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Establishment data: 691-6555
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 2002

Both the unemployment rate, 5.9 percent, and total nonfarm payroll employment, 130.8 million, were unchanged in July, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. A gain in payroll employment in services was partially offset by a decline in construction. Job losses continued to moderate in manufacturing, but the factory workweek fell.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent August 1999 - July 2002

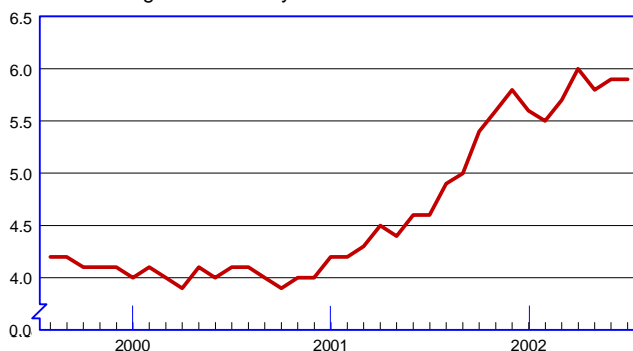
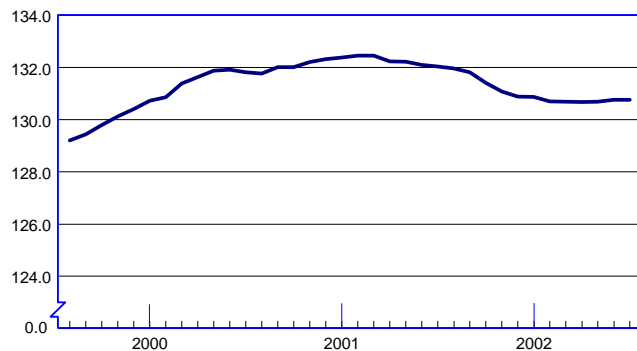


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions August 1999 - July 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (8.3 million) and the unemployment rate (5.9 percent) were essentially unchanged for the third month in a row in July. The jobless rates for adult men (5.2 percent), adult women (5.2 percent), teenagers (17.7 percent), whites (5.3 percent), blacks (9.9 percent), and Hispanics (7.6 percent) showed little change from the previous month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more fell by 220,000 to 2.9 million in July. This measure had been trending steadily upward since June 2001. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force and the labor force participation rate were virtually unchanged in July, as were the number of employed persons and the employment-population ratio. The labor force and the number of employed persons are very close to their levels at the end of 2001. (See table A-1.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			June- July change
	2002		2002			
	I	II	May	June	July	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	141,868	142,605	142,769	142,476	142,390	-86
Employment.....	133,894	134,149	134,417	134,053	134,045	-8
Unemployment.....	7,975	8,456	8,351	8,424	8,345	-79
Not in labor force.....	71,342	71,059	70,889	71,366	71,633	267
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	.0
Adult men.....	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	-0.2
Adult women.....	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	.1
Teenagers.....	16.0	17.1	16.9	17.6	17.7	.1
White.....	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	.1
Black.....	10.1	10.7	10.2	10.7	9.9	-.8
Hispanic origin.....	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.6	.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	130,759	p130,717	130,702	p130,768	p130,774	p6
Goods-producing ¹	24,049	p23,881	23,870	p23,868	p23,828	p-40
Construction.....	6,602	p6,546	6,541	p6,555	p6,525	p-30
Manufacturing.....	16,883	p16,776	16,771	p16,758	p16,751	p-7
Service-producing ¹	106,711	p106,836	106,832	p106,900	p106,946	p46
Retail trade.....	23,353	p23,328	23,327	p23,311	p23,323	p12
Services.....	40,924	p41,091	41,093	p41,155	p41,205	p50
Government.....	21,165	p21,206	21,206	p21,227	p21,211	p-16
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.2	p34.2	34.2	p34.3	p34.0	p-0.3
Manufacturing.....	40.8	p41.0	40.9	p41.1	p40.7	p-.4
Overtime.....	4.0	p4.2	4.2	p4.3	p4.1	p-.2
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ²					
Total private.....	148.2	p148.3	148.1	p148.6	p147.7	p-0.9
	Earnings ²					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.62	p\$14.71	\$14.70	p\$14.75	p\$14.79	p\$0.04
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	499.52	p503.58	502.74	p505.93	p502.86	p-3.07

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

In July, the number of persons working part time despite their preference for full-time work increased by 278,000 to 4.2 million. This follows declines in May and June and brings the number of persons working part time for economic reasons close to its April level. Since March 2001, the number of such persons has increased by almost 1.0 million. (See table A-4.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in July, compared with 1.2 million a year earlier. These individuals reported that they wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 398,000 in July. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-10.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment, at 130.8 million, was essentially unchanged in July (+6,000) and has been little changed since February. In comparison, from March 2001 through February 2002, payroll employment declined by 160,000 a month, on average. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 50,000 jobs in July, the fifth consecutive monthly gain in the industry. Employment in health services rose by 29,000 in July, slightly above the industry's average increase for the prior 12 months. Over the month, employment also increased in management and public relations (12,000), services to buildings (7,000), and auto repair and parking (4,000). The help supply industry, which provides workers to other businesses on a temporary basis, lost 35,000 jobs over the month. From February through June, employment in this industry increased by 145,000.

In July, employment in the construction industry declined by 30,000, following an increase of 14,000 in June. Losses in the industry were widespread over the month, including declines of 11,000 in heavy construction and 13,000 in special trades.

Manufacturing employment was little changed in July (-7,000). Job losses in the industry have moderated this year. The average monthly job loss in the industry for the 3 months ending in June was 21,000, compared with 63,000 a month in February and March and 115,000 a month from March 2001 to January 2002. In July, employment continued to decline in aircraft manufacturing, and motor vehicle employment fell. Employment in electronic and electrical equipment was essentially unchanged in July; the industry had been losing jobs since January 2001. Employment in rubber and plastics manufacturing increased (6,000), and employment in printing and publishing was little changed for the second consecutive month, following nearly 2 years of sustained job losses.

Job losses in communications continued; the industry has lost 128,000 jobs since its employment peak in April 2001. Within finance, job gains in mortgage banks and brokerages (6,000) were largely offset by losses in security and commodity brokerages (-4,000).

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.3 hour in July to 34.0 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.4 hour to 40.7 hours, and factory overtime was down by 0.2 hour to 4.1 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.6 percent in July to 147.7 (1982=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.9 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 4 cents in July to \$14.79, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings decreased by 0.6 percent over the month to \$502.86. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.2 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for August 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 6, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Upcoming Changes to National Nonfarm Payroll Series in June 2003

NAICS conversion. The nonfarm payroll series, produced from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, will be converted from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis with the June 6, 2003, release of May 2003 estimates. The NAICS conversion involves major definitional changes to many of the currently published SIC-based series. After the conversion to NAICS, SIC-based series will no longer be produced or published. Historical time series will be reconstructed as part of the NAICS conversion process. All published series will have a NAICS-based history extending back to at least January 1990. For total nonfarm and other high-level aggregates, NAICS history will begin in January 1939, the current starting date for these series. For more detailed series, the starting date will vary depending on the scope of the definitional changes between SIC and NAICS. The NAICS-based reconstruction effort will cover all CES published data types: all employees, women workers, production workers, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and derivative series (for example, indexes of aggregate weekly hours).

Completion of the CES sample redesign. June 6, 2003, also will mark the completion of the CES sample redesign phase-in. The redesign converts the CES from a quota-based sample to a probability-based sample. In June 2003, the services industries will be converted to the new sample design; all other private sector industries have already been converted. The final stage of sample redesign phase-in may result in level shifts for average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, production worker, and women worker series. New levels for these series are being computed from NAICS/probability sample-based averages.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment. Also beginning in June 2003, the CES program will convert from its current practice of updating seasonal factors twice a year to updating them every month. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is technically superior to semiannual updates because it uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, thereby eliminating the need to project the seasonal factors. With the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment, BLS will no longer publish seasonal factors for CES national estimates.

Change to federal government series. The CES series for federal government employment will be revised slightly in scope and definition due to a change in source data and estimation methods. The current national series is an end-of-month federal employee count produced by the Office of Personnel Management, and it excludes some workers, mostly employees who work in Department of Defense-owned establishments such as military base commissaries. Beginning in June 2003, the CES national series will include these workers. Also, federal government employment will be estimated from a sample of federal establishments, will be benchmarked annually to counts from unemployment insurance tax records, and will reflect employee counts as of the pay period including the 12th of the month, consistent with other CES industry series. The historical time series for federal government employment will be revised to reflect these changes.

Further information on upcoming changes to CES data series is available through the BLS public database on the Internet, via the CES homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>, or by calling 202-691-6555.

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2002, the sample included over 300,000 establishments employing about 37 million people.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each

job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

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

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

Other differences between the two surveys are described in “Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys,” which may be obtained from BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation’s labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this

differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 292,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -192,000 to 392,000 (100,000 +/- 292,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the “true” over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is +/- 273,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is +/- .19 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons,

including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on substantially incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth (and other sources of error), a process known as bias adjustment is included in the survey’s estimating procedures, whereby a specified number of jobs is added to the monthly sample-based change. The size of the monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.3 percent, ranging from zero to 0.7 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$26.00 per issue or \$50.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

Employment and Earnings also provides measures of sampling error for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-D of its “Explanatory Notes.” Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables 2-B through 2-H of that publication.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,921	213,842	214,023	211,921	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842	214,023
Civilian labor force	143,181	143,669	143,885	141,651	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476	142,390
Participation rate	67.6	67.2	67.2	66.8	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.5
Employed	136,385	134,992	135,289	135,106	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045
Employment-population ratio	64.4	63.1	63.2	63.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.6
Agriculture	3,449	3,405	3,671	3,055	3,126	3,154	3,097	3,110	3,282
Nonagricultural industries	132,936	131,587	131,618	132,051	130,768	130,823	131,320	130,942	130,763
Unemployed	6,797	8,677	8,595	6,545	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.0	6.0	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9
Not in labor force	68,739	70,173	70,139	70,270	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366	71,633
Persons who currently want a job	4,488	5,083	4,856	4,546	4,537	4,468	4,779	4,689	4,895
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,885	102,856	102,945	101,885	102,607	102,682	102,765	102,856	102,945
Civilian labor force	76,936	77,016	77,274	75,626	75,756	76,009	76,415	76,189	76,041
Participation rate	75.5	74.9	75.1	74.2	73.8	74.0	74.4	74.1	73.9
Employed	73,441	72,388	72,831	72,093	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524	71,509
Employment-population ratio	72.1	70.4	70.7	70.8	69.5	69.5	70.0	69.5	69.5
Unemployed	3,494	4,627	4,443	3,533	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665	4,532
Unemployment rate	4.5	6.0	5.7	4.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,708	94,622	94,694	93,708	94,315	94,414	94,479	94,622	94,694
Civilian labor force	71,818	72,404	72,437	71,500	71,723	72,098	72,428	72,288	72,172
Participation rate	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.0	76.4	76.7	76.4	76.2
Employed	69,081	68,751	68,877	68,610	68,013	68,193	68,647	68,390	68,405
Employment-population ratio	73.7	72.7	72.7	73.2	72.1	72.2	72.7	72.3	72.2
Agriculture	2,231	2,301	2,463	2,035	2,084	2,213	2,125	2,138	2,256
Nonagricultural industries	66,850	66,450	66,413	66,575	65,929	65,980	66,522	66,251	66,149
Unemployed	2,737	3,653	3,560	2,890	3,710	3,905	3,781	3,899	3,767
Unemployment rate	3.8	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,035	110,985	111,078	110,035	110,728	110,809	110,893	110,985	111,078
Civilian labor force	66,246	66,653	66,610	66,025	66,249	66,561	66,354	66,287	66,349
Participation rate	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.0	59.8	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.7
Employed	62,943	62,603	62,458	63,013	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528	62,536
Employment-population ratio	57.2	56.4	56.2	57.3	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.3
Unemployed	3,302	4,050	4,152	3,012	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759	3,813
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.1	6.2	4.6	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,067	103,038	103,127	102,067	102,728	102,847	102,936	103,038	103,127
Civilian labor force	61,575	62,278	62,098	62,103	62,320	62,724	62,597	62,481	62,590
Participation rate	60.3	60.4	60.2	60.8	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.6	60.7
Employed	58,940	58,999	58,656	59,640	59,227	59,333	59,337	59,316	59,364
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.3	56.9	58.4	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6
Agriculture	846	783	867	784	804	732	760	749	814
Nonagricultural industries	58,094	58,215	57,789	58,856	58,423	58,602	58,577	58,567	58,550
Unemployed	2,636	3,279	3,442	2,463	3,093	3,391	3,260	3,165	3,226
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.3	5.5	4.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,145	16,182	16,202	16,145	16,292	16,231	16,243	16,182	16,202
Civilian labor force	9,788	8,987	9,349	8,048	7,962	7,748	7,744	7,707	7,629
Participation rate	60.6	55.5	57.7	49.8	48.9	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.1
Employed	8,364	7,242	7,756	6,856	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347	6,276
Employment-population ratio	51.8	44.8	47.9	42.5	40.8	39.7	39.6	39.2	38.7
Agriculture	373	321	341	236	239	209	213	223	213
Nonagricultural industries	7,991	6,921	7,416	6,620	6,416	6,240	6,221	6,124	6,064
Unemployed	1,424	1,745	1,593	1,192	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360	1,352
Unemployment rate	14.5	19.4	17.0	14.8	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,924	177,217	177,345	175,924	176,866	176,972	177,087	177,217	177,345
Civilian labor force	119,119	119,542	119,749	117,986	118,159	118,661	118,742	118,530	118,678
Participation rate	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.1	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.9	66.9
Employed	114,222	113,220	113,470	113,176	112,286	112,426	112,563	112,382	112,446
Employment-population ratio	64.9	63.9	64.0	64.3	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.4
Unemployed	4,897	6,322	6,279	4,810	5,873	6,236	6,179	6,148	6,233
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.3	5.2	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,714	61,182	61,202	60,474	60,521	60,867	61,095	61,007	61,068
Participation rate	77.0	76.9	76.9	76.7	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.7	76.7
Employed	58,771	58,461	58,571	58,346	57,793	57,921	58,170	58,112	58,164
Employment-population ratio	74.5	73.5	73.6	74.0	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.1
Unemployed	1,943	2,721	2,631	2,128	2,728	2,946	2,926	2,895	2,904
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,161	50,804	50,671	50,655	50,938	51,289	51,163	51,060	51,125
Participation rate	59.6	59.9	59.7	60.1	60.2	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.2
Employed	48,240	48,471	48,221	48,878	48,765	48,908	48,871	48,812	48,856
Employment-population ratio	57.3	57.1	56.8	58.0	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.6
Unemployed	1,921	2,333	2,450	1,777	2,174	2,381	2,292	2,248	2,268
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.6	4.8	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	8,244	7,557	7,875	6,857	6,699	6,505	6,483	6,464	6,485
Participation rate	64.4	58.8	61.3	53.5	52.1	50.7	50.5	50.3	50.5
Employed	7,211	6,289	6,677	5,952	5,728	5,596	5,522	5,458	5,425
Employment-population ratio	56.3	49.0	52.0	46.5	44.6	43.6	43.0	42.5	42.2
Unemployed	1,033	1,268	1,198	905	971	908	961	1,006	1,060
Unemployment rate	12.5	16.8	15.2	13.2	14.5	14.0	14.8	15.6	16.4
Men	12.7	18.4	16.9	13.8	16.3	15.4	15.4	17.7	19.1
Women	12.4	15.1	13.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2	13.4	13.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,565	25,930	25,961	25,565	25,839	25,868	25,898	25,930	25,961
Civilian labor force	16,990	16,965	16,918	16,685	16,758	16,941	16,887	16,822	16,618
Participation rate	66.5	65.4	65.2	65.3	64.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.0
Employed	15,481	15,126	15,109	15,337	14,969	15,045	15,168	15,027	14,976
Employment-population ratio	60.6	58.3	58.2	60.0	57.9	58.2	58.6	58.0	57.7
Unemployed	1,509	1,839	1,809	1,348	1,789	1,896	1,718	1,794	1,642
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.8	10.7	8.1	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,439	7,509	7,521	7,382	7,579	7,528	7,573	7,543	7,472
Participation rate	72.6	72.1	72.1	72.0	73.0	72.5	72.8	72.4	71.6
Employed	6,815	6,794	6,806	6,796	6,814	6,831	6,925	6,760	6,800
Employment-population ratio	66.5	65.2	65.3	66.3	65.7	65.8	66.6	64.9	65.2
Unemployed	624	715	715	586	765	698	648	783	673
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.5	9.5	7.9	10.1	9.3	8.6	10.4	9.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,371	8,381	8,327	8,400	8,267	8,458	8,401	8,363	8,348
Participation rate	65.2	64.4	63.9	65.5	63.7	65.1	64.6	64.3	64.1
Employed	7,808	7,628	7,534	7,878	7,526	7,597	7,606	7,628	7,602
Employment-population ratio	60.8	58.6	57.8	61.4	58.0	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.3
Unemployed	564	753	794	522	742	860	794	735	746
Unemployment rate	6.7	9.0	9.5	6.2	9.0	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,179	1,076	1,069	903	912	954	913	916	798
Participation rate	47.5	43.0	42.8	36.4	36.6	38.3	36.6	36.6	31.9
Employed	858	704	769	663	630	617	637	639	575
Employment-population ratio	34.5	28.2	30.8	26.7	25.3	24.7	25.5	25.6	23.0
Unemployed	321	371	300	240	282	338	276	276	223
Unemployment rate	27.3	34.5	28.1	26.6	31.0	35.4	30.2	30.2	28.0
Men	29.7	35.7	23.8	28.1	36.9	37.3	36.8	30.0	20.5
Women	24.9	33.3	32.2	25.2	24.7	33.5	22.3	30.4	34.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,157	23,867	23,935	23,157	23,664	23,732	23,797	23,867	23,935
Civilian labor force	15,792	16,207	16,341	15,753	15,908	16,156	16,085	16,146	16,304
Participation rate	68.2	67.9	68.3	68.0	67.2	68.1	67.6	67.6	68.1
Employed	14,814	15,018	15,111	14,776	14,743	14,877	14,963	14,959	15,066
Employment-population ratio	64.0	62.9	63.1	63.8	62.3	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.9
Unemployed	979	1,188	1,231	977	1,165	1,279	1,122	1,187	1,238
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.3	7.5	6.2	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6

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

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals

because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,679	28,105	27,112	27,679	27,858	28,155	28,073	28,105	27,112
Civilian labor force	11,986	12,443	11,642	12,130	12,187	12,410	12,356	12,254	11,770
Percent of population	43.3	44.3	42.9	43.8	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.4
Employed	11,221	11,548	10,700	11,302	11,206	11,297	11,306	11,288	10,743
Employment-population ratio	40.5	41.1	39.5	40.8	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.6
Unemployed	765	896	942	828	980	1,113	1,051	966	1,028
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.2	8.1	6.8	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.7
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	56,947	57,070	57,012	56,947	57,327	56,904	57,063	57,070	57,012
Civilian labor force	36,286	36,482	36,504	36,971	36,431	36,547	36,648	36,737	37,149
Percent of population	63.7	63.9	64.0	64.9	63.5	64.2	64.2	64.4	65.2
Employed	34,795	34,572	34,651	35,452	34,450	34,459	34,605	34,676	35,250
Employment-population ratio	61.1	60.6	60.8	62.3	60.1	60.6	60.6	60.8	61.8
Unemployed	1,491	1,910	1,853	1,519	1,981	2,089	2,042	2,061	1,898
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	5.1	4.1	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,444	44,897	45,695	45,444	45,094	44,670	44,541	44,897	45,695
Civilian labor force	33,432	32,797	33,317	33,288	32,896	32,845	32,786	32,962	33,162
Percent of population	73.6	73.0	72.9	73.3	72.9	73.5	73.6	73.4	72.6
Employed	32,366	31,287	31,788	32,264	31,497	31,314	31,184	31,413	31,693
Employment-population ratio	71.2	69.7	69.6	71.0	69.8	70.1	70.0	70.0	69.4
Unemployed	1,066	1,510	1,529	1,024	1,398	1,532	1,602	1,550	1,469
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.6	4.6	3.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,784	48,435	48,755	46,784	47,675	48,373	48,583	48,435	48,755
Civilian labor force	36,635	37,848	37,788	36,697	37,853	38,394	38,359	38,084	37,850
Percent of population	78.3	78.1	77.5	78.4	79.4	79.4	79.0	78.6	77.6
Employed	35,752	36,676	36,566	35,907	36,833	37,236	37,239	36,971	36,750
Employment-population ratio	76.4	75.7	75.0	76.7	77.3	77.0	76.6	76.3	75.4
Unemployed	883	1,173	1,222	790	1,019	1,158	1,121	1,113	1,100
Unemployment rate	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9

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

² Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

³ Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	136,385	134,992	135,289	135,106	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045
Married men, spouse present	43,251	43,140	43,273	43,264	43,317	43,167	43,548	43,140	43,273
Married women, spouse present	32,931	33,029	32,727	33,571	33,552	33,446	33,371	33,362	33,361
Women who maintain families	8,507	8,397	8,496	8,558	8,320	8,266	8,397	8,465	8,521
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,629	41,633	41,687	41,889	41,908	42,167	41,901	41,675	41,978
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,145	38,585	38,574	39,038	38,146	38,140	38,346	38,740	38,458
Service occupations	18,996	19,229	19,183	18,587	18,722	18,749	18,909	18,889	18,752
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,222	14,490	14,383	14,913	14,412	14,274	14,365	14,375	14,073
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,762	17,393	17,481	17,597	17,482	17,377	17,468	17,152	17,327
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,631	3,663	3,981	3,187	3,238	3,290	3,265	3,285	3,501
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,028	2,155	2,289	1,798	1,825	1,896	1,911	1,909	2,031
Self-employed workers	1,392	1,210	1,349	1,252	1,264	1,216	1,156	1,158	1,227
Unpaid family workers	29	40	34	23	29	34	40	29	27
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	124,162	123,146	123,155	123,204	122,545	122,366	123,071	122,627	122,196
Government	18,371	19,276	19,020	18,999	19,218	19,347	19,811	19,630	19,709
Private industries	105,792	103,870	104,135	104,205	103,327	103,019	103,260	102,997	102,486
Private households	811	846	879	790	677	791	775	810	855
Other industries	104,981	103,024	103,256	103,415	102,650	102,228	102,485	102,187	101,631
Self-employed workers	8,694	8,348	8,383	8,568	8,200	8,234	8,305	8,208	8,268
Unpaid family workers	79	92	80	98	89	103	105	95	99
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,681	4,188	4,286	3,571	3,997	4,151	3,996	3,899	4,177
Slack work or business conditions	2,167	2,591	2,712	2,174	2,721	2,690	2,626	2,588	2,723
Could only find part-time work	1,113	1,210	1,202	1,011	1,021	1,131	1,064	1,031	1,096
Part time for noneconomic reasons	16,452	17,502	16,765	18,812	18,530	18,793	18,887	19,170	19,138
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,559	4,006	4,087	3,425	3,848	4,009	3,818	3,758	3,949
Slack work or business conditions	2,094	2,475	2,583	2,111	2,605	2,587	2,515	2,472	2,609
Could only find part-time work	1,088	1,183	1,173	993	1,001	1,122	1,033	1,022	1,074
Part time for noneconomic reasons	15,929	16,977	16,214	18,283	18,004	18,274	18,350	18,739	18,572

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time

but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,545	8,424	8,345	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9
Men, 20 years and over	2,890	3,899	3,767	4.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,463	3,165	3,226	4.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,192	1,360	1,352	14.8	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7
Married men, spouse present	1,183	1,834	1,558	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.5
Married women, spouse present	1,011	1,315	1,289	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Women who maintain families	580	761	782	6.3	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.4
Full-time workers	5,305	7,172	6,962	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9
Part-time workers	1,247	1,266	1,388	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	962	1,400	1,340	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,647	2,178	2,152	4.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	688	909	960	4.4	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,415	1,748	1,630	7.4	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	256	214	338	7.4	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,277	6,968	6,822	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2
Goods-producing industries	1,620	2,028	1,981	5.7	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.4
Mining	22	40	19	3.9	6.3	6.0	4.4	7.9	3.8
Construction	587	746	824	7.1	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.1	10.3
Manufacturing	1,011	1,242	1,138	5.2	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.3
Durable goods	599	797	737	5.0	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3	6.8
Nondurable goods	412	445	400	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.1	5.6
Service-producing industries	3,657	4,940	4,841	4.5	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	275	466	404	3.4	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,482	1,905	1,929	5.3	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	251	349	308	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.7
Services	1,649	2,220	2,200	4.4	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8
Government workers	409	455	505	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	211	173	217	10.5	12.4	9.0	9.1	8.3	9.7

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

² Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available

because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,873	3,395	3,145	2,647	3,078	2,793	2,876	2,729	2,896
5 to 14 weeks	2,347	2,384	2,666	2,170	2,411	2,818	2,531	2,784	2,464
15 weeks and over	1,576	2,898	2,785	1,630	2,688	2,854	2,952	3,103	2,883
15 to 26 weeks	876	1,308	1,222	948	1,355	1,360	1,316	1,434	1,349
27 weeks and over	700	1,590	1,563	682	1,333	1,494	1,636	1,669	1,533
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.3	15.8	15.9	12.7	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.4
Median duration, in weeks	6.2	8.1	8.0	6.7	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.7	8.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	42.3	39.1	36.6	41.1	37.6	33.0	34.4	31.7	35.1
5 to 14 weeks	34.5	27.5	31.0	33.7	29.5	33.3	30.3	32.3	29.9
15 weeks and over	23.2	33.4	32.4	25.3	32.9	33.7	35.3	36.0	35.0
15 to 26 weeks	12.9	15.1	14.2	14.7	16.6	16.1	15.7	16.6	16.4
27 weeks and over	10.3	18.3	18.2	10.6	16.3	17.6	19.6	19.4	18.6

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,327	4,364	4,530	3,294	4,270	4,525	4,598	4,579	4,580
On temporary layoff	1,033	904	1,228	1,020	1,066	1,095	1,091	1,061	1,224
Not on temporary layoff	2,294	3,460	3,302	2,274	3,204	3,430	3,506	3,518	3,356
Permanent job losers	1,721	2,735	2,547	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	573	725	756	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	825	807	854	791	862	1,017	902	836	818
Reentrants	2,000	2,688	2,436	1,948	2,471	2,450	2,433	2,360	2,375
New entrants	644	818	775	442	557	519	499	584	571
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	49.0	50.3	52.7	50.9	52.3	53.2	54.5	54.8	54.9
On temporary layoff	15.2	10.4	14.3	15.8	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	14.7
Not on temporary layoff	33.8	39.9	38.4	35.1	39.3	40.3	41.6	42.1	40.2
Job leavers	12.1	9.3	9.9	12.2	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.0	9.8
Reentrants	29.4	31.0	28.3	30.1	30.3	28.8	28.9	28.2	28.5
New entrants	9.5	9.4	9.0	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Job leavers6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants4	.6	.5	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4

¹ Not available.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.7	6.0	6.0	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.0	6.3	6.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	5.6	6.9	6.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	8.1	9.8	9.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers,

a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	July 2001	June 2002	July 2002	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,545	8,424	8,345	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9
16 to 24 years	2,306	2,723	2,753	10.2	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.3
16 to 19 years	1,192	1,360	1,352	14.8	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7
16 to 17 years	599	608	604	19.0	18.0	19.4	20.7	20.8	20.9
18 to 19 years	608	749	767	12.4	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.6	16.1
20 to 24 years	1,114	1,363	1,401	7.7	10.3	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.5
25 years and over	4,206	5,749	5,553	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6
25 to 54 years	3,668	4,922	4,795	3.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
55 years and over	537	854	758	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.7
Men, 16 years and over	3,533	4,665	4,532	4.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0
16 to 24 years	1,255	1,492	1,505	10.7	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.9	13.0
16 to 19 years	643	766	765	15.6	18.5	18.1	18.6	19.6	19.8
16 to 17 years	304	348	345	19.1	20.8	19.6	23.7	23.2	23.9
18 to 19 years	340	422	420	13.4	16.7	17.2	15.6	17.4	17.4
20 to 24 years	612	726	740	8.1	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
25 years and over	2,272	3,189	3,025	3.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7
25 to 54 years	1,936	2,688	2,581	3.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
55 years and over	315	508	440	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,012	3,759	3,813	4.6	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
16 to 24 years	1,051	1,231	1,249	9.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.6
16 to 19 years	549	594	587	14.0	14.3	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.6
16 to 17 years	295	260	259	18.8	15.3	19.2	17.4	18.3	17.9
18 to 19 years	268	327	347	11.3	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.7	14.8
20 to 24 years	502	637	662	7.3	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1	9.4
25 years and over	1,934	2,560	2,528	3.5	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6
25 to 54 years	1,732	2,233	2,214	3.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
55 years and over	222	346	318	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2001	July 2002	July 2001	July 2002	July 2001	July 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	68,739	70,139	24,950	25,671	43,790	44,468
Persons who currently want a job	4,488	4,856	1,812	2,096	2,676	2,759
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,225	1,490	549	752	676	739
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	308	398	171	245	137	153
Reasons other than discouragement ³	917	1,092	377	507	540	585
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,452	7,168	3,920	3,697	3,532	3,471
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,017	3,757	2,382	2,169	1,635	1,589
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,573	1,567	512	468	1,061	1,099
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	324	313	196	210	127	103
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,493	1,469	804	826	689	644

¹ Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

² Includes those who think no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such

reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

⁴ Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	May 2002	June 2002P	July 2002P	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002P	July 2002P
Total	131,887	131,431	131,877	130,572	132,045	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,768	130,774
Total private	112,042	109,788	110,611	110,490	111,074	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,541	109,563
Goods-producing	25,260	23,915	24,201	24,173	24,907	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,868	23,828
Mining	578	559	562	561	570	560	564	558	555	552
Metal mining	34.8	32.1	32.8	32.8	35	32	32	32	32	33
Coal mining	80.9	80.1	79.8	79.3	81	81	81	80	80	79
Oil and gas extraction	346.3	332.3	335.1	333.9	342	336	339	334	333	330
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	116.0	114.2	114.2	114.6	112	111	112	112	110	110
Construction	7,022	6,597	6,796	6,857	6,680	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,555	6,525
General building contractors	1,522.1	1,449.3	1,495.8	1,511.2	1,457	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,448
Heavy construction, except building	999.0	940.1	967.6	971.1	925	908	901	908	910	899
Special trade contractors	4,500.4	4,207.5	4,333.0	4,374.7	4,298	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,191	4,178
Manufacturing	17,660	16,759	16,843	16,755	17,657	16,822	16,800	16,771	16,758	16,751
Production workers	11,874	11,243	11,309	11,235	11,901	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,239	11,259
Durable goods	10,593	9,967	10,001	9,912	10,606	9,976	9,976	9,963	9,942	9,924
Production workers	7,069	6,634	6,658	6,581	7,101	6,625	6,620	6,619	6,605	6,610
Lumber and wood products	798.6	767.3	776.8	779.0	786	769	767	770	767	767
Furniture and fixtures	516.5	496.7	499.5	493.3	519	491	497	494	495	495
Stone, clay, and glass products	579.9	555.2	562.0	564.4	569	550	551	549	552	554
Primary metal industries	651.0	594.9	593.5	586.2	655	596	598	597	592	590
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	207.9	187.0	187.1	186.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,467.0	1,424.2	1,430.1	1,418.5	1,478	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,429
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,999.4	1,838.9	1,840.4	1,823.3	2,003	1,846	1,842	1,834	1,830	1,826
Computer and office equipment	343.0	307.8	306.3	303.5	341	315	313	308	305	302
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,605.9	1,433.6	1,429.4	1,420.3	1,611	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,427	1,426
Electronic components and accessories ..	648.9	564.3	564.3	559.1	652	566	566	567	566	563
Transportation equipment	1,750.5	1,678.8	1,687.9	1,649.4	1,763	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,678	1,661
Motor vehicles and equipment	934.4	917.3	926.8	896.7	950	915	912	914	920	911
Aircraft and parts	463.6	413.8	410.0	405.8	464	419	416	416	411	406
Instruments and related products	846.3	806.8	808.7	807.0	842	813	811	807	805	803
Miscellaneous manufacturing	377.6	370.9	373.0	370.6	380	370	371	372	371	373
Nondurable goods	7,067	6,792	6,842	6,843	7,051	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,816	6,827
Production workers	4,805	4,609	4,651	4,654	4,800	4,639	4,630	4,626	4,634	4,649
Food and kindred products	1,711.7	1,666.5	1,688.7	1,717.5	1,689	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,693	1,695
Tobacco products	32.1	32.1	33.1	32.7	34	34	33	34	34	35
Textile mill products	473.4	435.2	434.9	427.9	475	440	436	434	432	429
Apparel and other textile products	560.2	525.0	530.2	520.9	566	527	523	520	524	526
Paper and allied products	633.4	611.8	616.9	613.2	632	620	615	612	613	612
Printing and publishing	1,488.6	1,402.9	1,406.2	1,407.9	1,487	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,407
Chemicals and allied products	1,027.0	1,006.6	1,012.4	1,010.6	1,024	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,007	1,007
Petroleum and coal products	128.8	126.1	128.1	129.1	126	126	125	125	125	126
Rubber and misc. plastics products	954.1	929.5	935.8	929.2	959	929	927	928	928	934
Leather and leather products	57.5	55.8	55.9	54.3	59	56	55	55	55	56
Service-producing	106,627	107,516	107,676	106,399	107,138	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,900	106,946
Transportation and public utilities	7,090	6,802	6,824	6,771	7,110	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,791	6,788
Transportation	4,505	4,339	4,356	4,309	4,535	4,330	4,330	4,328	4,335	4,337
Railroad transportation	233.5	230.4	230.9	231.0	233	233	230	228	230	230
Local and interurban passenger transit ..	427.2	493.6	470.8	416.6	484	478	476	475	473	472
Trucking and warehousing	1,864.0	1,825.3	1,847.3	1,848.8	1,850	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,835
Water transportation	208.9	195.4	201.8	205.6	196	186	190	193	193	192
Transportation by air	1,285.0	1,155.5	1,165.6	1,163.5	1,288	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,171	1,167
Pipelines, except natural gas	15.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	471.4	424.7	425.0	428.9	469	427	427	425	424	426
Communications and public utilities	2,585	2,463	2,468	2,462	2,575	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,451
Communications	1,726.2	1,624.3	1,621.1	1,613.0	1,721	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,616	1,608
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	859.0	838.7	846.9	848.8	854	841	841	839	840	843
Wholesale trade	6,808	6,685	6,713	6,716	6,773	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,682
Durable goods	4,040	3,914	3,932	3,933	4,021	3,912	3,908	3,916	3,915	3,915
Nondurable goods	2,768	2,771	2,781	2,783	2,752	2,769	2,770	2,765	2,766	2,767

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	May 2002	June 2002P	July 2002P	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002P	July 2002P
Retail trade	23,698	23,359	23,521	23,446	23,577	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,311	23,323
Building materials and garden supplies	1,083.9	1,116.4	1,121.2	1,104.0	1,047	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,069	1,066
General merchandise stores	2,846.1	2,826.3	2,833.2	2,831.8	2,911	2,901	2,915	2,897	2,882	2,896
Department stores	2,514.3	2,496.8	2,500.0	2,496.1	2,574	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,541	2,554
Food stores	3,452.5	3,383.2	3,405.6	3,402.7	3,439	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,394	3,391
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,450.9	2,437.6	2,453.2	2,457.3	2,426	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,432	2,432
New and used car dealers	1,125.0	1,130.4	1,131.4	1,133.3	1,119	1,131	1,129	1,133	1,128	1,127
Apparel and accessory stores	1,187.3	1,146.3	1,165.4	1,173.3	1,191	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,174	1,176
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,116.6	1,130.7	1,134.5	1,136.0	1,131	1,143	1,141	1,146	1,147	1,151
Eating and drinking places	8,479.1	8,270.5	8,357.9	8,298.5	8,304	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,121	8,124
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,081.7	3,047.5	3,049.5	3,042.5	3,128	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,092	3,087
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,799	7,739	7,796	7,814	7,718	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,735	7,737
Finance	3,826	3,812	3,837	3,843	3,803	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,820	3,821
Depository institutions	2,069.8	2,071.6	2,083.3	2,086.9	2,056	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,071	2,073
Commercial banks	1,445.1	1,445.7	1,453.9	1,455.4	1,434	1,447	1,446	1,446	1,444	1,444
Savings institutions	256.4	263.4	264.9	264.3	255	264	264	264	264	263
Nondepository institutions	726.7	756.2	764.7	768.6	724	753	756	756	762	766
Mortgage bankers and brokers	332.6	361.6	370.1	375.1	331	357	360	359	367	373
Security and commodity brokers	771.9	721.8	726.8	726.6	765	722	723	723	724	720
Holding and other investment offices	257.1	262.1	262.4	261.0	258	260	259	261	263	262
Insurance	2,380	2,368	2,372	2,374	2,369	2,375	2,374	2,369	2,366	2,365
Insurance carriers	1,606.2	1,583.0	1,584.9	1,584.9	1,597	1,591	1,589	1,583	1,579	1,576
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	773.3	784.9	787.3	789.3	772	784	785	786	787	789
Real estate	1,593	1,559	1,587	1,597	1,546	1,556	1,556	1,550	1,549	1,551
Services ²	41,387	41,288	41,556	41,570	40,989	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,155	41,205
Agricultural services	937.5	924.2	944.4	948.3	852	872	857	856	855	862
Hotels and other lodging places	2,040.0	1,806.1	1,903.3	1,961.3	1,874	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,802	1,801
Personal services	1,223.2	1,264.4	1,253.5	1,237.6	1,272	1,289	1,286	1,279	1,286	1,287
Business services	9,572.2	9,304.4	9,400.5	9,373.8	9,528	9,237	9,312	9,330	9,334	9,331
Services to buildings	1,022.6	1,028.7	1,035.6	1,038.9	1,016	1,021	1,027	1,023	1,025	1,032
Personnel supply services	3,432.3	3,185.0	3,250.9	3,221.8	3,400	3,107	3,175	3,198	3,206	3,191
Help supply services	3,075.3	2,866.2	2,931.6	2,901.8	3,041	2,795	2,857	2,888	2,903	2,868
Computer and data processing services ..	2,238.2	2,188.1	2,191.9	2,195.3	2,237	2,198	2,190	2,190	2,190	2,195
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,273.6	1,264.3	1,272.1	1,277.6	1,265	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,269
Miscellaneous repair services	374.8	376.7	379.5	382.0	372	377	377	375	377	379
Motion pictures	598.4	579.2	591.0	594.1	585	572	574	578	580	580
Amusement and recreation services	2,036.4	1,713.6	1,871.7	1,928.7	1,722	1,635	1,611	1,621	1,623	1,632
Health services	10,419.6	10,620.2	10,685.3	10,719.0	10,393	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,662	10,691
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,010.5	2,050.3	2,064.5	2,070.4	2,006	2,046	2,044	2,050	2,060	2,066
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,852.3	1,879.9	1,888.4	1,892.2	1,848	1,879	1,883	1,883	1,886	1,888
Hospitals	4,113.4	4,201.1	4,230.4	4,250.3	4,101	4,193	4,199	4,207	4,224	4,237
Home health care services	633.3	645.1	644.4	644.2	634	643	643	644	643	645
Legal services	1,055.5	1,057.9	1,080.7	1,084.4	1,038	1,056	1,059	1,066	1,065	1,066
Educational services	2,142.1	2,565.9	2,316.9	2,219.0	2,439	2,489	2,501	2,518	2,522	2,526
Social services	3,027.4	3,194.4	3,163.2	3,117.8	3,076	3,162	3,167	3,164	3,165	3,167
Child day care services	660.3	750.4	713.7	663.5	723	723	725	722	727	727
Residential care	876.1	899.3	910.1	910.6	868	902	903	901	904	902
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	121.1	111.3	117.3	119.3	111	109	109	108	109	109
Membership organizations	2,532.1	2,476.1	2,523.6	2,545.6	2,464	2,470	2,477	2,480	2,483	2,478
Engineering and management services	3,638.0	3,637.1	3,660.9	3,669.0	3,604	3,631	3,636	3,649	3,635	3,635
Engineering and architectural services	1,076.4	1,038.3	1,048.3	1,050.6	1,057	1,044	1,041	1,042	1,033	1,031
Management and public relations	1,174.6	1,206.5	1,213.0	1,224.1	1,166	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,204	1,216
Services, nec	50.8	48.0	48.3	48.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	19,845	21,643	21,266	20,082	20,971	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,227	21,211
Federal	2,644	2,605	2,623	2,620	2,622	2,611	2,610	2,600	2,600	2,597
Federal, except Postal Service	1,795.7	1,785.4	1,809.1	1,807.6	1,770	1,782	1,784	1,777	1,782	1,781
State	4,649	4,996	4,764	4,678	4,912	4,940	4,942	4,945	4,938	4,944
Education	1,818.0	2,191.0	1,931.4	1,843.1	2,120	2,133	2,135	2,141	2,139	2,148
Other State government	2,831.2	2,805.1	2,832.4	2,835.1	2,792	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,799	2,796
Local	12,552	14,042	13,879	12,784	13,437	13,645	13,633	13,661	13,689	13,670
Education	6,445.7	8,178.0	7,774.2	6,578.4	7,644	7,767	7,754	7,770	7,763	7,783
Other local government	6,106.4	5,864.1	6,104.7	6,205.9	5,793	5,878	5,879	5,891	5,926	5,887

¹ These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.
P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	May 2002	June 2002 ^P	July 2002 ^P	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002 ^P	July 2002 ^P
Total private	34.7	34.1	34.7	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0
Goods-producing	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0
Mining	43.7	43.2	43.5	42.8	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.5
Construction	40.4	39.0	39.5	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.0	38.3
Manufacturing	40.4	40.9	41.2	40.3	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7
Overtime hours	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1
Durable goods	40.6	41.4	41.7	40.5	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.0
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9
Lumber and wood products	40.8	41.1	41.6	41.1	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	41.2
Furniture and fixtures	39.4	40.1	40.3	39.4	39.7	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	39.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.3	43.8	44.4	43.7	43.8	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2
Primary metal industries	43.3	44.2	44.8	43.8	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	44.9	45.7	46.5	45.3	44.6	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.0
Fabricated metal products	40.8	41.8	42.1	41.0	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.3	40.7	40.9	39.9	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	38.4	39.1	39.4	38.2	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.9
Transportation equipment	40.7	42.9	42.8	40.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.4	41.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.0	44.9	44.6	41.2	42.9	43.9	44.4	44.2	44.0	43.1
Instruments and related products	40.4	40.2	41.0	39.9	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	38.8	39.4	38.2	38.2	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.5	38.5
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2
Overtime hours	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Food and kindred products	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0
Tobacco products	39.8	41.7	42.3	42.3	39.8	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.1	42.3
Textile mill products	39.1	41.5	41.9	40.7	39.7	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.4
Apparel and other textile products	37.2	37.2	37.5	36.7	37.4	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9
Paper and allied products	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.7	41.1
Printing and publishing	38.0	37.2	37.3	37.0	38.3	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.2
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	42.2	42.6	42.0	42.5	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.2
Petroleum and coal products	43.3	40.3	41.4	41.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.0	41.2	41.7	40.4	40.7	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.5	41.1
Leather and leather products	35.3	36.7	37.4	36.4	36.0	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	37.1
Service-producing	33.3	32.6	33.3	32.9	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.7	38.3	38.8	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.2
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.3	39.0	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.5
Retail trade	29.7	29.0	29.7	29.6	28.8	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.6	35.7	36.7	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0
Services	33.1	32.4	33.0	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm

payrolls.

² This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 2001	May 2002	June 2002 ^P	July 2002 ^P	July 2001	May 2002	June 2002 ^P	July 2002 ^P
Total private	\$14.26	\$14.67	\$14.68	\$14.67	\$494.82	\$500.25	\$509.40	\$501.71
Seasonally adjusted	14.33	14.70	14.75	14.79	490.09	502.74	505.93	502.86
Goods-producing	15.99	16.30	16.38	16.48	647.60	658.52	668.30	659.20
Mining	17.61	17.74	17.65	17.64	769.56	766.37	767.78	754.99
Construction	18.33	18.67	18.74	18.95	740.53	728.13	740.23	744.74
Manufacturing	14.84	15.23	15.28	15.29	599.54	622.91	629.54	616.19
Durable goods	15.26	15.68	15.74	15.70	619.56	649.15	656.36	635.85
Lumber and wood products	12.32	12.43	12.54	12.59	502.66	510.87	521.66	517.45
Furniture and fixtures	12.27	12.59	12.63	12.62	483.44	504.86	508.99	497.23
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.10	15.43	15.46	15.59	668.93	675.83	686.42	681.28
Primary metal industries	17.07	17.36	17.45	17.59	739.13	767.31	781.76	770.44
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.48	20.81	20.90	21.09	919.55	951.02	971.85	955.38
Fabricated metal products	14.26	14.64	14.71	14.62	581.81	611.95	619.29	599.42
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.88	16.35	16.35	16.51	639.96	665.45	668.72	658.75
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.56	14.91	15.03	15.10	559.10	582.98	592.18	576.82
Transportation equipment	18.85	19.65	19.79	19.47	767.20	842.99	847.01	786.59
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.09	20.17	20.39	19.91	782.69	905.63	909.39	820.29
Instruments and related products	14.91	15.11	15.13	15.23	602.36	607.42	620.33	607.68
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.12	12.37	12.30	12.39	459.35	479.96	484.62	473.30
Nondurable goods	14.21	14.55	14.60	14.70	569.82	586.37	592.76	588.00
Food and kindred products	12.95	13.25	13.29	13.34	529.66	543.25	550.21	546.94
Tobacco products	22.97	23.09	23.19	23.41	914.21	962.85	980.94	990.24
Textile mill products	11.37	11.73	11.68	11.80	444.57	486.80	489.39	480.26
Apparel and other textile products	9.38	9.93	9.96	10.01	348.94	369.40	373.50	367.37
Paper and allied products	16.98	17.51	17.53	17.79	708.07	728.42	729.25	729.39
Printing and publishing	14.84	15.05	15.12	15.08	563.92	559.86	563.98	557.96
Chemicals and allied products	18.68	18.96	19.14	19.37	790.16	800.11	815.36	813.54
Petroleum and coal products	22.01	22.02	22.14	22.36	953.03	887.41	916.60	932.41
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.37	13.69	13.66	13.78	534.80	564.03	569.62	556.71
Leather and leather products	10.24	10.43	10.27	10.45	361.47	382.78	384.10	380.38
Service-producing	13.75	14.20	14.20	14.16	457.88	462.92	472.86	465.86
Transportation and public utilities	16.81	17.24	17.32	17.40	650.55	660.29	672.02	666.42
Wholesale trade	15.92	16.08	16.16	16.13	612.92	615.86	630.24	619.39
Retail trade	9.70	9.98	9.99	9.96	288.09	289.42	296.70	294.82
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.82	16.18	16.26	16.25	579.01	577.63	596.74	581.75
Services	14.52	15.12	15.09	15.03	480.61	489.89	497.97	491.48

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002 ^P	July 2002 ^P	Percent change from: June 2002-July 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.33	\$14.65	\$14.68	\$14.70	\$14.75	\$14.79	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.99	8.13	8.10	8.12	8.14	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.92	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.41	.1
Mining	17.63	17.72	17.63	17.87	17.70	17.66	-.2
Construction	18.29	18.74	18.83	18.77	18.81	18.92	.6
Manufacturing	14.86	15.19	15.19	15.27	15.31	15.31	.0
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.19	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56	14.59	.2
Service-producing	13.86	14.18	14.21	14.24	14.29	14.34	.3
Transportation and public utilities	16.81	17.26	17.26	17.31	17.40	17.40	.0
Wholesale trade	15.87	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.14	16.17	.2
Retail trade	9.77	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.05	10.03	-.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.85	16.14	16.18	16.17	16.26	16.38	.7
Services	14.68	15.08	15.13	15.16	15.20	15.27	.5

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

³ Change was .2 percent from May 2002 to June 2002,

the latest month available.

⁴ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

P = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2001	May 2002	June 2002P	July 2002P	July 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002P	July 2002P
Total private	153.9	148.2	152.1	150.0	150.4	148.2	148.1	148.1	148.6	147.7
Goods-producing	112.5	105.6	108.2	106.0	110.6	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.7	104.3
Mining	56.9	53.8	54.6	53.8	55.5	54.0	53.5	53.7	53.7	52.5
Construction	201.8	179.6	188.8	189.3	185.6	178.1	178.3	176.4	178.6	174.3
Manufacturing	96.6	92.8	94.1	91.3	97.9	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.4
Durable goods	100.0	95.7	96.8	93.0	101.8	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.6	94.6
Lumber and wood products	139.0	134.6	138.0	137.2	137.1	134.7	133.3	134.4	134.3	135.1
Furniture and fixtures	125.8	123.3	124.6	119.9	127.9	123.2	124.7	122.9	122.9	122.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	122.1	115.0	117.7	116.1	117.8	113.1	113.6	112.6	113.6	112.3
Primary metal industries	82.3	76.5	77.1	74.4	83.8	76.7	76.7	76.4	76.6	75.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	64.5	58.7	59.7	58.3	64.1	58.4	58.3	58.9	59.2	57.8
Fabricated metal products	110.2	109.5	111.0	106.7	113.4	109.2	109.1	110.1	110.3	109.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	90.1	83.3	83.7	81.0	91.2	83.1	83.1	82.8	83.1	81.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	91.7	81.5	81.9	78.6	94.3	83.1	82.9	82.2	81.7	80.9
Transportation equipment	106.2	107.6	107.9	99.0	111.6	105.5	105.7	105.6	106.1	103.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	136.5	147.4	147.8	131.5	146.4	143.0	144.2	144.0	144.6	141.0
Instruments and related products	71.9	67.6	68.9	67.0	72.4	68.6	68.2	67.9	68.4	67.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.0	90.5	92.1	88.3	92.0	90.2	90.2	90.6	91.8	90.2
Nondurable goods	92.0	88.8	90.3	88.9	92.4	89.6	89.3	89.4	90.0	89.3
Food and kindred products	116.7	113.1	116.1	117.6	114.8	115.5	115.4	115.6	117.3	116.0
Tobacco products	45.1	48.1	50.7	50.2	49.3	51.0	49.1	51.5	52.9	54.5
Textile mill products	64.5	61.9	62.6	60.0	65.7	62.4	62.1	61.6	61.6	61.1
Apparel and other textile products	47.1	44.2	44.7	43.1	47.9	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.7	43.8
Paper and allied products	97.5	94.2	95.2	93.0	97.6	95.5	94.9	95.0	94.7	93.2
Printing and publishing	114.6	105.2	105.7	104.8	115.5	106.8	106.0	106.2	106.8	105.5
Chemicals and allied products	96.9	94.7	96.3	94.2	97.6	94.4	93.6	95.1	95.5	95.0
Petroleum and coal products	73.1	70.2	72.9	74.2	70.0	70.9	67.9	70.9	70.7	71.4
Rubber and misc. plastics products	133.4	134.4	137.1	131.6	137.0	133.8	135.1	133.8	135.0	135.0
Leather and leather products	23.0	23.3	23.8	22.4	24.3	23.5	23.6	23.1	22.6	23.9
Service-producing	172.5	167.4	171.8	169.7	168.2	167.4	167.3	167.5	167.9	167.2
Transportation and public utilities	141.6	134.2	136.3	133.3	139.7	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.0	133.4
Wholesale trade	128.0	125.8	128.7	126.6	126.1	125.9	125.7	125.7	126.7	126.2
Retail trade	152.4	147.1	151.6	150.7	146.8	147.3	146.8	147.1	147.1	145.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	143.7	139.1	144.6	141.2	139.6	140.7	140.9	140.6	140.2	140.1
Services	217.2	211.9	217.2	214.9	212.5	211.3	211.5	211.8	212.8	212.3

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 347 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3	43.2	44.5	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	50.9	P49.7	P48.4					
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	58.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	46.5	P48.0	P50.0						
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.6	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.6	P43.5	P45.0								
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.5	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.3	P34.4
2002	P35.2											
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6	42.3	41.5
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	47.1	P41.9	P47.1					
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.2
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	38.6	P40.4	P40.4						
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.1
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	42.3	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
2000	47.8	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	37.9	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	19.9	26.8	P30.1	P38.2								
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	14.0	P14.0
2002	P18.0											

¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.