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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



September 2014

Release Date: October 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, September 2014

Total Nonfarm + 248,000
Total Private + 236,000

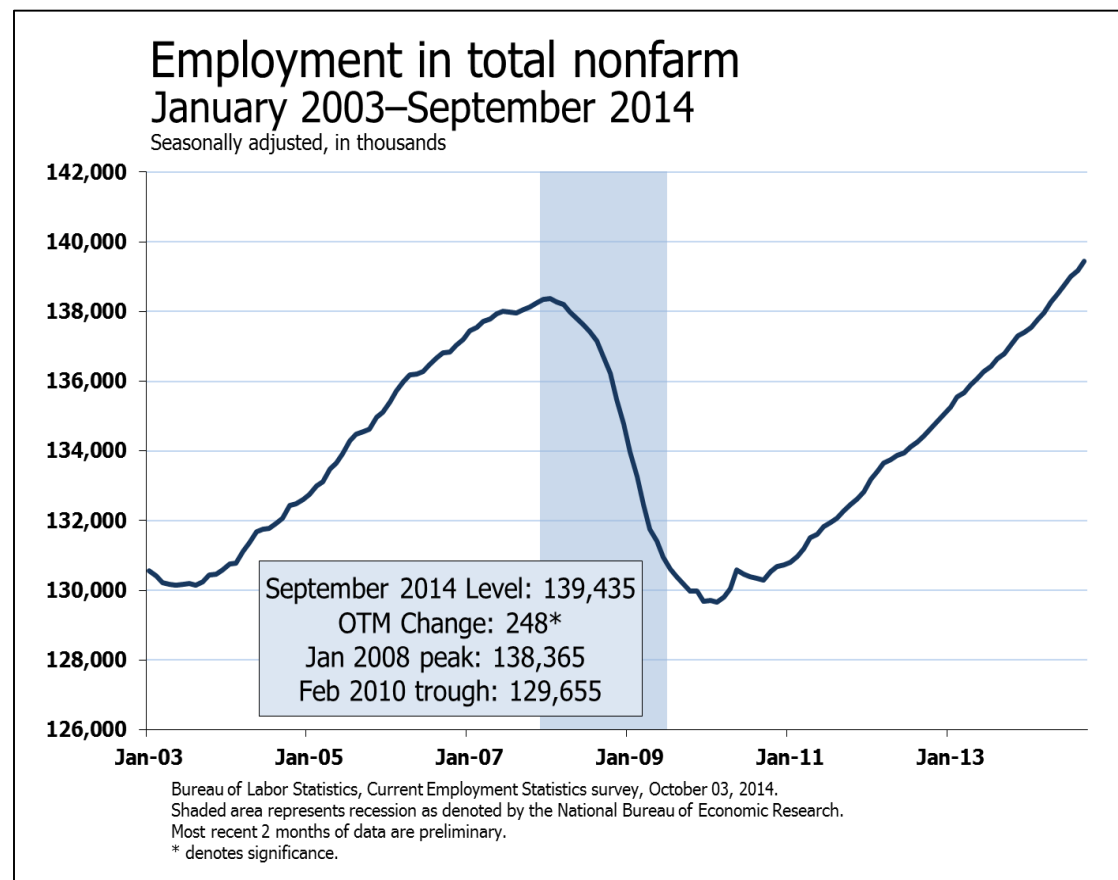
Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 248,000 in September. Professional and business services, retail trade, and health care added jobs.

The employment change for July was revised up from +212,000 to +243,000, and the change for August was revised up from +142,000 to +180,000. Incorporating revisions, employment has increased by an average 224,000 per month over the past 3 months.

Average hourly earnings of all employees in the private sector changed little in September (-1 cent), following an 8-cent increase in August. Over the year, hourly earnings are up 2.0 percent. Average weekly hours increased 0.1 hour to 34.6 hours in September.

+ 81,000 Professional and business services

Employment in professional and business services rose by 81,000 in September. Over the prior 12 months, job growth had averaged 56,000 per month. In September, employment services (+34,000) continued to add jobs, and gains total 285,000 over the year, largely in temporary help services (+233,000). Management and technical consulting (+12,000) and architectural and engineering services (+6,000) added jobs in September.



+ 35,000 Retail trade

Retail trade added 35,000 jobs over the month. Within the sector, food and beverage stores added 20,000 jobs following a loss of 16,000 jobs in August. Over the 2-month span, employment in food and beverage stores has shown little net change.

+ 32,000 Education and health services

In September, health care added 23,000 jobs, similar to an average monthly gain of 20,000 over the prior 12 months. In September, home health care services and hospitals contributed 7,000 and 6,000 jobs, respectively.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, September 2014

+ 12,000 Information

Information added 12,000 jobs over the month. Telecommunications accounted for 5,000 of the jobs gained.

+ 9,000 Mining and logging

Mining employment rose by 9,000 in September, with support activities for mining contributing 7,000 to the gain. Over the year, mining employment has expanded by 50,000. Support activities accounted for 33,000 jobs added during this period, followed by oil and gas extraction with 14,000 jobs added.

+ 33,000 Leisure and hospitality

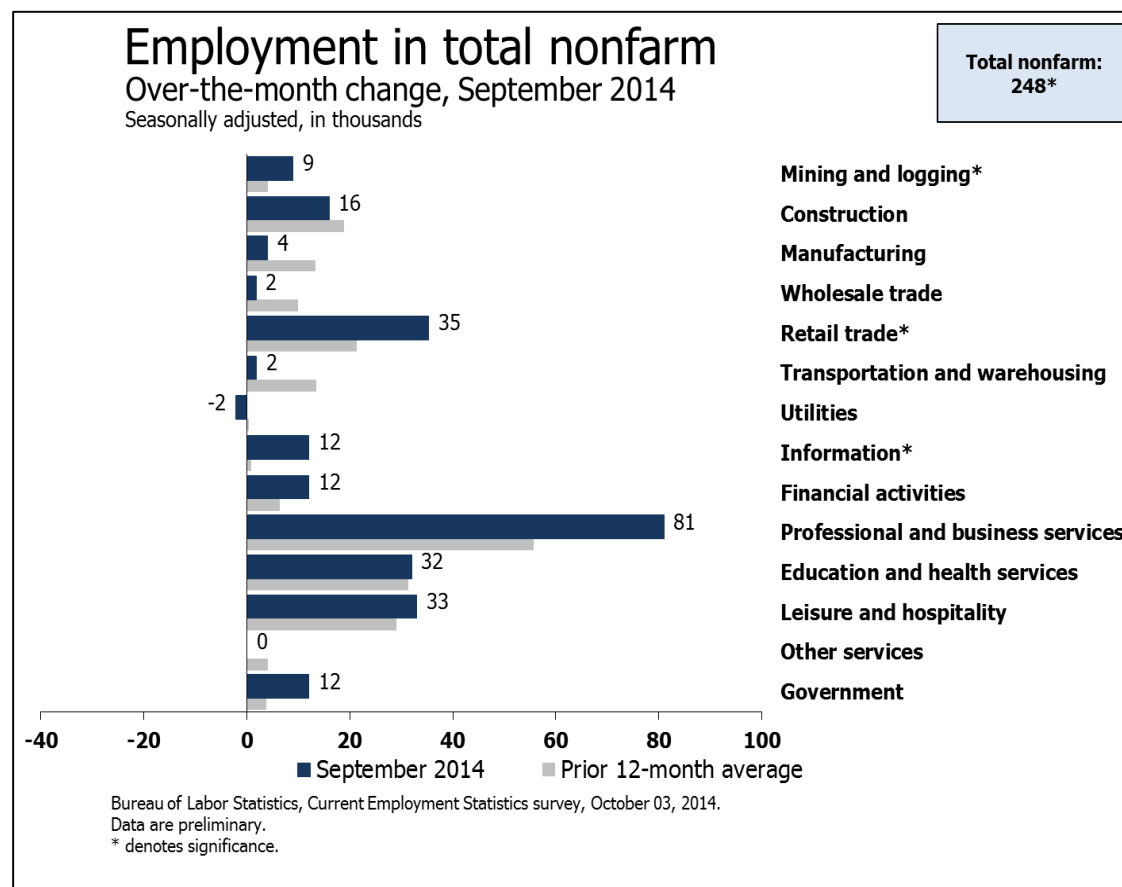
Employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in September (+20,000). Over the year, foods services and drinking places added 290,000 payroll jobs.

+ 16,000 Construction

Construction employment continued to trend up in September. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 230,000 jobs.

+ 12,000 Financial activities

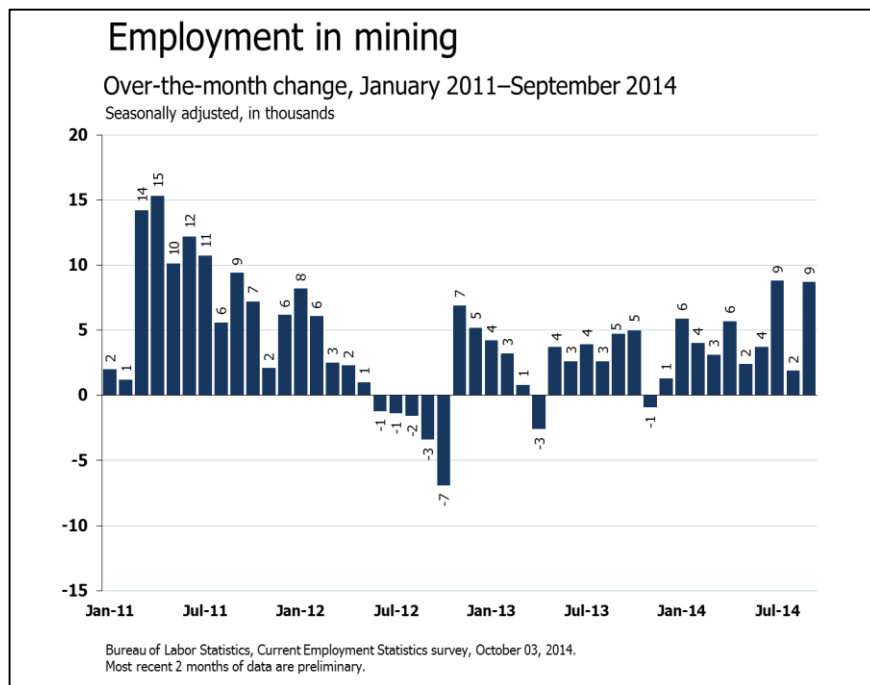
Within financial activities, insurance carriers and related activities added 6,000 jobs in September, while the securities industry added 5,000 jobs.



+ 12,000 Government

In September, a 22,000-job gain in state government education was partly offset by a loss of 14,000 jobs in local government, excluding education.

Mining and Logging

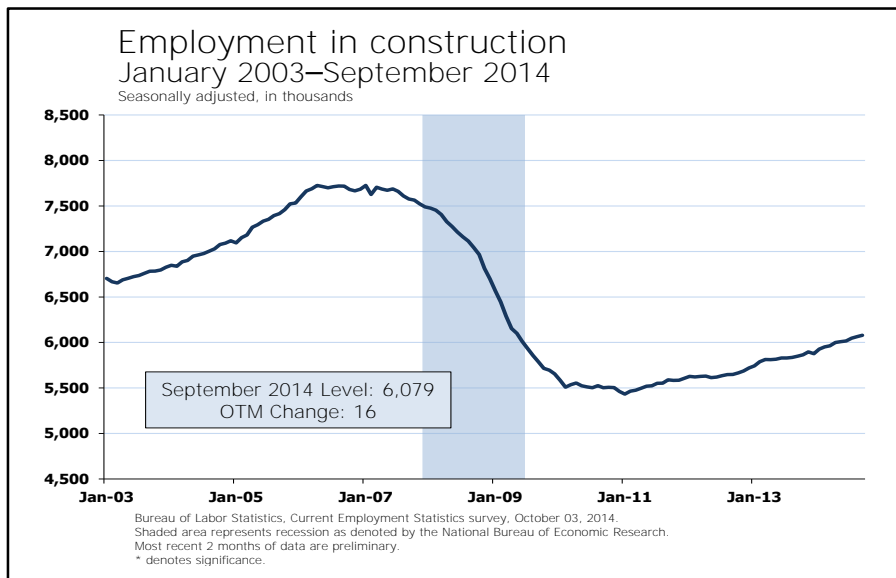


In September, mining and logging added 9,000 jobs. Since the employment trough in October 2009, mining and logging has added 267,000 jobs. Mining accounts for essentially all of this employment increase.

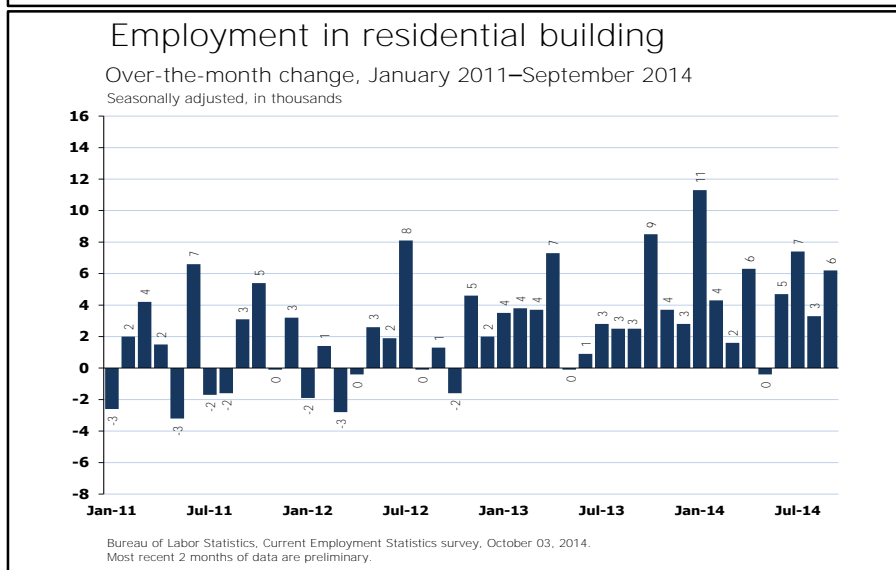
Mining added 9,000 jobs in September, well above its prior 12-month average (+4,000). The September employment increase stems from a gain of 7,000 jobs in support activities for mining.

Since October 2009, support activities for mining (+193,000) and oil and gas extraction (+56,000) have accounted for nearly all jobs added in mining.

Construction



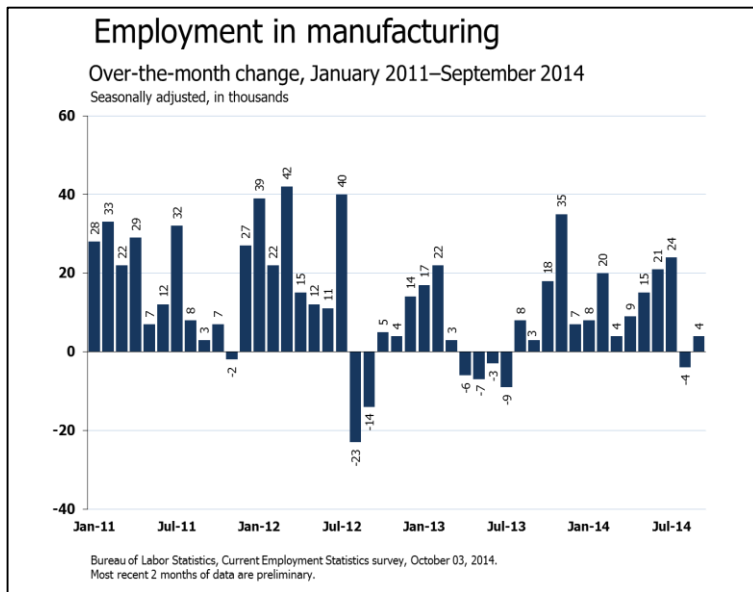
Employment in construction continued to trend up (+16,000) in September, bringing the current 12-month net job gain to 230,000. Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, the industry has recovered 647,000 jobs, or 28 percent of jobs lost during the prior downturn.



NAICS 2361 – Residential building

Employment in residential building construction grew by 6,000 in September, bringing the current 12-month net job change to +60,000. Since reaching an employment trough in January 2011, the industry has recovered 121,000 jobs. The employment gain in September coincided with a 4-point increase in the [homebuilder confidence index](#).

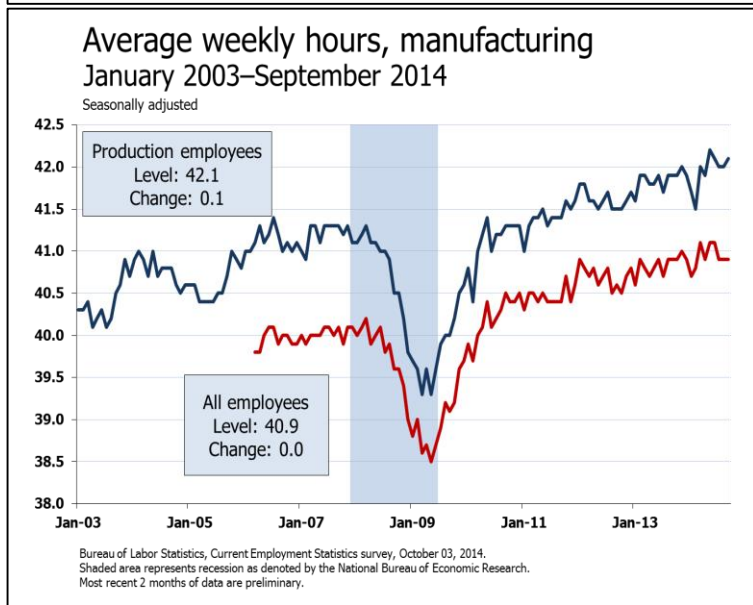
Manufacturing



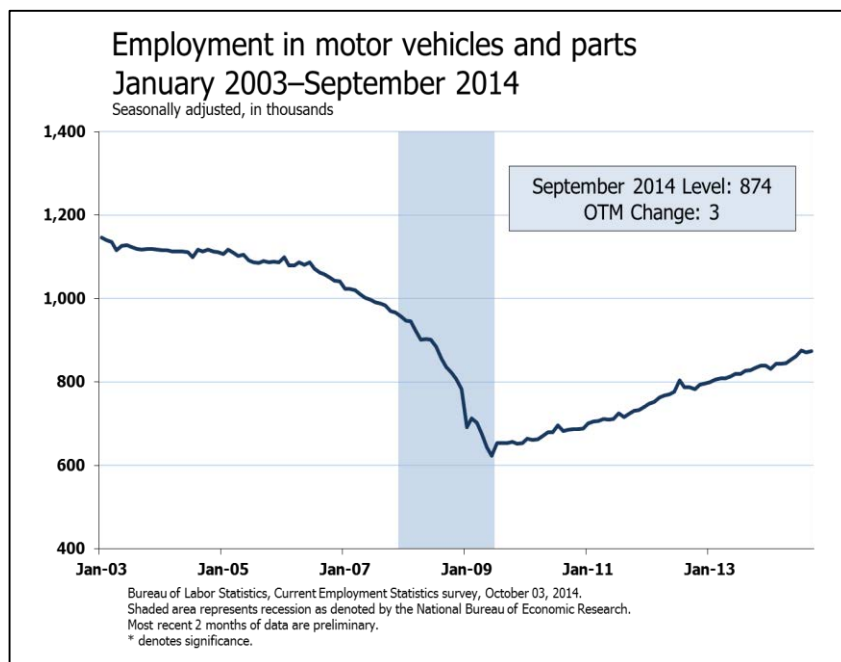
In September, manufacturing employment was essentially unchanged (+4,000). Since an employment trough in February 2010, manufacturing has added 701,000 jobs.

The 1-month diffusion index fell to 51.9 in September from 54.9 in August. 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. September marks the fifteenth consecutive month that the index registered above 50.

In September, average weekly hours for production employees increased by 0.1 to 42.1 hours, while average weekly hours for all employees were unchanged.



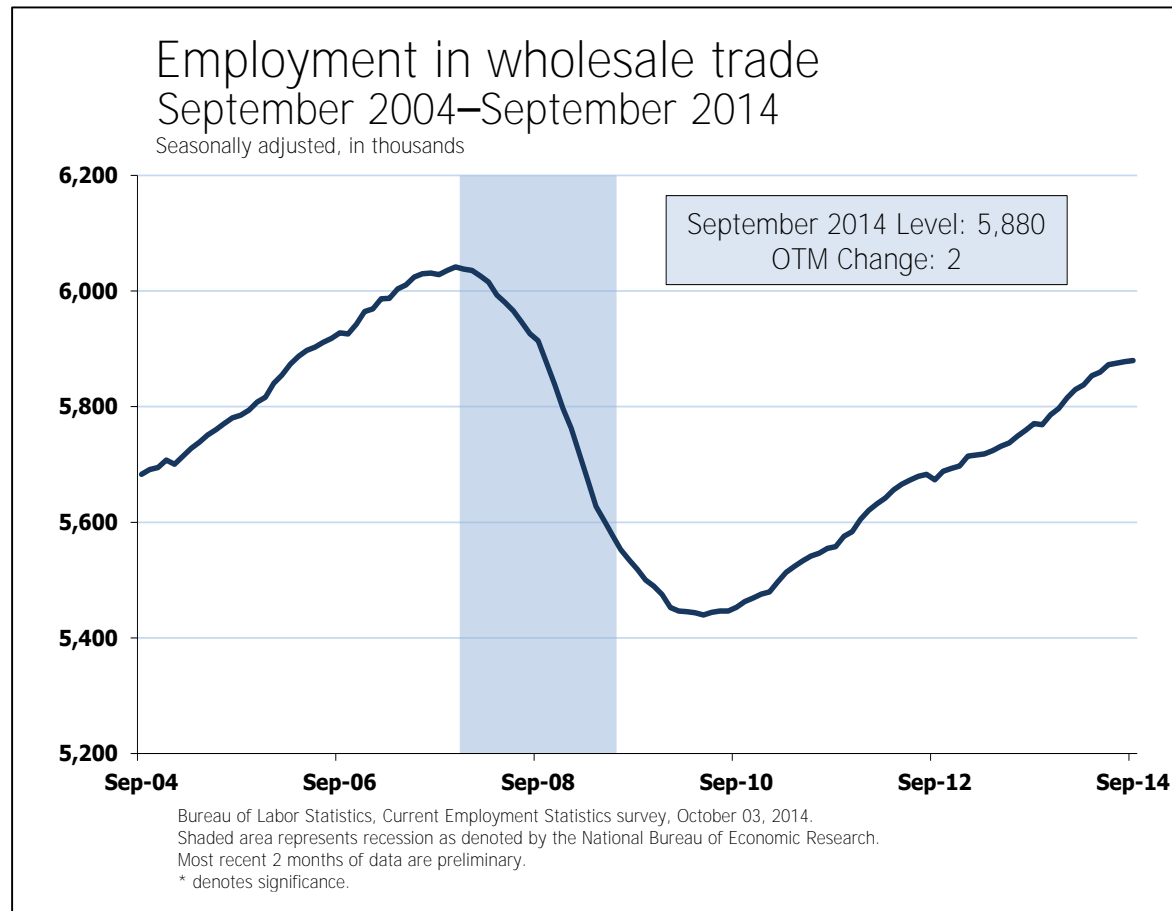
Manufacturing



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

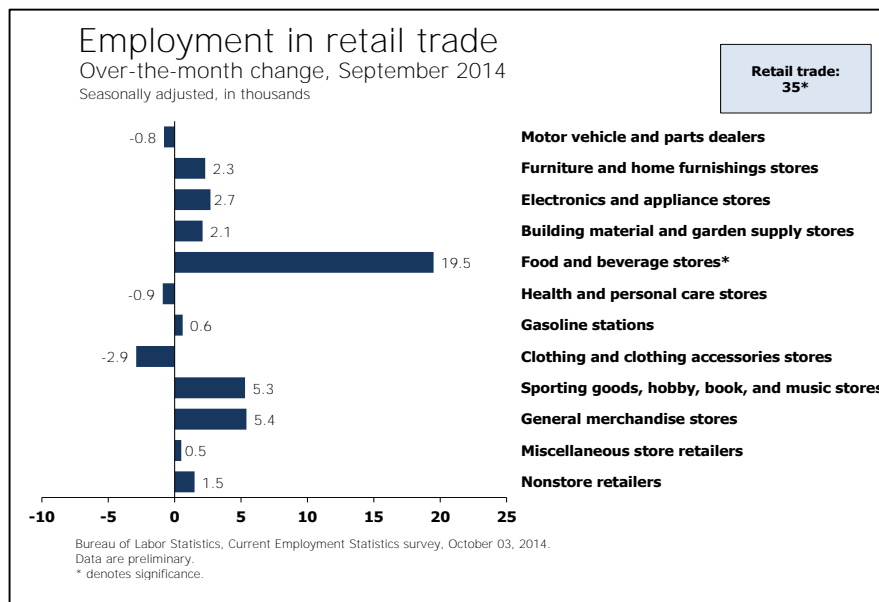
Motor vehicles and parts manufacturing employment changed little in September (+3,000). Since an employment trough in June 2009, the industry has added 251,000 jobs.

Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade was flat in September (+2,000). Wholesale trade has recovered 440,000 jobs or 73 percent of jobs lost during its recent downturn.

Retail Trade

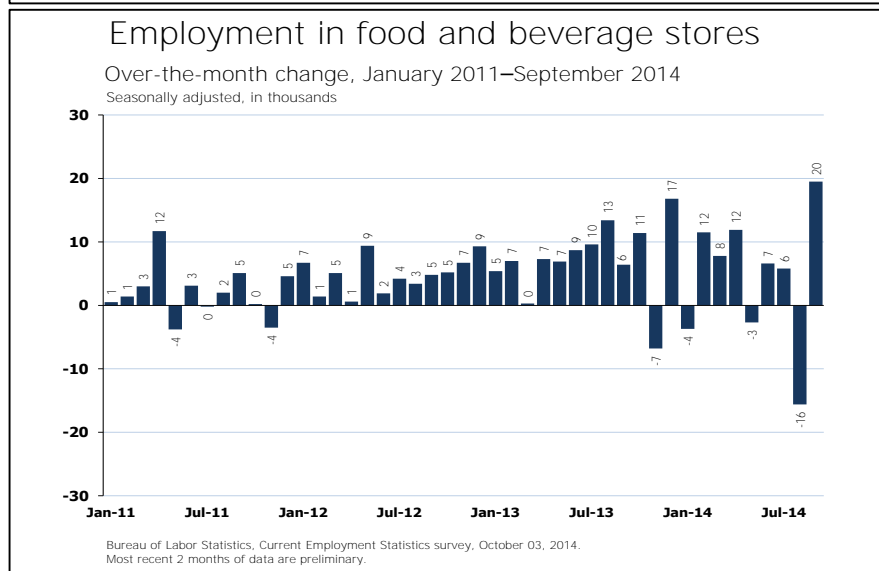


In September, employment in retail trade increased by 35,000. Food and beverage stores added 20,000 jobs.

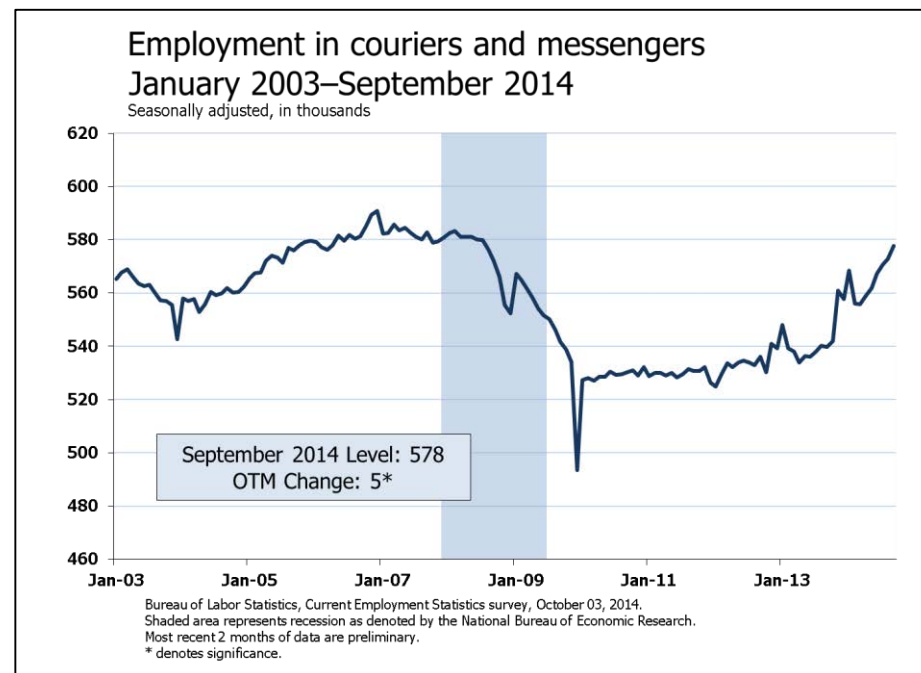
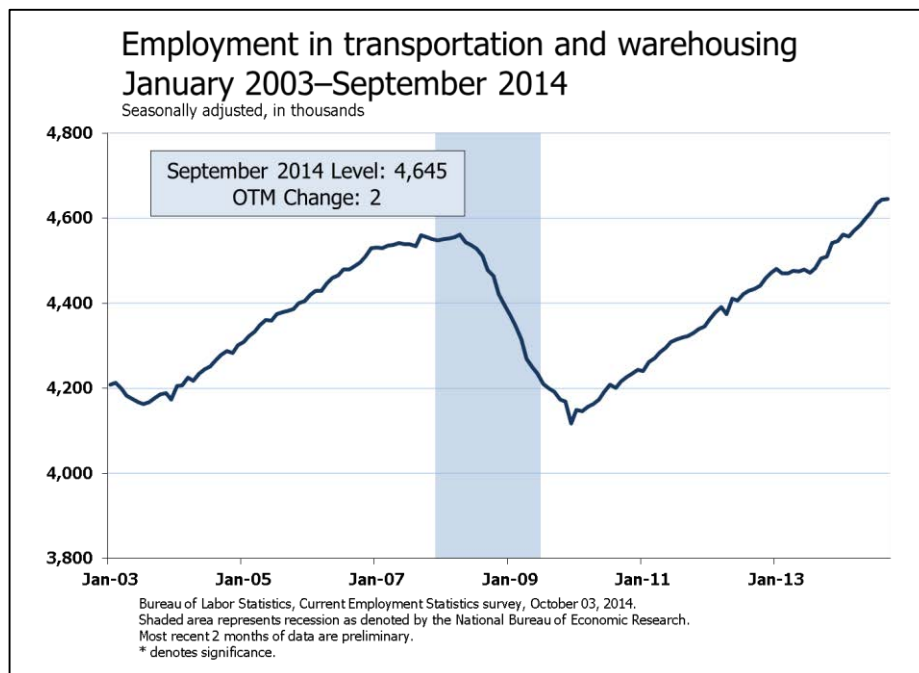
Recent retail-related indicators have been mixed. The [Census Bureau](#) reported that retail sales for August were up by 0.6 percent over the month. The [Conference Board](#) notes that the Consumer Confidence Index posted a decline of 7.4 points in September.

NAICS 445 – Food and beverage stores

Employment in food and beverage stores increased by 20,000 in September, following a loss of 16,000 in August. The employment changes were concentrated in supermarkets and other grocery stores, and reflect at least in part an employment disruption in a New England grocery store chain.



Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing was essentially unchanged in September (+2,000), due to offsetting movements in the component industries.

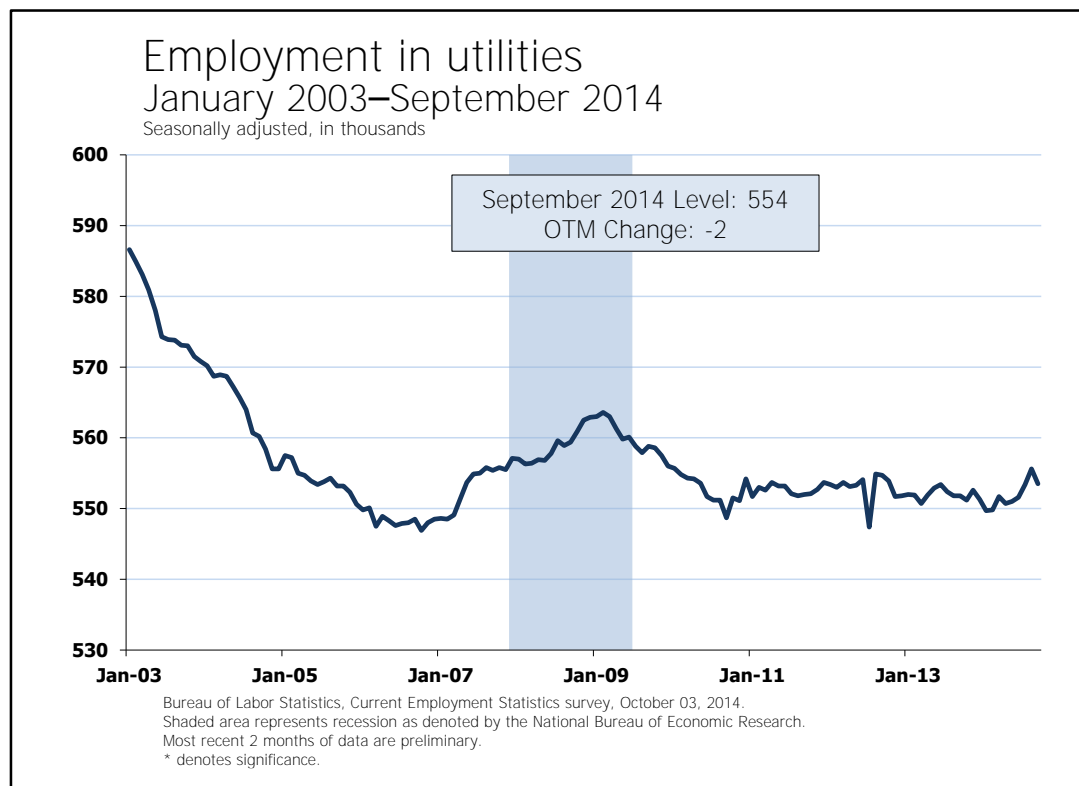
NAICS 485 – Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation

Transit and ground passenger transportation lost 9,000 jobs in September. This decline was driven primarily by a smaller than usual build-up in school busing for the beginning of the school year, not seasonally adjusted.

NAICS 492 – Couriers and Messengers

Couriers and messengers employment increased by 5,000 in September. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 38,000 jobs, compared to little net change from September 2012 through September 2013.

Utilities



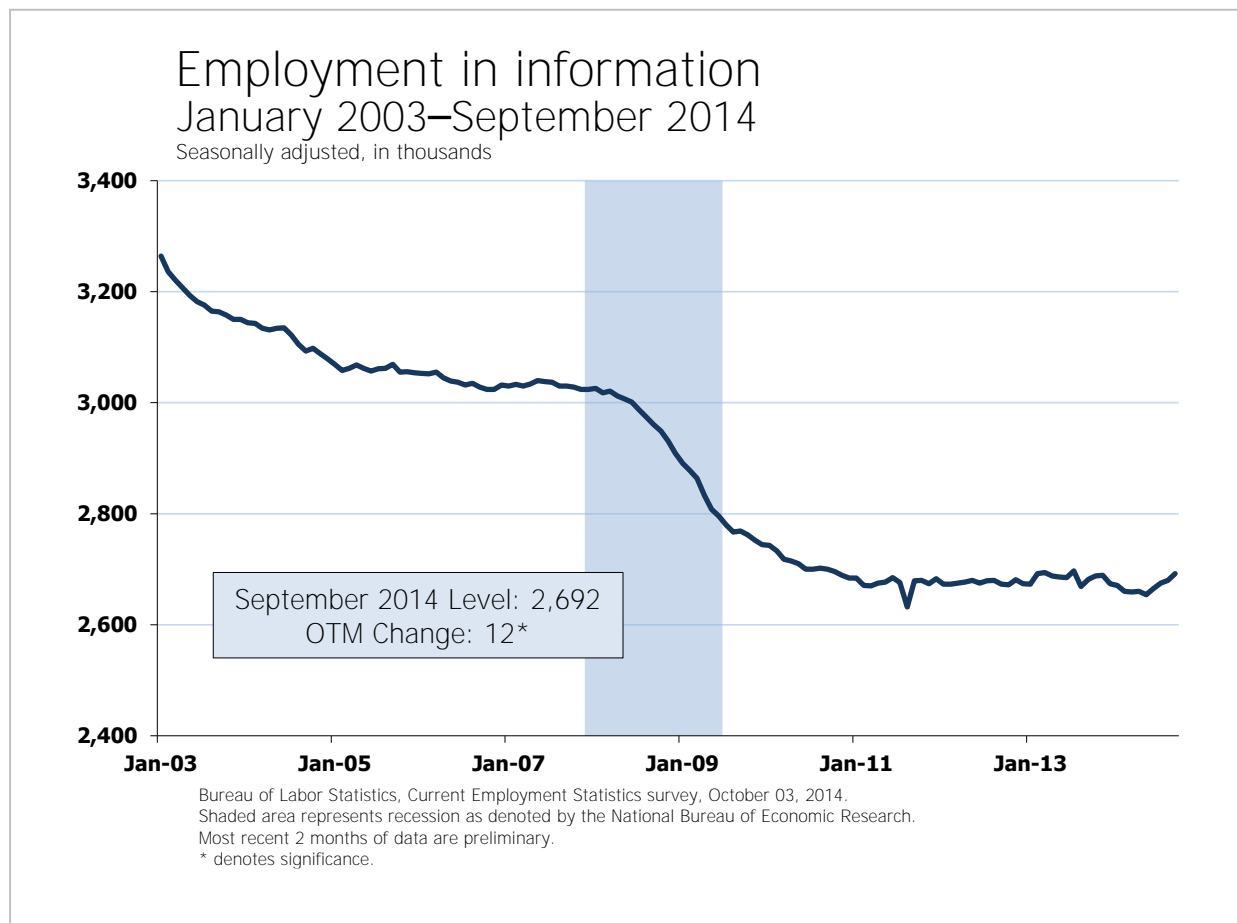
Employment in utilities edged down in September (-2,000). The industry has shown little net employment change over the last 12 months.

Information

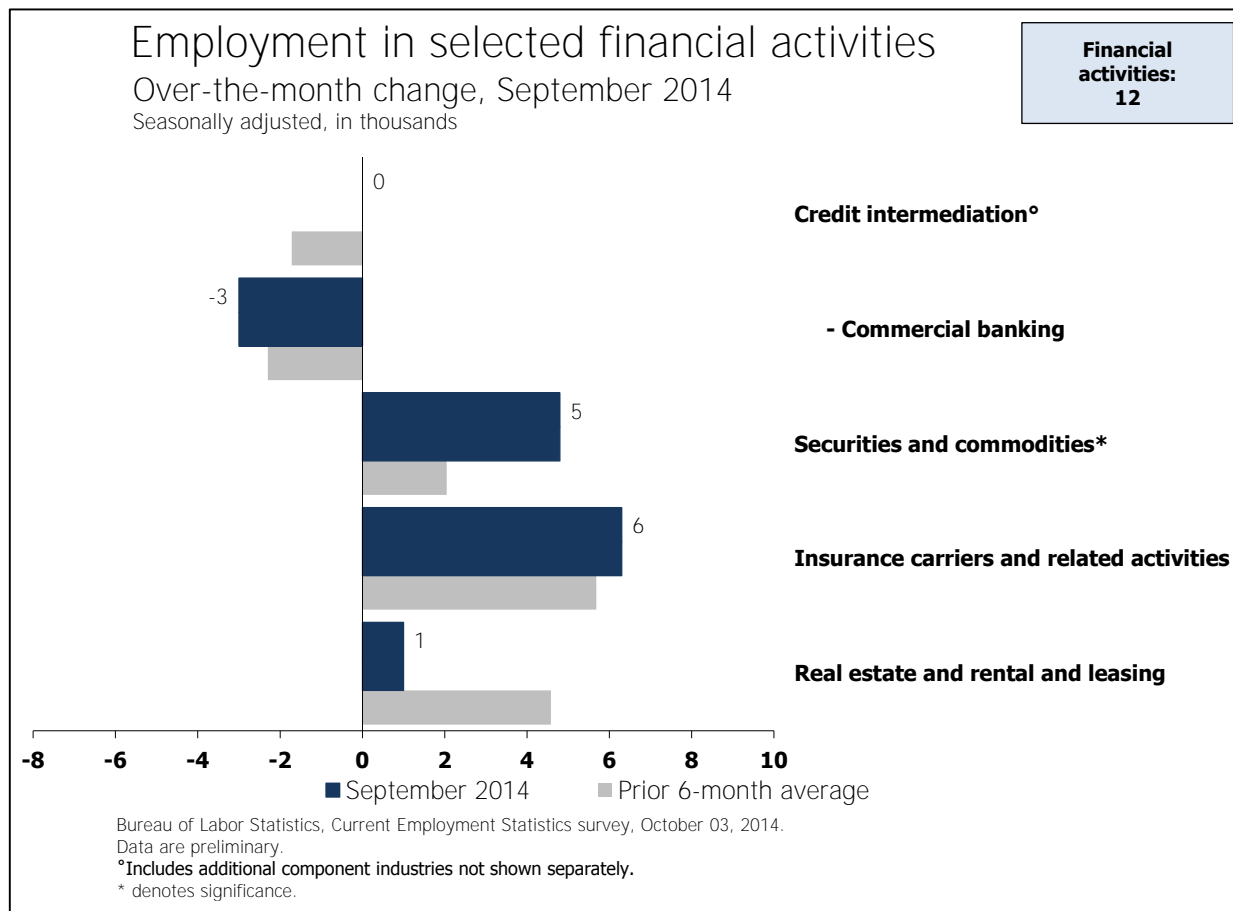
Employment in information grew in September (+12,000), but is little changed over the year.

NAICS 517 – Telecommunications

Telecommunications employment grew by 5,000 in September. Gains occurred in both the industry’s wireless and wired components. Employment in telecommunications has changed little over the year.

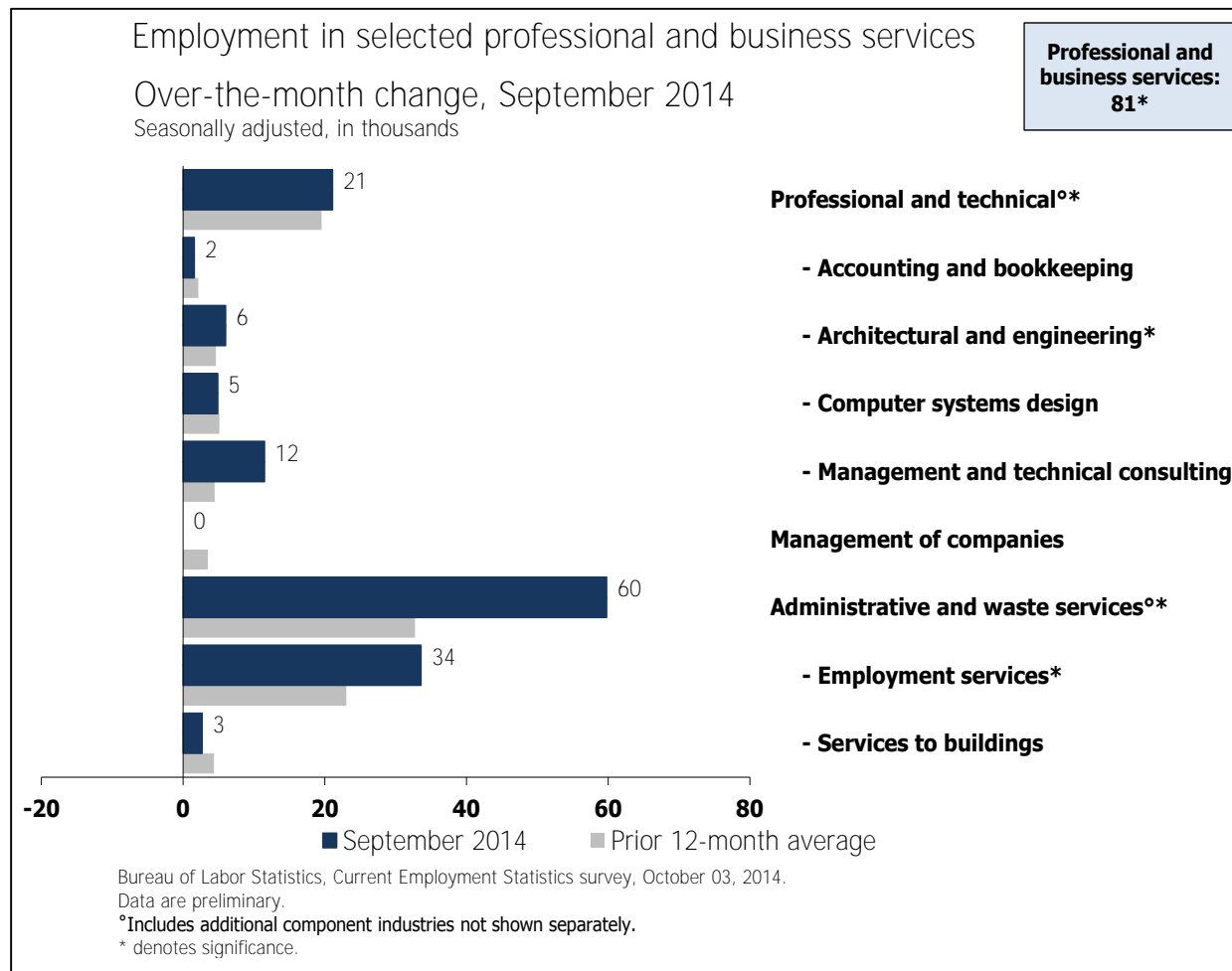


Financial Activities



Financial activities employment continued to trend up (+12,000) in September. Gains were about evenly split between insurance carriers and related activities and securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments. For most component industries, September's employment changes were similar to their prior 6-month averages.

Professional and Business Services



In September, professional and business services added 81,000 jobs. Employment in the industry has expanded by 1.4 million since its most recent employment peak in December 2007.

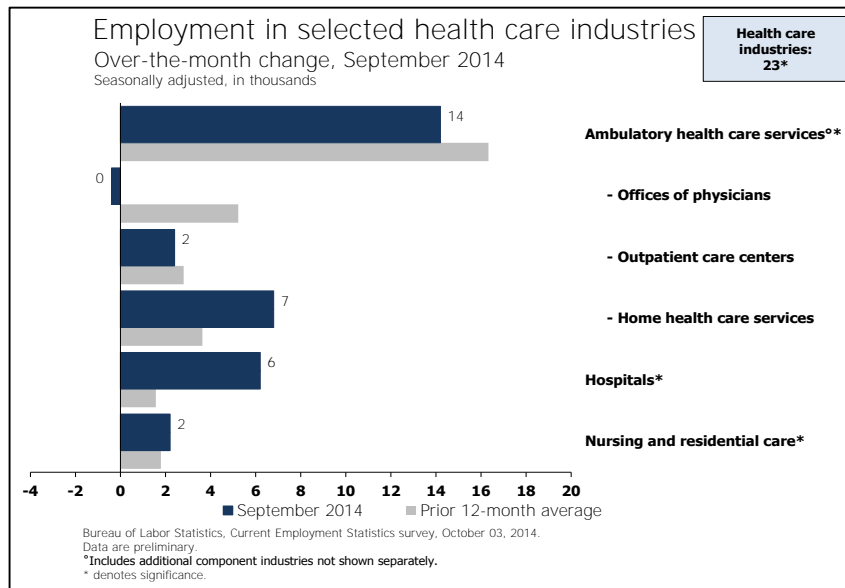
NAICS 54 – Professional and technical services

Professional and technical services employment grew by 21,000 in September—in line with the industry’s prior 12-month average of 20,000. Architectural and engineering services and management and technical consulting services added 6,000 and 12,000 jobs, respectively.

NAICS 56 – Administrative and waste services

Administrative and waste services employment increased by 60,000 in September – the largest over-the-month change since November 2009. In September, the increase was driven mainly by employment services, which added 34,000 jobs.

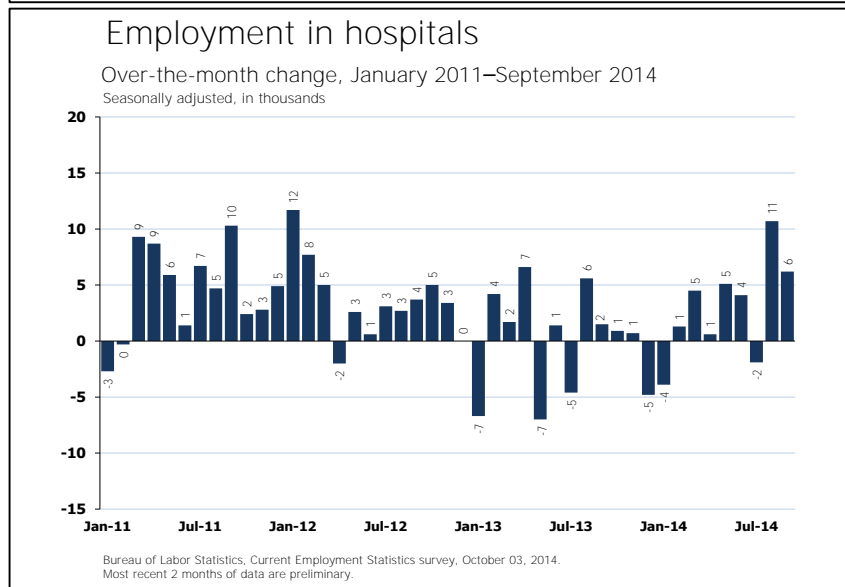
Private Education and Health Services



In September, private education and health services employment continued to trend up (+32,000). Within the industry, health care added 23,000 jobs.

NAICS 622 – Hospitals

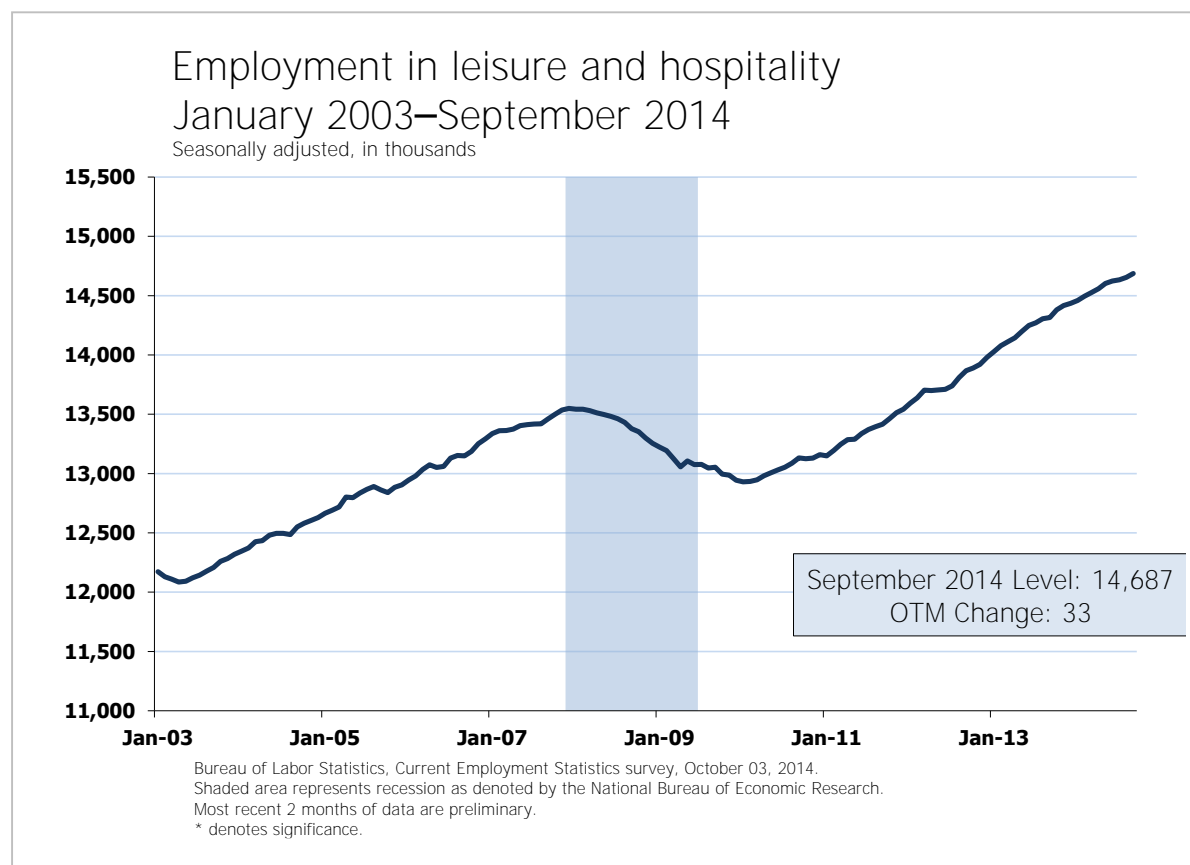
Within health care, hospitals added 6,000 jobs in September, following an increase of 11,000 jobs in August. Employment in the industry increased by 25,000 over the past 6 months.



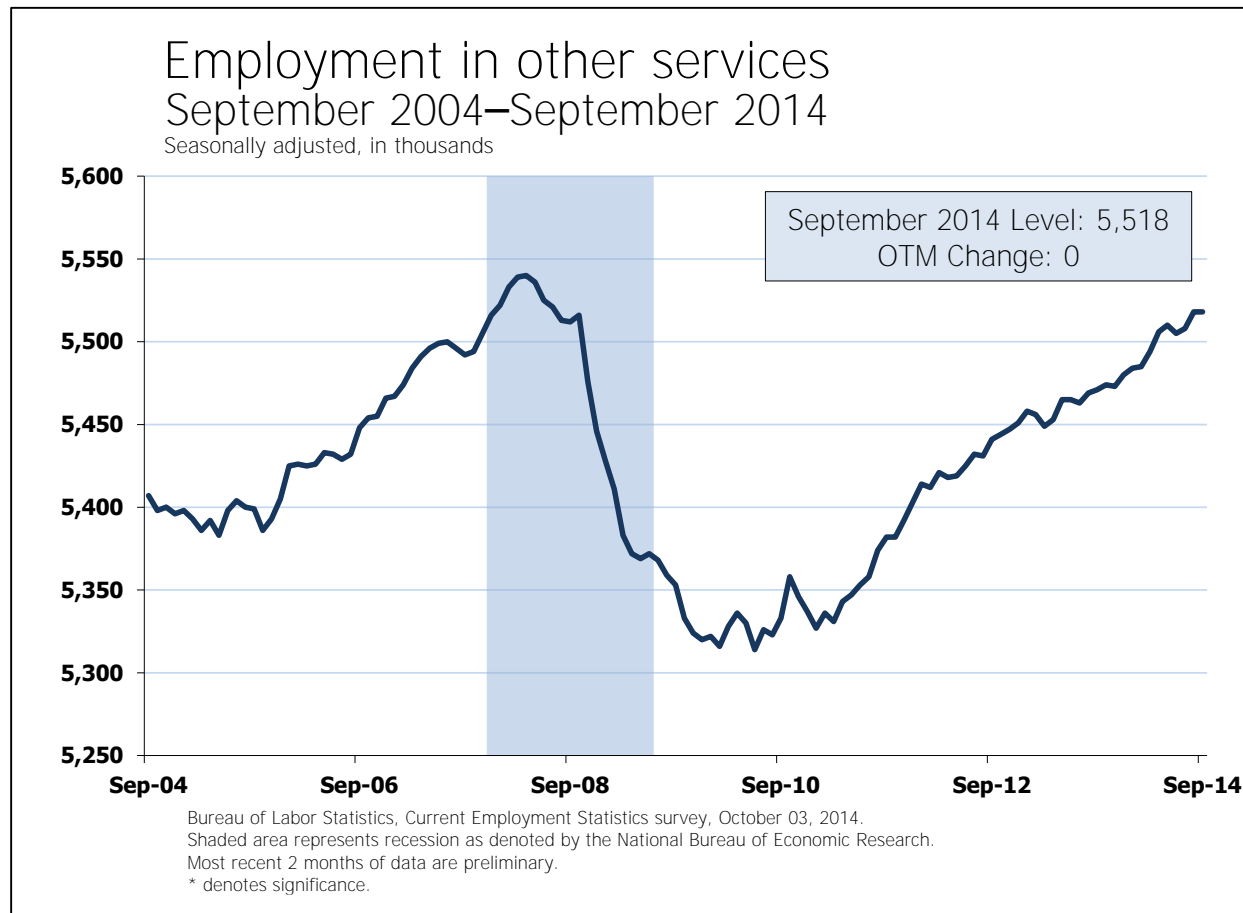
Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up in September (+33,000). Within the industry, food services and drinking places continued to add jobs over the month (+20,000).

Leisure and hospitality has added 1.8 million jobs since reaching its most recent employment low in January 2010.

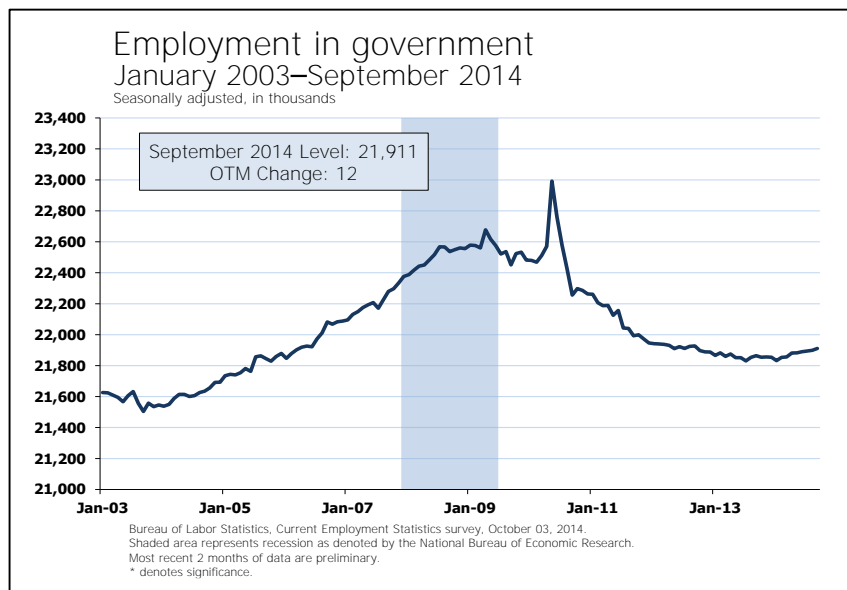


Other Services



Employment in other services was unchanged in September, with small offsetting movements occurring in the component industries. As of September, other services has regained about 90 percent of jobs lost during the industry's recent downturn.

Government



Government employment changed little in September (+12,000). Since its trough in July 2013, government employment has increased by 80,000, with local government adding the most jobs (+78,000), followed by state government (+47,000). Over the same time, the federal government lost 45,000 jobs.

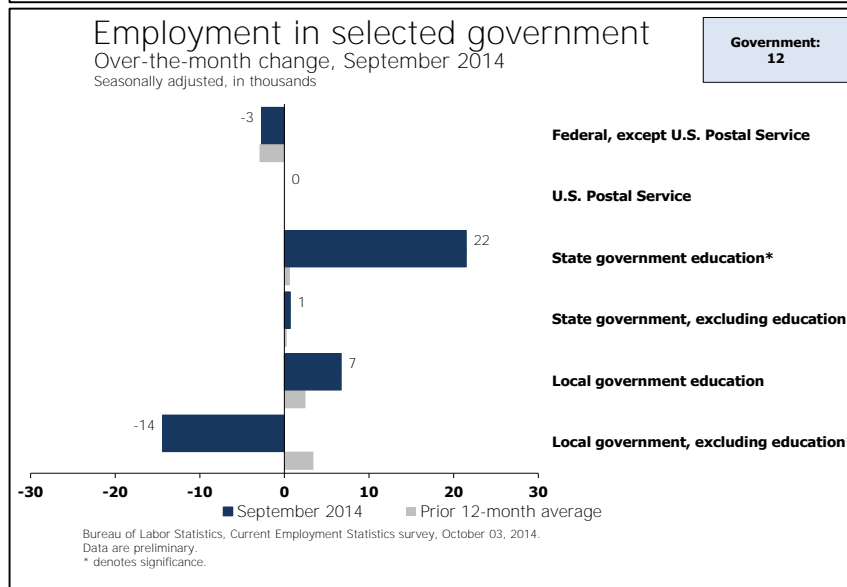
NAICS 92 – State government

State government added 22,000 jobs in September after a 4-month downward trend. The education component of the industry accounted for essentially all of the employment gain in September. State government has added 47,000 jobs since its employment trough in July 2013, or about 25 percent of the jobs lost during its most recent employment downturn.

NAICS 93 – Local government

Local government employment changed little over the month (-8,000), after trending up for 7 consecutive months. Local government, excluding education, lost 14,000 jobs in September.

Local government has added 113,000 jobs since an employment low in March 2013. This gain is about 19 percent of the jobs the industry lost during its most recent employment downturn. Local government education has added the majority of jobs (+68,000) to the industry since March 2013.





CES Analysts

Megan Barker

Michael Calvillo

Steve Crestol

Brittney Forbes

Lyda Ghanbari

Mike McCall

John Mullins

Edward Park

Sutton Puglia

Kara Sullivan

Parth Tikiwala

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

202-691-6555

[Email CES](#)