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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



July 2022

Release Date: August 5, 2022

**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, July 2022

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 528,000 in July, led by job gains in leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, and health care. In July, total nonfarm employment recovered to its February 2020 level from losses totaling 22.0 million in March and April 2020.

The seasonally adjusted employment change for May revised up from +384,000 to +386,000, and the change for June revised up from +372,000 to +398,000. Employment over these months is 28,000 higher than previously reported.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls rose by 15 cents, or 0.5 percent, in July. Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 5.2 percent. In July, average weekly hours, at 34.6 hours, were unchanged.

+122,000 Education and Health Services

Health care added 70,000 jobs in July, but employment is 78,000 below its February 2020 level. Over the month, ambulatory health care services accounted for most of the job growth (+47,000), with hospitals (+13,000) and nursing and residential care facilities (+9,000) also contributing jobs. Social assistance added

27,000 jobs in July, with individual and family services contributing 19,000 of the job gain.

+96,000 Leisure and Hospitality

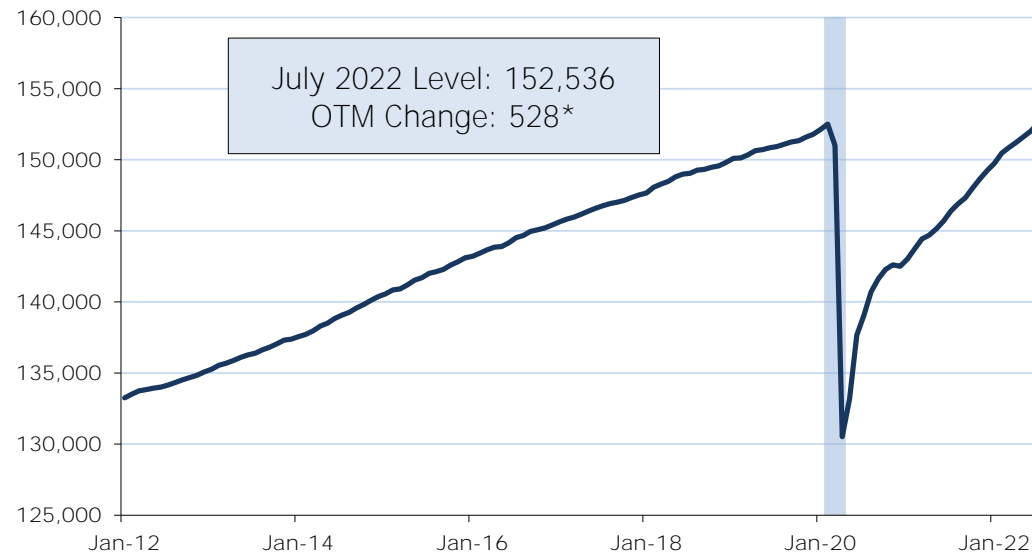
Employment in leisure and hospitality increased over the month (+96,000) but is 1.2 million below its February 2020 level. In July,

food services and drinking places added 74,000 jobs, but employment in the industry is 635,000 below its February 2020 level.

+89,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and technical services increased by 47,000 in July and is

Employment in total nonfarm
January 2012–July 2022
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 05, 2022.
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.
* denotes significance.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2022

813,000 above its February 2020 level. Over the month, job growth occurred in architectural and engineering services (+13,000), in management and technical consulting services (+12,000), in scientific research and development services (+10,000), and in other professional and technical services (+7,000).

Management of companies and enterprises added 13,000 jobs in July, but employment in the industry is 25,000 below its February 2020 level.

+57,000 Government

Employment in government increased by 57,000 in July but is 597,000 below its February 2020 level. Over the month, employment increased in local government education (+27,000) and in federal government (+10,000).

+32,000 Construction

Employment in construction grew by 32,000 in July and has expanded by 82,000 above its February 2020 level. Specialty trade contractors added 22,000 jobs in July.

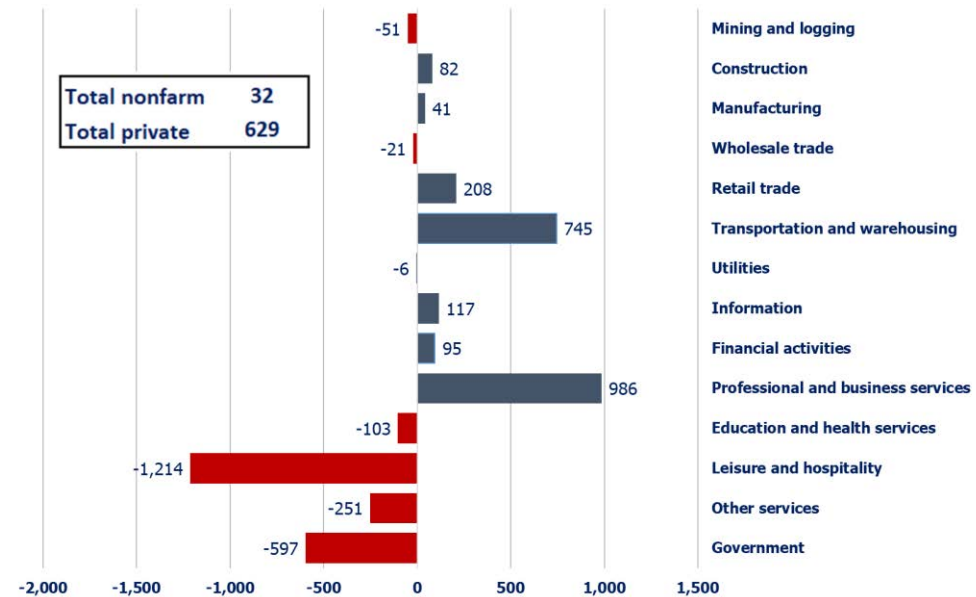
+30,000 Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing increased by 30,000 in July and has expanded by 41,000 above the February 2020 level. Over the month, employment in durable goods grew by 21,000.

+21,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Transportation and warehousing added 21,000 jobs in July, with gains in air transportation (+7,000) and support activities for transportation (+6,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing is 745,000 above its February 2020 level.

Employment in total nonfarm, change since February 2020
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey August 05, 2022
Data are preliminary.

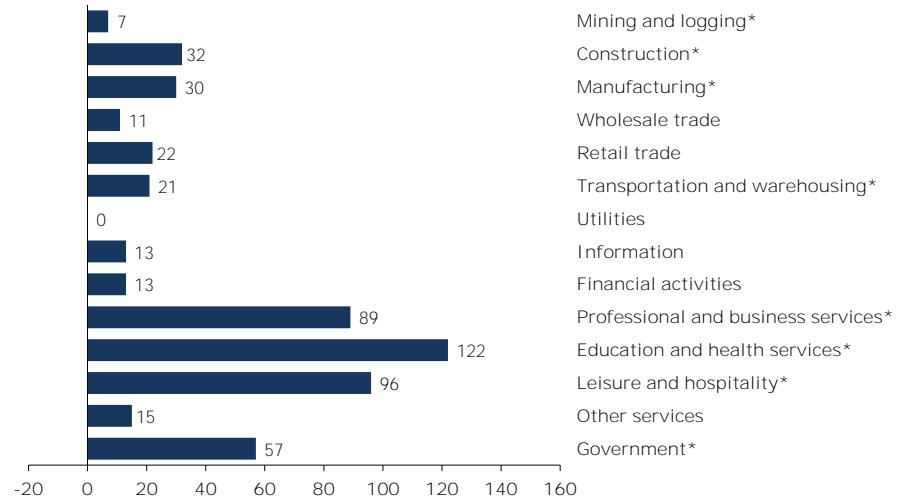
Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, July 2022

+7,000 Mining and logging

Mining employment grew by 7,000 in July, with support activities for mining (+4,000) and oil and gas extraction (+2,000) accounting for most of the gain.

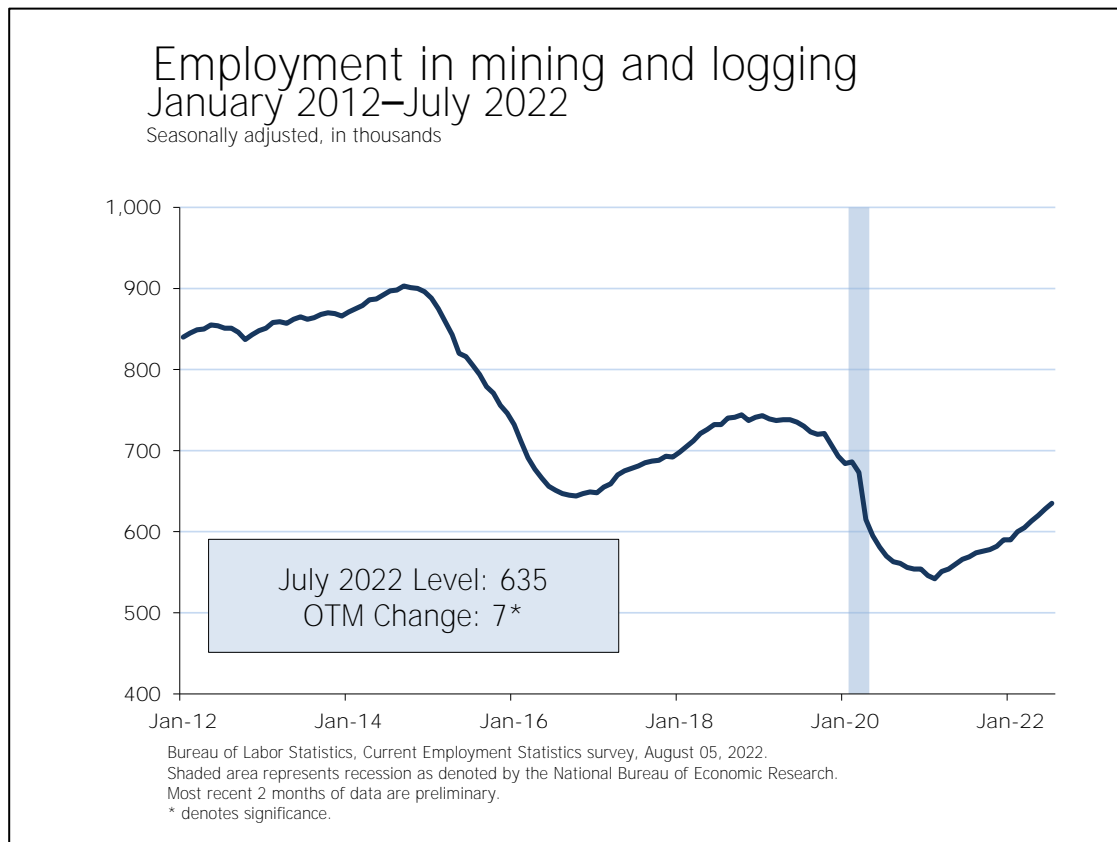
Employment in total nonfarm
Over-the-month change, July 2022
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:
528*



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 05, 2022.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

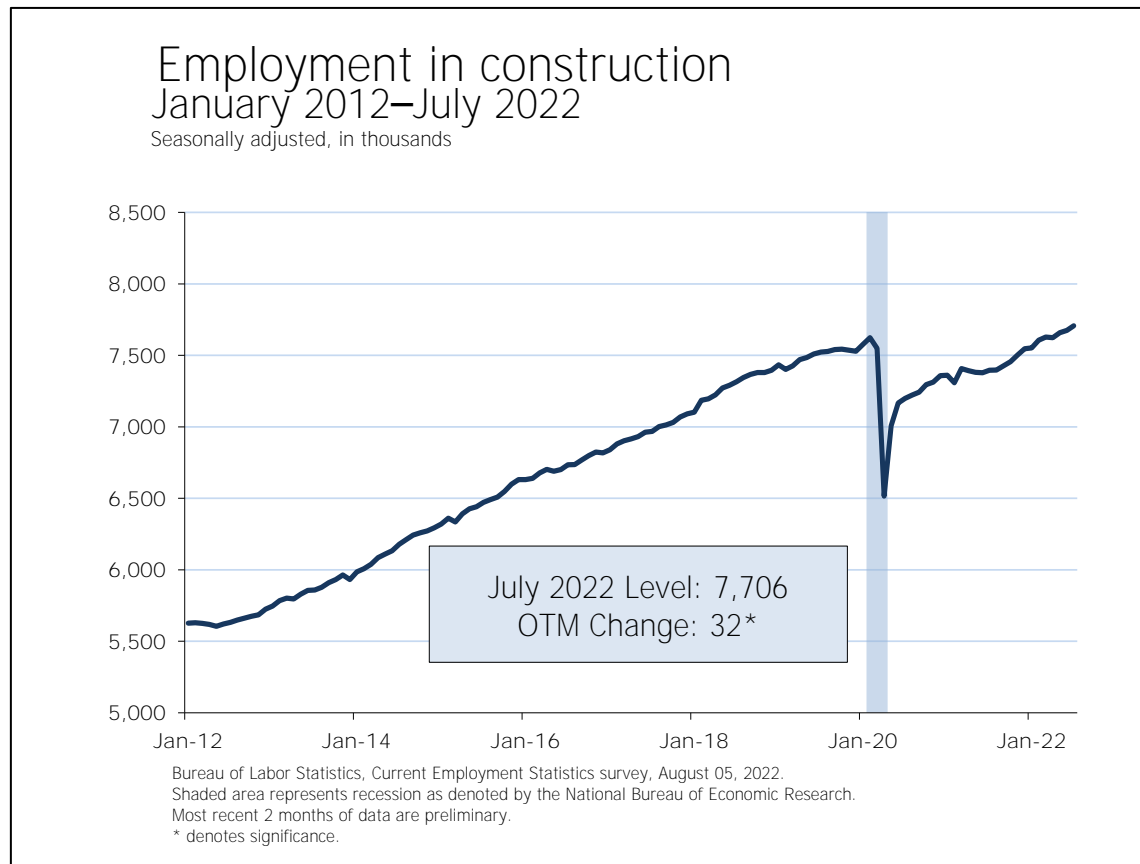
Mining and Logging



Employment in mining increased by 7,000 in July, with gains concentrated in support activities for mining (+4,000) and in oil and gas extraction (+2,000). Mining has added 96,000 jobs 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 a high average weekly price of [West Texas Intermediate crude oil](#), although the price was down over the month.

Construction

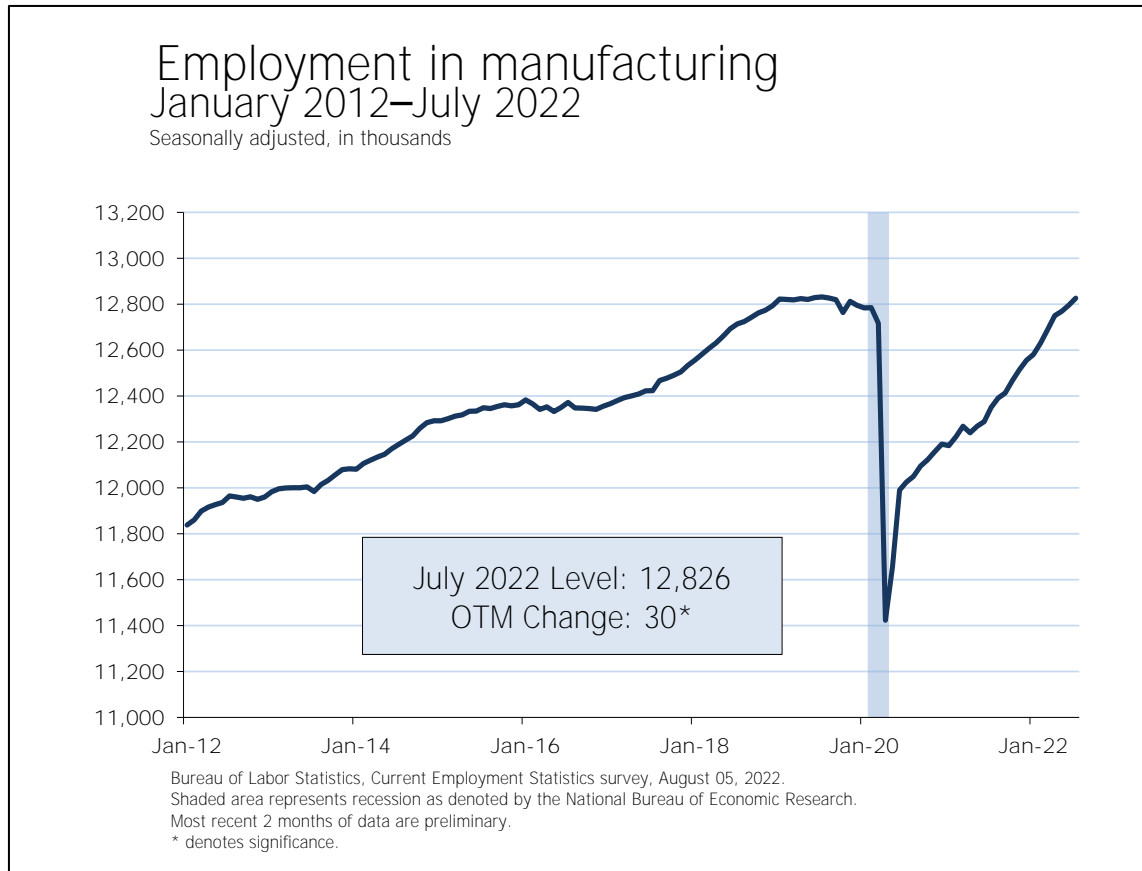


Employment in construction grew by 32,000 in July and has expanded by 82,000 above its February 2020 peak.¹ Over the past 12 months, construction has added an average 26,000 jobs per month.

In July, specialty trade contractors added 22,000 jobs, with gains split between the residential (+11,000) and nonresidential (+10,000) components. Employment in residential specialty trade contractors has expanded 132,000 above its February 2020 level, while employment in nonresidential specialty trade contractors is 53,000 lower.

These trends are in line with sharp increases in [residential construction spending](#) since February 2020 and recent declines in [nonresidential construction spending](#).

Manufacturing



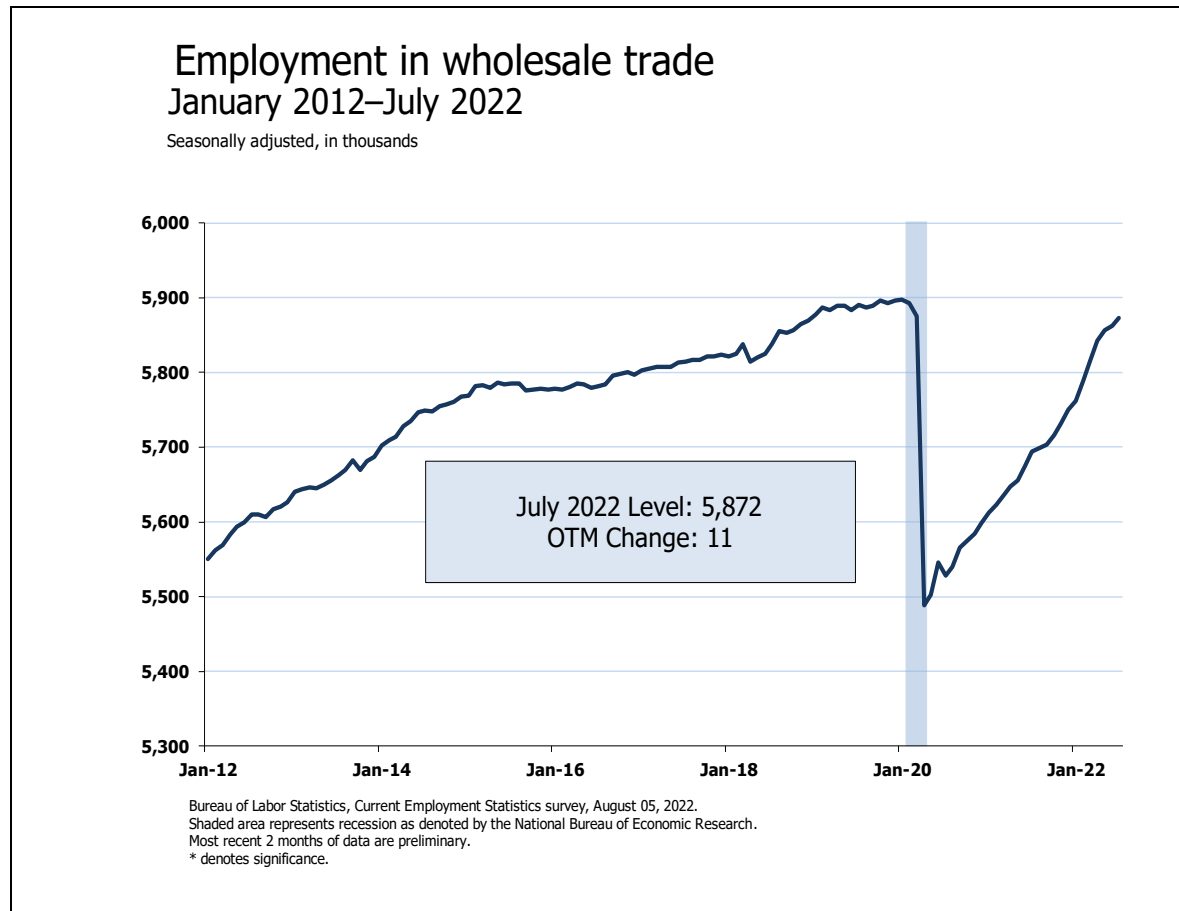
Employment in manufacturing grew by 30,000 in July and is 41,000 above its February 2020 level.

The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index increased 5.4 points to 66.9. A number above 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than are losing jobs.

Despite more widespread growth as measured by the diffusion index, both the [ISM Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index \(PMI\)](#) and the [S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI](#) declined in July.

Average weekly hours of all employees remained unchanged at 40.4 hours in July. Production employees' average workweek, at 41.1 hours, was little changed (+0.1 hour). Average weekly overtime hours for all employees increased by 0.1 to 3.3 hours. Overtime hours for production workers fell by 0.1 hour to 4.0 hours in July.

Wholesale Trade



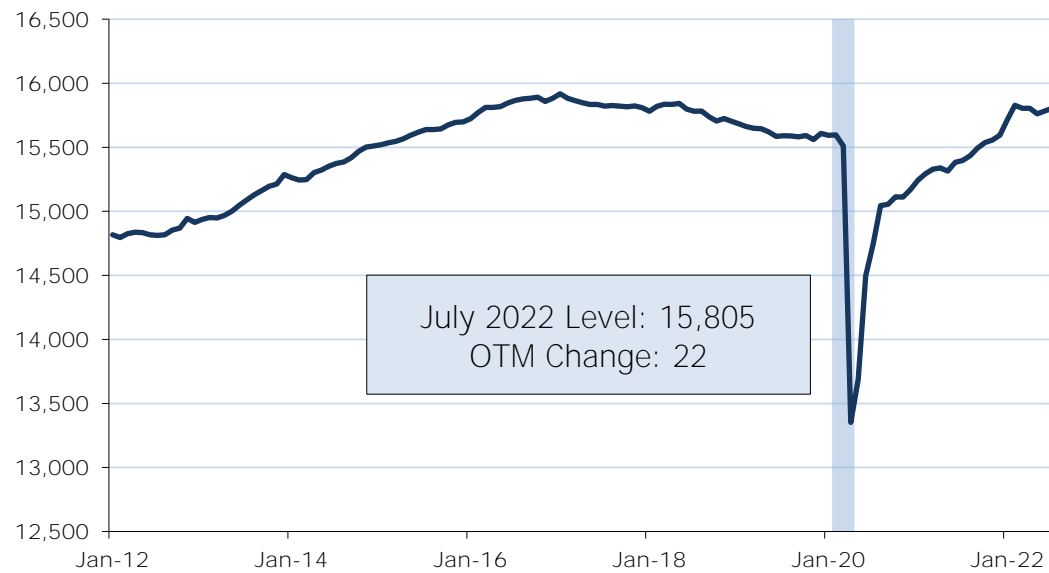
Employment in wholesale trade changed little (+11,000) in July, compared to an average monthly gain of 19,000 over the prior 6 months. Employment in wholesale trade is 21,000 lower than its February 2020 level.

Employment in durable goods is 20,000 above its February 2020 level, although employment is 30,000 lower in nondurable goods and 11,000 lower in electronic markets and agents and brokers.

Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade January 2012–July 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



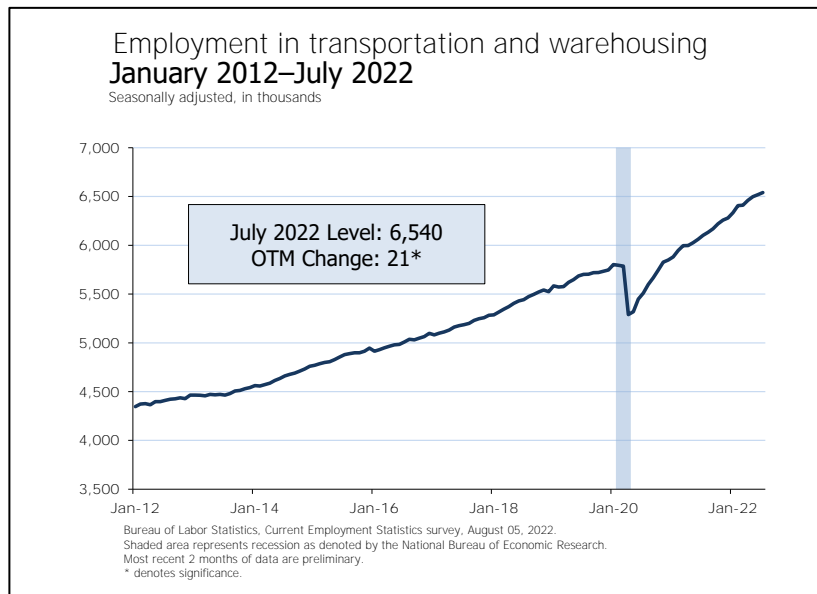
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 05, 2022.
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 * denotes significance.

Employment in retail trade increased in July (+22,000), but has shown little net change over the past 4 months. Since February 2020, industry employment is up by 208,000.

In July, employment increased in food and beverage stores (+9,000) and in general merchandise stores (+8,000).

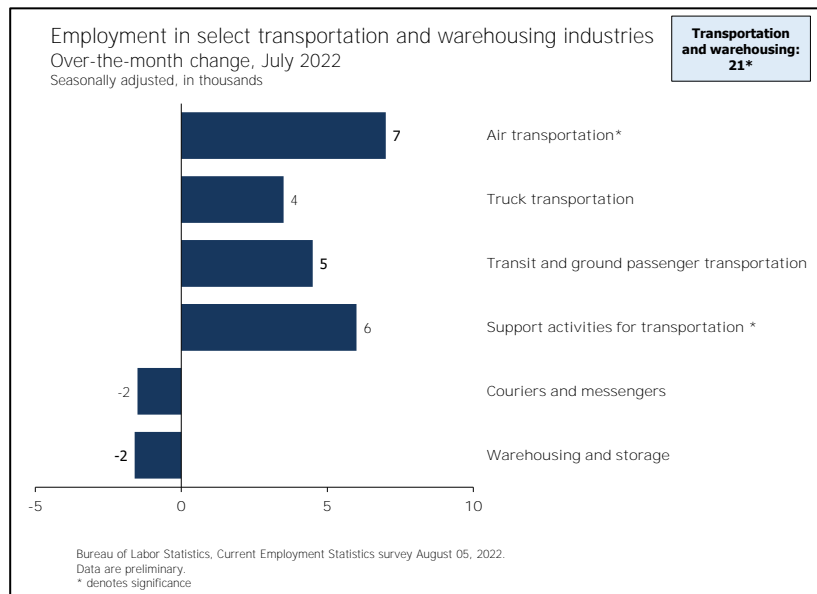
Retail related-economic indicators are mixed. [Retail Sales](#) and [Auto Sales](#) both increased in June, and the per gallon price of [regular gasoline](#) decreased in July. Conversely, the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) decreased in July.

Transportation and Warehousing



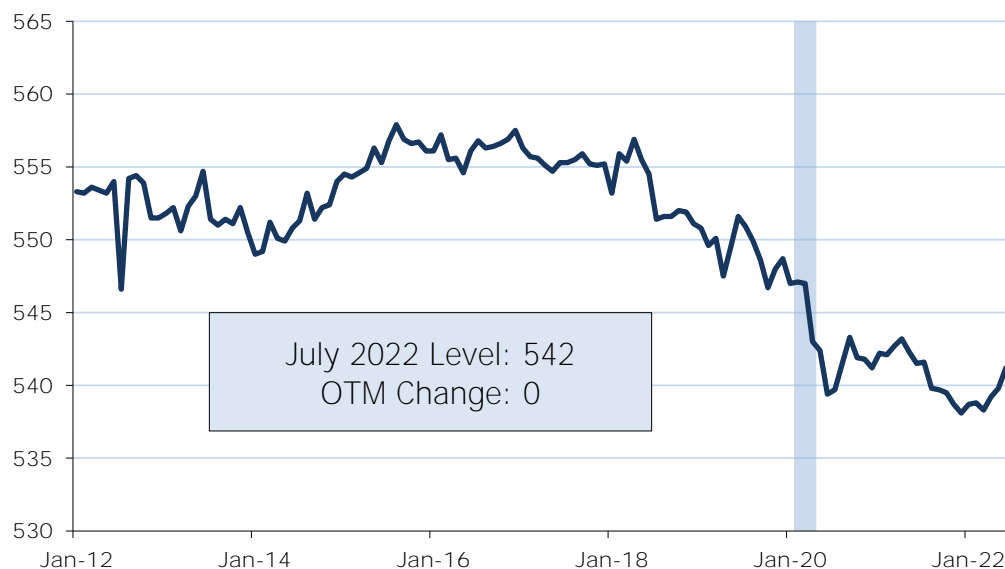
Employment in transportation and warehousing grew by 21,000 in July and is 745,000 above its February 2020 level.

In July, employment gains were concentrated in air transportation (+7,000) and support activities for transportation (+6,000).



Utilities

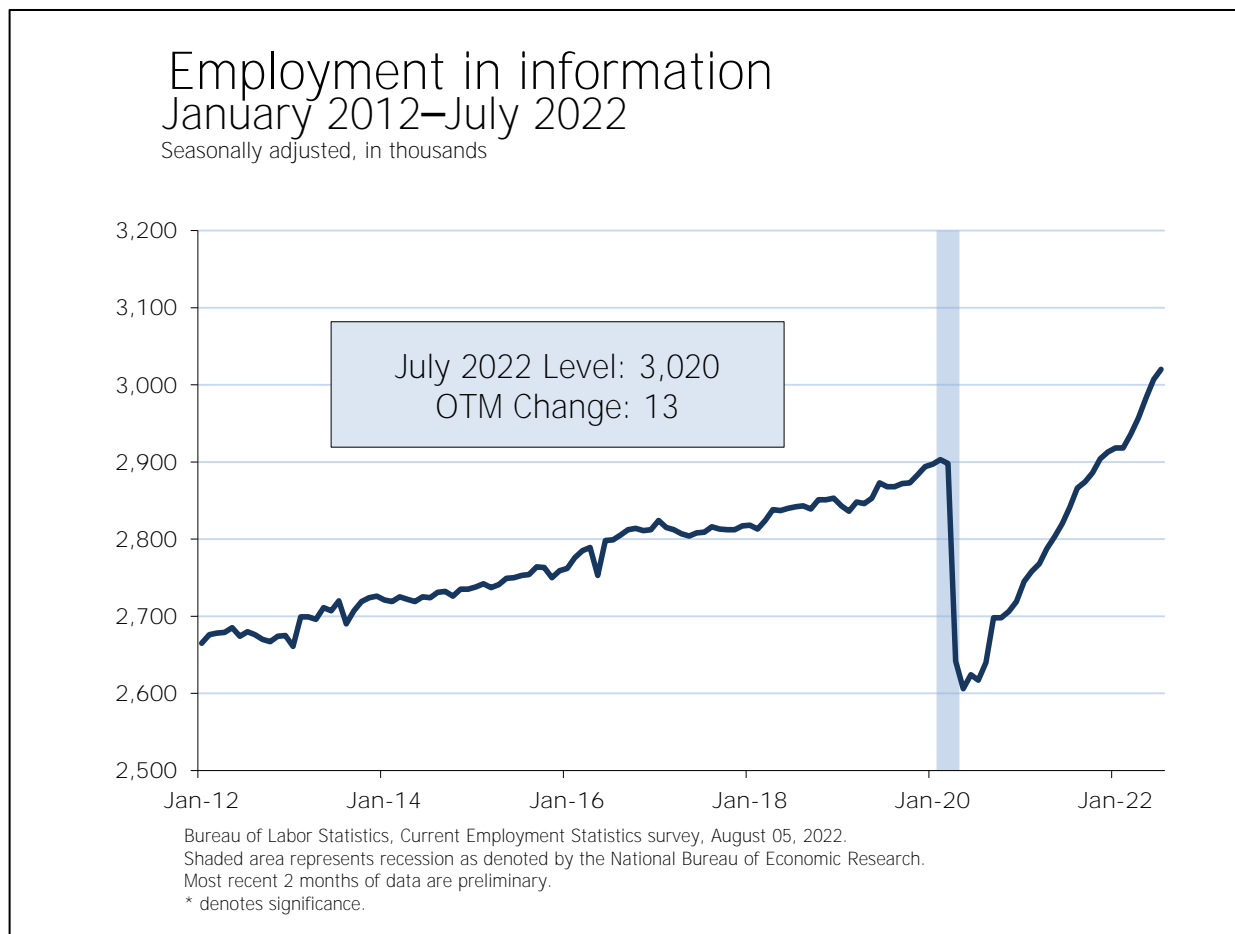
Employment in utilities
January 2012–July 2022
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Employment in utilities was flat in July and has shown little net change since February 2020 (-6,000).

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 05, 2022.
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Information



Employment in information continued to trend up in July (+13,000) and is 117,000 above its February 2020 level.

In July, job gains were concentrated in other information services (+7,000), such as news clipping services, stock photo agencies, and telephone-based information services.

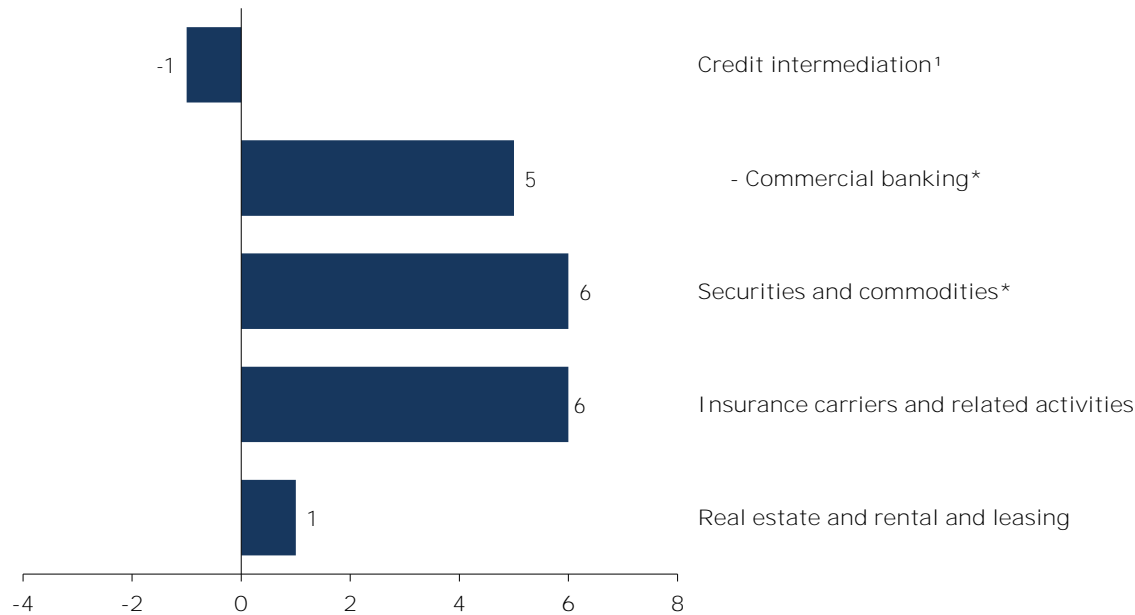
Financial Activities

Employment in selected financial activities

Over-the-month change, July 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Financial activities:
13



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, August 05, 2022.

Data are preliminary.

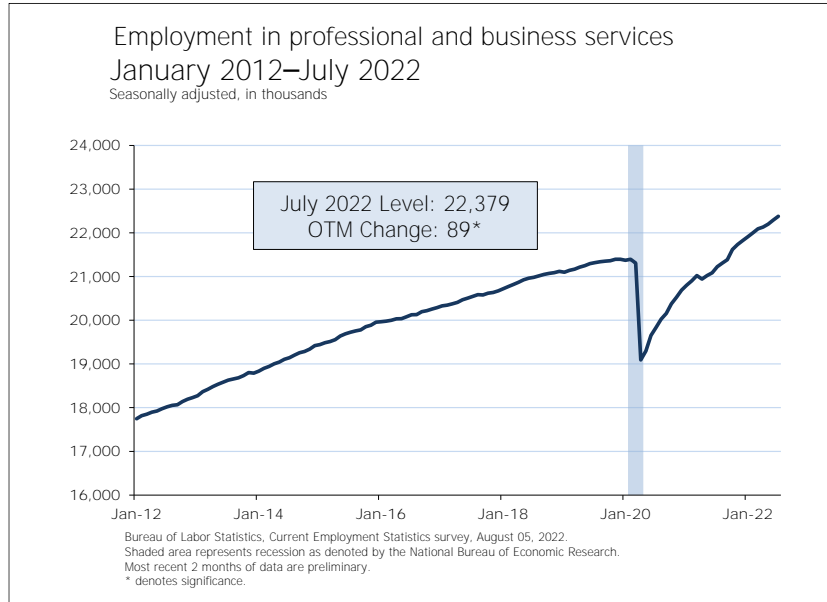
¹ Includes additional component industries not shown separately.

* denotes significance

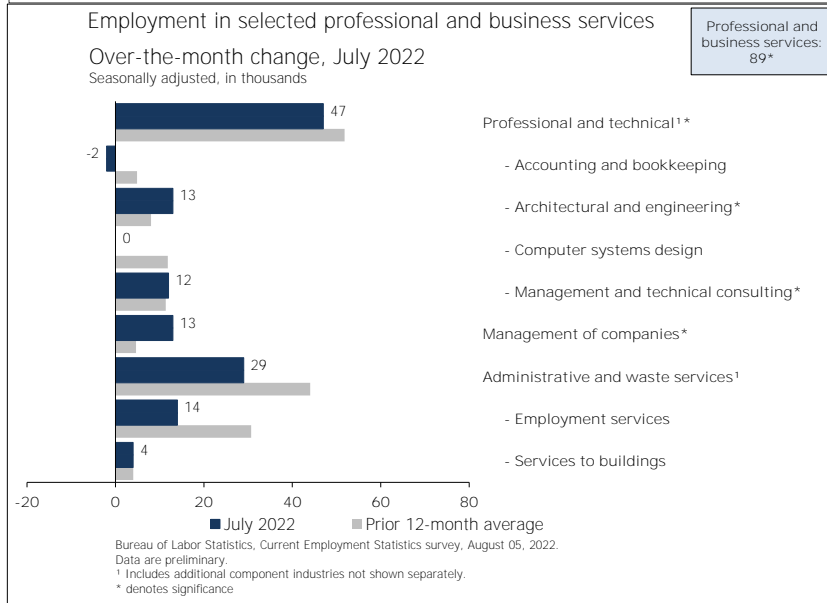
Employment in financial activities continued to trend up in July (+13,000) and is 95,000 above its February 2020 level.

In July, commercial banking added 5,000 jobs, and securities and commodities added 6,000 jobs.

Professional and Business Services



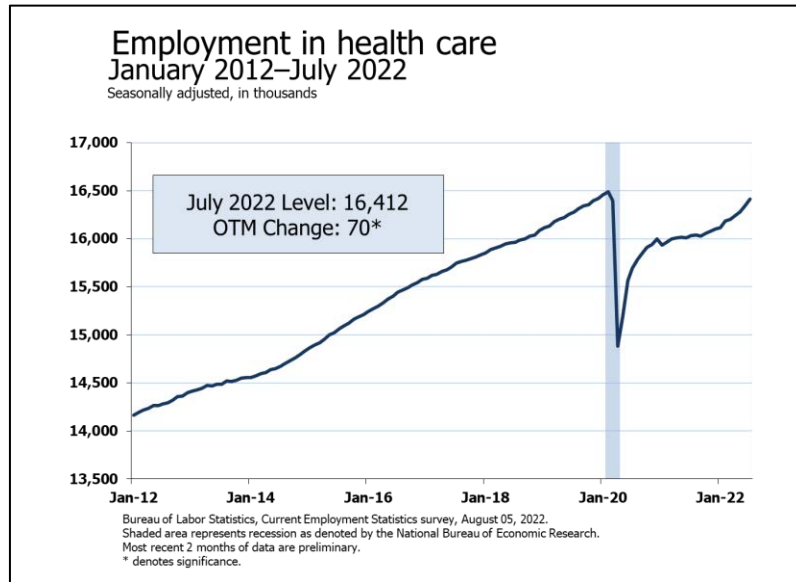
Employment in professional and business services increased by 89,000 in July and has expanded by 986,000 above its February 2020 level.



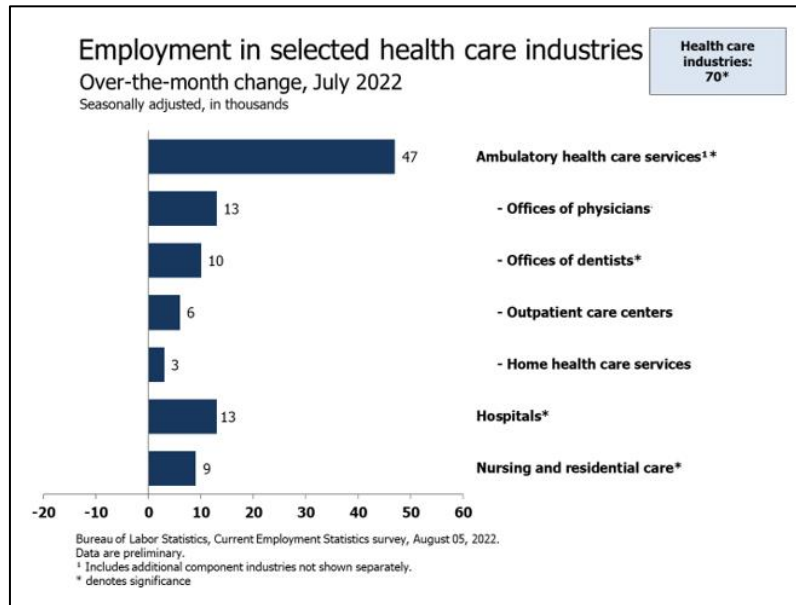
In July, professional and technical services added 47,000 jobs, with gains in architectural and engineering services (+13,000), management and technical consulting services (+12,000), scientific research and development services (+10,000), and other professional and technical services (+7,000). Management of companies and enterprises added 13,000 jobs over the month, and office administrative services added 7,000.

Employment in temporary help services changed little in July (+10,000) and is 244,000 above its February 2020 level.

Private Education and Health Services



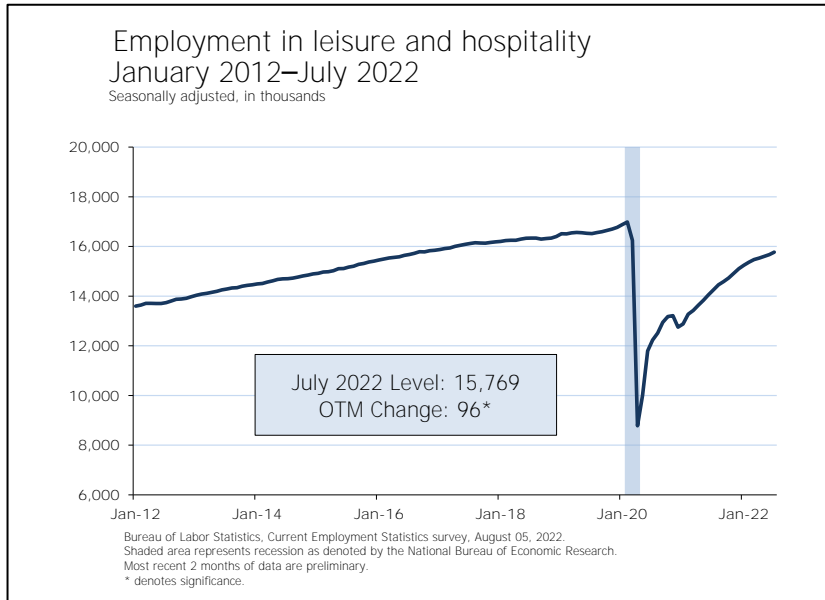
Employment in health care increased by 70,000 in July and is 78,000 below its February 2020 level.



In July, job gains were concentrated in ambulatory health care services (+47,000), with offices of other health practitioners (+16,000) and offices of dentists (+10,000) adding jobs. Elsewhere in health care, hospitals added 13,000 jobs, and nursing and residential care facilities added 9,000.

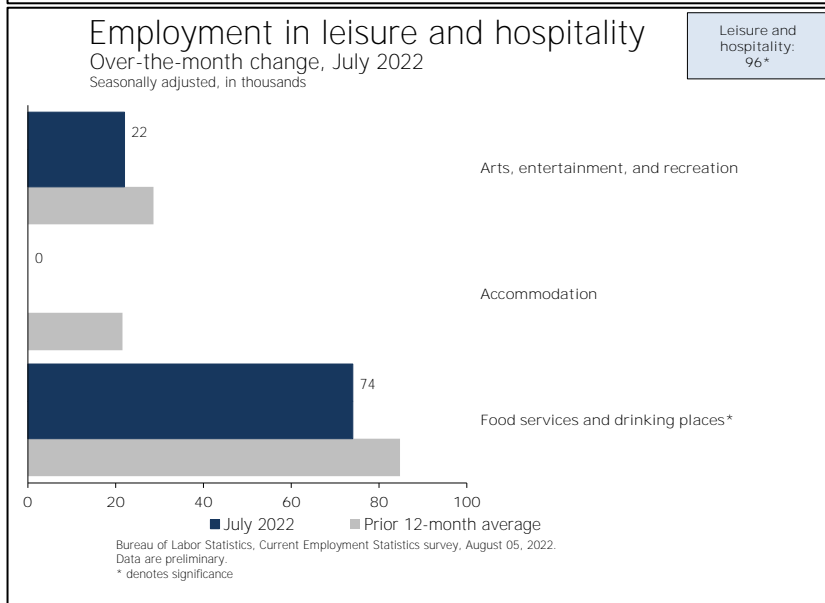
Within social assistance, employment in individual and family services increased by 19,000 over the month and is 74,000 above its February 2020 level.

Leisure and Hospitality



Leisure and hospitality added 96,000 jobs in July. The industry has regained 7.0 million jobs since April 2020, but employment is 1.2 million lower than in February 2020.

In July, average hourly earnings for all employees in leisure and hospitality rose 12 cents to \$20.22 and are up 8.7 percent over the year.

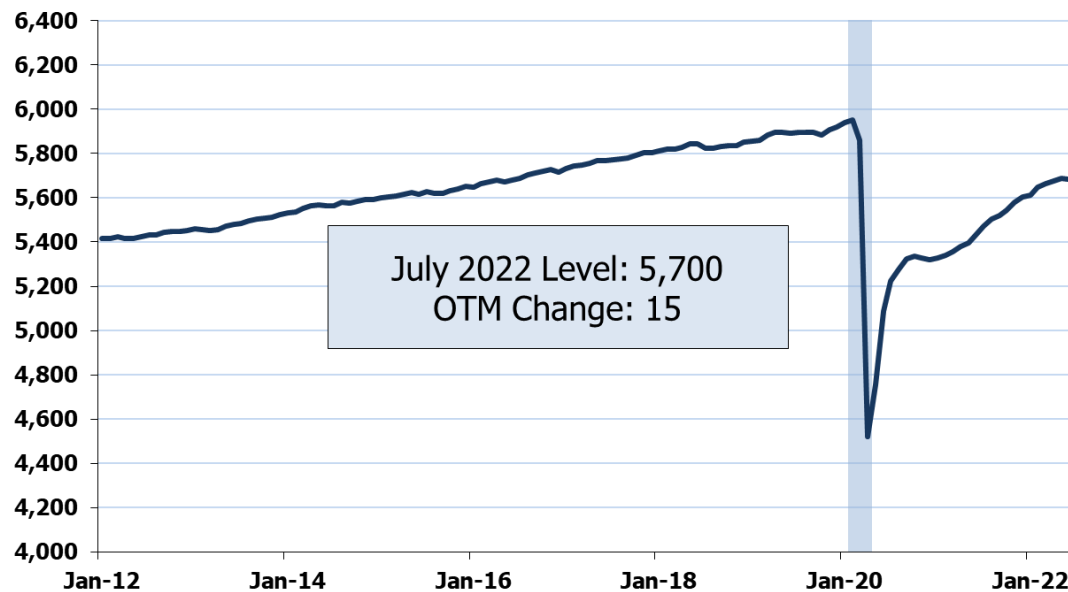


Food services and drinking places added 74,000 jobs in July but employment is 635,000 below its February 2020 level.

Other Services

Employment in other services January 2012–July 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

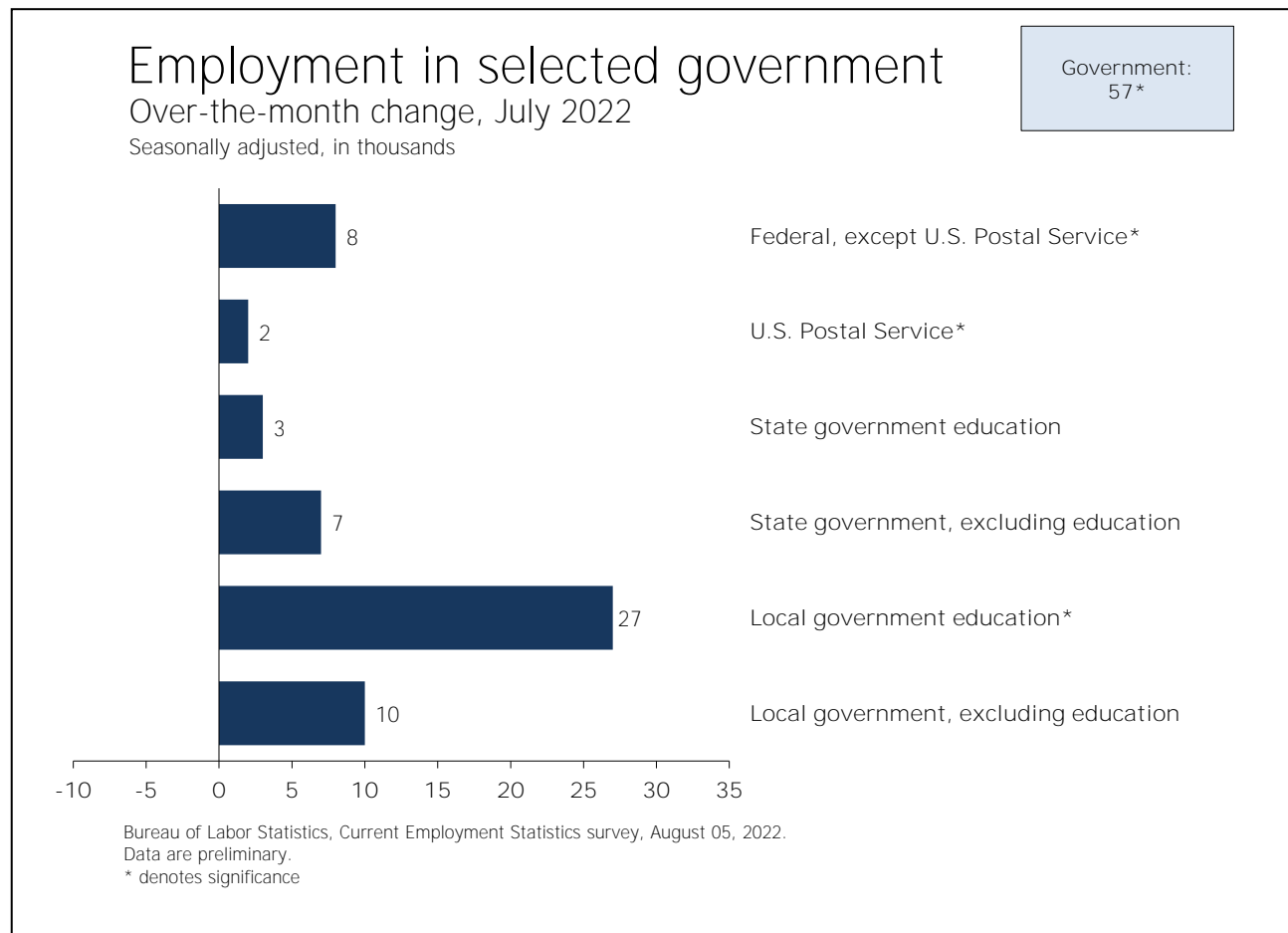


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Employment in other services changed little in July (+15,000) and is 251,000 below its February 2020 level.

In July, personal and laundry services added 11,000 jobs.

Government



Employment in government increased by 57,000 in July but is 597,000 below its February 2020 level.

In July, job gains were concentrated in local government education (+27,000) and in federal government (+10,000).

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. (For more information, see <https://www.nber.org/news/business-cycle-dating-committee-announcement-july-19-2021>.)



CES Analysts

Osman Alhassan

Ryan Ansell

Hyun Choi

Steve Crestol

Purva Desai

Katelynn Harris

Matthew Hong

Kennedy Keller

Mike McCall

Patrycja Milewska

Maria Ramos

Rhiannon Sneeringer

Carson Wilson

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

202-691-6555

[Email CES](#)