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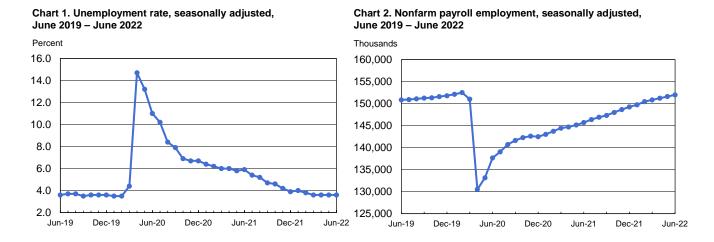
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#### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION — JUNE 2022

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** rose by 372,000 in June, and the **unemployment rate** remained at 3.6 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Notable job gains occurred in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and health care.



This news release presents statistics from two monthly surveys. The household survey measures labor force status, including unemployment, by demographic characteristics. The establishment survey measures nonfarm employment, hours, and earnings by industry. For more information about the concepts and statistical methodology used in these two surveys, see the Technical Note.

#### **Household Survey Data**

The **unemployment rate** was 3.6 percent for the fourth month in a row, and the number of **unemployed persons** was essentially unchanged at 5.9 million in June. These measures are little different from their values in February 2020 (3.5 percent and 5.7 million, respectively), prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rate for Asians increased to 3.0 percent in June. The jobless rates for adult men (3.3 percent), adult women (3.3 percent), teenagers (11.0 percent), Whites (3.3 percent), Blacks (5.8 percent), and Hispanics (4.3 percent) showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, both the number of **permanent job losers**, at 1.3 million in June, and the number of persons on **temporary layoff**, at 827,000, changed little over the month. These measures are little different from their values in February 2020. (See table A-11.)

In June, the number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was essentially unchanged at 1.3 million. This measure is 215,000 higher than in February 2020. The long-term unemployed accounted for 22.6 percent of all unemployed persons in June. (See table A-12.)

The **labor force participation rate**, at 62.2 percent, and the **employment-population ratio**, at 59.9 percent, were little changed over the month. Both measures remain below their February 2020 values (63.4 percent and 61.2 percent, respectively). (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** declined by 707,000 to 3.6 million in June and is below its February 2020 level of 4.4 million. These individuals, who would have preferred full-time employment, were working part time because their hours had been reduced or they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table A-8.)

The number of persons **not in the labor force who currently want a job** was essentially unchanged at 5.7 million in June. This measure is above its February 2020 level of 5.0 million. These individuals were not counted as unemployed because they were not actively looking for work during the 4 weeks preceding the survey or were unavailable to take a job. (See table A-1.)

Among those not in the labor force who wanted a job, the number of persons **marginally attached to the labor force**, at 1.5 million, was essentially unchanged in June. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but had not looked for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. **Discouraged workers**, a subset of the marginally attached who believed that no jobs were available for them, numbered 364,000 in June, little changed from the prior month. (See Summary table A.)

#### **Household Survey Supplemental Data**

In June, 7.1 percent of employed persons **teleworked because of the coronavirus pandemic**, down from 7.4 percent in the prior month. These data refer to employed persons who teleworked or worked at home for pay at some point in the 4 weeks preceding the survey specifically because of the pandemic.

In June, 2.1 million persons reported that they had been **unable to work because their employer closed or lost business due to the pandemic**—that is, they did not work at all or worked fewer hours at some point in the 4 weeks preceding the survey due to the pandemic. This measure is up from 1.8 million in the previous month. Among those who reported in June that they were unable to work because of pandemic-related closures or lost business, 24.8 percent **received at least some pay from their employer** for the hours not worked, little different from the previous month.

Among those not in the labor force in June, 610,000 persons were **prevented from looking for work due to the pandemic**, up from 455,000 in the prior month. (To be counted as unemployed, by definition, individuals must be either actively looking for work or on temporary layoff.)

These supplemental data come from questions added to the household survey beginning in May 2020 to help gauge the effects of the pandemic on the labor market. The data are not seasonally adjusted. Tables with estimates from the supplemental questions for all months are available online at www.bls.gov/cps/effects-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic.htm.

#### **Establishment Survey Data**

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** rose by 372,000 in June, in line with the average monthly gain over the prior 3 months (+383,000). In June, notable job growth occurred in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and health care. (See table B-1.)

Total nonfarm employment is down by 524,000, or 0.3 percent, from its pre-pandemic level in February 2020. Private-sector employment has recovered the net job losses due to the pandemic and is 140,000 higher than in February 2020, while government employment is 664,000 lower.

Employment in **professional and business services** continued to grow, with an increase of 74,000 in June. Within the industry, job growth occurred in management of companies and enterprises (+12,000), computer systems design and related services (+10,000), office administrative services (+8,000), and scientific research and development services (+6,000). Employment in professional and business services is 880,000 higher than in February 2020.

In June, **leisure and hospitality** added 67,000 jobs, as growth continued in food services and drinking places (+41,000). However, employment in leisure and hospitality is down by 1.3 million, or 7.8 percent, since February 2020.

Employment in **health care** rose by 57,000 in June, including gains in ambulatory health care services (+28,000), hospitals (+21,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+8,000). Employment in health care overall is below its February 2020 level by 176,000, or 1.1 percent.

In June, **transportation and warehousing** added 36,000 jobs. Employment rose in warehousing and storage (+18,000) and air transportation (+8,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing is 759,000 above its February 2020 level.

Employment in **manufacturing** increased by 29,000 in June and has returned to its February 2020 level.

**Information** added 25,000 jobs in June, including a gain of 9,000 jobs in publishing industries, except Internet. Employment in information is 105,000 higher than in February 2020.

In June, employment in **social assistance** rose by 21,000. Employment continued to trend up in child day care services (+11,000) and in individual and family services (+10,000). Employment in social assistance is down by 87,000, or 2.0 percent, since February 2020.

Wholesale trade added 16,000 jobs in June, including 8,000 in nondurable goods. Employment in wholesale trade is down by 18,000, or 0.3 percent, since February 2020.

**Mining** employment rose by 5,000 in June, with a gain in oil and gas extraction (+2,000). Mining employment is 86,000 above a recent low in February 2021.

Employment showed little change over the month in other major industries, including **construction**, **retail trade**, **financial activities**, **other services**, and **government**.

In June, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 10 cents, or 0.3 percent, to \$32.08. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 5.1 percent. In June, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** rose by 13 cents, or 0.5 percent, to \$27.45. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls held at 34.5 hours in June. In manufacturing, the average workweek for all employees was little changed at 40.3 hours, and overtime fell by 0.1 hour to 3.2 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls remained at 34.0 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for April was revised down by 68,000, from +436,000 to +368,000, and the change for May was revised down by 6,000, from +390,000 to +384,000. With these revisions, employment in April and May combined is 74,000 lower than previously reported. (Monthly revisions result from additional reports received from businesses and government agencies since the last published estimates and from the recalculation of seasonal factors.)

The Employment Situation for July is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 5, 2022, at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

### 2022 Preliminary Benchmark Revision to Establishment Survey Data to be released on August 24, 2022

Each year, the establishment survey estimates are benchmarked to comprehensive counts of employment from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) for the month of March. These counts are derived from state unemployment insurance (UI) tax records that nearly all employers are required to file. At 10:00 a.m. (ET) on August 24, 2022, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will release the preliminary estimate of the upcoming annual benchmark revision to the establishment survey data. This is the same day that the first-quarter 2022 data from QCEW will be issued. Preliminary benchmark revisions for all major industry sectors, as well as total nonfarm and total private employment, will be available at www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesprelbmk.htm.

The final benchmark revision will be issued with the publication of the January 2023 Employment Situation news release in February 2023.

### Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted [Numbers in thousands]

Category	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022	Change from: May 2022- June 2022
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	261,338	263,559	263,679	263,835	156
Civilian labor force	161,114	164,046	164,376	164,023	-353
Participation rate	61.6	62.2	62.3	62.2	-0.1
Employed	151,612	158,105	158,426	158,111	-315
Employment-population ratio	58.0	60.0	60.1	59.9	-0.2
Unemployed	9,502	5,941	5,950	5,912	-38
Unemployment rate	5.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
Not in labor force.	100,224	99,513	99,302	99,812	510
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	5.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
Adult men (20 years and over)	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Adult women (20 years and over)	5.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.0	0.6
White	5.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.1
Black or African American	9.2	5.9	6.2	5.8	-0.4
Asian	5.7	3.1	2.4	3.0	0.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	0.0
Total, 25 years and over	5.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Less than a high school diploma	10.3	5.4	5.2	5.8	0.6
High school graduates, no college	6.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	-0.2
Some college or associate degree	5.8	3.1	3.4	3.1	-0.3
Bachelor's degree and higher	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,727	2,839	2,736	2,645	-91
Job leavers	945	793	764	832	68
Reentrants	2,283	1,882	1,943	1,990	47
New entrants	499	515	535	464	-71
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	1,972	2,227	2,066	2,262	196
5 to 14 weeks	2,182	1,617	1,767	1,552	-215
15 to 26 weeks	1,338	551	661	753	92
27 weeks and over	3,973	1,483	1,356	1,336	-20
Employed persons at work part time	4.040	4.000	4 000	0.001	707
Part time for economic reasons.	4,616	4,033	4,328	3,621	-707
Slack work or business conditions.	3,416	2,647	2,996	2,366	-630
Could only find part-time work.	1,029	1,071	999	914	-85
Part time for noneconomic reasons	20,122	20,826	20,806	20,602	-204
Persons not in the labor force  Marginally attached to the labor force	1,822	1,622	1 //70	1 504	32
Discouraged workers.	605	456	1,472   415	1,504 364	-51

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

#### ESTABLISHMENT DATA Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY				
(Over-the-month change, in thousands)	557	368	384	372
Total nonfarm	508	368	336	381
Total private.	23	64	58	48
Goods-producing.	23 6	8	6	6
Mining and logging.		_	34	13
Construction.	-3	-5	I	
Manufacturing	20	61	18 8	29
Durable goods <sup>1</sup>	16	32		11
Motor vehicles and parts	-4.9	7.0	-4.7	2.1
Nondurable goods	4	29	10	18
Private service-providing	485	304	278	333
Wholesale trade	20.0	28.2	15.4	16.4
Retail trade	68.3	0.4	-43.7	15.4
Transportation and warehousing	34.9	49.0	58.7	35.5
Utilities	-0.8	0.9	0.5	1.1
Information	17	21	26	25
Financial activities	-2	31	14	1
Professional and business services <sup>1</sup>	61	40	69	74
Temporary help services	31.7	-10.6	11.2	5.4
Education and health services <sup>1</sup>	20	62	57	96
Health care and social assistance	-2.1	51.2	33.1	77.8
Leisure and hospitality	224	59	68	67
Other services	42	13	13	2
Government	49	0	48	-9
(3-month average change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	422	493	383	375
Total private	367	486	363	362
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES <sup>2</sup>				
Total nonfarm women employees.	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9
Total private women employees.	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.5
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	81.4	81.5	81.5	81.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.5
Average hourly earnings.	\$30.52	\$31.86	\$31.98	\$32.08
Average weekly earnings.	\$1,062.10	\$1,102.36	\$1,103.31	\$1,106.76
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) <sup>3</sup>	108.0	112.1	112.1	112.4
Over-the-month percent change.	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) <sup>4</sup>	157.6	170.7	171.3	172.4
	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Over-the-month percent change.	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) <sup>5</sup>				
Total private (256 industries)	66.6	72.1	67.0	68.6
Manufacturing (74 industries).	66.9	74.3	66.2	60.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding annual average aggregate hours.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding annual average aggregate weekly payrolls.

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.

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#### Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

#### 1. Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

The household survey and establishment survey both produce sample-based estimates of employment, and both have strengths and limitations. The establishment survey employment series has a smaller margin of error on the measurement of month-to-month change than the household survey because of its much larger sample size. An over-the-month employment change of about 100,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 500,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups. For more information on the differences between the two surveys, please visit www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces\_cps\_trends.htm.

#### 2. Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

It is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants. However, neither the establishment nor the household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The establishment survey does not collect data on the legal status of workers. The household survey does include questions which identify the foreign and native born, but it does not include questions about the legal status of the foreign born. Data on the foreign and native born are published each month in table A-7 of The Employment Situation news release.

#### 3. Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

The establishment survey revises published estimates to improve its data series by incorporating additional information that was not available at the time of the initial publication of the estimates. The establishment survey revises its initial monthly estimates twice, in the immediately succeeding 2 months, to incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cestn.htm#section7.

On an annual basis, the establishment survey incorporates a benchmark revision that re-anchors estimates to nearly complete employment counts available from unemployment insurance tax records. The benchmark helps to control for sampling and modeling errors in the estimates. For more information on the annual benchmark revision, please visit www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.htm.

#### 4. Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

Yes; about 40 percent of the establishment survey sample is comprised of business establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The establishment survey sample is designed to maximize the reliability of the statewide total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all states, size classes, and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve that goal.

#### 5. Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past values of the net impact that can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

### 6. Is the count of unemployed persons limited to just those people receiving unemployment insurance benefits?

No; the estimate of unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. All persons who are without jobs and are actively seeking and available to work are included among the unemployed. (People on temporary layoff are included even if they do not actively seek work.) There is no requirement or question relating to unemployment insurance benefits in the monthly survey.

### 7. Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who want a job but are not currently looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who are not currently looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (some of which include discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in table A-15 of The Employment Situation news release. For more information about these alternative measures, please visit www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#altmeasures.

### 8. How can unusually severe weather affect employment and hours estimates?

In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Unusually severe weather is more likely to have an impact on average weekly hours than on employment. Average weekly hours are estimated for paid time during the pay period, including pay for holidays, sick leave, or other time off. The impact of severe weather on hours estimates typically, but not always, results in a reduction in average weekly hours. For example, some employees may be off work for part of the pay period and not receive pay for the time missed, while some workers, such as those dealing with cleanup or repair, may work extra hours.

Typically, it is not possible to precisely quantify the effect of extreme weather on payroll employment estimates. In order for severe weather conditions to reduce employment estimates, employees have to be off work without pay for the entire pay period. Employees who receive pay for any part of the pay period, even 1 hour, are counted in the payroll employment figures. For more information on how often employees are paid, please visit www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-3/how-frequently-do-private-businesses-pay-workers.htm.

In the household survey, the reference period is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th of the month. Persons who miss the entire week's work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they are paid for the time off. The household survey collects data on the number of persons who had a job but were not at work due to bad weather. It also provides a measure of the number of persons who usually work full time but had reduced hours due to bad weather. Current and historical data are available on the household survey's most requested statistics page, please visit data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ln.

#### **Technical Note**

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (CPS; household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (CES; establishment survey). The household survey provides information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the "A" tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 eligible households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees on nonfarm payrolls; the data appear in the "B" tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. BLS collects these data each month from the payroll records of a sample of nonagricultural business establishments. Each month the CES program surveys about 131,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 670,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll jobs.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference period 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 active 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 persons 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. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from federal, state, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who worked or 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 produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. *Production and nonsupervisory* employees are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

Industries are classified on the basis of an establishment's principal activity in accordance with the 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/.

**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, self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, 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 are counted separately for each appearance.

#### Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal These adjustments variation. make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, 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. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

Many seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major sectors, 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. Percentage distributions of unemployment by reason and duration are derived from the sum of the independently seasonally adjusted component series, and will not necessarily match calculations made using the seasonally adjusted total unemployment level. Additional information about seasonal adjustment in the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#sa.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year 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 component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its 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 nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 120,000. Suppose the estimate of nonfarm employment increases by 50,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -70,000 to +170,000 (50,000 +/- 120,000). 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-themonth change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, 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 nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 6.0 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 300,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.2 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 also is improved when the data are cumulated over time, such as for quarterly and annual averages.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*, which 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 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, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component excludes employment losses from business deaths from sample-based estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past 5 years.

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, absolute benchmark revisions for total nonfarm employment have averaged 0.1 percent, with a range from -0.3 percent to 0.3 percent.

#### Other information

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

## Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally adj	usted			Seasonally	adjusted <sup>1</sup>		
Employment status, sex, and age	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	261,338	263,679	263,835	261,338	263,324	263,444	263,559	263,679	263,835
Civilian labor force	162,167	164,157	165,012	161,114	163,991	164,409	164,046	164,376	164,023
Participation rate	62.1	62.3	62.5	61.6	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2
Employed	152,283	158,609	158,678	151,612	157,722	158,458	158,105	158,426	158,111
Employment-population ratio	58.3	60.2	60.1	58.0	59.9	60.1	60.0	60.1	59.9
Unemployed	9,883	5,548	6,334	9,502	6,270	5,952	5,941	5,950	5,912
Unemployment rate	6.1	3.4	3.8	5.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Not in labor force	99,172	99,521	98,822	100,224	99,333	99,035	99,513	99,302	99,812
Persons who currently want a job	6,869	6,180	6,100	6,422	5,355	5,737	5,859	5,681	5,656
Men, 16 years and over	400 404							400 4=0	
Civilian noninstitutional population	126,434	128,470	128,547	126,434	128,296	128,355	128,411	128,470	128,547
Civilian labor force	86,227	87,312	87,924	85,443	87,567	87,660	87,377	87,366	87,213
Participation rate	68.2	68.0	68.4	67.6	68.3	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.8
Employment population ratio	80,994	84,379	84,690	80,276	84,247	84,465	84,089	84,218	84,061
Employment-population ratio	64.1 5,233	65.7 2,933	65.9 3,234	63.5 5,167	65.7 3,320	65.8 3,195	65.5 3,288	65.6 3,148	65.4 3,152
Unemployment rate	6.1	3.4	3,234	6.0	3.8	3,195	3,200	3,146	3,132
Unemployment rate	40,206	41,158	40,624	40,990	40,729	40,695	41,034	41,104	41,334
Men, 20 years and over					·		· I	·	
Civilian noninstitutional population	118,125	119,831	119,899	118,125	119,669	119,726	119,780	119,831	119,899
Civilian labor force	82,756	84,273	84,178	82,499	84,446	84,426	84,295	84,249	84,040
Participation rate	70.1	70.3	70.2	69.8	70.6	70.5	70.4	70.3	70.1
Employed	77,978	81,649	81,432	77,665	81,473	81,554	81,334	81,422	81,242
Employment-population ratio	66.0	68.1	67.9	65.7	68.1	68.1	67.9	67.9	67.8
Unemployed	4,778	2,624	2,746	4,834	2,973	2,872	2,961	2,827	2,797
Unemployment rate	5.8	3.1	3.3	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Not in labor force	35,369	35,558	35,721	35,626	35,224	35,300	35,486	35,582	35,859
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	134,905	135,209	135,287	134,905	135,028	135,089	135,148	135,209	135,287
Civilian labor force.	75,939	76,845	77,089	75,671	76,425	76,749	76,670	77,010	76,809
Participation rate	56.3	56.8	57.0	56.1	56.6	56.8	56.7	57.0	56.8
Employed  Employment-population ratio	71,289 52.8	74,230 54.9	73,988 54.7	71,336 52.9	73,475 54.4	73,992 54.8	74,017 54.8	74,208 54.9	74,050 54.7
Unemployed	4,650	2,615	3,101	4,335	2,950	2,757	2,653	2,802	2,760
Unemployment rate	6.1	3.4	4.0	5.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Not in labor force.	58,965	58,364	58,198	59,234	58,604	58,340	58,479	58,199	58,478
Women, 20 years and over	,	,	,	, .	,	,-	, -	,	,
Civilian noninstitutional population	126,770	126,802	126,872	126,770	126,631	126,691	126,749	126,802	126,872
Civilian labor force	72,544	73,782	73,522	72,756	73,446	73,695	73,514	73,911	73,741
Participation rate	57.2	58.2	57.9	57.4	58.0	58.2	58.0	58.3	58.1
Employed	68,353	71,488	70,890	68,747	70,775	71,244	71,170	71,432	71,311
Employment-population ratio	53.9	56.4	55.9	54.2	55.9	56.2	56.2	56.3	56.2
Unemployed	4,191	2,293	2,632	4,008	2,671	2,451	2,344	2,479	2,430
Unemployment rate	5.8	3.1	3.6	5.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
Not in labor force	54,226	53,020	53,350	54,015	53,185	52,996	53,234	52,891	53,131
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years					4=			,	.=
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,443	17,046	17,064	16,443	17,024	17,027	17,030	17,046	17,064
Civilian labor force.	6,867	6,103	7,312	5,859	6,100	6,288	6,237	6,216	6,242
Participation rate	41.8 5,952	35.8 5,472	42.9 6.356	35.6 5.200	35.8 5,474	36.9 5.660	36.6 5.601	36.5 5.571	36.6 5.558
Employed  Employment-population ratio	36.2	32.1	6,356 37.2	5,200 31.6	32.2	5,660 33.2	5,601 32.9	5,571 32.7	5,558 32.6
Unemployed	915	631	957	660	626	629	636	645	685
Unemployment rate	13.3	10.3	13.1	11.3	10.3	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.0
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

# HOUSEHOLD DATA Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age [Numbers in thousands]

[Numbers in mousands]	Not so	easonally adj	usted			Seasonally	/ adjusted <sup>1</sup>		
Employment status, race, sex, and age	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	201,814	203,039	203,125	201,814	202,875	202,932	202,982	203,039	203,125
Civilian labor force	124,582	125,560	126,371	123,862	126,139	126,364	125,664	125,772	125,706
Participation rate	61.7	61.8	62.2	61.4	62.2	62.3	61.9	61.9	61.9
Employed	117,832	121,823	121,949	117,359	121,967	122,357	121,606	121,724	121,587
Employment-population ratio	58.4	60.0	60.0	58.2	60.1	60.3	59.9	60.0	59.9
Unemployed	6,750	3,737	4,422	6,503	4,172	4,007	4,058	4,048	4,119
Unemployment rate	5.4	3.0	3.5	5.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Not in labor force	77,231	77,479	76,754	77,951	76,736	76,568	77,319	77,267	77,419
Civilian labor force	64,695	65,632	65,607	64,550	65,972	66,059	65,540	65,653	65,556
Participation rate	69.9	70.1	70.0	69.7	70.5	70.6	70.0	70.1	70.0
Employed	61,446	63,780	63,653	61,217	63,995	64,043	63,521	63,620	63,529
Employment-population ratio	66.4	68.1	67.9	66.1	68.4	68.4	67.8	67.9	67.8
Unemployed	3,250	1,852	1,954	3,333	1,977	2,015	2,020	2,033	2,027
Unemployment rate	5.0	2.8	3.0	5.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,558	55,208	55,099	54,770	55,312	55,376	55,215	55,315	55,318
Participation rate	56.1	57.0	56.8	56.4	57.1	57.2	57.0	57.1	57.1
Employed	51,697	53,754	53,334	52,062	53,571	53,803	53,656	53,731	53,727
Employment-population ratio	53.2	55.5	55.0	53.6	55.3	55.6	55.4	55.5	55.4
Unemployed	2,860 5.2	1,455 2.6	1,765 3.2	2,708 4.9	1,740 3.1	1,572 2.8	1,559	1,583 2.9	1,591 2.9
Unemployment rate  Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	5.2	2.0	3.2	4.9	3.1	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
Civilian labor force	5,329	4,719	5,665	4,542	4,855	4,930	4,909	4,804	4,832
Participation rate	44.2	37.8	45.4	37.7	38.9	39.5	39.4	38.5	38.7
Employed	4,689	4,289	4,961	4,080	4,400	4,510	4,429	4,373	4,331
Employment-population ratio	38.9	34.4	39.7	33.8	35.3	36.2	35.5	35.1	34.7
Unemployed	640	430	703	462	455	420	480	431	501
Unemployment rate	12.0	9.1	12.4	10.2	9.4	8.5	9.8	9.0	10.4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	33,595	34,079	34,107	33,595	34,004	34,030	34,055	34,079	34,107
Civilian labor force	20,846	21,441	21,379	20,671	21,145	21,134	21,209	21,475	21,213
Participation rate	62.1	62.9	62.7	61.5	62.2	62.1	62.3	63.0	62.2
Employed	18,881	20,147	20,082	18,779	19,751	19,825	19,963	20,141	19,975
Employment-population ratio	56.2	59.1	58.9	55.9	58.1	58.3	58.6	59.1	58.6
Unemployed	1,966	1,294	1,297	1,892	1,394	1,309	1,246	1,335	1,238
Unemployment rate	9.4	6.0	6.1	9.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.8
Not in labor force	12,749	12,638	12,728	12,924	12,859	12,895	12,846	12,604	12,895
Civilian labor force	9,678	9,993	9,945	9,603	9,966	9,817	9,969	9,983	9,866
Participation rate	68.2	69.0	68.6	67.6	69.0	67.9	68.9	68.9	68.1
Employed	8,733	9,430	9,429	8,652	9,327	9,264	9,360	9,416	9,342
Employment-population ratio	61.5	65.1	65.0	60.9	64.5	64.1	64.7	65.0	64.4
Unemployed	945	563	516	951	640	553	608	566	524
Unemployment rate	9.8	5.6	5.2	9.9	6.4	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,335	10,705	10,612	10,346	10,537	10,569	10,555	10,731	10,628
Participation rate	60.8	62.5	61.9	60.8	61.7	61.8	61.7	62.7	62.0
Employed	9,445	10,115	9,998	9,476	9,897	9,984	10,022	10,102	10,030
Employment-population ratio	55.5	59.1	58.4	55.7	57.9	58.4	58.6	59.0	58.6
Unemployed	889	590	614	870	640	585	533	629	598
Unemployment rate	8.6	5.5	5.8	8.4	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.9	5.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	999	740	900	700	640	740	606	760	710
Civilian labor force	833	743 30.0	822	723 30.3	642	749 30.3	686	762 30.8	719 29.0
Participation rate Employed	34.9 702	602	33.2 655	651	26.0 528	577	27.7 581	622	603
Employment-population ratio	29.4	24.3	26.4	27.3	21.4	23.3	23.5	25.1	24.3
Unemployed	131	140	167	71	114	172	104	140	116
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.9	20.3	9.9	17.8	22.9	15.2	18.3	16.1
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### Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age — Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not so	easonally adj	usted	Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>					
Employment status, race, sex, and age	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,428	16,815	16,910	16,428	16,782	16,803	16,826	16,815	16,910
Civilian labor force	10,465	10,854	10,954	10,412	10,555	10,761	10,837	10,912	10,894
Participation rate	63.7	64.5	64.8	63.4	62.9	64.0	64.4	64.9	64.4
Employed	9,851	10,613	10,602	9,818	10,231	10,460	10,504	10,651	10,565
Employment-population ratio	60.0	63.1	62.7	59.8	61.0	62.3	62.4	63.3	62.5
Unemployed	613	241	352	594	324	300	333	261	330
Unemployment rate	5.9	2.2	3.2	5.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	3.0
Not in labor force	5,964	5,961	5,956	6,017	6,227	6,042	5,989	5,903	6,016

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted			Seasonally	/ adjusted1		
Employment status, sex, and age	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,857	46,039	46,119	44,857	45,816	45,888	45,963	46,039	46,119
Civilian labor force	29,442	30,512	30,793	29,319	30,492	30,475	30,376	30,610	30,670
Participation rate	65.6	66.3	66.8	65.4	66.6	66.4	66.1	66.5	66.5
Employed	27,280	29,305	29,443	27,196	29,136	29,209	29,121	29,279	29,364
Employment-population ratio	60.8	63.7	63.8	60.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.6	63.7
Unemployed	2,162	1,207	1,350	2,123	1,356	1,265	1,255	1,331	1,306
Unemployment rate	7.3	4.0	4.4	7.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3
Not in labor force	15,415	15,527	15,326	15,538	15,324	15,414	15,587	15,429	15,449
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	16,034	16,693	16,739	16,033	16,700	16,619	16,604	16,717	16,743
Participation rate	79.1	80.0	80.1	79.1	80.4	79.9	79.7	80.1	80.1
Employed	15,060	16,199	16,202	15,024	16,086	15,979	15,989	16,152	16,170
Employment-population ratio	74.3	77.7	77.5	74.1	77.5	76.8	76.8	77.4	77.4
Unemployed	974	494	537	1,009	614	640	615	566	573
Unemployment rate	6.1	3.0	3.2	6.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,067	12,430	12,499	12,058	12,403	12,477	12,331	12,466	12,486
Participation rate	58.7	59.4	59.6	58.7	59.6	59.8	59.0	59.6	59.6
Employed	11,099	11,874	11,919	11,104	11,802	11,950	11,857	11,876	11,926
Employment-population ratio	54.0	56.7	56.9	54.1	56.7	57.3	56.8	56.8	56.9
Unemployed	968	556	579	954	601	527	474	591	560
Unemployment rate	8.0	4.5	4.6	7.9	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,341	1,389	1,555	1,228	1,389	1,379	1,441	1,427	1,441
Participation rate	33.2	32.6	36.5	30.4	32.8	32.5	34.0	33.5	33.8
Employed	1,121	1,231	1,321	1,068	1,248	1,280	1,275	1,252	1,268
Employment-population ratio	27.7	29.0	31.0	26.4	29.5	30.2	30.1	29.4	29.7
Unemployed	220	157	234	160	141	98	165	175	173
Unemployment rate	16.4	11.3	15.0	13.0	10.2	7.1	11.5	12.2	12.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ad	ljusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Educational attainment	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	9,286	9,399	9,389	9,146	8,962	9,097	9,207	9,194	9,210
Participation rate	44.8	45.0	45.6	44.1	46.8	45.6	44.4	44.0	44.7
Employed	8,404	8,975	8,917	8,200	8,574	8,627	8,713	8,719	8,680
Employment-population ratio	40.5	43.0	43.3	39.6	44.8	43.2	42.0	41.8	42.2
Unemployed	882	425	472	946	388	470	494	475	530
Unemployment rate	9.5	4.5	5.0	10.3	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.8
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup>									
Civilian labor force	34,644	36,088	35,612	34,981	36,589	36,847	36,464	36,118	35,985
Participation rate	55.4	56.8	56.3	55.9	56.2	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8
Employed	32,306	34,826	34,366	32,559	34,953	35,368	35,064	34,760	34,679
Employment-population ratio	51.7	54.8	54.3	52.1	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.7	54.8
Unemployed	2,338	1,262	1,247	2,422	1,636	1,479	1,401	1,358	1,305
Unemployment rate	6.7	3.5	3.5	6.9	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,103	35,739	35,757	36,092	35,391	35,555	35,540	35,787	35,707
Participation rate	63.1	63.4	62.7	63.1	63.6	63.4	63.4	63.5	62.6
Employed	34,000	34,600	34,639	33,993	34,060	34,480	34,445	34,565	34,585
Employment-population ratio	59.4	61.4	60.7	59.4	61.2	61.5	61.4	61.3	60.6
Unemployed	2,103	1,139	1,118	2,099	1,331	1,075	1,095	1,222	1,122
Unemployment rate	5.8	3.2	3.1	5.8	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup>									
Civilian labor force	60,014	62,162	61,540	60,518	62,003	61,597	61,705	62,295	62,098
Participation rate	71.8	73.2	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.8	72.9	73.3	73.1
Employed	57,872	61,069	60,166	58,439	60,656	60,386	60,459	61,078	60,800
Employment-population ratio	69.2	71.9	70.8	69.9	70.9	71.4	71.5	71.9	71.6
Unemployed	2,142	1,093	1,374	2,079	1,347	1,211	1,247	1,217	1,297
Unemployment rate	3.6	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals for those 25 years and over because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

### Table A-5. Employment status of the civilian population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	To	tal	Me	en	Woi	men
Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,820	18,384	16,808	16,356	2,012	2,028
Civilian labor force	9,156	8,616	8,033	7,445	1,122	1,171
Participation rate	48.6	46.9	47.8	45.5	55.8	57.7
Employed	8,719	8,381	7,659	7,245	1,060	1,136
Employment-population ratio.	46.3	45.6	45.6	44.3	52.7	56.0
Unemployed	437	235	375	200	62	35
Unemployment rate	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.7	5.5	3.0
Not in labor force	9,664	9,768	8,775	8,911	890	857
	3,004	3,700	0,775	0,511	050	007
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,821	4,933	4,001	4,031	820	902
Civilian labor force	3,780	3,808	3,255	3,162	524	646
Participation rate	78.4	77.2	81.4	78.4	64.0	71.6
Employed	3,582	3,697	3,108	3,074	475	623
Employment-population ratio	74.3	75.0	77.7	76.3	57.9	69.1
Unemployed	197	110	147	88	50	23
Unemployment rate	5.2	2.9	4.5	2.8	9.5	3.5
Not in labor force	1,041	1,125	746	869	295	256
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,155	3,200	2,639	2,733	516	467
Civilian labor force	2,371	2,238	2,007	1,937	364	300
Participation rate	75.2	69.9	76.1	70.9	70.5	64.3
Employed	2,296	2,205	1,932	1,911	364	293
Employment-population ratio	72.8	68.9	73.2	69.9	70.5	62.8
Unemployed	75	33	75	26	0	7
Unemployment rate	3.2	1.5	3.7	1.4	0.0	2.3
Not in labor force.	784	963	632	796	152	167
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.	6,706	6,250	6,446	6,001	260	249
Civilian labor force.	1,076	905	1,034	862	42	43
Participation rate.	16.0	14.5	16.0	14.4	16.1	17.4
Employed	1,011	859	969	816	42	43
	15.1	13.7	15.0	13.6	16.1	17.2
Employment-population ratio.						
Unemployed	65	46	65	46	0	0
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.1	6.3	5.3	010	
Not in labor force	5,630	5,345	5,412	5,139	218	206
Veterans of other service periods	4.400	4.004	0.700	0.504	440	440
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,138	4,001	3,722	3,591	416	410
Civilian labor force	1,929	1,666	1,737	1,484	192	181
Participation rate	46.6	41.6	46.7	41.3	46.1	44.3
Employed	1,830	1,620	1,650	1,443	180	177
Employment-population ratio	44.2	40.5	44.3	40.2	43.2	43.1
Unemployed	99	46	87	41	12	5
Unemployment rate	5.1	2.7	5.0	2.7	6.4	2.7
Not in labor force	2,209	2,335	1,985	2,107	224	229
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,093	236,545	105,384	107,707	128,710	128,837
Civilian labor force	150,427	153,584	76,884	79,030	73,543	74,554
Participation rate	64.3	64.9	73.0	73.4	57.1	57.9
Employed	141,367	147,902	72,229	76,207	69,138	71,696
Employment-population ratio	60.4	62.5	68.5	70.8	53.7	55.6
Unemployed	9,060	5,682	4,655	2,824	4,405	2,858
Unemployment rate	6.0	3.7	6.1	3.6	6.0	3.8
Not in labor force	83,667	82,961	28,500	28,677	55,167	54,284

NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

### Table A-6. Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	Persons with	n a disability	Persons with	no disability
Employment status, sex, and age	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population.	31,794	32,921	229,544	230,913
Civilian labor force	6,767	7,588	155,400	157,424
Participation rate	21.3	23.1	67.7	68.2
Employed	6,027	6,965	146,257	151,713
Employment-population ratio	19.0	21.2	63.7	65.7
Unemployed	740	624	9,143	5,711
Unemployment rate	10.9	8.2	5.9	3.6
Not in labor force	25,027	25,333	74,144	73,490
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force.	2,929	3,125	77,486	78,790
Participation rate	37.6	38.0	82.9	83.3
Employed	2,561	2,866	72,934	75,997
Employment-population ratio	32.9	34.9	78.1	80.4
Unemployed	369	259	4,552	2,793
Unemployment rate	12.6	8.3	5.9	3.5
Not in labor force	4,861	5,091	15,929	15,759
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,741	3,166	68,591	69,263
Participation rate	33.3	38.1	71.6	72.0
Employed	2,485	2,900	64,482	66,579
Employment-population ratio	30.1	34.9	67.3	69.3
Unemployed	256	267	4,109	2,684
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.4	6.0	3.9
Not in labor force	5,503	5,145	27,236	26,871
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	1,097	1,297	9,323	9,371
Participation rate	7.0	7.9	23.1	23.3
Employed	981	1,199	8,841	9,137
Employment-population ratio	6.2	7.3	21.9	22.7
Unemployed	116	98	482	234
Unemployment rate	10.6	7.5	5.2	2.5
Not in labor force.	14,663	15,096	30,979	30,859

NOTE: A person with a disability has at least one of the following conditions: is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing; is blind or has serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses; has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; has difficulty dressing or bathing; or has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-7. Employment status of the civilian population by nativity and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	То	tal	Me	en	Wor	men
Employment status and nativity	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	42,796	44,854	20,655	21,696	22,141	23,158
Civilian labor force	27,653	29,553	15,762	16,757	11,891	12,796
Participation rate	64.6	65.9	76.3	77.2	53.7	55.3
Employed	26,059	28,498	14,966	16,221	11,093	12,276
Employment-population ratio	60.9	63.5	72.5	74.8	50.1	53.0
Unemployed	1,594	1,056	796	536	798	520
Unemployment rate	5.8	3.6	5.0	3.2	6.7	4.1
Not in labor force	15,143	15,300	4,893	4,939	10,250	10,361
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	218,542	218,981	105,779	106,851	112,763	112,129
Civilian labor force	134,514	135,459	70,466	71,167	64,048	64,292
Participation rate	61.6	61.9	66.6	66.6	56.8	57.3
Employed	126,224	130,180	66,028	68,468	60,196	61,712
Employment-population ratio	57.8	59.4	62.4	64.1	53.4	55.0
Unemployed	8,290	5,279	4,437	2,698	3,852	2,581
Unemployment rate	6.2	3.9	6.3	3.8	6.0	4.0
Not in labor force	84,028	83,522	35,313	35,685	48,715	47,837

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

[In thousands]

	Not se	easonally ac	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Category	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,399	2,399	2,385	2,309	2,383	2,378	2,349	2,355	2,308
Wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup>	1,637	1,574	1,553	1,597	1,525	1,571	1,505	1,553	1,520
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	730	801	787	689	801	758	800	776	747
Unpaid family workers	31	24	45	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nonagricultural industries	149,885	156,210	156,293	149,564	155,094	155,871	155,729	156,183	156,114
Wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup>	140,511	146,725	146,848	140,111	146,263	146,955	146,638	146,455	146,346
Government	20,280	20,985	20,265	20,552	20,971	21,296	20,948	20,885	20,601
Private industries	120,230	125,740	126,582	119,474	124,886	125,204	125,371	125,619	125,767
Private households	654	610	616	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other industries	119,576	125,130	125,966	118,905	124,144	124,505	124,658	124,955	125,210
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,303	9,410	9,392	9,162	9,175	9,260	9,086	9,291	9,255
Unpaid family workers	71	75	53	_	_	_	_	_	_
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME <sup>2</sup>									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons <sup>3</sup>	4,837	4,115	3,838	4,616	4,135	4,170	4,033	4,328	3,621
Slack work or business conditions	3,513	2,858	2,426	3,416	2,707	2,880	2,647	2,996	2,366
Could only find part-time work	1,051	1,002	906	1,029	1,060	1,055	1,071	999	914
Part time for noneconomic reasons <sup>4</sup>	19,453	20,822	19,885	20,122	20,667	20,870	20,826	20,806	20,602
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons <sup>3</sup>	4,776	4,033	3,813	4,547	4,105	4,149	3,996	4,235	3,694
Slack work or business conditions	3,474	2,796	2,415	3,371	2,672	2,842	2,617	2,927	2,345
Could only find part-time work	1,037	993	901	1,019	1,053	1,049	1,064	988	912
Part time for noneconomic reasons <sup>4</sup>	19,113	20,447	19,474	19,754	20,275	20,498	20,435	20,438	20,180

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey reference week and excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Refers to persons who usually work part time for noneconomic reasons such as childcare problems, family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and other reasons. This excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as vacations, holidays, illness, and bad weather.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available

#### Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	easonally adj	usted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Characteristic	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	152,283	158,609	158,678	151,612	157,722	158,458	158,105	158,426	158,111
16 to 19 years	5,952	5,472	6,356	5,200	5,474	5,660	5,601	5,571	5,558
16 to 17 years	2,197	2,068	2,395	1,930	2,295	2,310	2,316	2,194	2,114
18 to 19 years	3,755	3,404	3,961	3,272	3,205	3,392	3,307	3,396	3,443
20 years and over	146,331	153,137	152,322	146,412	152,248	152,798	152,504	152,855	152,554
20 to 24 years	13,749	13,667	14,235	13,391	13,834	13,774	13,673	13,768	13,852
25 years and over	132,582	139,471	138,087	133,105	138,412	139,055	138,737	139,047	138,603
25 to 54 years	97,028	101,954	101,200	97,338	101,109	101,769	101,605	101,734	101,495
25 to 34 years	34,196	35,609	35,345	34,265	35,125	35,367	35,472	35,569	35,437
35 to 44 years	32,528	34,773	34,399	32,643	34,535	34,695	34,612	34,675	34,508
45 to 54 years	30,305	31,573	31,457	30,430	31,448	31,707	31,522	31,490	31,550
55 years and over	35,554	37,516	36,887	35,767	37,304	37,287	37,132	37,313	37,108
Men, 16 years and over	80,994	84,379	84,690	80,276	84,247	84,465	84,089	84,218	84,061
16 to 19 years	3,016	2,730	3,257	2,612	2,774	2,911	2,754	2,795	2,819
16 to 17 years	1,107	1,000	1,238	930	1,131	1,137	1,097	1,054	1,046
18 to 19 years	1,909	1,730	2,019	1,675	1,659	1,804	1,662	1,748	1,769
20 years and over	77,978	81,649	81,432	77,665	81,473	81,554	81,334	81,422	81,242
20 to 24 years	6,956	6,991	7,317	6,740	7,059	6,975	6,958	7,009	7,081
25 years and over	71,022	74,658	74,115	70,958	74,457	74,613	74,340	74,406	74,052
25 to 54 years	51,861	54,412	54,238	51,807	54,227	54,331	54,259	54,258	54,161
25 to 34 years	18,162	18,832	18,826	18,157	18,788	18,782	18,851	18,830	18,842
35 to 44 years	17,664	18,708	18,531	17,635	18,696	18,696	18,605	18,628	18,492
45 to 54 years	16,035	16,872	16,880	16,016	16,743	16,852	16,803	16,800	16,828
55 years and over	19,161	20,246	19,877	19,151	20,230	20,282	20,081	20,147	19,890
Women, 16 years and over	71,289	74,230	73,988	71,336	73,475	73,992	74,017	74,208	74,050
16 to 19 years	2,936	2,742	3,098	2,588	2,699	2,748	2,847	2,776	2,739
16 to 17 years	1,091	1,068	1,156	1,000	1,164	1,173	1,219	1,140	1,067
18 to 19 years	1,845	1,674	1,942	1,597	1,546	1,589	1,645	1,648	1,674
20 years and over	68,353	71,488	70,890	68,747	70,775	71,244	71,170	71,432	71,311
20 to 24 years	6,793	6,676	6,918	6,652	6,775	6,799	6,715	6,759	6,771
25 years and over	61,560	64,813	63,972	62,147	63,955	64,442	64,397	64,641	64,551
25 to 54 years	45,167	47,543	46,963	45,531	46,882	47,438	47,346	47,475	47,334
25 to 34 years	16,034	16,777	16,518	16,109	16,338	16,584	16,621	16,739	16,595
35 to 44 years	14,864	16,065	15,868	15,008	15,838	15,999	16,007	16,047	16,016
45 to 54 years	14,269	14,701	14,577	14,415	14,705	14,855	14,718	14,690	14,722
55 years and over	16,393	17,270	17,009	16,616	17,074	17,004	17,051	17,165	17,218
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present <sup>1</sup>	43,533	45,531	45,191	43,569	45,648	45,325	45,259	45,306	45,222
Married women, spouse present <sup>1</sup>	34,400	36,455	36,099	34,854	35,870	36,043	35,999	36,356	36,526
Women who maintain families <sup>2</sup>	9,635	10,019	10,010	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	127,156	132,820	133,626	126,211	131,806	132,718	132,067	132,800	132,648
Part-time workers <sup>4</sup>	25,127	25,789	25,052	25,488	25,801	25,902	26,091	25,766	25,440
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	6,987	7,313	7,432	7,093	7,431	7,370	7,539	7,302	7,541
Percent of total employed	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8
• •	"		""			***			
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.040	0.000	0.050						
Self-employed workers, incorporated	6,210 10,033	6,823	6,659	- 0.051	0.070	10.010	- 0.000	10.007	10.000
	100331	10,211	10,179	9,851	9,976	10,018	9,886	10,067	10,002

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Prior to January 2020, referred to persons in opposite-sex married couples only.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not a spouse of either sex. Prior to January 2020, referred to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not an opposite-sex spouse.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available.

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic		Number of nployed per n thousand	rsons			Unemploy	ment rates		
Characteristic	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	9,502	5,950	5,912	5.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
16 to 19 years	660	645	685	11.3	10.3	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.0
16 to 17 years	248	248	265	11.4	10.2	8.6	8.8	10.2	11.2
18 to 19 years	375	395	391	10.3	10.1	10.9	11.8	10.4	10.2
20 years and over	8,843	5,305	5,227	5.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
20 to 24 years	1,333	993	1,015	9.1	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.8
25 years and over	7,538	4,255	4,250	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
25 to 54 years	5,663	3,245	3,186	5.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
25 to 34 years	2,339	1,451	1,263	6.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.4
35 to 44 years	1,840	1,045	1,146	5.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2
45 to 54 years	1,484	749	777	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
55 years and over	1,823	1,031	1,043	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Men, 16 years and over	5,167	3,148	3,152	6.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6
16 to 19 years	333	322	355	11.3	11.1	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.2
16 to 17 years	129	102	132	12.2	9.0	8.7	9.8	8.8	11.2
18 to 19 years	164	224	192	8.9	12.4	10.7	12.1	11.4	9.8
20 years and over	4,834	2,827	2,797	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
20 to 24 years	761	530	583	10.1	7.8	8.5	8.1	7.0	7.6
25 years and over	4,057	2,239	2,206	5.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
25 to 54 years	3,078	1,691	1,623	5.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
25 to 34 years	1,351	773	683	6.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.5
35 to 44 years	944	543	552	5.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
45 to 54 years	783	376	388	4.7	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
55 years and over	978	548	583	4.9	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8
Women, 16 years and over	4,335	2,802	2,760	5.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
16 to 19 years	327	324	330	11.2	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.8
16 to 17 years	119	146	133	10.6	11.2	8.5	7.8	11.4	11.1
18 to 19 years	211	170	199	11.7	7.6	11.2	11.5	9.4	10.6
20 years and over	4,008	2,479	2,430	5.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
20 to 24 years	571	464	433	7.9	7.2	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.0
25 years and over	3,481	2,016	2,045	5.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1
25 to 54 years	2,585	1,554	1,563	5.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
25 to 34 years	988	678	581	5.8	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.4
35 to 44 years	896	502	594	5.6	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.6
45 to 54 years	701	373	388	4.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6
55 years and over	866	480	476	5.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present <sup>1</sup>	1,668	911	927	3.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
Married women, spouse present <sup>1</sup>	1,332	841	847	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
Women who maintain families <sup>2</sup>	848	525	477	8.1	5.3	4.8	4.0	5.0	4.5
<b>FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS</b>									
Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	8,038	4,722	4,873	6.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Part-time workers <sup>4</sup>	1,459	1,157	1,032	5.4	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Prior to January 2020, referred to persons in opposite-sex married couples only.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data are not seasonally adjusted. Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not a spouse of either sex. Prior to January 2020, referred to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not an opposite-sex spouse.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

### Table A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ad	justed			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Reason	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	5,706	2,323	2,601	5,727	3,044	2,831	2,839	2,736	2,645
On temporary layoff	1,796	545	815	1,813	888	787	853	810	827
Not on temporary layoff	3,910	1,778	1,786	3,914	2,156	2,044	1,987	1,927	1,818
Permanent job losers	3,159	1,304	1,278	3,128	1,583	1,392	1,386	1,386	1,273
Persons who completed temporary jobs	751	474	508	787	573	652	601	541	545
Job leavers	919	719	812	945	963	787	793	764	832
Reentrants	2,499	1,989	2,200	2,283	1,947	1,985	1,882	1,943	1,990
New entrants	760	516	721	499	417	463	515	535	464
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	57.7	41.9	41.1	60.6	47.8	46.7	47.1	45.8	44.6
On temporary layoff	18.2	9.8	12.9	19.2	13.9	13.0	14.1	13.5	13.9
Not on temporary layoff	39.6	32.0	28.2	41.4	33.8	33.7	33.0	32.2	30.7
Job leavers	9.3	13.0	12.8	10.0	15.1	13.0	13.1	12.8	14.0
Reentrants	25.3	35.9	34.7	24.1	30.6	32.7	31.2	32.5	33.6
New entrants	7.7	9.3	11.4	5.3	6.6	7.6	8.5	8.9	7.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	3.5	1.4	1.6	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Job leavers	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Reentrants	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
New entrants	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to total unemployed in table A-1 because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

### Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment [Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Duration	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,709	1,994	2,964	1,972	2,131	2,289	2,227	2,066	2,262
5 to 14 weeks	1,980	1,449	1,386	2,182	1,800	1,684	1,617	1,767	1,552
15 weeks and over	5,195	2,105	1,985	5,311	2,437	1,999	2,033	2,017	2,089
15 to 26 weeks	1,276	826	699	1,338	735	571	551	661	753
27 weeks and over	3,918	1,279	1,286	3,973	1,702	1,428	1,483	1,356	1,336
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	29.8	23.2	20.8	31.6	26.6	24.2	25.0	22.5	22.3
Median duration, in weeks	17.6	9.4	5.8	19.6	9.6	7.5	7.5	9.6	8.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	27.4	35.9	46.8	20.8	33.5	38.3	37.9	35.3	38.3
5 to 14 weeks	20.0	26.1	21.9	23.1	28.3	28.2	27.5	30.2	26.3
15 weeks and over	52.6	37.9	31.3	56.1	38.3	33.5	34.6	34.5	35.4
15 to 26 weeks	12.9	14.9	11.0	14.1	11.5	9.6	9.4	11.3	12.8
27 weeks and over	39.6	23.1	20.3	42.0	26.7	23.9	25.2	23.2	22.6

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to total unemployed in table A-1 because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occuration	Emp	loyed	Unem	ployed	Unemployment rates		
Occupation	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022	
Total, 16 years and over <sup>1</sup>	152,283	158,678	9,883	6,334	6.1	3.8	
Management, professional, and related occupations	64,316	67,224	2,303	1,520	3.5	2.2	
Management, business, and financial operations							
occupations	28,216	29,179	877	488	3.0	1.6	
Professional and related occupations	36,100	38,045	1,426	1,032	3.8	2.6	
Service occupations	24,631	26,195	2,111	1,245	7.9	4.5	
Sales and office occupations	29,839	30,264	1,938	1,223	6.1	3.9	
Sales and related occupations	14,246	14,311	906	619	6.0	4.1	
Office and administrative support occupations	15,593	15,953	1,032	604	6.2	3.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance							
occupations	14,234	14,401	1,090	601	7.1	4.0	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,227	1,090	115	68	8.6	5.9	
Construction and extraction occupations	8,163	8,542	776	400	8.7	4.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,844	4,770	199	133	3.9	2.7	
Production, transportation, and material moving							
occupations	19,263	20,593	1,647	1,016	7.9	4.7	
Production occupations	7,950	8,544	580	315	6.8	3.6	
Transportation and material moving occupations	11,313	12,050	1,067	700	8.6	5.5	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey, or household survey. This classification system is derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2020 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

Table A-14. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	unem	ber of ployed sons usands)	Unemployment rates		
	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022	
Total, 16 years and over <sup>1</sup>	9,883	6,334	6.1	3.8	
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,631	4,607	6.0	3.5	
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	70	10	10.3	1.6	
Construction	730	385	7.5	3.7	
Manufacturing	792	465	5.4	3.0	
Durable goods	533	277	5.7	2.9	
Nondurable goods	259	189	4.8	3.2	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,238	799	6.2	4.1	
Transportation and utilities	479	323	6.0	3.8	
Information	170	80	6.1	3.1	
Financial activities	342	211	3.4	2.1	
Professional and business services	921	640	5.2	3.4	
Education and health services	1,073	803	4.4	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality	1,475	721	10.9	5.2	
Other services	342	169	5.4	2.5	
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	129	69	7.5	4.4	
Government workers	729	653	3.5	3.1	
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers	635	284	5.9	2.7	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2020 data, industries reflect the introduction of the 2017 Census industry classification system into the Current Population Survey. This industry classification system is derived from the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). No historical data have been revised.

#### Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

[Percent]

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Measure	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022	June 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	June 2022
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force U-2 Job losers and persons who completed	3.2	1.3	1.2	3.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.5	1.4	1.6	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.1	3.4	3.8	5.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.5	3.6	4.1	6.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	7.2	4.2	4.7	7.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to									
the labor force	10.1	6.7	7.0	9.8	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7

NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those 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 past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. 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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	То	tal	M	en	Wor	men
Category	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022	June 2021	June 2022
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	99,172	98,822	40,206	40,624	58,965	58,198
Persons who currently want a job	6,869	6,100	3,365	2,886	3,503	3,214
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup>	1,856	1,541	1,027	808	829	733
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup>	631	386	419	243	212	143
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup>	1,225	1,154	608	565	617	590
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders <sup>4</sup>	6,987	7,432	3,462	3,722	3,525	3,709
Percent of total employed	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.0
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,882	4,204	2,085	2,236	1,797	1,968
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,694	1,692	619	613	1,075	1,079
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	423	426	238	286	186	140
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	926	1,027	486	555	440	472

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately. NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail [In thousands]

[in triousands]		Not season	ally adjusted			Sea	asonally adjus	sted	
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Change from: May2022 - June2022 <sup>p</sup>
Total nonfarm Total private	146,493 124,593 20,479	150,957 128,462 20,862	151,748 129,292 21,068	152,692 130,619 21,362	145,698 123,673 20,232	151,224 129,048 20,986	151,608 129,384 21,044	151,980 129,765 21,092	372 381 48
Mining and logging	569	609	615	629	566	613	619	625	6
Logging	1	40.8	41.7	45.3	46.7	44.6	44.1	44.9	0.8
Mining	522.6	568.1	573.3	583.9	519.1	568.4	574.7	579.8	5.1
Oil and gas extraction  Mining, except oil and gas	116.7 176.7	136.1 176.4	136.9 180.2	140.2 182.5	116.4 174.1	137.1 176.5	137.6 178.8	139.4 179.4	1.8 0.6
Coal mining	35.8	37.4	37.7	38.1	36.2	37.1	37.8	38.2	0.4
Metal ore mining	41.8	43.1	43.4	43.9	41.3	43.4	43.3	43.2	-0.1
Nonmetallic mineral mining and	00.1	05.0	00.1	100 5	00.0	00.4	07.7	00.0	0.0
quarrying Support activities for mining	99.1 229.2	95.9 255.6	99.1 256.2	100.5 261.2	96.6 228.6	96.1 254.8	97.7 258.3	98.0 261.0	0.3 2.7
Construction.	7,557	7,552	7,710	7,858	7,378	7,623	7,657	7,670	13
Construction of buildings	1,669.2	1,684.2	1,711.1	1,738.3	1,638.7	1,704.8	1,710.7	1,706.8	-3.9
Residential building	867.8	885.9	905.5	914.1	852.5	896.9	903.1	898.6	-4.5
Nonresidential building	801.4	798.3	805.6	824.2	786.2	807.9	807.6	808.2	0.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,084.5	1,063.9	1,102.2	1,122.5	1,038.6	1,067.2	1,075.4	1,079.9	4.5
Specialty trade contractors	4,803.6	4,803.8	4,896.6	4,997.2	4,700.8	4,851.2	4,871.3	4,883.1	11.8
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,230.0	2,226.1	2,272.2	2,309.2	2,180.2	2,243.2	2,255.1	2,255.5	0.4
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,573.6	2,577.7	2,624.4	2,688.0	2,520.6	2,608.0	2,616.2	2,627.6	11.4
Manufacturing	12,353	12,701	12,743	12,875	12,288	12,750	12,768	12,797	29
Durable goods	7,686	7,902	7,921	7,997	7,632	7,919	7,927	7,938	11
Wood products	408.2	430.0	431.3	433.0	409.7	429.3	432.8	431.6	-1.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	407.5	408.6	415.9	418.5	400.0	409.0	411.0	410.6	-0.4
Primary metals  Fabricated metal products	352.5 1,389.5	359.0 1,427.3	359.9 1,435.8	361.8 1,445.7	350.5 1,378.1	360.0 1,429.4	360.8 1,436.3	361.0 1,435.7	0.2 -0.6
Machinery	1,056.4	1,087.2	1,087.9	1,099.9	1,047.7	1,092.1	1,430.3	1,089.8	1.0
Computer and electronic products	1,061.3	1,072.1	1,078.1	1,089.6	1,056.8	1,075.1	1,080.2	1,082.5	2.3
Computer and peripheral equipment	157.6	159.9	160.3	162.5	157.4	160.2	160.7	161.7	1.0
Communications equipment Semiconductors and electronic	86.4	84.5	84.2	85.8	85.9	84.7	84.5	85.0	0.5
components  Electronic instruments	370.2 416.7	376.2 420.0	379.3 423.4	385.8 422.8	368.0 415.3	378.0 420.3	380.3 423.3	382.3 421.4	2.0 -1.9
Miscellaneous computer and electronic products	30.4	31.5	30.9	32.7	30.2	31.9	31.3	32.1	0.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	397.4	408.3	408.5	413.0	395.8	409.2	409.4	409.6	0.2
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup>	1,622.4	1,692.7	1,681.3	1,703.5	1,610.9	1,694.1	1,684.3	1,691.5	7.2
Motor vehicles and parts <sup>2</sup>	935.6	1,002.2	990.0	1,001.4	928.5	996.3	991.6	993.7	2.1
Furniture and related products	377.6 613.5	383.2 633.1	385.7 636.3	388.3 643.9	374.6 608.2	386.2 635.0	386.7 636.3	386.8 638.7	0.1
Nondurable goods	4,667	4,799	4,822	4,878	4,656	4,831	4,841	4,859	18
Food manufacturing	· '	1,666.4	1,678.3	1,702.7	1,629.8	1,689.6	1,697.2	1,702.0	4.8
Textile mills	· '	100.4	100.6	101.9	97.9	100.8	100.5	101.2	0.7
Textile product mills	102.3	106.0	105.7	104.8	103.3	105.7	105.6	104.9	-0.7
Apparel		93.6	95.3	97.2	91.4	94.3	95.1	96.3	1.2
Paper and paper products	347.0	359.6	360.0	362.5	347.0	359.3	360.4	361.6	1.2
Printing and related support activities  Petroleum and coal products	366.5 106.3	375.2 107.5	376.4 108.9	377.1 109.6	365.5 104.3	377.3 108.2	376.6 107.8	375.7 107.7	-0.9 -0.1
Chemicals	871.3	890.9	893.3	898.5	869.1	890.4	893.8	895.0	1.2
Plastics and rubber products	719.6	748.1	750.1	756.8	721.6	748.8	751.4	756.7	5.3
Miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturing	332.6	350.8	353.7	366.9	325.7	356.1	352.7	358.1	5.4
Private service-providing	104,114	107,600	108,224	109,257	103,441	108,062	108,340	108,673	333
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,623	28,350	28,449	28,692	27,661	28,647	28,678	28,746	68
Wholesale trade	5,705.8	5,828.3	5,866.8	5,915.7	5,675.6	5,842.9	5,858.3	5,874.7	16.4
Durable goods	3,133.7 2,093.2	3,208.2 2,129.8	3,230.7 2,138.5	3,252.9 2,160.8	3,118.2 2,074.8	3,214.3 2,137.2	3,227.2 2,133.2	3,231.4 2,141.5	4.2 8.3
Noticulable goods	2,090.2	2,123.0	2,130.5	2,100.0	2,074.0	2,137.2	2,100.2	2,141.5	0.3

## Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail — Continued

[In thousands]

		Not season	ally adjusted			Sea	asonally adjus	sted	01
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Chan from May20 June20
Wholesale trade - Continued									
Electronic markets and agents and									_
brokers	478.9	490.3	497.6	502.0	482.6	491.4	497.9	501.8	3.
Retail trade	15,406.1	15,646.4	15,644.5	15,782.0	15,381.9	15,805.3	15,761.6	15,777.0	15.
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,956.0	1,967.2	1,973.1	1,984.6	1,943.8	1,967.9	1,967.3	1,971.0	3.
Automobile dealers	1,228.7	1,237.3	1,237.6	1,242.0	1,225.6	1,237.5	1,236.7	1,238.1	1
Other motor vehicle dealers	178.4	169.5	174.4	179.7	168.8	168.8	169.0	170.1	1
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	548.9	560.4	561.1	562.9	549.3	561.6	561.6	562.9	1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	441.4	436.9	435.4	432.3	444.3	441.5	439.4	437.3	-2
Electronics and appliance stores	408.3	427.7	425.5	424.5	423.5	434.4	435.6	438.7	3
Building material and garden supply									
stores	1,489.8	1,389.7	1,430.3	1,461.0	1,415.7	1,365.9	1,377.4	1,382.4	5
Food and beverage stores	3,134.5	3,145.2	3,145.6	3,187.0	3,126.7	3,170.7	3,163.0	3,169.1	6
Health and personal care stores	1,018.3	1,058.4	1,049.0	1,048.6	1,022.7	1,062.3	1,057.1	1,055.9	-1
Gasoline stations	948.3	961.5	972.2	983.9	937.5	972.6	974.3	974.3	0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,025.3	1,046.4	1,052.5	1,079.8	1,035.7	1,092.5	1,084.3	1,085.7	1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music	500.7	500.7	507.4	500.7	500.0	500.0	E44.4	F44.0	
stores	520.7	522.7	527.1	530.7	529.0	538.3	541.1	541.2	0
General merchandise stores	3,019.1	3,211.4	3,142.7	3,138.6	3,066.7	3,255.0	3,221.5	3,214.3	-7
Department stores	903.9	937.1	927.5	931.7	938.1	971.9	967.2	965.3	-1
General merchandise stores, including warehouse clubs and supercenters	2,115.2	2,274.3	2,215.2	2,206.9	2.128.7	2,283.1	2,254.3	2,249.1	-5
Miscellaneous store retailers	821.7	841.5	855.2	866.8	807.4	850.8	849.5	851.9	2
Nonstore retailers	622.7	637.8	635.9	644.2	628.9	653.4	651.1	655.2	4
Transportation and warehousing	5,967.1	6,338.4	6,398.7	6,450.4	6,061.5	6,459.6	6,518.3	6,553.8	35
Air transportation	473.9	541.8	550.1	561.8	469.6	543.4	549.5	557.0	7
Rail transportation	147.4	146.2	146.4	146.4	147.7	145.9	146.4	146.2	-0
Water transportation	57.7	57.9	59.8	62.6	56.3	58.7	59.3	60.3	1
Truck transportation	1,519.3	1,550.6	1,576.4	1,597.0	1,516.8	1,568.9	1,585.2	1,589.5	4
Transit and ground passenger	200	410.0	4101	205.0	076.7	200.0	400.0	400.6	2
transportation	366.8	410.8	416.1	395.0	376.7	396.9	400.9	403.6	1
Pipeline transportation	49.9	49.7	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.8	49.7	49.5	-C
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.6	22.4	30.8	35.3	22.1	25.6	28.0	29.2	1
Support activities for transportation	715.4	768.3	773.4	780.6	717.7	772.6	778.9	781.8	-1
Couriers and messengers	1,004.9	1,029.9	1,032.4	1,045.1	1,065.3	1,113.4	1,116.3	1,115.1	1
Warehousing and storage	1,604.2	1,760.8	1,763.7	1,777.0	1,639.5	1,784.4	1,804.1	1,821.6	17
Utilities	544.0	537.2	538.6	543.7	541.5	539.2	539.7	540.8	1
Information	2,823	2,947	2,975	3,031	2,820	2,957	2,983	3,008	25
Publishing industries, except Internet	796.0	816.9	818.0	838.6	792.9	820.2	821.4	830.8	20
Motion picture and sound recording	7.50.0	010.3	0.0.0	0.00.0	102.3	020.2	021.4	000.0	"
industries	364.7	415.9	439.6	451.6	362.9	423.1	440.6	447.0	6
Broadcasting, except Internet	232.0	232.8	233.3	236.2	233.6	233.7	233.8	235.9	2
Telecommunications	662.5	662.9	658.3	661.8	665.1	660.6	660.8	661.5	
Data processing, hosting and related									
services	389.0	413.3	415.8	422.8	389.4	412.5	415.5	419.2	3
Other information services	379.0	404.9	409.7	420.2	376.1	407.0	410.4	414.0	3
Financial activities	8,780	8,899	8,926	8,994	8,745	8,936	8,950	8,951	1
Finance and insurance	6,505.5	6,576.6	6,572.8	6.602.4	6,501.8	6,588.5	6,590.2	6,589.7	-c
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.0	20.7	20.7	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.8	21.0	
Credit intermediation and related									`
activities	2,705.0	2,714.1	2,711.2	2,711.0	2,701.3	2,714.7	2,714.5	2,703.8	-10
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup>	1,745.5	1,726.7	1,728.7	1,735.9	1,738.3	1,729.1	1,728.3	1,727.6	-0
Commercial banking	1,363.1	1,335.1	1,334.6	1,338.9	1,356.9	1,337.5	1,334.2	1,332.4	-1
Nondepository credit intermediation	631.9	646.3	644.5	636.6	634.1	645.9	647.0	637.7	-6
Activities related to credit intermediation	327.6	341.1	338.0	338.5	328.9	339.7	339.2	338.5	-0
Securities, commodity contracts,									`
investments, and funds and trusts	987.3	1,013.3	1,019.6	1,030.3	986.6	1,019.8	1,023.7	1,026.5	2
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,792.2	2,828.5	2,821.3	2,840.1	2,793.0	2,833.1	2,831.2	2,838.4	7
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,274.4	2,322.7	2,353.5	2,391.1	2,243.4	2,347.3	2,359.6	2,361.5	1
Real estate	1,757.0	1,783.6	1,798.1	1,820.8	1,741.5	1,799.5	1,805.9	1,809.6	3

See footnotes at end of table.

## Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail — Continued

[In thousands]

		Not season	ally adjusted			Sea	asonally adju	sted	
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Change from: May2022 June202
Real estate and rental and leasing - Continued									
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	20.9	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.6	-0.1
Professional and business services	21,156	22,106	22,159	22,310	21,084	22,130	22,199	22,273	74
Professional and technical services	9,810.2	10,383.2	10,335.4	10,428.9	9,833.3	10,347.3	10,403.6	10,445.6	42.0
Legal services	1,159.2	1,172.8	1,178.0	1,196.8	1,150.4	1,179.3	1,182.6	1,185.6	3.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,001.6	1,158.2	1,072.7	1,070.3	1,049.9	1,089.3	1,109.5	1,114.3	4.8
Architectural and engineering services  Specialized design services	1,550.9 140.7	1,603.6 149.8	1,615.6 152.6	1,646.9 153.5	1,534.5 140.7	1,615.9 150.6	1,621.0 152.3	1,627.9 153.0	6.9
Computer systems design and related services.	2,279.7	2,414.3	2,421.5	2,425.5	2,290.8	2,414.5	2,427.6	2,437.6	10.0
Management and technical consulting services	1,619.3	1,732.9	1,737.0	1,746.4	1,619.0	1,737.4	1,744.4	1,751.6	7.2
Scientific research and development services.	827.0	862.8	869.4	887.8	820.4	867.5	874.3	879.9	5.6
Advertising and related services	444.5	478.4	477.4	484.7	442.6	478.7	477.8	481.6	3.8
Other professional and technical services	787.3	810.4	811.2	817.0	784.9	814.1	814.1	814.1	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises Administrative and waste services	2,342.3 9,003.2	2,359.4 9,363.2	2,364.3 9,459.1	2,400.1 9,481.3	2,328.6 8,921.7	2,366.4 9,416.5	2,372.3 9,422.9	2,384.7 9,443.1	12.4 20.2
Administrative and support services	8,547.1	8,897.6	8,990.6	9,002.9	8,467.9	8,946.0	8,952.3	8,968.7	16.4
Office administrative services	543.6	582.0	586.8	597.3	540.7	582.8	585.1	593.0	7.9
Facilities support services	153.4	154.8	150.2	153.9	153.9	155.9	151.5	153.8	2.3
Employment services <sup>1</sup>	3,452.5	3,793.2	3,824.8	3,780.9	3,488.2	3,841.0	3,854.6	3,858.2	3.6
Temporary help services	2,803.1	3,091.3	3,118.2	3,067.4	2,834.9	3,130.8	3,142.0	3,147.4	5.4
Business support services  Travel arrangement and reservation	793.1	790.2	780.6	772.3	810.3	797.4	795.1	794.1	-1.0
services.	137.4 908.6	151.8 918.8	153.8 920.7	157.1 921.7	134.3 909.6	152.1 916.5	152.5 918.2	153.3 919.9	0.8
Investigation and security services  Services to buildings and dwellings	2,260.7	2,188.6	2,252.0	2,291.8	2,138.5	2,182.1	2,174.8	2,174.5	-0.3
Other support services	297.8	318.2	321.7	327.9	292.3	318.2	320.5	322.1	1.6
Waste management and remediation services.	456.1	465.6	468.5	478.4	453.8	470.5	470.6	474.4	3.8
Education and health services	23,458	24,318	24,263	24,145	23,640	24,186	24,243	24,339	96
Educational services	3,381.9	3,913.2	3,809.4	3,591.3	3,572.3	3,764.6	3,789.0	3,807.2	18.2
Health care and social assistance	20,076.4	20,404.7	20,453.3	20,553.3	20,067.2	20,421.2	20,454.3	20,532.1	77.8
Health care <sup>3</sup>	16,012.5	16,213.4	16,229.3	16,322.5	16,012.5	16,242.9	16,258.2	16,314.9	56.7
Ambulatory health care services	7,856.1	8,106.3	8,107.9	8,135.4	7,854.9	8,112.0	8,109.8	8,138.0	28.2
Offices of physicians Offices of dentists	2,731.9 995.7	2,809.4 1,023.8	2,816.0 1,021.9	2,820.8 1,028.7	2,732.3 993.3	2,810.7 1,024.6	2,815.1 1,023.1	2,820.9 1,026.5	5.8
Offices of other health practitioners	1,002.6	1,023.0	1,073.1	1,075.6	1,003.0	1,024.0	1,070.8	1,020.5	3.7
Outpatient care centers	995.3	1,013.5	1,014.1	1,019.6	995.7	1,014.3	1,015.3	1,020.3	5.0
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	304.2	316.0	313.5	314.5	305.6	314.1	314.0	315.3	1.3
Home health care services	1,513.4	1,554.0	1,552.4	1,559.5	1,513.4	1,558.4	1,554.5	1,563.5	9.0
Other ambulatory health care services	313.0	316.4	316.9	316.7	311.7	316.2	317.0	317.0	0.0
Hospitals	5,119.7	5,140.6	5,141.0	5,177.0	5,125.8	5,147.4	5,158.0	5,178.5	20.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	3,036.7	2,966.5	2,980.4	3,010.1	3,031.8	2,983.5	2,990.4	2,998.4	8.0
Nursing care facilities	1,375.3	1,334.8	1,339.8	1,358.2	1,376.3	1,348.7	1,350.6	1,356.0	5.4
Residential mental health facilities	609.2	598.5	601.8	604.4	607.3	599.4	601.4	602.1	0.7
Community care facilities for the	007.7	070.7	0040	900.6	004.7	070.0	000.0	0045	,,
elderly Other residential care facilities	897.7 154.5	878.7 154.5	884.2 154.6	890.6 156.9	894.7 153.6	879.9 155.6	883.2 155.3	884.5 155.9	1.3
Social assistance	4,063.9	4,191.3	4,224.0	4,230.8	4,054.7	4,178.3	4,196.1	4,217.2	21.1
Individual and family services	2,706.5	2,766.4	2,786.4	2,796.3	2,699.4	2,763.7	2,778.0	2,788.2	10.2
Emergency and other relief services	192.3	201.3	200.3	202.7	192.4	201.1	201.2	202.2	1.0
Vocational rehabilitation services	277.0	274.4	274.9	277.5	273.4	274.8	274.8	274.1	-0.7
Child day care services  Leisure and hospitality	888.1 14,760	949.2	962.4 15,758	954.3 16,315	889.5 14,054	938.6 15,530	942.1 15,598	952.7 15,665	10.6 67
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,222.4	15,326 2,195.1	2,333.7	2,546.2	1,963.3	2,265.1	2,282.4	2,294.5	12.1
Performing arts and spectator sports  Museums, historical sites, and similar	390.1	490.9	516.2	516.4	366.6	486.8	497.8	501.6	3.8
institutions	150.0	150.6	157.7	170.9	138.4	154.6	156.5	157.8	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

### Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

#### — Continued

[In thousands]

		Not seasona	ally adjusted			Sea	asonally adjus	sted	
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Change from: May2022 - June2022 <sup>p</sup>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation - Continued									
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,682.3	1,553.6	1,659.8	1,858.9	1,458.3	1,623.7	1,628.1	1,635.1	7.0
Accommodation and food services	12,537.3	13,130.9	13,424.0	13,768.8	12,090.8	13,264.7	13,315.3	13,370.9	55.6
Accommodation	1,572.4	1,645.9	1,712.6	1,831.0	1,456.1	1,705.9	1,723.9	1,738.7	14.8
Food services and drinking places	10,964.9	11,485.0	11,711.4	11,937.8	10,634.7	11,558.8	11,591.4	11,632.2	40.8
Other services	5,514	5,654	5,694	5,770	5,437	5,676	5,689	5,691	2
Repair and maintenance	1,350.5	1,415.8	1,425.4	1,436.8	1,338.7	1,415.6	1,420.6	1,423.1	2.5
Personal and laundry services	1,366.5	1,439.7	1,455.3	1,470.4	1,351.6	1,443.7	1,449.5	1,455.1	5.6
Membership associations and organizations	2,797.4	2,798.2	2,812.8	2,862.9	2,747.0	2,816.3	2,818.7	2,812.9	-5.8
Government	21,900	22,495	22,456	22,073	22,025	22,176	22,224	22,215	-9
Federal	2,892	2,861	2,868	2,858	2,885	2,867	2,866	2,853	-13
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,294.1	2,253.9	2,269.2	2,263.6	2,283.2	2,261.0	2,263.8	2,251.1	-12.7
U.S. Postal Service	598.2	606.9	598.4	594.7	601.8	606.2	602.5	601.4	-1.1
State government	4,985	5,371	5,243	5,011	5,251	5,218	5,254	5,253	-1
State government education	2,289.6	2,743.0	2,610.6	2,366.5	2,571.5	2,590.7	2,622.7	2,626.7	4.0
State government, excluding education	2,695.0	2,628.2	2,632.7	2,644.2	2,679.4	2,627.5	2,631.2	2,626.1	-5.1
Local government	14,023	14,263	14,345	14,204	13,889	14,091	14,104	14,109	5
Local government education	7,548.2	7,969.1	7,978.1	7,648.2	7,586.2	7,725.2	7,734.6	7,738.0	3.4
Local government, excluding education	6,474.3	6,293.5	6,366.9	6,556.0	6,302.9	6,366.2	6,369.0	6,371.4	2.4

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

p Preliminary

Table B-2. Average weekly hours and overtime of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.5
Goods-producing	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.9
Mining and logging		45.2	45.9	46.0
Construction.	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.8
Manufacturing	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3
Durable goods	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.6
Nondurable goods	40.1	39.8	39.8	39.6
Private service-providing		33.5	33.5	33.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.6	34.0	34.0	34.1
Wholesale trade	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.9
Retail trade	30.8	30.1	30.1	30.2
Transportation and warehousing	39.0	38.0	38.2	38.2
Utilities	42.6	42.7	43.0	43.5
Information	37.1	36.8	36.6	36.9
Financial activities	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.5
Professional and business services	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6
Education and health services	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4
Leisure and hospitality	26.4	25.9	25.8	25.7
Other services	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Durable goods	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1

p Preliminary

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

sector, seasonally adjusted

		Average hou	urly earnings			3		
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	\$30.52	\$31.86	\$31.98	\$32.08	\$1,062.10	\$1,102.36	\$1,103.31	\$1,106.76
Goods-producing	30.93	32.19	32.33	32.39	1,234.11	1,287.60	1,293.20	1,292.36
Mining and logging	34.79	35.41	35.75	36.07	1,575.99	1,600.53	1,640.93	1,659.22
Construction	32.85	34.34	34.55	34.68	1,271.30	1,332.39	1,347.45	1,345.58
Manufacturing	29.62	30.78	30.86	30.86	1,193.69	1,246.59	1,246.74	1,243.66
Durable goods	31.11	32.37	32.49	32.44	1,256.84	1,320.70	1,322.34	1,317.06
Nondurable goods	27.17	28.10	28.12	28.21	1,089.52	1,118.38	1,119.18	1,117.12
Private service-providing	30.43	31.79	31.90	32.01	1,028.53	1,064.97	1,068.65	1,072.34
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.29	27.45	27.55	27.58	909.63	933.30	936.70	940.48
Wholesale trade	33.56	34.80	34.84	35.06	1,315.55	1,364.16	1,358.76	1,363.83
Retail trade	21.90	22.78	22.82	22.87	674.52	685.68	686.88	690.67
Transportation and warehousing	26.45	27.83	28.05	27.86	1,031.55	1,057.54	1,071.51	1,064.25
Utilities	44.61	46.61	47.19	47.34	1,900.39	1,990.25	2,029.17	2,059.29
Information	44.28	45.45	45.82	46.23	1,642.79	1,672.56	1,677.01	1,705.89
Financial activities	40.10	41.03	40.99	41.06	1,507.76	1,542.73	1,537.13	1,539.75
Professional and business services	36.50	38.53	38.62	38.62	1,335.90	1,414.05	1,409.63	1,413.49
Education and health services	29.90	31.38	31.53	31.72	998.66	1,048.09	1,056.26	1,059.45
Leisure and hospitality	18.47	19.82	19.96	20.16	487.61	513.34	514.97	518.11
Other services	27.55	27.98	28.15	28.36	889.87	900.96	906.43	913.19

p Preliminary

Table B-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

[2007=100]

		ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	s <sup>1</sup>	Index of aggregate weekly payrolls <sup>2</sup>				
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: May 2022 - June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: May 2022 - June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
otal private	108.0	112.1	112.1	112.4	0.3	157.6	170.7	171.3	172.4	0.6
Goods-producing	92.0	95.6	95.9	95.9	0.0	128.6	139.1	140.1	140.4	0.2
Mining and logging	80.6	87.1	89.3	90.3	1.1	112.5	123.8	128.1	130.8	2.1
Construction	98.4	102.0	102.9	102.6	-0.3	140.5	152.1	154.5	154.6	0.1
Manufacturing	89.1	92.9	92.8	92.8	0.0	122.7	133.0	133.2	133.2	0.0
Durable goods	86.8	91.0	90.8	90.7	-0.1	119.9	130.8	131.1	130.7	-0.3
Nondurable goods	93.2	96.0	96.2	96.0	-0.2	128.5	136.8	137.2	137.5	0.2
Private service-providing	112.6	116.5	116.8	117.2	0.3	166.5	180.1	181.2	182.4	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.4	106.3	106.4	107.0	0.6	148.1	157.3	158.1	159.1	0.6
Wholesale trade	98.1	101.0	100.8	100.8	0.0	137.8	147.1	146.9	147.8	0.6
Retail trade	96.2	96.6	96.3	96.8	0.5	139.2	145.4	145.3	146.2	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	135.8	141.0	143.1	143.8	0.5	182.8	199.7	204.2	203.9	-0.1
Utilities	99.8	99.6	100.4	101.8	1.4	147.1	153.4	156.6	159.2	1.7
Information	95.5	99.4	99.7	101.4	1.7	150.6	160.8	162.7	166.9	2.6
Financial activities	107.7	110.1	110.0	110.0	0.0	168.5	176.2	175.8	176.1	0.2
Professional and business services	121.0	127.3	127.0	127.8	0.6	178.8	198.7	198.7	199.9	0.6
Education and health services	128.9	131.9	132.6	132.7	0.1	185.5	199.1	201.2	202.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	105.9	114.8	114.8	114.9	0.1	157.8	183.5	184.9	186.8	1.0
Other services	101.3	105.4	105.6	105.7	0.1	152.9	161.6	163.0	164.2	0.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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Table B-5. Employment of women on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

	Worr	nen employe	es (in thous	ands)		Percent of a	II employees	ployees		
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>		
Total nonfarm	72,592	75,307	75,513	75,821	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9		
Total private	59,888	62,431	62,615	62,901	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.5		
Goods-producing	4,600	4,825	4,845	4,862	22.7	23.0	23.0	23.1		
Mining and logging	74	80	80	80	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.8		
Construction	1,005	1,064	1,071	1,077	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.0		
Manufacturing	3,521	3,681	3,694	3,705	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.0		
Durable goods	1,867	1,958	1,961	1,970	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.8		
Nondurable goods	1,654	1,723	1,733	1,735	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.7		
Private service-providing	55,288	57,606	57,770	58,039	53.4	53.3	53.3	53.4		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,926	11,365	11,383	11,449	39.5	39.7	39.7	39.8		
Wholesale trade	1,727.3	1,778.5	1,792.0	1,802.4	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.7		
Retail trade	7,497.5	7,721.2	7,701.4	7,732.4	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.0		
Transportation and warehousing	1,565.8	1,729.2	1,753.1	1,777.8	25.8	26.8	26.9	27.1		
Utilities	134.9	136.0	136.2	136.8	24.9	25.2	25.2	25.3		
Information	1,119	1,175	1,193	1,208	39.7	39.7	40.0	40.2		
Financial activities	4,916	4,983	4,988	4,993	56.2	55.8	55.7	55.8		
Professional and business services	9,736	10,262	10,284	10,301	46.2	46.4	46.3	46.2		
Education and health services	18,236	18,584	18,635	18,744	77.1	76.8	76.9	77.0		
Leisure and hospitality	7,469	8,225	8,271	8,327	53.1	53.0	53.0	53.2		
Other services	2,886	3,012	3,016	3,017	53.1	53.1	53.0	53.0		
Government	12,704	12,876	12,898	12,920	57.7	58.1	58.0	58.2		

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### Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	100,715	105,141	105,384	105,727
Goods-producing	14,398	15,047	15,084	15,123
Mining and logging	419	462	466	471
Construction	5,451	5,635	5,658	5,666
Manufacturing	8,528	8,950	8,960	8,986
Durable goods	5,205	5,489	5,484	5,499
Nondurable goods	3,323	3,461	3,476	3,487
Private service-providing	86,317	90,094	90,300	90,604
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23,366	24,190	24,181	24,244
Wholesale trade	4,512.1	4,655.7	4,665.4	4,670.7
Retail trade	13,158.3	13,469.7	13,423.2	13,447.5
Transportation and warehousing	5,264.2	5,633.5	5,661.1	5,692.4
Utilities	431.1	430.7	431.5	433.6
Information	2,235	2,359	2,374	2,400
Financial activities	6,596	6,720	6,731	6,732
Professional and business services	16,953	17,701	17,758	17,813
Education and health services	20,668	21,041	21,089	21,163
Leisure and hospitality	12,113	13,485	13,554	13,624
Other services.	4,386	4,598	4,613	4,628

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

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Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.3	34.1	34.0	34.0
Goods-producing	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.6
Mining and logging		47.0	47.4	47.8
Construction		39.5	39.9	39.6
Manufacturing	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9
Durable goods	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.2
Nondurable goods	41.4	40.8	40.8	40.4
Private service-providing	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.0
Wholesale trade	38.9	39.2	39.2	39.1
Retail trade	30.7	30.5	30.4	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	38.7	37.6	37.8	37.8
Utilities	42.8	42.5	42.9	43.1
Information	36.7	36.6	36.4	36.3
Financial activities	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.5
Professional and business services	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.2
Education and health services	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.7
Leisure and hospitality	25.1	24.7	24.6	24.5
Other services	31.5	31.3	31.2	31.2
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Durable goods	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
Nondurable goods	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

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Table B-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

		Average hou	urly earnings	i		3		
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	\$25.81	\$27.18	\$27.32	\$27.45	\$885.28	\$926.84	\$928.88	\$933.30
Goods-producing	26.44	27.60	27.84	27.93	1,073.46	1,126.08	1,138.66	1,133.96
Mining and logging	30.92	32.22	32.32	32.59	1,453.24	1,514.34	1,531.97	1,557.80
Construction	30.43	31.75	32.14	32.25	1,189.81	1,254.13	1,282.39	1,277.10
Manufacturing	23.77	24.82	24.95	25.00	981.70	1,022.58	1,027.94	1,022.50
Durable goods	24.79	26.04	26.21	26.23	1,023.83	1,083.26	1,085.09	1,080.68
Nondurable goods	22.18	22.85	22.93	23.01	918.25	932.28	935.54	929.60
Private service-providing	25.69	27.10	27.21	27.35	852.91	891.59	895.21	899.82
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.31	23.69	23.81	23.86	765.23	805.46	811.92	811.24
Wholesale trade	27.60	28.82	28.93	29.01	1,073.64	1,129.74	1,134.06	1,134.29
Retail trade	18.52	19.45	19.45	19.50	568.56	593.23	591.28	592.80
Transportation and warehousing	23.69	25.95	26.18	26.20	916.80	975.72	989.60	990.36
Utilities	39.80	41.68	42.03	42.17	1,703.44	1,771.40	1,803.09	1,817.53
Information	37.13	36.91	37.36	37.46	1,362.67	1,350.91	1,359.90	1,359.80
Financial activities	30.32	31.76	32.02	32.27	1,133.97	1,191.00	1,194.35	1,210.13
Professional and business services	30.50	32.35	32.38	32.62	1,107.15	1,174.31	1,172.16	1,180.84
Education and health services	26.95	28.52	28.61	28.75	883.96	929.75	935.55	940.13
Leisure and hospitality	16.15	17.59	17.75	17.79	405.37	434.47	436.65	435.86
Other services	23.58	24.29	24.33	24.45	742.77	760.28	759.10	762.84

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

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Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

[2002=100]

	li	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	32	In	dex of agg	regate wee	ekly payrol	ls <sup>3</sup>
Industry	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: May 2022 - June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2021	Apr. 2022	May 2022 <sup>p</sup>	June 2022 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: May 2022 - June 2022 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	115.1	119.5	119.4	119.8	0.3	198.6	217.0	218.0	219.8	0.8
Goods-producing	89.3	93.8	94.3	93.8	-0.5	144.6	158.5	160.7	160.5	-0.1
Mining and logging	104.6	115.4	117.4	119.6	1.9	188.2	216.2	220.6	226.8	2.8
Construction	106.7	111.4	113.0	112.3	-0.6	175.3	191.1	196.2	195.6	-0.3
Manufacturing	80.9	84.6	84.7	84.4	-0.4	125.7	137.4	138.3	137.9	-0.3
Durable goods	80.8	85.8	85.3	85.1	-0.2	125.0	139.5	139.6	139.4	-0.1
Nondurable goods	81.1	83.2	83.6	83.0	-0.7	127.0	134.3	135.4	135.0	-0.3
Private service-providing	122.1	126.3	126.6	127.0	0.3	215.2	234.7	236.2	238.3	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	112.1	115.0	115.3	115.3	0.0	178.7	194.7	196.2	196.6	0.2
Wholesale trade	104.2	108.3	108.5	108.4	-0.1	169.7	184.2	185.3	185.6	0.2
Retail trade	102.2	104.0	103.3	103.5	0.2	162.2	173.3	172.1	172.9	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	154.2	160.3	162.0	162.8	0.5	232.5	264.8	269.9	271.6	0.6
Utilities	94.4	93.6	94.7	95.6	1.0	156.8	162.9	166.1	168.2	1.3
Information	93.6	98.5	98.6	99.4	0.8	172.1	180.1	182.4	184.4	1.1
Financial activities	116.1	118.6	118.2	118.8	0.5	216.6	231.7	232.8	235.9	1.3
Professional and business services	137.6	143.7	143.7	144.2	0.3	249.6	276.4	276.8	279.7	1.0
Education and health services	144.5	146.3	147.0	147.5	0.3	257.1	275.3	277.7	280.0	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	111.4	122.0	122.1	122.3	0.2	204.3	243.7	246.2	247.0	0.3
Other services	96.9	100.9	100.9	101.3	0.4	166.5	178.6	178.9	180.4	0.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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