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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 2000

Total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in June, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Private-sector payroll employment rose by 206,000, following a decline of 165,000 (as revised) in May. The June increase in private payrolls was largely offset by a decline in federal government employment, as 190,000 temporary workers hired for the decennial census completed their work. The unemployment rate was 4.0 percent in June, about the same as in May. Average hourly earnings increased by 5 cents over the month and by 3.6 percent over the year.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 5.6 million, and the unemployment rate, 4.0 percent, were little changed in June. The jobless rate has been in a 3.9- to 4.1-percent range since October 1999. Unemployment rates for the major worker groups--adult men (3.2 percent), adult women (3.8 percent), teenagers (11.6 percent), whites (3.4 percent), blacks (7.9 percent), and Hispanics (5.6 percent)--showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 464,000 to 135.2 million, seasonally adjusted, in June. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs--was 64.5 percent, compared with 64.3 percent in May. During the first 4 months of this year, the employment-population ratio had ranged from 64.7 to 64.9 percent. In June, the civilian labor force was about unchanged at 140.8 million, seasonally adjusted. (See table A-1.)

Approximately 7.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in June. These multiple jobholders represented 5.4 percent of total employment, compared with 5.6 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in June. These people wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 308,000 in June, up from 220,000 a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-10.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			May- June change
	2000		2000			
	I	II	Apr.	May	June	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force..	140,981	140,827	141,230	140,489	140,762	273
Employment.....	135,247	135,200	135,706	134,715	135,179	464
Unemployment.....	5,733	5,627	5,524	5,774	5,583	-191
Not in labor force....	67,933	68,550	67,986	68,882	68,781	-101
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	-0.1
Adult men.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	-.2
Adult women.....	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	.0
Teenagers.....	13.4	12.3	12.7	12.5	11.6	-.9
White.....	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	-.1
Black.....	7.8	7.7	7.2	8.0	7.9	-.1
Hispanic origin.....	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.6	-.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment....	130,626	p131,537	131,419	p131,590	p131,601	p11
Goods-producing 1/..	25,680	p25,704	25,725	p25,687	p25,700	p13
Construction.....	6,665	p6,679	6,694	p6,670	p6,673	p3
Manufacturing.....	18,481	p18,487	18,492	p18,480	p18,488	p8
Service-producing 1/	104,946	p105,833	105,694	p105,903	p105,901	p-2
Retail trade.....	22,993	p23,136	23,197	p23,081	p23,130	p49
Services.....	39,949	p40,256	40,195	p40,212	p40,360	p148
Government.....	20,431	p20,826	20,667	p21,003	p20,808	p-195
Hours of work 2/						
Total private.....	34.5	p34.5	34.6	p34.4	p34.5	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.7	p41.7	42.2	p41.4	p41.6	p.2
Overtime.....	4.6	p4.7	4.9	p4.5	p4.6	p.1
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/						
Total private.....	150.7	p151.2	151.7	p150.8	p151.2	p0.4
Earnings 2/						
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$13.54	p\$13.67	\$13.64	p\$13.66	p\$13.71	p\$0.05
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	467.47	p471.61	471.94	p469.90	p473.00	p3.10

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment edged up by 11,000 to 131.6 million in June, seasonally adjusted. Private-sector employment rose by 206,000, following a decline in May. So far this year, the number of private-sector jobs has increased by an average of 177,000 per month, compared with 202,000 per month for all of 1999. Government employment declined by 195,000 in June; this included the departure of 190,000 temporary census workers from federal government payrolls. (See table B-1.)

Employment in the services industry rose by 148,000 in June, after an unusually small gain (17,000) in May. Business services added 54,000 jobs in June, following a loss of 20,000 in May. In hotels and in amusements and recreation, job growth was above average in June; there had been little growth in either industry in May. Health services experienced an above-average employment increase of 15,000, following 2 months of sluggish growth. Employment in engineering and management services continued on a strong growth trend.

Retail trade added 49,000 jobs over the month, with an increase of 35,000 in eating and drinking places. During the first 6 months of the year, retail employment growth averaged 32,000 a month, about in line with the monthly average for all of 1999. Employment in miscellaneous retail establishments also rose over the month, while job losses continued in department stores and in building materials and garden supplies stores.

Employment in transportation and public utilities rose by 18,000 in June, following a rare decline in May. Jobs added in communications and air transportation accounted for nearly all of the June growth.

In wholesale trade, employment declined for the second consecutive month. For the first 6 months of 2000, average monthly employment gains in the industry were less than half of the average monthly increase in 1999.

Finance, insurance, and real estate continued to lose jobs in June. After 4-1/2 years of steady growth, employment in these industries has fallen by 20,000 thus far this year, including losses in commercial banks (14,000), savings institutions (6,000), mortgage banks (25,000), and insurance (18,000). In contrast, security brokerages added 30,000 jobs over the first half of the year, including a gain of 7,000 in June. Real estate employment declined by 10,000 in June, offsetting nearly all of the increase during the first 5 months of the year.

Federal government employment fell by 197,000 in June, as 190,000 temporary census jobs ended. Small job declines continued elsewhere in the federal government.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in manufacturing was little changed in June. Since October 1999, net job gains in durable goods manufacturing (38,000) have been largely offset by job losses in nondurable goods (34,000). In June, durable goods added 14,000 jobs, while nondurable employment fell by 6,000. Within durables, job gains continued in electronic components and fabricated metals. Industrial machinery and autos also added jobs in June, but the recent trend in these industries is less clear. Employment declines resumed in aircraft manufacturing. Within nondurables, job losses continued in apparel and in textiles. Employment rose in food products and in printing and publishing; both industries appear to have returned to a slow growth trend.

Construction employment was essentially unchanged in June. Job growth in the industry averaged 20,000 a month in the first half of 2000, compared with 25,000 a month in all of 1999. Mining employment edged up in June. Since August 1999, the oil and gas component of mining has added 19,000 jobs. These gains have been partly offset by declines in coal mining.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in June to 34.5 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.2 hour to 41.6 hours. Manufacturing overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 4.6 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.3 percent to 151.2 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index was up by 0.4 percent to 106.3. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents in June to \$13.71, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings rose by 0.7 percent to \$473.00. Over the year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings grew by 3.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for July 2000 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 4, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2000, the sample included about 300,000 establishments employing about 48 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as employed if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as unemployed if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The civilian labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are not in the labor force. The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The labor force participation rate is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the employment-population ratio is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. Employees on nonfarm payrolls are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. Hours and earnings data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

--The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.

--The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.

--The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.

--The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December

period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 376,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -276,000 to 476,000 (100,000 ± 376,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is 258,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is .21 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on substantially incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth (and other sources of error), a process known as bias adjustment is included in the survey's estimating procedures, whereby a specified number of jobs is added to the monthly sample-based change. The size of the

monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.3 percent, ranging from zero to 0.7 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$16.00 per issue or \$40.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

Employment and Earnings also provides measures of sampling error for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-H of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables 2-B through 2-G of that publication.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	207,632	209,371	209,543	207,632	208,907	209,053	209,216	209,371	209,543
Civilian labor force.....	140,666	140,395	142,132	139,332	141,165	140,867	141,230	140,489	140,762
Participation rate.....	67.7	67.1	67.8	67.1	67.6	67.4	67.5	67.1	67.2
Employed.....	134,395	134,961	136,192	133,398	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715	135,179
Employment-population ratio.....	64.7	64.5	65.0	64.2	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.3	64.5
Agriculture.....	3,691	3,490	3,682	3,330	3,408	3,359	3,355	3,298	3,321
Nonagricultural industries.....	130,704	131,471	132,510	130,068	131,954	131,801	132,351	131,417	131,858
Unemployed.....	6,271	5,435	5,940	5,934	5,804	5,708	5,524	5,774	5,583
Unemployment rate.....	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0
Not in labor force.....	66,966	68,975	67,411	68,300	67,742	68,187	67,986	68,882	68,781
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,204	4,989	4,641	4,770	4,374	4,594	4,352	4,412	4,254
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	99,668	100,566	100,654	99,668	100,330	100,405	100,487	100,566	100,654
Civilian labor force.....	75,472	74,928	76,204	74,414	75,594	75,198	75,189	74,883	75,120
Participation rate.....	75.7	74.5	75.7	74.7	75.3	74.9	74.8	74.5	74.6
Employed.....	72,312	72,199	73,213	71,330	72,473	72,313	72,307	71,948	72,217
Employment-population ratio.....	72.6	71.8	72.7	71.6	72.2	72.0	71.5	71.5	71.7
Unemployed.....	3,159	2,729	2,991	3,084	3,121	2,885	2,882	2,934	2,903
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	91,487	92,408	92,546	91,487	92,092	92,145	92,303	92,408	92,546
Civilian labor force.....	70,486	70,691	71,119	70,116	71,120	70,822	70,761	70,603	70,714
Participation rate.....	77.0	76.5	76.8	76.6	77.2	76.9	76.7	76.4	76.4
Employed.....	68,144	68,491	68,952	67,645	68,691	68,480	68,481	68,230	68,430
Employment-population ratio.....	74.5	74.1	74.5	73.9	74.6	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.9
Agriculture.....	2,432	2,346	2,460	2,246	2,309	2,232	2,213	2,217	2,269
Nonagricultural industries.....	65,712	66,145	66,492	65,399	66,382	66,249	66,269	66,013	66,161
Unemployed.....	2,342	2,200	2,167	2,471	2,429	2,342	2,280	2,373	2,284
Unemployment rate.....	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	107,964	108,805	108,889	107,964	108,577	108,649	108,729	108,805	108,889
Civilian labor force.....	65,195	65,468	65,928	64,918	65,572	65,668	66,041	65,606	65,642
Participation rate.....	60.4	60.2	60.5	60.1	60.4	60.4	60.7	60.3	60.3
Employed.....	62,083	62,762	62,980	62,068	62,889	62,846	63,399	62,767	62,962
Employment-population ratio.....	57.5	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.9	57.8	58.3	57.7	57.8
Unemployed.....	3,112	2,705	2,948	2,850	2,683	2,823	2,642	2,839	2,680
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,131	100,929	101,007	100,131	100,666	100,713	100,809	100,929	101,007
Civilian labor force.....	60,748	61,530	61,361	60,988	61,575	61,671	61,920	61,614	61,596
Participation rate.....	60.7	61.0	60.7	60.9	61.2	61.2	61.4	61.0	61.0
Employed.....	58,351	59,322	58,983	58,647	59,398	59,422	59,757	59,248	59,278
Employment-population ratio.....	58.3	58.8	58.4	58.6	59.0	59.0	59.3	58.7	58.7
Agriculture.....	907	881	889	851	871	894	899	864	834
Nonagricultural industries.....	57,445	58,442	58,093	57,796	58,526	58,528	58,858	58,383	58,444
Unemployed.....	2,397	2,208	2,379	2,341	2,178	2,249	2,163	2,367	2,318
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,014	16,034	15,991	16,014	16,149	16,196	16,104	16,034	15,991
Civilian labor force.....	9,432	8,175	9,652	8,228	8,470	8,374	8,549	8,271	8,452
Participation rate.....	58.9	51.0	60.4	51.4	52.4	51.7	53.1	51.6	52.9
Employed.....	7,900	7,147	8,258	7,106	7,273	7,257	7,467	7,237	7,471
Employment-population ratio.....	49.3	44.6	51.6	44.4	45.0	44.8	46.4	45.1	46.7
Agriculture.....	353	263	333	233	228	233	243	217	218
Nonagricultural industries.....	7,547	6,884	7,925	6,873	7,046	7,024	7,224	7,020	7,253
Unemployed.....	1,532	1,027	1,394	1,122	1,197	1,117	1,082	1,034	981
Unemployment rate.....	16.2	12.6	14.4	13.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.6

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	172,999	174,197	174,316	172,999	173,886	173,983	174,092	174,197	174,316
Civilian labor force.....	117,655	117,156	118,605	116,518	117,821	117,832	117,988	117,097	117,451
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.3	68.0	67.4	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.2	67.4
Employed.....	113,011	113,309	114,369	112,115	113,634	113,630	113,915	112,988	113,484
Employment-population ratio.....	65.3	65.0	65.6	64.8	65.3	65.3	65.4	64.9	65.1
Unemployed.....	4,644	3,847	4,236	4,403	4,187	4,202	4,073	4,108	3,967
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	60,025	60,045	60,395	59,721	60,387	60,282	60,048	59,882	60,074
Participation rate.....	77.6	77.0	77.3	77.2	77.6	77.4	77.0	76.7	76.9
Employed.....	58,246	58,475	58,818	57,835	58,631	58,541	58,386	58,184	58,409
Employment-population ratio.....	75.3	74.9	75.3	74.7	75.3	75.1	74.9	74.6	74.8
Unemployed.....	1,779	1,571	1,577	1,886	1,756	1,742	1,662	1,698	1,666
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	49,661	50,188	50,060	49,850	50,335	50,448	50,726	50,237	50,246
Participation rate.....	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.1	60.4	60.5	60.8	60.2	60.2
Employed.....	47,926	48,665	48,373	48,167	48,792	48,820	49,150	48,567	48,616
Employment-population ratio.....	57.8	58.3	57.9	58.1	58.6	58.6	58.9	58.2	58.2
Unemployed.....	1,735	1,523	1,687	1,683	1,544	1,628	1,576	1,670	1,630
Unemployment rate.....	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	7,969	6,924	8,150	6,947	7,099	7,102	7,214	6,978	7,130
Participation rate.....	62.7	54.5	64.2	54.7	55.8	55.8	56.7	54.9	56.1
Employed.....	6,839	6,170	7,178	6,113	6,211	6,270	6,379	6,237	6,458
Employment-population ratio.....	53.8	48.6	56.5	48.1	48.8	49.3	50.2	49.1	50.8
Unemployed.....	1,129	753	972	834	888	832	835	740	672
Unemployment rate.....	14.2	10.9	11.9	12.0	12.5	11.7	11.6	10.6	9.4
Men.....	13.8	10.6	13.1	12.0	14.4	11.3	13.0	10.7	11.2
Women.....	14.6	11.2	10.6	12.0	10.4	12.1	10.0	10.5	7.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	24,833	25,161	25,191	24,833	25,076	25,105	25,135	25,161	25,191
Civilian labor force.....	16,462	16,549	16,725	16,308	16,785	16,572	16,636	16,596	16,577
Participation rate.....	66.3	65.8	66.4	65.7	66.9	66.0	66.2	66.0	65.8
Employed.....	15,156	15,268	15,367	15,069	15,471	15,356	15,444	15,261	15,275
Employment-population ratio.....	61.0	60.7	61.0	60.7	61.7	61.2	61.4	60.7	60.6
Unemployed.....	1,306	1,281	1,358	1,239	1,314	1,216	1,191	1,335	1,302
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,188	7,288	7,299	7,153	7,441	7,300	7,351	7,261	7,263
Participation rate.....	72.5	72.3	72.3	72.1	74.2	72.6	73.0	72.0	72.0
Employed.....	6,766	6,783	6,835	6,698	6,910	6,830	6,864	6,736	6,761
Employment-population ratio.....	68.2	67.3	67.7	67.6	68.9	68.0	68.2	66.8	67.0
Unemployed.....	422	505	464	455	532	469	487	524	502
Unemployment rate.....	5.9	6.9	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,183	8,350	8,305	8,219	8,344	8,314	8,291	8,384	8,347
Participation rate.....	65.8	66.2	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.1	65.8	66.5	66.1
Employed.....	7,632	7,786	7,753	7,667	7,805	7,808	7,807	7,801	7,792
Employment-population ratio.....	61.4	61.7	61.4	61.6	62.1	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.7
Unemployed.....	550	564	551	552	539	506	484	583	554
Unemployment rate.....	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.8	7.0	6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	1,091	912	1,121	936	999	958	993	951	967
Participation rate.....	44.0	36.9	45.4	37.7	40.4	38.7	40.2	38.5	39.2
Employed.....	758	699	779	704	756	718	773	724	722
Employment-population ratio.....	30.5	28.3	31.6	28.4	30.6	29.0	31.3	29.3	29.2
Unemployed.....	334	213	342	232	243	240	220	227	245
Unemployment rate.....	30.6	23.4	30.5	24.8	24.3	25.1	22.2	23.9	25.4
Men.....	34.7	24.7	36.6	28.8	22.3	21.3	22.0	27.7	32.0
Women.....	26.7	22.1	23.8	21.2	26.6	28.9	22.4	20.2	18.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	21,618	22,292	22,355	21,618	22,108	22,166	22,231	22,292	22,355
Civilian labor force.....	14,710	15,275	15,422	14,624	15,249	15,313	15,355	15,322	15,325
Participation rate.....	68.0	68.5	69.0	67.6	69.0	69.1	69.1	68.7	68.6
Employed.....	13,750	14,475	14,562	13,655	14,382	14,355	14,524	14,432	14,461
Employment-population ratio.....	63.6	64.9	65.1	63.2	65.1	64.8	65.3	64.7	64.7
Unemployed.....	960	800	860	969	868	958	831	890	864
Unemployment rate.....	6.5	5.2	5.6	6.6	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.8	5.6

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,515	28,096	28,227	28,515	27,376	27,523	28,069	28,096	28,227
Civilian labor force.....	12,261	11,966	12,193	12,081	11,971	11,726	11,945	11,815	12,004
Percent of population.....	43.0	42.6	43.2	42.4	43.7	42.6	42.6	42.1	42.5
Employed.....	11,496	11,225	11,475	11,265	11,257	10,918	11,218	10,984	11,239
Employment-population ratio.....	40.3	40.0	40.7	39.5	41.1	39.7	40.0	39.1	39.8
Unemployed.....	765	740	718	816	714	808	727	832	765
Unemployment rate.....	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.9	6.1	7.0	6.4
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,963	57,746	57,581	57,963	57,471	58,033	58,015	57,746	57,581
Civilian labor force.....	37,384	37,406	36,924	37,382	37,603	37,671	37,666	37,224	36,910
Percent of population.....	64.5	64.8	64.1	64.5	65.4	64.9	64.9	64.5	64.1
Employed.....	36,033	36,218	35,731	35,962	36,294	36,401	36,401	35,895	35,659
Employment-population ratio.....	62.2	62.7	62.1	62.0	63.2	62.7	62.7	62.2	61.9
Unemployed.....	1,351	1,188	1,193	1,420	1,309	1,270	1,265	1,329	1,251
Unemployment rate.....	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	42,780	44,153	44,250	42,780	44,486	44,225	43,896	44,153	44,250
Civilian labor force.....	31,669	32,760	32,796	31,955	32,544	32,967	32,684	33,065	33,094
Percent of population.....	74.0	74.2	74.1	74.7	73.2	74.5	74.5	74.9	74.8
Employed.....	30,913	31,970	31,907	31,140	31,595	32,090	31,843	32,228	32,132
Employment-population ratio.....	72.3	72.4	72.1	72.8	71.0	72.6	72.5	73.0	72.6
Unemployed.....	756	790	889	815	949	878	841	838	962
Unemployment rate.....	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,464	45,029	45,092	44,464	45,247	44,838	44,864	45,029	45,092
Civilian labor force.....	35,527	36,005	35,750	35,757	36,265	36,060	36,099	36,011	35,988
Percent of population.....	79.9	80.0	79.3	80.4	80.1	80.4	80.5	80.0	79.8
Employed.....	34,777	35,469	35,154	35,059	35,678	35,481	35,545	35,433	35,437
Employment-population ratio.....	78.2	78.8	78.0	78.8	78.9	79.1	79.2	78.7	78.6
Unemployed.....	750	536	596	698	587	579	553	577	551
Unemployment rate.....	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

2 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

3 Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	134,395	134,961	136,192	133,398	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715	135,179
Married men, spouse present.....	43,205	43,043	43,270	43,279	43,535	43,297	43,272	43,216	43,357
Married women, spouse present.....	33,396	33,820	33,452	33,758	33,882	33,780	33,877	33,786	33,824
Women who maintain families.....	8,023	8,343	8,272	8,028	8,220	8,082	8,307	8,301	8,280
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,602	40,833	40,956	40,802	40,806	40,595	40,665	40,858	41,148
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	38,767	39,458	39,270	38,777	39,703	39,510	39,680	39,537	39,270
Service occupations.....	18,290	18,199	18,379	18,007	18,344	18,711	18,885	18,181	18,090
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,422	14,941	15,141	14,175	14,681	14,520	14,501	14,867	14,888
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18,383	17,885	18,633	18,177	18,279	18,334	18,453	18,020	18,430
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,931	3,645	3,812	3,477	3,630	3,562	3,477	3,410	3,368
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	2,207	2,142	2,358	1,923	2,025	2,043	2,054	2,006	2,059
Self-employed workers.....	1,443	1,310	1,271	1,341	1,344	1,292	1,272	1,252	1,175
Unpaid family workers.....	41	37	54	39	51	42	43	38	50
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	121,653	122,644	123,655	121,006	123,166	123,169	123,623	122,860	123,002
Government.....	18,862	19,130	18,645	19,007	19,394	19,598	19,280	19,169	18,777
Private industries.....	102,791	103,514	105,010	101,999	103,772	103,571	104,343	103,691	104,225
Private households.....	1,006	938	981	983	1,016	998	1,019	953	957
Other industries.....	101,786	102,576	104,029	101,016	102,756	102,573	103,324	102,738	103,268
Self-employed workers.....	8,955	8,740	8,778	8,840	8,793	8,704	8,750	8,714	8,665
Unpaid family workers.....	96	87	78	88	74	107	103	82	71
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,641	3,140	3,369	3,377	3,139	3,124	3,124	3,248	3,117
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,082	1,846	1,853	2,048	1,807	1,820	1,844	1,962	1,811
Could only find part-time work.....	1,158	986	1,128	1,045	1,023	953	1,016	978	1,022
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,266	18,851	16,880	18,716	19,031	18,770	18,474	18,409	18,308
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,462	3,003	3,207	3,209	2,985	3,003	3,021	3,096	2,967
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,940	1,743	1,757	1,902	1,705	1,766	1,782	1,840	1,713
Could only find part-time work.....	1,141	965	1,095	1,031	1,005	922	989	962	994
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	16,629	18,281	16,288	18,106	18,406	18,184	17,943	17,853	17,743

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,934	5,774	5,583	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,471	2,373	2,284	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,341	2,367	2,318	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,122	1,034	981	13.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.6
Married men, spouse present.....	992	825	829	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Married women, spouse present.....	923	1,014	911	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6
Women who maintain families.....	561	576	537	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.1
Full-time workers.....	4,641	4,592	4,420	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Part-time workers.....	1,284	1,258	1,162	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.3	4.8
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	828	738	681	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,442	1,528	1,487	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	694	519	541	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,185	1,213	1,204	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	266	198	178	7.1	5.7	5.1	7.0	5.5	5.0
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,668	4,534	4,365	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0
Goods-producing industries.....	1,313	1,203	1,177	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
Mining.....	27	23	18	4.8	4.0	2.5	2.8	4.2	3.5
Construction.....	530	431	470	7.3	7.5	6.9	5.2	5.8	5.9
Manufacturing.....	756	749	688	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4
Durable goods.....	439	455	442	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.5
Nondurable goods.....	317	293	247	4.0	3.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.1
Service-producing industries.....	3,355	3,331	3,188	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	225	250	214	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,434	1,403	1,421	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	193	201	189	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3
Services.....	1,503	1,477	1,363	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.8
Government workers.....	444	393	486	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	198	166	162	9.3	6.5	5.6	8.4	7.6	7.3

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

2 Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,136	2,516	3,194	2,540	2,603	2,824	2,455	2,531	2,595
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,552	1,563	1,541	1,775	1,864	1,719	1,868	1,953	1,759
15 weeks and over.....	1,583	1,356	1,204	1,634	1,277	1,295	1,250	1,337	1,242
15 to 26 weeks.....	802	731	593	806	673	657	670	677	593
27 weeks and over.....	782	625	611	828	604	637	580	660	649
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	13.1	12.8	11.3	14.3	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.6	12.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	4.5	5.7	4.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks.....	50.0	46.3	53.8	42.7	45.3	48.4	44.1	43.5	46.4
5 to 14 weeks.....	24.7	28.8	25.9	29.8	32.5	29.4	33.5	33.5	31.4
15 weeks and over.....	25.2	25.0	20.3	27.5	22.2	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.2
15 to 26 weeks.....	12.8	13.5	10.0	13.5	11.7	11.3	12.0	11.6	10.6
27 weeks and over.....	12.5	11.5	10.3	13.9	10.5	10.9	10.4	11.3	11.6

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,495	2,182	2,291	2,670	2,616	2,541	2,306	2,483	2,450
On temporary layoff.....	746	646	817	876	838	781	703	894	959
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,750	1,536	1,474	1,794	1,778	1,759	1,602	1,589	1,491
Permanent job losers.....	1,253	1,060	1,059	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	497	476	415	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	820	694	667	831	759	824	833	774	671
Reentrants.....	2,293	2,108	2,336	2,038	1,975	1,979	1,961	2,093	2,076
New entrants.....	663	451	646	359	387	434	408	500	343
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	39.8	40.2	38.6	45.3	45.6	44.0	41.9	42.4	44.2
On temporary layoff.....	11.9	11.9	13.8	14.9	14.6	13.5	12.8	15.3	17.3
Not on temporary layoff.....	27.9	28.3	24.8	30.4	31.0	30.5	29.1	27.2	26.9
Job leavers.....	13.1	12.8	11.2	14.1	13.2	14.3	15.1	13.2	12.1
Reentrants.....	36.6	38.8	39.3	34.6	34.4	34.3	35.6	35.8	37.5
New entrants.....	10.6	8.3	10.9	6.1	6.7	7.5	7.4	8.5	6.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
Job leavers.....	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
New entrants.....	.5	.3	.5	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2

1 Not available.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted						
	June 1999	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000	June 2000
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.6	4.1	4.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	5.3	4.6	4.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	7.9	6.8	7.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	June	May	June	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	1999	2000	2000	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,934	5,774	5,583	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0
16 to 24 years.....	2,172	2,198	2,048	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.0
16 to 19 years.....	1,122	1,034	981	13.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.6
16 to 17 years.....	534	521	439	16.3	15.9	15.3	14.6	16.0	13.1
18 to 19 years.....	587	525	543	11.8	12.8	12.1	11.4	10.4	10.6
20 to 24 years.....	1,050	1,164	1,067	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.2	7.5
25 years and over.....	3,753	3,556	3,515	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
25 to 54 years.....	3,231	3,132	3,118	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
55 years and over.....	534	440	418	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3
Men, 16 years and over.....	3,084	2,934	2,903	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
16 to 24 years.....	1,212	1,179	1,128	10.5	10.3	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.5
16 to 19 years.....	613	562	619	14.3	15.5	12.4	13.6	13.1	14.1
16 to 17 years.....	291	286	274	16.8	17.3	15.1	15.8	16.9	15.6
18 to 19 years.....	330	283	354	12.7	13.9	10.5	12.4	10.8	13.3
20 to 24 years.....	599	617	509	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	8.3	6.8
25 years and over.....	1,865	1,744	1,772	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
25 to 54 years.....	1,597	1,506	1,549	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
55 years and over.....	270	256	220	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,850	2,839	2,680	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.1
16 to 24 years.....	960	1,019	919	9.1	9.6	10.2	8.9	9.5	8.5
16 to 19 years.....	509	472	362	13.0	12.6	14.4	11.6	11.8	8.9
16 to 17 years.....	243	235	165	15.7	14.3	15.4	13.3	15.0	10.4
18 to 19 years.....	257	241	190	10.9	11.6	13.7	10.4	9.9	7.8
20 to 24 years.....	451	546	558	6.8	7.8	7.7	7.2	8.2	8.2
25 years and over.....	1,888	1,811	1,742	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2
25 to 54 years.....	1,634	1,625	1,568	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4
55 years and over.....	264	184	198	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-10. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	June 1999	June 2000	June 1999	June 2000	June 1999	June 2000
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	66,966	67,411	24,197	24,450	42,769	42,961
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,204	4,641	2,262	1,922	2,942	2,720
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,228	1,141	594	602	634	539
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	220	308	133	201	87	108
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	1,008	833	461	401	547	432
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,492	7,296	4,071	3,869	3,421	3,426
Percent of total employed.....	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.4
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	3,992	4,080	2,361	2,433	1,631	1,647
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,463	1,568	484	504	979	1,064
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	248	338	170	202	78	136
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,728	1,269	1,019	713	709	555

1 Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

2 Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

4 Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Computer and data processing services.....	1,833.5	1,923.6	1,927.8	1,942.6	1,831	1,906	1,915	1,927	1,930	1,938
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,192.7	1,194.0	1,193.3	1,201.2	1,185	1,195	1,192	1,195	1,192	1,191
Miscellaneous repair services.....	378.9	382.2	383.8	386.8	375	384	384	383	382	384
Motion pictures.....	622.1	627.6	633.3	645.9	614	623	630	634	633	643
Amusement and recreation services...	1,899.3	1,722.3	1,845.9	2,034.2	1,649	1,723	1,729	1,752	1,754	1,773
Health services.....	10007.2	10080.2	10091.5	10148.7	9,983	10,078	10,091	10,093	10,101	10,116
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,880.3	1,919.6	1,925.8	1,936.0	1,875	1,914	1,920	1,925	1,929	1,930
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,787.2	1,783.6	1,783.2	1,791.6	1,785	1,790	1,791	1,789	1,787	1,786
Hospitals.....	3,989.7	3,994.4	3,997.1	4,017.0	3,983	4,002	4,004	3,999	4,004	4,009
Home health care services.....	636.4	640.2	641.2	643.2	635	639	639	641	639	640
Legal services.....	1,011.8	997.9	999.7	1,028.3	997	1,007	1,007	1,004	1,005	1,009
Educational services.....	2,076.0	2,475.8	2,388.7	2,142.8	2,278	2,309	2,329	2,329	2,353	2,351
Social services.....	2,791.6	2,955.9	2,972.1	2,937.2	2,799	2,912	2,929	2,940	2,944	2,938
Child day care services.....	679.3	772.8	782.5	741.6	693	740	749	753	757	757
Residential care.....	776.8	810.6	814.3	825.3	772	807	810	812	815	819
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	104.8	99.9	104.0	109.3	98	100	101	102	100	102
Membership organizations.....	2,465.3	2,427.6	2,436.3	2,479.5	2,427	2,439	2,440	2,439	2,438	2,441
Engineering and management services. Engineering and architectural services.....	3,269.0	3,383.8	3,379.8	3,432.7	3,246	3,354	3,369	3,368	3,385	3,410
Management and public relations...	964.6	981.5	991.6	1,020.0	951	984	985	987	994	1,007
Services, nec.....	1,040.0	1,086.6	1,096.1	1,111.9	1,032	1,077	1,085	1,088	1,094	1,105
	51.9	53.4	53.7	53.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government1.....	20,194	21,047	21,408	20,911	20,123	20,394	20,547	20,667	21,003	20,808
Federal1.....	2,682	2,881	3,240	3,067	2,662	2,700	2,816	2,885	3,235	3,038
Federal, except Postal Service1...	1,815.1	2,023.2	2,382.5	2,207.5	1,788	1,835	1,951	2,022	2,371	2,175
State.....	4,529	4,874	4,793	4,577	4,673	4,728	4,733	4,744	4,737	4,726
Education.....	1,769.7	2,132.7	2,040.1	1,789.8	1,950	1,981	1,982	1,990	1,984	1,972
Other State government.....	2,759.0	2,741.3	2,753.1	2,787.4	2,723	2,747	2,751	2,754	2,753	2,754
Local.....	12,983	13,292	13,375	13,267	12,788	12,966	12,998	13,038	13,031	13,044
Education.....	7,282.8	7,754.6	7,766.0	7,432.9	7,257	7,355	7,373	7,408	7,393	7,411
Other local government.....	5,699.8	5,537.5	5,609.1	5,834.0	5,531	5,611	5,625	5,630	5,638	5,633

1 Current employment levels in these series are affected by the hiring of temporary workers for Census 2000. Estimates of these workers are 32,000, 72,000, 189,000, 262,000, 618,000, and 428,000 in January, February, March, April, May, and June 2000, respectively. Preliminary estimates for these series may be subject to larger than normal revisions.

2 These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

3 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1999	Apr. 2000	May 2000p	June 2000p	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000p	June 2000p
Total private.....	34.6	34.6	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.5
Goods-producing.....	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.5	40.9	40.8
Mining.....	44.2	44.9	44.5	45.0	43.9	44.7	44.7	45.3	44.2	44.6
Construction.....	39.8	39.2	39.6	39.6	39.3	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.2	38.7
Manufacturing.....	41.8	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4	41.6
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6
Durable goods.....	42.4	42.4	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.0	42.2
Overtime hours.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.8
Lumber and wood products.....	41.6	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.2	40.7	40.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	40.3	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.3	39.9
Stone, clay, and glass products....	44.0	43.2	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.0	42.8
Primary metal industries.....	44.5	44.5	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.5	44.4	44.9	43.9	44.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	45.2	45.2	44.9	45.2	44.9	45.4	45.2	45.0	44.7	45.2
Fabricated metal products.....	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	43.0	42.2	42.3
Industrial machinery and equipment..	42.1	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.9	42.1	42.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.4	41.5
Transportation equipment.....	44.0	44.1	43.5	43.9	44.1	44.0	43.7	44.3	43.2	43.9
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.3	45.5	44.8	45.3	45.3	45.0	44.6	45.5	44.2	45.3
Instruments and related products....	41.5	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.2	41.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.9	39.4	39.2	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.4	39.8	39.3	39.5
Nondurable goods.....	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.3	40.6	40.6
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3
Food and kindred products.....	41.7	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.8	41.6	41.6	41.9	41.2	41.5
Tobacco products.....	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.3	40.6	40.0	40.8	39.6	39.0
Textile mill products.....	41.1	41.7	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.0	41.0
Apparel and other textile products..	38.1	37.7	37.1	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.8	38.0	37.0	37.1
Paper and allied products.....	43.5	43.1	42.6	42.6	43.6	43.5	43.2	43.6	42.8	42.6
Printing and publishing.....	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.7	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	43.0	42.6	42.5	42.6	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.9	42.7	42.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	44.4	43.1	43.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	42.0	41.7	41.4	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.5	42.1	41.3	41.3
Leather and leather products.....	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.3	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.9	38.2	37.7
Service-producing.....	32.9	33.0	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9
Transportation and public utilities...	39.0	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.9	38.3	38.3	38.7	38.5	38.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.3	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	38.8
Retail trade.....	29.4	28.9	28.9	29.3	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.9	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.0	36.7	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.5
Services.....	32.6	32.8	32.4	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

² This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	June 1999	Apr. 2000	May 2000p	June 2000p	June 1999	Apr. 2000	May 2000p	June 2000p
Total private.....	\$13.15	\$13.69	\$13.64	\$13.62	\$454.99	\$473.67	\$467.85	\$471.25
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.23	13.64	13.66	13.71	456.44	471.94	469.90	473.00
Goods-producing.....	14.85	15.25	15.29	15.35	613.31	626.78	626.89	630.89
Mining.....	16.98	17.29	17.18	17.12	750.52	776.32	764.51	770.40
Construction.....	17.13	17.66	17.71	17.75	681.77	692.27	701.32	702.90
Manufacturing.....	13.90	14.28	14.26	14.32	581.02	595.48	590.36	595.71
Durable goods.....	14.40	14.82	14.80	14.87	610.56	628.37	623.08	629.00
Lumber and wood products.....	11.46	11.73	11.74	11.83	476.74	482.10	480.17	486.21
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.16	11.64	11.69	11.70	449.75	464.44	465.26	466.83
Stone, clay, and glass products....	13.91	14.23	14.26	14.32	612.04	614.74	620.31	621.49
Primary metal industries.....	15.90	16.51	16.39	16.54	707.55	734.70	722.80	731.07
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	18.99	19.72	19.44	19.61	858.35	891.34	872.86	886.37
Fabricated metal products.....	13.49	13.75	13.75	13.82	571.98	583.00	580.25	585.97
Industrial machinery and equipment..	14.99	15.42	15.44	15.46	631.08	655.35	651.57	655.50
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.42	13.70	13.66	13.68	556.93	569.92	562.79	569.09
Transportation equipment.....	18.14	18.82	18.79	18.96	798.16	829.96	817.37	832.34
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.61	19.36	19.34	19.53	843.03	880.88	866.43	884.71
Instruments and related products....	14.13	14.40	14.44	14.43	586.40	594.72	592.04	593.07
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.26	11.58	11.58	11.59	449.27	456.25	453.94	458.96
Nondurable goods.....	13.14	13.45	13.43	13.48	538.74	548.76	543.92	548.64
Food and kindred products.....	12.15	12.36	12.36	12.40	506.66	506.76	506.76	513.36
Tobacco products.....	20.69	19.71	20.19	20.81	829.67	782.49	803.56	826.16
Textile mill products.....	10.76	10.94	10.90	10.92	442.24	456.20	446.90	451.00
Apparel and other textile products..	8.89	9.05	9.07	9.10	338.71	341.19	336.50	341.25
Paper and allied products.....	15.95	16.15	16.14	16.25	693.83	696.07	687.56	692.25
Printing and publishing.....	13.74	14.20	14.16	14.16	520.75	542.44	533.83	533.83
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.26	17.77	17.76	17.76	742.18	757.00	754.80	756.58
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.06	21.77	21.27	21.12	905.58	966.59	916.74	927.17
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.30	12.67	12.66	12.76	516.60	528.34	524.12	529.54
Leather and leather products.....	9.65	10.13	10.06	10.11	371.53	388.99	385.30	387.21
Service-producing.....	12.60	13.20	13.12	13.07	414.54	435.60	429.02	430.00
Transportation and public utilities...	15.59	16.15	16.11	16.18	608.01	626.62	617.01	621.31
Wholesale trade.....	14.45	15.14	15.01	14.99	553.44	588.95	582.39	580.11
Retail trade.....	9.02	9.42	9.39	9.38	265.19	272.24	271.37	274.83
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	14.51	15.12	15.03	14.94	522.36	554.90	539.58	540.83
Services.....	13.21	13.83	13.76	13.70	430.65	453.62	445.82	447.99

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	June 1999	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	May 2000 ^p	June 2000 ^p	Percent change from: May 2000- June 2000
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.23	\$13.54	\$13.58	\$13.64	\$13.66	\$13.71	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.88	7.87	7.84	7.87	7.88	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	14.85	15.20	15.25	15.30	15.28	15.33	.3
Mining.....	17.07	17.14	17.27	17.26	17.24	17.27	.2
Construction.....	17.18	17.60	17.67	17.78	17.75	17.78	.2
Manufacturing.....	13.93	14.21	14.23	14.28	14.26	14.34	.6
Excluding overtime ⁴	13.19	13.45	13.47	13.49	13.52	13.59	.5
Service-producing.....	12.71	13.01	13.05	13.11	13.15	13.20	.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	15.67	16.00	16.04	16.12	16.20	16.29	.6
Wholesale trade.....	14.56	14.89	14.90	15.03	15.04	15.11	.5
Retail trade.....	9.07	9.32	9.35	9.39	9.39	9.43	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14.62	14.87	14.95	14.98	15.02	15.06	.3
Services.....	13.35	13.66	13.69	13.74	13.79	13.84	.4

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

³ Change was .1 percent from April 2000 to May 2000, the latest month available.

⁴ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted						
	June	Apr.	May	June	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	1999	2000	2000p	2000p	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000p	2000p
Total private.....	150.3	151.0	150.8	153.6	148.2	150.6	151.0	151.7	150.8	151.2
Goods-producing.....	118.2	116.0	117.0	119.1	115.8	117.5	117.7	118.3	116.3	116.2
Mining.....	50.3	50.9	50.8	52.5	49.6	51.0	51.3	52.2	50.7	51.5
Construction.....	186.8	179.7	188.3	194.2	176.2	186.0	188.4	186.3	183.8	181.4
Manufacturing.....	107.8	106.4	105.8	107.1	107.1	107.0	106.7	107.9	105.9	106.3
Durable goods.....	112.8	112.1	111.5	112.8	111.8	112.1	111.8	113.1	111.2	111.7
Lumber and wood products.....	151.0	145.7	146.1	148.8	147.7	147.6	147.1	147.9	145.9	145.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	138.6	138.9	139.0	139.7	138.4	139.4	139.3	141.4	140.9	139.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	119.6	114.9	117.3	118.7	115.7	115.7	116.2	116.2	114.9	114.4
Primary metal industries.....	92.1	92.5	91.4	92.3	91.3	92.3	92.4	93.3	91.2	91.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	71.4	71.7	71.3	72.3	70.5	72.1	71.8	71.5	71.0	71.4
Fabricated metal products.....	120.2	121.4	121.0	122.8	119.1	120.7	121.2	123.0	121.0	121.8
Industrial machinery and equipment..	105.4	105.5	105.0	105.5	104.7	105.4	104.6	106.2	104.3	105.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	107.1	107.8	107.0	108.7	106.9	107.5	107.8	109.6	107.6	108.1
Transportation equipment.....	128.0	126.8	125.1	126.6	127.0	127.0	125.7	126.7	123.6	125.5
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	171.4	172.3	169.9	172.7	169.7	170.9	168.6	171.7	166.4	171.2
Instruments and related products....	77.0	74.3	73.5	74.1	76.7	74.3	74.0	74.7	73.8	74.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	103.2	101.6	100.4	101.2	102.5	102.2	101.6	103.0	100.6	100.4
Nondurable goods.....	100.9	98.6	98.0	99.3	100.6	100.0	99.7	100.7	98.8	98.9
Food and kindred products.....	116.6	112.5	113.4	116.8	117.6	117.0	116.9	118.4	116.4	117.5
Tobacco products.....	50.8	45.6	44.8	44.5	56.5	52.3	45.6	50.5	49.0	48.3
Textile mill products.....	81.0	80.2	78.6	79.3	79.8	80.2	80.2	80.6	78.5	78.2
Apparel and other textile products..	62.4	58.7	57.6	57.6	60.9	58.5	58.8	59.2	57.0	56.1
Paper and allied products.....	108.0	105.0	103.7	104.9	107.6	106.7	105.9	106.7	104.5	104.5
Printing and publishing.....	120.8	122.0	120.4	121.4	122.1	122.0	121.8	123.2	121.7	122.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	102.8	101.9	101.3	102.0	102.4	102.6	102.4	102.7	101.9	101.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	73.4	64.3	63.3	66.2	72.3	66.3	65.2	66.6	64.0	64.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	148.6	148.3	147.3	148.6	146.9	148.3	147.9	149.3	146.8	147.2
Leather and leather products.....	35.1	32.5	32.6	32.6	33.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.3	31.9
Service-producing.....	164.7	166.7	166.0	169.0	162.7	165.5	165.9	166.6	166.3	166.9
Transportation and public utilities...	135.5	136.6	135.8	137.5	134.5	134.7	135.5	137.3	136.4	136.1
Wholesale trade.....	130.4	133.5	133.8	133.9	129.8	132.1	132.8	133.0	134.4	133.3
Retail trade.....	146.9	143.5	144.6	148.3	143.7	144.9	144.6	144.9	144.6	145.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	139.6	140.2	137.7	140.4	138.7	138.8	138.7	139.3	138.6	139.8
Services.....	203.3	209.6	207.8	211.7	201.1	206.7	207.7	208.6	207.8	209.2

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1996.....	50.4	64.5	60.3	54.8	62.6	61.5	57.3	61.0	57.9	62.6	59.3	60.0
1997.....	57.3	59.7	62.8	63.2	57.7	57.7	61.2	60.1	61.5	65.3	62.1	61.2
1998.....	63.2	56.6	60.5	58.7	58.3	59.7	53.9	58.1	56.2	53.8	59.0	57.4
1999.....	54.1	58.8	53.9	59.6	52.8	57.9	58.8	53.8	57.3	60.7	60.8	59.0
2000.....	60.8	54.1	60.7	56.5	p45.9	p54.1						
Over 3-month span:												
1996.....	61.1	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	64.9	64.2	61.4	65.2	64.3	65.4	63.3
1997.....	62.6	64.0	66.3	66.7	63.2	62.1	61.5	66.2	67.4	69.4	69.0	69.1
1998.....	64.3	66.6	63.2	66.3	63.6	58.0	57.4	57.9	59.7	58.1	58.6	59.4
1999.....	58.3	57.3	58.4	54.4	57.3	58.8	58.1	60.7	59.6	63.5	64.3	63.1
2000.....	61.0	62.6	61.9	p57.0	p54.5							
Over 6-month span:												
1996.....	62.5	64.6	65.6	64.6	64.5	64.5	67.3	65.7	65.2	67.1	66.0	67.4
1997.....	66.3	67.0	66.6	66.3	65.6	67.1	66.3	68.5	69.0	70.4	69.7	70.4
1998.....	69.8	67.4	65.2	61.8	62.9	61.4	59.0	58.4	57.4	59.7	59.3	59.1
1999.....	60.0	58.0	57.6	58.6	54.4	59.7	60.4	62.1	64.0	62.8	65.2	64.6
2000.....	65.6	p60.8	p59.7									
Over 12-month span:												
1996.....	64.5	66.7	64.5	65.6	68.5	67.3	67.7	66.4	68.0	69.9	68.7	66.9
1997.....	69.0	67.3	68.3	69.7	69.5	70.1	70.1	70.4	70.5	70.1	69.4	70.4
1998.....	69.7	67.3	67.3	65.9	63.9	62.5	61.5	62.1	61.0	59.8	59.8	58.1
1999.....	60.3	58.3	57.6	59.4	59.6	60.5	61.9	61.0	62.6	62.9	p62.6	p62.6
2000.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1996.....	44.6	54.7	48.2	42.1	55.4	52.2	47.8	54.3	50.0	56.1	50.4	53.2
1997.....	49.6	52.5	56.1	54.0	51.4	54.3	50.7	53.6	56.5	61.9	60.4	55.4
1998.....	57.9	50.7	53.6	50.7	47.1	50.0	37.8	50.0	45.7	39.9	41.7	43.9
1999.....	45.0	41.0	42.8	46.4	40.3	46.4	54.7	38.1	46.4	51.8	51.4	50.4
2000.....	52.2	47.8	51.1	51.1	p45.7	p48.9						
Over 3-month span:												
1996.....	44.2	47.8	44.6	45.7	47.1	51.4	50.4	49.6	55.4	53.2	55.0	49.6
1997.....	50.7	53.2	55.8	56.1	53.2	52.5	52.5	55.8	59.7	66.5	64.7	64.0
1998.....	56.8	56.8	52.2	52.2	48.6	41.4	39.2	40.3	43.2	37.1	36.7	40.6
1999.....	36.7	37.1	37.1	34.5	37.8	43.5	39.9	45.0	42.1	50.4	51.1	50.7
2000.....	47.8	52.5	49.3	p48.9	p47.5							
Over 6-month span:												
1996.....	41.7	45.0	46.8	46.0	45.3	47.8	53.2	50.4	50.7	53.2	51.8	54.7
1997.....	53.2	53.2	52.5	52.9	51.8	53.2	54.7	61.2	61.2	64.4	64.7	63.7
1998.....	60.1	54.3	50.4	39.9	43.5	42.1	38.8	36.7	36.0	39.9	34.5	32.7
1999.....	35.6	33.5	33.5	37.1	32.7	38.8	41.0	45.7	48.2	43.2	48.6	51.1
2000.....	51.4	p46.8	p48.2									
Over 12-month span:												
1996.....	43.5	47.5	45.3	45.3	50.4	49.6	50.4	48.6	51.1	55.0	54.3	50.7
1997.....	54.7	52.5	54.0	54.0	55.4	56.8	57.2	57.9	58.3	56.8	56.8	57.2
1998.....	55.0	51.8	51.8	46.8	40.6	39.9	37.8	38.1	37.1	36.0	34.2	33.5
1999.....	37.4	32.4	31.7	35.3	36.0	37.1	38.8	39.6	42.4	42.4	p43.5	p46.0
2000.....												

¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.