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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



November 2018

Release Date: December 7, 2018

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 2018

Nonfarm employment increased by 155,000 in November. Health care, manufacturing, and transportation and warehousing added jobs over the month.

The employment change for October revised down from +250,000 to +237,000, and the change for September revised up slightly from +118,000 to +119,000. On net, employment over these months is 12,000 lower than previously reported.

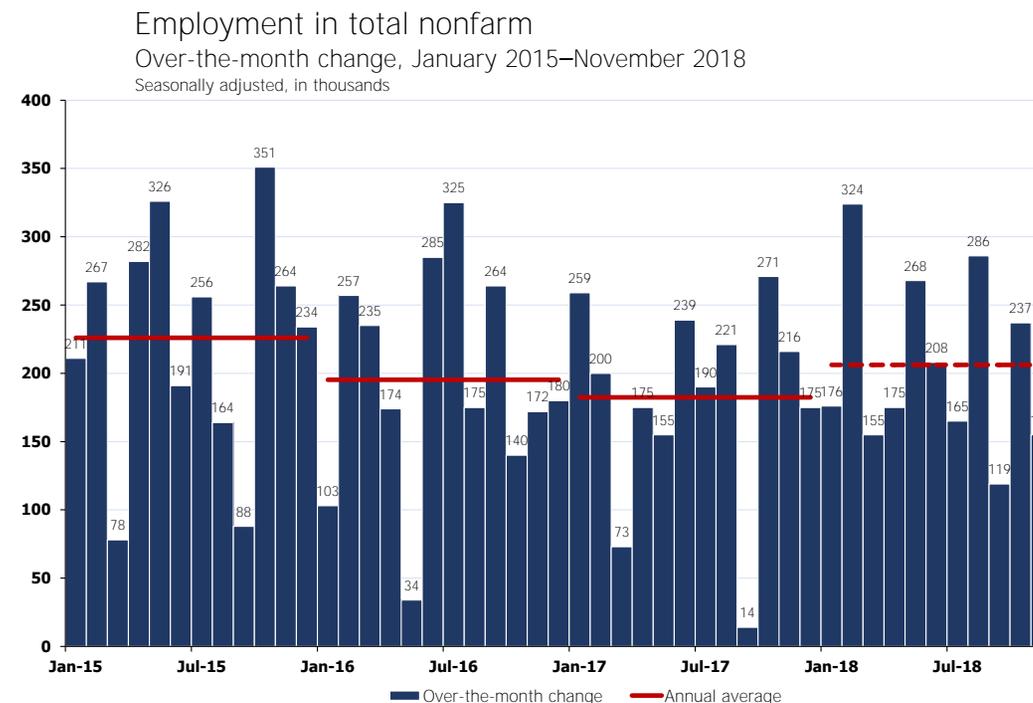
Average hourly earnings of all private-sector employees rose by 0.2 percent (6 cents) in November and are up 3.1 percent over the year. The average workweek, at 34.4 hours, declined by 0.1 hour over the month.

+34,000 Education and Health Services

Health care added 32,000 jobs in November. Ambulatory care (+19,000) and hospitals (+13,000) contributed to the growth. Over the year, employment in health care has risen by 328,000, compared to 292,000 jobs added during the prior 12-month period.

+27,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturers added 27,000 jobs in November. Durable goods industries accounted for 15,000 of the increase with a



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, December 07, 2018. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

gain of 3,000 in primary metals. Among nondurable goods manufacturing, employment rose by 6,000 in chemicals.

+25,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Employment rose in transportation and warehousing (+25,000), with gains in couriers and messengers (+10,000) and in warehousing and storage (+6,000). Over the past 12 months, couriers and messengers have added

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, November 2018

74,000 jobs, compared to 49,000 over the preceding 12-month period. Warehousing has added 50,000 jobs over the year, similar to its prior 12-month trend.

+32,000 Professional and Business Services

In November, employment continued to trend up in professional and business services (+32,000). Over the year, this industry has added 561,000 jobs, compared to 433,000 jobs added during the preceding 12 months.

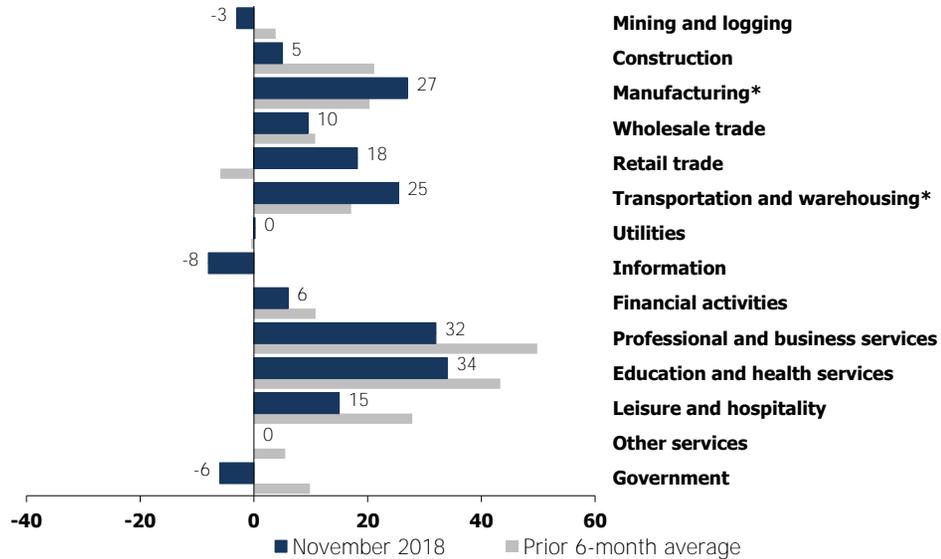
+18,000 Retail Trade

Employment changed little in retail trade. Job gains in general merchandise stores (+39,000) and miscellaneous store retailers (+10,000) were partly offset by losses in electronics and appliance stores (-11,000); clothing stores (-14,000); and sporting, hobby, and book stores (-11,000).

Employment in total nonfarm

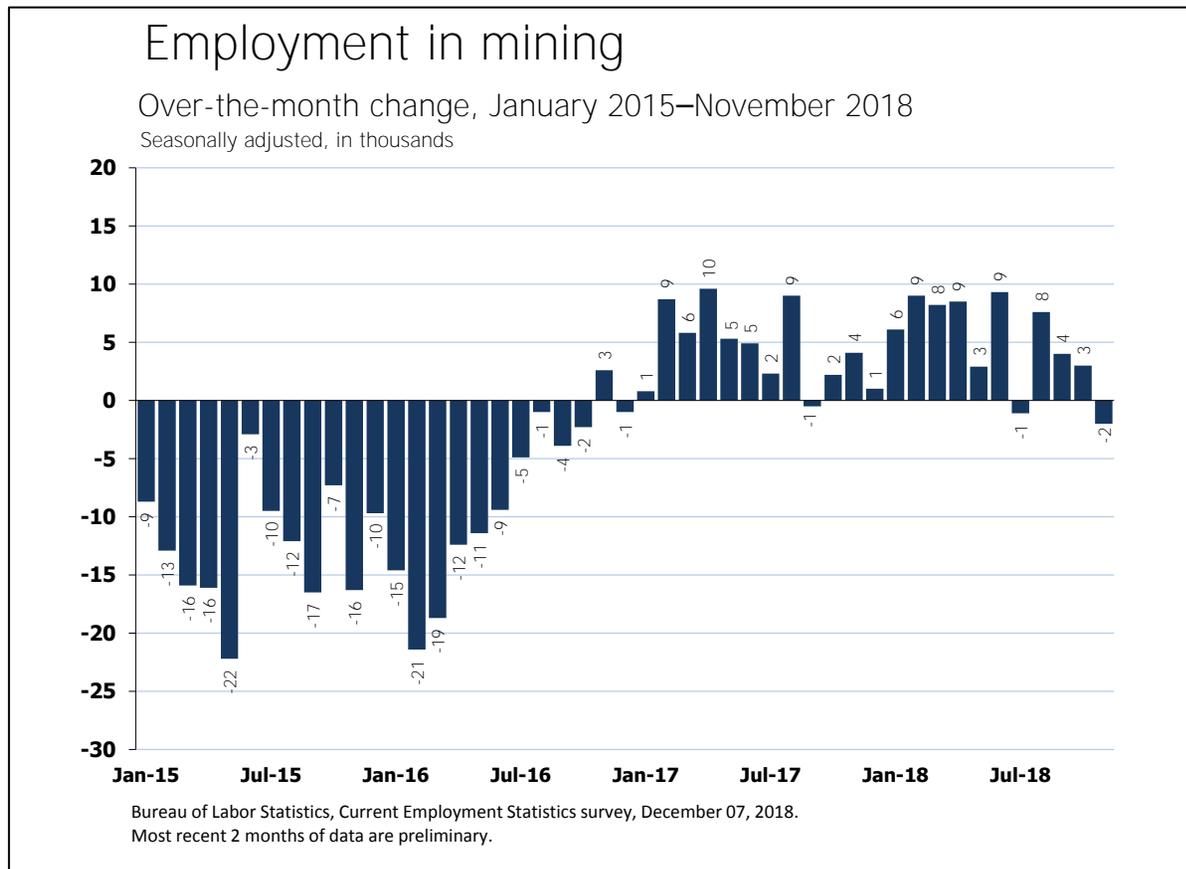
Over-the-month change, November 2018
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

**Total nonfarm:
155***



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 07, 2018.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

Mining and Logging



Employment in mining changed little in November (-2,000). The industry had added an average 6,000 jobs per month during the first 10 months of 2018.

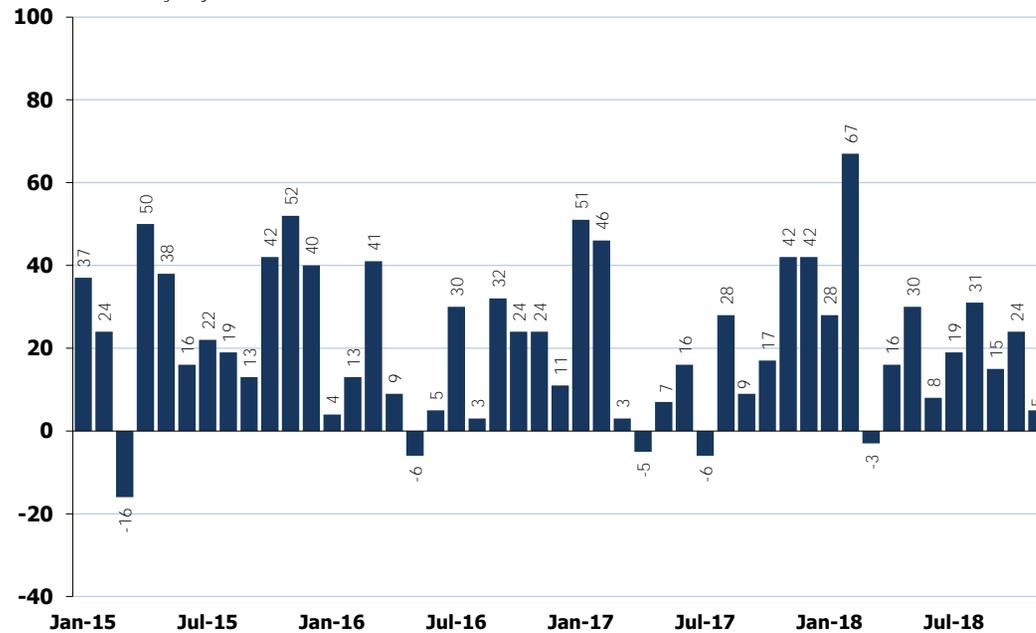
The November weakness in mining employment coincides with by a 16-percent decline in [oil prices](#) over the month.

Construction

Employment in construction

Over-the-month change, January 2015–November 2018

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

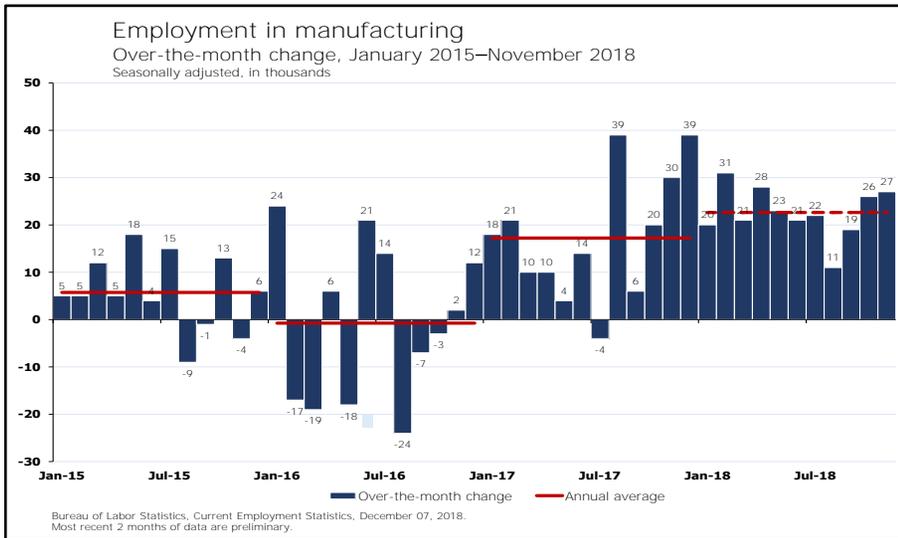


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 07, 2018.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Construction employment changed little in November (+5,000), with small changes in the component industries: construction of buildings (+6,000) and specialty trade contractors (-2,000).

Construction had added an average 27,000 jobs per month over the prior 12-month period.

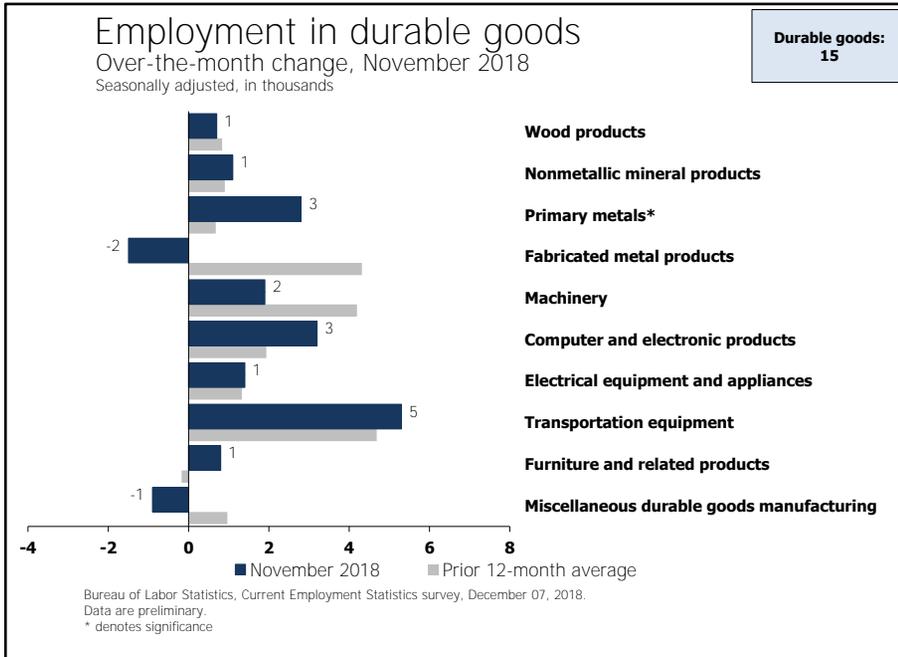
Manufacturing



Employment in manufacturing continued to grow in November (+27,000). Job gains were spread across durable goods (+15,000) and nondurable goods (+12,000). Over the year, manufacturers have boosted payroll employment by 288,000, mostly in durable goods industries.

Within durable goods, both primary metals and computer and electronic products added 3,000 jobs each. Employment continued to trend up in transportation equipment (+5,000).

In nondurable goods, chemicals added 6,000 jobs in November, while petroleum and coal products lost 2,000.



Wholesale Trade



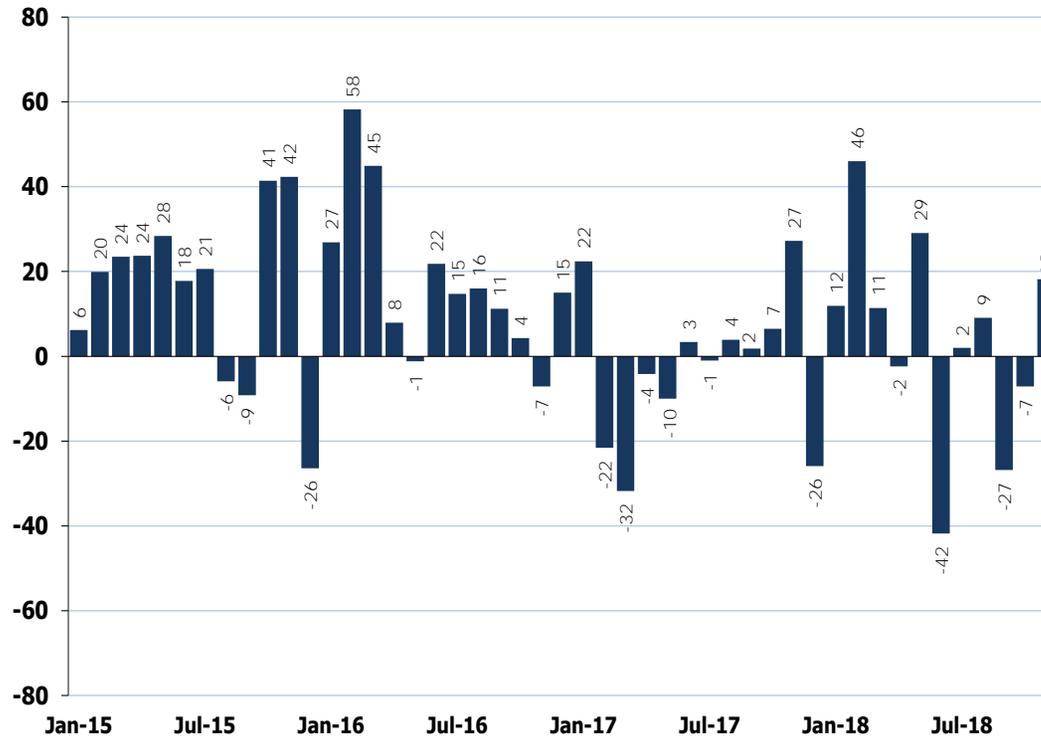
Employment in wholesale trade continued to trend up in November (+10,000), bringing the industry’s 12-month employment gain to 93,000, with approximately two-thirds of the growth occurring in durable goods (+60,000).

Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade

Over-the-month change, January 2015–November 2018

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



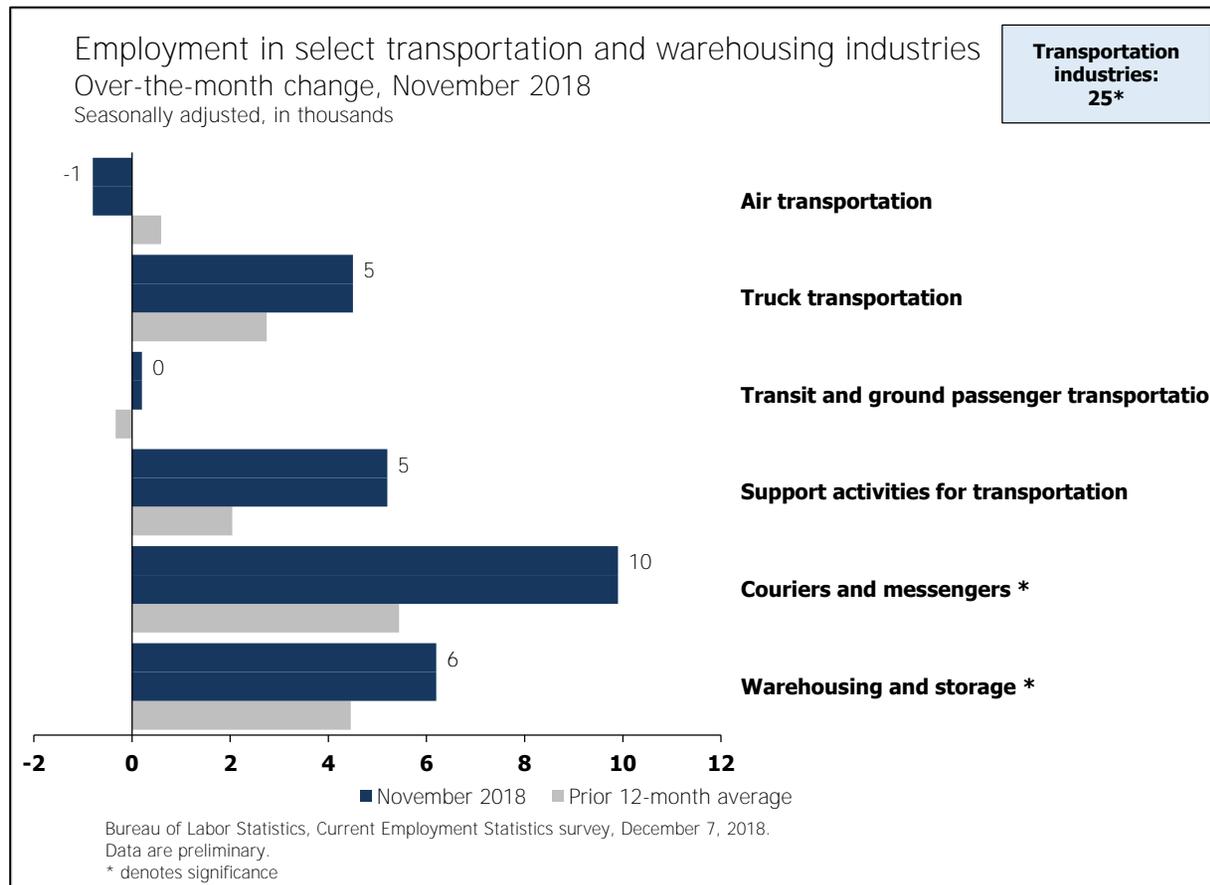
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 07, 2018.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

In November, employment in retail trade edged up by 18,000. Over the year, employment in the industry has shown little net change (+24,000).

Over the month, employment gains occurred in general merchandise stores (+39,000) and miscellaneous stores retailers (+10,000). These gains were partially offset by losses in clothing and clothing accessories stores (-14,000); electronics and appliance stores (-11,000); and in sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores (-11,000).

In line with November’s employment change, recent retail-related economic indicators were mostly positive. [Retail Sales](#) rose by 0.9 percent in November. [Personal Income](#) was up by 0.5 percent in October. [E- Commerce Sales](#) for the third quarter 2018 increased by 3.1 percent from the second quarter.

Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 25,000 in November. Within the industry, couriers and messengers (+10,000) and warehousing and storage (+6,000) added jobs.

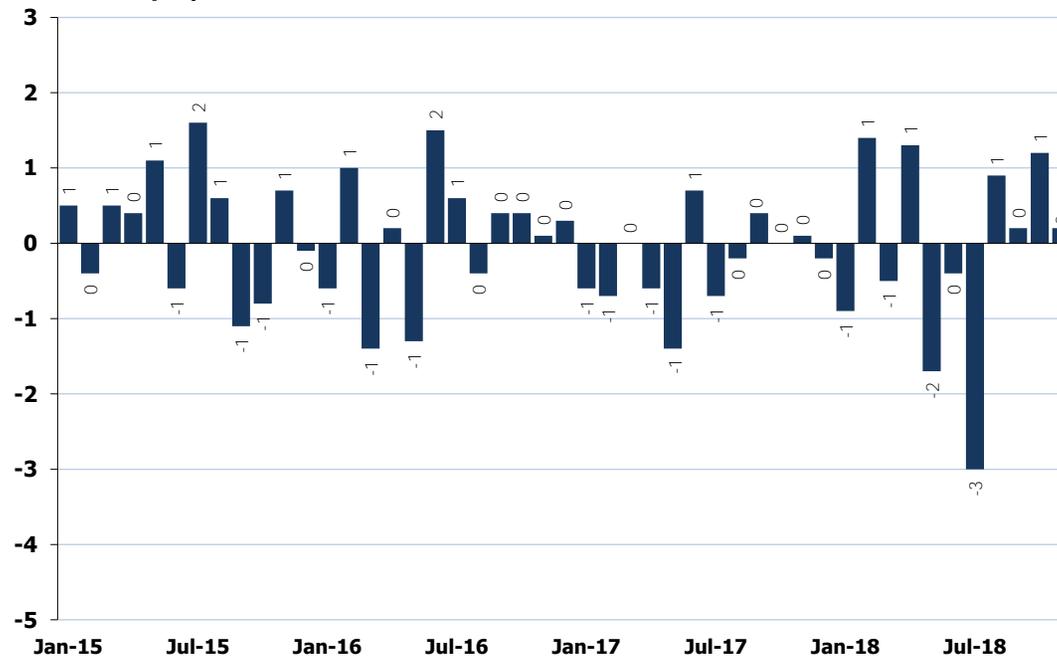
So far this year, these two industries have combined to add 124,000 jobs, accounting for two-thirds of all jobs added in transportation and warehousing.

These two industries are closely related with the retail industry, and the rise in ecommerce sales is likely a contributing factor to the recent job gains. (Source: [Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov))

Utilities

Employment in utilities

Over-the-month change, January 2015–November 2018
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

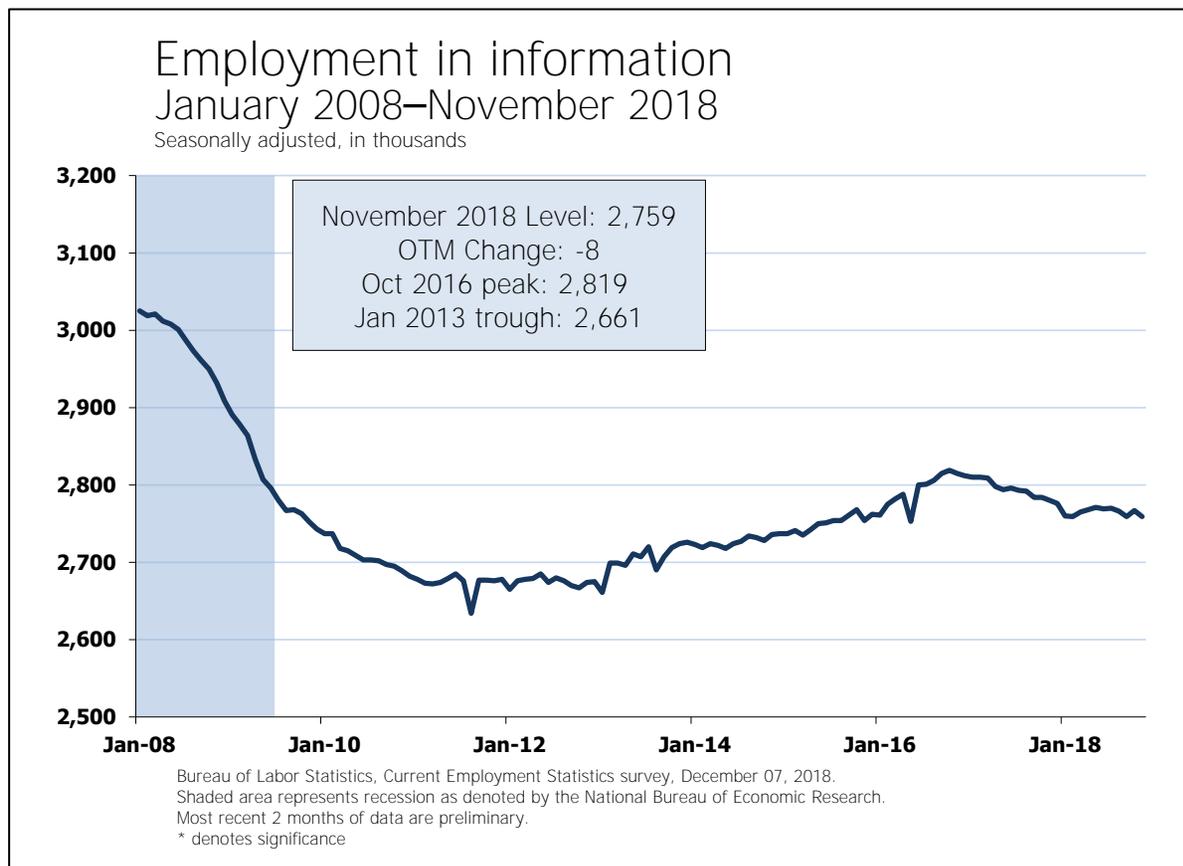


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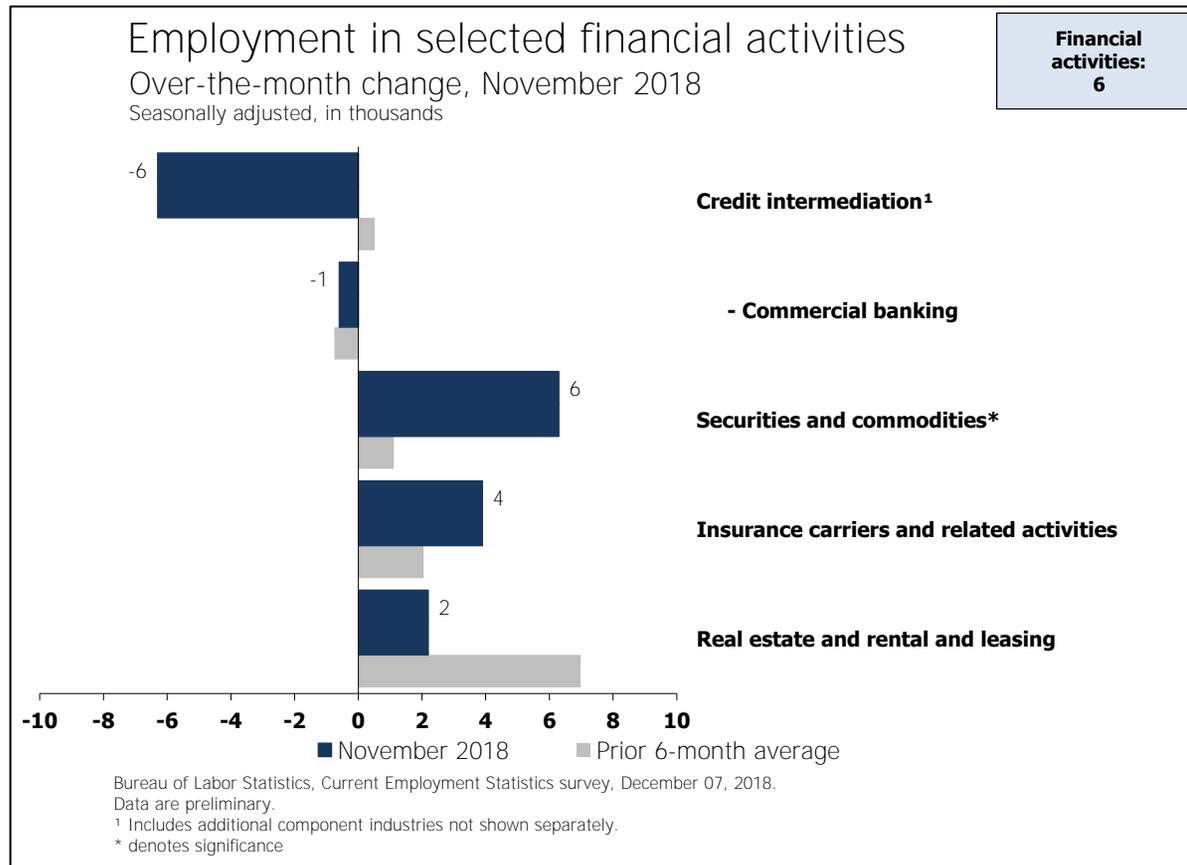
Employment in utilities was unchanged in November and essentially unchanged, on net, over the year (-2,000).

Information

Information employment changed little in November. The industry has lost 60,000 jobs since its last employment peak in October 2016.

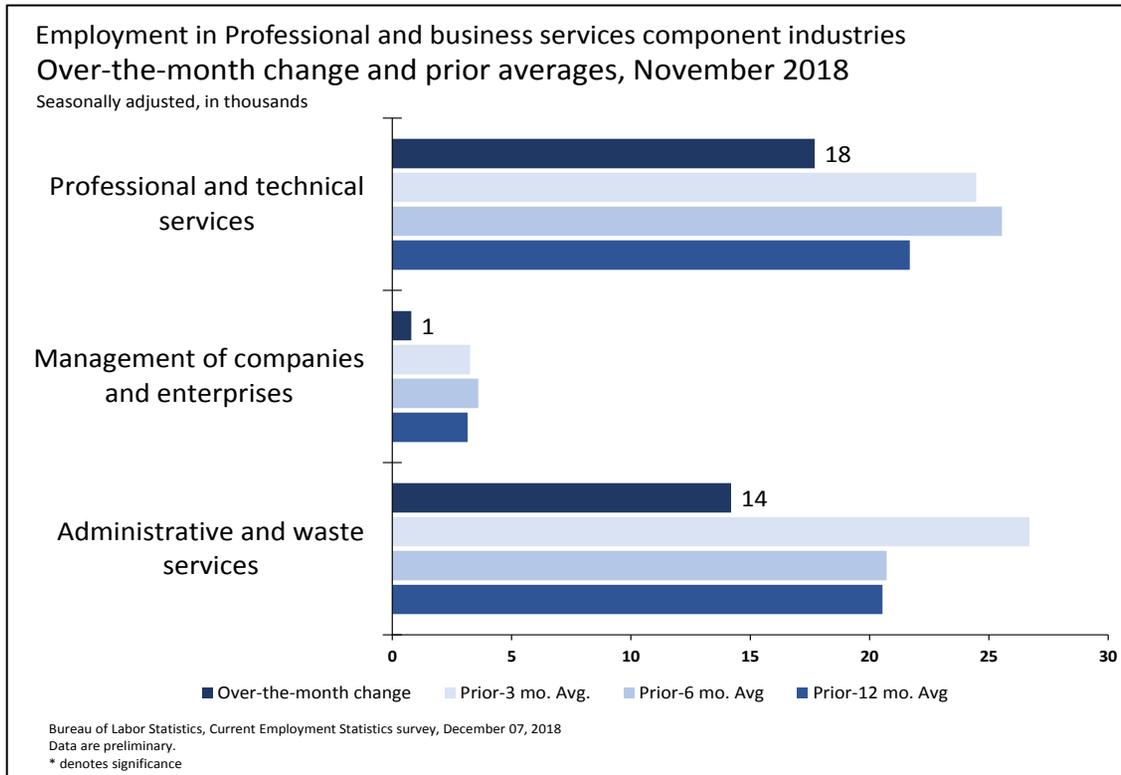


Financial Activities



Employment in financial activities changed little (+6,000) in November. An employment decline of 6,000 in credit intermediation, concentrated primarily in the nondepository component (-4,000), offset a gain of 6,000 in securities, commodity contracts, investments, and funds and trusts. Other component industries experienced little employment change.

Professional and Business Services

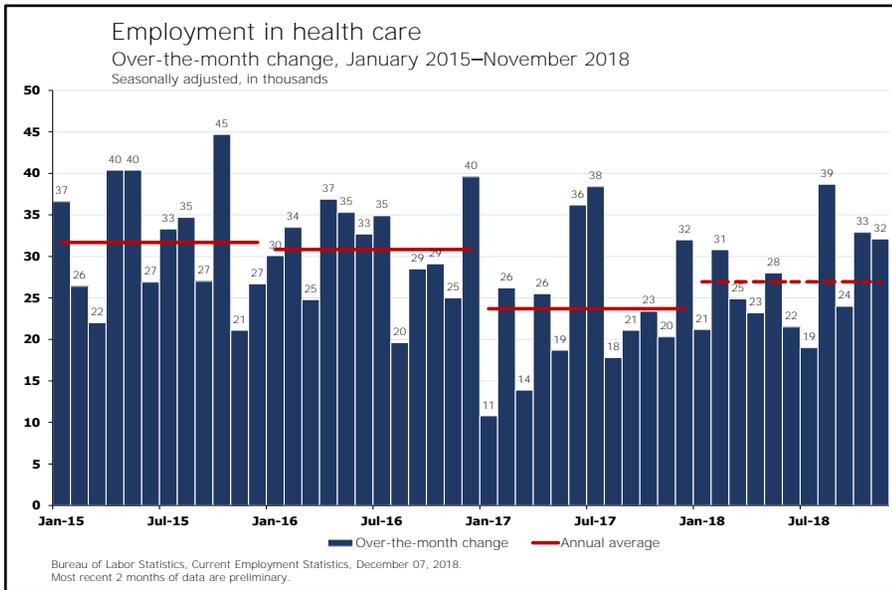


Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in November (+32,000). So far in 2018, professional and business services has added an average of 48,000 jobs per month, or an annualized rate of 2.8 percent. Employment in the industry had risen by 2.3 percent in 2017.

In November, computer systems design and related services (+8,000), architectural and engineering services (+6,000), and management and technical consulting services (+4,000) accounted for nearly all of the employment movement in professional and technical services. These three industries accounted for nearly two-thirds of the 258,000 employment gain in professional and technical services thus far in 2018.

Employment in administrative and waste services also continued to trend up in November (+14,000). Year to date, administrative and waste services has added 240,000 jobs.

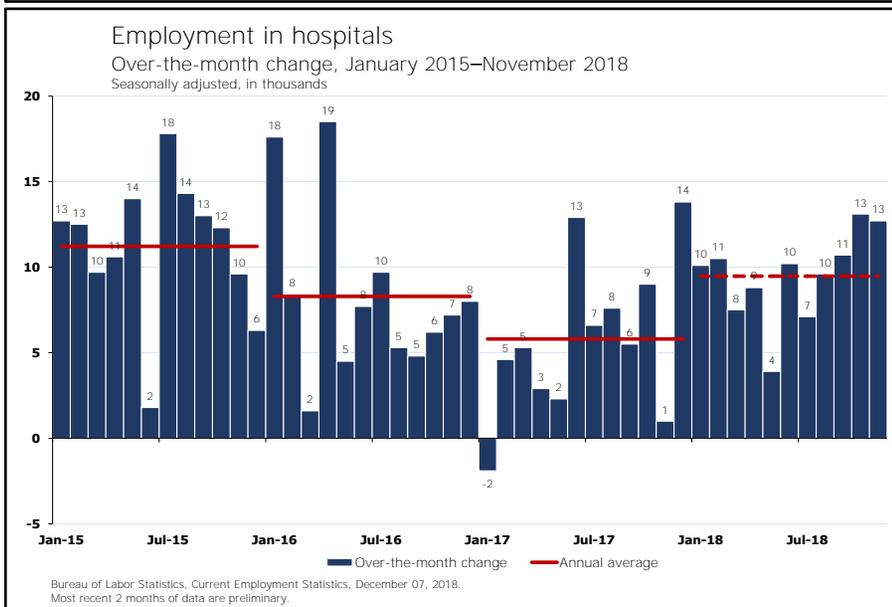
Private Education and Health Services



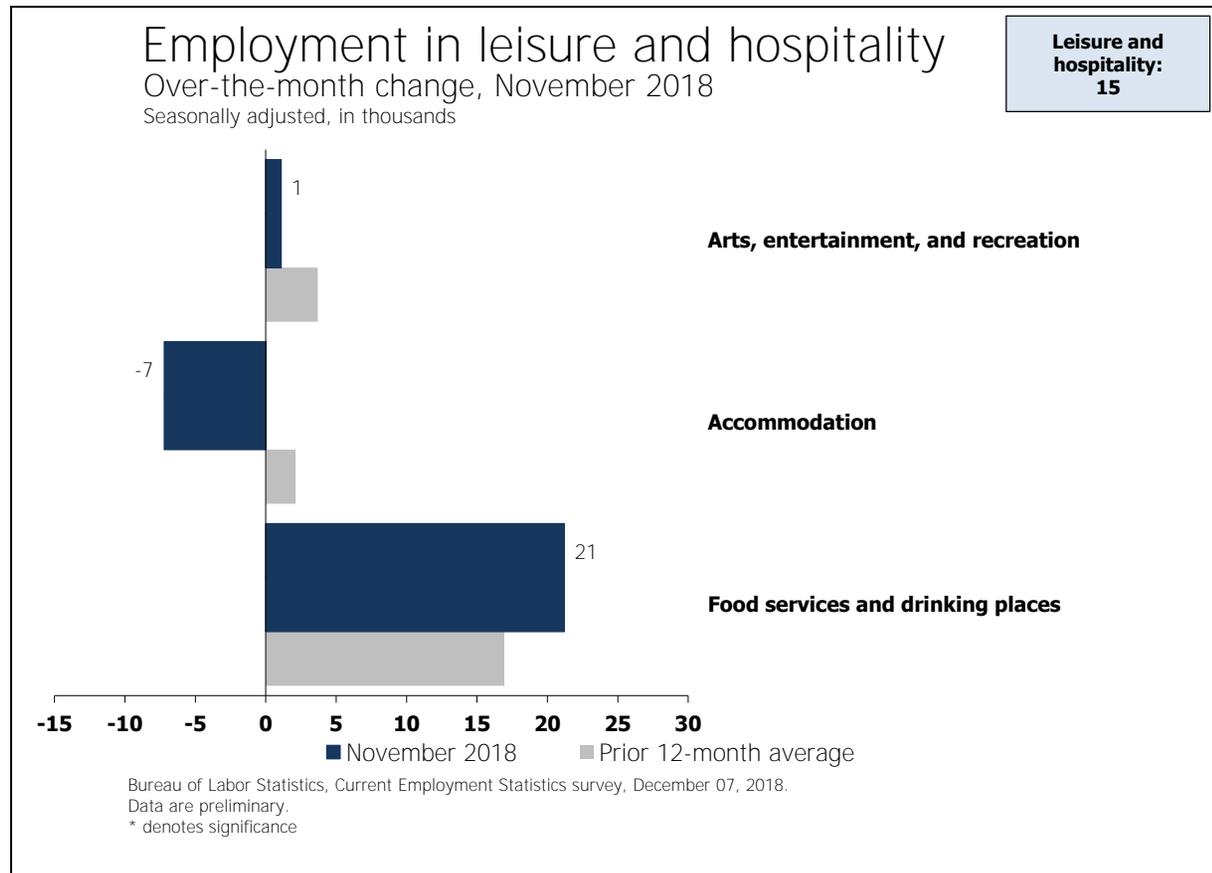
Health care continued its run of job growth, adding 32,000 jobs in November, resulting in 328,000 jobs added over the last 12 months. Job growth in health care has gradually accelerated since early 2017.

Within health care, ambulatory health care services added 19,000 jobs in November, while hospitals added 13,000.

The November job gain in hospitals followed a similar increase in October, bringing the 12-month change in hospital employment to +118,000. Like health services in general, hospital employment has had a strong and stable 2018.



Leisure and Hospitality



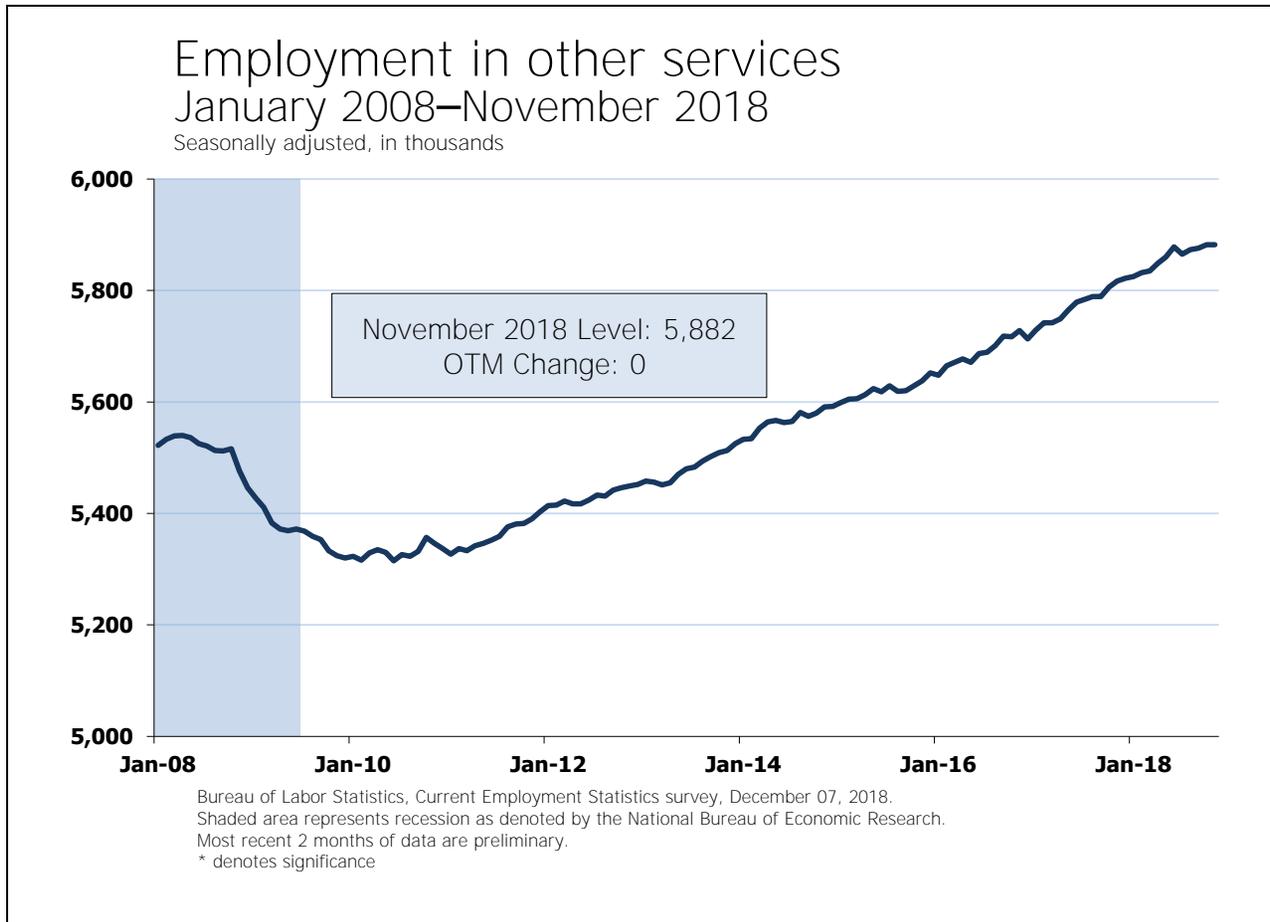
Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up in November (+15,000). Over the year, the sector has added 268,000 jobs.

Within the industry, food services and drinking places has driven most of the growth over the year (+203,000), likely fueled by [rising personal consumption expenditures](#).

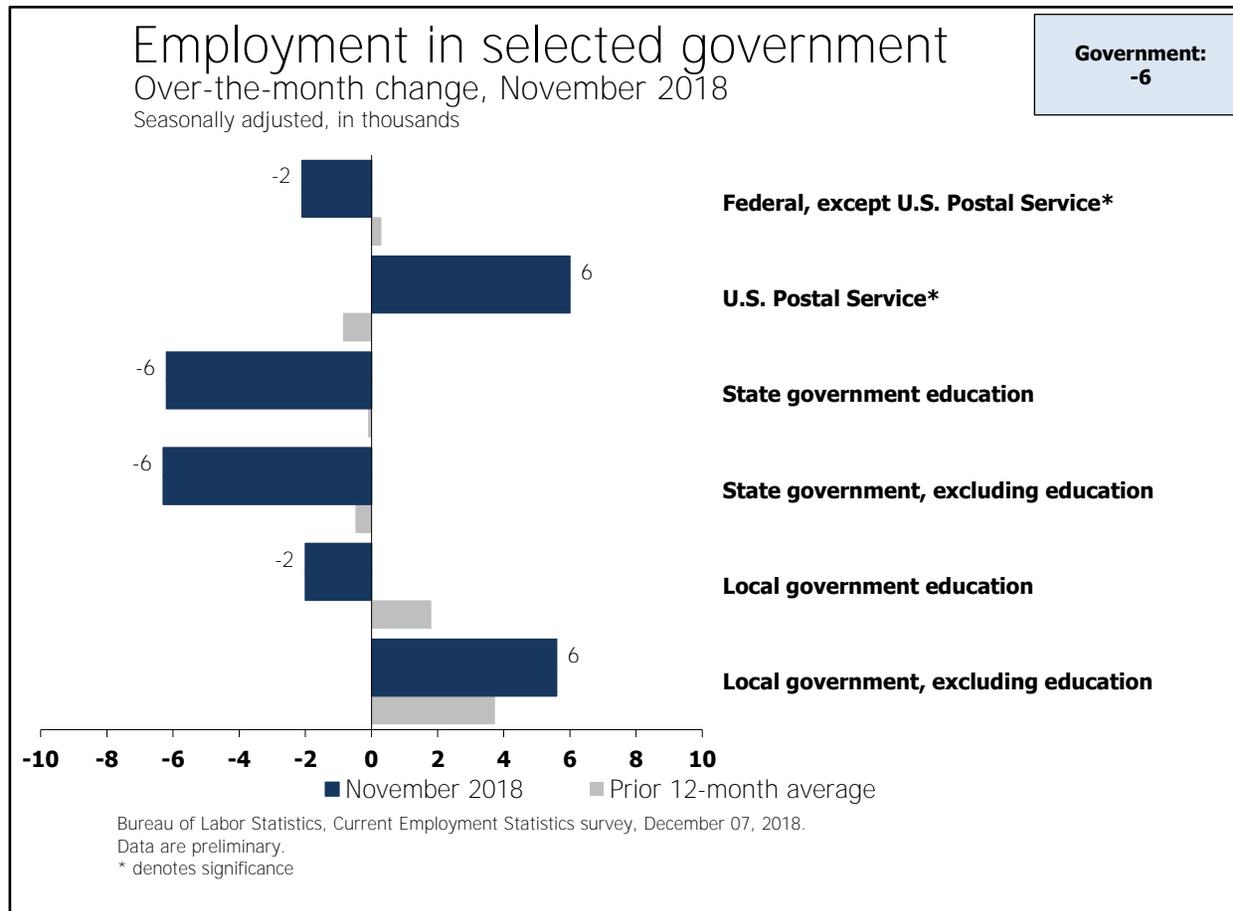
After 2 strong months of job growth, employment in performing arts and spectator sports changed little (-5,000), contributing to weakness in arts, entertainment, and recreation.

Other Services

Employment in other services was unchanged in November. Over the most recent 12 months, the industry has added 65,000 jobs, representing a change of 1.1 percent. Personal and laundry services accounted for 33,000 of the gains during this period.



Government



Employment in government changed little in November (-6,000). However, U. S. Postal Service added 6,000 jobs in November in preparation for the holiday season.

Government employment has shown little net change over the year (+48,000).



CES Analysts

Osman Alhassan

Michael Calvillo

Wander Cedeño

Steve Crestol

Tyler Downing

Katelynn Harris

Mike McCall

John Mullins

Michael Osifalujo

Edward Park

Carson Wilson

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

202-691-6555

[Email CES](#)