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# Current Employment Statistics Highlights



**June 2014**

Release Date: July 3, 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, June 2014

**Total Nonfarm + 288,000**

**Total Private + 262,000**

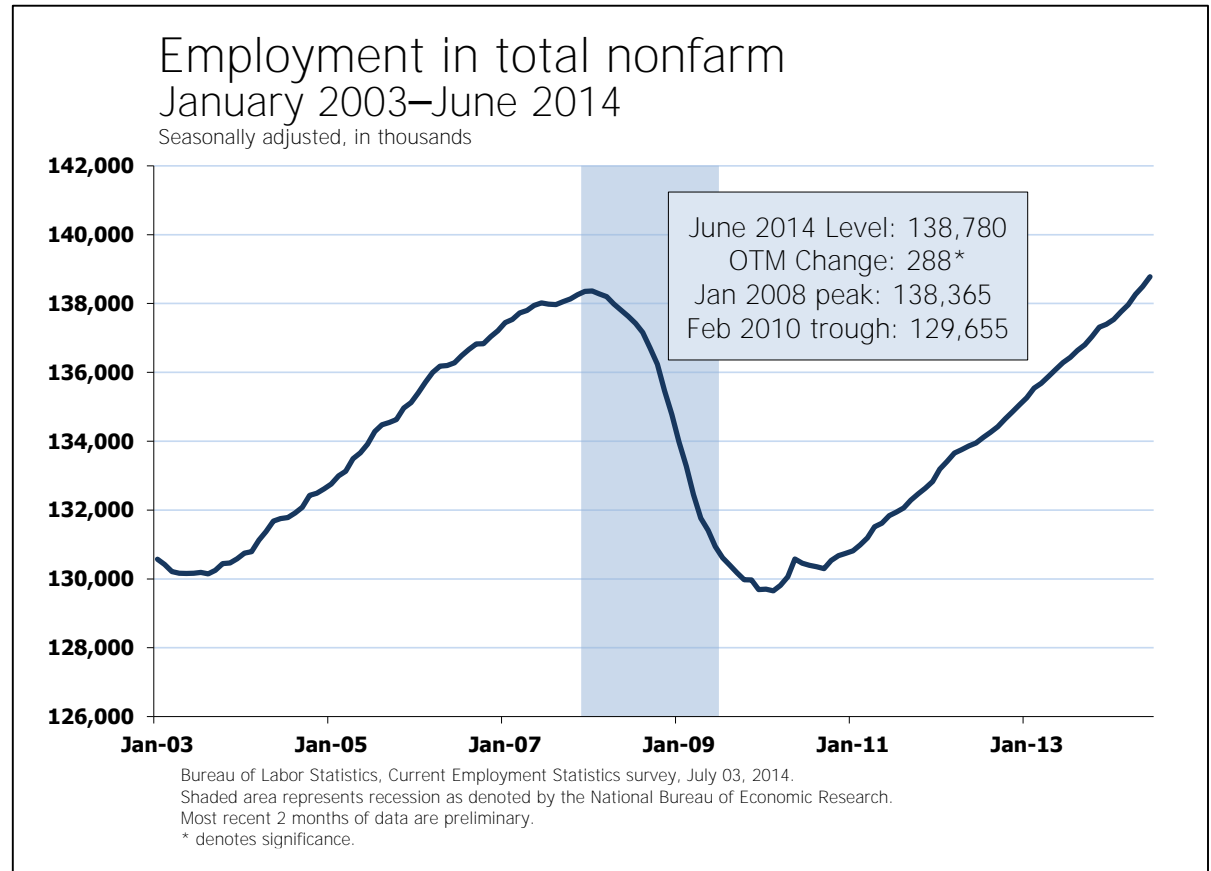
Nonfarm employment rose by 288,000 in June. Professional and business services, retail trade, food service and drinking places, health care, financial activities, and transportation and warehousing contributed to employment growth.

The employment change for May revised up from +217,000 to +224,000, and the change for April revised up from +282,000 to +304,000. Over the past 3 months, employment has increased by an average 272,000 per month.

Average hourly earnings for all private-sector employees rose by 6 cents over the month, following an increase of the same magnitude in May. Hourly earnings are up 2.0 percent over the year. Average weekly hours held at 34.5 hours for the fourth straight month.

**+ 67,000 Professional and business services**

Professional and technical services added 30,000 payroll jobs in June. Management and technical consulting services contributed 8,000 jobs over the month, and both architectural and engineering services and computer systems design and related services added 7,000 jobs.



Employment in temporary help services continued to edge up (+10,000) in June, resulting in 216,000 jobs gained over the year.

**+ 40,000 Retail trade**

Retail trade employment increased by 40,000 in June. Motor vehicle and parts dealers

(+12,000), building materials and garden supply stores (+8,000), and electronics and appliance stores (+7,000) contributed to job growth over the month. Over the prior 12 months, job growth in retail trade had averaged 26,000 per month.

### Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2014

**+ 38,000 Education and health services**

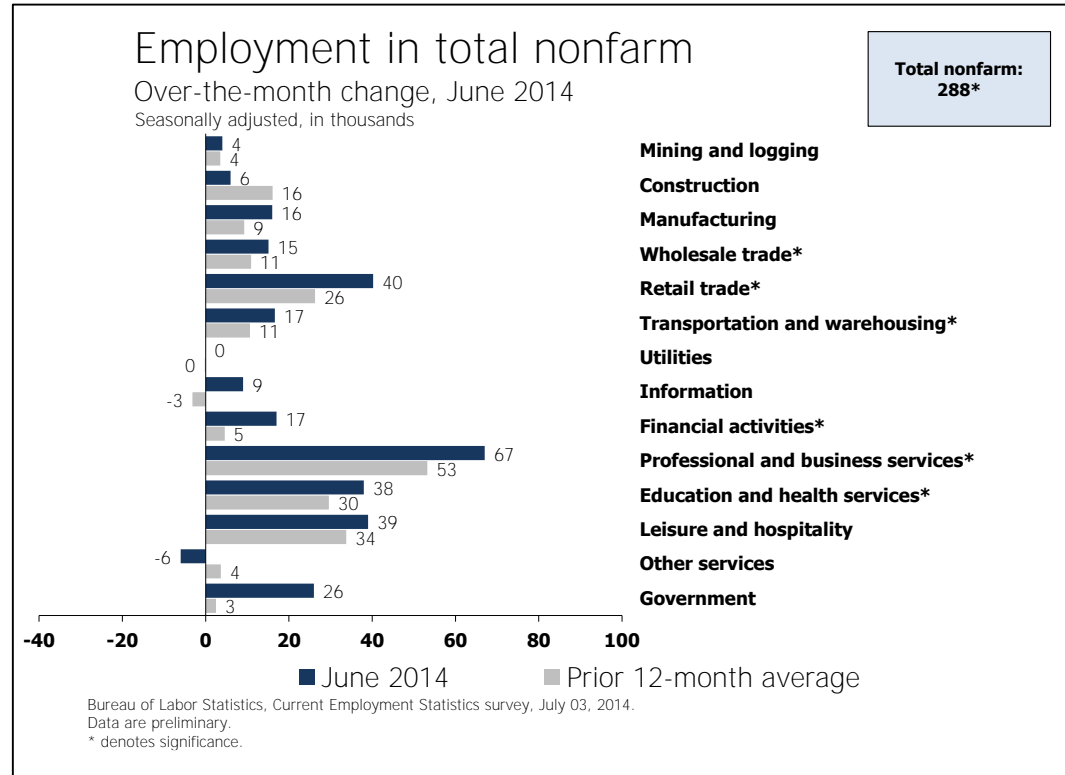
Health care and social assistance added 34,000 jobs in June. Health care providers contributed 21,000 jobs, with employment in ambulatory care and nursing and residential care facilities continuing to trend up. Employment in social assistance continued to trend up over the month (+13,000), with child day care contributing 8,000 jobs. Over the prior 12-month period, job growth in health care and social assistance had averaged 27,000 per month.

**+ 17,000 Transportation and warehousing**

Transportation and warehousing added 17,000 jobs in June. Couriers and messengers contributed 6,000 payroll jobs, while employment in support activities for transportation continued to edge up over the month. Over the prior 12-month period, job growth in transportation and warehousing had averaged 11,000 per month.

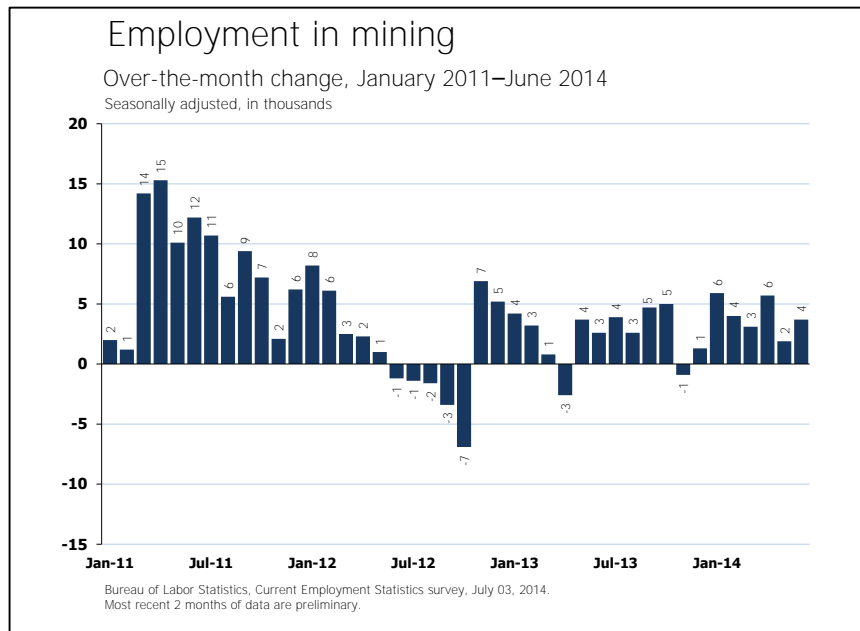
**+ 17,000 Financial activities**

Financial activities added 17,000 jobs in June. Insurance carriers and related activities (+9,000) and real estate and rental and leasing (+9,000) contributed to the job growth. Slightly offsetting the gains, commercial banking lost



3,000 jobs over the month. Over the prior 12 months, job growth in financial activities had averaged 5,000 per month.

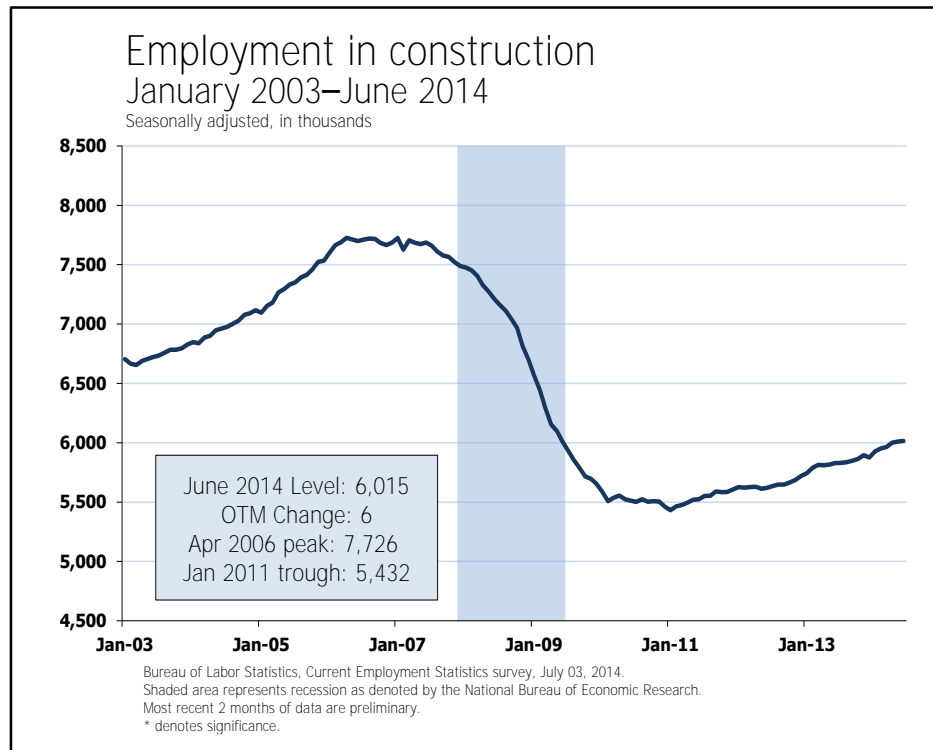
## Mining and Logging



In June, mining and logging employment continued to trend up (+4,000). Since an employment trough in October 2009, mining and logging has added 246,000 jobs; mining accounts for 98 percent of this increase.

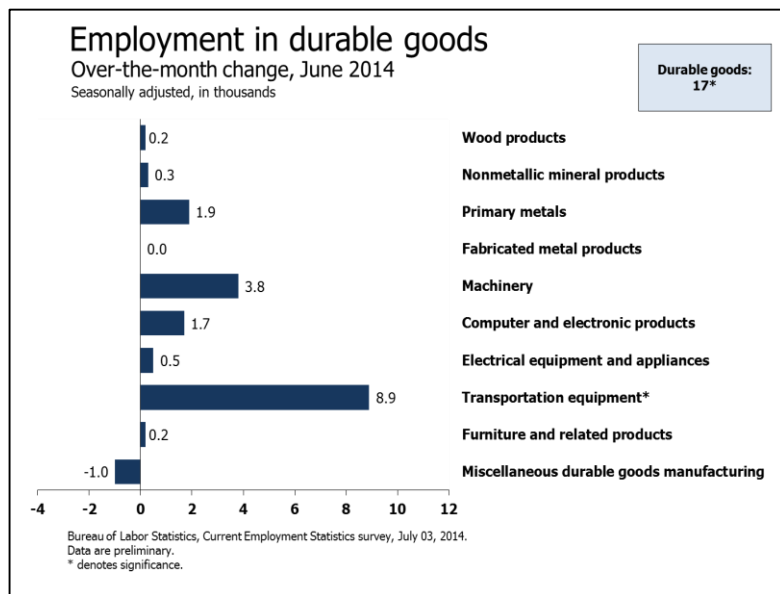
Mining employment continued to trend up in June (+4,000), in line with the prior 12-month average. Since October 2009, support activities for mining (+175,000) and oil and gas extraction (+54,000) contributed to mining payroll expansion and have accounted for 95 percent of jobs added in mining.

## Construction



Employment in construction edged up (+6,000) in June, bringing the current 6-month net job change to 139,000. Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, the industry has recovered 583,000 jobs, or 25.4 percent of the jobs lost during the recent employment downturn.

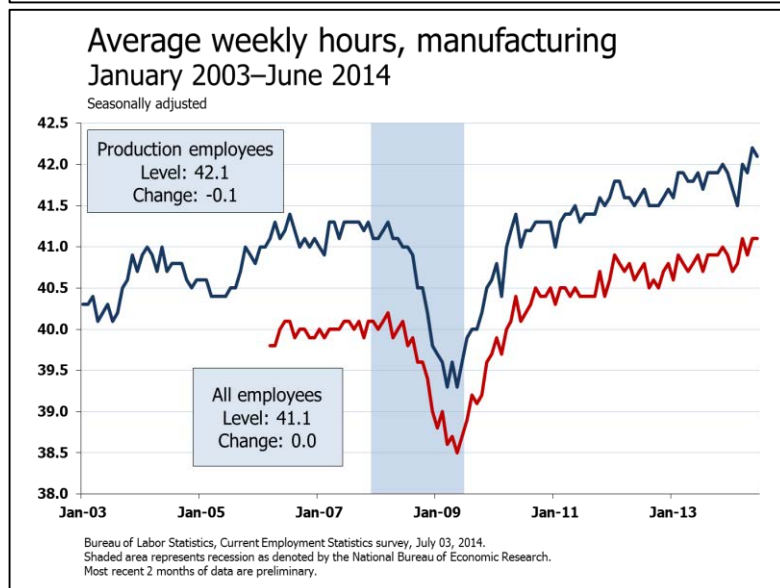
## Manufacturing



In June, manufacturing employment continued to trend up (+16,000) for the eleventh straight month. Over the month, durable goods added 17,000 jobs, while nondurable goods employment was flat. Since the manufacturing employment trough in February 2010, durable goods has added 674,000 jobs and nondurable goods employment has shown little net change.

The 1-month diffusion index fell to 61.1 in June from 63.6 in May. 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. June marks the twelfth consecutive month that the index registered above 50.

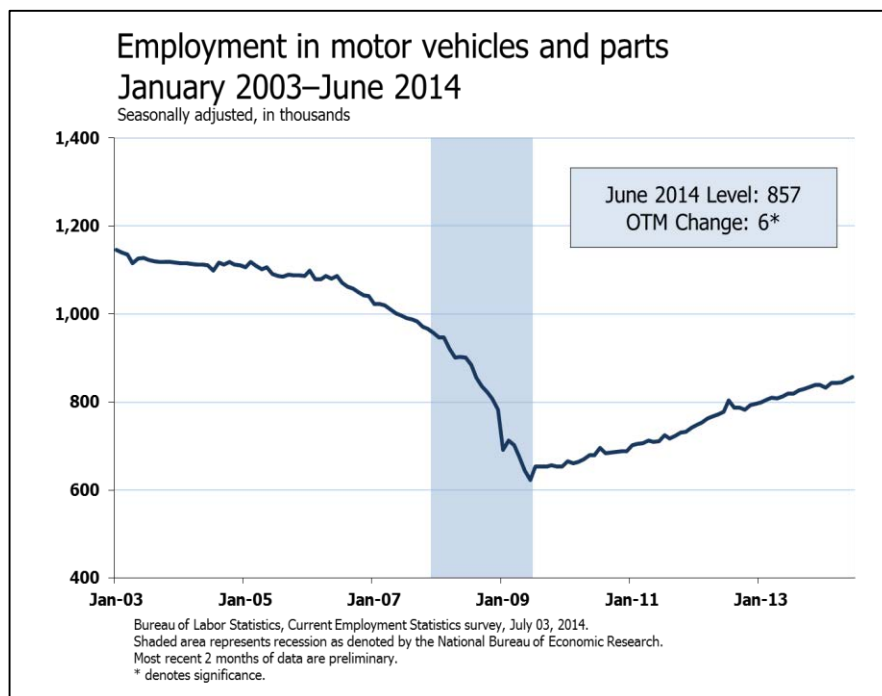
Within durable goods manufacturing, transportation equipment accounted for about half of the jobs added over the month, while computers and peripheral equipment added 3,000 jobs.



In June, average weekly hours for production employees ticked down 0.1 hour to 42.1 hours and average weekly hours for all employees was unchanged at 41.1 hours.

Recent manufacturing-related indicators have been mixed. In June, the Purchasing Manager's Index ([Institute for Supply Management](#)) registered the 13<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of expanding economic activity in the manufacturing sector. In May, the [U.S. Census Bureau](#) reported that new orders of durable goods decreased 1.0 percent, following three consecutive monthly increases.

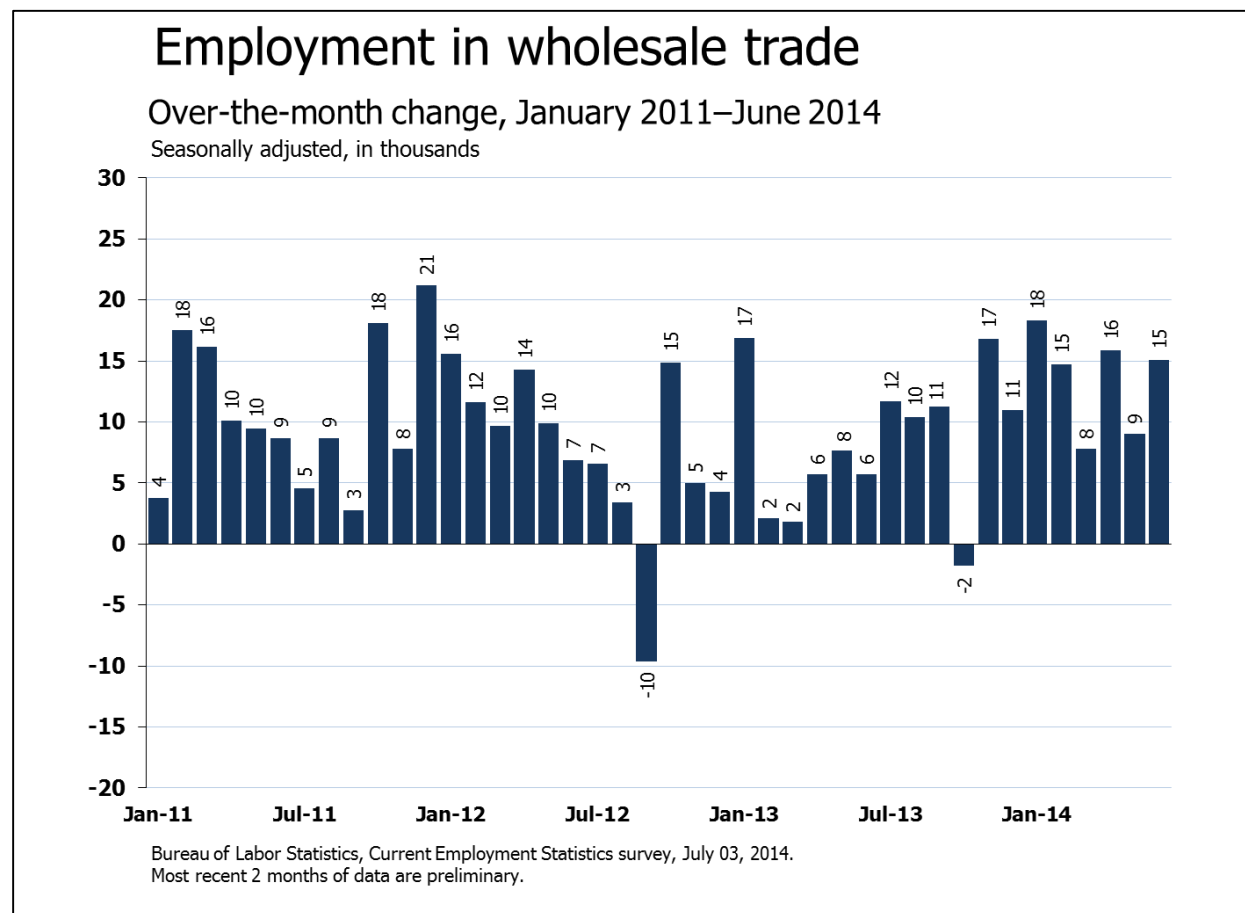
## Manufacturing



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

Motor vehicles and parts added 6,000 jobs in June. Job growth had averaged 3,000 per month over the prior 12 months. Since an employment trough in June 2009, motor vehicles and parts has added 233,000 jobs, recovering about 47 percent of the employment lost between February 2005 and June 2009.

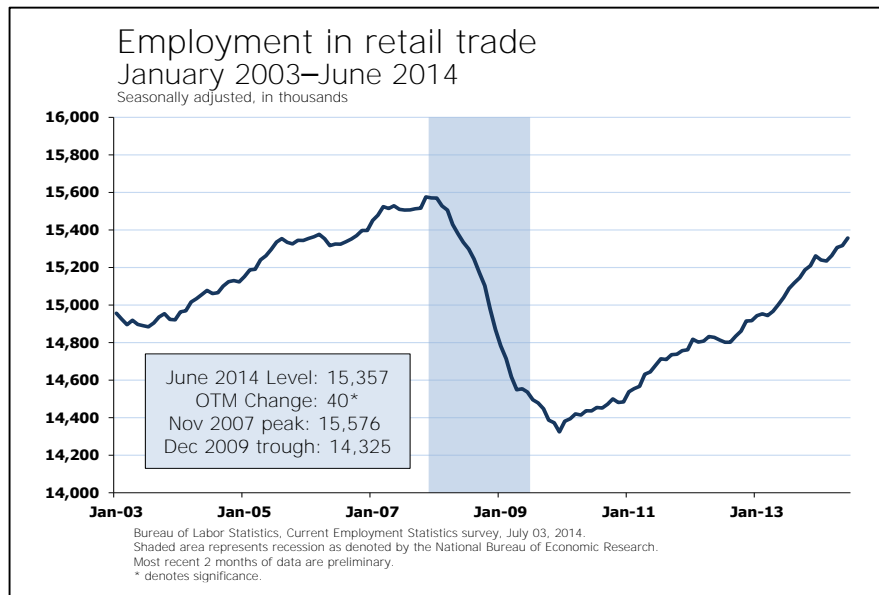
## Wholesale Trade



Wholesale trade added 15,000 jobs in June and 140,000 jobs over the past year. The job gains in June were concentrated in durable goods (9,000) and nondurable goods (7,000).



## Retail Trade



In June, employment in retail trade increased by 40,000. Over the past 12 months, industry employment has grown by 317,000.

Recent retail-related indicators have been generally positive. The [U.S. Census Bureau](#) reported that retail sales for May increased by 0.3 percent and were up 4.3 percent over the year. Additionally, the [Conference Board](#) notes that the Consumer Confidence Index increased by 3 points in June.

### NAICS 441 – Motor vehicle and parts dealers

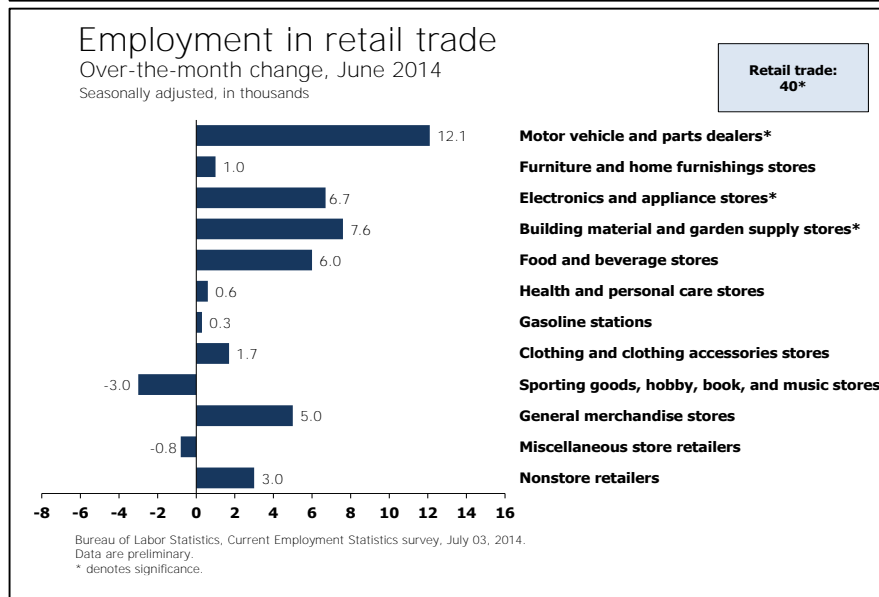
In June, employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers rose by 12,000. Over the past 6 months, motor vehicle and parts has added 36,000 jobs. These gains correspond to strong sales figures seen in the automobile industry.

### NAICS 443 – Electronics and appliance stores

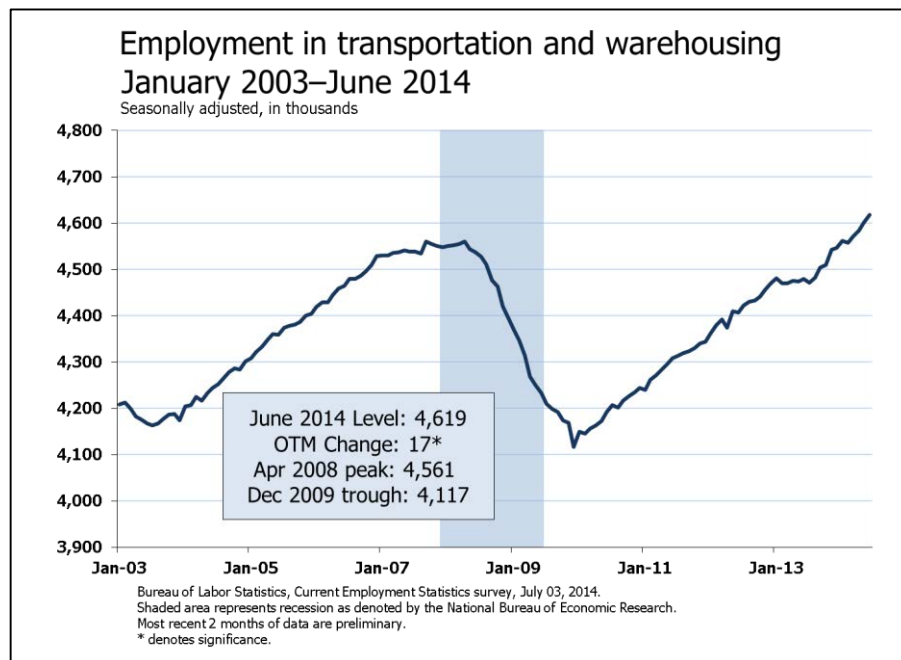
In June, employment in electronics and appliance stores increased by 7,000. The industry has been experiencing offsetting employment movements recently, resulting in little net change since a trough in April 2013.

### NAICS 444 – Building material and garden supply stores

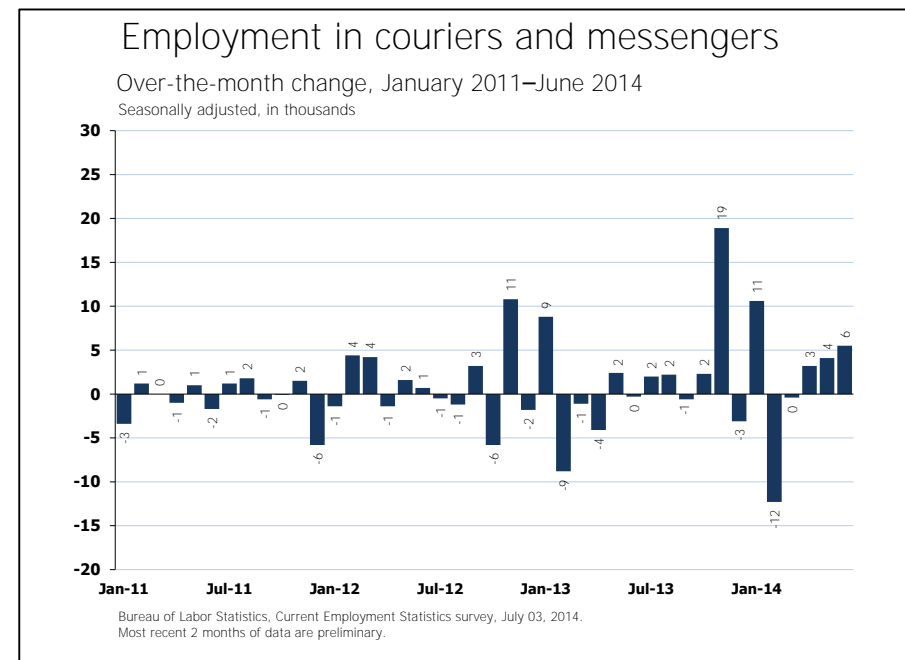
Employment rose in building material and garden supply stores by 8,000 in June. Over the past 3 months, the industry has added a net 14,000 jobs.



## Transportation and Warehousing



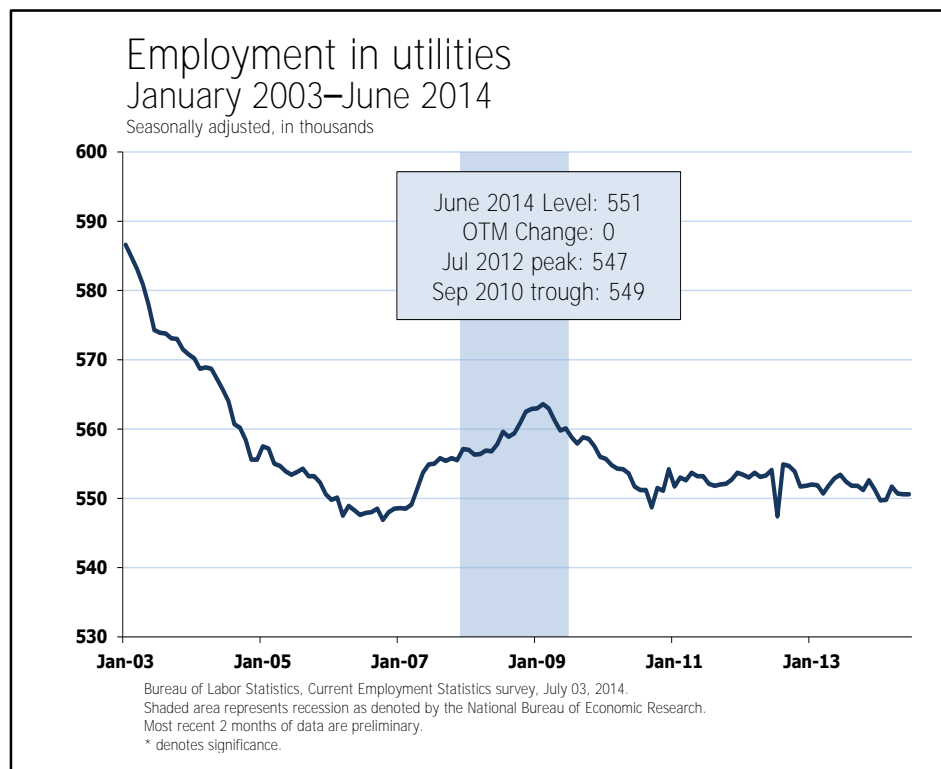
Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 17,000 in June. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 139,000 jobs. Transportation and warehousing employment has surpassed its most recent peak (April 2008) by 58,000.



### NAICS 492 – Couriers and Messengers

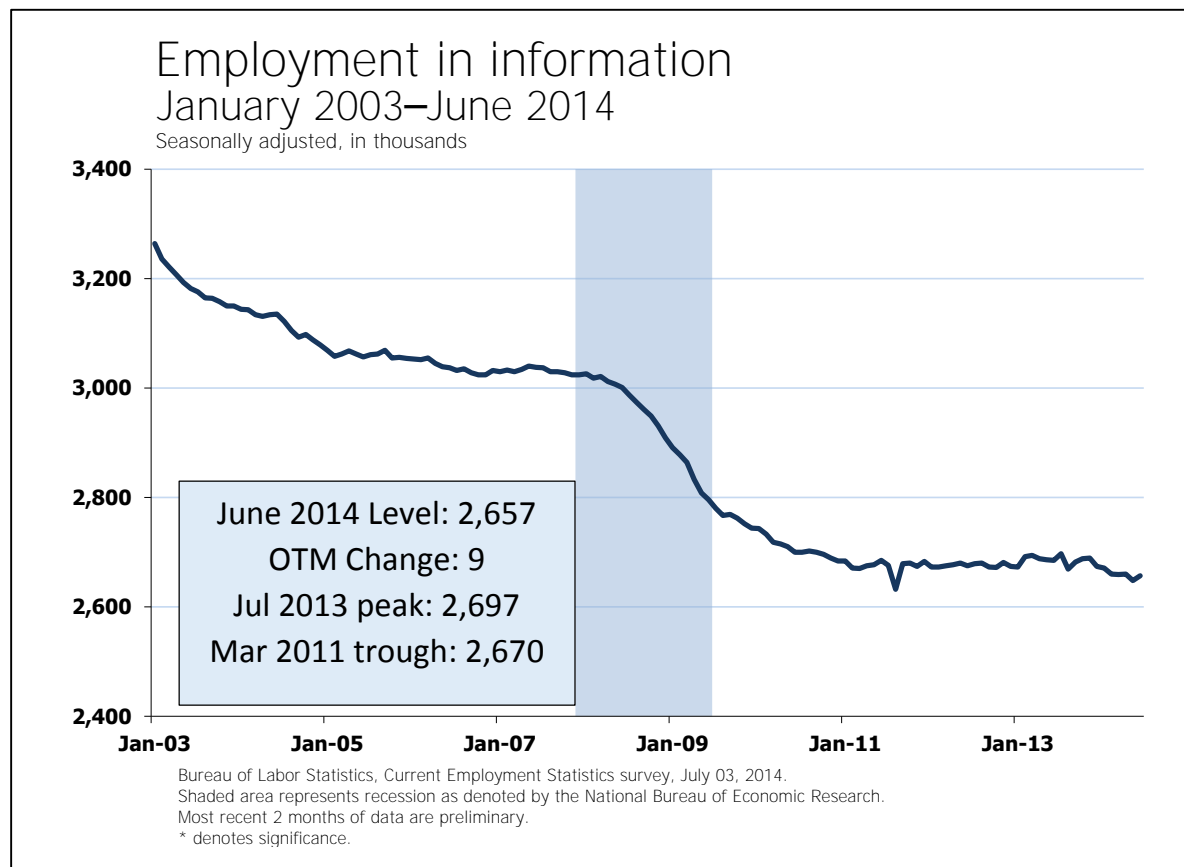
Couriers and messengers employment increased by 6,000 in June, following a similar change in May. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 32,000 jobs. This growth in couriers and messengers employment coincides with steady growth in Quarterly U.S. Retail E-commerce Sales (source: [The U.S. Census Bureau](http://www.census.gov)).

## Utilities



Employment in utilities was unchanged in June. Since reaching a trough in September 2010, employment in the industry has shown little net change (+2,000).

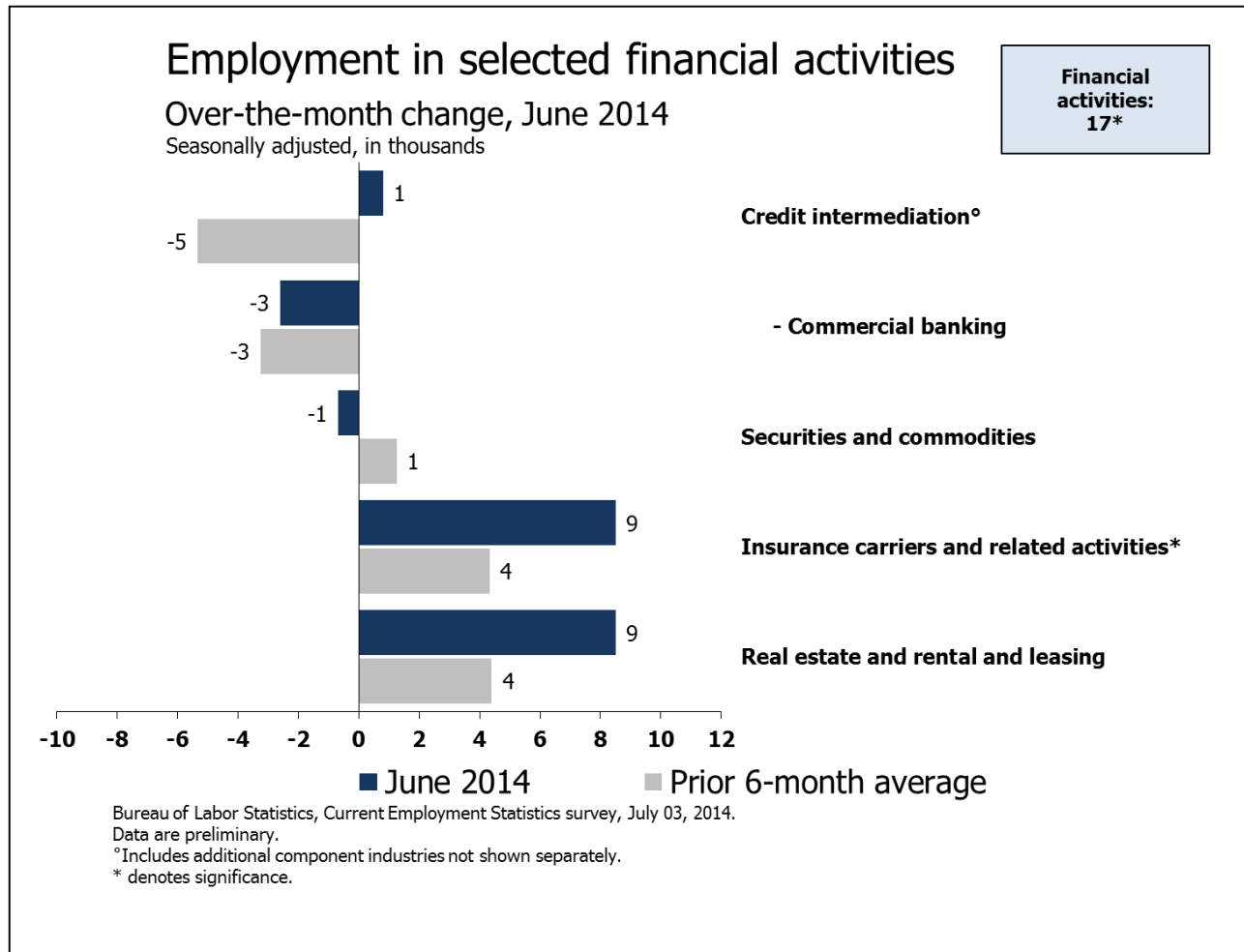
### Information



Employment in information changed little in June (+9,000), with none of its component industries showing a significant change.

Since reaching a peak in July 2013, employment in information has trended downward (-40,000). Motion pictures and sound recording industries lost 48,000 jobs during this period.

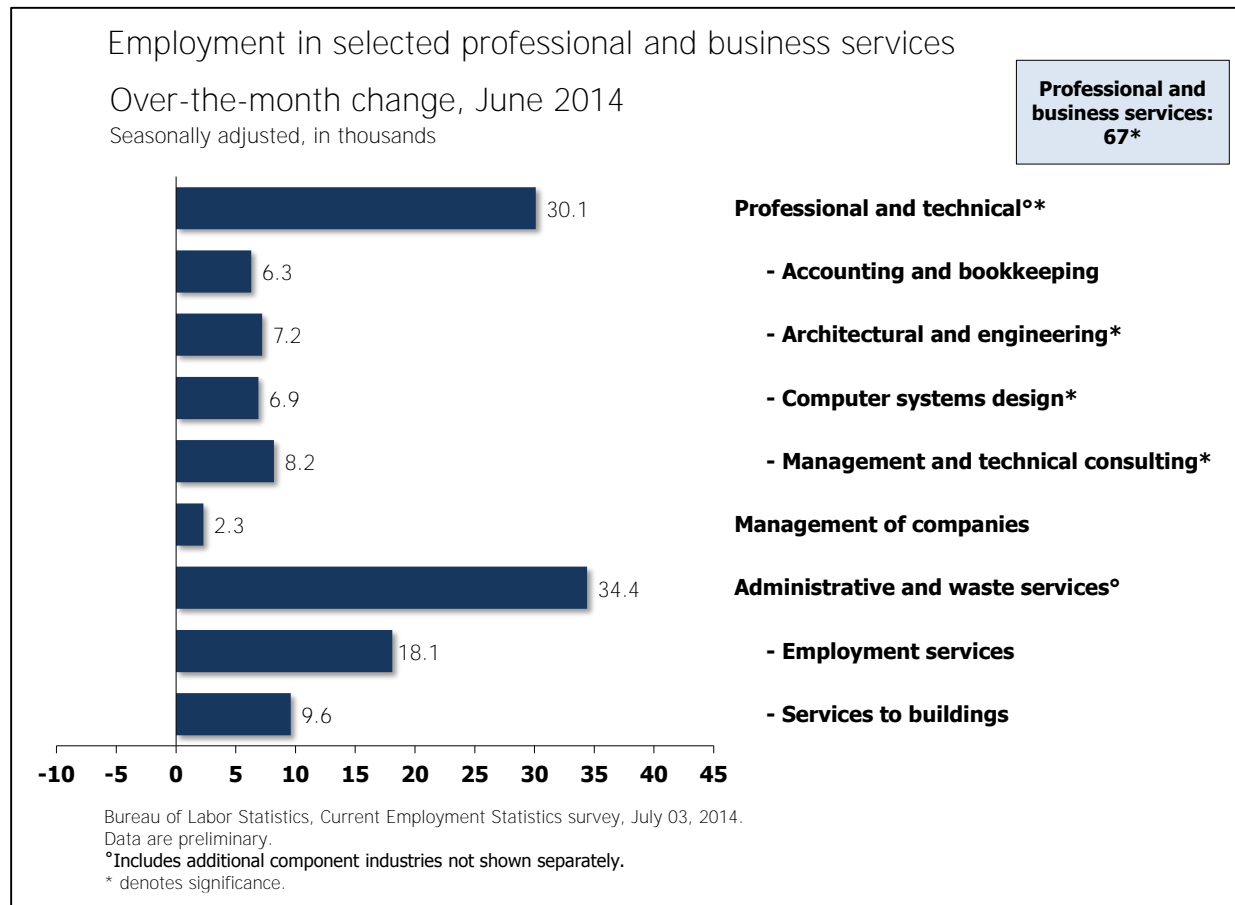
## Financial Activities



Financial activities employment increased by 17,000 in June. Insurance carriers and related activities industries added 9,000 jobs. Employment in real estate and rental and leasing continued to trend up in June (+9,000).

Since reaching an employment low point in February 2011, financial activities has added 269,000 jobs, or 37 percent of the jobs lost between December 2006 and February 2011.

## Professional and Business Services

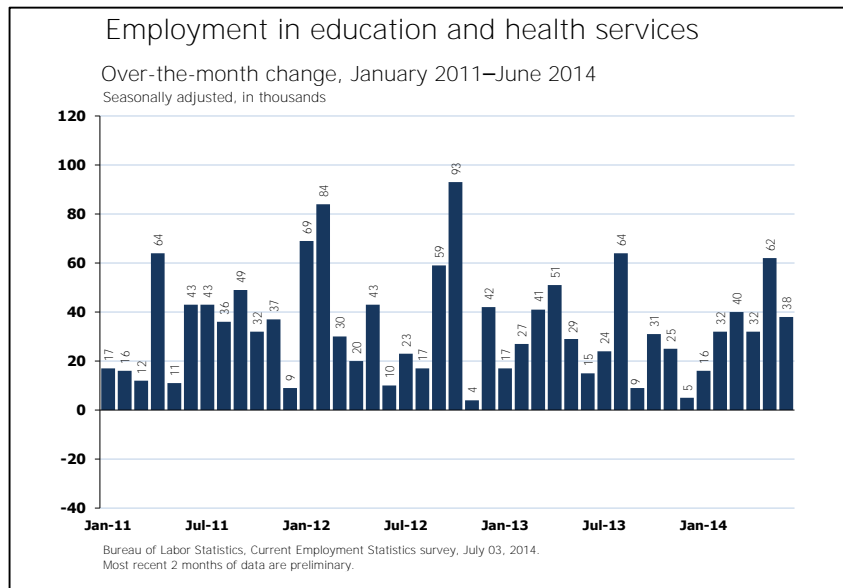


In June, professional and business services added 67,000 jobs. The industry has gained 1.1 million jobs since October 2012, when it recovered the jobs lost in the 2007-09 recession. Employment gains in June were split among professional and technical services (+30,000) and administrative and waste services (+34,000).

### NAICS 54 – Professional and technical services

Professional and technical services employment grew by 30,000 in June, slightly above the industry's prior 3-month average change. In June, employment rose in architectural and engineering services (+7,000), in management and technical consulting services (+8,000), and in computer systems design and related services (+7,000). So far in 2014, computer services has gained 42,000 jobs while the other two industries have added roughly 30,000 jobs.

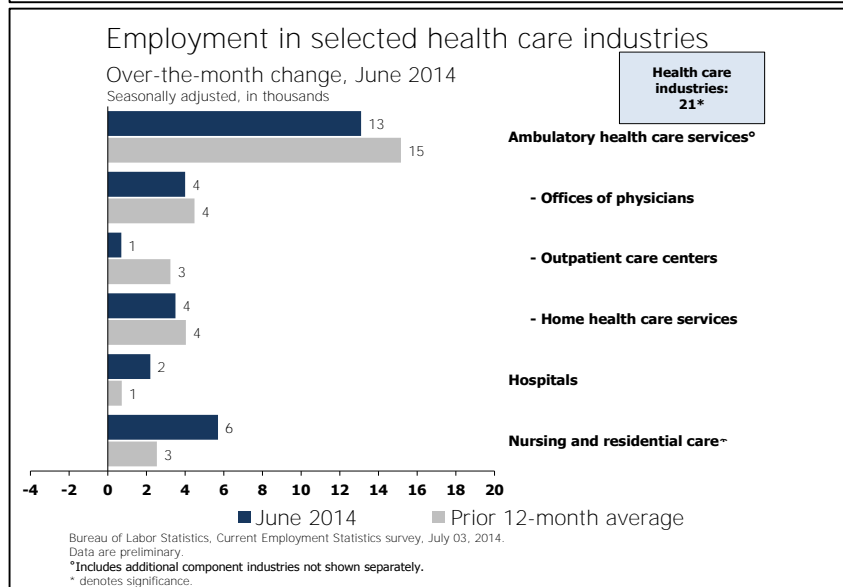
## Private Education and Health Services



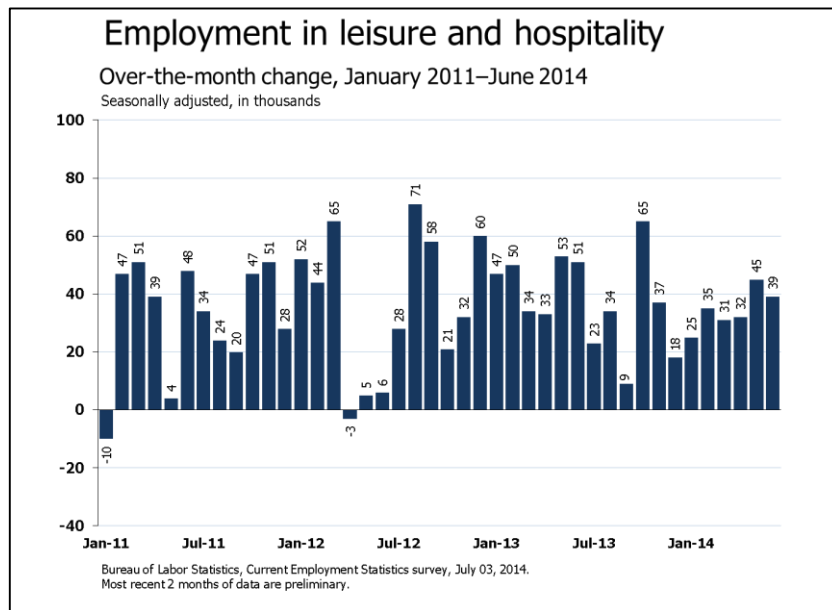
In June, private education and health services added 38,000 jobs. So far in 2014, the industry has added an average of 37,000 jobs per month, compared to an average monthly gain of 28,000 in 2013. Within the industry, health care added 21,000 jobs over the month, while social assistance employment continued to trend up (+13,000). Private educational services employment changed little over the month (+5,000).

### NAICS 621- Ambulatory health care services

Ambulatory health care services continued to add jobs in June (+13,000), with employment in offices of physicians and home health care services also continuing to trend up. Ambulatory care has added an average of 16,000 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 ambulatory health care services gains in 2014, adding an average of 5,000 jobs per month, compared to an average of 4,000 jobs per month in 2013.



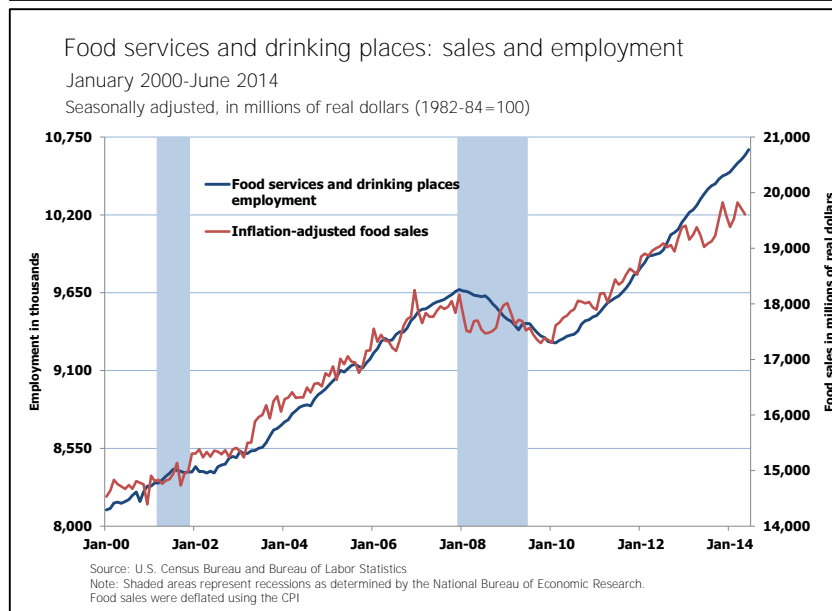
## Leisure and Hospitality



Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up in June (+39,000). Since reaching an employment trough in January 2010, this industry has added over 1.7 million jobs, more than recovering the jobs lost during the most recent employment downturn.

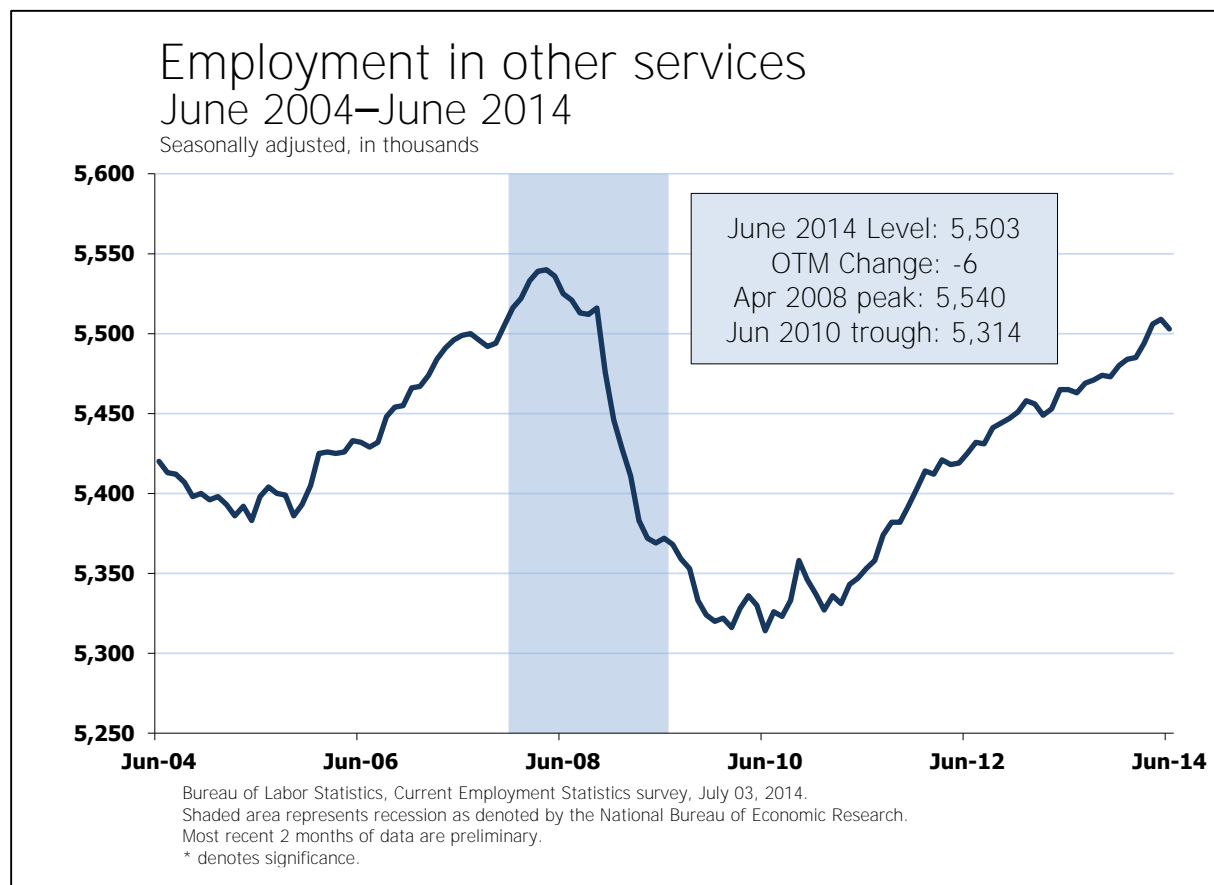
### NAICS 722 – Food services and drinking places

Food services and drinking places continued to add jobs in June (+33,000). Since reaching an employment trough in February 2010, this industry has added 1.4 million jobs, accounting for 80 percent of the job gains seen in leisure and hospitality during the same period. The jobs added in food services and drinking places occurred during a period of more erratic growth in inflation-adjusted retail sales at food services and drinking places (source: [U.S. Census Bureau](http://www.bls.gov)).



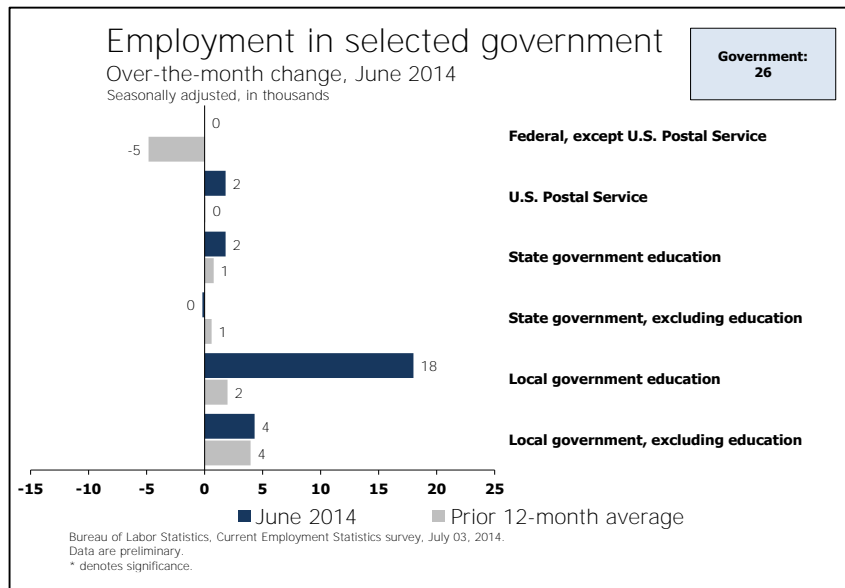


### Other Services



Employment in other services changed little (-6,000) in June. Over the longer term, however, the trend in other services employment has been one of growth, with the industry recovering 84 percent of jobs lost in the industry's 2008-2010 downturn.

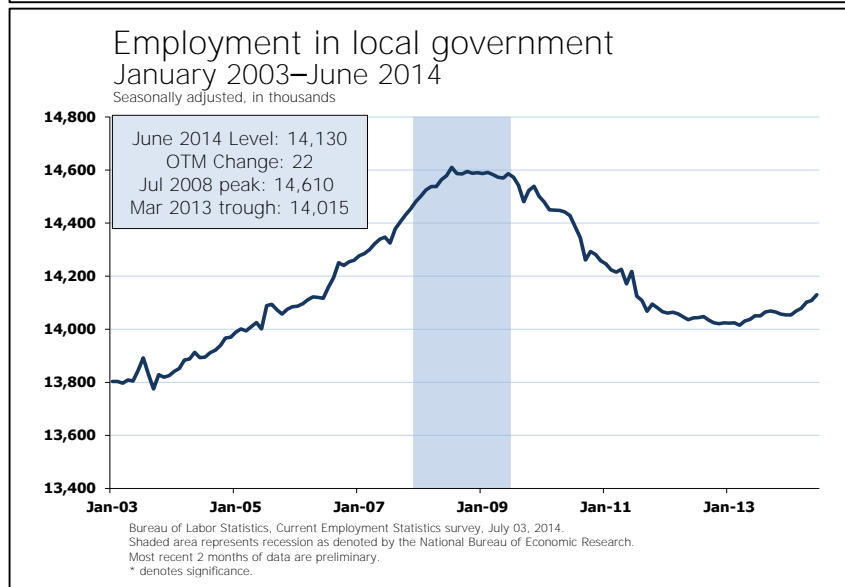
## Government



Government employment changed little in June (+26,000). During the first half of 2014, employment at the federal level declined by 23,000, continuing its long-term downward trend, while local government added 76,000 jobs. State government employment changed little in June, and has changed little, on net, in 2014.

### NAICS 93- Local government

Local government employment continued to trend up in June (+22,000), with the majority of the over-the-month change occurring in local government education. The 76,000 jobs added to the industry in 2014 have been split between the education and non-education components.





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**Prepared by Staff of the National Estimates Branch  
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