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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



November 2022

Release Date: December 2, 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, November 2022

Nonfarm employment rose by 263,000 in November. Job gains occurred in leisure and hospitality, health care, and government. Employment in retail trade and in transportation and warehousing declined over the month. So far this year, monthly job growth has averaged 392,000.

The employment change for September revised down from +315,000 to +269,000, and the change for October revised up from +261,000 to +284,000. Employment over these months is 23,000 lower than previously reported.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-nonfarm payrolls rose 18 cents, or 0.6 percent, in November. Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 5.1 percent. Over the month, average weekly hours declined by 0.1 hour to 34.4 hours.

+88,000 Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in leisure and hospitality increased in November (+88,000) but is 980,000 below its February 2020 level. Within the industry, food services and drinking places added 62,000 jobs in November.

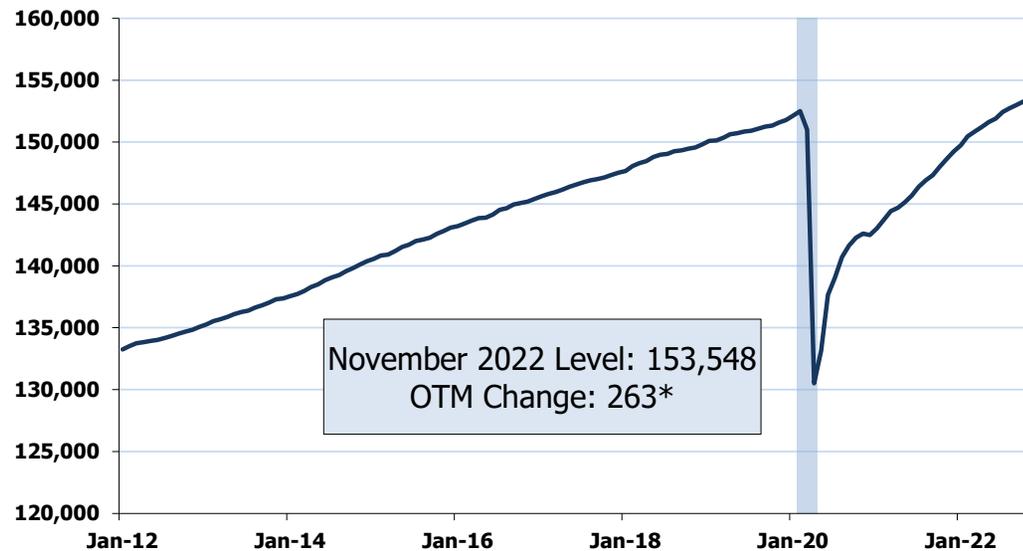
+82,000 Education and Health Services

Employment in health care rose by 45,000 in November. Growth over the month was widespread, with increases in ambulatory health care services (+23,000), hospitals

(+11,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+10,000). So far this year, employment in health care has risen by an average 47,000 per month, compared with 9,000 per month in 2021.

Employment in total nonfarm January 2012–November 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 02, 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, November 2022

Social assistance also added jobs in November (+23,000). With this gain, employment in the industry has recovered to its February 2020 level.

+42,000 Government

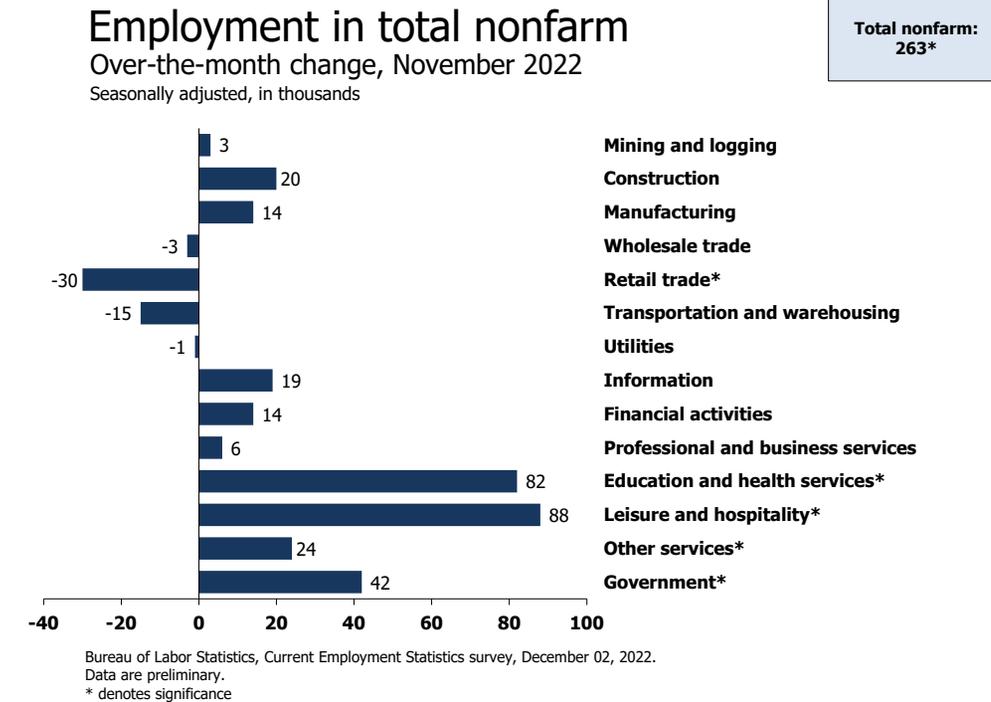
Employment in government rose by 42,000 in November, largely in local government (+32,000). Over the past 12 months, government has added 304,000 jobs.

+24,000 Other Services

Other services added 24,000 jobs in November, with personal and laundry services contributing 11,000 to the increase. Employment in other services has risen by an average 15,000 per month so far this year, compared with 24,000 per month in 2021.

+20,000 Construction

Employment in construction continued to trend up in November (+20,000). Over the year, construction has added 248,000 jobs, with specialty trade contractors (+166,000) contributing most of the gains.



+14,000 Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment continued to trend up in November (+14,000). Over the year, manufacturing has added 420,000 jobs.

+14,000 Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities continued to trend up in November (+14,000). Job gains in real estate and rental and leasing (+13,000) and in securities, commodity contracts, and investments (+6,000) were partly offset by a job loss in credit intermediation (-9,000). Over

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, November 2022

the year, employment in financial activities has increased by 148,000.

+6,000 Professional and Business Services

Professional and technical services added 28,000 jobs in November. Employment continued to trend up in management and technical consulting (+10,000), computer system design and related services (+8,000), and architectural and engineering services (+6,000).

Business support services lost 11,000 jobs over the month.

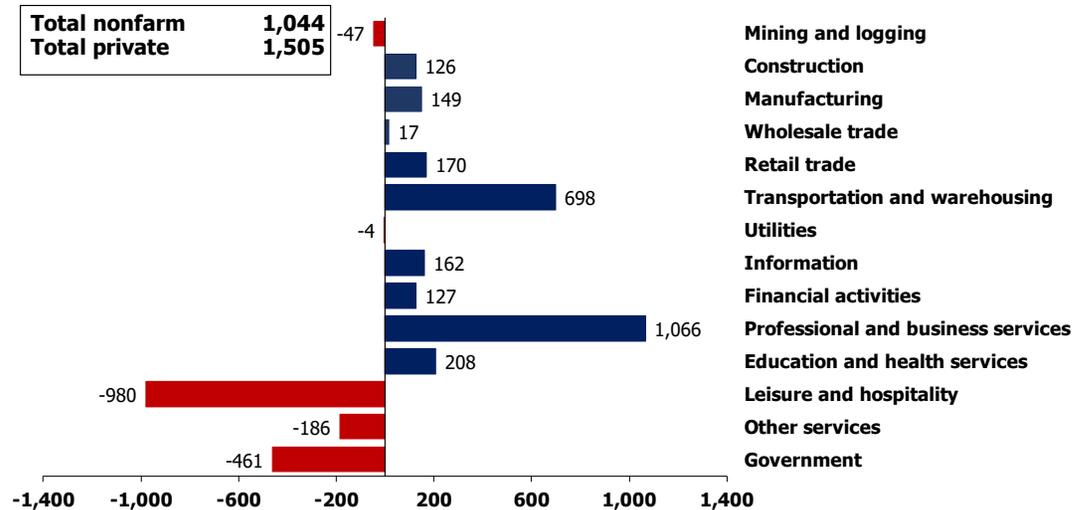
-30,000 Retail Trade

Retail trade employment declined by 30,000 in November. Job losses occurred in general merchandise stores (-32,000), electronics and appliance stores (-4,000), and furniture and home furnishing stores (-3,000). Employment increased in motor vehicle and parts dealers (+10,000).

Employment in total nonfarm

Change since February 2020

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

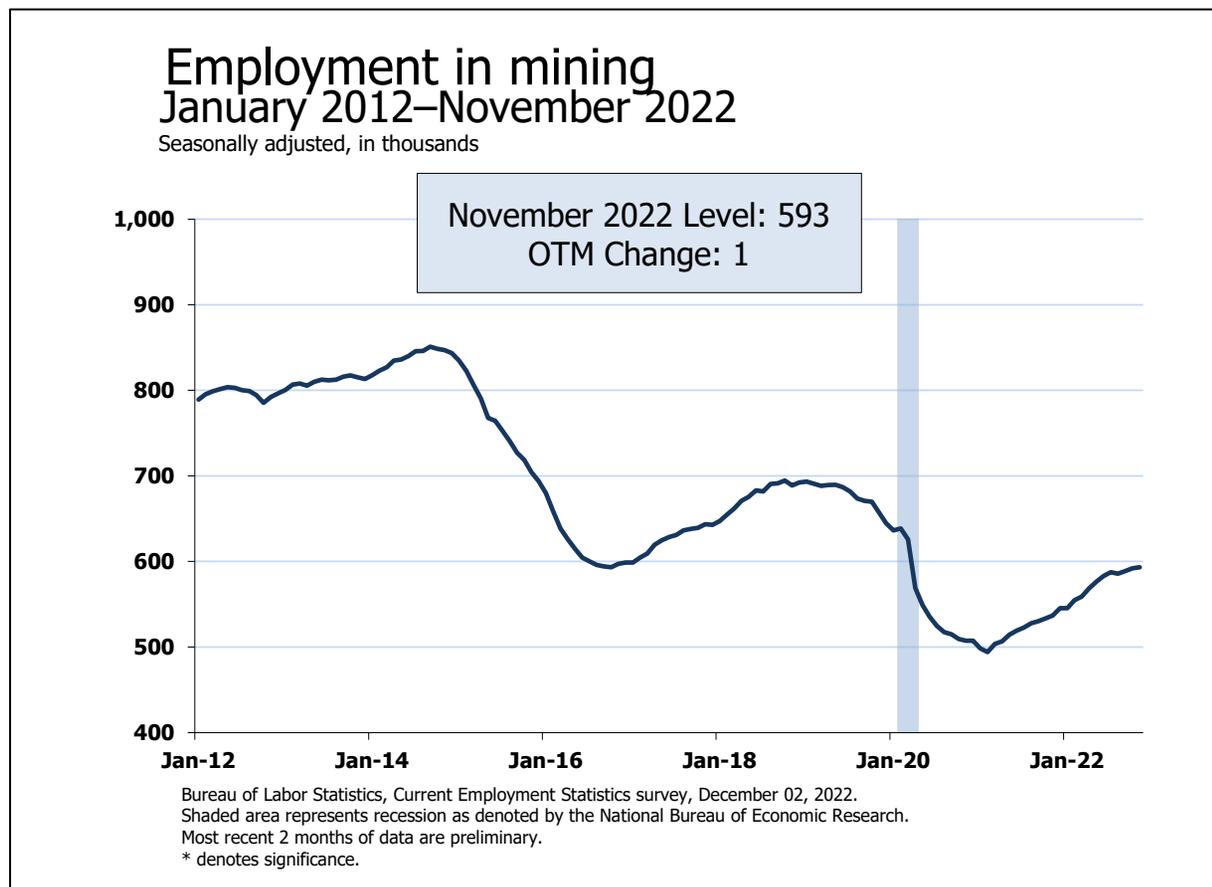


Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, December 02, 2022. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

-15,000 Transportation and Warehousing

Employment in transportation and warehousing declined in November (-15,000). Over the month, warehousing and storage lost 13,000 jobs, and couriers and messengers lost 12,000. Air transportation added 4,000 jobs.

Mining and Logging



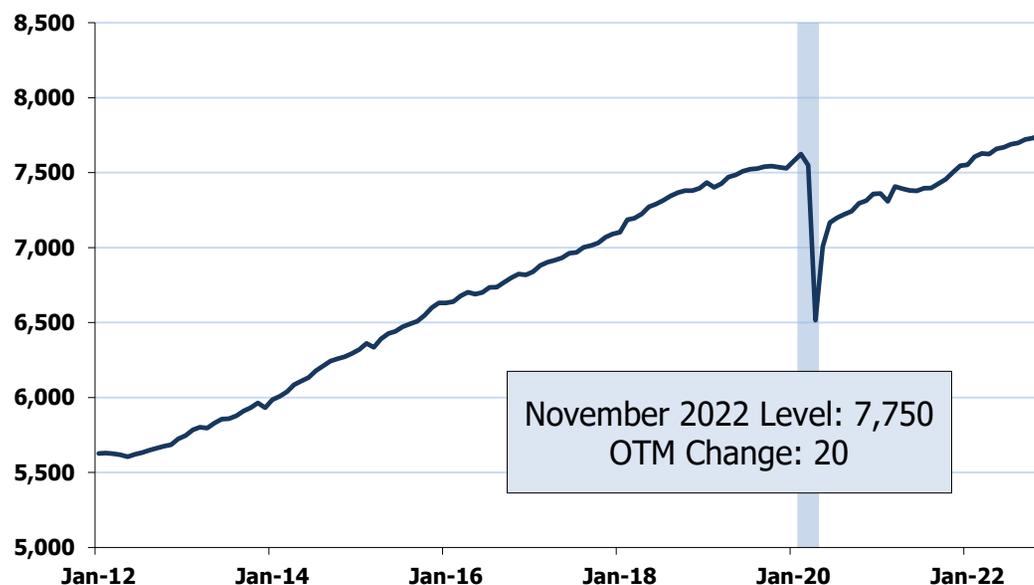
Employment in mining changed little in November (+1,000) but has grown by 99,000 since an employment trough in February 2021.

The upward trend in mining employment has coincided with increases in [North American rotary rigs](#) and decreases in the average weekly price of [West Texas Intermediate crude oil](#) in recent months.

Construction

Employment in construction January 2012–November 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



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Employment in construction continued to trend up (+20,000) in November. So far this year, construction has added an average 19,000 jobs per month, compared with 16,000 per month in 2021.

In November, nonresidential building construction added 8,000 jobs, but employment is 31,000 below its most recent peak in February 2020.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing January 2012–November 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



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Employment in manufacturing continued to trend up in November (+14,000). Over the year, manufacturing has added 420,000 jobs.

The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index decreased by 3.4 points to 56.1. Despite the decline, a number above 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are adding jobs than are losing jobs.

Employment in durable goods continued to trend up (+11,000) in November and is 12,000 below its most recent peak in February 2019.

In November, average weekly hours of all employees in manufacturing fell by 0.2 hour to 40.2 hours. The average workweek of production employees edged down by 0.1 hour to 40.9 hours. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees fell by 0.1 hour to 3.1 hours. Overtime hours for production workers fell by 0.1 hour to 3.8 hours.

Wholesale Trade



Employment in wholesale trade changed little (-3,000) in November. So far this year, the industry has added an average 15,000 jobs per month, in line with an average 13,000 in 2021.

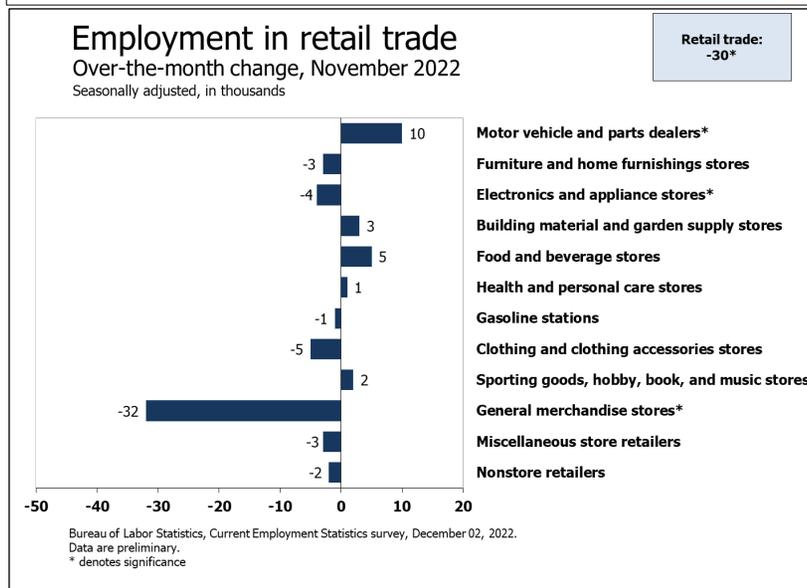
Retail Trade



Employment in retail trade decreased by 30,000 over the month and by 62,000 over the past 3 months. In November, job losses were concentrated in general merchandise stores (-32,000). Electronics and appliance stores (-4,000) and furniture and home furnishings stores (-3,000) also lost jobs. In contrast, motor vehicle and parts dealers added 10,000 jobs.

Retail trade has added an average 16,000 jobs per month so far this year, down from an average 35,000 per month in 2021.

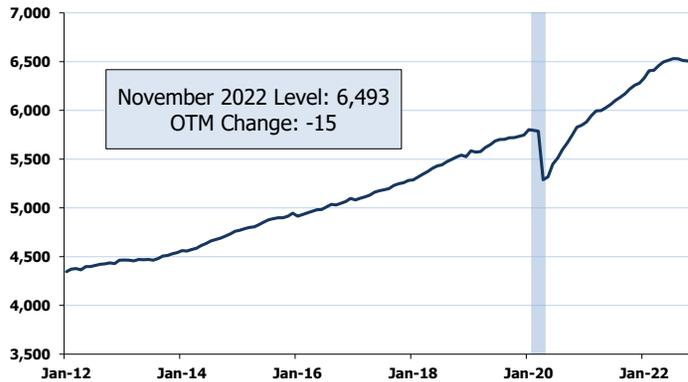
Retail-related economic indicators are mostly positive. In November, the per gallon price of [regular gasoline](#) decreased, and [Retail Sales](#) and [Auto Sales](#) increased in October. Conversely, the [Consumer Confidence Index](#) decreased in November.



Transportation and Warehousing

Employment in transportation and warehousing
January 2012–November 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



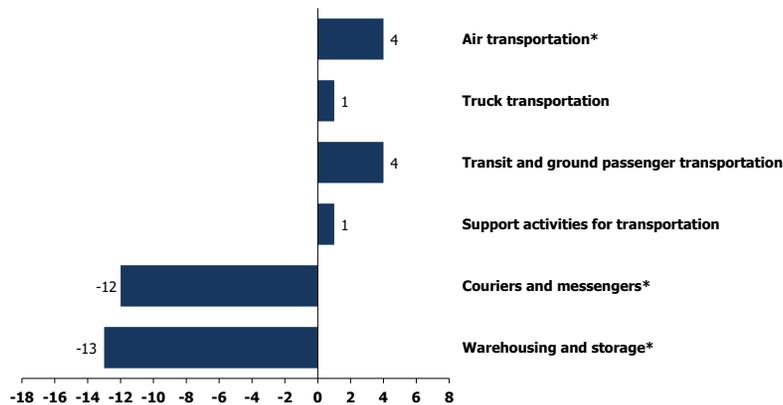
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 02, 2022.
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Employment in transportation and warehousing decreased in November (-15,000). Since July, the industry has lost 38,000 jobs.

In November, job losses in warehousing and storage (-13,000) and in couriers and messengers (-12,000) more than offset an employment gain in air transportation (+4,000).

Employment in selected transportation industries
Over-the-month change, November 2022

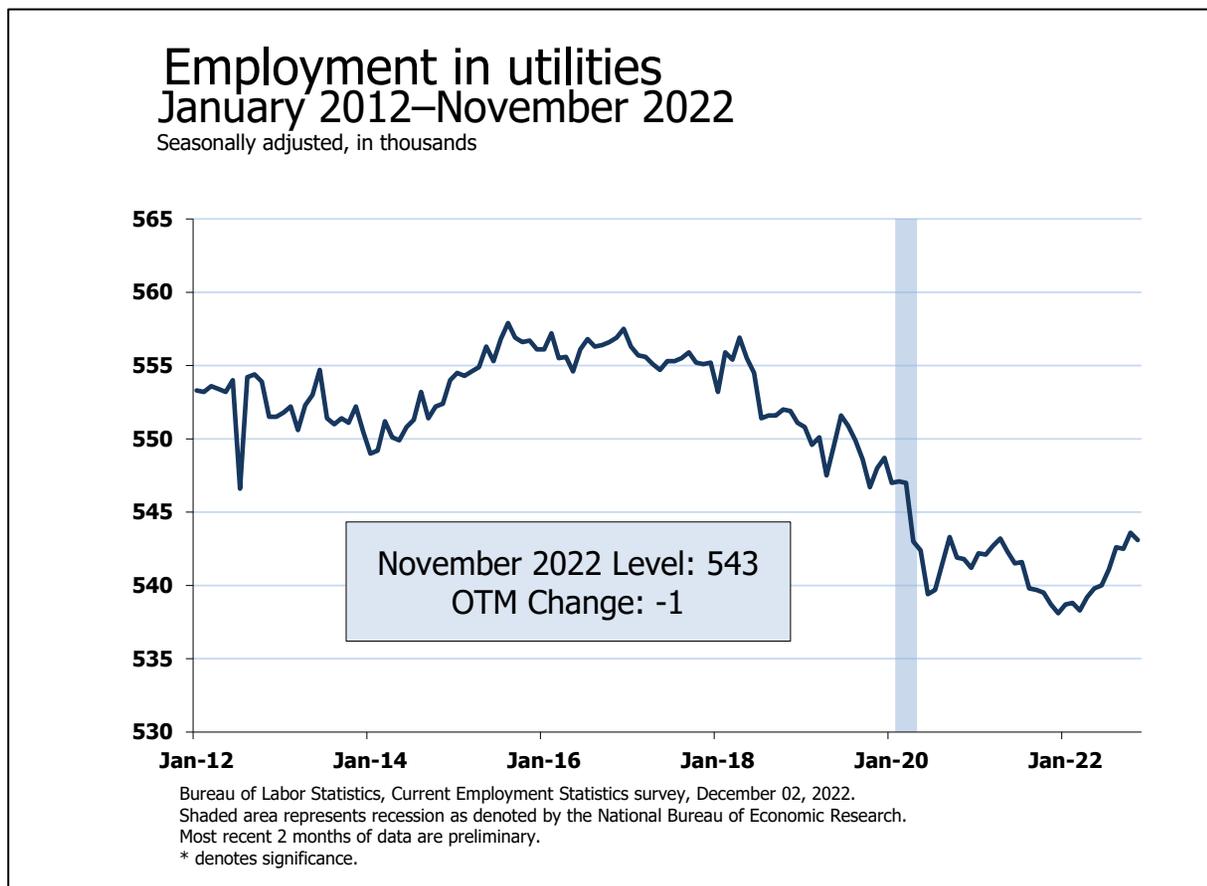
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, December 02, 2022.
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Utilities

Employment in utilities was flat in November.



Information

Employment in information January 2012–November 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



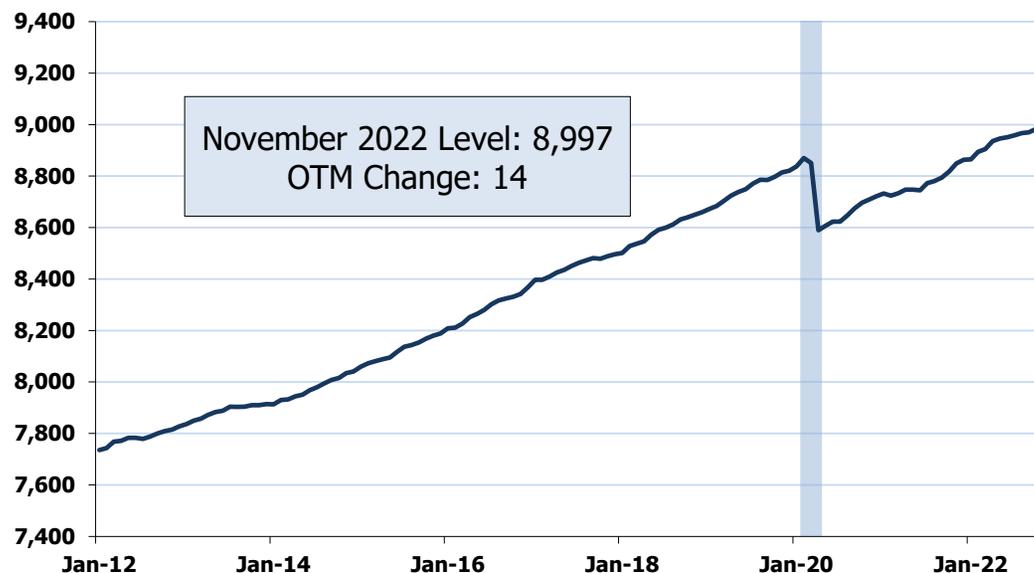
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Employment in information increased by 19,000 in November. Job growth in the industry has increased by an average of 14,000 per month so far this year, in line with 16,000 per month in 2021.

Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities January 2012–November 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

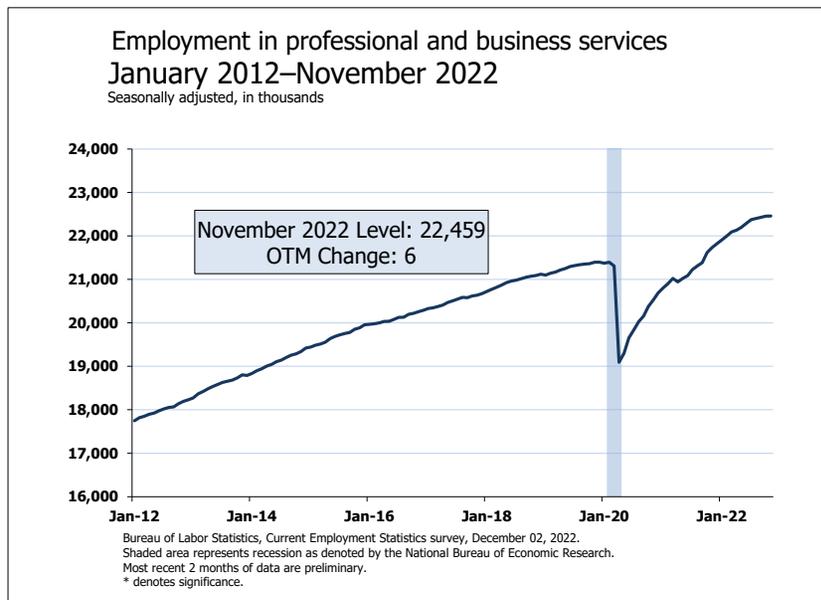


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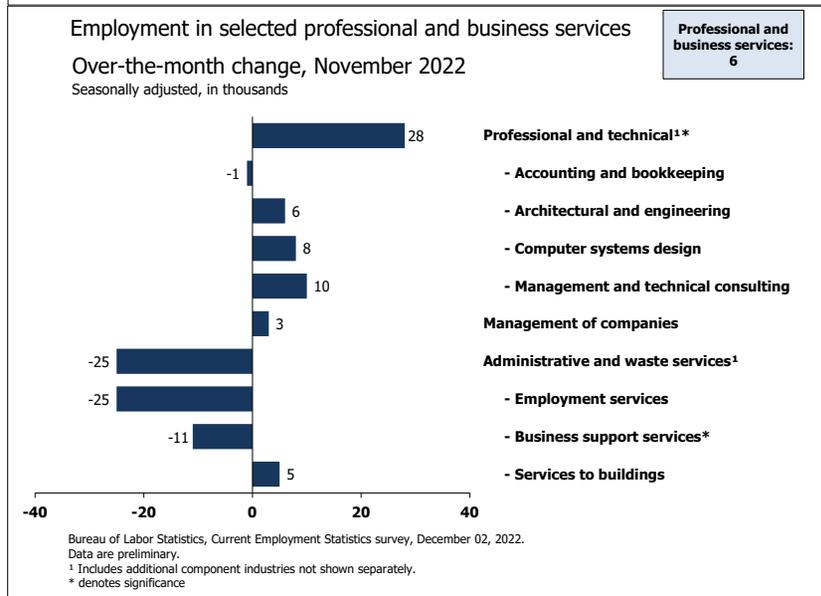
Employment in financial activities continued to trend up in November (+14,000). The industry has added an average 12,000 jobs per month in both 2022 and 2021.

In November, job gains were driven by real estate and rental and leasing services (+13,000) and by securities, commodity contracts, and investments (+6,000). These gains were partially offset by a decrease of 9,000 jobs in credit intermediation.

Professional and Business Services



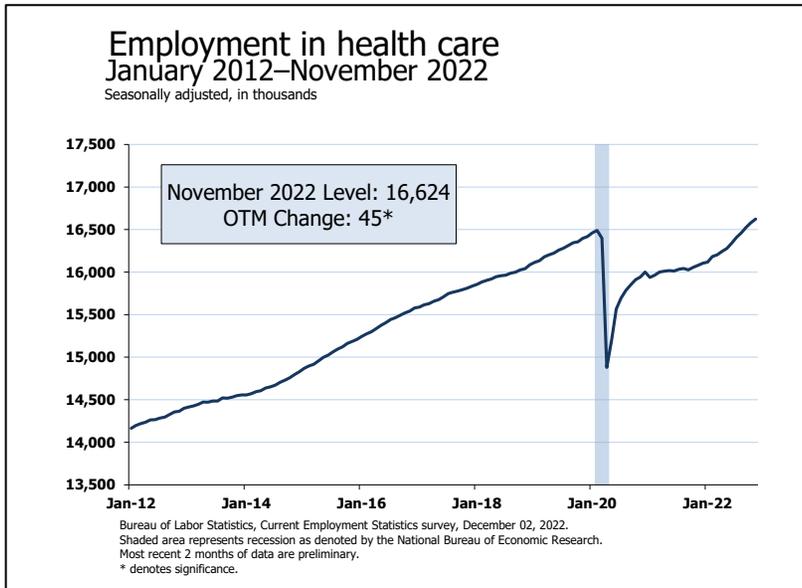
Employment in professional and business services changed little in November (+6,000). Job growth has averaged 58,000 per month in 2022, down from 94,000 per month in 2021.



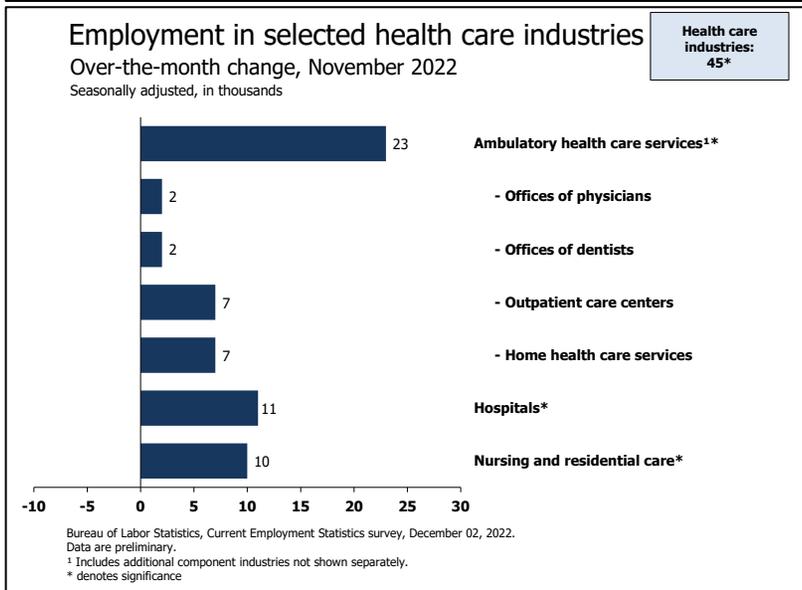
In November, employment in professional and technical services increased by 28,000. Employment continued to trend up in management and technical consulting (+10,000), computer system design and related services (+8,000), and architectural and engineering services (+6,000).

Within administrative and waste services, employment in business support services fell by 11,000. Employment in temporary help services changed little (-17,000) in November, with job growth averaging 3,000 per month in 2022 and 25,000 per month in 2021. Recent employment weakness in temporary help services coincides with slowed growth in the [ASA Staffing Index](#).

Private Education and Health Services



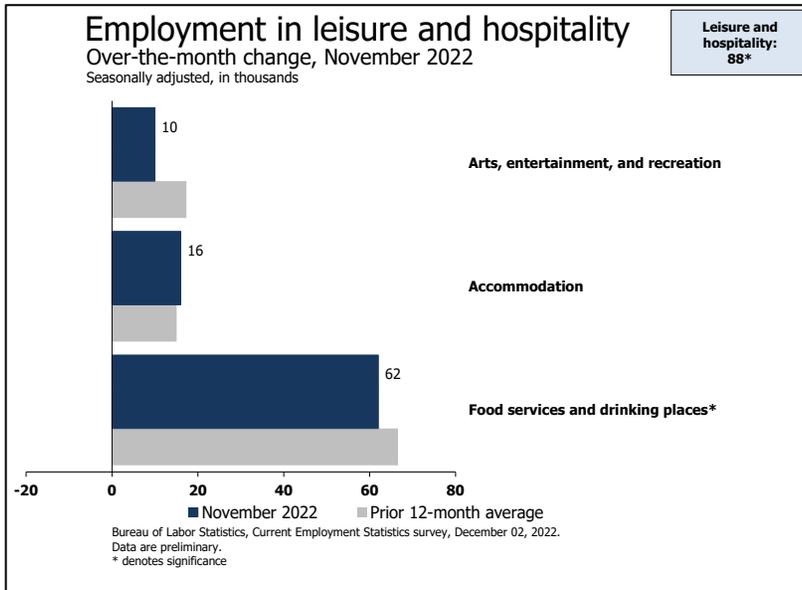
Employment in health care increased by 45,000 in November. So far this year, health care has added an average 47,000 jobs per month, up from 9,000 per month in 2021.



In November, employment rose in ambulatory health care services (+23,000), hospitals (+11,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+10,000).

Employment in social assistance increased by 23,000, with individual and family services accounting for 17,000 of the gain. With the November increase, employment in social assistance has recovered to its February 2020 level.

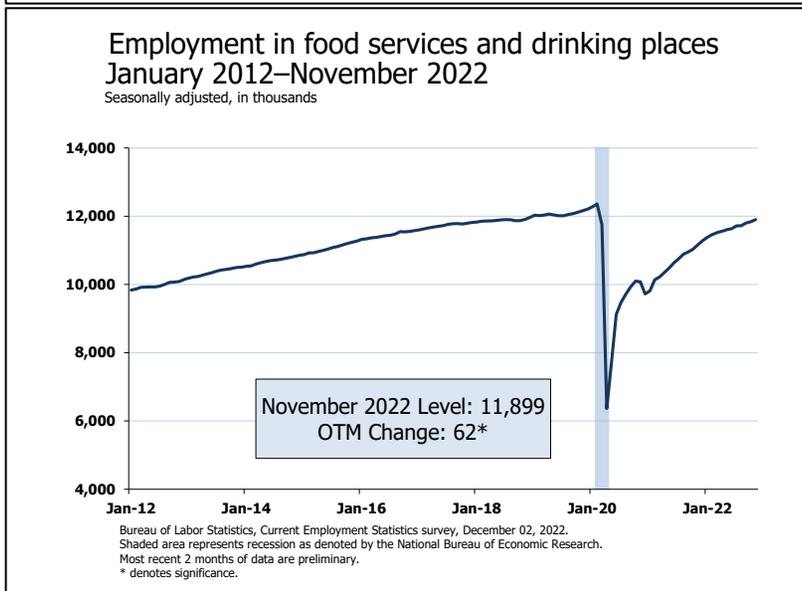
Leisure and Hospitality



In November, employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 88,000. Job growth has averaged 82,000 per month in 2022, down from 196,000 per month in 2021. Despite these gains, employment in the industry is 980,000 below its February 2020 level.

Over the year, average hourly earnings for all employees in leisure and hospitality rose 6.4 percent to \$20.51.

Employment in accommodation continued to trend up in November (+16,000), but monthly job growth has slowed to 13,000 per month in 2022, compared with 26,000 per month in 2021.



In November, food services and drinking places added 62,000 jobs. Job growth has averaged 56,000 per month in 2022, well below 131,000 per month in 2021. Employment in the industry is 462,000 below its February 2020 level.

Other Services

Employment in other services January 2012–November 2022

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



November 2022 Level: 5,765
OTM Change: 24*

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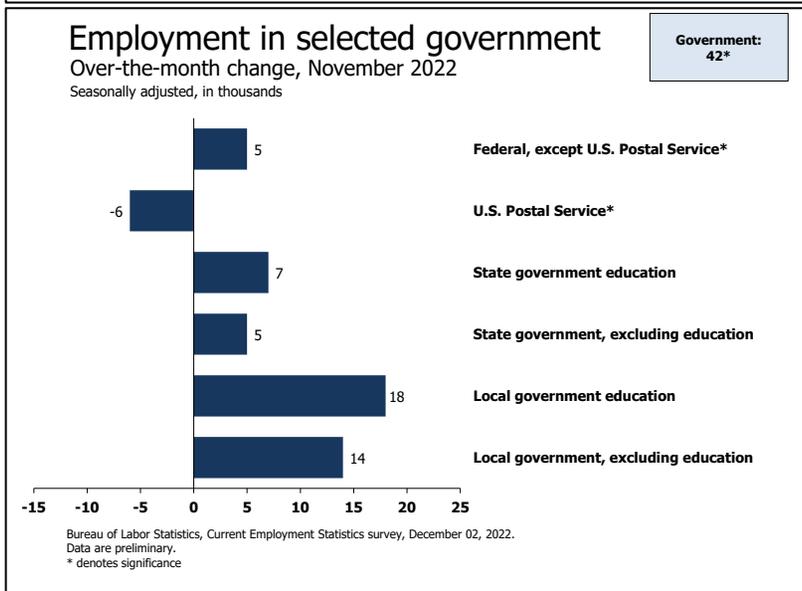
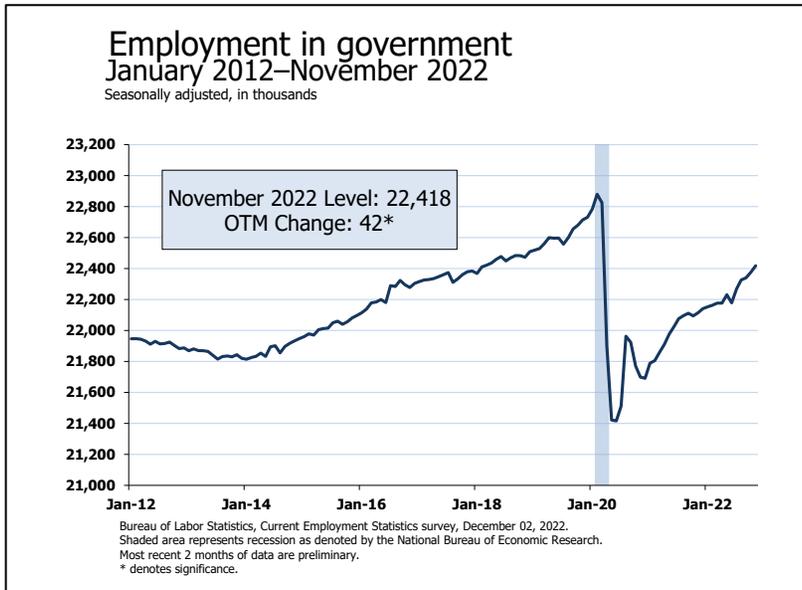
Employment in other services increased by 24,000 in November but is 186,000 below its February 2020 level.

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

Government

Employment in government increased by 42,000 in November and is 461,000 below its February 2020 level.

In November, employment edged up in local government (+32,000).



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>.)



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