



Joint Economic Committee

Republicans

Representative David Schweikert • Vice Chairman

November 2023 Employment Report

Republican Staff Commentary

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**12/8/2023**

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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, JEC Republican Staff**Table 2. ADP Estimate****12/8/2023**

	BLS	ADP	Difference
Private Nonfarm Jobs Added (Thousands)	150k	103k	-47k

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, ADP, JEC Republican Staff

Table 3. BLS Revisions

12/8/2023

	First	Second	Third	Net Revision
Nonfarm Jobs Added (thousands)				
Oct-23	150k	150k		0
Sep-23	336k	297k	262k	-74k

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, JEC Republican Staff**Econ Calendar**

Date	Time (ET)	Release
Dec 12	08:30AM	Consumer Price Index
Dec 13	02:00PM	Federal Reserve Announcement
	02:30PM	Fed Chairman Powell Presser
Dec 22	8:30 AM	Personal Income and Outlays
	10:00AM	State-level Unemployment

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 %)