

Contents

[Summary](#)

[Mining & Logging](#)

[Construction](#)

[Manufacturing](#)

[Wholesale Trade](#)

[Retail Trade](#)

[Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities](#)

[Information](#)

[Financial Activities](#)

[Professional & Business Services](#)

[Private Education & Health Services](#)

[Leisure & Hospitality](#)

[Other Services](#)

[Government](#)

Current Employment Statistics Highlights



September 2017

Release Date: October 6, 2017

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

202-691-6555

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Current Employment Statistics Summary, September 2017

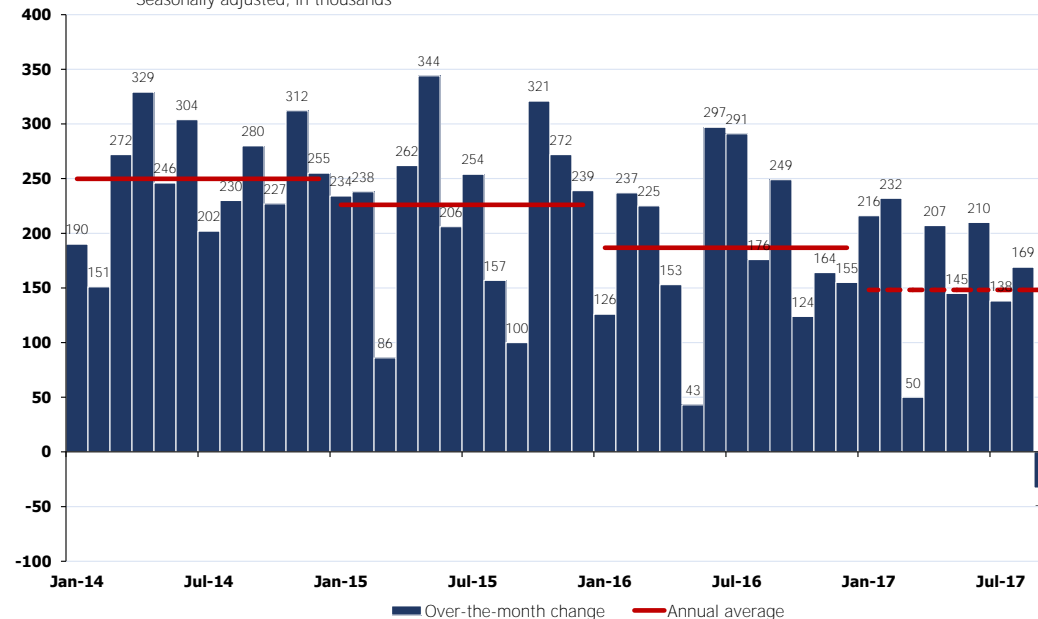
Nonfarm payroll employment changed little in September (-33,000). Likely reflecting effects from Hurricanes Irma and Harvey, there was below-average job growth in several industries, with a particularly large decline in food services and drinking places. Over the 12 months ending in August, nonfarm employment had increased by an average 172,000 per month.

Employment, hours, and earnings data for September reflect ongoing job market trends along with effects of both Hurricane Harvey in Texas and Hurricane Irma in Florida. For more information on how these hurricanes may have affected CES national data, see <https://www.bls.gov/ces/cesharveyirma.htm>. CES estimates by state and area are scheduled for release on October 20, 2017.

The employment change for July was revised down from +189,000 to +138,000, and the change for August revised up from +156,000 to +169,000.

Average hourly earnings rose by 12 cents or 0.5 percent over the month, following a 4-cent gain in August. Hourly earnings were up 2.9 percent over the year. Average weekly hours were unchanged at 34.4 hours.

Employment in total nonfarm
Over-the-month change, January 2014 - September 2017
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, October 06, 2017.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

-111,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in food services and drinking places, declined by 105,000 in September, reflecting, in large part, the effects from Hurricanes Irma and Harvey. This industry had

added an average 24,000 jobs per month in the preceding 12 months.

+22,000 Transportation and Warehousing
Transportation and warehousing added 22,000 jobs in September. Employment

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, September 2017

increased in couriers and messengers and air transportation.

+27,000 Education and Health Services

Employment in health care continued to trend up in ambulatory health care services (+25,000) and in hospitals (+5,000). Partly offsetting these increases, nursing care facilities lost 9,000 jobs over the month.

+13,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment changed little in professional and business services in September. Job growth had averaged 50,000 per month over the prior 12 months.

+10,000 Financial Activities

Employment continued to trend up in financial activities. An 11,000-job gain in insurance was partly offset by losses in activities related to credit intermediation (-4,000) and commercial banking (-3,000).

+8,000 Construction

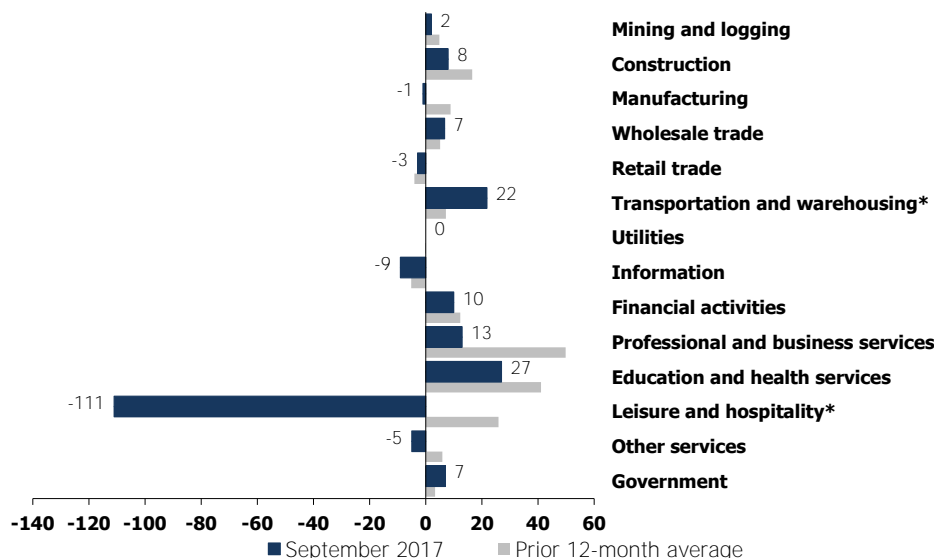
Employment in construction changed little in September and has shown little net movement (+40,000) since February.

Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, September 2017

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:
-33



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 06, 2017.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

-3,000 Retail Trade

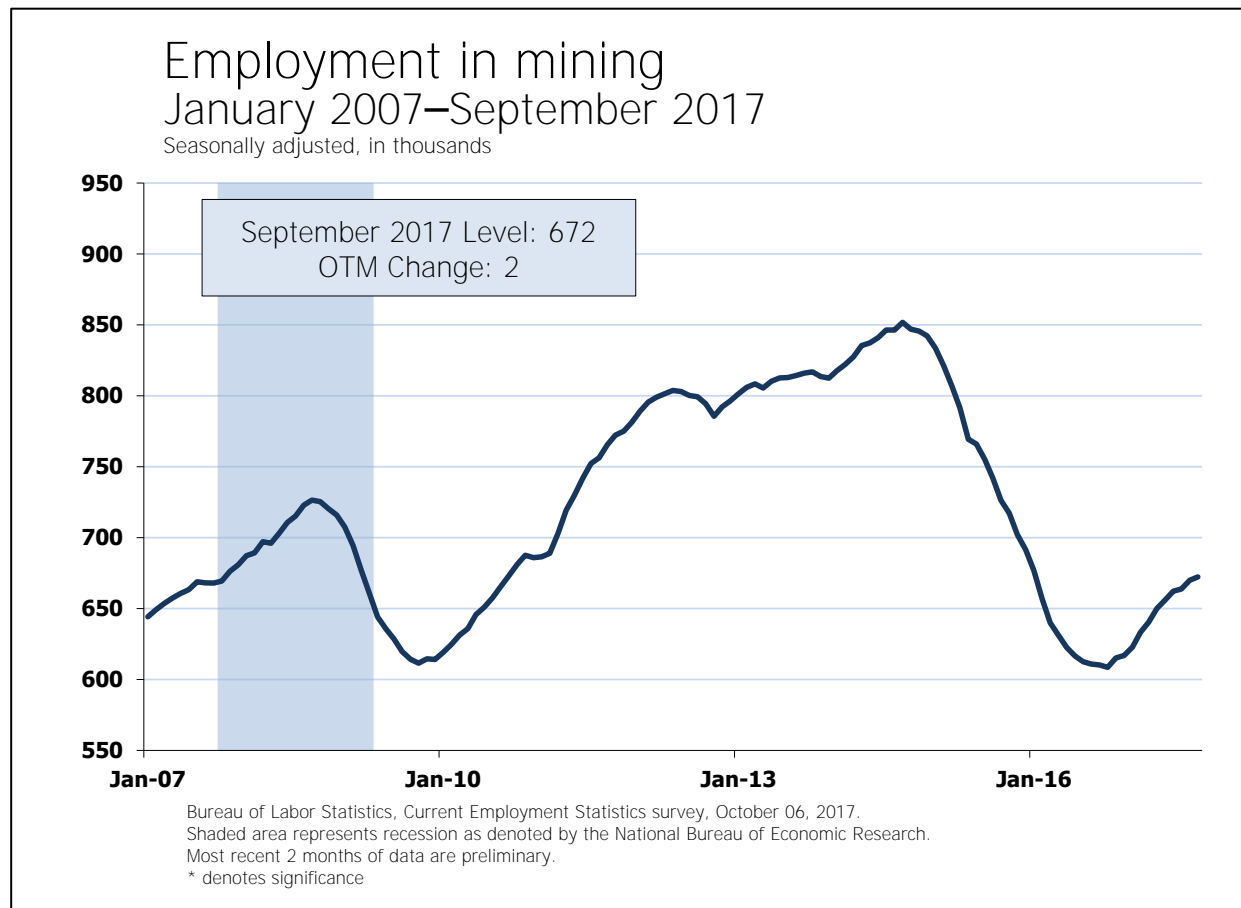
Employment in retail trade changed little in September. Since an employment peak in January, the industry has lost 107,000 jobs.

-1,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment remained unchanged in September. Since reaching an employment trough in November, the industry had added an average of 14,000 jobs per month through August.

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



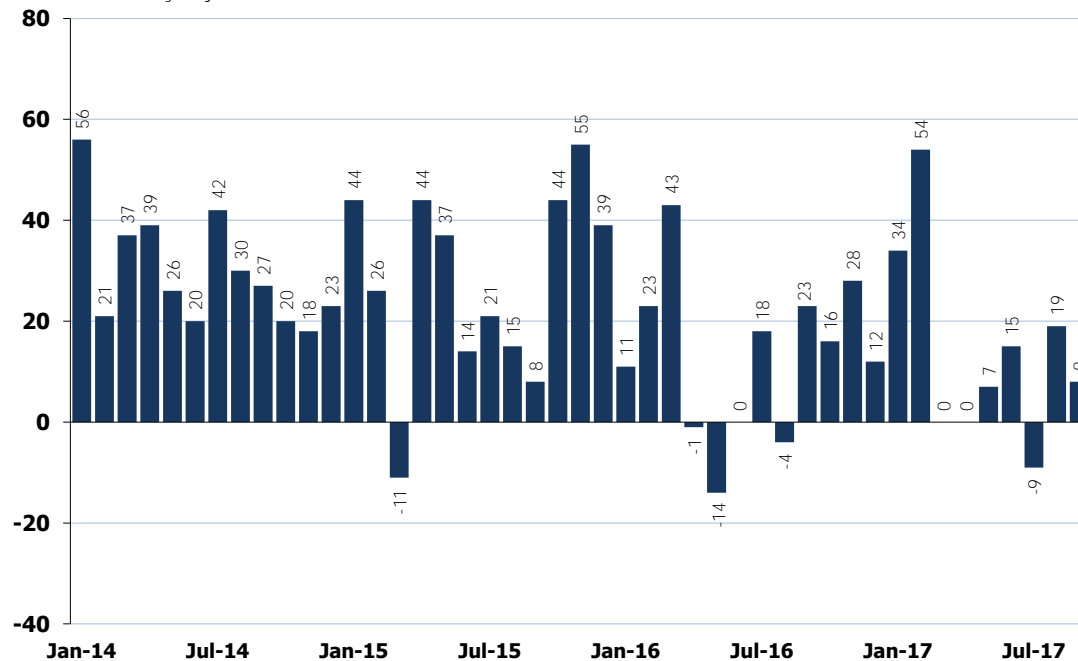
Employment in mining changed little (+2,000) in September. Since an employment trough in October 2016, the industry has added 64,000 jobs.

Construction

Employment in construction

Over-the-month change, January 2014–September 2017

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

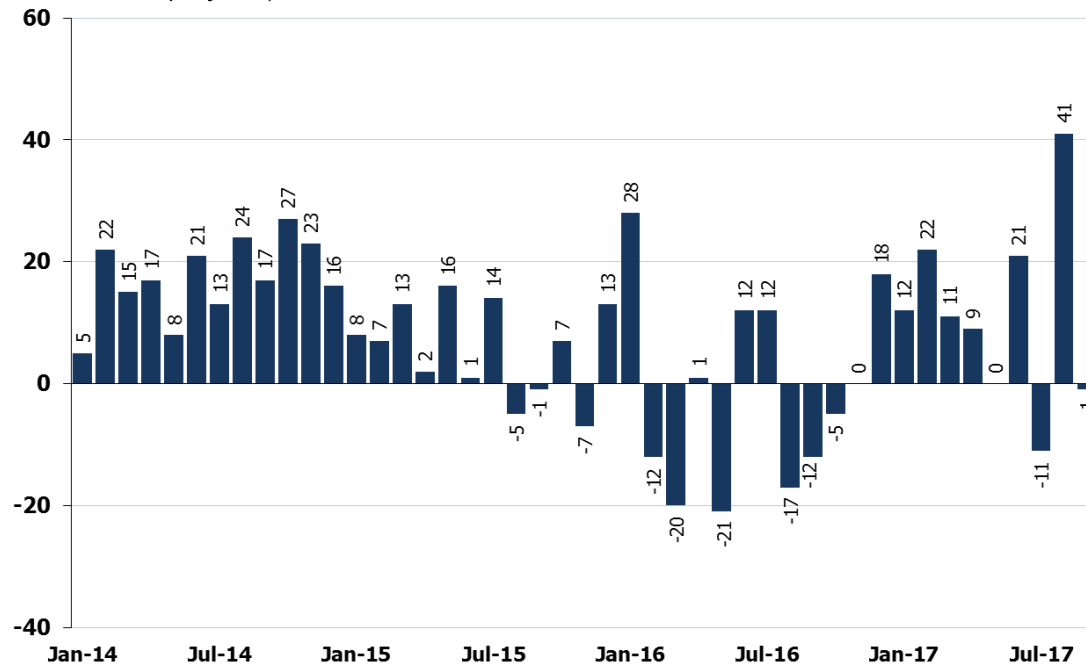


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 06, 2017.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Construction employment changed little in September (+8,000) and has shown little net movement since February (+40,000).

Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing
Over-the-month change, January 2014–September 2017
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

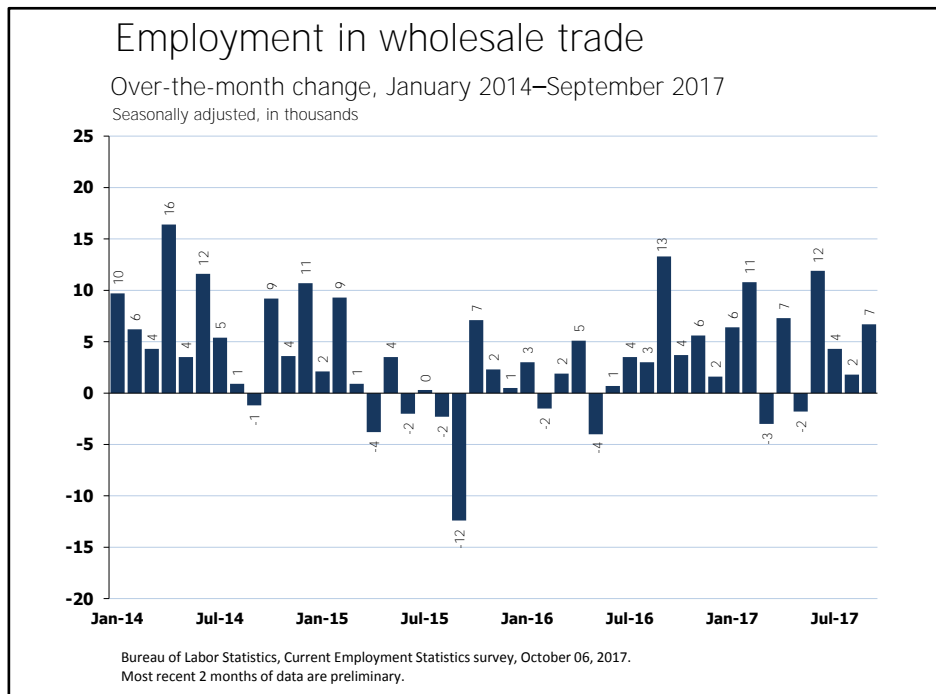


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 06, 2017.
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Employment in manufacturing was flat in September (-1,000), after having increased by an average of 14,000 per month between November and August.

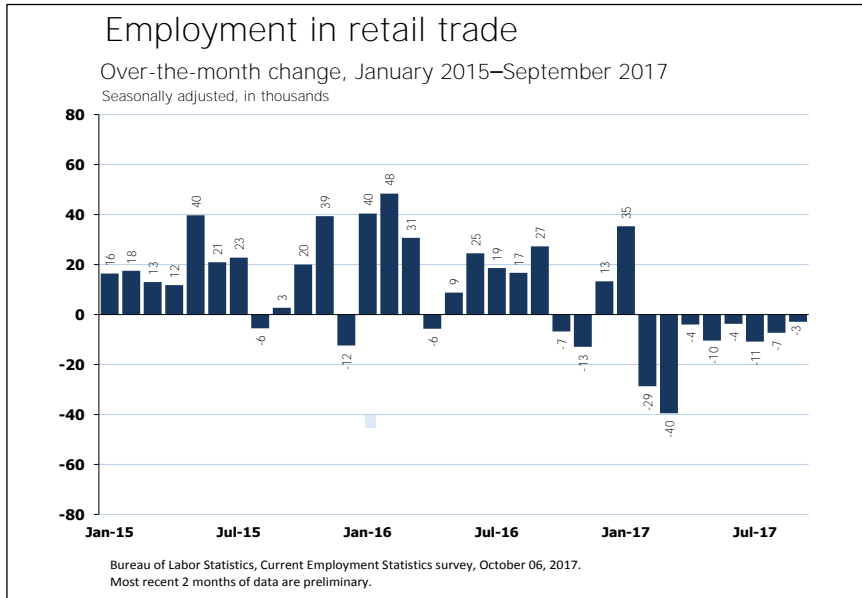
Employment in the component industries was mostly flat, with small offsetting movements. However, printing and related activities (-4,000) lost jobs in September.

Wholesale Trade

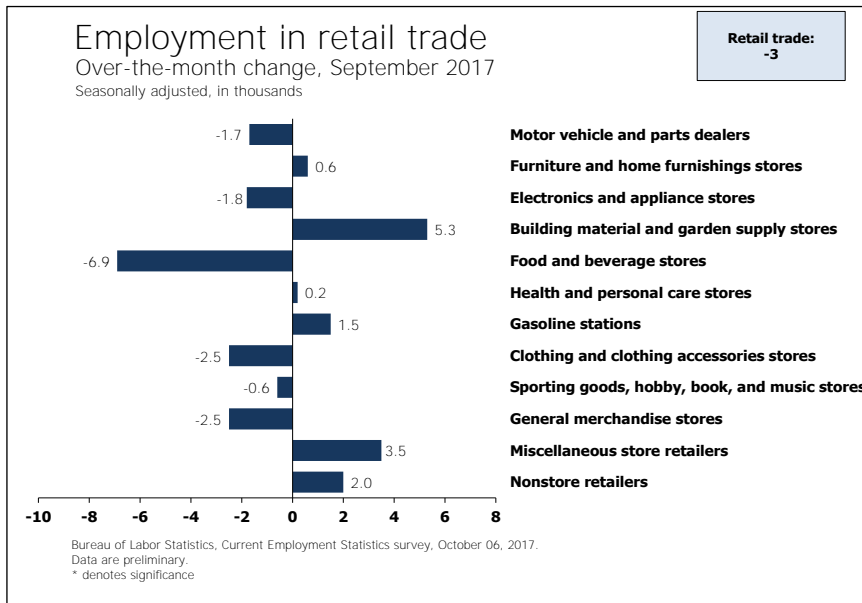


Employment in wholesale trade changed little in September (+7,000). Over the year, the industry has added 55,000 jobs, with durable goods accounting for 35,000 of those gains.

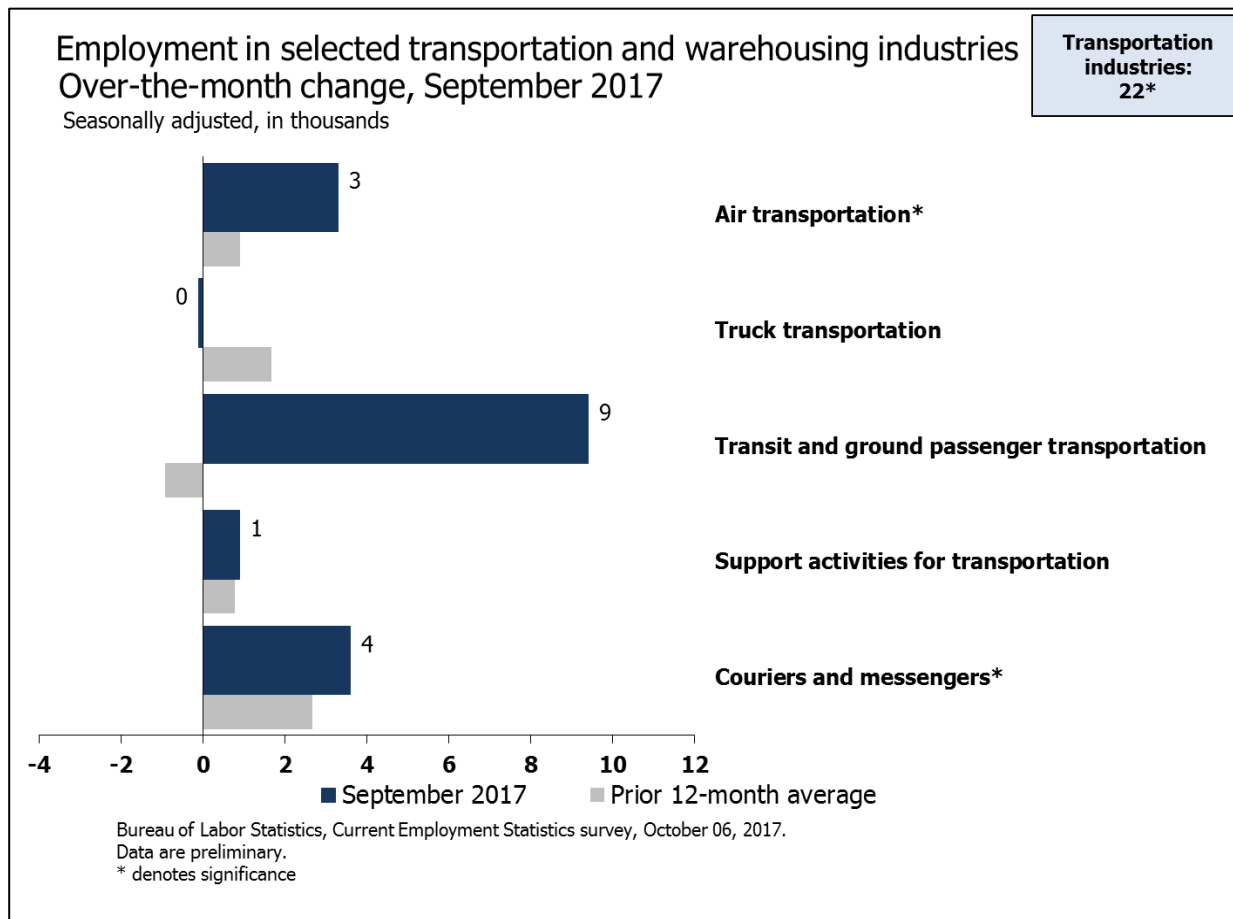
Retail Trade



In September, employment in retail trade was essentially unchanged (-3,000), with little movement among the component industries. Since reaching an employment peak in January 2017, retail trade has lost 107,000 jobs.



Transportation and Warehousing

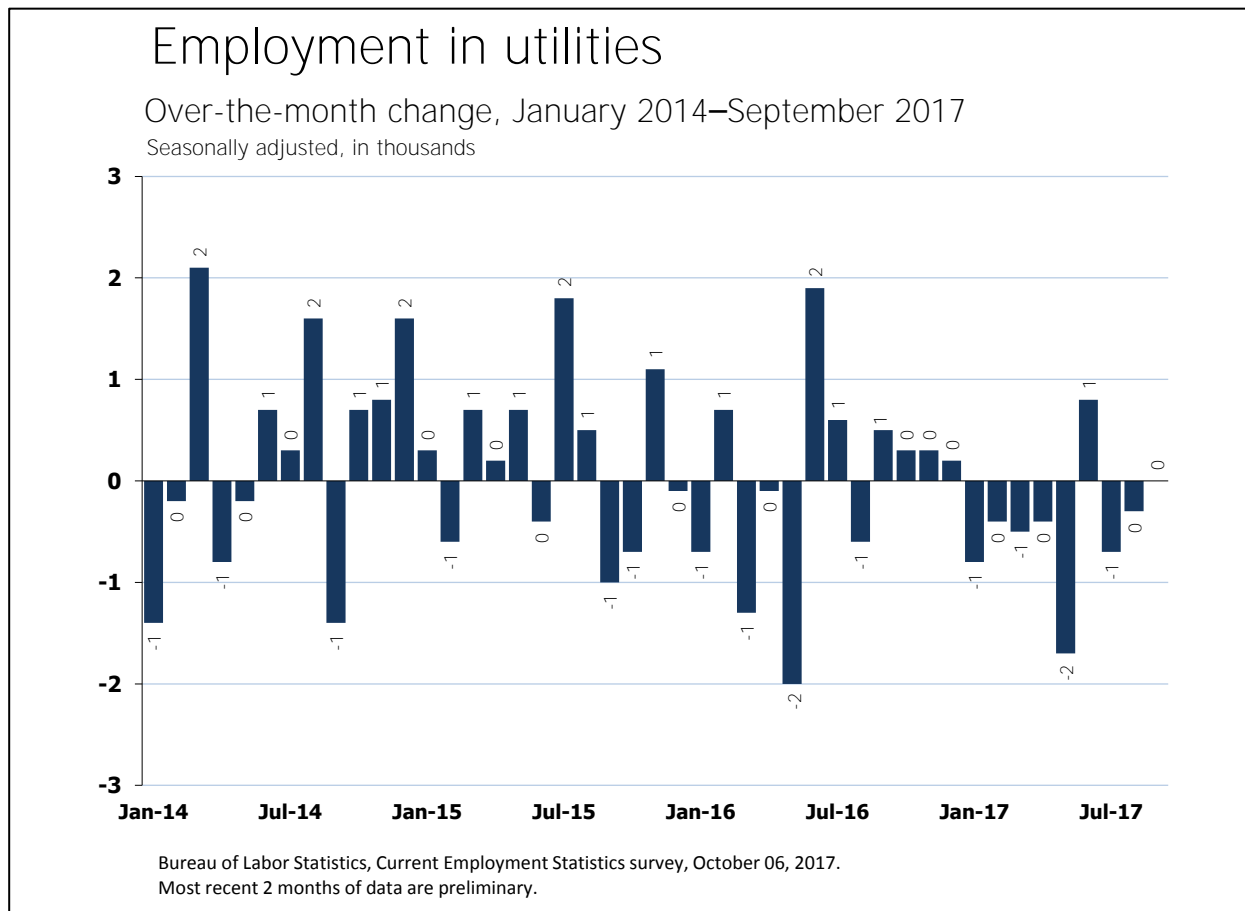


Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 22,000 in September. The average over-the-month change in 2017 is 7,000.

Among the components, both air transportation (+3,000) and couriers and messengers (+4,000) added jobs. Employment in transit and ground passenger transportation edged up (+9,000).

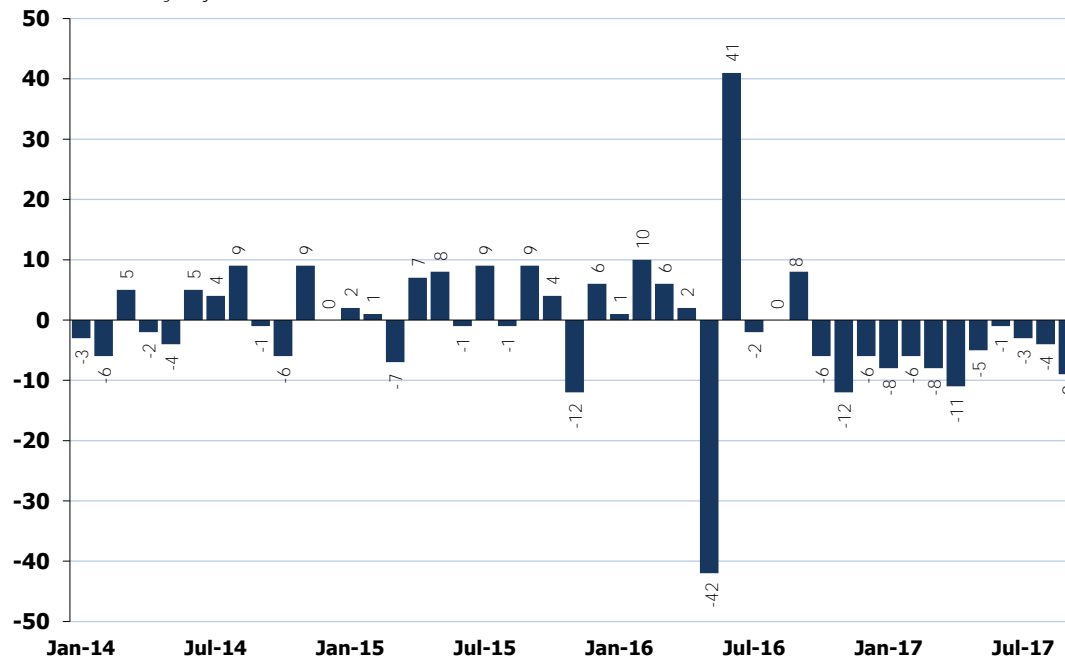
Utilities

In September, employment in utilities was unchanged.



Information

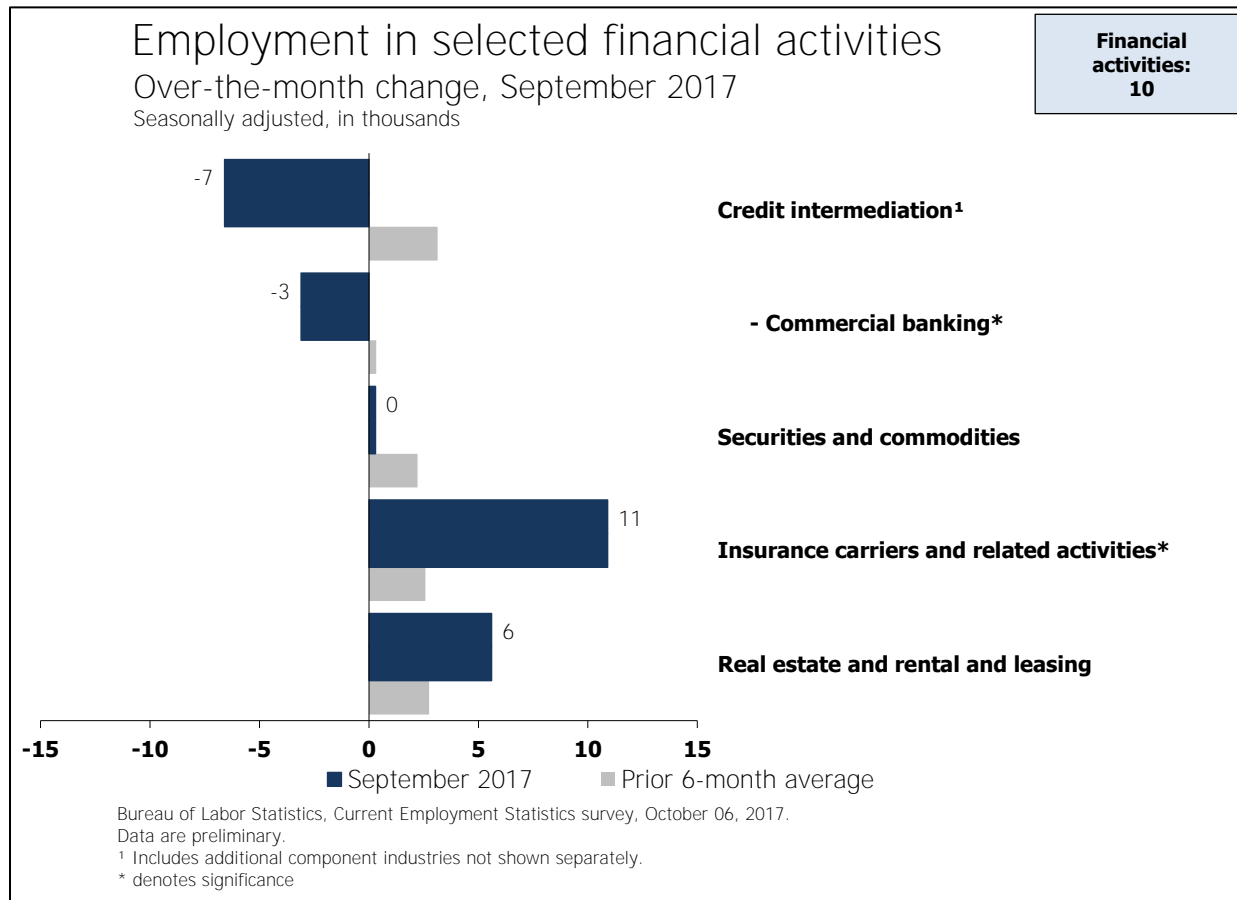
Employment in information
 Over-the-month change, January 2014–September 2017
 Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 06, 2017.
 Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Employment in information continued to trend down in September (-9,000). The majority of the weakness came in motion picture and sound recording industries. Since the most recent peak one year ago, information employment has trended down by 79,000.

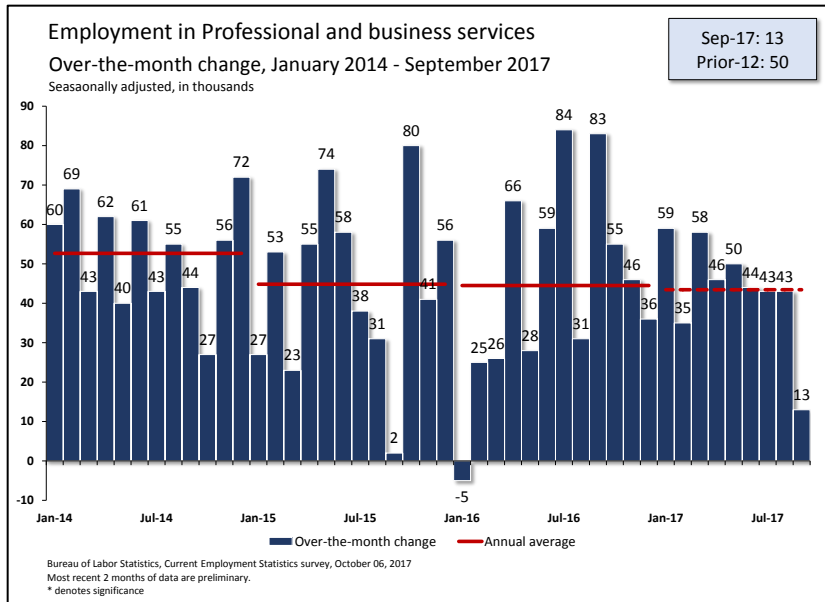
Financial Activities



Employment in financial activities continued to trend up in September (+10,000). This industry has added 149,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

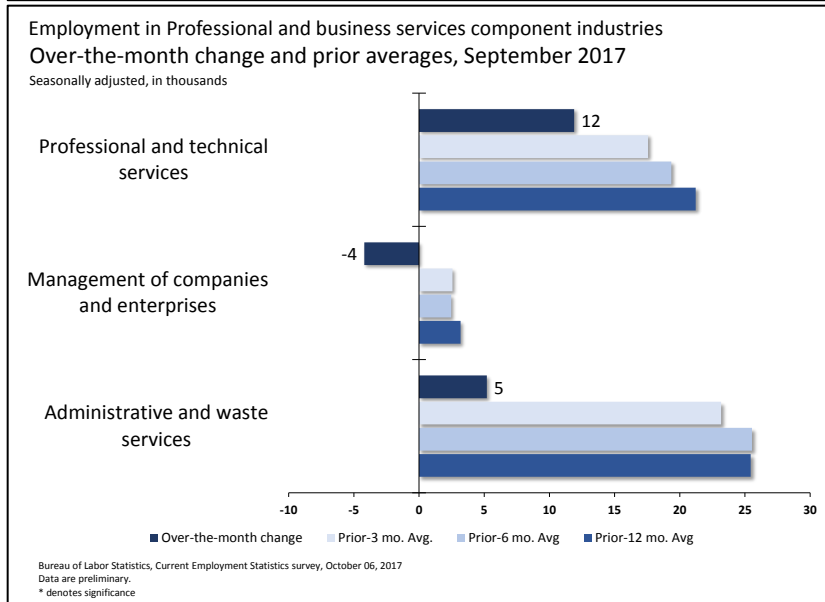
September's employment change was driven primarily by an increase of 11,000 in insurance carriers and related activities, likely reflecting response activities following the hurricanes.

Professional and Business Services

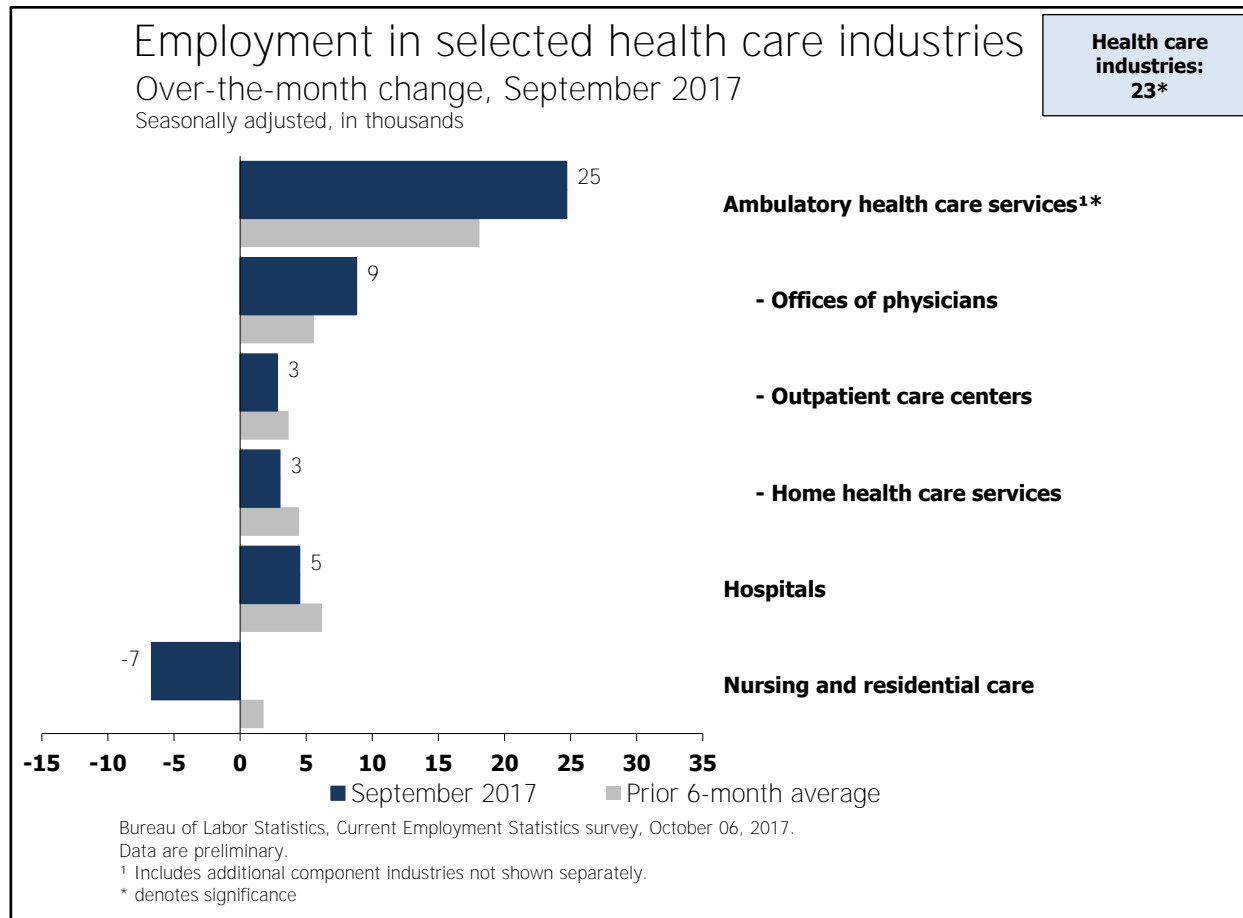


Professional and business services employment came in below trend in September (+13,000).

All major component industries also fell below their respective prior-months' averages. Professional and technical services employment edged up in September (+12,000), with widespread small changes throughout the industry. Employment in management of companies and enterprises (-4,000) and administrative and waste services (+5,000) remained relatively flat in September.

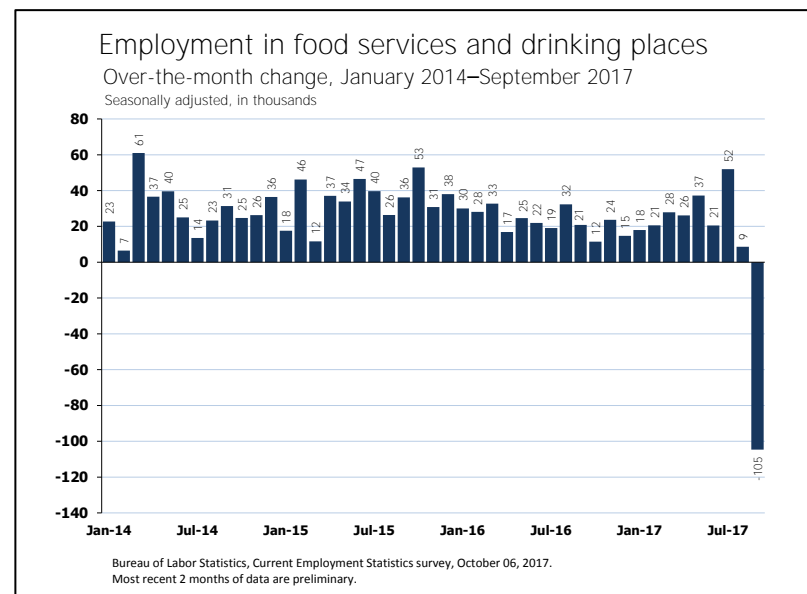
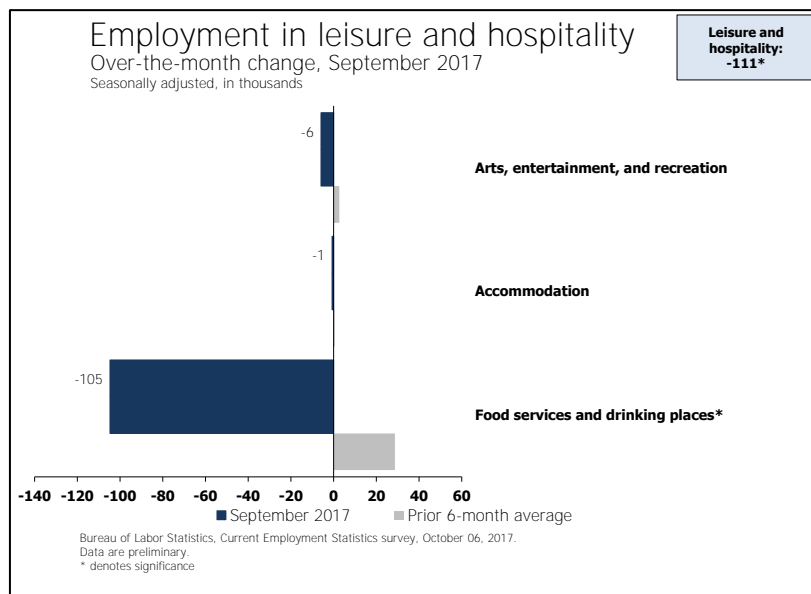


Private Education and Health Services



Private education and health services employment continued to trend up in September (+27,000), with health care adding 23,000 jobs. Employment in ambulatory health care services increased by 25,000, led by offices of physicians (+9,000). Over the past year ambulatory health care services has added 224,000 jobs, with offices of physicians accounting for about 30 percent of that gain. Within nursing and residential care, nursing care facilities lost 9,000 jobs in September.

Leisure and Hospitality



NAICS 700 – Leisure and hospitality

Leisure and hospitality employment declined by 111,000 jobs in September, following no employment change in August. Hurricanes affected large states with service-oriented economies, with many of these services provided by the leisure and hospitality industry. Many workers in this industry are paid hourly and are usually not paid while not at work.

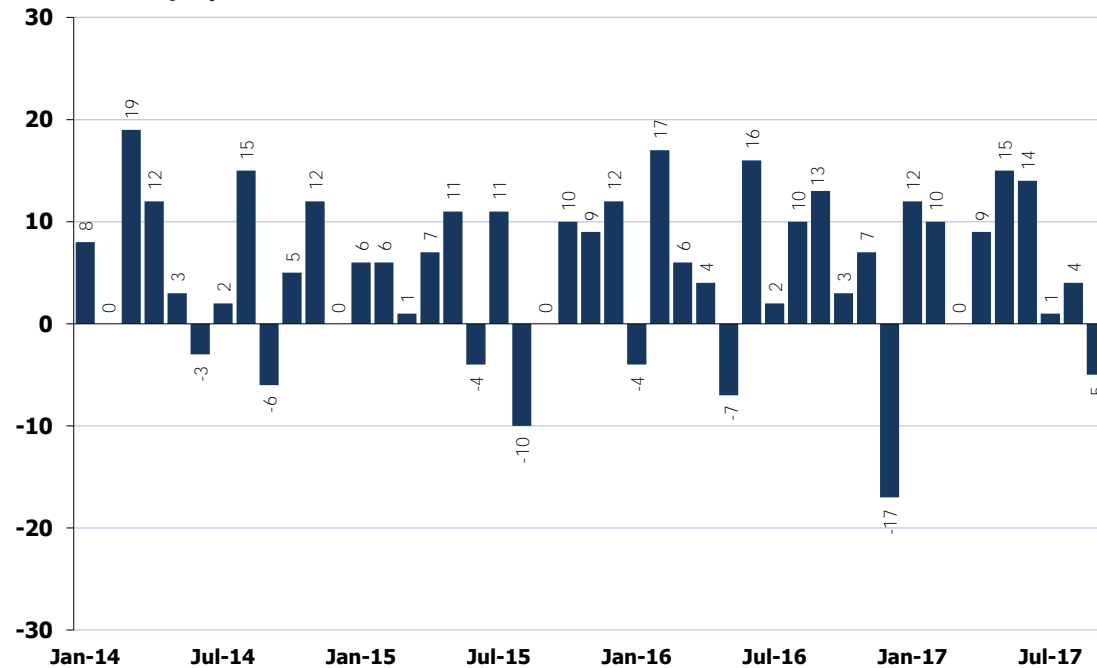
NAICS 722 – Food services and drinking places

Food services and drinking places employment fell sharply in September (-105,000). Job losses were concentrated in full-service restaurants and in special food services. The [Consumer Confidence Index](#) declined marginally in September, but the report noted that consumer confidence in Texas and Florida fell considerably. Any weather-related impacts, as well as normal labor market trends, are reflected in the September employment estimate.

Other Services

Employment in other services

Over-the-month change, January 2014–September 2017
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 06, 2017.
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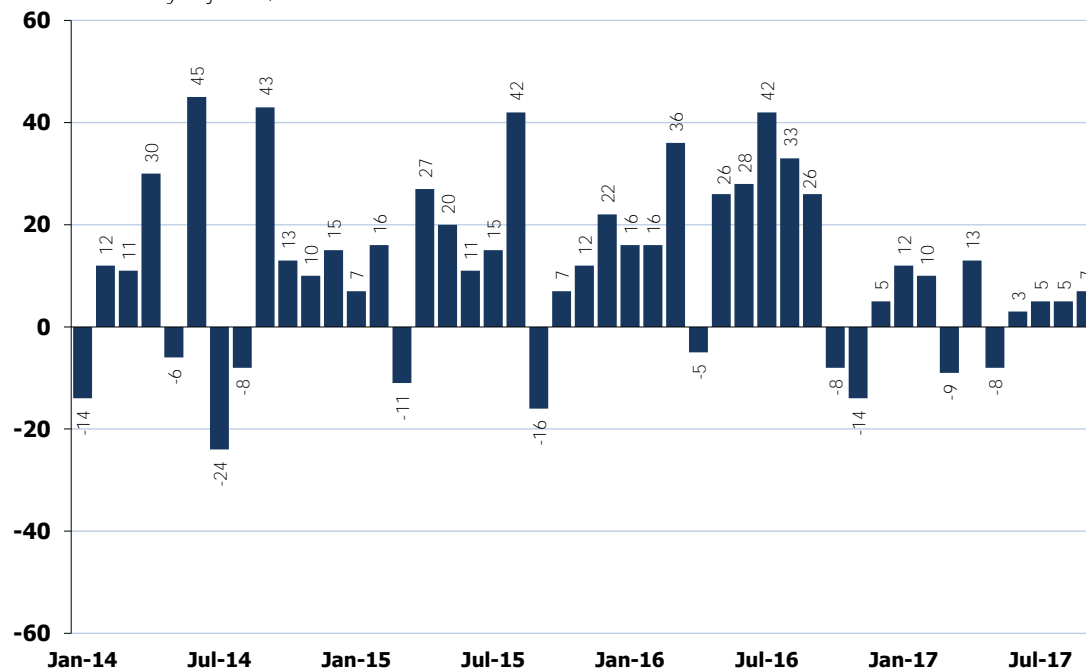
Employment in other services changed little in September (-5,000). However, this industry has added 53,000 jobs over the year, a change of 0.9 percent. Personal and laundry services accounted for 63 percent of the job gains over this period.

Government

Employment in government

Over-the-month change, January 2014–September 2017

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 06, 2017.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Government employment changed little in September (+7,000) and has been trending flat since late 2016. Employment in federal agencies has decreased by 5,000 over the past 12 months while state and local government employment has not changed significantly over the same period.



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