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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



April 2014

Release Date: May 2, 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, April 2014

Total Nonfarm +288,000

Total Private +273,000

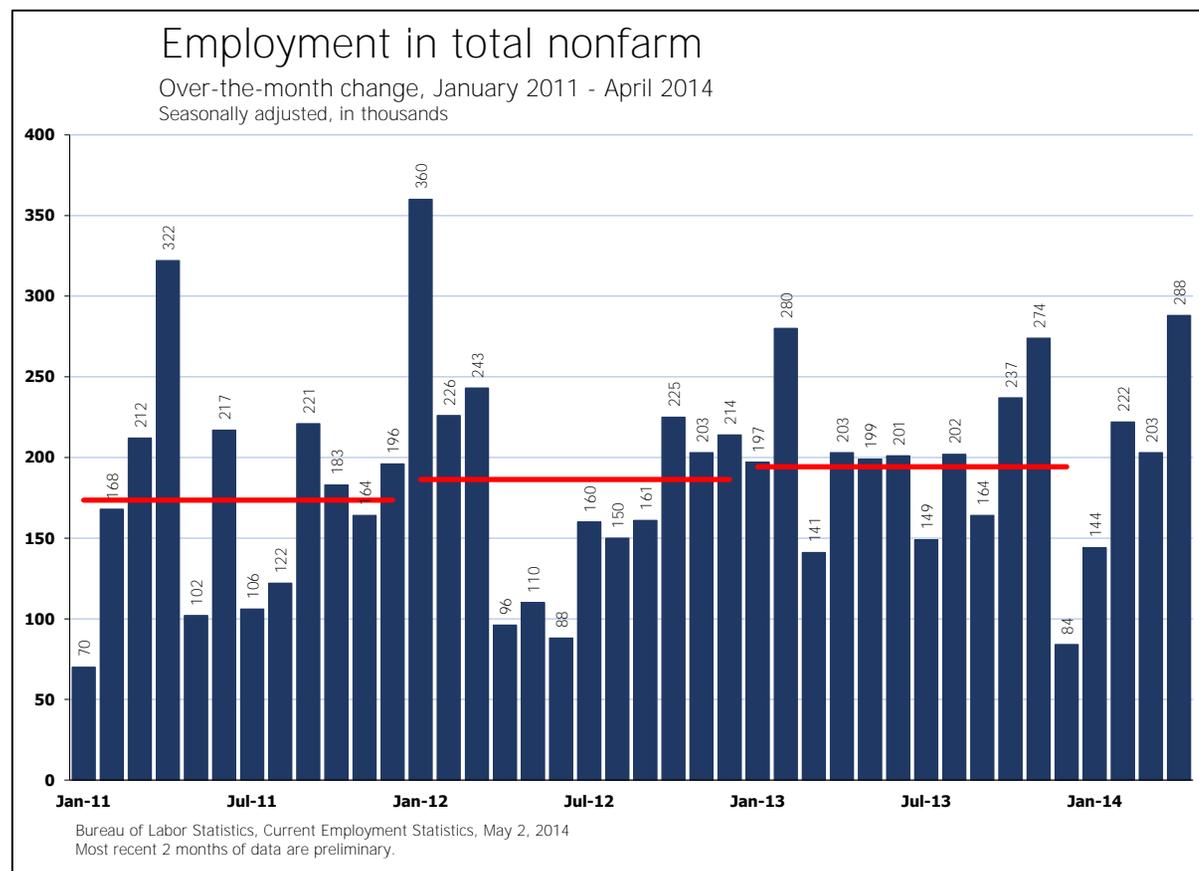
Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 288,000 in April—marking its largest 1-month gain since January 2012. Nonfarm employment remains just 113,000 below its January 2008 peak. Essentially all of the job growth in April occurred in private-sector industries. Professional and business services, retail trade, food services and drinking places, and construction saw the largest employment gains over the month.

The employment change for February revised up from +197,000 to +222,000, and the change for March revised up from +192,000 to +203,000. Combining these revisions with the gain in April, employment has grown by an average 238,000 per month.

Average hourly earnings of all private-sector employees were unchanged over the month, but are up 1.9 percent over the year. Average weekly hours, at 34.5, were unchanged in April.

Professional and business services +75,000

Professional and technical services added 25,000 jobs in April, with computer systems design and related services contributing 9,000 jobs. Employment in management of companies and enterprises rose (+12,000) and continued to trend up in temporary help services (+24,000).



Retail trade +35,000

Retail employment increased by 35,000 in April. Over the month, job gains were mostly widespread—including food and beverage stores (+9,000), general merchandise stores (+8,000), motor vehicle and parts dealers

(+6,000), and nonstore retailers (+4,000).

Partly offsetting the job gains, electronics and appliance stores lost 11,000 jobs over the month.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, April 2014

Construction +32,000

Construction added jobs in April, following an average monthly gain of 20,000 over the prior 6 months. Heavy and civil engineering construction and residential building contributed to the job growth, adding 11,000 and 7,000 jobs respectively.

Education and health services +40,000

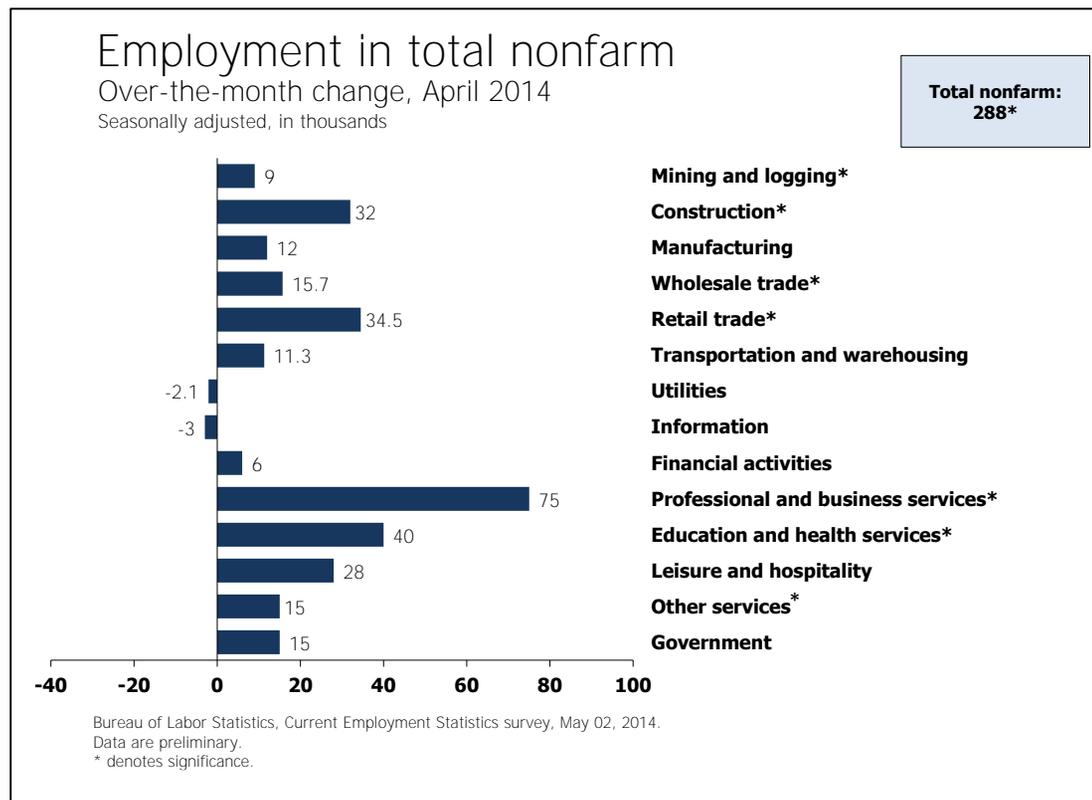
Employment in health care rose by 19,000 in April. Employment continued to trend up in ambulatory health care services, which includes offices of physicians and outpatient care centers. Hospital employment changed little over the month.

Mining and logging +9,000

Mining employment rose by 10,000 in April, with support activities contributing 7,000 to the gain. Monthly job growth in mining has averaged 6,000 so far this year, compared to 2,000 per month in 2013.

Wholesale trade +16,000

Employment in wholesale trade rose by 16,000 in April. Nondurables goods added 8,000 jobs over the month, while electronic markets and agents and brokers added 4,000 jobs. So far this year, wholesale trade employment has grown by an average 13,000



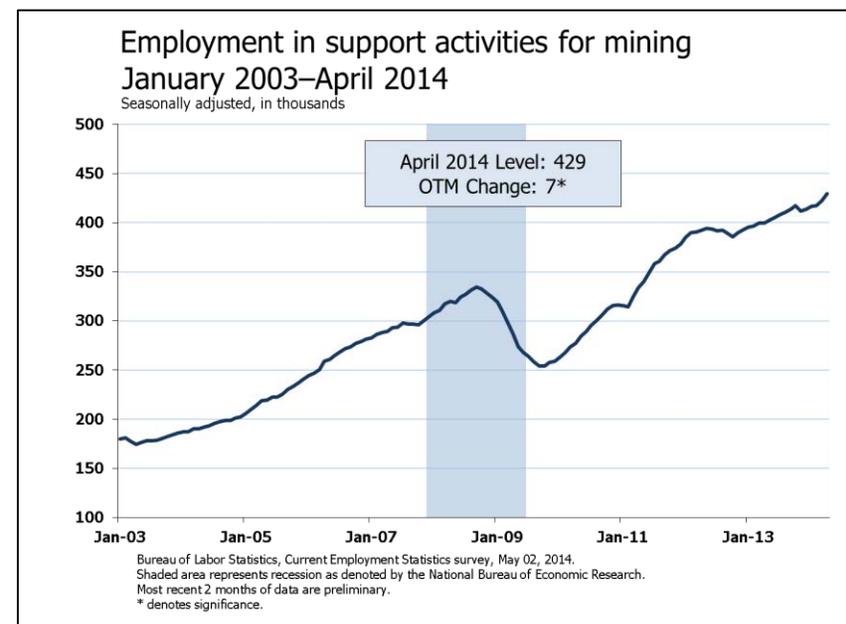
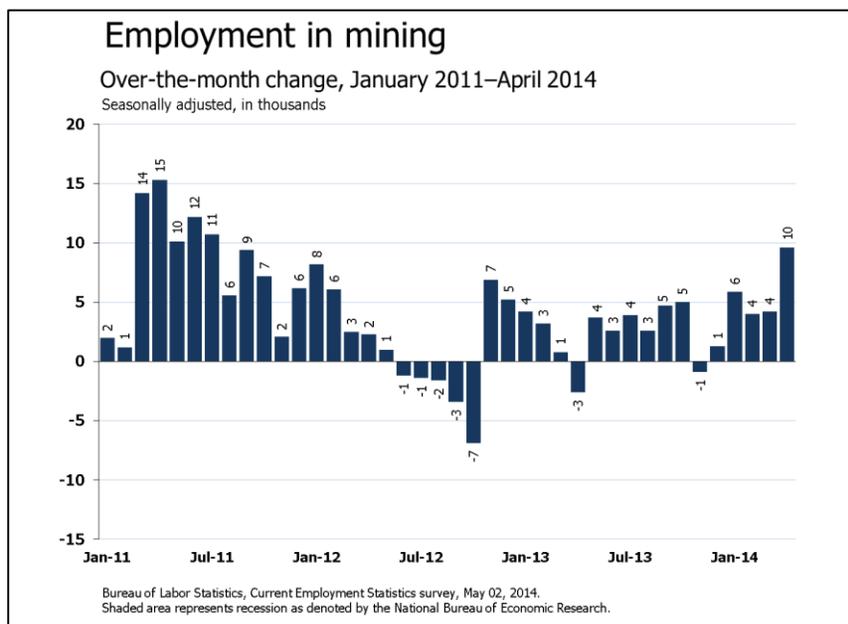
per month, compared to 8,000 per month in 2013.

continued to trend up; this industry has added 32,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

Other services +15,000

Other services employment increased by 15,000 in April. Within the sector, employment in personal and laundry services

Mining and Logging



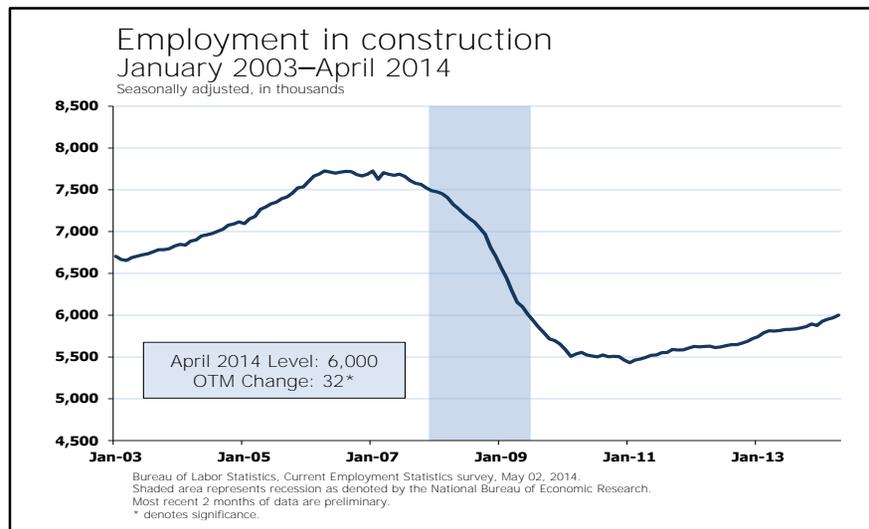
In April, mining and logging added 9,000 jobs, with all of the gains occurring in mining (10,000).

Recent industry employment growth has coincided with higher crude oil prices. According to the [Energy Information Administration](#), the West Texas Intermediary Crude Oil price was \$103.68 per barrel in April.

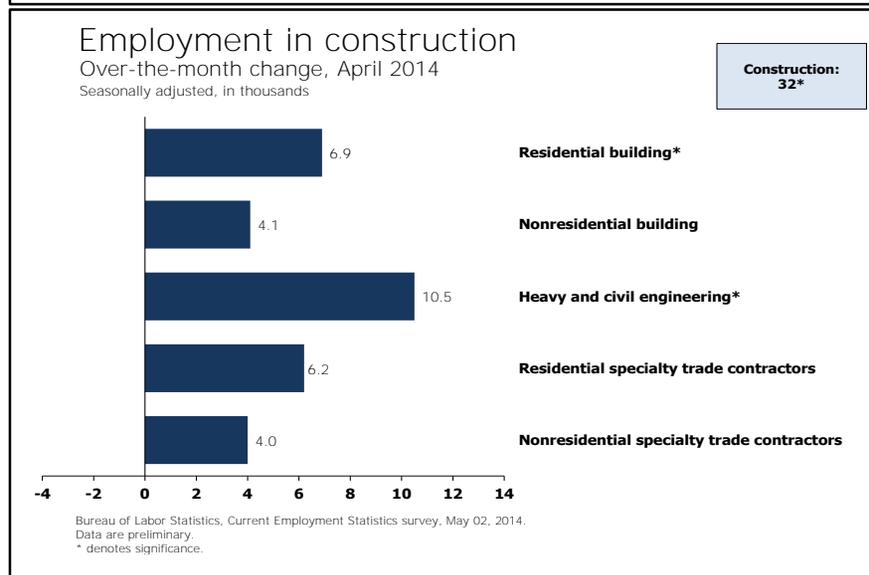
NAICS 213 – Support Activities for Mining

Most of the April employment growth in mining was concentrated in support activities for mining, which added 7,000 jobs.

Construction



Employment in construction increased by 32,000 in April, bringing the current 6-month net change to 136,000. Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, the industry has recovered 568,000 jobs, or 24.8 percent of the jobs lost during the recent employment downturn.

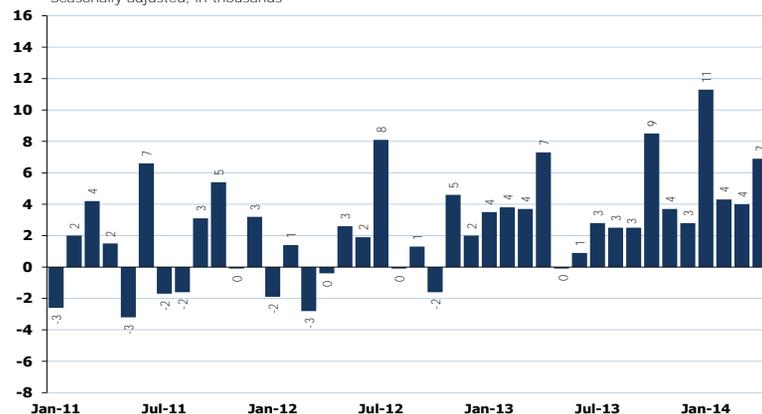


In April, job gains were spread out among the components of construction with residential building and heavy and civil engineering showing significant gains.

Construction

Employment in residential building

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



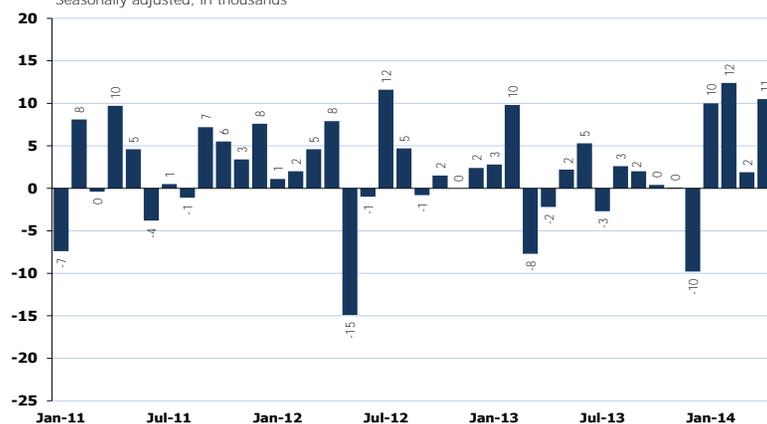
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 02, 2014.
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

NAICS 2361—Residential building

Employment in residential building construction grew by 7,000 in April, bringing the current 6-month net job change to +33,000. Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, the industry has recovered 103,000 jobs.

Employment in heavy and civil engineering construction

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

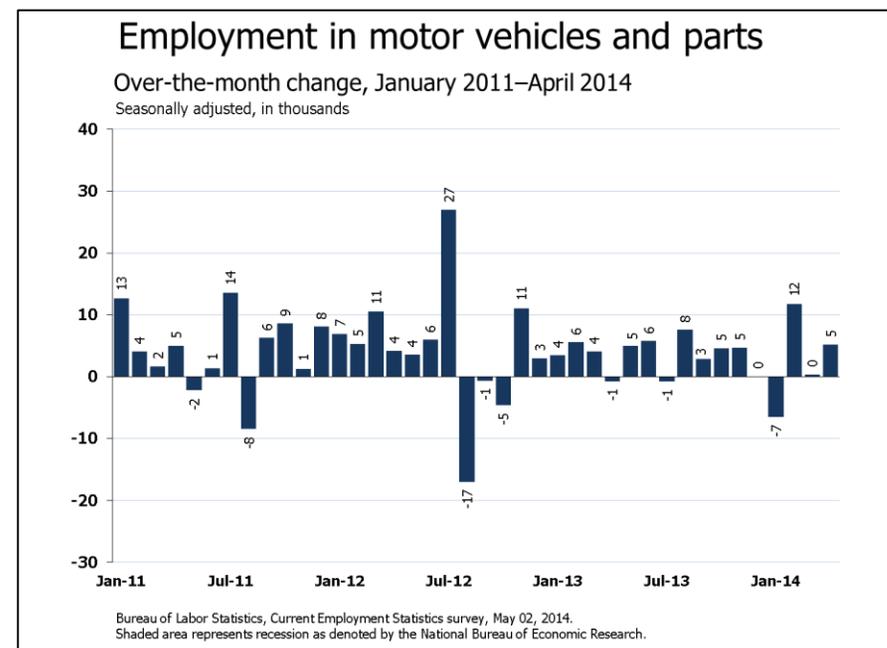
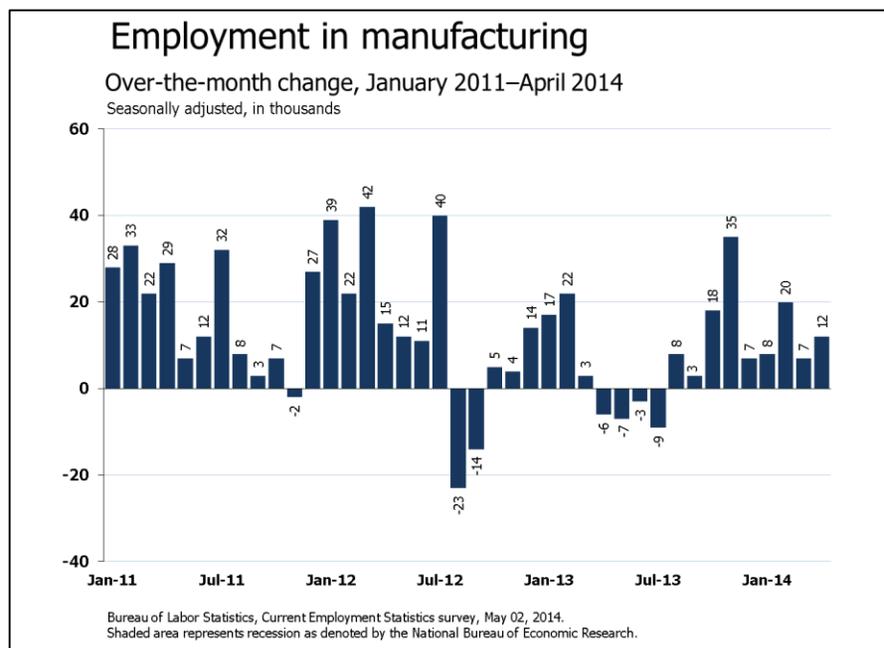


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 02, 2014.
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

NAICS 237—Heavy and civil engineering

Employment in heavy and civil engineering construction grew by 11,000 in April, bringing the current 6-month net job change to +25,000. Since reaching an employment trough in February 2010, the industry has added 106,000 jobs.

Manufacturing

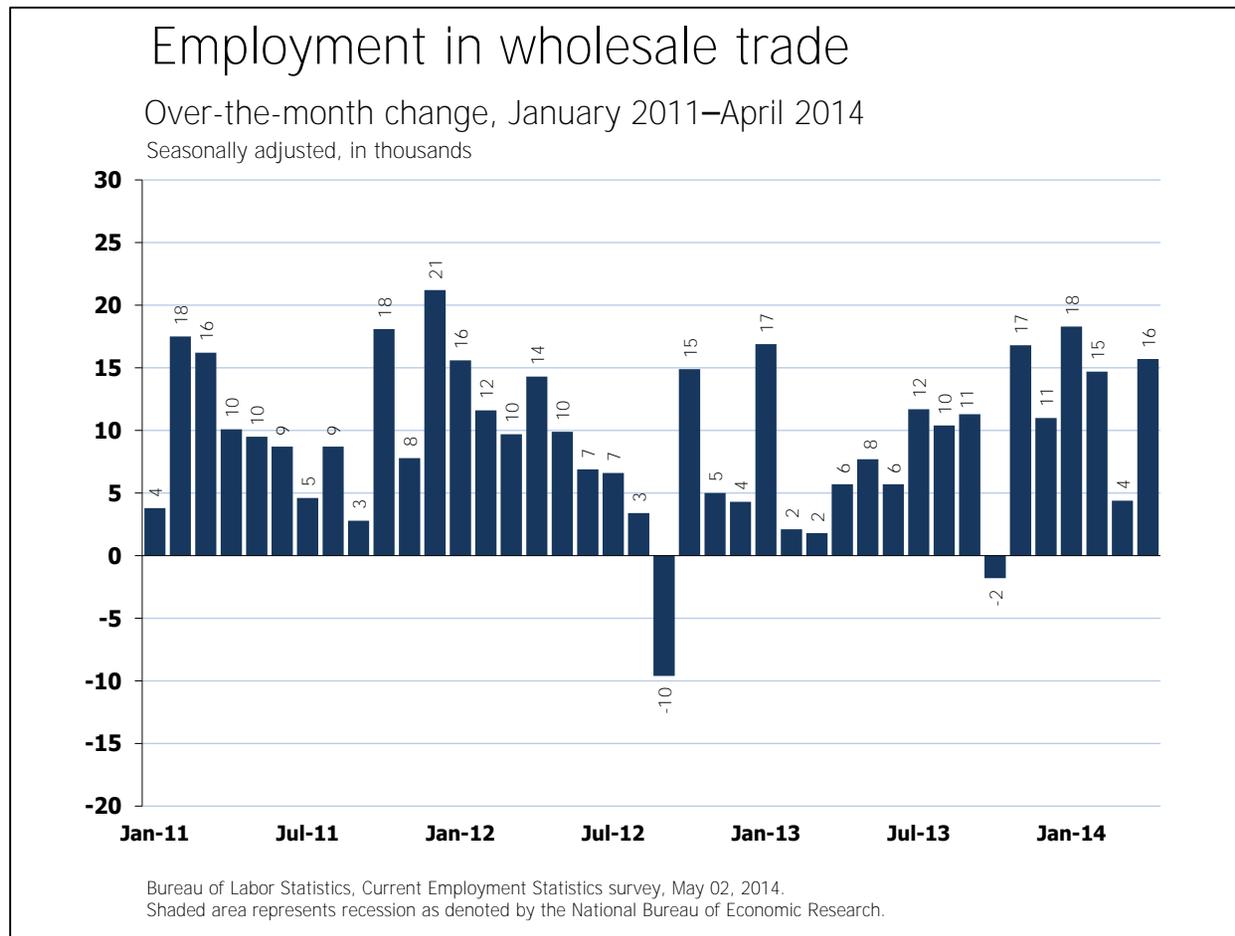


Employment in manufacturing edged up (+12,000) in April, in line with the prior 3-month average. Over the past 12 months, manufacturing has added 99,000 jobs, with the majority of the gains occurring in durable goods.

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

Motor vehicles and parts employment increased by 5,000 in April. Over the past 9 months, the industry has added an average 3,000 jobs per month. During this period, U.S. Auto Production has ramped up, with production increasing in April (source: [Automotive News Data Center](#)).

Wholesale Trade

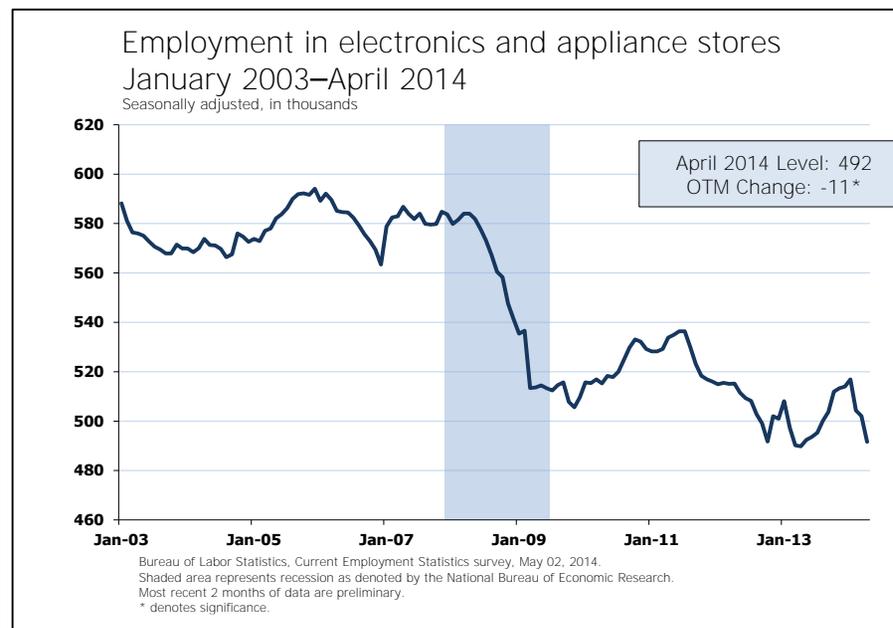
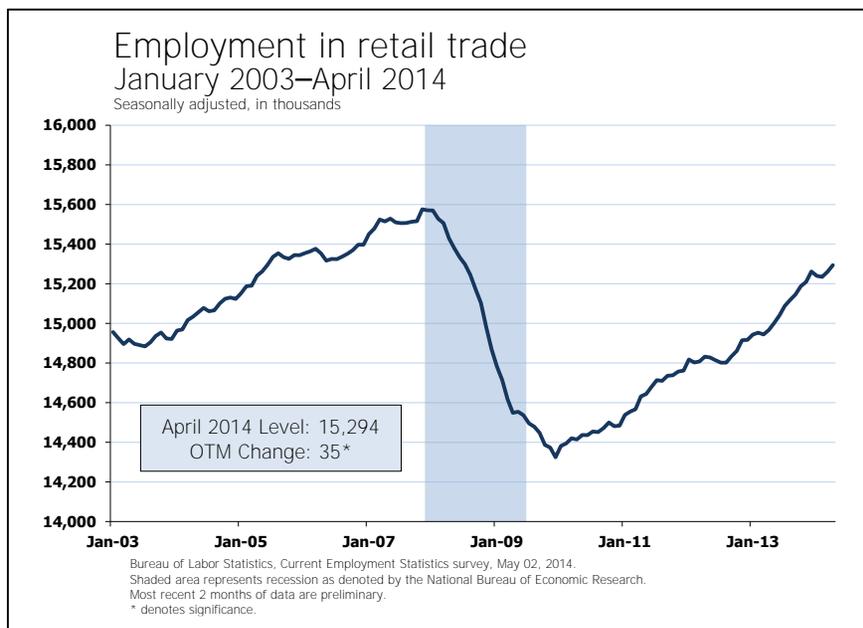


Wholesale trade added 16,000 jobs in April. Half of this gain came from the nondurable goods industry.

NAICS 424-Nondurable goods

In April, employment in the nondurable goods industry edged up by 8,000. Since the most recent employment trough in September 2010, the industry has added 89,000 jobs.

Retail Trade



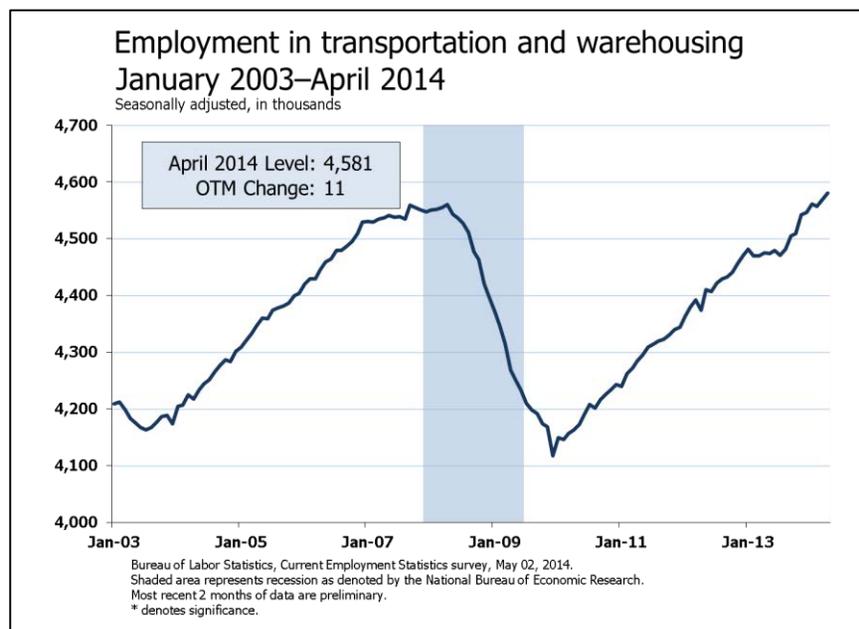
Retail trade employment increased in April (+35,000). Employment in the retail industries mostly trended up, although there was a significant decline in electronics and appliance stores (-11,000). Over the past year, retail trade employment has grown by nearly 330,000.

Recent retail-related indicators have been mostly positive. The [Census Bureau](#) reported that retail sales for March increased by 1.1 percent and were up 3.8 percent over the year. However, the [Conference Board](#) notes that the Consumer Confidence Index posted a small decline of 1.6 points in April.

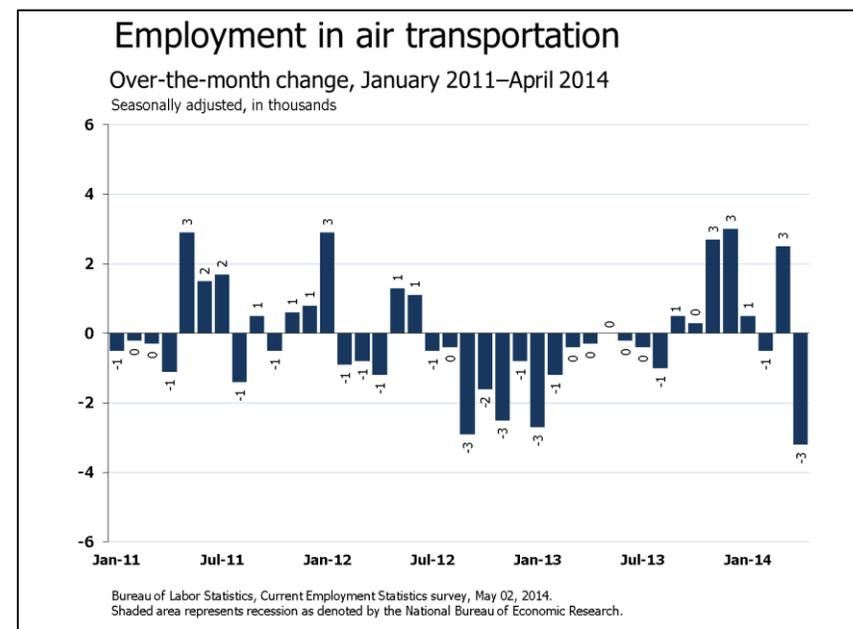
NAICS 443 – Electronics and appliance stores

In April, electronics and appliance stores employment declined by 11,000. The industry has lost 25,000 over the past 3 months, offsetting modest growth since April 2013.

Transportation and Warehousing



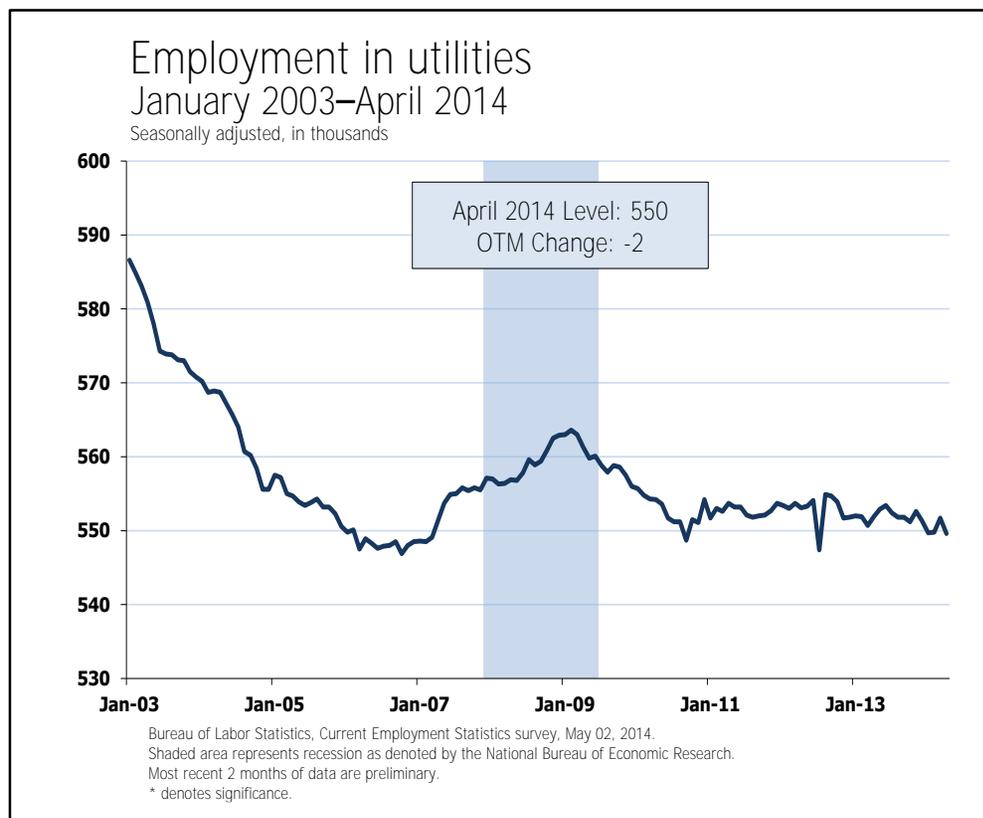
Transportation and warehousing employment edged up (+11,000) in April. Over the past 6 months, the industry has added 71,000 jobs.



NAICS 481 – Air Transportation

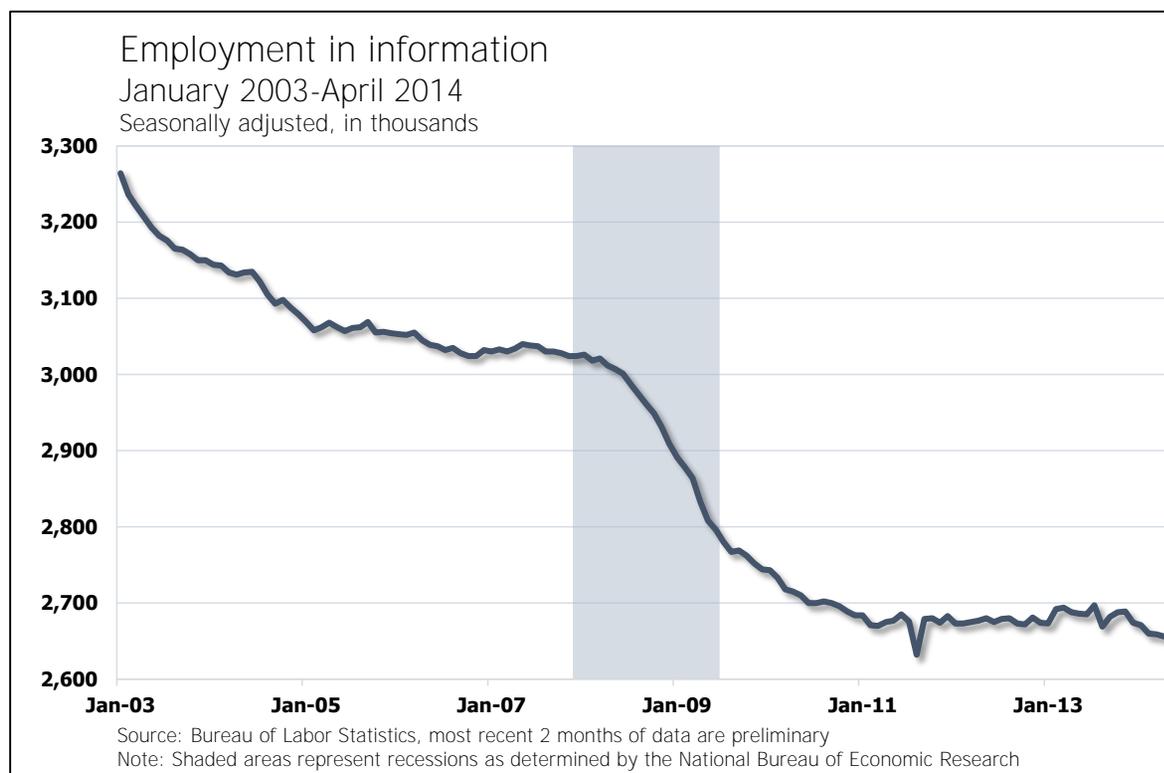
Employment in air transportation fell by 3,000 in April, offsetting an increase of 3,000 in March. Thus far in 2014, employment in the industry has shown little net change.

Utilities



Employment in utilities edged down by 2,000 in April. Over the year, employment in the industry has shown little net change.

Information

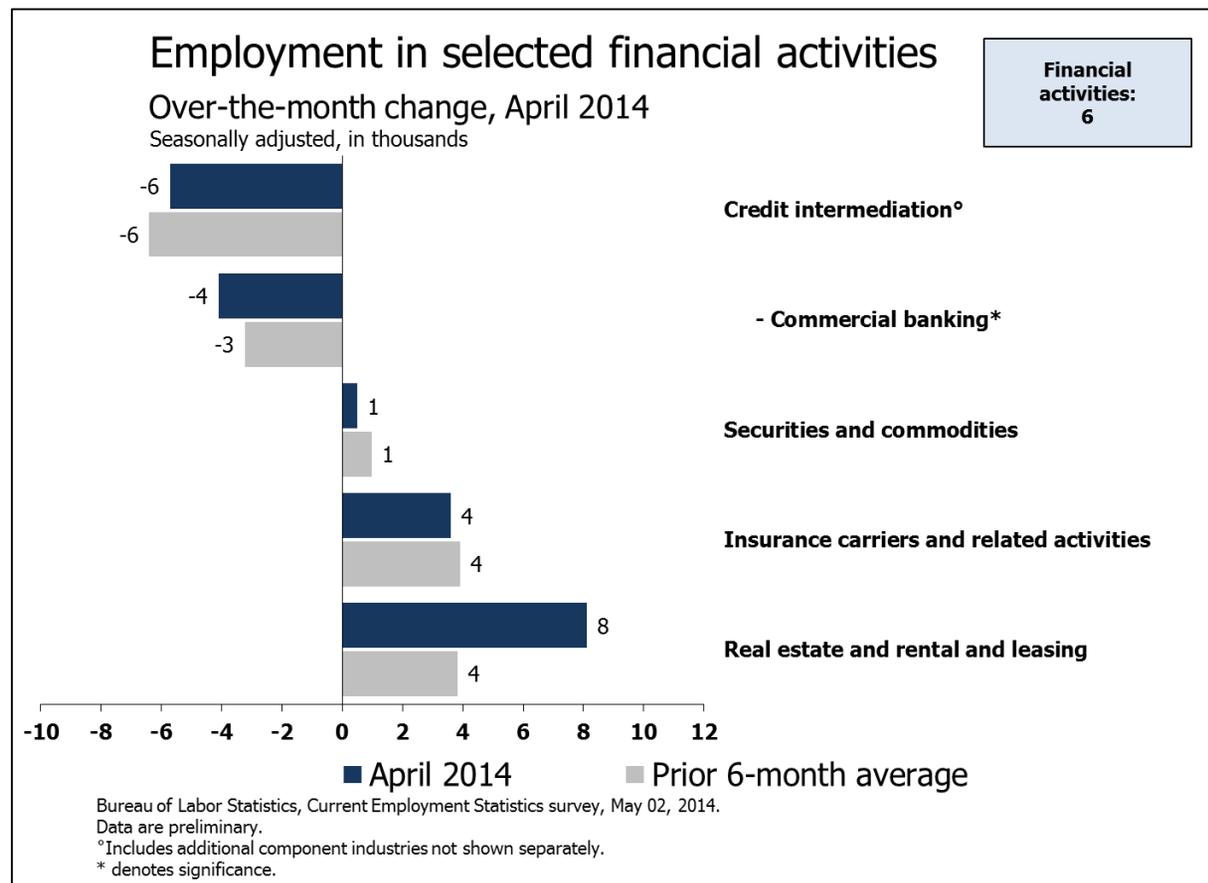


Employment in information changed little in April (-3,000), with none of the component industries showing significant changes.

NAICS 512 – Motion picture and sound recording industries

Monthly employment changes in motion picture and sound recording industries typically show offsetting movements. Recently these changes have not been fully offset, however. Over the last 6 months, the industry has lost 38,000 jobs.

Financial Activities

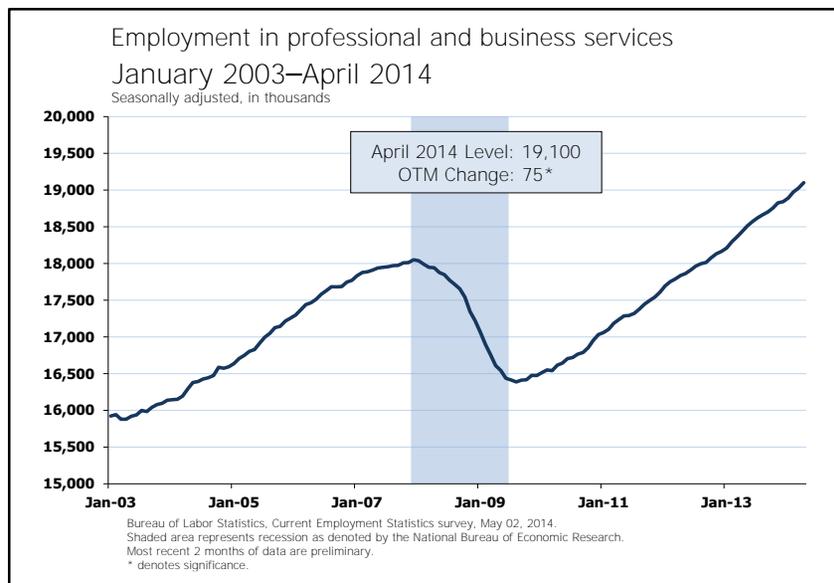


Financial activities employment changed little in April (+6,000).

Employment in commercial banking continued to decline in April, with a significant loss of 4,000. Since reaching an employment high point in March 2012, the industry has lost 49,000 jobs.

Rental and leasing added 6,000 jobs in April. Over the past 6 month, employment in the industry has increased by 17,000.

Professional and Business Services



Employment in professional and business services increased by 75,000 in April, and the industry has added 258,000 jobs so far in 2014.

NAICS 54 – Professional and technical services

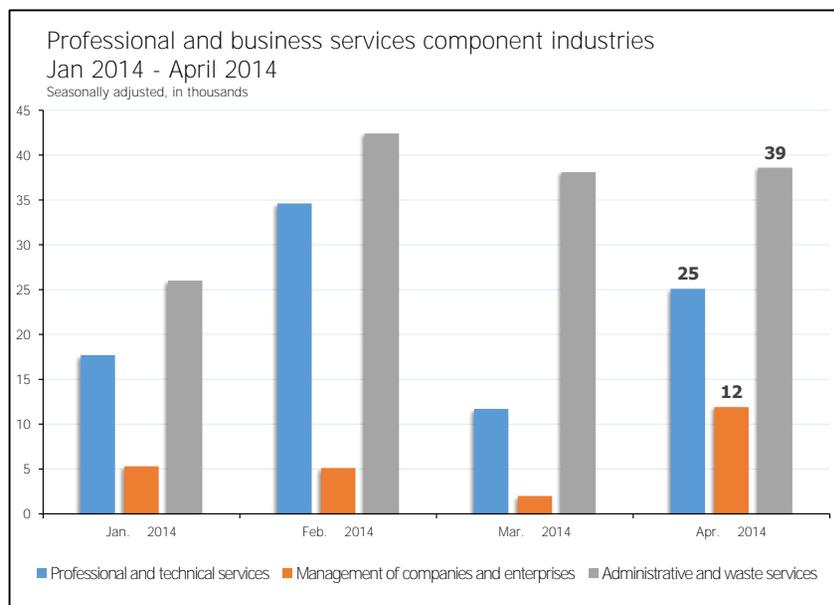
Professional and technical services added 25,000 jobs in April. Employment in computer systems design and related services expanded by 9,000.

NAICS 55 – Management of companies and enterprises

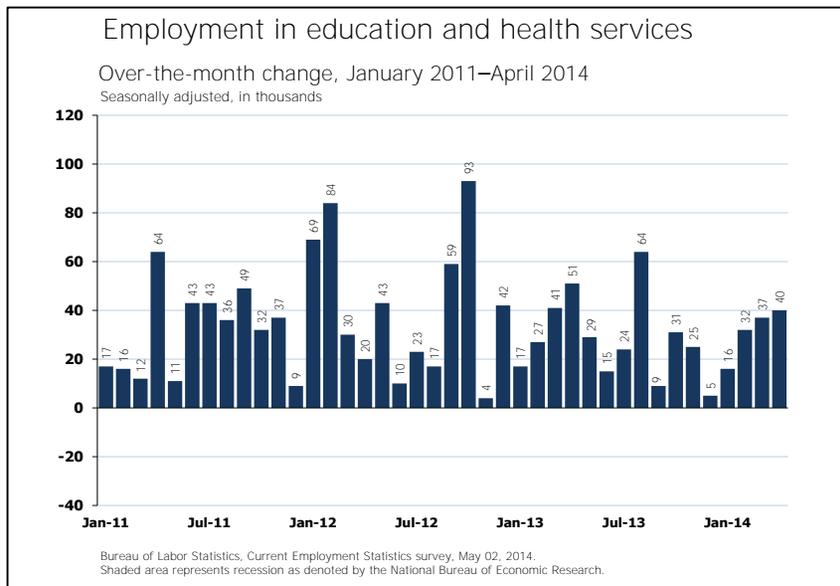
Management of companies and enterprises added 12,000 jobs over the month, outpacing the prior 12-month average over-the-month change of 4,000.

NAICS 56 – Administrative and waste services

Administrative and waste services gained 39,000 jobs in April. Employment services contributed 28,000 to the job gain, stemming from a continuing positive trend in temporary help services employment (+24,000). Over the year, temporary help firms have added 243,000 jobs to payrolls.



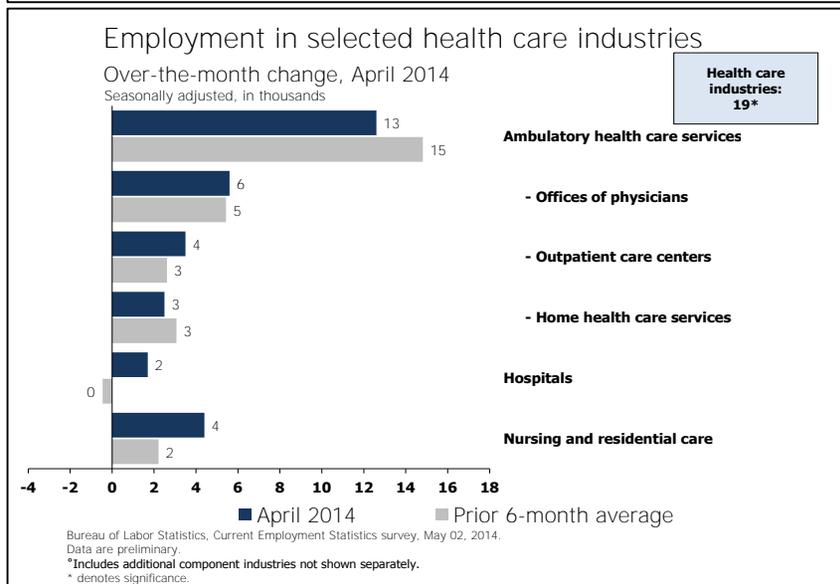
Private Education and Health Services



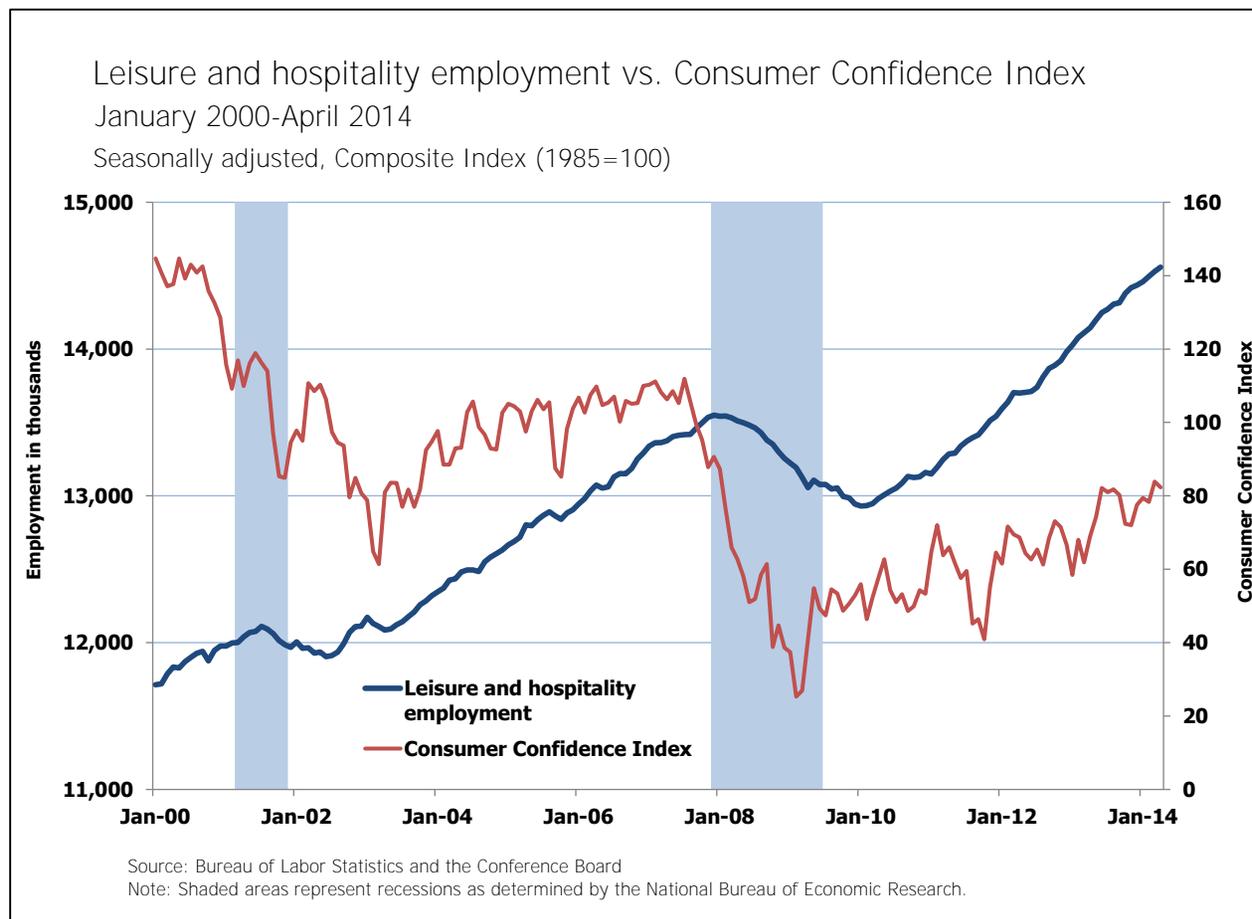
In April, education and health services added 40,000 jobs, the largest over-the-month gain since August of last year. The majority of the employment growth occurred in health care. Employment in educational services (+12,000) and social assistance (+9,000) changed little over the month.

NAICS 621- Ambulatory health care services

Ambulatory health care services employment continued to trend up in April, with the gain split amongst its major component industries. The industry has added an average of 14,000 jobs per month so far in 2014, similar to its average monthly job gain in 2013. Offices of physicians has been the largest contributor to employment growth in ambulatory health care services so far in 2014, adding an average of 6,000 jobs per month, compared to an average of 4,000 jobs per month in 2013.



Leisure and Hospitality

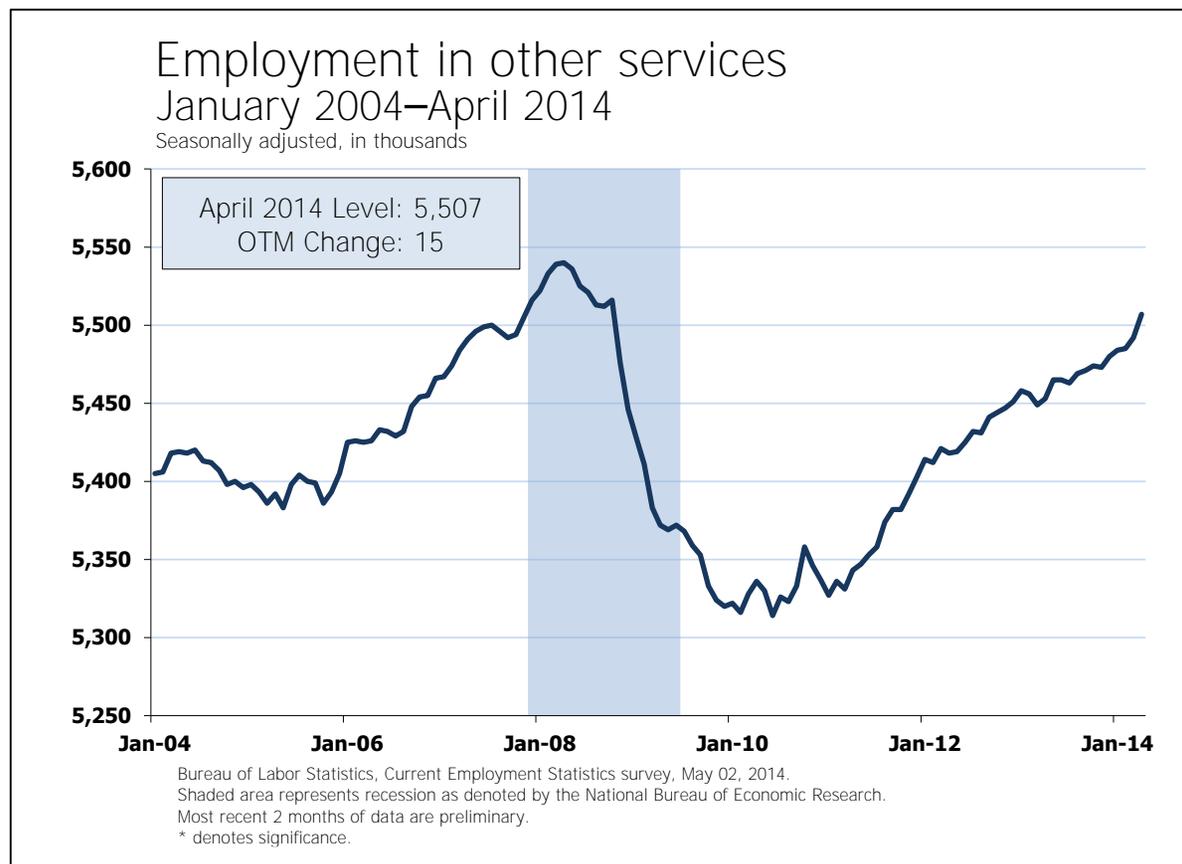


Employment in leisure and hospitality edged up in April (+28,000). Over the past 12 months, this industry has added 412,000 jobs, which coincided with an increase in the consumer confidence index during the same period (source: [The Conference Board](#)).

NAICS 722 – Food services and drinking places

Employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in April (+33,000). This industry has added 337,000 jobs over the last 12 months, accounting for over 80 percent of the job gains in leisure and hospitality during the same period.

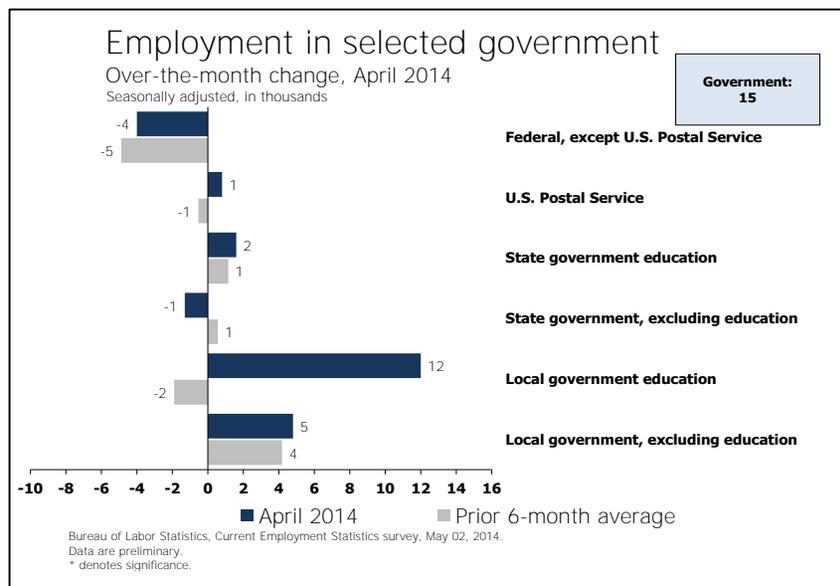
Other Services



Employment in other services grew by 15,000 in April—the largest gain since August 2011. The industry has gained 54,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

Employment in personal and laundry services edged up (6,000) in April. As of December 2012, personal and laundry services recovered all jobs lost in the most recent downturn. Employment in this industry has now surpassed its previous peak level by 37,000.

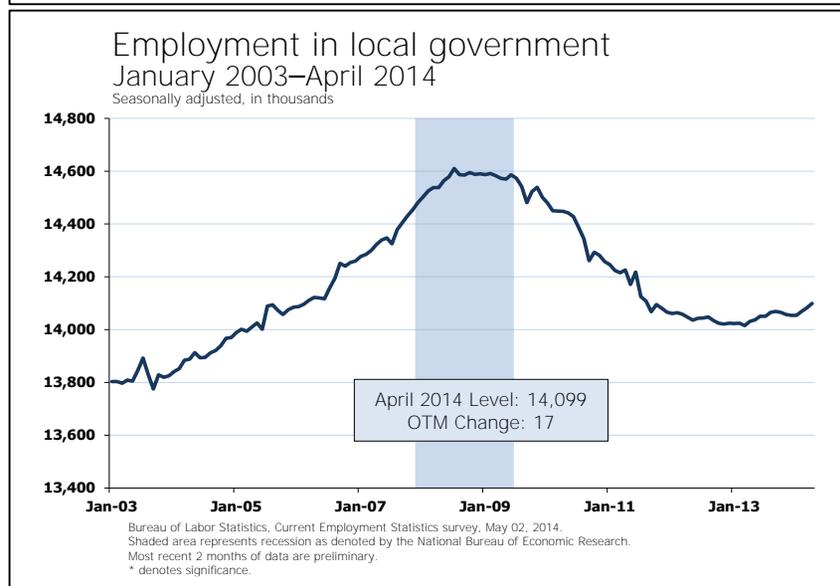
Government



Government employment changed little in April (+15,000). Over the month, employment in federal, except U.S. Postal Service continued to trend down, while local government employment continued a modest upward trend.

NAICS 93 – Local government

Both the education and non-education portions of local government employment continued to edge up over the month. Local government lost 595,000 jobs between July 2008 and March 2013, when it reached an employment low. Since then, the industry has gained 84,000 jobs, with more than half of the gain occurring in the latest 3 months.





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