CORE STATISTICS

- Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 199K jobs.
  - Private sector payroll employment increased by 150K jobs.
  - Government payroll employment increased by 49K jobs.
  - The previous two month’s estimates were revised downward by 35K jobs (net; 35K decrease in September, no aggregate change in October).
- The headline unemployment rate (U-3) decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 3.7 percent and the broadest measure of unemployment (U-6) decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 7.0 percent.
  - The latest ratio of job openings per unemployed person was 1.34 (note: this is data from October).
- The labor force participation rate (LFPR) increased by 0.1 percentage points to 62.8 percent.
- From Oct 2022-Oct 2023, prices increased by 3.23 by percent (based on CPI-U), while average weekly earnings increased by 3.14 percent.
  - The next CPI-U data release occurs on Dec. 12, which will allow for the Nov 2022-Nov 2023 calculation.

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

- Economists surveyed by the WSJ expected that payroll employment would increase by 190K.
  - ADP estimated that the private sector added 103,000 jobs in November.
- The conclusion of the UAW and SAG-AFTRA strikes added workers back to payrolls.
  - The October jobs report showed a decrease of 32K jobs in the motor vehicles and parts manufacturing, while the November report showed an increase of 30K.
  - From a practical perspective, we should regard the October job gains as being around 30K jobs higher (150 + 30K = 180K) and November’s as being 30K lower (199K - 30K = 169K) to compensate for the UAW strikes.
  - The SAG-AFTRA strike ended just before November data collection. It’s uncertain when the full effect of these returning workers will be felt.
- The JOLTS report for October estimated that the number of job openings continued to trend downward, decreasing by 617K to 8.7M.
  - Job openings have decreased at an average rate of 173K/month since they peaked at 12M in spring 2022.

DEEPER DIVE

Follow this link to deeper analysis on the JEC website.

All estimates are seasonally-adjusted.
Table 1. Labor Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nov 2023</th>
<th>Oct 2023</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jobs Added (thousands)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>199k</td>
<td>150k</td>
<td>49k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Private</td>
<td>150k</td>
<td>85k</td>
<td>65k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Rate (U-3)</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broader Rate (U-6)</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labor Force Participation Rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 yrs. And older</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime age (24 to 54 yrs.)</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment-to-Population Ratio</strong></td>
<td>60.5%</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nominal Average Hourly Earnings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/M</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y/Y</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, JEC Republican Staff

Table 2. ADP Estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BLS</th>
<th>ADP</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Nonfarm Jobs Added (Thousands)</td>
<td>150k</td>
<td>103k</td>
<td>-47k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, ADP, JEC Republican Staff
Table 3. BLS Revisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third Net Revision</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm Jobs Added (thousands)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-23</td>
<td>150k</td>
<td>150k</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-23</td>
<td>336k</td>
<td>297k</td>
<td>262k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, JEC Republican Staff

Econ Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time (ET)</th>
<th>Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 12</td>
<td>08:00AM</td>
<td>Consumer Price Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 13</td>
<td>02:00PM</td>
<td>Federal Reserve Announcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02:30PM</td>
<td>Fed Chairman Powell Presser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 22</td>
<td>08:30AM</td>
<td>Personal Income and Outlays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00AM</td>
<td>State-level Unemployment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend

m/m = month over month; q/q = quarter over year; y/y = year over year
SA = seasonally adjusted; SAAR = seasonally adjusted annual rate
% = percentage points; bps = basis points (1/100ths of a %)