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# Current Employment Statistics Highlights



**November 2024**

Release Date: December 6, 2024

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

202-691-6555

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### Current Employment Statistics Summary, November 2024

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 227,000 in November, following little change in the prior month (+36,000). Payroll employment had increased by an average of 186,000 per month over the 12 months prior to November. Over the month, employment trended up in health care, leisure and hospitality, government, and social assistance. Employment increased in transportation equipment manufacturing, reflecting the return of workers who were on strike. Retail trade lost jobs.

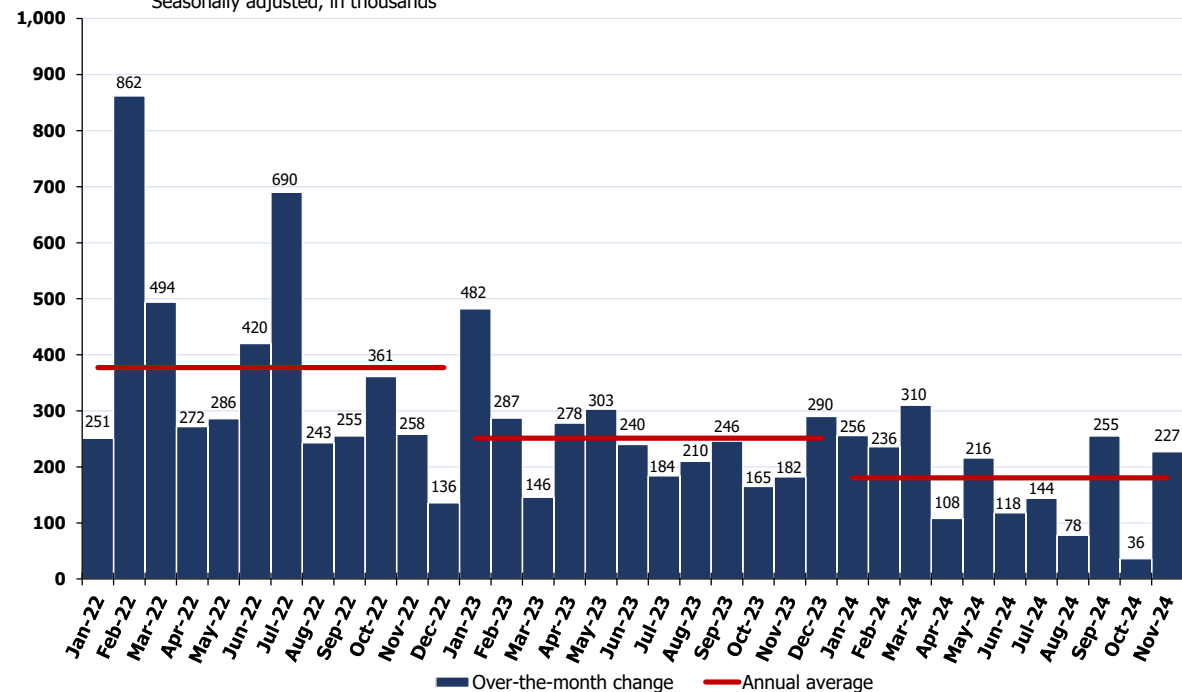
The employment change for September revised up from +223,000 to +255,000, and the change for October revised up from +12,000 to +36,000. On net, employment over these months is 56,000 higher than previously reported.

In November, average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls rose by 13 cents, or 0.4 percent. Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 4.0 percent. In November, average weekly hours of all employees edged up by 0.1 hour to 34.3 hours.

#### +54,000 Health care

Employment in health care increased by 54,000 in November, similar to its average

**Employment in total nonfarm**  
Over-the-month change, January 2022–November 2024  
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, December 06, 2024.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

monthly gain of 59,000 over the prior 12 months. Over the month, ambulatory health care services (+22,000), hospitals (19,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+12,000) added jobs.

In November, employment trended up in social assistance (+19,000), similar to its average monthly gain over the prior 12 months (+18,000).

### Current Employment Statistics Summary, November 2024

#### +53,000 Leisure and hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality trended up in November (+53,000), following little change in the prior month. Over the month, employment trended up in food services and drinking places (+29,000). Leisure and hospitality had added an average of 21,000 jobs per month over the prior 12 months.

#### +33,000 Government

In November, employment in government continued to trend up (+33,000), similar to its prior 12-month average monthly gain of 41,000.

#### +22,000 Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing changed little in November (+22,000). Employment in transportation equipment manufacturing increased by 32,000, reflecting the return of workers who were on strike.

#### -28,000 Retail Trade

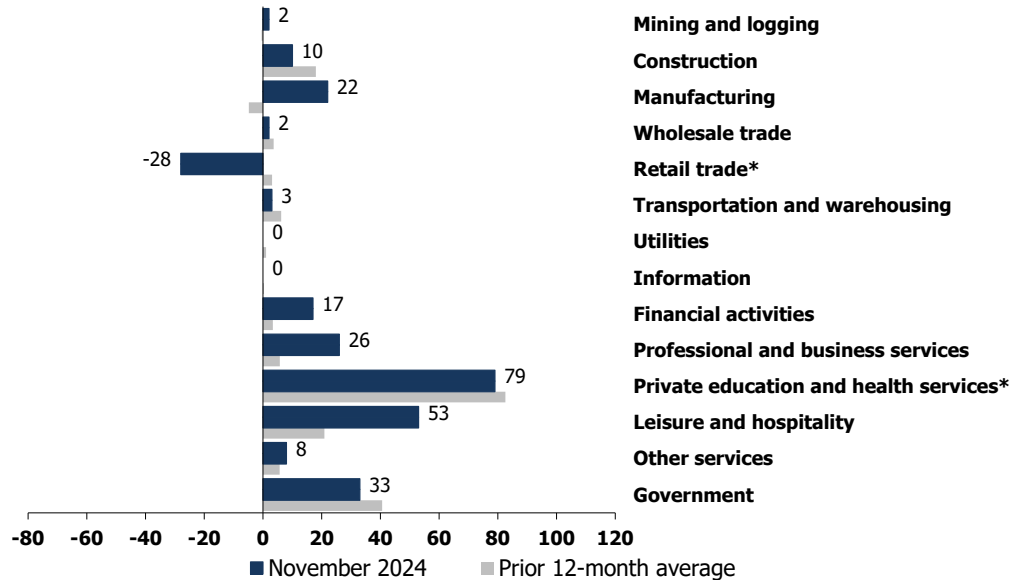
Retail trade lost 28,000 jobs in November, after showing little net employment change over the prior 12 months. In November, employment declined in general merchandise retailers (-15,000), while electronics and appliance retailers added jobs (+4,000).

### Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, November 2024

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:  
227\*

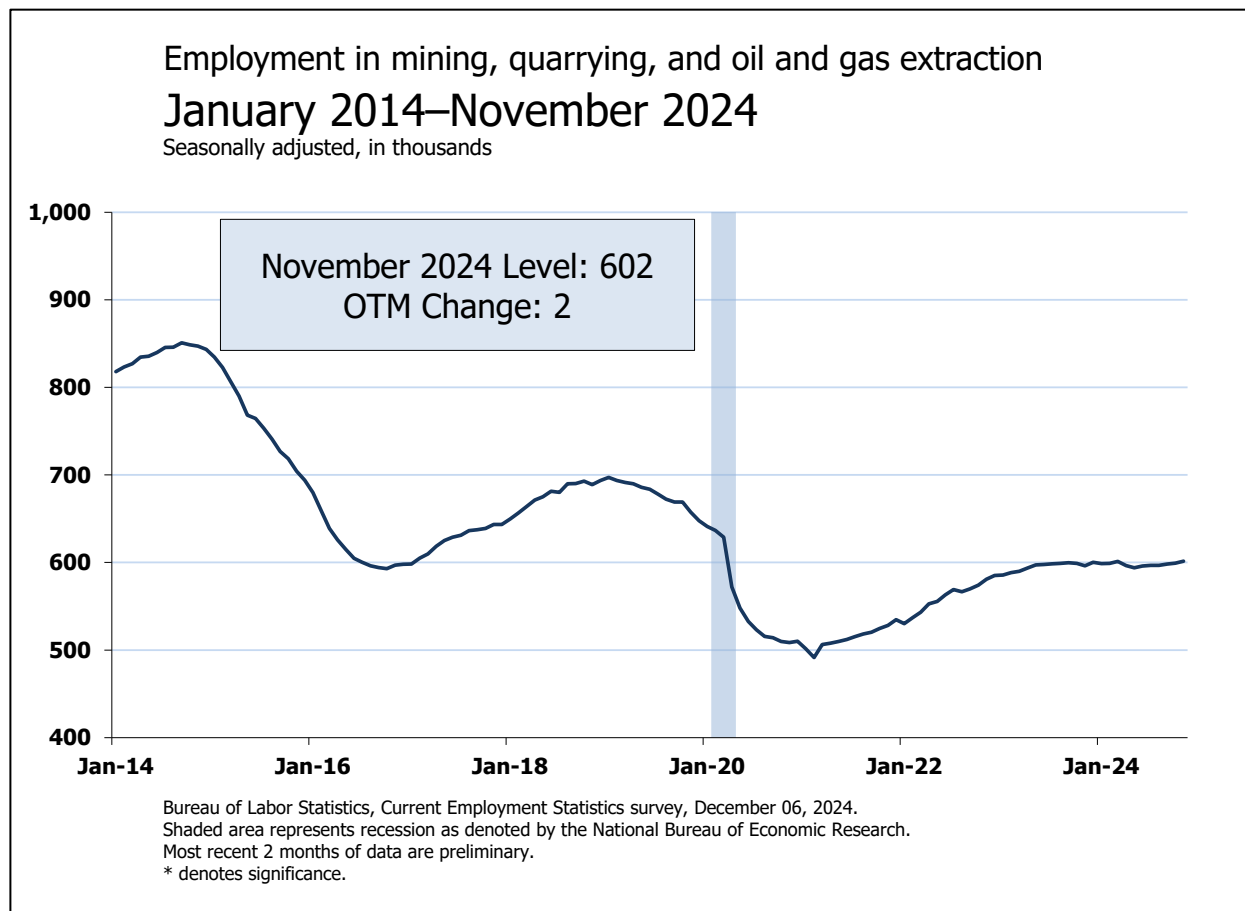


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 06, 2024.  
Data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance

## Mining and Logging

Employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction changed little in November (+2,000).

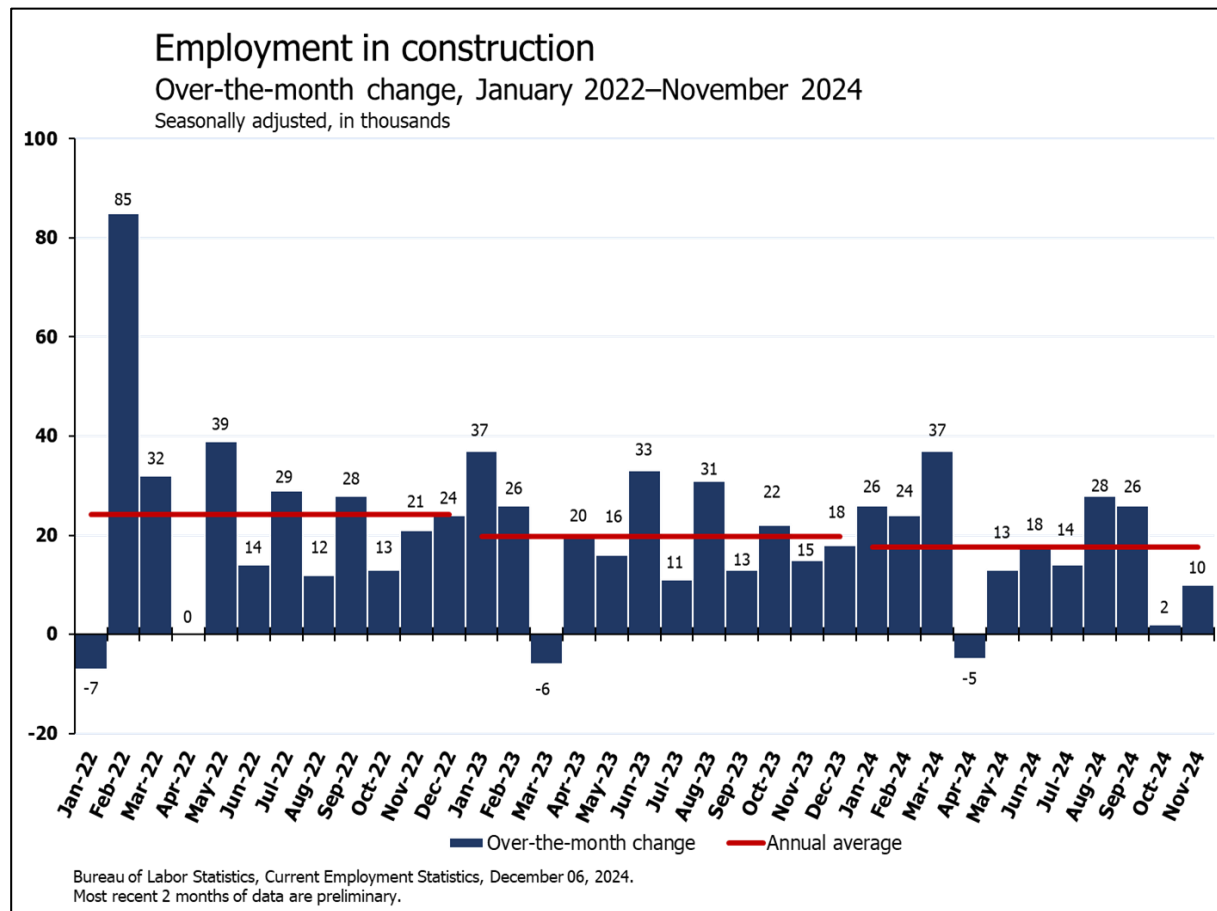
Over the month, both the [North America Rotary Rig Count](#)\* and the average weekly price of [West Texas Intermediate](#)\*\* crude oil decreased.



\*To access the North American rotary rigs: select the link named “North America Rotary Rig Count Report – New Report,” go to the NAM Breakdown tab, and scroll to cell U7 (“Monthly chg”).

\*\*To access West Texas Intermediate crude oil: select “EDIT GRAPH” and change the “Modify frequency” to “Weekly, Ending Friday.” Above the graph, modify the date range to one year, including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

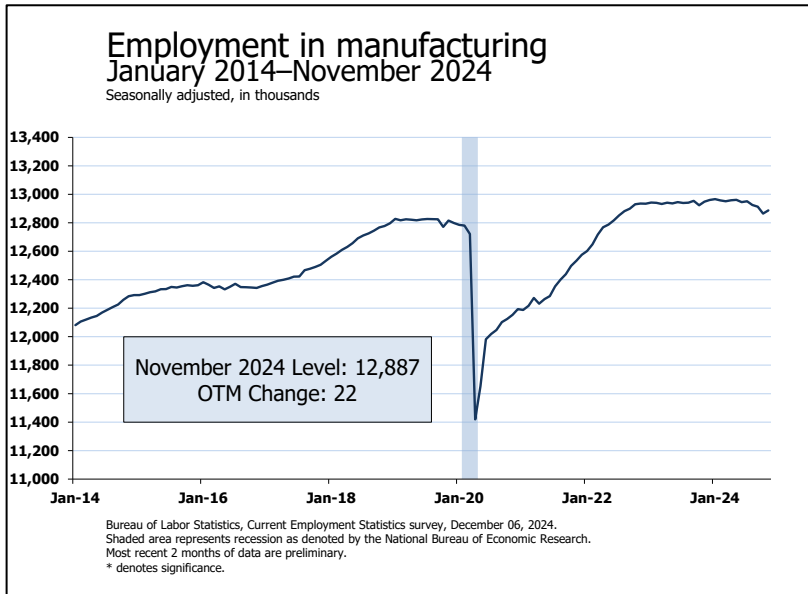
## Construction



Employment in construction changed little in November (+10,000). Over the prior 12 months, gains in the industry had averaged 18,000 per month.

Recent residential construction-related indicators are mostly negative. [New residential sales](#) decreased in October, and [residential building permits](#) and [housing starts](#) changed little. In November, the [average 30-year fixed mortgage rate](#) increased.

## Manufacturing

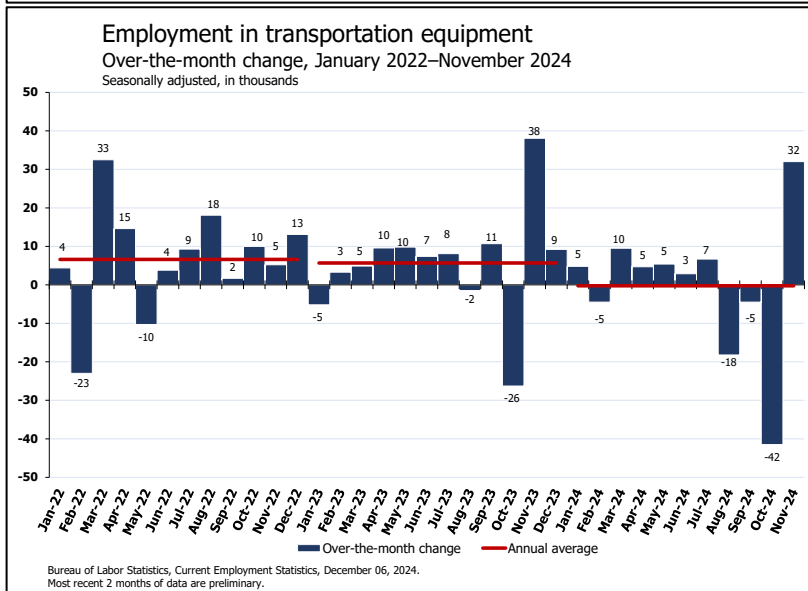


In November, employment in manufacturing changed little (+22,000). Employment in transportation equipment manufacturing increased by 32,000, reflecting the return of workers who were on strike.

Employment continued to trend down in semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing, with a decline of 4,000 in November.

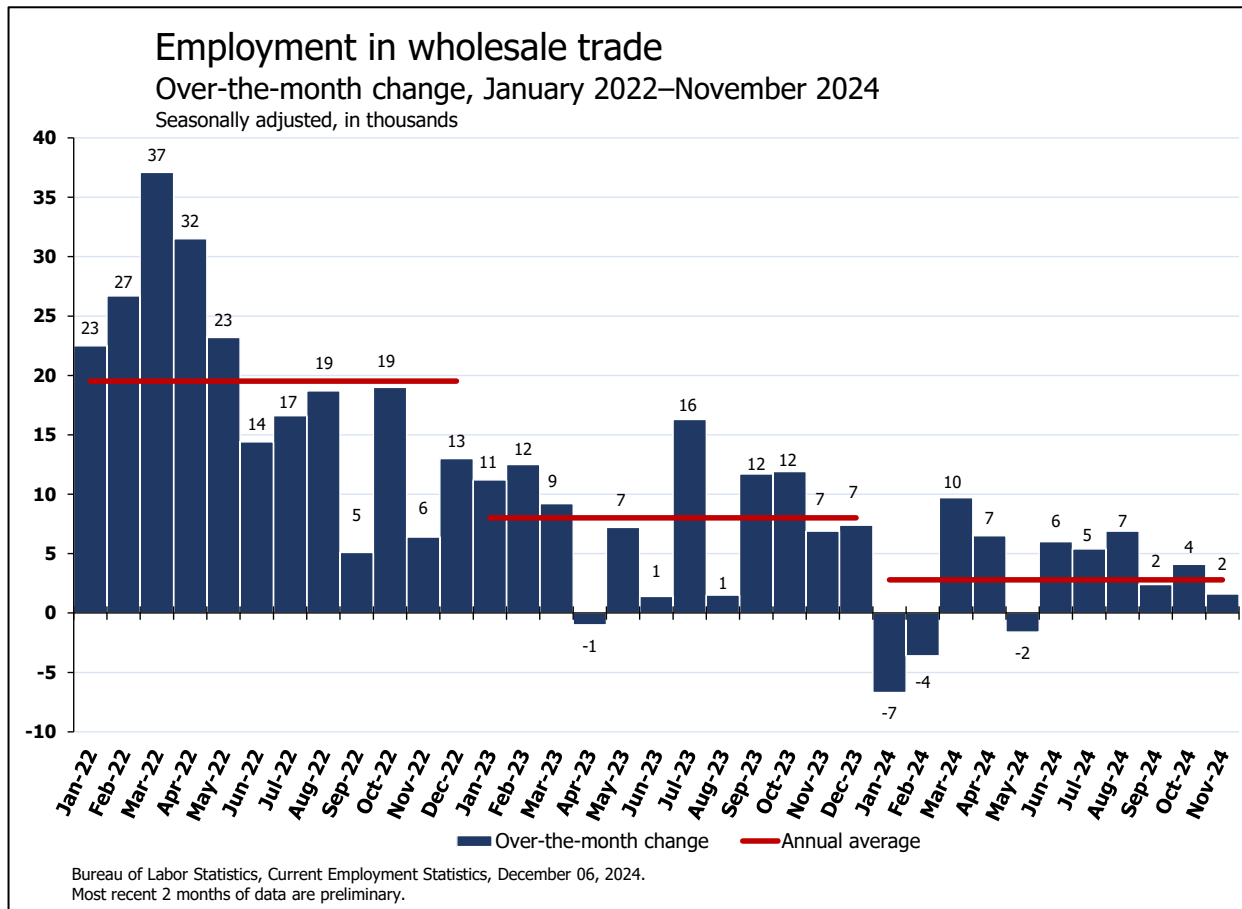
Manufacturing average hourly earnings for all employees, at \$34.48, changed little in November (+5 cents), while average hourly earnings for production employees edged up by 12 cents to \$28.30.

In November, average weekly hours for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees changed little (+0.1 hour), to 40.0 hours and 40.7 hours, respectively. Over the month, average weekly overtime hours for all employees changed little at 2.9 hours, and average weekly overtime hours for production and nonsupervisory employees remained unchanged at 3.6 hours.

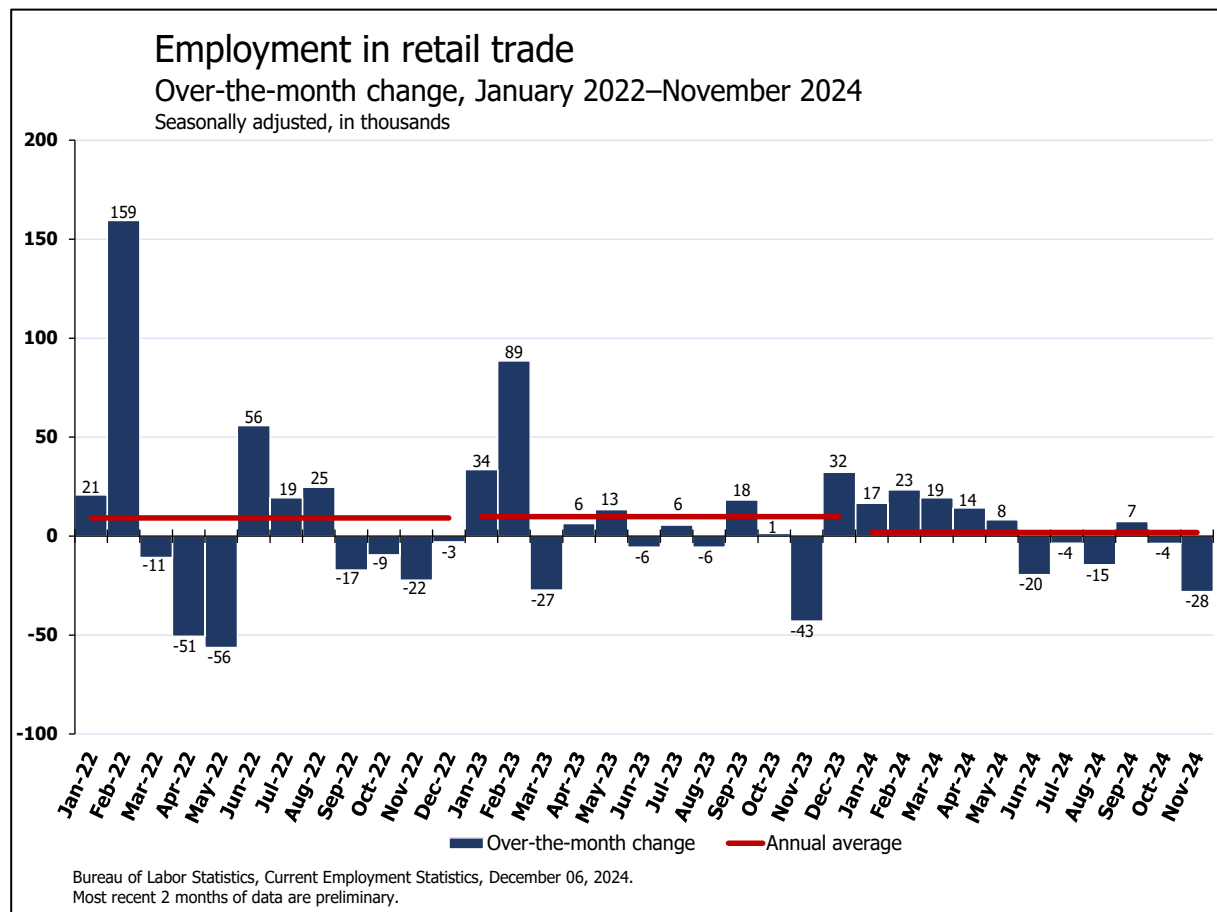


## Wholesale Trade

Employment in wholesale trade changed little in November (+2,000) and has shown little movement on net so far in 2024.



## Retail Trade



Employment in retail trade decreased by 28,000 in November. The industry has lost 62,000 jobs over the most recent 6 months.

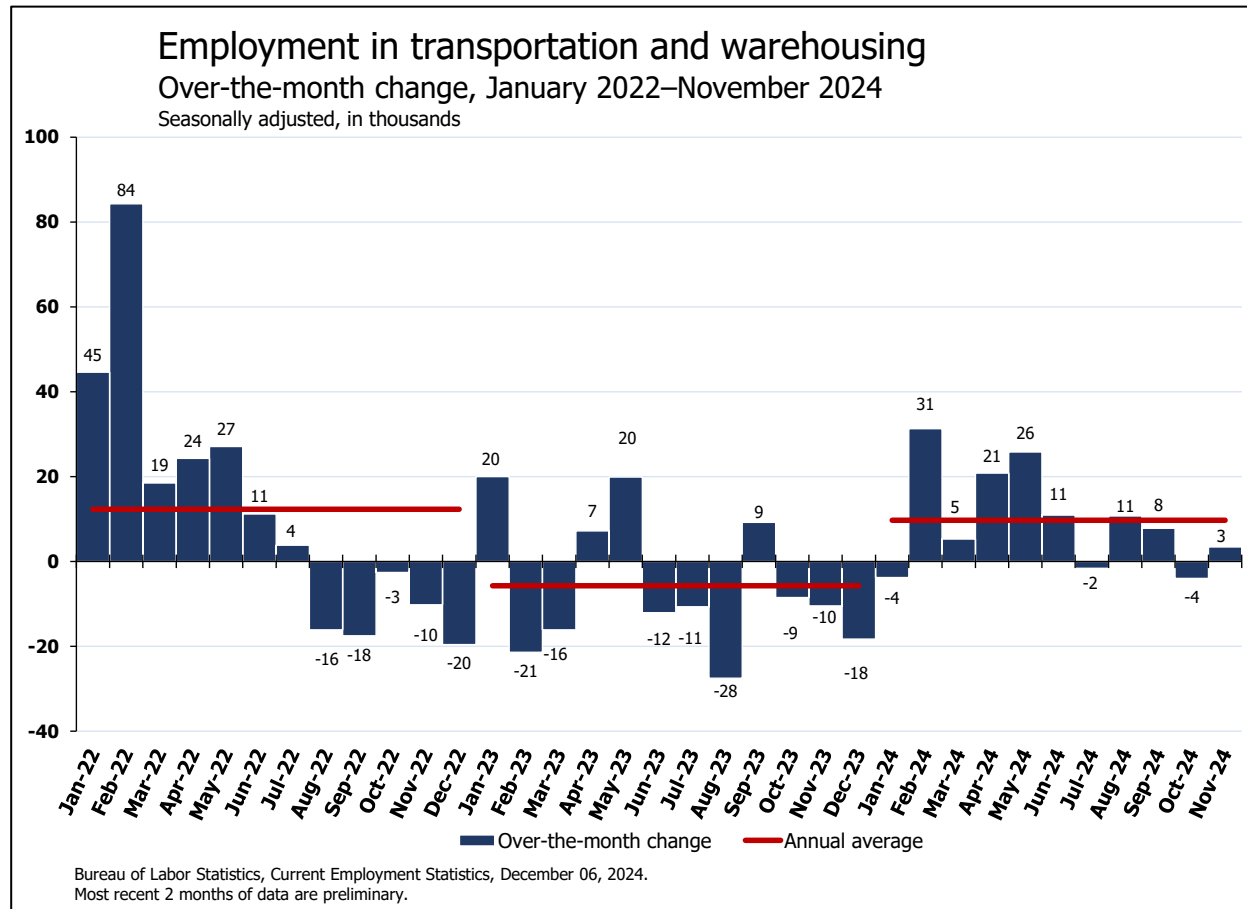
In November, general merchandise retailers lost 15,000 jobs, with losses in department stores (-10,000) and in warehouse clubs, supercenters, and other general merchandise retailers (-5,000). In contrast, electronics and appliance retailers added jobs (+4,000).

Recent retail-related economic indicators are mostly positive. In November, the per-gallon price of [regular gasoline\\*](#) decreased and the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) increased. Similarly, [Auto Sales](#) and [Retail Sales](#) increased in October, while the [Real Personal Consumption Expenditures](#) for goods changed little.

\*The per-gallon price of regular gasoline is a weekly measure, and the over-the-month change reflects the difference in price for the week following the week of the 12<sup>th</sup> for both months.



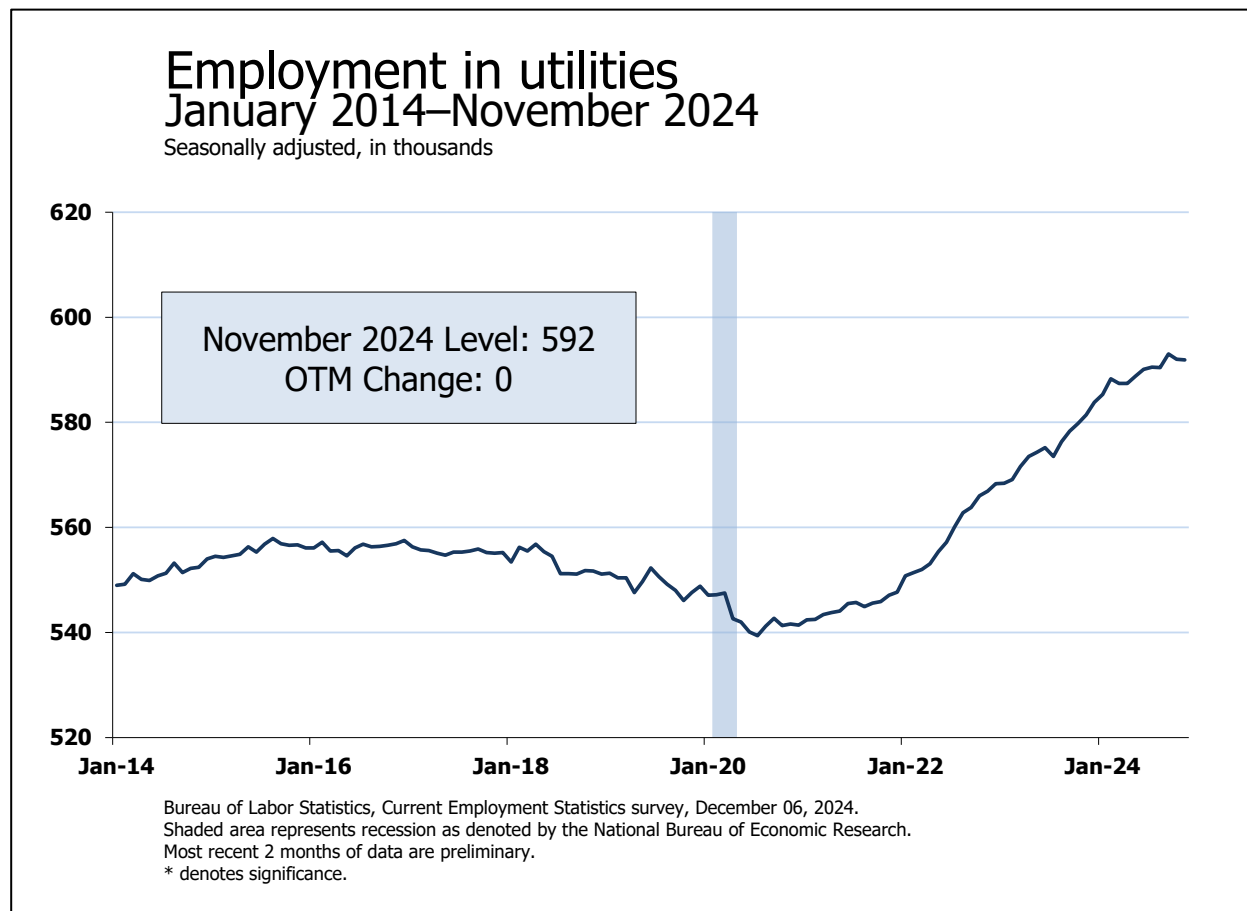
## Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing changed little in November (+3,000), in line with its average monthly change over the prior 12 months (+6,000).

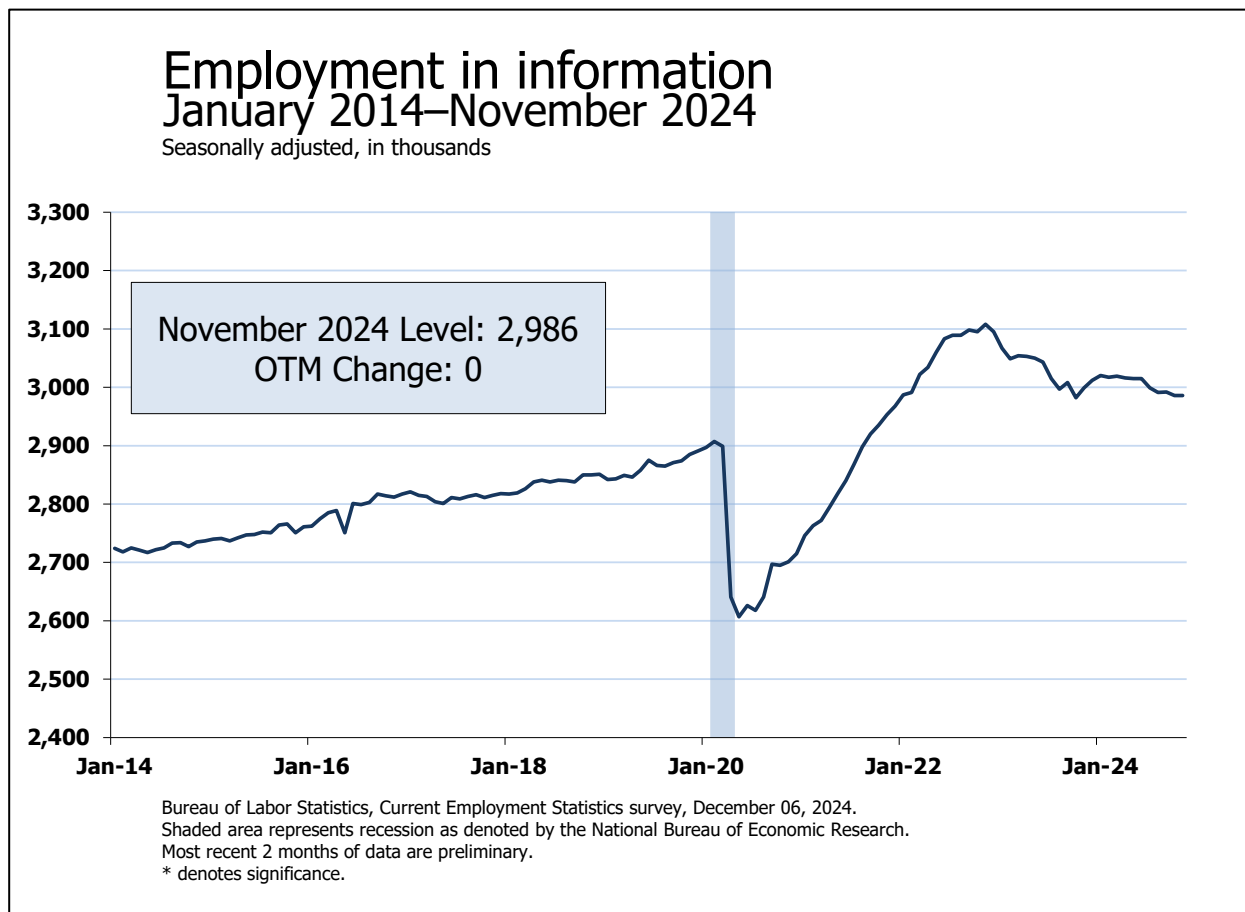
## Utilities

Utilities employment was flat in November (0).



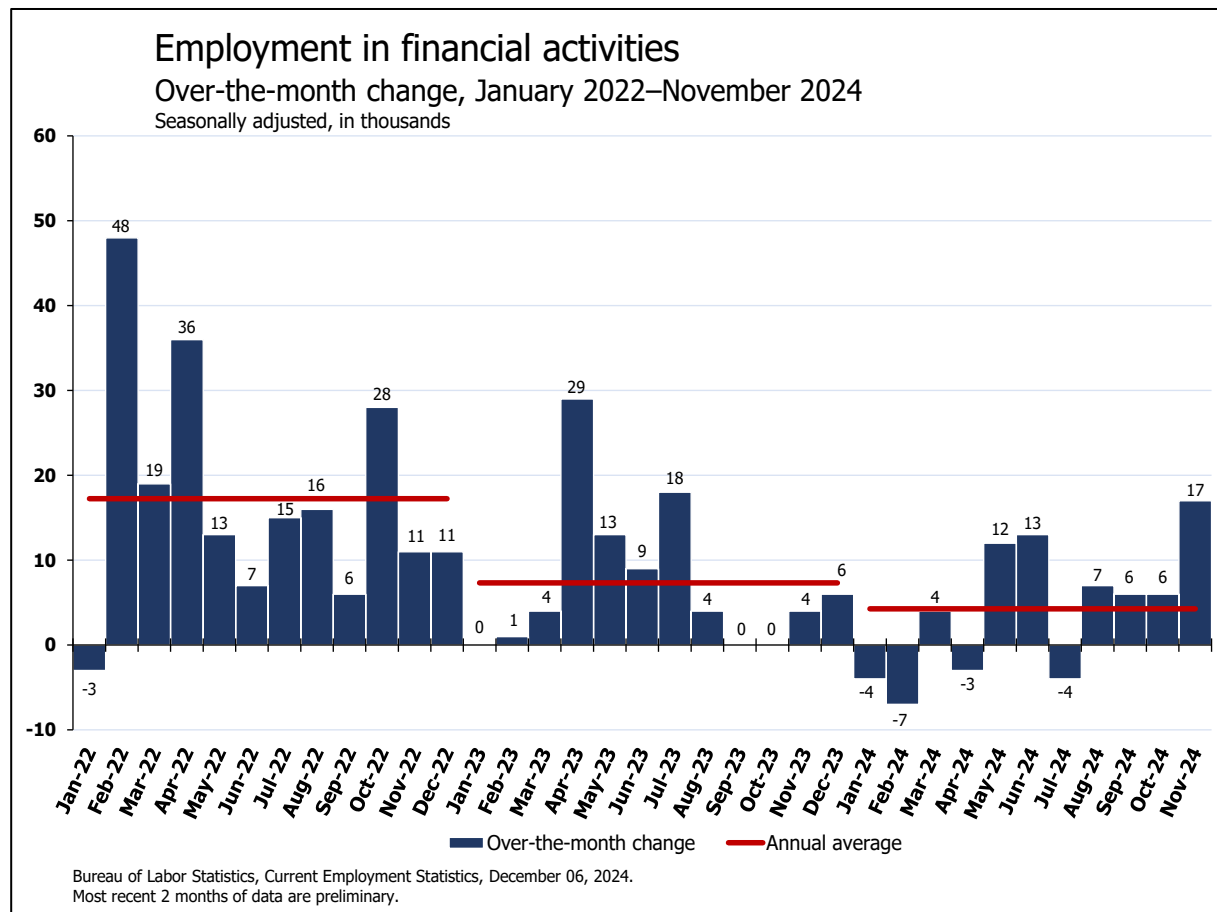
### Information

In November, employment in information was unchanged (0) and has shown little net change over the most recent 12 months.



## Financial Activities

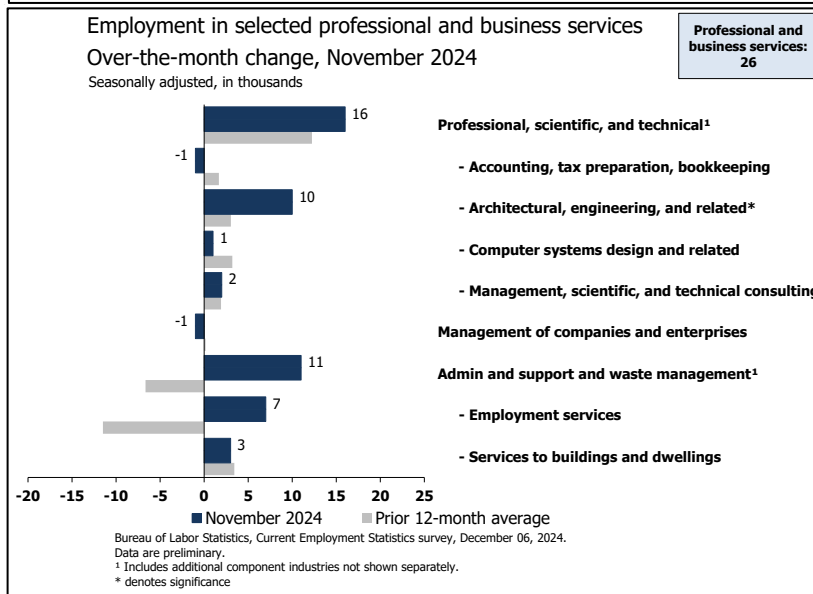
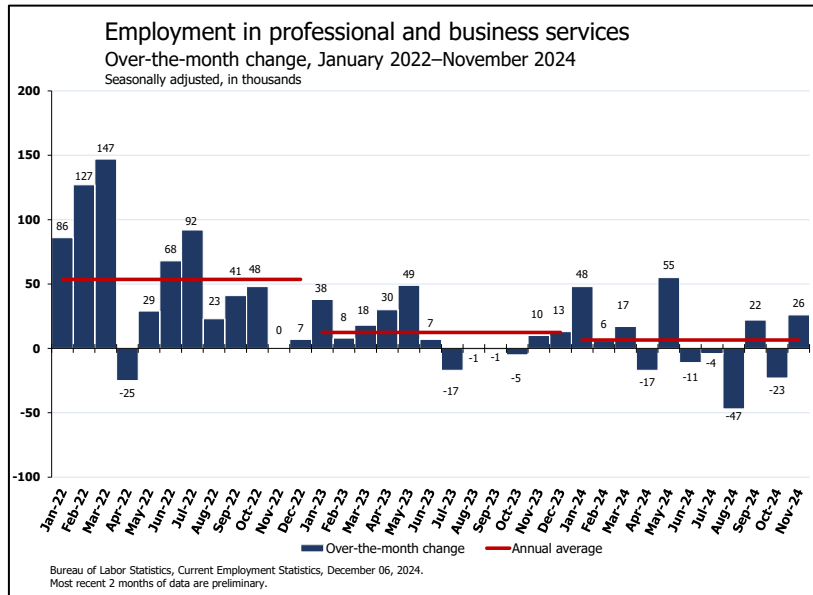
Employment in financial activities changed little in November (+17,000) and has shown little net change over the year. In November, finance and insurance added 13,000 jobs.



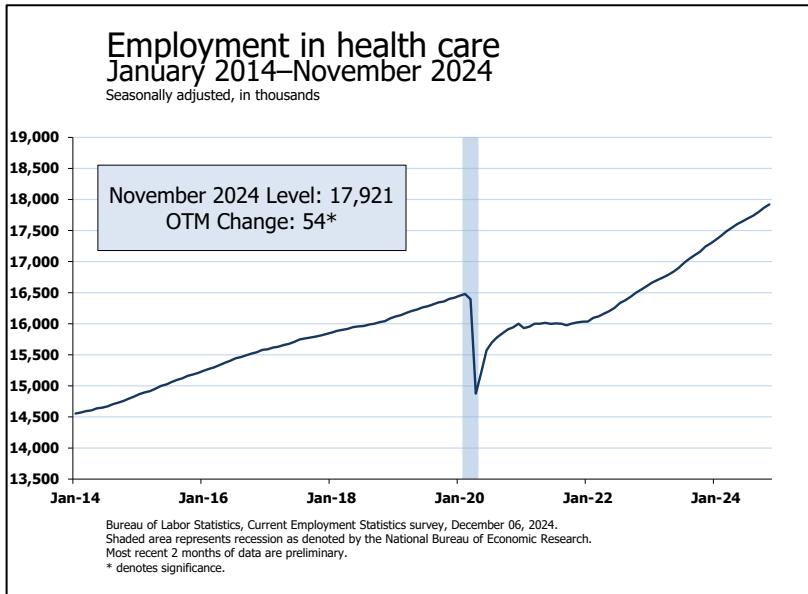
## Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and business services changed little in November (+26,000) and has shown little net change over the most recent 12 months. Over the month, employment increased in architectural, engineering, and related services (+10,000).

Employment in temporary help services changed little in November (+2,000). Since reaching an employment peak in March 2022, temporary help services has shed 535,000 jobs, a decline of 16.8 percent.



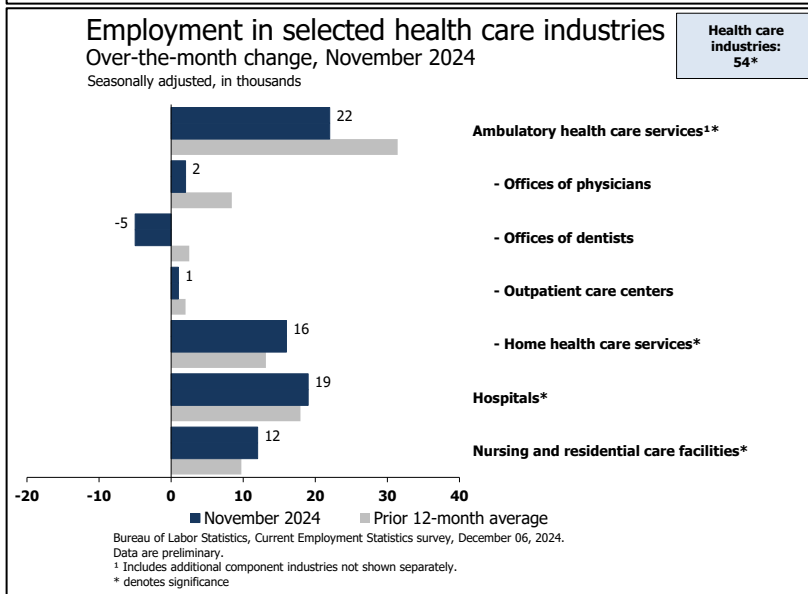
## Private Education and Health Services



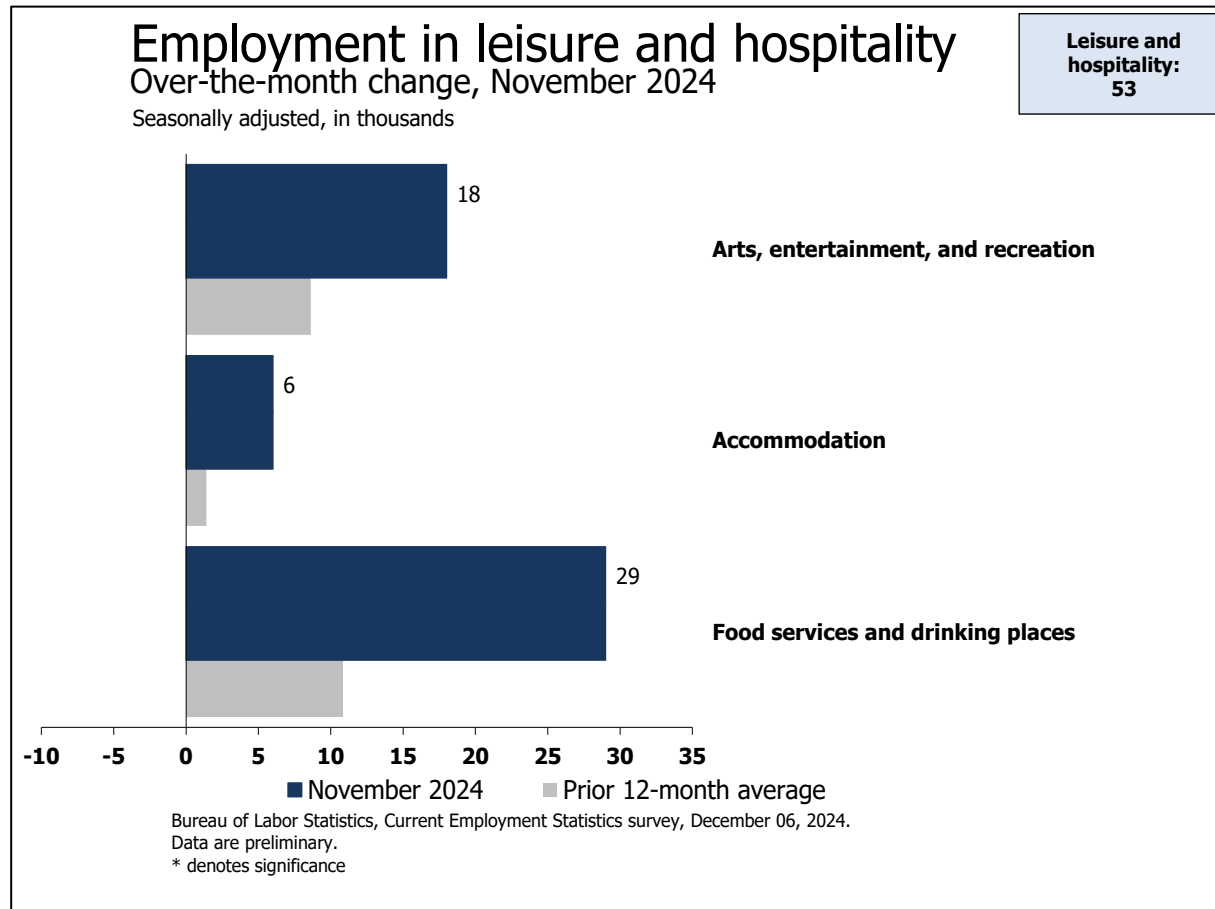
Employment in health care increased by 54,000 in November, in line with its average monthly gain of 59,000 over the prior 12 months.

In November, ambulatory health care services added 22,000 jobs, reflecting a gain in home health care services (+16,000). Employment also increased in hospitals (+19,000) and in nursing and residential care facilities (+12,000). In late October, a strike began within the offices of physicians industry; it persisted through the November reference period and is reflected in the estimates.

Employment in social assistance edged up by 19,000 in November, reflecting a gain in individual and family services (+17,000). Over the prior 12 months, social assistance had added an average of 18,000 jobs per month.



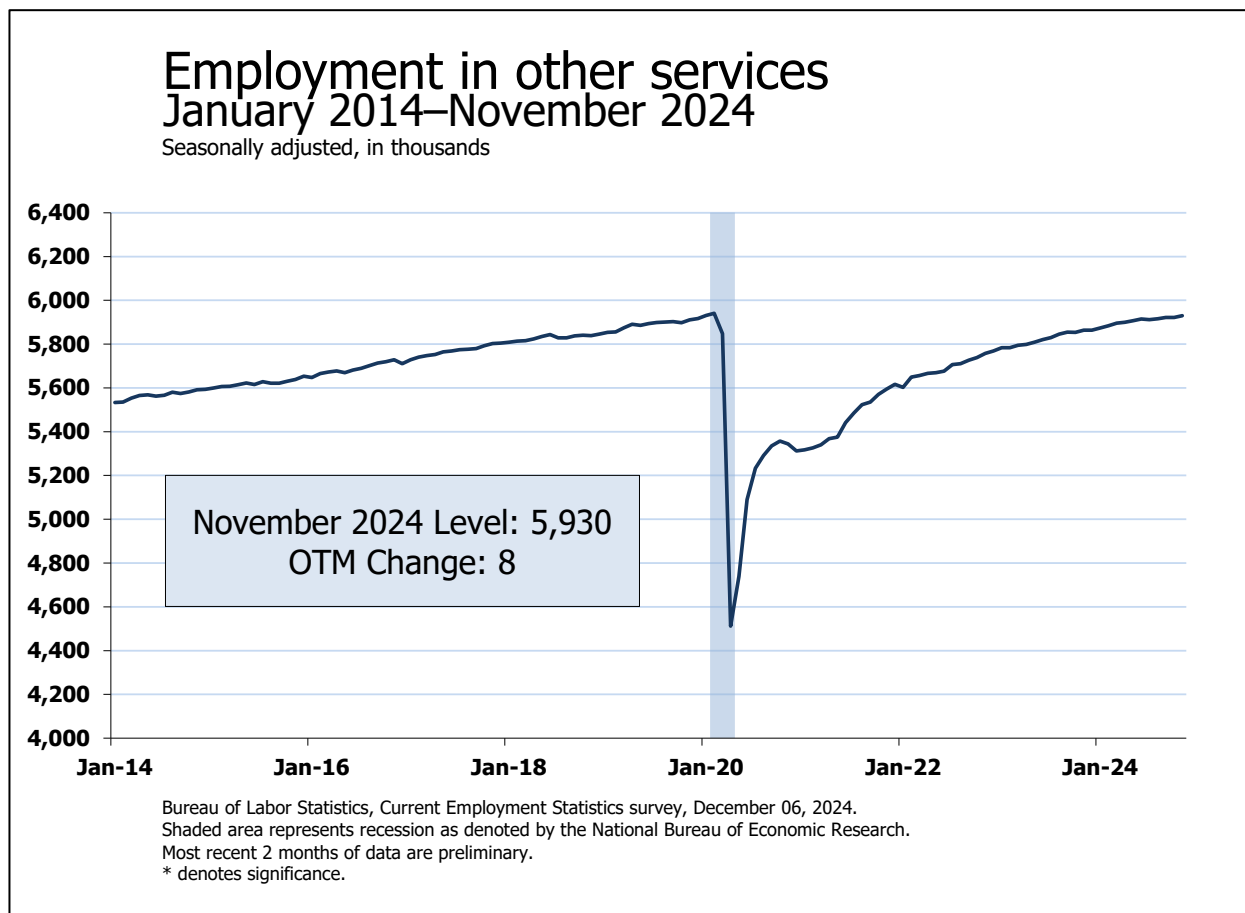
### Leisure and Hospitality



Employment in leisure and hospitality trended up in November (+53,000), above the prior 12-month average monthly gain of 21,000. Over the month, employment trended up in food services and drinking places (+29,000) following weakness in October.

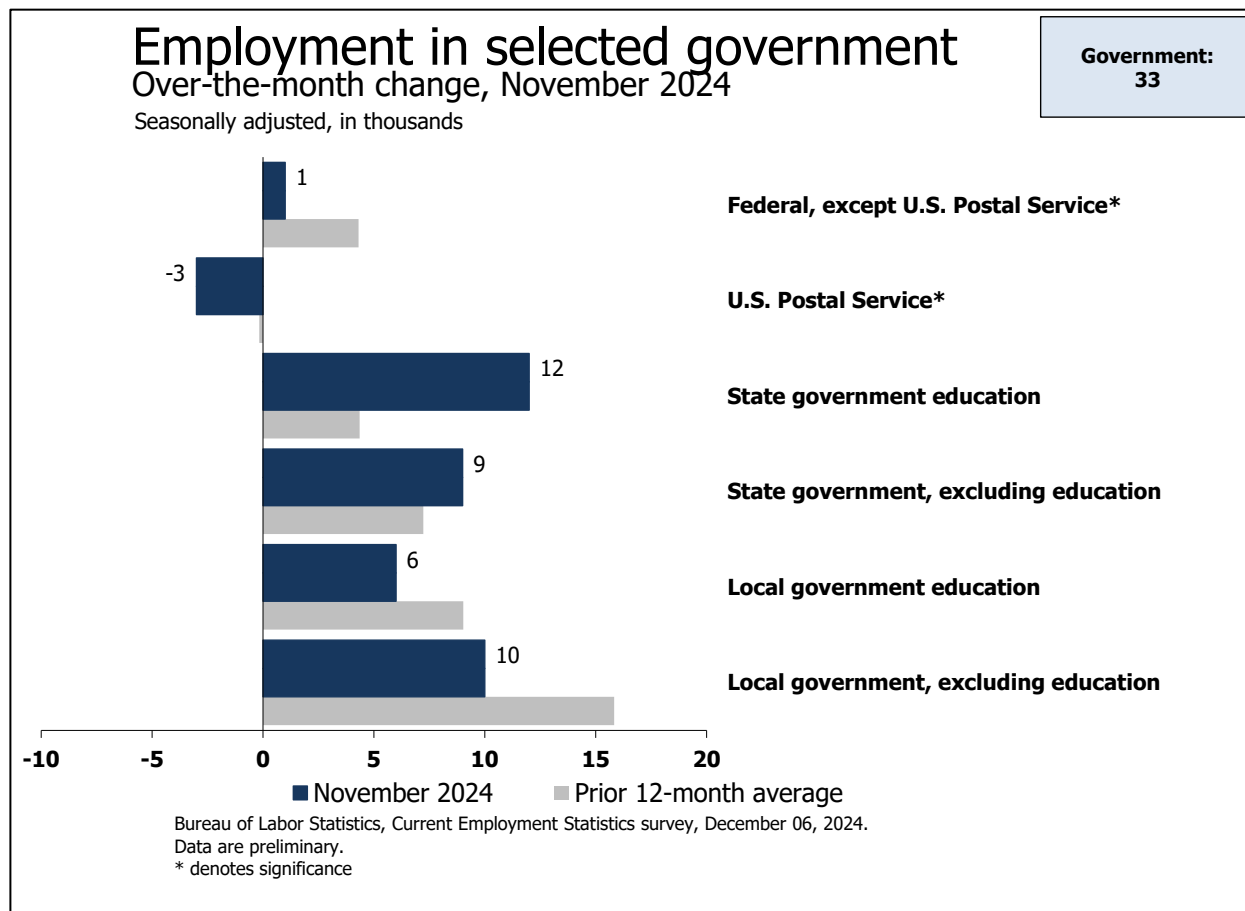
## Other Services

Employment in other services changed little in November (+8,000). Industry employment is 11,000 below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.





## Government



Employment in government continued to trend up in November (+33,000), in line with the average monthly gain of 41,000 over the prior 12 months.

Over the month, employment in state government continued to trend up (+20,000).



**Prepared by Staff of the National Estimates Branch  
Current Employment Statistics Survey  
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