Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 339,000 in May, in line with the average monthly gain of 341,000 over the prior 12 months. In May, job gains occurred in professional and business services, government, health care, construction, transportation and warehousing, and social assistance.

The employment change for March revised up from +165,000 to +217,000, and the change for April revised up from +253,000 to +294,000. On net, employment over these months is 93,000 higher than previously reported.

In May, average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls rose by 11 cents, or 0.3 percent. Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 4.3 percent. Average weekly hours of all employees edged down 0.1 hour to 34.3 hours.

**+97,000 Private Education and Health Services**

Employment in health care increased by 52,000 in May, including gains in ambulatory health care services (+24,000), hospitals (+20,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+9,000). Over the prior 12 months, health care had added an average of 50,000 jobs per month.

Employment in social assistance increased by 22,000 in May, in line with the average monthly gain of 23,000 over the prior 12 months. Most of the job growth over the month is due to an increase in individual and family services (+17,000).
Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, May 2023

+64,000 Professional and Business Services
  Professional, scientific, and technical services added 43,000 jobs in May, compared with average monthly gains of 35,000 over the prior 12 months.

+56,000 Government
  Government employment increased by 56,000 in May, after adding an average of 42,000 per month over the prior 12 months. Employment in government has yet to recover from COVID-19-related losses and is below its February 2020 level by 209,000.

+48,000 Leisure and Hospitality
  In May, employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up (+48,000) but is below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level by 349,000.

+25,000 Construction
  Employment in construction increased by 25,000 in May, with a gain in heavy and civil engineering construction (+11,000). Over the prior 12 months, construction had an average gain of 17,000 jobs per month.

+24,000 Transportation and Warehousing
  Employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 24,000 in May, mostly in transit and ground passenger transportation (+12,000) and in couriers and messengers (+8,000). On average, transportation and warehousing had added 10,000 jobs per month over the prior 12 months.
Employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction changed little in May (+3,000). Over the month, both the North American rotary rigs count and the average weekly price of West Texas Intermediate crude oil decreased.

Since an employment trough in February 2021, the industry has expanded by 103,000.
Employment in construction increased by 25,000 in May, compared with its prior 12-month average gain of 17,000 per month.

In May, employment in heavy and civil engineering construction grew by 11,000, more than offsetting a loss of 8,000 in April.

The strength in construction employment in May follows upticks in housing starts and new home sales in April.
Manufacturing employment changed little in May (-2,000). In the prior 12 months, the industry averaged a gain of 18,000 jobs per month.

Within durable goods, an employment decrease in furniture and related product manufacturing (-4,000) more than offset a gain in primary metal manufacturing (+2,000) over the month. Within nondurable goods, employment losses occurred in textile mills (-2,000) and in printing and related support activities (-2,000).

The manufacturing 1-month diffusion index increased by 2.8 to 47.2 and has remained below 50 for the past 4 months. A number below 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are losing jobs than are adding jobs.

In May, average weekly hours for all employees and for production employees in manufacturing were unchanged. Average weekly overtime hours for all employees edged up by 0.1 hour to 3.0 hours, while overtime hours for production employees were unchanged.
Employment in wholesale trade was essentially flat in May (+1,000). Over the prior 12 months, the industry had an average monthly employment gain of 9,000. In May, employment in wholesale trade agents and brokers fell by 6,000.
Employment in retail trade changed little in May (+12,000).

Over the month, employment increases in general merchandise retailers (+10,000) and motor vehicle and parts dealers (+6,000) were partially offset by a loss of 4,000 jobs in furniture, home furnishings, electronics, and appliance retailers.

Recent retail-related economic indicators are mostly positive. In May, the per-gallon price of regular gasoline decreased, and Retail Sales, Auto Sales, and Real Personal Consumption Expenditures for goods increased in April. In contrast, the Consumer Confidence Index decreased in May.
Employment in transportation and warehousing grew by 24,000 in May, after showing little net change in recent months.

Employment in transit and ground passenger transportation increased by 12,000 in May, offsetting a loss of equal magnitude in April. In May, couriers and messengers (+8,000) and air transportation (+3,000) added jobs.
Employment in utilities was flat in May (0).

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 information changed little in May (-9,000). The industry had added an average of 5,000 jobs per month over the prior 12 months.
Employment in financial activities changed little in May (+10,000) and has shown little net change so far this year.

In May, commercial banking lost 6,000 jobs.
Employment in professional and business services rose by 64,000 in May, compared with its prior 12-month average gain of 47,000 per month. In May, employment in professional, scientific, and technical services increased by 43,000, with gains in accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services (+11,000) and in other professional, scientific, and technical services (+8,000).

Temporary help services changed little in May (+8,000), coinciding with recent weakness in the ASA Staffing Index. Since reaching a recent employment peak in March 2022, temporary help services has lost 135,000 jobs.
Employment in health care increased by 52,000 in May, in line with its prior 12-month average gain of 50,000 per month.

In May, ambulatory health care services (+24,000), hospitals (+20,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+9,000) added jobs.

Employment in social assistance increased by 22,000 over the month, with individual and family services accounting for 17,000 of the gain.
Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up in May (+48,000), following average monthly gains of 77,000 over the prior 12 months. Industry employment is 349,000 lower than the February 2020 level.

Over the year, average hourly earnings for all employees in leisure and hospitality rose by 5.5 percent to $21.07.

Employment in food services and drinking places continued to trend up in May (+33,000), after increasing by an average of 52,000 per month over the prior 12 months.

Relevant economic indicators are mixed—personal consumption expenditures and restaurant sales ticked up in April, while the Restaurant Performance Index declined.
Employment in other services changed little in May (+10,000) and is 90,000 below its February 2020 level.
Government employment increased by 56,000 in May, compared with the average monthly gain of 42,000 over the prior 12 months. Employment in government is 209,000 below its February 2020 level.