



Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

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Establishment data: 691-6555
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Friday, June 7, 2002.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2002

Both payroll employment and the unemployment rate were little changed in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Employment rose in the services industry and edged down in manufacturing. Most other major industries showed no significant change.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent June 1999 - May 2002

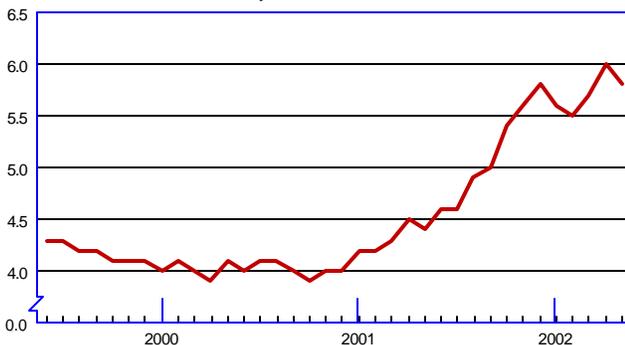
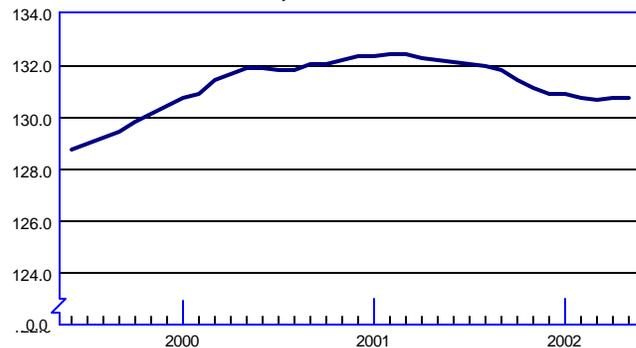


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions June 1999 - May 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (8.4 million) and the unemployment rate (5.8 percent) were little changed over the month. The May unemployment rate is 1.9 percentage points above its most recent low of 3.9 percent in October 2000, and the number of unemployed persons is 2.8 million higher.

In May, the unemployment rates for blacks (10.2 percent) and Hispanics (7.0 percent) declined. The rates for the other major worker groups—adult men (5.2 percent), adult women (5.2 percent), teenagers (16.9 percent), and whites (5.2 percent)—were little changed. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The establishment data in this release have been revised as a result of the annual benchmarking process; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate; and the updating of seasonal adjustment factors. More information on the revisions is contained in the note beginning on page 4.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Apr.- May change
	2001	2002	2002			
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	142,291	141,868	142,005	142,570	142,769	199
Employment.....	134,308	133,894	133,894	133,976	134,417	441
Unemployment.....	7,983	7,975	8,111	8,594	8,351	-243
Not in labor force.....	70,467	71,342	71,329	70,922	70,889	-33
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	-0.2
Adult men.....	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	-.2
Adult women.....	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	-.2
Teenagers.....	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.8	16.9	.1
White.....	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	-.1
Black.....	9.9	10.1	10.7	11.2	10.2	-1.0
Hispanic origin.....	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.0	-.9
ESTABLISHMENT DATA¹	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	131,130	130,759	130,701	p130,707	p130,748	p41
Goods-producing ²	24,375	24,049	23,975	p23,903	p23,880	p-23
Construction.....	6,635	6,602	6,593	p6,540	p6,539	p-1
Manufacturing.....	17,174	16,883	16,822	p16,800	p16,781	p-19
Service-producing ²	106,755	106,711	106,726	p106,804	p106,868	p64
Retail trade.....	23,412	23,353	23,332	p23,357	p23,340	p-17
Services.....	40,880	40,924	40,963	p41,039	p41,107	p68
Government.....	21,096	21,165	21,196	p21,184	p21,198	p14
	Hours of work ³					
Total private.....	34.1	34.2	34.2	p34.2	p34.2	p.0
Manufacturing.....	40.5	40.8	41.0	p40.9	p40.9	p.0
Overtime.....	3.8	4.0	4.1	p4.2	p4.3	p0.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ³					
Total private.....	148.4	148.2	148.2	p148.3	p148.2	p-0.1
	Earnings ³					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.51	\$14.62	\$14.65	p\$14.67	p\$14.70	p\$0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	494.42	499.52	501.03	p501.71	p502.74	p1.03

¹ Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

³ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

The number of long-term unemployed persons—those unemployed 27 weeks or longer—rose by 142,000 in May, following increases of similar size in March and April. This measure has increased by about 1 million persons over the past 12 months. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force (142.8 million) was little changed over the month, and the labor force participation rate held steady at 66.8 percent. The number of employed persons rose in May by 441,000 to 134.4 million. The employment-population ratio edged up to 62.9 percent. (See table A-1.)

About 7.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in May. These multiple jobholders represented 5.3 percent of the total employed, compared with 5.5 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

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 May, up from 1.1 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 407,000 in May. 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 130.7 million, was little changed (+41,000) for the third consecutive month. From the start of the recession in March 2001 through February 2002, job losses had averaged 160,000 a month. (See table B-1.)

Employment in the services industry rose by 68,000 in May, following gains of similar magnitude in the prior 2 months. Employment growth in help supply services explains a large portion of the recent increases in the services industry. In May, help supply services added 25,000 jobs, for a gain of 126,000 since February. The industry had lost 806,000 jobs from September 2000 through February 2002. Engineering and management services added 23,000 jobs in May, notably in management and public relations. Health services also added jobs; the gain (16,000) was about the same as in April, but well below the average for the 12-month period ending in March. Job losses occurred in hotels and other lodging places (-13,000) for the second month in a row, following little change earlier in the year.

In retail trade, job losses in eating and drinking places and department stores were partly offset by small employment gains in other retail industries over the month. Eating and drinking places lost 33,000 jobs, bringing the decline in the industry so far this year to 59,000. Employment was unchanged in transportation and public utilities, following job losses totaling 347,000 from the industry's last employment peak in February 2001. Air transportation, communications, and transportation services accounted for approximately 85 percent of these losses. In government, employment in local education increased by 26,000 in May; this was partly offset by declines in the noneducation component of state government.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in manufacturing edged down by 19,000 in May; factory job losses have moderated substantially since the beginning of the year. Employment had declined by an average of 115,000 a month from March 2001 through January 2002. A number of manufacturing industries have

fares better this year, including industrial machinery, electronic equipment, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment.

Employment in construction was about unchanged in May, as seasonal hiring just met expectations. Although construction has lost 242,000 jobs since March 2001, the decline has been relatively small compared with recent economic downturns. Employment in mining edged down by 3,000 in May. Since its recent peak last September, this industry has lost 11,000 jobs, primarily in oil and gas extraction.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in May at 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek also was unchanged at 40.9 hours, and factory overtime was up by 0.1 hour to 4.3 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 percent in May to 148.2 (1982=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.2 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 3 cents in May to \$14.70, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.2 percent over the month to \$502.74. Over the year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings increased by 3.2 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for June 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs, or benchmarks. These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 2001; the benchmark process resulted in revisions to all unadjusted data series from April 2000 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. All seasonally adjusted data beginning with January 1997 also have been revised, in accordance with the usual practice of revising 5 years of data.

In addition to the routine benchmark revisions, all estimates for the transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate industries from April 2000 forward have been revised to incorporate a new sample design. The retail trade industry estimates from April 2001 forward incorporate the new sample design. These industries are the third group to convert to a probability-based sample under a 4-year phase-in plan for the Current Employment Statistics (CES) sample redesign project. The completion of the phase-in for the redesign, in June 2003 for the services industry, will coincide with the conversion of all establishment survey series from industry coding based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to industry coding based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for the period January 2001 through April 2002. The revised data for April 2001 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level, as well as updated bias and net business birth/death model adjustments and new seasonal adjustment factors. The total nonfarm employment level for March 2001 was revised downward by 123,000 (193,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis). The previously published level for April 2002 was revised downward by 501,000 (523,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis).

The June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings* will contain an article that discusses the benchmark, the post-benchmark revisions, and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. (The article is available on the Internet at the address shown below.) This issue also will provide revised seasonal adjustment factors for March through October 2002 and revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings.

LABSTAT, the BLS public database on the Internet, contains all revised historical CES data. The data can be accessed through the CES homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>.

Further information on the revisions released today may be obtained by calling 202-691-6555 or via the Internet on the CES homepage.

Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January 2001-April 2002

(In thousands)

Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2001:			
January	132,428	132,382	-46
February	132,595	132,457	-138
March	132,654	132,461	-193
April	132,489	132,243	-246
May	132,530	132,229	-301
June	132,431	132,108	-323
July	132,449	132,045	-404
August	132,395	131,966	-429
September	132,230	131,819	-411
October	131,782	131,414	-368
November	131,427	131,087	-340
December	131,321	130,890	-431
2002:			
January	131,212	130,871	-341
February	131,208	130,706	-502
March	131,187	130,701	-486
April (p)	131,230	130,707	-523

p = preliminary.

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					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,525	213,492	213,658	211,525	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658
Civilian labor force	141,048	141,886	142,253	141,445	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769
Participation rate	66.7	66.5	66.6	66.9	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8
Employed	135,202	133,740	134,365	135,235	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417
Employment-population ratio	63.9	62.6	62.9	63.9	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9
Agriculture	3,381	3,150	3,282	3,193	3,273	3,246	3,126	3,154	3,097
Nonagricultural industries	131,822	130,591	131,083	132,042	130,195	131,073	130,768	130,823	131,320
Unemployed	5,846	8,146	7,888	6,210	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.7	5.5	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
Not in labor force	70,477	71,605	71,405	70,080	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889
Persons who currently want a job	5,161	4,509	5,472	4,518	4,824	4,375	4,537	4,468	4,779
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,684	102,682	102,765	101,684	102,484	102,542	102,607	102,682	102,765
Civilian labor force	75,274	75,612	76,071	75,524	75,469	75,685	75,756	76,009	76,415
Participation rate	74.0	73.6	74.0	74.3	73.6	73.8	73.8	74.0	74.4
Employed	72,131	71,141	71,864	72,131	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894
Employment-population ratio	70.9	69.3	69.9	70.9	69.4	69.7	69.5	69.5	70.0
Unemployed	3,143	4,471	4,207	3,393	4,356	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.9	5.5	4.5	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,541	94,414	94,479	93,541	94,228	94,262	94,315	94,414	94,479
Civilian labor force	71,360	71,973	72,230	71,468	71,534	71,718	71,723	72,098	72,428
Participation rate	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.4	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7
Employed	68,772	68,138	68,691	68,698	67,818	68,157	68,013	68,193	68,647
Employment-population ratio	73.5	72.2	72.7	73.4	72.0	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7
Agriculture	2,280	2,224	2,235	2,168	2,207	2,185	2,084	2,213	2,125
Nonagricultural industries	66,492	65,915	66,456	66,530	65,611	65,973	65,929	65,980	66,522
Unemployed	2,588	3,835	3,539	2,770	3,716	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.3	4.9	3.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,842	110,809	110,893	109,842	110,605	110,663	110,728	110,809	110,893
Civilian labor force	65,774	66,274	66,183	65,921	65,920	66,525	66,249	66,561	66,354
Participation rate	59.9	59.8	59.7	60.0	59.6	60.1	59.8	60.1	59.8
Employed	63,071	62,600	62,501	63,104	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524
Employment-population ratio	57.4	56.5	56.4	57.5	56.4	56.8	56.5	56.5	56.4
Unemployed	2,703	3,675	3,681	2,817	3,566	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.5	5.6	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,938	102,847	102,936	101,938	102,550	102,651	102,728	102,847	102,936
Civilian labor force	62,049	62,678	62,558	62,068	62,056	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,597
Participation rate	60.9	60.9	60.8	60.9	60.5	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8
Employed	59,804	59,528	59,438	59,716	59,102	59,588	59,227	59,333	59,337
Employment-population ratio	58.7	57.9	57.7	58.6	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6
Agriculture	860	751	803	816	824	829	804	732	760
Nonagricultural industries	58,943	58,778	58,635	58,900	58,277	58,759	58,423	58,602	58,577
Unemployed	2,245	3,150	3,120	2,352	2,954	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,260
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,046	16,231	16,243	16,046	16,310	16,293	16,292	16,231	16,243
Civilian labor force	7,639	7,235	7,465	7,909	7,800	7,790	7,962	7,748	7,744
Participation rate	47.6	44.6	46.0	49.3	47.8	47.8	48.9	47.7	47.7
Employed	6,627	6,074	6,236	6,821	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434
Employment-population ratio	41.3	37.4	38.4	42.5	40.1	40.4	40.8	39.7	39.6
Agriculture	240	176	243	209	241	233	239	209	213
Nonagricultural industries	6,386	5,898	5,992	6,612	6,307	6,342	6,416	6,240	6,221
Unemployed	1,013	1,161	1,229	1,088	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310
Unemployment rate	13.3	16.1	16.5	13.8	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9

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					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,653	176,972	177,087	175,653	176,713	176,783	176,866	176,972	177,087
Civilian labor force	117,491	118,066	118,389	117,714	117,759	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742
Participation rate	66.9	66.7	66.9	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1
Employed	113,261	112,107	112,632	113,173	111,876	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563
Employment-population ratio	64.5	63.3	63.6	64.4	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6
Unemployed	4,230	5,959	5,757	4,541	5,883	5,840	5,873	6,236	6,179
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.0	4.9	3.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,483	60,771	61,030	60,450	60,473	60,714	60,521	60,867	61,095
Participation rate	76.8	76.5	76.8	76.7	76.3	76.5	76.3	76.6	76.9
Employed	58,610	57,863	58,344	58,410	57,658	58,053	57,793	57,921	58,170
Employment-population ratio	74.4	72.9	73.4	74.2	72.7	73.2	72.8	72.9	73.2
Unemployed	1,873	2,907	2,686	2,040	2,815	2,661	2,728	2,946	2,926
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.8	4.4	3.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,535	51,174	51,063	50,615	50,698	51,199	50,938	51,289	51,163
Participation rate	60.1	60.4	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5	60.2	60.5	60.4
Employed	48,951	48,957	48,920	48,915	48,562	48,941	48,765	48,908	48,871
Employment-population ratio	58.2	57.8	57.7	58.2	57.4	57.8	57.6	57.7	57.7
Unemployed	1,584	2,217	2,143	1,700	2,136	2,259	2,174	2,381	2,292
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.3	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,473	6,122	6,296	6,649	6,588	6,558	6,699	6,505	6,483
Participation rate	50.7	47.7	49.0	52.1	51.2	51.0	52.1	50.7	50.5
Employed	5,700	5,287	5,368	5,848	5,656	5,639	5,728	5,596	5,522
Employment-population ratio	44.6	41.2	41.8	45.8	44.0	43.9	44.6	43.6	43.0
Unemployed	773	834	928	801	932	920	971	908	961
Unemployment rate	11.9	13.6	14.7	12.0	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8
Men	12.7	15.3	14.7	13.3	13.7	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.4
Women	11.1	12.0	14.7	10.7	14.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,501	25,868	25,898	25,501	25,785	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898
Civilian labor force	16,608	16,792	16,848	16,644	16,769	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	65.1	65.3	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2
Employed	15,314	15,078	15,170	15,311	15,119	15,131	14,969	15,045	15,168
Employment-population ratio	60.1	58.3	58.6	60.0	58.6	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6
Unemployed	1,294	1,714	1,678	1,333	1,650	1,616	1,789	1,896	1,718
Unemployment rate	7.8	10.2	10.0	8.0	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,288	7,511	7,551	7,304	7,546	7,444	7,579	7,528	7,573
Participation rate	71.3	72.3	72.6	71.4	72.9	71.8	73.0	72.5	72.8
Employed	6,750	6,838	6,925	6,747	6,872	6,798	6,814	6,831	6,925
Employment-population ratio	66.0	65.8	66.6	66.0	66.4	65.6	65.7	65.8	66.6
Unemployed	539	673	626	557	674	645	765	698	648
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.0	8.3	7.6	8.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,425	8,423	8,427	8,402	8,329	8,361	8,267	8,458	8,401
Participation rate	65.8	64.9	64.8	65.6	64.4	64.5	63.7	65.1	64.6
Employed	7,882	7,666	7,622	7,867	7,628	7,653	7,526	7,597	7,606
Employment-population ratio	61.6	59.0	58.6	61.5	58.9	59.1	58.0	58.5	58.5
Unemployed	542	757	805	535	702	708	742	860	794
Unemployment rate	6.4	9.0	9.6	6.4	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	895	858	870	938	894	943	912	954	913
Participation rate	36.1	34.4	34.8	37.9	35.8	37.8	36.6	38.3	36.6
Employed	682	575	623	697	619	680	630	617	637
Employment-population ratio	27.5	23.1	25.0	28.1	24.8	27.2	25.3	24.7	25.5
Unemployed	213	284	247	241	274	263	282	338	276
Unemployment rate	23.8	33.0	28.4	25.7	30.7	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2
Men	27.2	35.4	34.7	30.0	32.1	30.0	36.9	37.3	36.8
Women	20.6	30.8	20.7	21.5	29.0	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3

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					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,021	23,732	23,797	23,021	23,542	23,604	23,664	23,732	23,797
Civilian labor force	15,592	16,135	16,002	15,656	15,988	16,011	15,908	16,156	16,085
Participation rate	67.7	68.0	67.2	68.0	67.9	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6
Employed	14,707	14,906	14,978	14,684	14,700	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963
Employment-population ratio	63.9	62.8	62.9	63.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9
Unemployed	885	1,229	1,024	972	1,288	1,143	1,165	1,279	1,122
Unemployment rate	5.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0

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

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

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

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					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,350	28,155	28,073	28,350	28,078	27,420	27,858	28,155	28,073
Civilian labor force	12,297	12,539	12,435	12,187	12,112	12,172	12,187	12,410	12,356
Percent of population	43.4	44.5	44.3	43.0	43.1	44.4	43.7	44.1	44.0
Employed	11,580	11,466	11,509	11,374	11,126	11,165	11,206	11,297	11,306
Employment-population ratio	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.1	39.6	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.3
Unemployed	716	1,072	926	813	986	1,008	980	1,113	1,051
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.6	7.4	6.7	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,456	56,904	57,063	57,456	57,608	57,362	57,327	56,904	57,063
Civilian labor force	37,146	36,711	36,783	36,953	36,675	37,023	36,431	36,547	36,648
Percent of population	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	63.7	64.5	63.5	64.2	64.2
Employed	35,826	34,700	34,917	35,508	34,768	35,078	34,450	34,459	34,605
Employment-population ratio	62.4	61.0	61.2	61.8	60.4	61.2	60.1	60.6	60.6
Unemployed	1,320	2,011	1,867	1,445	1,907	1,945	1,981	2,089	2,042
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.5	5.1	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,576	44,670	44,541	44,576	45,075	45,350	45,094	44,670	44,541
Civilian labor force	32,980	32,593	32,556	33,184	33,516	32,884	32,896	32,845	32,786
Percent of population	74.0	73.0	73.1	74.4	74.4	72.5	72.9	73.5	73.6
Employed	32,059	31,095	31,090	32,180	32,117	31,527	31,497	31,314	31,184
Employment-population ratio	71.9	69.6	69.8	72.2	71.3	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.0
Unemployed	921	1,498	1,466	1,004	1,398	1,356	1,398	1,532	1,602
Unemployment rate	2.8	4.6	4.5	3.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,271	48,373	48,583	46,271	46,985	47,636	47,675	48,373	48,583
Civilian labor force	36,692	38,356	38,358	36,669	37,106	37,773	37,853	38,394	38,359
Percent of population	79.3	79.3	79.0	79.2	79.0	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.0
Employed	35,987	37,311	37,313	35,911	36,013	36,681	36,833	37,236	37,239
Employment-population ratio	77.8	77.1	76.8	77.6	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.0	76.6
Unemployed	704	1,045	1,044	758	1,093	1,092	1,019	1,158	1,121
Unemployment rate	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	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					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	135,202	133,740	134,365	135,235	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417
Married men, spouse present	43,471	43,081	43,374	43,633	42,823	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548
Married women, spouse present	33,787	33,580	33,471	33,692	33,174	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371
Women who maintain families	8,319	8,282	8,372	8,335	8,396	8,417	8,320	8,266	8,397
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,984	42,216	41,987	41,913	41,668	41,966	41,908	42,167	41,901
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,743	38,102	38,269	38,802	38,557	38,424	38,146	38,140	38,346
Service occupations	18,260	18,768	18,891	18,272	18,553	18,612	18,722	18,749	18,909
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,007	14,117	14,437	14,939	14,432	14,335	14,412	14,274	14,365
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,736	17,265	17,292	17,911	17,032	17,668	17,482	17,377	17,468
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,472	3,274	3,490	3,249	3,467	3,334	3,238	3,290	3,265
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,080	1,902	2,031	1,957	1,917	1,930	1,825	1,896	1,911
Self-employed workers	1,264	1,218	1,208	1,208	1,311	1,293	1,264	1,216	1,156
Unpaid family workers	36	31	43	34	49	21	29	34	40
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	123,166	122,184	122,675	123,530	122,145	122,770	122,545	122,366	123,071
Government	19,106	19,541	19,851	19,068	19,047	19,286	19,218	19,347	19,811
Private industries	104,061	102,643	102,825	104,462	103,098	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260
Private households	792	805	772	795	725	709	677	791	775
Other industries	103,268	101,838	102,052	103,667	102,373	102,775	102,650	102,228	102,485
Self-employed workers	8,555	8,308	8,314	8,540	8,213	8,257	8,200	8,234	8,305
Unpaid family workers	100	99	94	111	97	86	89	103	105
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,270	3,927	3,856	3,388	3,973	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,996
Slack work or business conditions	2,094	2,599	2,497	2,205	2,549	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,626
Could only find part-time work	917	1,091	1,058	921	1,089	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,897	19,714	19,132	18,634	18,291	18,395	18,530	18,793	18,887
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,124	3,812	3,688	3,231	3,781	3,998	3,848	4,009	3,818
Slack work or business conditions	1,989	2,509	2,382	2,101	2,448	2,615	2,605	2,587	2,515
Could only find part-time work	891	1,080	1,022	899	1,068	1,089	1,001	1,122	1,033
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,368	19,206	18,606	18,097	17,717	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,350

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					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,210	8,594	8,351	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	2,770	3,905	3,781	3.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,352	3,391	3,260	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,088	1,298	1,310	13.8	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9
Married men, spouse present	1,147	1,771	1,646	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6
Married women, spouse present	1,002	1,359	1,364	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Women who maintain families	550	779	738	6.2	7.9	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1
Full-time workers	5,077	7,329	6,951	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9
Part-time workers	1,154	1,290	1,426	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	844	1,333	1,372	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,529	2,205	2,109	3.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	685	999	904	4.4	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,400	1,795	1,709	7.2	9.5	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	247	213	219	7.1	7.9	7.1	9.0	6.1	6.3
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,001	7,135	6,921	4.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3
Goods-producing industries	1,529	2,148	2,001	5.3	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4
Mining	30	33	21	4.9	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	4.4
Construction	544	778	729	6.7	9.4	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.9
Manufacturing	955	1,338	1,251	4.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7
Durable goods	590	838	695	4.8	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.3
Nondurable goods	365	499	556	4.8	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5
Service-producing industries	3,472	4,987	4,921	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	300	497	467	3.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,445	2,008	2,001	5.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	192	270	337	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.0
Services	1,535	2,212	2,115	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6
Government workers	392	503	537	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	180	188	191	8.4	10.3	9.5	12.4	9.0	9.1

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					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,652	2,511	2,801	2,714	2,978	2,828	3,078	2,793	2,876
5 to 14 weeks	1,673	2,572	2,103	2,021	2,586	2,515	2,411	2,818	2,531
15 weeks and over	1,521	3,062	2,984	1,503	2,546	2,561	2,688	2,854	2,952
15 to 26 weeks	917	1,573	1,443	862	1,418	1,383	1,355	1,360	1,316
27 weeks and over	604	1,490	1,541	641	1,127	1,178	1,333	1,494	1,636
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.4	17.2	17.1	12.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1
Median duration, in weeks	6.2	10.4	9.4	6.4	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.8
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	45.4	30.8	35.5	43.5	36.7	35.8	37.6	33.0	34.4
5 to 14 weeks	28.6	31.6	26.7	32.4	31.9	31.8	29.5	33.3	30.3
15 weeks and over	26.0	37.6	37.8	24.1	31.4	32.4	32.9	33.7	35.3
15 to 26 weeks	15.7	19.3	18.3	13.8	17.5	17.5	16.6	16.1	15.7
27 weeks and over	10.3	18.3	19.5	10.3	13.9	14.9	16.3	17.6	19.6

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,802	4,466	4,115	3,132	4,354	4,326	4,270	4,525	4,598
On temporary layoff	801	1,069	836	1,055	1,124	1,106	1,066	1,095	1,091
Not on temporary layoff	2,001	3,398	3,279	2,077	3,231	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506
Permanent job losers	1,502	2,666	2,647	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	499	732	632	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	733	945	809	818	879	877	862	1,017	902
Reentrants	1,856	2,261	2,474	1,827	2,191	2,268	2,471	2,450	2,433
New entrants	455	473	491	467	479	485	557	519	499
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	47.9	54.8	52.2	50.2	55.1	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5
On temporary layoff	13.7	13.1	10.6	16.9	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9
Not on temporary layoff	34.2	41.7	41.6	33.3	40.9	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6
Job leavers	12.5	11.6	10.3	13.1	11.1	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7
Reentrants	31.7	27.8	31.4	29.3	27.7	28.5	30.3	28.8	28.9
New entrants	7.8	5.8	6.2	7.5	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
Job leavers5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6
Reentrants	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3

¹ Not available.

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

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.1	5.7	5.5	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.4	6.0	5.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	4.9	6.7	6.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	7.2	9.4	9.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

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

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

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,210	8,594	8,351	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
16 to 24 years	2,230	2,754	2,627	10.0	11.9	11.6	12.5	12.3	11.6
16 to 19 years	1,088	1,298	1,310	13.8	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9
16 to 17 years	498	567	596	15.8	17.0	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.7
18 to 19 years	591	730	717	12.5	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8
20 to 24 years	1,142	1,456	1,316	7.9	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.9
25 years and over	3,997	5,891	5,791	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8
25 to 54 years	3,530	4,972	5,011	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0
55 years and over	493	798	838	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	3,393	4,611	4,521	4.5	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9
16 to 24 years	1,282	1,500	1,471	11.0	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5
16 to 19 years	623	707	740	15.4	16.3	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.6
16 to 17 years	283	287	358	17.9	17.6	19.6	20.8	19.6	23.7
18 to 19 years	340	423	382	13.9	15.1	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6
20 to 24 years	659	794	730	8.7	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.3	9.4
25 years and over	2,132	3,106	3,110	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
25 to 54 years	1,843	2,616	2,631	3.4	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
55 years and over	293	464	496	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.5
Women, 16 years and over	2,817	3,982	3,830	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8
16 to 24 years	948	1,254	1,156	8.8	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7
16 to 19 years	465	592	570	12.1	15.8	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2
16 to 17 years	215	279	238	13.8	16.4	13.6	15.3	19.2	17.4
18 to 19 years	251	306	335	11.0	15.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1
20 to 24 years	483	662	586	7.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.3
25 years and over	1,865	2,784	2,681	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8
25 to 54 years	1,687	2,357	2,381	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1
55 years and over	200	334	341	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7

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	
	May 2001	May 2002	May 2001	May 2002	May 2001	May 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	70,477	71,405	26,410	26,694	44,067	44,710
Persons who currently want a job	5,161	5,472	2,352	2,523	2,810	2,949
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,149	1,450	639	785	510	664
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	325	407	236	246	89	162
Reasons other than discouragement ³	824	1,042	403	539	421	503
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,482	7,161	3,880	3,679	3,602	3,482
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,942	3,826	2,270	2,158	1,672	1,668
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,640	1,565	540	506	1,100	1,060
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	274	289	184	196	91	93
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,585	1,429	879	797	705	632

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					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002P	May 2002P	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002P	May 2002P
Total	132,851	129,875	130,637	131,477	132,229	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,707	130,748
Total private	111,592	108,266	109,045	109,843	111,375	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,523	109,550
Goods-producing	25,172	23,518	23,701	23,925	25,147	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,903	23,880
Mining	566	550	557	561	566	568	564	560	563	560
Metal mining	36.5	31.8	32.1	32.2	37	33	32	32	32	32
Coal mining	78.1	80.7	80.8	80.2	78	82	82	81	81	80
Oil and gas extraction	337.7	331.0	333.4	333.1	340	342	339	336	338	335
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	113.2	106.5	110.7	115.3	111	111	111	111	112	113
Construction	6,768	6,206	6,399	6,595	6,714	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,540	6,539
General building contractors	1,460.6	1,397.7	1,414.8	1,443.4	1,465	1,459	1,458	1,462	1,451	1,448
Heavy construction, except building	950.0	810.8	875.4	932.2	921	919	914	908	901	900
Special trade contractors	4,357.1	3,997.3	4,108.4	4,219.7	4,328	4,237	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,191
Manufacturing	17,838	16,762	16,745	16,769	17,867	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,781
Production workers	12,044	11,225	11,222	11,247	12,065	11,362	11,305	11,264	11,256	11,245
Durable goods	10,767	9,958	9,963	9,976	10,769	10,070	10,023	9,976	9,977	9,971
Production workers	7,235	6,614	6,622	6,636	7,230	6,690	6,653	6,625	6,624	6,619
Lumber and wood products	784.0	753.7	756.6	766.5	788	771	771	769	767	769
Furniture and fixtures	529.8	493.3	498.9	496.5	529	492	491	491	496	493
Stone, clay, and glass products	577.4	541.1	549.0	556.3	574	555	551	550	551	550
Primary metal industries	664.3	597.1	596.4	596.1	666	607	601	596	598	599
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	210.9	186.8	186.9	187.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,489.5	1,419.7	1,422.7	1,422.9	1,493	1,427	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,427
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,053.3	1,851.3	1,844.8	1,842.3	2,049	1,868	1,855	1,846	1,843	1,837
Computer and office equipment	352.8	314.2	310.8	306.2	353	317	315	315	313	306
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,669.8	1,449.5	1,441.1	1,434.1	1,672	1,478	1,459	1,445	1,442	1,437
Electronic components and accessories ..	682.6	570.2	566.2	563.2	684	582	571	566	565	566
Transportation equipment	1,774.1	1,672.8	1,673.6	1,682.1	1,771	1,680	1,682	1,674	1,672	1,679
Motor vehicles and equipment	955.3	915.2	913.5	917.7	952	902	913	915	912	914
Aircraft and parts	462.3	417.2	415.2	414.6	464	437	427	419	417	417
Instruments and related products	843.9	810.6	809.0	807.3	845	818	816	813	811	807
Miscellaneous manufacturing	381.1	368.9	371.0	371.9	382	374	372	370	372	373
Nondurable goods	7,071	6,804	6,782	6,793	7,098	6,877	6,857	6,846	6,823	6,810
Production workers	4,809	4,611	4,600	4,611	4,835	4,672	4,652	4,639	4,632	4,626
Food and kindred products	1,666.4	1,655.3	1,657.8	1,666.2	1,691	1,686	1,686	1,685	1,690	1,686
Tobacco products	31.8	32.9	32.3	32.3	34	34	33	34	33	34
Textile mill products	485.1	438.0	435.3	434.9	485	444	441	440	436	434
Apparel and other textile products	578.8	527.9	523.3	525.2	575	536	531	527	523	520
Paper and allied products	636.6	617.1	612.4	611.8	638	622	621	620	615	612
Printing and publishing	1,498.0	1,416.9	1,407.2	1,402.3	1,503	1,437	1,428	1,419	1,411	1,407
Chemicals and allied products	1,022.6	1,009.2	1,007.2	1,007.2	1,022	1,008	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,007
Petroleum and coal products	125.6	123.0	124.0	125.9	125	126	126	126	124	125
Rubber and misc. plastics products	964.3	927.3	927.2	930.9	964	928	924	929	927	930
Leather and leather products	61.7	56.2	55.6	56.2	61	56	56	56	56	55
Service-producing	107,679	106,357	106,936	107,552	107,082	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,804	106,868
Transportation and public utilities	7,137	6,767	6,769	6,810	7,131	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,802	6,802
Transportation	4,552	4,292	4,305	4,341	4,546	4,343	4,341	4,330	4,331	4,331
Railroad transportation	235.8	231.8	233.9	234.8	235	235	234	233	233	233
Local and interurban passenger transit ..	499.3	491.3	488.8	494.8	480	481	479	478	477	476
Trucking and warehousing	1,850.7	1,791.2	1,808.4	1,826.9	1,856	1,824	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,829
Water transportation	193.5	177.0	184.7	193.6	192	188	187	186	189	191
Transportation by air	1,284.4	1,159.9	1,148.9	1,152.0	1,295	1,171	1,171	1,172	1,160	1,161
Pipelines, except natural gas	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.4	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	473.1	426.0	425.7	424.9	473	429	429	427	427	426
Communications and public utilities	2,585	2,475	2,464	2,469	2,585	2,507	2,496	2,484	2,471	2,471
Communications	1,732.8	1,638.9	1,625.8	1,628.2	1,732	1,660	1,652	1,643	1,629	1,630
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	851.7	835.9	838.1	841.0	853	847	844	841	842	841
Wholesale trade	6,795	6,646	6,663	6,682	6,794	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,679	6,678
Durable goods	4,042	3,897	3,902	3,913	4,044	3,940	3,924	3,912	3,909	3,915
Nondurable goods	2,753	2,749	2,761	2,769	2,750	2,762	2,765	2,769	2,770	2,763

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002P	May 2002P	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002P	May 2002P
Retail trade	23,582	22,897	23,124	23,372	23,566	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,357	23,340
Building materials and garden supplies	1,087.6	1,019.0	1,074.2	1,115.0	1,041	1,049	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,067
General merchandise stores	2,843.7	2,804.6	2,824.0	2,828.3	2,916	2,856	2,892	2,901	2,916	2,899
Department stores	2,512.6	2,475.2	2,495.5	2,498.8	2,577	2,520	2,550	2,560	2,576	2,562
Food stores	3,432.3	3,350.3	3,362.3	3,385.6	3,453	3,421	3,402	3,392	3,390	3,399
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,425.1	2,404.3	2,421.7	2,440.5	2,421	2,438	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,437
New and used car dealers	1,117.0	1,126.6	1,127.5	1,132.8	1,118	1,133	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,135
Apparel and accessory stores	1,173.8	1,137.8	1,142.1	1,151.8	1,199	1,187	1,172	1,175	1,171	1,174
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,119.5	1,135.6	1,128.0	1,131.8	1,135	1,138	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,147
Eating and drinking places	8,404.0	8,020.7	8,148.8	8,272.0	8,270	8,238	8,161	8,154	8,164	8,131
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,095.7	3,025.1	3,022.8	3,047.0	3,131	3,069	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,719	7,700	7,714	7,749	7,719	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,743
Finance	3,803	3,802	3,803	3,816	3,807	3,819	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,817
Depository institutions	2,050.0	2,070.0	2,068.6	2,073.2	2,052	2,076	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,075
Commercial banks	1,432.7	1,442.5	1,441.8	1,446.1	1,433	1,450	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,447
Savings institutions	254.5	264.2	263.7	263.8	255	262	263	264	264	264
Nondepository institutions	712.9	753.2	754.1	757.0	713	755	754	753	756	757
Mortgage bankers and brokers	321.4	356.0	359.0	361.2	320	356	359	357	359	358
Security and commodity brokers	782.7	718.4	720.9	722.4	785	729	726	722	723	723
Holding and other investment offices	257.8	260.6	259.8	263.2	257	259	260	260	259	262
Insurance	2,365	2,373	2,369	2,371	2,367	2,372	2,376	2,375	2,375	2,373
Insurance carriers	1,595.2	1,589.3	1,587.0	1,586.1	1,596	1,594	1,593	1,591	1,590	1,586
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	769.6	783.8	782.4	785.3	771	778	783	784	785	787
Real estate	1,551	1,525	1,542	1,562	1,545	1,557	1,557	1,556	1,555	1,553
Services ²	41,187	40,738	41,074	41,305	41,018	40,908	40,901	40,963	41,039	41,107
Agricultural services	908.3	783.0	870.8	927.8	848	865	868	872	858	859
Hotels and other lodging places	1,902.0	1,740.3	1,753.4	1,799.7	1,889	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,783
Personal services	1,249.3	1,357.1	1,357.0	1,265.0	1,267	1,290	1,282	1,289	1,288	1,279
Business services	9,619.5	9,120.3	9,207.8	9,312.1	9,646	9,231	9,207	9,237	9,318	9,337
Services to buildings	1,025.1	1,012.1	1,025.0	1,026.9	1,021	1,022	1,018	1,021	1,026	1,021
Personnel supply services	3,503.0	3,012.9	3,088.9	3,183.0	3,519	3,080	3,070	3,107	3,179	3,196
Help supply services	3,133.8	2,705.9	2,772.9	2,862.3	3,146	2,761	2,758	2,795	2,859	2,884
Computer and data processing services ..	2,227.5	2,205.0	2,192.0	2,192.0	2,232	2,213	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,194
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,263.3	1,258.5	1,262.4	1,264.9	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,260	1,262	1,263
Miscellaneous repair services	374.4	374.3	375.9	376.1	374	376	379	377	376	375
Motion pictures	578.4	572.9	572.6	580.2	578	581	574	572	574	579
Amusement and recreation services	1,840.8	1,488.2	1,588.9	1,711.5	1,747	1,669	1,649	1,635	1,614	1,619
Health services	10,317.9	10,588.4	10,596.0	10,625.6	10,333	10,551	10,575	10,602	10,615	10,631
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,993.0	2,041.5	2,042.2	2,053.7	1,995	2,033	2,041	2,046	2,046	2,054
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,832.8	1,876.5	1,877.6	1,879.4	1,837	1,876	1,875	1,879	1,882	1,882
Hospitals	4,062.5	4,189.4	4,190.5	4,203.3	4,072	4,174	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,209
Home health care services	633.9	642.5	645.0	647.0	633	643	642	643	645	646
Legal services	1,028.8	1,049.9	1,049.9	1,056.7	1,036	1,053	1,054	1,056	1,058	1,064
Educational services	2,496.0	2,639.8	2,650.4	2,568.5	2,450	2,473	2,485	2,489	2,502	2,520
Social services	3,066.0	3,172.4	3,186.5	3,194.9	3,036	3,149	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,164
Child day care services	737.4	740.6	746.3	750.2	713	723	722	723	726	722
Residential care	856.6	897.7	899.2	899.0	857	896	899	902	902	900
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	113.6	102.5	106.7	111.3	110	110	109	109	109	108
Membership organizations	2,462.7	2,460.1	2,466.0	2,475.4	2,466	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,478	2,479
Engineering and management services	3,572.3	3,640.2	3,639.9	3,645.3	3,582	3,624	3,629	3,631	3,634	3,657
Engineering and architectural services	1,051.2	1,032.9	1,029.7	1,039.8	1,054	1,047	1,044	1,044	1,039	1,043
Management and public relations	1,160.2	1,187.1	1,199.3	1,211.3	1,160	1,192	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,214
Services, nec	50.1	46.3	46.1	46.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	21,259	21,609	21,592	21,634	20,854	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,184	21,198
Federal	2,615	2,601	2,603	2,609	2,612	2,609	2,608	2,611	2,611	2,604
Federal, except Postal Service	1,762.5	1,775.1	1,781.3	1,789.5	1,755	1,776	1,777	1,782	1,785	1,781
State	4,919	5,073	5,077	4,980	4,866	4,935	4,937	4,940	4,940	4,930
Education	2,135.0	2,283.3	2,282.7	2,184.7	2,081	2,127	2,130	2,133	2,133	2,135
Other State government	2,783.9	2,789.6	2,794.3	2,795.6	2,785	2,808	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,795
Local	13,725	13,935	13,912	14,045	13,376	13,593	13,617	13,645	13,633	13,664
Education	7,987.1	8,169.3	8,125.8	8,188.0	7,607	7,732	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,780
Other local government	5,737.7	5,765.4	5,785.9	5,857.4	5,769	5,861	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,884

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002 ^P	May 2002 ^P	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002 ^P	May 2002 ^P
Total private	34.1	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Goods-producing	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3
Mining	44.1	42.7	42.3	42.9	43.8	43.0	43.4	43.3	42.3	42.7
Construction	40.2	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.1	38.7
Manufacturing	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9
Overtime hours	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
Durable goods	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3
Overtime hours	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2
Lumber and wood products	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.2	40.6	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.9
Furniture and fixtures	38.2	40.5	40.4	40.1	38.7	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.3	42.7	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.3
Primary metal industries	43.5	44.1	44.3	44.2	43.5	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.4	44.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	44.4	45.2	45.2	45.6	44.5	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.0	45.5
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.3
Transportation equipment	42.7	42.5	43.0	43.0	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.7	42.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.8	44.0	44.9	44.9	43.2	44.3	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.2	41.0	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.9	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.4
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4
Overtime hours	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3
Food and kindred products	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.1
Tobacco products	38.9	40.6	41.1	41.7	38.9	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.6
Textile mill products	40.2	41.5	41.8	41.3	40.2	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.2
Apparel and other textile products	38.0	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.7	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.1	36.9
Paper and allied products	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.7	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.6	42.0
Printing and publishing	37.7	37.6	37.1	37.1	38.1	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.4
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	41.9	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	41.8	41.1	40.1	40.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.6	41.1	41.2	41.2	40.6	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.5	41.2
Leather and leather products	36.2	37.2	37.6	37.2	36.1	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.2
Service-producing	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.3	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3
Retail trade	28.7	28.7	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.6	35.9	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.2
Services	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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			
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002 ^P	May 2002 ^P	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002 ^P	May 2002 ^P
Total private	\$14.21	\$14.67	\$14.69	\$14.67	\$484.56	\$497.31	\$499.46	\$500.25
Seasonally adjusted	14.24	14.65	14.67	14.70	487.01	501.03	501.71	502.74
Goods-producing	15.83	16.19	16.26	16.30	642.70	650.84	653.65	658.52
Mining	17.42	17.73	17.68	17.68	768.22	757.07	747.86	758.47
Construction	18.18	18.66	18.68	18.65	730.84	716.54	724.78	727.35
Manufacturing	14.75	15.16	15.20	15.23	600.33	620.04	620.16	622.91
Durable goods	15.19	15.63	15.66	15.69	624.31	645.52	646.76	649.57
Lumber and wood products	12.16	12.35	12.32	12.44	497.34	503.88	503.89	512.53
Furniture and fixtures	12.13	12.57	12.55	12.60	463.37	509.09	507.02	505.26
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.01	15.12	15.33	15.42	664.94	645.62	666.86	673.85
Primary metal industries	16.78	17.20	17.25	17.32	729.93	758.52	764.18	765.54
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.26	20.66	20.71	20.80	899.54	933.83	936.09	948.48
Fabricated metal products	14.22	14.60	14.67	14.66	588.71	607.36	607.34	611.32
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.76	16.31	16.30	16.30	643.01	663.82	658.52	663.41
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.36	14.93	14.86	14.92	560.04	588.24	581.03	581.88
Transportation equipment	18.88	19.65	19.72	19.67	806.18	835.13	847.96	845.81
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.23	20.09	20.24	20.16	842.27	883.96	908.78	905.18
Instruments and related products	14.67	15.12	15.11	15.13	600.00	616.90	608.93	608.23
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.11	12.39	12.39	12.36	458.97	483.21	478.25	474.62
Nondurable goods	14.06	14.46	14.52	14.57	563.81	581.29	582.25	585.71
Food and kindred products	12.85	13.10	13.18	13.29	523.00	533.17	533.79	543.56
Tobacco products	22.39	22.47	22.92	23.12	870.97	912.28	942.01	964.10
Textile mill products	11.30	11.65	11.65	11.71	454.26	483.48	486.97	483.62
Apparel and other textile products	9.36	9.82	9.96	10.02	355.68	368.25	370.51	371.74
Paper and allied products	16.72	17.25	17.30	17.49	690.54	712.43	716.22	729.33
Printing and publishing	14.76	15.12	15.11	15.05	556.45	568.51	560.58	558.36
Chemicals and allied products	18.52	18.93	18.99	18.98	783.40	793.17	793.78	797.16
Petroleum and coal products	21.81	22.39	22.34	21.86	911.66	920.23	895.83	883.14
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.29	13.61	13.69	13.68	539.57	559.37	564.03	563.62
Leather and leather products	10.24	10.40	10.43	10.39	370.69	386.88	392.17	386.51
Service-producing	13.72	14.25	14.25	14.21	447.27	463.13	463.13	463.25
Transportation and public utilities	16.65	17.24	17.31	17.24	634.37	655.12	657.78	660.29
Wholesale trade	15.71	16.13	16.09	16.09	600.12	614.55	614.64	616.25
Retail trade	9.67	9.98	10.01	9.97	277.53	286.43	288.29	290.13
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.72	16.17	16.23	16.20	559.63	580.50	581.03	579.96
Services	14.52	15.16	15.15	15.13	471.90	492.70	490.86	490.21

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks;

the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002 ^P	May 2002 ^P	Percent change from: Apr. 2002-May 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.24	\$14.59	\$14.62	\$14.65	\$14.67	\$14.70	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.93	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.10	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.85	16.24	16.28	16.29	16.31	16.35	.2
Mining	17.49	17.69	17.66	17.72	17.61	17.81	1.1
Construction	18.24	18.65	18.68	18.74	18.81	18.75	-.3
Manufacturing	14.78	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.27	.5
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.09	14.42	14.46	14.45	14.44	14.53	.6
Service-producing	13.76	14.11	14.14	14.18	14.21	14.24	.2
Transportation and public utilities	16.71	17.13	17.16	17.26	17.26	17.31	.3
Wholesale trade	15.75	16.10	16.19	16.23	16.09	16.13	.2
Retail trade	9.69	9.90	9.92	9.95	9.98	9.98	.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.71	16.06	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.19	.1
Services	14.56	15.01	15.04	15.08	15.12	15.17	.3

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 -.4 percent from March 2002 to April 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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002P	May 2002P	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002P	May 2002P
Total private	150.9	145.3	146.5	148.3	151.0	148.1	148.3	148.2	148.3	148.2
Goods-producing	112.6	102.6	103.8	105.5	111.9	106.2	106.1	105.5	105.5	104.9
Mining	55.7	52.1	52.6	53.5	55.5	54.2	54.6	54.0	53.3	53.4
Construction	192.3	164.1	172.2	179.5	187.4	182.4	182.3	178.1	178.8	176.3
Manufacturing	98.9	92.5	92.3	92.7	99.2	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.7
Durable goods	103.8	95.2	95.3	95.7	103.6	95.7	95.4	95.5	95.6	95.3
Lumber and wood products	137.0	130.7	131.6	134.9	136.7	132.8	134.1	134.7	133.3	134.5
Furniture and fixtures	126.0	123.2	124.3	123.1	127.4	121.3	121.9	123.2	124.7	122.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	121.3	108.9	112.7	115.3	118.9	114.4	114.6	113.1	113.6	112.6
Primary metal industries	85.0	76.3	76.7	76.7	85.3	76.4	76.4	76.7	77.1	76.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	65.0	57.8	58.1	58.7	65.5	57.9	57.9	58.4	58.2	58.8
Fabricated metal products	114.1	108.8	108.4	109.1	114.5	108.4	109.0	109.2	109.1	109.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	94.7	83.9	83.0	83.4	94.3	83.3	82.6	83.1	82.9	82.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	97.7	83.4	82.1	81.2	98.4	83.9	82.5	83.1	82.9	81.8
Transportation equipment	114.7	106.0	107.4	108.1	113.1	107.3	106.2	105.5	106.2	106.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	151.5	143.9	146.9	147.5	148.2	143.9	142.8	143.0	144.2	144.0
Instruments and related products	73.0	68.8	67.8	67.7	73.1	69.1	68.7	68.6	68.4	67.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91.8	90.3	89.8	89.5	92.0	89.2	89.3	90.2	89.7	89.6
Nondurable goods	92.2	88.7	88.1	88.6	93.1	89.3	89.3	89.6	89.3	89.2
Food and kindred products	112.1	111.5	110.9	112.6	115.5	114.8	114.8	115.5	115.6	115.2
Tobacco products	43.4	48.8	47.4	47.9	48.2	51.3	51.3	51.0	49.3	51.5
Textile mill products	67.6	62.5	62.5	61.8	67.6	61.5	62.0	62.4	62.2	61.5
Apparel and other textile products	49.9	44.6	43.8	44.0	49.1	44.4	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.3
Paper and allied products	97.1	94.5	94.0	94.6	98.2	94.8	95.5	95.5	94.9	95.2
Printing and publishing	114.5	106.9	105.1	104.8	116.2	108.3	107.4	106.8	105.8	105.7
Chemicals and allied products	96.9	94.5	94.0	94.6	97.0	94.0	94.2	94.4	93.6	95.0
Petroleum and coal products	68.8	68.8	68.4	70.1	69.0	71.8	71.8	70.9	67.8	70.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	137.6	133.6	133.9	134.6	137.6	131.7	132.6	133.8	135.0	134.0
Leather and leather products	25.9	23.7	23.7	23.8	25.5	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.8	23.4
Service-producing	168.1	164.5	165.7	167.5	168.5	167.0	167.2	167.4	167.5	167.7
Transportation and public utilities	140.3	132.4	132.6	134.4	140.8	134.9	135.2	134.4	134.5	134.4
Wholesale trade	126.6	124.1	124.8	125.4	126.8	125.3	125.6	125.9	125.6	125.4
Retail trade	146.5	142.3	143.9	147.4	146.8	146.3	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.9	138.7	139.0	139.8	139.5	140.3	140.8	140.7	140.9	141.2
Services	212.5	209.1	210.7	212.0	212.7	211.1	211.1	211.3	211.6	211.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks;

the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

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	P49.7	P50.6							
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	P43.9	P47.4								
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	P37.9	P42.5										
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	P34.3	P32.9	
2002												
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	P47.1	P46.7							
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	P37.9	P39.7								
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	P20.2	P26.1										
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	P13.6	P13.6	
2002												

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. Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.