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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



November 2014

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

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Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, November 2014

Total Nonfarm +321,000
Total Private +314,000

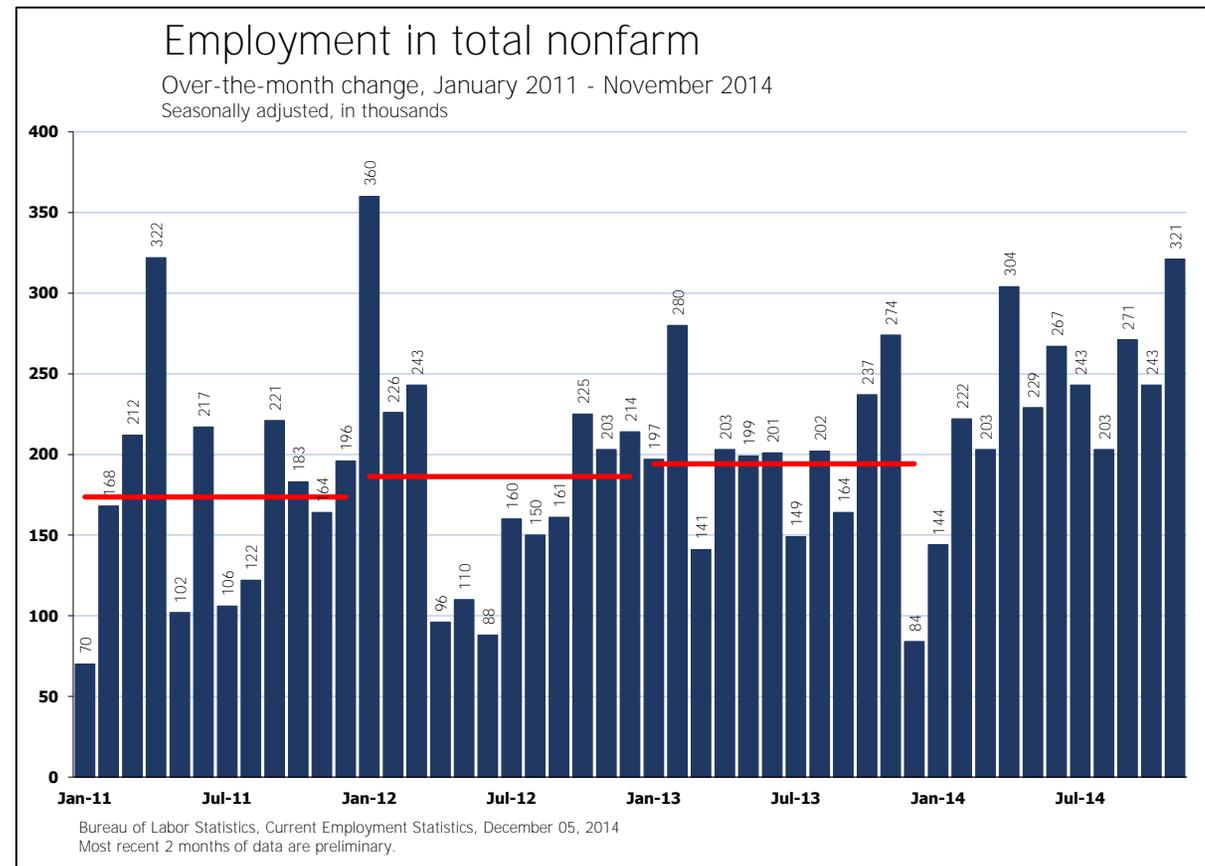
Nonfarm employment increased by 321,000 in November. Job gains were widespread. The diffusion index over a 1-month span increased to 69.7 from 63.8, indicating that more private-sector industries added jobs in November than lost jobs. The largest employment gains occurred in professional and business services, retail trade, health care, and manufacturing.

The employment change for September revised up from +256,000 to +271,000, and the change for October revised up from +214,000 to +243,000. Incorporating these revisions, employment has increased by an average 278,000 per month over the latest 3 months.

Over the month, average hourly earnings for all private-sector employees rose by 9 cents or 0.4 percent, following a 3-cent increase in October. Hourly earnings are up 2.1 percent over the year. Average weekly hours edged up by 0.1 hour to 34.6 hours in November.

+86,000 Professional and business services

Professional and business services added 86,000 payroll jobs in November. Employment in the industry has expanded by 696,000 over the past 12 months.



Within the professional and technical industries, accounting and bookkeeping services added 16,000 jobs over the month. Employment continued to trend up in management and technical consulting, computer systems design and related services, and architectural and engineering also.

Administrative and support services added 41,000 jobs in November. Employment services accounted for 28,000 of the jobs gained.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, November 2014

+50,000 Retail Trade

Retail trade employment rose by 50,000 in November, with gains occurring in clothing stores, automobile dealers, sporting and hobby stores, and nonstore retailers. Over the year, retail trade has added 290,000 jobs.

+38,000 Education and health services

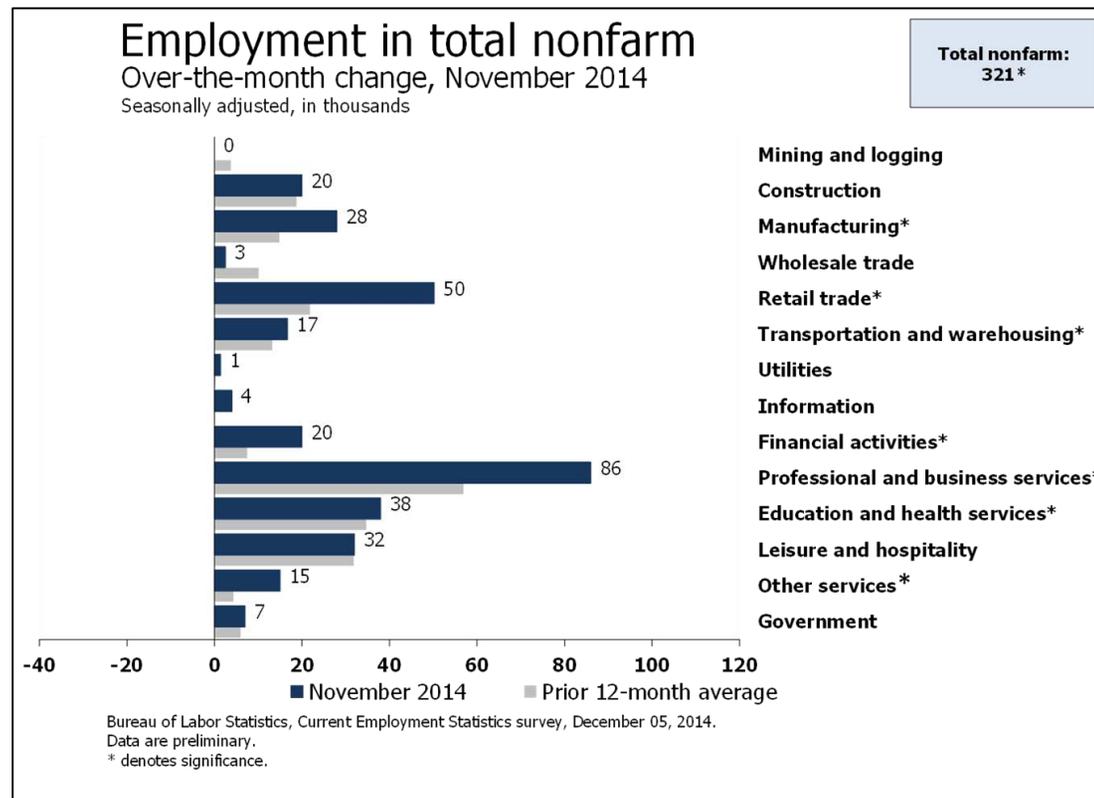
Health care providers added 29,000 jobs in November. Employment continued to trend up in offices of physicians (+7,000), home health care services (+5,000), outpatient care centers (+4,000), and hospitals (+4,000). Over the year, health care employment has risen by 261,000.

+28,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment rose by 28,000 in November. Durable goods accounted for 17,000 of the increase, with most industries seeing modest employment upticks. Nondurables goods added 11,000 jobs; plastics and rubber products (+7,000) accounted for most of the gain.

+20,000 Financial Activities

Insurance carriers and related activities added 10,000 jobs over the month to account for half of all jobs gained in financial activities. Over the past 12 months, insurance has added 70,000 jobs, compared to 26,000 over the prior 12-month period.



+17,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Employment in transportation and warehousing continued to trend up in November. Over the past 12 months, employment in the sector has increased by 143,000. Couriers and messenger services added 5,000 jobs over the month, while smaller

changes occurred elsewhere in transportation and warehousing.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, November 2014

+15,000 Other Services

In November, employment rose in other services (repair and maintenance, personal and laundry, and membership associations and organizations). Repair and maintenance accounted for 6,000 of the job gain.

+32,000 Leisure and hospitality

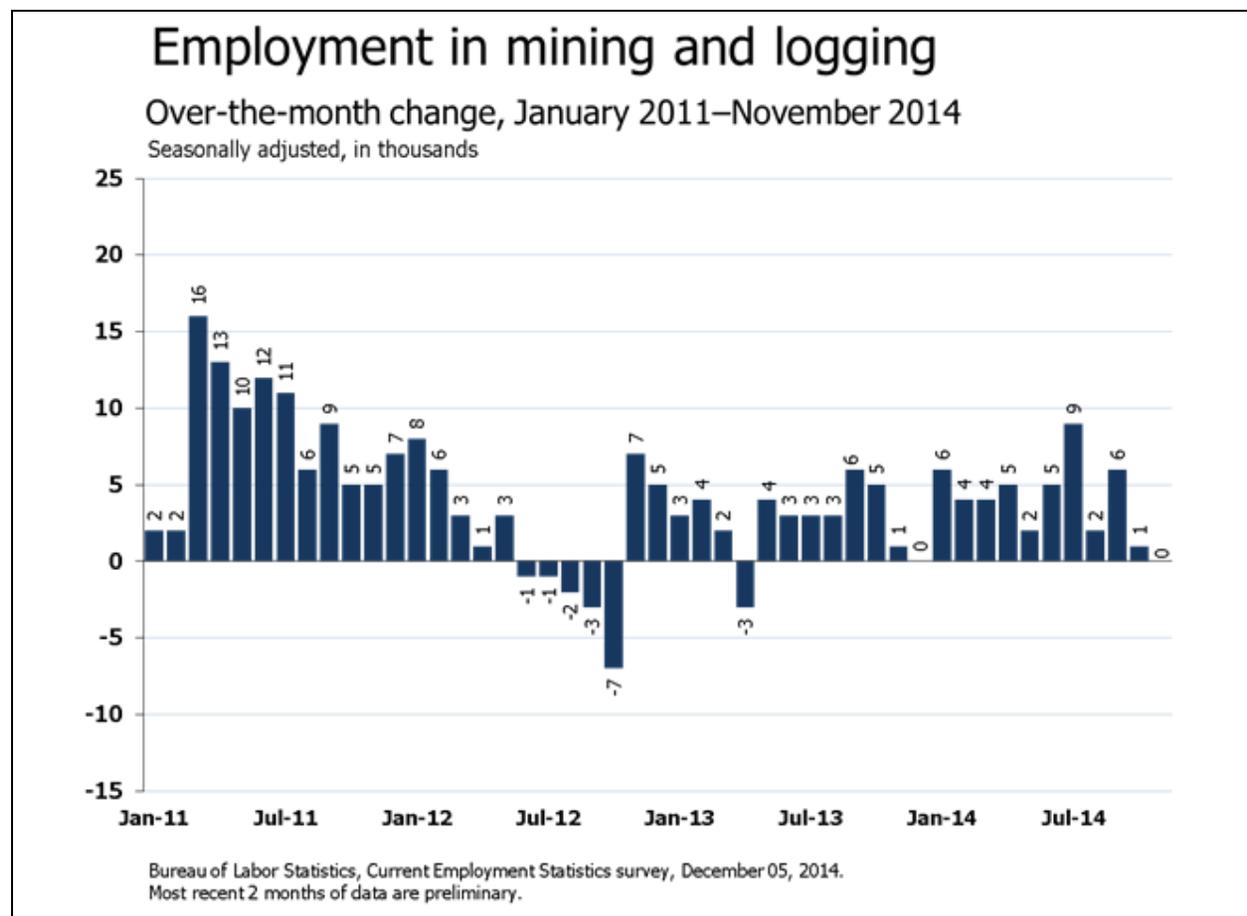
Employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in November (+27,000). Over the year, this industry has added 321,000 jobs.

+20,000 Construction

In construction, specialty trade contractors added 21,000 jobs over the month. The residential specialty trades accounted for 13,000 of the employment gain. Over the year, specialty trade contractors have added 123,000 jobs, with the residential trades accounting for 76,000 of the gain.

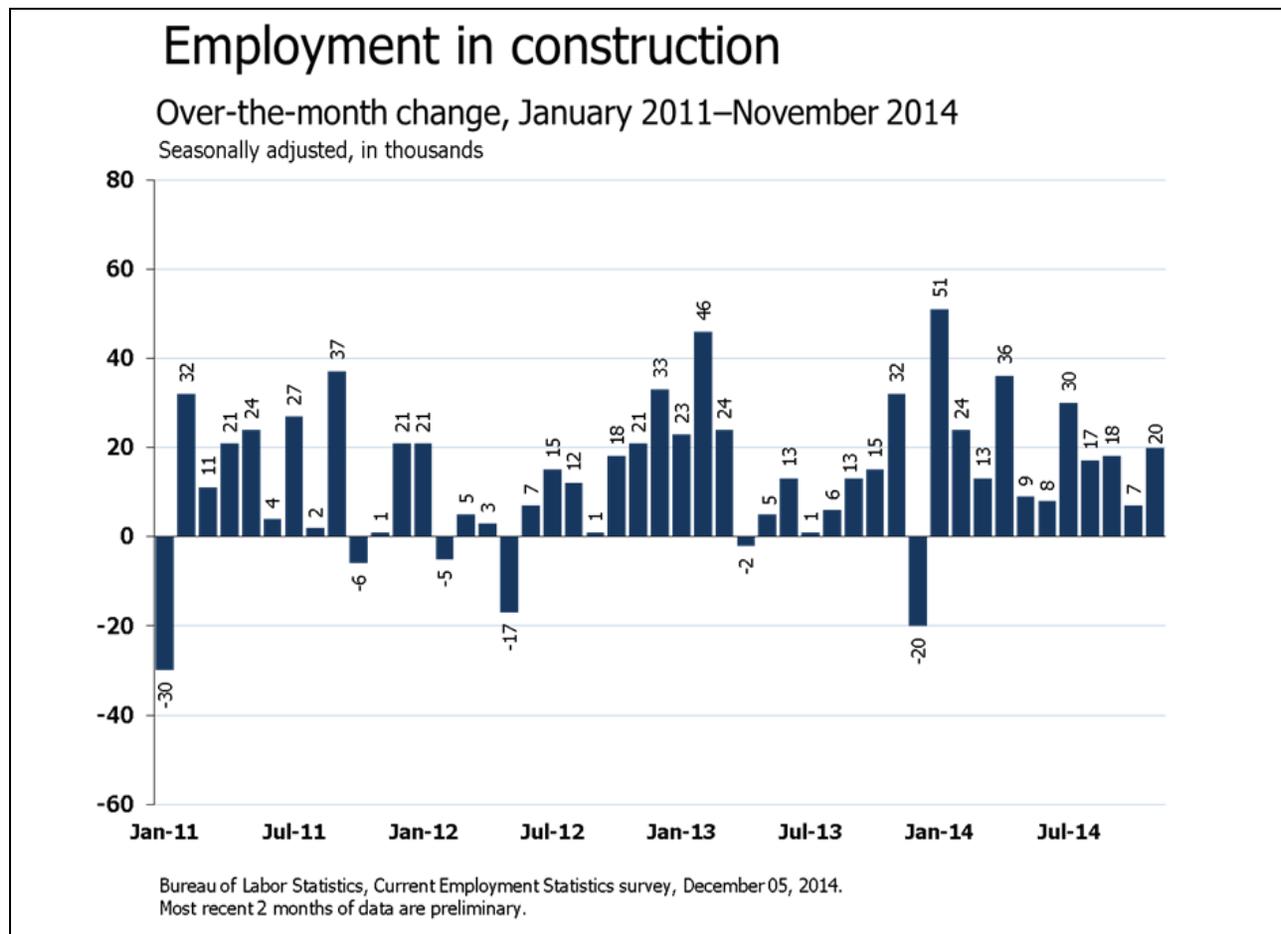
Summary	Mining & Logging	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade: Wholesale Retail	Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional & Business Services	Private Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
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Mining and Logging



Employment in mining and logging experienced no growth over the month of November. The lack of job growth in the sector is further supported by a decline in crude oil prices. The West Texas Intermediary Crude Oil price was \$78.71 per barrel in November (Source: [Energy Information Administration](#)).

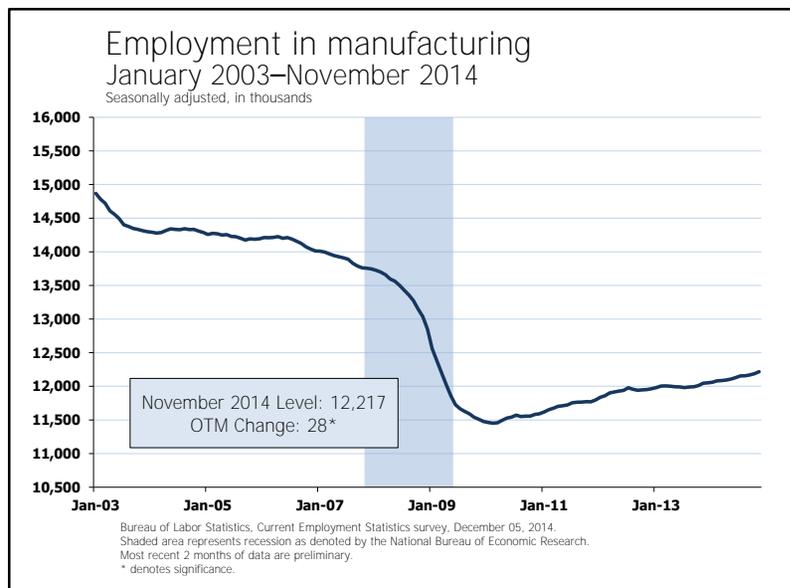
Construction



Construction employment continued to trend upward with the addition of 20,000 jobs in the month of November.

Specialty trade contractors significantly increased employment by 21,000. Residential specialty trade contractors accounted for 13,000 of the job gain.

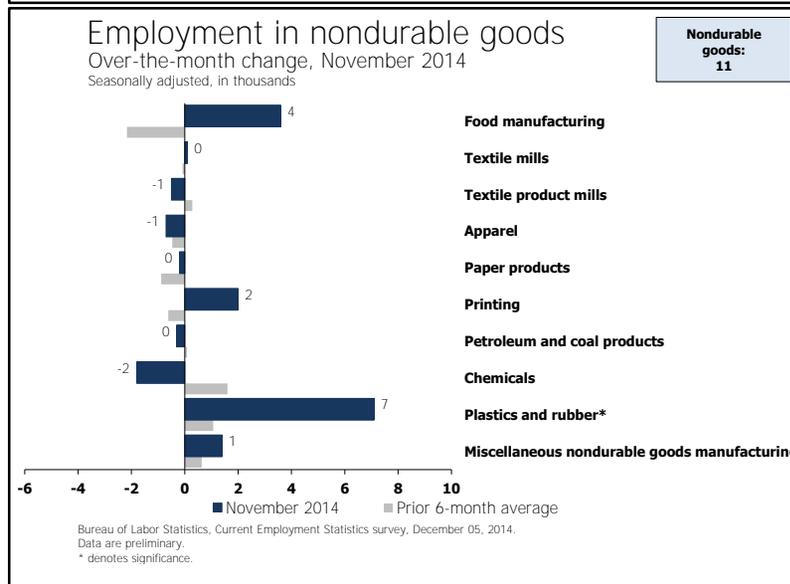
Manufacturing

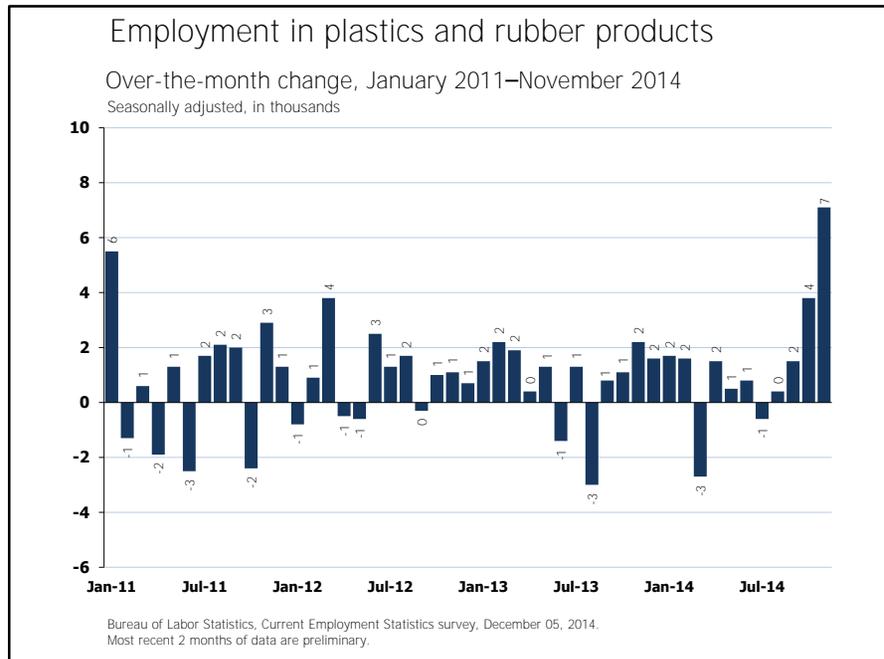


Manufacturing added 28,000 jobs in November, bringing its 12-month net job gain to 171,000. Over the month, durable goods employment increased by 17,000 and nondurable goods added 11,000 jobs. November's employment gain coincides with a report of continued expansion of economic activity in manufacturing ([Institute of Supply Management](#)).

The 1-month diffusion index edged down to 63.0 in November from 64.2 in October. The diffusion index measures the dispersion of employment change in manufacturing, with a value above 50 indicating that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than losing them. October marks the seventeenth consecutive month that the index registered above 50.

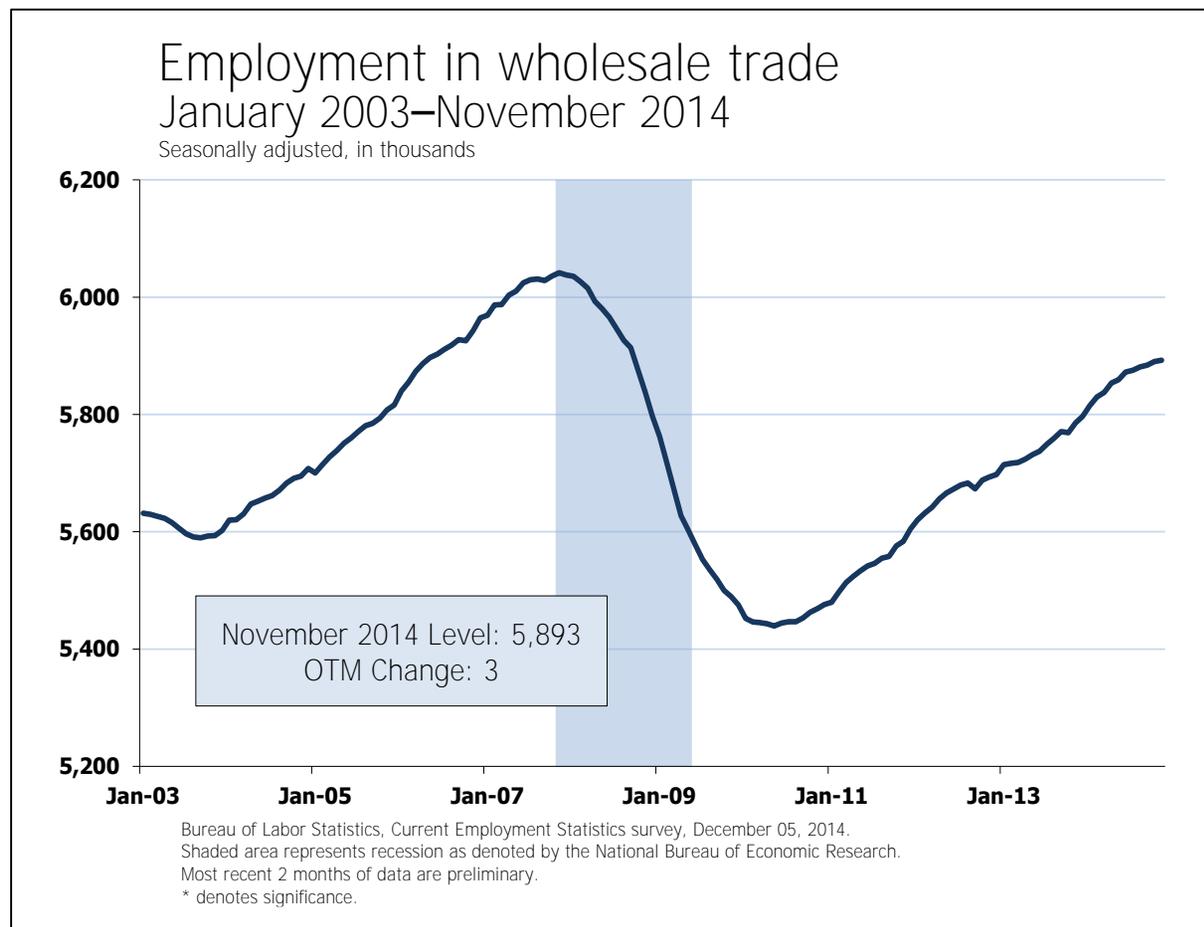
In November, average weekly hours for all employees in manufacturing increased by 0.2 hour to 41.1 hours, and average weekly hours for production employees in manufacturing rose 0.1 hour to reach 42.2 hours.




NAICS 326 – Plastics and rubber products

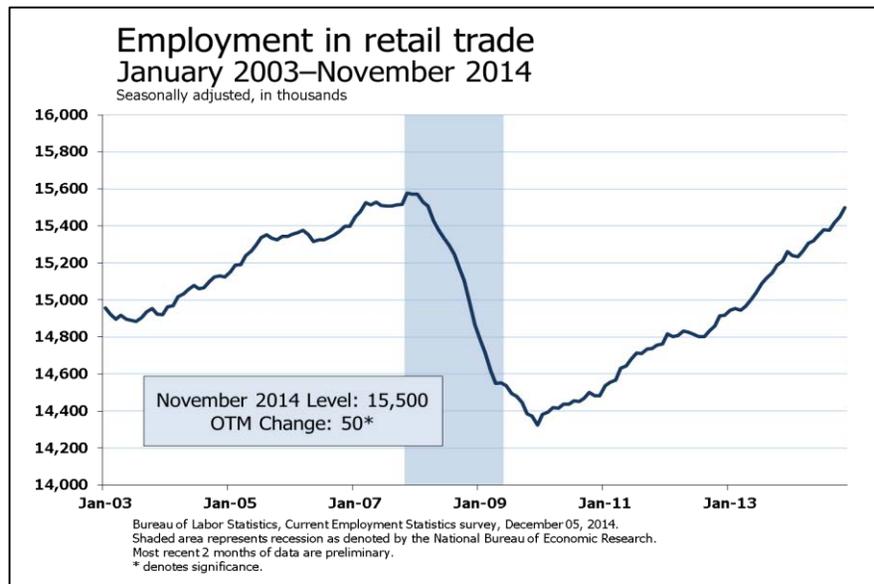
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing employment grew by 7,000 in November, bringing its 12-month net job change to +17,000. Since reaching an employment trough in October 2009, the industry has added 68,000 jobs.

Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade changed little in November (+3,000). The industry has recovered 75 percent of the jobs lost during its most recent downturn.

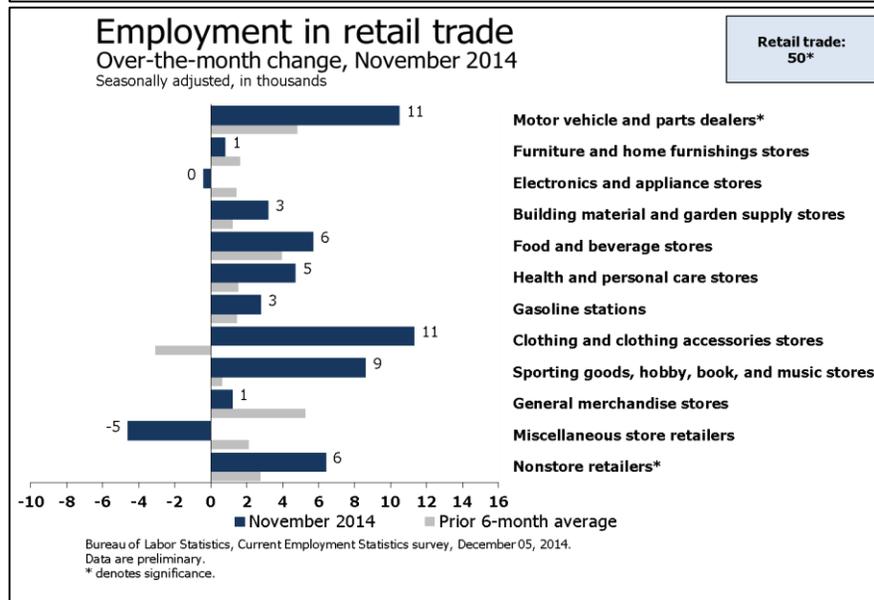
Retail Trade



In November, employment in retail trade increased by 50,000, with widespread gains. Currently, the industry is 77,000 jobs shy of recovering all of the jobs lost during the most recent employment downturn.

NAICS 441 – Motor vehicle and parts dealers

Employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers increased by 11,000 in November. Within the industry, automobile dealers added 8,000 jobs, coinciding with strength in auto sales. Auto sales (seasonally adjusted annualized rate) were at 17.2 million in November, up 0.7 million from October (Source: [MotorIntelligence](#)).



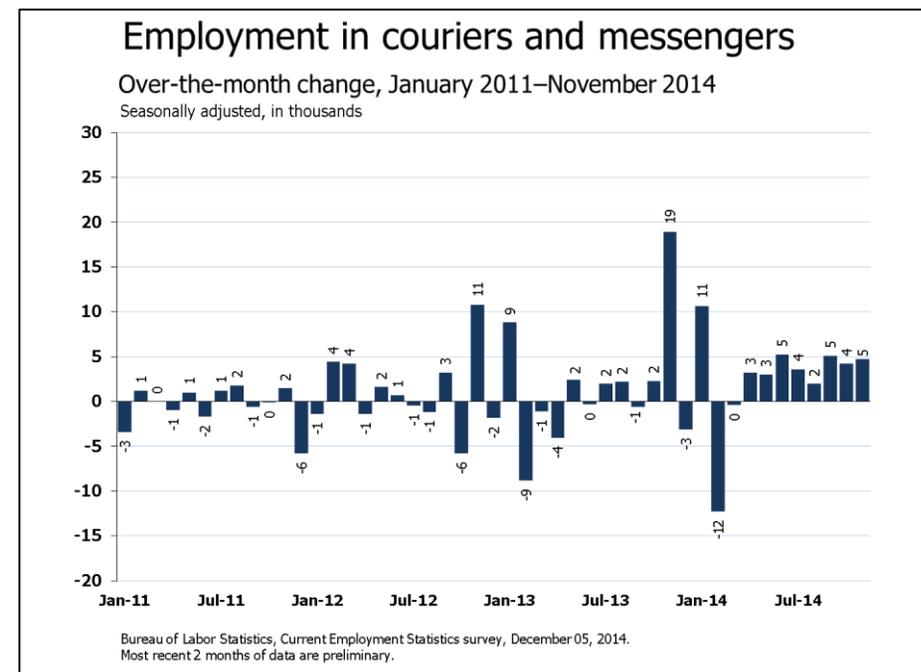
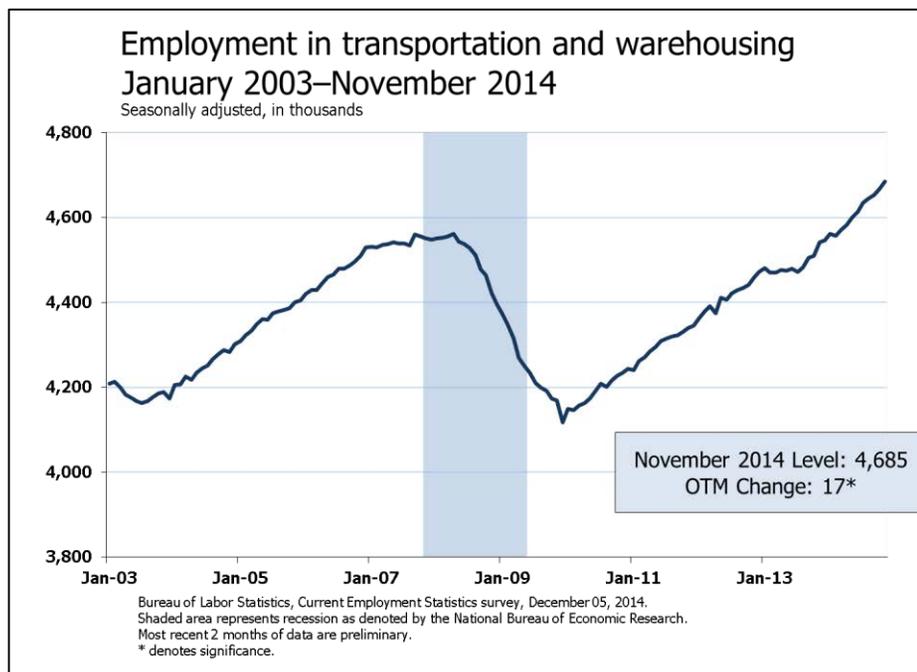
NAICS 451 – Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores

Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores added 9,000 jobs in November, compared to a prior 6-month average change of 1,000.

NAICS 454 – Nonstore retailers

In November, employment in nonstore retailers increased by 6,000. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 42,000 jobs.

Transportation and Warehousing



Transportation and warehousing employment increased by 17,000 in November. Over the past 12 months, the industry has added 143,000 jobs.

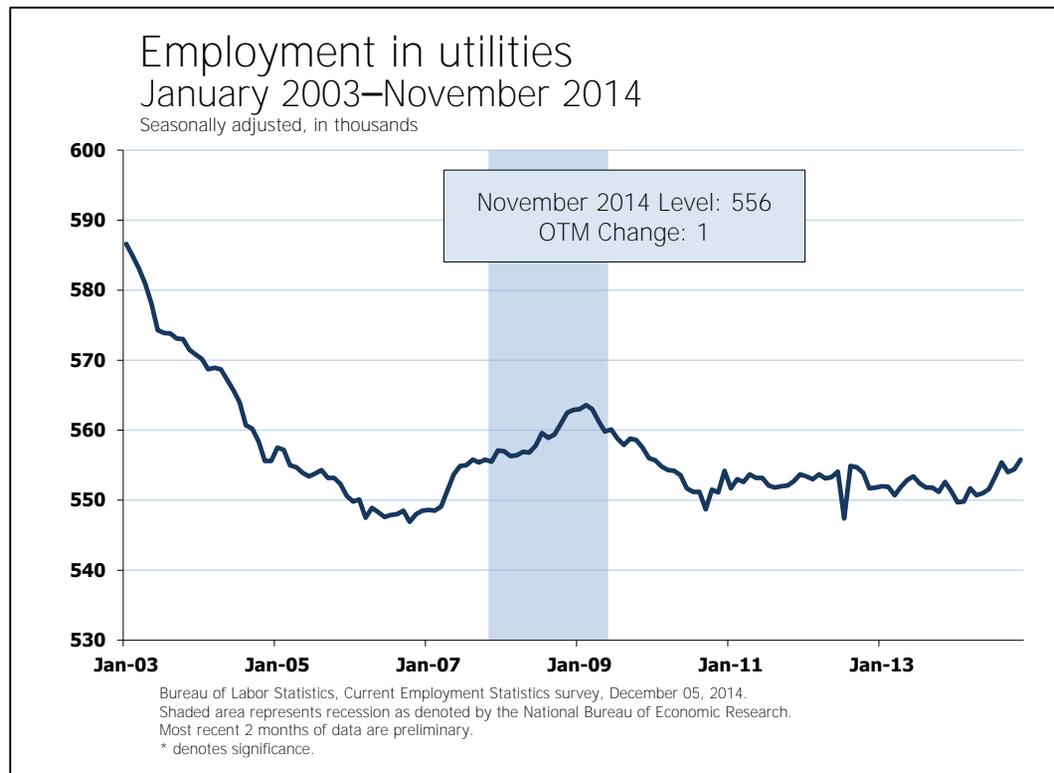
NAICS 483 – Water transportation

Employment in water transportation increased by 1,000 in November, compared to an average over-the-month change of zero over the prior 12 months.

NAICS 492 – Couriers and messengers

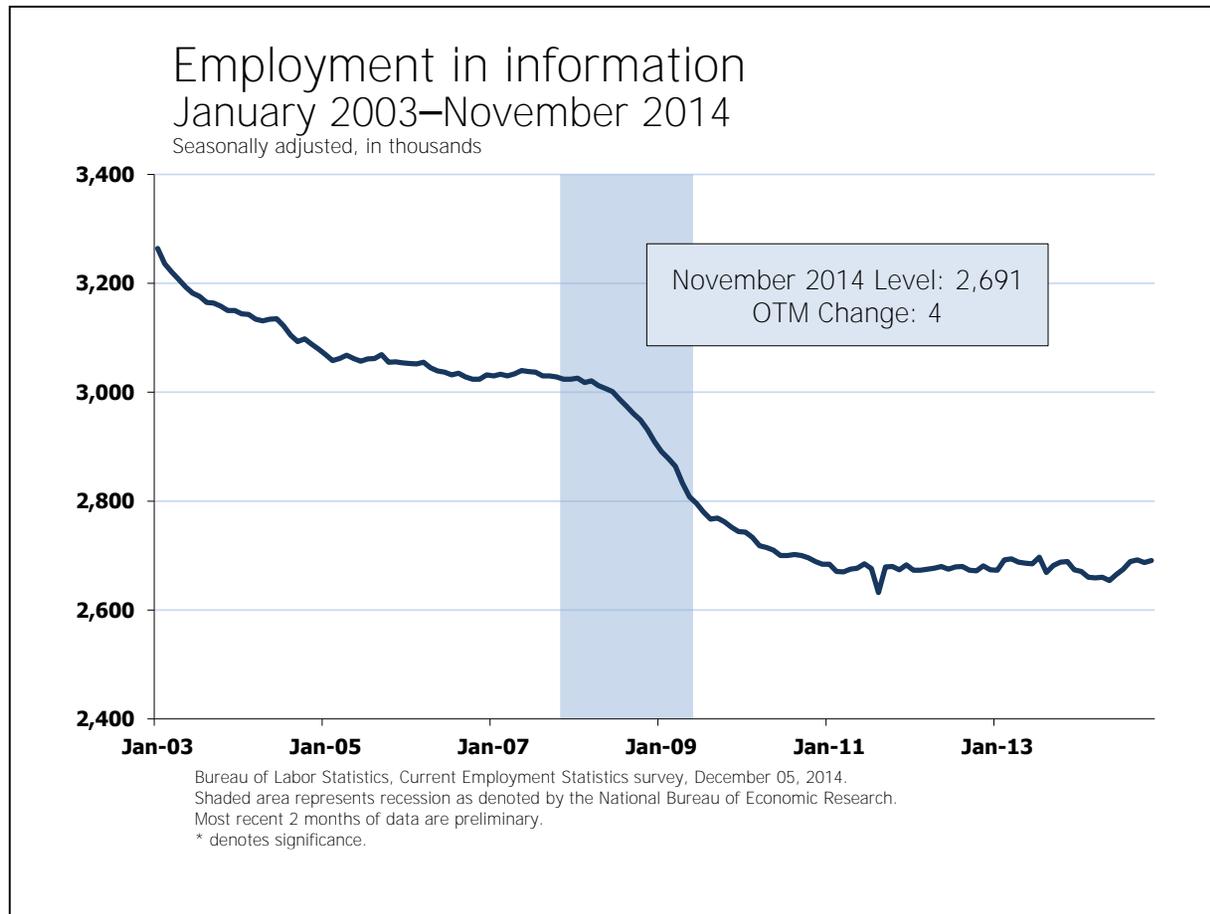
Couriers and messengers added 5,000 jobs in November. Over the past 6 months, the industry has added 25,000 jobs.

Utilities



Employment in utilities edged up in November. The industry has shown little net employment change over the last 12 months (+3,000).

Information

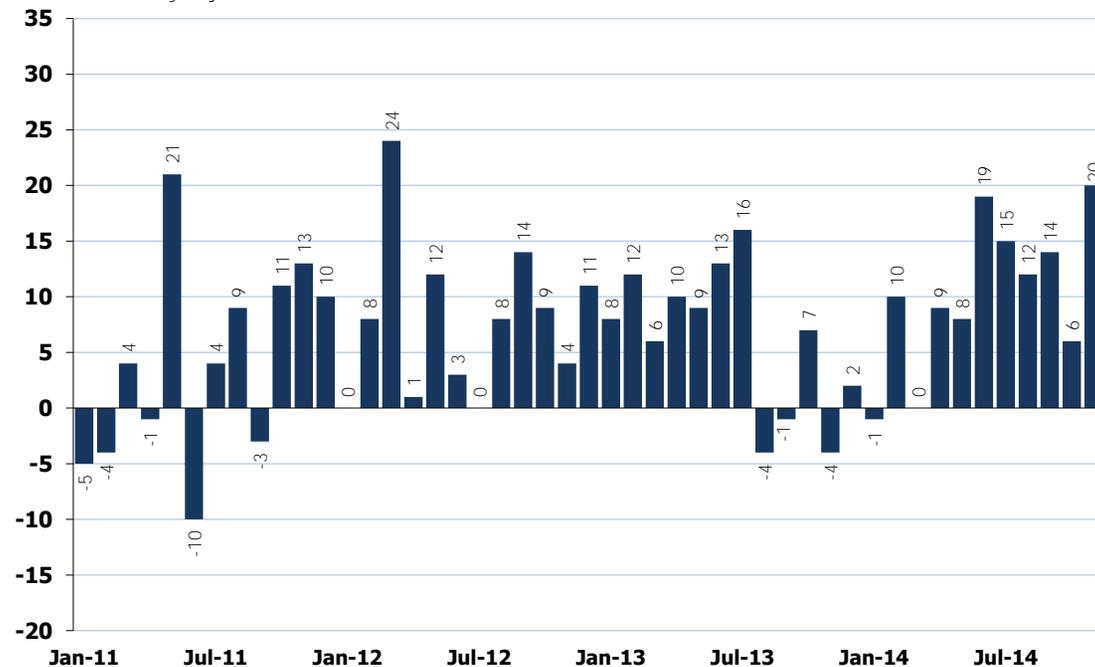


Information added 4,000 jobs in November. Small upward movements in telecommunications employment and in other information services employment were offset by a slight downward movement in motion picture and sound recording industries.

Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities

Over-the-month change, January 2011–November 2014
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

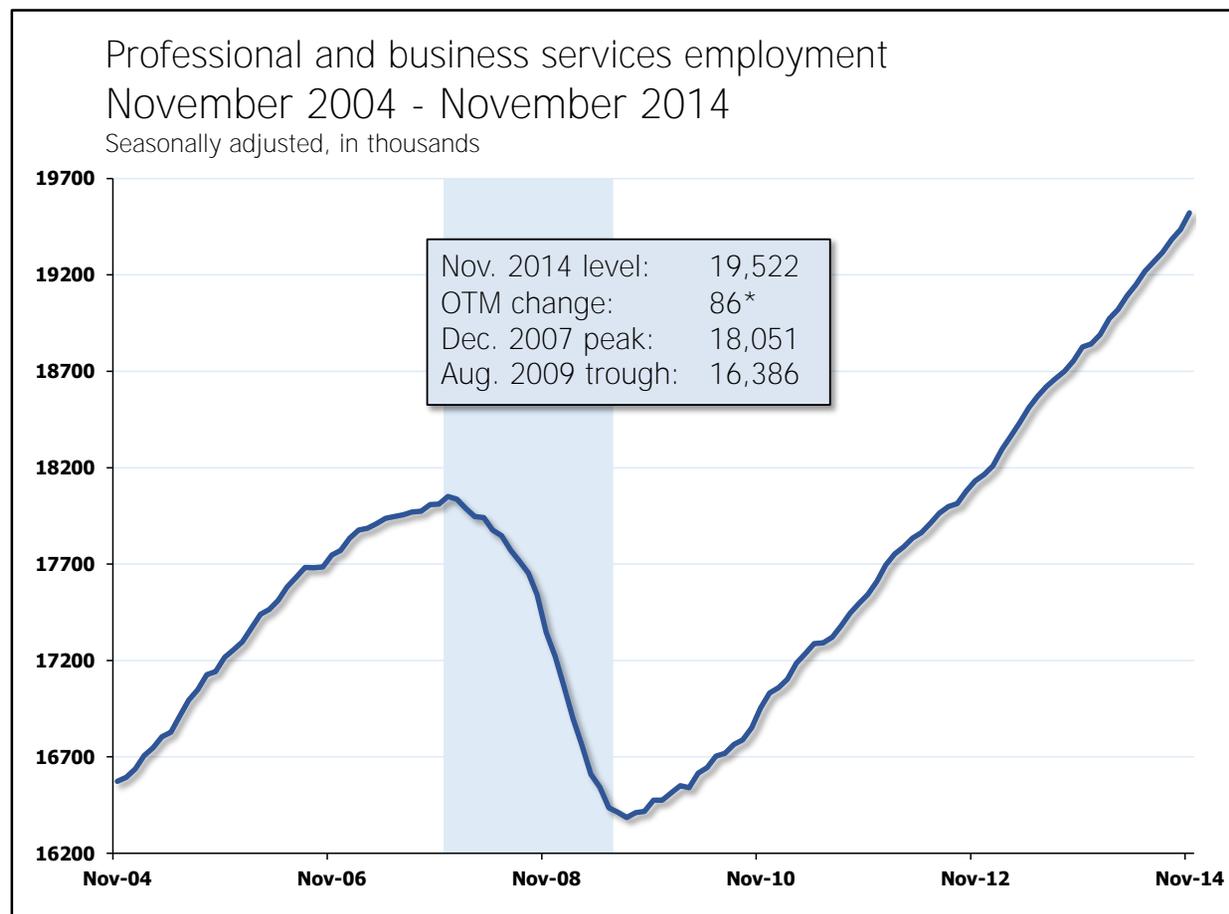


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 05, 2014.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Financial activities added 20,000 jobs in November. This is the largest 1-month job gain since March 2012. Financial activities has added 114,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

The largest job gain within financial activities came in insurance carriers and related activities (+10,000). Over the year, insurance has added 70,000 jobs.

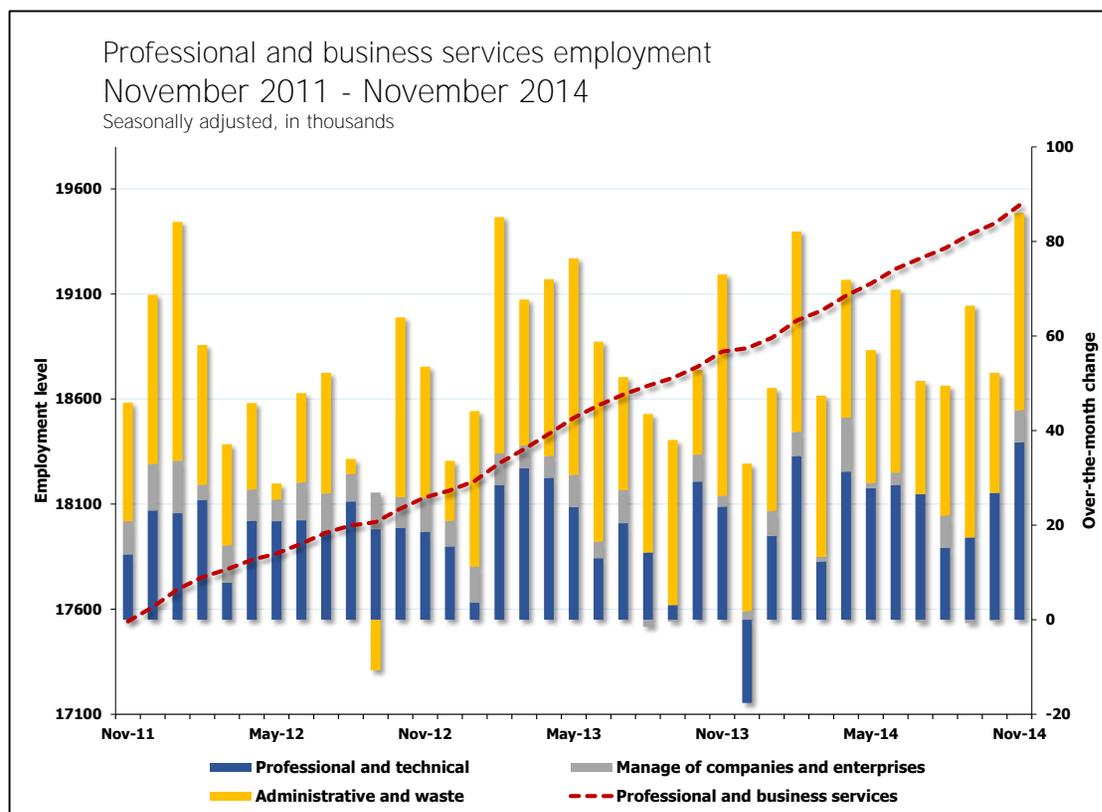
Professional and Business Services



Professional and business services added 86,000 jobs in November. Employment gains were split between professional and technical services (38,000) and administrative and waste services (42,000); while employment in management of companies and enterprises continued to trend up over the month (7,000).

November's employment gain marks the largest over-the-month change in professional and business services since November of 2010.

Professional and Business Services



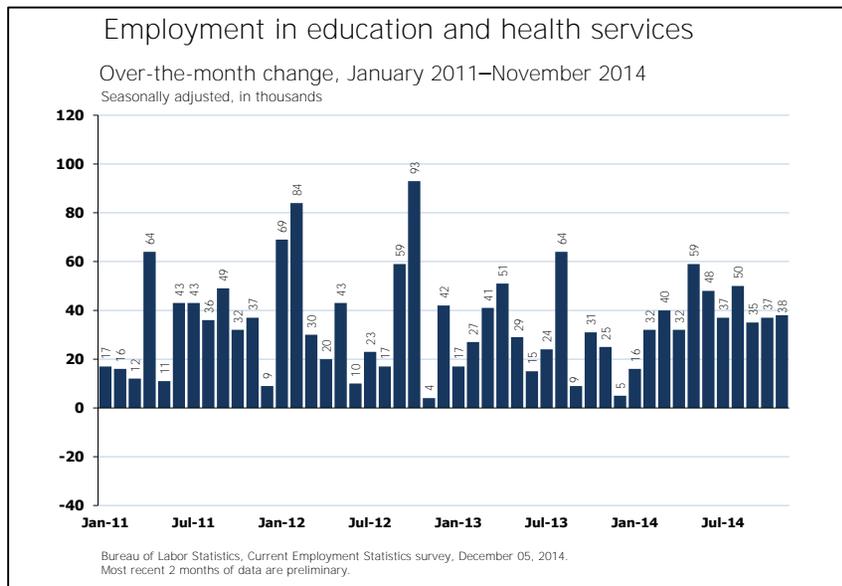
NAICS 54 – Professional and technical services

Professional and technical services added 38,000 jobs in November, almost twice the average-over-the-month change of 20,000 for the prior 12 months. An employment gain in accounting and bookkeeping services accounted for 16,000 of the November increase. Employment in computer systems design and related services and in management and technical consulting services continued to trend up by 7,000 each.

NAICS 56 – Administrative and waste services

In November, employment in administrative and waste services continued to add jobs, expanding by 42,000. Thus far in 2014, the industry has added 366,000 jobs, 54 percent of the gains in professional and business services during this period. Among the component industries in November, employment services showed the largest employment increase (28,000), with 23,000 attributed to temporary help services.

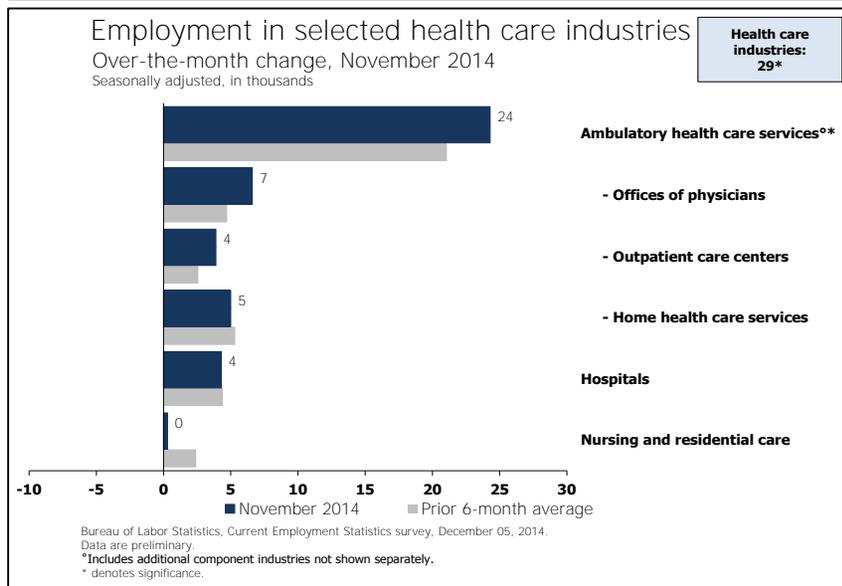
Private Education and Health Services



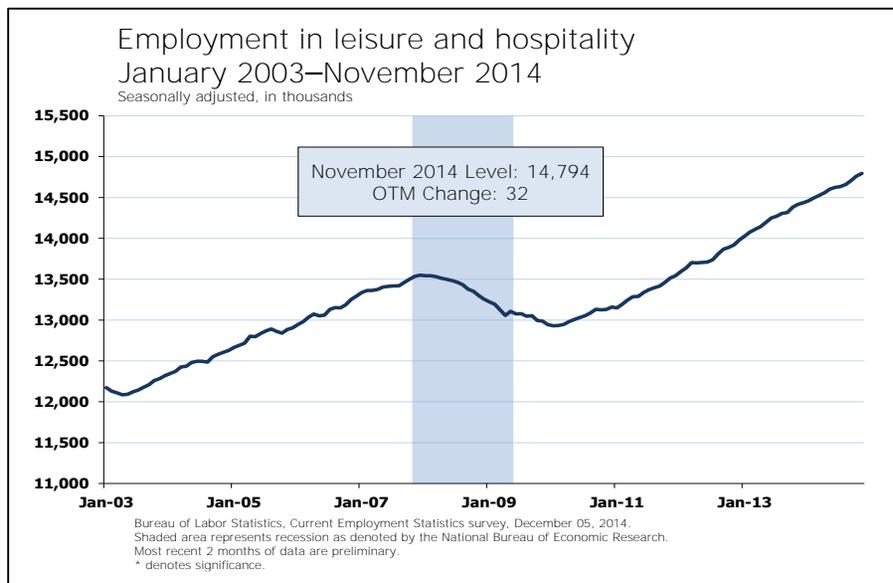
In November, private education and health services employment increased by 38,000 after a similar change in October. Within the industry, health care added 29,000 jobs, while social assistance employment continued to trend up over the month (+8,000). Private educational services employment remained about unchanged.

NAICS 621 – Ambulatory health care services

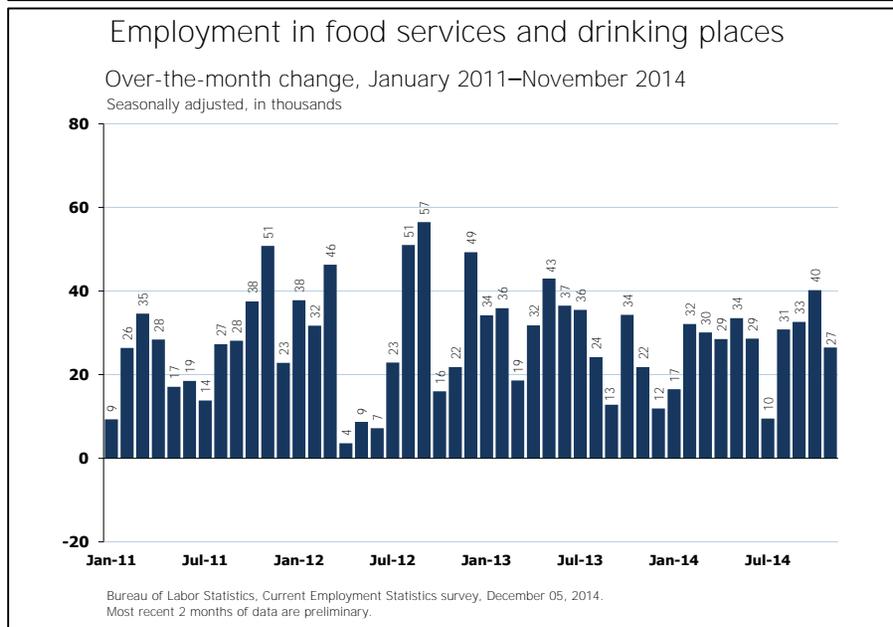
Within health care, ambulatory health care services contributed 24,000 jobs in November, after an identical gain in October. Ambulatory health care services has added 207,000 jobs in 2014, accounting for approximately 80 percent of employment growth in health care over the same period. Year to date, hospitals added 33,000 jobs and nursing and residential care facilities added 19,000 jobs.



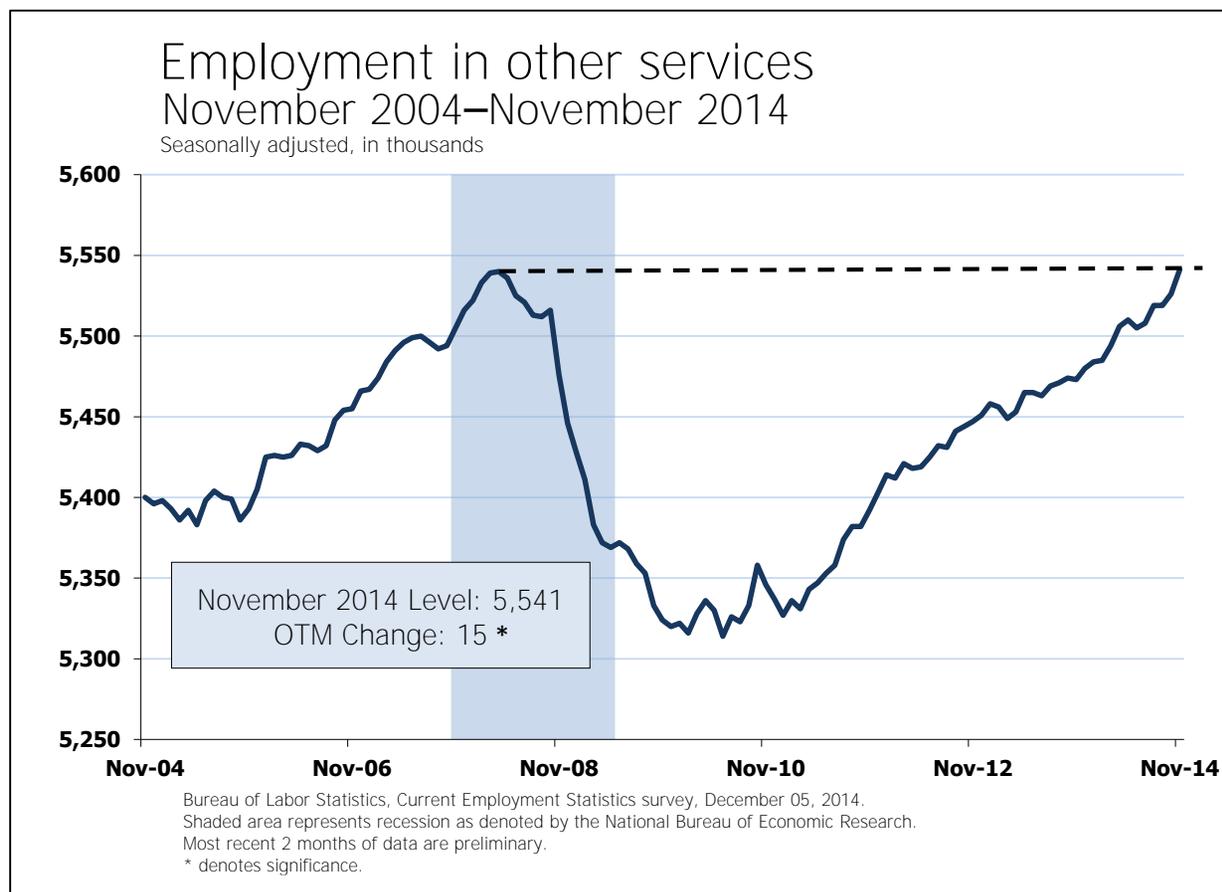
Leisure and Hospitality



Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up (32,000) in November. Within the industry, food services and drinking places accounted for most of the change (27,000). Leisure and hospitality has added 359,000 jobs so far this year, with 86 percent of that gain in food services and drinking places.

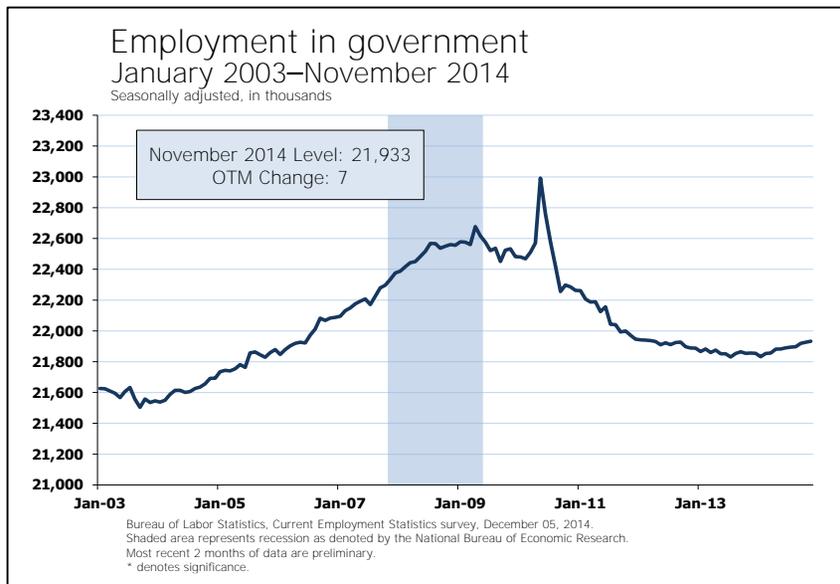


Other Services



Other services employment grew by 15,000 in November. This industry group has now regained all jobs lost in the most recent downturn. Among component industries, November's largest employment gain came in repair and maintenance, which added 6,000 jobs.

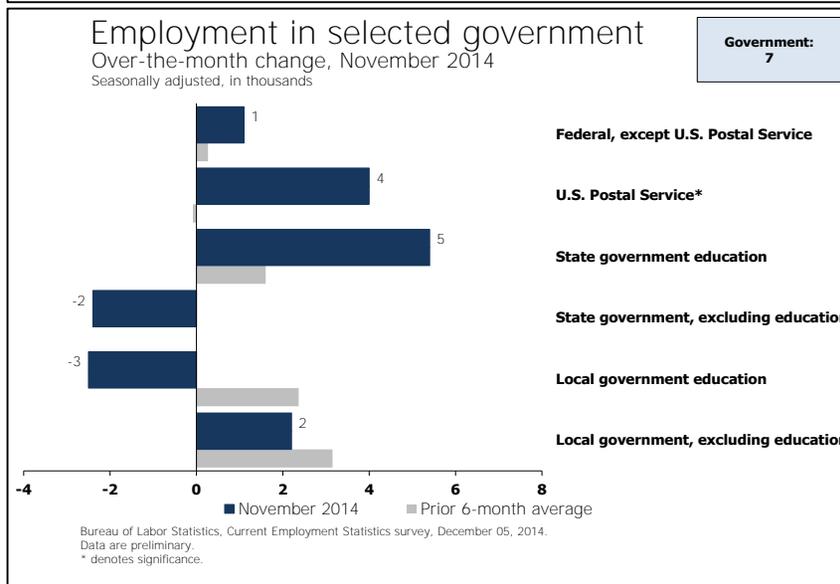
Government



Government employment continued to edge up in November (+7,000). Over the past 12 months, government has added 77,000 jobs. Virtually all of the 12-month job gain is concentrated in local government.

NAICS 91912—U.S. Postal Service

U.S. Postal Service added 4,000 jobs in November, following a decrease of similar magnitude in October. Over the past 12 months, employment in the industry has shown little net change.





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