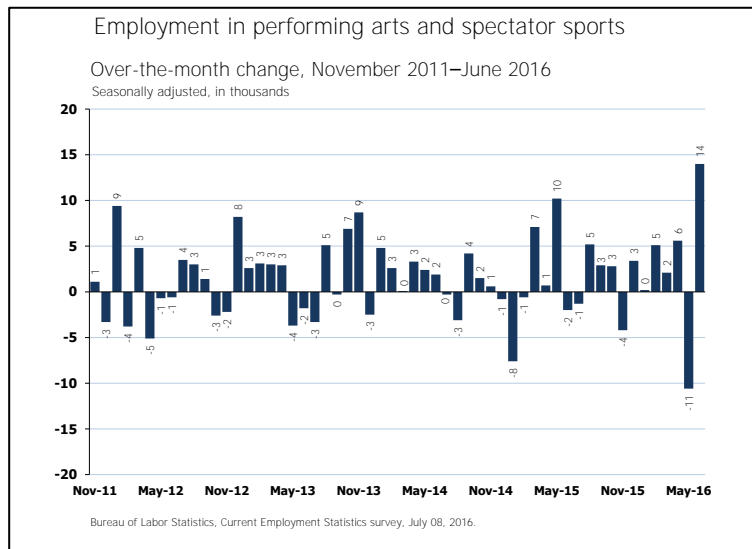
Within social assistance, child day care services added 15,000 jobs in June. The industry's employment has increased by 82,000, or 10 percent, since the end of its most recent downturn in July 2013.

Leisure and Hospitality

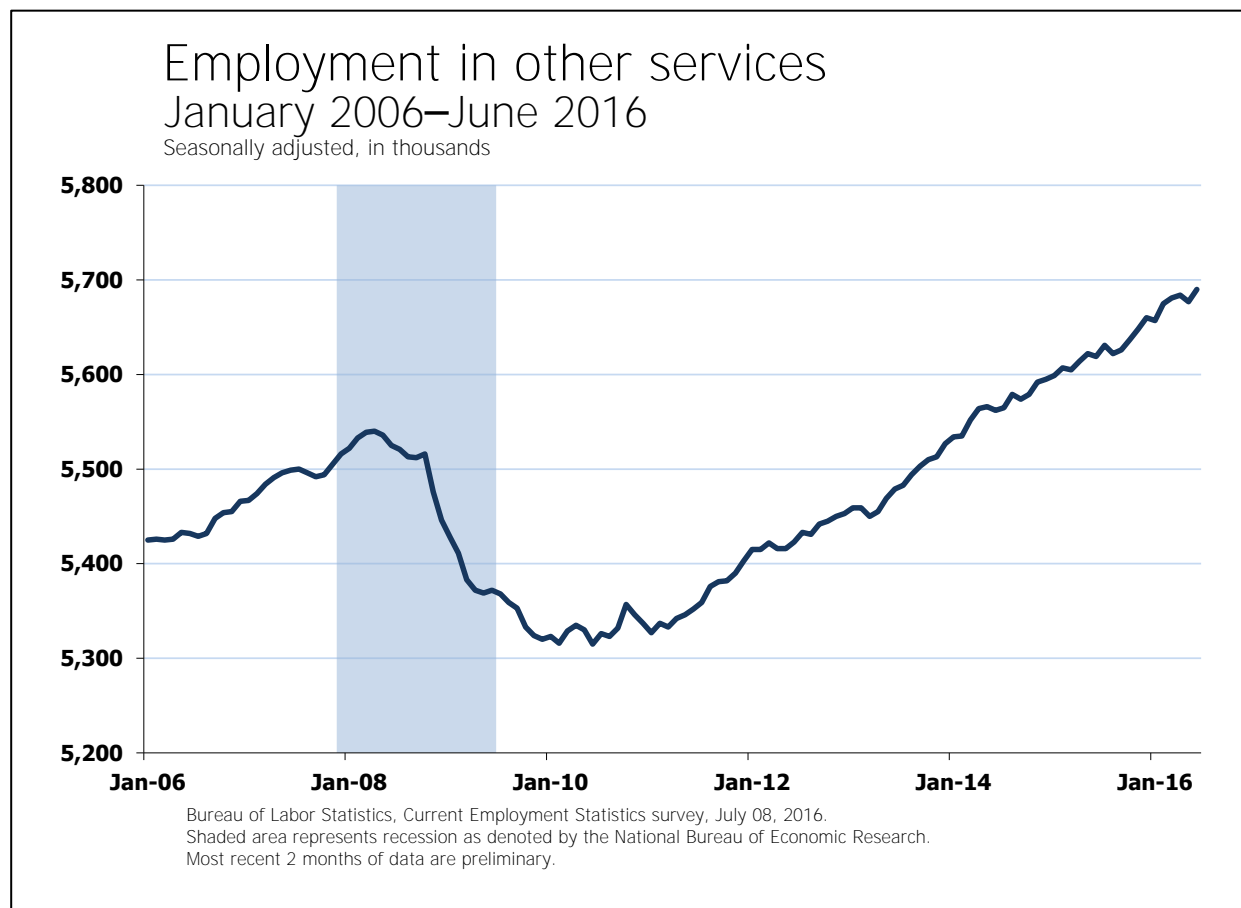


Leisure and hospitality employment grew in June (+59,000), after little change in May (-3,000). Performing arts and spectator sports added 14,000 jobs in June, offsetting weakness in May. Employment in food services and drinking places changed little in June (+22,000).

So far this year, leisure and hospitality has added an average 27,000 jobs per month, after adding about 37,000 jobs per month in 2015. Most of the slower growth has been driven by food services, which added an average 18,000 jobs per month in 2016 and 30,000 per month in 2015.

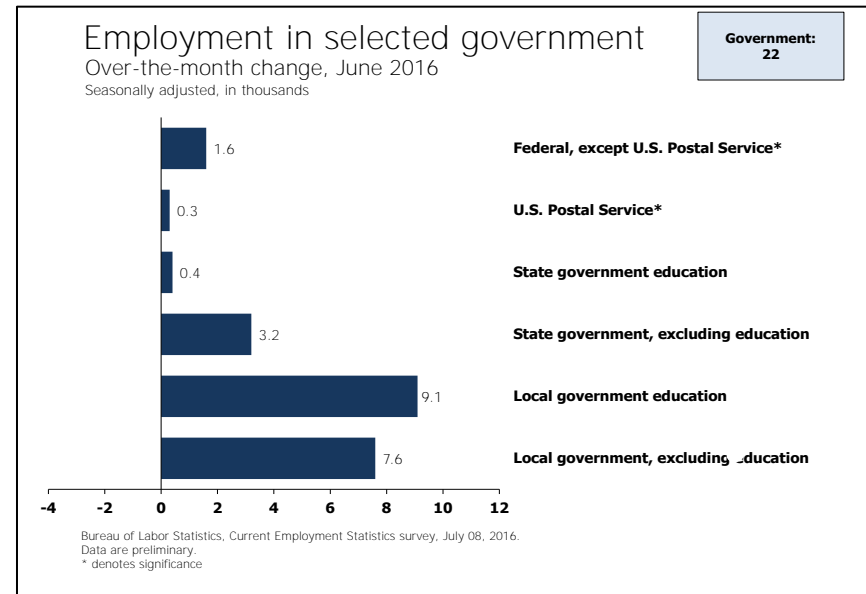
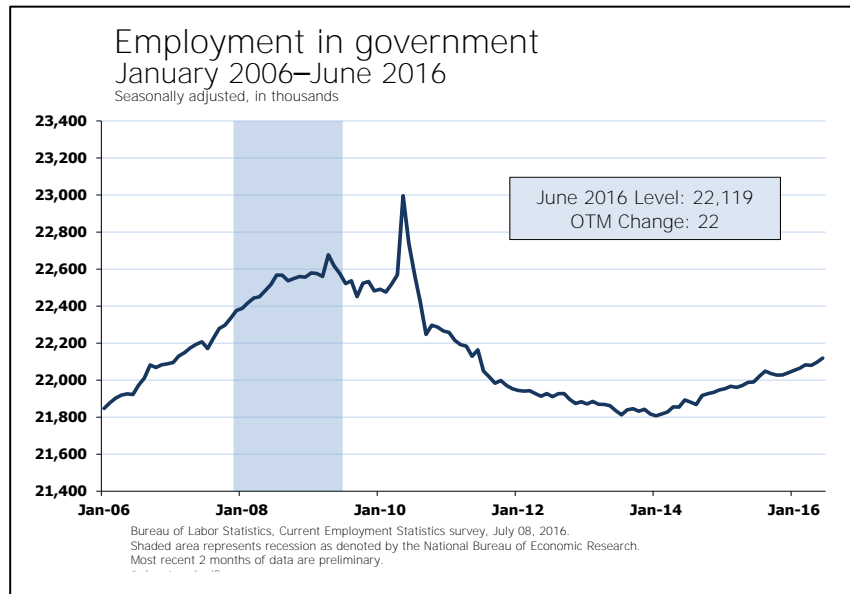


Other Services



Employment in other services changed little in June (+13,000); however, the industry has added 71,000 jobs over the year. Over 80 percent of the gain in this 12-month period was split between membership associations and organizations, and personal and laundry services.

Government



Government employment changed little in June (+22,000), with little movement at the federal, state, and local levels. Government has added 129,000 jobs over the past 12 months, with local government, excluding education, accounting for 81,000 of the job gain.



CES Analysts

Michael Calvillo

Steve Crestol

Tyler Downing

Brittney Forbes

Mike McCall

John Mullins

Michael Osifalujo

Edward Park

Karen Ransom

Kara Sullivan

Jay Stuart

Julia Wolfe

**Prepared by Analysts of the National Estimates Branch
Current Employment Statistics Survey
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics**

202-691-6555

[Email CES](#)