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# Current Employment Statistics Highlights



**September 2022**

Release Date: October 7, 2022

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

202-691-6555

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### Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, September 2022

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 263,000 in September. Job gains were concentrated in leisure and hospitality and in health care. Monthly job growth has averaged 420,000 thus far in 2022, compared with 562,000 per month in 2021.

The employment change for July revised up from +526,000 to +537,000, and the change for August held at +315,000. Employment over the 2 months is 11,000 higher than previously reported.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 10 cents, or 0.3 percent, in September. Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 5.0 percent. Average weekly hours remained unchanged at 34.5 hours in September.

#### +90,000 Education and Health Services

Health care added 60,000 jobs over the month. Ambulatory health care services accounted for 28,000 jobs gained, including 11,000 in home health care services. Hospital employment increased by 28,000. Over the year, employment in health care has risen by 490,000.

Within social assistance, individual and family services added 19,000 jobs over the month.

#### +83,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality increased by 83,000 in September. Within the sector, food services and drinking places accounted for 60,000 jobs added. Although up by 846,000 over the year, employment in food services is 560,000 lower than in February 2020.

#### +46,000 Professional and Business Services

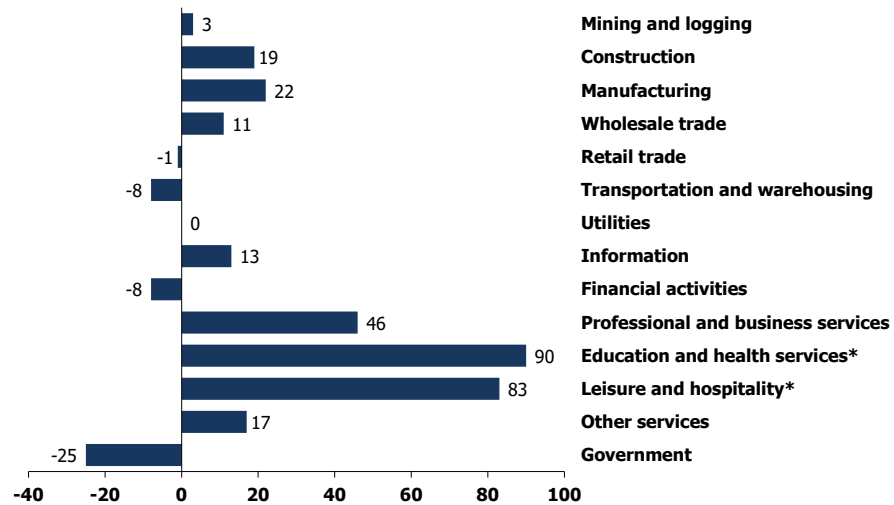
In September, employment continued to trend up in professional and business services (+46,000), including in temporary help services (+27,000), investigation and security services (+9,000), and scientific research and development services (+5,000). In contrast, business support services (-12,000), legal services (-5,000), and advertising and related services (-5,000) lost jobs.

### Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, September 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm: 263\*



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 07, 2022. Data are preliminary. \* denotes significance

### Current Employment Statistics Summary, September 2022

#### +22,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment continued to trend higher in September (+22,000). Motor vehicles and parts (+8,000), fabricated metal products (+6,000), and electrical equipment and appliances (+3,000) added jobs. Employment decreased by 4,000 in printing and related support activities. Over the year, manufacturers have added 467,000 jobs.

#### +19,000 Construction

Construction employment continued to trend up in September (+19,000).

#### +11,000 Wholesale Trade

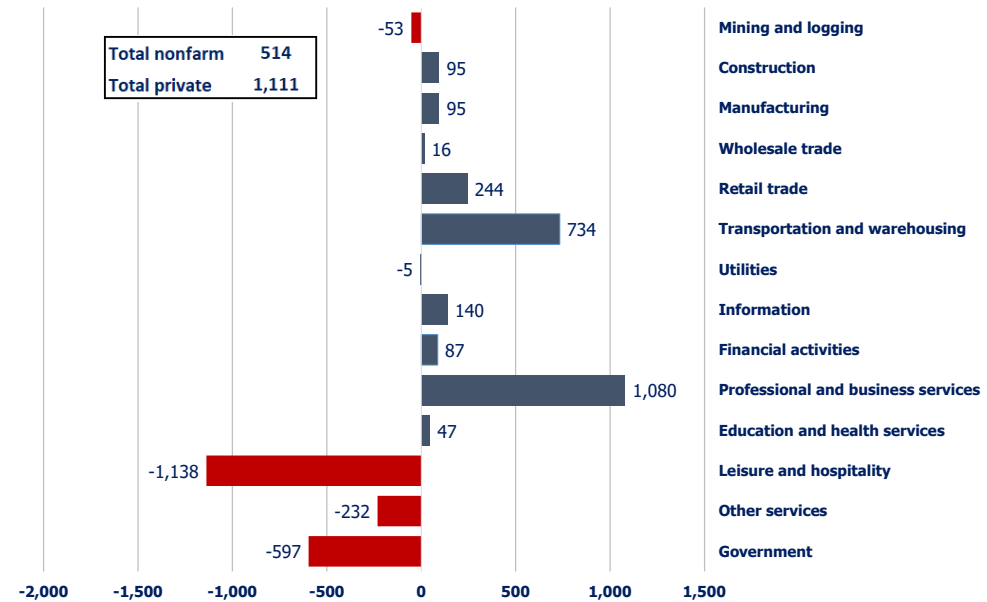
Employment in wholesale trade continued to trend up in September (+11,000). Over the year, the industry has added 205,000 jobs.

#### -25,000 Government

Employment edged down in local government education (-22,000) and in state government (-16,000).

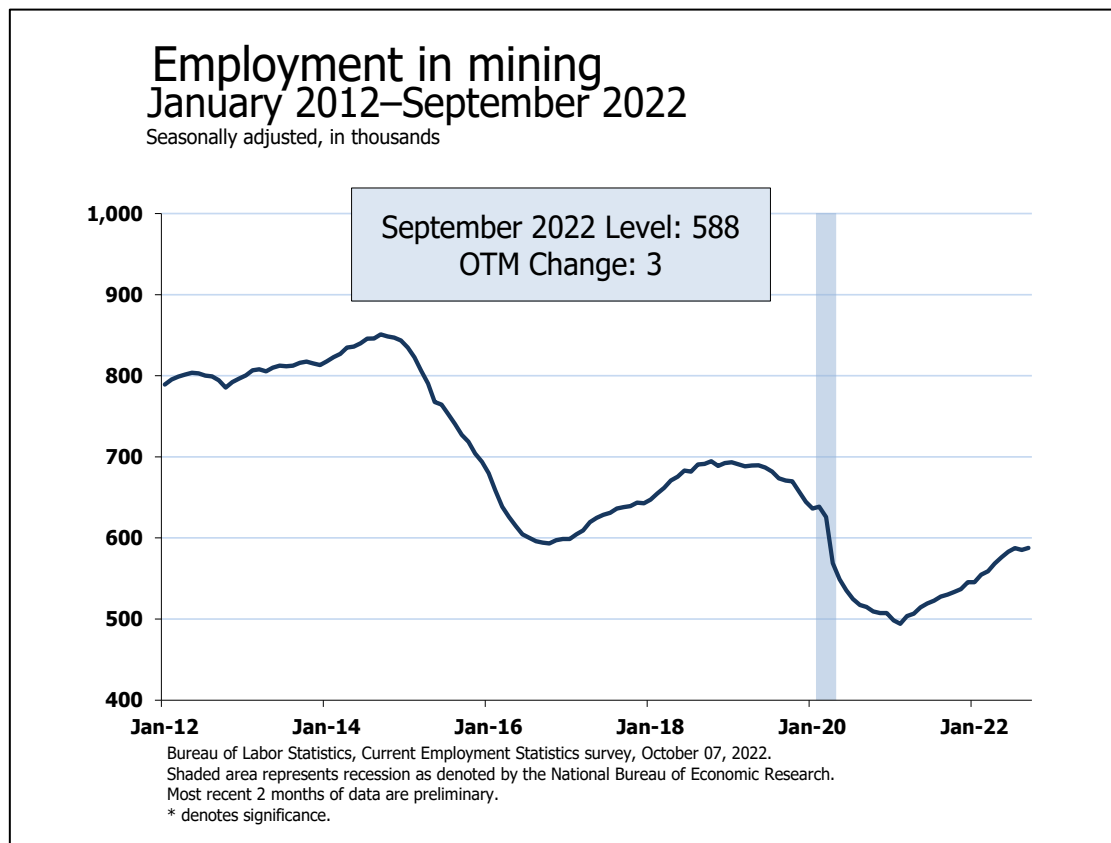
Employment in total nonfarm, change since February 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey October 7, 2022  
Data are preliminary.

## Mining and Logging



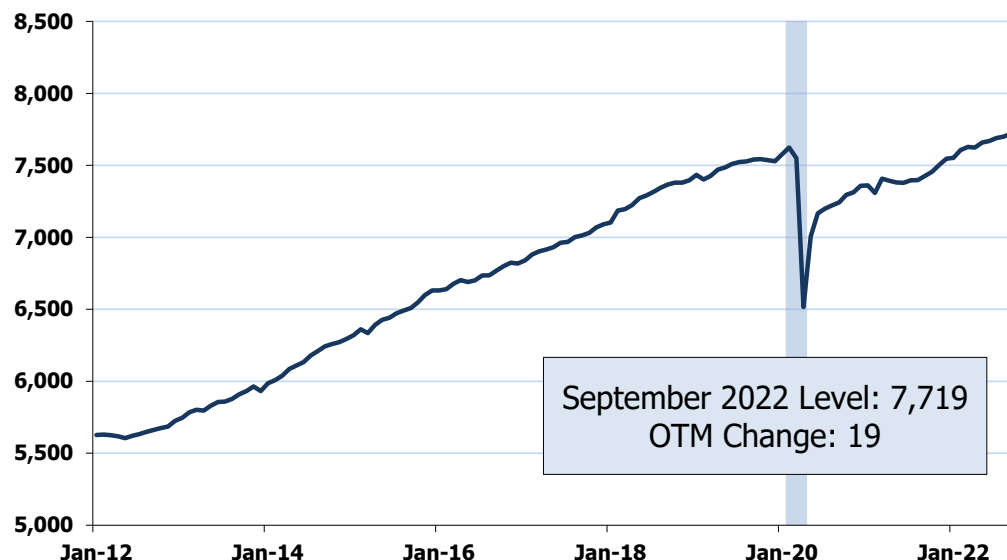
Employment in mining changed little in September (+3,000) and over the past 3 months (+5,000).

Recent flatness in mining employment has coincided with an unchanged count of [North American rotary rigs](#) in September and a decline in the average weekly price of [West Texas Intermediate crude oil](#) in recent months.

## Construction

### Employment in construction January 2012–September 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



September 2022 Level: 7,719  
OTM Change: 19

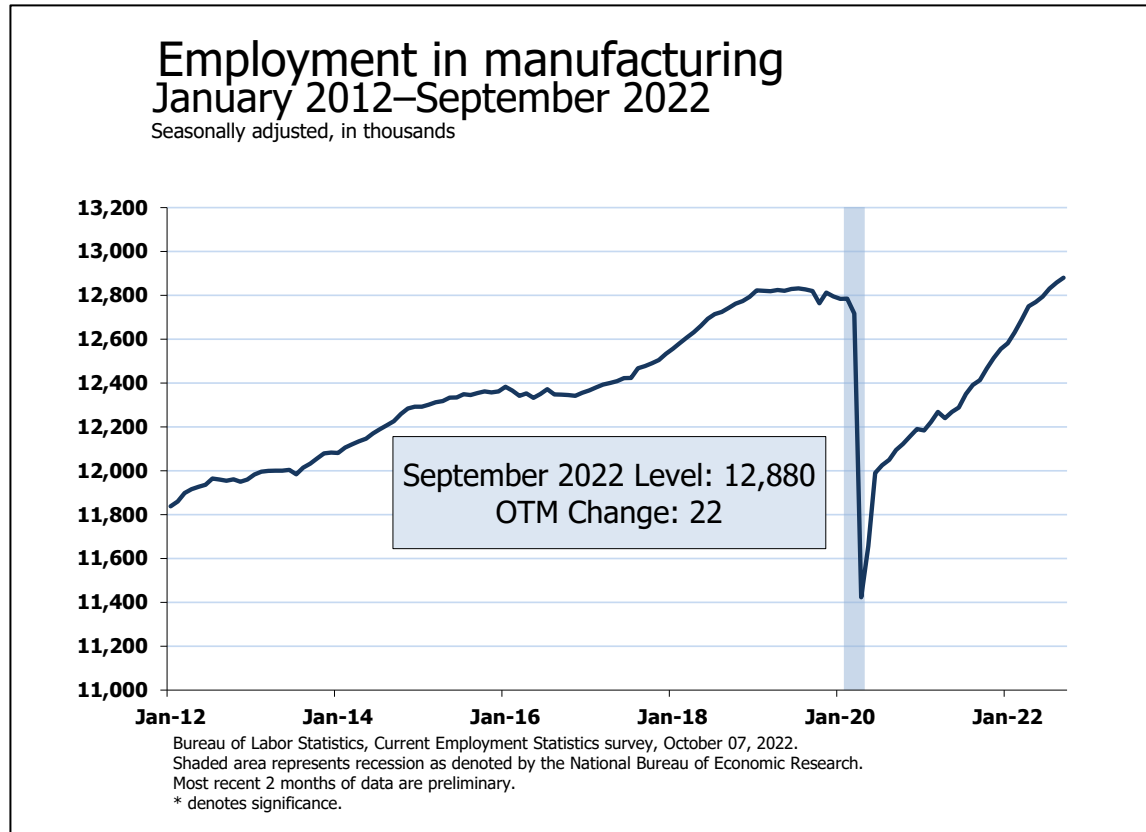
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 07, 2022.  
Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.  
\* denotes significance.

Employment in construction continued to trend up in September (+19,000). Over the year, construction has added 292,000 jobs; however, average job growth was 15,000 per month over the past 6 months, lower than the 34,000 per month in the preceding 6-month period.

In September, specialty trade contractors added 18,000 jobs. Employment in residential specialty trade contractors has expanded by 139,000 above its February 2020 level, while employment in nonresidential specialty trade contractors is 38,000 lower.

The uptick in construction employment in September follows little change in [housing starts](#) and an increase in [new home sales](#) in August.

## Manufacturing



In September, manufacturing employment continued to trend up (+22,000) and has expanded by 48,000 above its most recent peak in July 2019.

Motor vehicles and parts (+8,000), fabricated metal products (+6,000), and electrical equipment and appliances (+3,000) added jobs, while printing and related products lost 4,000 jobs.

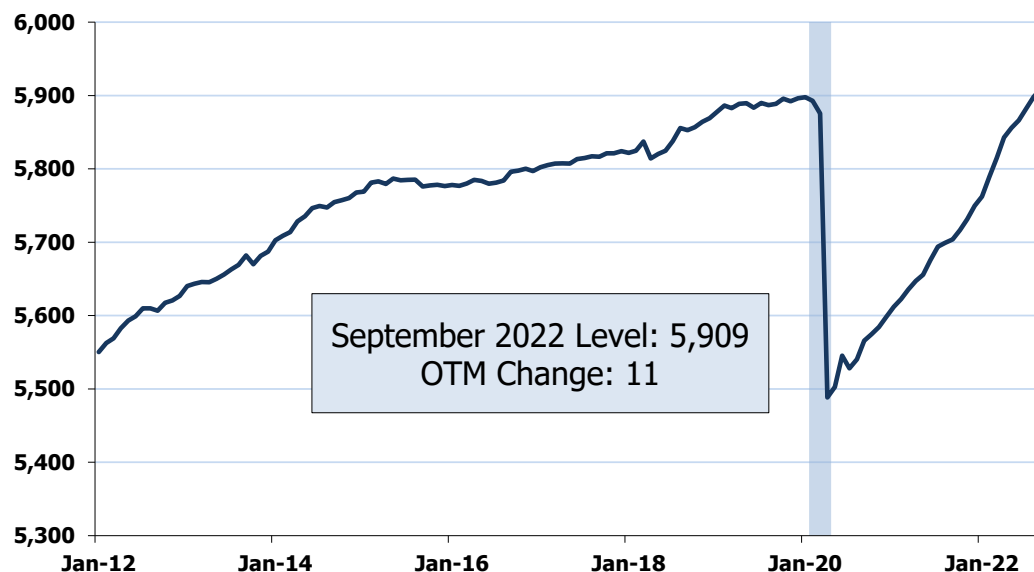
The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index increased 0.7 points to 56.1. A number above 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs, than are losing jobs

In September, average weekly hours of all employees, at 40.3 hours, were unchanged. The average workweek of production employees rose by 0.1 hour to 41.1 hours. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees remained unchanged at 3.2 hours. Overtime hours for production workers also were unchanged at 3.9 hours.

## Wholesale Trade

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

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



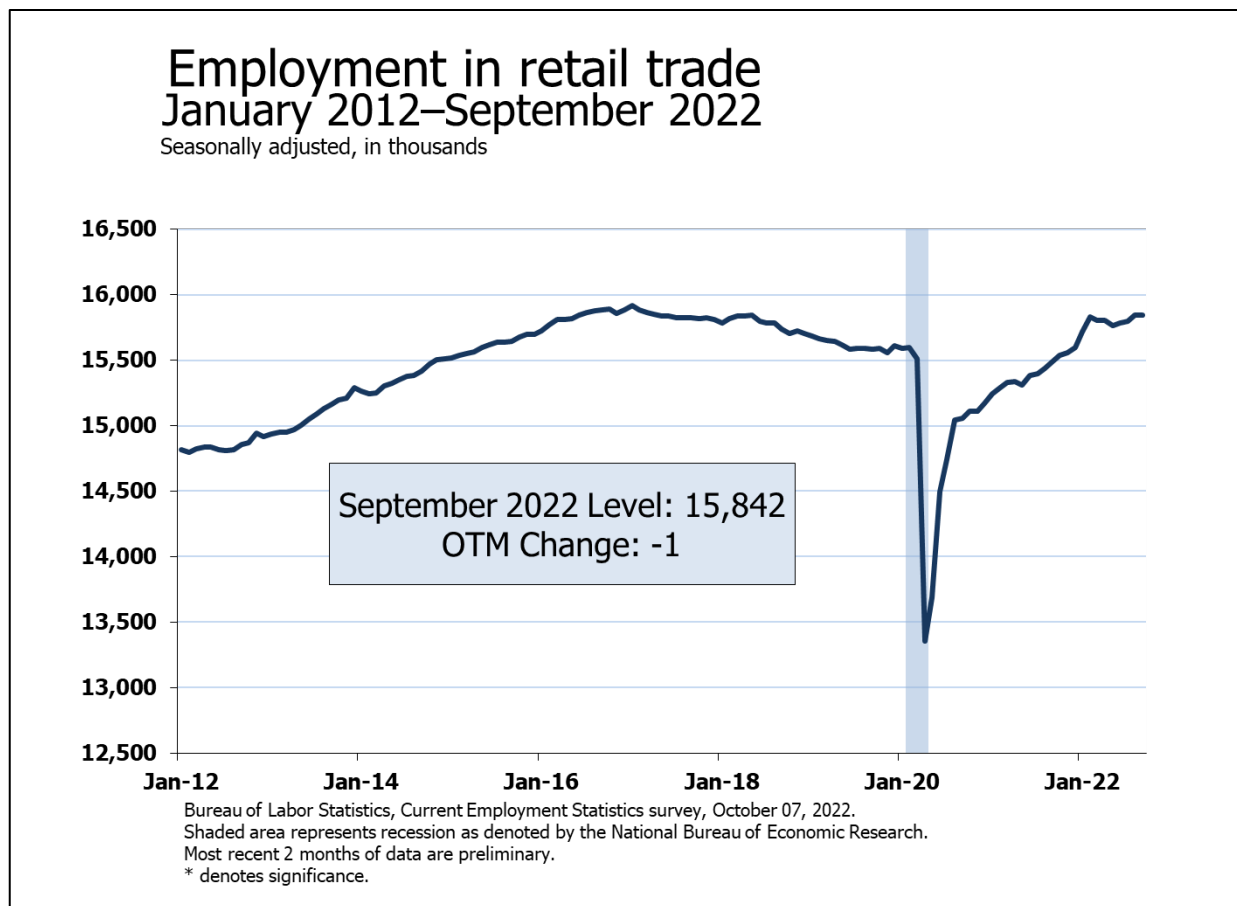
September 2022 Level: 5,909  
OTM Change: 11

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 07, 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 continued to trend up in September (+11,000). Industry employment is 16,000 above its February 2020 level.

Employment in durable goods is 41,000 higher than in February 2020; however, employment is 18,000 lower in nondurable goods and 7,000 lower in electronic markets and agents and brokers.

## Retail Trade

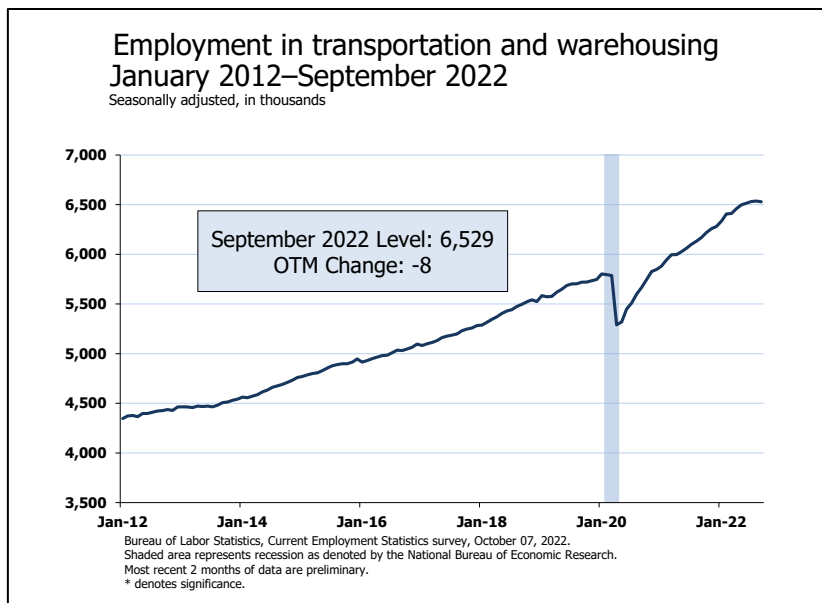


Employment in retail trade changed little in September (-1,000) after increasing by an average of 27,000 per month over the prior 3 months. Within the industry, job losses occurred in building material and garden supply stores (-6,000).

Retail-related economic indicators are mixed. [Retail Sales](#) edged up in August. In September, the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) increased, and the per gallon price of [regular gasoline](#) decreased. Conversely, [Auto Sales](#) and [Real Personal Consumption Expenditures](#) for goods declined in August.

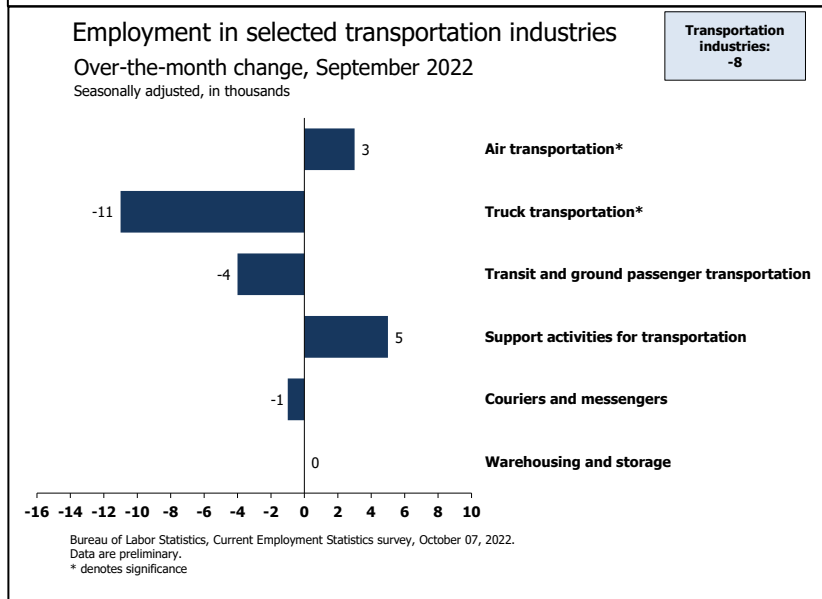


## Transportation and Warehousing



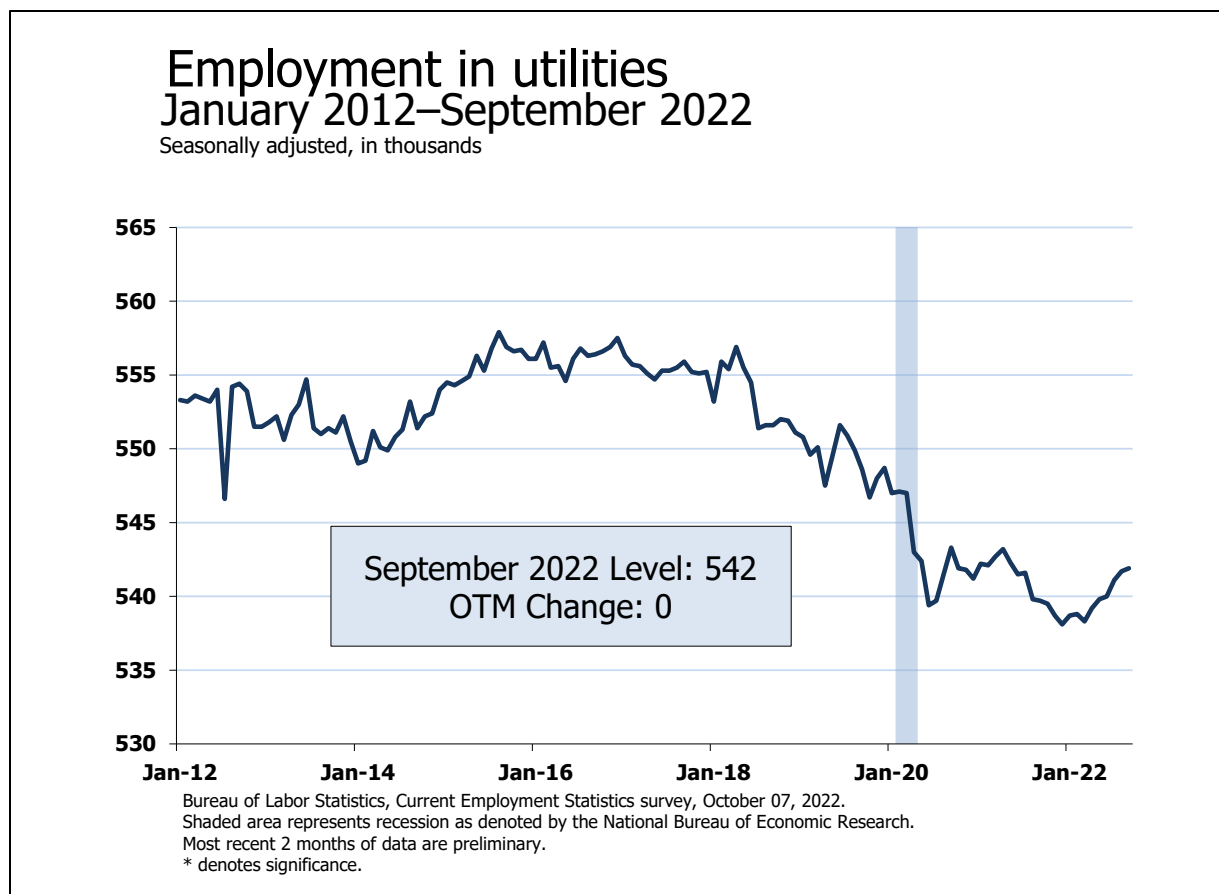
Employment in transportation and warehousing changed little in September (-8,000) and has shown little net change over the past 3 months.

In September, employment in truck transportation declined by 11,000. Partly offsetting this decrease, employment continued to trend up in support activities for transportation (+5,000) and air transportation (+3,000).



## Utilities

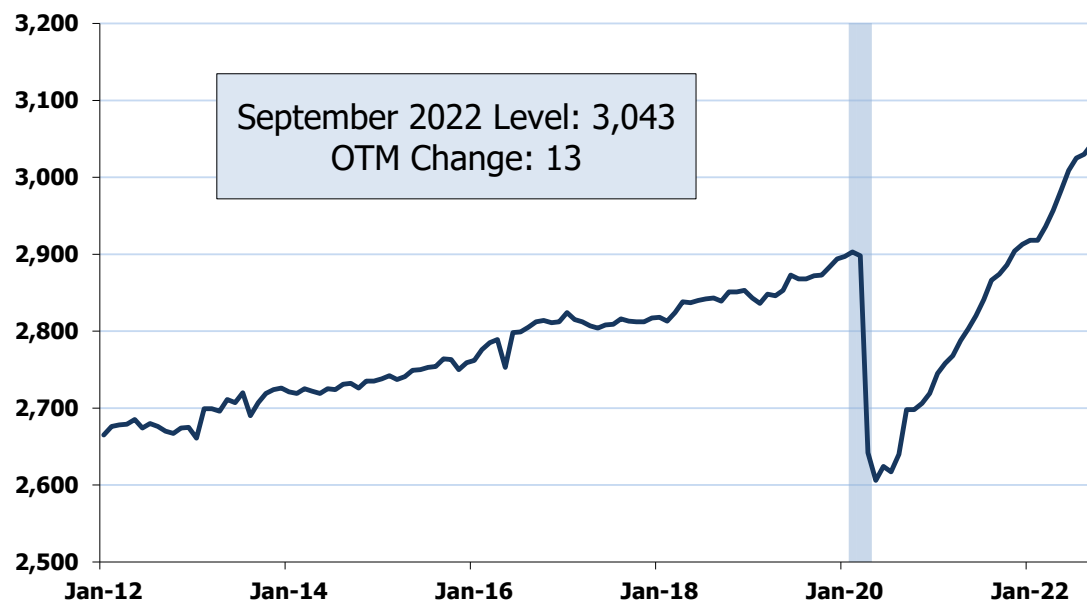
Employment in utilities was flat in September.



### Information

## Employment in information January 2012–September 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



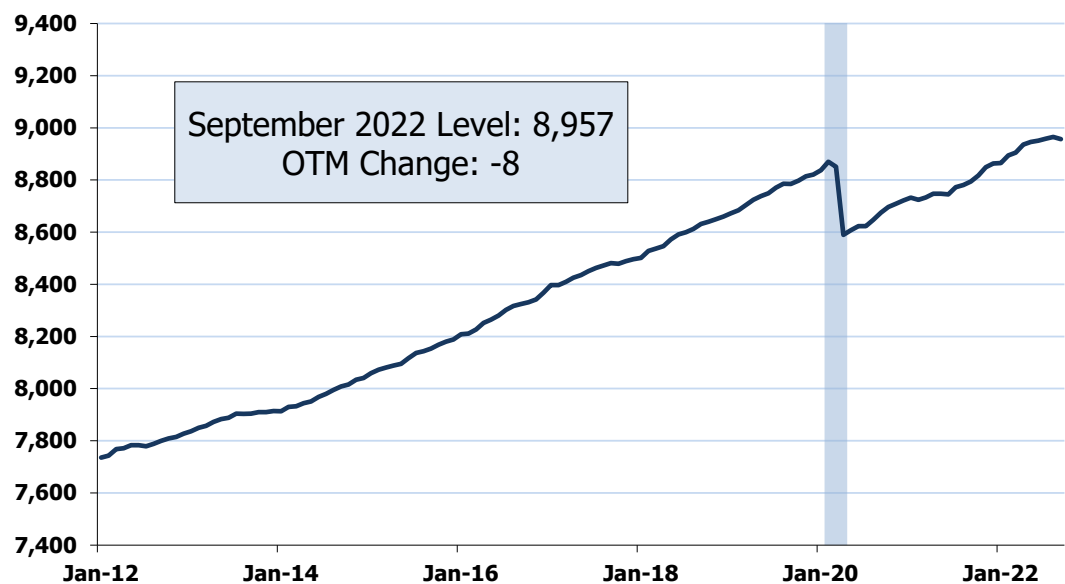
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 07, 2022.  
 Shaded area represents recession as denoted by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
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 \* denotes significance.

Employment in information changed little in September (+13,000) but has increased by 169,000 over the past 12 months.

## Financial Activities

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

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

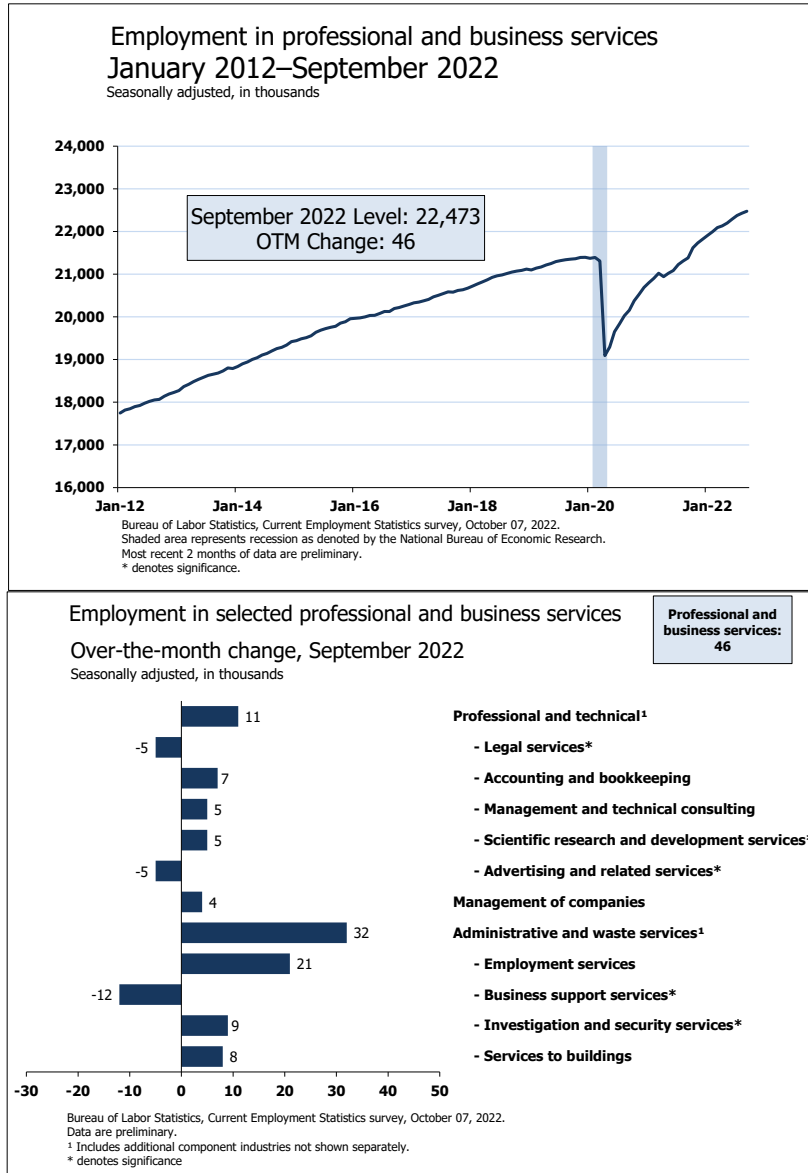


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 07, 2022.  
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Employment in financial activities changed little in September (-8,000) and has shown little net change since May (+21,000).

In September, job losses occurred in insurance carriers and related activities (-9,000) and nondepository credit intermediation (-7,000). These losses were partially offset by an employment increase in depository credit intermediation (+5,000).

## Professional and Business Services



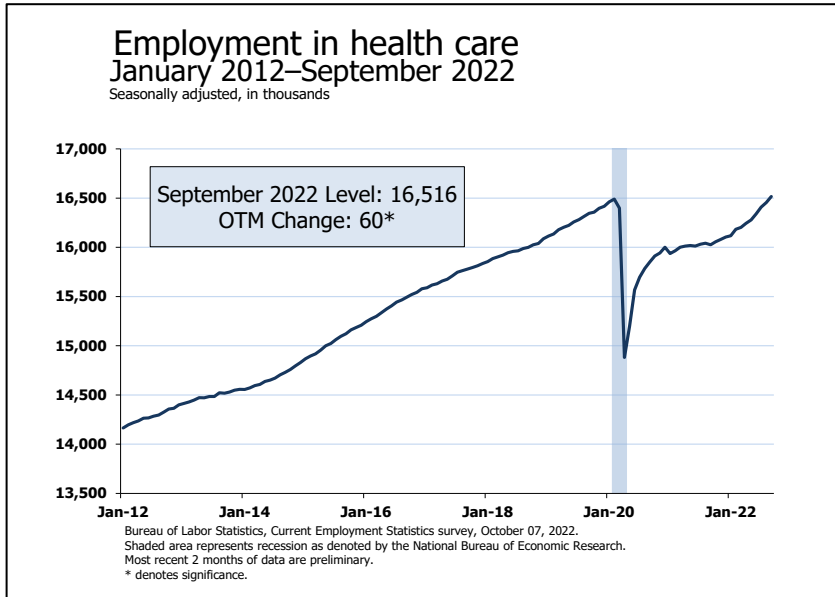
Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in September (+46,000). Job growth has averaged 72,000 per month in 2022, compared with 94,000 per month in 2021.

In September, employment in professional and technical services changed little (+11,000). A job gain occurred in scientific research and development services (+5,000), and legal services (-5,000) and advertising and related services (-5,000) lost jobs.

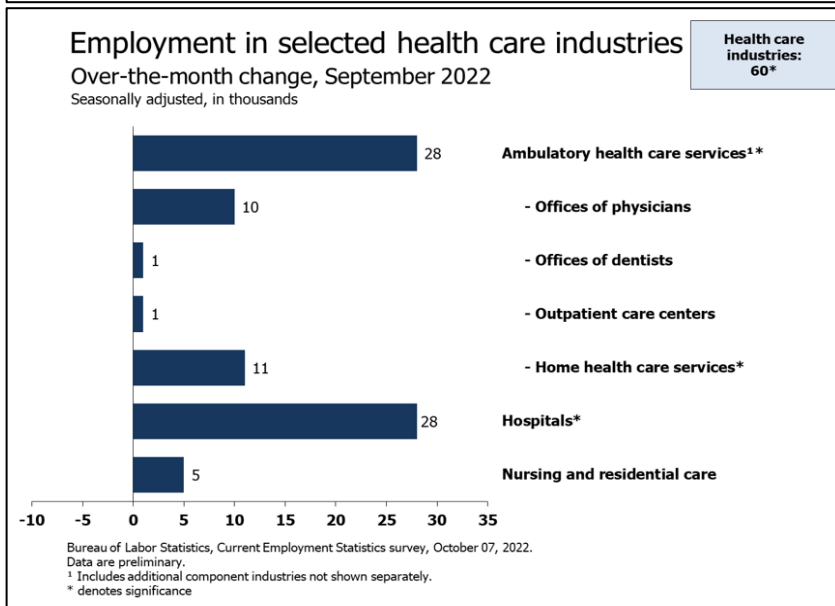
Within administrative and waste services, employment in temporary help services (+27,000) and investigation and security services (+9,000) continued to trend up in September, while employment in business support services fell by 12,000.

Moderate growth in temporary help services coincides with an increase in the [ASA Staffing Index](#).

### Private Education and Health Services



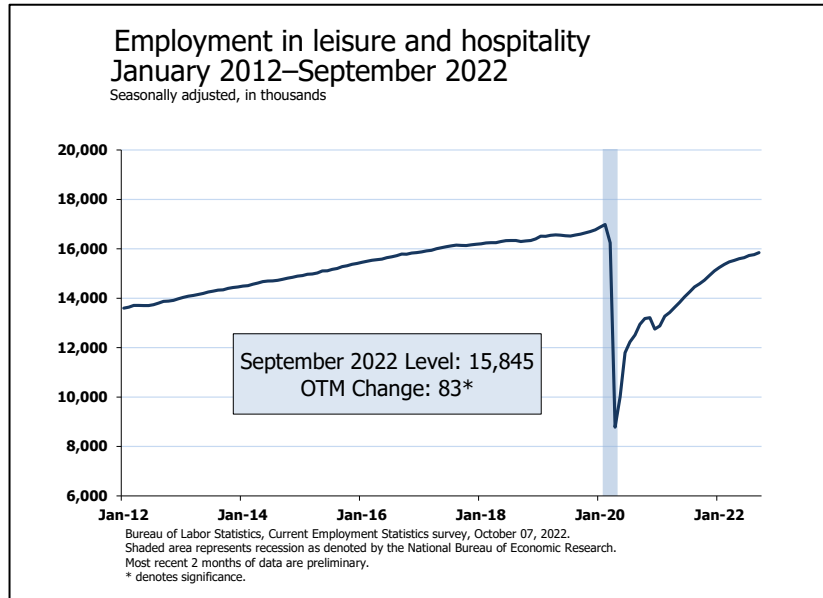
Employment in health care increased by 60,000 in September and is 25,000 above its February 2020 level.



In September, ambulatory health care services added 28,000 jobs, with home health care services accounting for 11,000 of the gain. Hospitals added 28,000 jobs, with employment in the industry returning to its February 2020 pre-pandemic level.

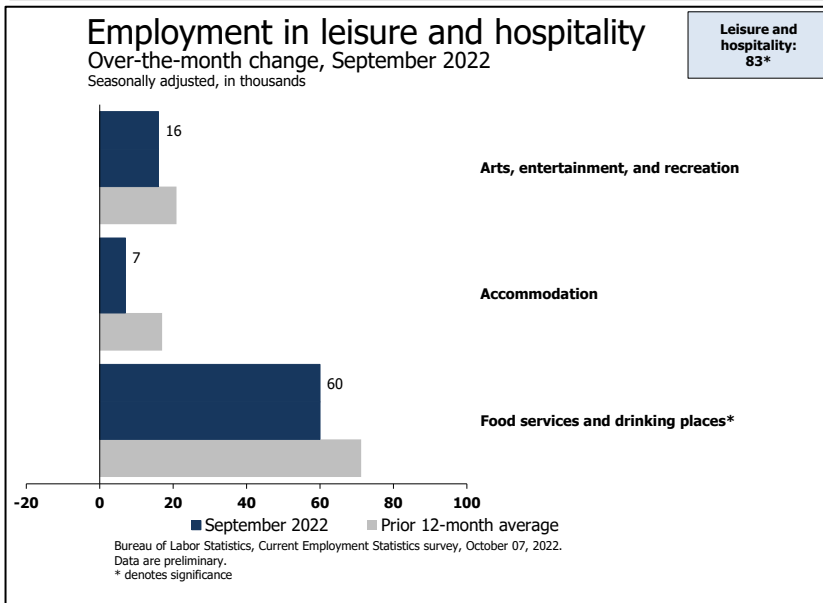
Within social assistance, employment in individual and family services increased by 19,000 over the month and is 103,000 above its February 2020 level.

## Leisure and Hospitality



In September, leisure and hospitality added 83,000 jobs, in line with the average monthly gain so far in 2022. Employment in leisure and hospitality is 1.1 million below its February 2020 level.

Over the year, average hourly earnings for all employees in leisure and hospitality rose by 7.9 percent to \$20.30.

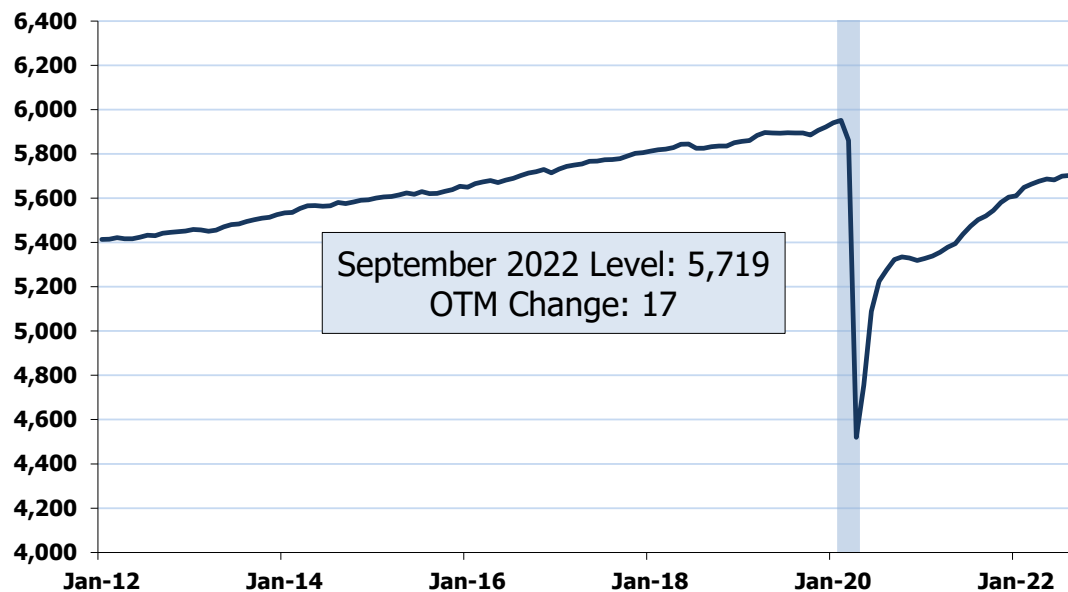


In September, food services and drinking places added 60,000 jobs, in line with the average monthly gain in 2022. Employment in the industry is 560,000 below its February 2020 level.

### Other Services

## Employment in other services January 2012–September 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



September 2022 Level: 5,719  
OTM Change: 17

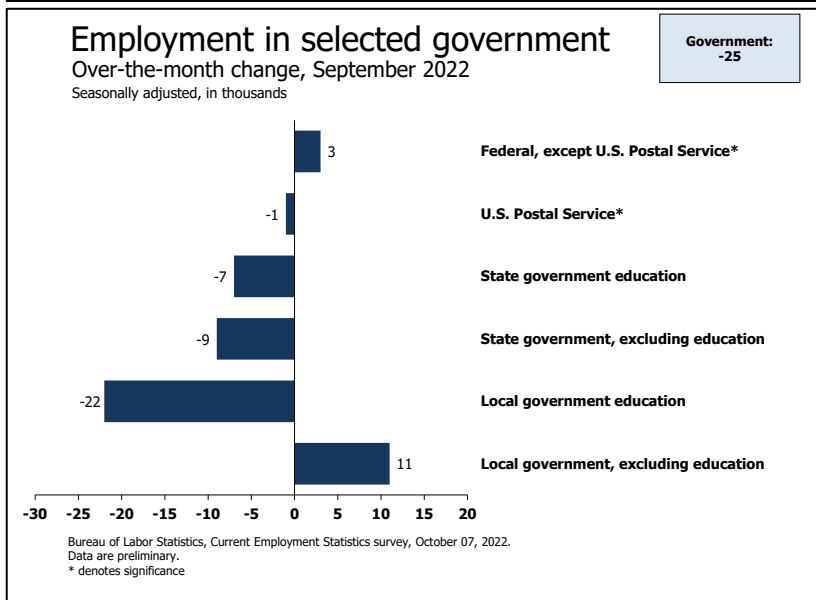
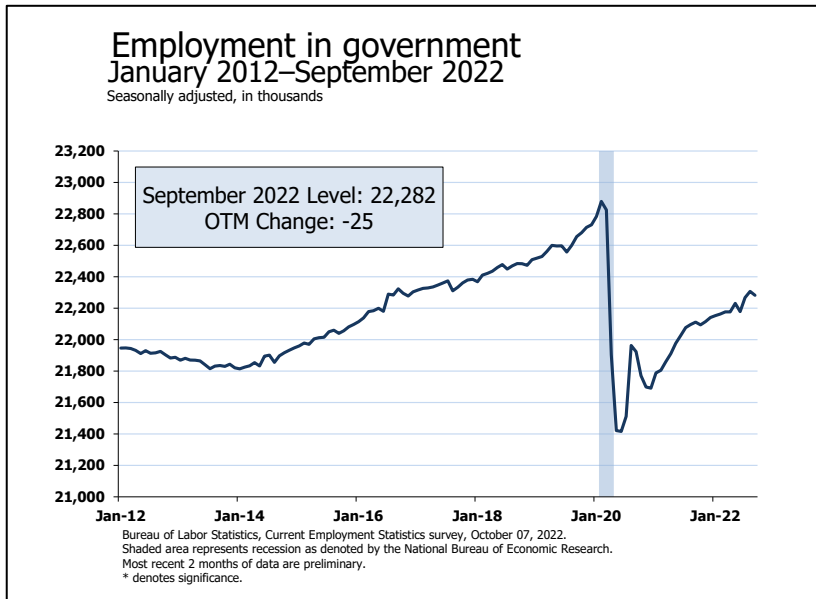
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, October 07, 2022.  
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Employment in other services changed little in September (+17,000) and is 232,000 below its February 2020 level.



## Government

Employment in government edged down in September (-25,000), including in local government education (-22,000) and state government (-16,000). Employment in government is 597,000 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. (For more information, see <https://www.nber.org/news/business-cycle-dating-committee-announcement-july-19-2021>.)



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