Estimates in this release are based on the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey conducted quarterly by the Guam Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration.

Employment Concepts
Employment data, except those for the Federal Government, refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period, which includes the 12th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, employment figures represent the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

The data excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers. And domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; military personnel are excluded.

Persons on establishment payrolls who are on sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. The CES survey counts a person employed by two or more establishments at each place of employment. Not counted as employed are persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period or who are hired but have not been paid during the period.

Industrial Classification
Establishments reporting on Form BLS-CES 3 are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected on a supplement to the quarterly shuttle questionnaire. For an establishment making more than one product or engaged in more than one activity, the entire employment is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity. Employment series are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The 1972 Classification was used for the CES until March 1989 when a change to the 1987 edition was made.

Acknowledgements
Acknowledgement is due the University of Guam Computer Center under the direction of Dr. Luan Nguyen and particularly Ms. Frances Villaverde for data processing and programming work. Acknowledgement is also due Marie Hefflin of the Department of Labor for conducting the survey.

June 2010

Current Employment Report

Employment Highlights
The total number of jobs on Guam increased over the latest year by nineteen hundred in the June 2010 preliminary statistics, showing a continuing recovery from the weak June and September 2009 figures. While June employment in both private and public sectors declined seasonally, from March, it is well above the comparable June period a year ago. Increased construction, increased visitor arrivals and increased federally funded government of Guam jobs each contributed.

Over the latest year, the private sector job count increased by 1,280 jobs, led by an increase in Construction and Services, with 510 and 410 jobs added respectively. Federal employment was unchanged this quarter, it was up by 30 jobs from the prior year’s figures. Government of Guam employment declined by 820 jobs for the quarter due to the usual seasonal reduction in educational institutions, although it was up 590 from the comparable March period a year ago. Federally funded temporary jobs for the Decennial Population Census and American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) project positions boosted the Government of Guam job count.

In the latest quarter, private average hourly earnings were unchanged, however, average weekly hours paid and average weekly earnings increased. Private average weekly hours paid increased from 34.9 in June 2009 to 36.4 in June 2010 and average weekly earnings increased correspondingly from $405.05 to $444.36 or by 9.7 percent.
### Employees on Payroll by Ownership and Industry

#### Employment by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Workers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Hourly Earnings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Weekly Hours Paid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Weekly Earnings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Production Workers, Wages, Hours and Earnings

1. Wages, Hours, and Earnings information is reported for production (nonsupervisory) workers only. Earnings are "gross", they reflect not only changes in basic hourly wage rates, but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials. Average weekly hours information is different from standard or scheduled hours because of such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time, overtime work, and stoppages. Due to the rounding of the Earnings and Hours Paid figures, their multiple may differ from the average weekly earnings rate shown.

2. Government figures include all employees and are not directly comparable to private sector production worker estimates.

3. Figures are preliminary. Revised estimates are preliminary figures.