



Economic News Release



Employment Situation News Release

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Technical information:

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION -- APRIL 2020

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 20.5 million in April, and the unemployment rate rose to 14.7 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The changes in these measures reflect the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it. Employment fell sharply in all major industry sectors, with particularly heavy job losses in leisure and hospitality.

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

Household Survey Data

In April, the unemployment rate increased by 10.3 percentage points to 14.7 percent. This is the highest rate and the largest over-the-month increase in the history of the series (seasonally adjusted data are available back to January 1948). The number of unemployed persons rose by 15.9 million to 23.1 million in April. The sharp increases in these measures reflect the effects of the coronavirus pandemic and efforts to contain it. (See table A-1. For more information about how the household survey and its measures were affected by the coronavirus pandemic, see the box at the end of the news release.)

In April, unemployment rates rose sharply among all major worker groups. The rate was 13.0 percent for adult men, 15.5 percent for adult women, 31.9 percent for teenagers, 14.2 percent for Whites, 16.7 percent for Blacks, 14.5 percent for Asians, and 18.9 percent for Hispanics. The rates for all of these groups, with the exception of Blacks, represent record highs for their respective series. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of unemployed persons who reported being on temporary layoff increased about ten-fold to 18.1 million in April. The number of permanent job losers increased by 544,000 to 2.0 million. (See table A-11.)

In April, the number of unemployed persons who were jobless less than 5 weeks increased by 10.7 million to 14.3 million, accounting for almost two-thirds of the unemployed. The number of unemployed persons who were jobless 5 to 14 weeks rose by 5.2 million to 7.0 million. The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more), at 939,000, declined by 225,000 over the month and represented 4.1 percent of the unemployed. (See table A-12.)

The labor force participation rate decreased by 2.5 percentage points over the month to 60.2 percent, the lowest rate since January 1973 (when it was 60.0 percent). Total employment, as measured by the household survey, fell by 22.4 million to 133.4 million. The employment-population ratio, at 51.3 percent, dropped by 8.7 percentage points over the month. This is the lowest rate and largest over-the-month decline in the history of the series (seasonally adjusted data are available back to January 1948). (See table A-1.)

The number of persons who usually work full time declined by 15.0 million over the month, and the number who usually work part time declined by 7.4 million. Part-time workers accounted for one-third of the over-the-month employment decline. (See table A-9.)

The number of persons at work part time for economic reasons nearly doubled over the month to 10.9 million. These individuals, who would have preferred full-time employment, were working part time because their hours had been reduced or they were unable to find full-time jobs. This group includes persons who usually work full time and persons who usually work part time. (See table A-8.)

The number of persons not in the labor force who currently want a job, at 9.9 million, nearly doubled in April. These individuals were not counted as unemployed because they were not actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks or were unavailable to take a job. (See table A-1.)

Persons marginally attached to the labor force--a subset of persons not in the labor force who currently want a job--numbered 2.3 million in April, up by 855,000 over the month. 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 but had not looked for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached who believed that no jobs were available for them, numbered 574,000 in April, little changed from the previous month. (See Summary table A.)

Establishment Survey Data

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 20.5 million in April, after declining by 870,000 in March. The April over-the-month decline is the largest in the history of the series and brought employment to its lowest level since February 2011 (the series dates back to 1939). Job losses in April were widespread, with the largest employment decline occurring in leisure and hospitality. (See table B-1. For more information about how the establishment survey and its measures were affected by the coronavirus, see the box note at the end of the news release.)

In April, employment in leisure and hospitality plummeted by 7.7 million, or 47 percent. Almost three-quarters of the decrease occurred in food services and drinking places (-5.5 million). Employment also fell in the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry (-1.3 million) and in the accommodation industry (-839,000).

Employment declined by 2.5 million in education and health services in April. In health care, employment declined by 1.4 million, led by losses in offices of dentists (-503,000), offices of physicians (-243,000), and offices of other health care practitioners (-205,000). Employment also declined in social assistance (-651,000), reflecting job losses in child day care services (-336,000) and individual and family services (-241,000). Employment in private education declined by 457,000 over the month.

Professional and business services shed 2.1 million jobs in April. Sharp losses occurred in temporary help services (-842,000) and in services to buildings and dwellings (-259,000).

In April, employment in retail trade declined by 2.1 million. Job losses occurred in clothing and clothing accessories stores (-740,000), motor vehicle and parts dealers (-345,000), miscellaneous store retailers (-264,000), and furniture and home furnishings stores (-209,000). By contrast, the component of general merchandise stores that includes warehouse clubs and supercenters gained 93,000 jobs.

In April, manufacturing employment dropped by 1.3 million. About two-thirds of the decline was in durable goods manufacturing (-914,000), which saw losses in motor vehicles and parts (-382,000) and in fabricated metal products (-109,000). Nondurable goods manufacturing shed 416,000 jobs.

Employment in the other services industry declined by 1.3 million in April, with nearly two-thirds of the decline occurring in personal and laundry services (-797,000).

Government employment dropped by 980,000 in April. Employment in local government was down by 801,000, in part reflecting school closures. Employment also declined in state government education (-176,000).

Construction employment fell by 975,000 in April, with much of the loss in specialty trade contractors (-691,000). Job losses also occurred in construction of buildings (-206,000).

Employment fell in transportation and warehousing in April (-584,000). Transit and ground passenger transportation and air transportation lost 185,000 jobs and 141,000 jobs, respectively.

Wholesale trade shed 363,000 jobs in April, largely reflecting losses in the durable and nondurable goods components.

Employment in financial activities fell by 262,000 over the month, with the vast majority of the decline occurring in real estate and rental and leasing (-222,000).

Employment in information fell by 254,000 in April, driven by a decline in motion picture and sound recording industries (-217,000).

Mining lost 46,000 jobs in April, with most of the decline occurring in support activities for mining (-33,000).

In April, average hourly earnings for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by \$1.34 to \$30.01. Average hourly earnings of private-sector production and nonsupervisory employees increased by \$1.04 to \$25.12 in April. The increases in average hourly earnings largely reflect the substantial job loss among lower-paid workers; this change, along with earnings increases, put upward pressure on the average hourly earnings estimates. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 34.2 hours in April. In manufacturing, the workweek declined by 2.1 hours to 38.3 hours, and overtime declined by 0.9 hour to 2.1 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 33.5 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for February was revised down by 45,000 from +275,000 to +230,000, and the change for March was revised down by 169,000 from -701,000 to -870,000. With these revisions, employment changes in February and March combined were 214,000 lower than previously reported. (Monthly revisions result from additional reports received from businesses and government agencies since the last published estimates and from the recalculation of seasonal factors.)

The Employment Situation for May is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 5, 2020, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on April 2020 Establishment and Household Survey Data

Data collection for both surveys was affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The household survey is generally collected through in-person and telephone interviews, but personal interviews were not conducted for the safety of interviewers and respondents. The household survey response rate, at 70 percent, was about 13 percentage points lower than in months prior to the pandemic. In the establishment survey, approximately one-fifth of the data is collected at four regional data collection centers. Although these centers were closed, about half of the interviewers at these centers worked remotely to collect data by telephone. Additionally, BLS encouraged businesses to report electronically. The collection rate for the establishment survey in April was 74.9 percent, essentially unchanged from collection rates prior to the pandemic.

In the establishment survey, workers who are paid by their employer for all or any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month are counted as employed, even if they were not actually at their jobs. Workers who are temporarily or permanently absent from their jobs and are not being paid are not counted as employed, even if they are continuing to receive benefits. The length of the reference period does vary across the respondents in the establishment survey; one-third of businesses have a weekly pay period, slightly over 40 percent a bi-weekly, about 20 percent semi-monthly, and a small amount monthly.

There was a change to the estimation method used in the establishment survey for April. Business births and deaths cannot be adequately captured by the establishment survey as they occur. Therefore, the establishment survey estimates use a model to account for the relatively stable net employment change generated by business births and deaths. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the relationship between the two was no longer stable in April. Therefore, the establishment survey made modifications to the birth-death model. For more information, see www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-april-2020.pdf.

In the household survey, individuals are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force based on their answers to a series of questions about their activities during the survey reference week (April 12th through April 18th). Workers who indicate they were not working during the entire survey reference week and expect to be recalled to their jobs should be classified as unemployed on temporary layoff. In April, there was an extremely large increase in the number of persons classified as unemployed on temporary layoff.

However, there was also a large increase in the number of workers who were classified as employed but absent from work. As was the case in March, special instructions sent to household survey interviewers called for all employed persons absent from work due to coronavirus-related business closures to be classified as unemployed on temporary layoff. However, it is apparent that not all such workers were so classified.

If the workers who were recorded as employed but absent from work due to "other reasons" (over and above the number absent for other reasons in a typical April) had been classified as unemployed on temporary layoff, the overall unemployment rate would have been almost 5 percentage points higher than reported (on a not seasonally adjusted basis). However, according to usual practice, the data from the household survey are accepted as recorded. To maintain data integrity, no ad hoc actions are taken to reclassify survey responses.

More information is available at www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-april-2020.pdf.

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

Category	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	Change from: Mar. 2020- Apr. 2020
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	258,693	259,628	259,758	259,896	138
Civilian labor force	162,546	164,546	162,913	156,481	-6,432
Participation rate	62.8	63.4	62.7	60.2	-2.5
Employed	156,696	158,759	155,772	133,403	-22,369
Employment-population ratio	60.6	61.1	60.0	51.3	-8.7
Unemployed	5,850	5,787	7,140	23,078	15,938
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	10.3
Not in labor force	96,147	95,082	96,845	103,415	6,570
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	10.3
Adult men (20 years and over)	3.4	3.3	4.0	13.0	9.0
Adult women (20 years and over)	3.1	3.1	4.0	15.5	11.5
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	12.9	11.0	14.3	31.9	17.6
White	3.1	3.1	4.0	14.2	10.2
Black or African American	6.6	5.8	6.7	16.7	10.0
Asian	2.2	2.5	4.1	14.5	10.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	4.2	4.4	6.0	18.9	12.9
Total, 25 years and over	2.9	2.9	3.5	13.1	9.6
Less than a high school diploma	5.3	5.7	6.8	21.2	14.4
High school graduates, no college	3.4	3.6	4.4	17.3	12.9
Some college or associate degree	3.1	3.0	3.7	15.0	11.3
Bachelor's degree and higher	2.1	1.9	2.5	8.4	5.9
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,660	2,723	3,946	20,626	16,680
Job leavers	728	777	727	570	-157
Reentrants	1,899	1,803	1,778	1,477	-301
New entrants	535	505	509	389	-120

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.

Category	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	Change from: Mar. 2020- Apr. 2020
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	1,906	2,013	3,542	14,283	10,741
5 to 14 weeks	1,835	1,803	1,794	7,004	5,210
15 to 26 weeks	860	825	808	833	25
27 weeks and over	1,227	1,102	1,164	939	-225
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	4,706	4,318	5,765	10,887	5,122
Slack work or business conditions	2,868	2,776	4,043	9,939	5,896
Could only find part-time work	1,447	1,317	1,321	697	-624
Part time for noneconomic reasons	21,356	22,175	20,601	12,355	-8,246
Persons not in the labor force					
Marginally attached to the labor force	1,484	1,440	1,426	2,281	855
Discouraged workers	446	405	514	574	60
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	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	210	230	-870	-20,500
Total private	185	199	-842	-19,520
Goods-producing	28	56	-74	-2,355
Mining and logging	0	2	-7	-50
Construction	26	46	-33	-975
Manufacturing	2	8	-34	-1,330
Durable goods(1)	0	6	-20	-914
Motor vehicles and parts	-2.9	8.3	-3.2	-381.5
Nondurable goods	2	2	-14	-416
Private service-providing	157	143	-768	-17,165
Wholesale trade	13.4	-3.3	-2.9	-362.8
Retail trade	-11.8	3.0	-44.8	-2,106.9
Transportation and warehousing	7.0	-0.4	-7.2	-584.1
Utilities	-2.6	-0.8	0.3	-3.3
Information	-6	0	-4	-254
Financial activities	14	22	-3	-262
Professional and business services(1)	50	6	-69	-2,128
Temporary help services	-0.4	-6.3	-57.9	-841.9
Education and health services(1)	65	52	-101	-2,544
Health care and social assistance	49.9	62.5	-64.1	-2,086.9
Leisure and hospitality	13	59	-499	-7,653
Other services	15	6	-38	-1,267
Government	25	31	-28	-980
(3-month average change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	119	209	-142	-7,047
Total private	104	181	-155	-6,721
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES(2)				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.8	50.0	50.0	49.2
Total private women employees	48.5	48.7	48.6	47.6
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.3	82.3	82.1	80.2
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Footnotes (1) Includes other industries, not shown separately. (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. (5) 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. (P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Category	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
Average weekly hours	34.4	34.4	34.1	34.2
Average hourly earnings	\$27.81	\$28.52	\$28.67	\$30.01
Average weekly earnings	\$956.66	\$981.09	\$977.65	\$1,026.34
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)(3)	110.5	112.0	110.3	93.9
Over-the-month percent change	-0.1	0.4	-1.5	-14.9
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)(4)	146.9	152.7	151.2	134.7
Over-the-month percent change	0.1	0.7	-1.0	-10.9
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)(5)				
Total private (258 industries)	62.4	53.7	28.5	4.8
Manufacturing (76 industries)	53.9	46.7	26.3	2.6
Footnotes (1) Includes other industries, not shown separately. (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. (5) 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. (P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

1. Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

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

2. Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

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

3. Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

The establishment survey revises published estimates to improve its data series by incorporating additional information that was not available at the time of the initial publication of the estimates. The establishment survey revises its initial monthly estimates twice, in the immediately succeeding 2 months, to incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit <https://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 <https://www.bls.gov/web/empst/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 <https://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 <https://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 <https://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 145,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 697,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll jobs.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian

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

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

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

The civilian labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those persons not classified as employed or unemployed are not in the labor force. The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The labor force participation rate is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the employment-population ratio is the employed as a percent of the population. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from federal, state, and local government entities. Employees on nonfarm payrolls are those who worked or received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. Hours and earnings data are produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. Production and nonsupervisory employees are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

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

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

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll are counted separately for each appearance.

Seasonal adjustment

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

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. 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. Percentage distributions of unemployment by reason and duration are derived from the sum of the independently seasonally adjusted component series, and will not necessarily match calculations made using the seasonally adjusted total unemployment level. Additional information about seasonal adjustment in the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#sa.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 110,000. 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 -60,000 to +160,000 (50,000 +/- 110,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the true over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that 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

NOTE: 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]

HOUSEHOLD DATA
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]

[illegible]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,119	3,076	2,593	2,563	525	513
Civilian labor force	2,413	2,260	2,056	1,946	357	315
Participation rate	77.4	73.5	79.3	75.9	68.0	61.3
Employed	2,360	2,100	2,011	1,817	349	283
Employment-population ratio	75.7	68.3	77.5	70.9	66.6	55.1
Unemployed	53	160	45	129	8	32
Unemployment rate	2.2	7.1	2.2	6.6	2.2	10.1
Not in labor force	705	816	538	617	168	198
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,298	6,907	7,047	6,666	251	241
Civilian labor force	1,480	1,294	1,405	1,262	75	31
Participation rate	20.3	18.7	19.9	18.9	29.9	13.0
Employed	1,442	1,073	1,373	1,043	70	31
Employment-population ratio	19.8	15.5	19.5	15.6	27.8	12.7
Unemployed	38	221	33	220	5	1
Unemployment rate	2.6	17.0	2.3	17.4	7.3	-
Not in labor force	5,818	5,613	5,642	5,404	176	210
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,238	4,108	3,830	3,705	408	403
Civilian labor force	2,054	1,912	1,846	1,698	208	214
Participation rate	48.5	46.5	48.2	45.8	51.0	53.1
Employed	1,986	1,696	1,785	1,495	201	201
Employment-population ratio	46.9	41.3	46.6	40.4	49.3	49.9
Unemployed	67	216	60	203	7	13
Unemployment rate	3.3	11.3	3.3	11.9	3.2	6.2
Not in labor force	2,184	2,196	1,984	2,007	200	189
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	230,997	232,724	103,613	104,740	127,385	127,985
Civilian labor force	150,960	145,311	76,873	74,246	74,087	71,065
Participation rate	65.4	62.4	74.2	70.9	58.2	55.5
Employed	146,047	124,330	74,093	64,288	71,953	60,042
Employment-population ratio	63.2	53.4	71.5	61.4	56.5	46.9
Unemployed	4,913	20,980	2,780	9,958	2,133	11,023
Unemployment rate	3.3	14.4	3.6	13.4	2.9	15.5
Not in labor force	80,038	87,414	26,740	30,494	53,298	56,920
NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000). Updated population controls introduced with the release of January 2020 data.						

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability		Persons with no disability	
	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,770	29,846	227,923	230,051
Civilian labor force	6,384	5,923	155,713	149,907
Participation rate	20.7	19.8	68.3	65.2
Employed	5,978	4,805	150,731	128,520
Employment-population ratio	19.4	16.1	66.1	55.9
Unemployed	405	1,117	4,982	21,387
Unemployment rate	6.3	18.9	3.2	14.3
Not in labor force	24,386	23,923	72,210	80,143
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,732	2,611	77,629	74,556
Participation rate	36.6	35.4	82.5	79.3
Employed	2,522	2,096	74,947	64,877
Employment-population ratio	33.8	28.4	79.6	69.0
Unemployed	210	515	2,682	9,680
Unemployment rate	7.7	19.7	3.5	13.0
Not in labor force	4,735	4,764	16,470	19,431

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.

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability		Persons with no disability	
	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,402	2,157	68,967	66,201
Participation rate	30.2	30.0	71.3	68.2
Employed	2,249	1,731	66,927	55,927
Employment-population ratio	28.3	24.1	69.2	57.6
Unemployed	152	426	2,039	10,275
Unemployment rate	6.3	19.7	3.0	15.5
Not in labor force	5,547	5,035	27,760	30,938
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	1,250	1,154	9,117	9,150
Participation rate	8.1	7.6	24.6	23.5
Employed	1,208	978	8,857	7,717
Employment-population ratio	7.9	6.4	23.9	19.8
Unemployed	43	177	260	1,432
Unemployment rate	3.4	15.3	2.9	15.7
Not in labor force	14,104	14,124	27,979	29,774
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.				

Employment status and nativity	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	43,527	42,504	21,187	20,489	22,340	22,015
Civilian labor force	28,439	26,285	16,521	15,238	11,918	11,047
Participation rate	65.3	61.8	78.0	74.4	53.3	50.2
Employed	27,660	21,961	16,122	12,908	11,539	9,053
Employment-population ratio	63.5	51.7	76.1	63.0	51.7	41.1
Unemployed	779	4,324	400	2,330	379	1,994
Unemployment rate	2.7	16.5	2.4	15.3	3.2	18.1
Not in labor force	15,088	16,219	4,665	5,251	10,422	10,968
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	215,166	217,392	103,927	105,218	111,239	112,174
Civilian labor force	133,657	129,545	69,506	67,582	64,151	61,963
Participation rate	62.1	59.6	66.9	64.2	57.7	55.2
Employed	129,049	111,365	66,842	58,902	62,208	52,463
Employment-population ratio	60.0	51.2	64.3	56.0	55.9	46.8
Unemployed	4,608	18,180	2,664	8,680	1,944	9,500
Unemployment rate	3.4	14.0	3.8	12.8	3.0	15.3
Not in labor force	81,509	87,847	34,421	37,636	47,087	50,211

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.

[illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

[illegible]

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2019	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Dec. 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020
25 to 34 years	19,170	18,957	16,390	19,170	19,364	19,145	19,175	19,002	16,396
35 to 44 years	17,815	17,687	16,090	17,770	17,881	17,884	17,874	17,790	16,049
45 to 54 years	16,884	16,527	14,803	16,849	16,761	16,810	16,720	16,582	14,792
55 years and over	19,681	19,590	17,575	19,600	20,212	20,217	20,213	19,785	17,522
Women, 16 years and over	73,747	73,373	61,516	73,697	74,769	74,774	74,888	73,415	61,487
16 to 19 years	2,420	2,465	1,392	2,561	2,568	2,677	2,709	2,529	1,541
16 to 17 years	721	912	536	834	999	1,089	1,081	983	670
18 to 19 years	1,699	1,553	856	1,709	1,573	1,578	1,616	1,554	877
20 years and over	71,327	70,908	60,124	71,136	72,200	72,097	72,179	70,886	59,947
20 to 24 years	6,954	6,561	4,768	6,995	6,990	6,907	7,006	6,610	4,801
25 years and over	64,373	64,347	55,356	64,136	65,208	65,158	65,206	64,232	55,147
25 to 54 years	47,020	46,971	40,627	46,902	47,648	47,647	47,657	46,939	40,533
25 to 34 years	16,432	16,472	14,066	16,416	16,866	16,984	16,949	16,499	14,058
35 to 44 years	15,186	15,363	13,568	15,173	15,525	15,528	15,528	15,378	13,558
45 to 54 years	15,402	15,135	12,993	15,313	15,256	15,135	15,180	15,062	12,917
55 years and over	17,352	17,376	14,729	17,234	17,561	17,510	17,549	17,293	14,615
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present(1)	45,927	45,901	41,843	45,758	46,177	46,257	46,067	45,920	41,683
Married women, spouse present(1)	36,414	36,700	32,034	36,205	36,631	36,869	36,597	36,353	31,860
Women who maintain families(2)	9,698	9,402	7,908	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers(3)	129,212	127,981	113,656	129,816	131,755	131,099	131,109	129,298	114,322
Part-time workers(4)	27,498	27,187	19,670	26,943	26,992	27,529	27,726	26,553	19,106
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,765	7,358	5,360	7,849	7,946	8,152	8,070	7,268	5,451
Percent of total employed	5.0	4.7	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.1
SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Self-employed workers, incorporated	6,094	6,285	6,405	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,230	9,378	8,207	9,252	9,506	9,455	9,542	9,478	8,245
Footnotes									
(1) Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Prior to January 2020, referred to persons in opposite-sex married couples only.									
(2) Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not a spouse of either sex. Prior to January 2020, referred to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not an opposite-sex spouse.									
(3) Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.									
(4) Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.									
- Data not available.									
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.									

HOUSEHOLD DATA

[illegible]

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates					
	Apr. 2019	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Dec. 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020
Men, 16 years and over	3,234	3,765	11,223	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.4	13.5
16 to 19 years	422	421	739	15.0	13.0	13.5	11.2	14.3	27.6
16 to 17 years	125	142	168	12.3	14.6	14.4	10.8	14.8	21.0
18 to 19 years	300	265	567	16.7	12.8	12.9	12.0	13.4	30.8
20 years and over	2,812	3,344	10,483	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.0	13.0
20 to 24 years	598	681	1,601	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.7	9.1	23.5
25 years and over	2,234	2,651	8,886	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.5	12.1
25 to 54 years	1,707	1,951	6,477	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	12.1
25 to 34 years	720	842	2,711	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	14.2
35 to 44 years	495	584	1,870	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.2	10.4
45 to 54 years	491	525	1,896	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	11.4
55 years and over	527	700	2,409	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.4	12.1
Women, 16 years and over	2,616	3,375	11,855	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.4	16.2
16 to 19 years	312	422	889	10.9	12.1	11.0	10.8	14.3	36.6
16 to 17 years	148	212	328	15.1	12.9	9.6	8.9	17.8	32.9
18 to 19 years	153	214	558	8.2	11.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	38.9
20 years and over	2,304	2,954	10,966	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.0	15.5
20 to 24 years	391	600	1,865	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.1	8.3	28.0
25 years and over	1,907	2,356	9,122	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	14.2
25 to 54 years	1,449	1,774	6,432	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.6	13.7
25 to 34 years	702	692	2,464	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.0	14.9
35 to 44 years	403	573	1,979	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.6	12.7
45 to 54 years	344	509	1,988	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.3	13.3
55 years and over	476	582	2,671	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	15.5
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present(1)	830	1,065	4,457	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	9.7
Married women, spouse present(1)	678	1,114	4,811	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	13.1
Women who maintain families(2)	501	526	1,495	4.9	4.2	5.4	4.1	5.3	15.9
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers(3)	4,687	5,477	16,885	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1	12.9
Part-time workers(4)	1,171	1,712	6,194	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	6.1	24.5
Footnotes									
(1) Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to persons in both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Prior to January 2020, referred to persons in opposite-sex married couples only.									
(2) Data are not seasonally adjusted. Beginning with data for January 2020, refers to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not a spouse of either sex. Prior to January 2020, referred to female householders residing with one or more family members, but not an opposite-sex spouse.									
(3) 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.									
(4) 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.									
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.									

[illegible]

	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
Reason	Apr. 2019	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Dec. 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020
Job leavers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Reentrants	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
New entrants	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to total unemployed in table A-1 because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.									

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

[Numbers in thousands]

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020	Apr. 2019	Apr. 2020
Total, 16 years and over⁽¹⁾	156,710	133,326	5,387	22,504	3.3	14.4
Management, professional, and related occupations	63,560	61,152	1,040	5,079	1.6	7.7
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	26,645	26,437	375	1,742	1.4	6.2
Professional and related occupations	36,915	34,715	664	3,337	1.8	8.8
Service occupations	26,921	18,042	1,132	6,723	4.0	27.1
Sales and office occupations	33,295	26,546	1,254	4,599	3.6	14.8
Sales and related occupations	15,211	12,218	625	2,519	3.9	17.1
Office and administrative support occupations	18,084	14,328	629	2,080	3.4	12.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,141	11,827	725	2,301	4.9	16.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,198	1,079	140	153	10.5	12.4
Construction and extraction occupations	8,274	6,549	453	1,529	5.2	18.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,669	4,199	132	619	2.7	12.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,792	15,758	768	3,502	3.9	18.2
Production occupations	8,534	6,380	340	1,457	3.8	18.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	10,257	9,378	427	2,045	4.0	17.9

Footnotes

⁽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. Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey, or household survey. This classification system is derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2020 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization
 [Percent]

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted
 [Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)	Change from: Mar.2020 - Apr.2020(P)
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,663.6	1,625.5	1,637.2	687.7	1,731.9	1,785.5	1,777.5	715.5	-1,062.0
Accommodation and food services	14,036.0	14,003.4	13,694.5	7,555.1	14,085.6	14,394.1	13,920.6	7,590.3	-6,330.3
Accommodation	2,020.2	2,002.0	1,976.3	1,157.4	2,066.8	2,091.0	2,045.0	1,206.0	-839.0
Food services and drinking places	12,015.8	12,001.4	11,718.2	6,397.7	12,018.8	12,303.1	11,875.6	6,384.3	-5,491.3
Other services	5,882	5,889	5,866	4,631	5,884	5,941	5,903	4,636	-1,267
Repair and maintenance	1,351.8	1,373.2	1,368.7	1,154.7	1,347.0	1,378.6	1,370.9	1,151.0	-219.9
Personal and laundry services	1,529.9	1,515.9	1,498.2	717.0	1,525.9	1,537.2	1,512.2	715.3	-796.9
Membership associations and organizations	3,000.7	2,999.6	2,999.1	2,758.8	3,011.3	3,025.6	3,019.5	2,769.4	-250.1
Government	22,948	23,036	23,052	22,115	22,553	22,745	22,717	21,737	-980
Federal	2,815.0	2,848.0	2,866.0	2,874.0	2,823.0	2,867.0	2,886.0	2,887.0	1.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,210.0	2,252.7	2,270.6	2,278.7	2,217.2	2,265.3	2,285.8	2,286.4	0.6
U.S. Postal Service	604.6	595.1	595.0	595.2	605.8	601.6	599.8	600.3	0.5
State government	5,339.0	5,344.0	5,299.0	5,119.0	5,169.0	5,199.0	5,153.0	4,973.0	-180.0
State government education	2,657.7	2,645.9	2,599.4	2,425.5	2,487.4	2,489.9	2,447.8	2,271.7	-176.1
State government, excluding education	2,680.8	2,698.3	2,699.7	2,693.2	2,681.8	2,709.3	2,705.1	2,700.8	-4.3
Local government	14,794.0	14,844.0	14,887.0	14,122.0	14,561.0	14,679.0	14,678.0	13,877.0	-801.0
Local government education	8,311.0	8,333.6	8,353.0	7,891.4	7,994.9	8,042.0	8,037.0	7,568.2	-468.8
Local government, excluding education	6,482.9	6,510.7	6,534.3	6,230.3	6,565.7	6,636.8	6,640.6	6,308.3	-332.3

Footnotes

(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

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Industry	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020 ^(P)	Apr. 2020 ^(P)
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.4	34.4	34.1	34.2
Goods-producing	40.3	40.4	40.1	38.3
Mining and logging	46.8	45.6	45.2	43.1
Construction	39.2	39.3	39.1	37.8
Manufacturing	40.6	40.7	40.4	38.3
Durable goods	40.9	41.1	40.8	38.1
Nondurable goods	39.9	40.0	39.8	38.5
Private service-providing	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.3	34.2	34.1	33.8
Wholesale trade	39.0	38.8	38.8	37.6
Retail trade	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6
Transportation and warehousing	38.7	38.2	38.0	37.3
Utilities	41.8	42.6	42.3	42.6
Information	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.5
Financial activities	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.6
Professional and business services	36.2	36.1	36.1	35.8
Education and health services	33.0	33.1	32.9	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.9	25.8	24.2	24.2
Other services	31.9	32.0	31.4	32.2
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.1
Durable goods	3.3	3.2	2.9	1.8
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7
Footnotes ^(P) Preliminary				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
Footnotes (P)_Preliminary NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.								

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
Total private	\$27.81	\$28.52	\$28.67	\$30.01	\$956.66	\$981.09	\$977.65	\$1,026.34
Goods-producing	28.81	29.57	29.62	30.13	1,161.04	1,194.63	1,187.76	1,153.98
Mining and logging	33.33	34.72	34.72	34.99	1,559.84	1,583.23	1,569.34	1,508.07
Construction	30.63	31.31	31.33	31.38	1,200.70	1,230.48	1,225.00	1,186.16
Manufacturing	27.48	28.24	28.33	29.11	1,115.69	1,149.37	1,144.53	1,114.91
Durable goods	28.95	29.66	29.71	30.69	1,184.06	1,219.03	1,212.17	1,169.29
Nondurable goods	24.95	25.79	25.94	26.56	995.51	1,031.60	1,032.41	1,022.56
Private service-providing	27.57	28.27	28.45	29.98	918.08	938.56	936.01	1,001.33
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.01	24.68	24.75	25.70	823.54	844.06	843.98	868.66
Wholesale trade	31.12	31.81	31.81	32.38	1,213.68	1,234.23	1,234.23	1,217.49
Retail trade	19.48	20.19	20.30	21.20	598.04	619.83	621.18	648.72
Transportation and warehousing	24.66	25.17	25.19	26.01	954.34	961.49	957.22	970.17
Utilities	41.55	42.52	42.58	43.28	1,736.79	1,811.35	1,801.13	1,843.73
Information	41.97	43.03	43.28	43.78	1,519.31	1,561.99	1,575.39	1,597.97
Financial activities	35.73	36.85	36.81	37.44	1,347.02	1,385.56	1,384.06	1,407.74
Professional and business services	33.43	34.41	34.46	35.71	1,210.17	1,242.20	1,244.01	1,278.42
Education and health services	27.49	27.90	27.95	28.30	907.17	923.49	919.56	919.75
Leisure and hospitality	16.45	16.85	16.86	18.00	426.06	434.73	408.01	435.60
Other services	25.09	25.63	25.69	27.40	800.37	820.16	806.67	882.28

Footnotes

(P) Preliminary

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ⁽¹⁾					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ⁽²⁾				
	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020 ^(P)	Apr. 2020 ^(P)	Percent change from: Mar. 2020 - Apr. 2020 ^(P)	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020 ^(P)	Apr. 2020 ^(P)	Percent change from: Mar. 2020 - Apr. 2020 ^(P)
Total private	110.5	112.0	110.3	93.9	-14.9	146.9	152.7	151.2	134.7	-10.9
Goods-producing	96.6	97.6	96.5	81.9	-15.1	125.8	130.4	129.2	111.6	-13.6
Mining and logging	109.0	102.3	100.4	89.0	-11.4	145.8	142.6	140.0	125.0	-10.7
Construction	100.9	103.5	102.5	86.4	-15.7	134.3	140.8	139.6	117.8	-15.6
Manufacturing	93.7	94.1	93.2	79.2	-15.0	119.7	123.6	122.7	107.2	-12.6
Durable goods	92.8	93.2	92.3	76.4	-17.2	119.3	122.8	121.8	104.2	-14.4
Nondurable goods	95.1	95.7	95.0	83.9	-11.7	120.3	125.3	125.0	113.0	-9.6
Private service-providing	114.6	116.0	114.1	97.4	-14.6	153.6	159.3	157.8	141.9	-10.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.6	103.9	103.3	91.2	-11.7	134.1	138.2	137.9	126.4	-8.3
Wholesale trade	101.4	101.6	101.5	92.4	-9.0	132.0	135.1	135.1	125.1	-7.4
Retail trade	97.4	97.7	97.1	84.0	-13.5	125.4	130.4	130.3	117.7	-9.7
Transportation and warehousing	124.5	124.6	123.8	109.0	-12.0	156.2	159.6	158.7	144.3	-9.1
Utilities	99.1	100.7	100.0	100.1	0.1	136.1	141.4	140.7	143.1	1.7
Information	94.1	95.9	96.1	87.9	-8.5	140.6	147.0	148.0	137.0	-7.4
Financial activities	107.7	109.0	108.9	105.7	-2.9	150.1	156.6	156.4	154.4	-1.3
Professional and business services	120.5	121.9	121.5	108.5	-10.7	163.1	169.8	169.5	156.9	-7.4
Education and health services	129.6	132.9	131.5	116.4	-11.5	171.4	178.4	176.9	158.5	-10.4
Leisure and hospitality	122.0	124.2	113.0	60.2	-46.7	161.9	168.8	153.7	87.4	-43.1
Other services	108.2	109.6	106.9	86.1	-19.5	148.8	154.0	150.5	129.3	-14.1

Footnotes

(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.

(2) 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

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees			
	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
Total nonfarm	75,016	76,291	75,804	64,546	49.8	50.0	50.0	49.2
Total private	62,003	63,148	62,667	52,023	48.5	48.7	48.6	47.6
Goods-producing	4,688	4,769	4,753	4,207	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4
Mining and logging	95	95	95	93	12.8	13.3	13.4	14.2
Construction	962	994	990	894	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.5
Manufacturing	3,631	3,680	3,668	3,220	28.3	28.6	28.6	28.0
Durable goods	1,927	1,957	1,951	1,719	23.9	24.3	24.3	24.1
Nondurable goods	1,704	1,723	1,717	1,501	35.7	35.9	35.9	34.4
Private service-providing	57,315	58,379	57,914	47,816	53.6	53.8	53.8	52.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	11,078	11,156	11,117	9,467	40.0	40.1	40.0	38.3
Wholesale trade	1,773.2	1,787.2	1,787.0	1,651.4	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.7
Retail trade	7,758.0	7,767.0	7,734.5	6,450.8	49.6	49.6	49.5	47.7
Transportation and warehousing	1,414.9	1,468.5	1,462.6	1,232.1	25.3	25.9	25.8	24.2
Utilities	131.5	132.8	132.8	132.8	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.5
Information	1,130	1,149	1,146	1,046	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
Financial activities	4,946	5,000	5,002	4,864	56.7	56.5	56.6	56.7
Professional and business services	9,651	9,897	9,858	8,754	45.5	46.0	45.9	45.3
Education and health services	18,584	19,027	18,935	16,825	77.3	77.4	77.3	76.7
Leisure and hospitality	8,780	8,995	8,716	4,565	53.2	53.3	53.3	52.4
Other services	3,146	3,155	3,140	2,295	53.5	53.1	53.2	49.5
Government	13,013	13,143	13,137	12,523	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.6
Footnotes								
(P) Preliminary								
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.								

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted(1)
[In thousands]

Industry	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
Total private	105,335	106,696	105,740	87,640
Goods-producing	15,086	15,165	15,101	13,092
Mining and logging	549	514	506	460
Construction	5,558	5,688	5,665	4,808
Manufacturing	8,979	8,963	8,930	7,824
Durable goods	5,547	5,529	5,506	4,686
Nondurable goods	3,432	3,434	3,424	3,138
Private service-providing	90,249	91,531	90,639	74,548
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23,405	23,527	23,466	20,707
Wholesale trade	4,738.4	4,753.1	4,747.8	4,418.1
Retail trade	13,341.3	13,375.3	13,330.0	11,470.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,887.2	4,961.5	4,951.8	4,385.7
Utilities	438.4	437.0	436.1	433.3
Information	2,288	2,325	2,318	2,087
Financial activities	6,754	6,852	6,830	6,437
Professional and business services	17,294	17,497	17,373	15,328
Education and health services	21,117	21,611	21,472	19,145
Leisure and hospitality	14,516	14,812	14,327	7,134
Other services	4,875	4,907	4,853	3,710
Footnotes				
(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				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted(1)

Industry	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
Footnotes				
(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				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

Industry	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.7	33.7	33.4	33.5
Goods-producing	41.2	41.0	40.8	38.7
Mining and logging	47.3	45.6	45.5	43.0
Construction	39.8	39.6	39.6	38.2
Manufacturing	41.6	41.6	41.3	38.7
Durable goods	42.0	41.9	41.5	38.4
Nondurable goods	41.1	41.2	41.1	39.1
Private service-providing	32.4	32.5	32.1	32.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.9	34.1	33.9	33.6
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.6	38.4	37.0
Retail trade	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.6
Transportation and warehousing	38.0	38.3	37.9	37.1
Utilities	42.2	43.0	42.7	42.4
Information	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.8
Financial activities	36.9	36.8	36.7	36.7
Professional and business services	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.2
Education and health services	32.2	32.3	32.2	31.7
Leisure and hospitality	24.7	24.7	22.8	22.4
Other services	30.8	31.0	30.5	31.2
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	4.3	4.0	3.9	2.7
Durable goods	4.3	4.1	3.9	2.5
Nondurable goods	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.0
Footnotes (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				
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.				

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020(P)	Apr. 2020(P)
Total private	\$23.33	\$23.96	\$24.08	\$25.12	\$786.22	\$807.45	\$804.27	\$841.52
Goods-producing	24.60	25.17	25.24	25.25	1,013.52	1,031.97	1,029.79	977.18
Mining and logging	29.88	30.97	30.88	30.99	1,413.32	1,412.23	1,405.04	1,332.57
Construction	28.45	28.97	29.06	28.74	1,132.31	1,147.21	1,150.78	1,097.87
Manufacturing	21.96	22.52	22.57	22.76	913.54	936.83	932.14	880.81
Durable goods	22.88	23.51	23.56	23.68	960.96	985.07	977.74	909.31
Nondurable goods	20.44	20.89	20.97	21.41	840.08	860.67	861.87	837.13
Private service-providing	23.07	23.71	23.83	25.10	747.47	770.58	764.94	818.26
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.53	20.94	20.94	21.66	695.97	714.05	709.87	727.78
Wholesale trade	25.98	26.25	26.34	26.83	1,005.43	1,013.25	1,011.46	992.71
Retail trade	16.49	16.94	17.00	17.61	502.95	518.36	520.20	538.87
Transportation and warehousing	22.38	22.76	22.60	23.33	850.44	871.71	856.54	865.54
Utilities	36.78	37.80	37.85	38.11	1,552.12	1,625.40	1,616.20	1,615.86
Information	33.41	34.55	34.62	35.58	1,179.37	1,216.16	1,222.09	1,273.76
Financial activities	27.50	28.25	28.30	28.72	1,014.75	1,039.60	1,038.61	1,054.02
Professional and business services	27.52	28.43	28.49	29.73	974.21	1,009.27	1,008.55	1,046.50
Education and health services	24.14	24.80	24.87	25.33	777.31	801.04	800.81	802.96
Leisure and hospitality	14.38	14.90	14.63	14.71	355.19	368.03	333.56	329.50
Other services	21.27	21.84	21.91	23.10	655.12	677.04	668.26	720.72
Footnotes (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								
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.								

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted(1)
[2002=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ⁽²⁾					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ⁽³⁾				
	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020 ^(P)	Apr. 2020 ^(P)	Percent change from: Mar. 2020 - Apr. 2020 ^(P)	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020 ^(P)	Apr. 2020 ^(P)	Percent change from: Mar. 2020 - Apr. 2020 ^(P)
Total private	118.3	119.8	117.7	97.8	-16.9	184.4	191.9	189.4	164.3	-13.3
Goods-producing	95.0	95.0	94.2	77.4	-17.8	143.1	146.4	145.5	119.7	-17.7
Mining and logging	138.0	124.6	122.3	105.1	-14.1	239.8	224.3	219.7	189.4	-13.8
Construction	110.8	112.8	112.3	92.0	-18.1	170.2	176.4	176.3	142.7	-19.1
Manufacturing	85.7	85.6	84.7	69.5	-17.9	123.1	126.1	125.0	103.5	-17.2
Durable goods	87.5	87.0	85.9	67.6	-21.3	125.0	127.8	126.3	100.0	-20.8
Nondurable goods	83.1	83.4	82.9	72.3	-12.8	120.0	123.1	122.9	109.4	-11.0
Private service-providing	124.6	126.7	124.0	103.5	-16.5	197.1	206.1	202.6	178.3	-12.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	111.0	112.2	111.2	97.3	-12.5	162.8	167.9	166.5	150.6	-9.5
Wholesale trade	108.8	108.9	108.2	97.0	-10.4	166.9	168.7	168.2	153.6	-8.7
Retail trade	103.0	103.6	103.2	88.8	-14.0	145.5	150.3	150.4	134.0	-10.9
Transportation and warehousing	140.6	143.8	142.0	123.1	-13.3	200.2	208.3	204.3	182.9	-10.5
Utilities	94.6	96.1	95.2	94.0	-1.3	145.2	151.6	150.4	149.5	-0.6
Information	92.2	93.4	93.4	85.3	-8.7	152.5	159.8	160.1	150.2	-6.2
Financial activities	117.3	118.7	118.0	111.2	-5.8	198.5	206.3	205.4	196.5	-4.3
Professional and business services	136.9	138.9	137.5	120.6	-12.3	224.0	234.8	233.0	213.3	-8.5
Education and health services	145.0	148.8	147.4	129.4	-12.2	231.0	243.6	242.0	216.3	-10.6
Leisure and hospitality	131.3	134.0	119.7	58.5	-51.1	214.5	226.8	198.8	97.8	-50.8
Other services	105.3	106.7	103.8	81.2	-21.8	163.2	169.8	165.7	136.6	-17.6
Footnotes ⁽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. ⁽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. ^(P) Preliminary										
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2019 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.										

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