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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



July 2013

Release Date: August 2, 2013

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

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[Email CES](#)

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2013

Total nonfarm: + 162,000

Total private: + 161,000

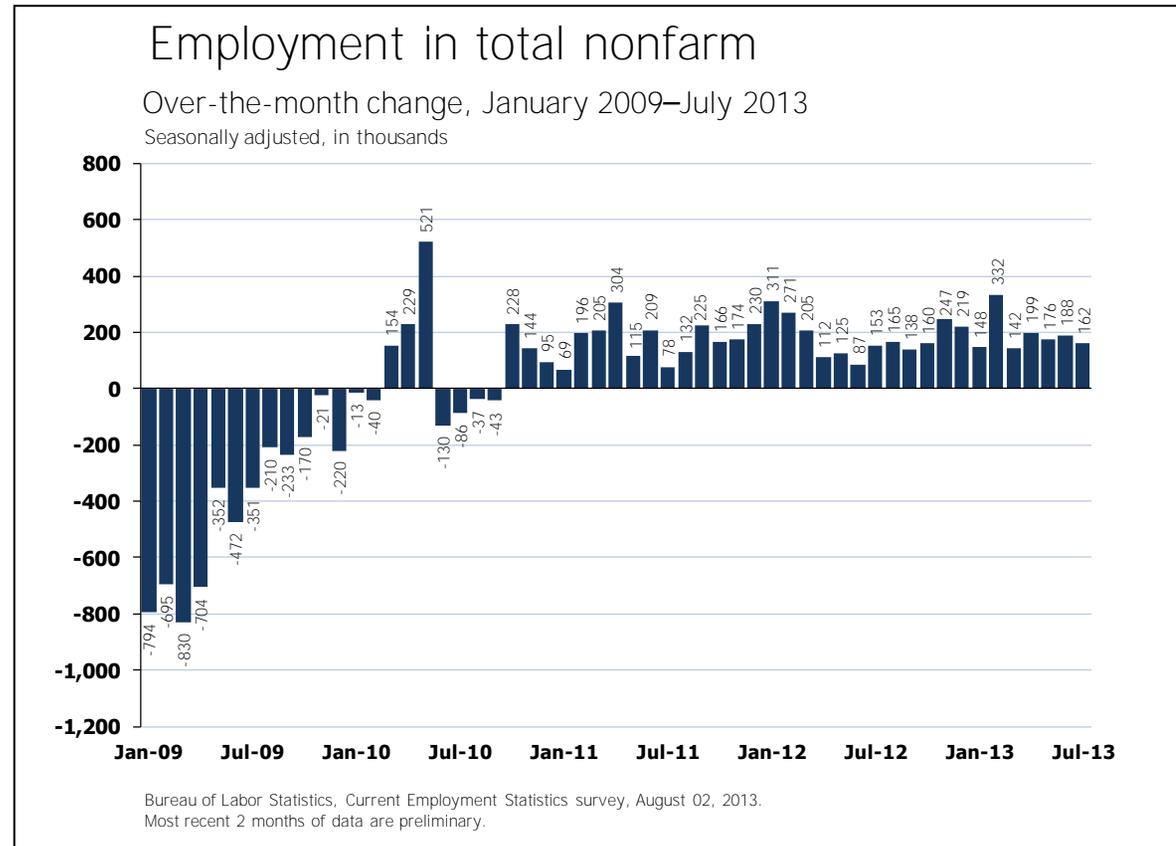
Nonfarm employment rose by 162,000 in July. Retail trade, food services and drinking places, financial activities, and wholesale trade contributed to the gain.

The employment change for May revised down by 19,000 (from +195,000 to +176,000), and the employment change for June revised down by 7,000 (from +195,000 to +188,000).

Average hourly earnings edged lower by 2 cents, following a 10-cent increase in June. Hourly earnings are up 1.9 percent over the year. Average weekly hours edged down by 0.1 hour to 34.4 hours.

+ 47,000 Retail trade

Retail trade added jobs in July, and employment gains were widespread. General merchandise stores, motor vehicle and parts dealers, building material and garden supply stores, and health and personal care stores all contributed to job growth. Over the past 12 months, retail employment has risen by 352,000.



+ 14,000 Wholesale trade

Wholesale trade also added jobs in July. Over the year, wholesale employment has expanded by 83,000 or 1.5 percent. While all the component industries contributed to the 12-

month increase, employment in electronic markets, agents, and brokers rose relatively faster, 2.6 percent.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2013

+ 23,000 Leisure and hospitality

Within leisure and hospitality, employment rose by 38,000 in food services and drinking places from June to July. Over the year, food services employment has expanded by 381,000.

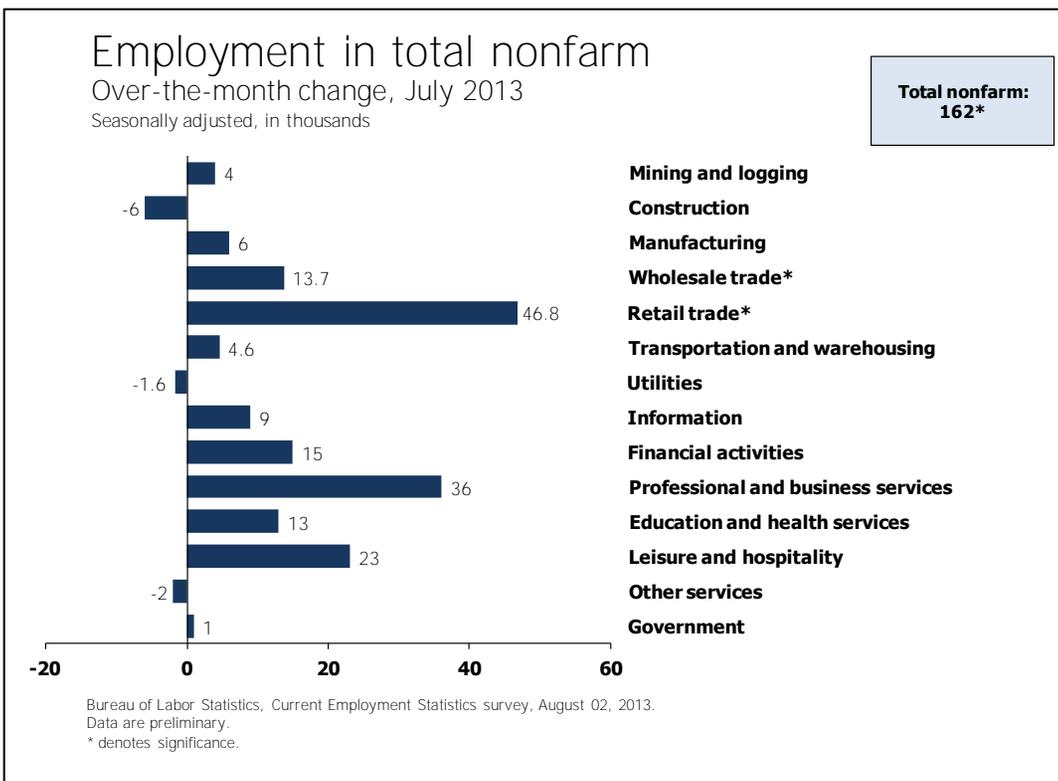
+ 36,000 Professional and business services

Within professional and business services, small job gains totaling 21,000 were spread among the professional and technical services industries in July. Management of companies and enterprises also added 7,000 jobs over the month. Employment changed little in temporary help services.

Over the year, job gains in professional and business services totaled 621,000 and have been widespread.

+ 15,000 Financial activities

Employment in financial activities rose in July. Securities, commodity contracts, and investments contributed 6,000 jobs. Over the year, employment in financial activities has risen by 120,000.



+ 6,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment changed little in July, although motor vehicles and parts added 9,000 jobs. Over the year, employment has changed little in manufacturing.

Average weekly hours for production employees edged down by 0.1 hour.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2013

+ 13,000 Education and health care

While employment in health care changed little in July (+3,000), hospitals lost 4,000 jobs. Thus far in 2013, job growth in health care has slowed to an average 16,000 per month, compared to an average monthly increase of 27,000 in 2012.

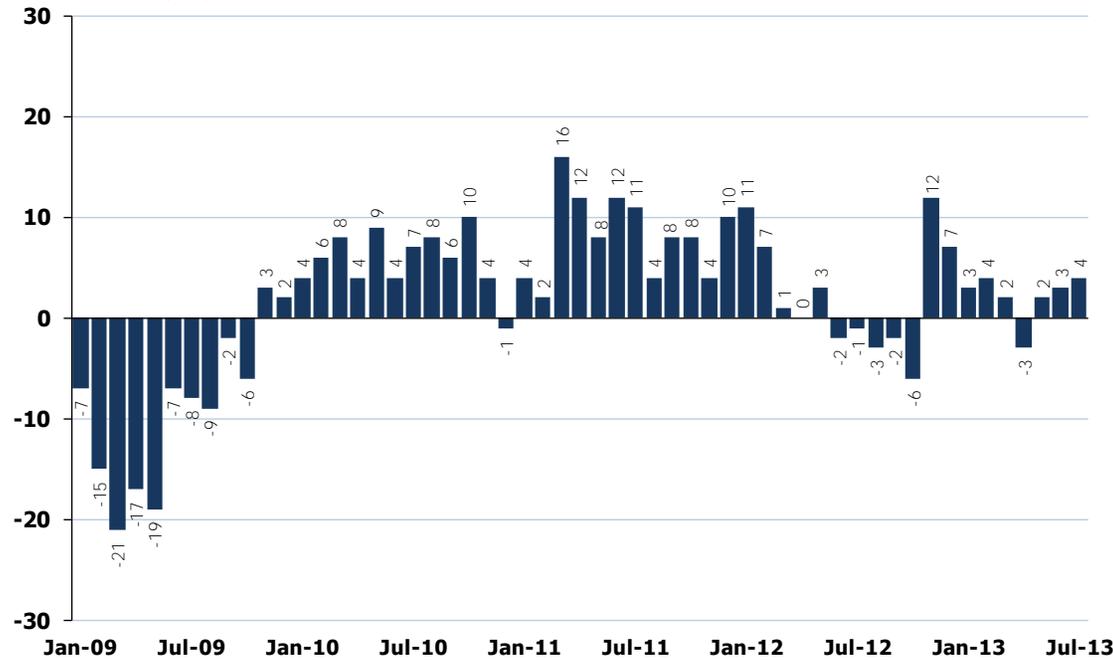
+ 1,000 Government

Government employment was essentially unchanged in July. Federal government employment has declined by 53,000 thus far in 2013, with the U.S. Postal Service accounting for 15,000 jobs lost during this period.

Mining & Logging

Employment in mining and logging

Over-the-month change, January 2009–July 2013
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

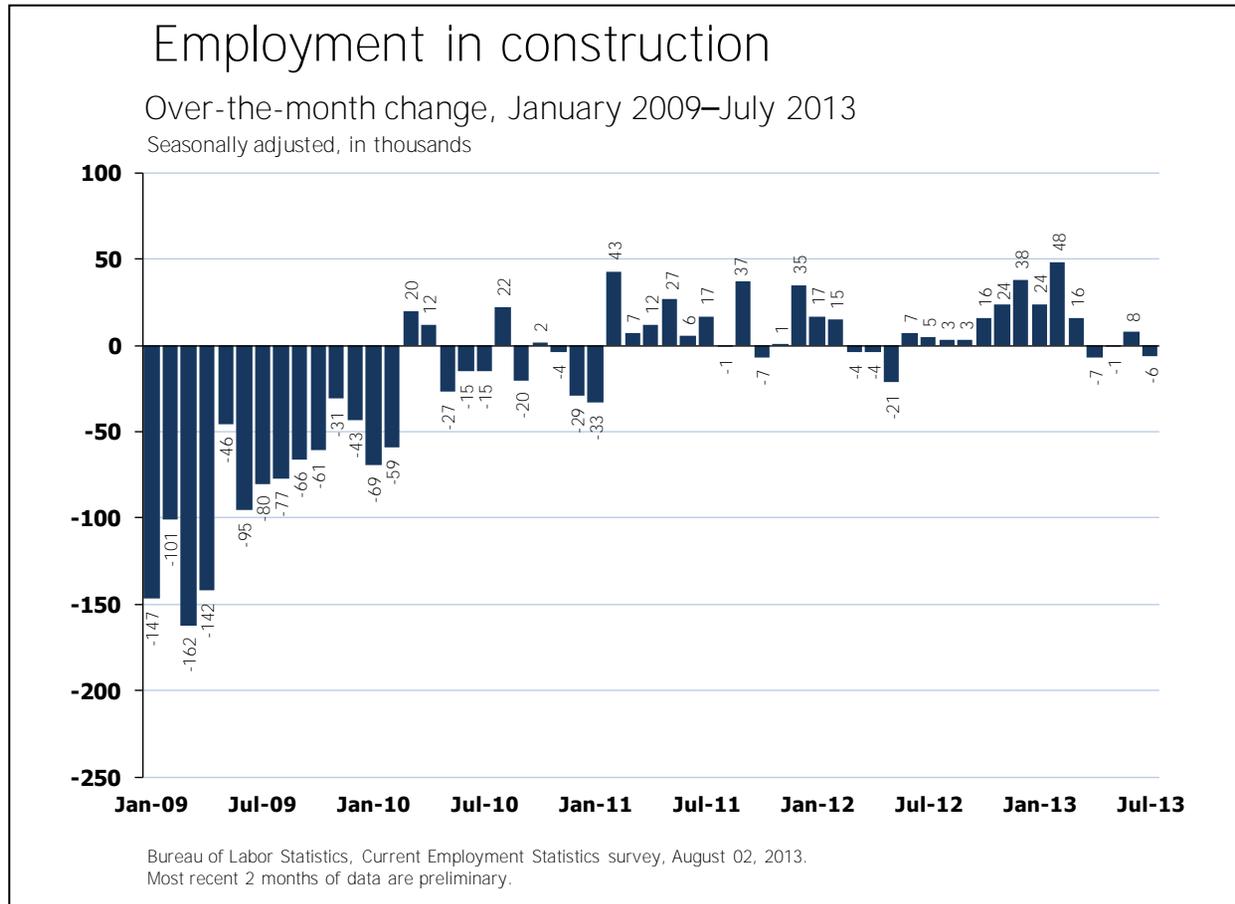


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 02, 2013.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

In July, mining and logging employment was about unchanged.

Since an employment trough in October 2009, mining has added 215,000 jobs. During the period, job growth in mining has been fueled by expansion in support activities for mining.

Construction



Employment in construction was essentially unchanged in July (-6,000) for the fourth month in a row. The recent slowing coincides with weaker reports on construction spending in recent months (Source: [Census Bureau](http://www.census.gov)).

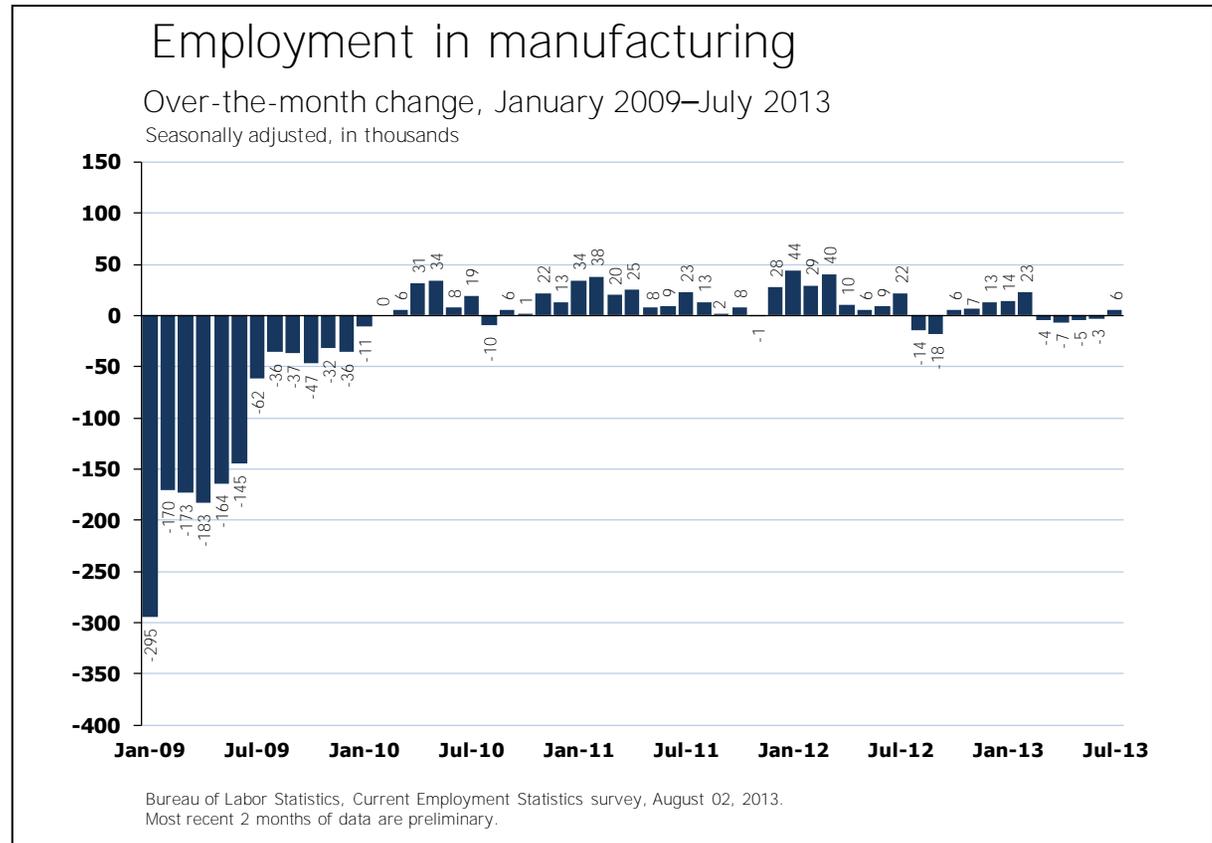
Construction employment remains 1.9 million below its most recent peak in April 2006.

Manufacturing

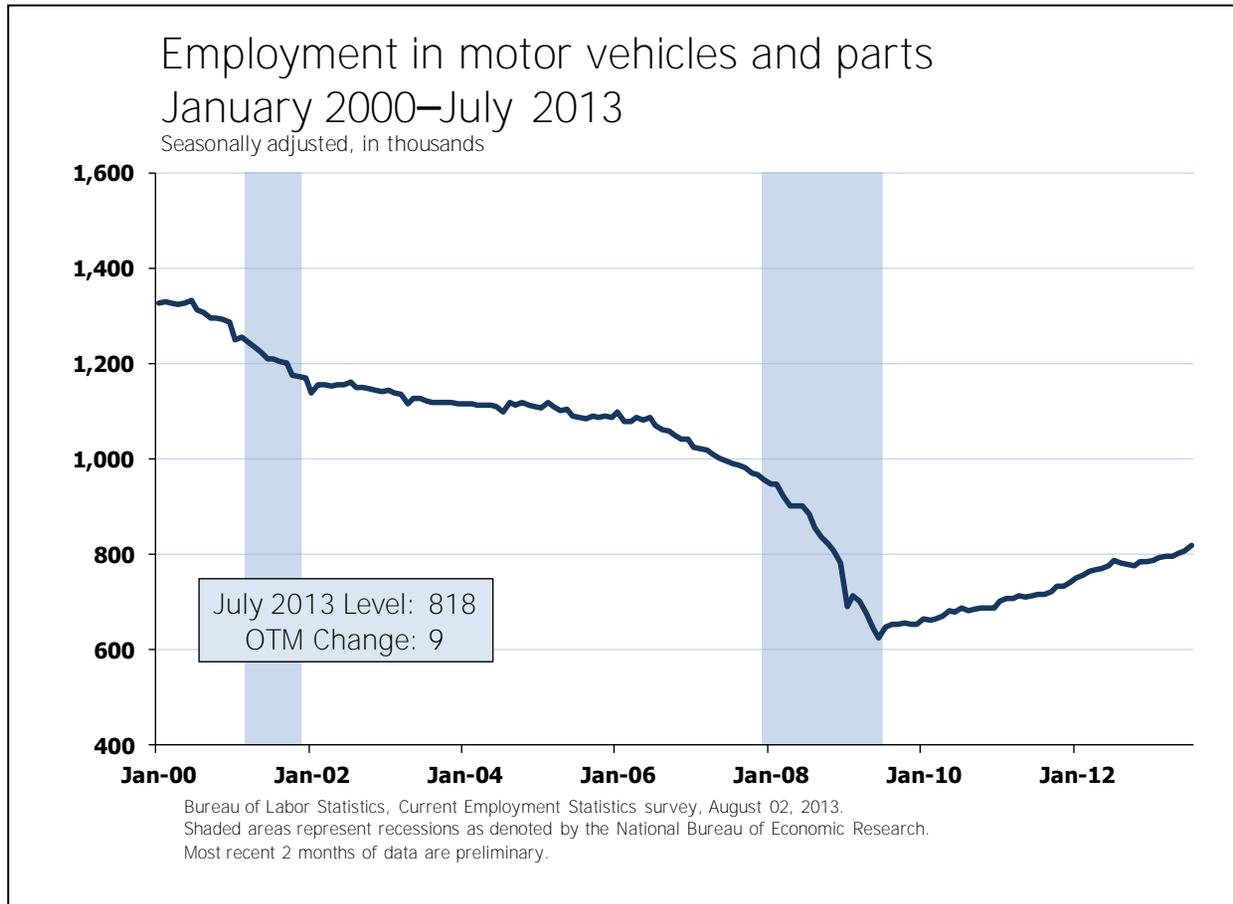
In July, manufacturing employment changed little (+6,000). Since reaching a peak in February 2013, employment in the industry sector has changed little (-13,000).

The 1-month diffusion index of manufacturing employment rose from 45.7 in June to 50.0 in July. The diffusion index measures the dispersion of employment change in manufacturing, with a value above 50 indicating that a greater share of manufacturing industries are adding jobs than losing them.

In July, the factory workweek for production employees fell 0.1 hour after remaining unchanged since March. The factory workweek is considered a leading economic indicator. The decrease in weekly hours combined with little change in employment, resulted in a 0.1 percent decrease in the index of aggregate weekly hours for production employees.



Manufacturing



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

Employment in motor vehicles and parts increased by 9,000 in July. Since reaching an employment low in June 2009, motor vehicles and parts manufacturing has added 193,000 jobs.

Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade grew by 14,000 in July. Although employment is still 273,000 shy of its most recent peak in November 2007, the industry has steadily added 330,000 jobs since May 2010.

Retail Trade



Retail trade employment increased by 47,000 in July, continuing its upward trend. The July employment increase was widespread, with gains in motor vehicle and parts dealers (+6,000), health and personal care stores (+5,000), general merchandise stores (+9,000) and building material and garden supply stores (+6,000). Overall, retail trade employment has increased by 352,000 over the past 12 months.

Recent retail-related indicators have been generally positive. As shown by [Census Bureau](#) data, retail sales for June increased by 0.4 percent. Over the month, relatively large sales gains were seen in nonstore retailers, motor vehicle and parts dealers, and furniture and home furnishings stores. Retail sales were up 5.7 percent over the year. Automotive sales, as measured by [MotorIntelligence](#), have been strong in recent months.

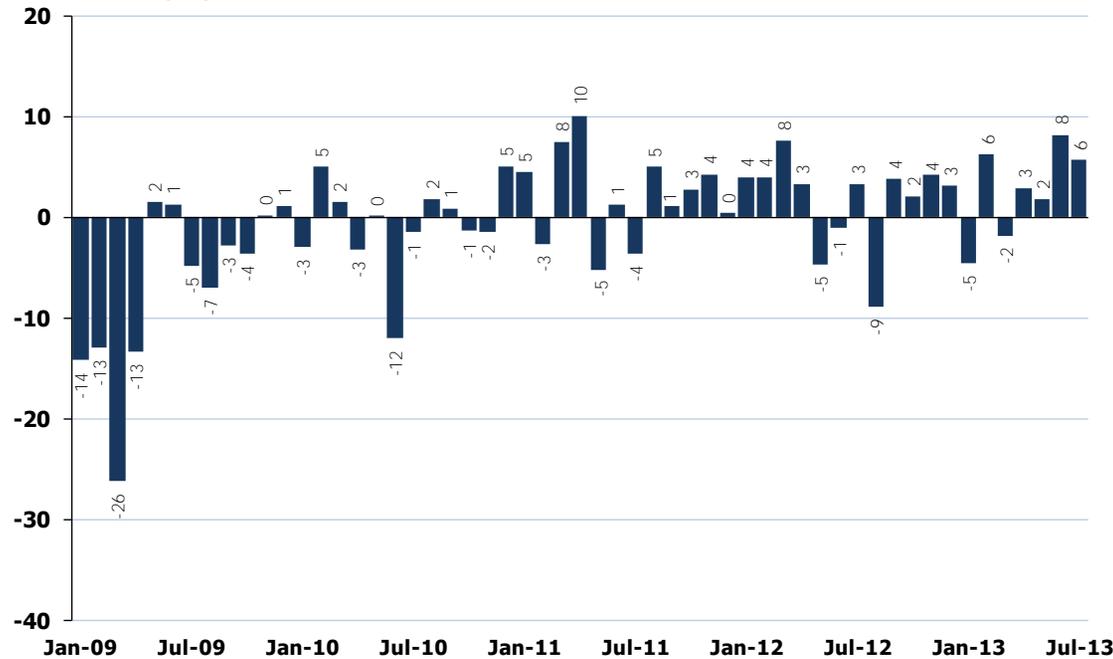
According to the [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#), the per-gallon price of gasoline in July was up 2 cents from June. Finally, although the [Conference Board](#) noted that the Consumer Confidence Index declined slightly in July, it remained at one of the highest levels since January 2008.

Retail Trade

Employment in building material and garden supply stores

Over-the-month change, January 2009–July 2013

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 02, 2013. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

NAICS 441 – Motor vehicle and parts dealers

In July, motor vehicle and parts dealers employment increased by 6,000, with the gain split between automobile dealers and auto parts, accessories, and tire stores. Over the previous 12 months, employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers has increased by 53,000. This increase is likely attributable to strong vehicle sales over the past year.

NAICS 444 – Building material and garden supply stores

In July, employment in building material and garden supply stores rose by 6,000. Since reaching a low in November 2010, building material and garden supply stores employment has increased by 70,000.

Retail Trade

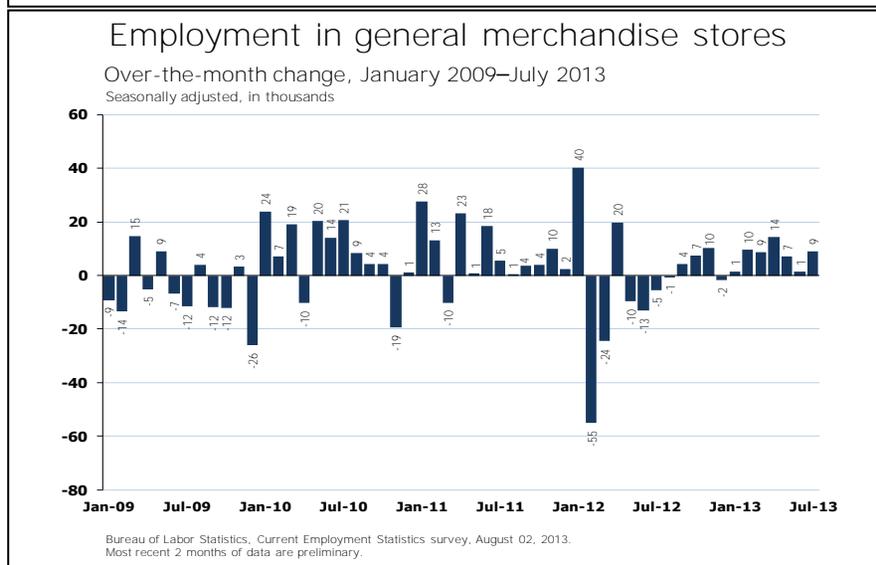


NAICS 446 – Health and personal care stores

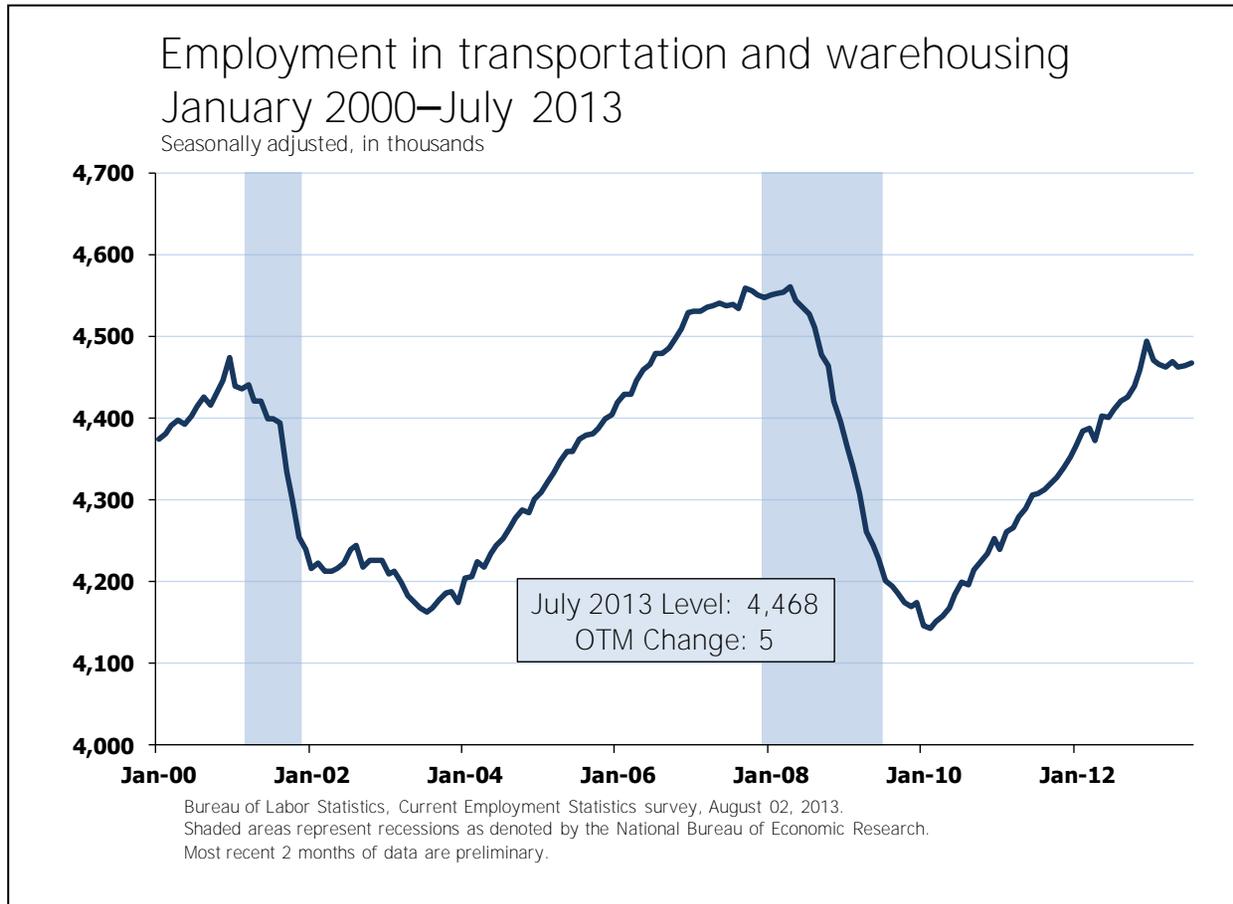
In July, health and personal care stores employment increased by 5,000, with most of the gain coming from pharmacies. The increase in July was largely an offsetting movement after small declines in the prior 2 months. Overall, employment in health and personal care stores has grown by 29,000 over the past 12 months.

NAICS 452 – General merchandise stores

Employment in general merchandise stores grew by 9,000 in July. The majority of the job gain was centered in other general merchandise stores.



Transportation and Warehousing



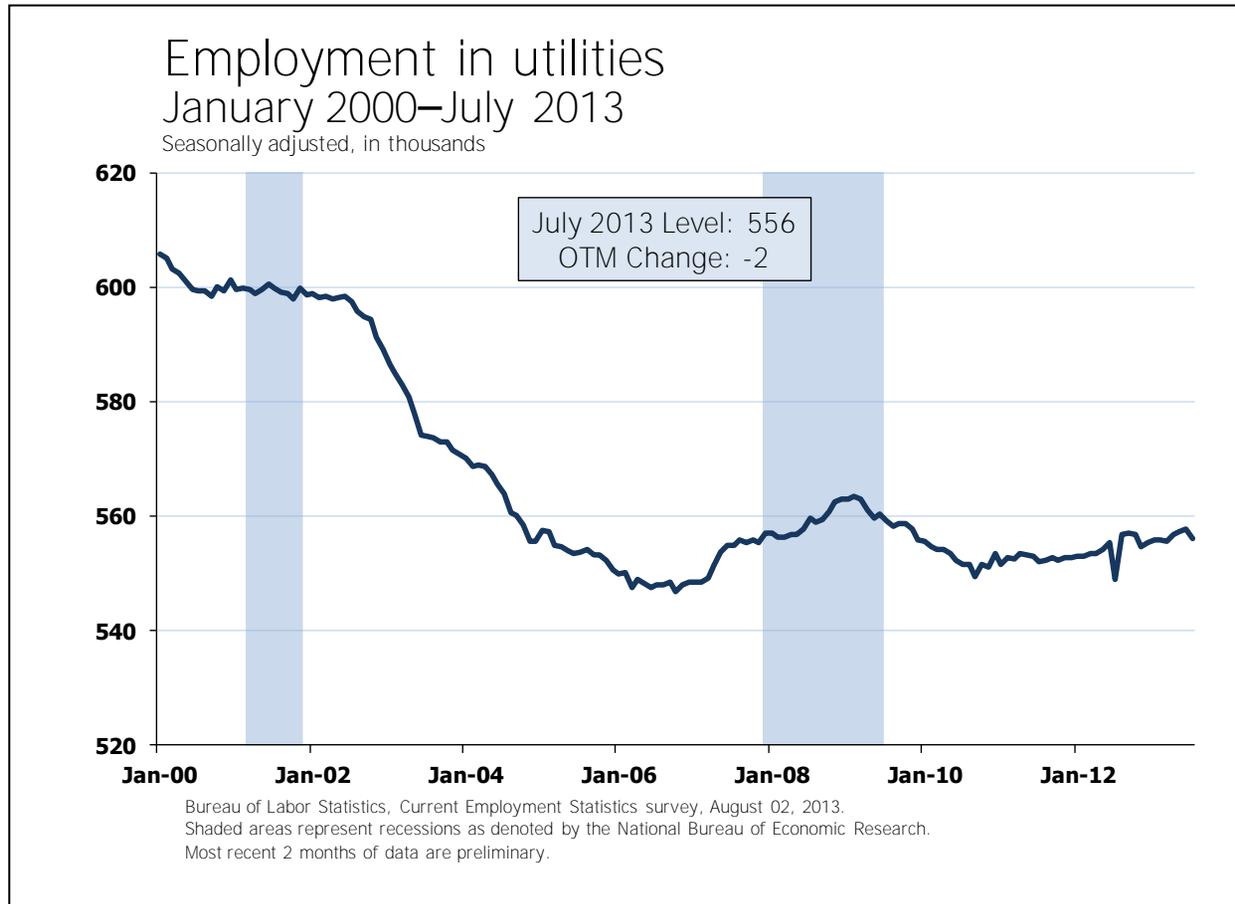
Employment in transportation and warehousing changed little in July. Gains in truck transportation, support activities for transportation, and couriers and messengers were partially offset by losses in transit and ground passenger transportation.

Job growth has stalled in 2013, with employment essentially flat since February.

NAICS 492 – Couriers and messengers

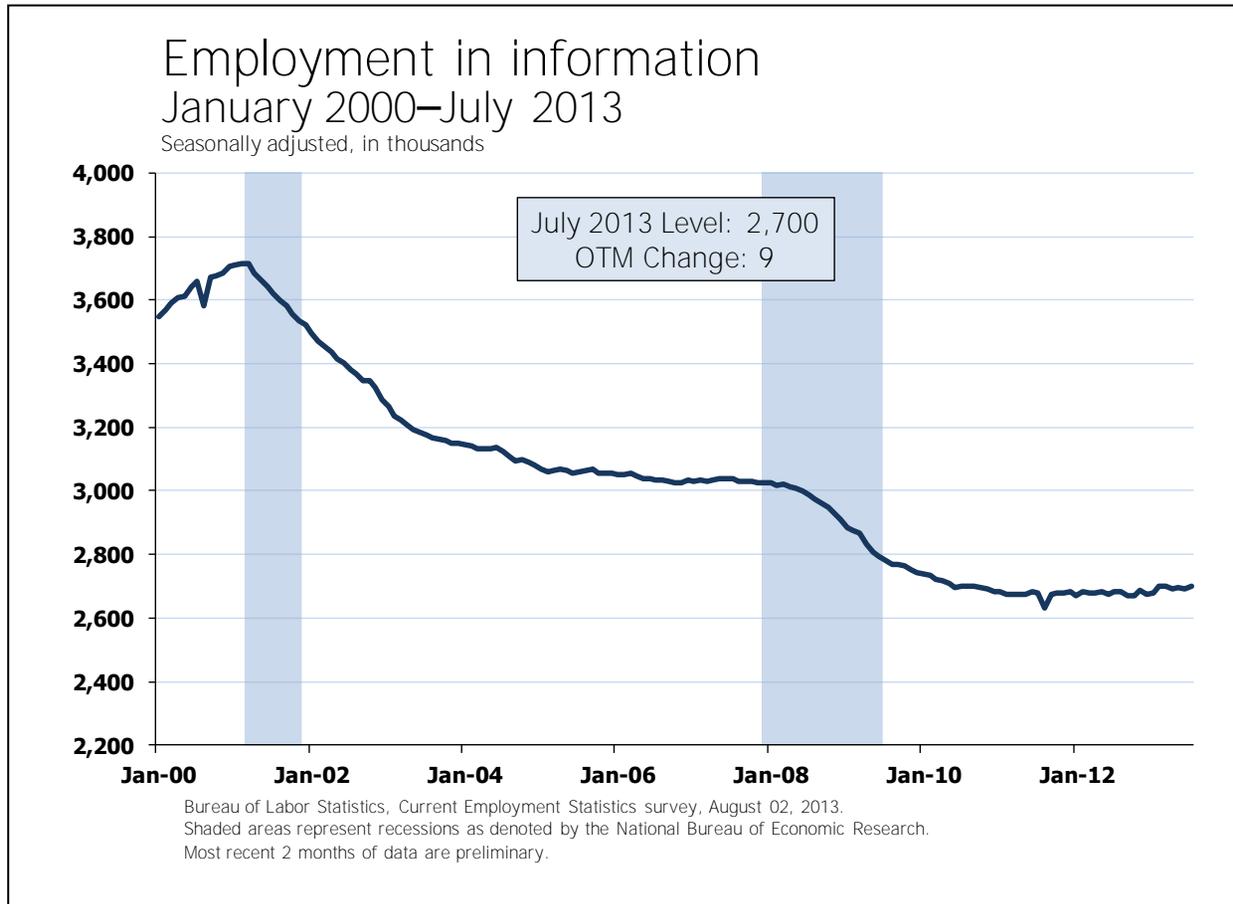
Couriers and messengers added 2,000 jobs in July, following little change in June. Over the past 12 months, employment in the industry has shown little net change.

Utilities



In July, employment in utilities changed little (-2,000).

Information



Information employment was essentially unchanged (+9,000) in July. Data processing, hosting, and related services added 4,000 jobs.

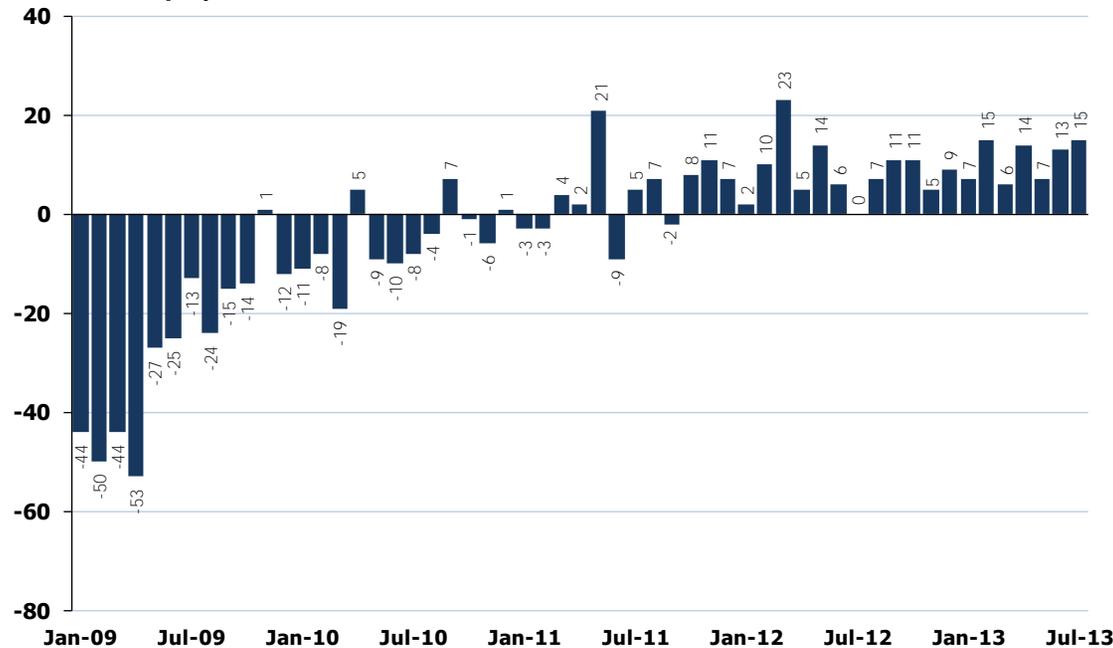
Between March 2001 and mid-2011, the information industry lost over 1 million jobs, or about one-third of total employment. Since then, information employment has changed little, on net.

Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities

Over-the-month change, January 2009–July 2013

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

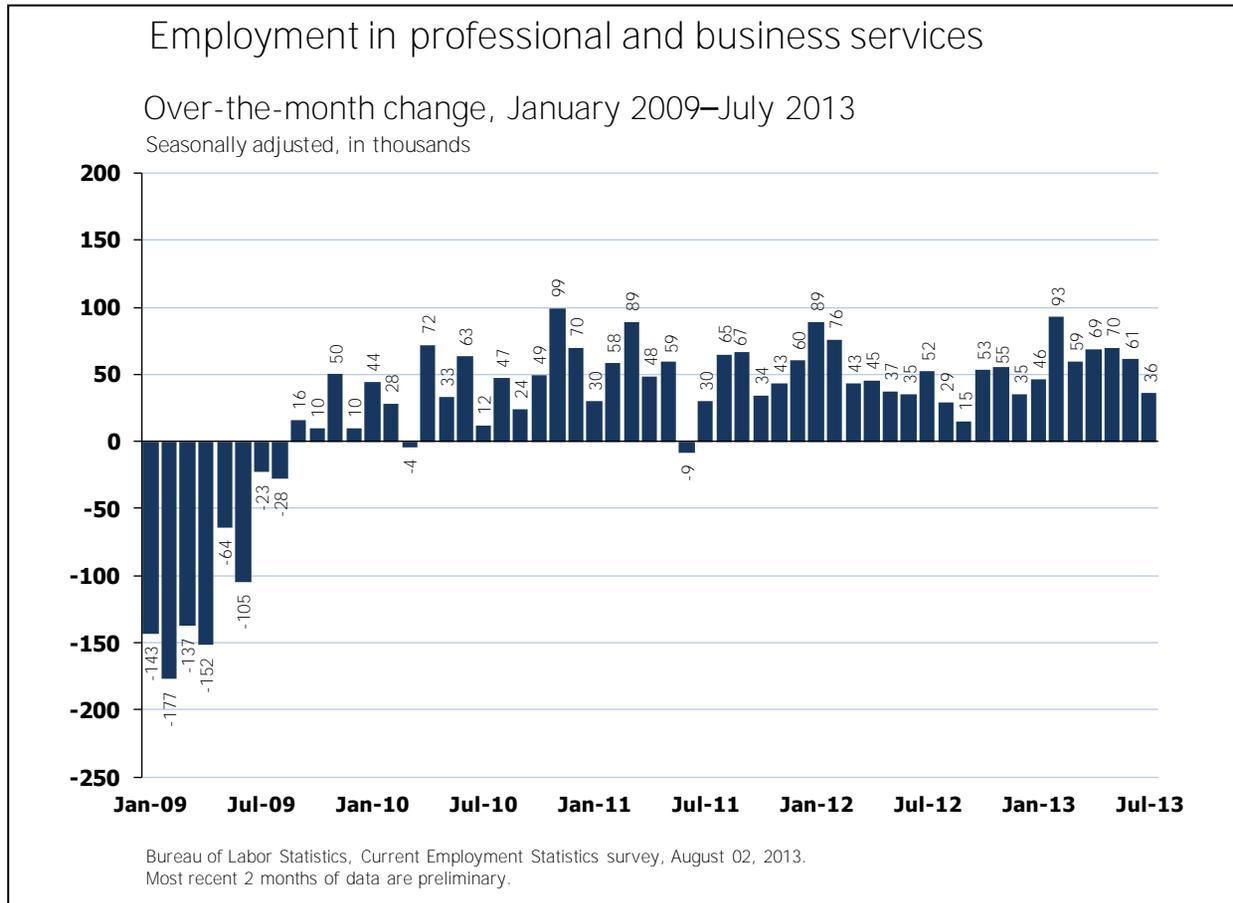


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 02, 2013.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Financial activities employment increased by 15,000 in July. This increase was partly due to a 6,000-job gain in securities, commodity contracts, and investments.

Financial activities employment has increased by 120,000 over the past 12 months.

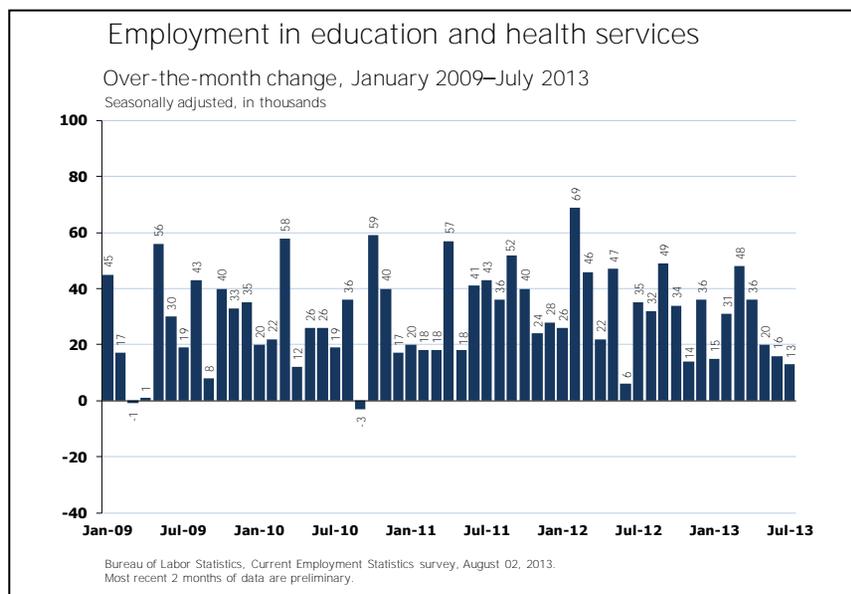
Professional and Business Services



Professional and business services employment edged up by 36,000 in July, below the prior 6-month average over-the-month change of 66,000. The gain was concentrated in management and technical consulting services (+7,000) and management of companies and enterprises (+7,000).

Employment in temporary help services changed little in July (+8,000), compared to an average gain of 20,000 per month over the prior 6 months. Economic indicators for the industry have been mixed. A weekly index of temporary and contract employment decreased by 5 points in July for the week including the 12th of the month (Source: [American Staffing Association](#)); while another source reported an increase of 1.3 points in their index of domestic revenues of temporary employment companies (Source: [ISI Temp Employment Survey](#)).

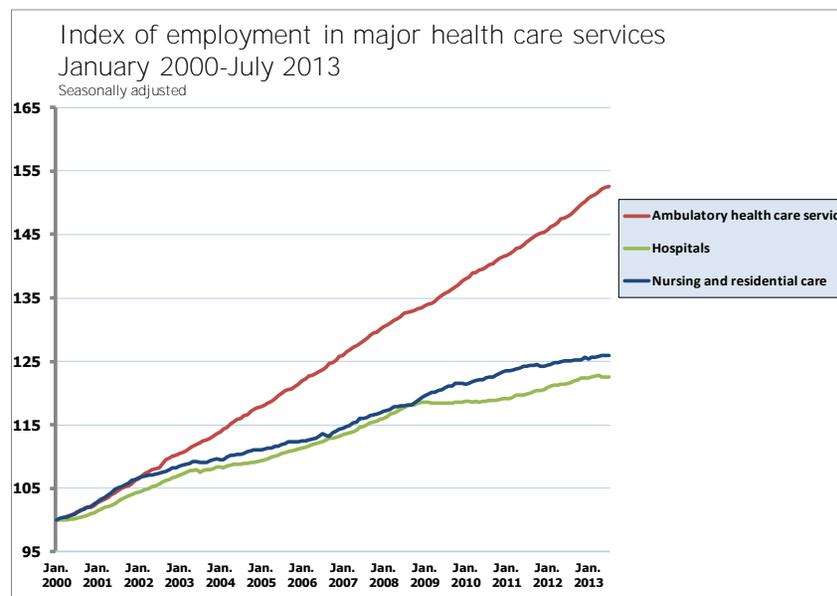
Private Education and Health Services



Education and health services employment changed little in July. Within the industry, employment in both education services and health care was flat, (+5,000 and +3,000, respectively). Social assistance employment continued a slow upward trend (+6,000). Social assistance has added 70,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

NAICS 62 – Health care

In July, health care employment had the smallest over-the-month change since July 2003. Employment in all of the major health care industries changed little over the month, and job growth has slowed in 2013.

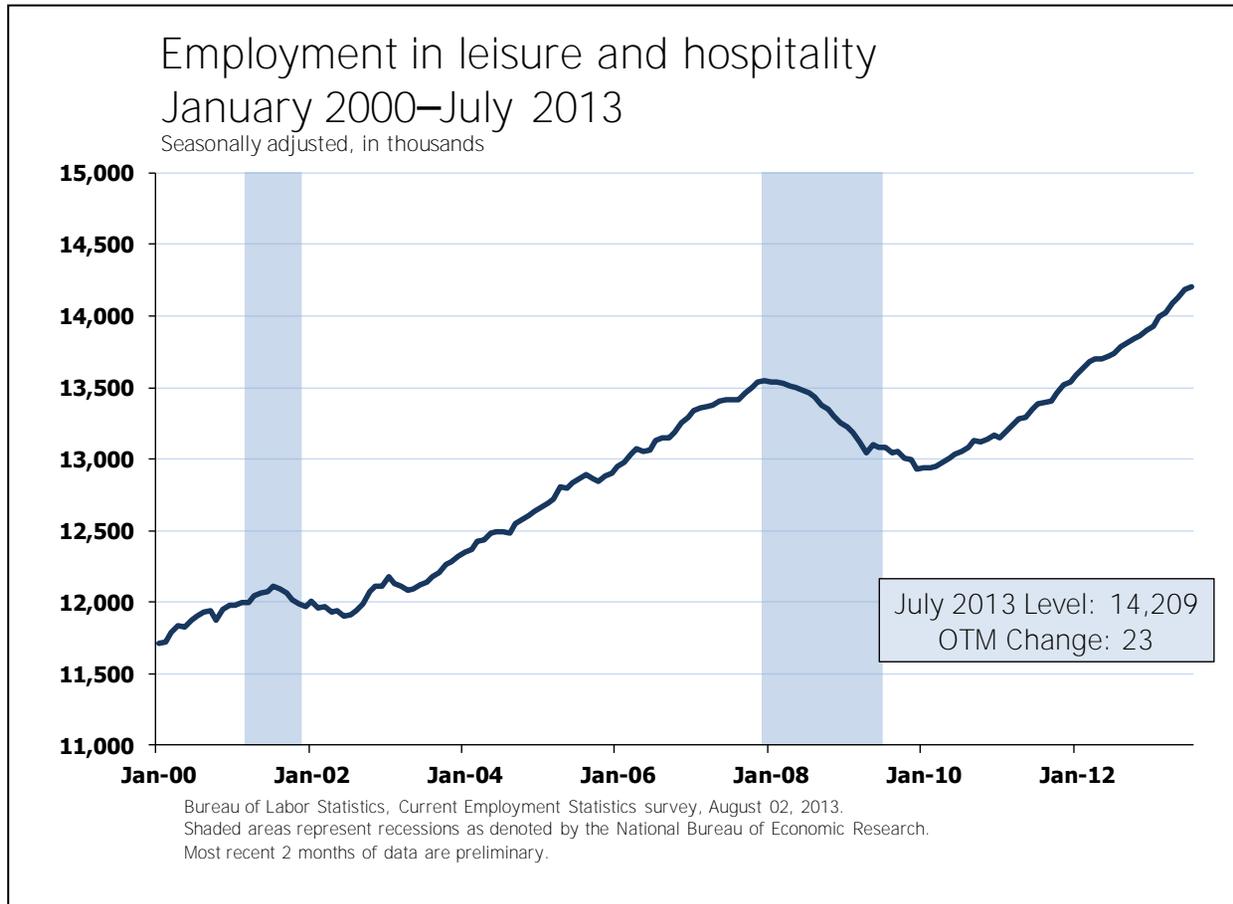


Ambulatory health care employment changed little in July (+7,000), compared to an average monthly gain of 16,000 in the first half of 2013 and 17,000 per month in 2012.

Hospital employment edged down (-4,000) in July following an average gain of 1,000 jobs per month in the prior 6 months and an average of 6,000 jobs added per month in 2012.

Employment remained unchanged in nursing and residential care in July following average gains of 1,000 per month earlier in 2013 and 3,000 per month in 2012.

Leisure and Hospitality



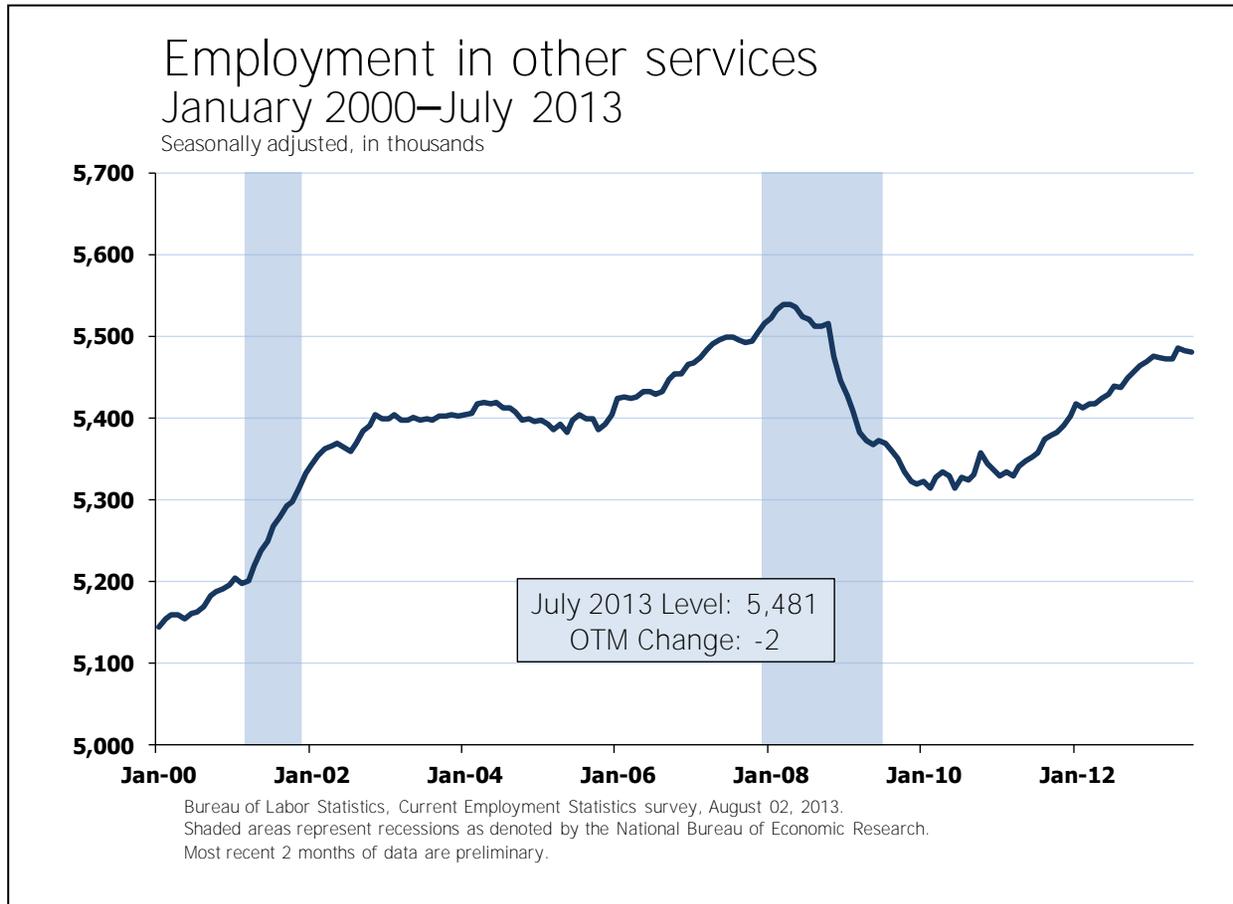
Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to grow in July (+23,000), following a gain of 57,000 in June. July’s job gains came entirely from food services and drinking places, with employment in the other component industries declining slightly.

The pace of hiring in leisure and hospitality has increased in 2013, with an average of 44,000 jobs added per month compared to an average gain of 30,000 per month in 2012.

NAICS 722 – Food services and drinking places

Food services and drinking places gained 38,000 jobs in July, in line with its prior 3-month average. This industry continues to drive growth in leisure and hospitality, accounting for over 80 percent of the jobs added since the most recent trough in December 2009.

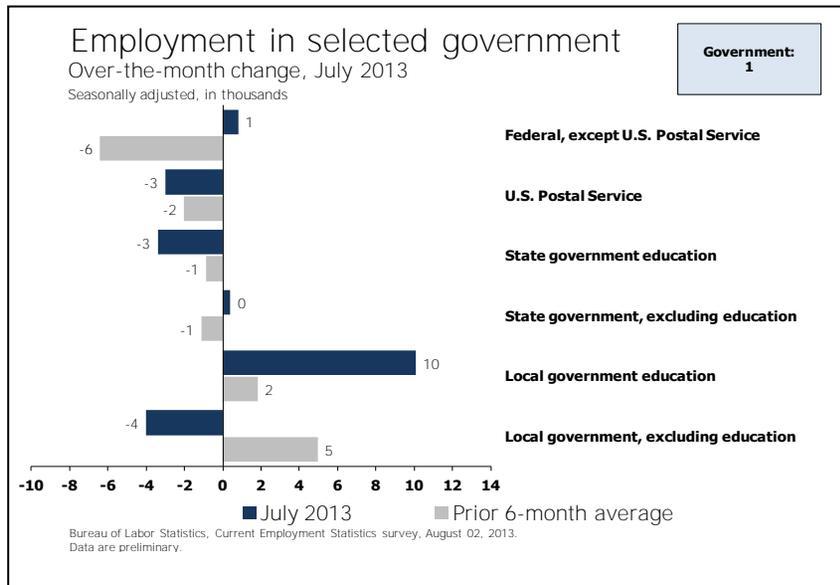
Other Services



Employment in other services was about unchanged in July, with employment in all component industries seeing little movement over the month. Over the year, however, personal and laundry services has added 21,000 jobs.

Other services has now regained about 74 percent of the jobs lost between April 2008 and June 2010.

Government



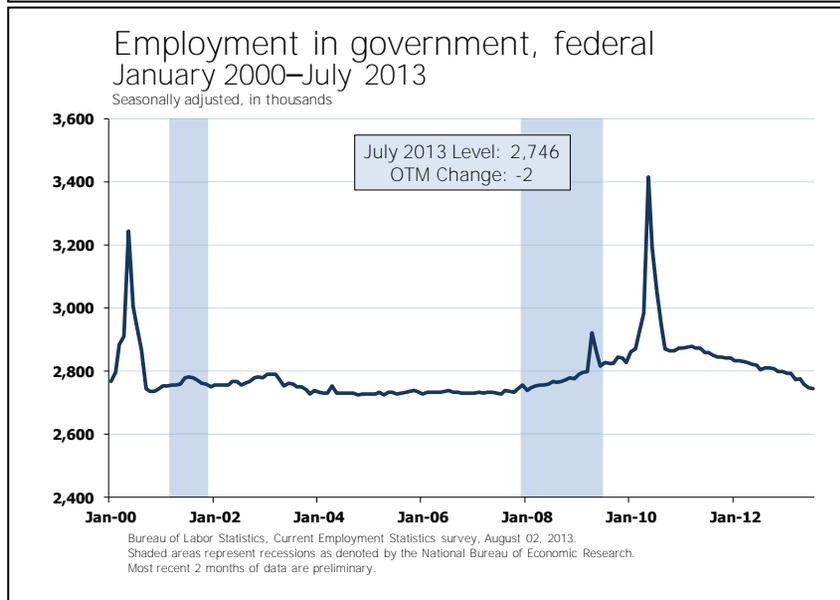
Government employment was essentially unchanged in July.

NAICS 91 – Federal government

Federal employment changed little in July after 2 months of declines. The Federal government has shed 53,000 jobs, on net, so far in 2013, following a decline of 42,000 jobs for all of 2012. Federal, excluding U.S. Postal Service accounts for over 70 percent of the jobs lost at the federal level this year.

NAICS 931611 – Local government education

Employment in local government education changed little in July, reflecting a recent change in trend. Since reaching a low in October 2012, local government education has recovered 28,000 of the 363,000 jobs lost during the most recent downturn that lasted from July 2008 to October 2012.





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