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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



June 2022

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

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Current Employment Statistics Summary, June 2022

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 372,000 in June, including gains in professional and business services, in leisure and hospitality, and in health care.

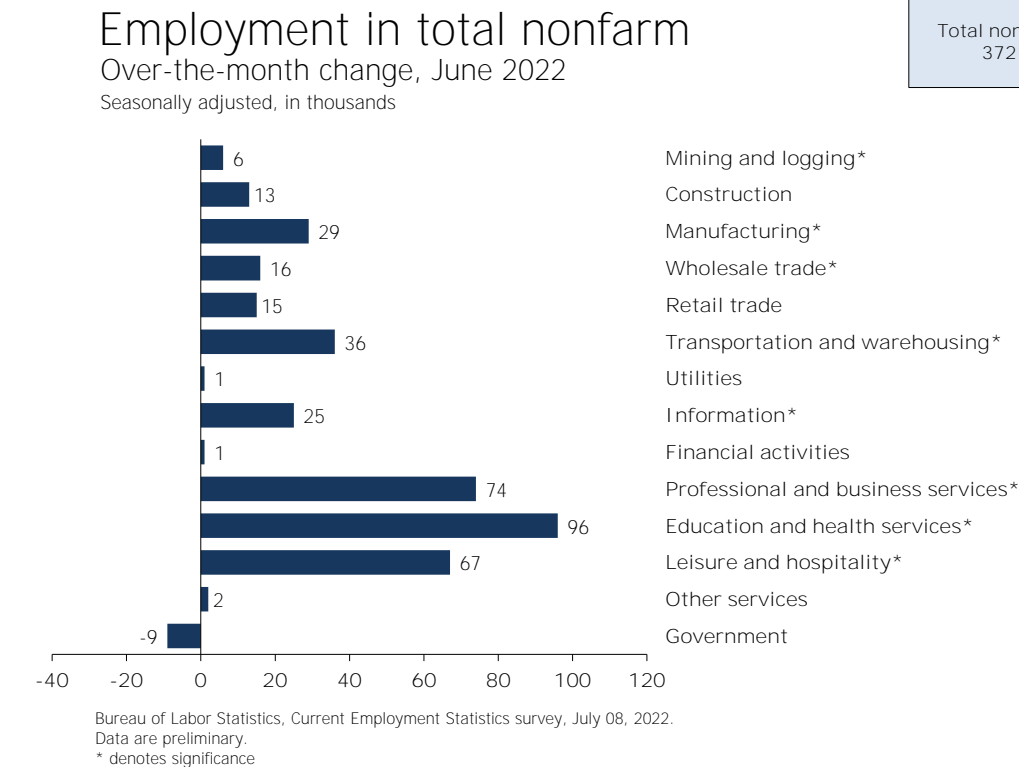
Total nonfarm employment is down by 524,000, or 0.3 percent, from its February 2020 peak.¹ At the total private level, however, employment recovered in June, surpassing its February 2020 level by 140,000, while government employment is 664,000 lower than its level at that time.

The seasonally adjusted employment change for April revised down from +436,000 to +368,000, and the change for May revised down from +390,000 to +384,000. Over these months, employment is 74,000 lower than previously reported.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls rose by 10 cents, or 0.3 percent, in June. Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 5.1 percent. In June, average weekly hours, at 34.5 hours, were unchanged, but are down 0.5 hour since the most recent peak in January 2021.

+96,000 Education and Health Services

Health care employment grew by 57,000 in June but is 176,000 below its February 2020 level. Over the month, ambulatory care added



28,000 jobs, followed by gains in hospitals (+21,000) and nursing and residential care facilities (+8,000).

Social assistance added 21,000 jobs in June, as employment continued to trend up in child day care services (+11,000) and in individual and family services (+10,000).

+74,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and business services increased by 74,000 over the month and is 880,000 above its February 2020 level. In June, job growth occurred in management of companies and enterprises (+12,000), in computer systems design and related services

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, June 2022

(+10,000), and in office administrative services (+8,000).

+67,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality increased by 67,000 over the month but is 1.3 million below its February 2020 level. Within the industry, employment in food services and drinking places increased by 41,000 in June but is 728,000 below its February 2020 level.

+36,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Transportation and warehousing added 36,000 jobs in June, with gains in warehousing and storage (+18,000) and in air transportation (+8,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing is 759,000 above its February 2020 level.

+29,000 Manufacturing

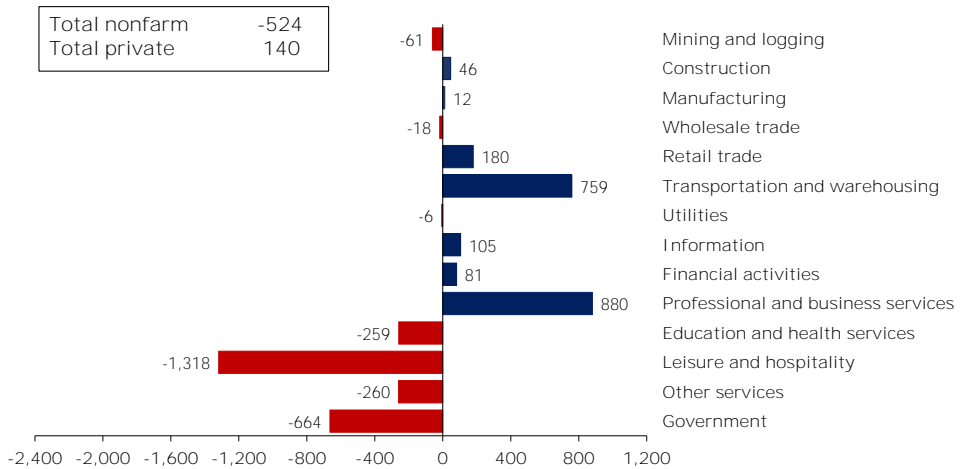
Employment in manufacturing rose by 29,000 in June. Job growth occurred in nondurable goods manufacturing (+18,000). Manufacturing employment overall is 12,000 above its February 2020 level.

+25,000 Information

Employment in information grew by 25,000 in June and has expanded by 105,000 above its

Employment in total nonfarm

Change since February 2020
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, July 08, 2022. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

February 2020 level. Job growth over the month occurred in publishing industries, except internet (+9,000).

+16,000 Wholesale trade

Wholesale trade added 16,000 jobs in June, with half of the gain in nondurable goods (+8,000). Employment in wholesale trade is 18,000 below its February 2020 level.

+6,000 Mining and logging

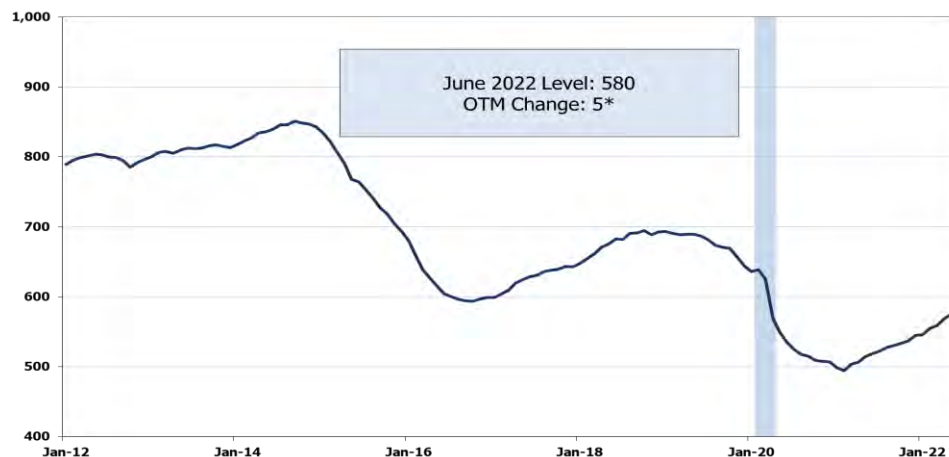
Employment in mining grew by 5,000 in June, with a gain in oil and gas extraction (+2,000).

Mining and Logging

Employment in mining

January 2012–June 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

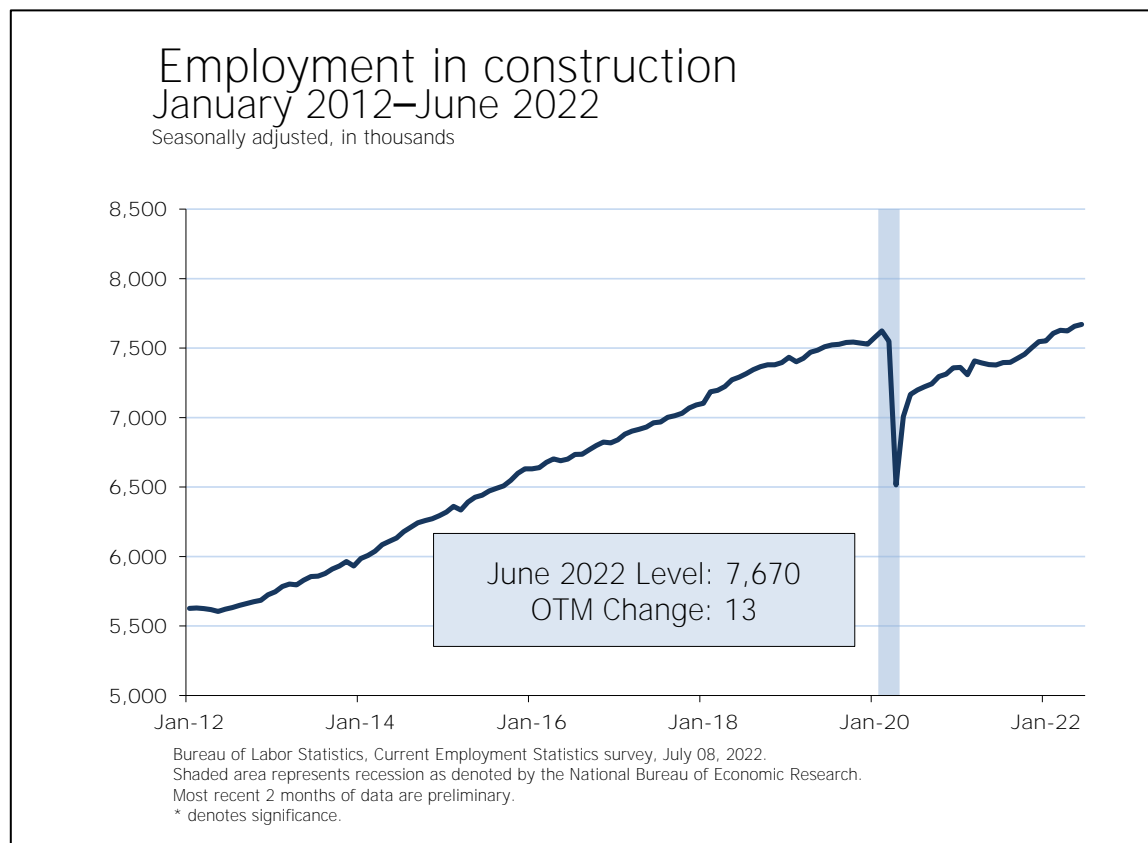


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2022.
 Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.
 * denotes significance.

Employment in mining increased by 5,000 in June and has grown by 86,000 since an employment trough in February 2021.

Recent strength in mining employment has coincided with an increase in the count of [North American rotary rigs](#) and high, volatile average weekly prices of [West Texas Intermediate crude oil](#) in recent months.

Construction

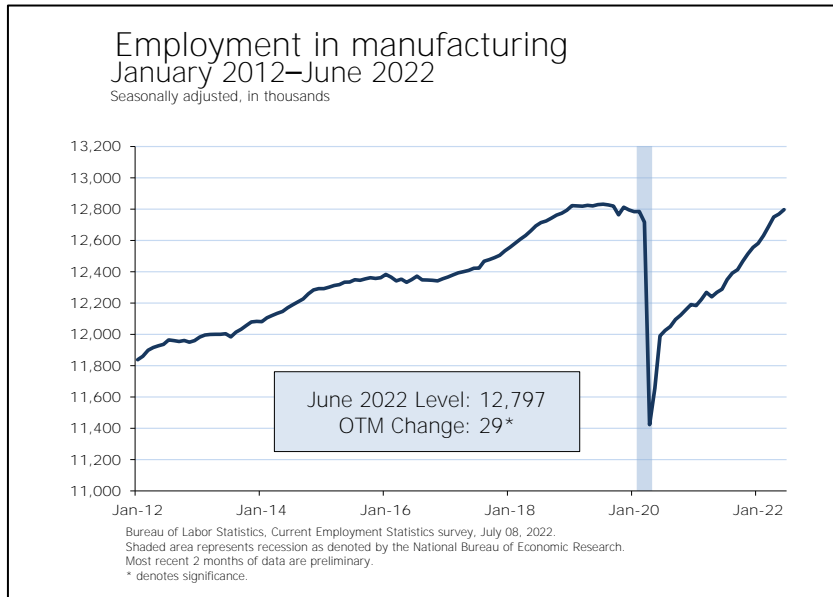


Employment in construction changed little (+13,000) in June and has expanded by 46,000 above its February 2020 peak.¹ Over the past 12 months, construction has added an average 24,000 jobs per month.

In June, employment in nonresidential specialty trade contractors edged up by 11,000, while employment in other construction industries changed little.

Recent weakness in construction employment follows May declines in [housing starts and residential building permits](#).

Manufacturing



Employment in manufacturing grew by 29,000 in June. Industry employment is 12,000 above its February 2020 level but is 35,000 below its recent peak in July 2019.

In June, employment growth was concentrated in nondurable goods (+18,000), with gains of 5,000 each in plastics and rubber and in miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturing, which includes beverage, tobacco, and leather manufacturing.

The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index dropped 5.4 points to 60.8. Despite the decline, a number above 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than are losing jobs.

Weakness in the diffusion index coincides with slowed growth in the [ISM Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index \(PMI\)](#) and [S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI](#).

In June, average hourly earnings for all employees in manufacturing were unchanged at \$30.86. Average hourly earnings of production workers increased by 5 cents to \$25.00.

Average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing decreased by 0.1 hour to 40.3 hours in June. Production employees' average workweek fell by 0.3 hour to 40.9 hours. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees were down 0.1 to 3.2 hours. Overtime hours for production workers fell by 0.1 hour to 4.0 hours.

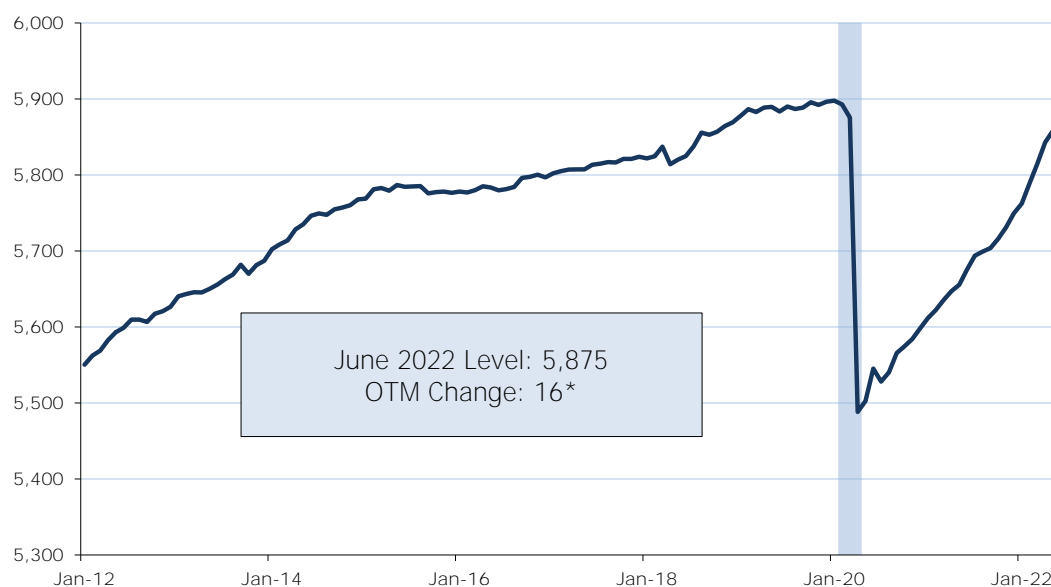


Wholesale Trade

Employment in wholesale trade increased by 16,000 in June, with nondurable goods accounting for 8,000 of the gain. Wholesale trade employment is 18,000 lower than in February 2020.

Employment in wholesale trade January 2012–June 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

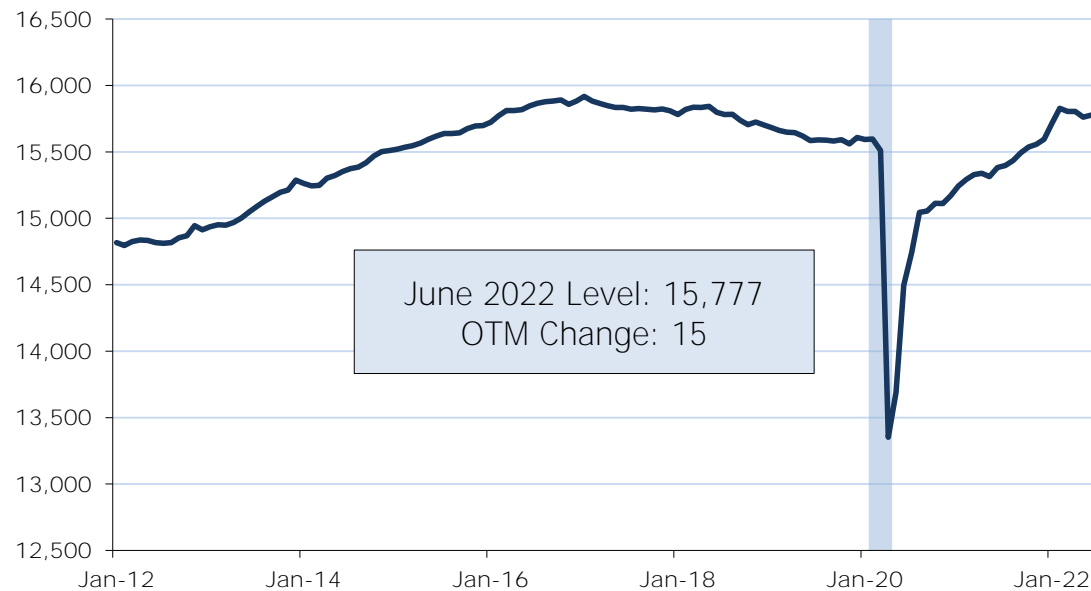


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2022.
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Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade January 2012–June 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



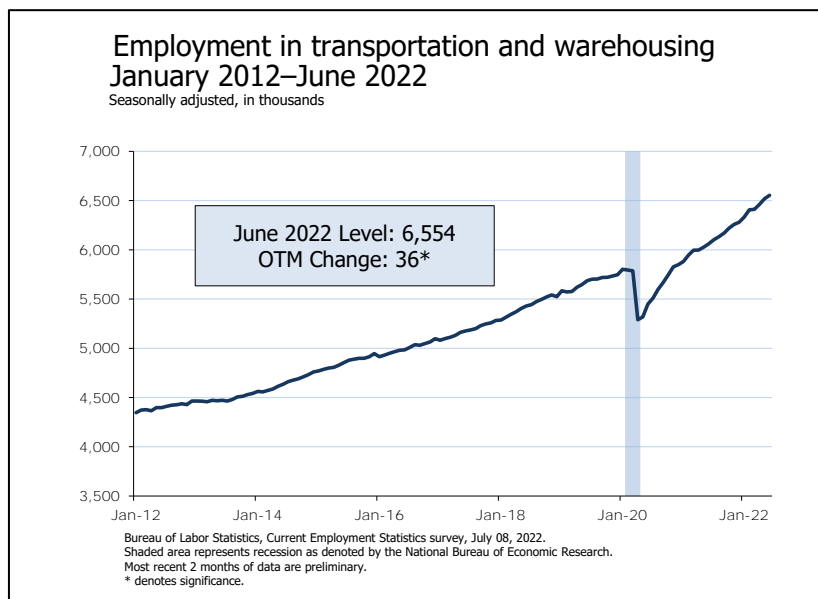
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2022.
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Employment in retail trade changed little in June (+15,000). Since February 2020, industry employment is up by 180,000.

In June, employment in general merchandise stores declined by 7,000, and electronics and appliance stores added 3,000 jobs.

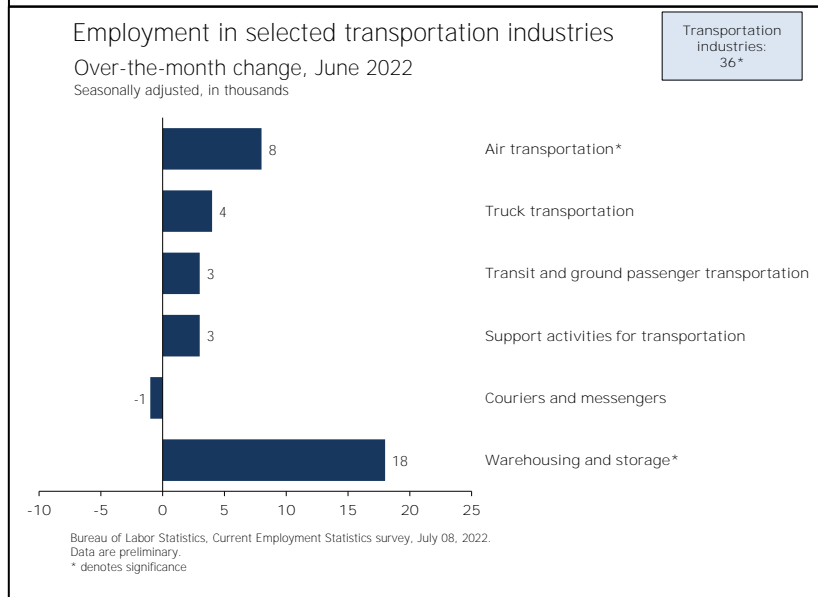
Retail related-economic indicators are mostly negative. [Retail Sales](#) and [Auto Sales](#) both declined in May. In June, the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) decreased and the per gallon price of [regular gasoline](#) increased.

Transportation and Warehousing



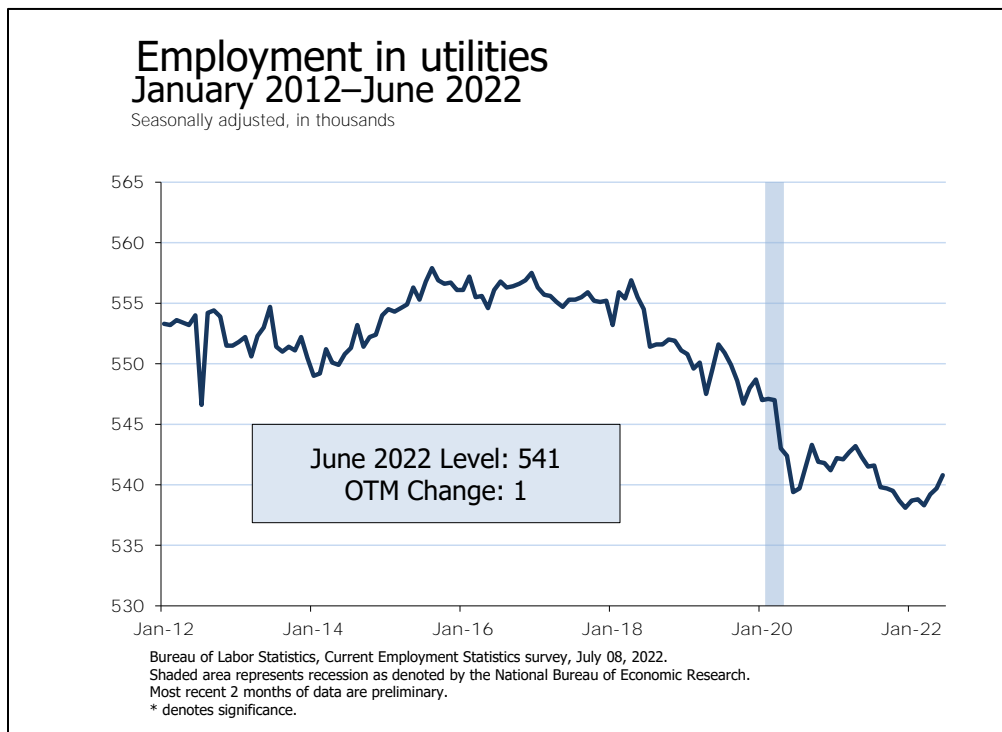
Employment in transportation and warehousing grew by 36,000 in June and is 759,000 above its February 2020 level.

In June, employment gains were concentrated in warehousing and storage (+18,000) and in air transportation (+8,000).

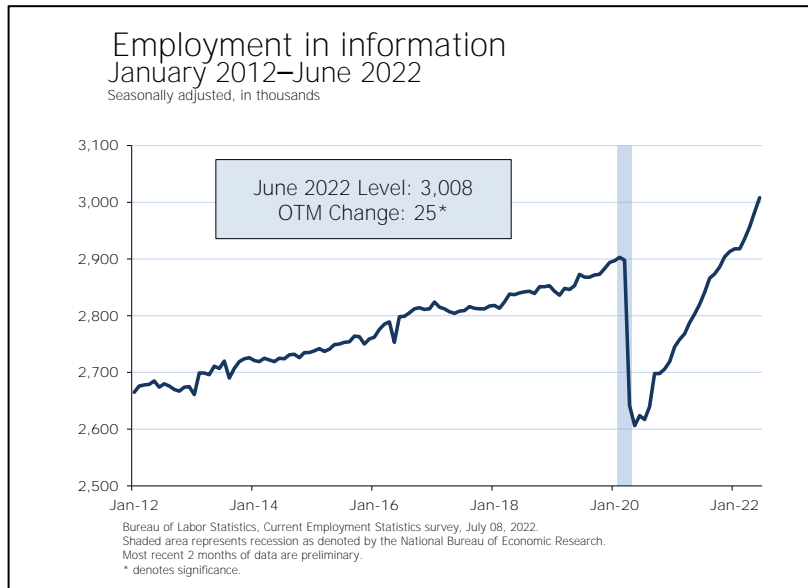


Utilities

Employment in utilities was essentially unchanged in June and, since February 2020, is down by 6,000.

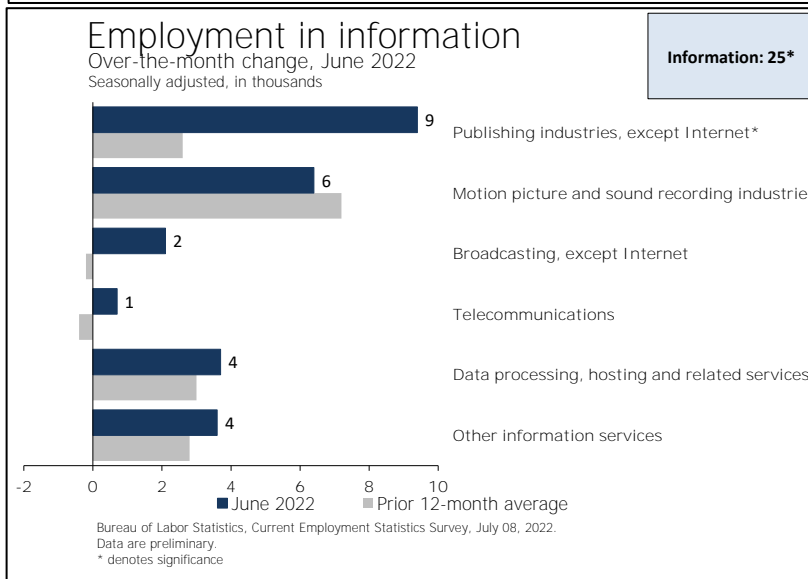


Information

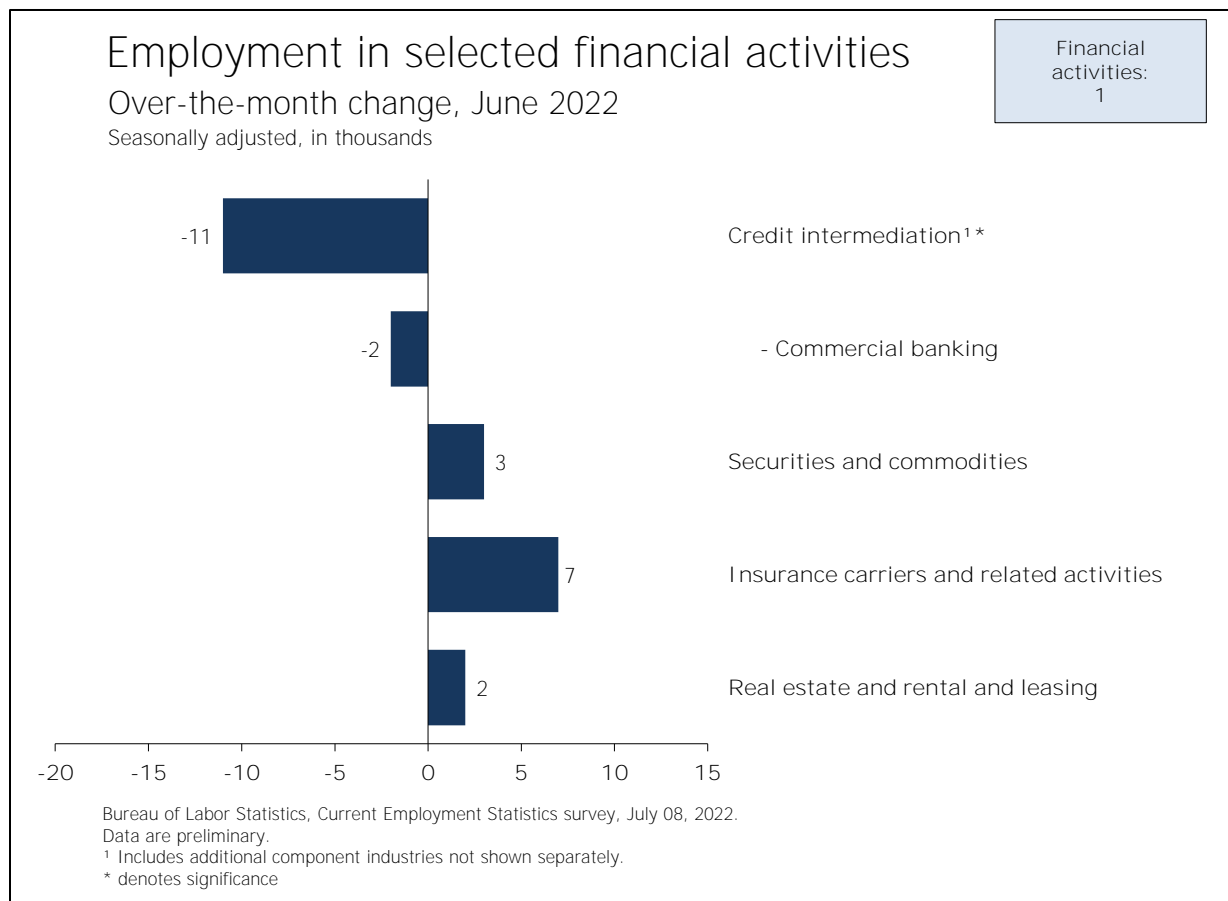


Employment in Information increased by 25,000 in June, in line with the prior 3-month average (+22,000) and is 105,000 above its February 2020 level.

In June, job gains were concentrated in publishing industries, except Internet (+9,000).



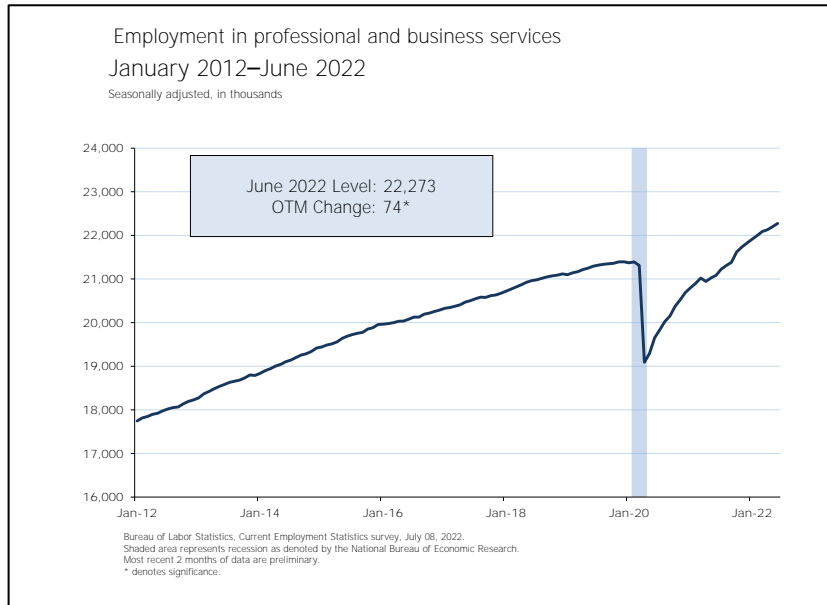
Financial Activities



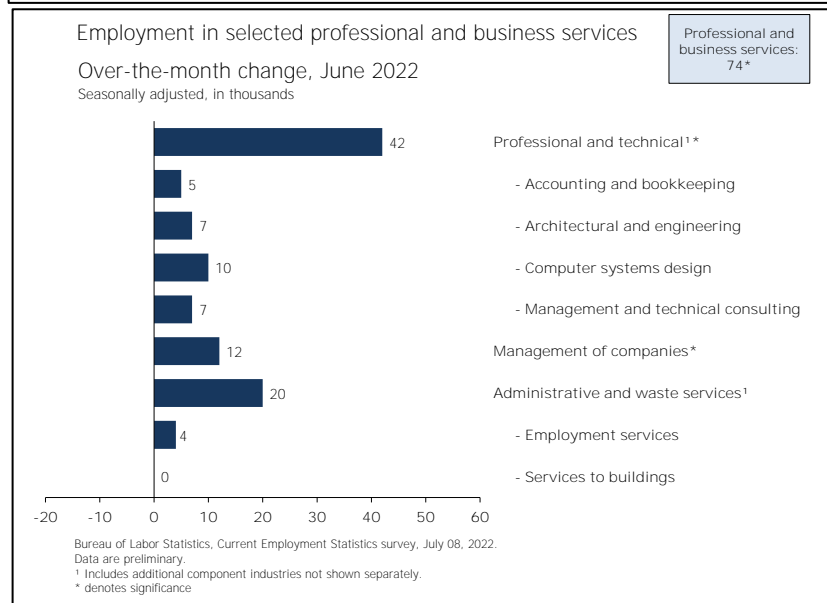
Employment in financial activities changed little in June (+1,000) and is 81,000 above its February 2020 level.

In June, weakness in financial activities was driven by a job loss in credit intermediation and related activities (-11,000).

Professional and Business Services



Employment in professional and business services increased by 74,000 in June and has expanded by 880,000 above its February 2020 level.

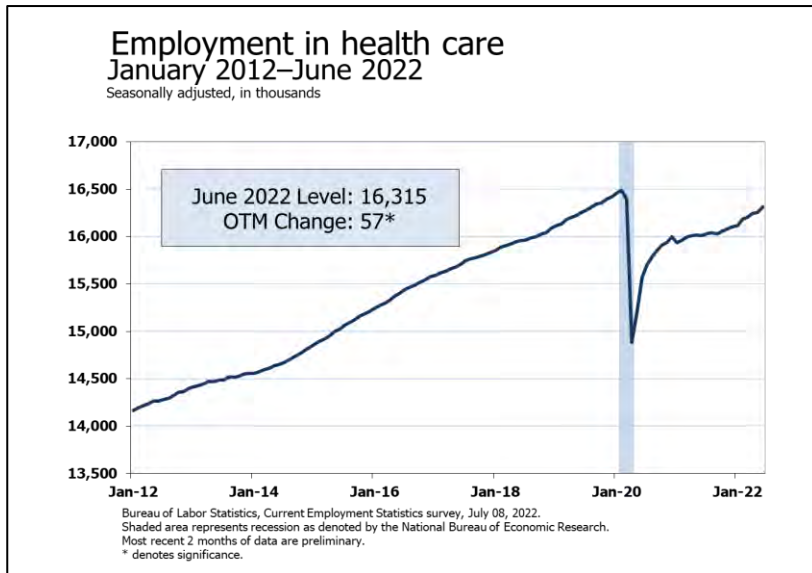


In June, professional and technical services added 42,000 jobs, led by computer systems design and related services (+10,000) and scientific research and development services (+6,000). Management of companies and enterprises added 12,000 jobs over the month, and office administrative services added 8,000.

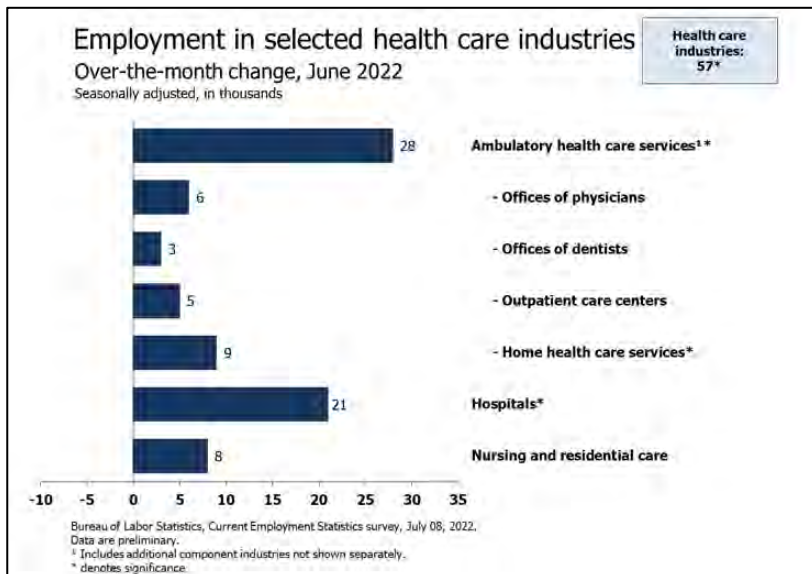
Employment in temporary help services changed little in June (+5,000) but is 242,000 jobs above its February 2020 level.

Private Education and Health Services

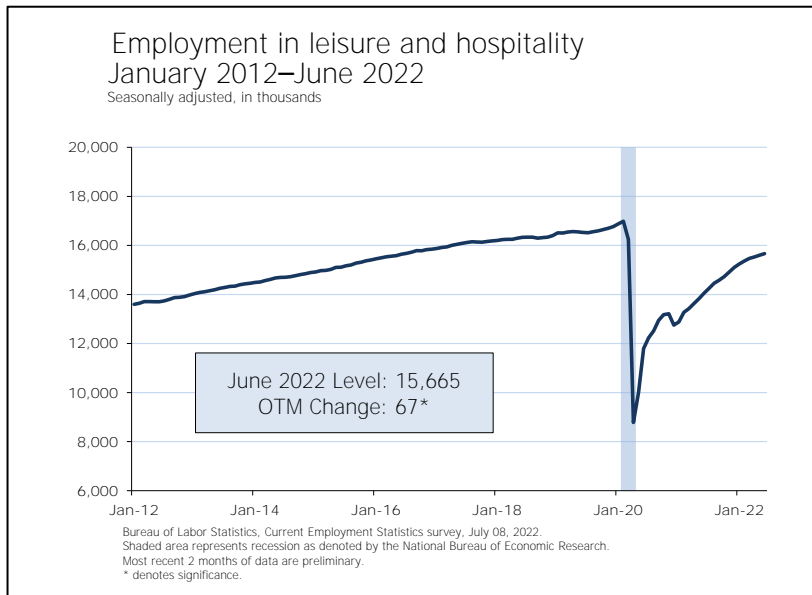
Employment in health care increased by 57,000 in June but is 176,000 below its February 2020 level. In ambulatory care services, employment has expanded by 260,000 above its February 2020 level, while it is down by 57,000 in hospitals and by 379,000 in nursing and residential care facilities.



In June, ambulatory health care services added 28,000 jobs, with a gain in home health care services (+9,000). Hospitals added 21,000 jobs, and nursing and residential care facilities added 8,000.



Leisure and Hospitality

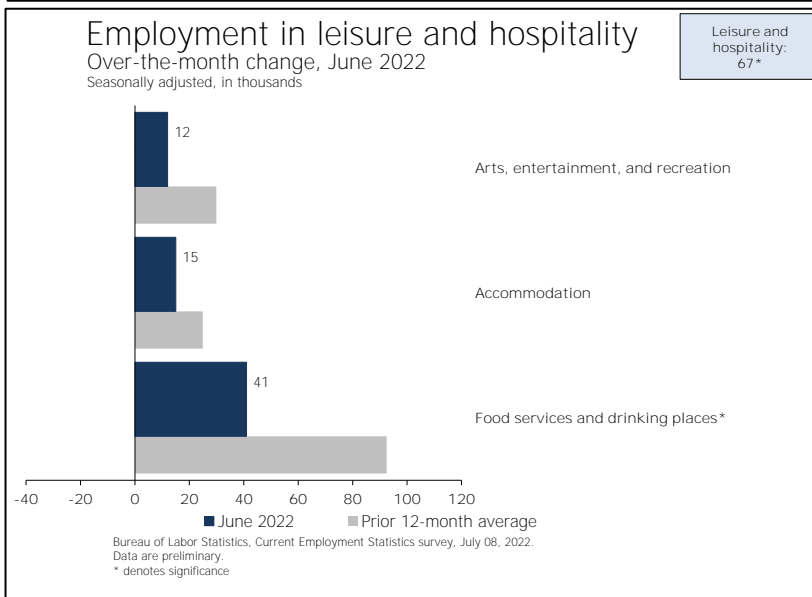


Leisure and hospitality added 67,000 jobs in June. The industry has regained 6.9 million jobs since April 2020. Despite these gains, employment is 1.3 million lower than in February 2020.

In June, average hourly earnings for all employees in leisure and hospitality rose 20 cents to \$20.16 and are up 9.1 percent over the year. Average hourly earnings for nonsupervisory employees rose 4 cents over the month to \$17.79 and are up 10.2 percent over the year.

Food services and drinking places added 41,000 jobs in June, but employment is still 728,000 below its February 2020 level. Accommodation continued to trend up (+15,000).

Related economic indicators are mixed. [Consumer confidence](#) fell sharply in June, and the [Restaurant Performance Index](#) rose 1.3 points in May.



Other Services

Employment in other services January 2012–June 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2022.
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Employment in other services changed little in June (+2,000) and is 260,000 below its February 2020 level.

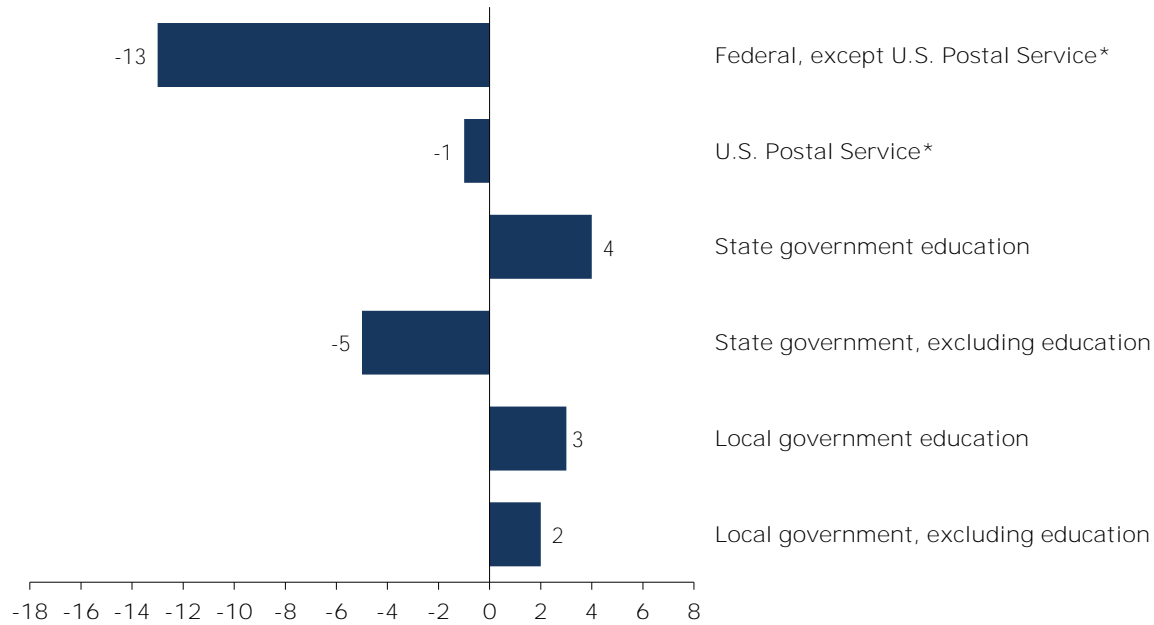
Government

Employment in selected government

Over-the-month change, June 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Government:
-9



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, July 08, 2022.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

Employment in government changed little in June (-9,000) and is 664,000 below its February 2020 level.

In June, employment decreased in federal, except U.S. Postal Service.

¹ The Current Employment Statistics program for national estimates designates cyclical peaks and troughs in time series of employment, hours, and earnings. Generally, the period between a peak and a trough must be at least 6 months in duration. (See <https://www.bls.gov/ces/tables/peak-trough.htm> for more details.) The extreme magnitude and dispersion of job losses across nearly all industries warrants treating the shorter downturn as a cyclical peak-to-trough phase that occurred primarily from February to April 2020. This determination mirrors a similar decision made by the business cycle dating committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) to designate the episode as a recession, even though the downturn was briefer than earlier contractions. (<https://www.nber.org/news/business-cycle-dating-committee-announcement-july-19-2021>)



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