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

Both payroll employment and the unemployment rate were little changed in August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Job gains in services, government, and construction were largely offset by losses in manufacturing and retail trade.

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

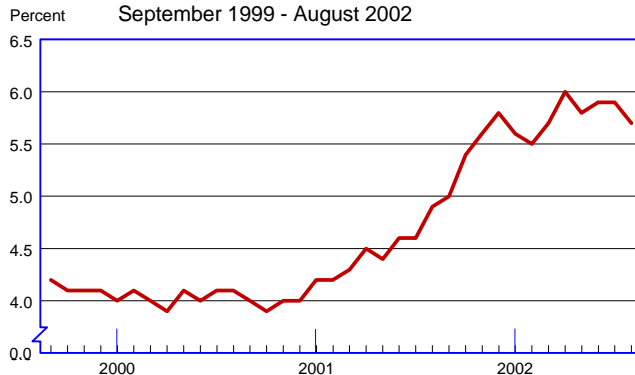
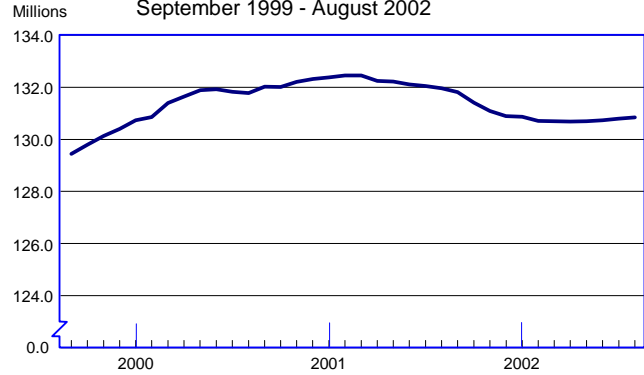


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
September 1999 - August 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the unemployment rate, 5.7 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 8.1 million, were little changed over the month. The jobless rates for the major worker groups—adult men (5.2 percent), adult women (4.9 percent), teenagers (17.2 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks (9.6 percent), and Hispanics (7.5 percent)—showed little or no change. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or more was 2.8 million in August, down from the recent high of 3.1 million in June. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 429,000 to 134.5 million in August, after seasonal adjustment. The employment-population ratio was up by 0.2 percentage point to 62.8 percent. The civilian labor force (142.6 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.6 percent) were essentially unchanged over the month. (See table A-1.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			July- Aug. change
	2002		2002			
	I	II	June	July	Aug.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	141,868	142,605	142,476	142,390	142,616	226
Employment.....	133,894	134,149	134,053	134,045	134,474	429
Unemployment.....	7,975	8,456	8,424	8,345	8,142	-203
Not in labor force.....	71,342	71,059	71,366	71,633	71,609	-24
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	-0.2
Adult men.....	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	.0
Adult women.....	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	-.3
Teenagers.....	16.0	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.2	-.5
White.....	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	-.2
Black.....	10.1	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.6	-.3
Hispanic origin.....	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	-.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	130,759	130,706	130,736	p130,803	p130,842	p39
Goods-producing ¹	24,049	23,879	23,861	p23,820	p23,787	p-33
Construction.....	6,602	6,544	6,549	p6,519	p6,553	p34
Manufacturing.....	16,883	16,776	16,757	p16,750	p16,682	p-68
Service-producing ¹	106,711	106,827	106,875	p106,983	p107,055	p72
Retail trade.....	23,353	23,327	23,308	p23,341	p23,286	p-55
Services.....	40,924	41,090	41,152	p41,212	p41,312	p100
Government.....	21,165	21,201	21,211	p21,231	p21,272	p41
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.2	34.2	34.3	p34.0	p34.1	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.8	41.0	41.1	p40.7	p40.8	p.1
Overtime.....	4.0	4.2	4.3	p4.0	p4.2	p.2
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ²					
Total private.....	148.2	148.3	148.6	p147.5	p147.9	p0.4
	Earnings ²					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.62	\$14.71	\$14.75	p\$14.78	p\$14.82	p\$0.04
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	499.52	503.58	505.93	p502.52	p505.36	p2.84

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

p=preliminary.

About 6.8 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in August. These multiple jobholders represented 5.0 percent of the total employed. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in August, essentially the same as 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 372,000 in August. 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 was little changed (+39,000) in August at 130.8 million. Since its recent low in April, payroll employment has edged up by 162,000. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 100,000 jobs in August. Employment in this industry has risen by 411,000 since February. Employment in health services rose by 26,000 in August, in line with the average monthly increase over the prior 12 months. The help supply industry, which provides workers to other businesses, added 51,000 jobs over the month, following a decline of 30,000 in July. Since its recent low point in February of this year, employment in help supply services has risen by 165,000.

Government employment rose by 41,000 over the month. The federal government added 20,000 jobs, mostly reflecting an increase in the number of federal security personnel at airports. Employment in local government grew by 34,000 in August, due largely to a gain in local education. State education employment fell by 20,000, after increasing by the same amount in July.

Employment in construction increased by 34,000 in August. Despite this one-month increase, the level of construction employment in August was essentially the same as in April.

Manufacturing employment declined by 68,000 in August; this compares with losses in the prior 4 months that averaged 18,000. In August, job losses were widespread, including substantial declines in electronic and other electrical equipment (-18,000) and industrial machinery and equipment (-13,000). After remaining fairly steady from January through July, employment in fabricated metal products decreased by 10,000 in August. Rubber and plastics manufacturing lost 7,000 jobs, offsetting the previous month's increase.

Retail trade, which had shown little change on balance since February, lost 55,000 jobs in August. A decline in department store employment (-41,000) accounted for most of the drop.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in August to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. This follows a decline of 0.3 hour in July. The manufacturing workweek also was up by 0.1 hour over the month to 40.8 hours. Manufacturing overtime rose by 0.2 hour to 4.2 hours. Both measures had declined in July. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.3 percent in August to 147.9 (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 4 cents in August to \$14.82, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.6 percent over the month to \$505.36. Over the year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings grew by 3.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for September 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, October 4, 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 recomputed from the NAICS-based probability sample.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment. Also beginning in June 2003, the CES program will convert to concurrent seasonal adjustment, which uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal factors. Currently, the CES program projects seasonal factors twice a year. With the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment, BLS will no longer publish seasonal factors for CES national estimates.

Change to federal government series. Beginning in June 2003, 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. 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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	212,135	214,023	214,225	212,135	213,492	213,658	213,842	214,023	214,225
Civilian labor force	141,862	143,885	143,176	141,380	142,570	142,769	142,476	142,390	142,616
Participation rate	66.9	67.2	66.8	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.6
Employed	134,905	135,289	135,028	134,408	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474
Employment-population ratio	63.6	63.2	63.0	63.4	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.8
Agriculture	3,419	3,671	3,479	3,126	3,154	3,097	3,110	3,282	3,188
Nonagricultural industries	131,487	131,618	131,549	131,282	130,823	131,320	130,942	130,763	131,286
Unemployed	6,956	8,595	8,148	6,972	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.0	5.7	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
Not in labor force	70,274	70,139	71,049	70,755	70,922	70,889	71,366	71,633	71,609
Persons who currently want a job	5,062	4,856	4,751	4,788	4,468	4,779	4,689	4,895	4,503
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,995	102,945	103,046	101,995	102,682	102,765	102,856	102,945	103,046
Civilian labor force	76,102	77,274	76,669	75,538	76,009	76,415	76,189	76,041	76,088
Participation rate	74.6	75.1	74.4	74.1	74.0	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.8
Employed	72,554	72,831	72,456	71,705	71,397	71,894	71,524	71,509	71,552
Employment-population ratio	71.1	70.7	70.3	70.3	69.5	70.0	69.5	69.5	69.4
Unemployed	3,548	4,443	4,213	3,833	4,611	4,521	4,665	4,532	4,536
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,810	94,694	94,756	93,810	94,414	94,479	94,622	94,694	94,756
Civilian labor force	71,713	72,437	72,418	71,523	72,098	72,428	72,288	72,172	72,203
Participation rate	76.4	76.5	76.4	76.2	76.4	76.7	76.4	76.2	76.2
Employed	68,828	68,877	68,958	68,388	68,193	68,647	68,390	68,405	68,447
Employment-population ratio	73.4	72.7	72.8	72.9	72.2	72.7	72.3	72.2	72.2
Agriculture	2,301	2,463	2,400	2,129	2,213	2,125	2,138	2,256	2,221
Nonagricultural industries	66,527	66,413	66,557	66,259	65,980	66,522	66,251	66,149	66,226
Unemployed	2,885	3,560	3,460	3,135	3,905	3,781	3,899	3,767	3,757
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,140	111,078	111,179	110,140	110,809	110,893	110,985	111,078	111,179
Civilian labor force	65,759	66,610	66,507	65,842	66,561	66,354	66,287	66,349	66,527
Participation rate	59.7	60.0	59.8	59.8	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8
Employed	62,352	62,458	62,572	62,703	62,579	62,524	62,528	62,536	62,922
Employment-population ratio	56.6	56.2	56.3	56.9	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.6
Unemployed	3,408	4,152	3,934	3,139	3,982	3,830	3,759	3,813	3,605
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.2	5.9	4.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,165	103,127	103,256	102,165	102,847	102,936	103,038	103,127	103,256
Civilian labor force	61,743	62,098	62,448	62,142	62,724	62,597	62,481	62,590	62,783
Participation rate	60.4	60.2	60.5	60.8	61.0	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.8
Employed	58,851	58,656	59,037	59,526	59,333	59,337	59,316	59,364	59,710
Employment-population ratio	57.6	56.9	57.2	58.3	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8
Agriculture	820	867	806	781	732	760	749	814	772
Nonagricultural industries	58,032	57,789	58,231	58,745	58,602	58,577	58,567	58,550	58,938
Unemployed	2,892	3,442	3,411	2,616	3,391	3,260	3,165	3,226	3,073
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.5	5.5	4.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,161	16,202	16,212	16,161	16,231	16,243	16,182	16,202	16,212
Civilian labor force	8,406	9,349	8,310	7,715	7,748	7,744	7,707	7,629	7,630
Participation rate	52.0	57.7	51.3	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.1	47.1
Employed	7,226	7,756	7,033	6,494	6,450	6,434	6,347	6,276	6,318
Employment-population ratio	44.7	47.9	43.4	40.2	39.7	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.0
Agriculture	299	341	272	216	209	213	223	213	196
Nonagricultural industries	6,928	7,416	6,761	6,278	6,240	6,221	6,124	6,064	6,122
Unemployed	1,180	1,593	1,277	1,221	1,298	1,310	1,360	1,352	1,312
Unemployment rate	14.0	17.0	15.4	15.8	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2

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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	176,069	177,345	177,486	176,069	176,972	177,087	177,217	177,345	177,486
Civilian labor force	118,065	119,749	119,117	117,813	118,661	118,742	118,530	118,678	118,919
Participation rate	67.1	67.5	67.1	66.9	67.1	67.1	66.9	66.9	67.0
Employed	113,084	113,470	113,159	112,740	112,426	112,563	112,382	112,446	112,844
Employment-population ratio	64.2	64.0	63.8	64.0	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.4	63.6
Unemployed	4,981	6,279	5,958	5,073	6,236	6,179	6,148	6,233	6,075
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.2	5.0	4.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,648	61,202	61,200	60,631	60,867	61,095	61,007	61,068	61,240
Participation rate	76.8	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.6	76.9	76.7	76.7	76.9
Employed	58,589	58,571	58,623	58,306	57,921	58,170	58,112	58,164	58,332
Employment-population ratio	74.2	73.6	73.6	73.8	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.1	73.2
Unemployed	2,059	2,631	2,577	2,325	2,946	2,926	2,895	2,904	2,908
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,268	50,671	50,913	50,655	51,289	51,163	51,060	51,125	51,297
Participation rate	59.6	59.7	59.9	60.1	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.4
Employed	48,204	48,221	48,438	48,809	48,908	48,871	48,812	48,856	49,076
Employment-population ratio	57.2	56.8	57.0	57.9	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.6	57.8
Unemployed	2,065	2,450	2,475	1,846	2,381	2,292	2,248	2,268	2,221
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.8	4.9	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,149	7,875	7,004	6,527	6,505	6,483	6,464	6,485	6,382
Participation rate	55.8	61.3	54.5	50.9	50.7	50.5	50.3	50.5	49.7
Employed	6,292	6,677	6,098	5,625	5,596	5,522	5,458	5,425	5,437
Employment-population ratio	49.1	52.0	47.5	43.9	43.6	43.0	42.5	42.2	42.3
Unemployed	857	1,198	906	902	908	961	1,006	1,060	945
Unemployment rate	12.0	15.2	12.9	13.8	14.0	14.8	15.6	16.4	14.8
Men	12.8	16.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	17.7	19.1	17.5
Women	11.0	13.4	10.8	12.4	12.5	14.2	13.4	13.6	12.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,604	25,961	26,000	25,604	25,868	25,898	25,930	25,961	26,000
Civilian labor force	16,788	16,918	16,829	16,720	16,941	16,887	16,822	16,618	16,753
Participation rate	65.6	65.2	64.7	65.3	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.0	64.4
Employed	15,215	15,109	15,149	15,210	15,045	15,168	15,027	14,976	15,142
Employment-population ratio	59.4	58.2	58.3	59.4	58.2	58.6	58.0	57.7	58.2
Unemployed	1,572	1,809	1,680	1,510	1,896	1,718	1,794	1,642	1,611
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.7	10.0	9.0	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,418	7,521	7,489	7,418	7,528	7,573	7,543	7,472	7,492
Participation rate	72.3	72.1	71.7	72.2	72.5	72.8	72.4	71.6	71.7
Employed	6,772	6,806	6,841	6,763	6,831	6,925	6,760	6,800	6,834
Employment-population ratio	66.0	65.3	65.5	65.9	65.8	66.6	64.9	65.2	65.4
Unemployed	646	715	648	655	698	648	783	673	658
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	9.3	8.6	10.4	9.0	8.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,387	8,327	8,384	8,426	8,458	8,401	8,363	8,348	8,414
Participation rate	65.3	63.9	64.2	65.6	65.1	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.5
Employed	7,756	7,534	7,642	7,835	7,597	7,606	7,628	7,602	7,719
Employment-population ratio	60.4	57.8	58.5	61.0	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.3	59.1
Unemployed	631	794	742	591	860	794	735	746	695
Unemployment rate	7.5	9.5	8.8	7.0	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	982	1,069	956	876	954	913	916	798	847
Participation rate	39.5	42.8	38.2	35.2	38.3	36.6	36.6	31.9	33.9
Employed	687	769	666	612	617	637	639	575	589
Employment-population ratio	27.7	30.8	26.6	24.6	24.7	25.5	25.6	23.0	23.5
Unemployed	295	300	290	264	338	276	276	223	258
Unemployment rate	30.0	28.1	30.4	30.1	35.4	30.2	30.2	28.0	30.5
Men	32.7	23.8	32.0	31.4	37.3	36.8	30.0	20.5	30.5
Women	27.2	32.2	28.7	28.7	33.5	22.3	30.4	34.8	30.4

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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,222	23,935	23,999	23,222	23,732	23,797	23,867	23,935	23,999
Civilian labor force	15,798	16,341	16,245	15,788	16,156	16,085	16,146	16,304	16,240
Participation rate	68.0	68.3	67.7	68.0	68.1	67.6	67.6	68.1	67.7
Employed	14,778	15,111	15,029	14,771	14,877	14,963	14,959	15,066	15,014
Employment-population ratio	63.6	63.1	62.6	63.6	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.6
Unemployed	1,020	1,231	1,215	1,017	1,279	1,122	1,187	1,238	1,225
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.5	7.5	6.4	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5

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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,468	27,112	26,900	27,468	28,155	28,073	28,105	27,112	26,900
Civilian labor force	12,034	11,642	11,817	11,954	12,410	12,356	12,254	11,770	11,752
Percent of population	43.8	42.9	43.9	43.5	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.4	43.7
Employed	11,239	10,700	10,912	11,086	11,297	11,306	11,288	10,743	10,762
Employment-population ratio	40.9	39.5	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.6	40.0
Unemployed	795	942	905	868	1,113	1,051	966	1,028	991
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.1	7.7	7.3	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.4
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,513	57,012	57,778	57,513	56,904	57,063	57,070	57,012	57,778
Civilian labor force	36,674	36,504	36,916	37,005	36,547	36,648	36,737	37,149	37,203
Percent of population	63.8	64.0	63.9	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.4	65.2	64.4
Employed	35,105	34,651	35,076	35,403	34,459	34,605	34,676	35,250	35,323
Employment-population ratio	61.0	60.8	60.7	61.6	60.6	60.6	60.8	61.8	61.1
Unemployed	1,569	1,853	1,840	1,602	2,089	2,042	2,061	1,898	1,880
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.1	5.0	4.3	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,339	45,695	45,494	45,339	44,670	44,541	44,897	45,695	45,494
Civilian labor force	33,440	33,317	33,264	33,412	32,845	32,786	32,962	33,162	33,184
Percent of population	73.8	72.9	73.1	73.7	73.5	73.6	73.4	72.6	72.9
Employed	32,310	31,788	31,773	32,314	31,314	31,184	31,413	31,693	31,742
Employment-population ratio	71.3	69.6	69.8	71.3	70.1	70.0	70.0	69.4	69.8
Unemployed	1,130	1,529	1,490	1,098	1,532	1,602	1,550	1,469	1,443
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.6	4.5	3.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,734	48,755	48,583	46,734	48,373	48,583	48,435	48,755	48,583
Civilian labor force	36,528	37,788	37,779	36,751	38,394	38,359	38,084	37,850	37,996
Percent of population	78.2	77.5	77.8	78.6	79.4	79.0	78.6	77.6	78.2
Employed	35,547	36,566	36,568	35,930	37,236	37,239	36,971	36,750	36,974
Employment-population ratio	76.1	75.0	75.3	76.9	77.0	76.6	76.3	75.4	76.1
Unemployed	980	1,222	1,211	821	1,158	1,121	1,113	1,100	1,021
Unemployment rate	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7

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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	134,905	135,289	135,028	134,408	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474
Married men, spouse present	43,215	43,273	43,458	43,143	43,167	43,548	43,140	43,273	43,371
Married women, spouse present	33,129	32,727	33,183	33,685	33,446	33,371	33,362	33,361	33,723
Women who maintain families	8,389	8,496	8,494	8,328	8,266	8,397	8,465	8,521	8,419
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,465	41,687	41,813	41,777	42,167	41,901	41,675	41,978	42,152
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,625	38,574	38,698	38,817	38,140	38,346	38,740	38,458	38,892
Service occupations	18,287	19,183	18,921	18,134	18,749	18,909	18,889	18,752	18,771
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,200	14,383	14,541	14,937	14,274	14,365	14,375	14,073	14,242
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,780	17,481	17,340	17,600	17,377	17,468	17,152	17,327	17,142
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,548	3,981	3,714	3,182	3,290	3,265	3,285	3,501	3,340
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,032	2,289	2,110	1,852	1,896	1,911	1,909	2,031	1,927
Self-employed workers	1,349	1,349	1,337	1,239	1,216	1,156	1,158	1,227	1,231
Unpaid family workers	38	34	31	29	34	40	29	27	24
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	122,866	123,155	123,080	122,685	122,366	123,071	122,627	122,196	122,885
Government	18,566	19,020	19,008	19,150	19,347	19,811	19,630	19,709	19,596
Private industries	104,301	104,135	104,072	103,535	103,019	103,260	102,997	102,486	103,289
Private households	792	879	872	814	791	775	810	855	887
Other industries	103,509	103,256	103,200	102,721	102,228	102,485	102,187	101,631	102,402
Self-employed workers	8,515	8,383	8,385	8,503	8,234	8,305	8,208	8,268	8,368
Unpaid family workers	106	80	84	111	103	105	95	99	87
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,289	4,286	4,190	3,389	4,151	3,996	3,899	4,177	4,325
Slack work or business conditions	1,946	2,712	2,658	2,115	2,690	2,626	2,588	2,723	2,880
Could only find part-time work	913	1,202	1,107	952	1,131	1,064	1,031	1,096	1,159
Part time for noneconomic reasons	16,434	16,765	16,500	19,011	18,793	18,887	19,170	19,138	19,120
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,177	4,087	3,991	3,246	4,009	3,818	3,758	3,949	4,060
Slack work or business conditions	1,874	2,583	2,522	2,025	2,587	2,515	2,472	2,609	2,715
Could only find part-time work	888	1,173	1,080	927	1,122	1,033	1,022	1,074	1,131
Part time for noneconomic reasons	15,886	16,214	16,004	18,485	18,274	18,350	18,739	18,572	18,609

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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,972	8,345	8,142	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
Men, 20 years and over	3,135	3,767	3,757	4.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,616	3,226	3,073	4.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,221	1,352	1,312	15.8	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2
Married men, spouse present	1,232	1,558	1,529	2.8	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4
Married women, spouse present	1,074	1,289	1,223	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5
Women who maintain families	603	782	665	6.8	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.3
Full-time workers	5,651	6,962	6,754	4.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7
Part-time workers	1,334	1,388	1,430	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,051	1,340	1,343	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,748	2,152	2,125	4.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	757	960	936	4.8	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,492	1,630	1,542	7.8	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.6	8.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	290	338	344	8.4	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.8	9.3
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,630	6,822	6,584	5.2	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0
Goods-producing industries	1,745	1,981	1,942	6.2	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2
Mining	27	19	31	4.7	6.0	4.4	7.9	3.8	6.0
Construction	628	824	760	7.6	9.3	8.9	9.1	10.3	9.5
Manufacturing	1,090	1,138	1,150	5.7	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3
Durable goods	692	737	726	5.8	7.6	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.5
Nondurable goods	398	400	424	5.4	6.6	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.9
Service-producing industries	3,885	4,841	4,643	4.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	292	404	372	3.6	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,556	1,929	1,927	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	222	308	266	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.1
Services	1,815	2,200	2,078	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4
Government workers	414	505	477	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
Agricultural wage and salary workers	205	217	210	10.0	9.0	9.1	8.3	9.7	9.8

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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,926	3,145	2,872	2,953	2,793	2,876	2,729	2,896	2,880
5 to 14 weeks	2,333	2,666	2,658	2,152	2,818	2,531	2,784	2,464	2,431
15 weeks and over	1,697	2,785	2,618	1,798	2,854	2,952	3,103	2,883	2,783
15 to 26 weeks	843	1,222	1,071	980	1,360	1,316	1,434	1,349	1,309
27 weeks and over	854	1,563	1,548	818	1,494	1,636	1,669	1,533	1,474
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.2	15.9	16.3	13.2	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.2
Median duration, in weeks	6.9	8.0	8.9	6.6	8.9	9.8	11.7	8.6	8.4
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	42.1	36.6	35.2	42.8	33.0	34.4	31.7	35.1	35.6
5 to 14 weeks	33.5	31.0	32.6	31.2	33.3	30.3	32.3	29.9	30.0
15 weeks and over	24.4	32.4	32.1	26.0	33.7	35.3	36.0	35.0	34.4
15 to 26 weeks	12.1	14.2	13.1	14.2	16.1	15.7	16.6	16.4	16.2
27 weeks and over	12.3	18.2	19.0	11.8	17.6	19.6	19.4	18.6	18.2

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,334	4,530	4,341	3,438	4,525	4,598	4,579	4,580	4,560
On temporary layoff	1,000	1,228	1,075	1,071	1,095	1,091	1,061	1,224	1,151
Not on temporary layoff	2,334	3,302	3,267	2,367	3,430	3,506	3,518	3,356	3,410
Permanent job losers	1,704	2,547	2,464	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	630	756	803	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	977	854	924	877	1,017	902	836	818	824
Reentrants	2,129	2,436	2,231	2,162	2,450	2,433	2,360	2,375	2,270
New entrants	516	775	651	488	519	499	584	571	619
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	52.7	53.3	49.4	53.2	54.5	54.8	54.9	55.1
On temporary layoff	14.4	14.3	13.2	15.4	12.9	12.9	12.7	14.7	13.9
Not on temporary layoff	33.5	38.4	40.1	34.0	40.3	41.6	42.1	40.2	41.2
Job leavers	14.0	9.9	11.3	12.6	12.0	10.7	10.0	9.8	10.0
Reentrants	30.6	28.3	27.4	31.0	28.8	28.9	28.2	28.5	27.4
New entrants	7.4	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Job leavers7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
New entrants4	.5	.5	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4

¹ Not available.

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

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.9	6.0	5.7	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.1	6.2	5.9	(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	5.8	6.9	6.6	(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	9.9	9.5	(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					
	Aug. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,972	8,345	8,142	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
16 to 24 years	2,516	2,753	2,741	11.3	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.2
16 to 19 years	1,221	1,352	1,312	15.8	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2
16 to 17 years	549	604	561	18.6	19.4	20.7	20.8	20.9	19.7
18 to 19 years	690	767	769	14.4	15.1	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.0
20 to 24 years	1,295	1,401	1,429	8.9	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.6
25 years and over	4,478	5,553	5,441	3.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5
25 to 54 years	3,904	4,795	4,642	3.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6
55 years and over	584	758	815	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.0
Men, 16 years and over	3,833	4,532	4,536	5.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
16 to 24 years	1,420	1,505	1,585	12.3	13.0	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.7
16 to 19 years	698	765	780	17.4	18.1	18.6	19.6	19.8	20.1
16 to 17 years	324	345	342	21.9	19.6	23.7	23.2	23.9	24.5
18 to 19 years	381	420	443	15.0	17.2	15.6	17.4	17.4	17.8
20 to 24 years	722	740	805	9.5	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.5
25 years and over	2,405	3,025	2,943	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,074	2,581	2,513	3.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7
55 years and over	345	440	461	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.1
Women, 16 years and over	3,139	3,813	3,605	4.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4
16 to 24 years	1,096	1,249	1,156	10.3	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.6	10.6
16 to 19 years	523	587	532	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.6	14.2
16 to 17 years	225	259	219	15.4	19.2	17.4	18.3	17.9	15.1
18 to 19 years	309	347	326	13.7	12.9	14.1	13.7	14.8	14.1
20 to 24 years	573	662	624	8.2	9.6	8.3	9.1	9.4	8.7
25 years and over	2,073	2,528	2,498	3.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5
25 to 54 years	1,830	2,214	2,129	3.9	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6
55 years and over	239	318	354	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8

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	
	Aug. 2001	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Aug. 2002	Aug. 2001	Aug. 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	70,274	71,049	25,893	26,377	44,380	44,672
Persons who currently want a job	5,062	4,751	2,081	2,004	2,980	2,747
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,357	1,443	711	686	646	757
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	335	372	176	211	159	162
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,022	1,070	535	475	487	595
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	6,963	6,808	3,690	3,488	3,273	3,320
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,787	3,688	2,213	2,082	1,574	1,606
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,405	1,388	504	407	901	981
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	292	313	190	199	102	114
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,442	1,376	767	779	675	596

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					
	Aug. 2001	June 2002	July 2002P	Aug. 2002P	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002P	Aug. 2002P
Total	131,797	131,844	130,602	130,617	131,966	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,803	130,842
Total private	111,967	110,594	110,502	110,515	110,968	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,572	109,570
Goods-producing	25,212	24,193	24,164	24,210	24,776	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,820	23,787
Mining	581	561	559	562	571	564	558	555	551	552
Metal mining	35.2	32.8	32.8	32.5	35	32	32	32	33	32
Coal mining	81.5	79.8	78.8	78.0	82	81	80	80	79	78
Oil and gas extraction	348.7	334.4	332.1	335.6	343	339	334	333	328	330
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	115.7	114.2	114.9	116.3	111	112	112	110	111	112
Construction	7,002	6,790	6,851	6,864	6,679	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,553
General building contractors	1,522.2	1,495.3	1,509.3	1,526.3	1,461	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,446	1,465
Heavy construction, except building	999.9	967.3	972.1	969.9	925	901	908	910	900	897
Special trade contractors	4,480.0	4,327.1	4,369.2	4,367.7	4,293	4,188	4,179	4,185	4,173	4,191
Manufacturing	17,629	16,842	16,754	16,784	17,526	16,800	16,771	16,757	16,750	16,682
Production workers	11,872	11,306	11,227	11,278	11,797	11,250	11,245	11,236	11,252	11,200
Durable goods	10,549	10,002	9,913	9,913	10,516	9,976	9,963	9,944	9,925	9,879
Production workers	7,044	6,657	6,581	6,599	7,026	6,620	6,619	6,603	6,611	6,579
Lumber and wood products	798.9	776.9	779.0	783.5	783	767	770	767	767	767
Furniture and fixtures	512.7	499.5	492.5	494.0	513	497	494	495	495	494
Stone, clay, and glass products	577.3	562.0	564.1	566.5	568	551	549	552	554	557
Primary metal industries	650.5	593.6	585.3	590.4	649	598	597	593	589	589
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	207.9	187.1	186.9	187.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,473.6	1,430.0	1,416.8	1,419.4	1,471	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,427	1,417
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,972.6	1,840.2	1,822.3	1,808.8	1,976	1,842	1,834	1,829	1,825	1,812
Computer and office equipment	337.9	306.2	303.1	300.0	336	313	308	304	301	299
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,583.1	1,429.9	1,421.6	1,406.0	1,586	1,443	1,437	1,428	1,427	1,409
Electronic components and accessories	632.3	564.4	559.9	553.1	635	566	567	566	563	556
Transportation equipment	1,763.2	1,688.7	1,653.2	1,670.3	1,760	1,671	1,675	1,679	1,665	1,666
Motor vehicles and equipment	947.6	926.9	896.0	916.8	945	912	914	920	910	914
Aircraft and parts	463.3	410.3	408.7	404.1	463	416	416	411	409	404
Instruments and related products	840.8	808.2	807.8	801.3	837	811	807	805	803	798
Miscellaneous manufacturing	375.8	373.1	370.7	373.2	373	371	372	371	373	370
Nondurable goods	7,080	6,840	6,841	6,871	7,010	6,824	6,808	6,813	6,825	6,803
Production workers	4,828	4,649	4,646	4,679	4,771	4,630	4,626	4,633	4,641	4,621
Food and kindred products	1,740.5	1,687.1	1,711.7	1,739.4	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691	1,689	1,685
Tobacco products	34.9	32.9	32.8	35.2	35	33	34	34	35	36
Textile mill products	472.8	434.9	427.8	431.8	469	436	434	432	429	428
Apparel and other textile products	554.0	528.6	520.9	523.2	555	523	520	522	526	524
Paper and allied products	630.7	616.4	614.3	613.5	630	615	612	612	613	613
Printing and publishing	1,481.7	1,406.5	1,407.3	1,405.0	1,480	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,404
Chemicals and allied products	1,025.1	1,013.5	1,011.9	1,007.7	1,022	1,008	1,006	1,008	1,009	1,004
Petroleum and coal products	128.3	128.1	128.5	128.4	126	125	125	125	126	126
Rubber and misc. plastics products	953.4	936.4	931.0	931.8	950	927	928	929	936	929
Leather and leather products	58.8	55.9	54.4	54.7	58	55	55	55	56	54
Service-producing	106,585	107,651	106,438	106,407	107,190	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,983	107,055
Transportation and public utilities	7,075	6,822	6,768	6,760	7,088	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,783	6,770
Transportation	4,497	4,355	4,305	4,303	4,522	4,330	4,328	4,334	4,331	4,325
Railroad transportation	233.7	229.9	231.0	229.4	233	230	228	229	230	229
Local and interurban passenger transit	419.2	470.3	416.2	410.8	480	476	475	472	471	470
Trucking and warehousing	1,875.1	1,846.9	1,847.4	1,856.8	1,845	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,833	1,827
Water transportation	208.5	201.5	205.6	204.6	194	190	193	193	192	190
Transportation by air	1,278.6	1,166.1	1,164.1	1,161.2	1,291	1,162	1,165	1,172	1,167	1,172
Pipelines, except natural gas	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.7	15	15	15	15	15	14
Transportation services	466.3	425.2	426.1	425.3	464	427	425	424	423	423
Communications and public utilities	2,578	2,467	2,463	2,457	2,566	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,445
Communications	1,722.4	1,619.7	1,613.3	1,610.8	1,714	1,628	1,626	1,615	1,608	1,602
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	855.3	847.2	849.4	846.1	852	841	839	841	844	843
Wholesale trade	6,790	6,713	6,713	6,698	6,762	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671
Durable goods	4,026	3,932	3,933	3,921	4,008	3,908	3,916	3,915	3,915	3,904
Nondurable goods	2,764	2,781	2,780	2,777	2,754	2,770	2,765	2,766	2,764	2,767

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 2001	June 2002	July 2002 ^P	Aug. 2002 ^P	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002 ^P	Aug. 2002 ^P
Total private	34.5	34.7	34.2	34.4	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1
Goods-producing	40.7	40.8	40.0	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.2
Mining	43.6	43.5	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.6	43.2
Construction	40.2	39.5	39.3	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.7	39.0	38.3	38.7
Manufacturing	40.9	41.3	40.3	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.8
Overtime hours	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2
Durable goods	41.2	41.7	40.5	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.1
Overtime hours	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1
Lumber and wood products	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.1	40.8
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	40.3	39.8	40.5	39.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.6	44.4	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.2
Primary metal industries	43.5	44.8	43.8	44.2	43.6	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.2	44.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	44.6	46.5	46.0	46.2	44.6	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.7	46.2
Fabricated metal products	41.5	42.1	41.0	41.9	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.1	40.9	40.0	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.2	39.4	38.0	38.5	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.7	38.4
Transportation equipment	42.7	42.9	40.3	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.7	41.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.3	44.7	40.9	43.9	43.6	44.4	44.2	44.1	42.8	43.2
Instruments and related products	40.5	41.0	40.1	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.5	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.3	39.5	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.8	38.8	39.6	38.5	38.5
Nondurable goods	40.4	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.3
Overtime hours	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Food and kindred products	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.7	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.1	41.2
Tobacco products	39.7	42.3	41.9	40.4	39.6	41.3	41.6	41.1	41.9	40.4
Textile mill products	40.1	41.9	40.8	41.8	39.8	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.5
Apparel and other textile products	37.1	37.5	36.4	36.3	37.1	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.6	36.3
Paper and allied products	41.2	41.5	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.3	41.4
Printing and publishing	38.2	37.3	37.1	37.9	38.0	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.8
Chemicals and allied products	42.1	42.6	41.9	42.3	42.2	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.4
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	41.4	41.8	40.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.5	41.7	40.3	40.9	40.6	41.6	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.0
Leather and leather products	36.7	37.4	36.0	36.2	36.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.9
Service-producing	33.0	33.3	32.9	33.0	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.4	38.8	38.5	38.8	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.5
Wholesale trade	38.3	39.0	38.3	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5
Retail trade	29.4	29.7	29.6	29.5	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	36.7	35.8	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.2
Services	32.9	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	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			
	Aug. 2001	June 2002	July 2002 ^P	Aug. 2002 ^P	Aug. 2001	June 2002	July 2002 ^P	Aug. 2002 ^P
Total private	\$14.26	\$14.68	\$14.66	\$14.70	\$491.97	\$509.40	\$501.37	\$505.68
Seasonally adjusted	14.38	14.75	14.78	14.82	490.36	505.93	502.52	505.36
Goods-producing	16.04	16.38	16.45	16.49	652.83	668.30	658.00	669.49
Mining	17.47	17.65	17.74	17.77	761.69	767.78	761.05	769.44
Construction	18.44	18.74	18.90	18.96	741.29	740.23	742.77	750.82
Manufacturing	14.89	15.28	15.26	15.32	609.00	631.06	614.98	626.59
Durable goods	15.38	15.74	15.67	15.81	633.66	656.36	634.64	652.95
Lumber and wood products	12.37	12.53	12.58	12.56	509.64	520.00	515.78	516.22
Furniture and fixtures	12.33	12.62	12.56	12.61	494.43	508.59	499.89	510.71
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.16	15.48	15.62	15.54	676.14	687.31	682.59	683.76
Primary metal industries	17.02	17.46	17.61	17.50	740.37	782.21	771.32	773.50
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.62	20.92	21.09	20.97	919.65	972.78	970.14	968.81
Fabricated metal products	14.34	14.71	14.60	14.76	595.11	619.29	598.60	618.44
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.93	16.36	16.47	16.59	638.79	669.12	658.80	670.24
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.70	15.04	15.06	15.11	576.24	592.58	572.28	581.74
Transportation equipment	19.13	19.75	19.36	19.82	816.85	847.28	780.21	840.37
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.43	20.36	19.74	20.49	860.75	910.09	807.37	899.51
Instruments and related products	14.93	15.14	15.23	15.20	604.67	620.74	610.72	618.64
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.23	12.28	12.32	12.37	468.41	485.06	470.62	478.72
Nondurable goods	14.16	14.60	14.69	14.60	572.06	592.76	587.60	591.30
Food and kindred products	12.89	13.29	13.33	13.21	536.22	550.21	547.86	550.86
Tobacco products	20.97	23.26	23.24	20.83	832.51	983.90	973.76	841.53
Textile mill products	11.39	11.69	11.76	11.73	456.74	489.81	479.81	490.31
Apparel and other textile products	9.41	9.95	9.92	9.95	349.11	373.13	361.09	361.19
Paper and allied products	16.87	17.53	17.72	17.63	695.04	727.50	730.06	728.12
Printing and publishing	14.88	15.11	15.15	15.19	568.42	563.60	562.07	575.70
Chemicals and allied products	18.54	19.14	19.34	19.31	780.53	815.36	810.35	816.81
Petroleum and coal products	22.19	22.15	22.21	22.27	954.17	917.01	928.38	899.71
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.43	13.66	13.77	13.68	543.92	569.62	554.93	559.51
Leather and leather products	10.33	10.27	10.38	10.30	379.11	384.10	373.68	372.86
Service-producing	13.74	14.20	14.15	14.19	453.42	472.86	465.54	468.27
Transportation and public utilities	16.78	17.29	17.34	17.31	644.35	670.85	667.59	671.63
Wholesale trade	15.80	16.17	16.11	16.21	605.14	630.63	617.01	624.09
Retail trade	9.71	10.00	9.98	10.00	285.47	297.00	295.41	295.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.77	16.27	16.23	16.27	567.72	597.11	581.03	587.35
Services	14.52	15.08	15.03	15.05	477.71	497.64	489.98	493.64

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	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002 ^P	Aug. 2002 ^P	Percent change from: July 2002-Aug. 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.38	\$14.68	\$14.70	\$14.75	\$14.78	\$14.82	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.02	8.10	8.12	8.14	8.14	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.99	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.44	.4
Mining	17.62	17.63	17.87	17.70	17.76	17.93	1.0
Construction	18.37	18.83	18.77	18.81	18.87	18.89	.1
Manufacturing	14.91	15.19	15.27	15.31	15.28	15.34	.4
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.22	14.43	14.53	14.56	14.57	14.59	.1
Service-producing	13.91	14.21	14.24	14.29	14.33	14.37	.3
Transportation and public utilities	16.81	17.26	17.31	17.37	17.34	17.35	.1
Wholesale trade	15.88	16.11	16.12	16.15	16.15	16.30	.9
Retail trade	9.79	9.97	9.99	10.06	10.05	10.08	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.88	16.18	16.17	16.27	16.36	16.39	.2
Services	14.76	15.13	15.16	15.19	15.27	15.30	.2

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 .0 percent from June 2002 to July 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					
	Aug. 2001	June 2002	July 2002P	Aug. 2002P	Aug. 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002P	Aug. 2002P
Total private	153.0	152.1	150.0	150.8	149.9	148.1	148.1	148.6	147.5	147.9
Goods-producing	113.1	108.1	105.9	107.8	109.6	105.4	105.0	105.7	104.2	104.5
Mining	57.1	54.6	53.6	54.5	55.6	53.5	53.7	53.7	52.3	53.1
Construction	199.7	188.5	189.2	191.1	184.6	178.3	176.4	178.4	174.2	176.7
Manufacturing	97.8	94.1	91.2	93.1	96.8	92.9	92.8	93.2	92.3	92.1
Durable goods	101.3	96.8	92.9	95.0	100.5	95.5	95.4	95.6	94.6	94.3
Lumber and wood products	140.6	137.9	136.7	137.9	136.1	133.3	134.4	134.0	134.7	133.7
Furniture and fixtures	127.2	124.9	121.0	123.3	126.4	124.7	122.9	122.9	123.2	122.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	121.4	117.6	116.1	117.8	117.0	113.6	112.6	113.3	112.3	113.6
Primary metal industries	82.7	77.0	74.1	75.7	82.8	76.7	76.4	76.6	75.4	75.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	64.1	59.7	59.2	59.7	64.1	58.3	58.9	59.2	58.7	59.7
Fabricated metal products	112.8	110.9	106.7	109.6	112.3	109.1	110.1	110.2	109.8	109.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	88.4	83.8	81.0	81.2	89.1	83.1	82.8	83.1	82.0	81.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	92.2	81.9	78.2	78.3	92.3	82.9	82.2	81.7	80.4	78.4
Transportation equipment	112.6	108.2	99.0	106.1	111.4	105.7	105.6	106.4	103.9	104.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	150.2	148.0	130.6	144.7	147.9	144.2	144.0	144.7	139.9	142.4
Instruments and related products	71.5	68.8	67.3	67.6	71.5	68.2	67.9	68.2	68.1	67.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.7	92.5	88.4	90.9	89.3	90.2	90.6	92.1	90.2	89.5
Nondurable goods	93.1	90.2	88.7	90.5	91.6	89.3	89.4	89.9	89.2	89.0
Food and kindred products	121.4	115.7	117.1	121.3	115.4	115.4	115.6	117.1	115.5	115.5
Tobacco products	51.5	50.5	49.4	55.4	52.9	49.1	51.5	52.9	53.9	58.0
Textile mill products	66.2	62.7	60.0	62.1	65.0	62.1	61.6	61.6	61.2	60.9
Apparel and other textile products	46.4	44.6	42.6	42.7	46.6	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.3	42.9
Paper and allied products	96.2	95.1	93.7	93.8	96.0	94.9	95.0	94.5	93.8	93.7
Printing and publishing	114.6	105.7	104.9	106.9	114.0	106.0	106.2	106.8	105.5	106.5
Chemicals and allied products	95.9	96.4	94.0	94.8	96.0	93.6	95.1	95.7	94.8	94.9
Petroleum and coal products	73.1	72.9	74.2	71.1	71.3	67.9	70.9	70.7	71.6	69.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	135.4	137.2	131.7	134.2	135.2	135.1	133.8	135.2	135.0	133.9
Leather and leather products	24.8	23.8	22.2	22.2	24.5	23.6	23.1	22.6	23.7	21.5
Service-producing	170.9	171.8	169.7	170.1	167.9	167.3	167.5	167.8	167.0	167.4
Transportation and public utilities	140.1	136.5	134.1	134.7	139.2	134.4	134.4	133.9	134.1	133.9
Wholesale trade	127.0	128.6	126.5	126.9	126.3	125.7	125.7	126.7	125.9	126.1
Retail trade	150.9	151.5	150.8	150.0	146.7	146.8	147.1	147.1	145.8	146.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	141.0	144.5	141.0	141.9	139.8	140.9	140.6	140.0	139.9	140.8
Services	215.6	217.2	214.6	215.7	211.9	211.5	211.8	212.7	211.8	212.5

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	49.4	P48.8	P46.7				
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	48.0	P50.4	P47.1					
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	43.4	P44.1	P47.1							
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	34.0
2002	P35.3	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	40.4	P48.2	P39.7				
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	37.1	38.6	40.1	P40.4	P35.7					
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	19.9	26.8	29.8	P37.5	P35.7							
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	13.6
2002	P17.6	P16.9										

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.