

NEWS RELEASE



Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Thursday, July 2, 2015

USDL-15-1274

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION — JUNE 2015

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** increased by 223,000 in June, and the **unemployment rate** declined to 5.3 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, retail trade, financial activities, and in transportation and warehousing.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,

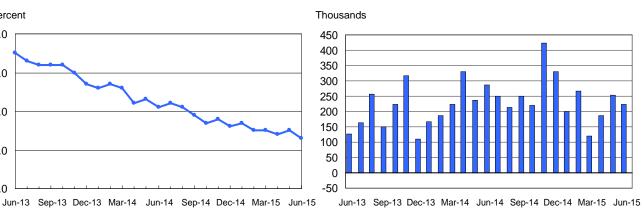


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month

change, seasonally adjusted, June 2013 - June 2015

June 2013 - June 2015

Household Survey Data

Percent

8.0

7.0

6.0

5.0

4.0

The **unemployment rate** declined by 0.2 percentage point to 5.3 percent in June, and the number of **unemployed persons** declined by 375,000 to 8.3 million. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (4.8 percent), adult women (4.8 percent), and blacks (9.5 percent) edged down in June, while the rates for teenagers (18.1 percent), whites (4.6 percent), Asians (3.8 percent), and Hispanics (6.6 percent) showed little change. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) declined by 381,000 to 2.1 million in June. These individuals accounted for 25.8 percent of the unemployed. Over the past 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed has declined by 955,000. (See table A-12.)

The **civilian labor force** declined by 432,000 in June, following an increase of similar magnitude in May. The **labor force participation rate** declined by 0.3 percentage point to 62.6 percent in June. The **employment-population ratio**, at 59.3 percent, was essentially unchanged in June and has shown little movement thus far this year. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers), at 6.5 million, changed little in June. These individuals, who would have preferred full-time employment, were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-8.)

In June, 1.9 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, little changed from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 653,000 **discouraged workers** in June, essentially unchanged from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.3 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in June had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-16.)

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** rose by 223,000 in June, compared with an average monthly gain of 250,000 over the prior 12 months. In June, job gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, retail trade, financial activities, and in transportation and warehousing. (See table B-1.)

Employment in **professional and business services** increased by 64,000 in June, about in line with the average monthly gain of 57,000 over the prior 12 months. In June, employment continued to trend up in temporary help services (+20,000), in architectural and engineering services (+4,000), and in computer systems design and related services (+4,000).

Health care added 40,000 jobs in June. Job gains were distributed among the three component industries—ambulatory care services (+23,000), hospitals (+11,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+7,000). Employment in health care had grown by an average of 34,000 per month over the prior 12 months.

Employment in **retail trade** increased by 33,000 in June and has risen by 300,000 over the year. In June, general merchandise stores added 10,000 jobs.

In June, employment in **financial activities** increased by 20,000, with most of the increase in insurance carriers and related activities (+9,000) and in securities, commodity contracts, and investments (+7,000). Commercial banking employment declined by 6,000. Employment in financial activities has grown by 159,000 over the year, with insurance accounting for about half of the gain.

Transportation and warehousing added 17,000 jobs in June. Employment in truck transportation continued to trend up over the month (+7,000) and has increased by 19,000 over the past 3 months.

Employment in **food services and drinking places** continued to trend up in June (+30,000) and has increased by 355,000 over the year.

Employment in **mining** continued to trend down in June (-4,000). Since a recent high in December 2014, employment in mining has declined by 71,000, with losses concentrated in support activities for mining.

Employment in other major industries, including **construction**, **manufacturing**, **wholesale trade**, **information**, and **government**, showed little or no change over the month.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was 34.5 hours in June for the fourth month in a row. The manufacturing workweek for all employees edged down by 0.1 hour to 40.7 hours, and factory overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 3.4 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.6 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In June, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls were unchanged at \$24.95. Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** edged up by 2 cents to \$20.99 in June. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for April was revised from +221,000 to +187,000, and the change for May was revised from +280,000 to +254,000. With these revisions, employment gains in April and May combined were 60,000 lower than previously reported. Over the past 3 months, job gains have averaged 221,000 per month.

The Employment Situation for July is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 7, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Category	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	Change from: May 2015- June 2015
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	247,814	250,266	250,455	250,663	208
Civilian labor force	155,700	157,072	157,469	157,037	-432
Participation rate	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.6	-0.3
Employed	146,247	148,523	148,795	148,739	-56
Employment-population ratio	59.0	59.3	59.4	59.3	-0.1
Unemployed	9,453	8,549	8,674	8,299	-375
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.3	-0.2
Not in labor force	92,114	93,194	92,986	93,626	640
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.3	-0.2
Adult men (20 years and over)	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	-0.2
Adult women (20 years and over)	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.8	-0.2
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	20.7	17.1	17.9	18.1	0.2
White	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	-0.1
Black or African American	10.7	9.6	10.2	9.5	-0.7
Asian	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	-0.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	-0.1
Total, 25 years and over	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	-0.3
Less than a high school diploma	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.2	-0.4
High school graduates, no college	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.4	-0.4
Some college or associate degree	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	-0.2
Bachelor's degree and higher	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,791	4,136	4,267	4,088	-179
Job leavers	848	828	829	773	-56
Reentrants	2,701	2,685	2,615	2,516	-99
New entrants	1,059	868	971	933	-38
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	2,423	2,729	2,418	2,355	-63
5 to 14 weeks	2,418	2,307	2,532	2,364	-168
15 to 26 weeks	1,516	1,139	1,293	1,393	100
27 weeks and over	3,076	2,525	2,502	2,121	-381
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	7,496	6,580	6,652	6,505	-147
Slack work or business conditions.	4,499	3,885	3,891	3,915	24
Could only find part-time work	2,610	2,374	2,390	2,216	-174
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,844	20,056	19,961	20,480	519
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,028	2,115	1,862	1,914	-
Discouraged workers	676	756	563	653	_

⁻ Over-the-month changes are not displayed for not seasonally adjusted data.

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 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	286	187	254	223
Total private	272	189	250	223
Goods-producing	34	16	4	1
Mining and logging	4	-14	-18	-3
Construction	7	30	15	0
Manufacturing	23	0	7	4
Durable goods ¹	19	-3	1	2
Motor vehicles and parts	8.5	1.9	6.6	0.5
Nondurable goods	4	3	6	2
Private service-providing	238	173	246	222
Wholesale trade	12.8	-3.9	5.3	-0.2
Retail trade	39.3	10.8	26.4	32.9
Transportation and warehousing	11.7	11.5	12.2	17.1
Utilities	0.5	0.8	1.1	-0.4
Information	12	10	-1	7
Financial activities.	17	7	10	20
Professional and business services ¹	74	66	74	64
Temporary help services.	14.4	10.8	17.2	19.8
Education and health services ¹	43	54	56	50
Health care and social assistance.	32.0	59.4	56.7	52.8
Leisure and hospitality.	32.0	8	54	22
Other services.	-4	8	8	10
Government.	-4 14	-2	4	0
	14	-2	4	
(3-month average change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	284	191	187	221
Total private	274	189	185	221
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES ²				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.4	49.3	49.4	49.4
Total private women employees	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.0
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.7	82.5	82.5	82.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5
Average hourly earnings	\$24.46	\$24.89	\$24.95	\$24.95
Average weekly earnings	\$843.87	\$858.71	\$860.78	\$860.78
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) ³	101.0	103.0	103.2	103.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) ⁴	117.8	122.4	122.9	123.2
Over-the-month percent change	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) ⁵	-		-	
Total private (263 industries)	66.5	60.3	61.4	60.5
Manufacturing (80 industries).	59.4	52.5	50.0	53.1
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¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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² Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

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 400,000. 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.pdf.

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/ces/cesrevinfo.htm.

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 http://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 143,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 588,000 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 employees.

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 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 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 2012 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 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.

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 105,000. 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 -55,000 to +155,000 $(50,000 \pm 105,000)$. 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 0.3 percent, with a range from -0.7 percent to 0.6 percent.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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

	Not se	asonally adj	usted			Seasonally	/ adjusted ¹		
Employment status, sex, and age	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	247,814	250,455	250,663	247,814	249,899	250,080	250,266	250,455	250,663
Civilian labor force	156,997	157,719	158,283	155,700	157,002	156,906	157,072	157,469	157,037
Participation rate	63.4	63.0	63.1	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.6
Employed	147,104	149,349	149,645	146,247	148,297	148,331	148,523	148,795	148,739
Employment-population ratio	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.0	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.3
Unemployed	9,893	8,370	8,638	9,453	8,705	8,575	8,549	8,674	8,299
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3
Not in labor force	90,817	92,736	92,380	92,114	92,898	93,175	93,194	92,986	93,626
Persons who currently want a job	6,694	6,536	6,561	6,143	6,538	6,369	6,258	6,058	6,076
Men, 16 years and over		400.00=				400 =00	400.004	400.00=	
Civilian noninstitutional population	119,680	120,927	121,032	119,680	120,647	120,738	120,831	120,927	121,032
Civilian labor force	83,850	84,020	84,461	82,850	83,772	83,694	83,805	83,892	83,490
Participation rate	70.1	69.5	69.8	69.2	69.4	69.3	69.4	69.4	69.0
Employment population ratio	78,541 65.6	79,474 65.7	79,902 66.0	77,665 64.9	79,006 65.5	79,014 65.4	79,203 65.5	79,201 65.5	79,020 65.3
Employment-population ratio Unemployed	5,310	4,546	4,560	5,185	4,766	4,680	4,602	4,691	4,471
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
Not in labor force	35,830	36,907	36,571	36,830	36,875	37,044	37,026	37,035	37,541
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	111,230	112,498	112,605	111,230	112,209	112,304	112,400	112,498	112,605
Civilian labor force	80,458	81,102	81,074	80,056	80,831	80,752	80,884	80,915	80,680
Participation rate	72.3	72.1	72.0	72.0	72.0	71.9	72.0	71.9	71.6
Employed	76,018	77,137	77,315	75,504	76,588	76,653	76,805	76,833	76,783
Employment-population ratio	68.3	68.6	68.7	67.9	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.2
Unemployed	4,440	3,965	3,759	4,552	4,243	4,099	4,079	4,082	3,897
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.9	4.6	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8
Not in labor force	30,772	31,396	31,532	31,174	31,379	31,552	31,516	31,583	31,925
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	128,133	129,528	129,631	128,133	129,252	129,342	129,434	129,528	129,631
Civilian labor force	73,147	73,699	73,822	72,850	73,230	73,211	73,267	73,577	73,547
Participation rate	57.1	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.7	56.6	56.6	56.8	56.7
Employed	68,563	69,875	69,744	68,582	69,291	69,317	69,320	69,594	69,719
Employment-population ratio	53.5	53.9	53.8	53.5	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.7	53.8
Unemployment rate	4,584 6.3	3,824 5.2	4,078 5.5	4,268 5.9	3,939 5.4	3,894 5.3	3,947 5.4	3,983 5.4	3,828 5.2
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	54,987	55,829	55,809	55,284	56,023	56,131	56,167	55,951	56,085
	04,507	33,023	00,000	00,204	30,023	30,131	30,107	00,001	50,000
Women, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional population	119,948	121,342	121,445	119,948	121,060	121,152	121,246	121,342	121,445
Civilian labor force	69,795	70,874	70,436	70,003	70,370	70,330	70,419	70,731	70,665
Participation rate	58.2	58.4	58.0	58.4	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.3	58.2
Employed	65,952	67,493	67,003	66,267	66,901	66,874	66,935	67,178	67,294
Employment-population ratio	55.0	55.6	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.4
Unemployed	3,843	3,381	3,433	3,736	3,469	3,455	3,483	3,553	3,372
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
Not in labor force	50,152	50,467	51,009	49,945	50,690	50,823	50,828	50,611	50,780
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,636	16,615	16,613	16,636	16,630	16,624	16,619	16,615	16,613
Civilian labor force	6,744	5,743	6,773	5,641	5,801	5,824	5,769	5,823	5,691
Participation rate	40.5	34.6	40.8	33.9	34.9	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.3
Employed	5,134	4,718	5,327	4,476	4,808	4,804	4,784	4,784	4,662
Employment-population ratio	30.9	28.4	32.1	26.9	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.1
Unemployed	1,610	1,025	1,446	1,165	993	1,021	986	1,039	1,029
Unemployment rate	23.9	17.8	21.4	20.7	17.1	17.5	17.1	17.9	18.1
Not in labor force	9,892	10,872	9,840	10,995	10,829	10,800	10,849	10,792	10,922

¹ 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.

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

[Numbers in thousands]	Not se	asonally adj	usted			Seasonally	/ adjusted ¹		
Employment status, race, sex, and age	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	195,416	196,673	196,786	195,416	196,392	196,482	196,574	196,673	196,786
Civilian labor force	124,241	124,087	124,526	123,346	123,875	123,739	123,510	123,875	123,649
Participation rate	63.6	63.1	63.3	63.1	63.1	63.0	62.8	63.0	62.8
Employed	117,383	118,457	118,598	116,757	117,992	117,886	117,719	118,048	117,942
Employment-population ratio	60.1	60.2	60.3	59.7	60.1	60.0	59.9	60.0	59.9
Unemployed	6,858	5,630	5,928	6,588	5,883	5,853	5,791	5,827	5,707
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.5	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Not in labor force	71,175	72,586	72,260	72,070	72,517	72,743	73,064	72,798	73,137
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	64,697	64,942	65,013	64,415	64,920	64,899	64,764	64,790	64,727
Participation rate	72.6	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.2	72.2	72.1
Employed	61,652	62,297	62,419	61,275	62,015	62,023	61,919	62,037	62,031
Employment-population ratio	69.2	69.4	69.5	68.7	69.2	69.2	69.0	69.1	69.1
Unemployed	3,045	2,645	2,594	3,140	2,906	2,876	2,845	2,753	2,696
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,194	54,619	54,162	54,431	54,401	54,256	54,198	54,481	54,400
Participation rate	57.7	57.7	57.2	58.0	57.6	57.4	57.3	57.6	57.5
Employed	51,523	52,347	51,801	51,830	52,105	51,998	51,912	52,121	52,097
Employment-population ratio	54.9	55.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.0	54.9	55.1	55.0
Unemployed	2,671	2,271	2,361	2,602	2,296	2,258	2,286	2,359	2,303
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	5.050	4.500	5.050	4 400	4.55.4	4.504	4.540	4.004	4.500
Civilian labor force	5,350	4,526	5,350	4,499	4,554	4,584	4,548	4,604	4,522
Participation rate	43.2	36.7	43.4	36.3	36.9	37.2	36.9	37.4	36.7
Employed	4,208	3,812	4,378	3,653	3,872	3,865	3,888	3,890	3,814
Employment-population ratio	34.0	30.9	35.5	29.5	31.4	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.0
Unemployed Unemployment rate	1,143 21.4	714 15.8	972 18.2	846 18.8	682 15.0	719 15.7	660 14.5	714 15.5	708 15.7
				.0.0					
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN Civilian noninstitutional population	30,821	31,326	31,362	30,821	31,222	31,257	31,293	31,326	31,362
Civilian labor force	18,992	19,443	19,541	18,814	19,101	19,055	19,397	19,428	19,346
Participation rate.	61.6	62.1	62.3	61.0	61.2	61.0	62.0	62.0	61.7
Employed	16,885	17,489	17,630	16,794	17,122	17,129	17,529	17,441	17,501
Employment-population ratio.	54.8	55.8	56.2	54.5	54.8	54.8	56.0	55.7	55.8
Unemployed	2,107	1,953	1,911	2,019	1,979	1,926	1,868	1,988	1,845
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.0	9.8	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.5
Not in labor force	11,829	11,883	11,821	12,007	12,122	12,202	11,896	11,898	12,016
Men, 20 years and over	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
Civilian labor force	8,674	8,927	8,870	8,611	8,710	8,711	8,926	8,905	8,808
Participation rate	68.1	68.7	68.1	67.6	67.3	67.2	68.7	68.5	67.6
Employed	7,752	7,994	8,058	7,671	7,805	7,841	8,109	7,995	7,970
Employment-population ratio	60.9	61.5	61.9	60.2	60.3	60.5	62.5	61.5	61.2
Unemployed	922	933	812	940	905	870	817	911	838
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.5	9.2	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.2	10.2	9.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,563	9,798	9,829	9,567	9,665	9,703	9,792	9,808	9,827
Participation rate	61.4	61.9	62.0	61.4	61.3	61.4	61.9	61.9	62.0
Employed	8,670	8,990	9,054	8,696	8,809	8,807	8,928	8,946	9,046
Employment-population ratio	55.7	56.8	57.1	55.8	55.8	55.8	56.4	56.5	57.1
Unemployed	893	808	775	871	857	895	864	862	781
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.2	7.9	9.1	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.8	7.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	755	718	842	636	726	642	678	715	712
Participation rate	30.1	28.8	33.8	25.3	29.1	25.7	27.2	28.7	28.6
Employed	463	506	518	427	508	481	491	500	486
Employment-population ratio	18.4	20.3	20.8	17.0	20.4	19.3	19.7	20.1	19.5
Unemployed	292	212	324	208	218	161	187	215	226
Unemployment rate	38.7	29.6	38.5	32.8	30.0	25.0	27.5	30.1	31.8
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,807	14,403	14,430	13,807	14,291	14,296	14,290	14,403	14,430

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted ¹							
Employment status, race, sex, and age	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
Civilian labor force	8,746	9,157	9,128	8,695	9,038	8,934	9,038	9,169	9,076
Participation rate	63.3	63.6	63.3	63.0	63.2	62.5	63.3	63.7	62.9
Employed	8,301	8,804	8,754	8,278	8,680	8,646	8,644	8,794	8,730
Employment-population ratio	60.1	61.1	60.7	60.0	60.7	60.5	60.5	61.1	60.5
Unemployed	445	353	374	417	358	288	394	375	346
Unemployment rate	5.1	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.2	4.4	4.1	3.8
Not in labor force	5,061	5,246	5,303	5,113	5,253	5,363	5,251	5,234	5,354

¹ 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 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	38,352	39,483	39,566	38,352	39,244	39,323	39,405	39,483	39,566
Civilian labor force	25,577	26,179	26,309	25,413	25,962	26,087	26,167	26,149	26,132
Participation rate	66.7	66.3	66.5	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.0
Employed	23,589	24,521	24,520	23,480	24,238	24,319	24,354	24,385	24,401
Employment-population ratio	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.2	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.7
Unemployed	1,988	1,658	1,789	1,933	1,724	1,768	1,813	1,764	1,730
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.3	6.8	7.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6
Not in labor force	12,775	13,304	13,257	12,939	13,282	13,236	13,237	13,334	13,434
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	14,127	14,505	14,438	14,087	14,465	14,465	14,484	14,479	14,402
Participation rate	81.4	81.5	80.9	81.2	81.8	81.6	81.6	81.4	80.7
Employed	13,229	13,676	13,600	13,172	13,601	13,627	13,614	13,615	13,549
Employment-population ratio	76.3	76.8	76.3	75.9	76.9	76.9	76.7	76.5	76.0
Unemployed	898	829	838	916	864	837	870	863	853
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,193	10,575	10,565	10,195	10,309	10,435	10,526	10,537	10,552
Participation rate	58.8	58.8	58.6	58.8	57.7	58.3	58.6	58.6	58.5
Employed	9,458	9,936	9,933	9,459	9,685	9,755	9,802	9,854	9,919
Employment-population ratio	54.5	55.2	55.1	54.5	54.2	54.5	54.6	54.8	55.0
Unemployed	735	639	632	736	625	680	725	684	633
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.0	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,257	1,099	1,306	1,131	1,187	1,187	1,157	1,133	1,178
Participation rate	34.4	29.7	35.3	30.9	32.2	32.2	31.3	30.6	31.8
Employed	902	910	987	849	952	937	938	916	933
Employment-population ratio	24.6	24.6	26.7	23.2	25.8	25.4	25.4	24.8	25.2
Unemployed	355	190	319	281	235	250	218	217	245
Unemployment rate	28.3	17.3	24.4	24.9	19.8	21.1	18.9	19.2	20.8

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

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	justed			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Educational attainment	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	10,673	11,481	11,209	10,486	11,126	11,089	11,338	11,153	11,065
Participation rate	44.3	45.9	45.2	43.5	46.3	45.1	45.7	44.6	44.6
Employed	9,795	10,561	10,388	9,529	10,196	10,134	10,367	10,192	10,161
Employment-population ratio	40.6	42.2	41.9	39.5	42.4	41.2	41.8	40.7	41.0
Unemployed	878	919	821	957	929	955	971	961	904
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.0	7.3	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.2
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	36,137	35,442	34,925	36,106	35,371	35,656	35,577	35,341	34,996
Participation rate	57.9	57.4	56.9	57.8	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.1
Employed	34,130	33,515	33,136	34,004	33,464	33,752	33,639	33,304	33,110
Employment-population ratio	54.7	54.3	54.0	54.5	54.3	54.2	54.1	53.9	54.0
Unemployed	2,007	1,927	1,789	2,101	1,907	1,904	1,938	2,037	1,886
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,290	37,403	37,719	37,346	37,490	37,558	37,755	37,594	37,674
Participation rate	67.2	67.0	66.9	67.3	66.8	67.6	67.4	67.4	66.8
Employed	35,393	35,841	36,162	35,455	35,588	35,755	35,996	35,934	36,084
Employment-population ratio	63.8	64.2	64.1	63.9	63.4	64.4	64.2	64.4	64.0
Unemployed	1,896	1,562	1,556	1,891	1,902	1,803	1,759	1,660	1,590
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	50,047	52,052	51,505	50,365	51,583	51,272	51,156	51,938	51,855
Participation rate	74.7	75.2	74.1	75.1	74.4	74.3	74.6	75.0	74.6
Employed	48,364	50,722	50,171	48,728	50,172	50,007	49,758	50,518	50,548
Employment-population ratio	72.1	73.3	72.2	72.7	72.3	72.5	72.5	73.0	72.7
Unemployed	1,683	1,329	1,333	1,638	1,411	1,265	1,399	1,419	1,307
Unemployment rate	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5

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

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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]

	Tot	tal	Me	en	Wo	men
Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,181	21,224	18,930	19,227	2,251	1,997
Civilian labor force	10,621	10,541	9,245	9,407	1,377	1,133
Participation rate	50.1	49.7	48.8	48.9	61.2	56.8
Employed	10,043	10,082	8,771	9,025	1,273	1,057
Employment-population ratio.	47.4	47.5	46.3	46.9	56.5	52.9
Unemployed	578	459	474	382	104	77
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.4	5.1	4.1	7.5	6.8
Not in labor force	10,560	10,683	9,685	9,820	874	864
	,	.0,000	0,000	0,020		
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,093	3,576	2,461	2,951	632	626
Civilian labor force	2,492	2,796	2,061	2,409	432	387
Participation rate	80.6	78.2	83.7	81.6	68.3	61.9
Employed	2,317	2,645	1,930	2,302	387	343
Employment-population ratio	74.9	74.0	78.4	78.0	61.2	54.8
Unemployed	175	151	131	107	44	44
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.4	6.3	4.5	10.3	11.4
Not in labor force	601	780	400	542	201	238
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,380	3,449	2,712	2,911	668	537
Civilian labor force	2,797	2,746	2,280	2,373	518	373
Participation rate	82.8	79.6	84.1	81.5	77.6	69.4
Employed	2,670	2,630	2,192	2,278	478	352
Employment-population ratio	79.0	76.3	80.8	78.3	71.5	65.4
Unemployed	127	116	87	95	40	22
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	7.8	5.8
Not in labor force	582	702	432	538	150	164
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,399	8,920	9,046	8,603	353	317
Civilian labor force	2,623	2,348	2,519	2,261	104	87
Participation rate	27.9	26.3	27.8	26.3	29.4	27.5
Employed	2,489	2,250	2,397	2,164	92	86
Employment-population ratio	26.5	25.2	26.5	25.2	26.2	27.0
Unemployed	133	98	122	96	11	1
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.3	10.9	1.7
Not in labor force	6,776	6,572	6,527	6,342	249	230
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,309	5,279	4,711	4,762	598	517
Civilian labor force	2,709	2,650	2,386	2,364	323	286
Participation rate	51.0	50.2	50.6	49.7	54.1	55.3
Employed	2,567	2,557	2,252	2,280	315	277
Employment-population ratio	48.4	48.4	47.8	47.9	52.7	53.5
Unemployed	142	93	134	84	8	9
Unemployment rate	5.2	3.5	5.6	3.6	2.4	3.3
Not in labor force	2,600	2,629	2,325	2,398	275	231
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over	,,,,,	,	,	,		
Civilian noninstitutional population.	217,844	220,583	96,293	97,257	121,550	123,326
Civilian labor force	144,013	145,295	73,460	73,791	70,553	71,505
Participation rate.	66.1	65.9	76.3	75.9	58.0	58.0
Employed	135,399	137,702	69,006	69,934	66,393	67,768
Employment-population ratio.	62.2	62.4	71.7	71.9	54.6	54.9
Unemployed	8,614	7,594	4,453	3,857	4,161	3,737
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.2
	73,831	75,288	22,834	23,466	50,997	51,822
Not in labor force						

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.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Persons with	a disability	Persons with no disability		
Employment status, sex, and age	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015	
TOTAL, 16 years and over					
Civilian noninstitutional population	29,014	30,170	218,800	220,493	
Civilian labor force	5,604	6,032	151,394	152,251	
Participation rate	19.3	20.0	69.2	69.1	
Employed	4,883	5,470	142,221	144,175	
Employment-population ratio	16.8	18.1	65.0	65.4	
Unemployed	721	562	9,173	8,076	
Unemployment rate	12.9	9.3	6.1	5.3	
Not in labor force	23,410	24,138	67,406	68,241	
Men, 16 to 64 years					
Civilian labor force	2,526	2,638	76,781	76,988	
Participation rate	32.7	34.1	83.4	83.1	
Employed	2,140	2,402	72,072	72,819	
Employment-population ratio	27.7	31.0	78.3	78.6	
Unemployed	387	236	4,709	4,169	
Unemployment rate	15.3	8.9	6.1	5.4	
Not in labor force	5,208	5,108	15,234	15,620	
Women, 16 to 64 years					
Civilian labor force	2,071	2,339	67,409	67,574	
Participation rate	27.0	28.1	70.6	70.7	
Employed	1,794	2,069	63,274	63,950	
Employment-population ratio	23.4	24.9	66.2	66.9	
Unemployed	277	269	4,135	3,625	
Unemployment rate	13.4	11.5	6.1	5.4	
Not in labor force	5,592	5,988	28,118	27,988	
Both sexes, 65 years and over					
Civilian labor force	1,007	1,056	7,204	7,689	
Participation rate	7.4	7.5	23.0	23.8	
Employed	949	999	6,875	7,406	
Employment-population ratio	7.0	7.1	22.0	22.9	
Unemployed	57	57	329	282	
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	4.6	3.7	
Not in labor force	12,610	13,042	24,054	24,633	

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 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	38,787	40,342	18,726	19,563	20,061	20,779
Civilian labor force	25,389	26,100	14,692	15,310	10,697	10,791
Participation rate	65.5	64.7	78.5	78.3	53.3	51.9
Employed	24,039	24,816	13,975	14,646	10,064	10,169
Employment-population ratio	62.0	61.5	74.6	74.9	50.2	48.9
Unemployed	1,350	1,285	717	664	633	621
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.9	5.8
Not in labor force	13,398	14,241	4,034	4,254	9,364	9,988
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	209,027	210,321	100,954	101,469	108,073	108,853
Civilian labor force	131,608	132,183	69,158	69,151	62,450	63,031
Participation rate	63.0	62.8	68.5	68.2	57.8	57.9
Employed	123,065	124,830	64,566	65,255	58,499	59,575
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.4	64.0	64.3	54.1	54.7
Unemployed	8,543	7,353	4,592	3,896	3,951	3,457
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.6	6.6	5.6	6.3	5.5
Not in labor force	77,419	78,139	31,796	32,317	45,623	45,821

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 seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted						
Category	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Agriculture and related industries	2,288	2,431	2,703	2,165	2,430	2,559	2,435	2,405	2,544	
Wage and salary workers ¹	1,494	1,536	1,687	1,406	1,572	1,628	1,610	1,536	1,590	
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	769	866	952	737	833	893	794	828	905	
Unpaid family workers	25	30	65	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Nonagricultural industries	144,815	146,918	146,942	144,078	145,880	145,699	146,111	146,417	146,192	
Wage and salary workers ¹	136,186	137,648	138,083	135,610	137,447	136,830	137,148	137,175	137,458	
Government	19,891	20,902	20,416	20,288	20,582	20,246	20,455	20,613	20,744	
Private industries	116,294	116,746	117,667	115,288	116,890	116,654	116,707	116,572	116,678	
Private households	859	770	854	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Other industries	115,435	115,976	116,813	114,464	116,042	115,839	115,899	115,821	115,857	
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	8,571	9,207	8,780	8,403	8,386	8,685	8,826	9,142	8,645	
Unpaid family workers	59	63	80	_	_	_	_	_	_	
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²										
All industries										
Part time for economic reasons ³	7,805	6,363	6,776	7,496	6,635	6,705	6,580	6,652	6,505	
Slack work or business conditions	4,598	3,673	4,011	4,499	3,847	4,069	3,885	3,891	3,915	
Could only find part-time work	2,793	2,434	2,308	2,610	2,426	2,337	2,374	2,390	2,216	
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	18,825	20,192	19,649	19,844	19,837	19,733	20,056	19,961	20,480	
Nonagricultural industries										
Part time for economic reasons ³	7,706	6,272	6,650	7,395	6,539	6,620	6,501	6,541	6,384	
Slack work or business conditions	4,552	3,624	3,932	4,444	3,791	4,028	3,835	3,830	3,828	
Could only find part-time work	2,761	2,416	2,284	2,607	2,415	2,302	2,352	2,419	2,195	
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	18,526	19,824	19,232	19,516	19,505	19,374	19,705	19,603	19,996	

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁻ Data not available

Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	easonally adj	usted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Characteristic	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	147,104	149,349	149,645	146,247	148,297	148,331	148,523	148,795	148,739
16 to 19 years	5,134	4,718	5,327	4,476	4,808	4,804	4,784	4,784	4,662
16 to 17 years	1,661	1,593	1,862	1,466	1,637	1,615	1,630	1,678	1,654
18 to 19 years	3,473	3,126	3,466	3,013	3,186	3,189	3,147	3,128	3,014
20 years and over	141,970	144,630	144,318	141,771	143,489	143,527	143,740	144,011	144,077
20 to 24 years	14,288	13,990	14,462	13,906	14,114	13,823	13,851	14,060	14,055
25 years and over	127,682	130,640	129,857	127,903	129,349	129,614	129,861	129,890	130,043
25 to 54 years	95,556	96,939	96,611	95,597	96,565	96,501	96,482	96,507	96,618
25 to 34 years	31,937	32,935	32,747	31,940	32,682	32,693	32,734	32,786	32,756
35 to 44 years	30,882	31,224	31,236	30,956	31,071	31,095	31,072	31,095	31,277
45 to 54 years	32,736	32,780	32,629	32,700	32,812	32,713	32,676	32,625	32,584
55 years and over	32,126	33,701	33,245	32,307	32,784	33,113	33,379	33,383	33,425
Men, 16 years and over	78,541	79,474	79,902	77,665	79,006	79,014	79,203	79,201	79,020
16 to 19 years	2,523	2,337	2,586	2,161	2,418	2,361	2,399	2,368	2,237
16 to 17 years	764	803	942	661	791	762	830	845	824
18 to 19 years	1,759	1,534	1,644	1,503	1,636	1,584	1,557	1,528	1,415
20 years and over	76,018	77,137	77,315	75,504	76,588	76,653	76,805	76,833	76,783
20 to 24 years	7,460	7,232	7,418	7,218	7,324	7,088	7,158	7,259	7,181
25 years and over	68,558	69,905	69,897	68,325	69,190	69,506	69,633	69,531	69,633
25 to 54 years	51,442	51,950	52,084	51,203	51,860	51,948	51,863	51,716	51,828
25 to 34 years	17,416	17,820	17,901	17,326	17,743	17,804	17,798	17,755	17,799
35 to 44 years	16,775	16,840	16,935	16,768	16,760	16,824	16,818	16,766	16,903
45 to 54 years	17,251	17,290	17,248	17,109	17,357	17,321	17,247	17,195	17,125
55 years and over	17,116	17,955	17,813	17,122	17,330	17,557	17,770	17,816	17,806
Women, 16 years and over	68,563	69,875	69,744	68,582	69,291	69,317	69,320	69,594	69,719
16 to 19 years	2,611	2,382	2,741	2,315	2,389	2,442	2,385	2,416	2,425
16 to 17 years	898	790	919	804	846	853	800	833	830
18 to 19 years	1,714	1,592	1,821	1,510	1,550	1,605	1,590	1,600	1,599
20 years and over	65,952	67,493	67,003	66,267	66,901	66,874	66,935	67,178	67,294
20 to 24 years	6,828	6,758	7,043	6,688	6,790	6,735	6,693	6,801	6,874
25 years and over	59,124	60,735	59,960	59,578	60,159	60,108	60,228	60,358	60,409
25 to 54 years	44,114	44,990	44,528	44,393	44,705	44,552	44,619	44,791	44,790
25 to 34 years	14,521	15,115	14,846	14,614	14,939	14,889	14,936	15,032	14,957
35 to 44 years	14,107	14,385	14,301	14,188	14,311	14,271	14,255	14,329	14,374
45 to 54 years	15,486	15,490	15,381	15,591	15,456	15,392	15,429	15,431	15,459
55 years and over	15,010	15,746	15,432	15,185	15,453	15,556	15,609	15,567	15,619
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	44,478	45,077	44,894	44,470	44,951	45,304	45,023	44,792	44,878
Married women, spouse present	34,380	35,035	34,620	34,712	34,910	35,106	34,974	34,879	34,940
Women who maintain families	9,572	9,787	9,600	_	-	_	-	-	_
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ¹	119,472	121,863	122,268	118,252	120,834	121,024	120,772	121,402	121,053
Part-time workers ²	27,631	27,486	27,378	27,997	27,471	27,301	27,738	27,506	27,667
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	6,960	7,081	7,025	7,057	7,059	7,158	6,986	6,946	7,119
Percent of total employed	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
SELF-EMPLOYMENT				•					
	5 202	E 157	5 555						
Self-employed workers, incorporated	5,302 9,340	5,457	5,555 9,731	0.140	9,220	0.570	0.620	0.070	0.550
Sen-employed workers, unincorporated	9,340	10,073	9,731	9,140	9,220	9,579	9,620	9,970	9,550

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

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.

² Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

⁻ Data not available.

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic		Number of mployed per in thousand	rsons			Unemploy	ment rates		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	9,453	8,674	8,299	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3
16 to 19 years	1,165	1,039	1,029	20.7	17.1	17.5	17.1	17.9	18.1
16 to 17 years	444	402	371	23.2	18.6	18.1	20.0	19.3	18.3
18 to 19 years	721	629	672	19.3	16.4	17.1	15.1	16.7	18.2
20 years and over	8,288	7,635	7,269	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8
20 to 24 years	1,644	1,584	1,544	10.6	10.0	10.4	9.6	10.1	9.9
25 years and over	6,660	6,057	5,715	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2
25 to 54 years	5,152	4,771	4,414	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4
25 to 34 years	2,229	2,012	1,948	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6
35 to 44 years	1,495	1,427	1,280	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.9
45 to 54 years	1,428	1,332	1,187	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.5
55 years and over	1,491	1,290	1,276	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7
Men, 16 years and over	5,185	4,691	4,471	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
16 to 19 years	633	609	573	22.7	17.8	19.8	17.9	20.5	20.4
16 to 17 years	236	238	199	26.3	19.2	20.5	21.0	22.0	19.5
18 to 19 years	401	361	386	21.1	17.3	19.6	15.2	19.1	21.4
20 years and over	4,552	4,082	3,897	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8
20 to 24 years	970	900	881	11.8	10.9	11.2	10.5	11.0	10.9
25 years and over	3,598	3,194	3,011	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1
25 to 54 years	2,714	2,473	2,311	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
25 to 34 years	1,217	1,061	995	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3
35 to 44 years	772	748	709	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.0
45 to 54 years	726	664	606	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.4
55 years and over	884	721	701	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	4,268	3,983	3,828	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2
16 to 19 years	532	430	456	18.7	16.4	15.2	16.3	15.1	15.8
16 to 17 years	208	163	172	20.5	18.0	15.8	18.9	16.4	17.2
18 to 19 years	320	269	286	17.5	15.4	14.5	15.0	14.4	15.2
20 years and over	3,736	3,553	3,372	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
20 to 24 years	673	684	663	9.1	9.0	9.5	8.5	9.1	8.8
25 years and over	3,062	2,863	2,704	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
25 to 54 years	2,437	2,298	2,103	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5
25 to 34 years	1,012	951	953	6.5	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.0
35 to 44 years	724	679	570	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.5	3.8
45 to 54 years	702	668	580	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.6
55 years and over	621	585	590	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,564	1,329	1,310	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Married women, spouse present	1,361	1,189	1,138	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2
Women who maintain families ¹	847	717	812	8.1	7.7	8.1	7.0	6.8	7.8
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ²	7,847	7,214	6,771	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.3
Part-time workers ³	1,622	1,420	1,513	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

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.

² 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.

3 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 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	4,670	3,962	3,951	4,791	4,180	4,189	4,136	4,267	4,088
On temporary layoff	1,002	818	1,044	1,031	1,021	999	950	1,041	1,052
Not on temporary layoff	3,668	3,144	2,907	3,760	3,158	3,190	3,185	3,226	3,035
Permanent job losers	2,695	2,175	2,060	2,740	2,212	2,223	2,238	2,217	2,126
Persons who completed temporary jobs	974	969	847	1,020	946	967	948	1,009	909
Job leavers	816	771	736	848	884	875	828	829	773
Reentrants	2,948	2,719	2,662	2,701	2,655	2,689	2,685	2,615	2,516
New entrants	1,459	918	1,289	1,059	972	815	868	971	933
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	47.2	47.3	45.7	51.0	48.1	48.9	48.6	49.1	49.2
On temporary layoff	10.1	9.8	12.1	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.2	12.0	12.7
Not on temporary layoff	37.1	37.6	33.7	40.0	36.3	37.2	37.4	37.2	36.5
Job leavers	8.3	9.2	8.5	9.0	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.3
Reentrants	29.8	32.5	30.8	28.7	30.5	31.4	31.5	30.1	30.3
New entrants	14.7	11.0	14.9	11.3	11.2	9.5	10.2	11.2	11.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Job leavers	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Reentrants	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
New entrants	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

NOTE: 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 ad	justed			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Duration	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,239	2,473	3,102	2,423	2,431	2,488	2,729	2,418	2,355
5 to 14 weeks	2,207	2,046	2,167	2,418	2,223	2,312	2,307	2,532	2,364
15 weeks and over	4,448	3,851	3,369	4,593	4,044	3,816	3,663	3,795	3,514
15 to 26 weeks	1,443	1,346	1,316	1,516	1,335	1,253	1,139	1,293	1,393
27 weeks and over	3,005	2,505	2,052	3,076	2,709	2,563	2,525	2,502	2,121
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	31.4	31.9	26.2	33.3	31.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	28.1
Median duration, in weeks	11.3	12.6	9.4	13.2	13.1	12.2	11.7	11.6	11.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	32.7	29.5	35.9	25.7	27.9	28.9	31.4	27.6	28.6
5 to 14 weeks	22.3	24.4	25.1	25.6	25.6	26.8	26.5	29.0	28.7
15 weeks and over	45.0	46.0	39.0	48.7	46.5	44.3	42.1	43.4	42.7
15 to 26 weeks	14.6	16.1	15.2	16.1	15.4	14.5	13.1	14.8	16.9
27 weeks and over	30.4	29.9	23.8	32.6	31.1	29.8	29.0	28.6	25.8

NOTE: 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]

Occupation	Empl	oyed	Unem	ployed		loyment tes
Occupation	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015
Total, 16 years and over ¹	147,104	149,645	9,893	8,638	6.3	5.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	55,714	57,710	2,001	1,714	3.5	2.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	23,351	24,049	661	603	2.8	2.4
Professional and related occupations	32,363	33,661	1,340	1,111	4.0	3.2
Service occupations	26,542	26,795	1,963	1,789	6.9	6.3
Sales and office occupations	33,460	33,707	2,065	1,777	5.8	5.0
Sales and related occupations	15,543	15,899	1,009	950	6.1	5.6
Office and administrative support occupations	17,917	17,807	1,056	827	5.6	4.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,764	13,956	1,078	926	7.3	6.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,157	1,226	79	88	6.4	6.7
Construction and extraction occupations	7,686	7,694	778	617	9.2	7.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,921	5,036	221	221	4.3	4.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations Production occupations	17,625 8,600	17,478 8,510	1,299 570	1,122 462	6.9 6.2	6.0 5.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	9,025	8,969	729	660	7.5	6.9

¹ 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.

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

Industry and class of worker	unem per	ber of ployed sons usands)		loyment tes
	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015
Total, 16 years and over¹ Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Wholesale and retail trade Transportation and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality	7,164 26 710 695 396 299 1,174	8,638 6,162 87 522 599 353 246 1,169 280 109 239 818 953 1,101	6.3 5.8 2.5 8.2 4.4 4.0 5.1 5.8 5.4 5.2 4.4 6.6 4.5 8.6	5.5 5.0 8.9 6.3 3.9 3.6 4.4 5.7 4.5 3.9 2.5 5.2 4.2 7.5
Other services.	385	283	5.9	4.3
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	71	133	4.7	7.6
Government workers Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers	745 454	689 364	3.6 4.6	3.3 3.6

¹ 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.

Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

[Percent]

	Not se	easonally ac	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Measure	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force U-2 Job losers and persons who completed	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.3	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3
workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.7	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7
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	7.5	6.4	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4
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	40.4	40.4	40.0	40.0	44.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.5
the labor force	12.4	10.4	10.8	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.5

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	Me	en	Wor	men
Category	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015	June 2014	June 2015
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	90,817	92,380	35,830	36,571	54,987	55,809
Persons who currently want a job	6,694	6,561	2,946	3,009	3,748	3,552
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	2,028	1,914	1,025	898	1,004	1,016
Discouraged workers ²	676	653	385	384	291	269
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,353	1,261	640	514	713	747
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	6,960	7,025	3,503	3,471	3,456	3,554
Percent of total employed	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	5.0	5.1
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,620	3,787	2,030	2,013	1,590	1,774
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,888	1,870	674	682	1,214	1,188
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	272	302	162	196	110	107
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,127	1,014	610	554	517	460

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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]

		Not season:	ally adjusted	I		Sea	asonally adjus	sted	T 0:
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	Change from: May2015 June2015 ^r
Fotal nonfarm	139,891	141,437	142,362	142,817	138,907	141,365	141,619	141,842	223
Total private	118,069	119,094	120,066	120,959	117,052	119,459	119,709	119,932	223
Goods-producing	19,465	19,376	19,592	19,831	19,190	19,556	19,560	19,561	1
Mining and logging	900	852	839	844	892	864	846	843	-3
Logging	52.2	50.6	52.3	54.2	52.2	54.6	54.0	54.2	0.2
Mining	847.6	801.8	786.2	789.7	839.8	809.3	792.3	788.7	-3.6
Oil and gas extraction.	199.1	192.2	193.3	194.3	197.6	194.4	194.0	193.2	-0.8
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	212.6	200.4	203.9	204.9	206.5	201.8	201.3	199.7	-1.6
Coal mining	75.0	70.0	69.1	68.8	74.3	70.2	69.2	68.4	-0.8
Support activities for mining	435.9	409.2	389.0	390.5	435.7	413.1	397.0	395.8	-1.2
-		6.054				6 265	6 200		0
Construction of buildings	6,310 1,380.0	6,254	6,439 1,408.5	6,572 1,436.7	6,121 1,353.5	6,365	6,380 1,409.6	6,380 1,408.0	-1.6
Construction of buildings	674.7	1,374.3 675.0	694.0	705.7	656.7	1,404.9 691.4		686.3	-6.1
Residential building		699.3	714.5	731.0	696.8	713.5	692.4 717.2	721.7	1
Nonresidential building	705.3 962.1	926.9	965.6	992.1	915.6	941.7	942.2	946.0	4.5 3.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction		3,952.6	4,064.6	4,143.4			4,027.8	4.025.9	-1.9
Specialty trade contractors Residential specialty trade contractors	3,967.7 1,720.9	1,718.8	1,776.0	1,821.4	3,852.0 1,658.0	4,018.3 1,748.6	4,027.8 1,751.7	1,755.4	3.7
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,246.8	2,233.8	2,288.6	2,322.0	2,194.0	2,269.7		2,270.5	-5.6
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors						· ·	2,276.1		
Manufacturing	12,255	12,270	12,314	12,415	12,177	12,327	12,334	12,338	4
Durable goods	7,729	7,781	7,803	7,855	7,678	7,803	7,804	7,806	2
Wood products	375.9	375.8	378.0	380.4	372.0	377.0	376.6	376.8	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	393.5	399.2	406.6	410.0	385.4	399.0	401.1	401.2	0.1
Primary metals	400.7	402.0	400.7	401.6	399.6	403.5	401.3	401.3	0.0
Fabricated metal products	1,460.6	1,469.9	1,467.9	1,473.4	1,451.6	1,474.7	1,470.3	1,465.8	-4.5
Machinery	1,134.5	1,131.4	1,130.0	1,135.6	1,129.4	1,133.7	1,132.2	1,132.5	0.3
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,051.6	1,054.1	1,055.8	1,060.7	1,048.0	1,057.8	1,057.7	1,056.8	-0.9
Computer and peripheral equipment	162.7	168.2	170.1	171.5	161.8	169.8	171.0	170.8	-0.2
Communications equipment	93.9	89.8	89.6	89.9	93.3	89.9	89.7	89.4	-0.3
Semiconductors and electronic components	367.5	369.3	369.2	370.7	366.9	370.7	370.5	370.0	-0.5
Electronic instruments	389.4	389.5	390.4	392.4	388.2	389.9	390.1	390.6	0.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	375.8	370.7	373.0	375.3	375.5	372.7	373.7	375.0	1.3
Transportation equipment ¹	1,576.6	1,601.5	1,608.9	1,622.5	1,562.9	1,604.9	1,608.4	1,608.0	-0.4
Motor vehicles and parts ²	884.9	914.9	924.1	931.4	876.8	917.4	924.0	924.5	0.5
Furniture and related products	375.5	386.3	387.3	392.4	370.8	387.5	386.9	388.0	1.1
Miscellaneous durable goods manufacturing	584.7	590.3	594.7	603.5	582.5	592.2	596.1	600.2	4.1
ŭ									
Nondurable goods	4,526	4,489	4,511	4,560	4,499	4,524	4,530	4,532	2
Food manufacturing	1,481.5	1,465.5	1,471.8	1,503.7	1,475.8	1,490.3	1,493.1	1,498.0	4.9
Textile mills.	117.9	118.7	119.9	118.0	117.1	118.5	119.2	117.3	-1.9
Textile product mills	113.8	113.8	114.8	115.5	113.1	114.9	115.2	114.7	-0.5
Apparel	139.8	135.8	136.1	136.9	139.7	136.2	136.2	136.6	0.4
Paper and paper products	376.2	366.0	366.6	367.6	373.0	366.5	366.4	364.8	-1.6
Printing and related support activities	455.7	446.8	445.7	446.1	454.1	447.4	445.4	444.6	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products	114.0	108.1	110.8	112.9	111.2	108.8	109.8	110.2	0.4
Chemicals Plastics and rubber products	807.3 678.1	809.5 686.7	811.3 689.1	817.3 691.7	803.6 673.2	811.5 685.7	812.5 687.3	812.9 687.0	0.4 -0.3
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	070.1	000.7	009.1	091.7	0/3.2	000.7	007.3	007.0	-0.3
manufacturing	241.8	238.3	245.0	249.8	237.7	243.7	245.2	245.5	0.3
Private service-providing	98,604	99,718	100,474	101,128	97,862	99,903	100,149	100,371	222
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,407	26,571	26,791	26,940	26,362	26,807	26,852	26,901	49
Wholesale trade	5,867.2	5,887.7	5,919.2	5,944.2	5.827.2	5.899.7	5,905.0	5.904.8	-0.2
Durable goods	2,929.5	2,937.4	2,949.5	2,960.8	2,912.0	2,945.6	2,945.5	2,943.5	-2.0
Nondurable goods	2,929.5	2,937.4	2,949.5	2,960.8	2,912.0	2,945.6	2,945.5	2,943.5	0.7
Electronic markets and agents and	2,034.7	2,042.8	2,007.8	2,000.1	2,017.5	2,044.4	2,047.3	2,040.2	0.7
brokers	903.0	907.5	911.9	918.3	897.7	909.7	912.0	913.1	1.1
Retail trade	15,353.6	15,429.1	15,567.3	15,655.7	15,357.4	15,598.2	15,624.6	15,657.5	32.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ¹	1,879.8	1,909.3	1,928.6	1,941.9	1,862.8	1,911.5	1,921.1	1,923.9	2.8
Automobile dealers	1,190.0	1,214.1	1,224.9	1,230.2	1,183.2	1,217.1	1,223.6	1,223.3	-0.3

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

[In thousands]

		Not season	ally adjusted	<u> </u>		Sea	asonally adjus	sted	01
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	Chang from May20° June20
Retail trade - Continued									
Furniture and home furnishings stores	445.1	457.2	460.2	462.5	452.6	465.1	467.5	469.8	2.3
Electronics and appliance stores	473.9	489.0	488.3	490.2	488.5	501.3	503.0	504.6	1.6
Building material and garden supply									l
stores	1,297.4	1,302.4	1,331.9	1,313.5	1,234.8	1,255.7	1,256.4	1,251.9	-4.
Food and beverage stores	3,016.4	3,003.4	3,029.5	3,065.2	2,994.9	3,033.1	3,034.0	3,043.0	9.0
Health and personal care stores	1,019.0	1,020.3	1,021.9	1,027.5	1,020.9	1,028.1	1,027.4	1,029.4	2.
Gasoline stations	891.8	894.8	903.7	919.5	880.4	902.0	899.8	907.0	7.
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,348.5	1,323.0	1,341.0	1,357.0	1,379.6	1,376.7	1,385.1	1,386.9	1.
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	593.7	590.6	588.6	585.3	609.0	609.1	607.0	604.0	-3.
General merchandise stores ¹	3,069.7	3,110.4	3,121.3	3,133.3	3,111.2	3,160.1	3,163.0	3,173.4	10.
Department stores	1,317.0	1,297.4	1,294.1	1,296.9	1,352.8	1,334.3	1,328.8	1,331.5	2.
Miscellaneous store retailers	821.1	809.4	828.6	832.5	816.9	823.2	824.0	826.7	2.
Nonstore retailers	497.2	519.3	523.7	527.3	505.8	532.3	536.3	536.9	0.
Transportation and warehousing	4,630.4	4,695.9	4,742.0	4,774.8	4,625.8	4,748.2	4,760.4	4,777.5	17.
Air transportation	445.7	445.6	448.0	451.3	441.5	445.6	446.7	447.4	0.
Rail transportation	234.8	246.0	244.3	245.6	233.9	246.0	244.0	244.7	0.
Water transportation	69.2	65.2	65.4	66.5	67.8	66.2	65.4	65.4	0.
Truck transportation	1,430.8	1,424.1	1,448.3	1,475.4	1,415.2	1,442.2	1,451.1	1,458.5	7.
Transit and ground passenger	452.7	484.3	489.1	467.0	460.0	471.1	473.2	473.9	0.
transportation.				1				1	1
Pipeline transportation.	47.2	48.8	49.5	49.7	47.0	48.7	49.6	49.4	-0.
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	37.8	28.3	34.3	39.7	30.5	31.3	31.8	32.1	0.
Support activities for transportation	628.5	645.4	644.5	649.3	627.6	647.1	645.0	647.7	2.
Couriers and messengers	549.6	557.3	562.6	567.3	563.2	588.9	589.4	591.4	2.
Warehousing and storage	734.1	750.9	756.0	763.0	739.1	761.1	764.2	767.0	2.
Utilities	555.3	558.1	562.6	565.3	551.2	560.5	561.6	561.2	-0.
Information	2,738	2,787	2,791	2,798	2,735	2,788	2,787	2,794	7
Publishing industries, except Internet	724.9	716.2	714.2	718.5	725.5	718.7	718.3	718.8	0.
Motion picture and sound recording									
industries	378.7	388.3	392.4	386.3	375.1	383.2	380.8	382.8	2.
Broadcasting, except Internet	287.1	289.5	288.2	290.5	286.3	290.2	289.6	289.6	0.
Telecommunications	853.6	865.4	866.3	868.8	854.4	868.8	868.7	869.1	0.
Data processing, hosting and related									
services	277.2	294.7	296.7	298.1	277.2	292.9	295.9	298.1	2.
Other information services	216.9	232.5	232.9	235.9	216.6	233.9	234.1	235.7	1.
Financial activities	8,020	8,057	8,093	8,181	7,968	8,097	8,107	8,127	20
Finance and insurance	5,933.2	5,996.7	6,011.7	6,055.9	5,922.6	6,019.8	6,028.8	6,043.5	14.
Monetary authorities - central bank	18.5	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	0.
Credit intermediation and related									
activities ¹	2,566.7	2,561.1	2,571.6	2,582.4	2,563.8	2,573.8	2,579.9	2,578.5	-1.
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,711.5	1,694.1	1,698.3	1,699.8	1,707.9	1,697.8	1,701.0	1,696.2	-4.
Commercial banking	1,294.9	1,275.8	1,278.9	1,275.1	1,293.4	1,278.2	1,280.2	1,273.9	-6.
Securities, commodity contracts,	990.7	904.0	904.6	006.7	077.0	905.4	906.0	002.4	_
investments, and funds and trusts	880.7	891.2	891.6	906.7	877.8	895.1	896.0	903.4	7.
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,467.3	2,526.2	2,530.3	2,548.3	2,462.6	2,532.4	2,534.5	2,543.2	8.
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,086.9	2,060.1	2,080.9	2,125.1	2,045.3	2,077.4	2,078.6	2,083.4	4.
Real estate	1,509.1	1,502.5	1,511.4	1,535.9	1,485.6	1,511.4	1,510.9	1,512.6	1.
Rental and leasing services	554.1	534.6	546.0	565.3	536.1	542.7	544.2	547.0	2.
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	23.7	23.0	23.5	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.8	0.
Professional and business services	19,207	19,596	19,694	19,878	19,079	19,613	19,687	19,751	64
Professional and technical services ¹	8,314.2	8,664.8	8,551.4	8,607.8	8,339.7	8,586.1	8,608.0	8,631.9	23.
Legal services	1,128.9	1,117.8	1,119.4	1,130.9	1,119.4	1,122.0	1,122.2	1,121.4	-0.
Accounting and bookkeeping services	898.2	1,099.4	942.2	937.0	958.7	996.8	989.1	997.6	8.
Architectural and engineering services	1,393.3	1,409.4	1,423.6	1,443.8	1,378.8	1,418.3	1,424.3	1,428.7	4.
Computer systems design and related									
services	1,776.5	1,846.3	1,855.2	1,859.8	1,777.6	1,845.2	1,855.7	1,860.1	4.
Management and technical consulting	1 040 4	1 204 5	1 204 0	1 240 0	1 040 0	1 204 5	1 200 0	1 200 4	,
services	1,246.4	1,294.5	1,304.6	1,310.6	1,243.6	1,301.5	1,309.6	1,308.4	-1.
Management of companies and enterprises	2,185.4	2,191.3	2,208.0	2,229.0	2,170.0	2,201.6	2,208.5	2,213.6	5.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

— Continued

[In thousands]

[in the death de]		Not season	ally adjusted			Sea	asonally adjus	sted	
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	Change from: May2015 - June2015 ^p
Professional and business services - Continued									
Administrative and waste services	8,707.0	8,739.8	8,934.8	9,040.8	8,569.7	8,825.1	8,870.0	8,905.6	35.6
Administrative and support services ¹	8,313.2	8,350.2	8,538.6	8,636.6	8,183.1	8,430.6	8,474.0	8,509.1	35.1
Employment services ¹	3,427.9	3,483.4	3,569.6	3,617.8	3,411.1	3,550.2	3,574.8	3,603.9	29.1
Temporary help services	2,769.9	2,819.7	2,893.9	2,924.5	2,757.2	2,877.7	2,894.9	2,914.7	19.8
Business support services	870.1	911.7	907.8	902.0	882.2	915.9	915.8	914.8	-1.0
Services to buildings and dwellings	2,060.5	1,970.6	2,058.2	2,099.2	1,944.5	1,972.0	1,982.2	1,982.4	0.2
Waste management and remediation services	393.8	389.6	396.2	404.2	386.6	394.5	396.0	396.5	0.5
Education and health services	21,254	22,096	22,049	21,831	21,452	21,917	21,973	22,023	50
Educational services	3,226.0	3,631.7	3,502.3	3,254.1	3,419.4	3,454.6	3,454.4	3,452.0	-2.4
Health care and social assistance	18,028.1	18,464.3	18,546.2	18,576.8	18,032.8	18,461.9	18,518.6	18,571.4	52.8
Health care ³	14,677.9	14,985.0	15,047.3	15,113.4	14,667.0	15,006.7	15,054.2	15,094.3	40.1
Ambulatory health care services ¹	6,631.3	6,843.9	6,882.7	6,907.9	6,628.8	6,850.3	6,879.3	6,901.9	22.6
Offices of physicians	2,462.0	2,534.6	2,543.8	2,543.9	2,465.0	2,537.3	2,543.6	2,546.3	2.7
Outpatient care centers	711.0	736.3	741.2	743.7	710.7	736.7	740.7	743.2	2.5
Home health care services	1,260.7	1,302.2	1,312.2	1,316.9	1,259.7	1,302.4	1,309.9	1,315.2	5.3
Hospitals	4,779.8	4,855.7	4,868.4	4,890.5	4,779.4	4,862.2	4,876.4	4,887.0	10.6
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,266.8	3,285.4	3,296.2	3,315.0	3,258.8	3,294.2	3,298.5	3,305.4	6.9
Nursing care facilities	1,658.2	1,649.7	1,651.7	1,661.5	1,653.2	1,653.6	1,653.5	1,656.4	2.9
Social assistance ¹	3,350.2	3,479.3	3,498.9	3,463.4	3,365.8	3,455.2	3,464.4	3,477.1	12.7
Child day care services	832.6	891.5	896.1	859.2	853.1	870.6	873.7	877.3	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	15,343	14,982	15,387	15,781	14,698	15,047	15,101	15,123	22
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,376.6	2,089.3	2,259.7	2,448.6	2,101.9	2,140.0	2,167.7	2,163.7	-4.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	472.2	473.1	501.9	492.1	448.9	461.8	472.9	468.1	-4.8
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	157.7	143.4	150.9	159.5	145.8	145.2	146.5	147.4	0.9
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,746.7	1,472.8	1,606.9	1,797.0	1,507.2	1,533.0	1,548.3	1,548.2	-0.1
Accommodation and food services	12,966.8	12,892.7	13,127.4	13,332.3	12,596.2	12,906.8	12,933.4	12,959.6	26.2
Accommodation	1,992.4	1,850.5	1,906.7	1,998.3	1,890.4	1,892.7	1,902.5	1,898.8	-3.7
Food services and drinking places	10,974.4	11,042.2	11,220.7	11,334.0	10,705.8	11,014.1	11,030.9	11,060.8	29.9
Other services	5,635	5,629	5,669	5,719	5,568	5,634	5,642	5,652	10
Repair and maintenance	1,248.0	1,268.3	1,277.8	1,281.1	1,240.2	1,264.2	1,267.5	1,272.3	4.8
Personal and laundry services	1,382.2	1,388.3	1,403.0	1,409.2	1,366.1	1,386.7	1,389.8	1,392.8	3.0
Membership associations and organizations	3,004.3	2,971.9	2,987.9	3,029.1	2,962.1	2,983.2	2,984.8	2,986.7	1.9
Government	21,822	22,343	22,296	21,858	21,855	21,906	21,910	21,910	0
Federal	2,738.0	2,742.0	2,734.0	2,748.0	2,726.0	2,733.0	2,735.0	2,735.0	0.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,147.9	2,135.3	2,141.8	2,155.7	2,133.4	2,137.5	2,140.0	2,139.3	-0.7
U.S. Postal Service	589.9	606.3	592.4	592.7	592.7	595.8	595.2	595.7	0.5
State government	4,817.0	5,249.0	5,112.0	4,831.0	5,057.0	5,082.0	5,081.0	5,078.0	-3.0
State government education	2,143.5	2,606.6	2,459.1	2,167.8	2,404.6	2,438.0	2,436.8	2,435.4	-1.4
State government, excluding education	2,673.8	2,642.2	2,652.9	2,663.3	2,652.1	2,643.6	2,644.3	2,642.2	-2.1
Local government	14,267.0	14,352.0	14,450.0	14,279.0	14,072.0	14,091.0	14,094.0	14,097.0	3.0
Local government education	7,800.4	8,127.9	8,139.6	7,774.8	7,786.5	7,784.6	7,780.4	7,779.4	-1.0
Local government, excluding education	6,466.4	6,223.8	6,310.5	6,503.8	6,285.2	6,306.5	6,313.1	6,318.0	4.9
						_			

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

³ 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 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5
Goods-producing	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.3
Mining and logging	44.9	44.1	43.6	43.4
Construction	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1
Manufacturing	41.0	40.7	40.8	40.7
Durable goods	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.1
Nondurable goods	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.0
Private service-providing	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.4	34.5	34.6	34.6
Wholesale trade	38.9	38.8	38.9	38.8
Retail trade	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4
Transportation and warehousing	38.4	38.9	38.9	38.8
Utilities	42.2	42.6	42.3	42.1
Information	36.6	36.4	36.4	36.4
Financial activities	37.2	37.6	37.7	37.7
Professional and business services	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.1
Education and health services	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.2
Other services.	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4

3.6

3.3

3.3

3.4

3.3

3.4

3.4

3.4

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2014 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Durable goods.....

Nondurable goods.....

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	1		Average wee	ekly earnings	S
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p
Total private	\$24.46	\$24.89	\$24.95	\$24.95	\$843.87	\$858.71	\$860.78	\$860.78
Goods-producing	25.71	26.07	26.10	26.07	1,043.83	1,050.62	1,051.83	1,050.62
Mining and logging	30.97	30.85	30.94	30.88	1,390.55	1,360.49	1,348.98	1,340.19
Construction	26.70	27.28	27.34	27.37	1,043.97	1,061.19	1,063.53	1,070.17
Manufacturing	24.82	25.11	25.13	25.08	1,017.62	1,021.98	1,025.30	1,020.76
Durable goods	26.20	26.43	26.48	26.46	1,089.92	1,086.27	1,090.98	1,087.51
Nondurable goods	22.39	22.78	22.75	22.64	900.08	913.48	912.28	905.60
Private service-providing	24.16	24.60	24.68	24.69	804.53	819.18	824.31	824.65
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.39	21.70	21.78	21.75	735.82	748.65	753.59	752.55
Wholesale trade	28.03	28.50	28.73	28.70	1,090.37	1,105.80	1,117.60	1,113.56
Retail trade	17.01	17.34	17.40	17.42	530.71	542.74	546.36	546.99
Transportation and warehousing	22.89	22.82	22.79	22.72	878.98	887.70	886.53	881.54
Utilities	35.41	36.94	36.98	36.79	1,494.30	1,573.64	1,564.25	1,548.86
Information	34.00	34.55	34.70	34.73	1,244.40	1,257.62	1,263.08	1,264.17
Financial activities	30.76	31.37	31.49	31.53	1,144.27	1,179.51	1,187.17	1,188.68
Professional and business services	29.26	29.92	29.98	29.99	1,059.21	1,077.12	1,085.28	1,082.64
Education and health services	24.68	25.11	25.21	25.21	807.04	823.61	826.89	826.89
Leisure and hospitality	13.90	14.29	14.30	14.28	362.79	374.40	376.09	374.14
Other services.	21.95	22.21	22.32	22.38	695.82	704.06	707.54	711.68

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]

	li	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	1	Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ²				
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	Percent change from: May 2015 - June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	Percent change from: May 2015 - June 2015 ^p
Total private	101.0	103.0	103.2	103.4	0.2	117.8	122.4	122.9	123.2	0.2
Goods-producing	88.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	0.0	103.1	105.8	105.9	105.8	-0.1
Mining and logging	125.9	119.7	115.9	115.0	-0.8	156.5	148.3	144.0	142.5	-1.0
Construction	82.5	85.4	85.6	86.0	0.5	95.7	101.2	101.6	102.3	0.7
Manufacturing	89.8	90.3	90.5	90.3	-0.2	103.7	105.4	105.8	105.4	-0.4
Durable goods	89.9	90.3	90.5	90.3	-0.2	104.6	106.0	106.5	106.1	-0.4
Nondurable goods	90.3	90.5	90.7	90.5	-0.2	102.5	104.6	104.6	103.9	-0.7
Private service-providing	104.3	106.5	107.0	107.3	0.3	122.2	127.0	128.1	128.4	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.6	100.6	101.0	101.2	0.2	113.5	117.5	118.5	118.5	0.0
Wholesale trade	98.9	99.9	100.2	100.0	-0.2	115.7	118.8	120.2	119.7	-0.4
Retail trade	97.3	99.2	99.7	99.9	0.2	109.5	113.7	114.6	115.0	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	101.7	105.7	106.0	106.1	0.1	118.1	122.4	122.6	122.3	-0.2
Utilities	100.6	103.3	102.8	102.2	-0.6	117.7	126.1	125.6	124.3	-1.0
Information	91.4	92.7	92.6	92.9	0.3	110.7	114.0	114.5	114.9	0.3
Financial activities	97.1	99.7	100.1	100.3	0.2	116.5	122.0	122.9	123.4	0.4
Professional and business services	108.6	111.1	112.1	112.1	0.0	128.8	134.6	136.1	136.3	0.1
Education and health services	112.6	115.4	115.7	115.9	0.2	130.9	136.5	137.4	137.7	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	109.5	112.5	113.3	113.1	-0.2	122.7	129.7	130.7	130.2	-0.4
Other services	97.8	99.0	99.1	99.6	0.5	121.8	124.7	125.5	126.5	0.8

¹ 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.

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.

p Preliminary

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

	Worr	nen employe	es (in thous	ands)	Percent of all employees				
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	
Total nonfarm	68,594	69,747	69,918	70,068	49.4	49.3	49.4	49.4	
Total private	56,113	57,217	57,382	57,531	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.0	
Goods-producing	4,203	4,277	4,276	4,291	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	
Mining and logging	118	119	116	116	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.8	
Construction	776	803	805	807	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	
Manufacturing	3,309	3,355	3,355	3,368	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	
Durable goods	1,769	1,811	1,815	1,821	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.3	
Nondurable goods	1,540	1,544	1,540	1,547	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	
Private service-providing	51,910	52,940	53,106	53,240	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,681	10,862	10,881	10,894	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	
Wholesale trade	1,723.3	1,738.3	1,738.2	1,737.1	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.4	
Retail trade	7,732.2	7,863.4	7,888.5	7,905.9	50.3	50.4	50.5	50.5	
Transportation and warehousing	1,091.6	1,125.4	1,119.7	1,116.1	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.4	
Utilities	133.7	134.5	134.4	134.5	24.3	24.0	23.9	24.0	
Information	1,097	1,115	1,115	1,117	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	
Financial activities	4,573	4,629	4,630	4,635	57.4	57.2	57.1	57.0	
Professional and business services	8,518	8,727	8,778	8,815	44.6	44.5	44.6	44.6	
Education and health services	16,487	16,859	16,904	16,960	76.9	76.9	76.9	77.0	
Leisure and hospitality	7,636	7,802	7,845	7,863	52.0	51.9	52.0	52.0	
Other services	2,918	2,946	2,953	2,956	52.4	52.3	52.3	52.3	
Government	12,481	12,530	12,536	12,537	57.1	57.2	57.2	57.2	

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Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

[In thousands]

Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p
Total private	96,772	98,495	98,728	98,934
Goods-producing	13,836	14,098	14,118	14,130
Mining and logging	654	633	620	617
Construction	4,621	4,793	4,808	4,810
Manufacturing	8,561	8,672	8,690	8,703
Durable goods	5,289	5,374	5,388	5,399
Nondurable goods	3,272	3,298	3,302	3,304
Private service-providing	82,936	84,397	84,610	84,804
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,287	22,570	22,602	22,624
Wholesale trade	4,716.0	4,744.0	4,737.4	4,734.9
Retail trade	13,120.5	13,267.3	13,293.7	13,308.2
Transportation and warehousing	4,004.6	4,108.0	4,118.6	4,130.6
Utilities	445.8	450.7	452.2	450.1
Information	2,217	2,258	2,257	2,261
Financial activities	6,156	6,253	6,257	6,290
Professional and business services	15,796	16,135	16,191	16,225
Education and health services	18,848	19,229	19,279	19,341
Leisure and hospitality	12,993	13,265	13,326	13,359
Other services.	4,639	4,687	4,698	4,704

¹ 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.

p Preliminary

Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6
Goods-producing	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.3
Mining and logging	47.4	45.8	45.6	45.2
Construction.	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.9
Manufacturing	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.8
Durable goods	42.6	42.0	42.1	42.1
Nondurable goods	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3
Private service-providing	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.6
Retail trade	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Transportation and warehousing	38.3	38.6	38.7	38.6
Utilities	42.3	42.4	42.3	41.8
Information	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.7
Financial activities	36.7	37.0	37.2	37.0
Professional and business services	35.4	35.2	35.3	35.3
Education and health services	31.9	32.1	32.1	32.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.0
Other services	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4
Durable goods	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4
Nondurable goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4

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 adjusted¹

		Average hou	urly earnings		Average weekly earnings				
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	
Total private	\$20.59	\$20.91	\$20.97	\$20.99	\$693.88	\$702.58	\$704.59	\$705.26	
Goods-producing	21.57	21.86	21.90	21.96	897.31	900.63	900.09	906.95	
Mining and logging	26.84	26.27	26.42	26.43	1,272.22	1,203.17	1,204.75	1,194.64	
Construction	24.66	25.14	25.18	25.26	979.00	993.03	992.09	1,007.87	
Manufacturing	19.55	19.80	19.84	19.88	823.06	827.64	829.31	830.98	
Durable goods	20.65	20.87	20.92	20.97	879.69	876.54	880.73	882.84	
Nondurable goods	17.71	18.03	18.03	18.06	733.19	746.44	744.64	745.88	
Private service-providing	20.37	20.71	20.77	20.78	657.95	671.00	672.95	673.27	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.26	18.55	18.59	18.58	613.54	623.28	624.62	624.29	
Wholesale trade	23.19	23.54	23.65	23.56	895.13	908.64	910.53	909.42	
Retail trade	14.40	14.67	14.71	14.76	432.00	440.10	441.30	442.80	
Transportation and warehousing	20.54	20.69	20.67	20.63	786.68	798.63	799.93	796.32	
Utilities	32.81	33.88	34.04	33.83	1,387.86	1,436.51	1,439.89	1,414.09	
Information	28.69	28.77	28.91	28.83	1,029.97	1,035.72	1,037.87	1,029.23	
Financial activities	24.66	25.20	25.26	25.35	905.02	932.40	939.67	937.95	
Professional and business services	24.29	24.60	24.69	24.71	859.87	865.92	871.56	872.26	
Education and health services	21.61	21.97	22.04	22.07	689.36	705.24	707.48	708.45	
Leisure and hospitality	12.06	12.37	12.38	12.37	302.71	309.25	309.50	309.25	
Other services	18.47	18.78	18.86	18.91	567.03	574.67	577.12	578.65	

¹ 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 adjusted¹

[2002=100]

	l:	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	32	In	dex of agg	regate wee	egate weekly payrolls ³		
Industry	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	Percent change from: May 2015 - June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	Percent change from: May 2015 - June 2015 ^p	
Total private	108.7	110.3	110.5	110.8	0.3	149.5	154.1	154.9	155.4	0.3	
Goods-producing	88.0	88.8	88.7	89.2	0.6	116.2	118.8	118.9	119.9	0.8	
Mining and logging	164.7	154.1	150.2	148.2	-1.3	257.1	235.4	230.9	227.8	-1.3	
Construction	91.9	94.8	94.8	96.1	1.4	122.3	128.7	129.0	131.1	1.6	
Manufacturing	82.7	83.2	83.4	83.5	0.1	105.8	107.7	108.2	108.6	0.4	
Durable goods	84.7	84.8	85.2	85.4	0.2	109.1	110.5	111.3	111.8	0.4	
Nondurable goods	79.8	80.4	80.3	80.4	0.1	99.9	102.5	102.4	102.6	0.2	
Private service-providing	114.1	116.5	116.8	117.0	0.2	159.4	165.4	166.3	166.8	0.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.4	105.7	105.9	106.0	0.1	136.0	139.9	140.4	140.5	0.1	
Wholesale trade	107.2	107.8	107.4	107.6	0.2	146.4	149.5	149.6	149.4	-0.1	
Retail trade	99.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	0.2	123.0	126.7	127.3	127.8	0.4	
Transportation and warehousing	115.5	119.4	120.0	120.0	0.0	150.4	156.7	157.3	157.1	-0.1	
Utilities	96.4	97.7	97.8	96.2	-1.6	132.1	138.2	139.0	135.9	-2.2	
Information	90.8	92.8	92.5	92.1	-0.4	129.0	132.1	132.4	131.5	-0.7	
Financial activities	106.4	108.9	109.6	109.6	0.0	161.4	168.9	170.3	170.9	0.4	
Professional and business services	125.3	127.3	128.1	128.4	0.2	181.1	186.3	188.2	188.7	0.3	
Education and health services	128.3	131.7	132.1	132.5	0.3	183.0	191.0	192.1	192.9	0.4	
Leisure and hospitality	119.5	121.5	122.0	122.3	0.2	163.6	170.6	171.6	171.9	0.2	
Other services	99.9	100.6	100.8	100.9	0.1	134.4	137.6	138.5	139.1	0.4	

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.

² 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.

³ 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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