

## Current Employment Statistics Highlights

Detailed Industry Employment Analysis

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# Current Employment Statistics Highlights



**April 2022**

Release Date: May 6, 2022

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 Summary, April 2022

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 428,000 in April. Job gains were widespread and included increases in leisure and hospitality, in manufacturing, and in transportation and warehousing. Total nonfarm employment is 1.2 million, or 0.8 percent, below its February 2020 peak.<sup>1</sup>

The seasonally adjusted employment change for February 2022 revised down from +750,000 to +714,000, and the change for March revised down from +431,000 to +428,000. Employment over these months is 39,000 lower than previously reported.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls rose by 10 cents, or 0.3 percent, in April. Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 5.5 percent. In April, average weekly hours, at 34.6 hours, were unchanged.

### +78,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality increased over the month (+78,000) but is 1.4 million below its February 2020 level. Within the sector, food services and drinking places added 44,000 jobs in April, and accommodation added 22,000 jobs.

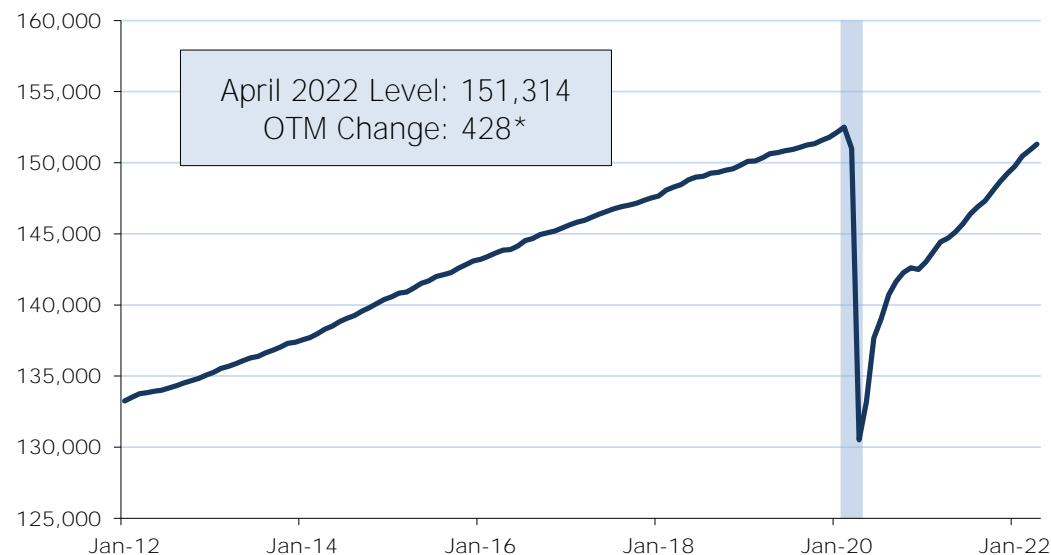
### +59,000 Education and Health Services

Employment in health care grew by 34,000 in April but is 250,000 below its February 2020 level. Over the month, ambulatory health care services accounted for most of the job growth (+28,000), as employment continued to trend

up in offices of physicians (+10,000) and home health care services (+8,000).

## Employment in total nonfarm January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 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, April 2022

### +55,000 Manufacturing

Durable goods manufacturing added 31,000 jobs in April led by gains in transportation equipment (+14,000) and machinery (+7,000). Manufacturers of nondurable goods added 24,000 jobs over the month, as employment continued to trend up in food manufacturing (+8,000) and in plastics and rubber products (+6,000). Employment in nondurable goods is 49,000 above its February 2020 level, while employment in durable goods is 105,000 below its February 2020 level.

### +52,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Transportation and warehousing added 52,000 jobs in April, with gains in warehousing and storage (+17,000), couriers and messengers (+15,000), truck transportation (+13,000), and air transportation (+4,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing is 674,000 above its February 2020 level.

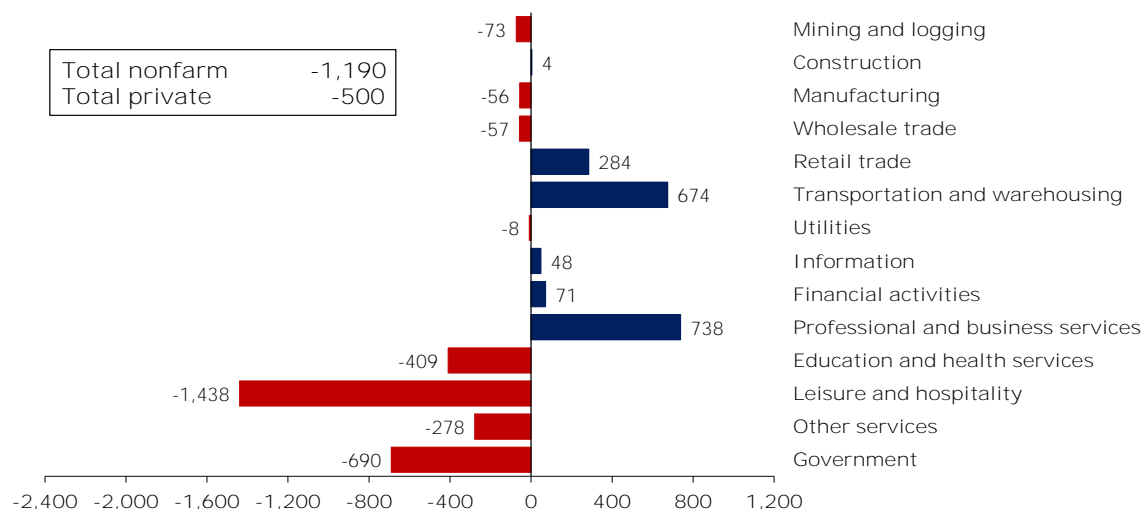
### +41,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment in professional and technical services increased by 36,000 over the month and is 643,000 above its February 2020 level.

## Employment in total nonfarm

Change since February 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, May 06, 2022.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

### +35,000 Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities grew by 35,000 in April and has expanded by 71,000 above its February 2020 level. Insurance carriers and related activities added 20,000 jobs in April.

### +29,000 Retail Trade

Retail trade added 29,000 jobs in April. Job gains in food and beverage stores (+24,000) and general merchandise stores (+12,000) more than offset a job loss of 16,000 in building material and garden supply stores. Employment in retail trade is 284,000 above its February 2020 level.

## Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, April 2022

### +22,000 Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade added 22,000 jobs in April. Employment continued to trend up in durable goods (+9,000) and nondurable goods (+8,000), and electronic markets and agents and brokers added 5,000 jobs. Employment in wholesale trade is 57,000 below its February 2020 level.

### +9,000 Mining and Logging

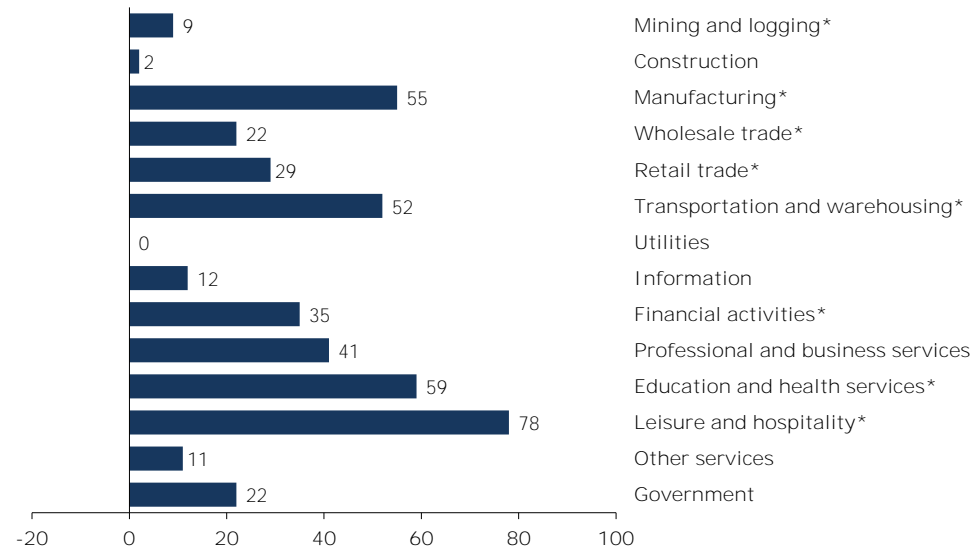
Mining added 9,000 jobs in April, with a gain in oil and gas extraction (+5,000). Employment in mining is 73,000 higher than a recent trough in February 2021.

## Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:  
428\*



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance

## Mining and Logging

### Employment in mining January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
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\* denotes significance.

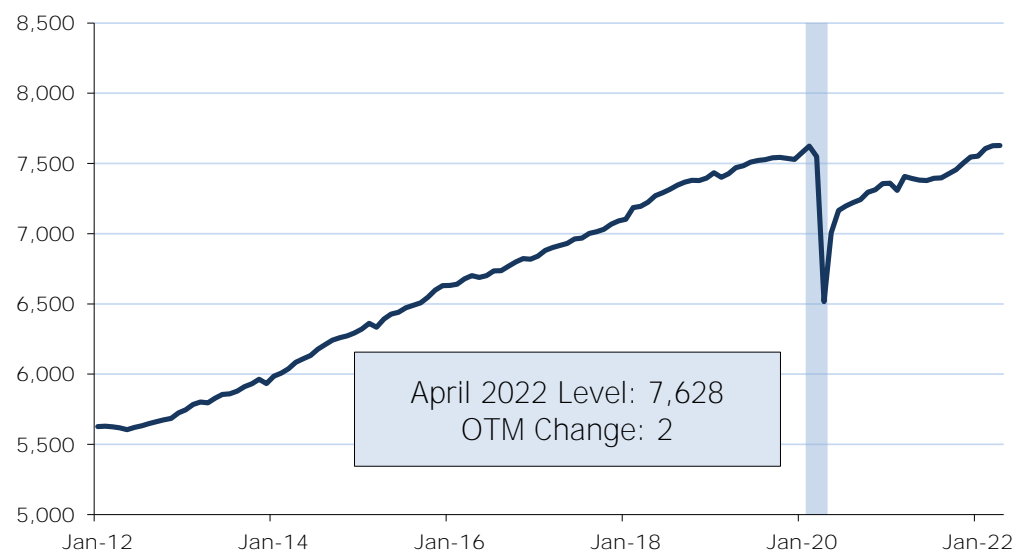
Employment in mining increased by 9,000 in April due to an uptick in oil and gas extraction (+5,000). Mining has added 73,000 jobs since an employment trough in February 2021.

Recent growth 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–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



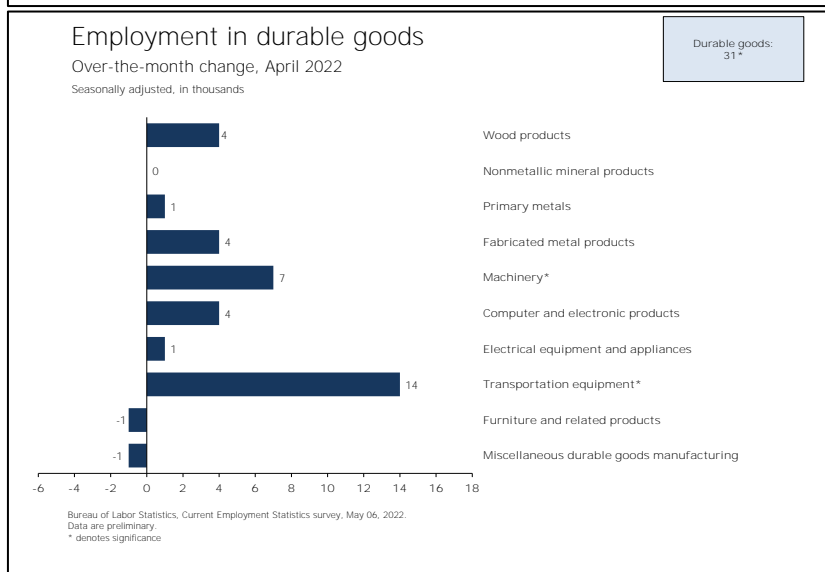
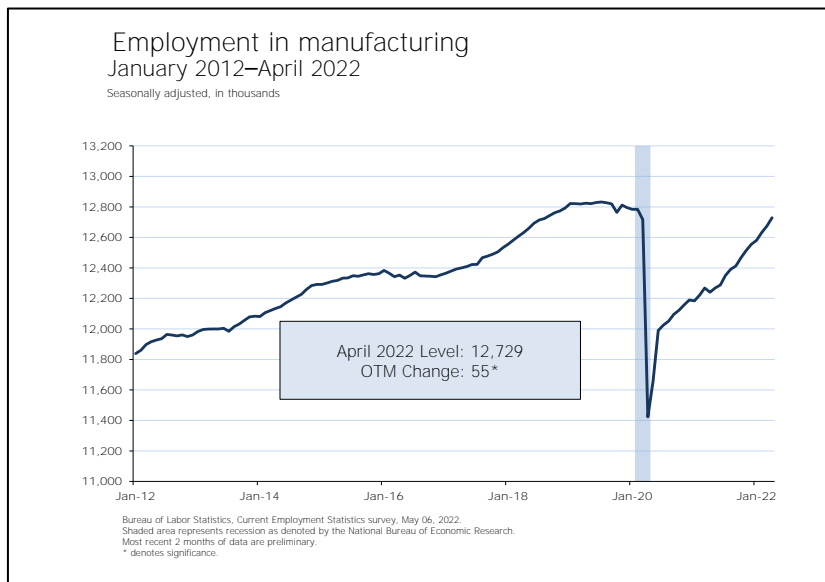
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
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\* denotes significance.

Employment in construction changed little in April (+2,000) and is essentially recovered to its February 2020 peak.<sup>1</sup>

Employment has expanded above February 2020 levels in residential specialty trade contractors (+108,000) and in residential building (+58,000), while employment is lower in nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-88,000) and in nonresidential building (-43,000). These trends are in line with sharp increases in [residential spending](#) and declines in [nonresidential spending](#) from February 2020 to March 2022.

The weakness in April construction employment follows flatness in [housing starts](#), [residential building permits](#), and in [new home sales](#) in March.

## Manufacturing



Employment in manufacturing increased by 55,000 in April. Manufacturing has recovered 1.3 million of 1.4 million jobs lost in March and April 2020.

The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index rose by 9.4 points to 74.3 in April. A number above 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than are losing jobs.

Nondurable goods added 24,000 jobs, with gains occurring in food manufacturing (+8,000), plastics and rubber products (+6,000), printing and related support activities (+3,000), and petroleum and coal products (+2,000).

Employment in durable goods rose by 31,000, with gains concentrated in transportation equipment (+14,000) and machinery (+7,000).

Within the transportation equipment industry, motor vehicles and parts has experienced volatility since the [chip shortage](#) began in early 2021,. Over the 12 months ending in March, employment in the industry had changed by an average +1,000 per month.

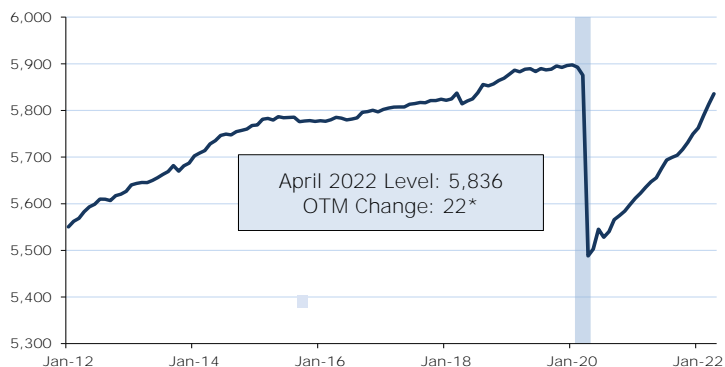
In April, average hourly earnings for all employees in manufacturing rose by 18 cents to \$30.82. Average hourly earnings for production workers increased by 7 cents to \$24.78.

Average weekly hours for all employees in manufacturing decreased by 0.2 hour to 40.5 hours in April. The average workweek for production workers fell by 0.1 hour to 41.4 hours. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees were unchanged at 3.4 hours. Overtime hours for production workers decreased 0.1 hour to 4.1 hours in April.

## Wholesale Trade

### Employment in wholesale trade January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



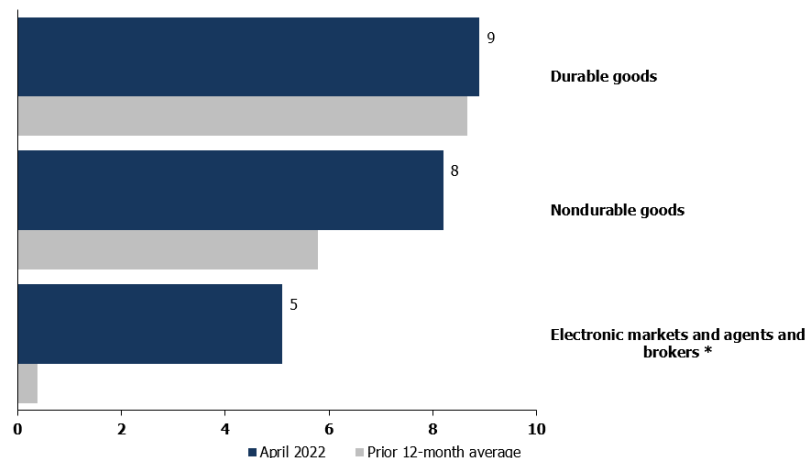
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance.

Employment in wholesale trade increased by 22,000 in April. The industry has regained 348,000 of 405,000 jobs lost in March and April 2020.

Job growth in April was widespread across the industry with electronic markets and agents and brokers adding 5,000 jobs. Employment in both durable goods (+9,000) and nondurable goods (+8,000) continued to trend up.

### Employment in wholesale trade Over-the-month change, April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey May 6, 2022.  
Data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance



## Retail Trade

### Employment in retail trade January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
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Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance.

Employment in retail trade continued to increase, with a gain of 29,000 in April. Industry employment has expanded by 284,000 since February 2020.

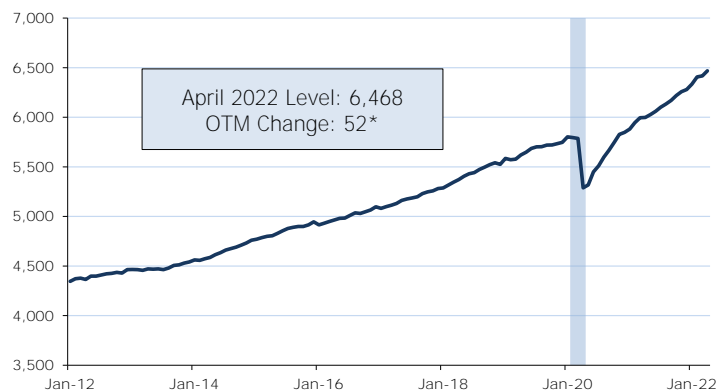
In April, significant job gains occurred in food and beverage stores (+24,000) and in general merchandise stores (+12,000). These gains were partially offset by employment declines in building material and garden supply stores (-16,000) and in health and personal care stores (-9,000).

Retail related-economic indicators are mixed. [Retail Sales](#) were up in March, although [auto sales](#) were down. The per gallon price of [regular gasoline](#) decreased in April. Conversely, the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) decreased in April.

## Transportation and Warehousing

### Employment in transportation and warehousing January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



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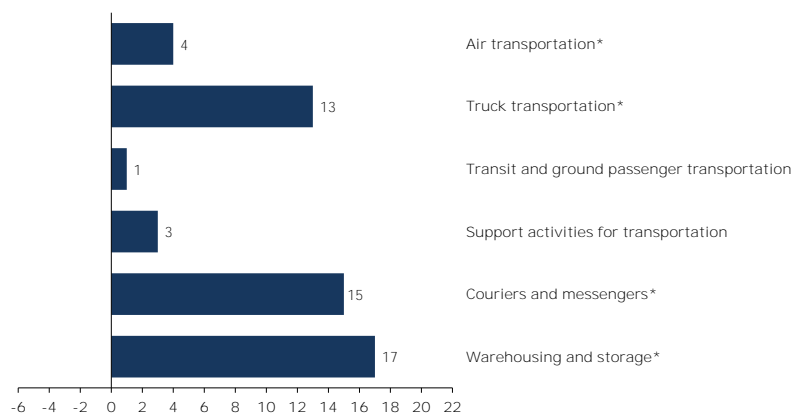
Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 52,000 in April. Industry employment is 674,000 above its February 2020 level.

In April, employment gains were concentrated in warehousing and storage (+17,000), couriers and messengers (+15,000), truck transportation (+13,000), and air transportation (+4,000).

### Employment in selected transportation industries

#### Over-the-month change, April 2022

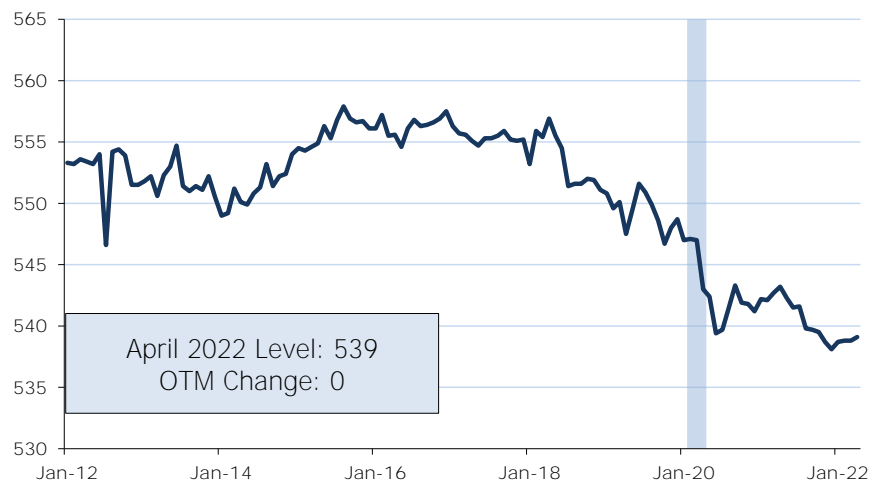
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance.

## Utilities

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



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
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\* denotes significance.

Employment in utilities changed little in April.  
Since February 2020, employment is down by 8,000.

## Information

### Employment in information January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
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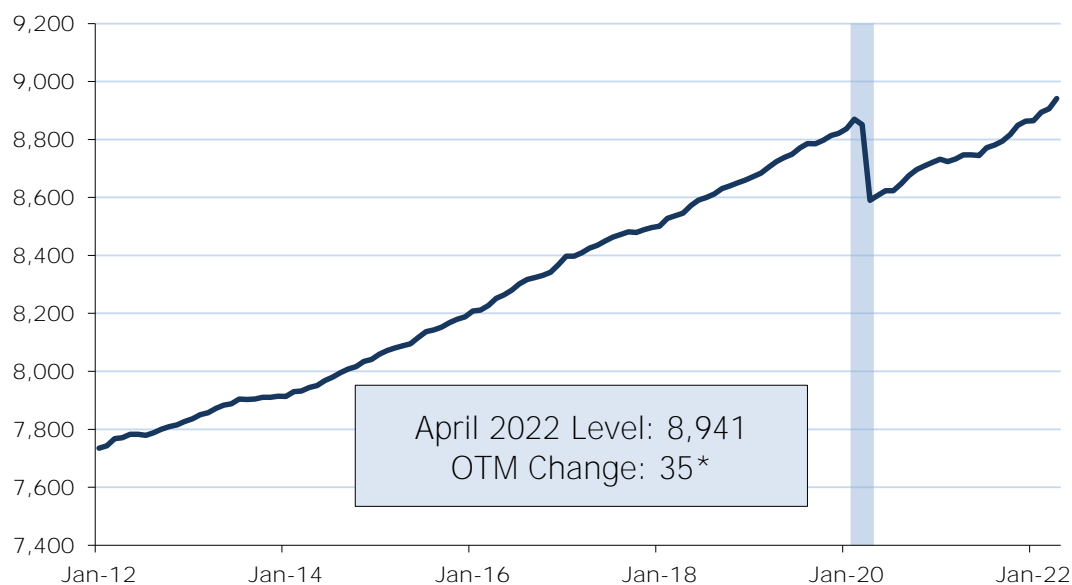
Employment in information changed little in April (+12,000).

Over the past 12 months, employment in information has increased by 163,000, including gains in motion picture and sound recording industries (+82,000); in publishing industries, except internet (+34,000); and in other information services (+33,000).

## Financial Activities

### Employment in financial activities January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

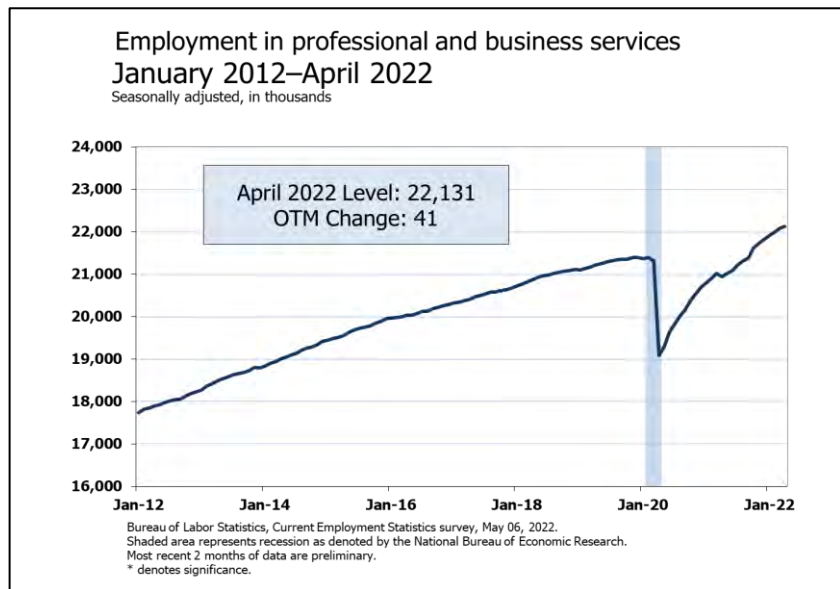


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
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\* denotes significance.

Financial activities added 35,000 jobs in April, and employment is 71,000 above its February 2020 level.

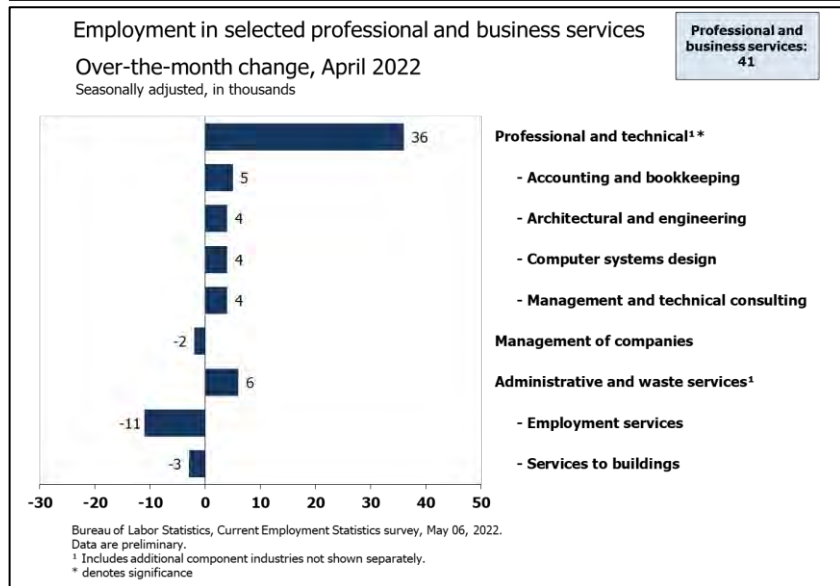
In April, job gains were concentrated in insurance carriers and related activities (+20,000), in nondepository credit intermediation (+6,000), and in securities and commodities (+5,000).

## Professional and Business Services



In April, employment in professional and business services continued to trend up (+41,000). Employment in the industry has fully recovered and has expanded by 738,000 above February 2020 levels.

In April, professional and technical services added 36,000 jobs, with gains led by scientific research and development services (+7,000).



Employment in administrative and waste services changed little in April (+6,000). Office administrative services (+5,000) and travel arrangement and reservation services (+3,000) added jobs over the month. Employment in temporary help services changed little (+2,000).

## Private Education and Health Services

### Employment in health care January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



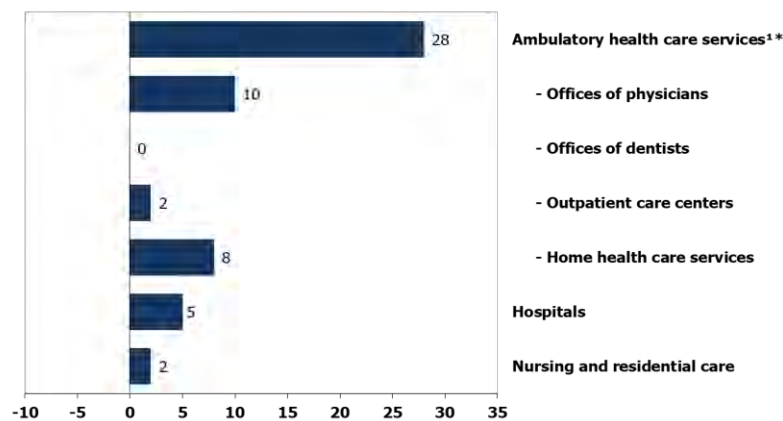
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance.

Employment in health care increased by 34,000 in April but is 250,000 below its February 2020 level.

### Employment in selected health care industries Over-the-month change, April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Health care industries:  
34\*



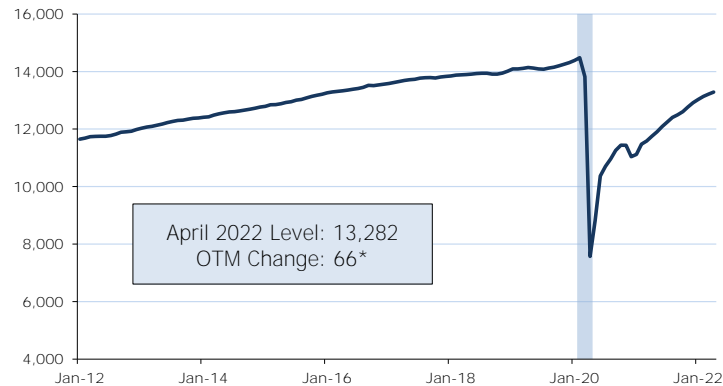
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Data are preliminary.  
<sup>1</sup> Includes additional component industries not shown separately.  
\* denotes significance

Ambulatory health care services added 28,000 jobs, as employment continued to trend up in offices of physicians (+10,000) and home health care services (+8,000).

## Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in accommodation and food services  
January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
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\* denotes significance.

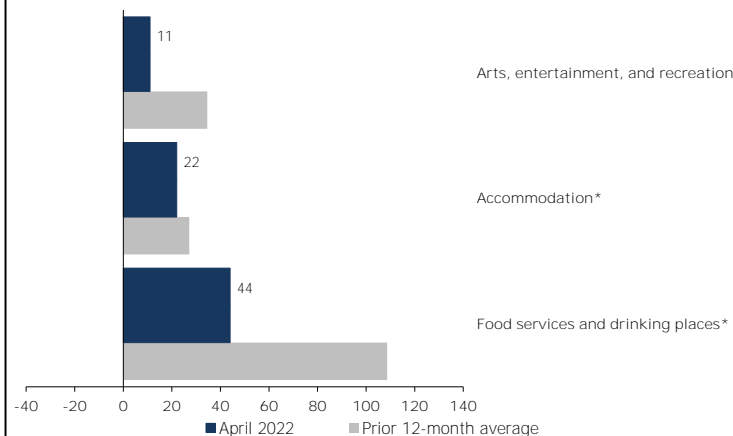
Leisure and hospitality gained 78,000 jobs in April. The industry has regained 6.8 million of 8.2 million jobs lost in March and April 2020.

In April, average hourly earnings for all leisure and hospitality workers rose 11 cents to \$19.75 along with robust [demand for labor](#).

Food services and drinking places added 44,000 jobs in April, well below the prior 12-month average (+109,000) and coinciding with falling [consumer expectations](#). Accommodation added 22,000 jobs in April, in line with the prior 12-month average (+27,000). In March, hotels recorded their most [profitable](#) month since November 2019, despite [occupancy rates](#) below pre-pandemic levels.

Employment in leisure and hospitality  
Over-the-month change, April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.  
Data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance

Leisure and  
hospitality:  
78\*



## Other Services

### Employment in other services January 2012–April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 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 other services changed little in April (+11,000), but the industry has regained 1.2 million of 1.4 million jobs lost in March and April 2020.

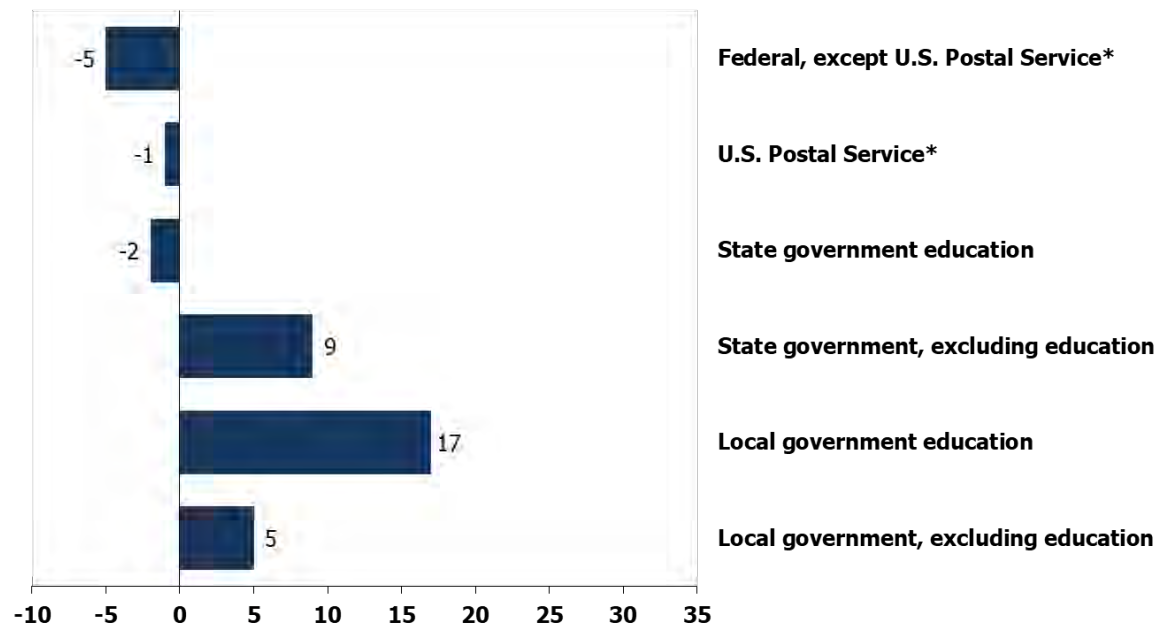
## Government

### Employment in selected government

Over-the-month change, April 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Government:  
22



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, May 06, 2022.

Data are preliminary.

\* denotes significance

Employment in government changed little in April (+22,000) and is 690,000 below its February 2020 level.

<sup>1</sup> 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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