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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



June 2020

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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 Summary, June 2020

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 4.8 million in June, after increasing by 2.7 million in May, continuing the resumption of economic activity across the nation that had been curtailed in March and April due to the coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic and efforts to contain it. Since February, nonfarm employment has declined by 14.7 million.

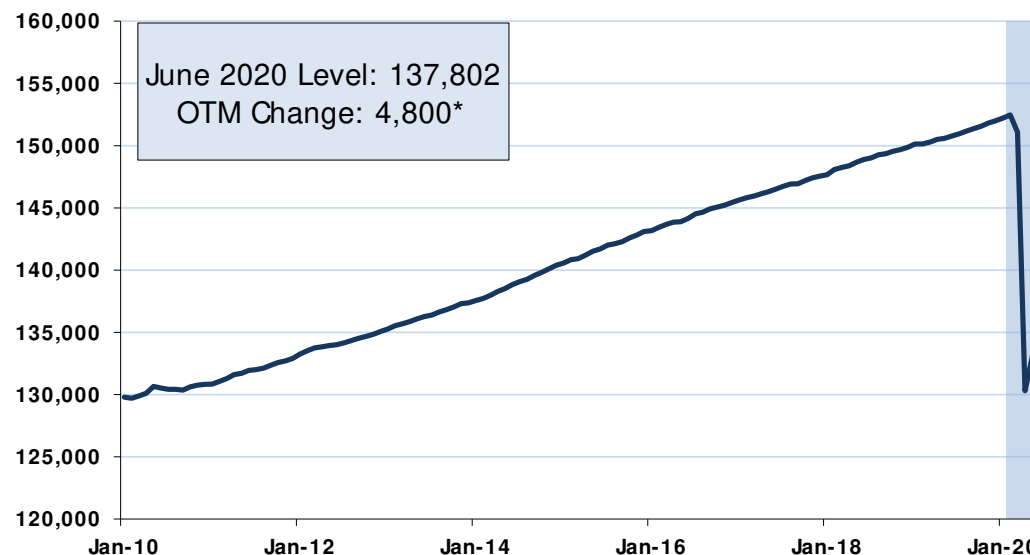
Leisure and hospitality accounted for the largest share of the June employment increase. Large job gains also occurred in retail trade, education and health services, other services, manufacturing, and professional and business services.

The employment change for April revised down from -20,687,000 to -20,787,000, while the change for May revised up from +2,509,000 to +2,699,000. On net, employment revised up 90,000 over the 2 months.

In June, average hourly earnings for all employees on private, nonfarm payrolls fell by 35 cents, or 1.2 percent, and are up 5.0 percent over the year. Average weekly hours, at 34.5 hours, fell by 0.2 hour over the month.

Employment in total nonfarm January 2010–June 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 02, 2020.
 Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
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+2,088,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 2.1 million in June, after rising by 1.4 million in May. Since February, however, the industry has lost 4.8 million jobs. In June, employment

rose by 1.5 million in food services and drinking places and by 353,000 in amusements, gambling and recreation.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2020

+740,000 Retail Trade

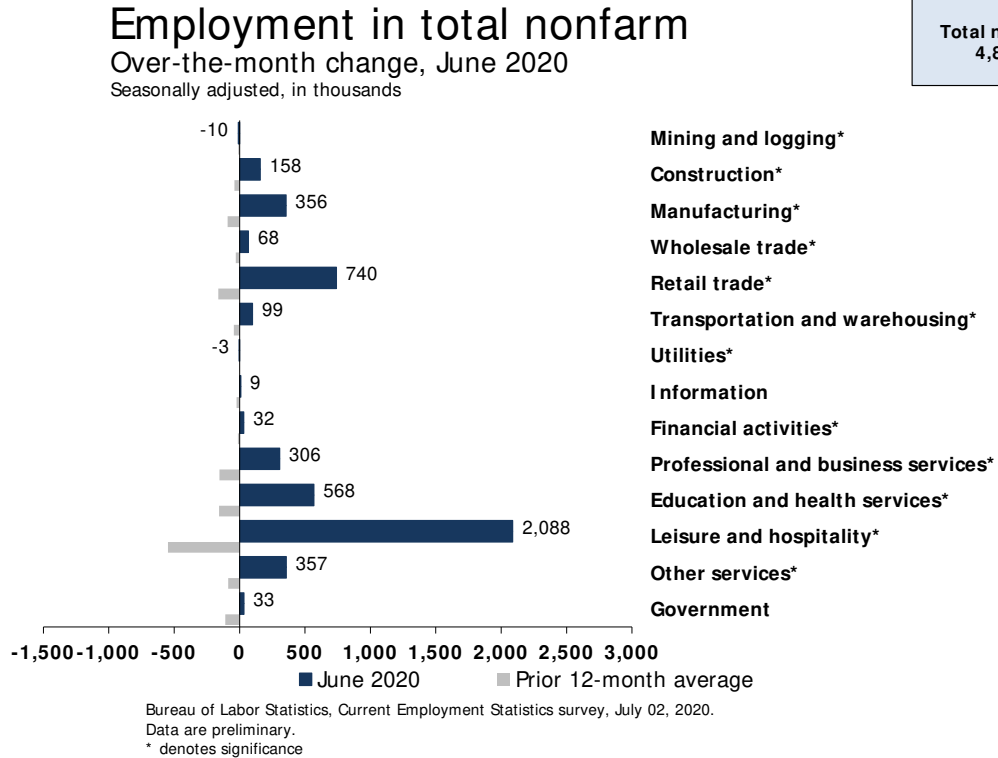
Employment in retail trade increased by 740,000 in June. Job gains were widespread, including gains of 202,000 in clothing and clothing accessories stores and 108,000 in general merchandise stores. Employment in retail trade has declined by a net 1.3 million since February.

+568,000 Education and Health Services

Within education and health services, employment in health care grew by 358,000. Job gains in ambulatory health care services (+371,000) were partly offset by job losses in nursing care facilities (-18,000). Employment in social assistance rose by 117,000 jobs, mostly in child day care services (+80,000). Private education added 93,000 jobs. Since February, education and health services has lost a net 1.8 million jobs.

+357,000 Other Services

Employment in other services increased by 357,000 in June, mostly in personal and laundry services (+264,000). Employment in other services has fallen by 752,000, on net, since February.



+356,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment grew by 356,000 in June. Most of the job growth came from motor vehicles and parts (+196,000). Since February, manufacturing employment has declined by 757,000.

+306,000 Professional and Business Services

Within professional and business services, employment growth came in temporary help services (+149,000), professional and technical services (+62,000), and services to buildings and dwellings (+53,000). Despite the job gains,

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2020

professional and business services has lost 1.8 million jobs since February.

declined by 321,000, on net, since reaching a peak in January.

+158,000 Construction

Employment in construction grew by 158,000 over the month. The job growth in specialty trade contractors (+135,000) was split between the residential (+64,000) and nonresidential (+71,000) components. Despite the gain in June, employment in construction has declined by 472,000 since February.

+33,000 Government

Government employment changed little in June as job gains in local government education (+70,000) were partially offset by job losses in state government (-25,000). Government employment has fallen by 1.5 million since February.

+99,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 99,000 in June. Within the industry, job growth was concentrated in warehousing and storage (+61,000) and in couriers and messengers (+21,000). Despite the employment gain in June, employment in transportation and warehousing is 499,000 lower than in February.

+32,000 Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities grew by 32,000 in June. Most of the job growth came from real estate (+18,000). Since February, employment in financial activities has fallen by 237,000.

-10,000 Mining and logging

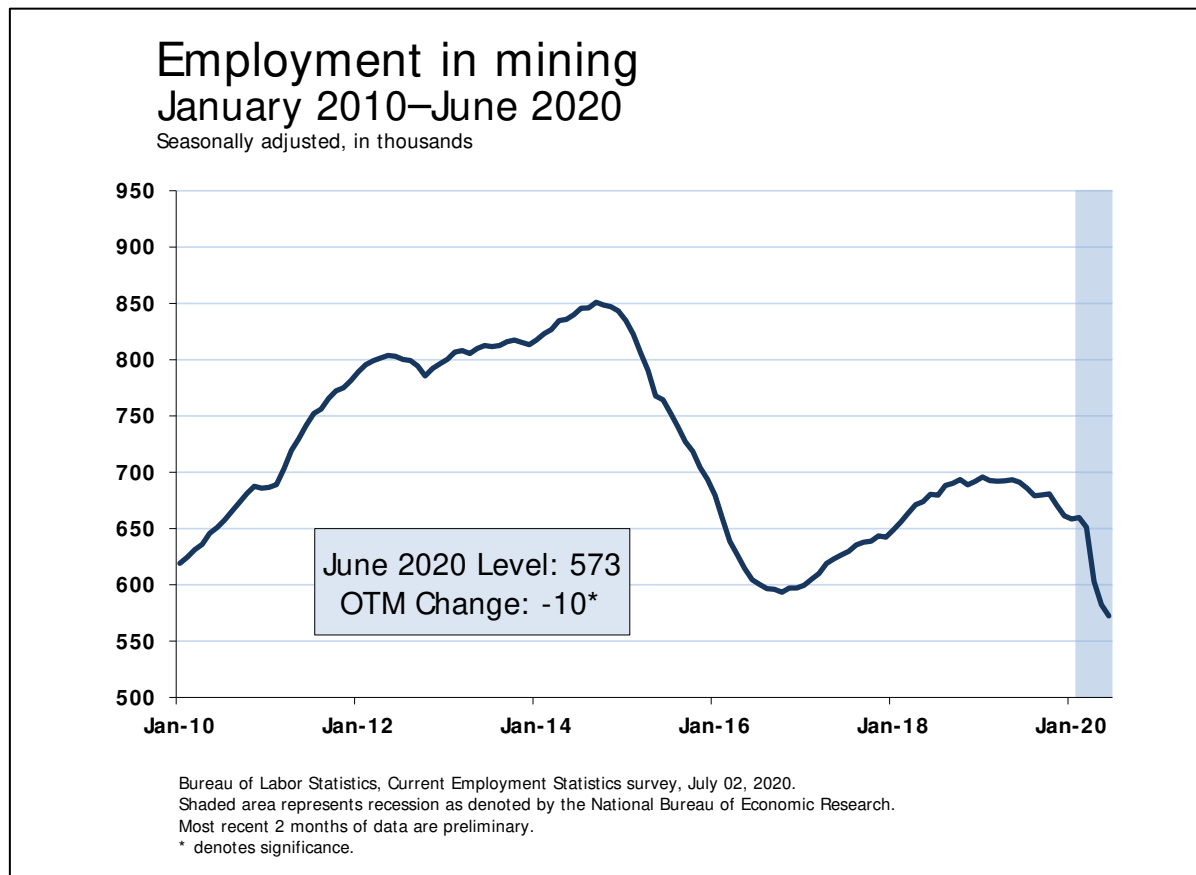
Mining employment declined by 10,000 in June, mostly from support activities for mining (-7,000). Mining employment has declined by 123,000 since reaching a peak in January 2019, although nearly three-fourths of the loss occurred over the last 4 months.

+68,000 Wholesale Trade

Within wholesale trade, employment increased in both the durable goods (+39,000) and nondurable goods (+27,000) components. However, employment in wholesale trade has

Summary	Mining & Logging	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade: Wholesale Retail	Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional & Business Services	Private Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
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Mining and Logging



Mining employment declined by 10,000 in June. Employment in the industry has declined by 123,000 since reaching a peak in January 2019, with 71 percent of the loss occurring over the last 4 months.

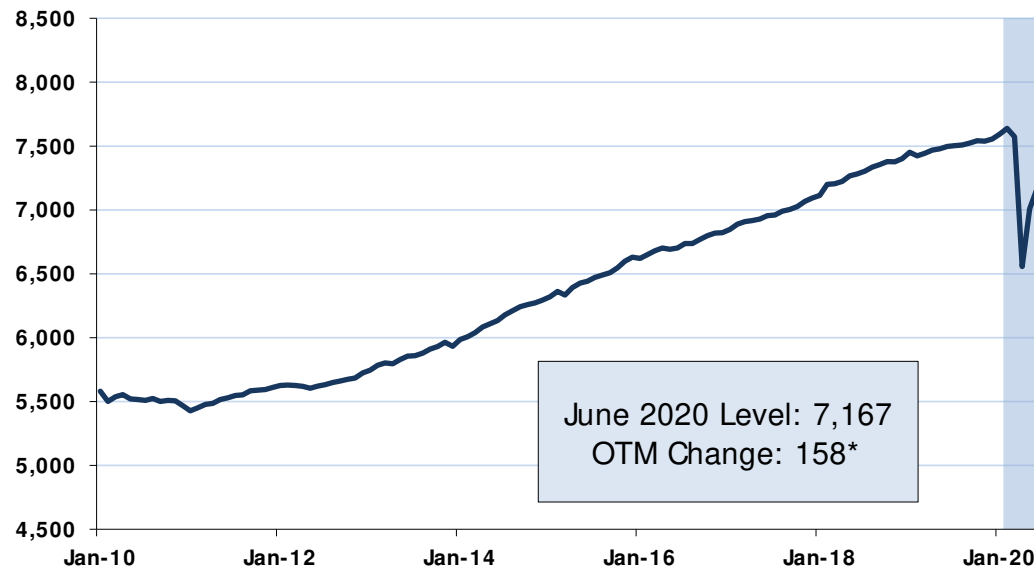
Support activities for mining shed 7,000 jobs in June.

Mining employment losses are reflected by declines in the [North American rotary rig count](#).

Construction

Employment in construction January 2010–June 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

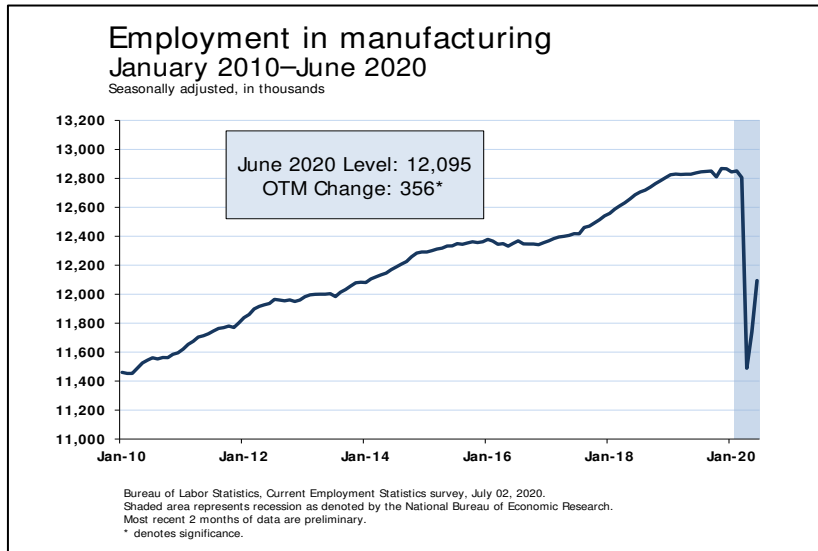


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 02, 2020.
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Construction employment increased by 158,000 in June. Strength in specialty trade contractors (+135,000) and construction of buildings (+32,000) was partly offset by a loss of 10,000 jobs in heavy and civil engineering construction.

The employment gains represent a continued rebound from losses earlier in the year and follow strength in [residential building permits](#) and [new home sales](#) in May. However, in June, construction employment is down by 472,000 since February.

Manufacturing



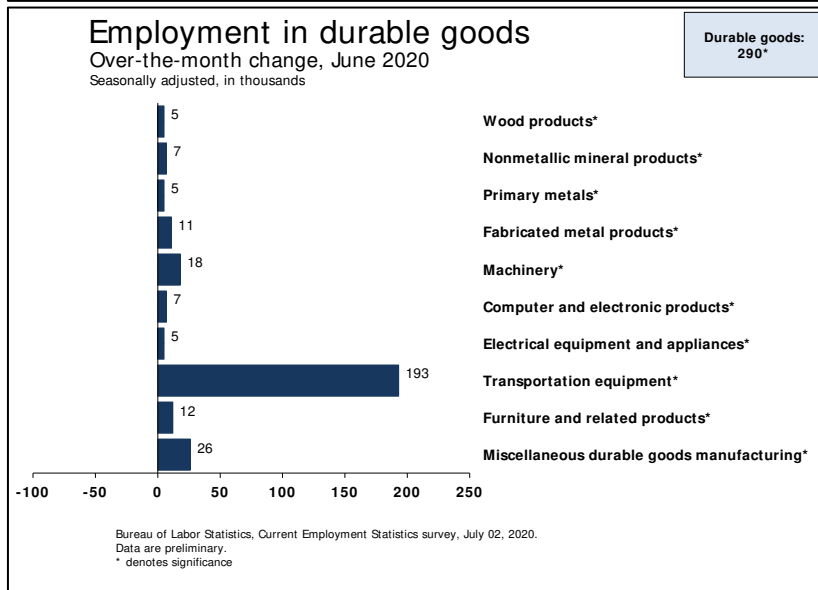
Manufacturing employment increased by 356,000 in June, with both durable goods (+290,000) and nondurable goods (+66,000) adding jobs.

In June, the manufacturing 1-month diffusion index increased to 77.0 from 70.4 in May. A value over 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than are losing jobs. While job gains have been widespread over the past 2 months, employment in manufacturing has declined by a net 757,000 since February.

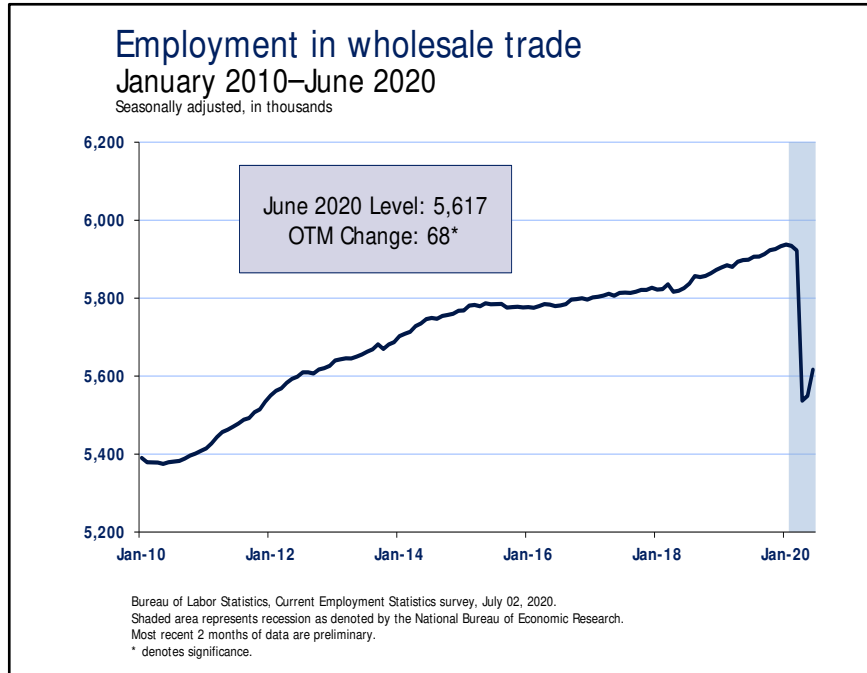
Employment in motor vehicles and parts increased by 196,000 in June, following a gain of 43,000 in May. Despite the gain in June, employment in motor vehicles and parts has declined by 121,000 since February.

Average hourly earnings for all employees in manufacturing declined by 45 cents over the month, but follows large swings in hourly earnings over the prior 3 months. Average hourly earnings of all employees are 33 cents higher than in February. Average hourly earnings of production workers fell by 11 cents in June. The June declines in earnings largely reflect the return of lower-earning employees to payrolls.

Average weekly hours of all employees rose 0.5 hour in June to 39.2 hours. For production workers, the average workweek rose 0.6 hour in June to 40.0 hours.

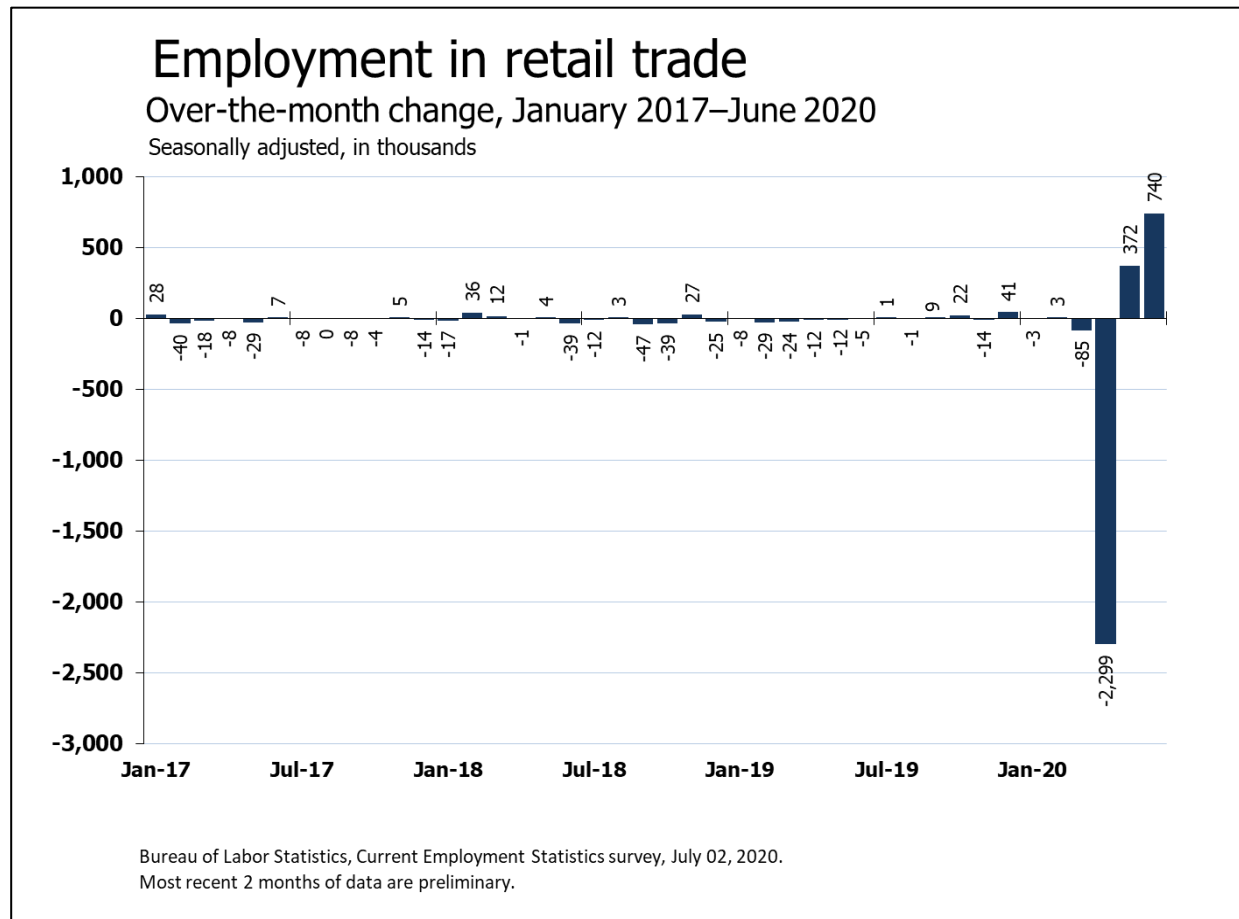


Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade increased by 68,000 in June, and the industry has recovered 20 percent of the 401,000 jobs lost between January and April. In June, durable goods added 39,000 jobs and nondurable goods added 27,000 jobs.

Retail Trade

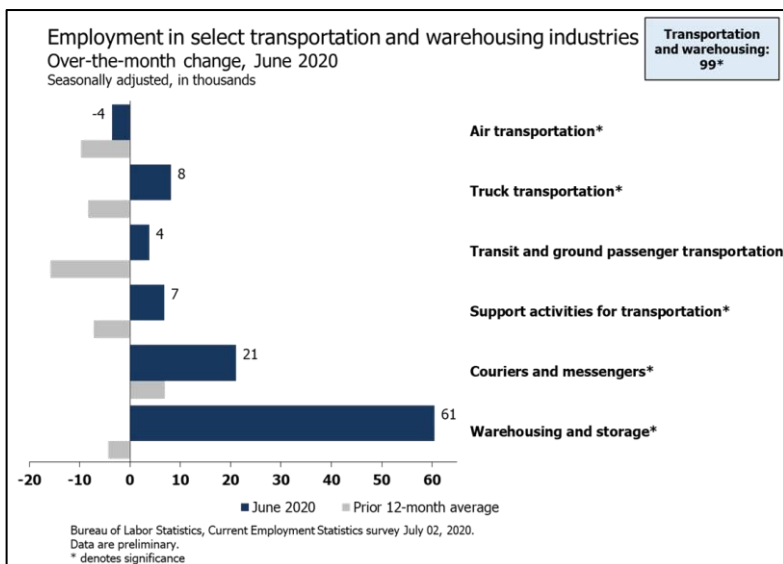


In June, employment in retail trade rose by 740,000; however since February, industry employment has declined by 1.3 million.

Job gains were pervasive in June, led by gains in clothing and clothing accessories stores (+202,000) and in general merchandise stores (+108,000).

Recent retail-related economic indicators are mixed. [Retail Sales](#) increased sharply in May, following two consecutive months of declines. The [Consumer Confidence Index](#) increased in June. Conversely, the per gallon price of regular gasoline increased in June ([U.S. Energy Information Administration](#)).

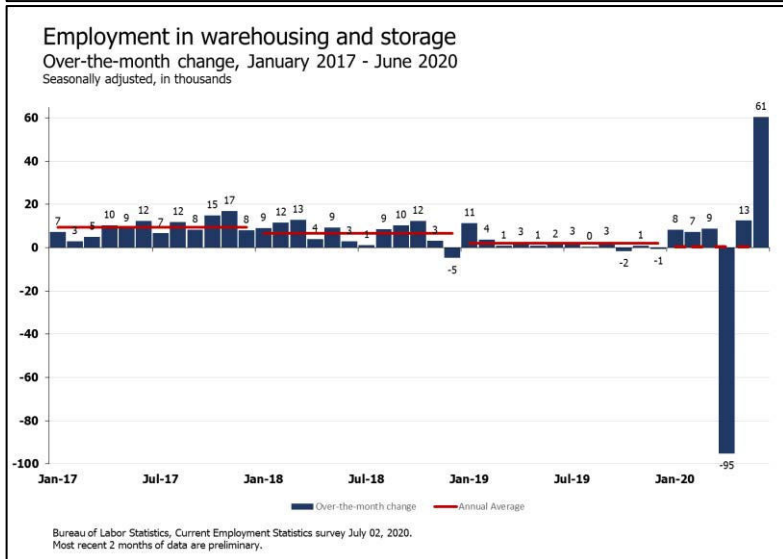
Transportation and Warehousing



In June, employment in transportation and warehousing rose by 99,000, after decreasing by 598,000 over the prior 3 months. Job gains in June were driven by warehousing and storage (+61,000) and couriers and messengers (+21,000).

The gains in warehousing and storage reflect a rebound in [demand for warehouse space](#) in the aftermath of coronavirus-related closures. Warehousing employment is 22,000 below its most recent high in March.

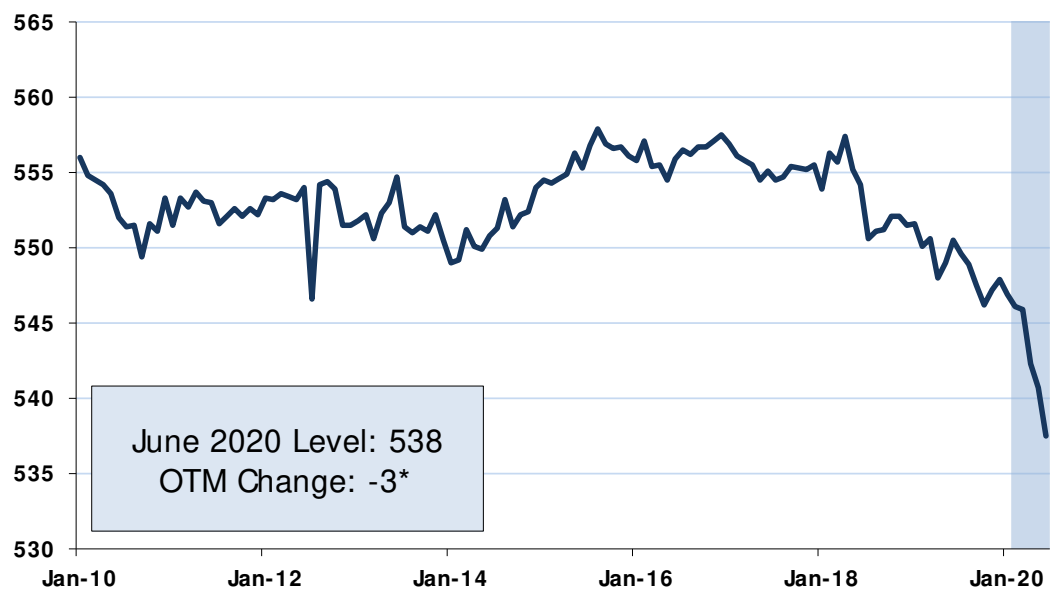
Among the other component industries, truck transportation (+8,000) and support activities for transportation (+7,000) added jobs, while air transportation (-4,000) lost jobs over the month. Over the past 3 months, air transportation has lost 133,000 jobs, and employment is at its lowest level in the history of the series, which begins in 1990.



Utilities

Employment in utilities January 2010–June 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

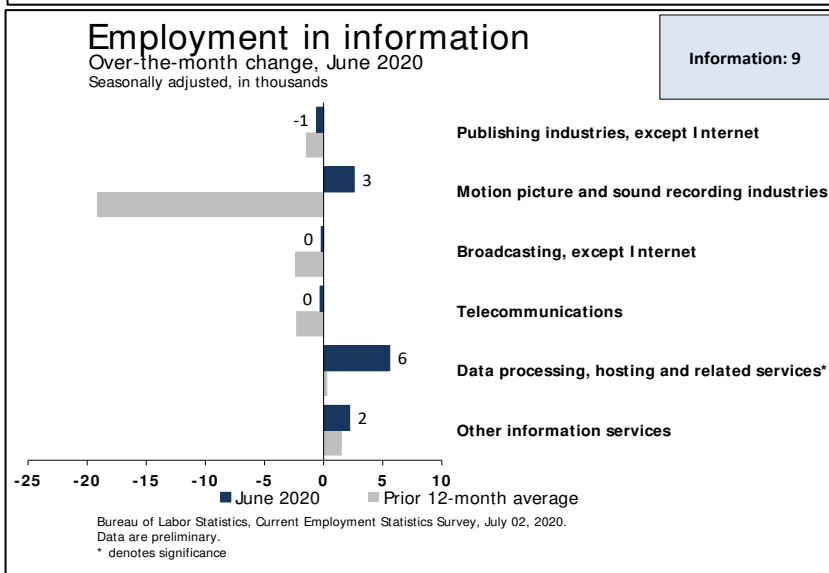
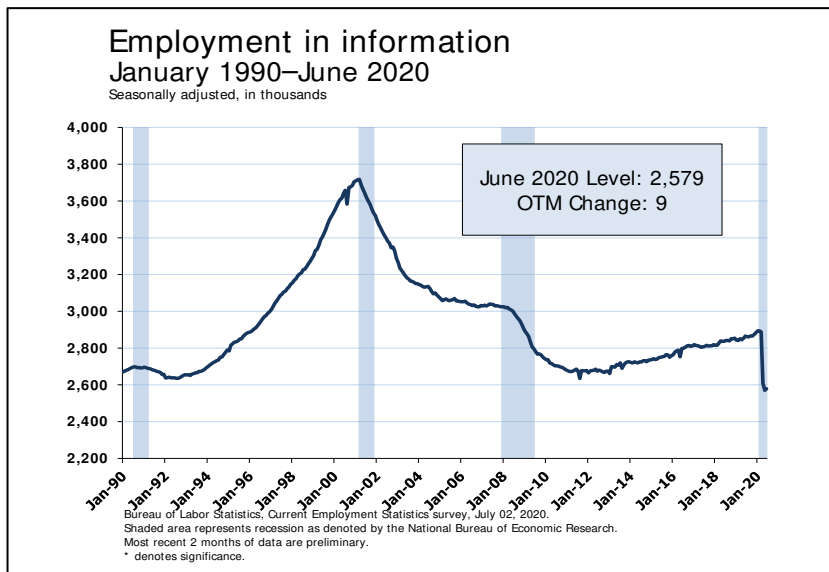


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 02, 2020.
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Employment in utilities declined by 3,000 in June, bringing the 6-month net loss to 10,000.

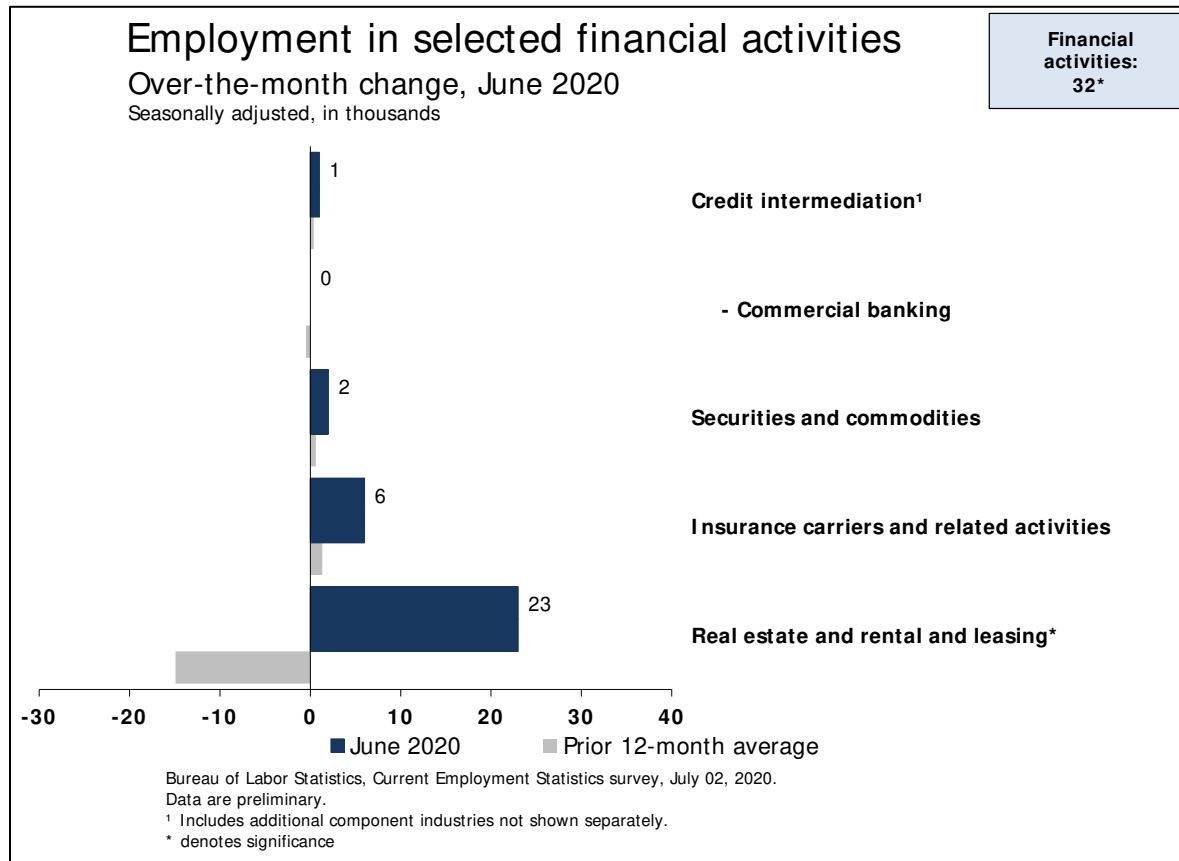
Information

Information employment was essentially flat in June (+9,000) after contracting by 324,000 over the prior 3 months.



Data processing, hosting and related services added 6,000 jobs in June, while employment was flat in other component industries.

Financial Activities



Employment in financial activities rose by 32,000 in June. The industry has recovered 15 percent of the 279,000 jobs lost in March and April combined.

Within the industry, real estate added 18,000 jobs in June. This increase coincides with declines in the [average 30-year fixed mortgage rate](#).

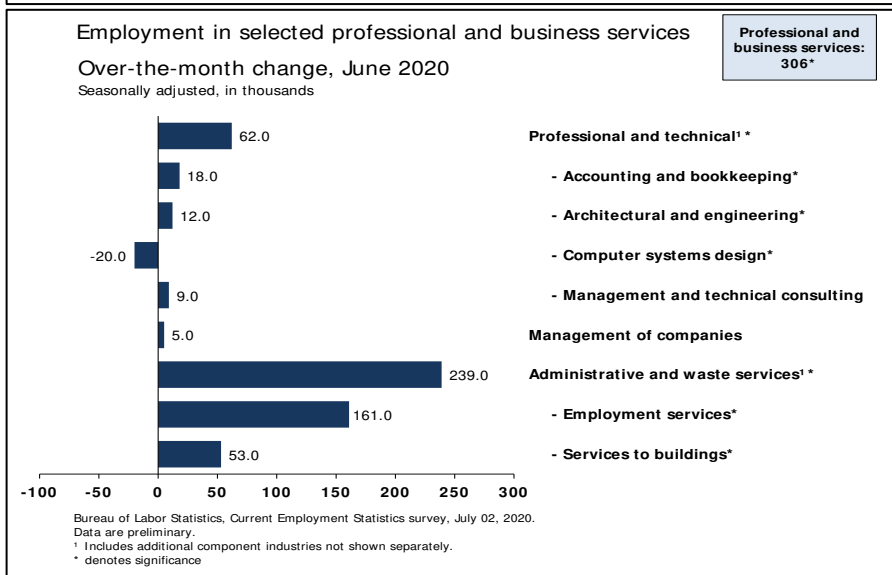
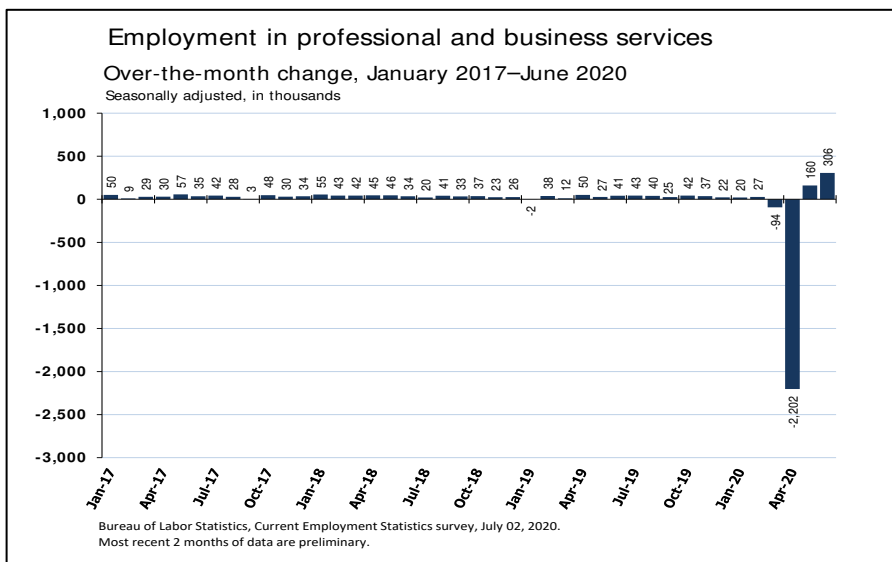


Professional and Business Services

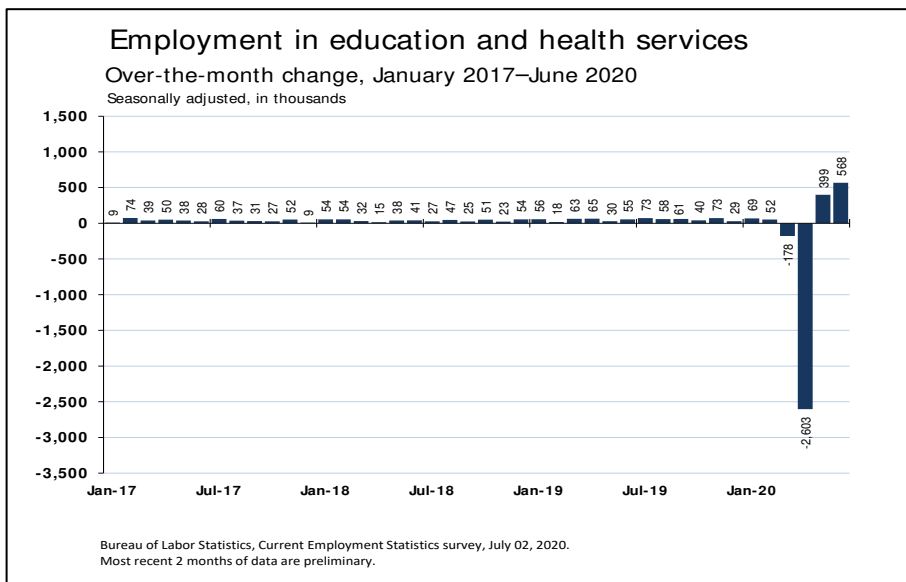
Employment in professional and business services increased by 306,000 in June. However, since February, industry employment has declined by a net 1.8 million.

In June, administrative and support services added 243,000 jobs, with temporary help services accounting for 149,000 of the increase. Services to buildings and dwellings (+53,000), business support services (+15,000), and other support services (+9,000) also added jobs over the month.

In June, employment in professional and technical services increased by 62,000, although it is still 432,000 lower than in February. Job gains within the industry were widespread in June, led by other professional and technical services (+22,000) and accounting and bookkeeping (+18,000). In contrast, computer systems design lost 20,000 jobs in June and 105,000 over the past 3 months.

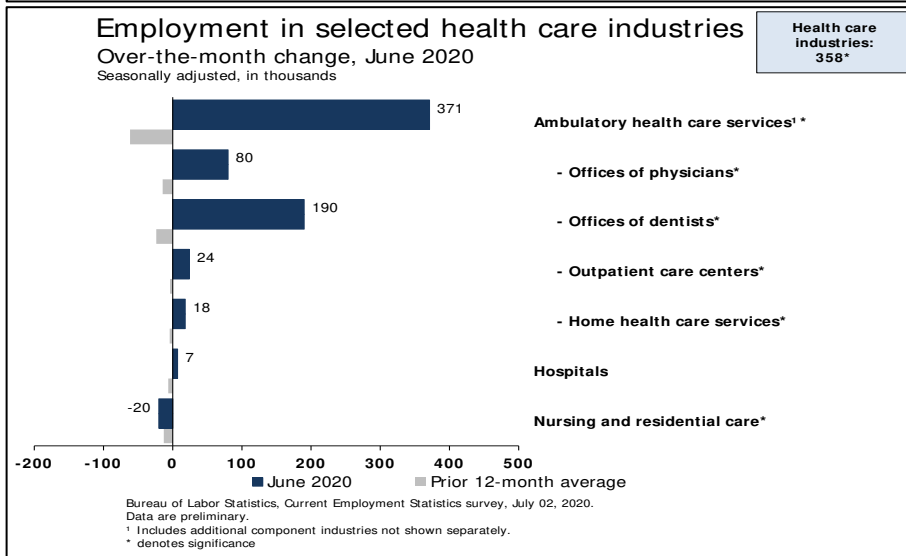


Private Education and Health Services



In June, employment in health care and social assistance increased by 475,000, while educational services added 93,000 jobs.

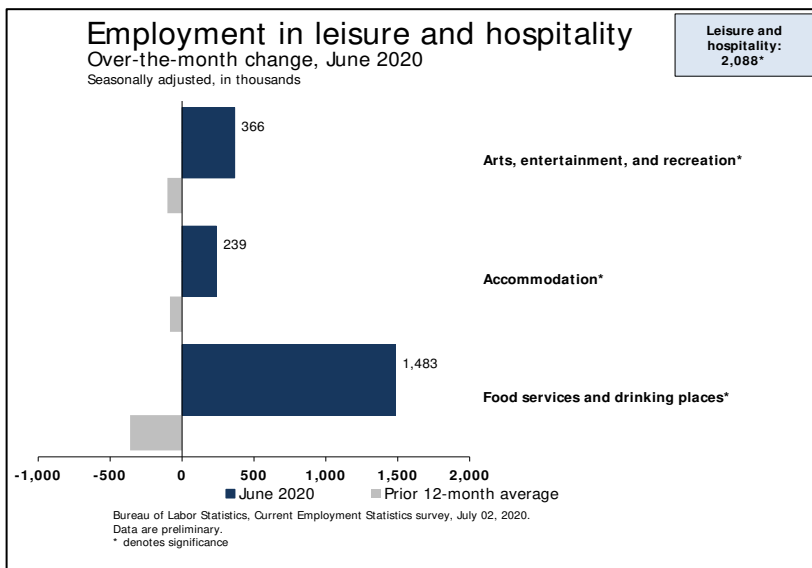
Within social assistance, child day care services (+80,000), and individual and family services (+28,000) added jobs in June. Despite gains in June, employment in social assistance has declined by 522,000 since February.



Within ambulatory health care services, all of the component industries added jobs in June, with offices of dentists (+190,000) accounting for just over half of the gains. Over the past 2 months, offices of dentists has recovered 447,000 of the 549,000 jobs lost in March and April. Since February, employment in ambulatory health care services has declined by 560,000.

In June, employment in nursing and residential care facilities fell by 20,000 and has declined by 194,000 over the past 4 months.

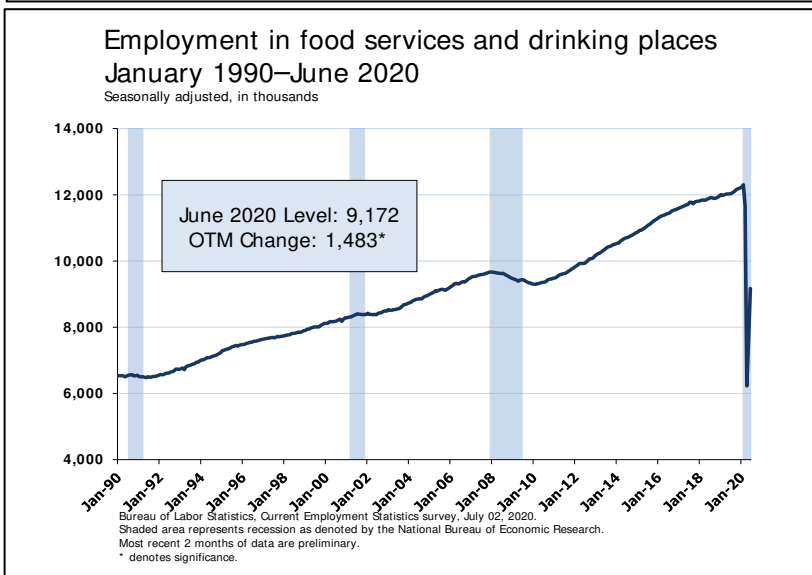
Leisure and Hospitality



Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 2.1 million in June, after growing by 1.4 million in May. Since February, however, the industry has lost 4.8 million jobs.

All three major components, led by food services and drinking places, added jobs over the month as [consumer confidence](#) began to recover.

Average hourly earnings for all leisure and hospitality workers fell 40 cents in June. This change was driven largely by the return of lower-earning employees. Despite large monthly swings in the series, hourly earnings are up 14 cents since February.

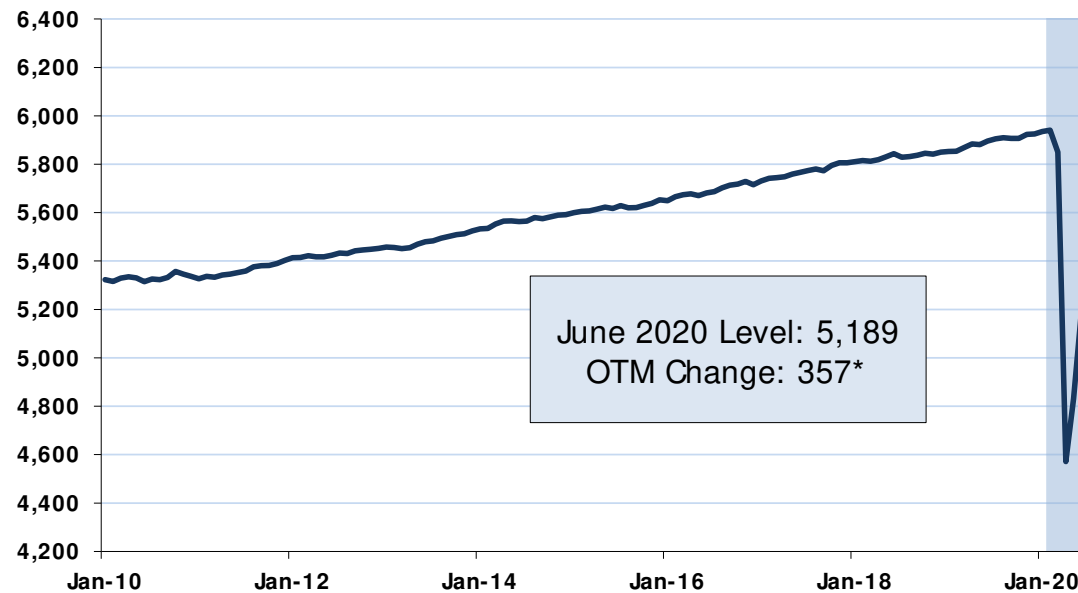


Employment in food services and drinking places increased by 1.5 million in June. This increase was preceded by a notable upswing in food services [sales](#). Since February, the industry has lost a net 3.1 million jobs.

Other Services

Employment in other services January 2010–June 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



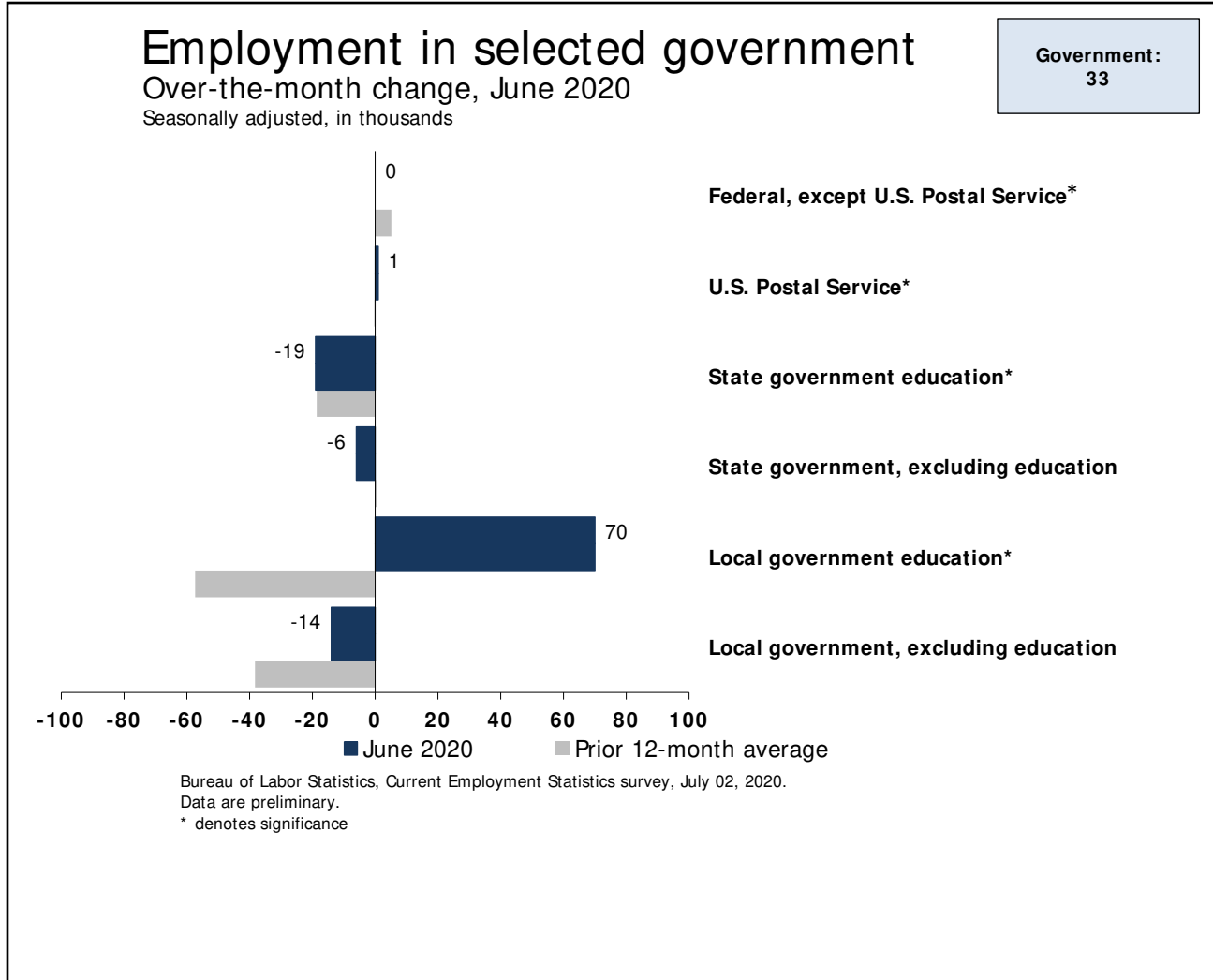
June 2020 Level: 5,189
OTM Change: 357*

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 02, 2020.
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Employment in other services grew by 357,000 in June, following a gain of 261,000 in May. Gains over these 2 months represent a recovery of about 45 percent of the 1.4-million jobs lost in March and April.

The largest gain in June occurred in personal and laundry services (+264,000) and follows the [easing](#) of pandemic-related restrictions on barbershops, hairs salons, and other establishments whose business involves close personal contact.

Government



Government employment changed little in June (+33,000) and is down by 1.5 million since February. Employment in local government education rose by 70,000 in June, partially offsetting a decline of 25,000 jobs in state government.



CES Analysts

Osman Alhassan

Ryan Ansell

Hyun Choi

Steve Crestol

Purva Desai

Tyler Downing

Katelynn Harris

Matthew Hong

Mike McCall

John Mullins

Michael Osifalujo

Rhiannon Sneeringer

Carson Wilson

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

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[Email CES](#)