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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



August 2014

Release Date: September 5, 2014

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

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Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, August 2014

Total Nonfarm + 142,000
Total Private + 134,000

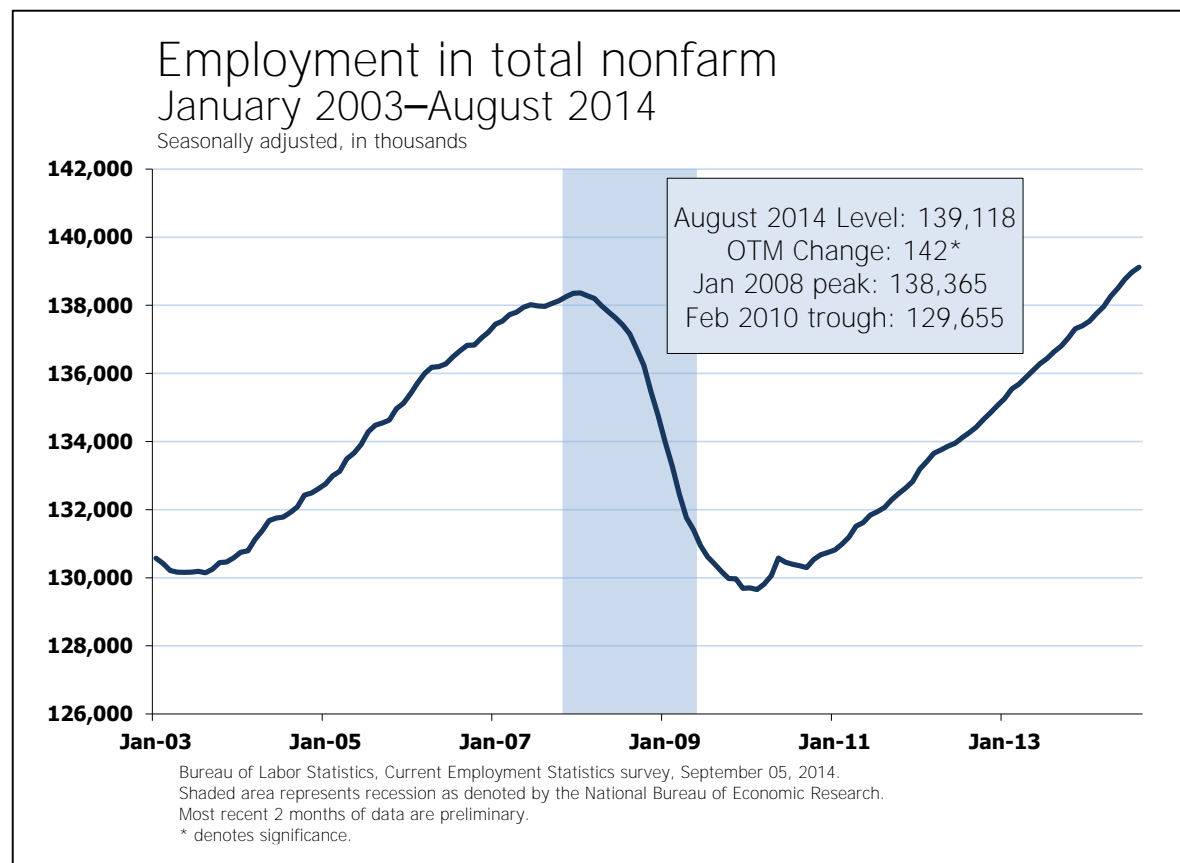
Nonfarm employment rose by 142,000 in August. Monthly job gains had averaged 212,000 over the prior 12-month period. In August, professional and business services and health care added jobs.

The employment change for July revised up from 209,000 to 212,000, and the change for June revised down from 298,000 to 267,000. Incorporating revisions, employment has increased by an average 207,000 per month over the past 3 months.

Average hourly earnings for all employees on private-sector payrolls rose 6 cents in August and are up 2.1 percent over the year. The average workweek for all private-sector employees held at 34.5 hours for the sixth consecutive month.

+ 47,000 Professional and business services

Employment in professional and business services rose by 47,000 in August. Over the prior 12 months, employment growth in the sector had averaged 53,000 per month. Management of companies and enterprises added 8,000 jobs over the month. Employment in administrative and support services, architectural and engineering services, and



management and technical services continued to trend up in August.

+ 37,000 Education and health services

Health care added 34,000 jobs in August, with offices and physicians and hospitals contributing 8,000 and 7,000 jobs, respectively. Employment in social assistance continued to trend up over the month, and has grown by 104,000 jobs over the year.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, August 2014

+ 20,000 Construction

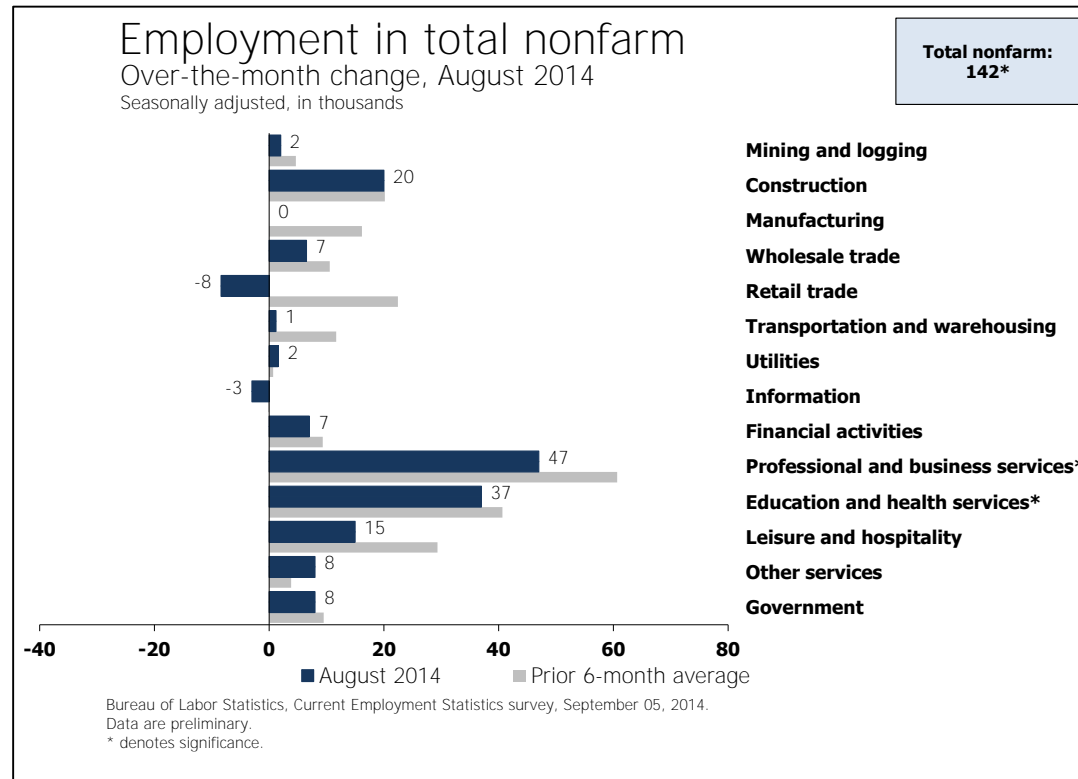
Employment in construction edged up (+20,000) in August. Over the past 12 months, job growth in the industry has averaged 19,000 per month. In August, employment continued to trend up in specialty trade contractors (+12,000) and in construction of buildings (+7,000).

- 8,000 Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade was essentially unchanged in August. An employment gain of 5,000 in automobile dealers was more than offset by job losses of 17,000 in food and beverage stores. A labor disruption in a New England grocery store chain contributed to the weakness in food stores.

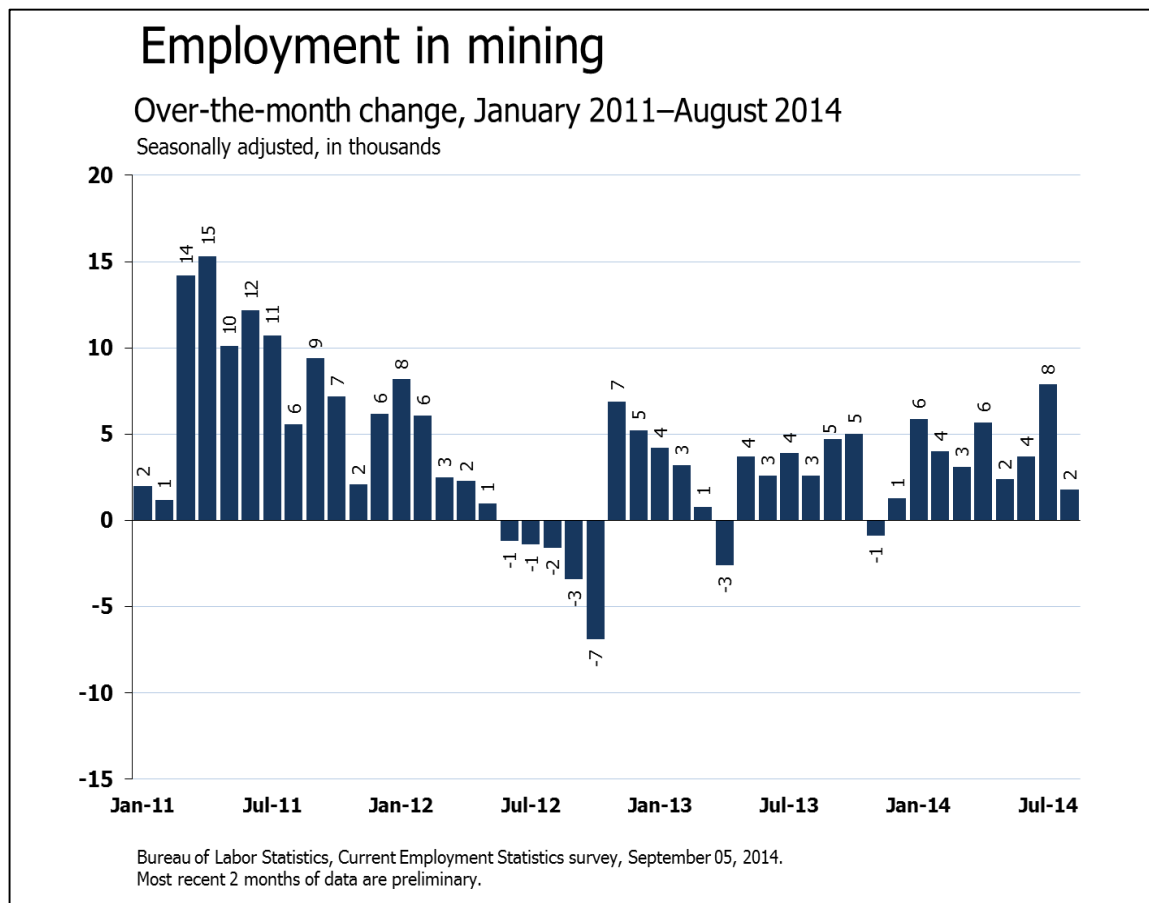
0 Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing was unchanged in August. Motor vehicles and parts lost 5,000 jobs following a job gain of 13,000 in July. The average employment change over the 2-month span is similar to the trend of the prior 12 months. Elsewhere in manufacturing, computer and peripheral equipment and nonmetallic mineral products added 3,000 jobs



each in August, while electronic instruments lost 2,000 jobs.

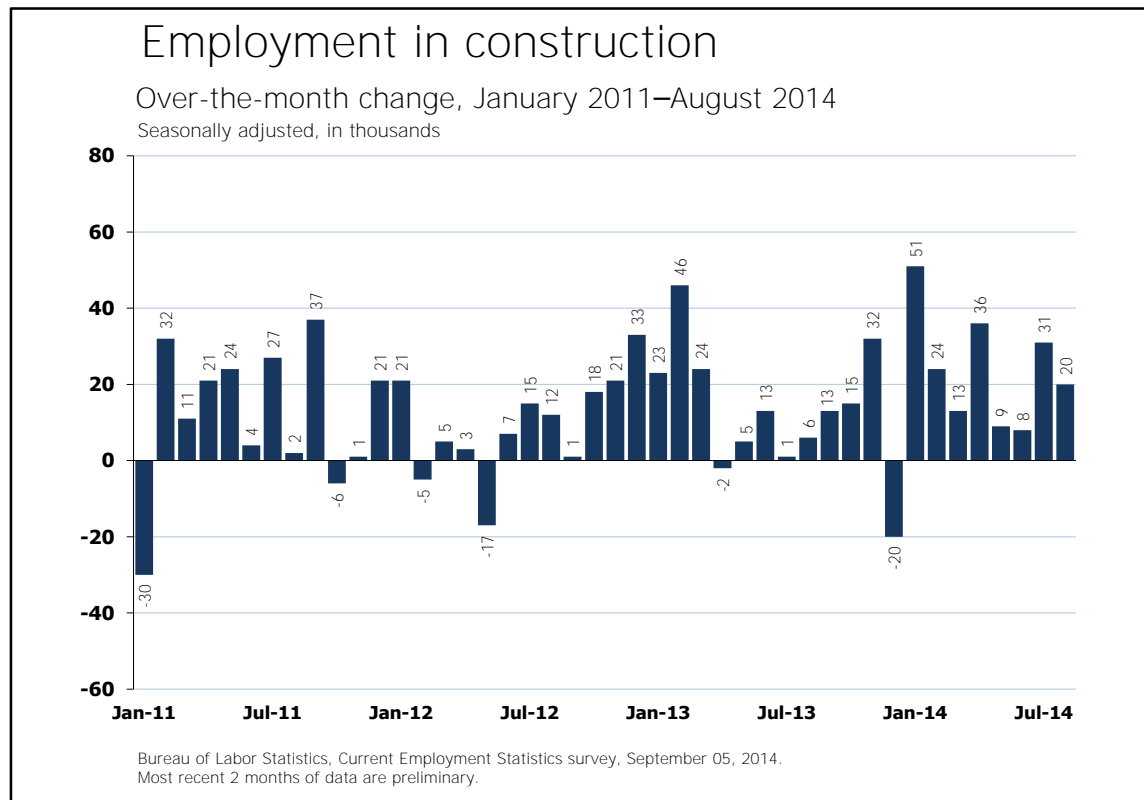
Mining and Logging



In August, mining and logging employment changed little (+2,000). Since the industry employment trough in October 2009, mining and logging has added 257,000 jobs. Mining accounts for most of this increase.

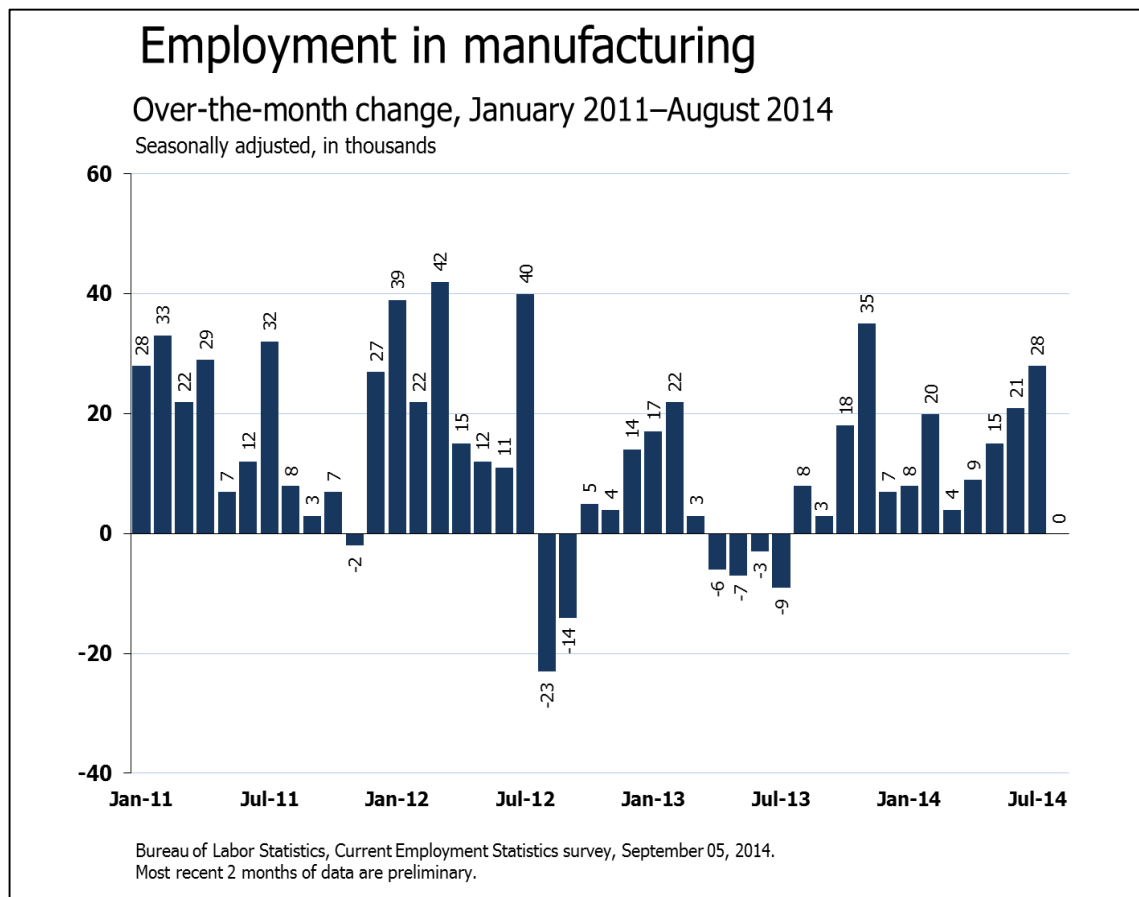
Mining employment changed little in August (+2,000), after adding 8,000 jobs.

Construction



Employment in construction notched up by 20,000 in August, bringing the current 12-month net job change to 232,000 (+4.0 percent). Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, the industry has recovered 636,000 jobs, or 27.7 percent of the jobs lost during the prior employment downturn.

Manufacturing

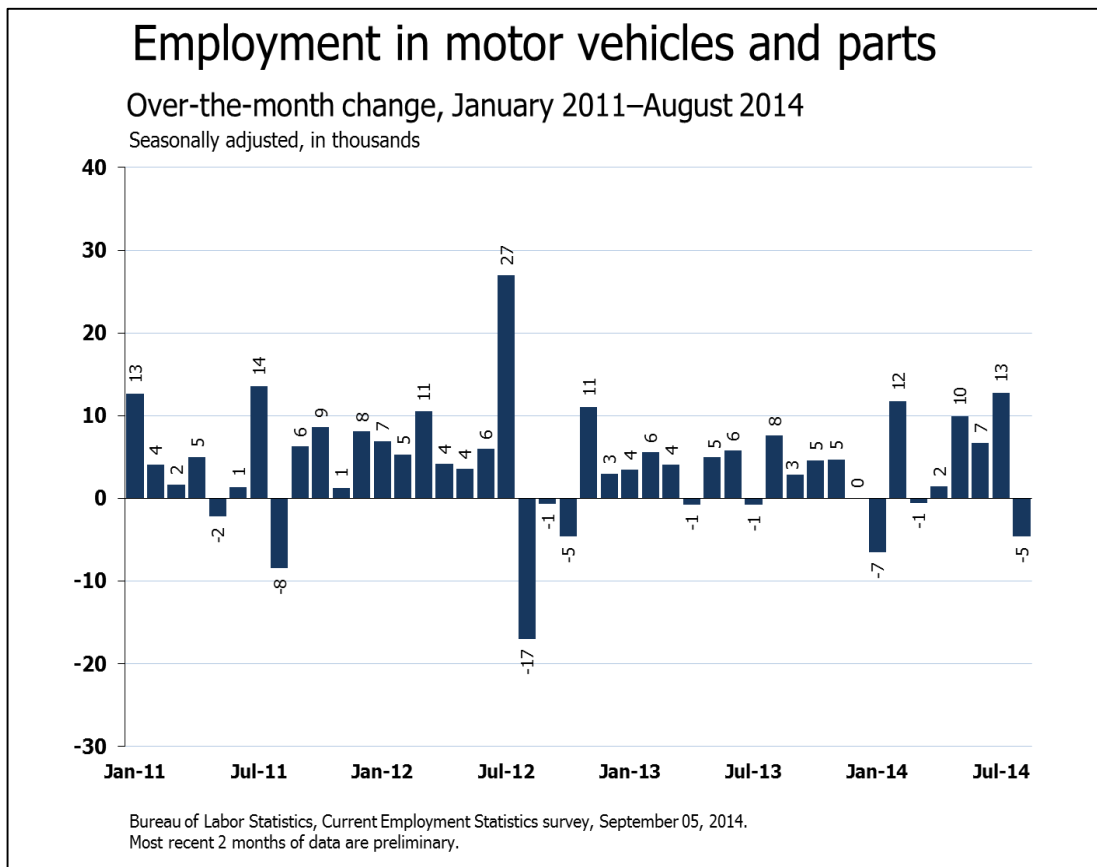


In August, manufacturing employment was unchanged. Over the year, however, manufacturing has added 168,000 jobs. Since the manufacturing employment trough in February 2010, manufacturing has added 705,000 jobs, largely in durable goods.

The 1-month diffusion index fell to 51.2 in August from 54.9 in July. The diffusion index measures the dispersion of employment change in manufacturing, with a value above 50 indicating that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than losing them. August marks the fourteenth consecutive month that the index registered above 50.

In August, average weekly hours for all employees ticked up 0.1 hour to 41.0 hours, while production employees' hours were unchanged at 42.0.

Manufacturing



NAICS 3361, 3362, and 3363 combined – Motor vehicles and parts

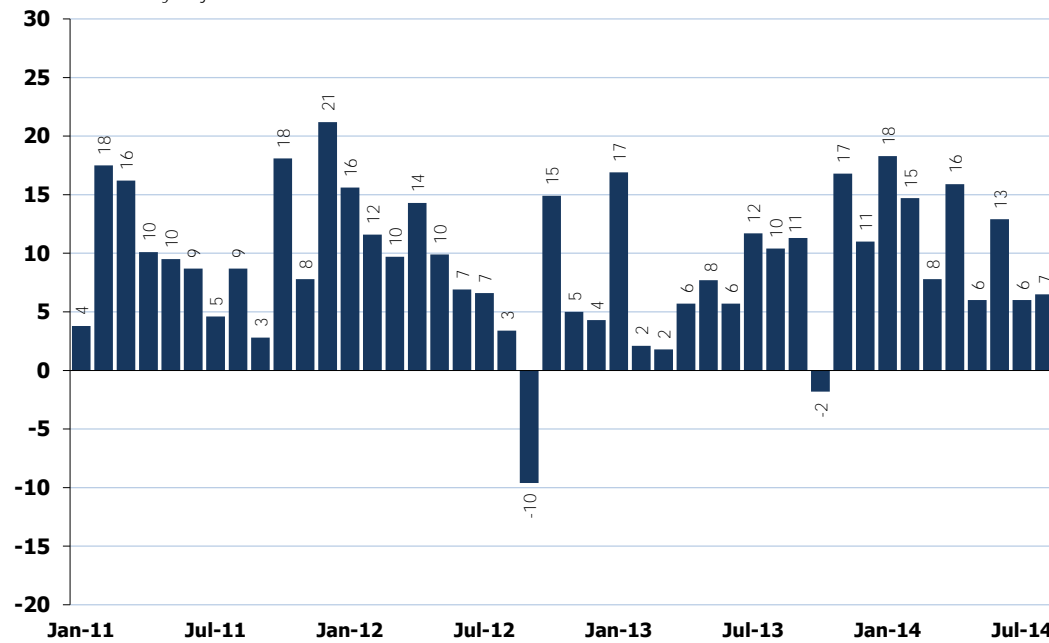
Employment in motor vehicles and parts declined (-5,000) in August, partially offsetting an increase of 13,000 in July. Auto manufacturers laid off fewer workers for factory retooling than usual in July, and therefore fewer workers than usual were recalled in August.

Wholesale Trade

Employment in wholesale trade

Over-the-month change, January 2011–August 2014

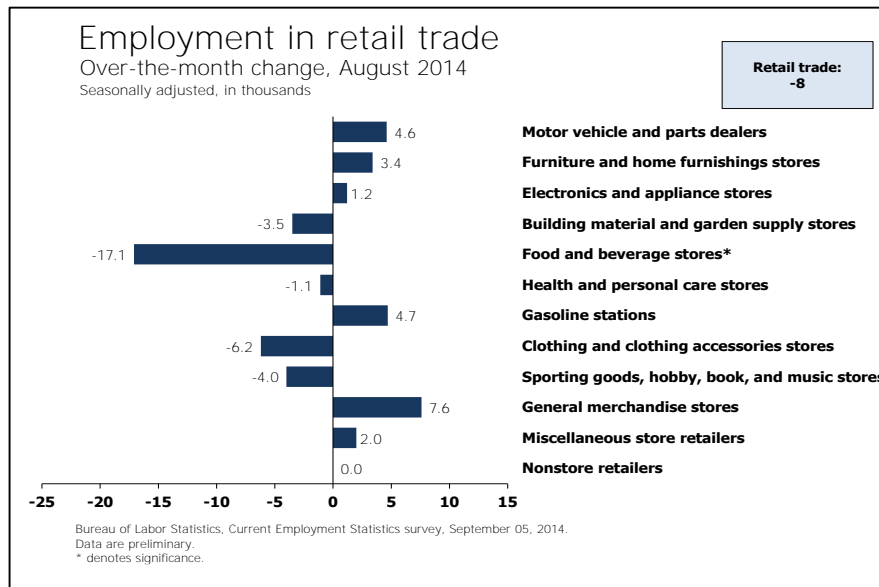
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, September 05, 2014.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Employment in wholesale trade continued to trend up in August (+7,000). Wholesale trade has added 125,000 jobs over the past year.

Retail Trade

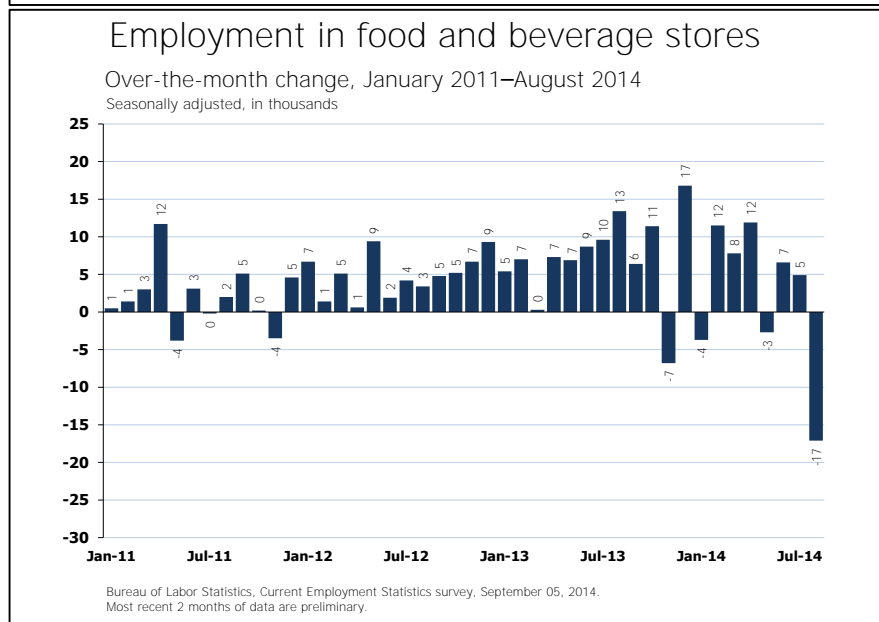


In August, employment in retail trade edged down (-8,000). Auto dealers added 5,000 jobs, while food and beverage stores lost 17,000 jobs.

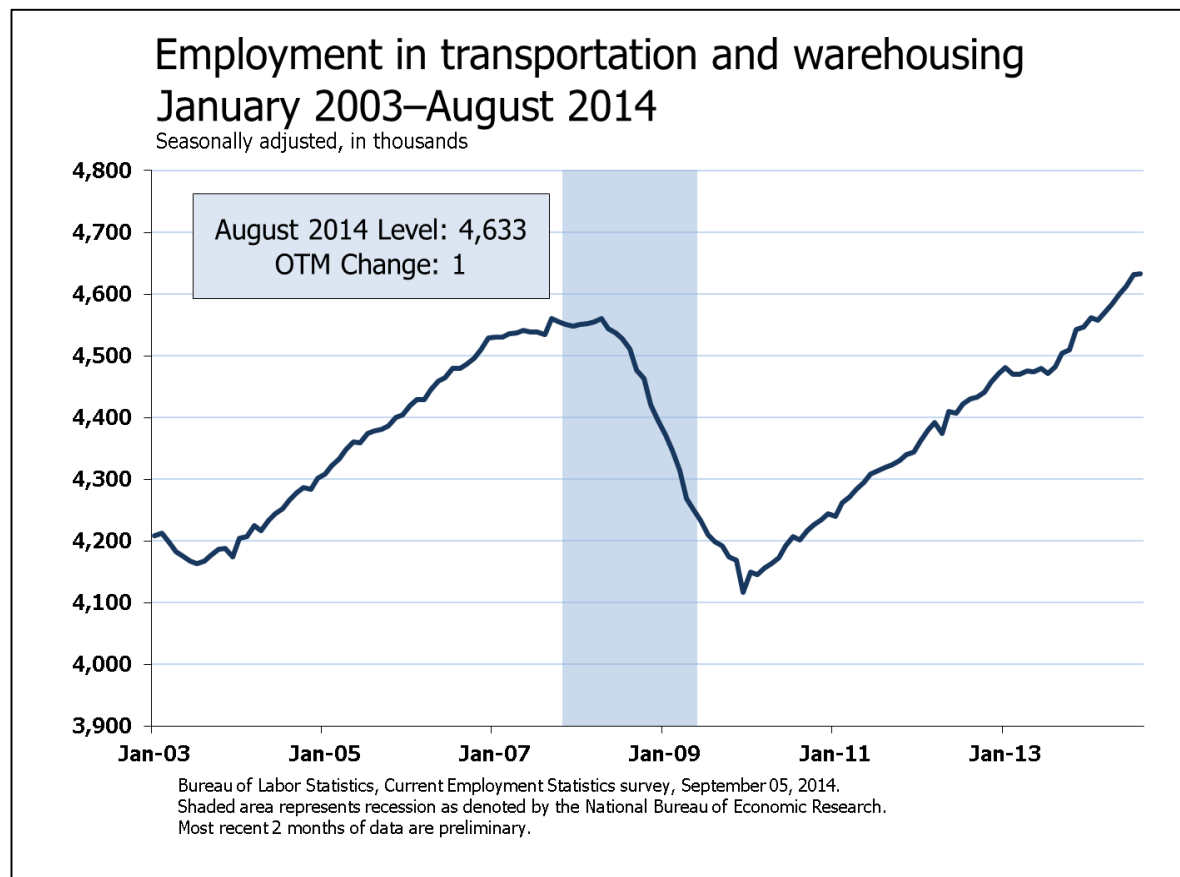
Recent retail-related indicators have been neutral. The [Census Bureau](#) reported that retail sales for July were flat, though retail sales were up 3.7 percent over the year. The [Conference Board](#) notes that the Consumer Confidence Index posted an increase of 2.1 points in August.

NAICS 445 – Food and beverage stores

Employment in food and beverage stores decreased by 17,000 in August. The employment decline was concentrated in supermarkets and other grocery stores. An employment disruption in a New England grocery store chain contributed to the weakness.



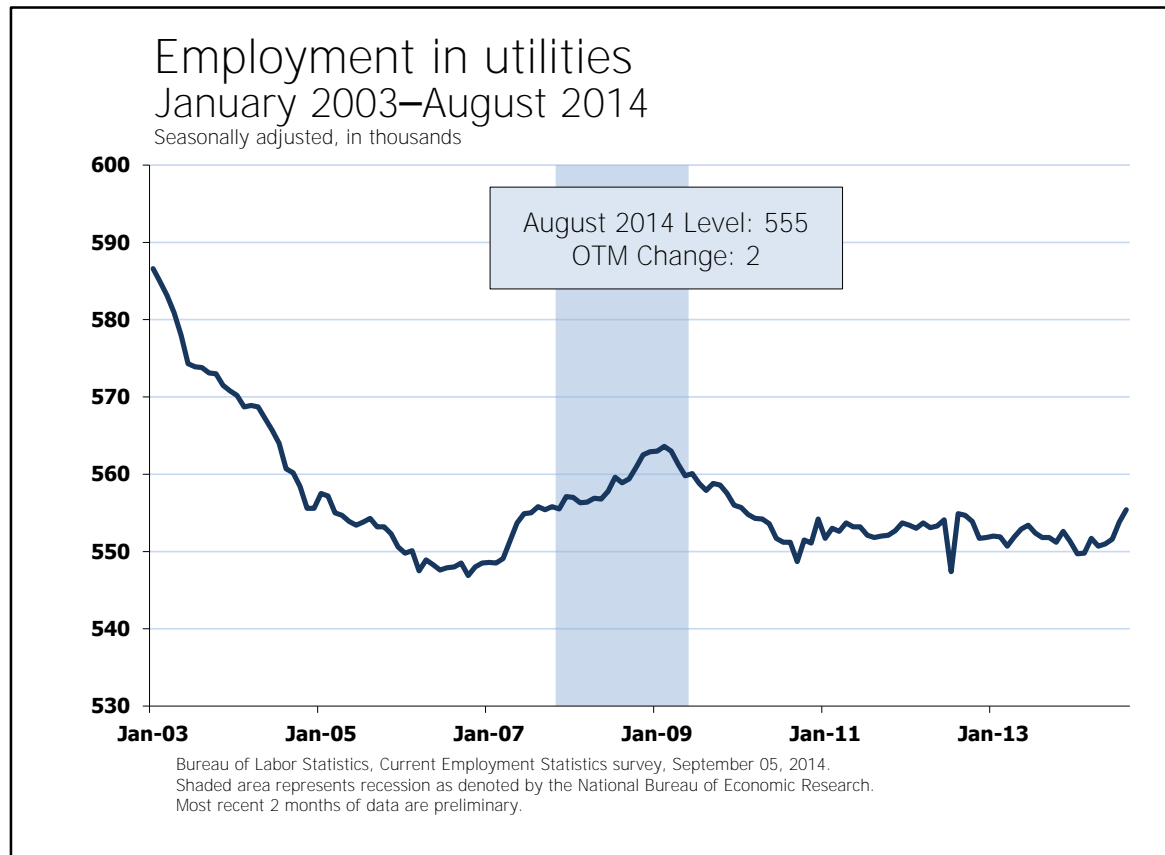
Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing was essentially unchanged in August (+1,000). Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 152,000 jobs.

Truck transportation makes up the largest percentage of the transportation and warehousing industry (30 percent). Recent weakness within this industry likely reflects truck driver shortages. The [American Trucking Associations](#) reported that 30,000 to 35,000 available job in the industry are unfilled.

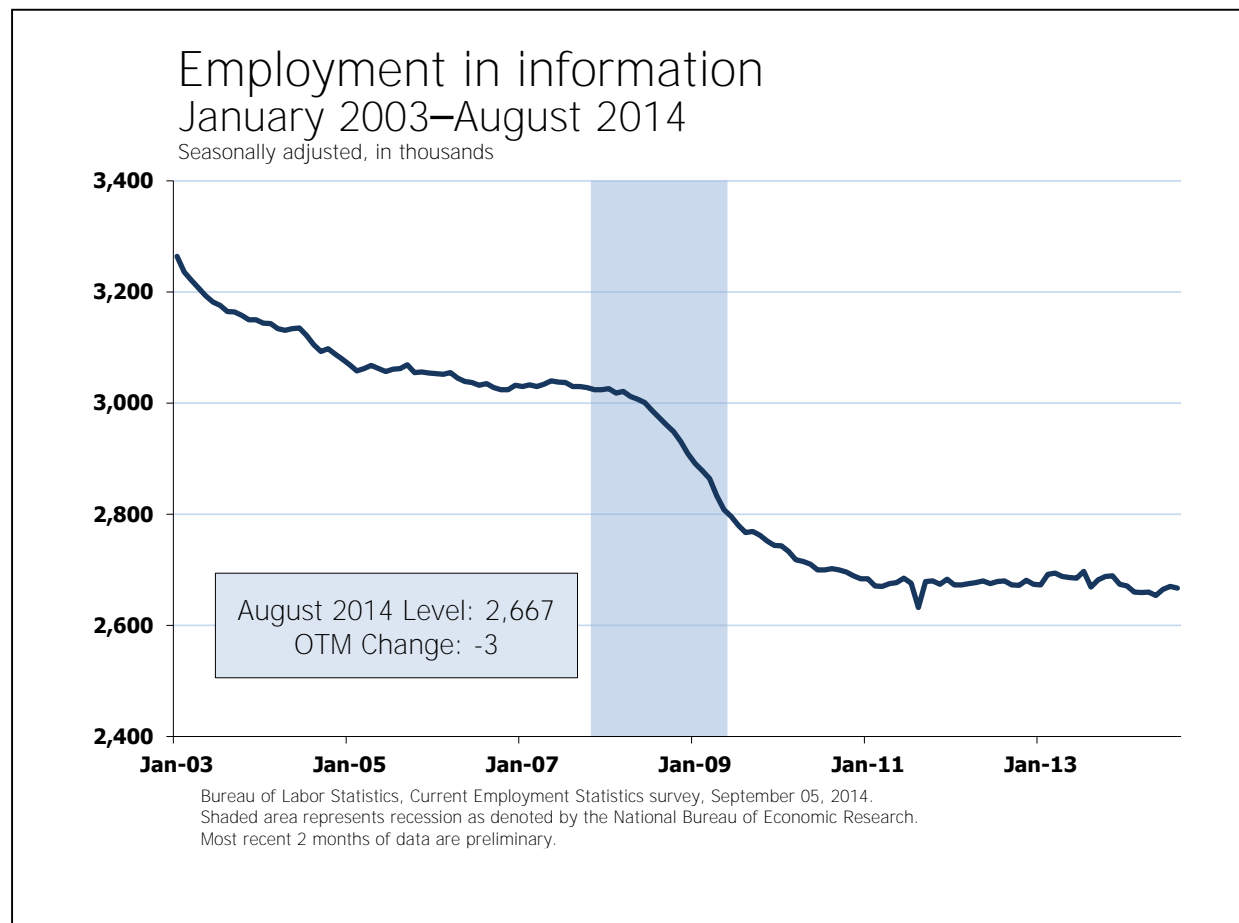
Utilities



Employment in utilities edged up in August (+2,000). The industry has shown little net employment change over the last 12 months.

Information

Employment in information changed little in August (-3,000). Information employment has shown little net change over the past 3 years.

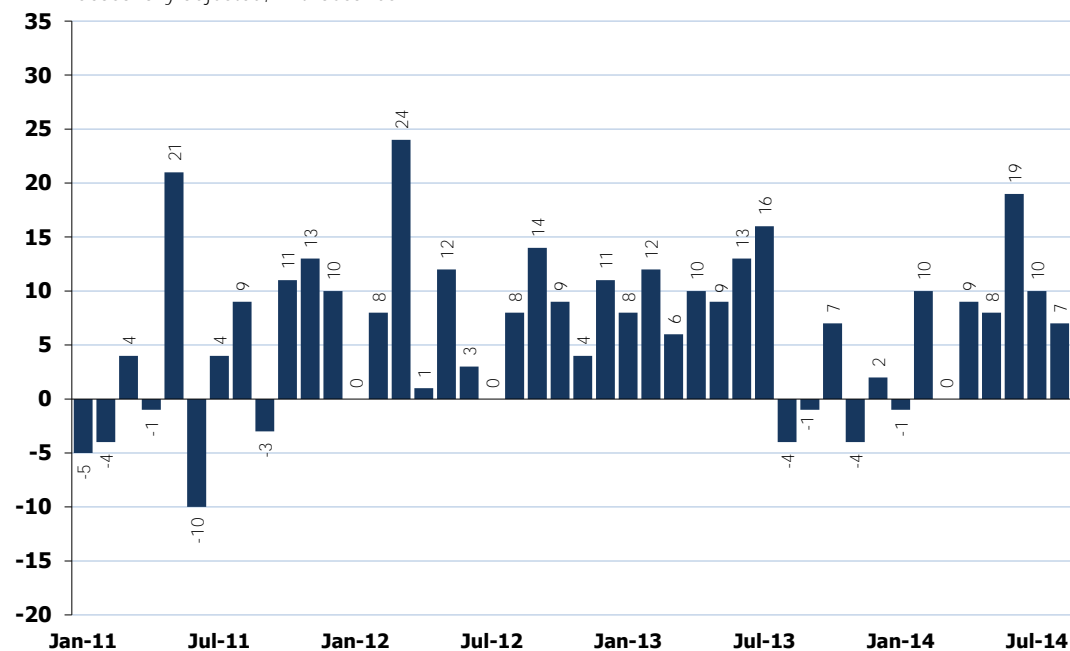


Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities

Over-the-month change, January 2011–August 2014

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

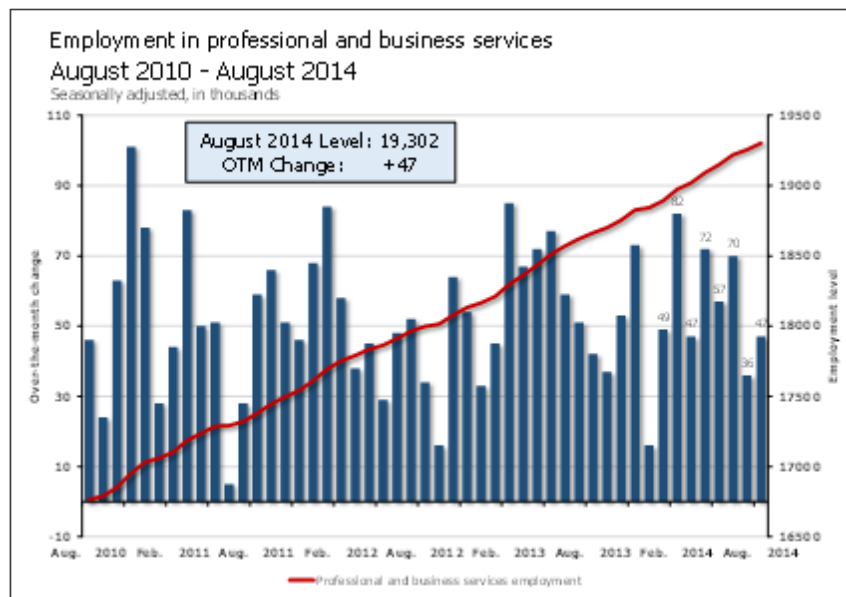


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, September 05, 2014.
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Financial activities employment continued to trend up (+7,000) in August. Within the sector, insurance carriers and related activities added 6,000 jobs.

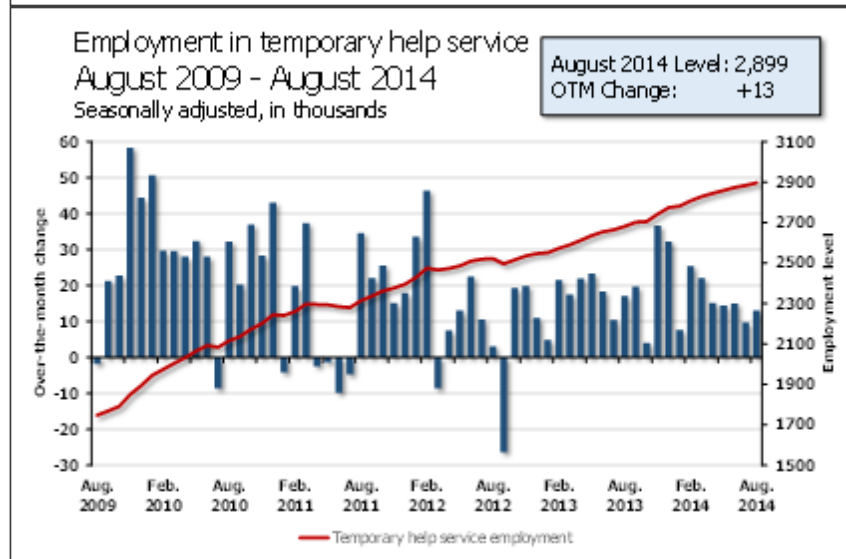
Monthly job gains in financial activities had averaged 9,000 over the prior 6 months, with insurance accounting for 6,000 per month.

Professional and Business Services

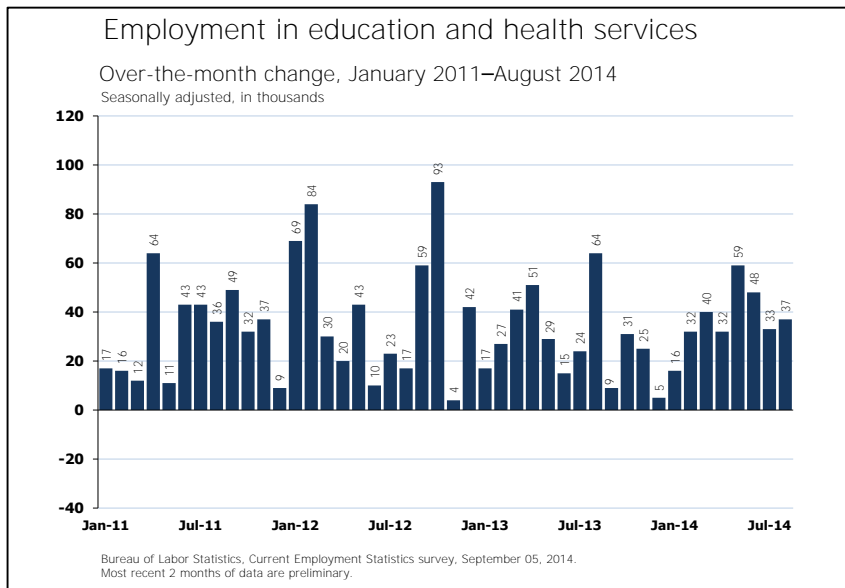


Professional and business services employment grew by 47,000 in August. Management of companies added 8,000 jobs. Employment continued to trend up in professional and technical services (+17,000) and administrative and waste service (+23,000), though both fell short of their prior-6 month averages. Since the industry’s most recent employment trough in August 2009, professional and business services has added 2.9 million jobs.

Employment in temporary help services continued to trend up in August (+13,000), although job growth has slowed since the beginning of the year.



Private Education and Health Services



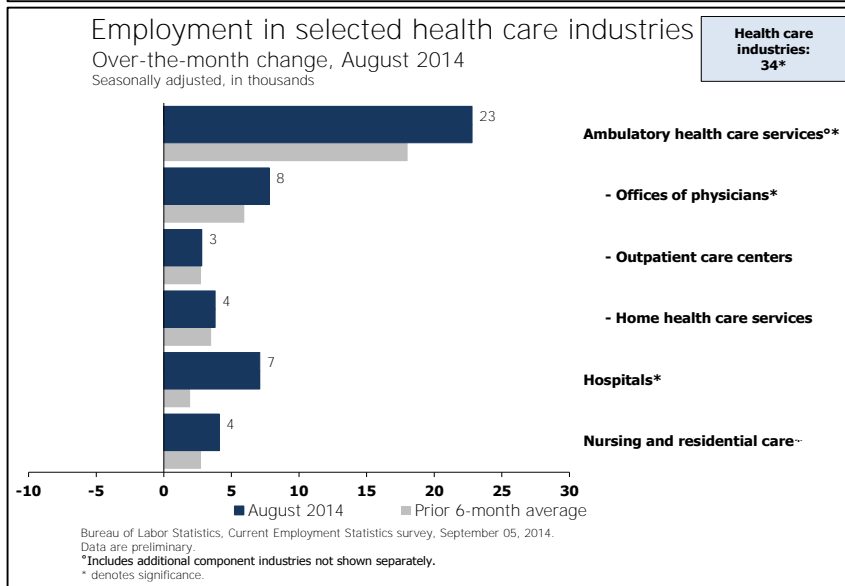
In August, private education and health services employment increased by 37,000. Within the industry, health care added 34,000 jobs. Employment in social assistance (+9,000) continued to trend up.

NAICS 621- Ambulatory health care services

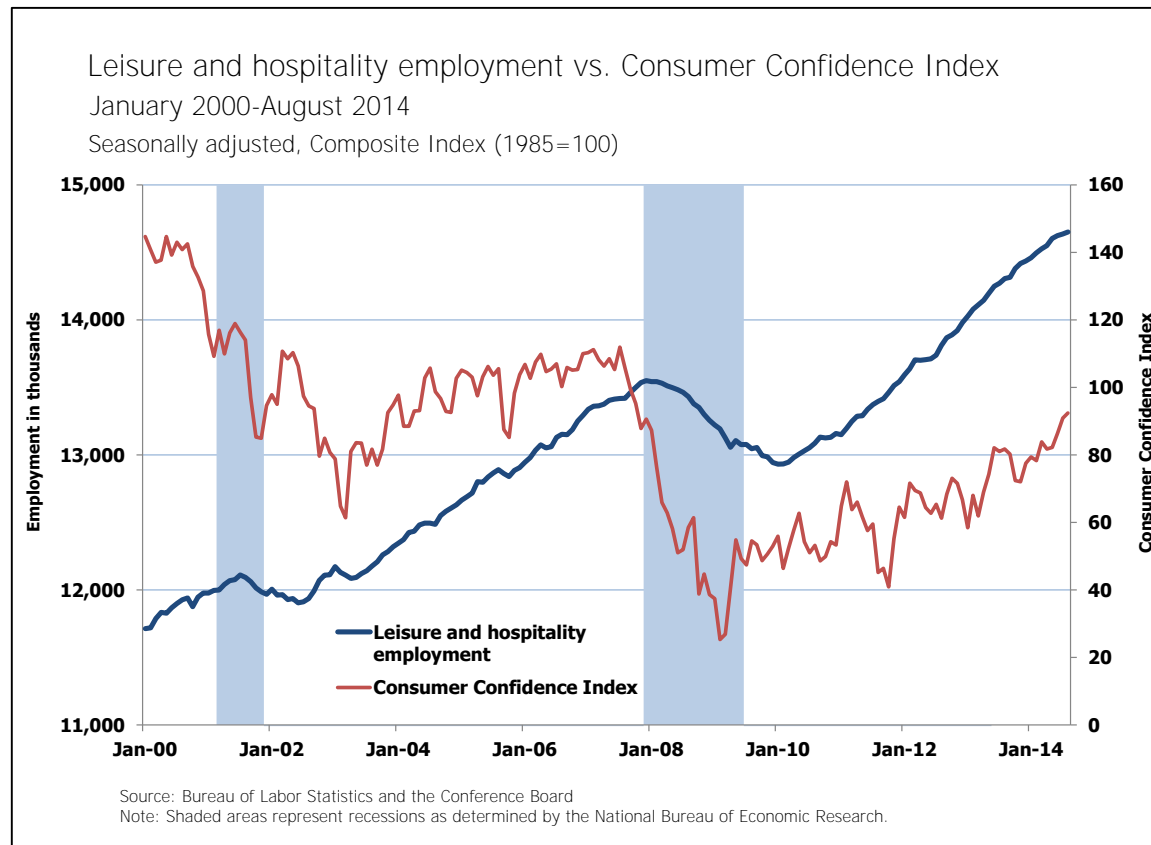
Ambulatory health care services added 23,000 jobs in August. Within the industry, offices of physicians employment increased by 8,000, following a similar gain in July. Outpatient care centers and home health care services continued to trend up. Over the past 6 months, ambulatory health care services employment has increased by 119,000, accounting for most of the net gain in health care employment over the same period.

NAICS 622 – Hospitals

Hospitals added 7,000 jobs in August after employment ticked down in July. Employment in the industry has increased by 18,000 over the past 6 months.

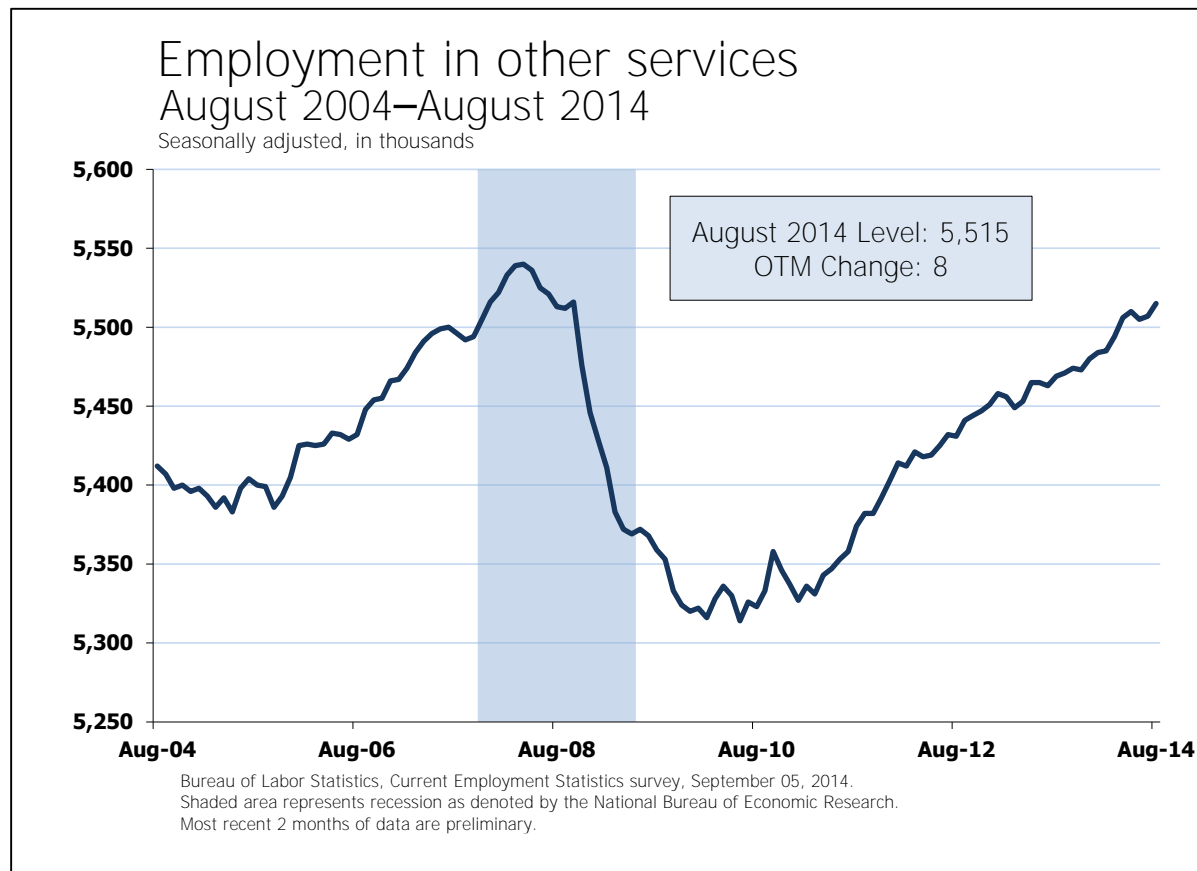


Leisure and Hospitality



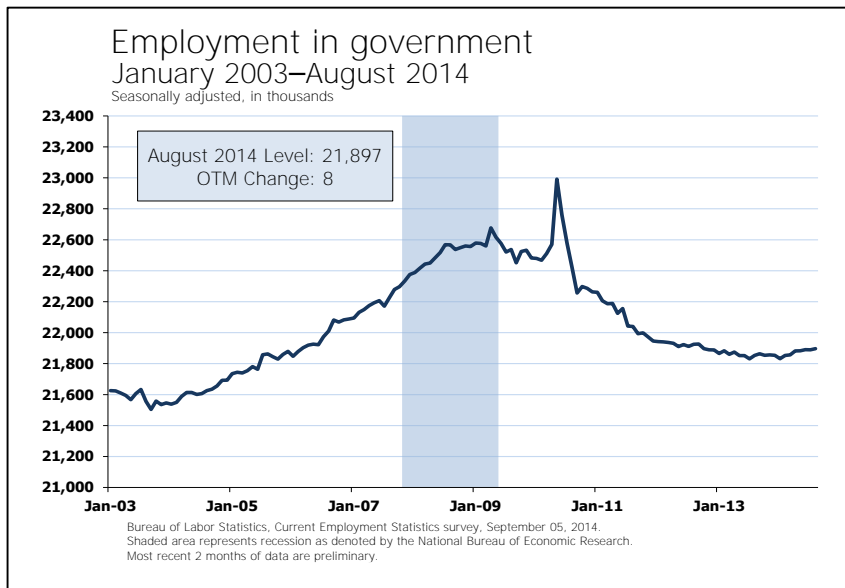
Employment in leisure and hospitality edged up in August (+15,000). Food services and drinking places continued to add jobs in August (+22,000) and has added 289,000 jobs over the past year. In August, the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) increased by 2.1 points.

Other Services

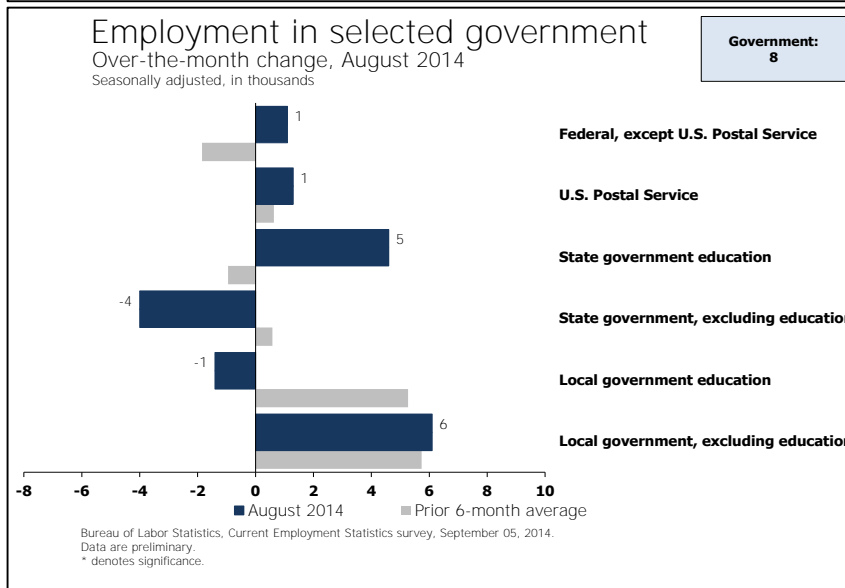


Employment in other services changed little (+8,000) in August. Within the sector, repair and maintenance added 6,000 jobs. As of August, other services has recovered almost 90 percent of jobs lost in the most recent downturn.

Government



Government employment changed little in August (+8,000). Since its trough in July 2013, government employment has increased by 66,000, with most of the gain occurring in the non-education component of local government.





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