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# Current Employment Statistics Highlights



**July 2014**

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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, July 2014

**Total Nonfarm + 209,000**

**Total Private + 198,000**

Nonfarm employment rose by 209,000 in July, matching the average monthly gain observed over the prior 12-month period. Professional and business services, manufacturing, retail trade, and construction added jobs over the month.

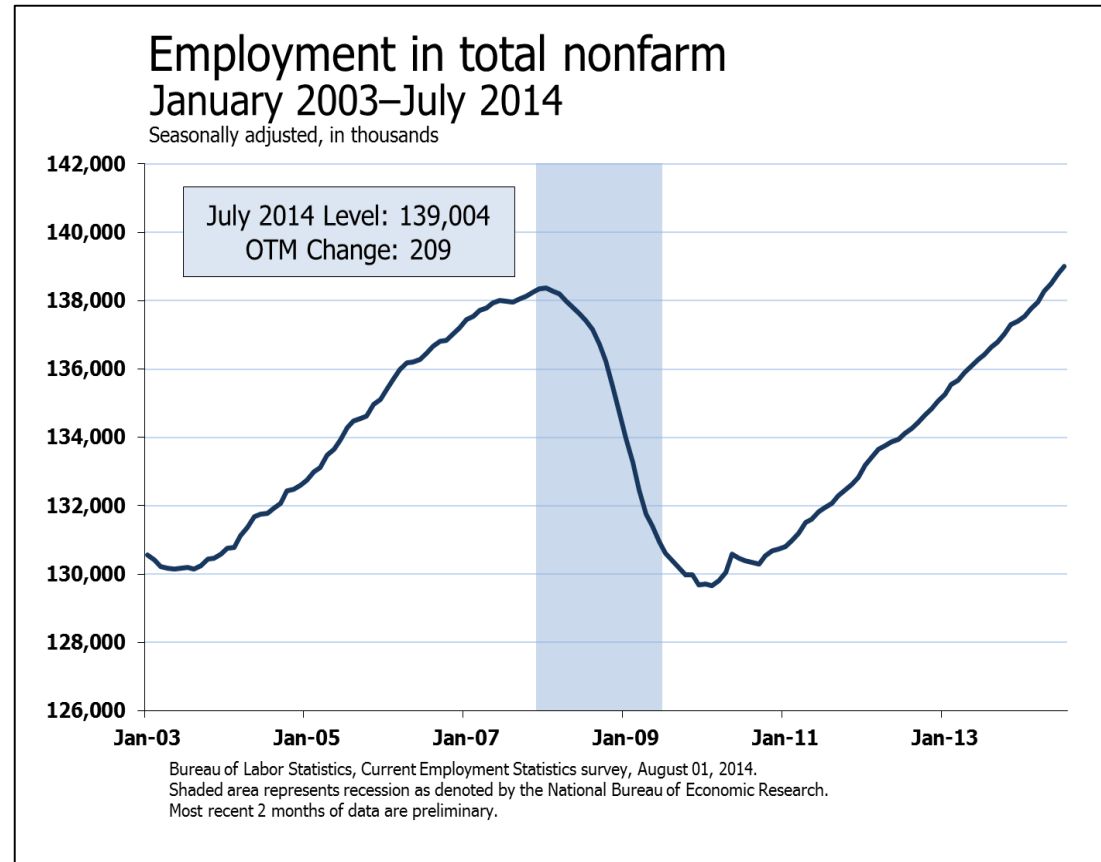
The employment change for June revised up from +288,000 to +298,000, and the change for May revised up from +224,000 to +229,000. Over the past 3 months, employment has increased by an average 245,000 per month.

Average hourly earnings for all employees on private-sector payrolls edged up (+1 cent) in July. Hourly earnings are up 2.0 percent over the year. The average workweek for all private-sector employees held at 34.5 hours for the fifth consecutive month.

**+ 47,000 Professional and business services**

Employment within professional and technical services rose by 25,000 in July. Within this industry, architectural and engineering services added 9,000 jobs over the month; employment gains had averaged 4,000 per month over the prior 12-month period.

In July, employment continued to trend up



in administrative and waste services (+16,000). Over the prior 12 months, job growth in this industry had averaged 32,000 per month.

**+ 28,000 Manufacturing**

Employment in durable goods

manufacturing rose by 30,000 in July. Motor vehicles and parts accounted for half the job gain. Furniture and related products also added jobs (+3,000). Although nondurable goods employment changed little over the month, textile product mills added 2,000 jobs.

## Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2014

### + 27,000 Retail Trade

Retail trade added 27,000 jobs in July. Employment continued to trend up in automobile dealers, food and beverage stores, and general merchandise stores. Over the year, retail trade employment increased by 298,000 or 2.0 percent.

### + 22,000 Construction

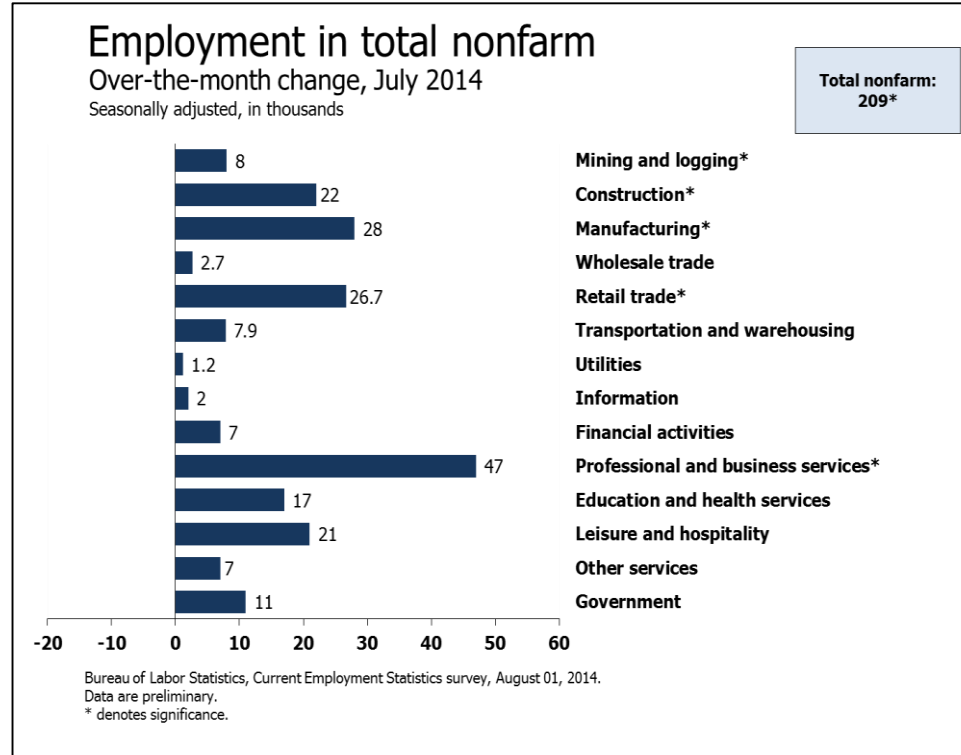
Construction employment increased by 22,000 in July. Combined, residential builders and residential specialty trade contractors contributed 13,000 to the gain.

### + 8,000 Mining and Logging

Mining added 8,000 payroll jobs in July; support activities for mining accounted for 6,000 jobs added. Over the year, mining employment rose by 46,000, and support activities accounted for 61 percent of the gains.

### + 21,000 Leisure and hospitality

Employment continued to trend up in leisure and hospitality. Over the year, job gains total 375,000; food services accounted for 292,000 of this increase.



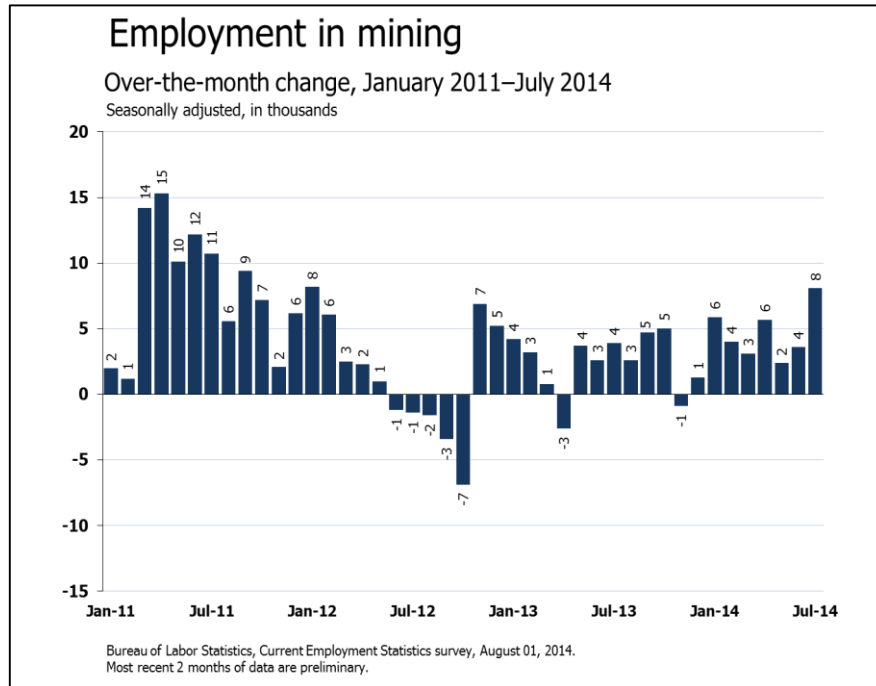
### + 17,000 Education and health services

Health care employment changed little in July (+7,000). A 21,000-job gain in ambulatory care was largely offset by employment losses in hospitals (-7,000) and nursing care facilities (-6,000). Social assistance added 18,000 jobs over the month.

### + 11,000 Government

Government employment changed little in July.

## Mining and Logging

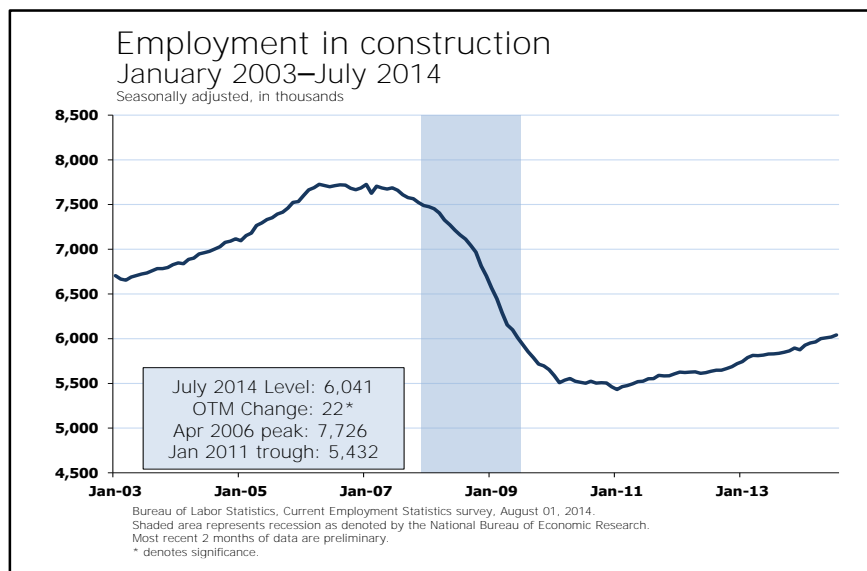


In July, mining and logging added 8,000 jobs. Since an employment trough in October 2009, mining and logging has added 255,000 jobs. Mining accounts for most of this increase.

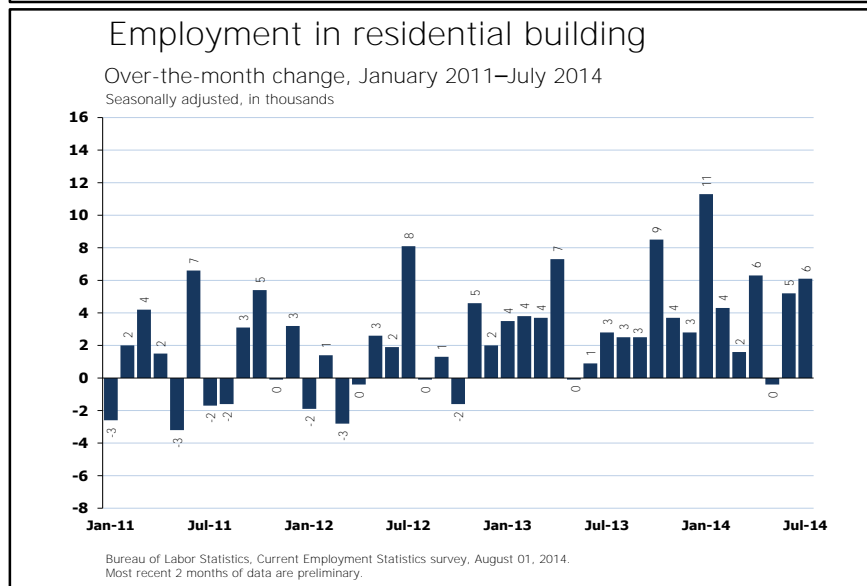
Mining added 8,000 jobs in July, well above its prior 12-month average change (+3,000). The July employment increase stems from a 6,000-job gain in support activities for mining.

Since October 2009, support activities for mining (+182,000) and oil and gas extraction (+55,000) have fueled the mining employment expansion and have accounted for 95 percent of the job growth in mining.

## Construction



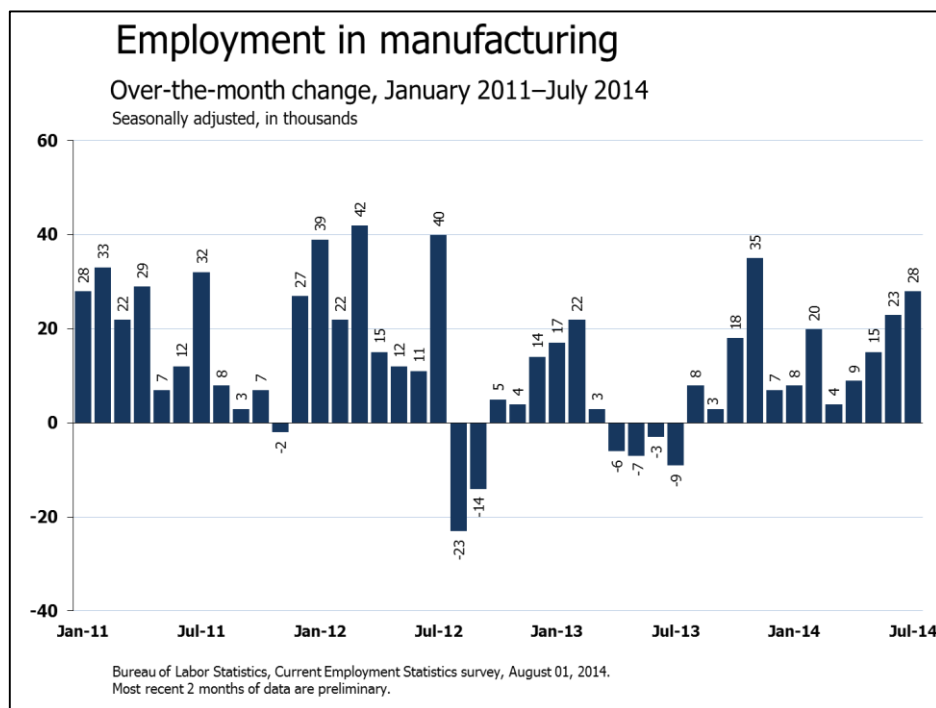
Employment in construction increased by 22,000 in July. Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, the industry has recovered 609,000 jobs, or 26.5 percent of the jobs lost during the recent employment downturn.



### NAICS 2361—Residential building

Residential building construction added 6,000 jobs in July. Over the last 12 months, the industry has added 54,000 jobs, a gain of 8.9 percent. Coinciding with the employment increase in July, the [National Association of Homebuilders](#) reported that the index of homebuilder confidence rose 4 points to 53, exceeding the 50-point threshold above which more builders reported optimism than pessimism about market conditions.

## Manufacturing



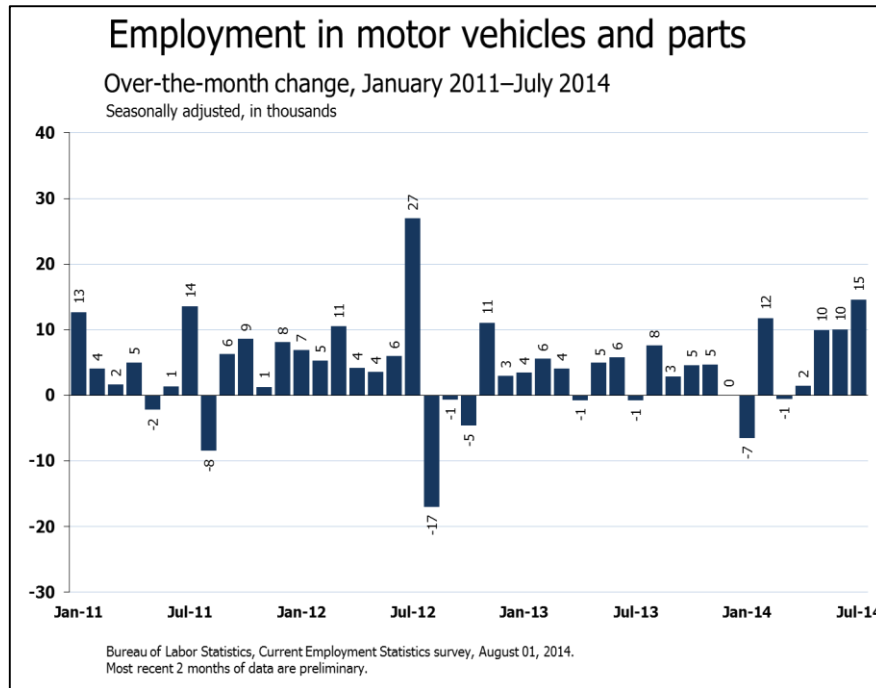
In July, manufacturing added 28,000 jobs. Over the month, durable goods added 30,000 jobs, while nondurable goods employment changed little. Since the manufacturing employment trough in February 2010, manufacturing has added 707,000 jobs, largely in durable goods industries.

The 1-month diffusion index fell to 53.7 in July from 63.0 in June. 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. July marks the thirteenth consecutive month that the index registered above 50.

The majority of the July employment growth in durable goods occurred in transportation equipment (+19,000). Furniture and related products also added 3,000 jobs.

In July, average weekly hours for all employees and for production employees ticked down 0.2 hour to 40.9 hours and 42.0 hours, respectively.

## Manufacturing



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

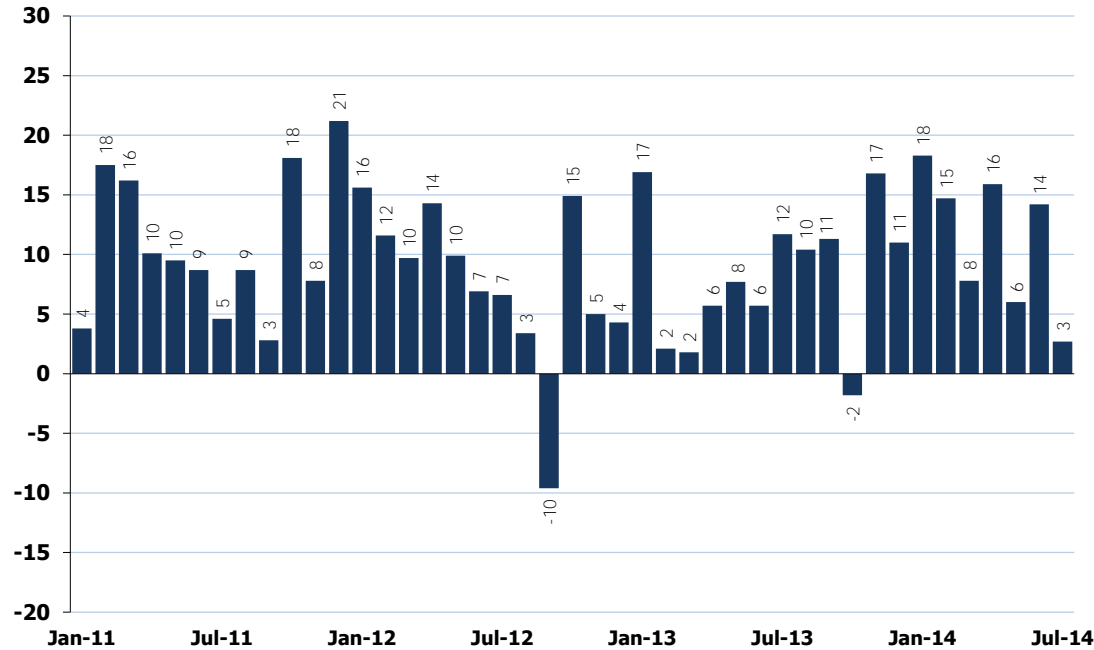
Within transportation equipment, motor vehicles and parts manufacturing added 15,000 jobs in July.

Automakers historically idle plants during July for maintenance and model-year retooling. Since 2009, industry restructuring, stronger sales, lean inventories, and advances in production technology have helped keep auto manufacturers operating, while reducing the time needed for retooling. In 2014, shutdowns were minimized, particularly “because of strong demand for new cars.” (Source: [Wall Street Journal](#).) A smaller-than-normal seasonal layoff in July occurred with this business practice change, resulting in an above-average, seasonally adjusted job gain in July.

### Wholesale Trade

## Employment in wholesale trade

Over-the-month change, January 2011–July 2014  
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



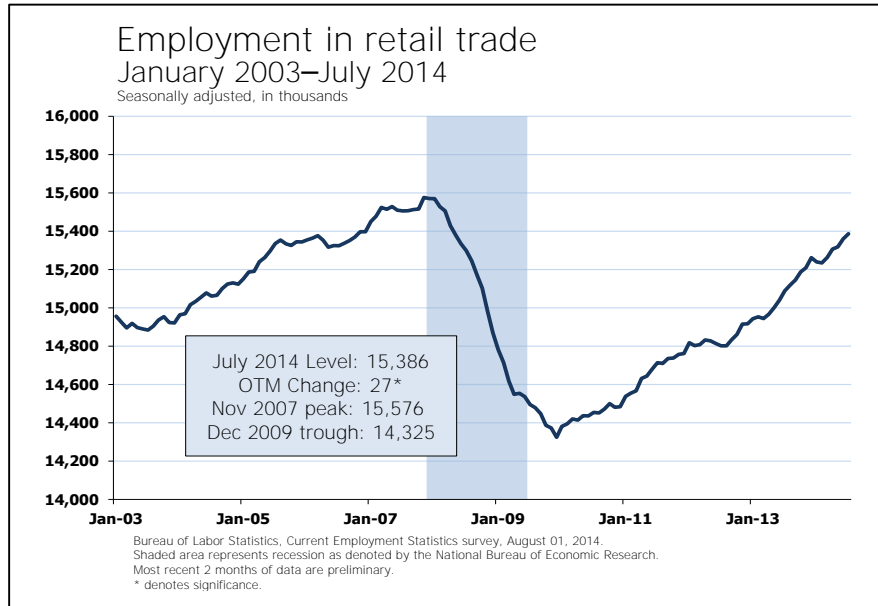
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 01, 2014.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Employment in wholesale trade changed little in July (+3,000). Over the prior 12 months, the industry added 11,000 jobs per month on average.

Since May 2010, wholesale trade has recovered 73 percent of the jobs lost during its previous employment downturn.



## Retail Trade



In July, employment in retail trade increased by 27,000 and, over the past 12 months, has grown by 298,000. Employment in most of the retail component industries continued to trend upward in July.

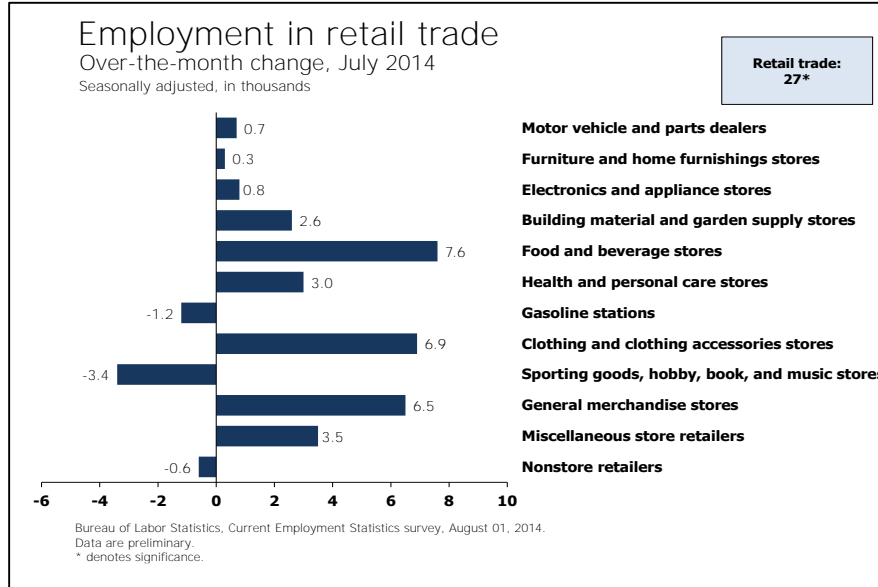
Consistent with the employment trend, recent retail-related indicators have been generally positive. The [Census Bureau](#) reported that retail sales for June increased by 0.2 percent, and were up 4.3 percent over the year. Additionally, the [Conference Board](#) notes that the Consumer Confidence Index posted an increase of 4.5 points in July.

### NAICS 441 – Motor vehicle and parts dealers

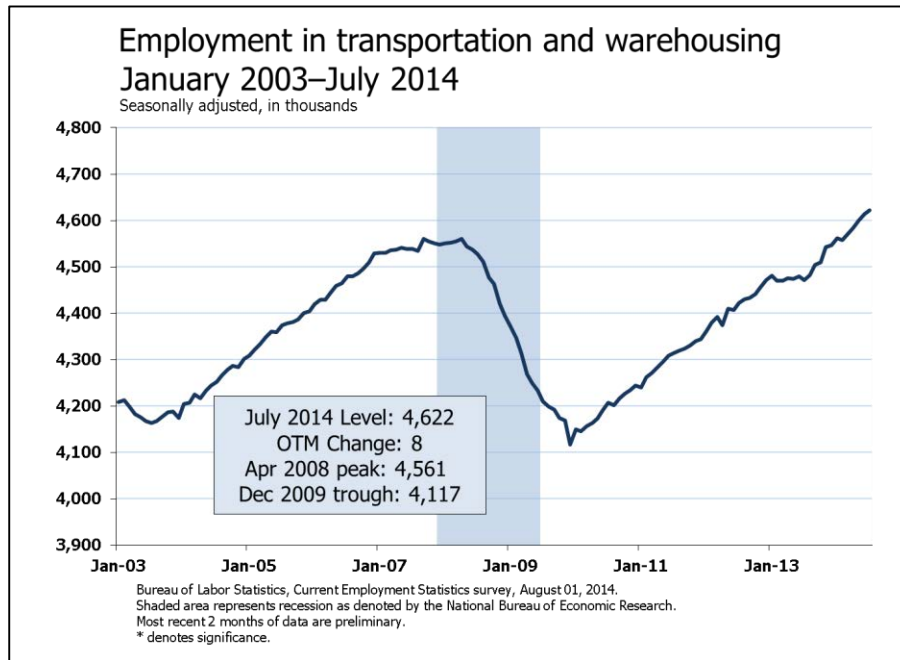
Within motor vehicle and parts dealers, employment in automobile dealers continued to trend up in July. Over the past 12 months, employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers rose by 65,000 with automobile dealers accounting for 40,000 of the gain. These gains correspond to strong sales figures seen in the automobile industry.

### NAICS 445 – Food and beverage stores

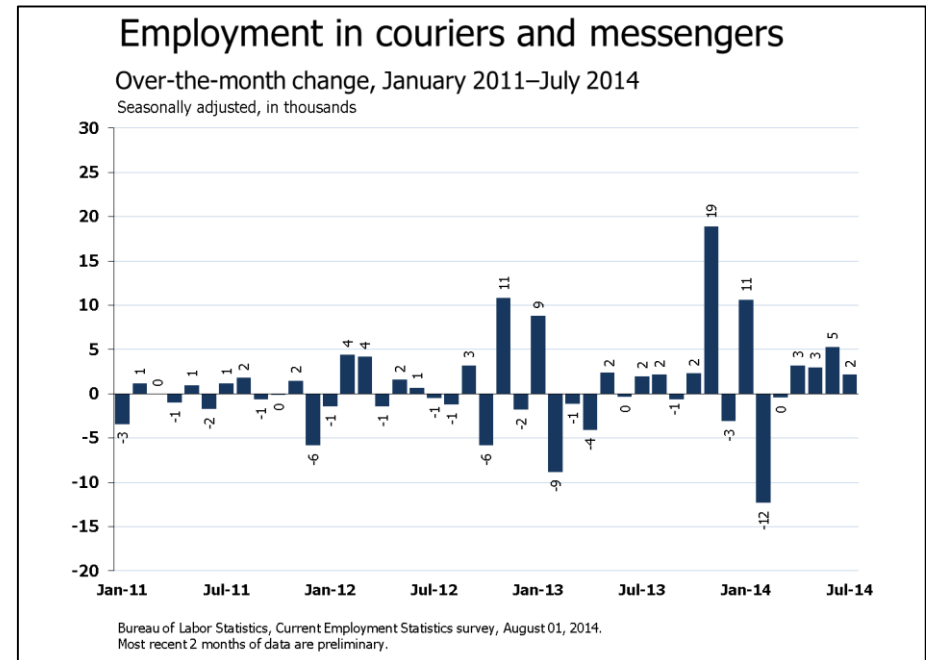
Employment also continued to trend up in food and beverage stores in July (+8,000). Food and beverage stores has added 82,000 jobs in the past 12 months, the largest gain in retail trade over this time.



## Transportation and Warehousing



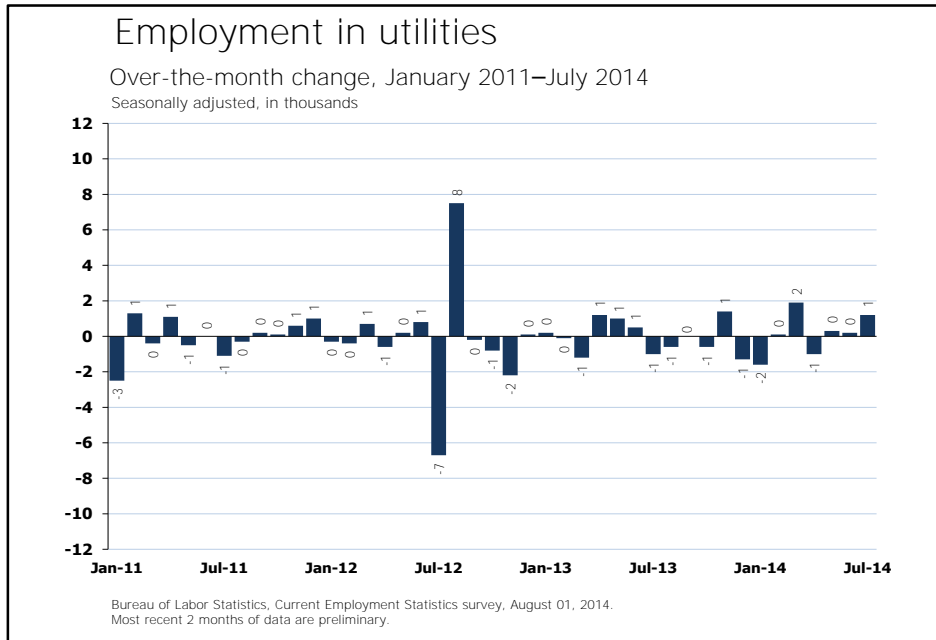
Employment in transportation and warehousing continued to trend up in July (+8,000), in line with its prior 12-month average gain of 11,000.



### NAICS 492 – Couriers and Messengers

Couriers and messengers employment increased by 2,000 in July, following an increase of 5,000 in June.

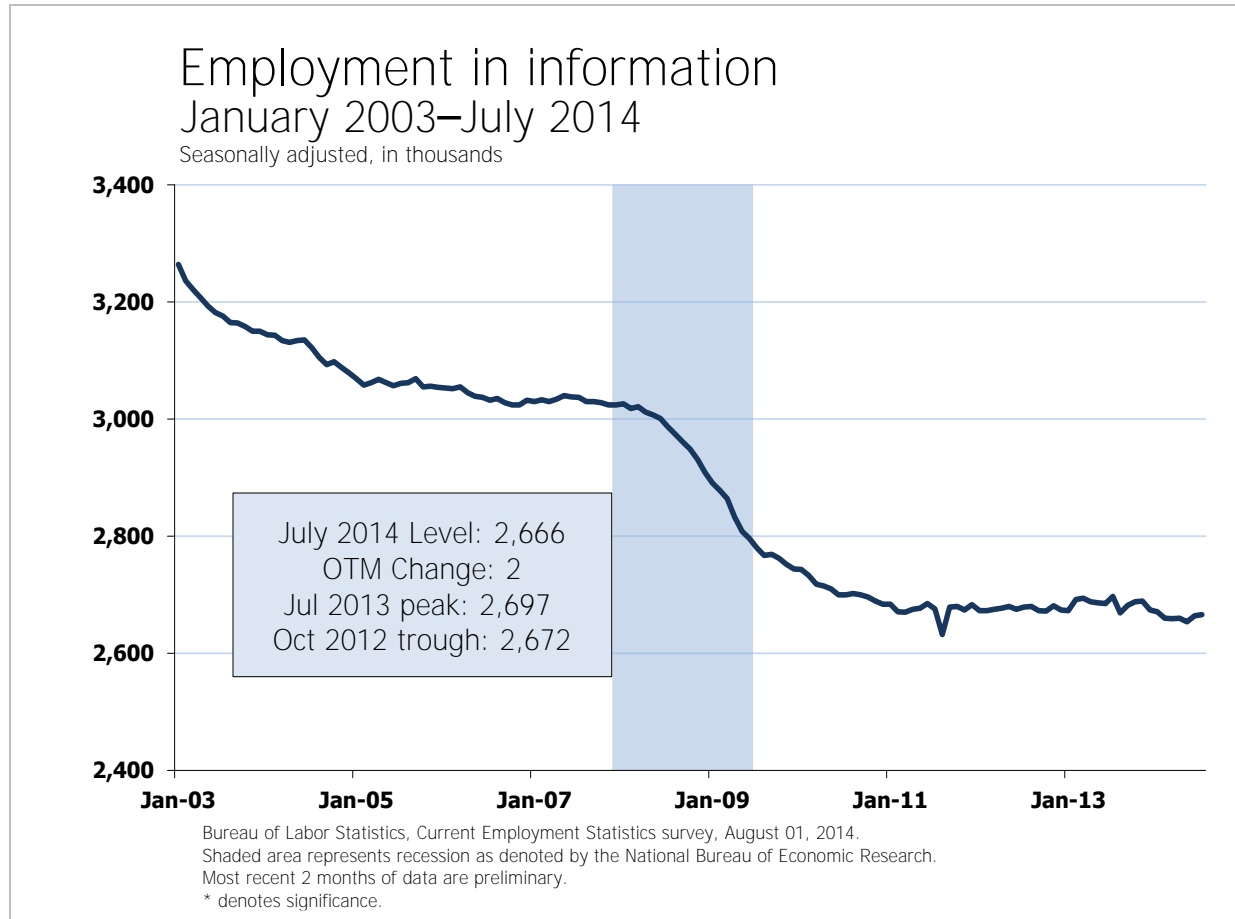
## Utilities



Employment in utilities was essentially unchanged in July (+1,000). The industry has shown zero net employment change over the last 12 months.

**Information**

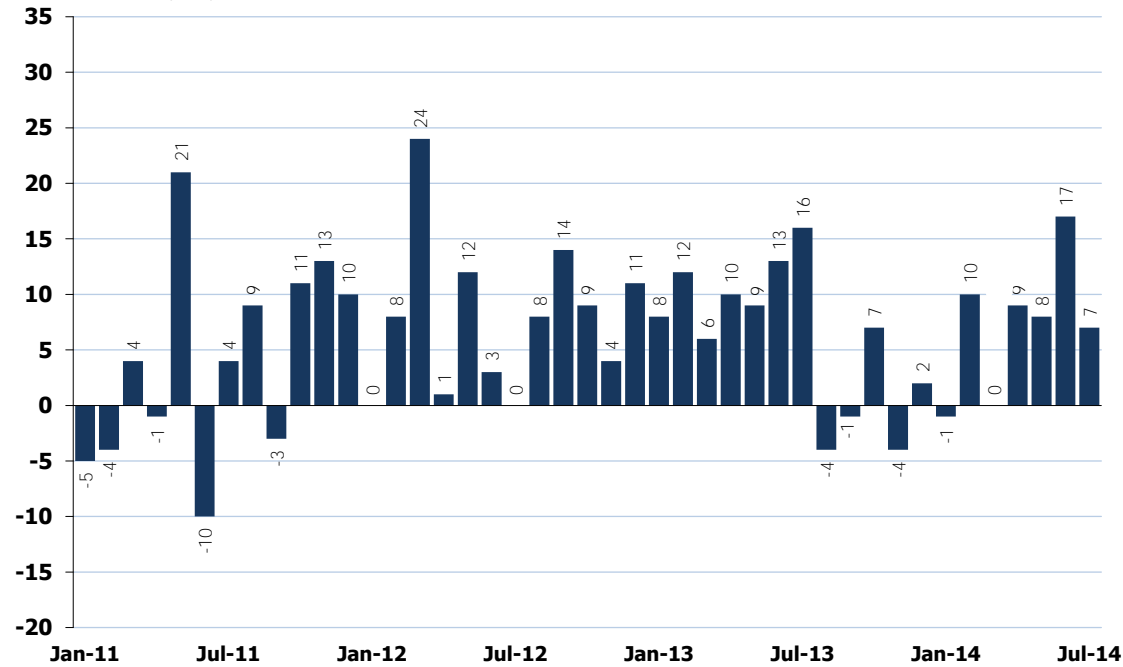
Employment in information changed little in July (+2,000). Employment increased in broadcasting, except internet and in data processing, hosting and related services. Employment continued to trend down in motion picture and sound recording industries (-4,000). Since an employment peak in May 2012, motion pictures has lost 69,000 jobs.



### Financial Activities

## Employment in financial activities

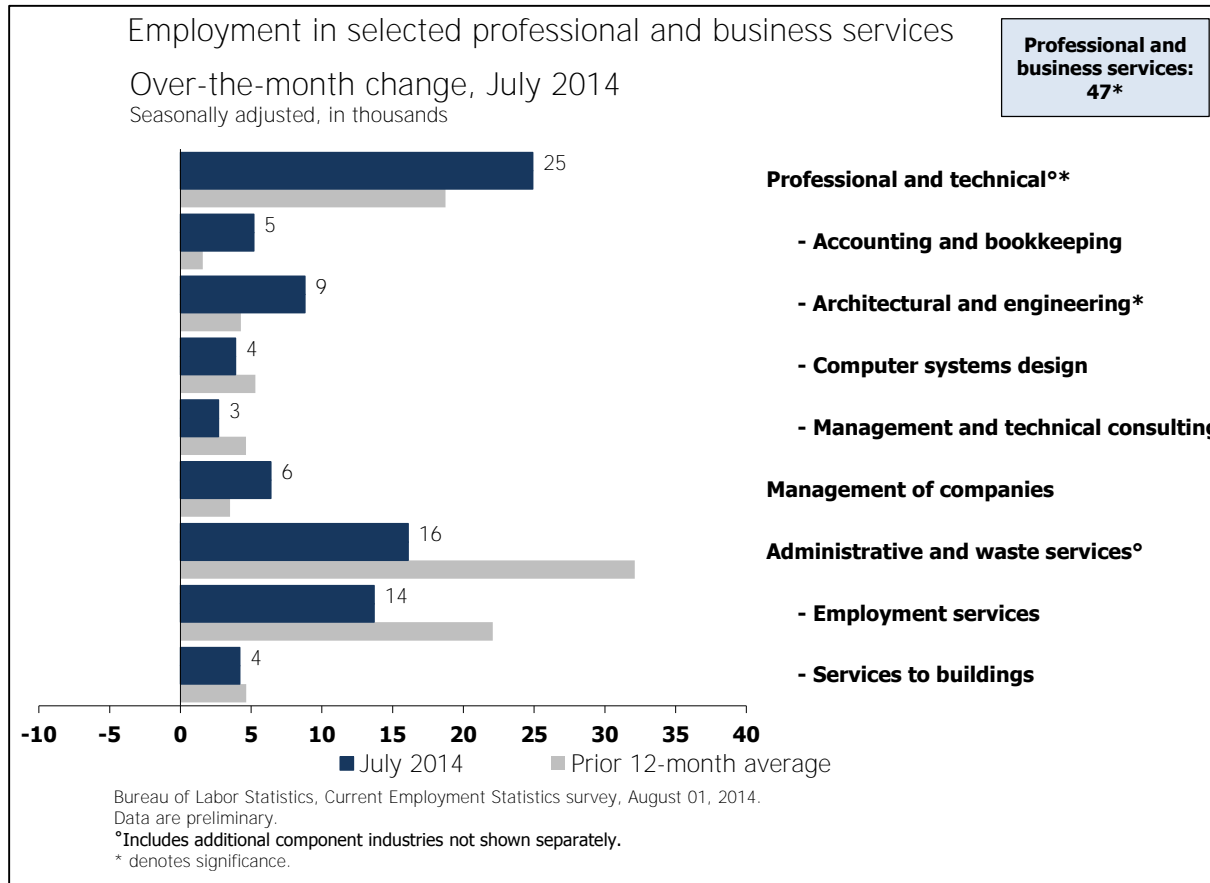
Over-the-month change, January 2011–July 2014  
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 01, 2014.  
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Financial activities employment continued to trend up in July (+7,000). Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and funds and trusts added 6,000 jobs. Financial activities has added 51,000 jobs over the past 6 months.

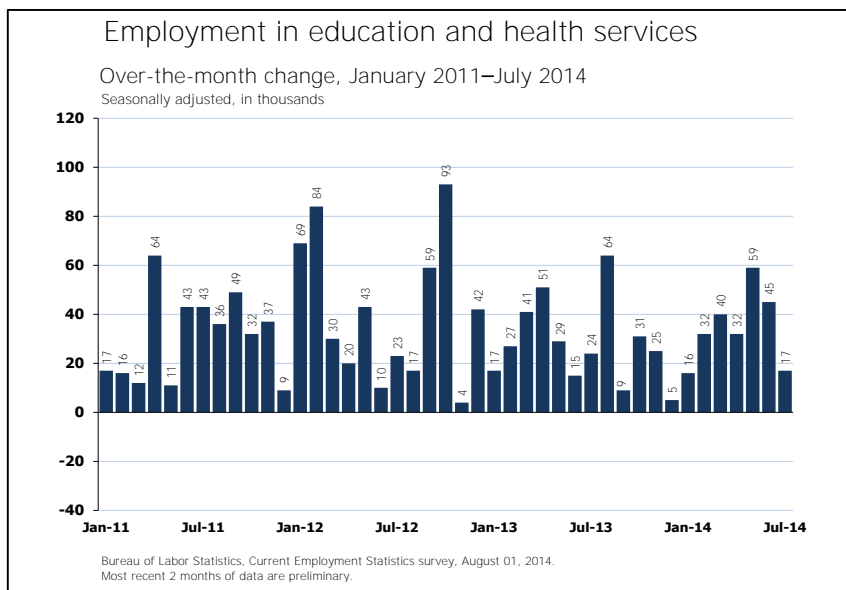
### Professional and Business Services



Professional and business services continued to add jobs in July, with an employment increase of 47,000. Job growth in the industry was led by professional and technical services, adding 25,000 jobs, in line with its recent employment trend. Employment in administrative and waste services (+16,000) continued to edge up, but by half of the industry’s prior 12-month average change.

Within professional and technical services, the component industries continued their upward employment trends in July, though most were shy of their prior-12-month averages. The largest gain in July occurred in architectural and engineering services (+9,000).

## Private Education and Health Services



In July, private education and health services employment continued to trend up (+17,000). Within the industry, social assistance added 18,000 jobs, while employment in health care (+7,000) and private education (-8,000) changed little. Within health care, job gains in ambulatory care were mostly offset by losses in hospitals and in nursing and residential care facilities.

### NAICS 621 – Ambulatory health care services

Ambulatory health care services, the main source of job gains in health care recently, added 21,000 jobs in July. Within the industry, offices of physicians added 8,000 jobs, and employment in 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 111,000, accounting for nearly all of the net gain in health care employment.

### NAICS 622 – Hospitals

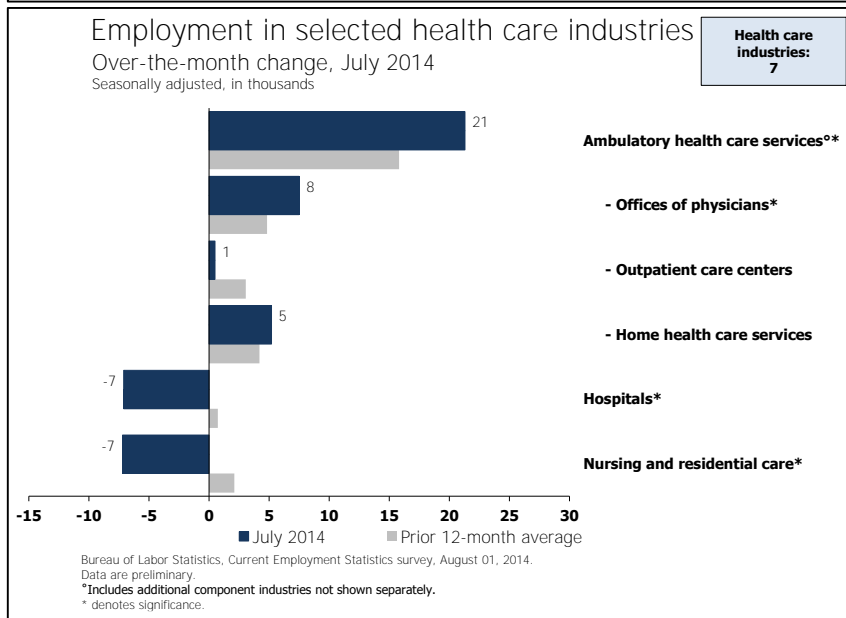
Hospitals lost 7,000 jobs in July, practically offsetting gains in ambulatory health care services. Employment in the industry has changed little over the past 12 months (+6,000).

### NAICS 623 – Nursing and residential care facilities

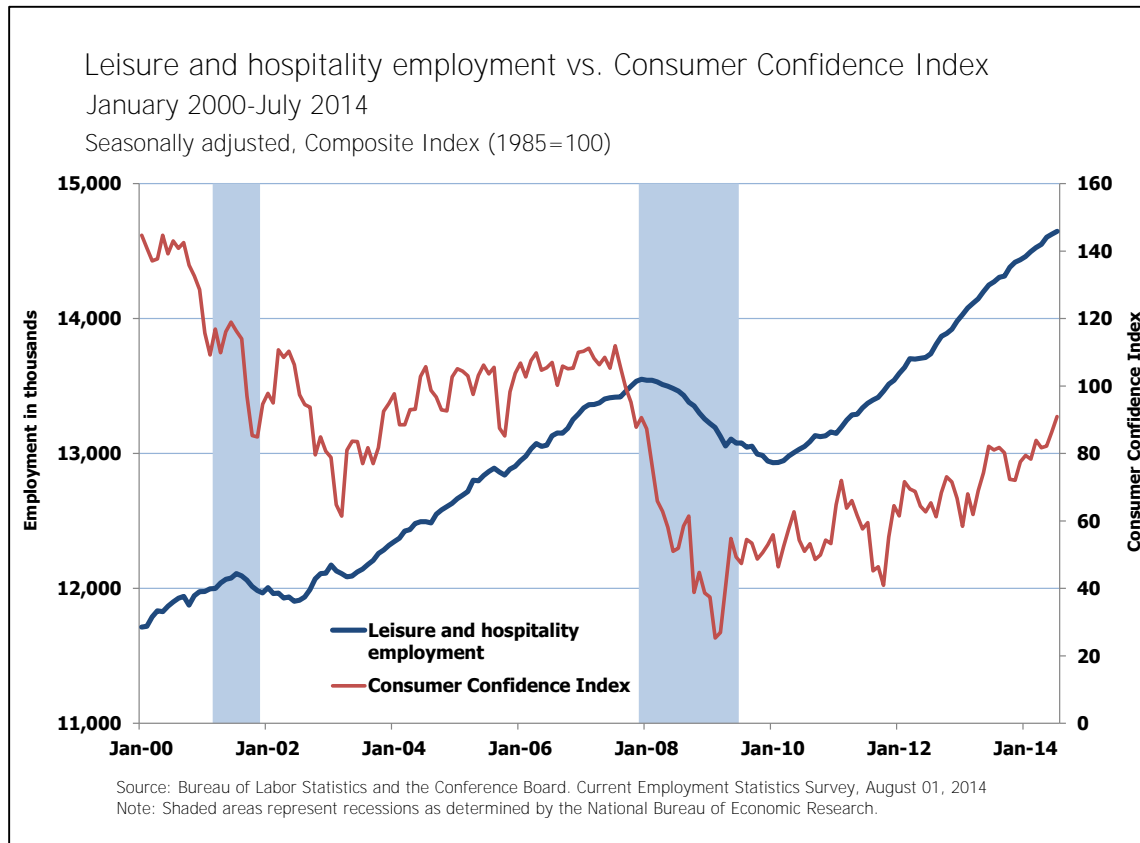
Like hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities employment declined by 7,000 over the month. Over the past 6 months, the industry's employment has also changed little, on net (+3,000). In July, nursing care facilities accounted for 6,000 jobs lost.

### NAICS 624 – Social assistance

Social assistance added 18,000 jobs over the month. Over the past 6 months, social assistance has added 80,000 jobs, accounting for 36 percent of the employment gain in private education and health services over the same time period.



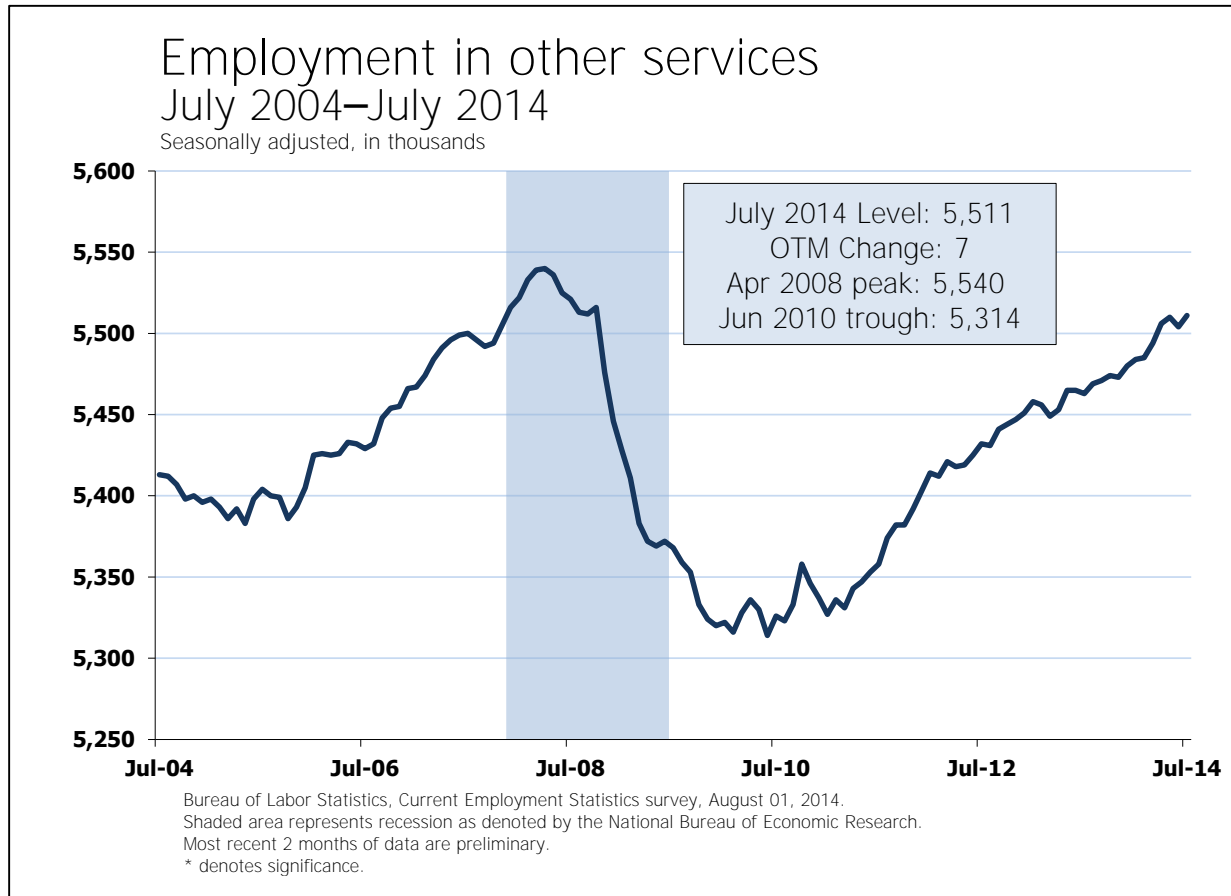
### Leisure and Hospitality



Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up in July (+21,000). Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 375,000 jobs. Over that time, the Consumer Confidence Index increased by 9.9 points, indicating that consumers have been more optimistic about both current and future conditions (source: [The Conference Board](#)).

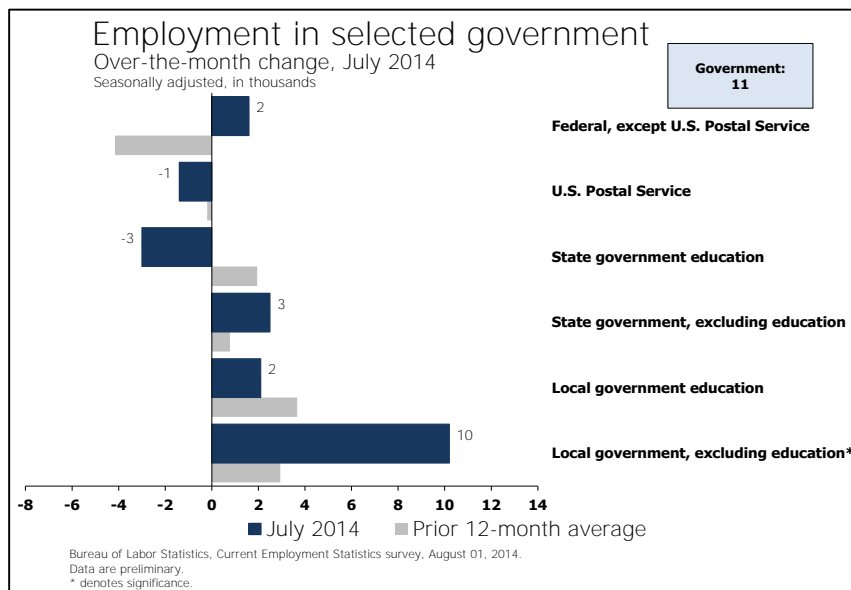


### Other Services



Employment in other services changed little (+7,000) in July, with all major component industries seeing little change. Over 12 months, however, the industry has added 48,000 jobs, driven in large part by gains in personal and laundry services (+25,000).

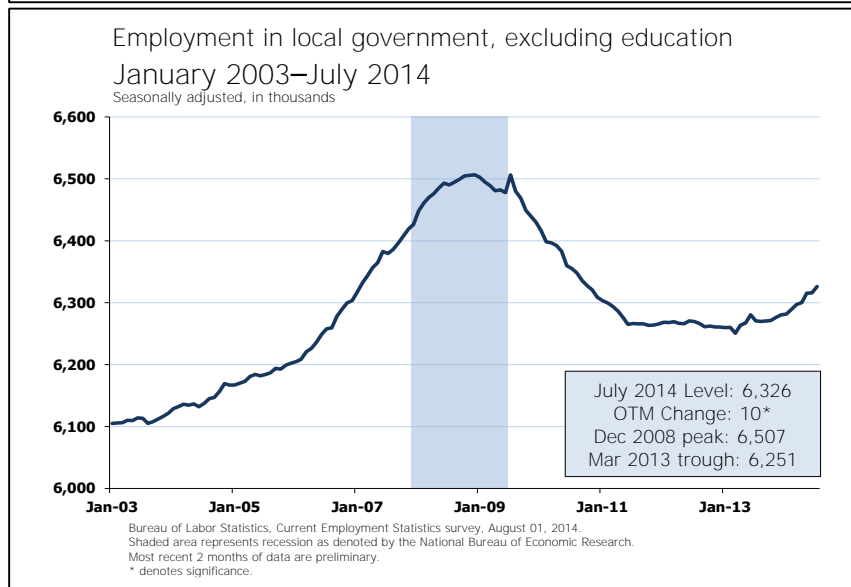
## Government



Government employment changed little in July (+11,000). Federal and state government employment remained relatively flat over the month, while local government, excluding education, added jobs. Total government has added 90,000 jobs over the past 6 months, with essentially all of the gain split between the education and non-education components of local government.

### NAICS 932 – Local government, excluding education

The non-education component of local government added 10,000 jobs in July. The industry has added 76,000 jobs since it reached an employment trough in March 2013.



# Current Employment Statistics Highlights

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