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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



November 2017

Release Date: December 8, 2017

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, November 2017

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 228,000 in November. Employment continued to trend up in professional and business services, manufacturing, and health care.

The employment change for September revised up from +18,000 to +38,000, and the change for October revised down from +261,000 to +244,000. Over the past 3 months, employment has increased by an average +170,000.

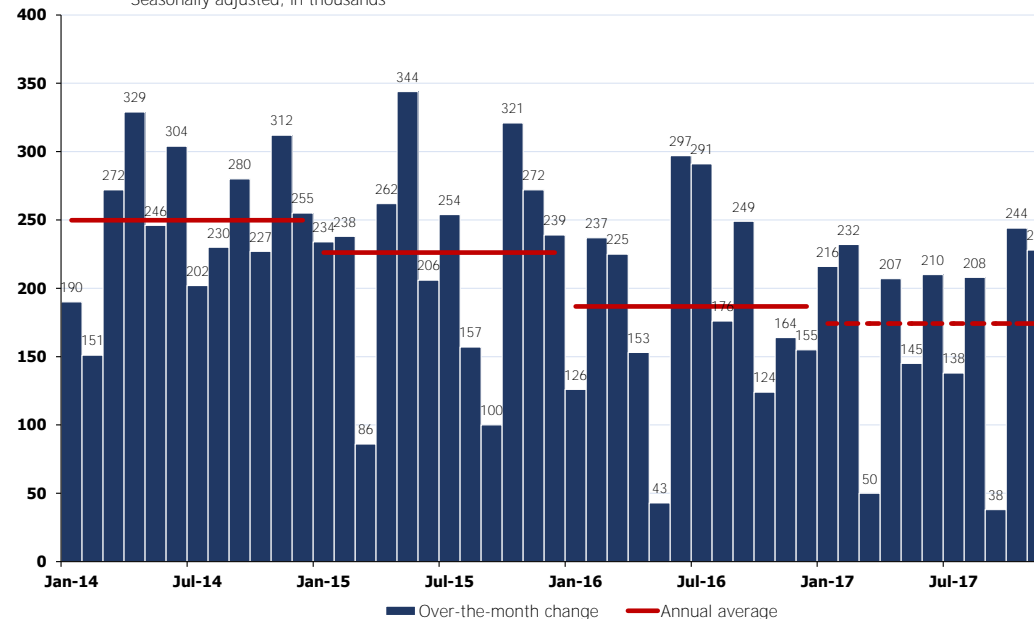
Average hourly earnings of all employees on private, nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents in November. Hourly earnings have increased by 2.5 percent over the year. Average weekly hours increased by 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours.

+54,000 Education and Health Services

Private education and health services added 54,000 jobs over the month. Within the sector, ambulatory health care, which includes offices of physicians and outpatient care centers, accounted for 25,000 of the employment increase.

Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, January 2014–November 2017
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, December 08, 2017.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

+31,000 Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing rose by 31,000 in November. Durable goods industries accounted for most of the increase (+27,000), including gains in machinery, fabricated metal products, and computer and electronic products.

+7,000 Mining and Logging

Mining and logging added 7,000 jobs in November. Within the sector, employment continued to trend upward in support activities for mining (+4,000). Since reaching an employment trough in October 2016, support activities has added 61,000 jobs.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, November 2017

+46,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment continued to trend up in professional and business services. Over the year, employment in the industry has increased by 548,000, with increases distributed across most of the component industries.

+24,000 Construction

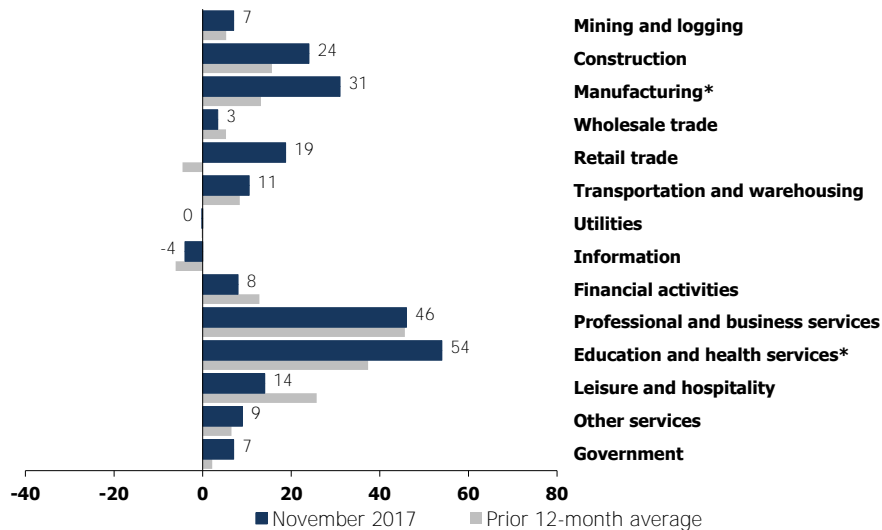
Construction employment continued to trend up in November (+24,000). A 23,000-job gain in specialty trade contractors was split about equally between residential and nonresidential contractors.

+14,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Within leisure and hospitality, employment in food services and drinking places changed little in November (+19,000). Over the past 4 months, employment in this industry has changed by an average +8,000 per month, compared to an average +25,000 per month over the prior 12 months.

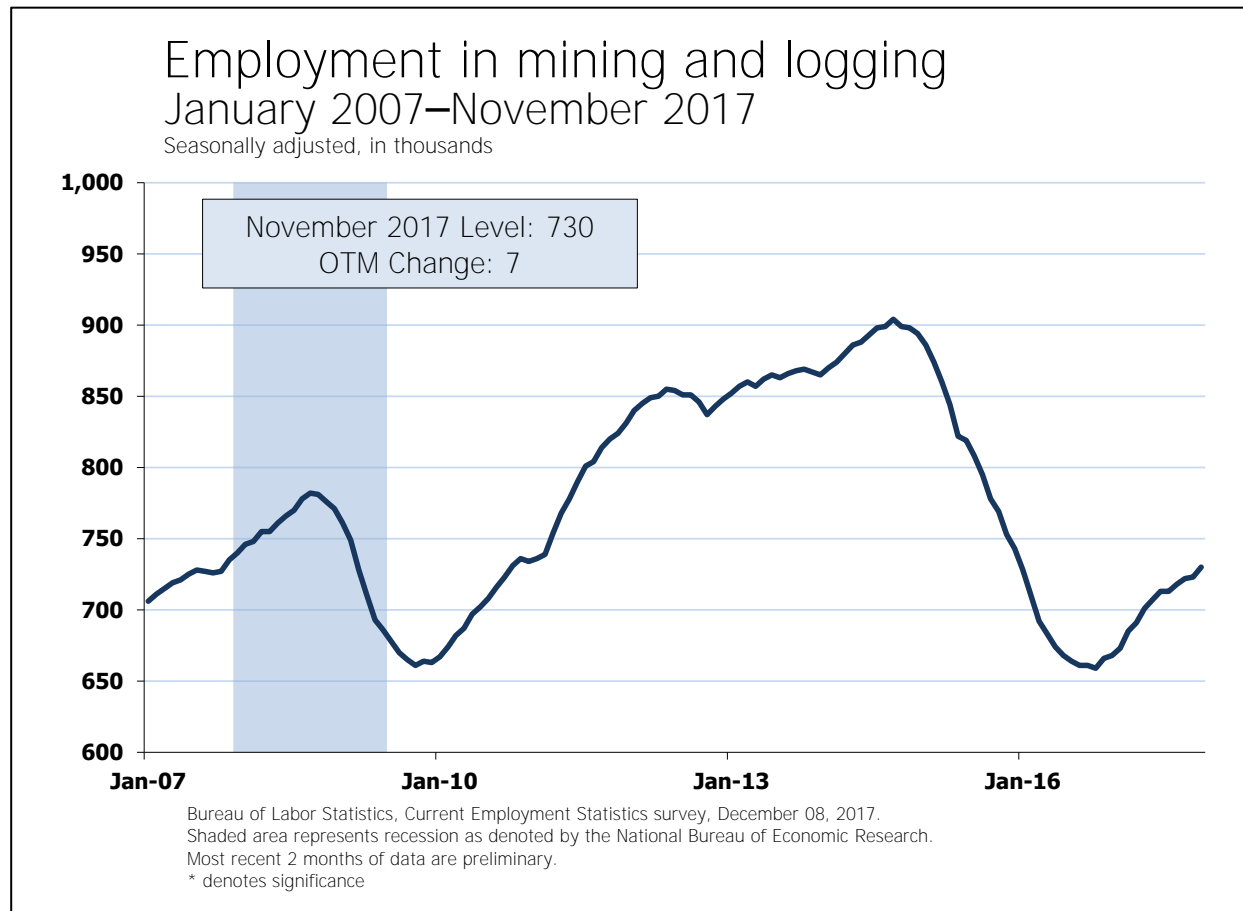
Employment in total nonfarm
Over-the-month change, November 2017
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:
228*



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 08, 2017.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

Mining and Logging

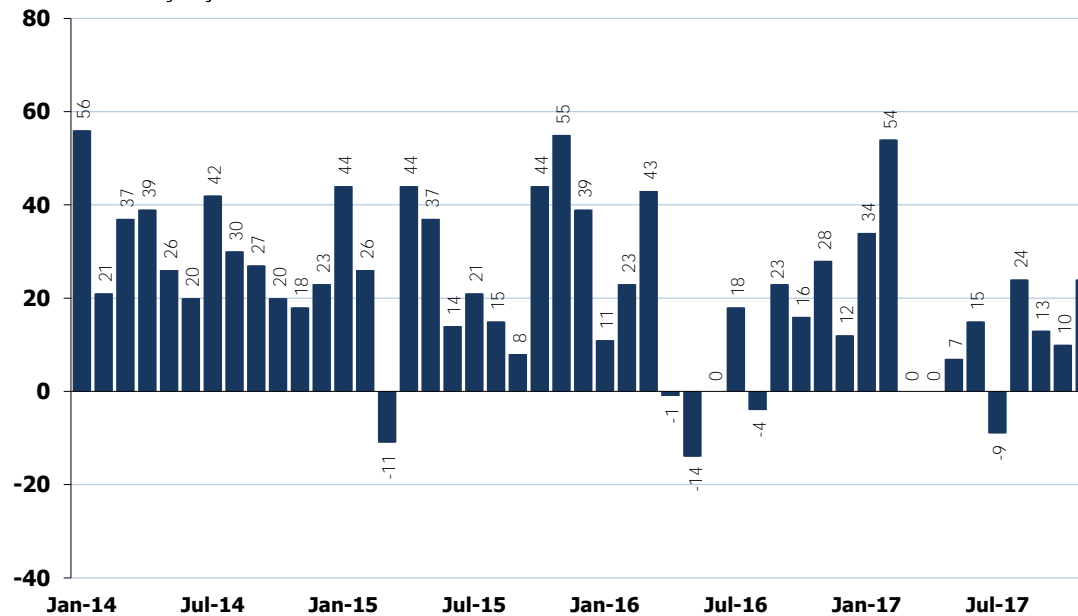


Employment in mining and logging increased by 7,000 in November. Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying added 2,000 jobs over the month. Employment in support activities for mining edged up by 4,000. Since an employment trough in October 2016, support activities for mining has added 61,000 jobs.

Construction

Employment in construction

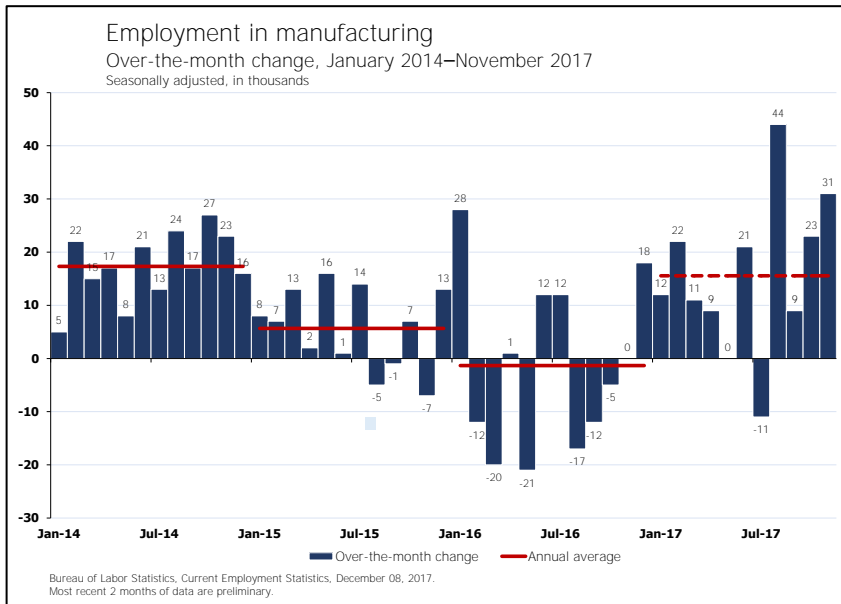
Over-the-month change, January 2014–November 2017
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 08, 2017.
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Construction employment edged up by 24,000 in November, with specialty trade contractors adding 23,000 jobs. Over the year, specialty trade contractors added 132,000 jobs—split about equally between residential and nonresidential trades.

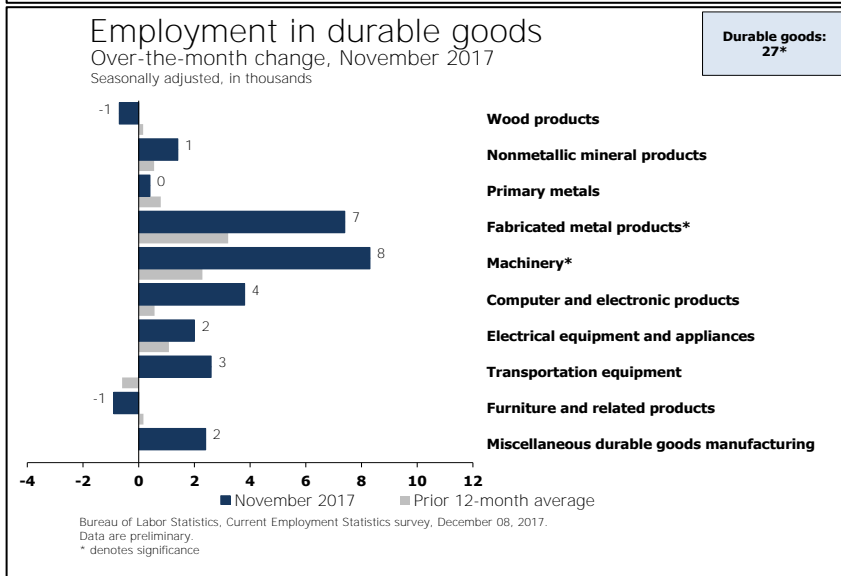
Manufacturing



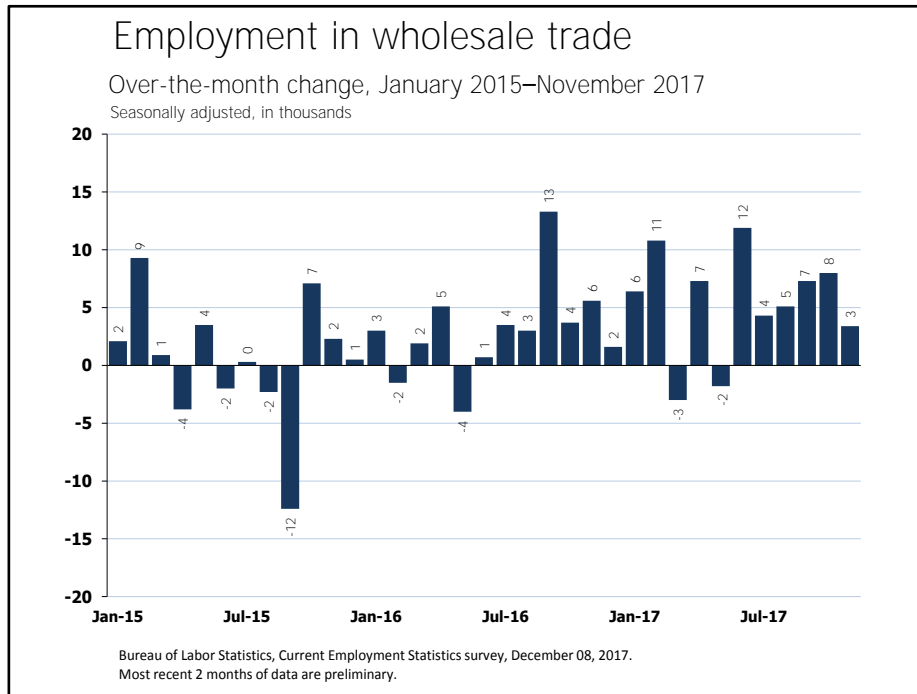
Manufacturing added 31,000 jobs in November, following a job gain of 23,000 in October. So far this year manufacturing has added an average of 16,000 jobs per month, compared with -1,000 jobs per month in 2016.

Durable goods manufacturing added 27,000 jobs in November. This group of industries has driven job growth in manufacturing over the last year, accounting for 65 percent of the 189,000 jobs gained.

Fabricated metal products (+7,000), machinery (+8,000) and computer and electronic products (+4,000) added jobs in November. Most other component industries experienced small positive movements, largely in-line with their prior 12-month averages.



Wholesale Trade



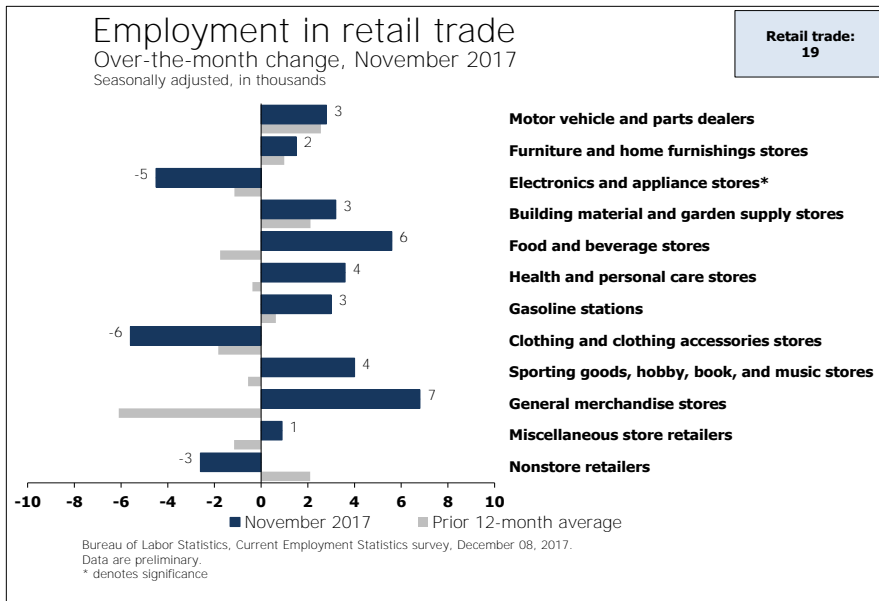
Employment in wholesale trade changed little in November (+3,000). The 2017 average monthly job gain of 5,000 represents a slight improvement over the 2016 average of +3,000 per month.

Retail Trade

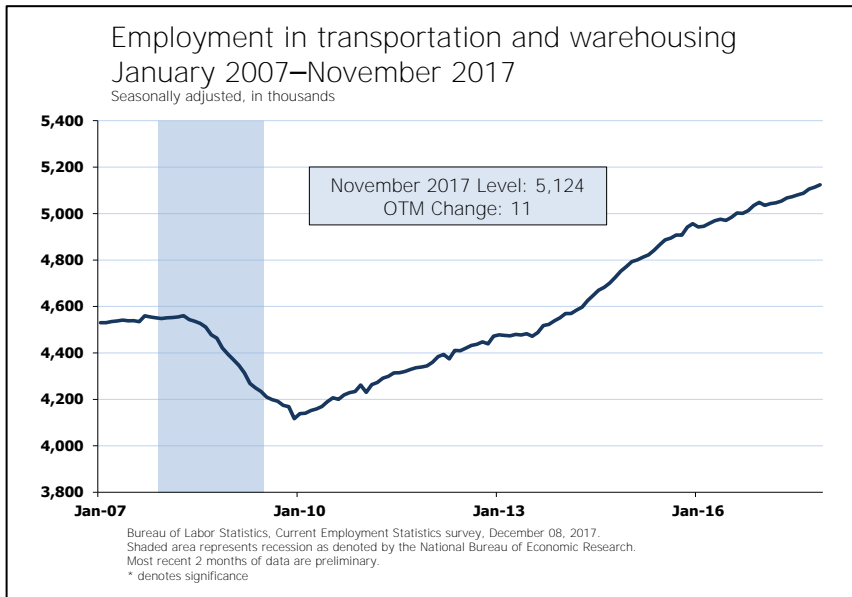


In November, employment in retail trade changed little (+19,000). The industry has lost 71,000 jobs since reaching an employment peak in January 2017.

Employment in electronics and appliance stores decreased by 5,000 over the month, continuing a trend by which employment has declined by 7.1 percent or 38,000 since reaching a peak in September 2016. All other component industries experienced little employment change in November.

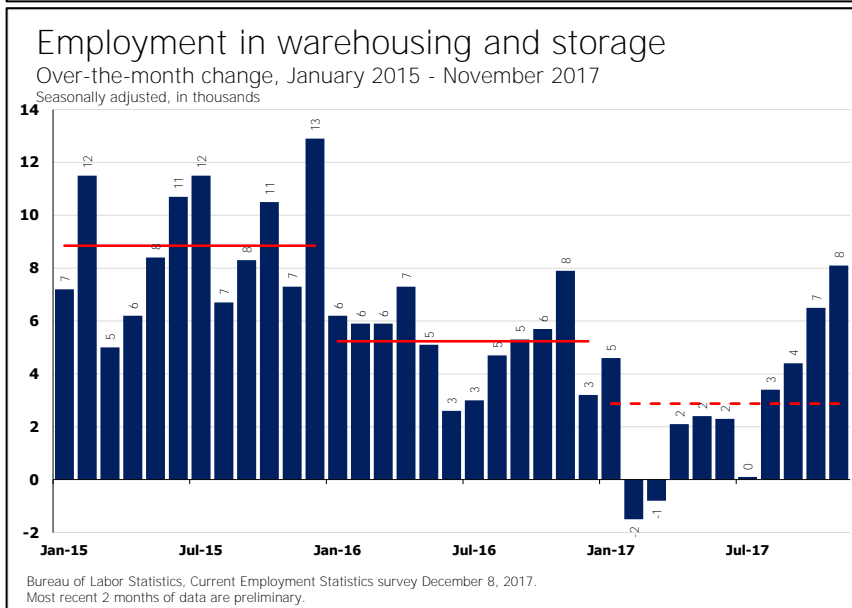


Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing continued to trend up in November (+11,000). Over the year, the industry has added 89,000 jobs representing a 1.8-percent increase.

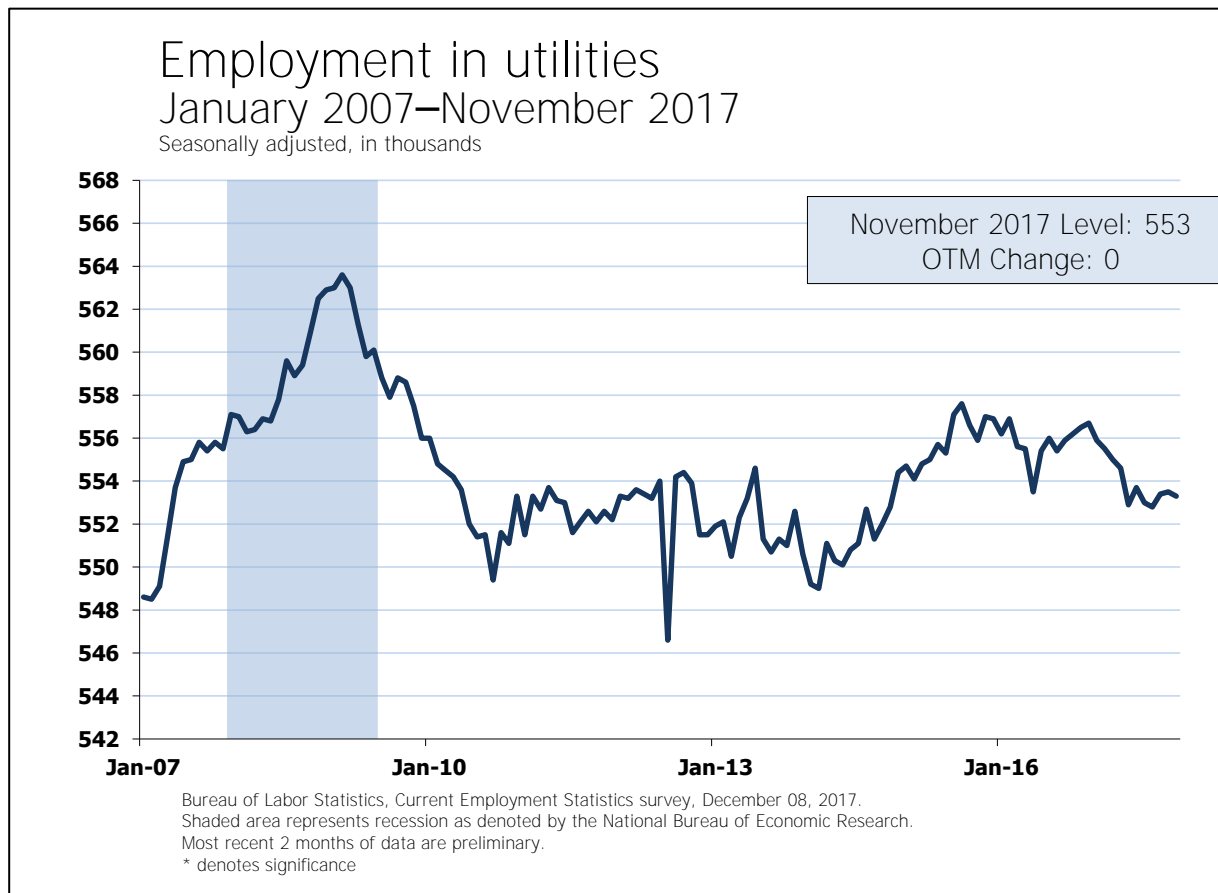
Warehousing and storage (+35,000), couriers and messengers (+16,000) and truck transportation (+15,000) are responsible for roughly 75 percent of the job gain over the year.



Warehousing and Storage

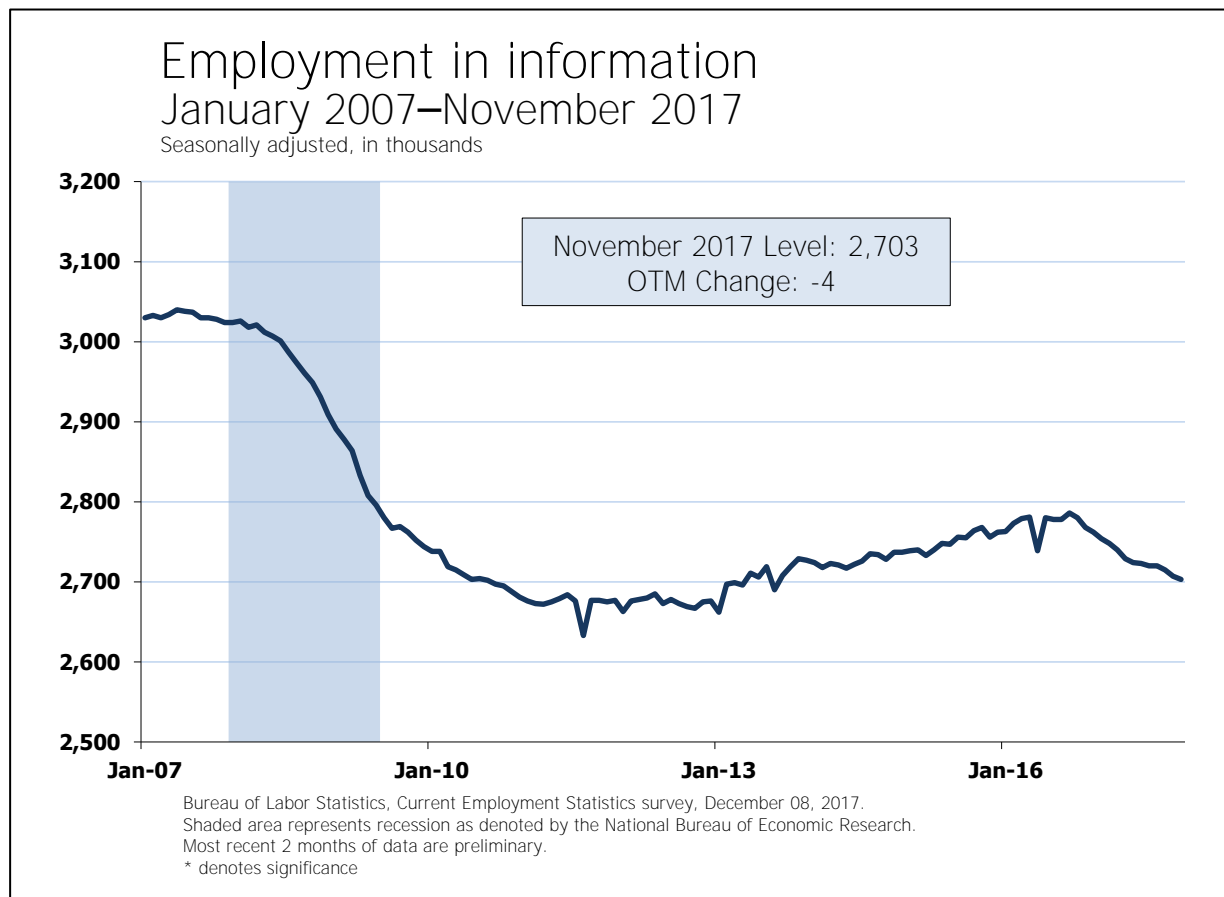
Warehousing and storage added 8,000 jobs in November. In 2015, job gains averaged 9,000 per month, then decelerated to an average 5,000 per month in 2016, and 3,000 per month in 2017.

Utilities



In November, employment in utilities was unchanged. Over the year, utilities has shown little net change in employment (-3,000).

Information



Information employment changed little in November (-4,000). A decline of 3,000 jobs in telecommunications contributed to the weakness.

Since an employment peak in September 2016, information has lost 83,000 jobs. Motion picture and sound recording accounted for 35 percent of the jobs lost during this period.

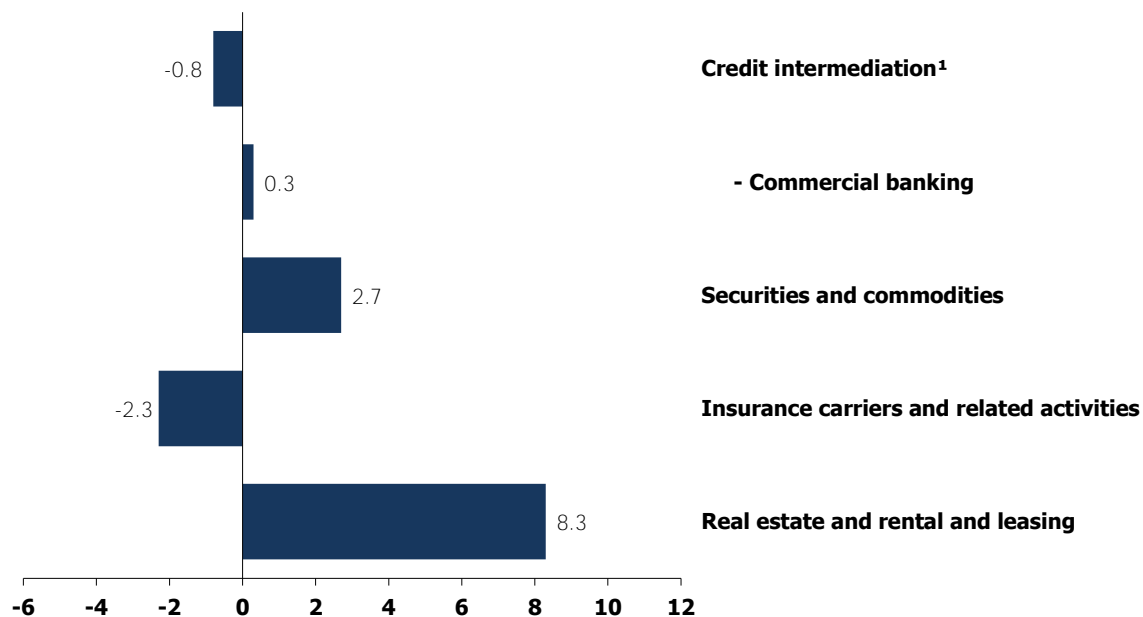
Financial Activities

Employment in selected financial activities

Over-the-month change, November 2017

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Financial activities:
8



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 08, 2017.

Data are preliminary.

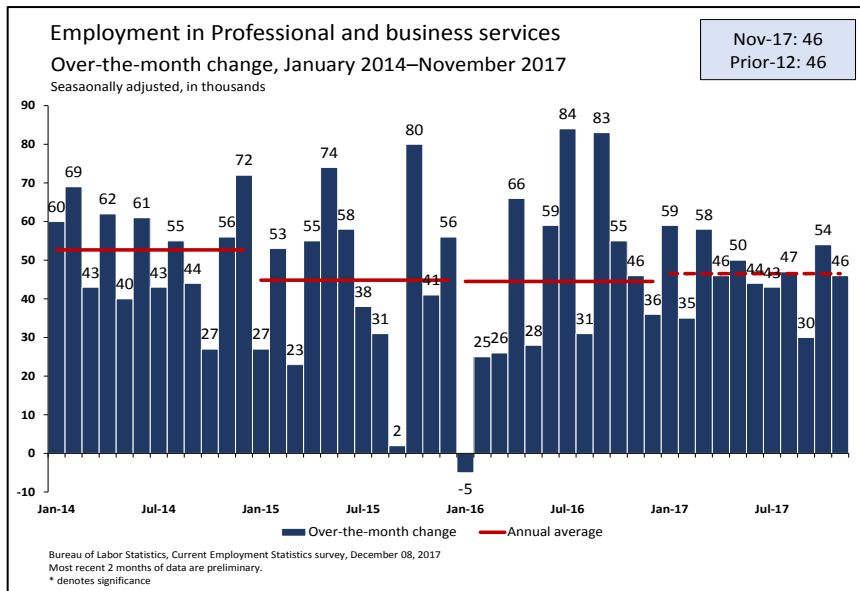
¹ Includes additional component industries not shown separately.

* denotes significance

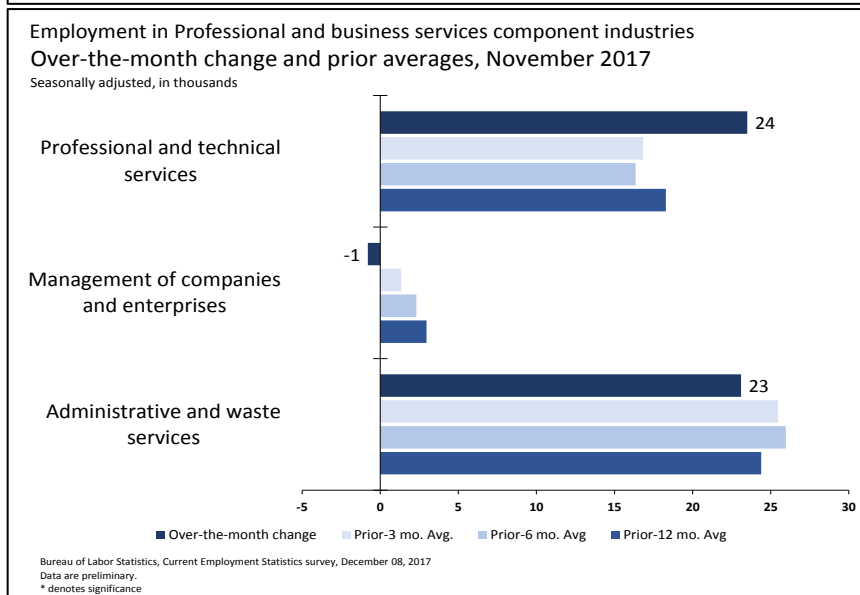
Employment in financial activities continued to trend up in November (+8,000). This industry has added 150,000 jobs over the past 12 months. Job gains over this time were widespread, with significant increases occurring in most component industries.

Employment in real estate and rental and leasing edged up in November (+8,000).

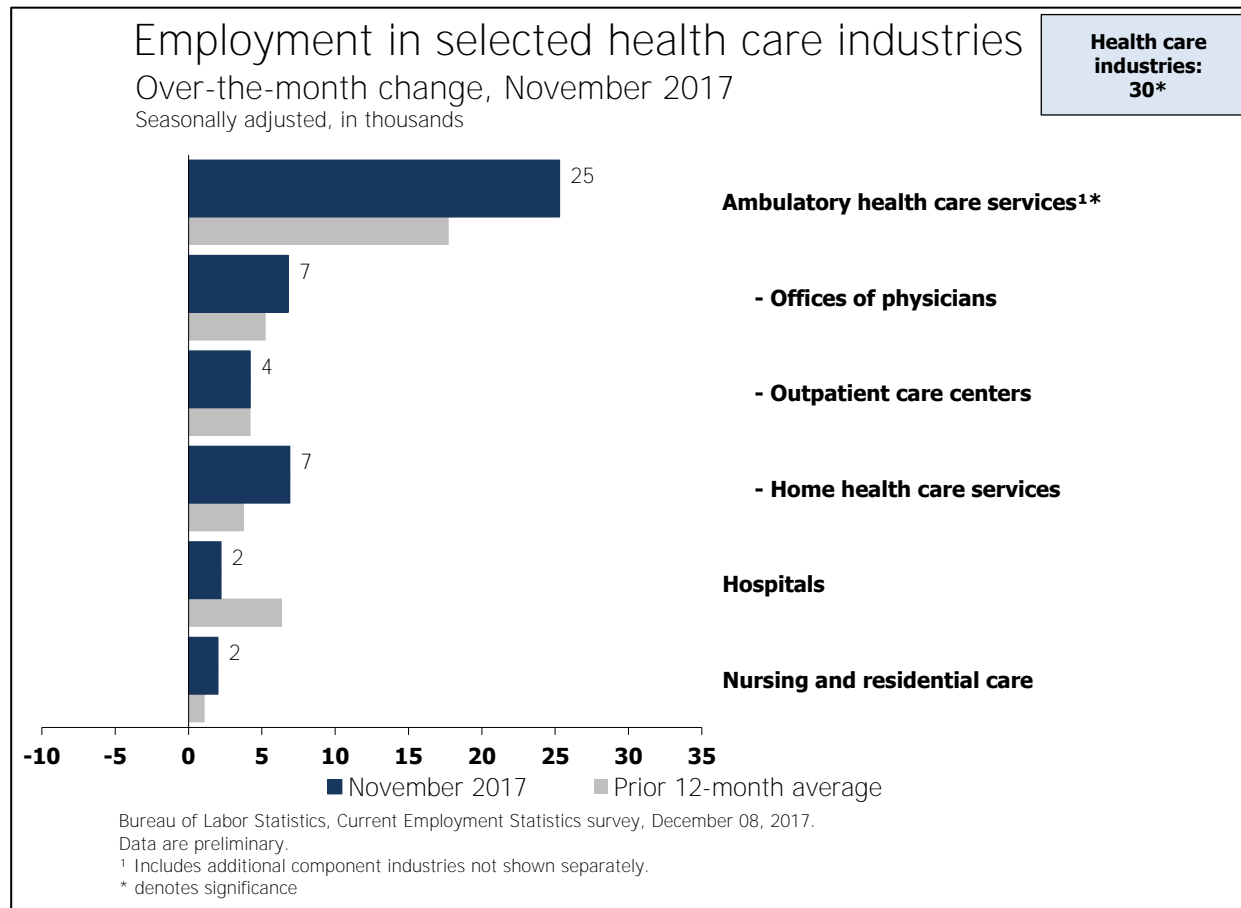
Professional and Business Services



Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in December (+46,000), in line with the prior 12-month average monthly change. The December employment change was split between professional and technical services (+24,000) and administrative and waste services (+23,000). Temporary help services employment (+18,000) accounted for the majority of the employment movement in administrative and waste services.



Private Education and Health Services

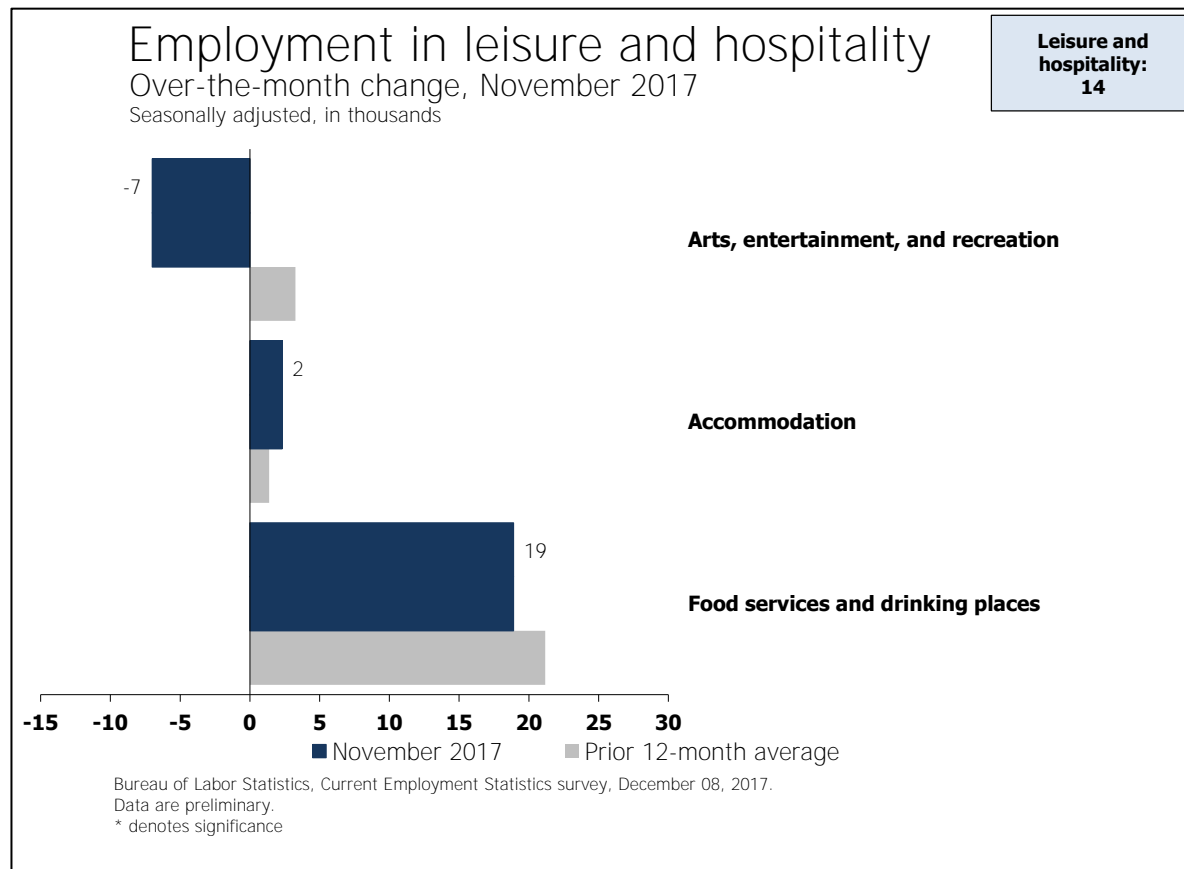


Private education and health services added 54,000 jobs in November, driven by increases in ambulatory health care services, which added 25,000 jobs. Over the year, this industry added 218,000 jobs, accounting for 72 percent of the job gains in health care during the same period.

Within ambulatory care, employment continued to trend up in offices of physicians (+7,000), outpatient care centers (+4,000), and home health care services (+7,000) in November.

Employment in hospitals changed little over the month, in line with gradual deceleration of job growth in this industry since 2016.

Leisure and Hospitality

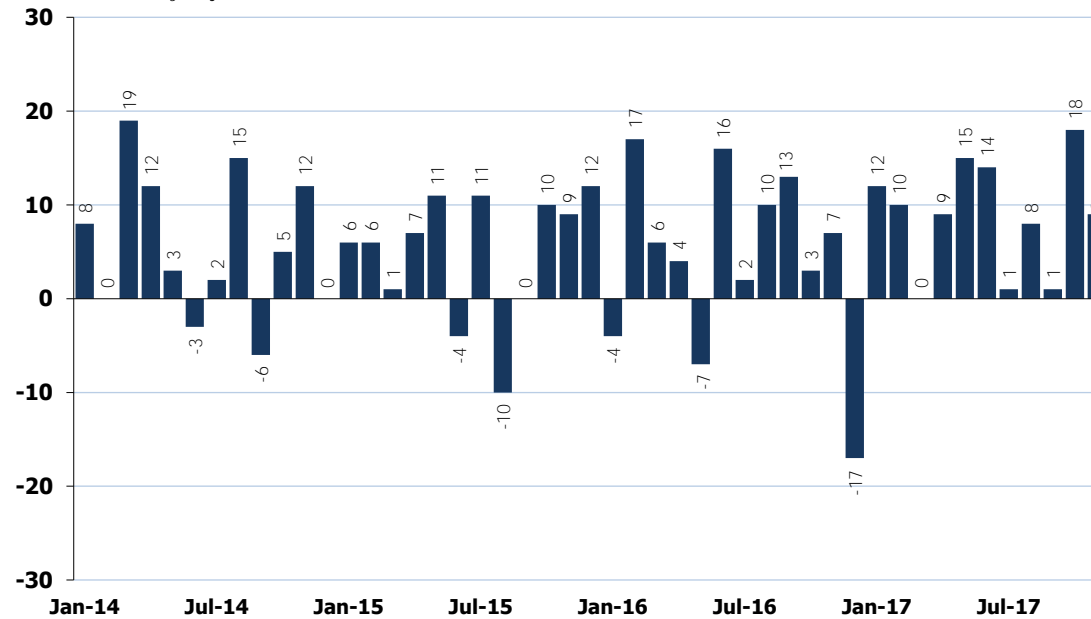


Employment in leisure and hospitality changed little in November (+14,000). The industry has added 274,000 jobs so far this year, with food services and drinking places accounting for about 85 percent of the jobs added.

Other Services

Employment in other services

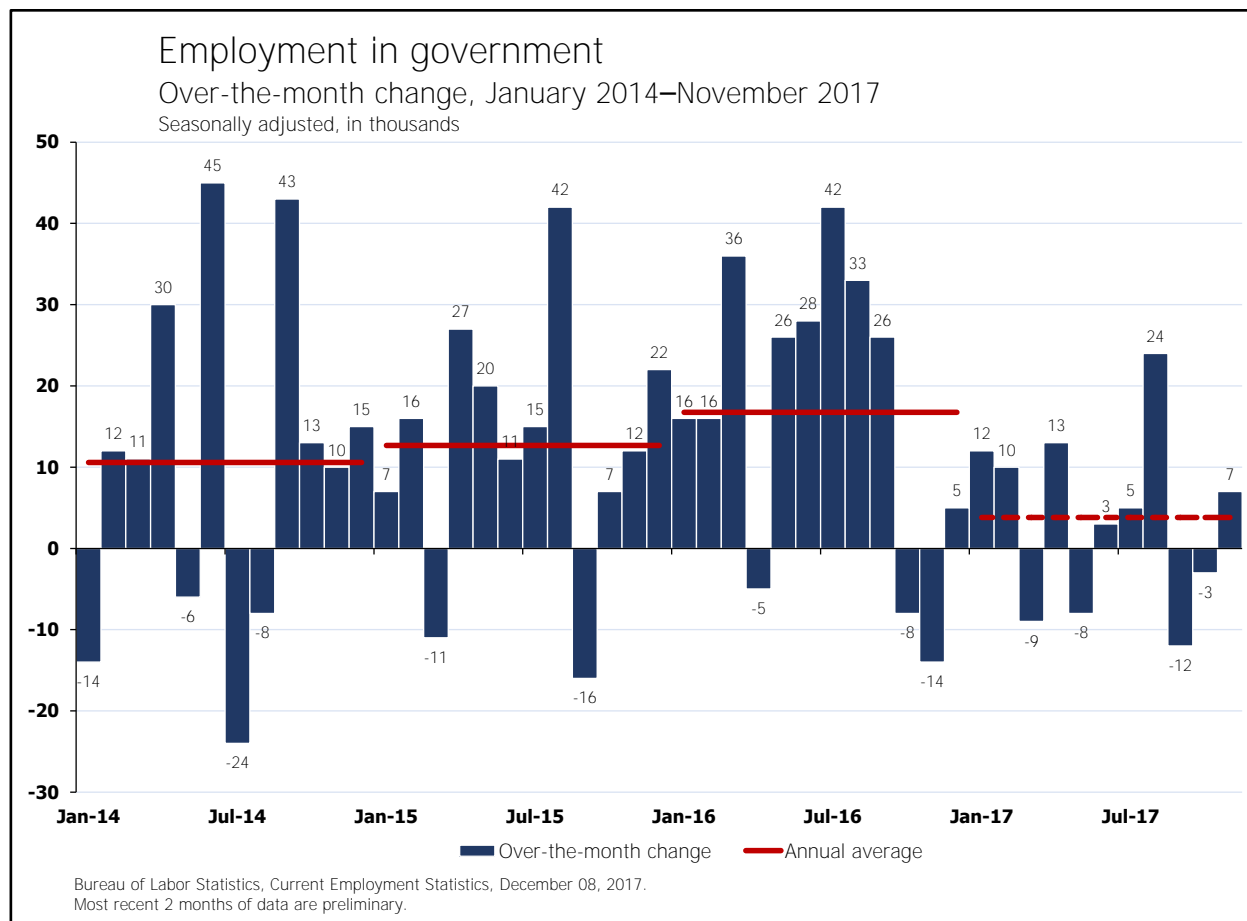
Over-the-month change, January 2014–November 2017
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



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Employment in other services changed little in November (+9,000). Over the most recent 12 months, the industry has added 80,000 jobs, a change of 1.4 percent. Personal and laundry services accounted for 59 percent of these job gains over the period.

Government



Employment in government changed little in November (+7,000). Employment in federal, state, and local government has been essentially flat since September 2016.



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