

Current Employment Statistics Highlights

Detailed Industry Employment Analysis

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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



February 2022

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

202-691-6555

[Email CES](#)

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, February 2022

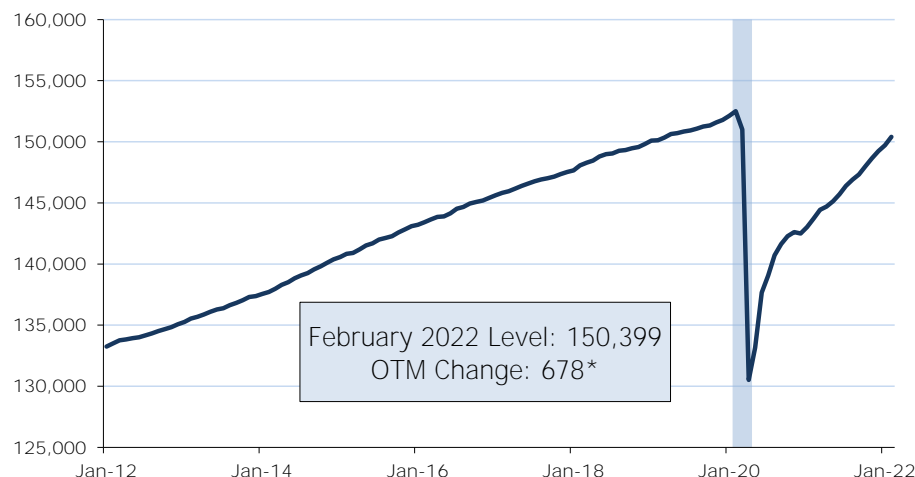
Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 678,000 in February. Job gains were widespread and included increases in leisure and hospitality, health care, professional and business services, and construction. Total nonfarm employment is 2.1 million below its February 2020 peak.¹

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls changed little in February (+1 cent). Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 5.1 percent. In February, average weekly hours increased by 0.1 hour to 34.7 hours.

The seasonally adjusted employment change for January revised up from +467,000 to +481,000, and the change for December revised up from +510,000 to +588,000. On net, employment over January and December was 92,000 higher than previously reported.

Employment in total nonfarm January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.
* denotes significance.

+179,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment increased in leisure and hospitality in February (+179,000) but is 1.5 million below its February 2020 level. Within the industry, food services and drinking places added 124,000 jobs over the month, and accommodation added 28,000 jobs.

+112,000 Education and Health Services

Employment in health care increased by 64,000 in February. Most of the growth over the month occurred in ambulatory health care services (+54,000), which included job gains in home health care services (+20,000), offices of physicians (+15,000), and offices of other health practitioners (+12,000). Within social

assistance, individual and family services added 21,000 jobs over the month.

Employment in education and health services is 514,000 below the February 2020 level.

+95,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and business services increased in February (+95,000),

Current Employment Statistics Summary, February 2022

including gains in temporary help services (+36,000), management of companies and enterprises (+12,000), management and technical consulting services (+10,000), and scientific research and development services (+8,000). Employment in professional and business services has expanded by 596,000 above its February 2020 level.

+60,000 Construction

Construction added 60,000 jobs in February. Job gains were concentrated in specialty trade contractors (+44,000), with both residential (+24,000) and nonresidential specialty trades (+20,000) contributing to the growth. Employment in construction is slightly lower (-11,000) than it was in February 2020.

+48,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Transportation and warehousing added 48,000 jobs in February. Warehousing and storage contributed 11,000 jobs, followed by couriers and messengers (+9,000), support activities for transportation (+9,000), and air transportation (+7,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing has expanded by 584,000 above its February 2020 level.

+37,000 Retail Trade

Retail trade added 37,000 payroll jobs in February, with gains in building material and garden supply stores (+12,000), furniture and home furnishing stores (+6,000), and gasoline stations (+5,000). Retail employment is 104,000 above its February level.

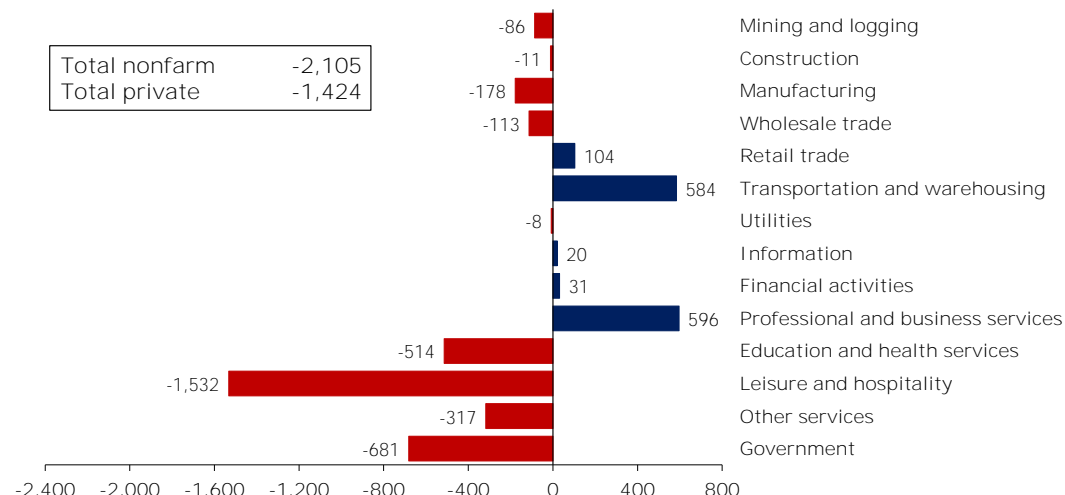
+36,000 Manufacturing

Durable goods manufacturing added 20,000 jobs in February. Job gains in fabricated metal products (+11,000), machinery (+8,000), electrical equipment and appliances (+4,000), primary metals (+3,000), furniture and related products (+3,000), and nonmetallic mineral products (+3,000) were partly offset by job

Employment in total nonfarm

Change since February 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey March 04, 2022
Data are preliminary.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, February 2022

losses in motor vehicles and parts (-18,000). Nondurable goods manufacturing also added jobs in February (+16,000). Employment in manufacturing is 178,000 below the February 2020 level.

+35,000 Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities grew by 35,000 in February. Job gains were split between finance and insurance (+16,000) and real estate (+16,000). Employment in financial activities is 31,000 above its February 2020 level.

+25,000 Other Services

Other services added 25,000 jobs in February, with repair and maintenance contributing 10,000 to the increase. Employment in other services is 317,000 lower than in February 2020.

+18,000 Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade added 18,000 jobs in February. Employment in wholesale trade is 113,000 lower than in February 2020.

+9,000 Mining and Logging

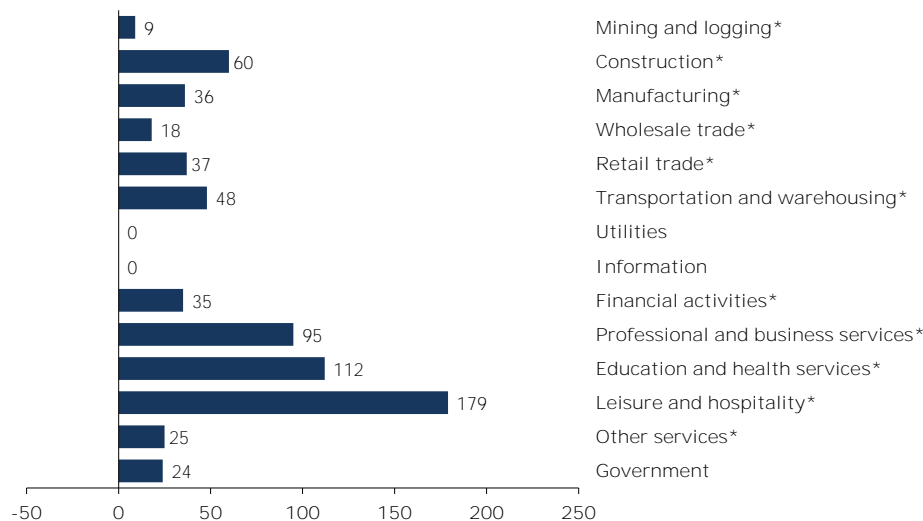
Employment in mining grew by 9,000 in February. Job gains were concentrated in

Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:
678*



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.

Data are preliminary.

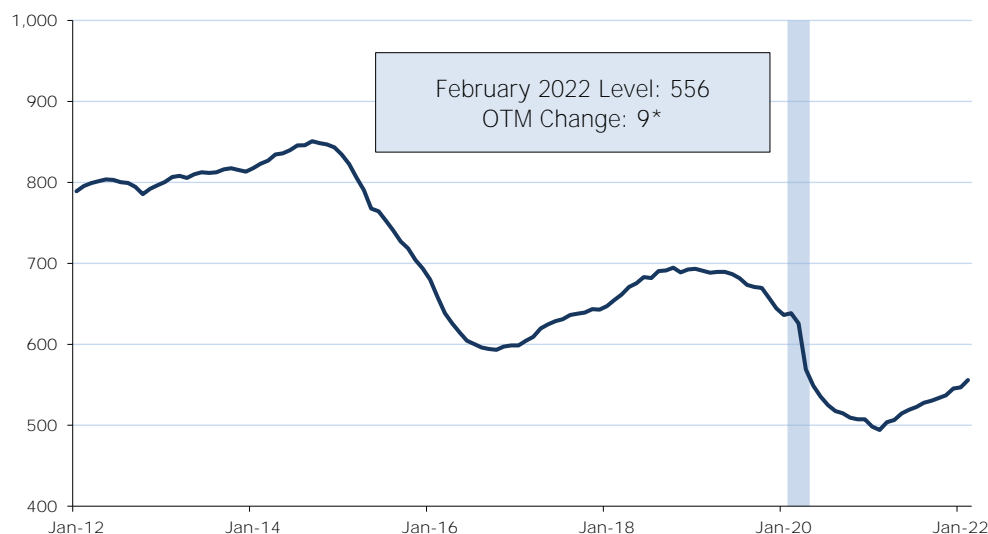
* denotes significance

support activities for mining (+6,000) and in oil and gas extraction (+2,000).

Mining and Logging

Employment in mining January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
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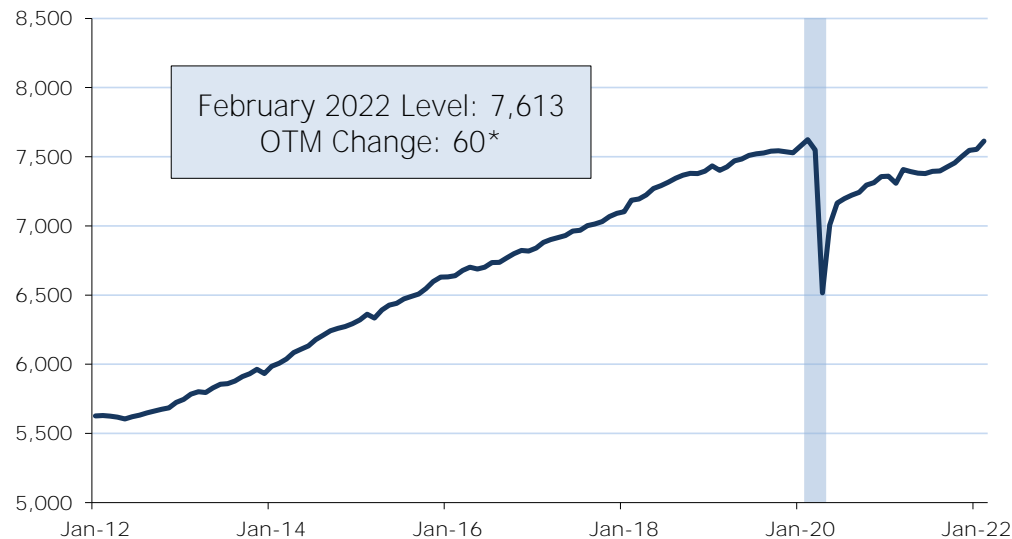
Employment in mining increased by 9,000 in February due to upticks in support activities for mining (+6,000) and in oil and gas extraction (+2,000). Mining has added 62,000 jobs since an employment trough in February 2021.

Recent strength in mining employment has coincided with increases in the count of [North American rotary rigs](#) and in the average weekly price of [West Texas Intermediate crude oil](#).

Construction

Employment in construction January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
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Construction added 60,000 jobs in February, and employment is 11,000 below its February 2020 peak.¹

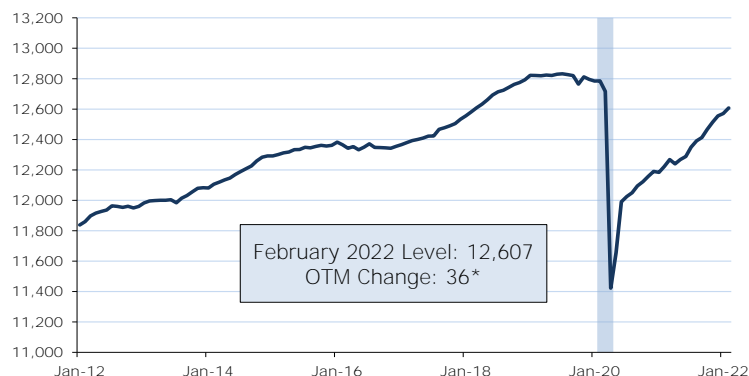
In February 2022, job gains were concentrated in specialty trade contractors (+44,000), with both residential (+24,000) and nonresidential specialty trades (+20,000) contributing to the growth. The February employment gains follow increases in both [residential spending](#) and [nonresidential spending](#) in January.

Employment in residential specialty trade contractors has expanded above its February 2020 level by 108,000, while employment in nonresidential specialty trade contractors is 83,000 below its February 2020 level.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
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Employment in manufacturing increased by 36,000 in February, in line with the current 6-month average. Manufacturing has recovered 1.2 million of 1.4 million jobs lost in March and April 2020.

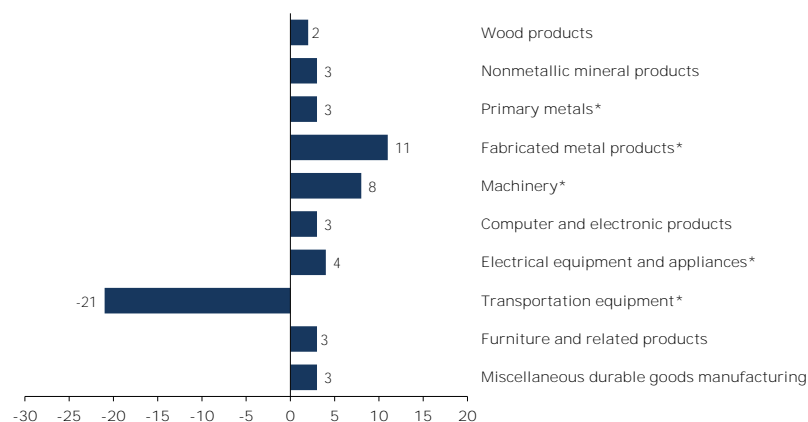
The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index increased in February by 21.0 points to 75.7, following a 9.5-point decrease in January. A number above 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than are losing jobs.

Employment in durable goods rose by 20,000 in February, with gains in fabricated metal products (+11,000), machinery (+8,000), electrical equipment and appliances (+4,000), primary metals (+3,000), furniture and related products (+3,000), and nonmetallic mineral products (+3,000). Motor vehicles and parts lost 18,000 jobs in February. This decline reflects the [ongoing chip shortage](#) impacting the American automotive industry. Nondurable goods manufacturing added jobs over the month (+16,000).

Employment in durable goods Over-the-month change, February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Durable goods:
20*



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

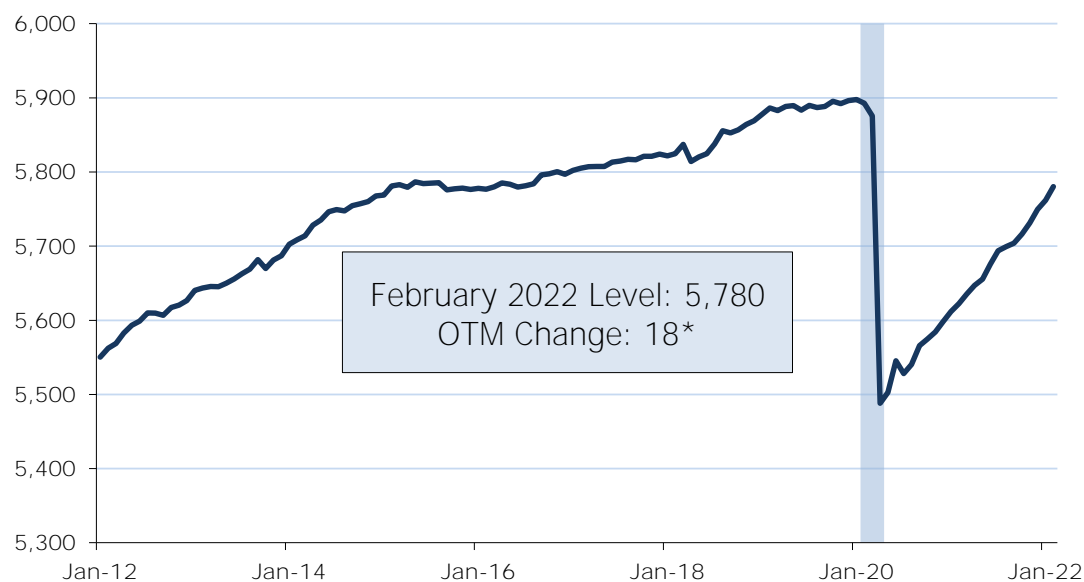
Recent strength in manufacturing employment corresponds with strength in both the [Institute of Supply Management's Purchasing Managers' Index \(PMI\)](#) and [IHS Markit US Manufacturing PMI](#), which measure business sentiment and expectations.

Average weekly hours of all employees rose by 0.4 hour to 40.7 hours in February. Production employees' average workweek increased by 0.3 hour to 41.5 hours. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees rose by 0.2 hour to 3.6 hours. Overtime hours for production workers increased 0.2 hour to 4.4 hours.

Wholesale Trade

Employment in wholesale trade January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



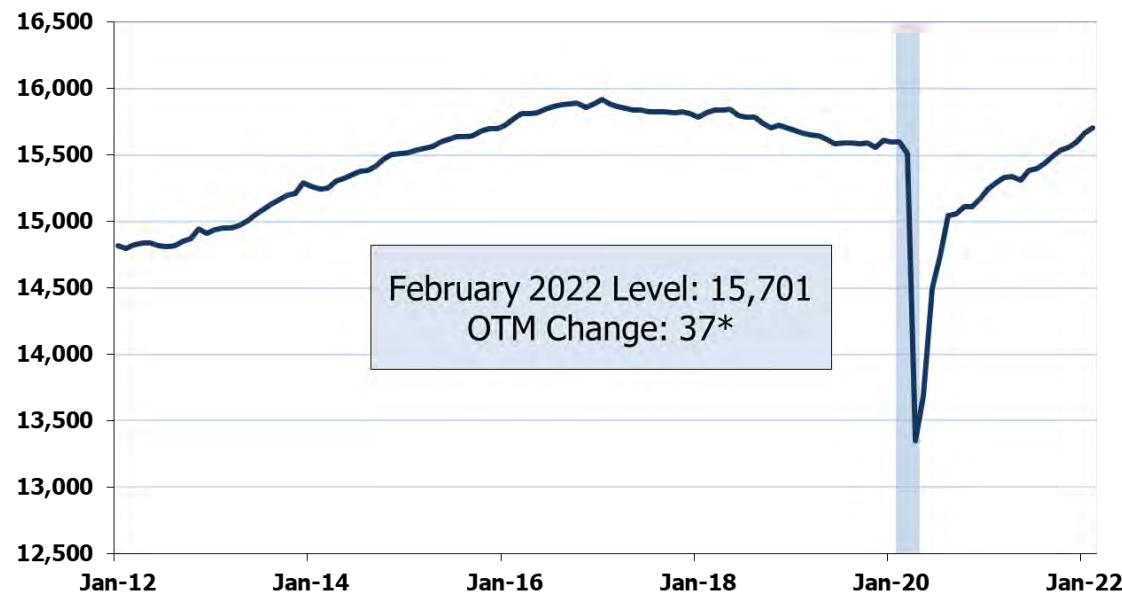
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
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Employment in wholesale trade increased by 18,000 in February. The industry has recovered 292,000 of 405,000 jobs lost in March and April 2020.

Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



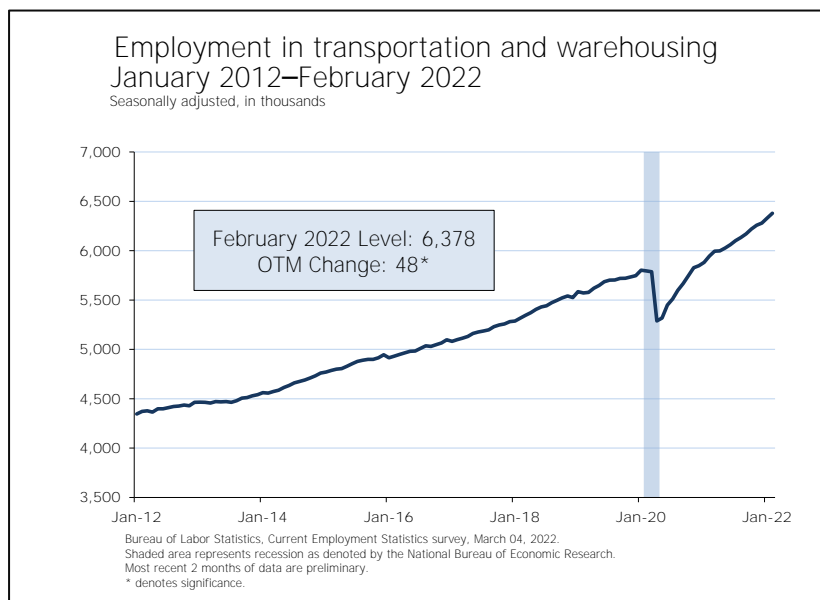
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
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Retail trade employment rose by 37,000 in February, in line with recent trend. Industry employment is 104,000 higher than in February 2020.

In February 2022, notable job gains occurred in building material and garden supply stores (+12,000), in furniture and home furnishings stores (+6,000), and in gasoline stations (+5,000).

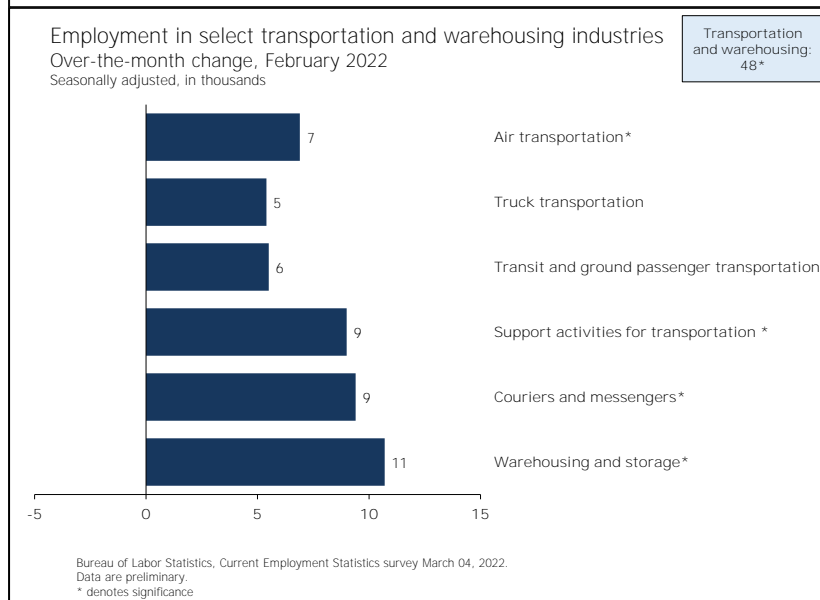
Retail related-economic indicators are mixed. [Retail Sales](#) and [Auto Sales](#) both increased in January, but the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) declined in February.

Transportation and Warehousing



Employment in transportation and warehousing grew by 48,000 in February and is 584,000 above its February 2020 level.

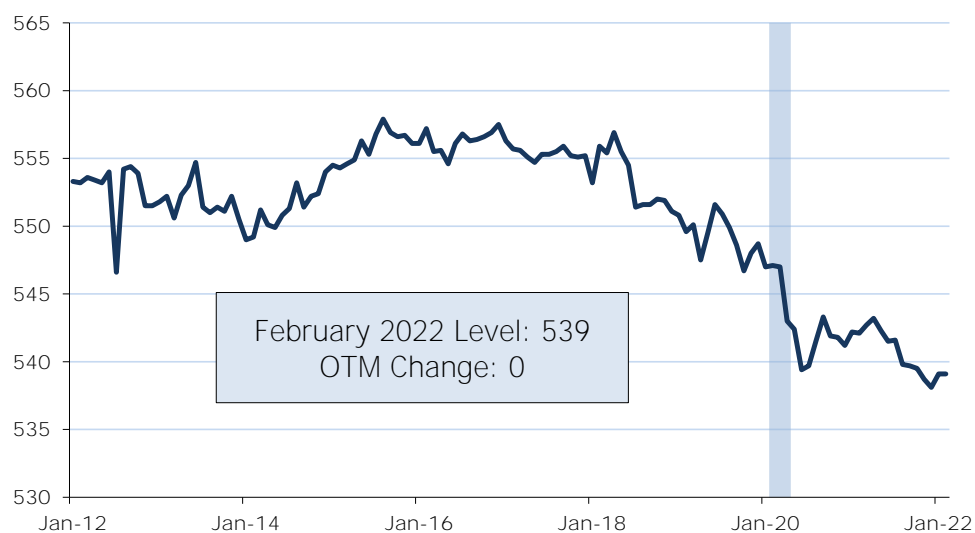
In February, job growth was led by warehousing and storage (+11,000), followed by couriers and messengers (+9,000), support activities for transportation (+9,000), and air transportation (+7,000).



Utilities

Employment in utilities January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
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* denotes significance.

Employment in utilities was unchanged in February but is 8,000 below the February 2020 level.

Information

Employment in information January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



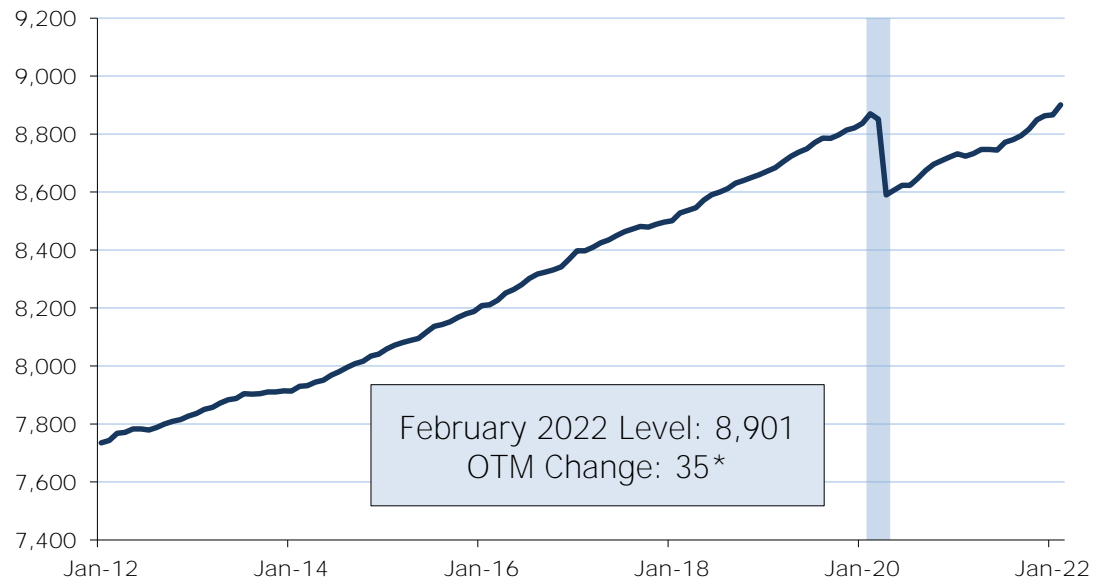
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
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Employment in information was unchanged in February. Over the past 12 months, employment in information has increased by 165,000, including gains in the motion picture and sound recording industry (+113,000).

Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

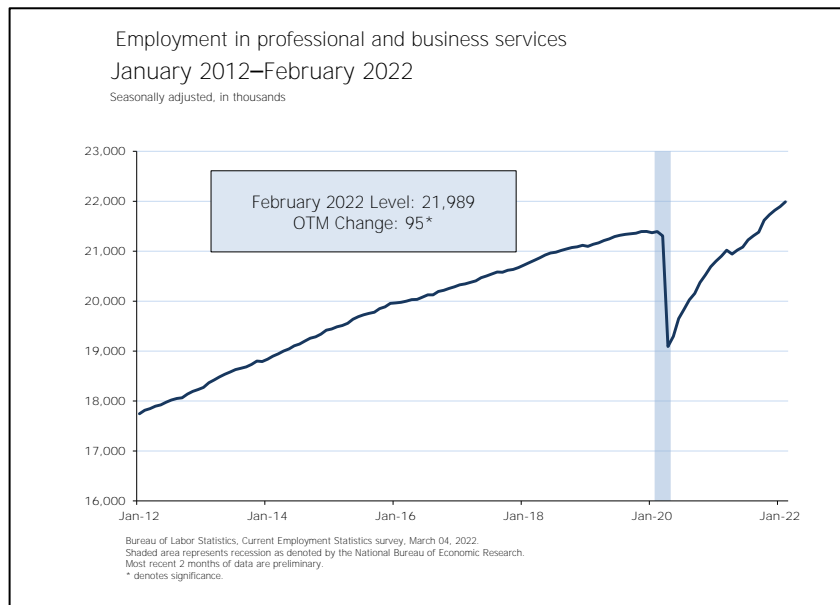


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
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Employment in financial activities increased by 35,000 in February. The industry has recovered all the jobs lost between March and April 2020 and is 31,000 above its February 2020 level.

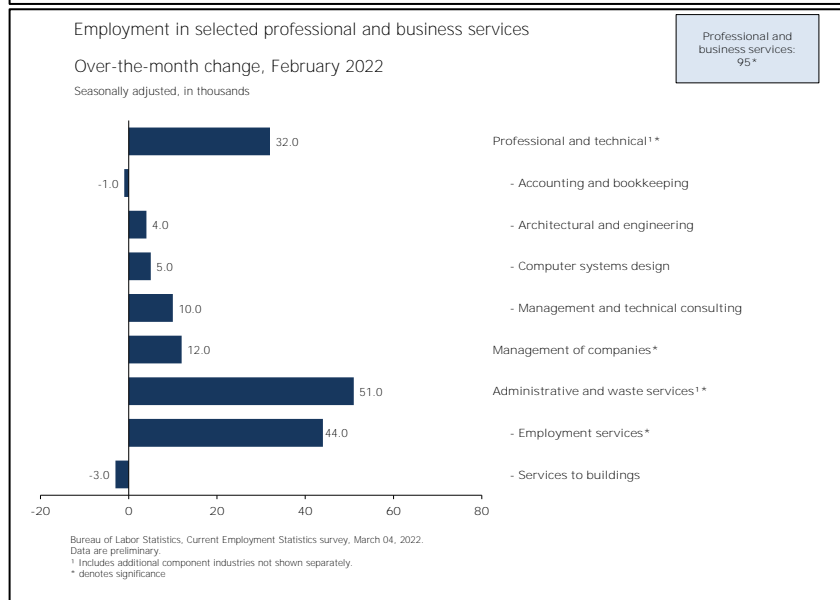
In February 2022, job gains were split between finance and insurance (+16,000) and real estate (+16,000).

Professional and Business Services



In February, employment in professional and business services increased by 95,000 and is 596,000 above its February 2020 level.

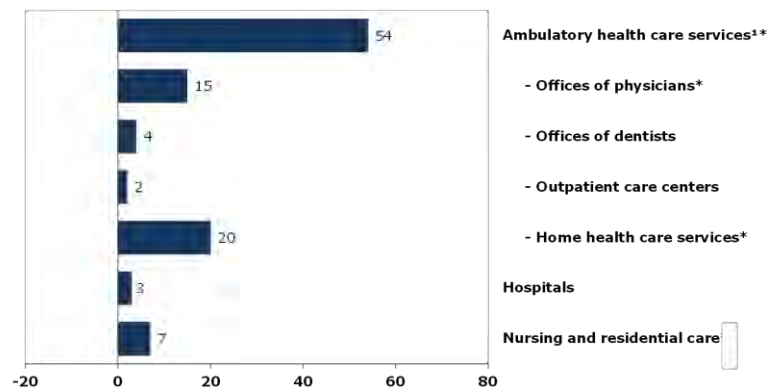
In February 2022, professional and technical services added 32,000 jobs. Job gains occurred in management and technical consulting services (+10,000) and in scientific research and development services (+8,000). Employment in these two industries is above the February 2020 level (by +153,000 and +99,000, respectively).



In February 2022, administrative and waste services added 51,000 jobs, with gains concentrated in temporary help services (+36,000). Employment in temporary help services is 240,000 jobs above its February 2020 level.

Private Education and Health Services

Employment in selected health care industries Over-the-month change, February 2022 Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

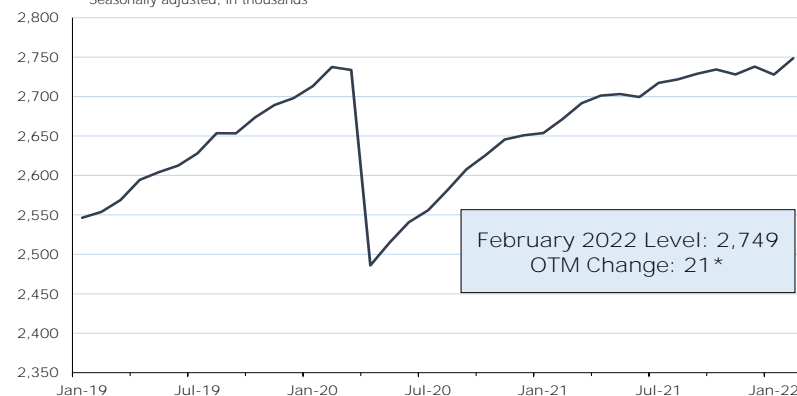


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
Data are preliminary.
¹ Includes additional component industries not shown separately.
^{*} denotes significance

Employment in health care grew by 64,000 in February but is 306,000 below its February 2020 level.

Within ambulatory health care services, home health care services (+20,000), offices of physicians (+15,000), and offices of other health practitioners (+12,000) added jobs in February.

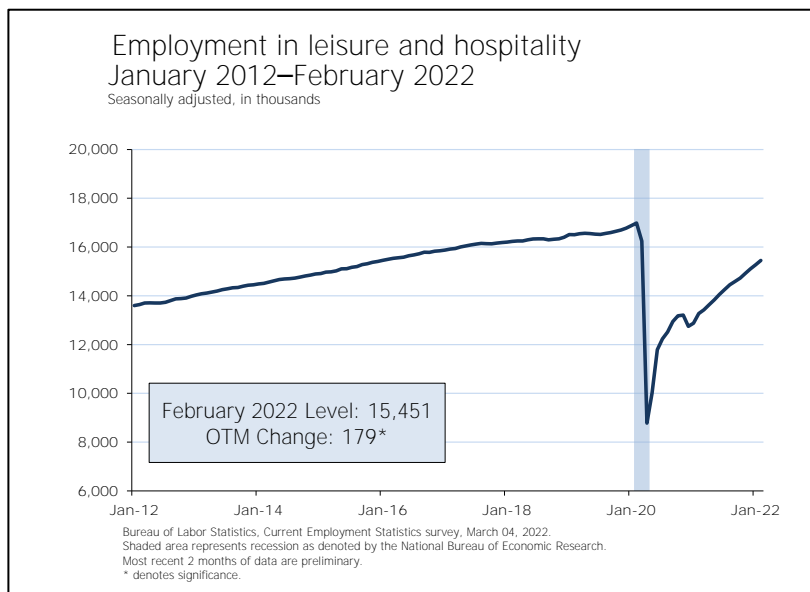
Employment in individual and family services January 2019 - February 2022 Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, March 04, 2022.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

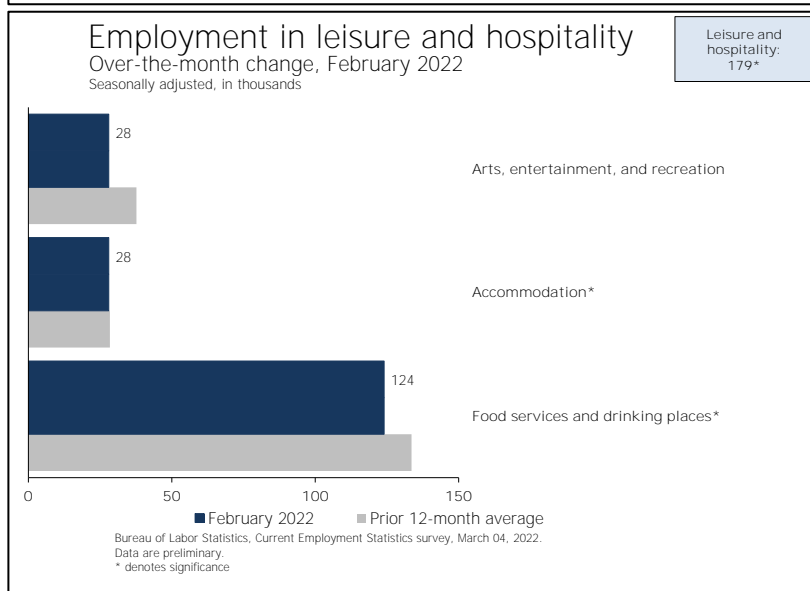
Within social assistance, employment in individual and family services increased by 21,000 over the month and is 11,000 above its February 2020 level.

Leisure and Hospitality



Leisure and hospitality gained 179,000 jobs in February. The industry has recovered 6.7 million of 8.2 million jobs lost in March and April 2020.

Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings for all leisure and hospitality workers rose 11.2 percent, while earnings for all private sector workers rose by 5.2 percent.



In February, employment rose in food services and drinking places (+124,000) and in accommodation (+28,000). Employment in arts, entertainment, and recreation edged up (+28,000).

Other Services

Employment in other services January 2012–February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
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* denotes significance.

In February, employment in other services increased by 25,000, including a gain of 10,000 in repair and maintenance. Other services has regained 1.1 million of 1.4 million jobs lost in March and April 2020.

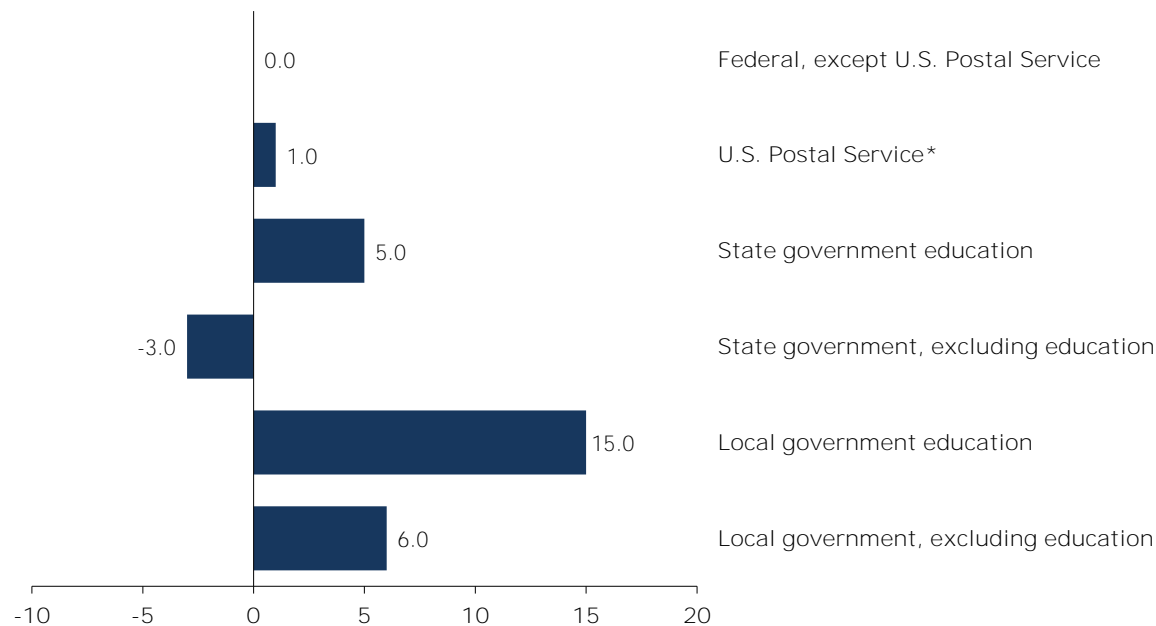
Government

Employment in selected government

Over-the-month change, February 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Government:
24



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, March 04, 2022.

Data are preliminary.

* denotes significance

Government employment changed little in February (+24,000) and is 681,000 lower than in February 2020.

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

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