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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



July 2018

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

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Current Employment Statistics Summary, July 2018

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 157,000 in July. Professional and business services, manufacturing, and healthcare and social assistance added jobs over the month.

The employment change for June increased from +213,000 to +248,000, and the change for May increased from +244,000 to +268,000. On net, employment over these months is 59,000 higher than previously reported.

Average hourly earnings for all private-sector employees rose by 7 cents or 0.3 percent in July. Hourly earnings have risen 2.7 percent over the year. In July, average weekly hours, at 34.5 hours, decreased by 0.1 hour, offsetting an increase in June.

+51,000 Professional and Business Services

Professional and business services added 51,000 jobs over the month. Employment edged up in temporary help services (+28,000) and in computer systems design and related services (+8,000).

+37,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment rose by 37,000 in July. Durable goods accounted for most of the increase, with job gains in transportation

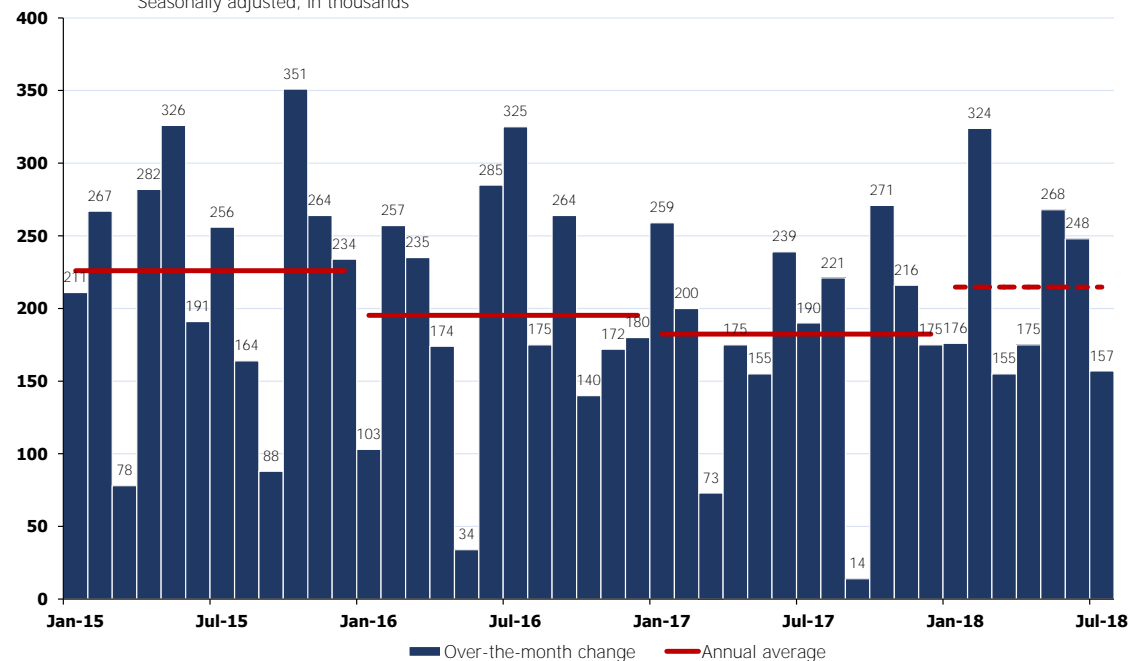
equipment (+13,000), machinery (+6,000), and electronic instruments (+2,000).

Over the year, manufacturers have added 327,000 jobs, largely in durable goods (+262,000).

+40,000 Leisure and Hospitality

In July, employment continued to trend up in food services and drinking places (+26,000). Over the year, this industry has added 203,000 jobs.

Employment in total nonfarm
Over-the-month change, January 2015–July 2018
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, August 03, 2018.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2018

+22,000 Education and Health Services

Within social assistance, individual and family services added 16,000 jobs in July. Employment in health care continued to trend up (+17,000). Hospitals accounted for 7,000 of this change.

+19,000 Construction

Construction employment continued to trend up in July. Over the year, the industry has added 308,000 jobs.

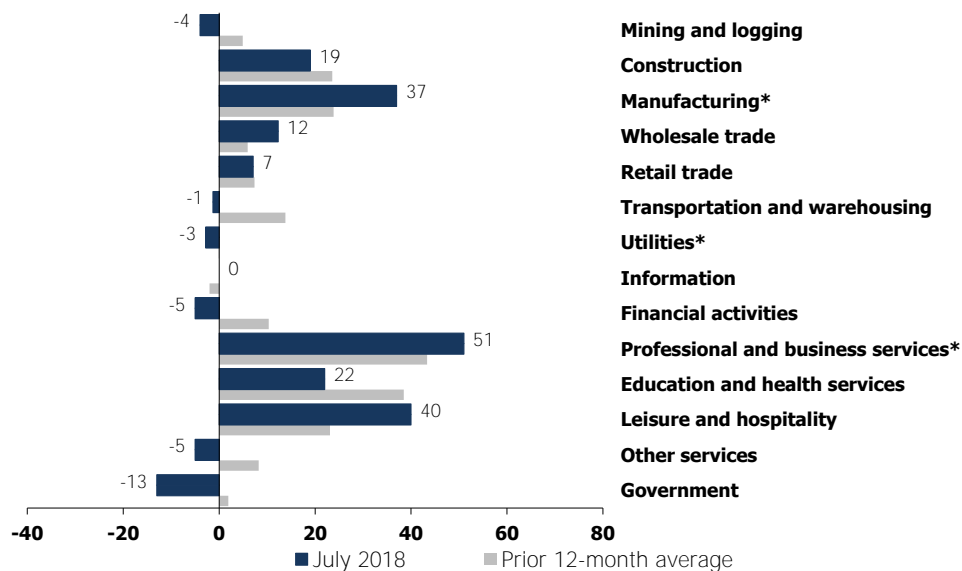
+7,000 Retail Trade

Employment changed little in retail trade in July. Job gains occurred in general merchandise stores (+14,000), clothing and accessories stores (+10,000), and food and beverage stores (+8,000). Offsetting the gains, employment decreased by 32,000 in sporting, hobby, book, and music stores, largely reflecting losses in the hobby, toy, and game stores component.

Employment in total nonfarm

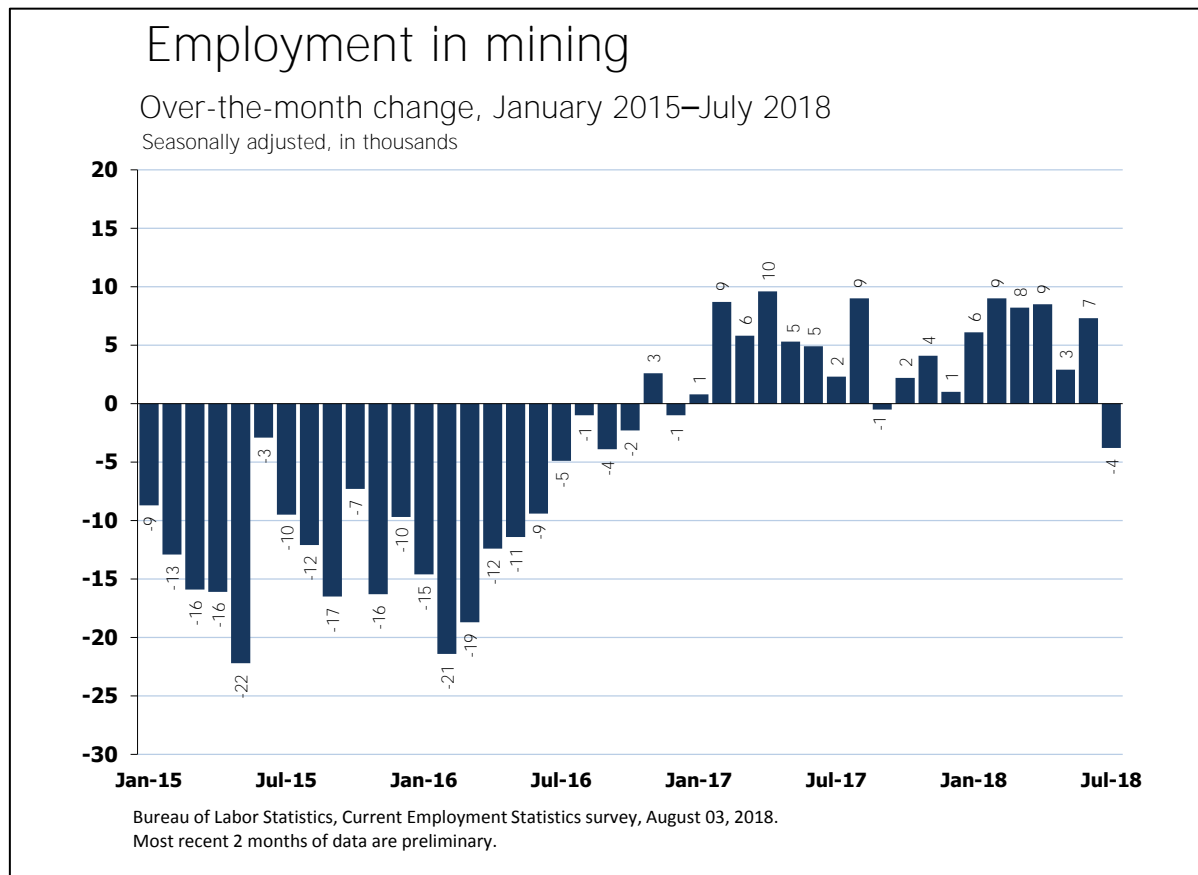
Over-the-month change, July 2018
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:
157*



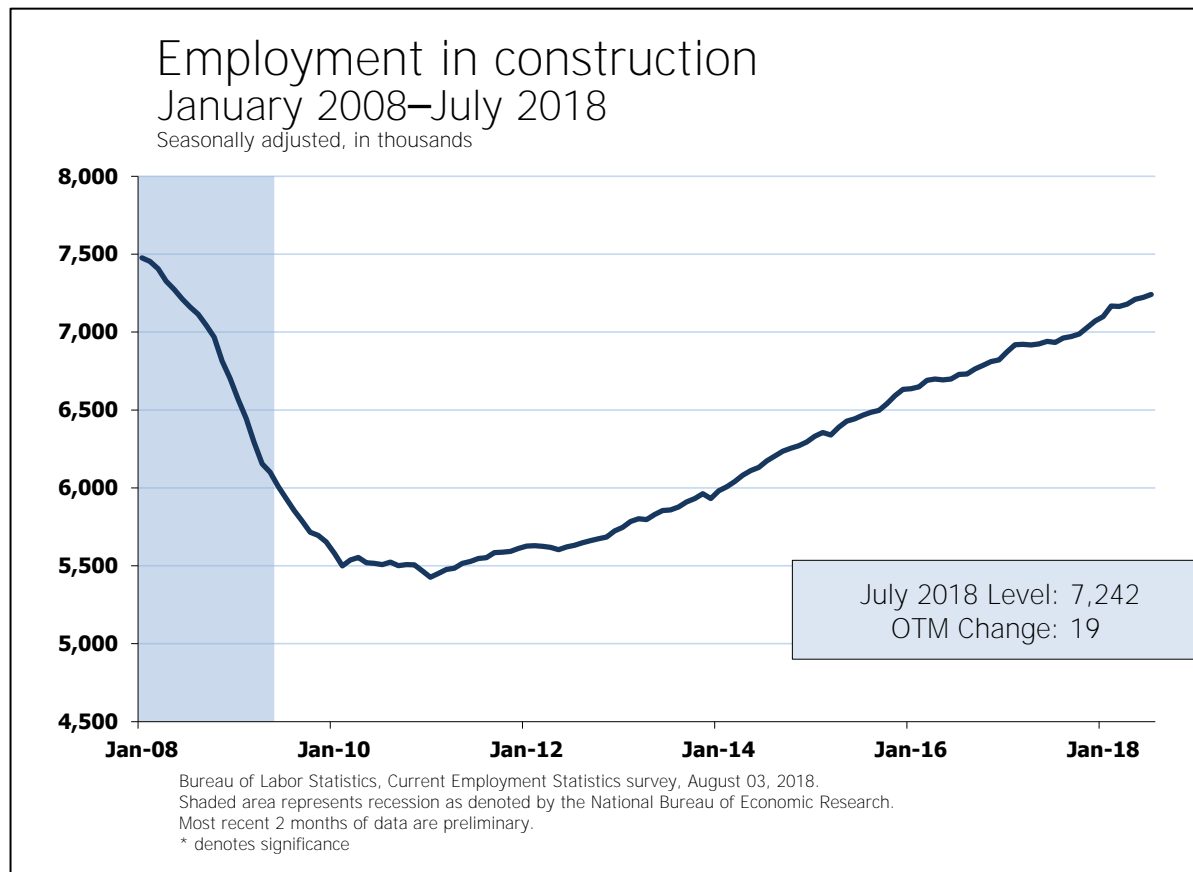
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 03, 2018.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

Mining and Logging



Employment in mining edged down by 4,000 in July, due to losses in support activities for mining. So far in 2018, mining has added 38,000 jobs, with 70 percent coming from support activities for mining. The number of active domestic [oil rigs](#) also declined (-0.5 percent) in July.

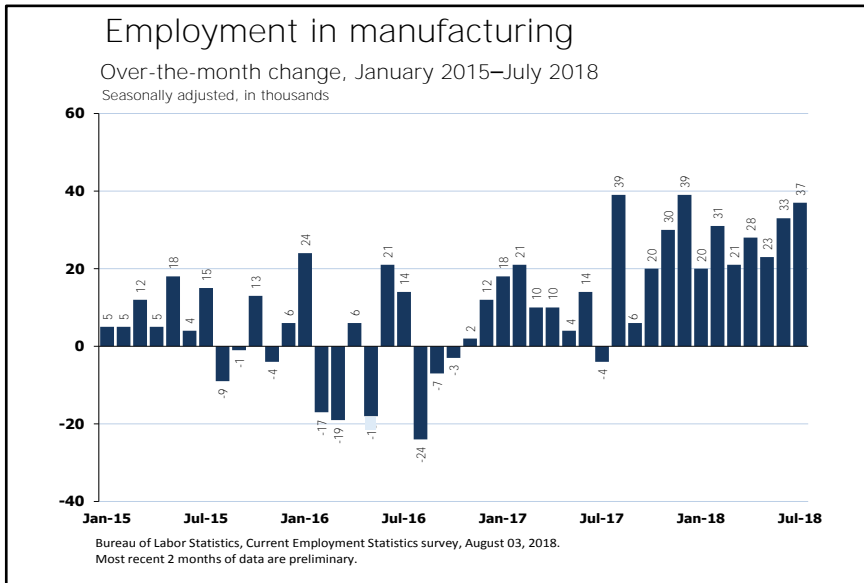
Construction



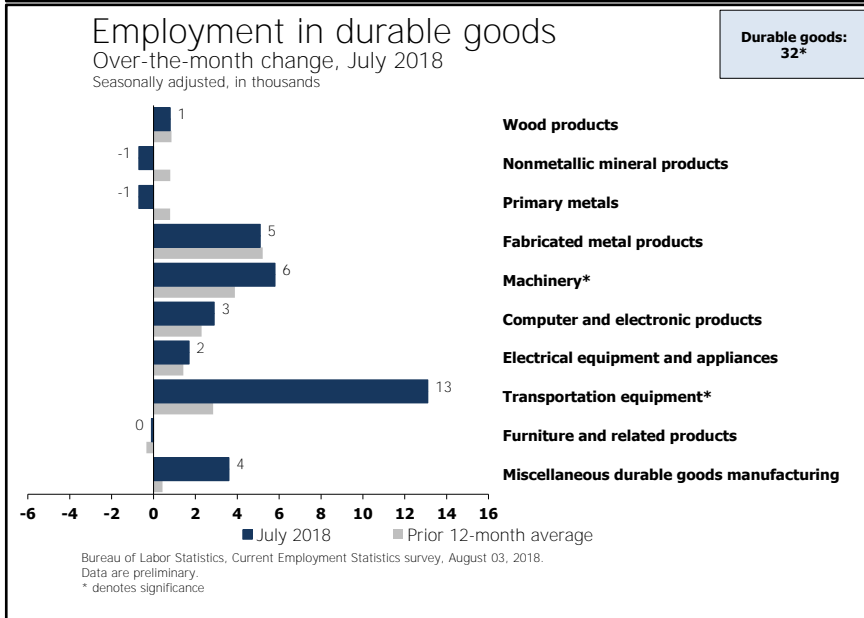
Construction employment continued to trend up in July (+19,000), mostly in specialty trade contractors (+14,000).

Construction has added 308,000 jobs over the year, with gains in both construction of buildings and in specialty trade contractors.

Manufacturing

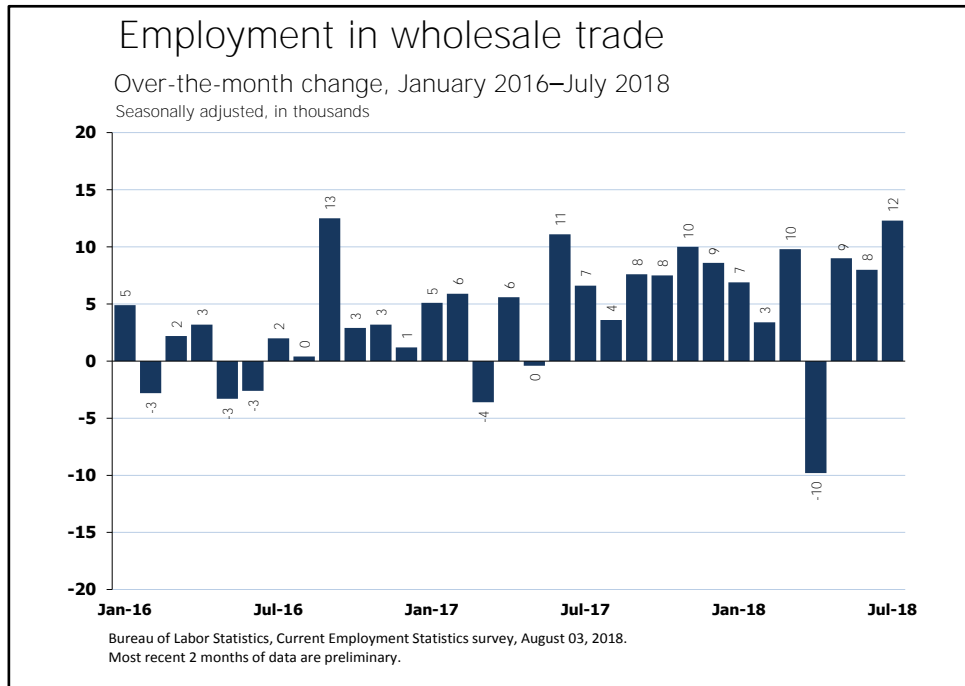


Employment in manufacturing continued to grow in July (+37,000). Job gains were once again led by durable goods manufacturing (+32,000), while employment changed little in nondurable goods (+5,000).



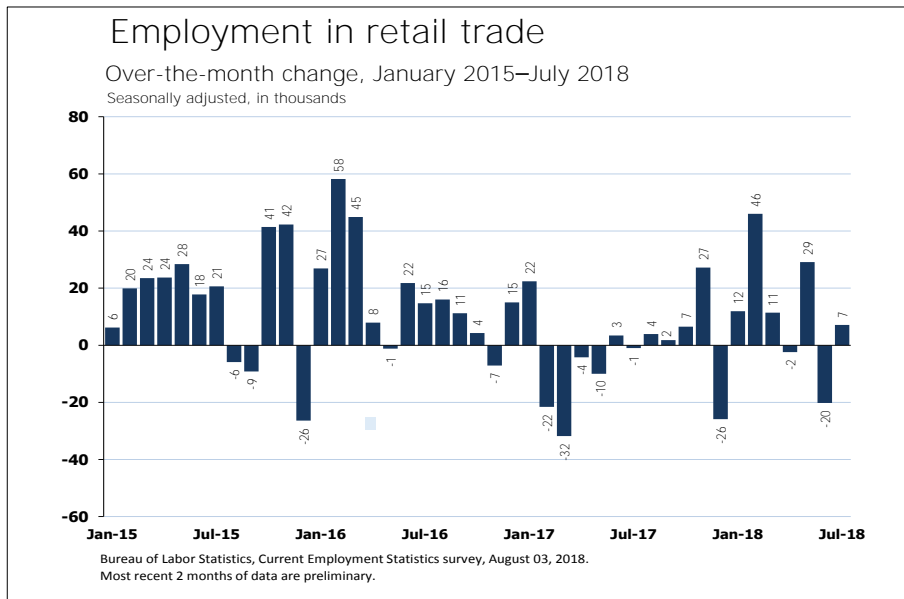
Within durable goods, transportation equipment (+13,000), machinery (+6,000), and electronic instruments (+2,000) added jobs in July. Employment changes in most other component industries were close to their prior 12-month averages.

Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade continued to trend up in July (+12,000), bringing the 3-month change to +29,000. The industry has added 77,000 jobs over the year with durable goods industries contributing more than 70 percent of the gain (+55,000).

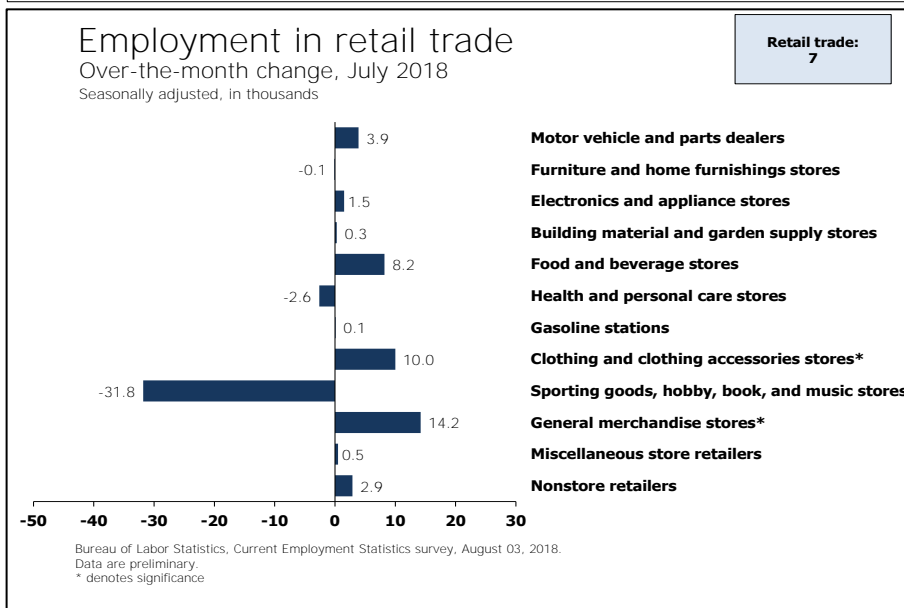
Retail Trade



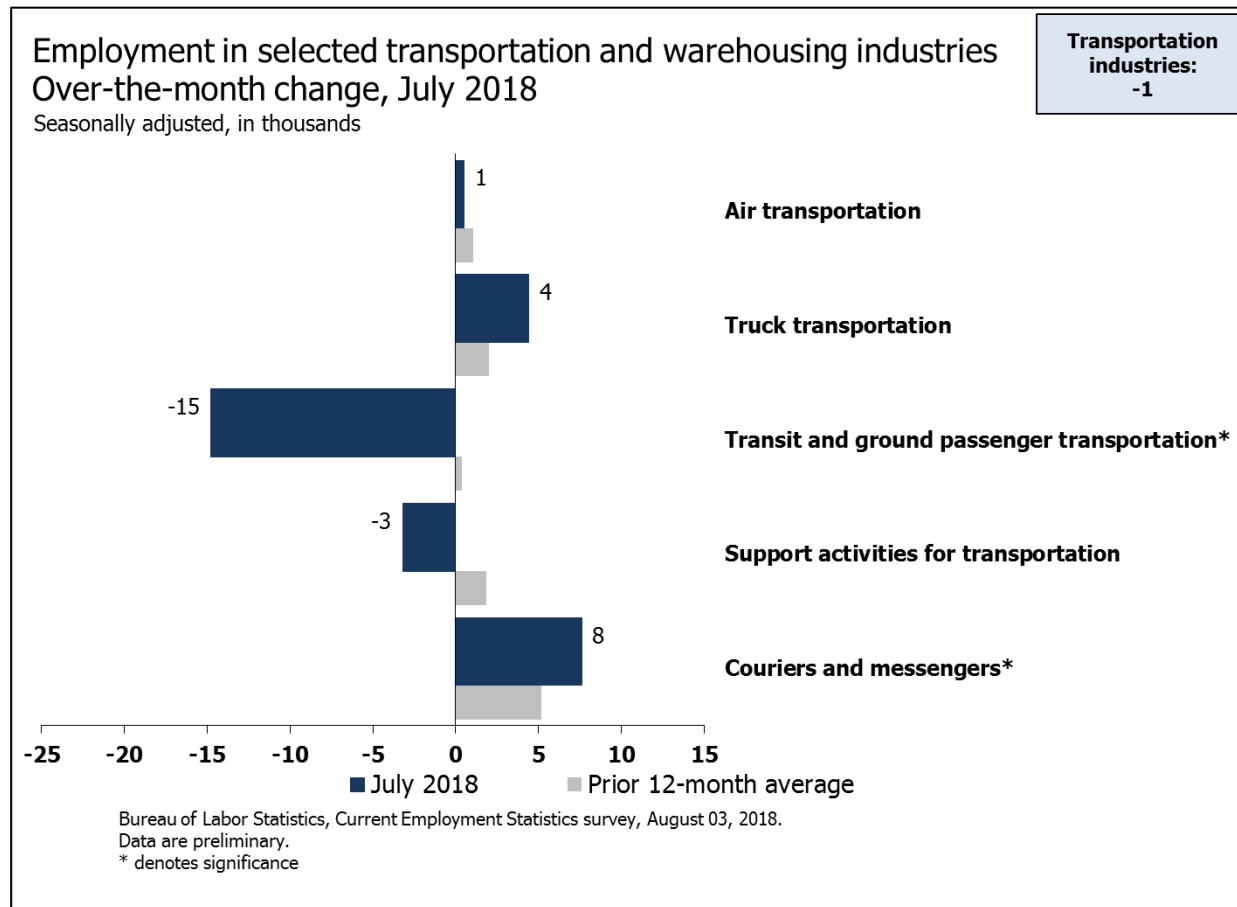
Employment in retail trade changed little in July (+7,000), in line with its previous 12-month trend. Job growth in general merchandise stores, clothing and clothing accessories stores, and food and beverage stores were offset by a large decline in sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.

General merchandise stores added 14,000 jobs in July, continuing a trend of fluctuating employment changes and leading to essentially no employment change over the past 12 months. An employment increase in clothing and accessories stores (+10,000) reflected a continuation of an upward trend during 2018. Year to date, employment in clothing and clothing accessories stores has grown by 43,000, after decreasing by 32,000 jobs in 2017.

Employment in sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores decreased by 32,000 in July, largely due to a loss in hobby, toy, and game stores.

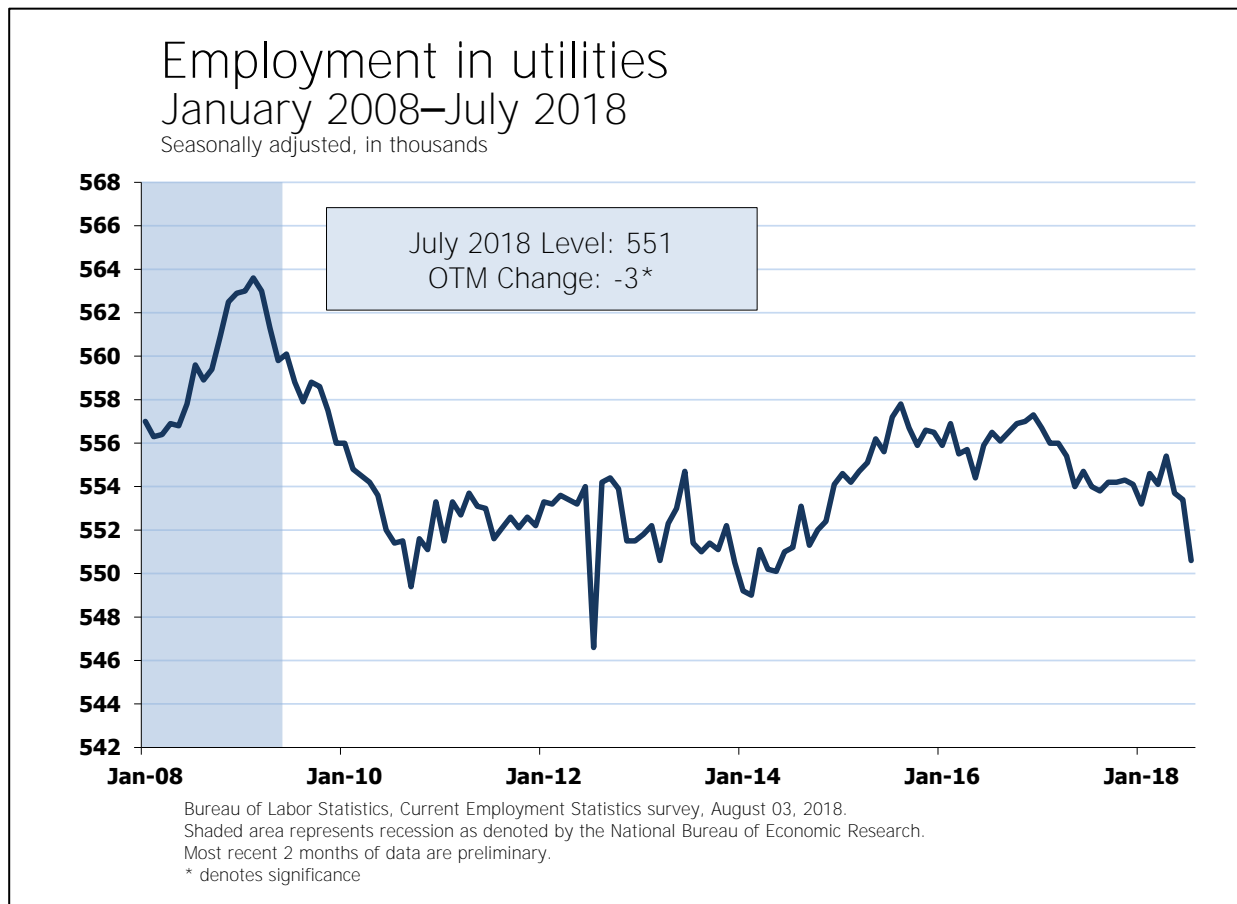


Transportation and Warehousing



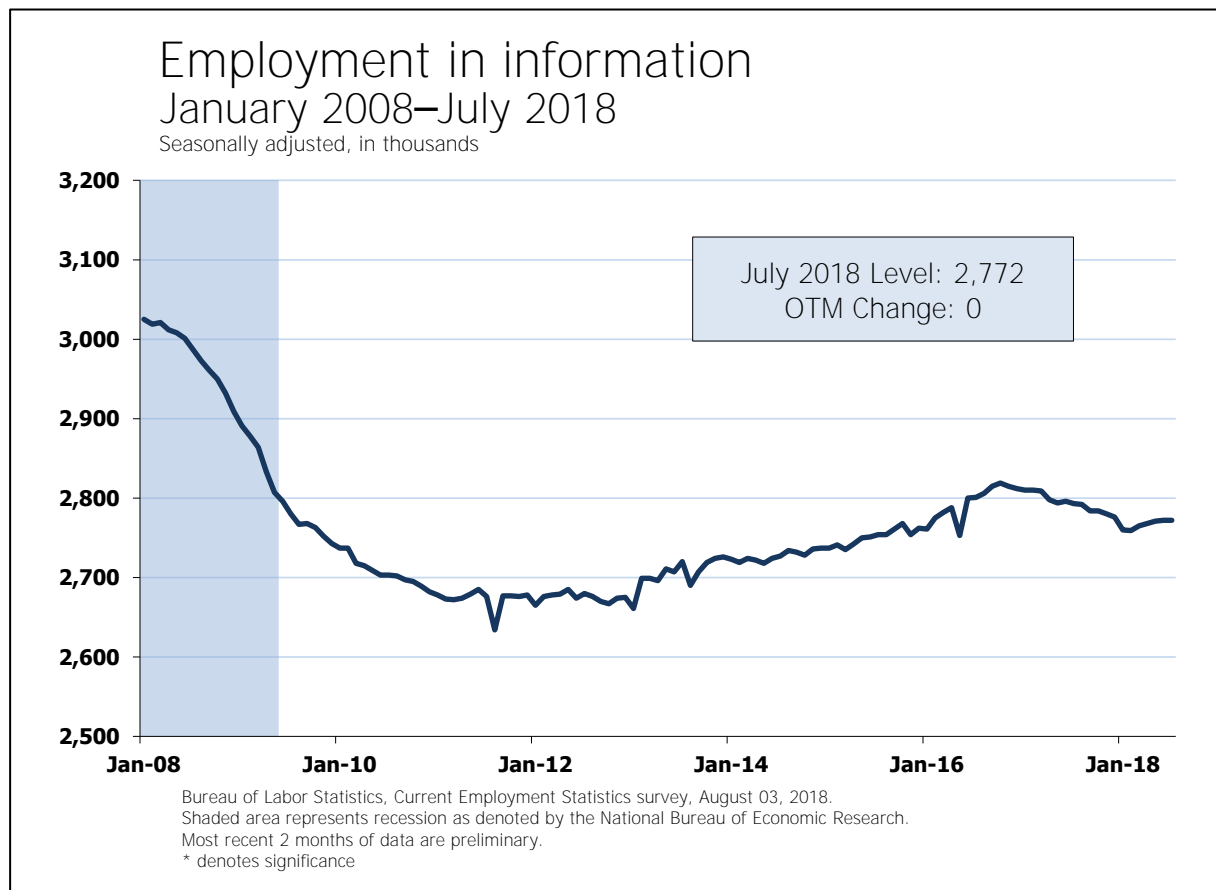
Employment in transportation and warehousing was flat in July (-1,000). Gains in couriers and messengers (+8,000) were offset by a loss in transit and ground passenger transportation (-15,000). So far this year, transportation and warehousing has added an average 13,000 jobs per month, similar to the average increase in 2017.

Utilities



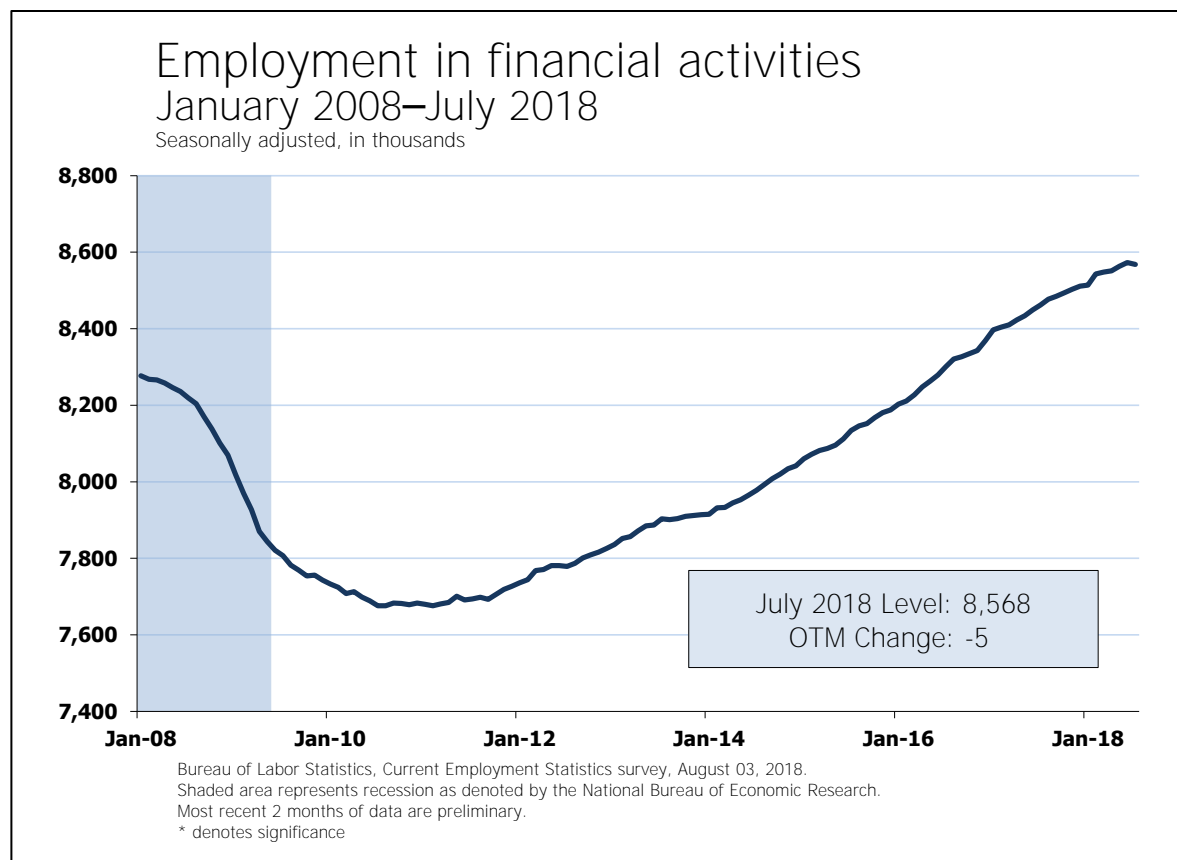
Utilities employment declined by 3,000 in July. Strike activity in July accounted for about 1,200 of the monthly employment decline.

Information



Information employment remained unchanged in July. So far this year, information employment has changed little (+4,000), following a change of -36,000 in 2017.

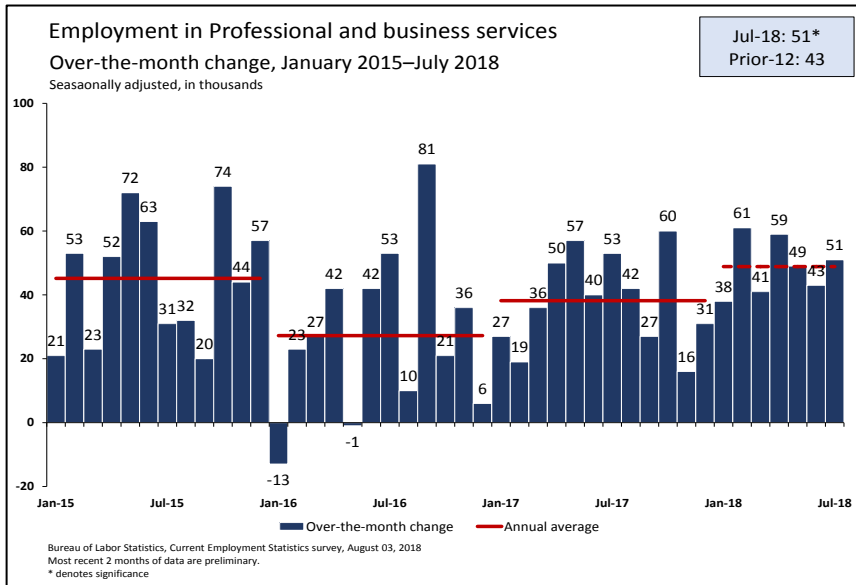
Financial Activities



Employment in financial activities changed little (-5,000) in July. Over the most recent 12 months, financial activities has added 106,000 jobs.

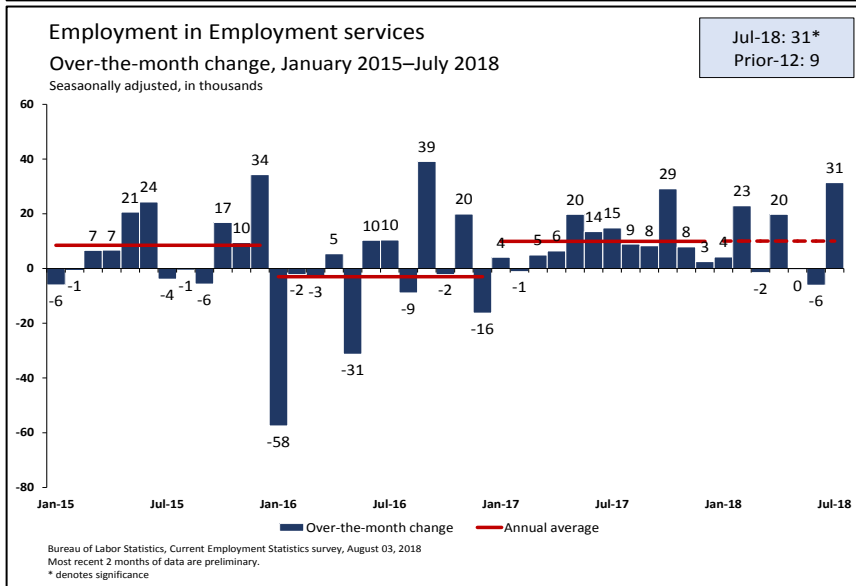
Since reaching a trough in February 2011, employment in the industry has increased by 892,000.

Professional and Business Services

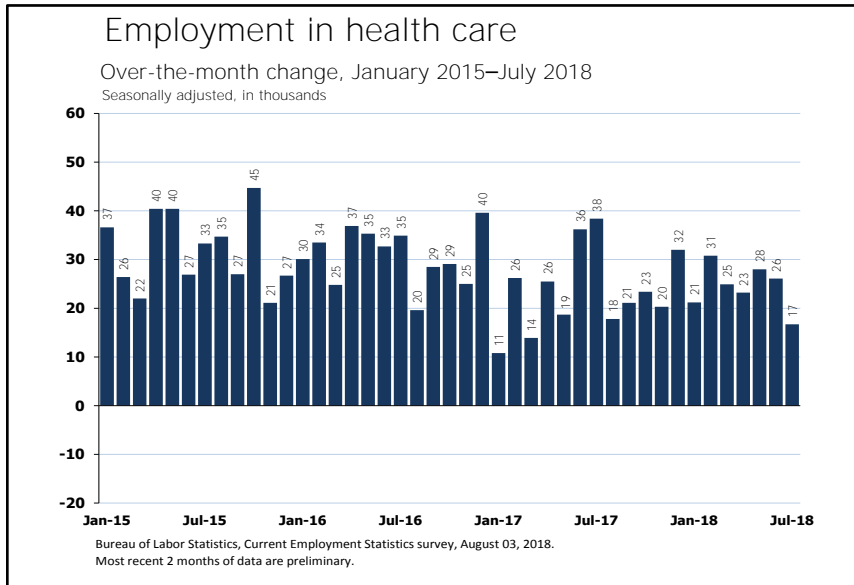


Professional and business services added 51,000 jobs in July, in line with the industry’s year-to-date average change. In July, professional and technical services employment edged up by 16,000, while employment in management of companies and enterprises remained flat (+1,000).

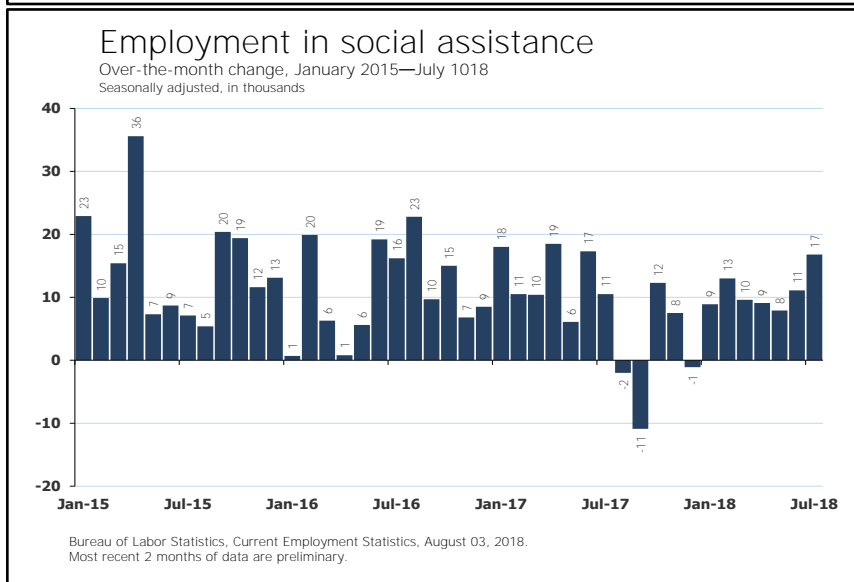
Employment in administrative and waste services edged upward by 35,000 jobs over the month, most of the gain came in temporary help services (+28,000).



Private Education and Health Services

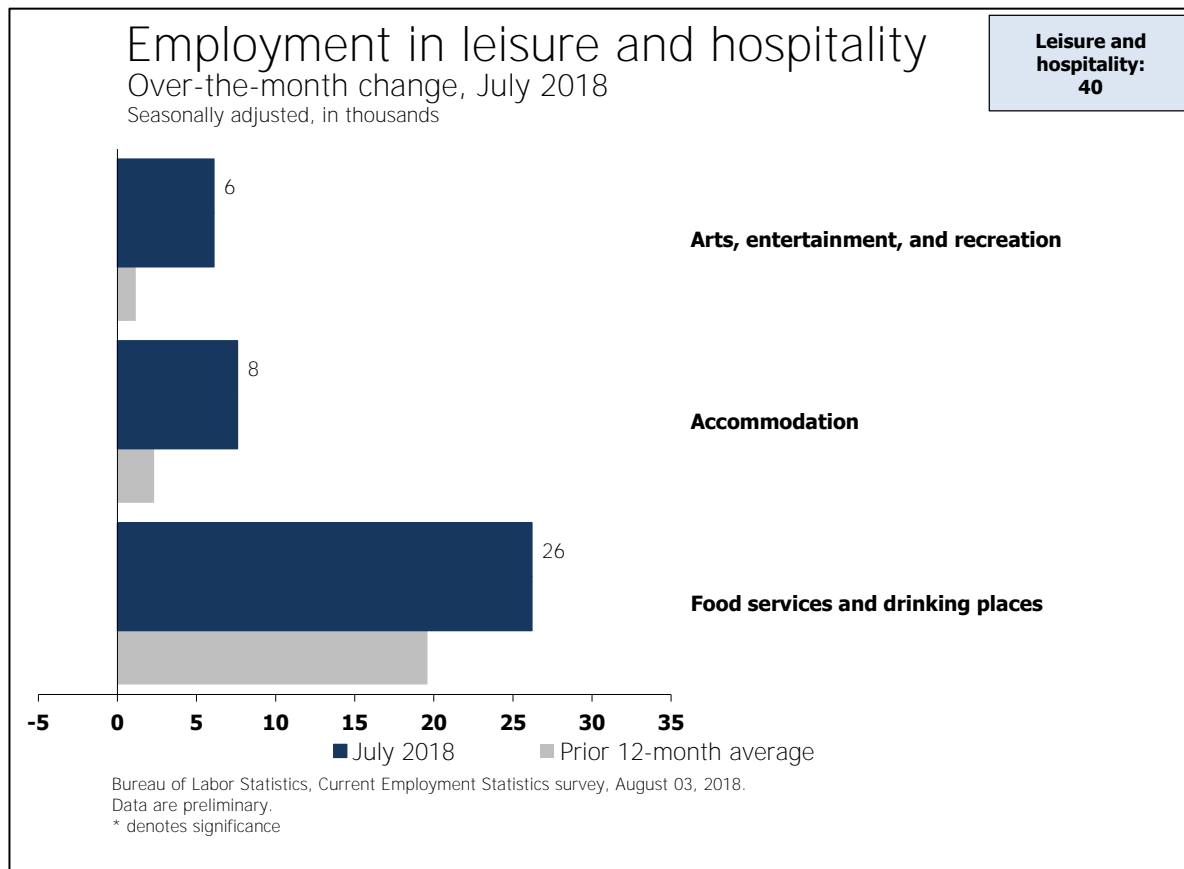


Employment in health care continued to trend up in July (+17,000). Over the last 12 months, health care has added 286,000 jobs, a gain of 1.8 percent, compared to 1.6 percent in all private service-providing industries.



Employment in social assistance also continued to trend up in July (+17,000), mostly in individual and family services, which gained 16,000 jobs. Over the last 12 months, social assistance has added 82,000 jobs. Individual and family services accounts for 77,000 of these jobs.

Leisure and Hospitality

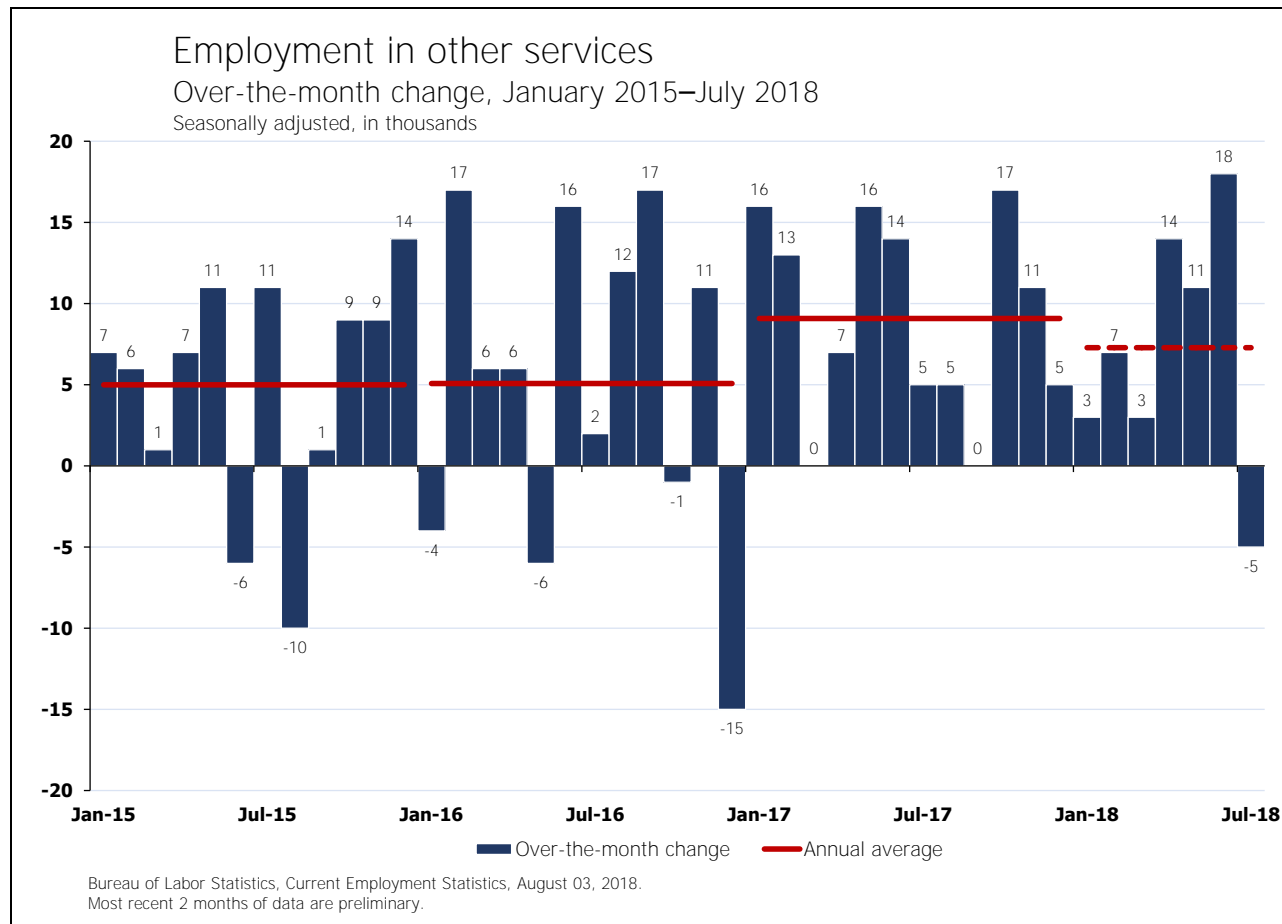


Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up in July (+40,000). Employment changes in major components within the industry came in above their prior 12-month average.

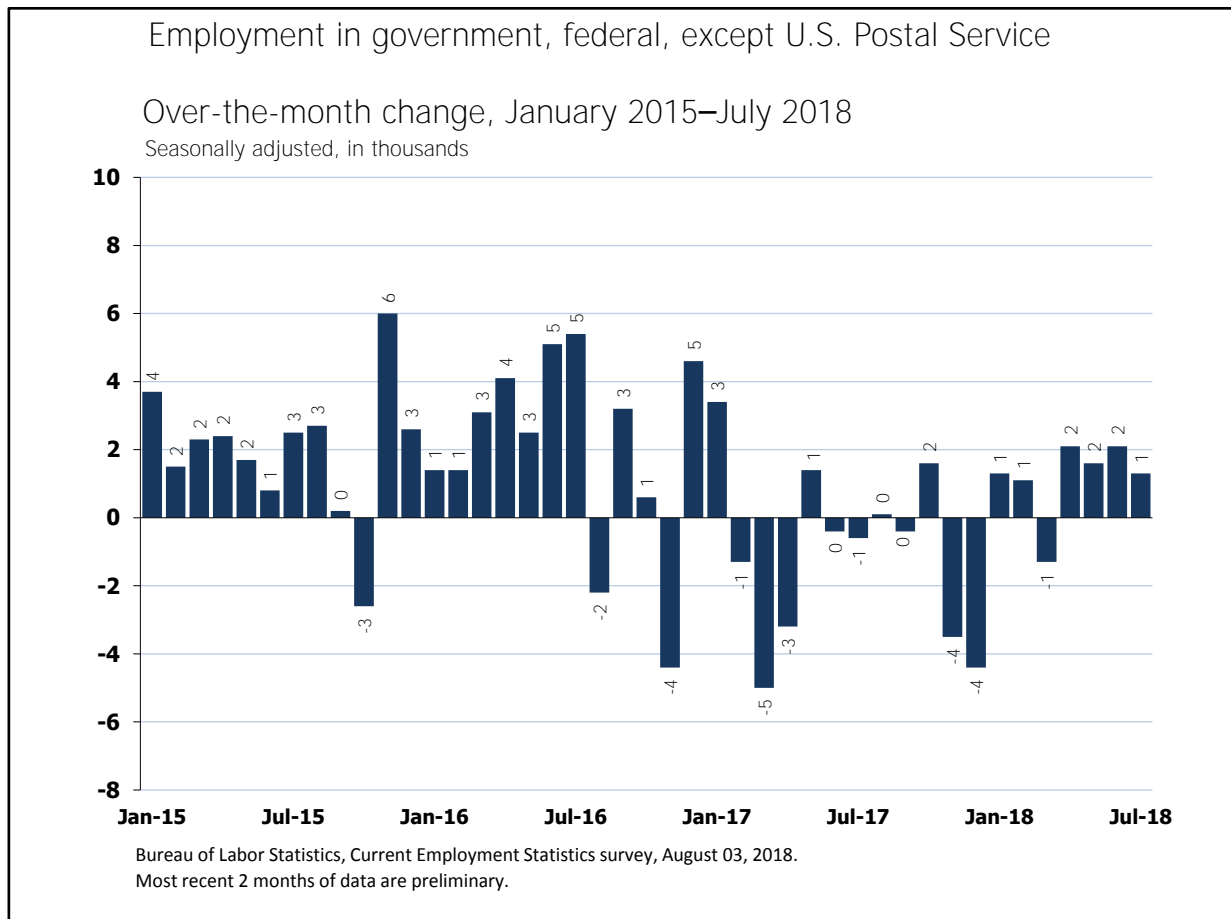
Employment in food services and drinking places trended up by 26,000 in July and has risen by 128,000 jobs so far this year.

Other Services

Employment in other services changed little in July (-5,000). Over the most recent 12 months, the industry has added 89,000 jobs, a change of 1.5 percent. Personal and laundry services accounted for nearly half of the gains during this period.



Government



Government employment changed little in July (-13,000) and also has shown little net change since July 2016.

In July employment in federal agencies, except U.S. Postal Service edged up (+1,000). Employment in this industry is 8,000 below its most recent employment peak in January 2017.



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