

## Contents

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[Summary](#)

[Mining & Logging](#)

[Construction](#)

[Manufacturing](#)

[Wholesale Trade](#)

[Retail Trade](#)

[Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities](#)

[Information](#)

[Financial Activities](#)

[Professional & Business Services](#)

[Private Education & Health Services](#)

[Leisure & Hospitality](#)

[Other Services](#)

[Government](#)

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# Current Employment Statistics Highlights



**November 2019**

Release Date: December 6, 2019

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

202-691-6555

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### Current Employment Statistics Summary, November 2019

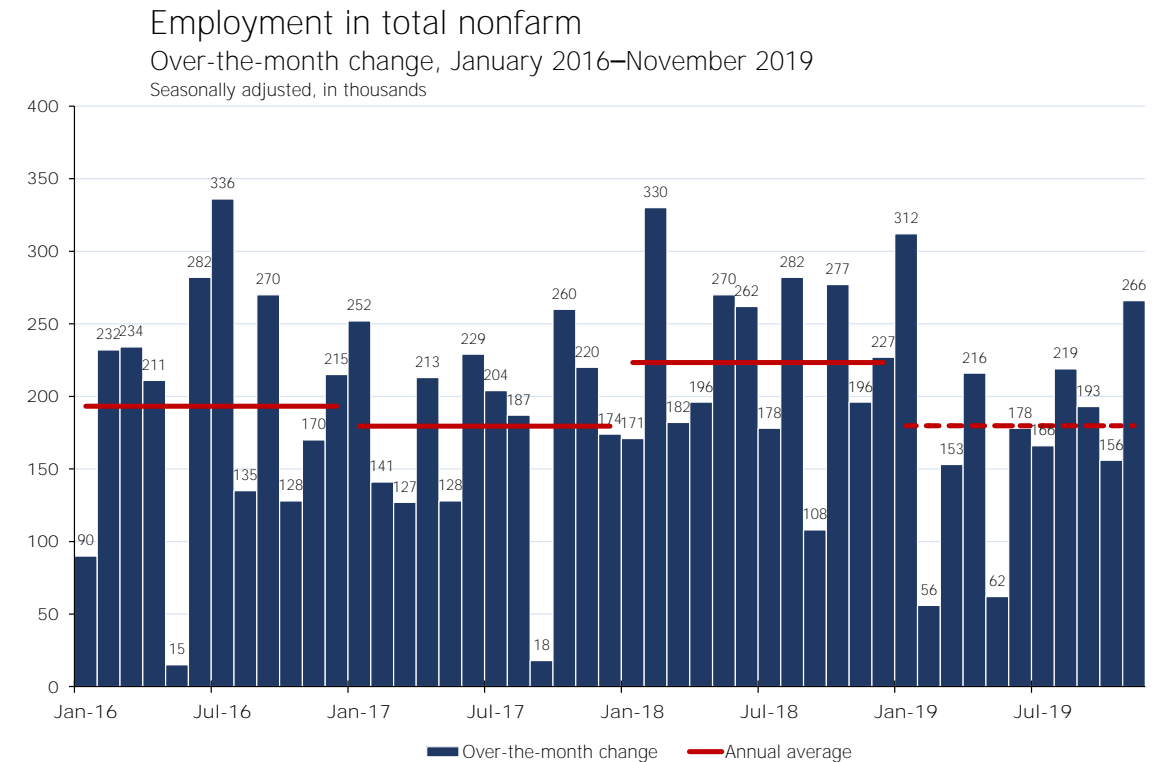
Nonfarm employment increased by 266,000 in November. Employment continued to trend up in health care and in professional and technical services. The return to work by employees who had been on strike in manufacturing also contributed to the November strength.

The employment change for October revised up from +128,000 to +156,000, and the change for September revised up from +180,000 to +193,000. On net, employment over these months is 41,000 higher than previously reported.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls rose by 7 cents or 0.2 percent in November. Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 3.1 percent. Average weekly hours were unchanged at 34.4 hours.

#### +74,000 Education and Health Services

Employment in health care rose by 45,000 in November. Within ambulatory care, above-average job gains in offices of physicians (+16,000), dentists (+6,000), and home health care (+9,000) followed little change in October. Hospitals added 10,000 jobs in November.



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, December 06, 2019. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

In social assistance, employment continued to trend up in individual and family services (+11,000).

#### +54,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment rose by 54,000 in November, offsetting a loss of 43,000 in the prior month. Workers in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing were on strike in October

### Current Employment Statistics Summary, November 2019

then returned to work in November, leaving employment in the industry little changed over the 2-month span (-2,000).

#### +45,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment continued to trend up in leisure and hospitality (+45,000). Over the past 4 months, the industry has added 219,000 jobs. Food services and drinking places accounted for much of the trend over this period (+149,000).

#### +38,000 Professional and Business Services

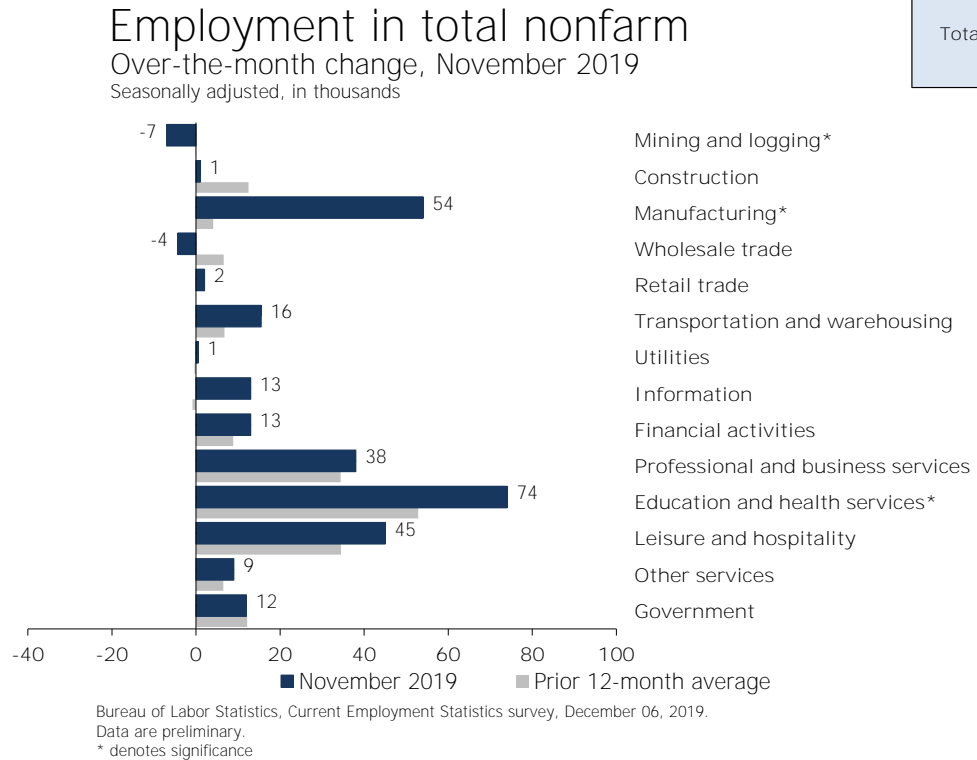
Professional and technical services added 31,000 jobs in November. Over the year, this industry has added 278,000 jobs.

#### +16,000 Transportation and Warehousing

In November, employment rose in warehousing and storage (+8,000) and in couriers and messengers (+5,000).

#### +13,000 Financial Activities

Employment continued to trend up in financial activities in November. The industry has added 116,000 jobs over the year.



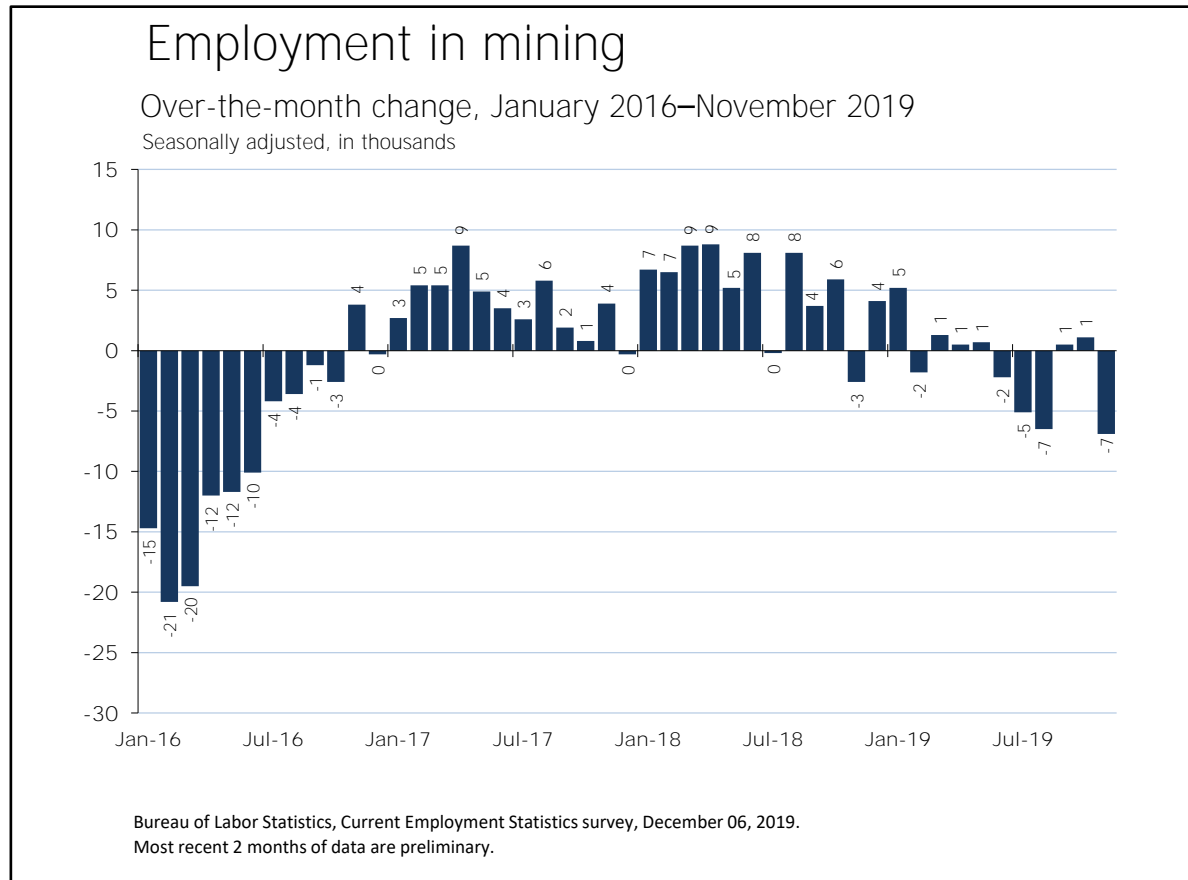
#### +2,000 Retail Trade

Employment changed little in retail trade in November. Job gains in general merchandise stores (+22,000) and motor vehicle and parts dealers (+8,000) were partly offset by a loss of 18,000 in clothing and accessories stores.

#### -7,000 Mining and Logging

Mining employment fell by 7,000 in November. Support activities accounted for 6,000 of the loss, while a small strike pulled employment lower in metal mining (-1,000).

## Mining and Logging



Mining employment declined by 7,000 in November. Since reaching a peak in May, mining employment has declined by 19,000. These losses can be attributed to support activities for mining, which has lost 24,000 jobs since May.

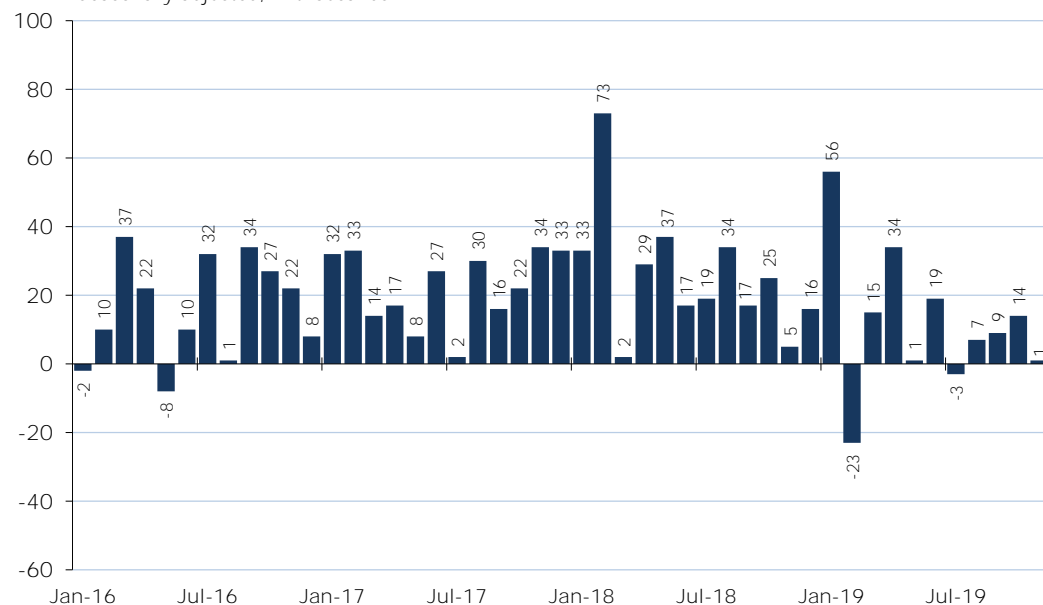
In November, the contraction in mining employment reflected a decline in the number of active [domestic rotary oil rigs](#).

## Construction

### Employment in construction

Over-the-month change, January 2016–November 2019

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

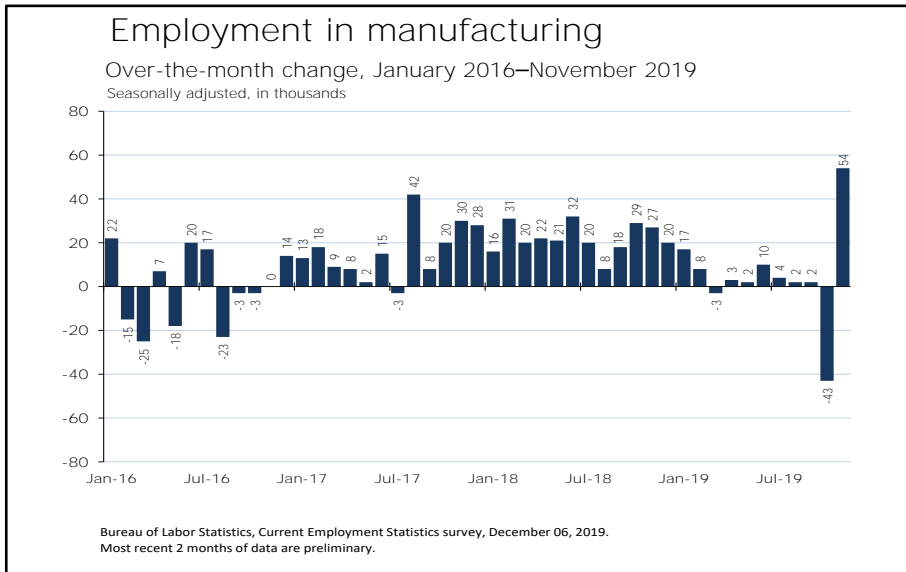


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 06, 2019.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

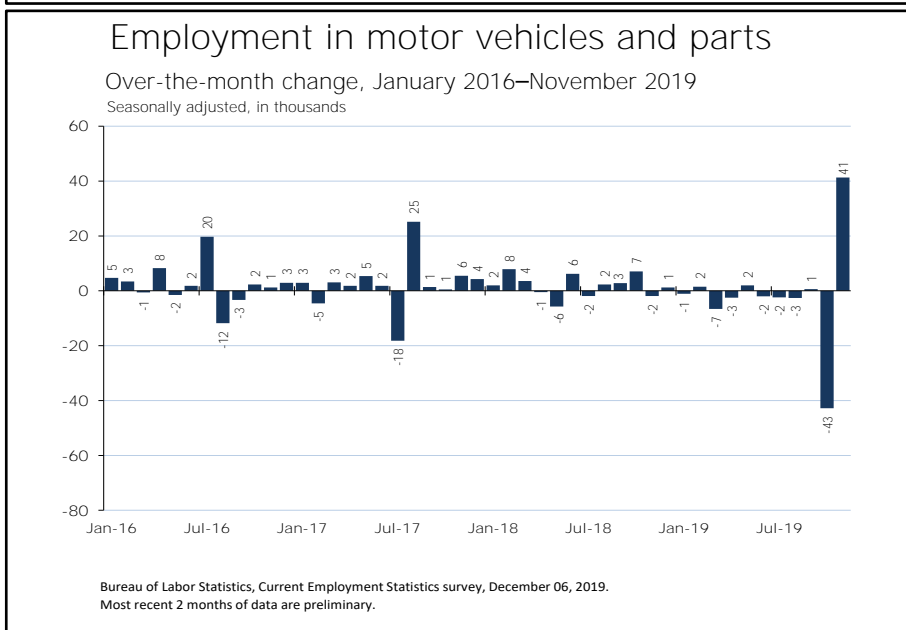
Construction employment was essentially flat in November (+1,000). So far in 2019, construction has added an average of 12,000 jobs per month, compared to gains averaging 26,000 per month in 2018.

The flatness in construction employment in November follows declines in [construction spending](#) and [new home sales](#) in October.

## Manufacturing

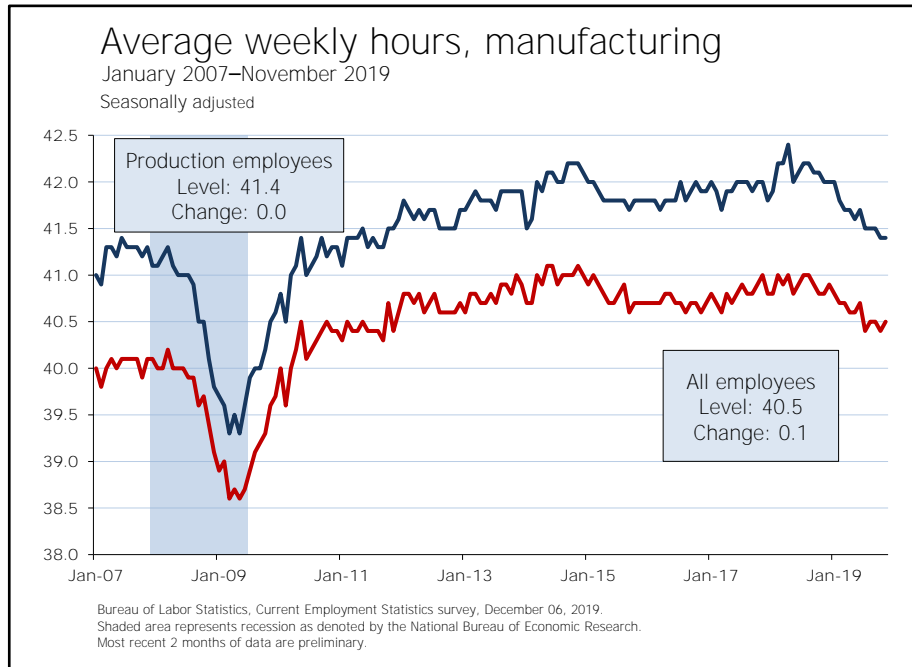


Manufacturing employment increased by 54,000 in November, largely reflecting a return from a strike in transportation equipment. Over the year, manufacturing has added 76,000 jobs, evenly split between durable goods and nondurable goods.



Employment in motor vehicles and parts increased by 41,000 in November, as workers returned from a [strike](#) in October. Over the most recent 12 months, employment in the industry has shown little net change (-13,000).

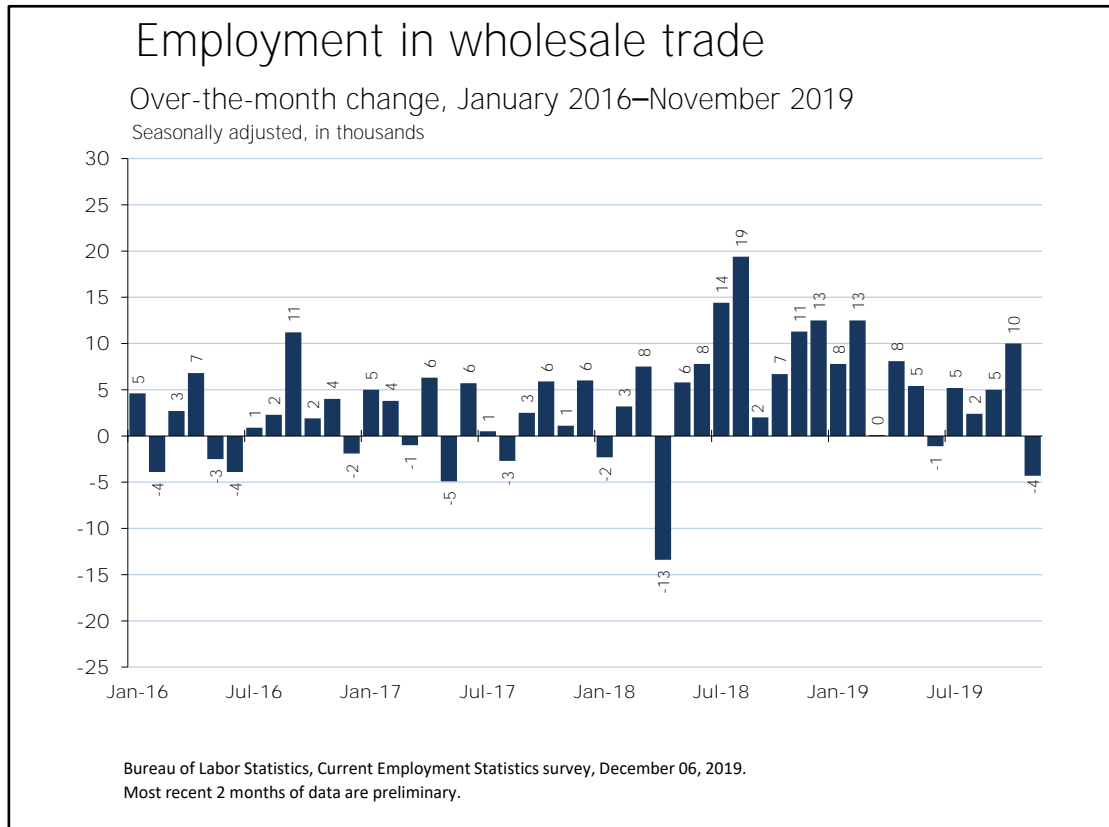
## Manufacturing



In November, the 1-month diffusion index rose 18.4 points to 54.6, its highest reading since June 2019. A value above 50 indicates more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than are losing them.

Average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing rose 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours in November but have declined 0.5 hour since reaching a peak in August 2018. The average workweek of production employees was unchanged, at 41.4 hours, and has declined 1 hour since reaching a peak in April 2018.

## Wholesale Trade



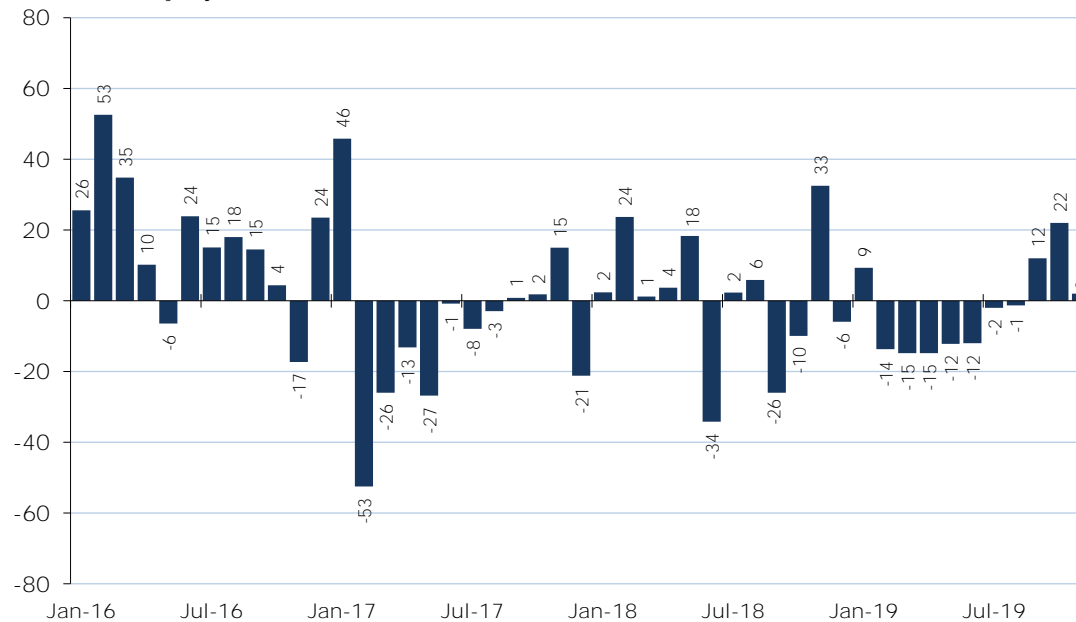
Employment in wholesale trade changed little in November (-4,000). Over the year, wholesale trade has added 64,000 jobs with durable goods accounting for nearly three quarters of the gain.



## Retail Trade

### Employment in retail trade

Over-the-month change, January 2016–November 2019  
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



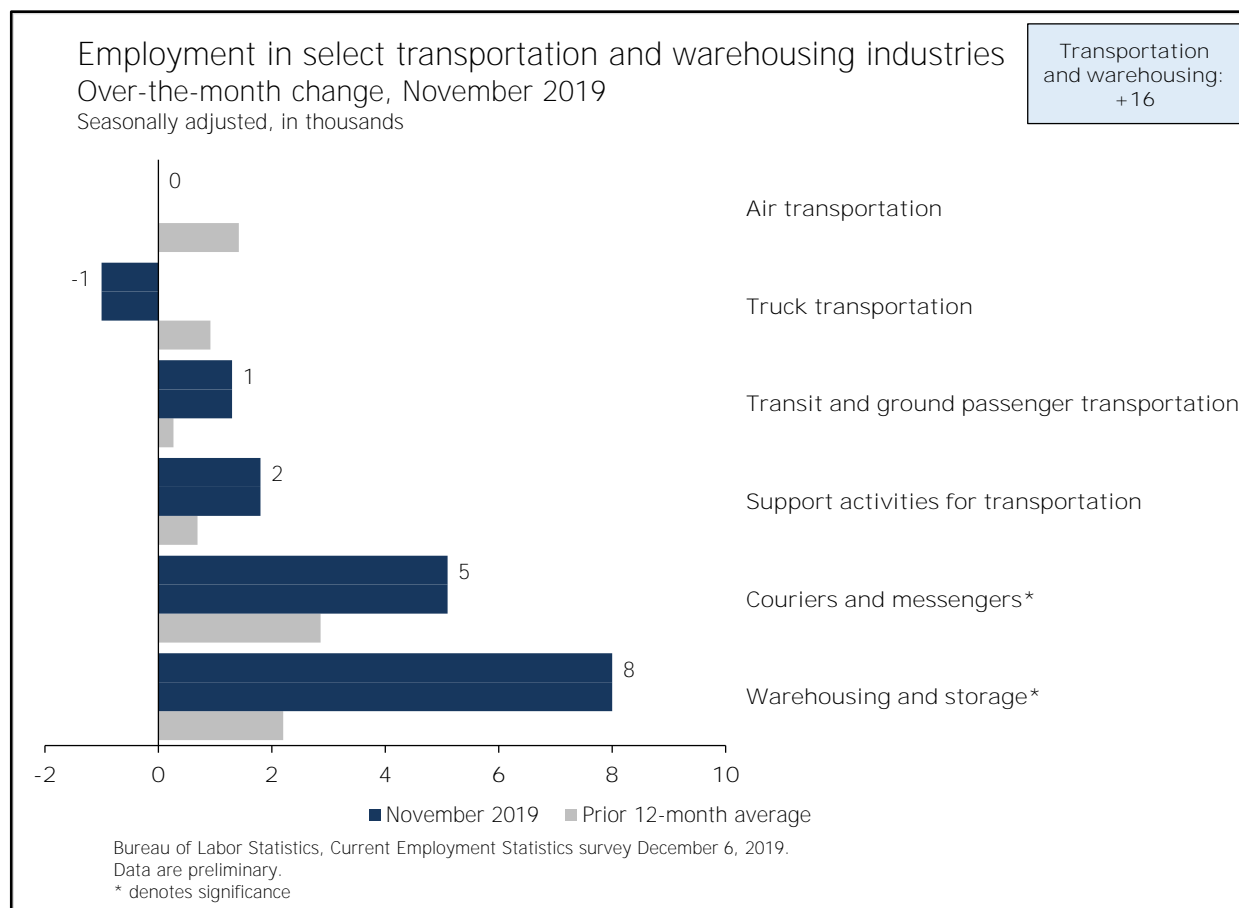
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 06, 2019.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Employment in retail trade changed little in November (+2,000) and has shown little net change so far in 2019 (-26,000).

Over the month, employment gains occurred in general merchandise stores (+22,000) and motor vehicle and parts dealers (+8,000). These gains were partially offset by a decline in clothing and clothing accessories stores (-18,000).

Recent retail-related economic indicators are mixed. In October, [Real Personal Disposable Income](#) decreased, and the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) declined in November. Conversely, [Retail Sales](#) were up in October.

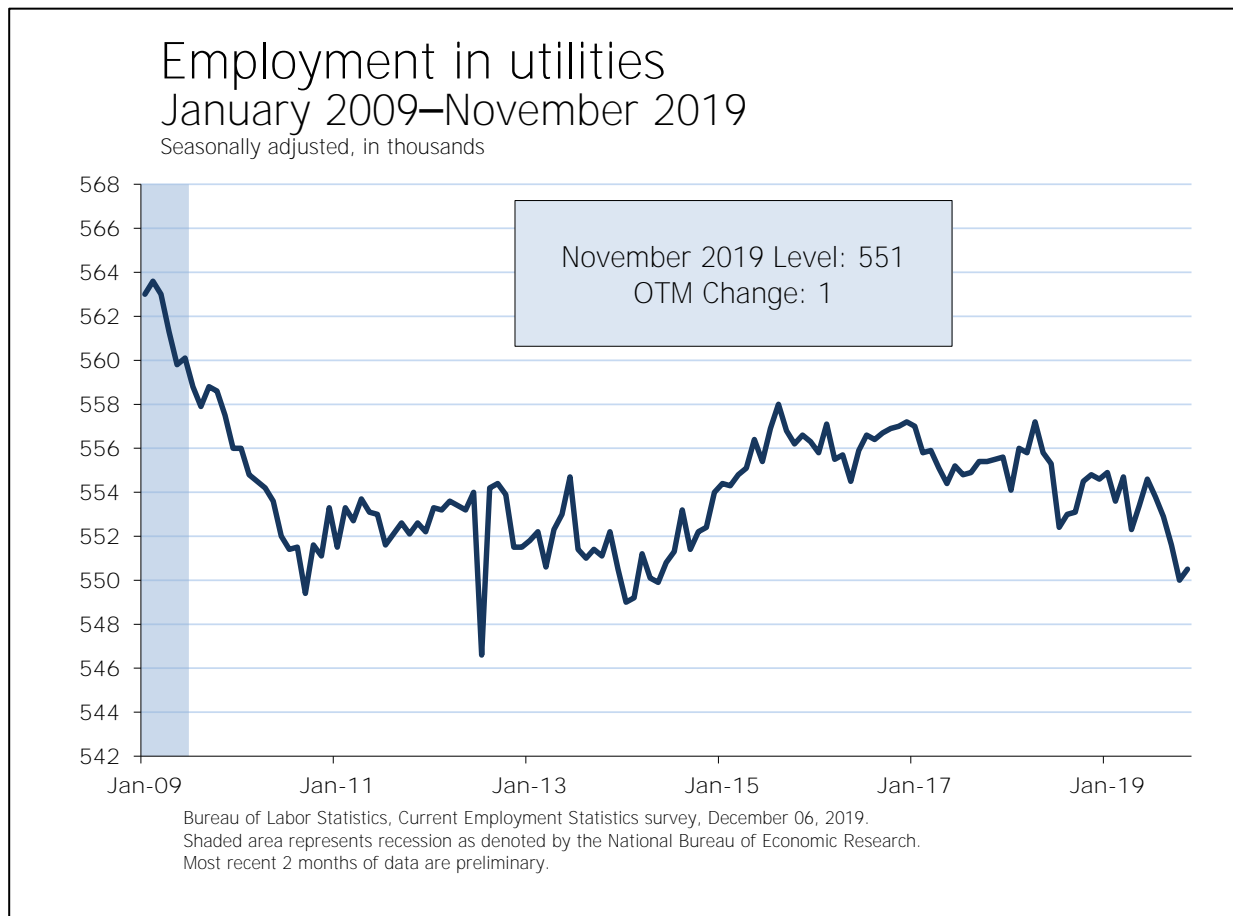
## Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing edged up in November (+16,000). Within transportation and warehousing, couriers and messengers (+5,000) and warehousing and storage (+8,000) added jobs over the month.

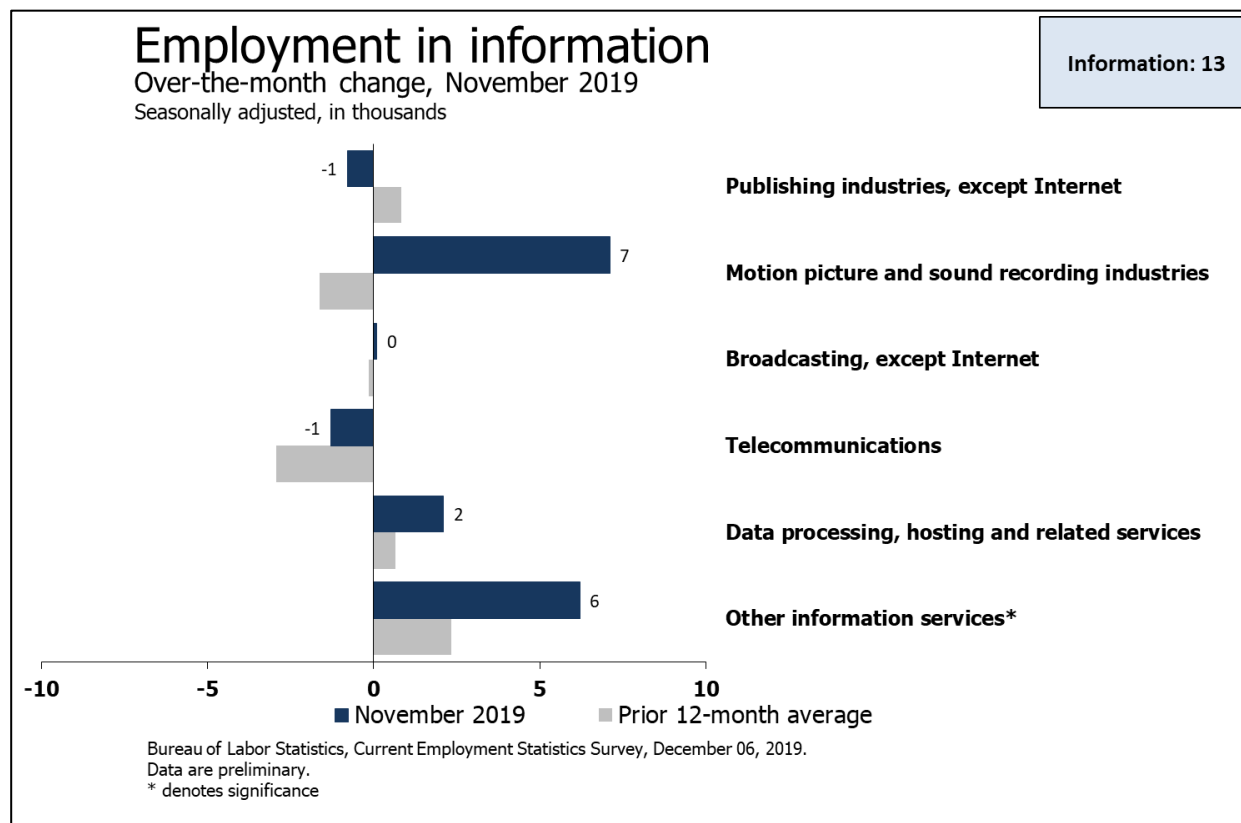
So far this year, transportation and warehousing has added 74,000 jobs. Couriers and messengers (+34,000) and warehousing and storage (+36,000) account for nearly all of the jobs added in the industry over this period.

## Utilities



Employment in utilities was flat in November (+1,000) and has changed little so far in 2019 (-4,000).

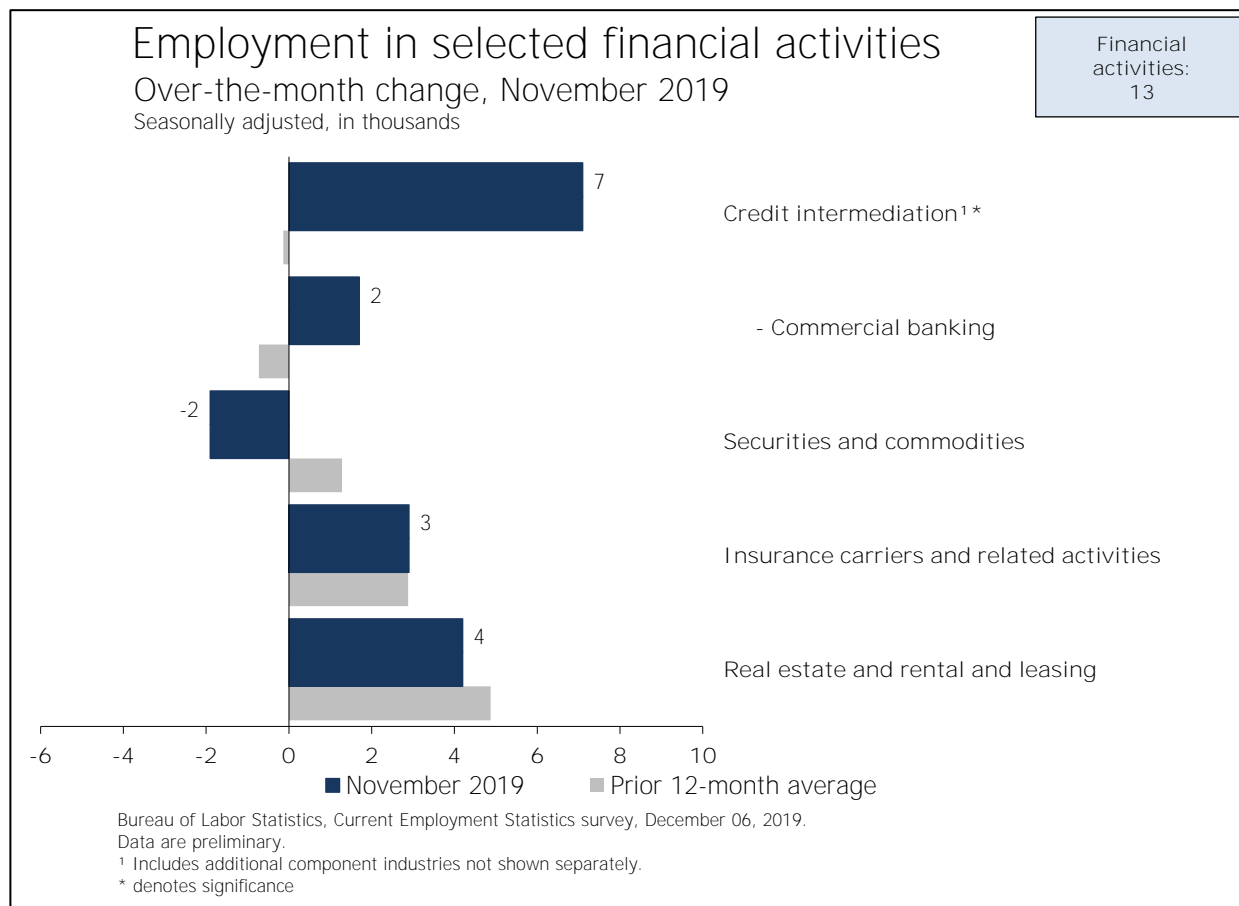
### Information



Employment in information changed little in November (+13,000).

Other information services—which includes web search portals, stock photo agencies, and internet publishing establishments—added 6,000 jobs in November.

## Financial Activities



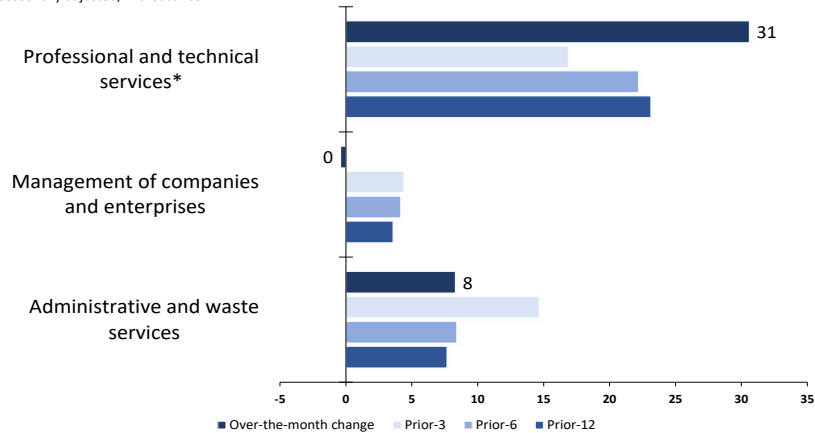
Employment in financial activities edged up in November (+13,000). So far this year, the industry has added an average 11,000 jobs per month, similar to an average of 10,000 jobs per month in 2018.

Credit intermediation and related activities contributed to the job growth in November (+7,000).

## Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and business services component industries  
Over-the-month change and prior averages, November 2019

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, December 06, 2019  
Most recent 2 months are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance

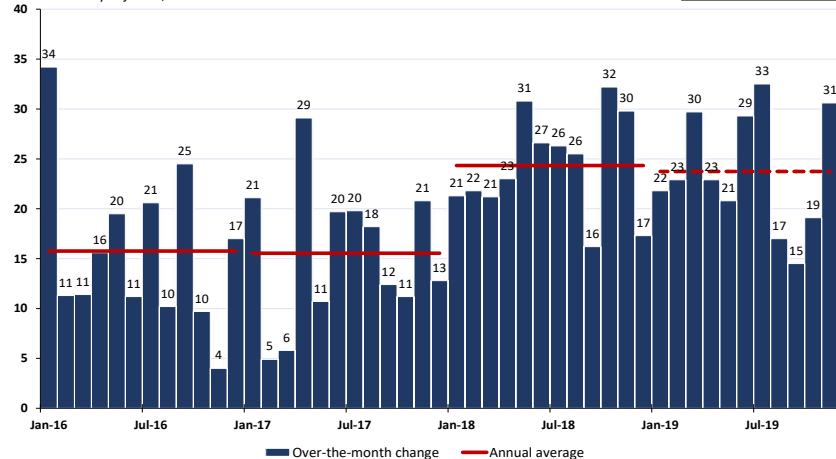
Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in November (+38,000), in line with the industry’s prior-12 month average change of 34,000.

Professional and technical services, adding 31,000 jobs, accounted for the majority of the employment change in November. Year to date, this industry has added an average of 24,000 jobs per month, the same as in 2018. Employment in the majority of component industries trended up in November, with architectural and engineering services adding 8,000 jobs.

In November, employment in administrative and waste services changed little (+8,000).

Employment in professional and technical services  
Over-the-month change, January 2016 – November 2019

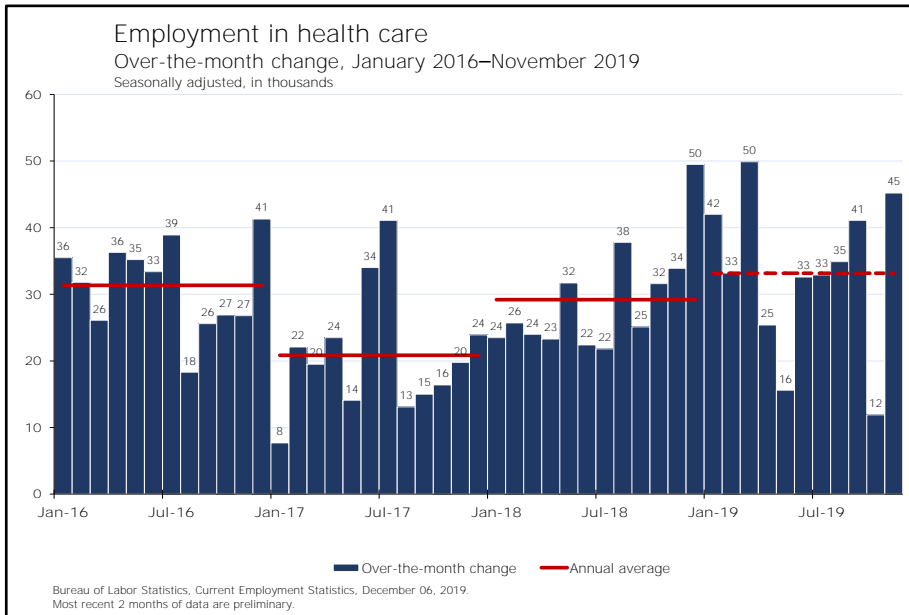
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



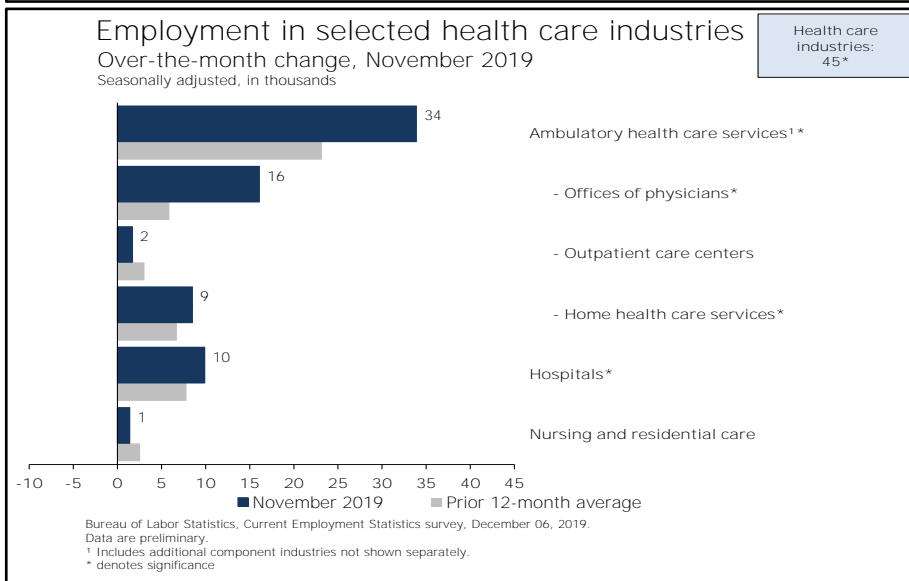
Nov-19: 31\*  
Prior-12: 23

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, December 06, 2019  
Most recent 2 months are preliminary.

### Private Education and Health Services



Health care added 45,000 jobs in November, with gains totaling 365,000 so far this year. Employment in ambulatory health care services (+34,000) and hospitals (+10,000) continued to trend up in November.



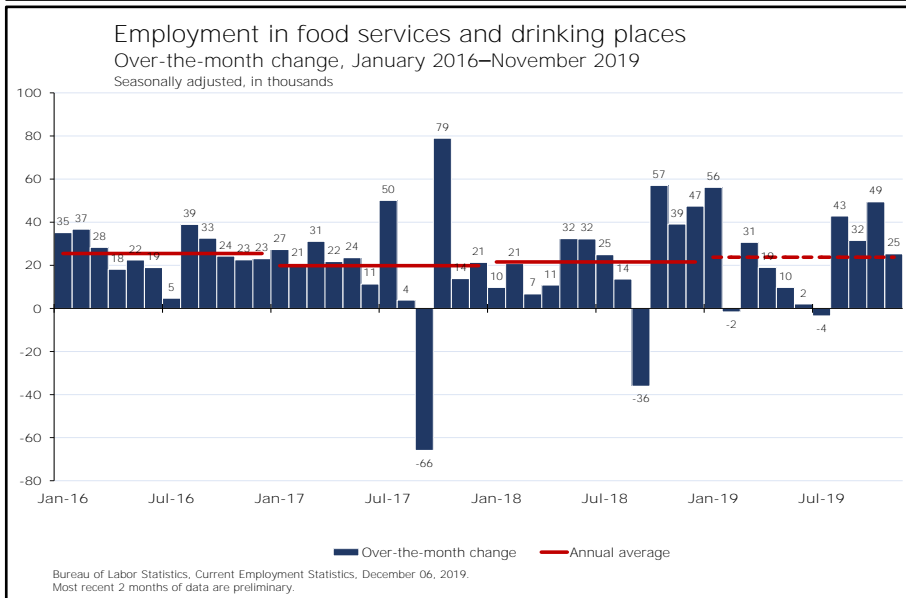
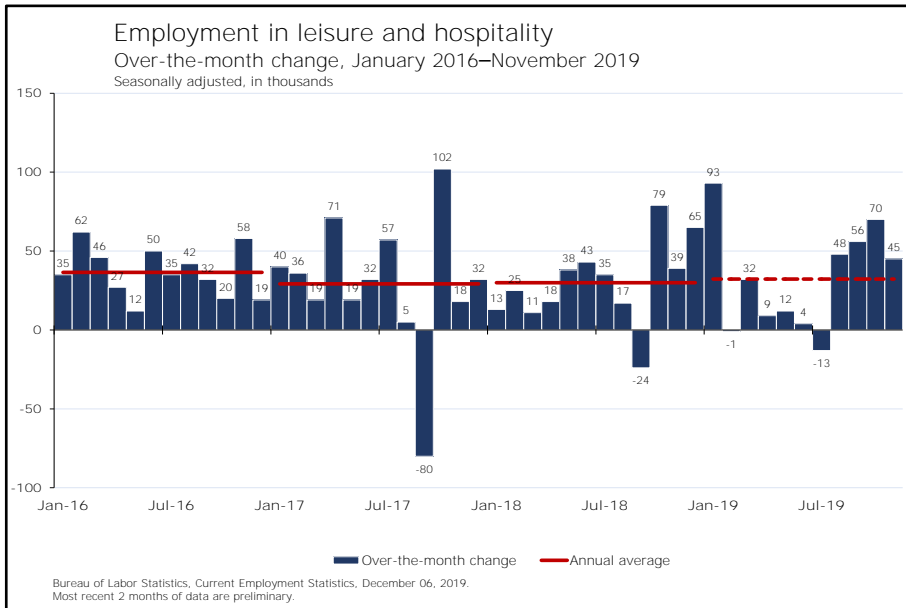
Within ambulatory health care services, offices of physicians (+16,000), dentists (+6,000), and home health care services (+9,000) added jobs in November.

## Leisure and Hospitality

In November, employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up (+45,000). After accounting for revisions in September and October, the industry has added 219,000 jobs over the past 4 months.

The [Federal Reserve Bank of New York](#) reported more widespread wage increases in November for leisure and hospitality workers relative to other industries. Average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory employees in leisure and hospitality have increased by 4.3 percent over the past 12 months. For comparison, the [Consumer Price Index](#) increased by 1.8 percent from October 2018 to October 2019.

Employment growth in food services and drinking places continued to drive the trend in leisure and hospitality. Over the past 4 months, food services and drinking places has added 149,000 jobs, despite stagnating [sales](#).



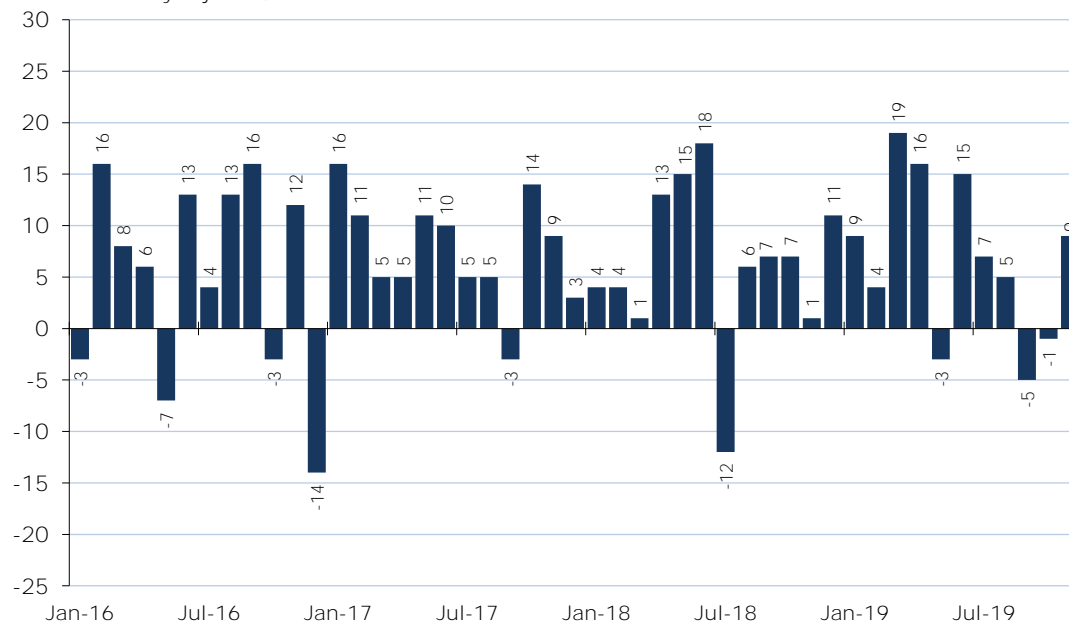


## Other Services

### Employment in other services

Over-the-month change, January 2016–November 2019

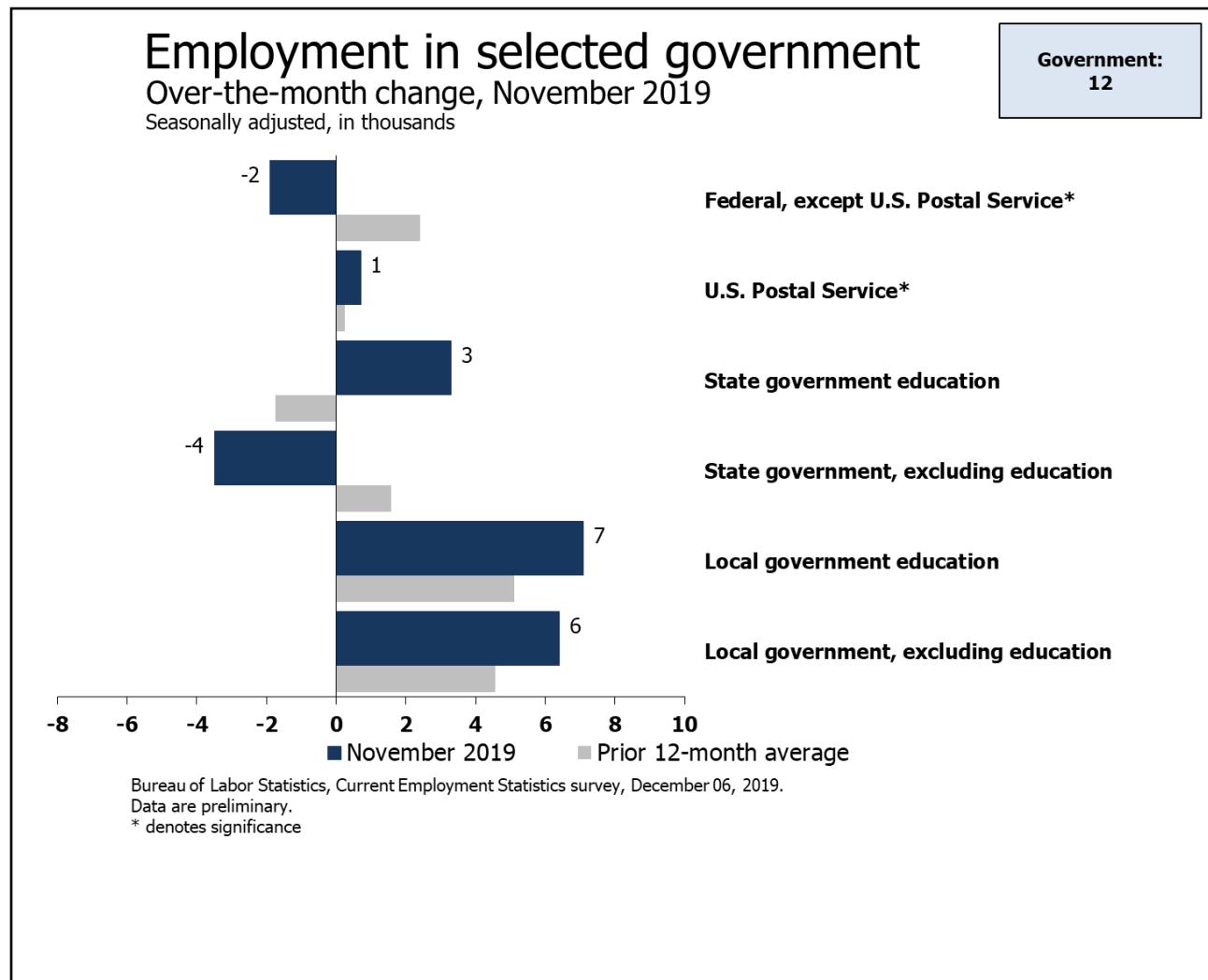
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 06, 2019.  
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Employment in other services changed little in November (+9,000). So far this year, employment in the industry has changed by an average +7,000 per month.

## Government



Government employment changed little in November (+12,000). Employment in local government continued to trend up in November (+13,000), and the industry has added 122,000 jobs over the year.



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