Nonfarm payroll employment changed little in November (+39,000).

Over the year, employment has risen by 0.6 percent.
- Payroll employment has increased by 951,000, an average of 86,000 per month, since December 2009, its recent low point.

- In November, employment in the private sector continued to trend up at a modest pace (+50,000).

- The private sector has added 1.2 million jobs thus far in 2010
• Employment in professional and business services (+53,000) and education and healthcare (+30,000) continued to rise in November.

• Retail trade employment fell (-28,000) over the month, a departure from the average change of the prior 3 months.
• Average weekly hours for all private-sector employees remained unchanged in November, while the workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees decreased by 0.1 hour.

• The index of aggregate weekly hours of all private-sector employees increased by 0.1 percent, reflecting the slight increase in employment. The index has risen by 2.9 percent since a low in October 2009.
• Average hourly earnings for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls edged up one cent in November.

• Over the last 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.6 percent.

• The index of aggregate weekly payrolls for the private-sector ticked up 0.1 percent in November and has increased by 4.8 percent since a low in October 2009.
• In November, employment in construction was flat and, on net, has changed little since March 2010.

• Resident and nonresidential construction employment showed little change in November.
• Manufacturing employment was little changed over the month.

• Following job growth earlier in 2010, employment has been relatively flat, on net, since May.

• Average weekly hours for all employees remained unchanged in November, while the workweek for production employees edged up by 0.1 hour.

• Since a trough in June 2009, the manufacturing workweek for all employees has increased by 1.6 hours.
• Retail trade lost 28,000 jobs in November with notable losses in department stores (-9,000) and furniture and home furnishing stores (-5,000).

• Employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers edged up (+5,000). This industry has added 34,000 jobs since an employment trough in October 2009.
• After little change in October, employment in transportation and warehousing edged up in November. The increase was concentrated in couriers and messengers (+11,000).
• Financial activities employment edged down in November.

• Monthly job losses in financial activities averaged 29,000 in 2009, but have since decelerated to 8,000 per month in 2010.
Employment in professional and business services continued to rise in November.

Since September 2009, professional and business services has added 512,000 jobs.

Job gains have been concentrated in temporary help services, which has added 494,000 jobs since reaching an employment trough in September 2009.
Health care employment continued on its upwards trend in November.

Hospitals added 8,000 jobs over the month, in line with the past three months.
In November, employment in leisure and hospitality edged up, largely due to a job gain in food services and drinking places.

Since reaching a trough in December 2009, leisure and hospitality employment has risen by 183,000, with food services and drinking places accounting for 86 percent of this increase.
• Government employment changed little in November. Year to date, job losses total 220,000.

• Employment in local government peaked in September 2008, and has since declined by 360,000.