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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2001

Nonfarm employment and the unemployment rate were little changed in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Manufacturing had another large job loss, which was mostly offset by employment gains in other industries, including services, construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons (6.2 million) and the unemployment rate (4.4 percent) were little changed in May. The unemployment rate was half a percentage point higher than its recent low of 3.9 percent in October. The rates for all the major worker groups--adult men (3.9 percent), adult women (3.8 percent), teenagers (13.6 percent), whites (3.8 percent), blacks (8.0 percent), and Hispanics (6.2 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 (135.1 million) edged down in May after seasonal adjustment. The employment-population ratio decreased to 63.9 percent and has fallen by 0.6 percentage point since January. The civilian labor force dropped by 485,000 over the month to 141.3 million, seasonally adjusted, and the labor force participation rate--the proportion of the population 16 years of age and older who are either working or looking for work--fell to 66.8 percent. (See table A-1.)

In May, 7.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job. These multiple jobholders represented 5.5 percent of the employed, down from 5.7 percent 1 year earlier. (See table A-10.)

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| The establishment data in this release have been revised as a |  
| result of the annual benchmarking process; the introduction of |  
| probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and |  
| manufacturing; and the updating of seasonal adjustment factors. |  
| More information on the revisions is contained in the note |  
beginning on page 5.

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Apr. - May change
	2000	2001	2001			
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force..	141,208	141,858	141,868	141,757	141,272	-485
Employment.....	135,593	135,864	135,780	135,354	135,103	-251
Unemployment.....	5,616	5,994	6,088	6,402	6,169	-233
Not in labor force....	69,358	69,171	69,304	69,592	70,254	662
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	-0.1
Adult men.....	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	-.1
Adult women.....	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	.0
Teenagers.....	12.9	13.7	13.8	14.2	13.6	-.6
White.....	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	-.2
Black.....	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.0	-.2
Hispanic origin.....	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	-.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA 1/	Employment					
Nonfarm employment....	132,264	132,559	132,654	p132,472	p132,453	p-19
Goods-producing 2/..	25,704	25,621	25,602	p25,414	p25,325	p-89
Construction.....	6,777	6,878	6,929	p6,851	p6,882	p31
Manufacturing.....	18,378	18,188	18,116	p18,003	p17,879	p-124
Service-producing 2/	106,560	106,938	107,052	p107,058	p107,128	p70
Retail trade.....	23,394	23,448	23,457	p23,518	p23,513	p-5
Services.....	40,838	41,026	41,073	p40,995	p41,037	p42
Government.....	20,595	20,673	20,711	p20,746	p20,759	p13
	Hours of work 3/					
Total private.....	34.3	34.3	34.3	p34.2	p34.3	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.0	41.0	p41.0	p40.8	p-.2
Overtime.....	4.3	4.1	4.1	p3.9	p3.9	p.0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 3/					
Total private.....	151.6	152.0	152.0	p151.5	p151.5	p.0
	Earnings 3/					
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$13.97	\$14.10	\$14.17	p\$14.22	p\$14.26	p\$0.04
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	479.05	484.21	486.03	p486.32	p489.12	p2.80

1/ Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

2/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

3/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

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 May, the same as a year earlier. These were people who wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. In May, the number of discouraged workers was 325,000. 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.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in May at 132.5 million, seasonally adjusted. This follows a decline of 182,000 (as revised) in April. In May, manufacturing employment again fell sharply, and there were continued job losses in wholesale trade. At the same time, several other industries added jobs, including services, construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment dropped by 124,000 in May. Since last July, job losses in manufacturing have totaled 675,000, with more than two-thirds of the decline occurring since December. Declines in manufacturing were widespread in May. The largest were in electronic equipment (26,000), industrial machinery (18,000), motor vehicles (15,000), and fabricated metals (15,000). Since December, employment in these four industries has fallen by 248,000, a little over half of the total loss for manufacturing this year.

Construction employment increased by 31,000 in May, after seasonal adjustment, partially offsetting a decline of 78,000 in April. The average monthly job gain in construction so far this year (18,000) has been the same as the average for all of 2000.

Mining employment grew by 4,000 in May. Oil and gas extraction continued on the upward trend that began in the fall of 1999; so far this year, the industry has added 19,000 jobs and has accounted for all of the growth in mining.

In the service-producing sector, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by 22,000 in May. Following losses in the first half of 2000, this industry has added 112,000 jobs since July. Over the month, employment rose in nearly all the component industries. Mortgage banks and brokerages continued to add jobs. Following 2 years of sustained job losses, employment in commercial banks has risen for 3 consecutive months. In contrast, employment in security brokerages has weakened in recent months; the industry lost 3,000 jobs in May.

Services employment rose by only 42,000 in May, following a loss of 78,000 in April. Gains in educational services (26,000), health services (23,000), social services (14,000), and agricultural services (13,000) were largely offset by losses in business services (34,000) and motion pictures (22,000). Within business services, employment in help supply services was virtually unchanged in May. This follows a sharp downward trend from October through April that lowered help supply employment by 346,000. In May, job growth continued to slow in computer services, and engineering and management services showed a small employment loss.

Retail trade employment was little changed in May, following a large increase in April. Monthly employment gains in this industry so far this year have averaged 21,000, slightly below the monthly average for all of 2000. In May, employment increased in building material stores, general merchandise stores, and auto dealerships, while declines took place in furniture, apparel, and food stores.

Employment in transportation and public utilities rose by 12,000 in May, offsetting a decline in April. Growth in this industry has been sluggish so far this year, with monthly job increases averaging 5,000, compared with 14,000 in 2000. In government, there was a small employment gain in local education.

Wholesale trade employment continued on the downward trend that started late last year. Declines in April (12,000) and May (14,000) were particularly large. Most of the weakness in this industry has been in the distribution of durable goods.

#### Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in May to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.2 hour to 40.8 hours. Manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 3.9 hours. Over the past 12 months, the factory workweek has fallen by 0.8 hour and factory overtime by 0.7 hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 151.5 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted, and was virtually the same as a year earlier. The manufacturing index fell by 1.5 percent in May to 99.1. (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 4 cents in May to \$14.26, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings increased by 0.6 percent to \$489.12. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.3 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 4.0 percent. (See table B-3.)

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The Employment Situation for June 2001 is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 6, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

## Expansion of the Current Population Survey (Household Survey) Sample

Beginning in September 2000, the Census Bureau expanded the monthly sample for the Current Population Survey (CPS) to meet the requirements of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) legislation. This legislation requires that the Census Bureau improve state estimates of the number of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance. These estimates are obtained from the Annual Demographic Supplement to the CPS. The expansion of the monthly CPS sample was one part of the Census Bureau's plan for strengthening the SCHIP estimates. The monthly CPS sample was increased in 31 states and the District of Columbia, and the total number of households eligible for the survey rose from about 50,000 to about 60,000. The additional households were introduced into the survey over a 3-month period beginning in September 2000.

In the September 2000 Employment Situation news release (USDL 00-284), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) stated that it would not use the additional sample to produce the official national labor force estimates prior to the release of July 2001 data in August. This delay would allow BLS sufficient time to evaluate the differences, if any, between the estimates obtained from the current 50,000-household sample and the expanded 60,000-household sample. BLS evaluated the monthly data for the November 2000-April 2001 period and found no significant differences in the national labor force estimates derived from the two samples. Thus, BLS plans to incorporate the additional sample into the July 2001 official national estimates. Since estimates from the two samples were virtually identical, household data for the first 6 months of 2001 will not be revised.

The August 2001 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain an article discussing this sample expansion in more detail.

## Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs (benchmarks). These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 2000; the benchmark process resulted in revisions to all unadjusted data series from April 1999 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. All seasonally adjusted data beginning with January 1996 also have been revised, in accordance with the usual practice of revising 5 years of data.

In addition to the routine benchmark revisions, all estimates for the mining and manufacturing industries from April 1999 forward have been revised to incorporate a new sample design. Construction industry estimates from April 2000 forward incorporate the new sample design. These industries are the second group to convert to a probability-based sample under a 4-year phase-in plan for the Current Employment Statistics (CES) sample redesign project.

Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for the period January 2000 through April 2001. The revised data for April 2000 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level, as well as updated bias and net business birth/death model adjustments and new seasonal adjustment factors. The total nonfarm employment level for March 2000 was revised upward by 468,000 (432,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis). The previously published level for April 2001 was revised upward by 405,000 (445,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis).

The June 2001 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain an article that discusses the benchmark, the post-benchmark revisions, and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing. (The article is available on the Internet at the address shown below.) This issue also will provide revised seasonal adjustment factors for March through October 2001 and revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings.

LABSTAT, the BLS public database on the Internet, contains all revised historical CES data. The data can be accessed through the CES homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>.

Further information on the revisions released today may be obtained by calling 202-691-6555 or via the Internet on the CES homepage.

Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January 2000-April 2001

(In thousands)

Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2000:			
January.....	130,387	130,668	281
February.....	130,482	130,843	361
March.....	131,009	131,441	432
April.....	131,419	131,683	264
May.....	131,590	131,909	319
June.....	131,647	131,969	322
July.....	131,607	131,899	292
August.....	131,528	131,837	309
September.....	131,723	132,046	323
October.....	131,789	132,145	356
November.....	131,842	132,279	437
December.....	131,878	132,367	489
2001:			
January.....	132,167	132,428	261
February.....	132,303	132,595	292
March.....	132,250	132,654	404
April(p).....	132,027	132,472	445

p = preliminary.

## 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 2001, the sample included about 350,000 establishments employing about 39 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 292,000. 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 -192,000 to 392,000 (100,000 ± 292,000). 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 273,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is .19 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 \$26.00 per issue or \$50.00 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-D 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-H 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)				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	209,371	211,348	211,525	209,371	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525
Civilian labor force.....	140,395	141,073	141,048	140,573	141,955	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272
Participation rate.....	67.1	66.7	66.7	67.1	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.1	66.8
Employed.....	134,961	135,122	135,202	134,843	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103
Employment-population ratio.....	64.5	63.9	63.9	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.9
Agriculture.....	3,490	3,163	3,381	3,294	3,179	3,135	3,161	3,192	3,193
Nonagricultural industries.....	131,471	131,959	131,822	131,549	132,819	132,680	132,618	132,162	131,910
Unemployed.....	5,435	5,951	5,846	5,730	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4
Not in labor force.....	68,975	70,275	70,477	68,798	68,934	69,275	69,304	69,592	70,254
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,989	4,451	5,161	4,386	4,417	4,455	4,174	4,368	4,535
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,566	101,593	101,684	100,566	101,357	101,428	101,504	101,593	101,684
Civilian labor force.....	74,928	75,314	75,274	74,977	75,815	75,547	75,516	75,741	75,344
Participation rate.....	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.6	74.8	74.5	74.4	74.6	74.1
Employed.....	72,199	71,987	72,131	72,049	72,589	72,359	72,201	72,245	71,978
Employment-population ratio.....	71.8	70.9	70.9	71.6	71.6	71.3	71.1	71.1	70.8
Unemployed.....	2,729	3,326	3,143	2,928	3,226	3,187	3,315	3,496	3,366
Unemployment rate.....	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	92,408	93,410	93,541	92,408	93,184	93,227	93,285	93,410	93,541
Civilian labor force.....	70,691	71,409	71,360	70,662	71,492	71,288	71,261	71,575	71,351
Participation rate.....	76.5	76.4	76.3	76.5	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.3
Employed.....	68,491	68,644	68,772	68,315	68,916	68,761	68,534	68,706	68,595
Employment-population ratio.....	74.1	73.5	73.5	73.9	74.0	73.8	73.5	73.6	73.3
Agriculture.....	2,346	2,121	2,280	2,228	2,122	2,154	2,150	2,117	2,169
Nonagricultural industries.....	66,145	66,523	66,492	66,087	66,795	66,607	66,383	66,589	66,426
Unemployed.....	2,200	2,765	2,588	2,347	2,576	2,527	2,728	2,869	2,756
Unemployment rate.....	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	108,805	109,756	109,842	108,805	109,532	109,598	109,667	109,756	109,842
Civilian labor force.....	65,468	65,759	65,774	65,596	66,140	66,204	66,352	66,016	65,928
Participation rate.....	60.2	59.9	59.9	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.1	60.0
Employed.....	62,762	63,135	63,071	62,794	63,410	63,456	63,578	63,109	63,125
Employment-population ratio.....	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.7	57.9	57.9	58.0	57.5	57.5
Unemployed.....	2,705	2,624	2,703	2,802	2,730	2,749	2,774	2,907	2,803
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,929	101,870	101,938	100,929	101,643	101,686	101,779	101,870	101,938
Civilian labor force.....	61,530	62,091	62,049	61,582	62,126	62,220	62,412	62,132	62,119
Participation rate.....	61.0	61.0	60.9	61.0	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.0	60.9
Employed.....	59,322	59,915	59,804	59,264	59,894	59,932	60,178	59,741	59,766
Employment-population ratio.....	58.8	58.8	58.7	58.7	58.9	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.6
Agriculture.....	881	844	860	846	852	839	819	847	822
Nonagricultural industries.....	58,442	59,071	58,943	58,418	59,042	59,093	59,359	58,895	58,943
Unemployed.....	2,208	2,175	2,245	2,318	2,232	2,288	2,233	2,390	2,353
Unemployment rate.....	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,034	16,068	16,046	16,034	16,063	16,113	16,108	16,068	16,046
Civilian labor force.....	8,175	7,573	7,639	8,329	8,337	8,243	8,195	8,050	7,802
Participation rate.....	51.0	47.1	47.6	51.9	51.9	51.2	50.9	50.1	48.6
Employed.....	7,147	6,563	6,627	7,264	7,188	7,122	7,067	6,907	6,742
Employment-population ratio.....	44.6	40.8	41.3	45.3	44.7	44.2	43.9	43.0	42.0
Agriculture.....	263	198	240	220	205	143	191	229	201
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,884	6,365	6,386	7,044	6,983	6,980	6,876	6,678	6,541
Unemployed.....	1,027	1,010	1,013	1,065	1,149	1,121	1,127	1,143	1,060
Unemployment rate.....	12.6	13.3	13.3	12.8	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6

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

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)				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	174,197	175,533	175,653	174,197	175,246	175,326	175,416	175,533	175,653
Civilian labor force.....	117,156	117,572	117,491	117,329	118,276	118,287	118,243	118,145	117,688
Participation rate.....	67.3	67.0	66.9	67.4	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.0
Employed.....	113,309	113,162	113,261	113,240	114,015	113,902	113,853	113,434	113,185
Employment-population ratio.....	65.0	64.5	64.5	65.0	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.4
Unemployed.....	3,847	4,410	4,230	4,089	4,261	4,385	4,389	4,711	4,503
Unemployment rate.....	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	60,045	60,476	60,483	60,038	60,494	60,487	60,358	60,598	60,512
Participation rate.....	77.0	76.8	76.8	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.7	77.0	76.8
Employed.....	58,475	58,430	58,610	58,343	58,571	58,561	58,366	58,488	58,493
Employment-population ratio.....	74.9	74.2	74.4	74.8	74.5	74.5	74.2	74.3	74.3
Unemployed.....	1,571	2,047	1,873	1,695	1,923	1,926	1,991	2,110	2,019
Unemployment rate.....	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	50,188	50,623	50,535	50,276	50,794	50,854	50,910	50,697	50,611
Participation rate.....	60.1	60.2	60.1	60.2	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.3	60.2
Employed.....	48,665	49,005	48,951	48,633	49,270	49,155	49,318	48,907	48,902
Employment-population ratio.....	58.3	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.7	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.1
Unemployed.....	1,523	1,618	1,584	1,643	1,524	1,699	1,593	1,790	1,708
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	6,924	6,473	6,473	7,015	6,988	6,945	6,975	6,850	6,566
Participation rate.....	54.5	50.7	50.7	55.2	55.1	54.6	54.8	53.7	51.4
Employed.....	6,170	5,728	5,700	6,264	6,174	6,186	6,169	6,039	5,790
Employment-population ratio.....	48.6	44.9	44.6	49.3	48.7	48.7	48.5	47.3	45.3
Unemployed.....	753	746	773	751	814	760	806	812	776
Unemployment rate.....	10.9	11.5	11.9	10.7	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.8
Men.....	10.6	12.5	12.7	10.9	13.3	12.6	11.8	12.8	13.1
Women.....	11.2	10.4	11.1	10.5	9.8	9.2	11.2	10.8	10.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	25,161	25,472	25,501	25,161	25,382	25,412	25,441	25,472	25,501
Civilian labor force.....	16,549	16,576	16,608	16,577	16,773	16,691	16,789	16,666	16,639
Participation rate.....	65.8	65.1	65.1	65.9	66.1	65.7	66.0	65.4	65.2
Employed.....	15,268	15,334	15,314	15,264	15,372	15,440	15,348	15,299	15,311
Employment-population ratio.....	60.7	60.2	60.1	60.7	60.6	60.8	60.3	60.1	60.0
Unemployed.....	1,281	1,242	1,294	1,313	1,401	1,251	1,441	1,367	1,328
Unemployment rate.....	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,288	7,346	7,288	7,273	7,430	7,374	7,404	7,369	7,275
Participation rate.....	72.3	71.9	71.3	72.2	73.0	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.2
Employed.....	6,783	6,775	6,750	6,755	6,918	6,887	6,776	6,761	6,723
Employment-population ratio.....	67.3	66.3	66.0	67.0	68.0	67.6	66.4	66.2	65.8
Unemployed.....	505	572	539	518	512	487	628	608	552
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	8.5	8.2	7.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,350	8,377	8,425	8,348	8,340	8,336	8,418	8,353	8,421
Participation rate.....	66.2	65.5	65.8	66.2	65.4	65.3	65.9	65.3	65.8
Employed.....	7,786	7,940	7,882	7,786	7,731	7,854	7,885	7,892	7,882
Employment-population ratio.....	61.7	62.1	61.6	61.7	60.6	61.5	61.7	61.7	61.6
Unemployed.....	564	437	542	562	609	482	533	460	539
Unemployment rate.....	6.8	5.2	6.4	6.7	7.3	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	912	853	895	956	1,002	981	968	944	942
Participation rate.....	36.9	34.5	36.1	38.7	40.8	39.8	39.2	38.2	38.0
Employed.....	699	620	682	723	723	699	688	646	706
Employment-population ratio.....	28.3	25.1	27.5	29.3	29.4	28.4	27.9	26.1	28.5
Unemployed.....	213	234	213	233	280	282	280	299	236
Unemployment rate.....	23.4	27.4	23.8	24.4	27.9	28.8	28.9	31.6	25.1
Men.....	24.7	30.8	27.2	27.4	26.9	31.7	27.7	34.9	30.0
Women.....	22.1	24.4	20.6	21.5	28.9	25.7	30.2	28.6	20.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	22,292	22,957	23,021	22,292	22,769	22,830	22,889	22,957	23,021
Civilian labor force.....	15,275	15,712	15,592	15,294	15,540	15,653	15,770	15,775	15,608
Participation rate.....	68.5	68.4	67.7	68.6	68.2	68.6	68.9	68.7	67.8
Employed.....	14,475	14,761	14,707	14,411	14,612	14,673	14,782	14,747	14,634
Employment-population ratio.....	64.9	64.3	63.9	64.6	64.2	64.3	64.6	64.2	63.6
Unemployed.....	800	951	885	883	927	980	988	1,028	975
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2

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.

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

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted(1)				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,096	28,326	28,350	28,096	27,957	27,191	27,564	28,326	28,350
Civilian labor force.....	11,966	12,379	12,297	11,966	12,008	12,074	12,103	12,371	12,319
Percent of population.....	42.6	43.7	43.4	42.6	43.0	44.4	43.9	43.7	43.5
Employed.....	11,225	11,581	11,580	11,144	11,193	11,140	11,267	11,558	11,523
Employment-population ratio.....	40.0	40.9	40.8	39.7	40.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.6
Unemployed.....	740	798	716	822	816	934	836	813	797
Unemployment rate.....	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.9	6.8	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.5
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,746	57,456	57,456	57,746	58,092	57,617	57,660	57,456	57,456
Civilian labor force.....	37,406	37,186	37,146	37,187	37,415	37,309	37,189	37,053	36,952
Percent of population.....	64.8	64.7	64.7	64.4	64.4	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.3
Employed.....	36,218	35,828	35,826	35,881	35,986	35,895	35,746	35,650	35,507
Employment-population ratio.....	62.7	62.4	62.4	62.1	61.9	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.8
Unemployed.....	1,188	1,358	1,320	1,306	1,429	1,414	1,443	1,403	1,446
Unemployment rate.....	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,153	44,653	44,576	44,153	44,313	45,263	45,182	44,653	44,576
Civilian labor force.....	32,760	32,891	32,980	32,964	33,102	33,079	33,241	33,044	33,192
Percent of population.....	74.2	73.7	74.0	74.7	74.7	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.5
Employed.....	31,970	31,937	32,059	32,105	32,121	32,197	32,360	32,065	32,188
Employment-population ratio.....	72.4	71.5	71.9	72.7	72.5	71.1	71.6	71.8	72.2
Unemployed.....	790	954	921	859	981	882	881	978	1,004
Unemployment rate.....	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	45,029	46,045	46,271	45,029	45,790	46,167	45,979	46,045	46,271
Civilian labor force.....	36,005	36,633	36,692	35,994	36,476	36,602	36,642	36,646	36,687
Percent of population.....	80.0	79.6	79.3	79.9	79.7	79.3	79.7	79.6	79.3
Employed.....	35,469	35,909	35,987	35,409	35,909	36,032	35,916	35,802	35,915
Employment-population ratio.....	78.8	78.0	77.8	78.6	78.4	78.0	78.1	77.8	77.6
Unemployed.....	536	724	704	585	567	570	726	845	771
Unemployment rate.....	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1

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.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators  
(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	134,961	135,122	135,202	134,843	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103
Married men, spouse present.....	43,043	43,386	43,471	43,306	43,134	43,340	43,385	43,516	43,733
Married women, spouse present.....	33,820	33,830	33,787	33,723	34,249	34,059	34,080	33,662	33,686
Women who maintain families.....	8,343	8,200	8,319	8,335	8,426	8,373	8,049	8,160	8,319
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,833	41,836	41,984	40,854	41,430	41,770	42,023	41,841	41,996
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	39,458	39,053	38,743	39,470	40,086	39,781	39,433	39,014	38,743
Service occupations.....	18,199	18,331	18,260	18,175	18,158	18,283	18,289	18,258	18,224
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	14,941	14,760	15,007	14,886	14,889	14,970	14,895	14,834	14,962
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	17,885	17,917	17,736	18,047	18,092	17,889	17,999	18,127	17,904
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,645	3,225	3,472	3,410	3,372	3,252	3,321	3,238	3,251
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	2,142	1,906	2,080	2,013	1,983	1,839	1,910	1,902	1,958
Self-employed workers.....	1,310	1,218	1,264	1,246	1,182	1,291	1,231	1,223	1,201
Unpaid family workers.....	37	39	36	38	25	29	36	47	38
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	122,644	123,186	123,166	122,871	124,035	124,069	123,814	123,395	123,416
Government.....	19,130	19,118	19,106	19,084	18,843	19,103	19,134	18,854	19,067
Private industries.....	103,514	104,068	104,061	103,787	105,192	104,966	104,680	104,541	104,349
Private households.....	938	820	792	934	859	823	881	812	789
Other industries.....	102,576	103,249	103,268	102,853	104,333	104,143	103,800	103,729	103,559
Self-employed workers.....	8,740	8,677	8,555	8,708	8,698	8,617	8,784	8,608	8,530
Unpaid family workers.....	87	96	100	89	110	142	138	93	103
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,140	3,108	3,270	3,240	3,327	3,273	3,164	3,201	3,371
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,846	2,049	2,094	1,953	2,035	2,043	1,914	2,097	2,215
Could only find part-time work.....	986	863	917	972	954	933	907	873	900
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,851	19,143	18,897	18,513	18,568	19,021	18,647	18,713	18,581
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,003	2,972	3,124	3,077	3,227	3,143	3,007	3,061	3,197
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,743	1,953	1,989	1,831	1,971	1,970	1,828	1,985	2,089
Could only find part-time work.....	965	850	891	952	945	910	877	864	876
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,281	18,576	18,368	17,957	18,040	18,509	18,132	18,176	18,061

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.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,730	6,402	6,169	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,347	2,869	2,756	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,318	2,390	2,353	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,065	1,143	1,060	12.8	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6
Married men, spouse present.....	841	1,094	1,162	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Married women, spouse present.....	978	1,004	1,015	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
Women who maintain families.....	557	548	547	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2
Full-time workers.....	4,537	5,048	5,059	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3
Part-time workers.....	1,210	1,338	1,104	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.6
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	736	908	826	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,492	1,661	1,504	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	532	703	702	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,212	1,328	1,413	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	200	262	247	5.5	6.5	7.2	9.1	7.5	7.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,491	5,090	4,916	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
Goods-producing industries.....	1,221	1,533	1,522	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Mining.....	22	32	34	4.1	2.2	4.6	3.5	5.1	5.5
Construction.....	452	577	525	5.9	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.1	6.6
Manufacturing.....	747	924	963	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.8
Durable goods.....	447	522	604	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.9
Nondurable goods.....	300	402	359	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7
Service-producing industries.....	3,270	3,557	3,394	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	250	333	315	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,404	1,467	1,448	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	197	222	188	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3
Services.....	1,419	1,534	1,443	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9
Government workers.....	390	437	383	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	161	193	175	7.4	9.0	9.2	11.3	9.2	8.2

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.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment  
(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,516	2,532	2,652	2,536	2,613	2,797	2,674	2,958	2,679
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,563	1,799	1,673	1,901	1,977	1,669	1,992	1,977	2,028
15 weeks and over.....	1,356	1,620	1,521	1,325	1,371	1,490	1,517	1,499	1,484
15 to 26 weeks.....	731	897	917	670	731	793	814	759	852
27 weeks and over.....	625	723	604	655	640	697	703	740	632
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	12.8	13.1	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.6	12.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	5.7	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.5
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.....	46.3	42.5	45.4	44.0	43.8	47.0	43.2	46.0	43.3
5 to 14 weeks.....	28.8	30.2	28.6	33.0	33.2	28.0	32.2	30.7	32.8
15 weeks and over.....	25.0	27.2	26.0	23.0	23.0	25.0	24.5	23.3	24.0
15 to 26 weeks.....	13.5	15.1	15.7	11.6	12.3	13.3	13.2	11.8	13.8
27 weeks and over.....	11.5	12.2	10.3	11.4	10.7	11.7	11.4	11.5	10.2



Table A-7. Reason for unemployment  
(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,182	2,982	2,802	2,460	2,742	2,853	2,963	3,199	3,159
On temporary layoff.....	646	1,000	801	875	1,032	945	991	1,053	1,084
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,536	1,981	2,001	1,585	1,711	1,908	1,972	2,146	2,075
Permanent job losers.....	1,060	1,455	1,502	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	476	526	499	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	694	722	733	776	838	820	814	749	820
Reentrants.....	2,108	1,836	1,856	2,052	1,956	1,927	1,908	2,005	1,801
New entrants.....	451	411	455	477	446	372	386	462	482
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.....	40.2	50.1	47.9	42.7	45.8	47.8	48.8	49.9	50.4
On temporary layoff.....	11.9	16.8	13.7	15.2	17.2	15.8	16.3	16.4	17.3
Not on temporary layoff.....	28.3	33.3	34.2	27.5	28.6	32.0	32.5	33.5	33.1
Job leavers.....	12.8	12.1	12.5	13.5	14.0	13.7	13.4	11.7	13.1
Reentrants.....	38.8	30.9	31.7	35.6	32.7	32.3	31.4	31.3	28.8
New entrants.....	8.3	6.9	7.8	8.3	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Job leavers.....	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
New entrants.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3

1 Not available.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization  
(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.1	4.5	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.....	4.6	5.0	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.....	6.8	7.2	7.2	(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.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates(1)				
	May 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,730	6,402	6,169	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4
16 to 24 years.....	2,189	2,349	2,198	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.0	10.4	9.9
16 to 19 years.....	1,065	1,143	1,060	12.8	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6
16 to 17 years.....	517	518	486	15.8	17.4	17.2	16.0	16.7	15.5
18 to 19 years.....	549	626	569	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.3	12.6	12.2
20 to 24 years.....	1,124	1,206	1,138	7.9	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.3	7.9
25 years and over.....	3,540	4,043	3,981	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3
25 to 54 years.....	3,112	3,472	3,545	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5
55 years and over.....	450	517	483	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
Men, 16 years and over.....	2,928	3,496	3,366	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5
16 to 24 years.....	1,182	1,293	1,264	10.0	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0
16 to 19 years.....	581	627	610	13.5	15.0	15.5	13.8	15.1	15.3
16 to 17 years.....	284	305	273	16.8	20.5	18.5	15.6	18.7	17.4
18 to 19 years.....	300	326	336	11.4	11.8	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.9
20 to 24 years.....	601	666	654	8.1	7.6	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.7
25 years and over.....	1,762	2,208	2,125	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3
25 to 54 years.....	1,510	1,900	1,850	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
55 years and over.....	257	298	296	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,802	2,907	2,803	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3
16 to 24 years.....	1,007	1,055	934	9.4	8.8	8.1	8.9	9.8	8.8
16 to 19 years.....	484	516	450	12.1	12.4	11.6	13.7	13.3	11.8
16 to 17 years.....	233	213	213	14.8	14.1	15.7	16.4	14.5	13.6
18 to 19 years.....	249	300	234	10.2	11.3	8.7	11.9	12.4	10.4
20 to 24 years.....	523	539	485	7.8	6.7	6.1	6.3	7.8	7.1
25 years and over.....	1,778	1,834	1,856	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4
25 to 54 years.....	1,602	1,572	1,695	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
55 years and over.....	193	219	186	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.2

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	May 2000	May 2001	May 2000	May 2001	May 2000	May 2001
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	68,975	70,477	25,638	26,410	43,337	44,067
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,989	5,161	2,222	2,352	2,767	2,810
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,116	1,149	538	639	578	510
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	282	325	163	236	119	89
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	834	824	375	403	459	421
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,710	7,482	4,059	3,880	3,650	3,602
Percent of total employed.....	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.7
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,319	3,942	2,531	2,270	1,788	1,672
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,590	1,640	517	540	1,072	1,100
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	278	274	206	184	72	91
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,460	1,585	777	879	683	705

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.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry  
(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p
Total.....	132,527	131,703	132,357	133,067	131,909	132,428	132,595	132,654	132,472	132,453
Total private.....	110,996	110,569	111,194	111,885	110,795	111,799	111,915	111,943	111,726	111,694
Goods-producing.....	25,713	25,099	25,190	25,348	25,683	25,633	25,627	25,602	25,414	25,325
Mining.....	542	548	554	563	542	550	555	557	560	564
Metal mining.....	40.7	37.0	36.7	36.6	41	39	39	38	37	37
Coal mining.....	78.4	75.8	75.6	76.0	78	75	75	75	75	76
Oil and gas extraction.....	307.1	326.8	330.2	336.4	310	325	328	331	336	339
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..	115.3	108.0	111.4	114.1	113	111	113	113	112	112
Construction.....	6,706	6,526	6,708	6,938	6,648	6,826	6,880	6,929	6,851	6,882
General building contractors.....	1,514.5	1,484.3	1,511.3	1,550.6	1,520	1,538	1,555	1,552	1,548	1,557
Heavy construction, except building.	926.1	837.6	897.4	952.3	894	921	930	938	913	920
Special trade contractors.....	4,265.3	4,204.2	4,299.1	4,434.9	4,234	4,367	4,395	4,439	4,390	4,405
Manufacturing.....	18,465	18,025	17,928	17,847	18,493	18,257	18,192	18,116	18,003	17,879
Production workers.....	12,655	12,186	12,111	12,033	12,678	12,394	12,323	12,254	12,162	12,056
Durable goods.....	11,134	10,902	10,842	10,770	11,136	11,031	10,997	10,941	10,870	10,775
Production workers.....	7,608	7,333	7,296	7,229	7,606	7,462	7,415	7,358	7,308	7,229
Lumber and wood products.....	834.0	783.1	789.8	793.1	838	806	799	799	801	797
Furniture and fixtures.....	556.5	547.2	543.5	537.2	558	552	549	548	543	539
Stone, clay, and glass products....	583.0	567.0	573.8	577.5	579	579	578	578	577	574
Primary metal industries.....	697.6	670.1	664.1	655.3	699	681	679	671	666	657
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	224.5	214.6	213.0	211.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products.....	1,536.1	1,504.0	1,496.4	1,485.1	1,537	1,526	1,514	1,509	1,502	1,487
Industrial machinery and equipment..	2,114.0	2,086.6	2,070.7	2,055.2	2,113	2,117	2,105	2,084	2,072	2,054
Computer and office equipment....	353.2	367.1	363.2	362.0	355	369	370	369	367	364
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,701.8	1,708.7	1,678.3	1,652.4	1,707	1,735	1,726	1,715	1,684	1,658
Electronic components and accessories.....	667.1	700.0	683.9	670.1	669	714	711	702	686	672
Transportation equipment.....	1,872.9	1,777.2	1,772.4	1,763.5	1,866	1,772	1,786	1,775	1,769	1,757
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	1,029.9	953.9	951.4	940.6	1,025	952	967	956	951	936
Aircraft and parts.....	466.6	465.3	463.4	464.8	467	462	464	465	464	465
Instruments and related products....	845.8	868.7	865.2	866.8	847	870	871	871	867	868
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	392.0	389.2	387.9	384.2	392	393	390	391	389	384
Nondurable goods.....	7,331	7,123	7,086	7,077	7,357	7,226	7,195	7,175	7,133	7,104
Production workers.....	5,047	4,853	4,815	4,804	5,072	4,932	4,908	4,896	4,854	4,827
Food and kindred products.....	1,664.1	1,653.4	1,651.0	1,660.5	1,688	1,684	1,686	1,687	1,686	1,684
Tobacco products.....	33.0	31.4	31.2	31.1	35	32	31	32	32	33
Textile mill products.....	534.2	490.3	485.9	478.1	534	505	496	494	487	478
Apparel and other textile products..	644.0	589.2	581.8	582.7	641	599	595	590	581	580
Paper and allied products.....	655.5	639.5	636.7	636.3	658	651	645	642	640	639
Printing and publishing.....	1,543.0	1,519.2	1,507.6	1,499.9	1,546	1,534	1,529	1,524	1,512	1,504
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,039.0	1,038.3	1,034.3	1,031.5	1,038	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,036	1,030
Petroleum and coal products.....	129.0	123.3	126.6	127.0	128	127	127	126	127	127
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	1,016.8	970.7	965.0	963.3	1,017	987	979	973	966	963
Leather and leather products.....	72.6	68.1	65.7	66.2	72	68	68	68	66	66
Service-producing.....	106,814	106,604	107,167	107,719	106,226	106,795	106,968	107,052	107,058	107,128
Transportation and public utilities...	6,998	7,069	7,085	7,131	6,997	7,106	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,131
Transportation.....	4,514	4,542	4,551	4,592	4,511	4,580	4,591	4,591	4,577	4,589
Railroad transportation.....	235.6	228.4	229.7	230.5	235	229	231	230	230	230
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	493.8	493.6	491.3	500.8	476	479	480	480	477	482
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,843.9	1,836.6	1,841.2	1,859.1	1,852	1,868	1,870	1,872	1,864	1,868
Water transportation.....	197.1	193.2	199.4	205.9	195	201	200	201	202	204
Transportation by air.....	1,261.1	1,301.0	1,300.1	1,306.7	1,270	1,312	1,318	1,316	1,313	1,316
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	13.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	14	14	14	13	14	14
Transportation services.....	468.9	475.5	475.6	475.5	469	477	478	479	477	475
Communications and public utilities.	2,484	2,527	2,534	2,539	2,486	2,526	2,532	2,536	2,542	2,542
Communications.....	1,634.9	1,685.0	1,691.5	1,695.2	1,635	1,679	1,685	1,690	1,695	1,696
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	849.3	842.0	842.5	843.9	851	847	847	846	847	846
Wholesale trade.....	7,009	7,030	7,035	7,042	7,006	7,067	7,064	7,066	7,054	7,040
Durable goods.....	4,192	4,181	4,179	4,175	4,193	4,198	4,198	4,196	4,189	4,177
Nondurable goods.....	2,817	2,849	2,856	2,867	2,813	2,869	2,866	2,870	2,865	2,863
Retail trade.....	23,271	23,021	23,276	23,536	23,247	23,415	23,472	23,457	23,518	23,513
Building materials and garden supplies.....	1,065.8	977.6	1,019.2	1,057.4	1,019	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,000	1,011
General merchandise stores.....	2,749.9	2,700.3	2,704.9	2,723.1	2,837	2,789	2,807	2,797	2,800	2,808
Department stores.....	2,412.1	2,368.8	2,370.8	2,385.4	2,488	2,448	2,462	2,451	2,455	2,461
Food stores.....	3,503.9	3,502.8	3,517.2	3,525.3	3,521	3,538	3,548	3,550	3,555	3,542
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,413.7	2,402.1	2,415.3	2,434.4	2,407	2,424	2,424	2,420	2,419	2,428
New and used car dealers.....	1,111.2	1,121.0	1,120.7	1,126.3	1,111	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,121	1,127
Apparel and accessory stores.....	1,159.6	1,188.0	1,194.5	1,195.2	1,187	1,221	1,227	1,228	1,226	1,223
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	1,118.3	1,136.1	1,129.9	1,121.9	1,130	1,147	1,146	1,147	1,141	1,134
Eating and drinking places.....	8,229.5	8,031.9	8,201.4	8,357.1	8,080	8,157	8,171	8,158	8,214	8,209
Miscellaneous retail establishments.	3,030.2	3,082.1	3,093.7	3,121.3	3,066	3,132	3,142	3,151	3,163	3,158
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	7,546	7,579	7,598	7,644	7,550	7,594	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,648
Finance.....	3,689	3,749	3,749	3,760	3,697	3,738	3,748	3,755	3,760	3,769
Depository institutions.....	2,024.4	2,023.5	2,026.9	2,031.6	2,029	2,024	2,025	2,028	2,032	2,036
Commercial banks.....	1,427.4	1,415.4	1,417.6	1,420.8	1,432	1,418	1,417	1,418	1,421	1,425
Savings institutions.....	253.0	253.4	253.9	254.7	253	253	254	254	254	255
Nondepository institutions.....	679.0	687.7	689.2	695.8	679	678	683	686	690	696
Mortgage bankers and brokers....	309.0	305.7	307.4	313.6	307	301	304	306	307	312
Security and commodity brokers....	736.2	776.3	773.5	772.4	740	777	781	781	780	777
Holding and other investment offices.....	249.0	261.0	259.7	260.4	249	259	259	260	258	260
Insurance.....	2,345	2,351	2,352	2,359	2,348	2,346	2,351	2,353	2,357	2,360
Insurance carriers.....	1,590.4	1,592.5	1,592.8	1,598.1	1,592	1,588	1,592	1,593	1,597	1,599
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	755.0	758.8	759.5	760.7	756	758	759	760	760	761
Real estate.....	1,512	1,479	1,497	1,525	1,505	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,509	1,519
Services2.....	40,459	40,771	41,010	41,184	40,312	40,984	41,020	41,073	40,995	41,037
Agricultural services.....	850.2	741.8	840.4	894.8	795	818	821	828	824	837
Hotels and other lodging places.....	1,917.2	1,874.7	1,897.1	1,949.8	1,905	1,952	1,957	1,960	1,946	1,938
Personal services.....	1,220.0	1,333.2	1,333.9	1,253.2	1,240	1,261	1,261	1,265	1,265	1,274
Business services.....	9,792.4	9,651.5	9,607.7	9,655.3	9,830	9,888	9,851	9,822	9,732	9,698
Services to buildings.....	994.2	999.4	1,006.4	1,014.9	991	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,008	1,012
Personnel supply services.....	3,870.4	3,556.4	3,504.7	3,557.5	3,902	3,779	3,731	3,694	3,600	3,591
Help supply services.....	3,478.0	3,163.3	3,111.3	3,167.3	3,514	3,372	3,339	3,293	3,201	3,202

Computer and data processing services.....	2,076.0	2,199.4	2,202.7	2,200.1	2,080	2,176	2,186	2,195	2,202	2,205
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,238.7	1,297.2	1,299.0	1,308.8	1,238	1,291	1,291	1,298	1,298	1,308
Miscellaneous repair services.....	366.1	361.2	364.4	363.6	365	365	365	364	365	363
Motion pictures.....	596.1	604.0	610.8	593.4	595	600	600	605	614	592
Amusement and recreation services...	1,805.1	1,613.6	1,727.9	1,845.2	1,720	1,769	1,772	1,775	1,755	1,759
Health services.....	10052.5	10247.4	10262.6	10289.2	10,063	10,211	10,236	10,259	10,278	10,301
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,917.3	1,958.5	1,964.3	1,972.6	1,919	1,953	1,958	1,962	1,967	1,974
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,789.6	1,809.7	1,811.2	1,810.6	1,793	1,806	1,808	1,811	1,816	1,814
Hospitals.....	3,969.6	4,052.8	4,055.1	4,064.7	3,977	4,035	4,045	4,055	4,061	4,072
Home health care services.....	644.5	646.7	646.5	647.3	642	646	645	648	646	645
Legal services.....	998.9	1,016.7	1,015.1	1,019.3	1,005	1,017	1,020	1,022	1,022	1,026
Educational services.....	2,362.7	2,531.1	2,535.2	2,459.5	2,322	2,363	2,375	2,384	2,389	2,415
Social services.....	2,915.9	3,026.5	3,043.7	3,067.1	2,888	2,985	2,997	3,009	3,023	3,037
Child day care services.....	732.0	759.0	763.6	770.0	707	732	734	739	742	744
Residential care.....	799.6	829.5	832.5	839.7	800	827	829	831	835	841
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	108.9	103.4	107.8	114.3	105	109	110	110	109	111
Membership organizations.....	2,470.0	2,477.6	2,476.5	2,490.9	2,473	2,487	2,487	2,489	2,488	2,494
Engineering and management services.	3,390.6	3,519.1	3,515.2	3,506.8	3,395	3,496	3,504	3,510	3,514	3,511
Engineering and architectural services.....	1,007.4	1,040.6	1,044.0	1,054.1	1,010	1,046	1,050	1,052	1,052	1,057
Management and public relations...	1,081.9	1,120.6	1,119.6	1,121.0	1,081	1,119	1,123	1,125	1,123	1,120
Services, nec.....	51.6	50.7	51.0	51.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government.....	21,531	21,134	21,163	21,182	21,114	20,629	20,680	20,711	20,746	20,759
Federal.....	3,243	2,608	2,610	2,614	3,240	2,613	2,615	2,613	2,614	2,611
Federal, except Postal Service....	2,385.2	1,751.6	1,754.7	1,760.0	2,377	1,755	1,756	1,754	1,754	1,752
State.....	4,834	4,973	4,983	4,908	4,775	4,800	4,825	4,836	4,846	4,848
Education.....	2,085.4	2,208.7	2,212.1	2,129.2	2,026	2,028	2,048	2,055	2,064	2,069
Other State government.....	2,748.9	2,764.3	2,770.8	2,779.2	2,749	2,772	2,777	2,781	2,782	2,779
Local.....	13,454	13,553	13,570	13,660	13,099	13,216	13,240	13,262	13,286	13,300
Education.....	7,820.6	7,891.3	7,874.5	7,900.3	7,436	7,468	7,479	7,492	7,495	7,510
Other local government.....	5,633.3	5,661.4	5,695.2	5,759.5	5,663	5,748	5,761	5,770	5,791	5,790

1 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.

2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted				
	May 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p
Total private.....	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.3
Goods-producing.....	41.0	40.2	39.6	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.6
Mining.....	42.9	43.1	43.5	44.0	42.8	43.1	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.9
Construction.....	39.6	38.6	38.5	40.3	39.2	39.1	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.9
Manufacturing.....	41.6	40.8	39.9	40.7	41.6	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.8
Overtime hours.....	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
Durable goods.....	42.2	41.1	40.1	41.1	42.1	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.1
Overtime hours.....	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9
Lumber and wood products.....	41.3	40.0	39.8	40.8	41.0	39.8	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.9	38.8	37.7	38.1	40.4	39.2	39.1	39.1	39.1	38.5
Stone, clay, and glass products....	43.5	42.7	42.7	44.4	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.7	43.2	44.0
Primary metal industries.....	44.7	43.2	43.2	43.4	44.7	43.8	43.2	43.4	44.3	43.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	46.2	44.2	45.2	44.3	46.4	44.7	44.4	44.4	45.4	44.5
Fabricated metal products.....	42.7	41.6	40.3	41.7	42.7	41.7	41.7	41.9	42.1	41.7
Industrial machinery and equipment..	42.2	41.3	39.9	40.9	42.1	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	41.0	39.9	38.5	38.9	41.2	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.8	39.1
Transportation equipment.....	43.3	42.1	40.7	42.6	43.1	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	44.5	42.5	41.3	43.7	44.3	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.2	43.5
Instruments and related products....	41.4	41.1	40.2	40.8	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.1	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1
Nondurable goods.....	40.7	40.2	39.6	40.1	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.3
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0
Food and kindred products.....	41.4	40.5	40.0	40.6	41.7	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.0
Tobacco products.....	41.2	39.5	39.2	40.1	41.0	40.4	39.8	40.0	41.1	39.8
Textile mill products.....	41.2	40.5	39.3	40.8	41.3	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.8
Apparel and other textile products..	37.9	37.6	36.7	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.5	38.0	37.8
Paper and allied products.....	42.3	41.5	41.2	41.3	42.6	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.6
Printing and publishing.....	38.0	38.5	37.5	37.7	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.4	42.2	42.4	41.8	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.6	41.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	41.9	42.9	43.9	42.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.5	40.8	39.6	40.8	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.7	40.8
Leather and leather products.....	37.8	35.9	35.7	37.0	37.6	36.9	36.4	36.1	36.7	36.8
Service-producing.....	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.8
Transportation and public utilities...	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.1	38.5	38.7	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2
Retail trade.....	28.8	28.4	28.8	28.7	28.9	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	35.9	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.3
Services.....	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	May 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p	May 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p
Total private.....	\$13.65	\$14.19	\$14.27	\$14.23	\$468.20	\$482.46	\$486.61	\$486.67
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.67	14.17	14.22	14.26	470.25	486.03	486.32	489.12
Goods-producing.....	15.27	15.69	15.77	15.86	626.07	630.74	624.49	645.50
Mining.....	17.22	17.57	17.62	17.54	738.74	757.27	766.47	771.76
Construction.....	17.70	18.20	18.08	18.20	700.92	702.52	696.08	733.46
Manufacturing.....	14.26	14.65	14.75	14.75	593.22	597.72	588.53	600.33
Durable goods.....	14.69	15.09	15.14	15.19	619.92	620.20	607.11	624.31
Lumber and wood products.....	11.85	12.08	12.13	12.21	489.41	483.20	482.77	498.17
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.64	12.04	12.07	12.02	464.44	467.15	455.04	457.96
Stone, clay, and glass products....	14.40	14.79	14.98	15.16	626.40	631.53	639.65	673.10
Primary metal industries.....	16.30	16.63	16.93	16.81	728.61	718.42	731.38	729.55
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	19.72	20.00	20.43	20.21	911.06	884.00	923.44	895.30
Fabricated metal products.....	13.78	14.08	14.10	14.17	588.41	585.73	568.23	590.89
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.45	15.77	15.75	15.79	651.99	651.30	628.43	645.81
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.64	14.26	14.38	14.33	559.24	568.97	553.63	557.44
Transportation equipment.....	18.23	18.76	18.77	18.85	789.36	789.80	763.94	803.01
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.62	19.02	19.14	19.21	828.59	808.35	790.48	839.48
Instruments and related products....	14.25	14.73	14.80	14.85	589.95	605.40	594.96	605.88
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.51	12.05	12.06	12.12	451.19	461.52	451.04	461.77
Nondurable goods.....	13.59	13.97	14.13	14.07	553.11	561.59	559.55	564.21
Food and kindred products.....	12.42	12.68	12.81	12.80	514.19	513.54	512.40	519.68
Tobacco products.....	21.67	22.63	22.50	22.34	892.80	893.89	882.00	895.83
Textile mill products.....	11.09	11.31	11.31	11.37	456.91	458.06	444.48	463.90
Apparel and other textile products..	9.26	9.46	9.44	9.46	350.95	355.70	346.45	358.53
Paper and allied products.....	16.16	16.56	16.76	16.70	683.57	687.24	690.51	689.71
Printing and publishing.....	14.30	14.69	14.76	14.79	543.40	565.57	553.50	557.58
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.99	18.33	18.60	18.64	762.78	773.53	788.64	779.15
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.79	21.83	22.21	21.75	913.00	936.51	975.02	917.85
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.75	13.19	13.34	13.26	529.13	538.15	528.26	541.01
Leather and leather products.....	10.03	10.46	10.36	10.18	379.13	375.51	369.85	376.66
Service-producing.....	13.13	13.74	13.84	13.74	428.04	446.55	453.95	447.92
Transportation and public utilities...	\$16.13	\$16.65	\$16.81	\$16.68	\$617.78	\$632.70	\$643.82	\$635.51
Wholesale trade.....	15.05	15.58	15.88	15.75	576.42	592.04	608.20	601.65
Retail trade.....	9.40	9.74	9.78	9.79	270.72	276.62	281.66	280.97
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	15.02	15.67	15.81	15.72	539.22	564.12	580.23	565.92
Services.....	13.79	14.48	14.58	14.47	448.18	472.05	476.77	470.28

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.  
p = preliminary.  
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.



Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001 <sup>p</sup>	May 2001 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Apr. 2001- May 2001
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.67	\$14.03	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.22	\$14.26	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	7.89	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.94	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	15.29	15.67	15.74	15.79	15.79	15.88	.6
Mining.....	17.27	17.49	17.52	17.55	17.55	17.59	.2
Construction.....	17.76	18.28	18.30	18.33	18.16	18.25	.5
Manufacturing.....	14.28	14.54	14.63	14.66	14.73	14.78	.3
Excluding overtime <sup>4</sup> .....	13.53	13.83	13.94	13.96	14.05	14.09	.3
Service-producing.....	13.16	13.54	13.62	13.68	13.74	13.77	.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	16.20	16.51	16.64	16.68	16.77	16.74	-.2
Wholesale trade.....	15.08	15.53	15.60	15.68	15.76	15.78	.1
Retail trade.....	9.41	9.64	9.69	9.72	9.74	9.80	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15.00	15.44	15.55	15.61	15.64	15.70	.4
Services.....	13.82	14.25	14.34	14.40	14.48	14.50	.1

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 March 2001 to April 2001, 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.  
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p	May 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001p	May 2001p
Total private.....	150.9	148.7	150.1	151.3	151.1	152.2	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5
Goods-producing.....	116.9	110.5	109.4	113.3	116.5	114.4	113.6	114.1	113.4	112.9
Mining.....	50.7	52.5	53.7	55.3	50.7	52.5	53.2	54.5	55.0	55.5
Construction.....	186.6	175.5	180.8	197.2	183.0	187.6	186.9	191.0	189.9	193.4
Manufacturing.....	106.1	100.2	97.4	98.8	106.4	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.6	99.1
Durable goods.....	111.9	105.2	102.1	103.7	111.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	105.4	103.6
Lumber and wood products.....	148.4	133.7	134.2	138.1	148.3	137.4	137.4	137.7	137.0	137.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	139.7	132.5	127.7	127.2	141.6	135.2	133.7	133.7	132.4	128.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	121.0	114.4	116.3	121.3	119.1	117.8	117.2	119.7	118.0	119.4
Primary metal industries.....	92.7	85.6	84.6	83.8	92.9	88.3	87.0	86.2	86.8	84.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	72.7	66.1	67.0	65.1	72.9	68.2	67.0	66.6	67.6	65.5
Fabricated metal products.....	122.7	116.0	111.5	114.4	123.0	118.3	117.1	117.1	117.0	114.8
Industrial machinery and equipment..	102.9	97.5	93.4	94.6	102.3	100.6	98.3	97.0	96.3	94.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	108.1	102.9	97.5	96.6	108.8	106.1	105.2	103.4	101.0	97.6
Transportation equipment.....	123.9	113.7	110.0	113.8	122.8	113.3	113.5	113.1	113.7	112.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	168.0	146.8	142.9	148.8	165.7	146.5	146.4	146.0	148.7	147.0
Instruments and related products....	75.4	75.4	73.2	74.2	75.4	75.7	75.7	75.2	74.9	74.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	99.4	94.9	92.8	92.8	99.7	96.6	94.9	95.3	95.3	93.2
Nondurable goods.....	98.1	93.3	91.1	92.1	99.0	95.7	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.0
Food and kindred products.....	114.9	111.3	109.1	111.5	118.0	116.0	115.4	115.9	116.1	114.8
Tobacco products.....	49.8	44.4	43.5	44.1	54.8	46.0	43.4	45.6	46.8	47.3
Textile mill products.....	76.6	69.1	66.3	67.7	76.7	71.2	69.7	69.5	68.3	67.5
Apparel and other textile products..	56.2	50.4	48.5	49.9	55.7	51.4	50.9	50.4	50.1	49.5
Paper and allied products.....	102.5	98.2	97.0	97.0	103.6	100.9	99.8	99.4	100.0	98.0
Printing and publishing.....	120.0	118.1	114.1	113.8	121.4	119.3	119.0	119.2	116.2	115.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.7	98.9	98.5	96.8	100.7	99.7	99.0	98.9	98.7	96.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	70.9	68.5	72.9	70.2	70.4	73.1	70.0	69.5	73.3	70.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	150.1	139.2	134.3	138.2	150.0	142.3	140.6	140.4	137.9	138.0
Leather and leather products.....	31.6	28.8	27.3	28.5	31.2	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.2	27.7
Service-producing.....	166.2	165.9	168.4	168.3	166.6	169.2	168.9	169.1	168.5	168.8
Transportation and public utilities...	136.2	137.6	139.0	139.4	137.1	140.8	140.3	139.9	139.6	140.1
Wholesale trade.....	131.3	130.0	131.2	131.0	131.2	132.3	131.4	132.0	131.4	130.9
Retail trade.....	145.5	141.2	144.6	145.7	145.6	147.5	146.8	146.0	146.6	146.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	136.9	138.0	141.2	139.5	137.9	139.2	139.8	140.0	140.2	140.6
Services.....	208.4	210.5	212.8	212.3	209.0	212.4	212.5	213.4	211.7	212.7

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.  
p = preliminary.  
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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, 353 industries <sup>1</sup>												
Over 1-month span:												
1997.....	57.2	58.6	62.5	63.2	59.8	57.2	59.8	59.2	62.7	65.2	61.6	62.2
1998.....	63.2	56.2	59.3	60.2	58.9	57.1	55.4	58.4	54.8	55.0	58.2	56.4
1999.....	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	56.8
2000.....	55.7	59.3	61.0	54.2	47.7	60.5	57.8	55.1	52.0	54.8	55.1	54.2
2001.....	53.7	50.4	55.8	p44.6	p46.0							
Over 3-month span:												
1997.....	63.5	64.0	66.0	67.0	63.2	63.3	59.8	65.6	67.3	71.1	70.0	69.5
1998.....	65.3	66.1	64.6	65.7	62.2	57.9	57.5	58.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.2
1999.....	60.8	57.8	58.5	55.8	58.1	57.9	57.2	59.2	59.8	59.1	61.0	60.6
2000.....	61.6	63.3	61.9	56.2	55.1	57.9	61.5	56.4	54.1	53.3	55.7	53.3
2001.....	51.7	54.1	p48.6	p47.9								
Over 6-month span:												
1997.....	66.7	68.6	66.1	66.0	65.3	65.9	66.0	69.1	69.4	70.3	71.1	70.7
1998.....	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.6	57.9	59.6	60.6	59.9
1999.....	59.8	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.9
2000.....	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1	58.6	54.2	54.8	51.8	54.2
2001.....	p51.7	p49.0										
Over 12-month span:												
1997.....	69.3	67.4	68.4	70.0	69.7	70.3	70.1	70.8	71.0	70.5	69.7	70.7
1998.....	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.9	59.3	60.8	58.8
1999.....	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.9	63.0	61.3	60.9
2000.....	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	56.8	55.7	56.5	54.2	p53.1	p52.0	
2001.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries <sup>1</sup>												
Over 1-month span:												
1997.....	48.2	52.6	55.5	54.8	52.9	53.7	49.3	51.1	57.7	61.8	61.4	54.8
1998.....	57.4	51.5	53.7	53.3	43.8	48.2	38.2	51.5	41.9	41.5	41.2	43.4
1999.....	46.0	44.5	43.0	42.3	50.4	39.3	51.5	39.3	45.2	46.3	53.3	46.7
2000.....	44.9	56.6	55.5	46.7	41.2	54.8	53.7	38.6	34.6	41.5	43.8	44.1
2001.....	37.9	32.4	41.5	p30.9	p29.4							
Over 3-month span:												
1997.....	50.0	51.5	55.9	55.5	52.9	52.9	50.4	54.8	59.6	70.6	66.5	64.3
1998.....	59.6	59.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	38.2	36.8	40.8
1999.....	41.2	39.0	38.2	41.5	40.8	45.2	39.0	45.2	40.8	44.9	46.3	46.0
2000.....	50.0	54.0	52.9	42.3	43.0	48.5	48.2	33.8	28.7	30.5	39.0	35.7
2001.....	28.3	29.4	p25.7	p25.7								
Over 6-month span:												
1997.....	53.7	53.7	51.1	52.9	50.7	50.7	54.8	62.1	61.8	64.3	67.3	65.8
1998.....	63.2	54.4	50.4	40.4	44.5	40.1	37.5	36.4	34.9	40.1	37.1	34.2
1999.....	36.0	38.2	37.5	41.2	36.8	39.7	43.0	41.5	46.0	40.4	46.3	51.5
2000.....	51.5	44.5	48.5	55.1	43.8	34.9	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001.....	p27.6	p22.4										
Over 12-month span:												
1997.....	55.1	52.6	54.0	54.4	55.5	57.0	57.0	58.8	59.2	57.7	57.4	57.7
1998.....	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999.....	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	46.0	44.9	44.5
2000.....	46.3	45.2	41.2	37.9	33.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	27.6	p23.9	p23.9	
2001.....												

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. Data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for mining, construction, and manufacturing; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.