

Bureau of Labor Statistics



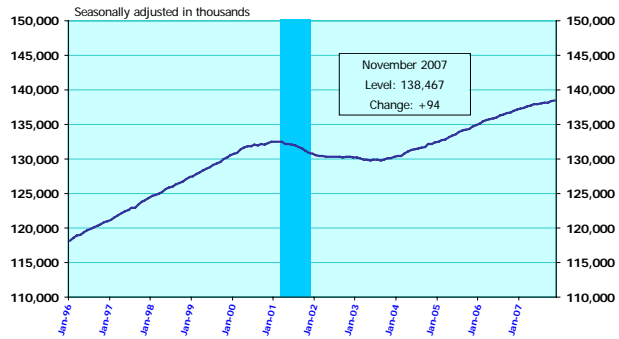
# **Current Employment Statistics**

## **Highlights**

**November 2007**

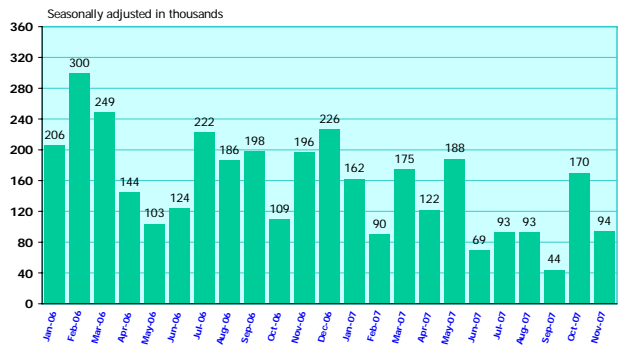
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
December 7, 2007

### Employment in total nonfarm 1996-2007



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 7, 2007.  
Notes: Shaded area denotes recession. Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

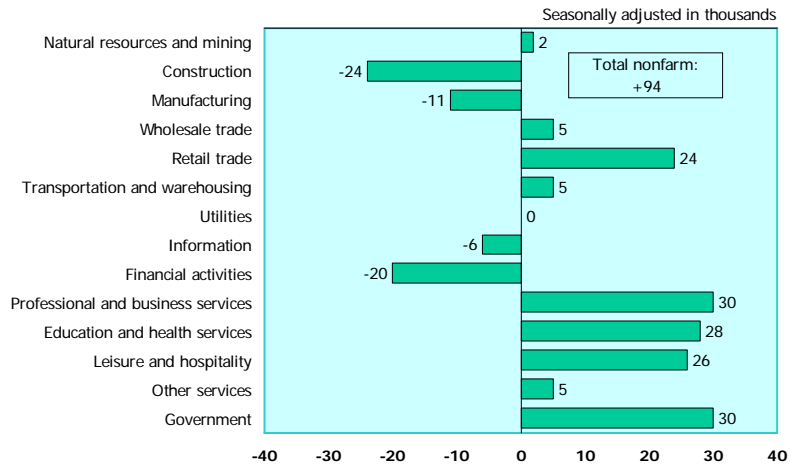
### Employment in total nonfarm Over-the-month change, 2006-07



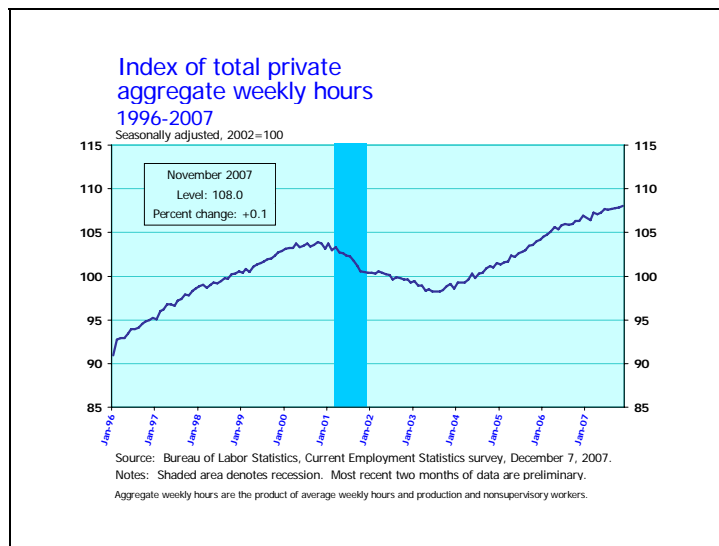
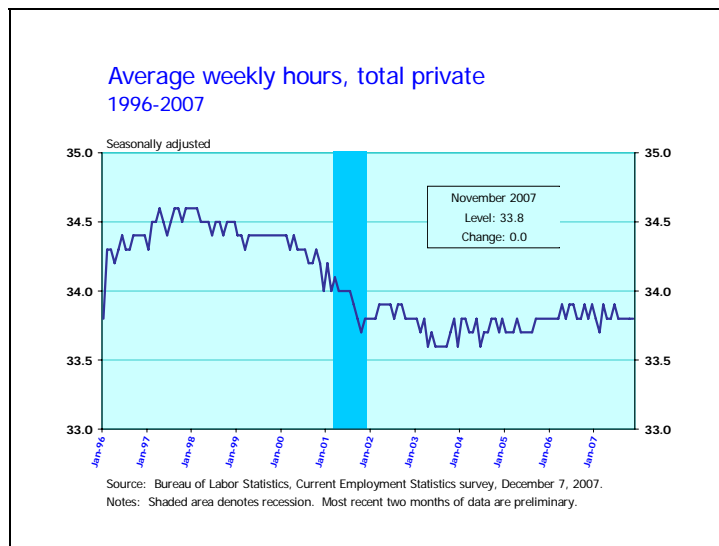
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 7, 2007.  
Note: Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

- Total nonfarm employment rose by 94,000 in November.
- November's employment increase was in line with the average gain of 110,000 jobs for the prior 6 months, which represented slower growth than the 162,000 average gain for the previous 6-month period.

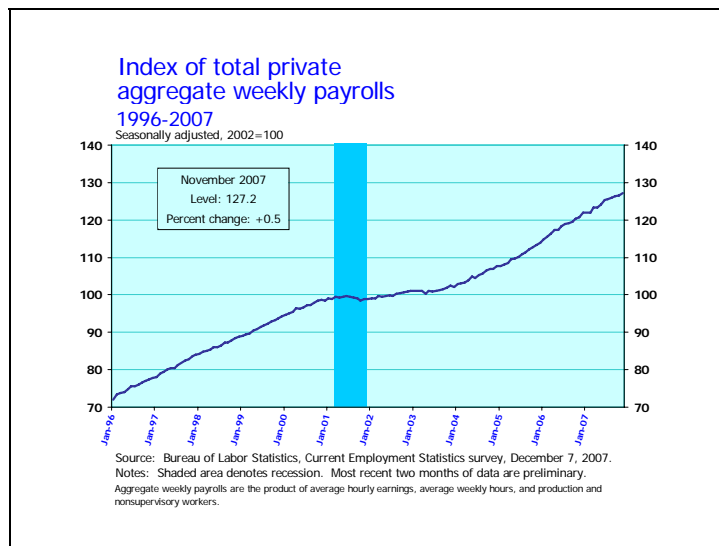
## Employment in total nonfarm Over-the-month change, November 2007



- Employment in goods-producing industries fell by 33,000 in November.
- Service-providing industries, on the other hand, such as professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, continued to trend up.
- Retail trade employment, which had been flat since April, grew by 24,000.



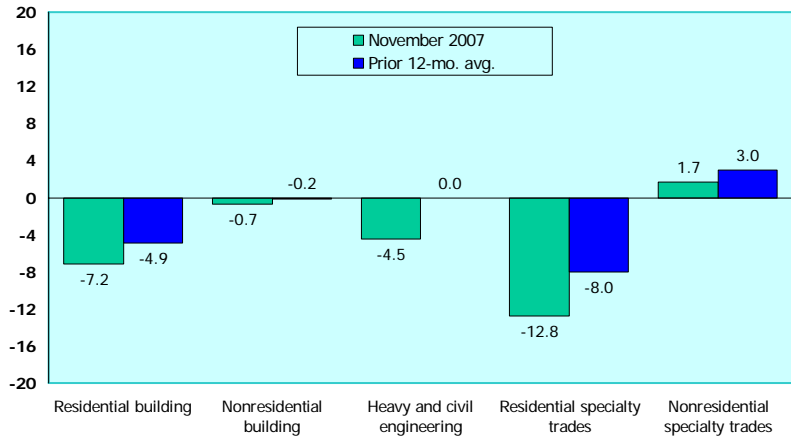
- Average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in November at 33.8 hours. The workweek has remained essentially unchanged since 2004.
- The index of total private aggregate weekly hours edged up slightly in November. Since reaching a low point in August 2003, the index has increased by 10 percent. However, the rate of growth has slowed since the beginning of this year.



- Average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 8 cents in November. Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.8 percent.
- The index of total private aggregate weekly payrolls rose 0.5 percent in November. Over the year, the index has grown by 5.4 percent, compared to 6.4 percent over the prior 12 months.

## Employment in construction Over-the-month change

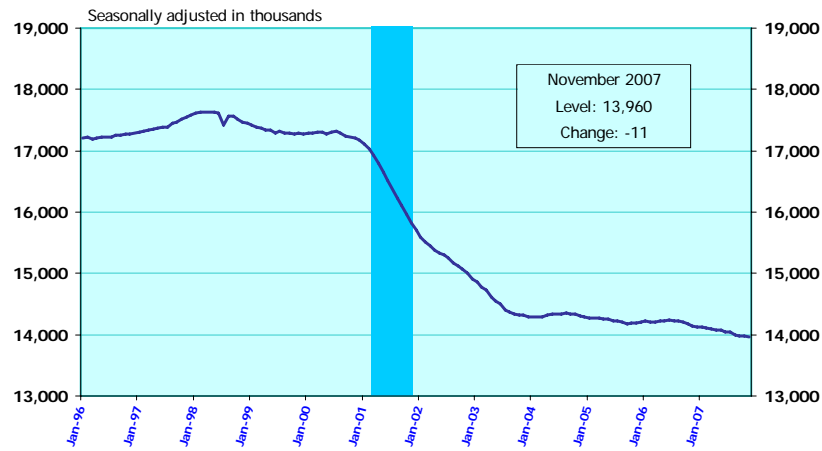
Seasonally adjusted in thousands



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 7, 2007.  
Note: Data are preliminary.

- Employment in construction fell by 24,000 in November. This decrease, concentrated in the residential components, is a reflection of the continuing difficulties in the housing market.
- Since its most recent peak in September 2006, construction employment has declined by 163,000.

## Employment in manufacturing 1996-2007

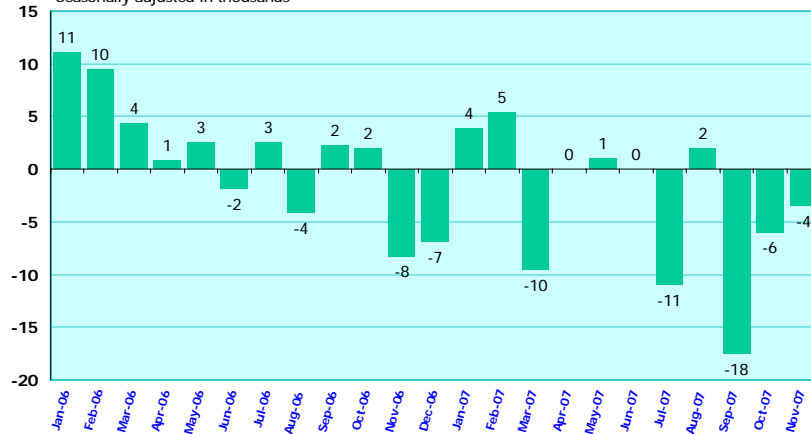


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 7, 2007.  
Notes: Shaded area denotes recession. Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

- Manufacturing employment declined by 11,000 in November. Over the past year, employment in the industry has fallen by 183,000.
- The 1-month manufacturing diffusion index of employment changes measures the breadth of job gain or loss across component industries. A value above 50 indicates a predominance of job gains, and a value below 50 indicates a predominance of job losses. In November the index stood at 45.2, and it has not risen above 50 since January.
- Two industries that provide products for construction—wood products and nonmetallic minerals—continued to reduce employment, while machinery manufacturers continued to add jobs.

## Employment in building material and garden supply stores Over-the-month change, 2006-07

Seasonally adjusted in thousands

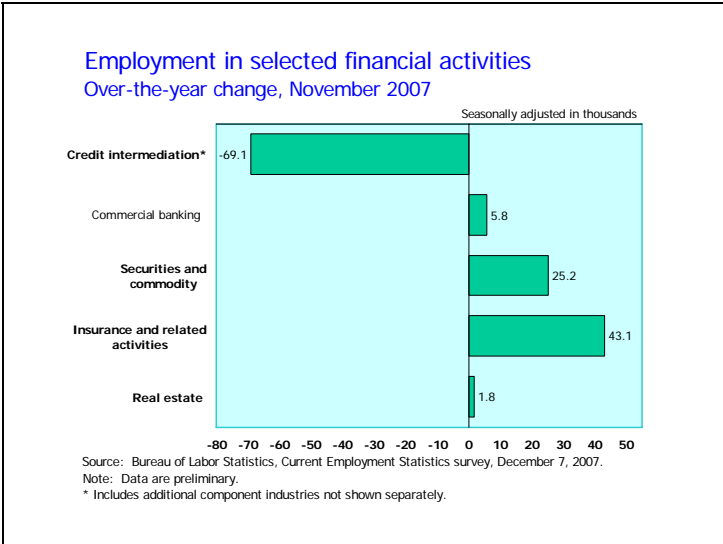
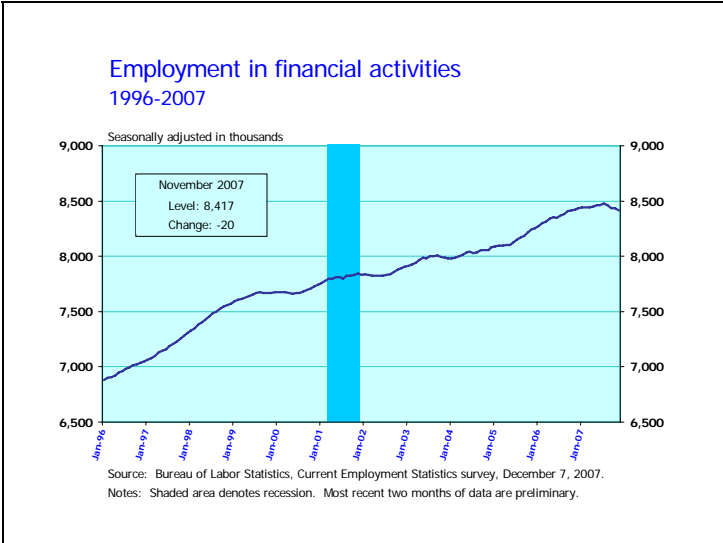


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 7, 2007.

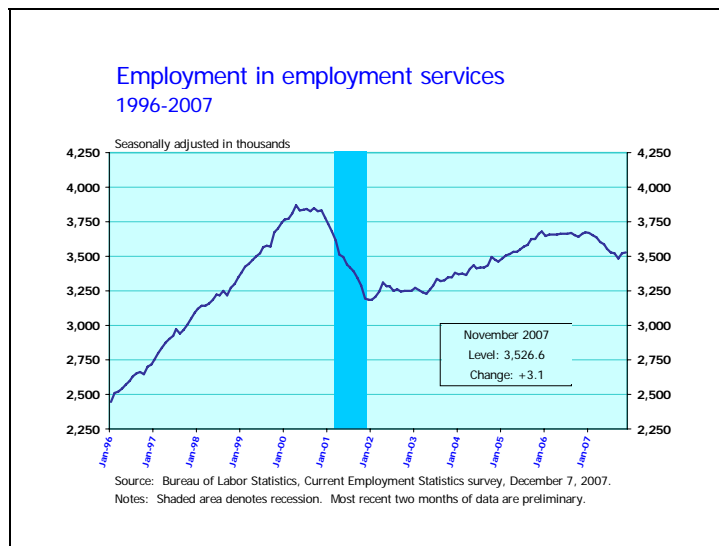
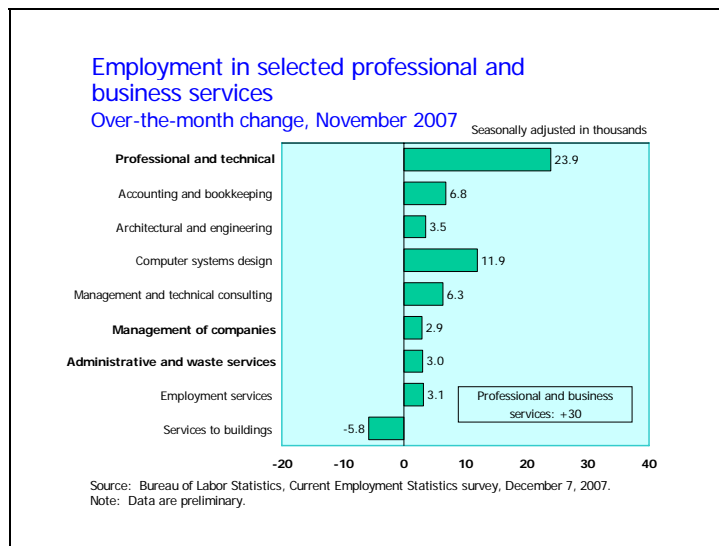
Note: Most recent two months of data are preliminary.

- Employment in building material and garden supply stores dropped by 4,000 in November. Since reaching a peak in October of last year, employment in this industry has fallen by 50,000.

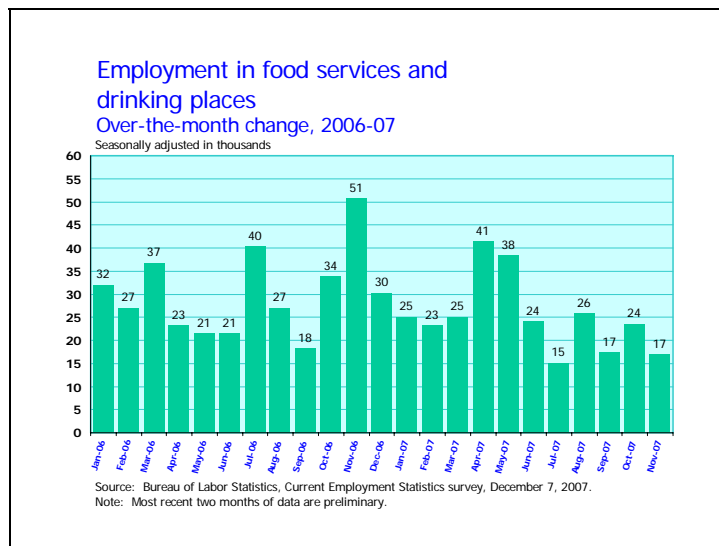
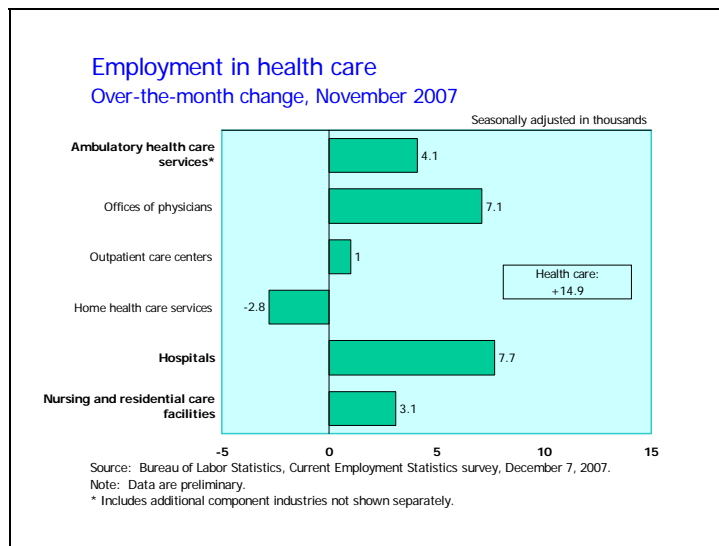




- From January to October 2007, employment in financial activities was essentially unchanged. In November, however, this industry shed 20,000 jobs.
- Credit intermediation lost 13,000 jobs over the month. The recent job losses in this industry, which includes mortgage lending and related activities, reflecting the weakness in the housing market. Real estate also lost jobs in November.



- In November, employment in professional and business services increased by 30,000, slightly above the average employment change for January through October of this year.
- Gains occurred in components such as computer systems design and management and technical consulting. Over the year, these industries experienced the largest gains in professional and business services, adding more than 150,000 jobs combined. These industries account for half of the growth in professional and business services over the year.
- Employment services inched up in November. An increase of 11,000 jobs in temporary help services component followed an increase of 28,000 in October. The unusual growth in temporary help services can be attributed to additional seasonal hiring for the holidays. Despite the gains in October and November 2007, temporary help employment is down 41,000 year-to-date.



- Health care employment continued to grow, though more slowly. The increase amounted to 15,000, compared to the prior 12-month average gain of 34,000. Most of the growth in November came from physicians' offices and hospitals.
- The food services industry added more jobs in November, and employment is up by 306,000 over the year.