**Ames**

Establishments in the Ames area pared 1,700 jobs in May, dropping total nonfarm employment down to 54,100 jobs. The loss is large compared to the prior ten years and due to an early paring of state government education employment for the summer break. Virtually all of the movement this month was due to state government education as goods producing industries and private services were little changed since April.

Despite the monthly loss, the Ames area remains up 1,200 jobs. A total of 900 jobs have been gained in private services, and goods producing industries are up 500 jobs. Even with the early seasonal shedding of employment, government is down only 200 jobs versus last May.

**Cedar Rapids**

The Cedar Rapids metropolitan statistical area added 800 jobs in May as a result of gains in both goods-producing and service-providing industries. Total nonfarm now stands at 145,900 jobs.

Natural resources and construction and leisure and hospitality added more jobs than any other sectors, gaining 400 jobs each as we get deeper into the summer season. Government added 200 jobs, all in local government. Manufacturing and professional and business services each added 100 jobs. The only jobs loss this month was in educational and health services, which shed 400 jobs as the school year comes to an end.

Over the year the area added 1,600 jobs with the largest gains in professional and business services (+500) and leisure and hospitality (+400). Jobs losses were restricted to information and other services (-100 each).

**Des Moines/West Des Moines**

The Des Moines Metro area gained 7,400 jobs in May and total nonfarm employment now rests at 375,700 jobs. This month’s gain is the second consecutive large increase for the metro area and helps make up for the sluggishness found in February and March. Much of the movement this month was due to seasonal industries bolstering payrolls in preparation for increased summer business. Even so, this month’s gain was more than seasonally anticipated.

Leisure and hospitality added the most jobs this month (+2,400). The biggest driver of this growth was recreation and entertainment industries. Professional and business services also displayed strong hiring in May (+1,500). A majority of the growth was in administrative and support positions and fueled by seasonal growth in temporary labor and landscaping firms. Construction gained 1,400 jobs following only modest growth over the past three months. Specialty trade contractors have been one of the driving forces for the growth and are up 2,400 jobs over the past three months. Virtually all segments of the Des Moines economy advanced in May, with the exceptions being small and limited to professional, scientific, and technical services (-200) and retail trade (-100).

Annually, the Des Moines area is now up 8,400 jobs following this month’s large advancement. Those sectors contributing most to the annual growth include profession and business services (+3,200) and leisure and hospitality (+2,500). Construction was lagging behind last year’s mark until recently, now rests up 800 jobs following two months of large gains. Education and healthcare services are also up 800 jobs due to strong hiring in the healthcare and social assistance sector. The only sectors trailing last year’s mark are information, financial activities, and government, all down just 100 jobs.

# Dubuque

Firms in the Dubuque Metropolitan Statistical area seasonally added 600 jobs to their payrolls in May, lifting the total to 60,500 jobs. The monthly gain is about average given this time of year for the area. Retail trade helped fuel a gain of 300 jobs in private services, while construction seasonally advanced to fuel a gain of 200 jobs in goods producing services. Government edged up 100 jobs.

Since last May, the Dubuque area trails by 200 jobs. Private service industries have been slow to hire versus past years and trail last May by 700 jobs. Retail trade alone has been responsible for 300 jobs lost. Goods producing and government have offset much of this loss, gaining a combined 500 jobs.

**Iowa City**

Nonfarm employment in the Iowa City metropolitan statistical area pared 500 jobs from last month, with the a loss of 1,300 in state government being partially offset by gains in goods producing (+200) and private service-providing (+500) industries. Trade, transportation and warehousing and leisure and hospitality each added 200 jobs. Professional and business services each gained 100 jobs.

The metro area has added 1,100 jobs from one year ago, with 400 additional jobs in government and 500 in leisure and hospitality. Trade, transportation and warehousing pared 600 jobs and professional and business services was unchanged.

**Sioux City**

# Employment in the Sioux City MSA is up 700 jobs from April. Goods-producing industries are responsible for only 100 of those jobs, none of which are in manufacturing. Trade, transportation and warehousing led all sectors with 500 additional jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 300 jobs and professional and business services and government each gained 100 jobs.

# Overall, area employment is 900 above one year ago. Goods producing industries have added 1,200 jobs, with 1,100 of those jobs in manufacturing (900 in non-durable goods). Professional and business services added 300 jobs and government added 100 jobs. Private service-providing industries pared 400 jobs.

# Waterloo/Cedar Falls

The Waterloo/Cedar Falls metropolitan statistical area’s total nonfarm employment increased 400 jobs from the previous month and stands at 91,600. Trade, transportation and warehousing gained 400 jobs, including 100 jobs in retail trade. Leisure and hospitality enjoyed a seasonal gain of 200 jobs. Manufacturing added 100 jobs to help boost goods-producing industries up 400 additional jobs.

Over the year, the area has gained 400 jobs with gains in goods-producing industries and no change in service-providing industries. Manufacturing added 500 jobs from one year ago. Professional and business services increased 300 jobs. Leisure and hospitality and financial activities each added 100 jobs. A jobs loss in retail trade resulted in 300 fewer jobs in trade, transportation and warehousing.