

## U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

May 2022

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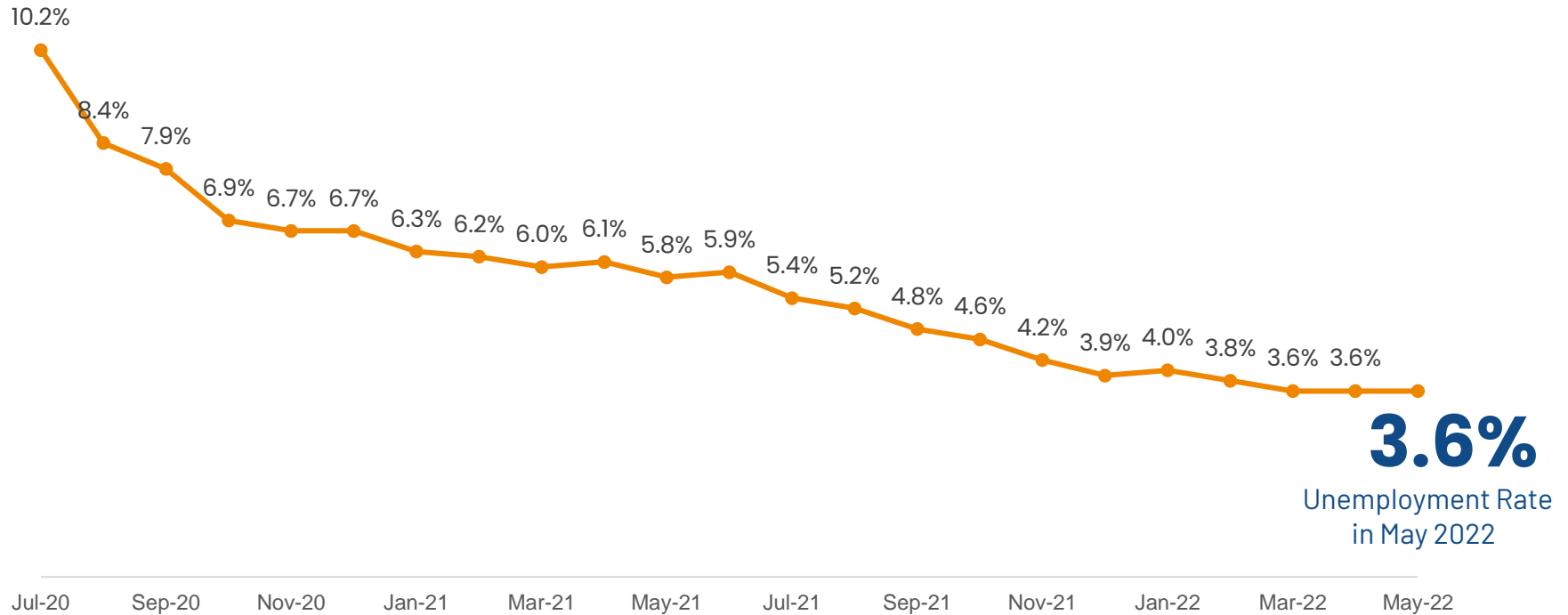
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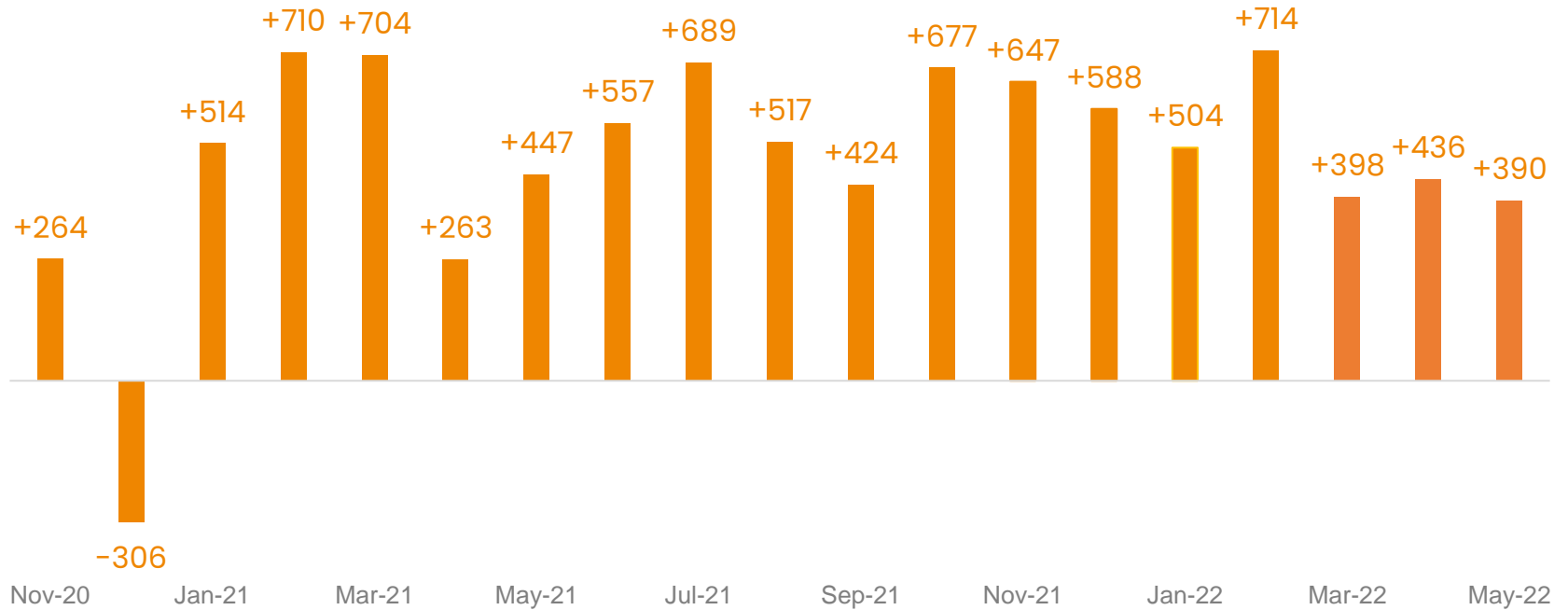
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS STEADY

The latest report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the job market recovery continues despite fears of a slowdown. Job growth in May was higher than expected, and the unemployment rate held steady at 3.6%, just above the pre-pandemic rate of 3.5%.



## MAY JOB GROWTH LOWER BUT STILL STRONG

The economy added 390,000 jobs in May, higher than forecasted. March's job growth was revised down to 398,000 while April's job growth was revised upward to 436,000, resulting in job gains that are 22,000 less than reported previously. While job growth has cooled compared to prior months, job gains continue to be much higher than typical gains before the pandemic.



EMPLOYMENT NET CHANGE (Total Nonfarm, in Thousands)

## UNEMPLOYMENT BREAKDOWN

The total number of unemployed individuals was essentially unchanged from April at 6 million. The number of people on temporary layoffs fell slightly while the number of permanent job losers held steady at 1.39 million. The number of long-term unemployed dropped to 1.36 million. Long-term unemployed individuals accounted for 23% of all unemployed workers in May.

### Unemployed Individuals

**6.0 Million** 

vs. 6.0 million in April

### Temporary Layoffs

**0.81 Million** 

vs. 0.85 million in April

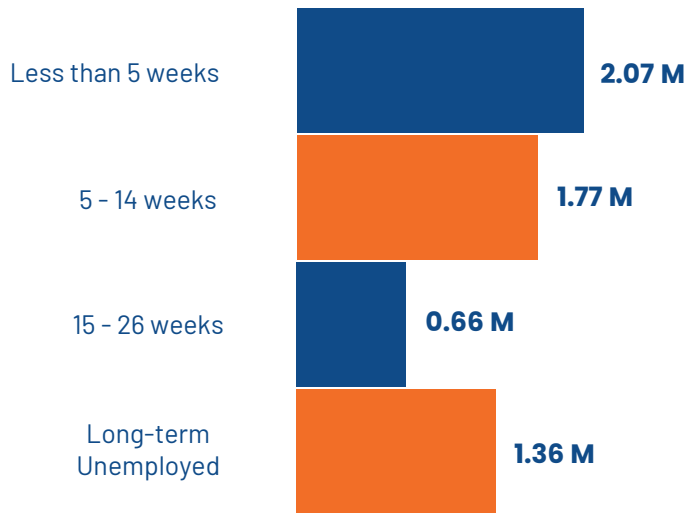
### Permanent Job Loss

**1.39 Million** 

vs. 1.39 million in April

### Unemployed Individuals

By Length of Unemployment



### Unemployment Rate

By Demographics

#### Teenagers

**10.4%**   
vs. 10.2% in April


#### Women

**3.4%**   
vs. 3.2% in April

#### Men

**3.4%**   
vs. 3.5% in April

#### Hispanic

**4.3%**   
vs. 4.1% in April

#### White

**3.2%**   
vs. 3.2% in April

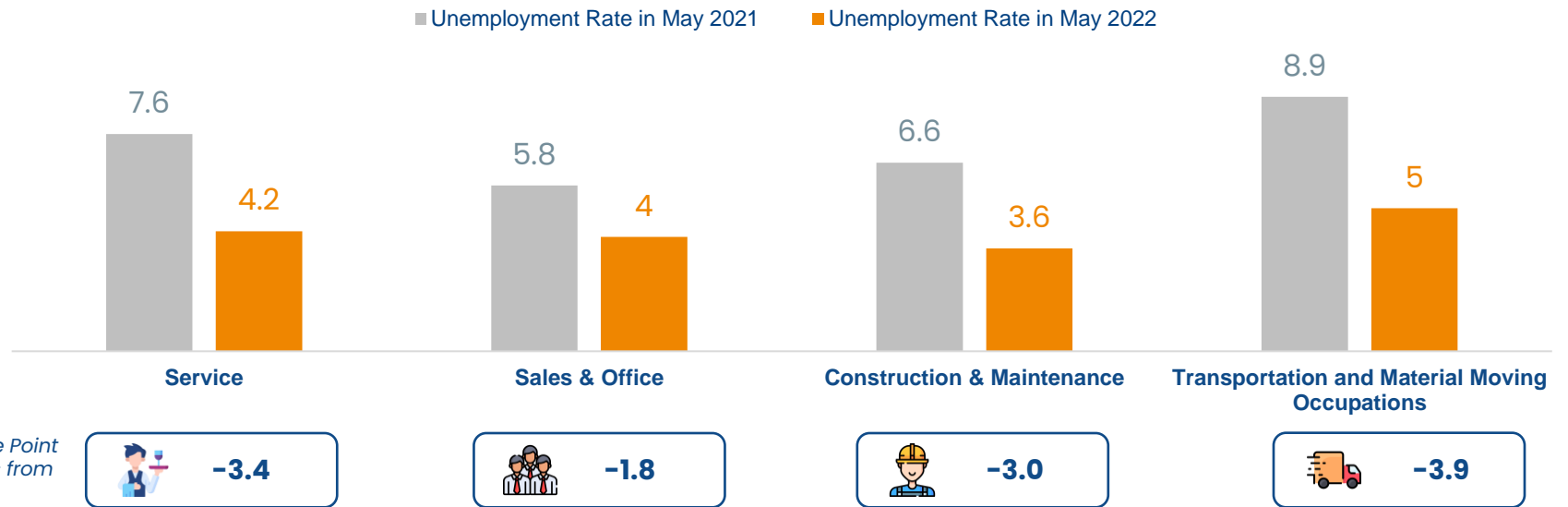
#### Black

**6.2%**   
vs. 5.9% in April

#### Asian

**2.4%**   
vs. 3.1% in April

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY OCCUPATION (May 2021 vs May 2022 in percentage point)



## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (Total Nonfarm, Change from April)

### Leisure and Hospitality

**+84,000**

↑ 0.54% increase



**55%**

Of the growth is due to the gain in the food services and drinking places (+46,000).

### Professional and Business Services

**+75,000**

↑ 0.34% Increase



**21%**

Of the gains occurring in accounting and bookkeeping services (+16,000).

### Transportation and Warehousing

**+47,000**

↑ 0.73% Increase



**38%**

Of the gain occurring in warehousing and storage (+18,000).

Government

**+57,000**

↑ 0.26% Increase

Health Care and Social Assistance

**+42,100**

↑ 0.21% Increase

Construction

**+36,000**

↑ 0.47% Increase

Manufacturing

**+18,200**

↑ 0.14% Increase

Information

**+16,000**

↑ 0.54% Increase

Other Services

**+16,000**

↑ 0.28% Increase

Wholesale Trade

**+14,100**

↑ 0.24% Increase

Financial Activities

**+8,000**

↑ 0.09% Increase

Mining and Logging

**+5,000**

↑ 0.82% Increase

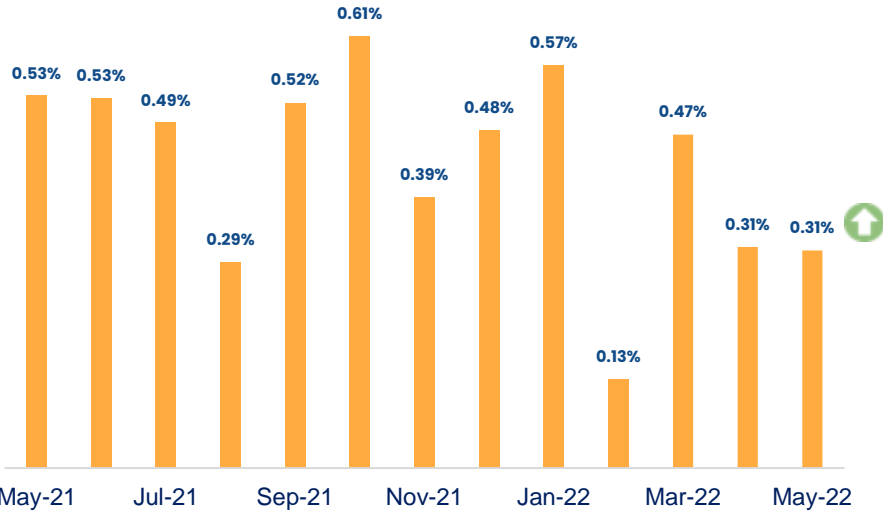
Retail Trade

**-60,700**

↓ 0.38% decrease

## AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Private Nonfarm Payrolls, Change from April)

**Total Private MoM**

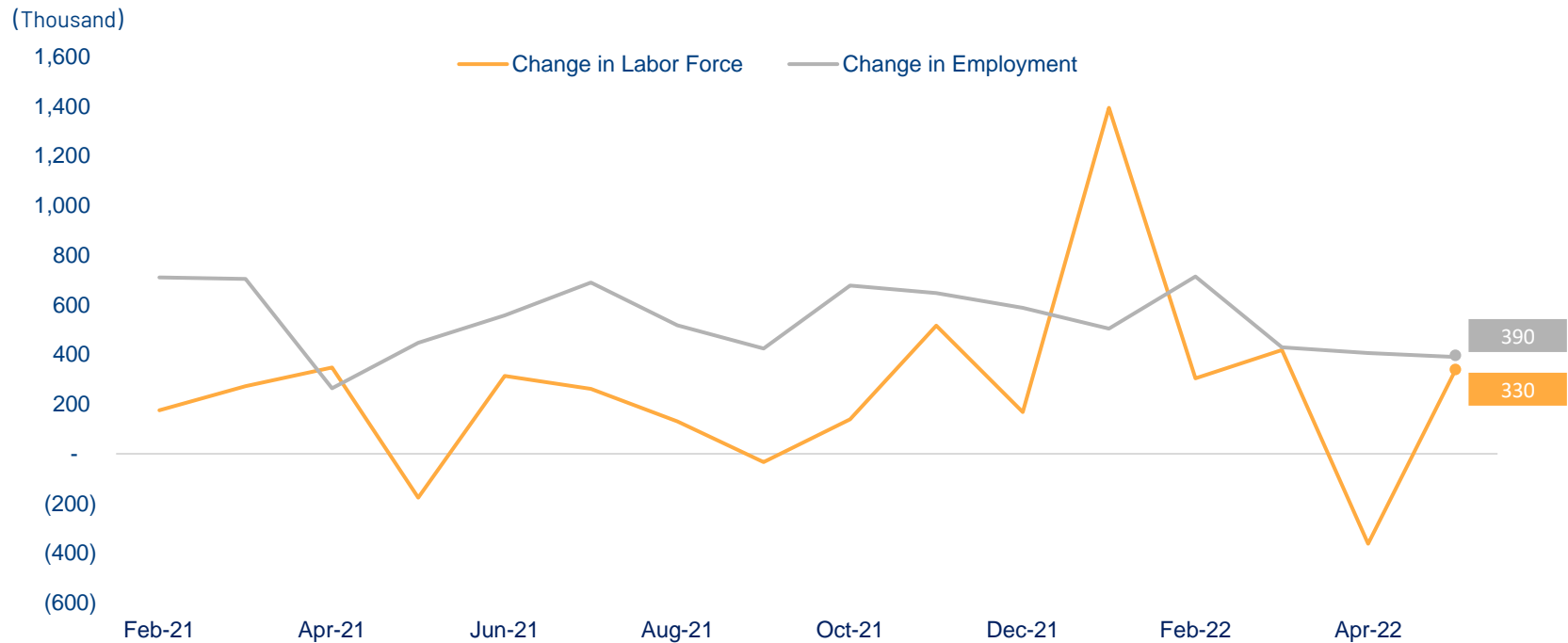


Average hourly wages increased again by 0.31% and are now 5.2% higher than a year ago. While strong, wages are not increasing by as much as in prior months, and growth is not enough to keep pace with inflation. Average hourly wages in Information increased by \$0.34 from April, while Mining and Logging and Transportation and Warehousing also had significant wage increases.

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Information</b><br><b>+\$0.34</b><br>↑ 0.75% Increase             | <b>Mining and Logging</b><br><b>+\$0.31</b><br>↑ 0.88% Increase            | <b>Transportation and Warehousing</b><br><b>+\$0.27</b><br>↑ 0.97% Increase     |
| <b>Construction</b><br><b>+\$0.22</b><br>↑ 0.64% Increase            | <b>Other Services</b><br><b>+\$0.14</b><br>↑ 0.50% Increase                | <b>Professional and Business Services</b><br><b>+\$0.10</b><br>↑ 0.26% Increase |
| <b>Leisure and Hospitality</b><br><b>+\$0.10</b><br>↑ 0.51% Increase | <b>Education and Health Services</b><br><b>+\$0.09</b><br>↑ 0.29% Increase | <b>Retail Trade</b><br><b>+\$0.08</b><br>↑ 0.35% Increase                       |
| <b>Wholesale Trade</b><br><b>+\$0.06</b><br>↑ 0.17% Increase         | <b>Manufacturing</b><br><b>+\$0.02</b><br>↑ 0.07% Increase                 | <b>Financial Activities</b><br><b>-\$0.09</b><br>↓ 0.22% Decrease               |

## LABOR MARKET MIGHT BE COOLING DOWN

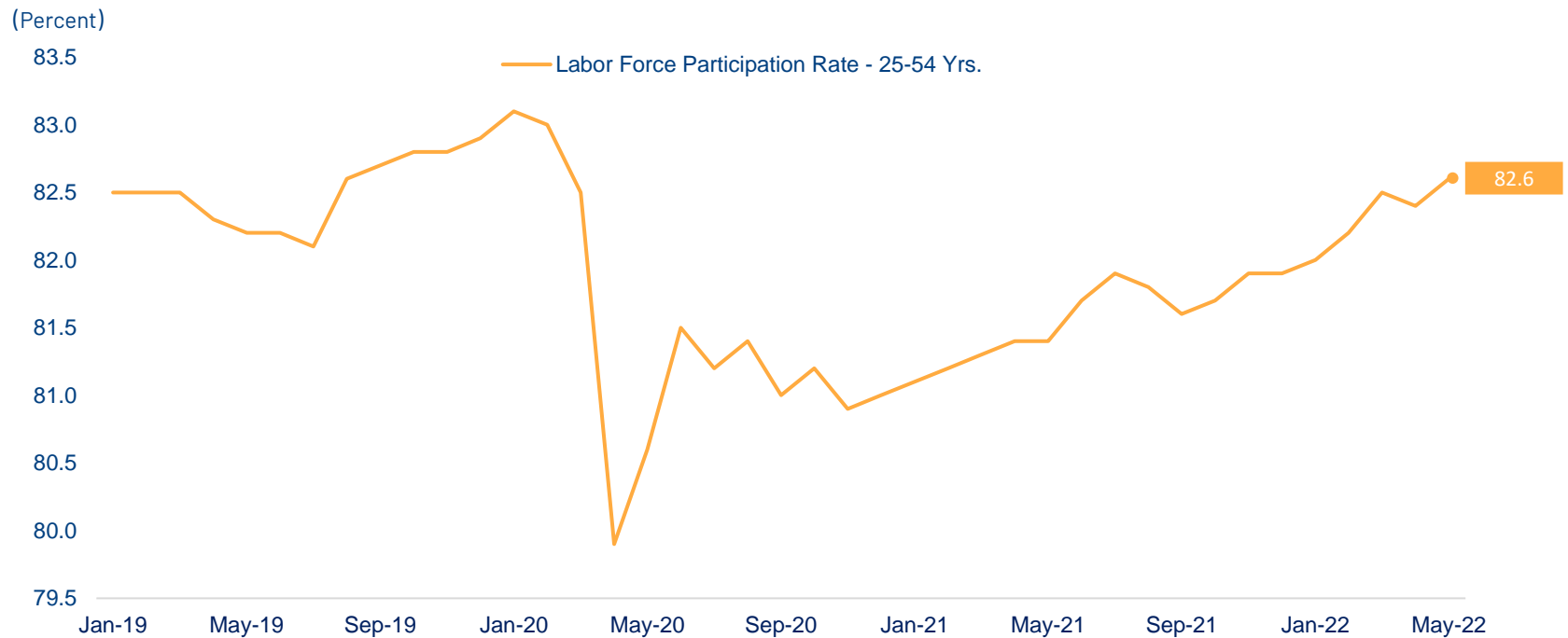
As the economy added 390,000 jobs, the labor force grew by 330,000 workers. The job market has made a remarkable recovery, but with very low unemployment and employment nearly back to pre-pandemic levels, we should not expect the same type of growth to continue.





## PRIME-AGE WORKERS DRIVING LABOR FORCE RECOVERY

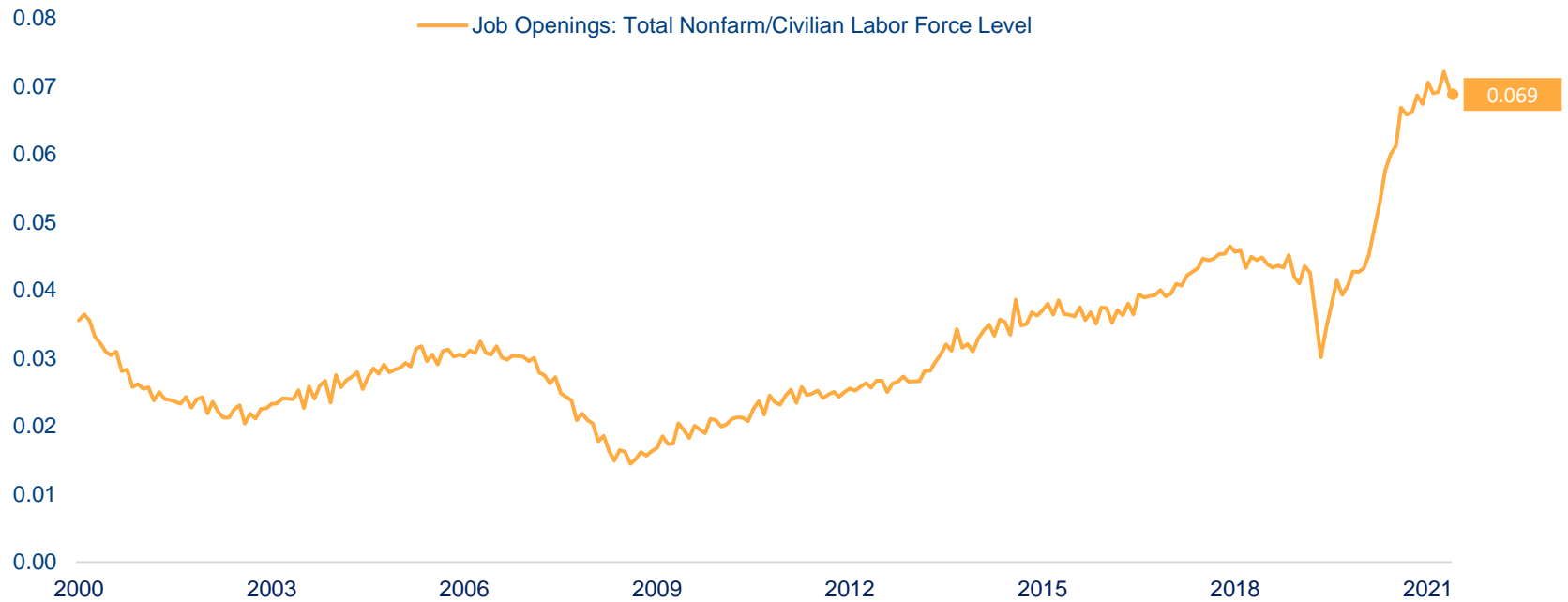
The labor force participation rate among workers aged 25 to 54 increased from 82.4% in April to 82.6% in May. The labor force continues to recover, even as the Federal Reserve has raised interest rates to combat inflation.



## JOB OPENINGS REMAIN NEAR RECORD LEVELS

There were 11.4 million job openings in April, just slightly fewer than the record level set in March. The rate of job openings relative to the labor force is 7%, far higher than rates seen before the pandemic.

(Level in Thous./Thous. Of Persons)



## MAY RECAP FROM JOBGET

While recent employment gains are lower compared to earlier months, the May jobs report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the job market recovery continues despite fears of a slowdown. The job market remains very tight even as the labor force participation rate inched upwards. At the same time, wage gains have moderated slightly, but they are still high—although less than the pace of inflation.

*JobGet is proud to help hopeful job seekers land great positions on our platform.* It is important that both candidates and employers have their needs met as we continue to navigate the pandemic job market