

Contents

[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](#)

Current Employment Statistics Highlights



October 2019

Release Date: November 1, 2019

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

202-691-6555

[Email CES](#)

Current Employment Statistics Summary, October 2019

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 128,000 in October. Job growth occurred in food services and drinking places, social assistance, and financial activities. The Federal government lost jobs, and manufacturing lost jobs due to strike activity.

The employment change for August revised up from +168,000 to +219,000, and the change for September also revised up from +136,000 to +180,000. On net, employment over August and September is 95,000 higher than previously reported.

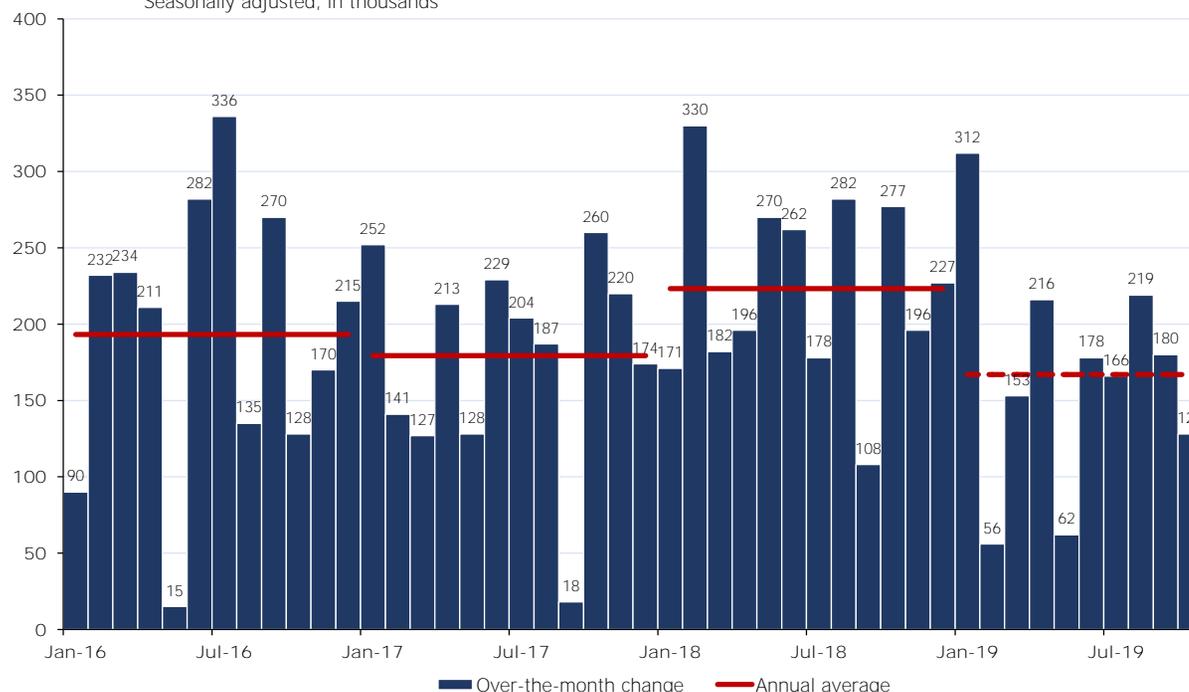
Average hourly earnings of all private-sector employees increased by 6 cents, or 0.2 percent, in October. Over the year, hourly earnings have risen by 3.0 percent. Average weekly hours, at 34.4 hours, were unchanged in October.

+61,000 Leisure and hospitality

Leisure and hospitality added 61,000 jobs in October. Within the industry, employment rose by 48,000 in food services and drinking places. Job growth in leisure and hospitality has averaged 51,000 per month over the past 3 months, compared to an average of 19,000 per month during the prior 7 months.

Employment in total nonfarm

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



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, November 01, 2019. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

+39,000 Education and Health Services

Within education and health services, employment in social assistance rose by 20,000 in October. Most of the job growth came in individual and family services (+17,000). Over the past 12 months, social assistance has added 139,000 jobs, with

111,000 coming from individual and family services.

+16,000 Financial Activities

Financial activities added 16,000 jobs in October. Activities related to credit

Current Employment Statistics Summary, October 2019

intermediation added 4,000 jobs. So far this year, employment in financial activities has increased by 104,000.

-36,000 Manufacturing

Within manufacturing, motor vehicles and parts lost 42,000 jobs in October, largely due to strike activity.

-3,000 Government

Federal government employment fell by 17,000 over the month. This loss resulted from the layoff of 20,000 temporary workers tied to the preparation for the 2020 Census.

Employment in total nonfarm

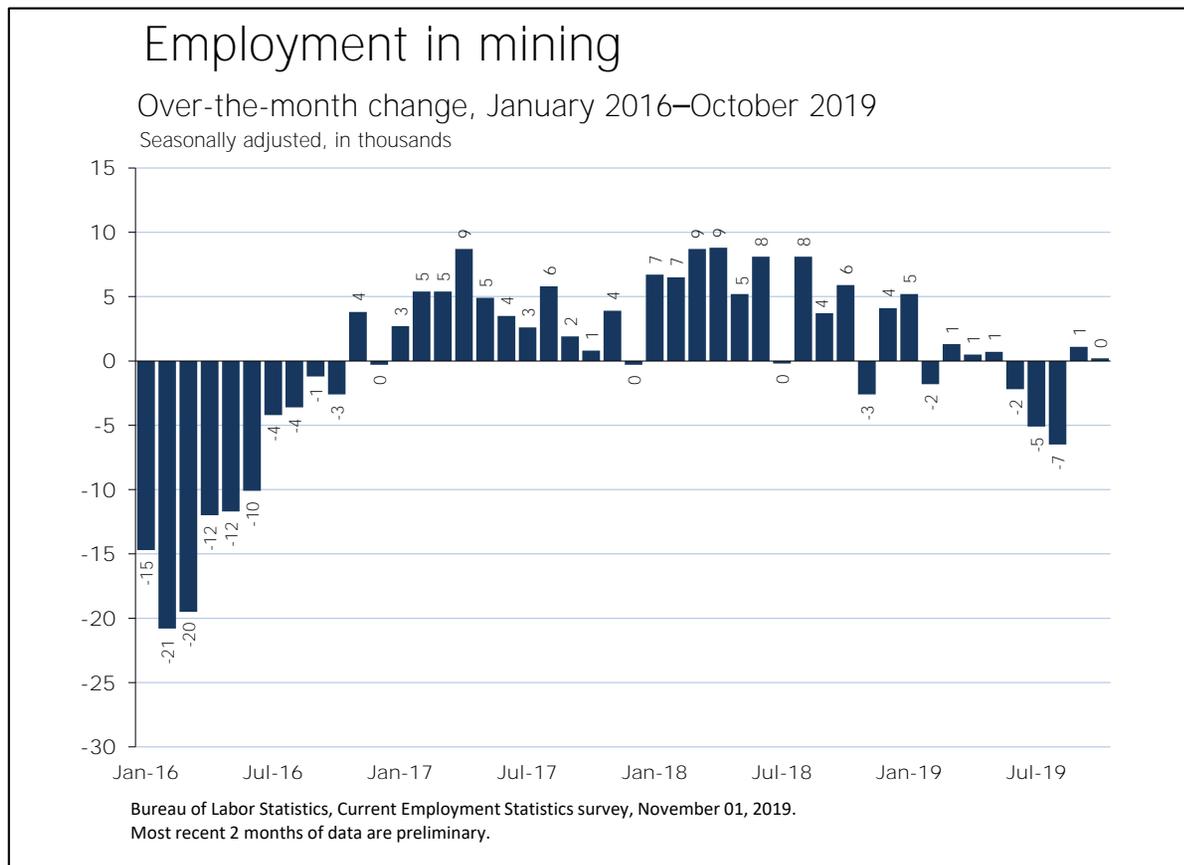
Over-the-month change, October 2019
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:
128*



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, November 01, 2019.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

Mining and Logging



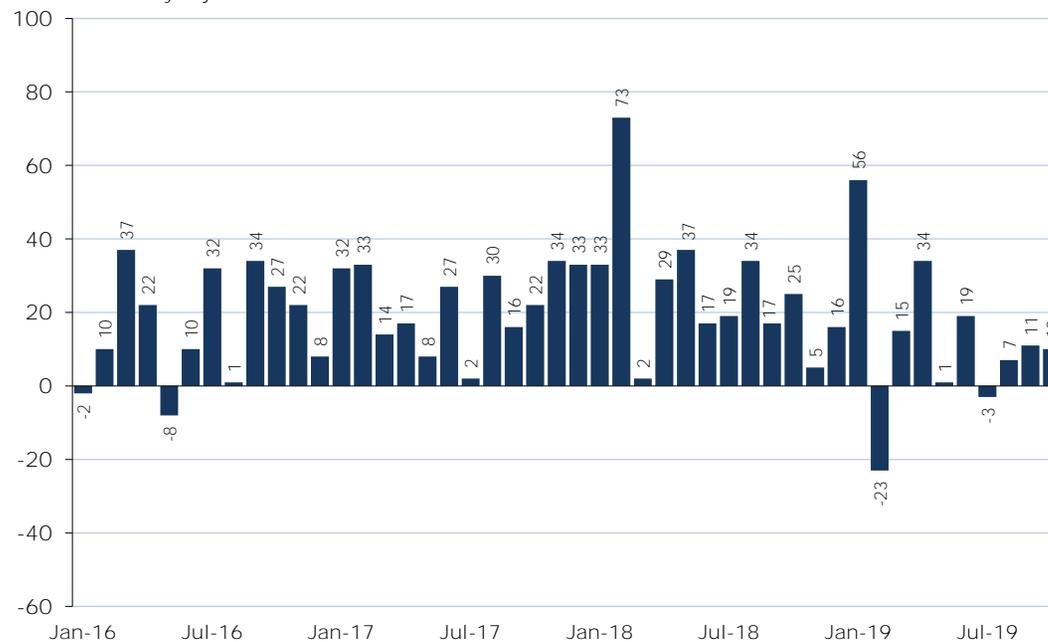
Mining employment was unchanged in October, and has shown little net change so far in 2019 (-7,000). Within the sector, support activities for mining has lost 20,000 jobs in 2019. Economic indicators for mining reflected weakness in October, with unchanged prices of [West Texas Intermediate](#) crude oil, and a decline in [domestic rotary rigs](#).

Construction

Employment in construction

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

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

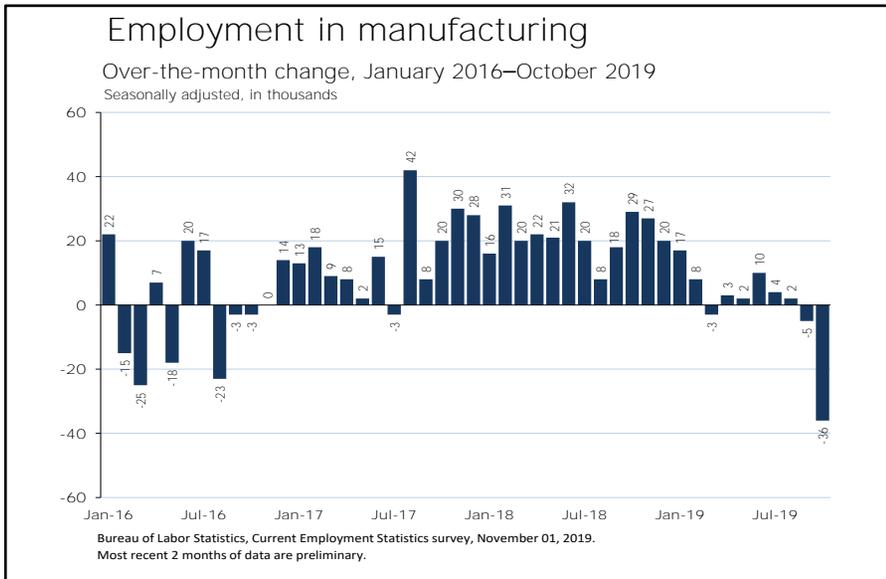


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, November 01, 2019.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

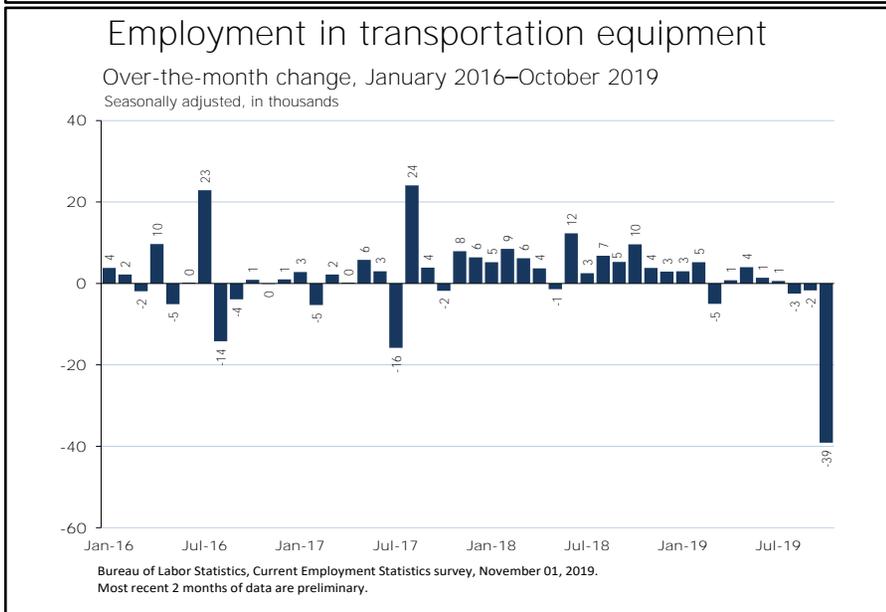
Construction employment changed little in October (+10,000). The industry has added an average of 13,000 jobs per month so far in 2019.

The October employment change followed weaker economic indicators for construction in September with declining [residential building permits](#) and [new home sales](#).

Manufacturing

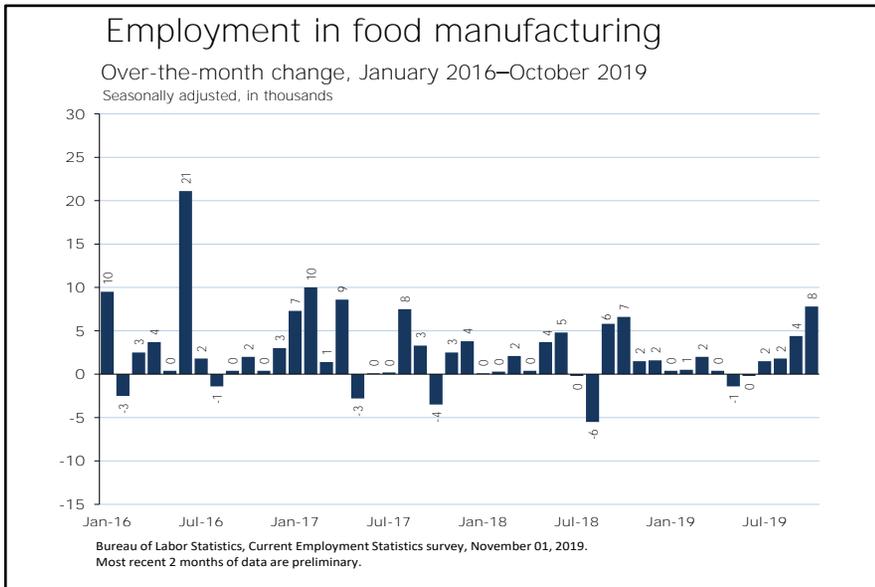


Manufacturing employment declined by 36,000 in October, largely due to a strike in transportation equipment manufacturing that was partially offset by an uptick in food manufacturing employment (+8,000).



Employment in transportation equipment manufacturing declined by 39,000 over the month due to [strike activity](#) in the industry. Over the prior 12 months, the industry had added an average 2,000 jobs per month.

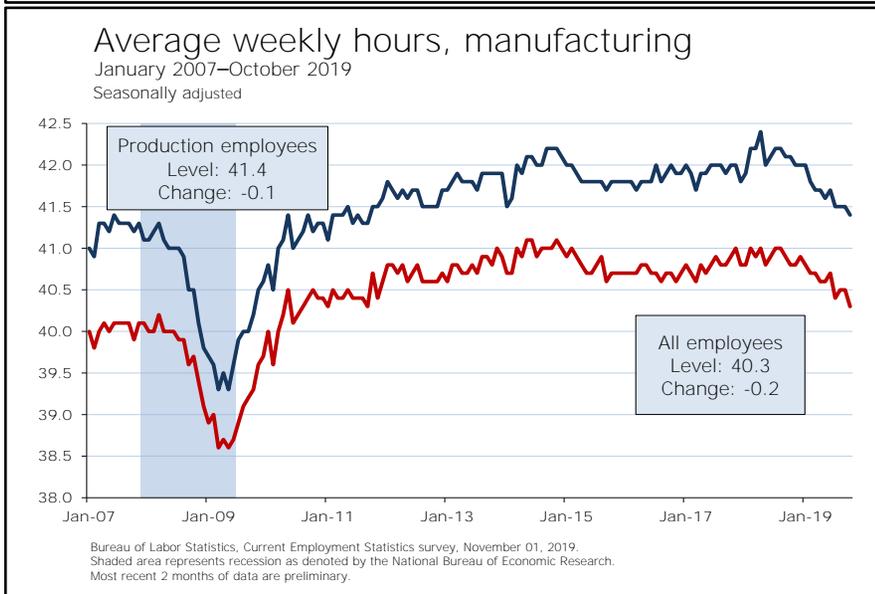
Manufacturing



Among other component industries in manufacturing, primary metals employment declined by 3,000 in October, bringing its 6-month net loss to 7,000. Food manufacturing added 8,000 jobs in October, its largest 1-month gain since August 2017.

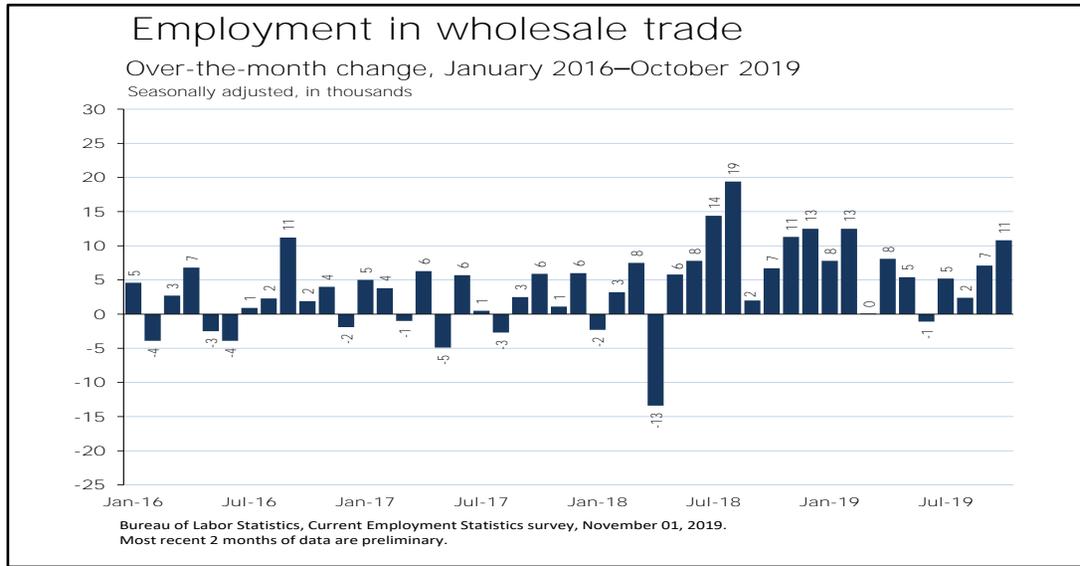
In October, the 1-month diffusion index for manufacturing rose 2.6 points to 43.4, and the 6-month diffusion index fell 10.6 points to 44.7. A value below 50 indicates more manufacturing industries are losing jobs than are adding them.

Average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing fell 0.2 hour to 40.3 hours in October and have declined 0.7 hour since reaching a peak in August 2018. The average workweek of production employees fell 0.1 hour to 41.4 hours in October and has declined 1 hour since reaching a peak in April 2018. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees and for production employees were both flat in October, but both were down 0.5 hour since reaching peaks in April 2018.



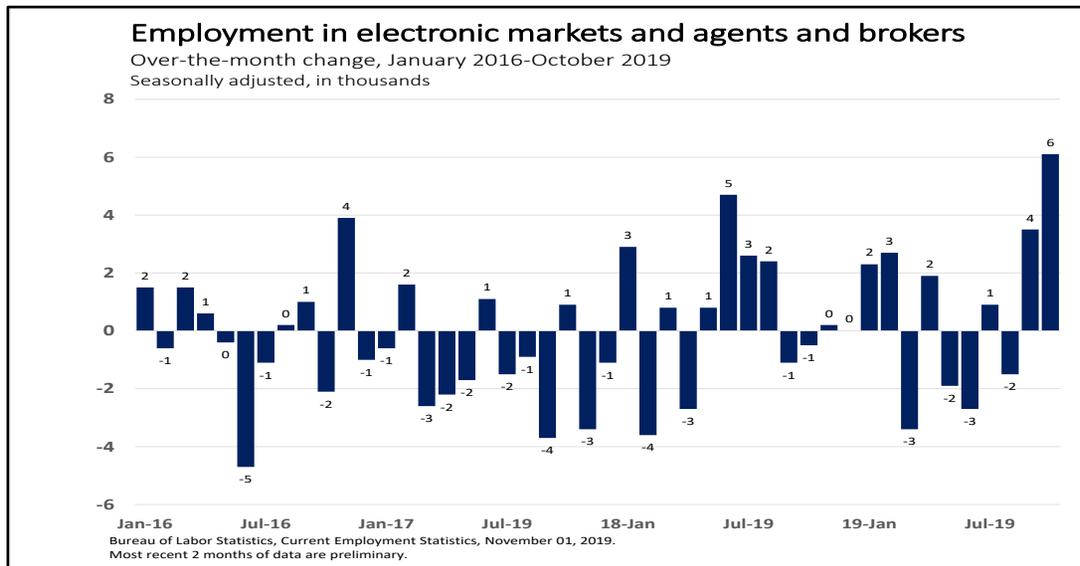
The overall weakness in October employment followed a second consecutive contraction in the [Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers' Index](#) in September.

Wholesale Trade

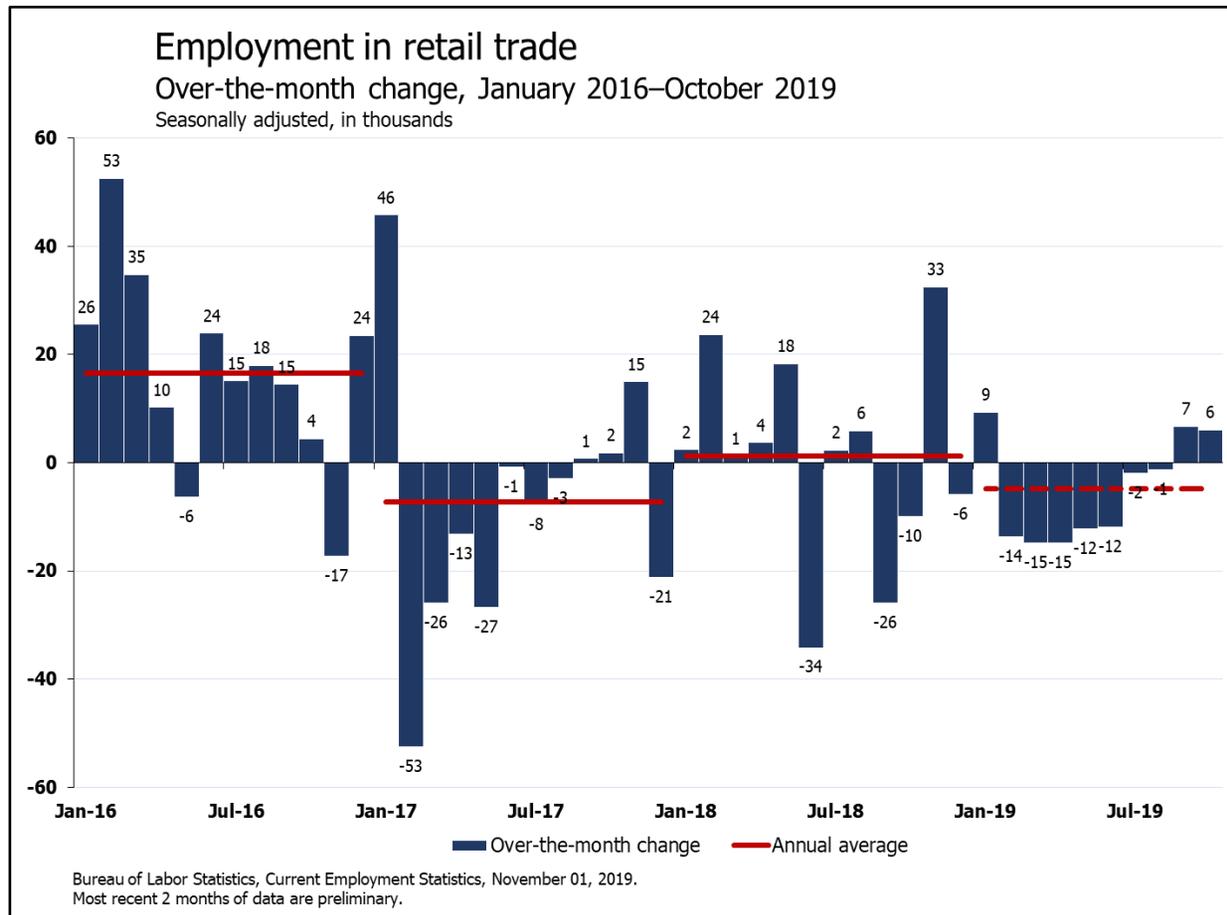


Employment in wholesale trade edged up in October (+11,000). Electronic markets and agents and brokers added 6,000 jobs over the month.

Over the year, wholesale trade has added 82,000 jobs, with durable goods accounting for 75 percent of the gain.



Retail Trade

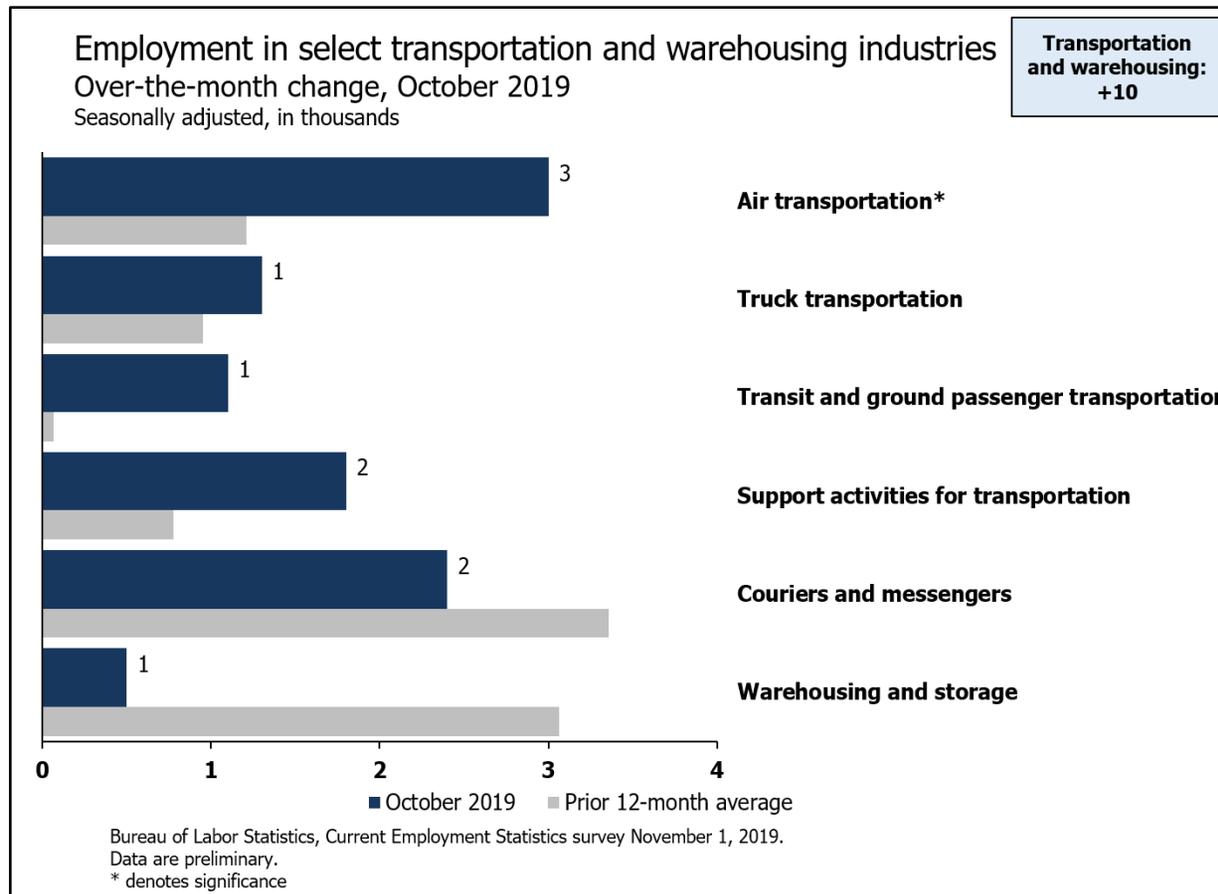


In October, employment in retail trade changed little (+6,000) and has shown little net change so far in 2019 (-49,000).

Over the month, employment gains occurred in electronics and appliance stores (6,000) and in health and personal care stores (5,000).

Recent retail-related economic indicators are mixed. In September, [Retail Sales](#) were down, and the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) declined in October. Contrarily, the per gallon price of regular gasoline increased in October ([U.S. Energy Information Administration](#)).

Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing changed little in October (+10,000). Air transportation added 3,000 jobs, while employment in other component industries changed little over the month.

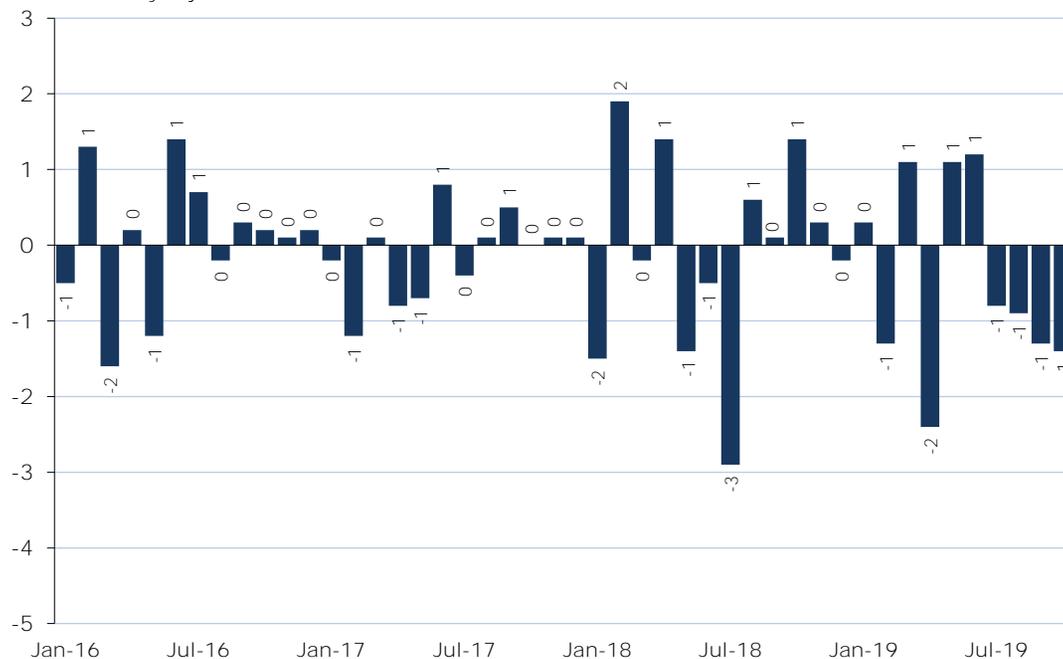
So far this year, transportation and warehousing has added an average of 6,000 jobs per month, down from 18,000 per month in 2018.

Utilities

Employment in utilities

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

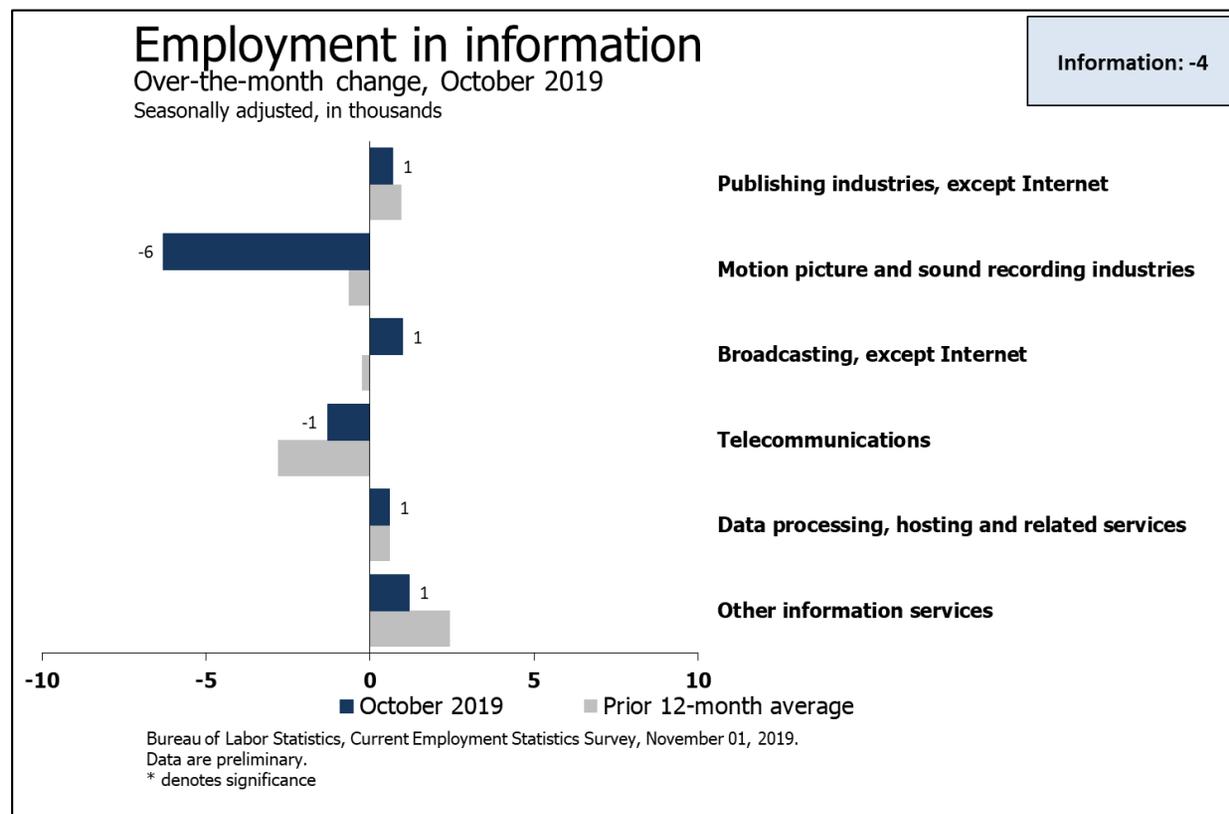
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, November 01, 2019.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

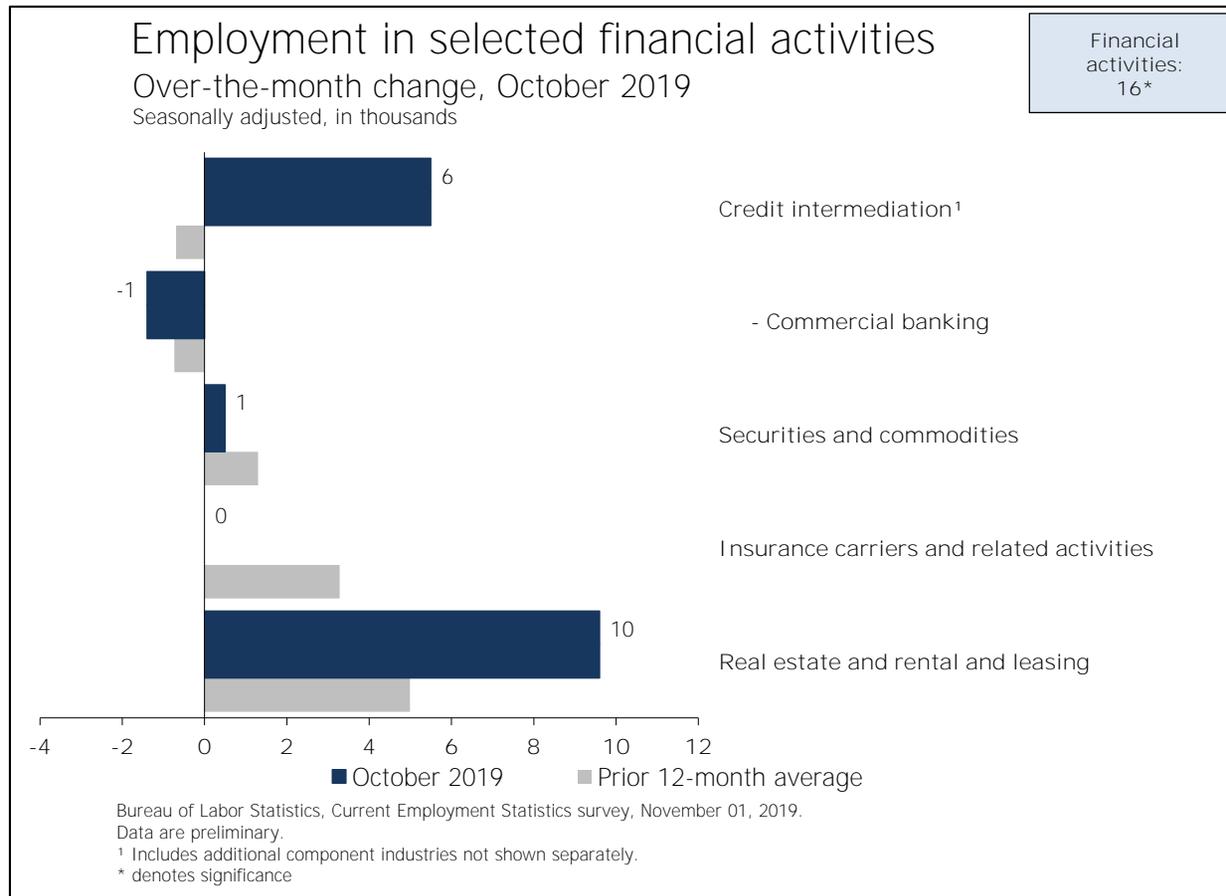
Employment in utilities edged down by 1,000 in October and has shown little net change so far in 2019 (-4,000).

Information



Employment in information changed little in October, in line with recent trends.

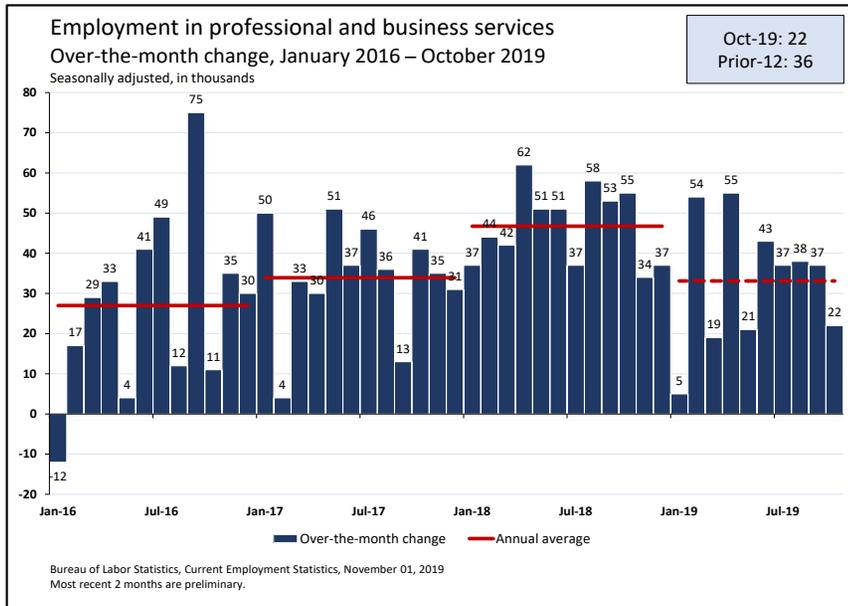
Financial Activities



Employment in financial activities increased by 16,000 in October. Over the past 12 months, financial activities has added 108,000 jobs, with real estate and rental and leasing accounting for 56 percent of the gain.

Recent job growth in real estate coincides with declines in the [average 30-year fixed mortgage rate](#).

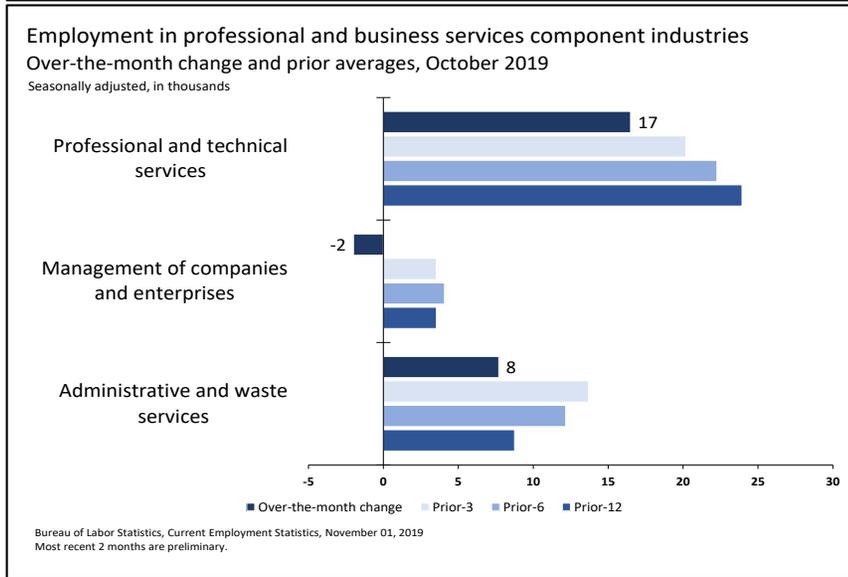
Professional and Business Services



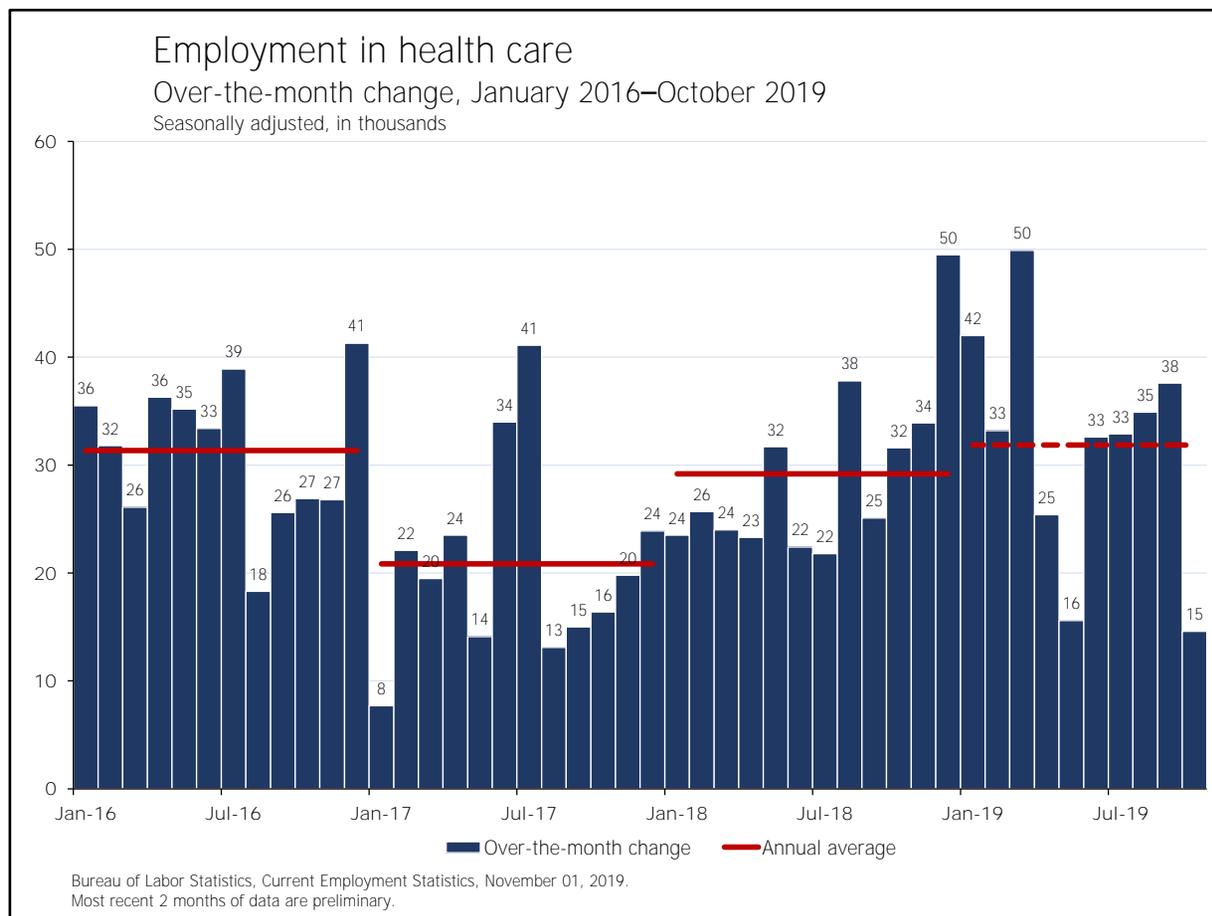
Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in October (+22,000), but below the industry's prior-12 month average change. Employment in the three major component industries also was weaker than the respective prior average monthly changes.

In 2019, professional and business services has added 331,000 jobs. Professional and technical services accounted for 68 percent of the year-to-date employment change, whereas administrative and waste services contributed 22 percent.

Employment in temporary help services changed little in October, and has changed by an average -2,000 per month in 2019, compared to +7,000 per month in 2018.



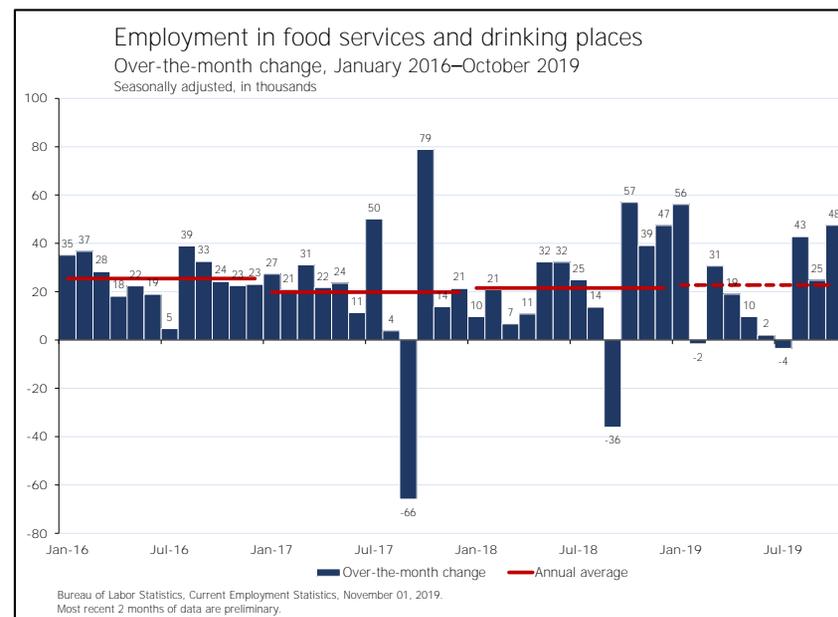
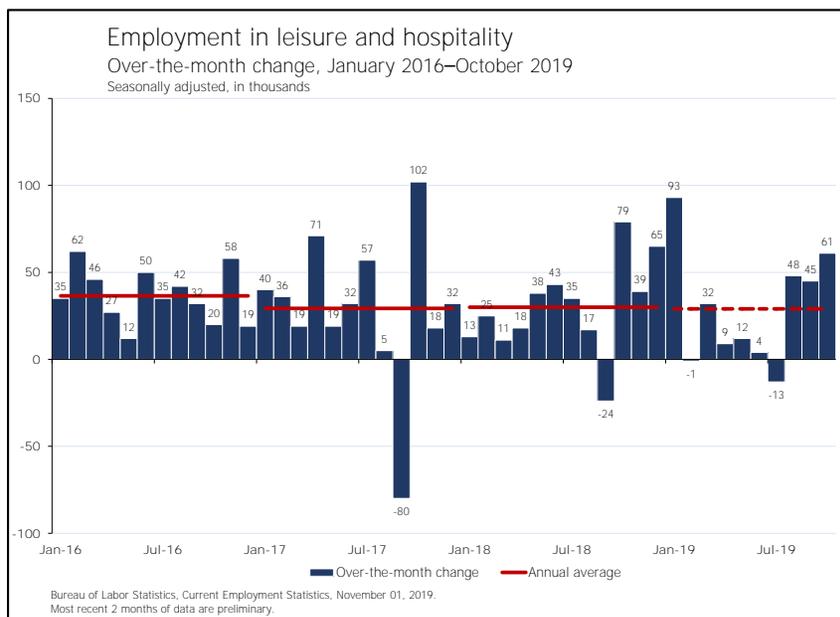
Private Education and Health Services



Employment in health care changed little in October (+15,000), although the industry has added 319,000 jobs so far this year.

Social assistance added 20,000 jobs in October, with 17,000 coming from individual and family services.

Leisure and Hospitality

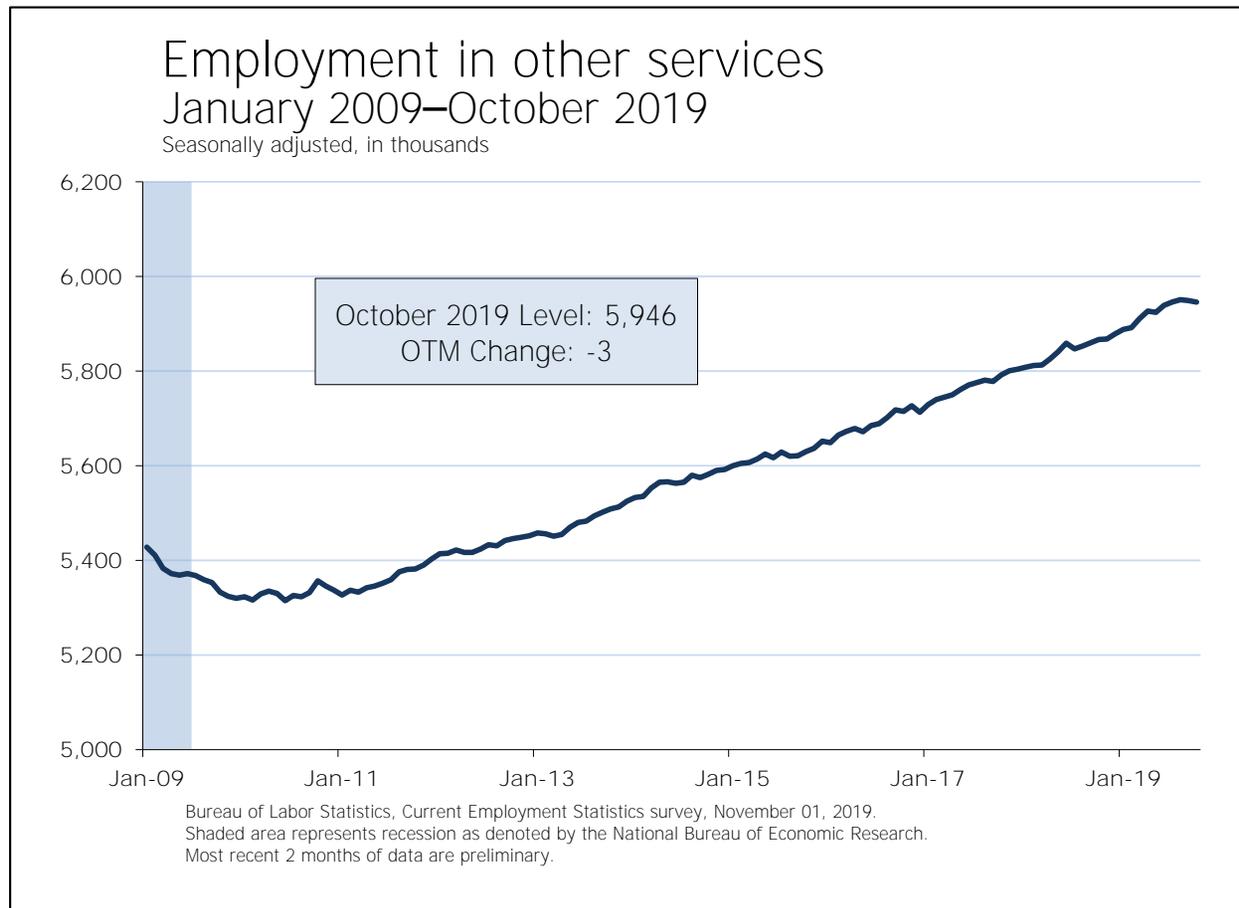


In October, leisure and hospitality employment expanded by 61,000. After accounting for revisions in August and September, the industry has added 154,000 jobs over the past 3 months. Despite robust hiring, [consumer confidence](#) has moderated.

In October, employment growth in leisure and hospitality was concentrated in food services and drinking places, which added 48,000 jobs.

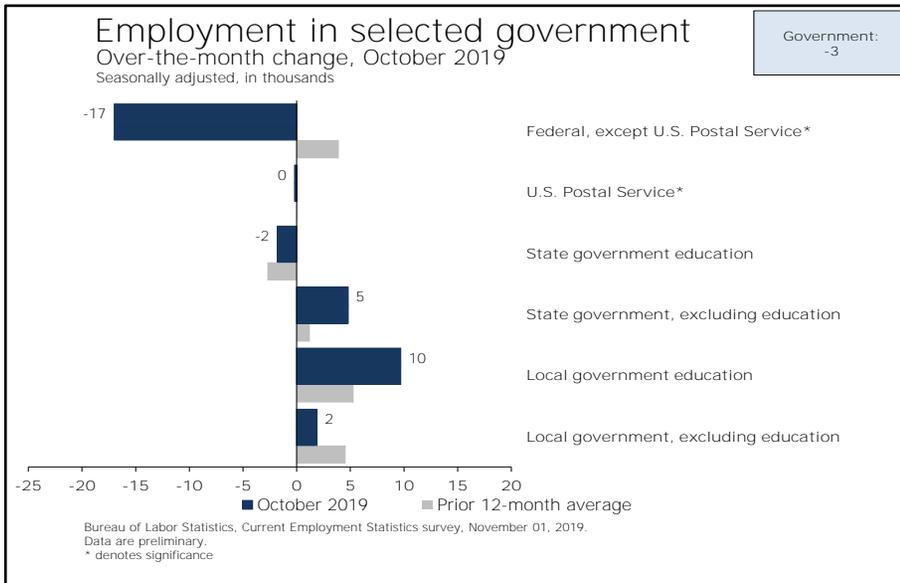
The tightening labor market is exerting upward pressure on wages for lower-skill workers across the country, including those in hospitality, according to [The Beige Book](#)'s October 2019 edition. Average hourly earnings in leisure and hospitality have risen by 3.4 percent over the past 12 months.

Other Services

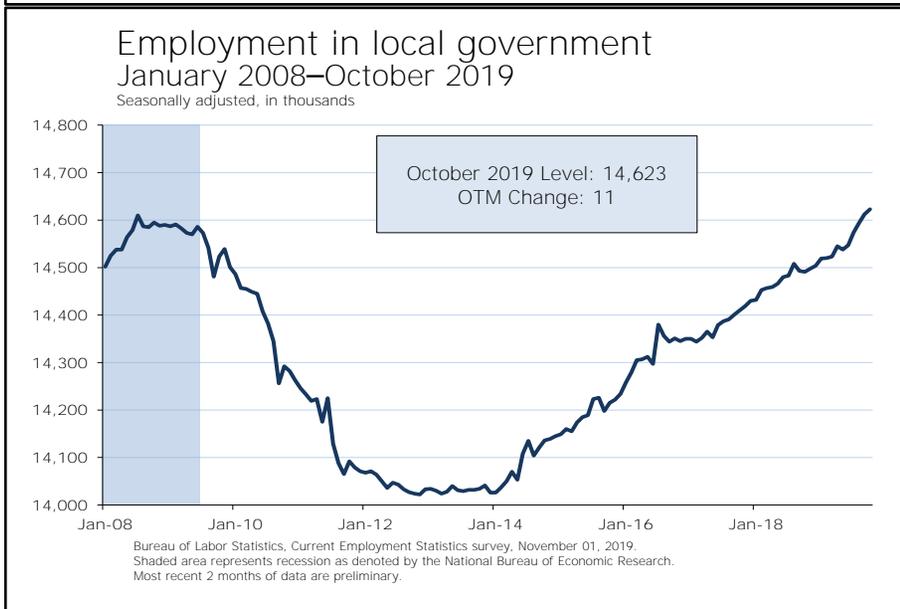


Employment in other services was flat in October (-3,000). Over the year, the industry has added 79,000 jobs. The yearly gains are split between repair and maintenance (+33,000) and membership associations and organizations (+35,000).

Government



Government employment changed little in October (-3,000). Federal government employment fell by 17,000 due to a layoff of 20,000 workers who had completed address canvassing for the decennial census.



Employment in local government continued to trend up in October (+11,000) and now exceeds its most recent peak in July 2008 by 13,000. Local government has added 601,000 jobs since its most recent employment trough in November 2012.



CES Analysts

Osman Alhassan

Ryan Ansell

Hyun Choi

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](#)