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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 2001

Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 114,000 in June, and the unemployment rate was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Manufacturing experienced another large job loss, and wholesale trade employment declined for the third consecutive month. Other major industry groups showed no significant change in employment over the month.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the unemployment rate (4.5 percent) and the number of unemployed persons (6.4 million) were little changed in June. In each of the past 3 months, the jobless rate has been either 4.4 or 4.5 percent; its most recent low was 3.9 percent in October 2000. The rates for all the major worker groups--adult men (4.0 percent), adult women (3.8 percent), teenagers (14.3 percent), whites (4.0 percent), blacks (8.4 percent), and Hispanics (6.6 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, at 134.9 million, was little changed in June. Since January, it has declined by about 1.1 million. Over the month, the employment-population ratio decreased to 63.7 percent and has fallen by 0.8 percentage point since January.

The civilian labor force (141.4 million) was essentially unchanged over the month, after seasonal adjustment, 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--remained at 66.8 percent. Since January, the participation rate has declined by half a percentage point. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons increased by 266,000 to 3.6 million. This was about half a million more than a year earlier. These persons indicated that they would like to work full time but worked part time because their hours had been cut back or they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-4.)

In June, 7.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job. These multiple jobholders represented 5.4 percent of the employed, the same as a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In June, 4.6 million people not in the labor force (seasonally adjusted) reported that they currently wanted a job. These individuals are not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			May-June change
	2001		2001			
	I	II	Apr.	May	June	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force..	141,858	141,461	141,757	141,272	141,354	82
Employment.....	135,864	135,130	135,354	135,103	134,932	-171
Unemployment.....	5,994	6,331	6,402	6,169	6,422	253
Not in labor force....	69,171	70,072	69,592	70,254	70,370	116
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	0.1
Adult men.....	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	.1
Adult women.....	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	.0
Teenagers.....	13.7	14.0	14.2	13.6	14.3	.7
White.....	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	.2
Black.....	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.4	.4
Hispanic origin.....	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.6	.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment....	132,559	p132,456	132,489	p132,497	p132,383	p-114
Goods-producing 1/..	25,621	p25,322	25,421	p25,332	p25,213	p-119
Construction.....	6,878	p6,872	6,852	p6,886	p6,879	p-7
Manufacturing.....	18,188	p17,887	18,009	p17,882	p17,769	p-113
Service-producing 1/	106,938	p107,134	107,068	p107,165	p107,170	p5
Retail trade.....	23,448	p23,537	23,530	p23,531	p23,549	p18
Services.....	41,026	p41,034	40,993	p41,058	p41,052	p-6
Government.....	20,673	p20,768	20,747	p20,766	p20,790	p24
	Hours of work 2/					
Total private.....	34.3	p34.3	34.2	p34.3	p34.3	p.0
Manufacturing.....	41.0	p40.8	41.0	p40.8	p40.7	p-0.1
Overtime.....	4.1	p3.9	3.9	p3.9	p4.0	p.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) 2/					
Total private.....	152.0	p151.4	151.5	p151.5	p151.2	p-0.3
	Earnings 2/					
Avg. hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.10	p\$14.25	\$14.21	p\$14.25	p\$14.29	p\$0.04
Avg. weekly earnings, total private.....	484.21	p488.30	485.98	p488.78	p490.15	p1.37

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

2/ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

the survey. Indeed, most had not searched for work in the prior year. (See table A-1.) Among persons who wanted a job, about 1.2 million (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in June. These were people who were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. In June, the number of discouraged workers was 291,000. 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 fell by 114,000 in June to 132.4 million, seasonally adjusted. This was the second decline in the past 3 months (as revised) and brought total job losses in the second quarter to 271,000. Manufacturing employment continued to fall sharply in June, and related industries such as wholesale trade and transportation also lost jobs. The other major industry groups had little or no change in employment over the month. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing lost 113,000 jobs in June. Since last July, the industry has lost 785,000 jobs, with nearly three-quarters of the decline coming since the end of 2000. In June, employment losses in manufacturing again were widespread, with the largest declines occurring in electronic equipment (31,000), industrial machinery (22,000), and fabricated metals and textiles (8,000 each). Job losses in electronic equipment and industrial machinery have accelerated over the past 3 months, as they also have in textiles, furniture, and printing and publishing.

Construction employment was little changed in June and was down over the second quarter (seasonally adjusted). Strong job growth in the first quarter may have lessened the need for the industry to add workers during the spring buildup. Monthly job growth in the industry has averaged 15,000 thus far in 2001, slightly below the average monthly growth for all of 2000.

In mining, employment continued to rise in oil and gas extraction, although June's gain was the smallest this year.

In the service-producing sector, employment in wholesale trade decreased sharply for the third consecutive month. Employment declines in this industry have totaled 42,000 since March, reflecting cutbacks in both domestic industrial production and imports.

Employment in transportation and public utilities declined by 11,000 in June. All of the loss occurred in transportation. Manufacturing's severe downturn continued to affect the movement of goods both by truck and air. Employment in air transportation also has been affected by reductions in business travel.

Employment in services was flat in June, following a gain of 65,000 (as revised) in May. Strong job gains in health services, engineering and management services, motion pictures, and computer services were offset by large losses in help supply services, hotels, amusements and recreation, and educational services. Since reaching its peak last September, the help supply industry has lost 379,000 jobs.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was little changed in June. Employment gains continued in commercial banks and in mortgage banks; these were offset by declines in insurance and real estate and continued losses in security brokerages, which have shed 12,000 jobs since March.

In June, employment in retail trade also was little changed. Job gains in eating and drinking places and building materials and garden supplies were partially offset by continued losses in food stores. Job gains in retail trade have averaged 24,000 a month in 2001, about the same as the monthly average for all of last year.

In government, small job gains in state and local government more than offset losses in the federal government. Average monthly job gains in local government thus far in 2001 have been considerably larger than in 2000.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in June at 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek edged down by 0.1 hour to 40.7 hours. Manufacturing overtime was up by 0.1 hour to 4.0 hours. Over the past 12 months, the factory workweek has fallen by 1.0 hour and factory overtime by 0.6 hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.2 percent in June to 151.2 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 1.0 percent to 98.2. The manufacturing index has fallen by 7.9 percent over the past 12 months and is now at its lowest level since March 1983. (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 June to \$14.29, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings increased by 0.3 percent to \$490.15. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.2 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for July 2001 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 3, 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.

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)				
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	209,543	211,525	211,725	209,543	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725
Civilian labor force.....	142,132	141,048	142,684	140,757	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272	141,354
Participation rate.....	67.8	66.7	67.4	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.1	66.8	66.8
Employed.....	136,192	135,202	135,923	135,183	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932
Employment-population ratio.....	65.0	63.9	64.2	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.9	63.7
Agriculture.....	3,682	3,381	3,335	3,313	3,135	3,161	3,192	3,193	2,995
Nonagricultural industries.....	132,510	131,822	132,588	131,870	132,680	132,618	132,162	131,910	131,937
Unemployed.....	5,940	5,846	6,762	5,574	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
Not in labor force.....	67,411	70,477	69,040	68,786	69,275	69,304	69,592	70,254	70,370
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,641	5,161	4,959	4,306	4,455	4,174	4,368	4,535	4,600
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	100,654	101,684	101,786	100,654	101,428	101,504	101,593	101,684	101,786
Civilian labor force.....	76,204	75,274	76,460	75,155	75,547	75,516	75,741	75,344	75,462
Participation rate.....	75.7	74.0	75.1	74.7	74.5	74.4	74.6	74.1	74.1
Employed.....	73,213	72,131	72,885	72,240	72,359	72,201	72,245	71,978	71,926
Employment-population ratio.....	72.7	70.9	71.6	71.8	71.3	71.1	71.1	70.8	70.7
Unemployed.....	2,991	3,143	3,575	2,915	3,187	3,315	3,496	3,366	3,535
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	92,546	93,541	93,616	92,546	93,227	93,285	93,410	93,541	93,616
Civilian labor force.....	71,119	71,360	71,627	70,785	71,288	71,261	71,575	71,351	71,346
Participation rate.....	76.8	76.3	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.3	76.2
Employed.....	68,952	68,772	68,910	68,489	68,761	68,534	68,706	68,595	68,466
Employment-population ratio.....	74.5	73.5	73.6	74.0	73.8	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.1
Agriculture.....	2,460	2,280	2,214	2,262	2,154	2,150	2,117	2,169	2,035
Nonagricultural industries.....	66,492	66,492	66,696	66,227	66,607	66,383	66,589	66,426	66,430
Unemployed.....	2,167	2,588	2,716	2,296	2,527	2,728	2,869	2,756	2,880
Unemployment rate.....	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	108,889	109,842	109,939	108,889	109,598	109,667	109,756	109,842	109,939
Civilian labor force.....	65,928	65,774	66,224	65,602	66,204	66,352	66,016	65,928	65,893
Participation rate.....	60.5	59.9	60.2	60.2	60.4	60.5	60.1	60.0	59.9
Employed.....	62,980	63,071	63,038	62,943	63,456	63,578	63,109	63,125	63,006
Employment-population ratio.....	57.8	57.4	57.3	57.8	57.9	58.0	57.5	57.5	57.3
Unemployed.....	2,948	2,703	3,187	2,659	2,749	2,774	2,907	2,803	2,887
Unemployment rate.....	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	101,007	101,938	102,023	101,007	101,686	101,779	101,870	101,938	102,023
Civilian labor force.....	61,361	62,049	61,707	61,561	62,220	62,412	62,132	62,119	61,890
Participation rate.....	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.9	61.2	61.3	61.0	60.9	60.7
Employed.....	58,983	59,804	59,215	59,282	59,932	60,178	59,741	59,766	59,510
Employment-population ratio.....	58.4	58.7	58.0	58.7	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.6	58.3
Agriculture.....	889	860	809	829	839	819	847	822	752
Nonagricultural industries.....	58,093	58,943	58,406	58,453	59,093	59,359	58,895	58,943	58,759
Unemployed.....	2,379	2,245	2,492	2,279	2,288	2,233	2,390	2,353	2,380
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	15,991	16,046	16,086	15,991	16,113	16,108	16,068	16,046	16,086
Civilian labor force.....	9,652	7,639	9,351	8,411	8,243	8,195	8,050	7,802	8,118
Participation rate.....	60.4	47.6	58.1	52.6	51.2	50.9	50.1	48.6	50.5
Employed.....	8,258	6,627	7,797	7,412	7,122	7,067	6,907	6,742	6,956
Employment-population ratio.....	51.6	41.3	48.5	46.4	44.2	43.9	43.0	42.0	43.2
Agriculture.....	333	240	312	222	143	191	229	201	209
Nonagricultural industries.....	7,925	6,386	7,486	7,190	6,980	6,876	6,678	6,541	6,748
Unemployed.....	1,394	1,013	1,554	999	1,121	1,127	1,143	1,060	1,162
Unemployment rate.....	14.4	13.3	16.6	11.9	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3

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)					
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001	
WHITE										
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	174,316	175,653	175,789	174,316	175,326	175,416	175,533	175,653	175,789	
Civilian labor force.....	118,605	117,491	118,859	117,477	118,287	118,243	118,145	117,688	117,733	
Participation rate.....	68.0	66.9	67.6	67.4	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.0	67.0	
Employed.....	114,369	113,261	113,926	113,493	113,902	113,853	113,434	113,185	113,037	
Employment-population ratio.....	65.6	64.5	64.8	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.3	
Unemployed.....	4,236	4,230	4,932	3,984	4,385	4,389	4,711	4,503	4,696	
Unemployment rate.....	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	60,395	60,483	60,681	60,101	60,487	60,358	60,598	60,512	60,389	
Participation rate.....	77.3	76.8	77.0	77.0	76.9	76.7	77.0	76.8	76.6	
Employed.....	58,818	58,610	58,651	58,429	58,561	58,366	58,488	58,493	58,244	
Employment-population ratio.....	75.3	74.4	74.4	74.8	74.5	74.2	74.3	74.3	73.9	
Unemployed.....	1,577	1,873	2,029	1,672	1,926	1,991	2,110	2,019	2,145	
Unemployment rate.....	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	50,060	50,535	50,226	50,262	50,854	50,910	50,697	50,611	50,431	
Participation rate.....	59.9	60.1	59.7	60.2	60.6	60.6	60.3	60.2	59.9	
Employed.....	48,373	48,951	48,457	48,654	49,155	49,318	48,907	48,902	48,749	
Employment-population ratio.....	57.9	58.2	57.6	58.3	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.1	57.9	
Unemployed.....	1,687	1,584	1,769	1,608	1,699	1,593	1,790	1,708	1,682	
Unemployment rate.....	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force.....	8,150	6,473	7,952	7,114	6,945	6,975	6,850	6,566	6,913	
Participation rate.....	64.2	50.7	62.2	56.0	54.6	54.8	53.7	51.4	54.0	
Employed.....	7,178	5,700	6,818	6,410	6,186	6,169	6,039	5,790	6,044	
Employment-population ratio.....	56.5	44.6	53.3	50.5	48.7	48.5	47.3	45.3	47.2	
Unemployed.....	972	773	1,134	704	760	806	812	776	869	
Unemployment rate.....	11.9	11.9	14.3	9.9	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.6	
Men.....	13.1	12.7	15.5	11.7	12.6	11.8	12.8	13.1	14.5	
Women.....	10.6	11.1	12.9	7.9	9.2	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.6	
BLACK										
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	25,191	25,501	25,533	25,191	25,412	25,441	25,472	25,501	25,533	
Civilian labor force.....	16,725	16,608	16,897	16,573	16,691	16,789	16,666	16,639	16,756	
Participation rate.....	66.4	65.1	66.2	65.8	65.7	66.0	65.4	65.2	65.6	
Employed.....	15,367	15,314	15,434	15,277	15,440	15,348	15,299	15,311	15,343	
Employment-population ratio.....	61.0	60.1	60.4	60.6	60.8	60.3	60.1	60.0	60.1	
Unemployed.....	1,358	1,294	1,463	1,296	1,251	1,441	1,367	1,328	1,413	
Unemployment rate.....	8.1	7.8	8.7	7.8	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	7,299	7,288	7,329	7,283	7,374	7,404	7,369	7,275	7,317	
Participation rate.....	72.3	71.3	71.6	72.1	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.2	71.5	
Employed.....	6,835	6,750	6,805	6,777	6,887	6,776	6,761	6,723	6,744	
Employment-population ratio.....	67.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.6	66.4	66.2	65.8	65.9	
Unemployed.....	464	539	524	506	487	628	608	552	573	
Unemployment rate.....	6.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.8	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force.....	8,305	8,425	8,467	8,324	8,336	8,418	8,353	8,421	8,491	
Participation rate.....	65.8	65.8	66.1	65.9	65.3	65.9	65.3	65.8	66.3	
Employed.....	7,753	7,882	7,886	7,781	7,854	7,885	7,892	7,882	7,917	
Employment-population ratio.....	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.6	61.5	61.7	61.7	61.6	61.8	
Unemployed.....	551	542	581	543	482	533	460	539	573	
Unemployment rate.....	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.4	6.8	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force.....	1,121	895	1,101	966	981	968	944	942	948	
Participation rate.....	45.4	36.1	44.4	39.1	39.8	39.2	38.2	38.0	38.2	
Employed.....	779	682	743	719	699	688	646	706	681	
Employment-population ratio.....	31.6	27.5	30.0	29.1	28.4	27.9	26.1	28.5	27.5	
Unemployed.....	342	213	358	247	282	280	299	236	267	
Unemployment rate.....	30.5	23.8	32.5	25.6	28.8	28.9	31.6	25.1	28.2	
Men.....	36.6	27.2	36.4	31.5	31.7	27.7	34.9	30.0	30.7	
Women.....	23.8	20.6	29.1	19.3	25.7	30.2	28.6	20.3	26.0	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	22,355	23,021	23,090	22,355	22,830	22,889	22,957	23,021	23,090	
Civilian labor force.....	15,422	15,592	15,669	15,320	15,653	15,770	15,775	15,608	15,570	
Participation rate.....	69.0	67.7	67.9	68.5	68.6	68.9	68.7	67.8	67.4	
Employed.....	14,562	14,707	14,640	14,456	14,673	14,782	14,747	14,634	14,538	
Employment-population ratio.....	65.1	63.9	63.4	64.7	64.3	64.6	64.2	63.6	63.0	
Unemployed.....	860	885	1,029	864	980	988	1,028	975	1,032	
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	

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.

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)				
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,227	28,350	28,504	28,227	27,191	27,564	28,326	28,350	28,504
Civilian labor force.....	12,193	12,297	12,321	12,035	12,074	12,103	12,371	12,319	12,170
Percent of population.....	43.2	43.4	43.2	42.6	44.4	43.9	43.7	43.5	42.7
Employed.....	11,475	11,580	11,543	11,269	11,140	11,267	11,558	11,523	11,338
Employment-population ratio.....	40.7	40.8	40.5	39.9	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.6	39.8
Unemployed.....	718	716	778	766	934	836	813	797	831
Unemployment rate.....	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.4	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8
High school graduates, no college(2)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	57,581	57,456	57,099	57,581	57,617	57,660	57,456	57,456	57,099
Civilian labor force.....	36,924	37,146	36,672	37,037	37,309	37,189	37,053	36,952	36,821
Percent of population.....	64.1	64.7	64.2	64.3	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.5
Employed.....	35,731	35,826	35,320	35,774	35,895	35,746	35,650	35,507	35,391
Employment-population ratio.....	62.1	62.4	61.9	62.1	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.8	62.0
Unemployed.....	1,193	1,320	1,352	1,263	1,414	1,443	1,403	1,446	1,431
Unemployment rate.....	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Less than a bachelor's degree(3)									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	44,250	44,576	44,812	44,250	45,263	45,182	44,653	44,576	44,812
Civilian labor force.....	32,796	32,980	33,111	33,003	33,079	33,241	33,044	33,192	33,314
Percent of population.....	74.1	74.0	73.9	74.6	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.5	74.3
Employed.....	31,907	32,059	32,102	32,075	32,197	32,360	32,065	32,188	32,263
Employment-population ratio.....	72.1	71.9	71.6	72.5	71.1	71.6	71.8	72.2	72.0
Unemployed.....	889	921	1,009	928	882	881	978	1,004	1,051
Unemployment rate.....	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	45,092	46,271	46,348	45,092	46,167	45,979	46,045	46,271	46,348
Civilian labor force.....	35,750	36,692	36,372	35,981	36,602	36,642	36,646	36,687	36,592
Percent of population.....	79.3	79.3	78.5	79.8	79.3	79.7	79.6	79.3	78.9
Employed.....	35,154	35,987	35,545	35,407	36,032	35,916	35,802	35,915	35,796
Employment-population ratio.....	78.0	77.8	76.7	78.5	78.0	78.1	77.8	77.6	77.2
Unemployed.....	596	704	826	574	570	726	845	771	796
Unemployment rate.....	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2

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				
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	136,192	135,202	135,923	135,183	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932
Married men, spouse present.....	43,270	43,471	43,342	43,364	43,340	43,385	43,516	43,733	43,428
Married women, spouse present.....	33,452	33,787	33,113	33,745	34,059	34,080	33,662	33,686	33,380
Women who maintain families.....	8,272	8,319	8,453	8,340	8,373	8,049	8,160	8,319	8,529
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	40,956	41,984	41,849	41,113	41,770	42,023	41,841	41,996	41,987
Technical, sales, and administrative support....	39,270	38,743	38,920	39,333	39,781	39,433	39,014	38,743	38,998
Service occupations.....	18,379	18,260	18,855	18,111	18,283	18,289	18,258	18,224	18,576
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	15,141	15,007	14,957	14,950	14,970	14,895	14,834	14,962	14,794
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18,633	17,736	17,797	18,398	17,889	17,999	18,127	17,904	17,564
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	3,812	3,472	3,544	3,377	3,252	3,321	3,238	3,251	3,136
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers.....	2,358	2,080	2,039	2,051	1,839	1,910	1,902	1,958	1,775
Self-employed workers.....	1,271	1,264	1,251	1,187	1,291	1,231	1,223	1,201	1,166
Unpaid family workers.....	54	36	44	44	29	36	47	38	36
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers.....	123,655	123,166	123,625	123,020	124,069	123,814	123,395	123,416	123,009
Government.....	18,645	19,106	18,624	18,836	19,103	19,134	18,854	19,067	18,812
Private industries.....	105,010	104,061	105,001	104,184	104,966	104,680	104,541	104,349	104,197
Private households.....	981	792	793	926	823	881	812	789	744
Other industries.....	104,029	103,268	104,208	103,258	104,143	103,800	103,729	103,559	103,453
Self-employed workers.....	8,778	8,555	8,864	8,660	8,617	8,784	8,608	8,530	8,741
Unpaid family workers.....	78	100	99	74	142	138	93	103	94
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,369	3,270	3,924	3,125	3,273	3,164	3,201	3,371	3,637
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,853	2,094	2,288	1,858	2,043	1,914	2,097	2,215	2,299
Could only find part-time work.....	1,128	917	1,180	981	933	907	873	900	1,025
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	16,880	18,897	16,884	18,444	19,021	18,647	18,713	18,581	18,472
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,207	3,124	3,801	2,981	3,143	3,007	3,061	3,197	3,532
Slack work or business conditions.....	1,757	1,989	2,225	1,760	1,970	1,828	1,985	2,089	2,234
Could only find part-time work.....	1,095	891	1,141	982	910	877	864	876	1,024
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	16,288	18,368	16,379	17,897	18,509	18,132	18,176	18,061	18,039

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)				
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,574	6,169	6,422	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
Men, 20 years and over.....	2,296	2,756	2,880	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Women, 20 years and over.....	2,279	2,353	2,380	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	999	1,060	1,162	11.9	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3
Married men, spouse present.....	848	1,162	1,171	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Married women, spouse present.....	915	1,015	1,034	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Women who maintain families.....	533	547	577	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3
Full-time workers.....	4,427	5,059	5,162	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Part-time workers.....	1,163	1,104	1,282	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.3
OCCUPATION(2)									
Managerial and professional specialty.....	704	826	865	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support...	1,483	1,504	1,638	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	542	702	690	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1,206	1,413	1,513	6.2	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	189	247	207	5.3	7.2	9.1	7.5	7.1	6.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,372	4,916	5,238	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8
Goods-producing industries.....	1,183	1,522	1,568	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5
Mining.....	20	34	39	3.9	4.6	3.5	5.1	5.5	6.8
Construction.....	479	525	550	6.0	7.0	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.7
Manufacturing.....	684	963	979	3.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.0
Durable goods.....	428	604	611	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.0
Nondurable goods.....	256	359	368	3.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9
Service-producing industries.....	3,189	3,394	3,670	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	228	315	356	2.9	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,407	1,448	1,482	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	187	188	213	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6
Services.....	1,367	1,443	1,619	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.4
Government workers.....	478	383	394	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	160	175	188	7.2	9.2	11.3	9.2	8.2	9.6

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				
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,194	2,652	3,486	2,572	2,797	2,674	2,958	2,679	2,809
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,541	1,673	1,803	1,776	1,669	1,992	1,977	2,028	2,084
15 weeks and over.....	1,204	1,521	1,473	1,260	1,490	1,517	1,499	1,484	1,540
15 to 26 weeks.....	593	917	780	609	793	814	759	852	804
27 weeks and over.....	611	604	692	651	697	703	740	632	737
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	11.3	12.4	11.8	12.5	12.9	13.0	12.6	12.2	13.0
Median duration, in weeks.....	4.2	6.2	4.4	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.2
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.....	53.8	45.4	51.6	45.9	47.0	43.2	46.0	43.3	43.7
5 to 14 weeks.....	25.9	28.6	26.7	31.7	28.0	32.2	30.7	32.8	32.4
15 weeks and over.....	20.3	26.0	21.8	22.5	25.0	24.5	23.3	24.0	23.9
15 to 26 weeks.....	10.0	15.7	11.5	10.9	13.3	13.2	11.8	13.8	12.5
27 weeks and over.....	10.3	10.3	10.2	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.5	10.2	11.4

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

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,291	2,802	3,090	2,439	2,853	2,963	3,199	3,159	3,291
On temporary layoff.....	817	801	843	917	945	991	1,053	1,084	940
Not on temporary layoff.....	1,474	2,001	2,247	1,522	1,908	1,972	2,146	2,075	2,351
Permanent job losers.....	1,059	1,502	1,656	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	415	499	591	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers.....	667	733	781	692	820	814	749	820	810
Reentrants.....	2,336	1,856	2,186	2,042	1,927	1,908	2,005	1,801	1,906
New entrants.....	646	455	705	416	372	386	462	482	477
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.....	38.6	47.9	45.7	43.6	47.8	48.8	49.9	50.4	50.8
On temporary layoff.....	13.8	13.7	12.5	16.4	15.8	16.3	16.4	17.3	14.5
Not on temporary layoff.....	24.8	34.2	33.2	27.2	32.0	32.5	33.5	33.1	36.3
Job leavers.....	11.2	12.5	11.5	12.4	13.7	13.4	11.7	13.1	12.5
Reentrants.....	39.3	31.7	32.3	36.5	32.3	31.4	31.3	28.8	29.4
New entrants.....	10.9	7.8	10.4	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
Job leavers.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
New entrants.....	.5	.3	.5	.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						
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	.8	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	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	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers....	4.4	4.4	4.9	(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.....	4.9	4.9	5.5	(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.....	7.3	7.2	8.2	(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)				
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001	June 2001
Total, 16 years and over.....	5,574	6,169	6,422	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
16 to 24 years.....	2,068	2,198	2,340	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.4	9.9	10.4
16 to 19 years.....	999	1,060	1,162	11.9	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3
16 to 17 years.....	449	486	505	13.4	17.2	16.0	16.7	15.5	16.0
18 to 19 years.....	545	569	652	10.7	11.0	12.3	12.6	12.2	13.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,069	1,138	1,177	7.5	7.2	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.2
25 years and over.....	3,512	3,981	4,110	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
25 to 54 years.....	3,105	3,545	3,621	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
55 years and over.....	431	483	521	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8
Men, 16 years and over.....	2,915	3,366	3,535	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	1,141	1,264	1,371	9.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.8
16 to 19 years.....	619	610	655	14.2	15.5	13.8	15.1	15.3	15.9
16 to 17 years.....	278	273	288	15.9	18.5	15.6	18.7	17.4	18.0
18 to 19 years.....	345	336	369	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.9	14.5
20 to 24 years.....	522	654	716	7.0	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.7	9.5
25 years and over.....	1,778	2,125	2,167	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4
25 to 54 years.....	1,553	1,850	1,866	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
55 years and over.....	232	296	311	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Women, 16 years and over.....	2,659	2,803	2,887	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
16 to 24 years.....	927	934	968	8.5	8.1	8.9	9.8	8.8	8.9
16 to 19 years.....	380	450	507	9.4	11.6	13.7	13.3	11.8	12.7
16 to 17 years.....	171	213	216	10.7	15.7	16.4	14.5	13.6	14.0
18 to 19 years.....	200	234	283	8.2	8.7	11.9	12.4	10.4	11.6
20 to 24 years.....	547	485	461	8.0	6.1	6.3	7.8	7.1	6.7
25 years and over.....	1,734	1,856	1,942	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
25 to 54 years.....	1,552	1,695	1,755	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8
55 years and over.....	199	186	209	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5

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	
	June 2000	June 2001	June 2000	June 2001	June 2000	June 2001
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	67,411	69,040	24,450	25,326	42,961	43,714
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,641	4,959	1,922	2,182	2,720	2,778
Searched for work and available to work now(1).....	1,141	1,159	602	610	539	548
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects(2).....	308	291	201	198	108	93
Reasons other than discouragement(3).....	833	868	401	412	432	455
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders(4).....	7,296	7,328	3,869	3,864	3,426	3,464
Percent of total employed.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	4,080	3,993	2,433	2,365	1,647	1,627
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,568	1,555	504	531	1,064	1,024
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	338	280	202	194	136	86
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,269	1,425	713	736	555	688

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				
	June 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p
Total.....	133,163	132,377	133,113	133,579	131,969	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,497	132,383
Total private.....	112,159	111,213	111,923	112,724	111,029	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,731	111,593
Goods-producing.....	26,080	25,195	25,356	25,574	25,727	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,332	25,213
Mining.....	549	554	563	573	543	555	557	560	564	565
Metal mining.....	41.1	36.7	36.5	36.2	41	39	38	37	37	36
Coal mining.....	76.4	75.5	76.2	77.0	77	75	75	75	76	77
Oil and gas extraction.....	314.3	330.1	336.1	343.4	312	328	331	335	339	340
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..	116.8	111.6	114.3	115.9	113	113	113	113	112	112
Construction.....	6,910	6,709	6,941	7,135	6,663	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,886	6,879
General building contractors.....	1,565.8	1,511.8	1,550.5	1,596.0	1,520	1,555	1,552	1,548	1,557	1,550
Heavy construction, except building.	956.8	899.4	956.1	986.6	896	930	938	915	924	924
Special trade contractors.....	4,387.3	4,298.1	4,434.6	4,552.3	4,247	4,395	4,439	4,389	4,405	4,405
Manufacturing.....	18,621	17,932	17,852	17,866	18,521	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,882	17,769
Production workers.....	12,750	12,116	12,043	12,030	12,675	12,323	12,254	12,166	12,066	11,961
Durable goods.....	11,235	10,844	10,774	10,760	11,168	10,997	10,941	10,870	10,778	10,697
Production workers.....	7,671	7,296	7,237	7,213	7,617	7,415	7,358	7,308	7,236	7,163
Lumber and wood products.....	847.5	789.0	793.7	805.6	837	799	799	800	797	796
Furniture and fixtures.....	560.6	544.1	537.5	533.0	559	549	548	543	539	532
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	588.6	574.4	577.9	581.7	579	578	578	577	574	572
Primary metal industries.....	701.2	664.3	658.4	655.3	700	679	671	667	660	654
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	226.0	212.7	211.4	211.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products.....	1,551.3	1,497.5	1,487.1	1,489.1	1,543	1,514	1,509	1,503	1,489	1,481
Industrial machinery and equipment..	2,129.9	2,071.0	2,054.9	2,041.1	2,120	2,105	2,084	2,072	2,054	2,032
Computer and office equipment.....	355.6	363.2	363.5	360.4	354	370	369	367	366	359
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,724.1	1,678.3	1,650.4	1,629.0	1,719	1,726	1,715	1,684	1,656	1,625
Electronic components and accessories.....	681.2	684.0	668.5	651.5	678	711	702	686	671	649
Transportation equipment.....	1,884.8	1,771.1	1,763.2	1,768.4	1,868	1,786	1,775	1,768	1,757	1,752
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	1,039.5	950.9	943.5	946.9	1,027	967	956	950	939	935
Aircraft and parts.....	466.5	463.6	463.7	465.5	466	464	465	464	464	465
Instruments and related products....	851.7	864.5	863.8	867.4	849	871	871	866	865	865
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	395.3	389.4	387.0	388.9	394	390	391	390	387	388
Nondurable goods.....	7,386	7,088	7,078	7,106	7,353	7,195	7,175	7,139	7,104	7,072
Production workers.....	5,079	4,820	4,806	4,817	5,058	4,908	4,896	4,858	4,830	4,798
Food and kindred products.....	1,682.9	1,651.7	1,660.6	1,683.2	1,685	1,686	1,687	1,687	1,685	1,685
Tobacco products.....	32.9	31.2	31.2	30.6	35	31	32	32	33	32
Textile mill products.....	534.9	487.1	479.8	474.4	531	496	494	489	479	471
Apparel and other textile products..	647.8	581.4	581.3	582.3	639	595	590	581	579	574
Paper and allied products.....	661.5	636.8	636.9	637.2	657	645	642	641	639	633
Printing and publishing.....	1,555.1	1,507.0	1,499.5	1,500.3	1,552	1,529	1,524	1,512	1,503	1,497
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,043.2	1,034.2	1,034.7	1,040.5	1,037	1,039	1,039	1,036	1,033	1,034
Petroleum and coal products.....	131.2	127.1	127.7	131.0	129	127	126	128	127	128
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	1,022.8	965.7	960.3	961.2	1,016	979	973	967	960	954
Leather and leather products.....	73.9	65.7	66.2	65.3	72	68	68	66	66	64
Service-producing.....	107,083	107,182	107,757	108,005	106,242	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,165	107,170
Transportation and public utilities...	7,051	7,087	7,127	7,152	7,015	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,127	7,116
Transportation.....	4,543	4,552	4,584	4,592	4,520	4,591	4,591	4,576	4,581	4,569
Railroad transportation.....	235.3	229.7	230.9	231.6	233	231	230	230	230	230
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	470.9	492.2	501.5	482.8	472	480	480	477	483	484
Trucking and warehousing.....	1,869.9	1,841.4	1,856.1	1,878.8	1,854	1,870	1,872	1,864	1,865	1,863
Water transportation.....	203.7	199.6	205.2	208.2	197	200	201	202	203	201
Transportation by air.....	1,275.6	1,299.9	1,304.1	1,303.0	1,278	1,318	1,316	1,313	1,314	1,305
Pipelines, except natural gas.....	13.9	13.6	13.7	14.2	14	14	13	14	14	14
Transportation services.....	473.6	475.1	472.0	473.7	472	478	479	476	472	472
Communications and public utilities.	2,508	2,535	2,543	2,560	2,495	2,532	2,536	2,543	2,546	2,547
Communications.....	1,650.4	1,692.5	1,698.2	1,707.0	1,644	1,685	1,690	1,696	1,699	1,700
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	857.3	842.5	845.0	853.3	851	847	846	847	847	847
Wholesale trade.....	7,066	7,034	7,041	7,071	7,019	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,039	7,024
Durable goods.....	4,215	4,177	4,171	4,183	4,195	4,198	4,196	4,187	4,173	4,164
Nondurable goods.....	2,851	2,857	2,870	2,888	2,824	2,866	2,870	2,866	2,866	2,860
Retail trade.....	23,488	23,289	23,553	23,758	23,280	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,531	23,549
Building materials and garden supplies.....	1,066.4	1,018.5	1,052.3	1,065.9	1,016	1,007	1,006	999	1,007	1,016
General merchandise stores.....	2,765.9	2,708.1	2,731.7	2,753.6	2,831	2,807	2,797	2,804	2,817	2,817
Department stores.....	2,424.3	2,374.1	2,393.6	2,411.9	2,482	2,462	2,451	2,459	2,469	2,470
Food stores.....	3,535.6	3,524.2	3,535.7	3,558.5	3,522	3,548	3,550	3,562	3,552	3,545
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,433.3	2,417.3	2,433.7	2,452.7	2,410	2,424	2,420	2,421	2,427	2,430
New and used car dealers.....	1,118.8	1,121.1	1,125.7	1,133.6	1,114	1,124	1,124	1,122	1,126	1,129
Apparel and accessory stores.....	1,178.1	1,194.6	1,199.8	1,216.2	1,190	1,227	1,228	1,226	1,228	1,228
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	1,124.9	1,129.3	1,123.2	1,127.2	1,136	1,146	1,147	1,140	1,135	1,138
Eating and drinking places.....	8,348.6	8,201.1	8,353.9	8,471.2	8,098	8,171	8,158	8,213	8,206	8,219
Miscellaneous retail establishments.	3,035.2	3,095.8	3,122.7	3,113.1	3,077	3,142	3,151	3,165	3,159	3,156
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	7,609	7,599	7,640	7,707	7,541	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,639
Finance.....	3,715	3,751	3,761	3,789	3,699	3,748	3,755	3,761	3,769	3,772
Depository institutions.....	2,038.8	2,027.1	2,033.1	2,053.5	2,028	2,025	2,028	2,032	2,038	2,043
Commercial banks.....	1,436.3	1,417.4	1,421.9	1,436.9	1,430	1,417	1,418	1,421	1,426	1,430
Savings institutions.....	254.8	254.0	254.9	257.7	253	254	254	255	255	256
Nondepository institutions.....	678.4	689.9	695.5	701.3	676	683	686	691	695	698
Mortgage bankers and brokers....	306.3	308.1	313.6	318.4	305	304	306	308	312	317
Security and commodity brokers....	748.6	774.0	771.6	772.5	745	781	781	780	776	769
Holding and other investment offices.....	249.3	259.9	260.3	261.5	250	259	260	258	260	262
Insurance.....	2,354	2,351	2,357	2,366	2,345	2,351	2,353	2,356	2,359	2,357
Insurance carriers.....	1,596.4	1,592.1	1,597.3	1,605.3	1,590	1,592	1,593	1,596	1,599	1,599
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	757.6	759.3	759.6	760.3	755	759	760	760	760	758
Real estate.....	1,540	1,497	1,522	1,552	1,497	1,510	1,510	1,509	1,516	1,510
Services2.....	40,865	41,009	41,206	41,462	40,447	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,058	41,052
Agricultural services.....	877.3	839.8	892.2	919.8	795	821	828	824	835	835
Hotels and other lodging places.....	2,035.8	1,895.4	1,948.1	2,036.5	1,917	1,957	1,960	1,944	1,936	1,916
Personal services.....	1,215.7	1,335.6	1,255.6	1,245.8	1,247	1,261	1,265	1,267	1,276	1,279
Business services.....	9,925.9	9,604.9	9,652.9	9,718.4	9,876	9,851	9,822	9,729	9,696	9,678
Services to buildings.....	1,002.8	1,007.0	1,016.6	1,022.2	992	1,007	1,007	1,009	1,013	1,011
Personnel supply services.....	3,946.9	3,504.6	3,551.0	3,585.8	3,916	3,731	3,694	3,600	3,585	3,564
Help supply services.....	3,546.6	3,112.7	3,159.1	3,194.7	3,517	3,339	3,293	3,202	3,194	3,168

Computer and data processing services.....	2,092.3	2,200.1	2,195.0	2,211.0	2,091	2,186	2,195	2,199	2,200	2,211
Auto repair, services, and parking..	1,250.3	1,301.0	1,308.8	1,313.0	1,240	1,291	1,298	1,300	1,308	1,302
Miscellaneous repair services.....	368.1	363.7	363.1	363.1	365	365	364	364	362	360
Motion pictures.....	601.8	598.2	586.8	604.3	597	600	605	601	585	599
Amusement and recreation services...	1,990.1	1,737.5	1,872.7	2,037.3	1,726	1,772	1,775	1,764	1,786	1,768
Health services.....	10104.3	10264.1	10282.8	10358.6	10,078	10,236	10,259	10,280	10,294	10,332
Offices and clinics of medical doctors.....	1,925.3	1,964.2	1,970.0	1,985.6	1,921	1,958	1,962	1,967	1,972	1,981
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	1,797.5	1,811.3	1,809.7	1,825.3	1,793	1,808	1,811	1,816	1,813	1,821
Hospitals.....	3,987.6	4,056.3	4,062.9	4,095.3	3,982	4,045	4,055	4,062	4,071	4,089
Home health care services.....	645.3	646.2	647.2	650.7	643	645	648	646	645	649
Legal services.....	1,026.8	1,014.7	1,020.7	1,042.8	1,010	1,020	1,022	1,021	1,027	1,026
Educational services.....	2,136.6	2,533.7	2,464.0	2,192.7	2,335	2,375	2,384	2,388	2,419	2,394
Social services.....	2,885.9	3,044.2	3,069.1	3,041.4	2,887	2,997	3,009	3,023	3,039	3,048
Child day care services.....	694.6	764.2	770.3	732.7	712	734	739	743	744	751
Residential care.....	809.8	833.2	841.6	850.7	804	829	831	835	843	845
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens.....	114.9	107.9	113.2	119.7	106	110	110	109	110	111
Membership organizations.....	2,513.4	2,477.6	2,492.5	2,536.7	2,474	2,487	2,489	2,489	2,496	2,497
Engineering and management services.	3,445.2	3,518.3	3,510.6	3,558.0	3,421	3,504	3,510	3,517	3,515	3,533
Engineering and architectural services.....	1,034.0	1,045.0	1,053.6	1,076.1	1,018	1,050	1,052	1,053	1,056	1,060
Management and public relations...	1,098.9	1,120.6	1,123.1	1,136.3	1,089	1,123	1,125	1,124	1,122	1,126
Services, nec.....	51.3	50.8	51.7	52.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government.....	21,004	21,164	21,190	20,855	20,940	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,766	20,790
Federal.....	3,122	2,611	2,614	2,625	3,101	2,615	2,613	2,615	2,611	2,605
Federal, except Postal Service....	2,263.4	1,756.5	1,761.5	1,771.3	2,238	1,756	1,754	1,756	1,753	1,747
State.....	4,603	4,984	4,904	4,678	4,776	4,825	4,836	4,847	4,844	4,856
Education.....	1,824.9	2,212.9	2,117.9	1,860.8	2,029	2,048	2,055	2,065	2,058	2,070
Other State government.....	2,777.8	2,770.6	2,786.1	2,817.5	2,747	2,777	2,781	2,782	2,786	2,786
Local.....	13,279	13,569	13,672	13,552	13,063	13,240	13,262	13,285	13,311	13,329
Education.....	7,423.0	7,874.7	7,909.9	7,557.7	7,396	7,479	7,492	7,495	7,519	7,528
Other local government.....	5,855.8	5,694.1	5,762.1	5,994.7	5,667	5,761	5,770	5,790	5,792	5,801

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.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p
Total private.....	34.6	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.3
Goods-producing.....	41.2	39.6	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.4
Mining.....	43.3	43.5	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.9	43.2
Construction.....	39.5	38.5	40.2	40.0	39.0	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.8	39.4
Manufacturing.....	41.8	39.9	40.7	40.8	41.7	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.7
Overtime hours.....	4.7	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
Durable goods.....	42.4	40.1	41.1	41.1	42.2	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.0	40.9
Overtime hours.....	4.9	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0
Lumber and wood products.....	41.5	39.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.6	40.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	40.4	37.9	38.2	38.5	40.2	39.1	39.1	39.3	38.6	38.3
Stone, clay, and glass products....	43.1	42.7	44.7	44.7	42.8	42.8	43.7	43.2	44.3	44.4
Primary metal industries.....	45.1	43.2	43.3	43.8	45.1	43.2	43.4	44.3	43.3	43.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	46.5	45.2	44.4	45.2	46.5	44.4	44.4	45.4	44.6	45.2
Fabricated metal products.....	43.0	40.2	41.5	41.2	42.7	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.0
Industrial machinery and equipment..	42.3	39.9	40.7	40.6	42.3	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.6	40.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	41.2	38.5	38.9	39.0	41.2	40.3	40.1	39.8	39.1	39.0
Transportation equipment.....	43.9	40.8	42.7	42.4	43.6	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.4	42.0
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	45.3	41.4	43.8	43.6	44.7	42.0	42.3	43.3	43.6	43.0
Instruments and related products....	41.4	40.2	40.8	40.7	41.5	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.0	37.4	38.0	38.6	39.0	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.6
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	39.6	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products.....	41.8	39.9	40.7	41.1	41.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2
Tobacco products.....	41.7	39.2	38.8	41.0	40.8	39.8	40.0	41.1	38.5	40.1
Textile mill products.....	41.3	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.6
Apparel and other textile products..	38.2	36.7	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.6	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.6
Paper and allied products.....	42.4	41.1	42.0	42.3	42.6	41.7	41.8	42.0	42.3	42.5
Printing and publishing.....	38.2	37.6	37.8	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.1	38.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	41.7	43.7	41.6	43.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	41.5	39.7	40.6	40.8	41.3	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.6
Leather and leather products.....	37.9	35.6	36.0	36.1	37.4	36.4	36.1	36.6	35.8	35.6
Service-producing.....	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8
Transportation and public utilities...	38.5	38.2	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.3
Retail trade.....	29.3	28.8	28.7	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	36.2	36.7	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.5
Services.....	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8

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 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p	June 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p
Total private.....	\$13.63	\$14.27	\$14.22	\$14.20	\$471.60	\$486.61	\$486.32	\$488.48
Seasonally adjusted.....	13.72	14.21	14.25	14.29	473.34	485.98	488.78	490.15
Goods-producing.....	15.34	15.76	15.84	15.92	632.01	624.10	643.10	647.94
Mining.....	17.15	17.60	17.48	17.68	742.60	765.60	769.12	770.85
Construction.....	17.73	18.07	18.17	18.23	700.34	695.70	730.43	729.20
Manufacturing.....	14.33	14.74	14.75	14.80	598.99	588.13	600.33	603.84
Durable goods.....	14.76	15.14	15.19	15.24	625.82	607.11	624.31	626.36
Lumber and wood products.....	11.93	12.13	12.16	12.17	495.10	483.99	497.34	498.97
Furniture and fixtures.....	11.70	12.07	12.09	12.24	472.68	457.45	461.84	471.24
Stone, clay, and glass products....	14.47	14.96	15.09	15.24	623.66	638.79	674.52	681.23
Primary metal industries.....	16.46	16.90	16.80	16.93	742.35	730.08	727.44	741.53
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	20.00	20.37	20.23	20.31	930.00	920.72	898.21	918.01
Fabricated metal products.....	13.82	14.11	14.22	14.28	594.26	567.22	590.13	588.34
Industrial machinery and equipment..	15.49	15.74	15.78	15.80	655.23	628.03	642.25	641.48
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	13.66	14.39	14.40	14.46	562.79	554.02	560.16	563.94
Transportation equipment.....	18.40	18.77	18.83	18.92	807.76	765.82	804.04	802.21
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	18.81	19.13	19.19	19.25	852.09	791.98	840.52	839.30
Instruments and related products....	14.30	14.80	14.75	14.76	592.02	594.96	601.80	600.73
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.55	12.04	12.10	12.04	450.45	450.30	459.80	464.74
Nondurable goods.....	13.65	14.12	14.08	14.14	556.92	559.15	566.02	571.26
Food and kindred products.....	12.51	12.79	12.82	12.86	522.92	510.32	521.77	528.55
Tobacco products.....	22.52	22.59	22.80	22.90	939.08	885.53	884.64	938.90
Textile mill products.....	11.13	11.30	11.29	11.33	459.67	444.09	456.12	461.13
Apparel and other textile products..	9.33	9.44	9.41	9.44	356.41	346.45	357.58	357.78
Paper and allied products.....	16.21	16.74	16.80	16.93	687.30	688.01	705.60	716.14
Printing and publishing.....	14.33	14.75	14.75	14.79	547.41	554.60	557.55	563.50
Chemicals and allied products.....	18.10	18.64	18.48	18.60	767.44	790.34	779.86	781.20
Petroleum and coal products.....	21.83	22.09	21.80	21.95	910.31	965.33	906.88	946.05
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	12.79	13.33	13.31	13.29	530.79	529.20	540.39	542.23
Leather and leather products.....	10.11	10.37	10.23	10.50	383.17	369.17	368.28	379.05
Service-producing.....	13.09	13.83	13.73	13.68	430.66	453.62	447.60	450.07
Transportation and public utilities...	16.18	16.78	16.72	16.78	622.93	641.00	635.36	644.35
Wholesale trade.....	15.12	15.86	15.66	15.69	582.12	607.44	598.21	600.93
Retail trade.....	9.39	9.78	9.78	9.77	275.13	281.66	280.69	283.33
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	14.93	15.81	15.74	15.67	540.47	580.23	565.07	567.25
Services.....	13.72	14.58	14.47	14.37	448.64	476.77	470.28	471.34

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 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p	Percent change from: May 2001- June 2001
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$13.72	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.21	\$14.25	\$14.29	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.87	7.92	7.95	7.94	7.93	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing.....	15.35	15.74	15.79	15.78	15.86	15.92	.4
Mining.....	17.29	17.52	17.55	17.53	17.53	17.82	1.7
Construction.....	17.80	18.30	18.33	18.15	18.22	18.30	.4
Manufacturing.....	14.35	14.63	14.66	14.72	14.78	14.82	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	13.60	13.94	13.96	14.04	14.09	14.14	.4
Service-producing.....	13.22	13.62	13.68	13.73	13.76	13.81	.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	16.26	16.64	16.68	16.74	16.78	16.86	.5
Wholesale trade.....	15.21	15.60	15.68	15.74	15.69	15.78	.6
Retail trade.....	9.44	9.69	9.72	9.74	9.79	9.83	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15.04	15.55	15.61	15.64	15.72	15.78	.4
Services.....	13.87	14.34	14.40	14.48	14.50	14.52	.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 April 2001 to May 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.

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 2000	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p	June 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001p	June 2001p
Total private.....	153.9	150.1	151.4	153.6	151.5	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2
Goods-producing.....	119.1	109.5	113.4	114.4	116.5	113.6	114.1	113.5	113.0	111.7
Mining.....	52.2	53.7	55.3	55.9	51.1	53.2	54.5	55.0	55.5	54.8
Construction.....	192.8	181.0	196.9	202.3	182.3	186.9	191.0	190.0	193.1	190.6
Manufacturing.....	107.4	97.5	98.9	99.1	106.6	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.2	98.2
Durable goods.....	113.5	102.1	103.8	103.4	112.3	106.4	105.9	105.4	103.6	102.2
Lumber and wood products.....	152.0	134.3	138.6	141.0	148.1	137.4	137.7	137.2	138.2	137.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	142.4	128.7	127.7	127.4	141.5	133.7	133.7	133.1	129.5	126.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	121.2	116.4	122.4	123.3	118.0	117.2	119.7	118.3	120.5	120.2
Primary metal industries.....	93.6	84.7	84.0	84.3	93.5	87.0	86.2	87.0	84.2	84.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	73.4	67.0	65.3	66.6	73.0	67.0	66.6	67.6	65.6	66.1
Fabricated metal products.....	124.8	111.5	114.0	113.5	123.2	117.1	117.1	116.9	114.3	112.3
Industrial machinery and equipment..	104.0	93.4	94.4	93.2	103.3	98.3	97.0	96.3	93.8	92.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	109.1	97.3	96.5	95.2	109.2	105.2	103.4	100.9	97.4	95.3
Transportation equipment.....	126.7	110.1	114.1	112.9	124.0	113.5	113.1	113.8	112.9	110.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	171.8	143.3	149.6	148.2	166.6	146.4	146.0	149.0	147.9	143.4
Instruments and related products....	76.1	73.1	74.0	73.9	75.8	75.7	75.2	74.7	74.0	73.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	99.6	93.1	93.3	95.3	99.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	93.7	95.2
Nondurable goods.....	99.1	91.2	92.3	93.1	98.7	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.2	92.8
Food and kindred products.....	117.4	109.3	111.7	114.2	118.2	115.4	115.9	116.0	114.9	115.1
Tobacco products.....	49.2	43.5	42.8	44.8	52.6	43.4	45.6	46.8	45.8	47.6
Textile mill products.....	76.8	66.6	67.1	67.0	76.0	69.7	69.5	68.5	67.0	66.3
Apparel and other textile products..	57.1	48.4	50.0	49.4	55.7	50.9	50.4	50.1	49.5	48.2
Paper and allied products.....	103.9	96.8	98.9	99.8	103.6	99.8	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.5
Printing and publishing.....	120.9	114.5	114.2	115.2	121.2	119.0	119.2	116.5	115.6	115.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.4	98.5	97.9	97.4	100.0	99.0	98.9	98.7	97.8	97.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	71.9	72.7	69.8	74.2	70.4	70.0	69.5	72.9	69.9	72.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products..	151.0	134.5	137.2	137.9	149.3	140.6	140.4	138.4	137.2	136.3
Leather and leather products.....	32.3	27.4	27.7	27.2	31.0	29.1	28.8	28.1	27.5	26.3
Service-producing.....	169.5	168.4	168.4	171.2	167.2	168.9	169.1	168.5	168.8	169.0
Transportation and public utilities...	138.3	138.9	138.9	140.8	137.4	140.3	139.9	139.4	139.7	139.9
Wholesale trade.....	133.2	131.1	131.1	132.3	132.1	131.4	132.0	131.4	131.0	131.2
Retail trade.....	149.2	144.7	146.1	148.8	145.8	146.8	146.0	146.7	146.4	145.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate...	139.4	141.2	139.1	141.5	138.9	139.8	140.0	140.2	140.2	141.1
Services.....	212.5	212.7	212.5	215.9	209.7	212.5	213.4	211.8	212.8	213.3

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, 353 industries ¹												
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	45.0	p46.0	p44.6						
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	48.6	p48.7	p42.4							
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.....	52.0	p50.3	p48.2									
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	53.4	p52.3	p51.8
2001.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
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	31.3	p30.5	p30.5						
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	24.6	p26.8	p20.2							
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.....	26.8	p25.4	p19.5									
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	25.4	p23.2	p21.0
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.