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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



January 2019

Release Date: February 1, 2019

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 Survey Summary, January 2019

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 304,000 in January 2019. Leisure and hospitality, construction, health care, and transportation and warehousing added jobs. Federal government employment changed little in January.

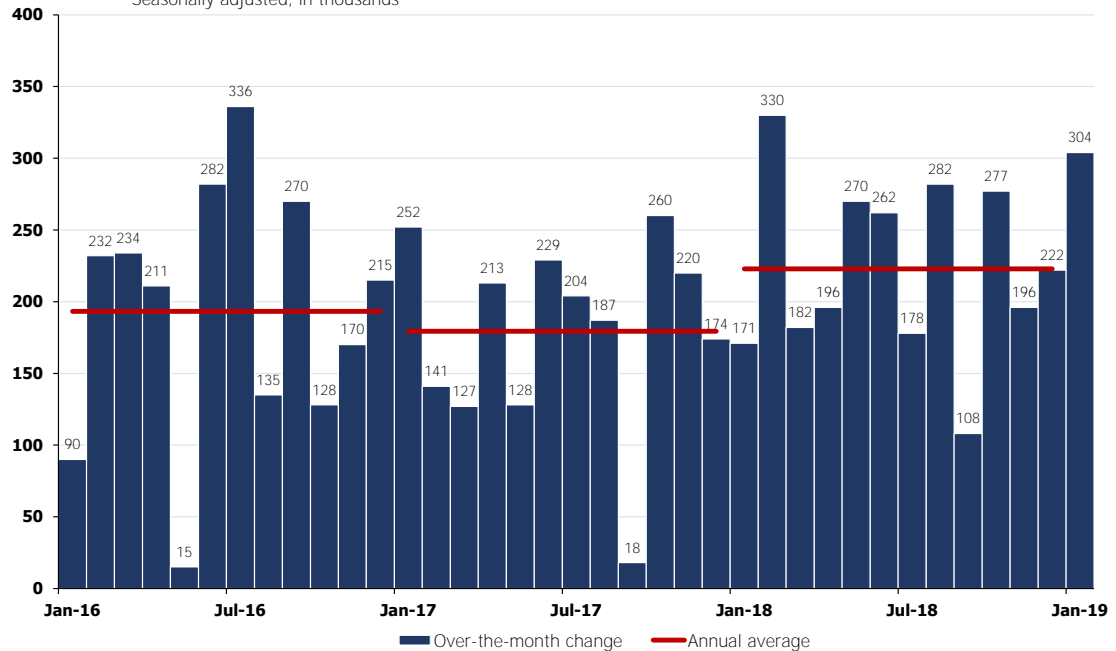
Average hourly earnings of all private-sector employees rose by 3 cents over the month, following a 10-cent gain in December. Hourly earnings have risen 3.2 percent over the past 12 months. Average weekly hours, at 34.5 hours, were unchanged in January.

In accordance with annual practice, establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive counts of payroll jobs, or benchmarks, derived principally from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, which enumerates jobs covered by unemployment insurance tax records.

Nonfarm employment for March 2018 was revised down by 1,000 (-16,000 on a not seasonally adjusted basis). For an analysis of the benchmark revisions, see www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.pdf.

The employment change for December (seasonally adjusted) revised down from +312,000 to +222,000, and the change for November revised up from +176,000 to +196,000. These monthly revisions reflect the

Employment in total nonfarm
Over-the-month change, January 2016–January 2019
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



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

incorporation of additional sample, as well as updated benchmarks, net birth-death factors, and seasonal adjustment models.

+74,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment rose by 74,000 in leisure and hospitality in January. Food services and drinking places added 37,000 jobs, followed by amusements, gambling, and recreation with 32,000. Leisure and hospitality had added an average 29,000 jobs per month in 2018.

Current Employment Statistics Summary, January 2019

+55,000 Education and Health Services

Health care added 42,000 jobs in January with gains in ambulatory health care (+22,000) and hospitals (+19,000). Job growth in health care had averaged 29,000 per month in 2018.

+52,000 Construction

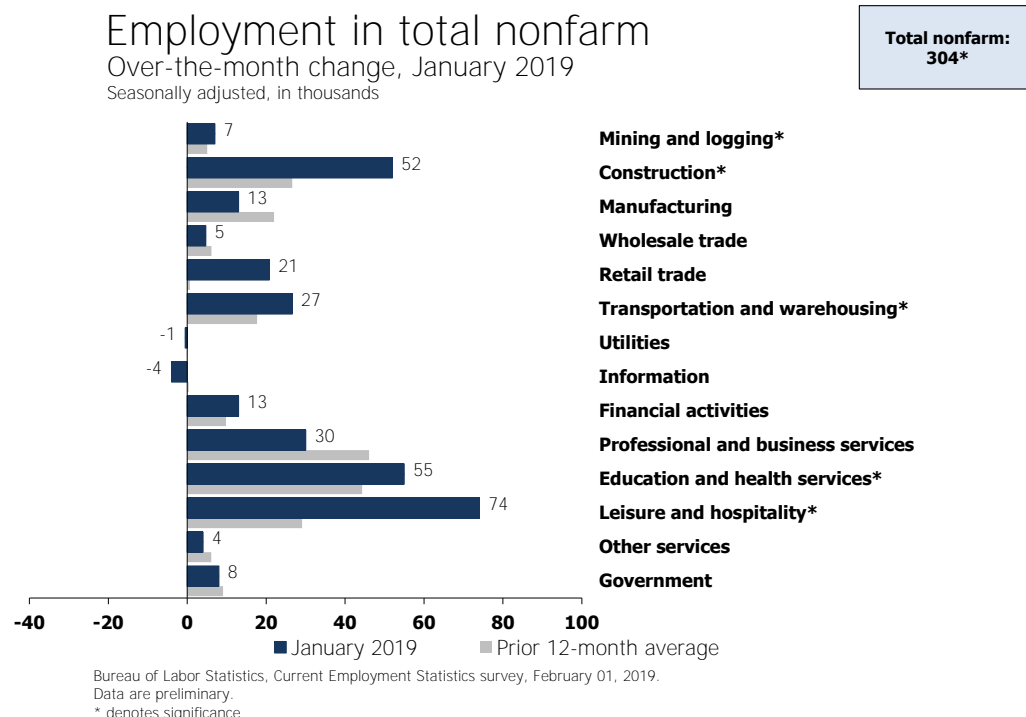
Construction employment rose by 52,000 in January. Job gains in specialty trade contractors were split between the residential (+15,000) and nonresidential (+19,000) components. Residential builders added 9,000 jobs. Employment in construction grew by an average 27,000 in 2018.

+27,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Transportation and warehousing added 27,000 jobs in January. Warehousing and storage accounted for 15,000 of the jobs gained, followed by couriers and messengers (+7,000). In 2018, job growth in transportation and warehousing averaged 18,000 per month.

+21,000 Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade edged up by 21,000 in January. Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores added 17,000 jobs,



offsetting declines over the prior 2 months. General merchandise stores lost 12,000 jobs in January, following a loss of 28,000 in December. Retail employment has shown little net change over the year.

+30,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment continued to trend up in professional and business services in January (+30,000). Job growth had averaged 46,000 per month in 2018.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, January 2019

+7,000 Mining and Logging

Mining employment rose by 7,000 in January. Over the past 12 months, mining has added 64,000 jobs.

+8,000 Government

Government employment changed little in January. The Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019 requires federal agencies to provide back pay to employees who were on furlough during the reference pay period. These employees will receive pay for the reference period; therefore, they were counted as employed in January. Federal government employment changed little in January (+1,000).

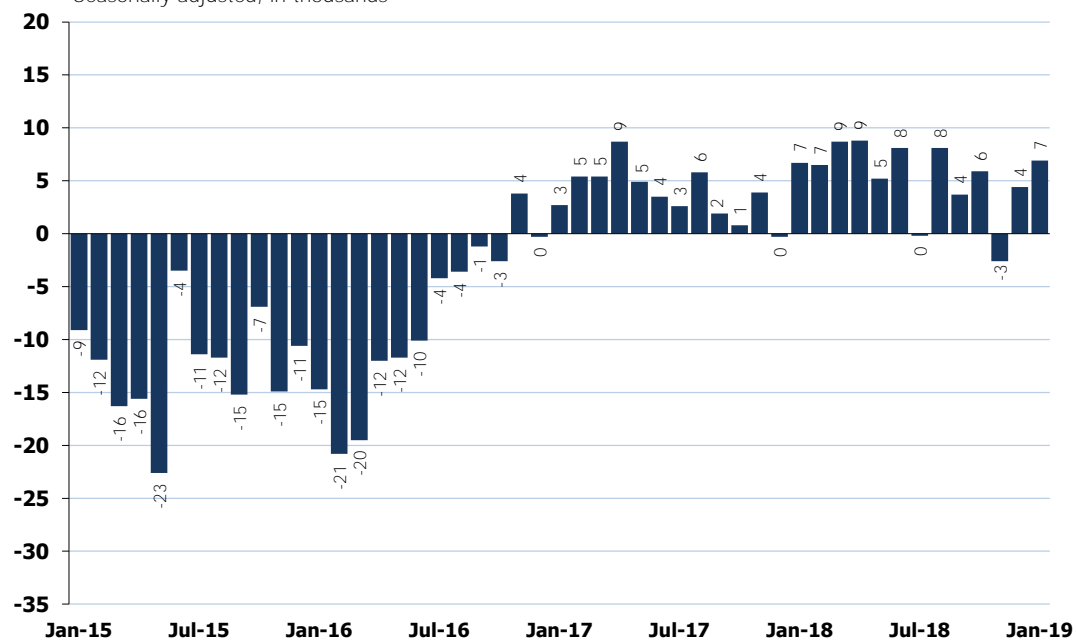
Summary	Mining & Logging	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade: Wholesale Retail	Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional & Business Services	Private Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
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Mining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

Employment in mining

Over-the-month change, January 2015–January 2019

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

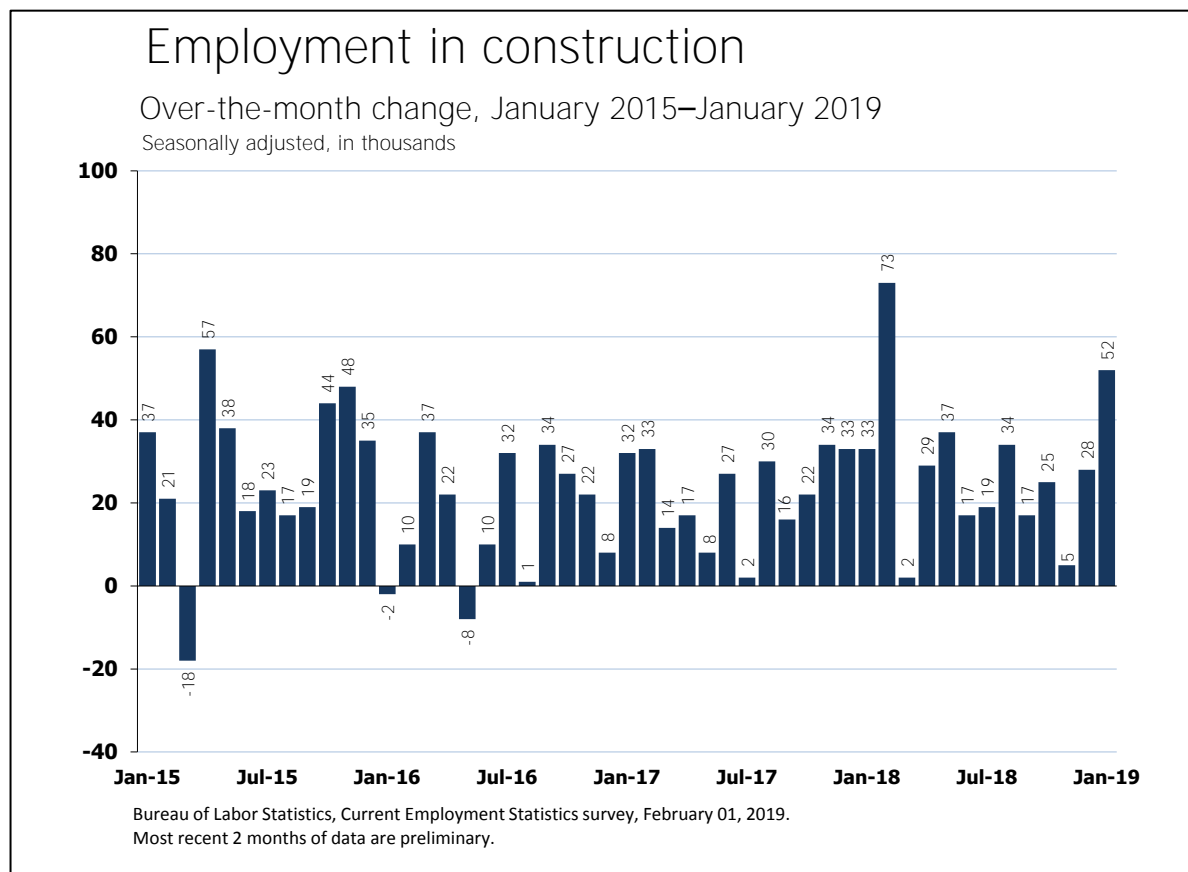


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, February 01, 2019.
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Employment in mining grew by 7,000 in January. Most of the industry’s growth can be attributed to support activities for mining, which added 5,000 jobs.

Mining employment has risen by 119,000 since reaching a low in October 2016.

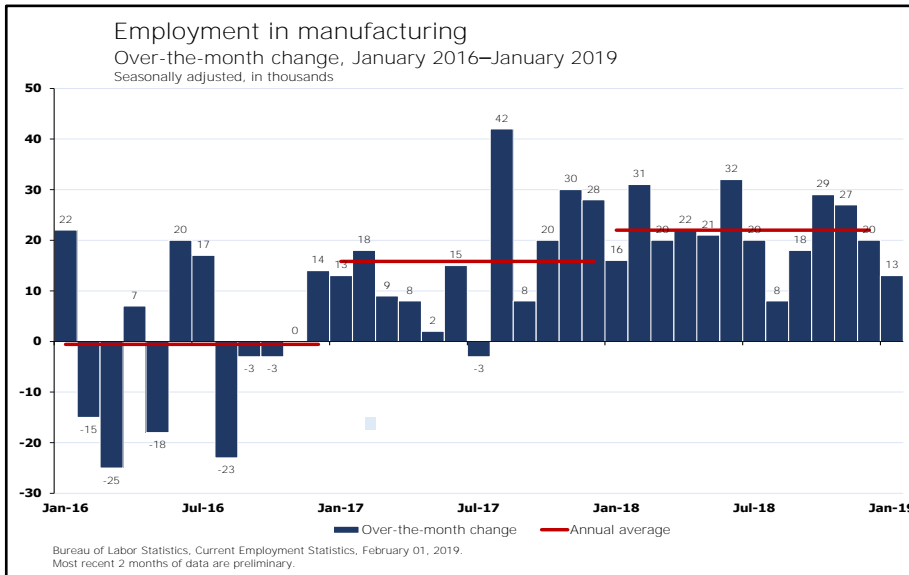
Construction



Construction employment rose by 52,000 in January. Most of these gains were in specialty trade contractors (+34,000), with nonresidential contractors adding 19,000 jobs. Employment edged up by 8,000 in construction of buildings and by 10,000 in heavy and civil engineering construction.

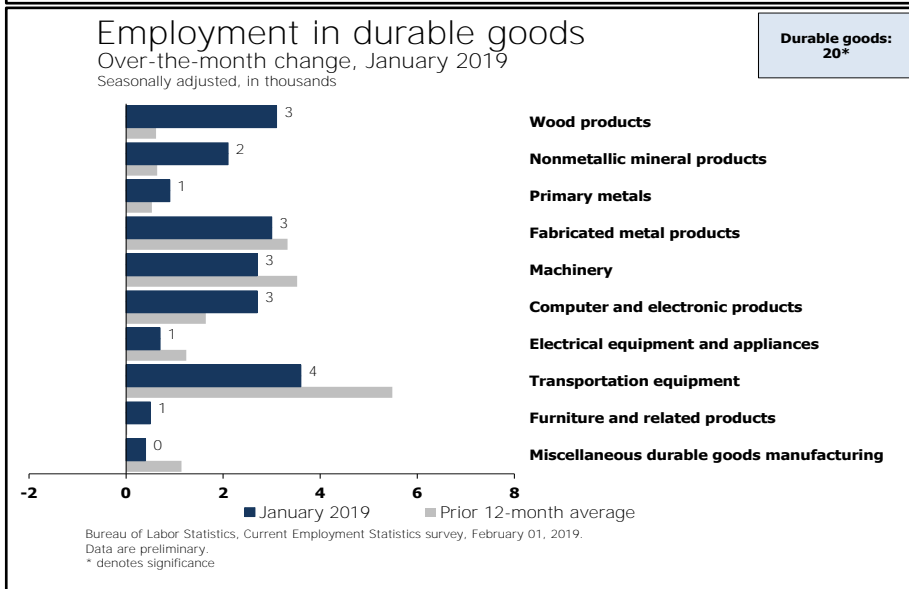
Employment in construction has risen by 338,000 over the past 12 months.

Manufacturing



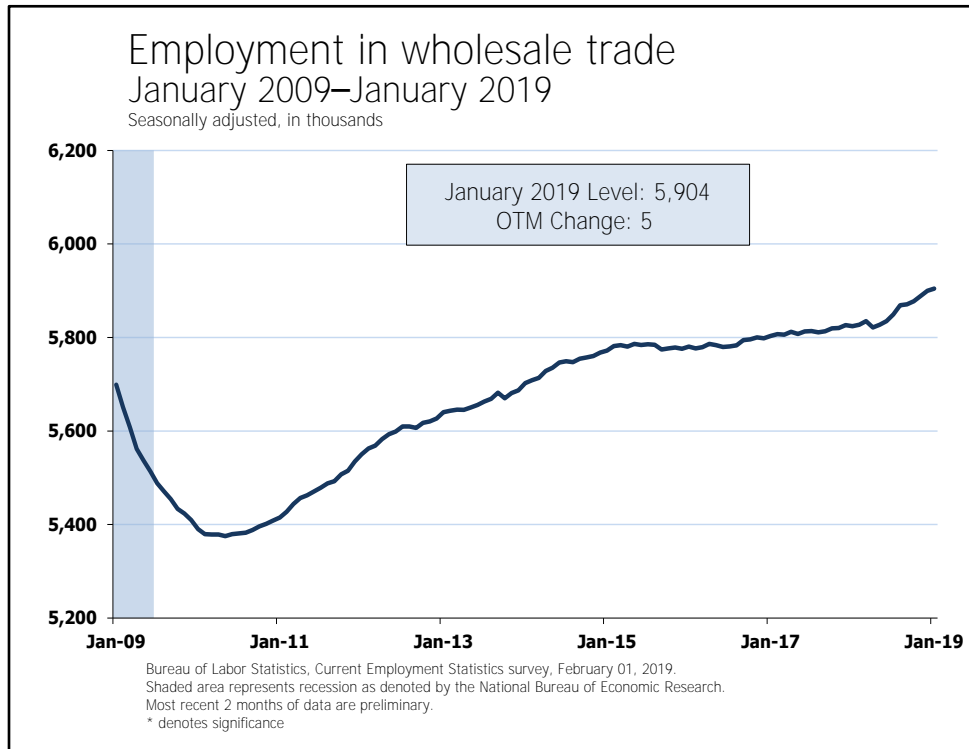
Manufacturing employment changed little in January (+13,000). The 1-month diffusion index decreased by 3.3 points to 59.9, demonstrating that job growth in the industry was less widespread in January.

Average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing ticked down by 0.1 hour to 40.8 hours. The average workweek of production employees also ticked down by 0.1 to 42.0 hours.



Consistent with the recent trend in manufacturing, employment in durable goods was stronger than in nondurable goods. Durable goods added 20,000 jobs in January, while nondurable goods employment edged down 7,000.

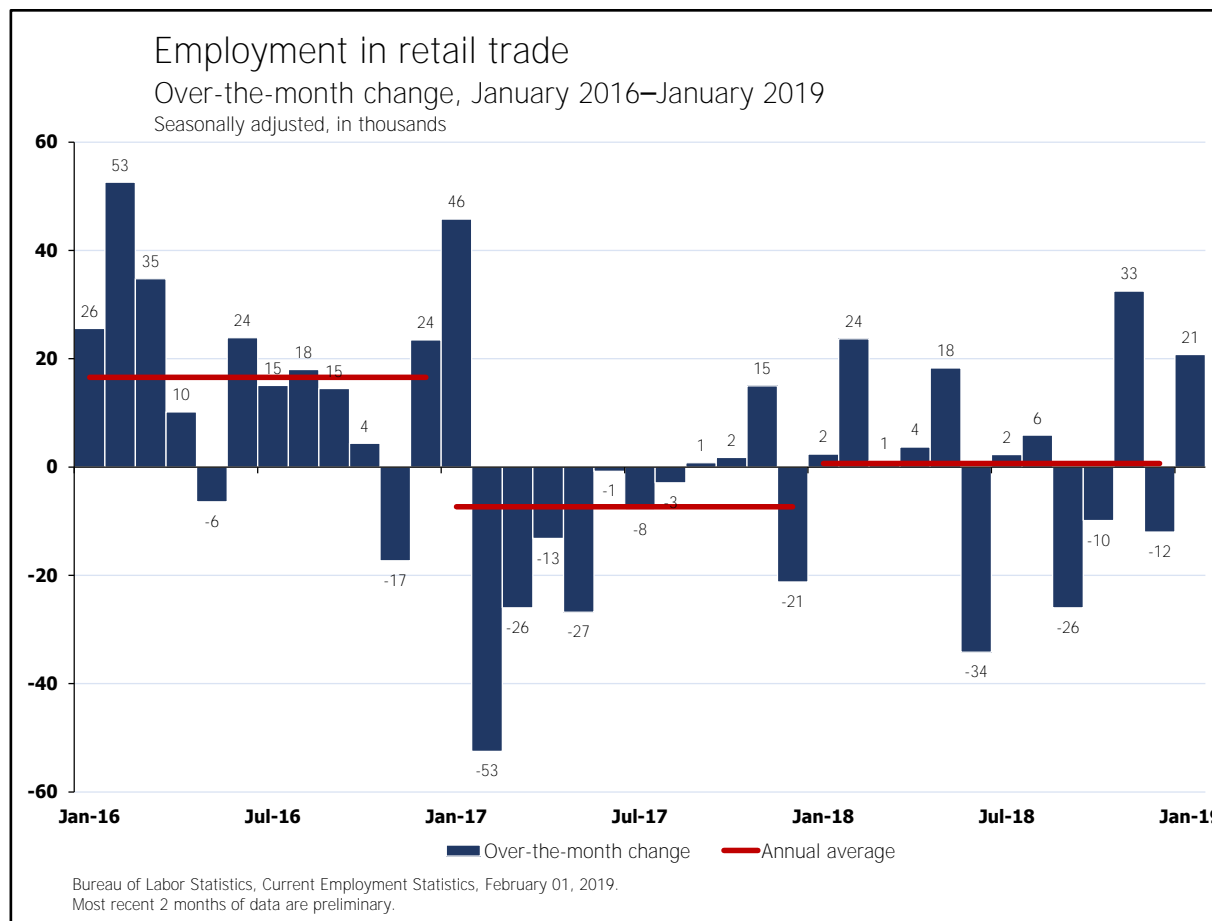
Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade continued to trend up in January (+5,000), in line with the average monthly gain of 6,000 in 2018.

Durable goods employment continued to trend up in January and has accounted for 85 percent of the 80,000 jobs added in wholesale trade over the year.

Retail Trade

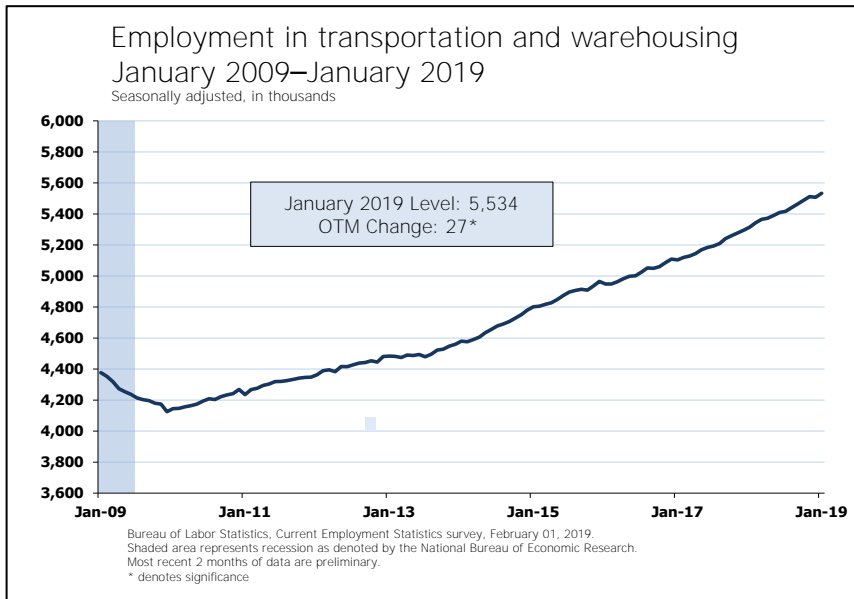


In January, employment in retail trade edged up by 21,000, but is little changed over the year.

Over the month, employment in sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores increased by 17,000, while employment in general merchandise stores declined by 12,000.

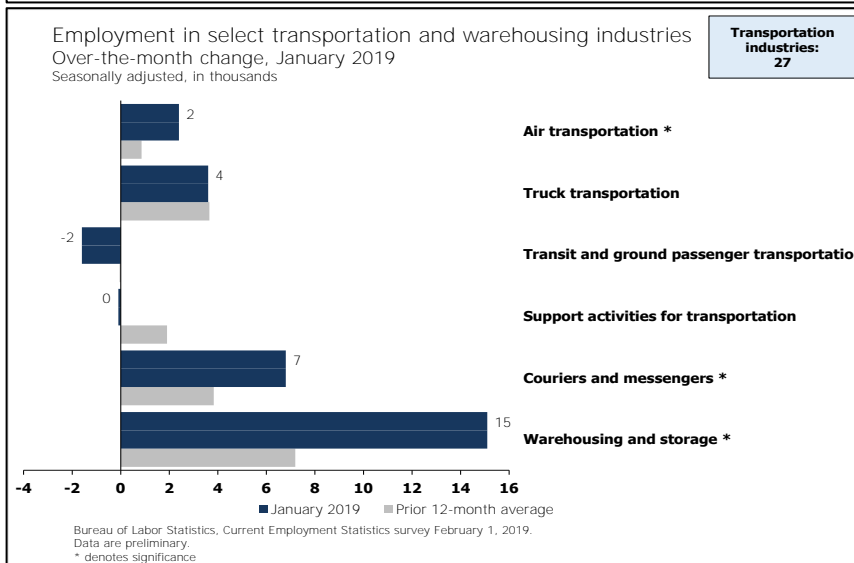
Recent retail-related economic indicators have been mixed. [The Consumer Confidence Index](#) declined by 5.1 percent in January. [US Light Weight Vehicle Sales](#) increased by 0.6 percent in December. The per-gallon price of regular gasoline in January declined by 4.9 percent ([U.S. Energy Information Administration](#)).

Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 27,000 in January. This continues a long running trend of largely consistent growth since a trough in December 2009. Since that time, the industry has added 1.4 million jobs.

Continuing recent trends, job growth in January was driven by couriers and messengers (+7,000) and warehousing and storage (+15,000). Employment also increased in air transportation (+2,000).

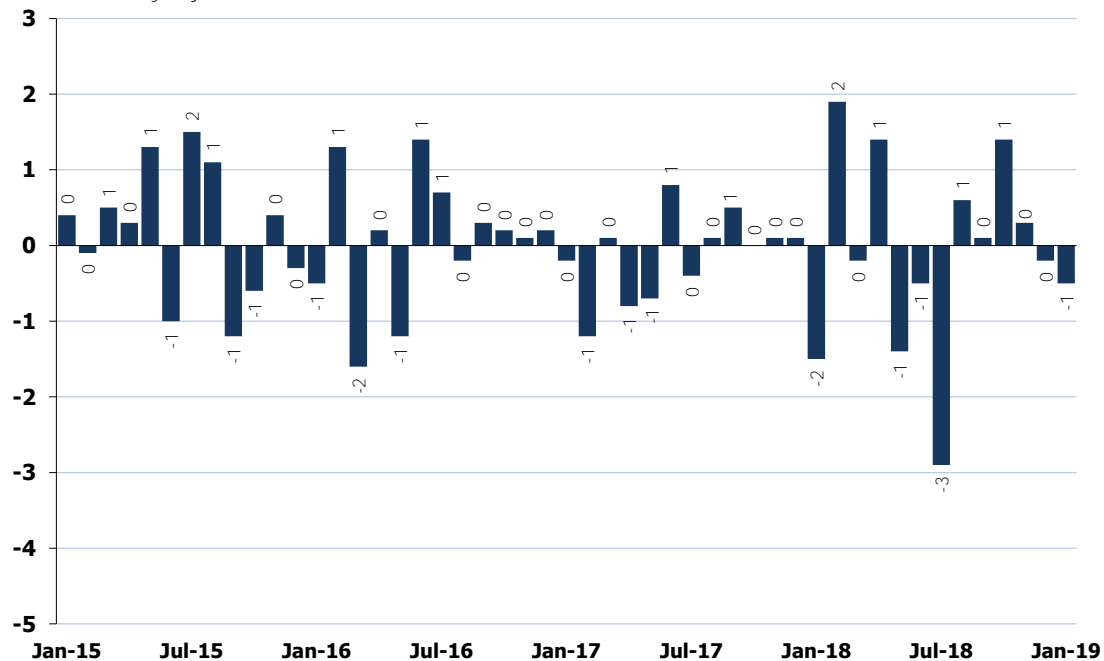


Utilities

Employment in utilities

Over-the-month change, January 2015–January 2019

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

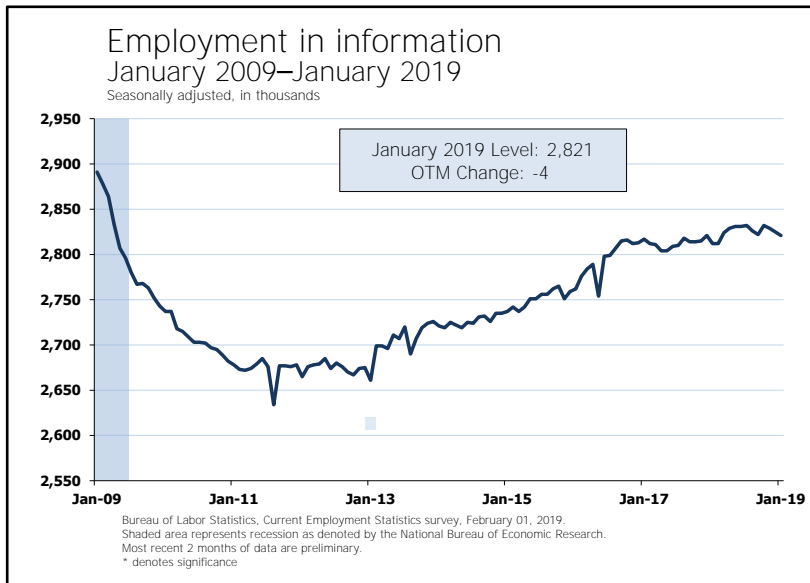


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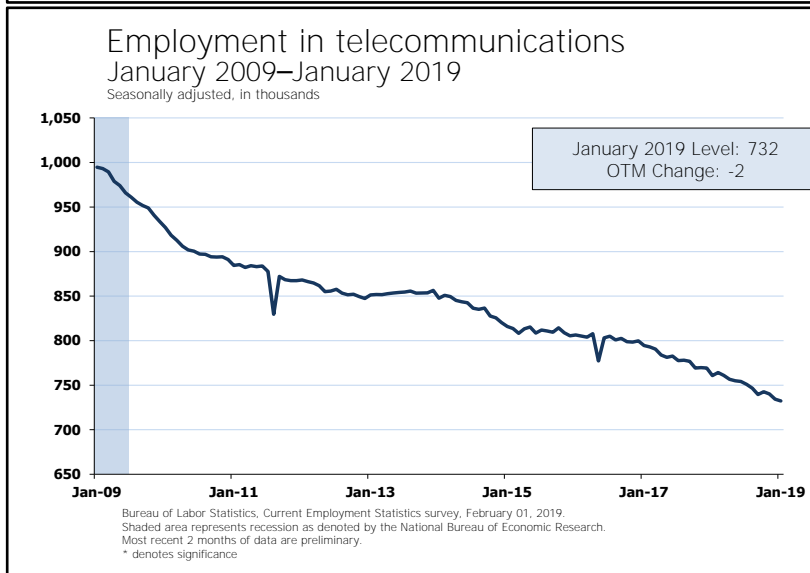
Employment in utilities was little changed in January (-1,000) and has shown zero net change over the year.

Information

Information employment changed little in January (-4,000).

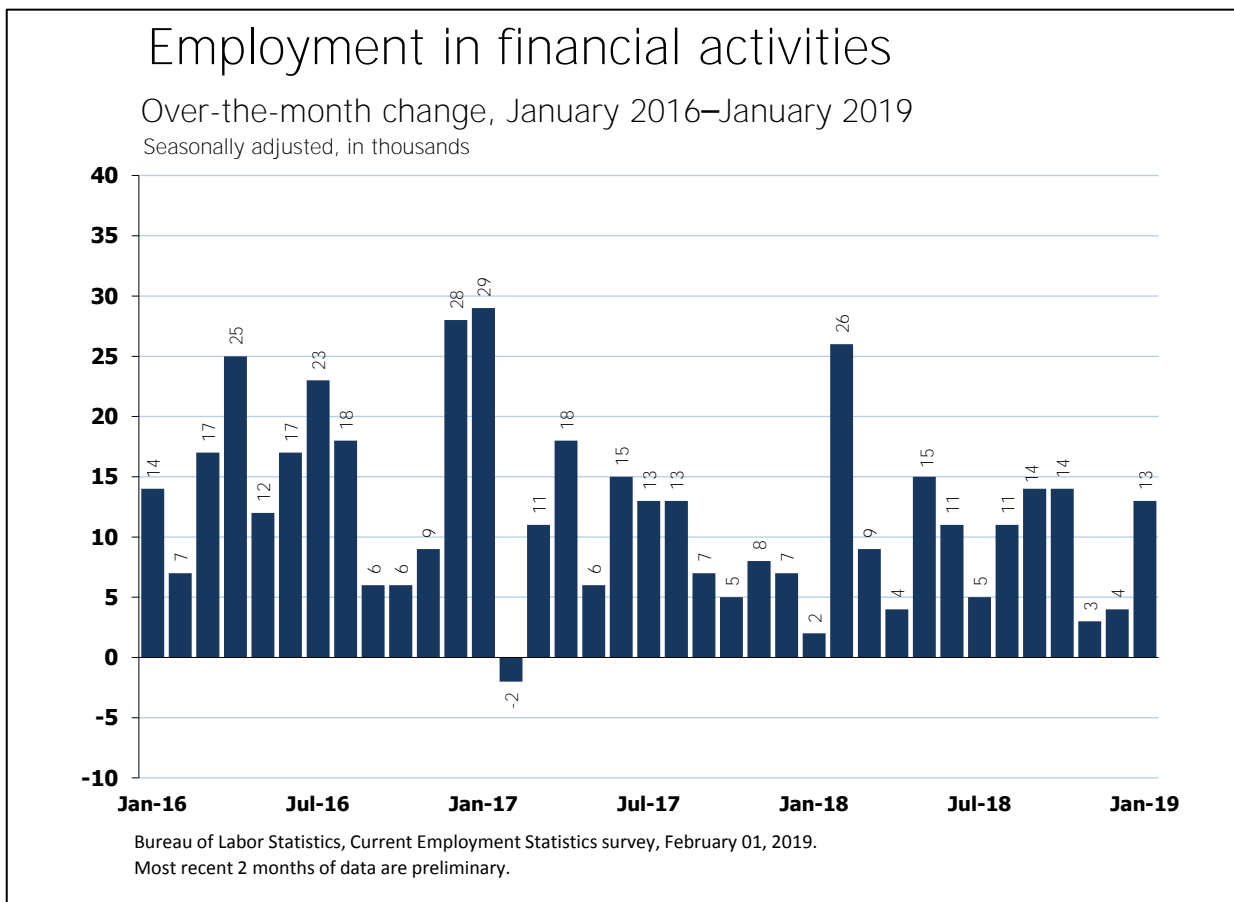


Telecommunications employment continued to trend downward (-2,000).
The industry lost 29,000 jobs over the past 12 months.



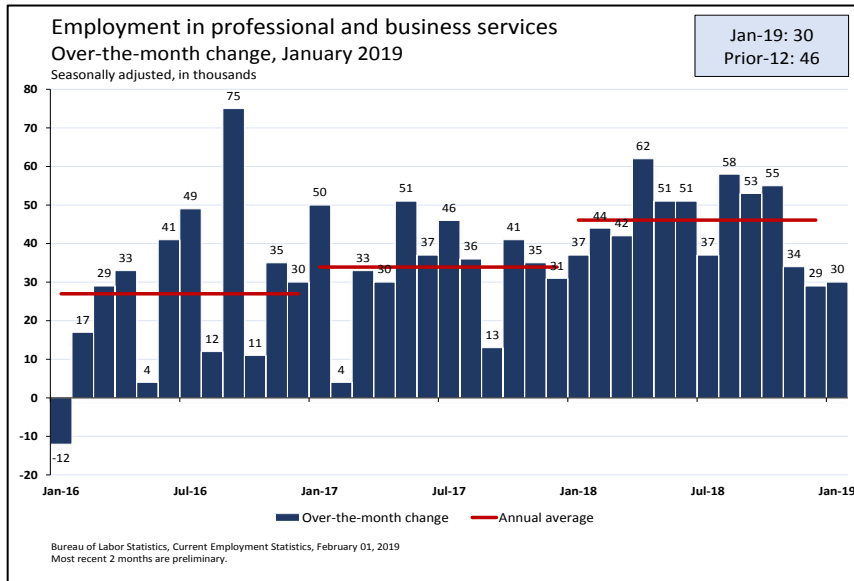
After rising by 24,000 in 2018, employment in other information services (which includes news syndicates, libraries and archives, and internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals) was flat in January.

Financial Activities

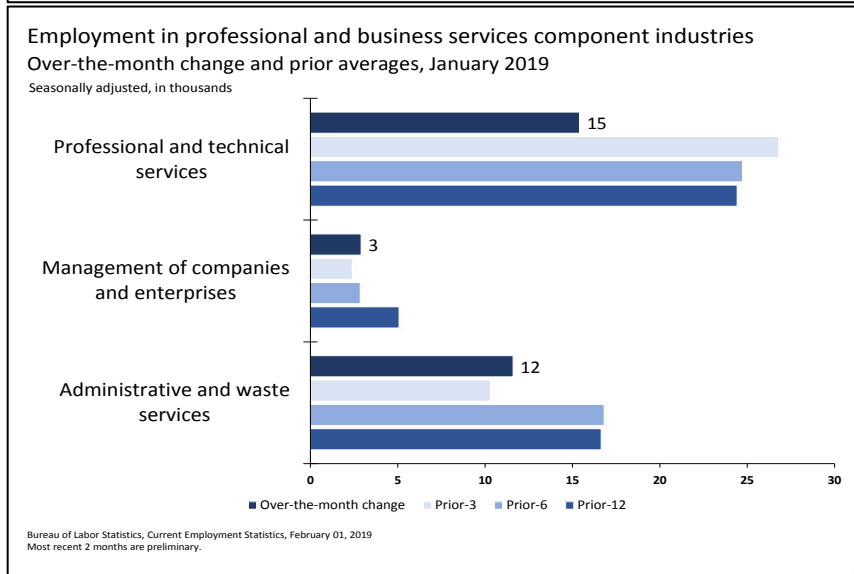


Employment in financial activities edged up in January (+13,000). Real estate and rental and leasing experienced an employment uptick (+10,000). Over the past 12 months, financial activities has added 129,000 jobs.

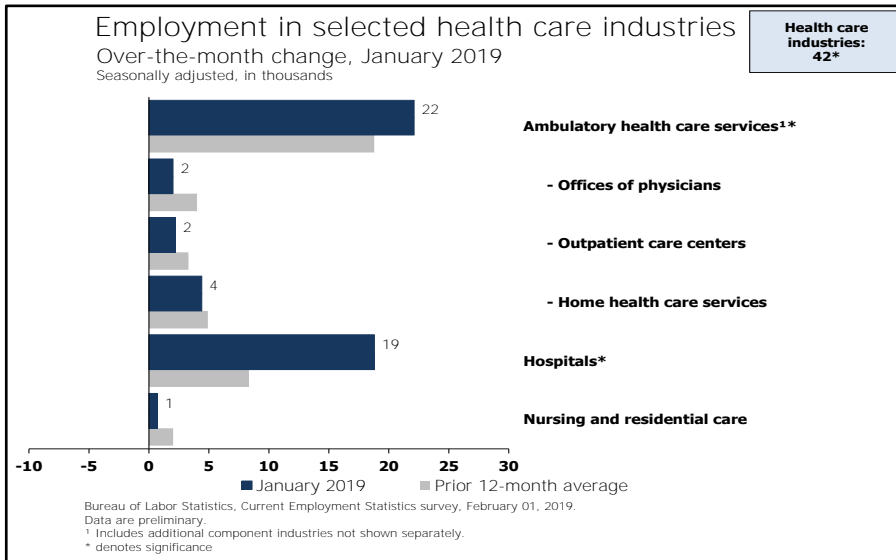
Professional and Business Services



Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in January (+30,000), including both professional and technical services (+15,000) and administrative and waste services (+12,000). Over the year, professional and business services has added 546,000 jobs.

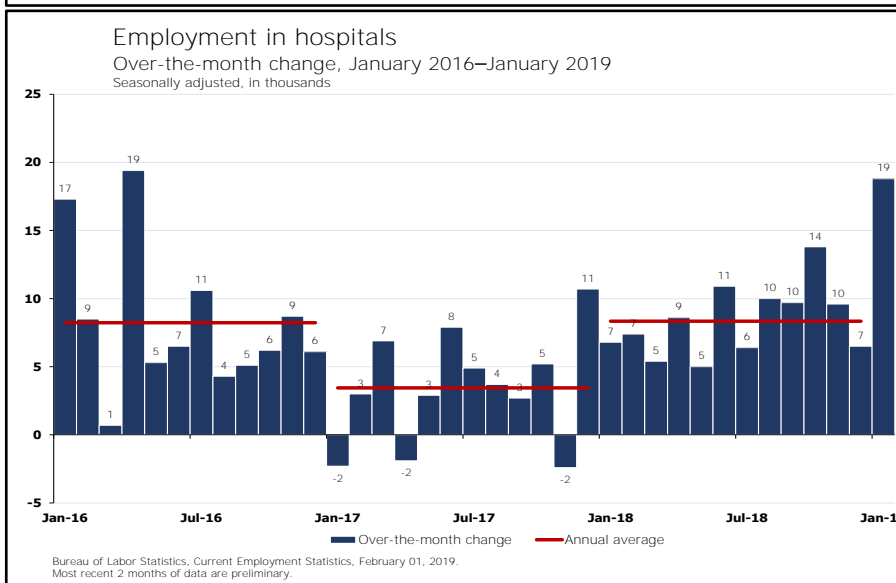


Private Education and Health Services



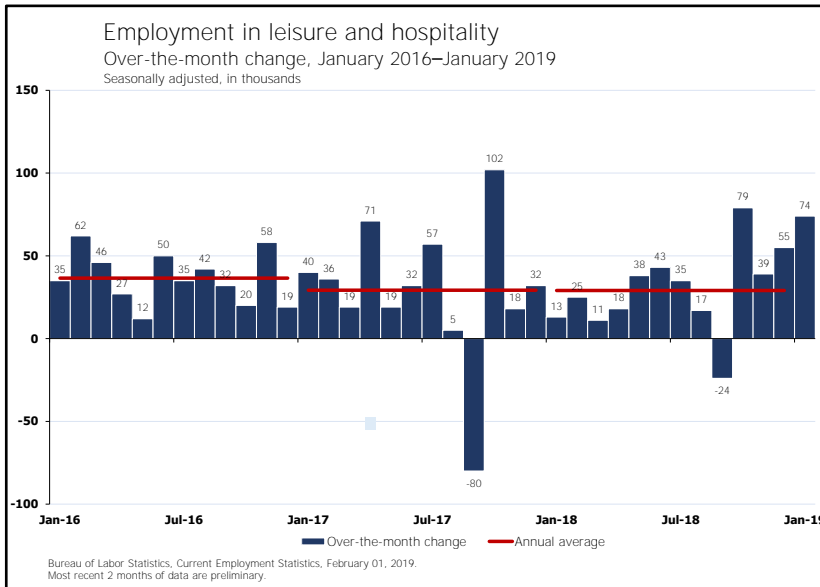
Health care added 42,000 jobs in January. Job gains were shared between ambulatory health care services and hospitals. Job growth in health care averaged 29,000 per month in 2018.

Most of the component industries within ambulatory health care services saw employment increases at or near their prior 12-month average monthly change. Hospital employment grew strongly in January. Employment in nursing and residential care did not change over the month.



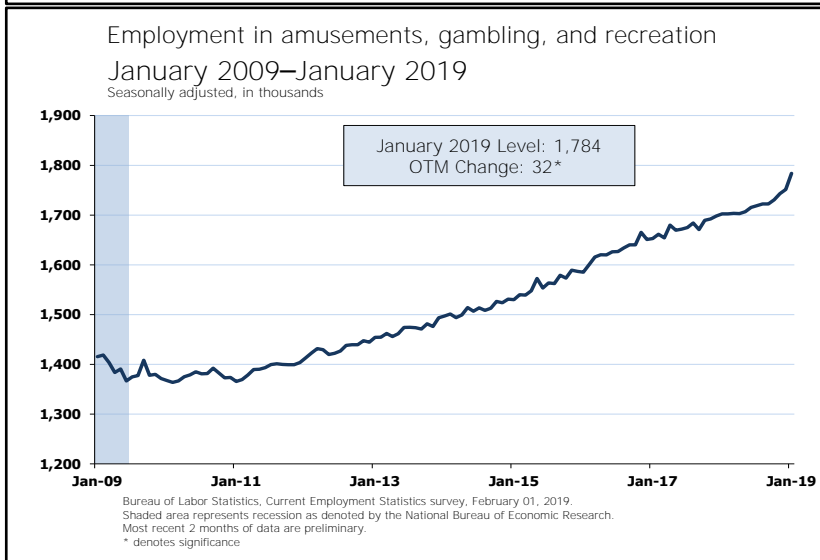
Hospitals added 19,000 jobs in January. The industry gained an average of 8,000 jobs per month in 2018.

Leisure and Hospitality



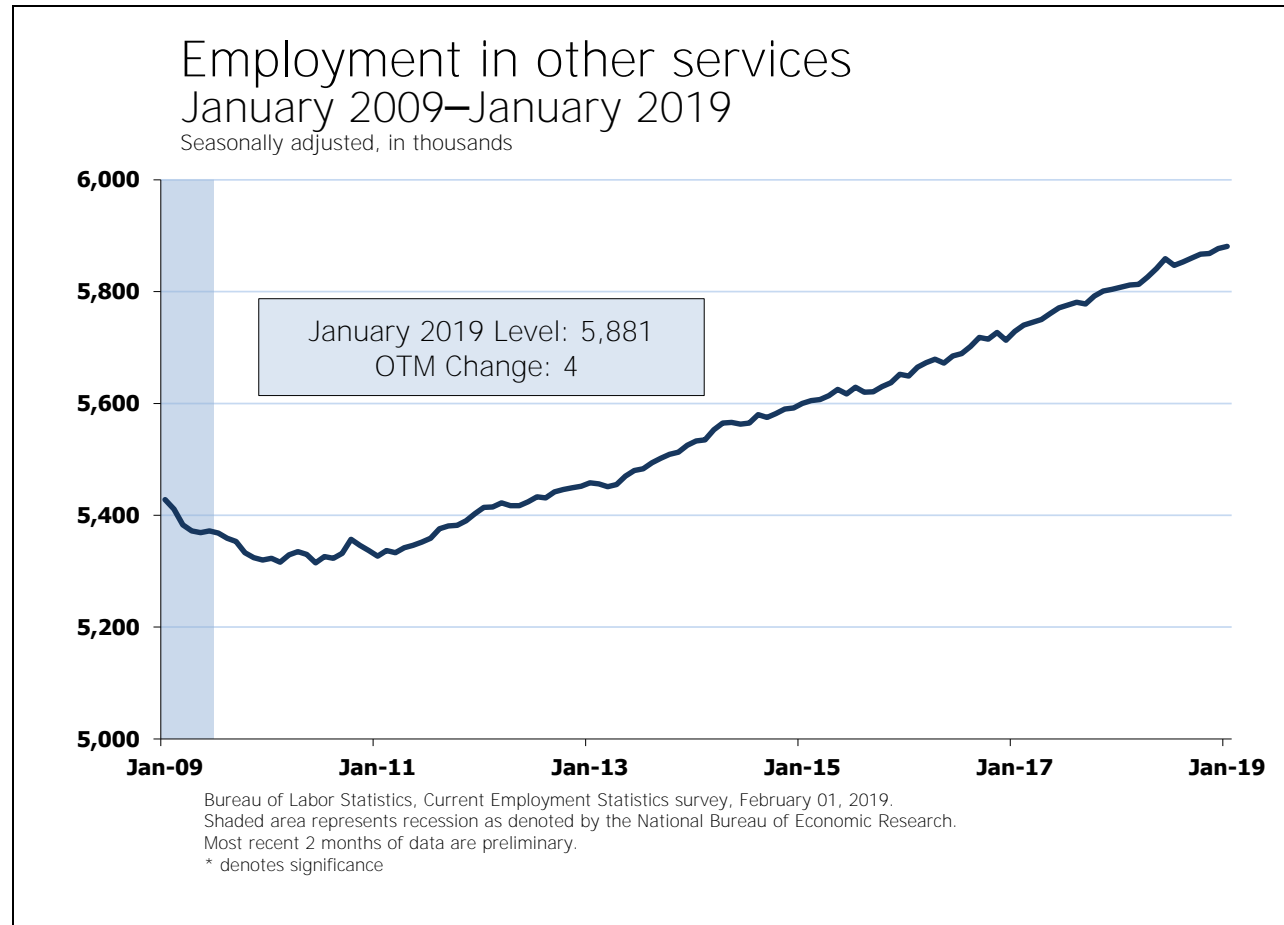
Leisure and hospitality employment continued to grow in January (+74,000), beating the 2018 average gain of 29,000 per month.

Food services and drinking places gained 37,000 jobs in January. This industry has added 282,000 jobs over the year.



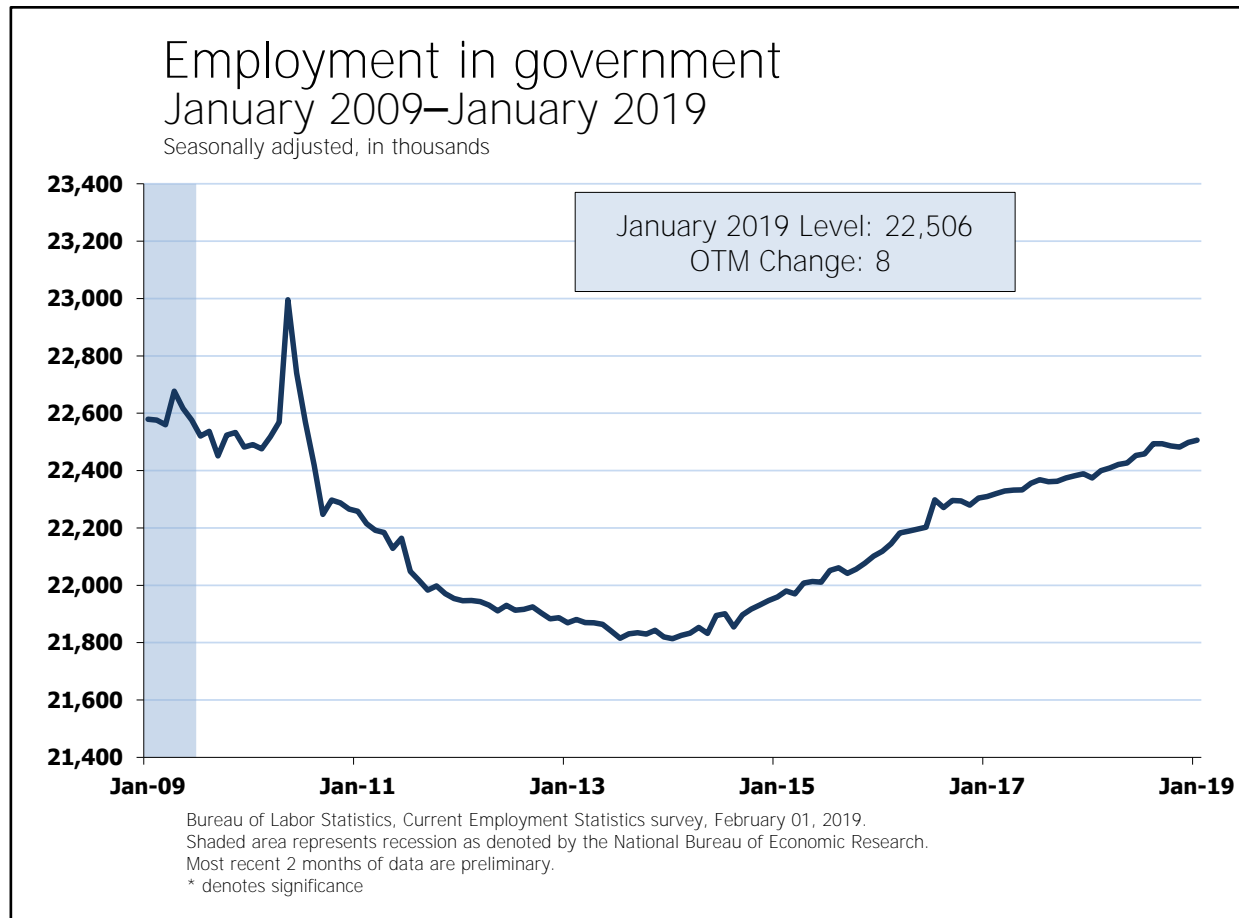
Amusements, gambling, and recreation posted a stronger-than-usual January job gain (+32,000). The industry had seen incremental monthly increases (+5,000 on average) in 2018.

Other Services



Employment in other services changed little in January (+4,000). Over the most recent 12 months, the industry has added 73,000 jobs, representing a change of 1.3 percent. Membership associations and organizations accounted for 33,000 of the gain during this period.

Government



Government employment changed little in January. The [Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019](#) requires federal agencies to provide back pay to federal employees who were on furlough during the reference pay period. These employees will receive pay for the reference period; therefore, they were counted as employed in January. Federal government employment changed little over the month (+1,000).

Government has added 132,000 jobs over the last 12 months. Two-thirds of the job gains were in local government.



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