



Technical information:

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

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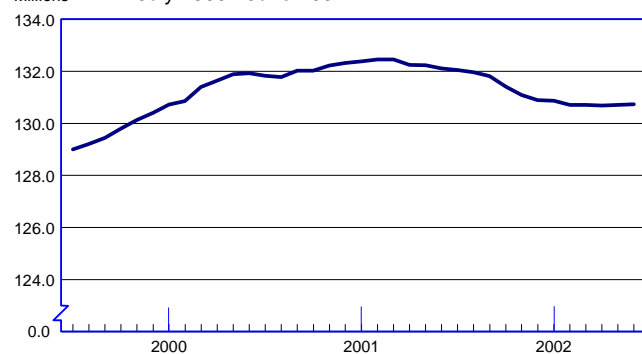
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 2002

The unemployment rate was essentially unchanged in June, at 5.9 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Payroll employment was little changed for the fourth month in a row, and none of the major industry groups showed any significant change. Average hourly earnings grew by 6 cents in June, following 5 months of small increases.

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



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



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (8.4 million) and the unemployment rate (5.9 percent) were essentially unchanged in June for the second month in a row. Both measures, however, were higher in the second quarter of this year than in the first quarter. (See table A.) In June, jobless rates for adult men (5.4 percent), adult women (5.1 percent), teenagers (17.6 percent), whites (5.2 percent), blacks (10.7 percent), and Hispanics (7.4 percent) showed little or no change from the previous month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more increased in June to 3.1 million. The number of such persons has grown by nearly 700,000 so far this year and, since June 2001, has about doubled. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force fell by 293,000 to 142.5 million in June, after seasonal adjustment, and the labor force participation rate declined to 66.6 percent. Over the year, however, the labor force has increased by about 1 million. (See table A-1.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			May- June change
	2002		2002			
	I	II	Apr.	May	June	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	141,868	142,605	142,570	142,769	142,476	-293
Employment.....	133,894	134,149	133,976	134,417	134,053	-364
Unemployment.....	7,975	8,456	8,594	8,351	8,424	73
Not in labor force.....	71,342	71,059	70,922	70,889	71,366	477
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	0.1
Adult men.....	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	.2
Adult women.....	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	-.1
Teenagers.....	16.0	17.1	16.8	16.9	17.6	.7
White.....	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	.0
Black.....	10.1	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	.5
Hispanic origin.....	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.0	7.4	.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	130,759	p130,708	130,680	p130,704	p130,740	p36
Goods-producing ¹	24,049	p23,878	23,905	p23,869	p23,859	p-10
Construction.....	6,602	p6,544	6,541	p6,538	p6,552	p14
Manufacturing.....	16,883	p16,774	16,800	p16,773	p16,750	p-23
Service-producing ¹	106,711	p106,830	106,775	p106,835	p106,881	p46
Retail trade.....	23,353	p23,324	23,345	p23,323	p23,305	p-18
Services.....	40,924	p41,083	41,025	p41,095	p41,128	p33
Government.....	21,165	p21,204	21,185	p21,202	p21,225	p23
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.2	p34.2	34.2	p34.2	p34.3	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.8	p41.0	40.9	p40.9	p41.1	p.2
Overtime.....	4.0	p4.2	4.2	p4.2	p4.3	p.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ²					
Total private.....	148.2	p148.3	148.1	p148.2	p148.6	p0.4
	Earnings ²					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.62	p\$14.71	\$14.68	p\$14.70	p\$14.76	p\$0.06
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	499.52	p503.69	502.06	p502.74	p506.27	p3.53

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

p=preliminary.

The number of employed persons decreased over the month by 364,000 to 134.1 million, seasonally adjusted, while the employment-population ratio fell to 62.7 percent. Total employment in June was nearly 1 million lower than a year earlier and the employment-population ratio was 1.1 percentage points lower. (See table A-1.)

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 June, up from 1.2 million a year earlier. These individuals reported that they wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 337,000 in June. 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 in June (+36,000) for the fourth consecutive month. In contrast, payroll employment had fallen by an average of 160,000 jobs a month from the start of the economic downturn in March 2001 through February 2002. (See table B-1.)

Employment in manufacturing declined by 23,000 in June. Job losses in the industry have moderated substantially since the beginning of the year. Between March 2001 and January 2002, manufacturing had lost an average of 115,000 jobs a month. By comparison, in February and March, losses averaged 63,000 a month and, from April through June, 24,000 a month. The June losses occurred primarily within durable goods manufacturing, particularly in electronic and electrical equipment, primary metals, lumber and wood products, and aircraft and parts manufacturing. In the nondurable goods sector, job losses continued in printing and publishing.

Construction employment edged up over the month. From March 2001 through May 2002, the construction industry lost 243,000 jobs, a smaller decline than in prior economic downturns. Employment in mining was little changed in June. Since its recent peak in September 2001, the industry has lost 14,000 jobs, with most of the losses in oil and gas extraction.

Employment in the services industry was little changed in June following 3 months of job gains. These prior gains were fueled, in large part, by job increases in the help supply industry. In June, however, employment in help supply was essentially flat, after seasonal adjustment. Employment in health services rose by 34,000, mainly in hospitals. In contrast, engineering and management services lost 21,000 jobs over the month.

In retail trade, employment declined in car dealerships, and department stores lost jobs for the second consecutive month. Employment in eating and drinking places was essentially unchanged over the month; the industry has lost 186,000 jobs since its most recent peak in July 2001.

Transportation and public utilities employment was essentially unchanged over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Job losses in communications partly offset job gains in local and interurban passenger transit and in air transportation. In finance, employment increased in mortgage brokerages (7,000) and in security and commodity brokerages (4,000). The non-education component of local government added 20,000 jobs.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls ticked up by 0.1 hour in June to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was up by 0.2 hour to 41.1 hours, and factory overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 4.3 hours. Since November, the factory workweek has increased by 0.7 hour and factory overtime by 0.5 hour. (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 June to 148.6 (1982=100). The manufacturing index also was up by 0.3 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 6 cents in June to \$14.76, seasonally adjusted. June's gain brought the total increase for the second quarter to 11 cents. This was greater than the increase of 9 cents in the first quarter, but less than the 2001 average quarterly increase of 13 cents. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.7 percent over the month to \$506.27. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.3 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for July 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 2, 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 start date for these series. For more detailed series, the starting date will vary depending on the scope of the definitional changes between SIC and NAICS. The NAICS-based reconstruction effort will cover all CES published data types: all employees, women workers, production workers, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and derivative series (for example, indexes of aggregate weekly hours).

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

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

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

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

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2001, the sample included about 350,000 establishments employing about 39 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					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,725	213,658	213,842	211,725	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842
Civilian labor force	142,684	142,253	143,669	141,468	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476
Participation rate	67.4	66.6	67.2	66.8	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6
Employed	135,923	134,365	134,992	135,003	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053
Employment-population ratio	64.2	62.9	63.1	63.8	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7
Agriculture	3,335	3,282	3,405	3,044	3,246	3,126	3,154	3,097	3,110
Nonagricultural industries	132,588	131,083	131,587	131,959	131,073	130,768	130,823	131,320	130,942
Unemployed	6,762	7,888	8,677	6,465	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.5	6.0	4.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Not in labor force	69,040	71,405	70,173	70,257	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366
Persons who currently want a job	4,959	5,472	5,083	4,578	4,375	4,537	4,468	4,779	4,689
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,786	102,765	102,856	101,786	102,542	102,607	102,682	102,765	102,856
Civilian labor force	76,460	76,071	77,016	75,558	75,685	75,756	76,009	76,415	76,189
Participation rate	75.1	74.0	74.9	74.2	73.8	73.8	74.0	74.4	74.1
Employed	72,885	71,864	72,388	72,012	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524
Employment-population ratio	71.6	69.9	70.4	70.7	69.7	69.5	69.5	70.0	69.5
Unemployed	3,575	4,207	4,627	3,546	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.5	6.0	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,616	94,479	94,622	93,616	94,262	94,315	94,414	94,479	94,622
Civilian labor force	71,627	72,230	72,404	71,429	71,718	71,723	72,098	72,428	72,288
Participation rate	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7	76.4
Employed	68,910	68,691	68,751	68,535	68,157	68,013	68,193	68,647	68,390
Employment-population ratio	73.6	72.7	72.7	73.2	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7	72.3
Agriculture	2,214	2,235	2,301	2,057	2,185	2,084	2,213	2,125	2,138
Nonagricultural industries	66,696	66,456	66,450	66,478	65,973	65,929	65,980	66,522	66,251
Unemployed	2,716	3,539	3,653	2,894	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781	3,899
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,939	110,893	110,985	109,939	110,663	110,728	110,809	110,893	110,985
Civilian labor force	66,224	66,183	66,653	65,910	66,525	66,249	66,561	66,354	66,287
Participation rate	60.2	59.7	60.1	60.0	60.1	59.8	60.1	59.8	59.7
Employed	63,038	62,501	62,603	62,991	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528
Employment-population ratio	57.3	56.4	56.4	57.3	56.8	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.3
Unemployed	3,187	3,681	4,050	2,919	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.6	6.1	4.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,023	102,936	103,038	102,023	102,651	102,728	102,847	102,936	103,038
Civilian labor force	61,707	62,558	62,278	61,961	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,597	62,481
Participation rate	60.5	60.8	60.4	60.7	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.6
Employed	59,215	59,438	58,999	59,555	59,588	59,227	59,333	59,337	59,316
Employment-population ratio	58.0	57.7	57.3	58.4	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6
Agriculture	809	803	783	772	829	804	732	760	749
Nonagricultural industries	58,406	58,635	58,215	58,783	58,759	58,423	58,602	58,577	58,567
Unemployed	2,492	3,120	3,279	2,406	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,260	3,165
Unemployment rate	4.0	5.0	5.3	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,086	16,243	16,182	16,086	16,293	16,292	16,231	16,243	16,182
Civilian labor force	9,351	7,465	8,987	8,078	7,790	7,962	7,748	7,744	7,707
Participation rate	58.1	46.0	55.5	50.2	47.8	48.9	47.7	47.7	47.6
Employed	7,797	6,236	7,242	6,913	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347
Employment-population ratio	48.5	38.4	44.8	43.0	40.4	40.8	39.7	39.6	39.2
Agriculture	312	243	321	215	233	239	209	213	223
Nonagricultural industries	7,486	5,992	6,921	6,698	6,342	6,416	6,240	6,221	6,124
Unemployed	1,554	1,229	1,745	1,165	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360
Unemployment rate	16.6	16.5	19.4	14.4	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6

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					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,789	177,087	177,217	175,789	176,783	176,866	176,972	177,087	177,217
Civilian labor force	118,859	118,389	119,542	117,854	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742	118,530
Participation rate	67.6	66.9	67.5	67.0	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.9
Employed	113,926	112,632	113,220	113,126	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563	112,382
Employment-population ratio	64.8	63.6	63.9	64.4	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.4
Unemployed	4,932	5,757	6,322	4,728	5,840	5,873	6,236	6,179	6,148
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.9	5.3	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,681	61,030	61,182	60,475	60,714	60,521	60,867	61,095	61,007
Participation rate	77.0	76.8	76.9	76.7	76.5	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.7
Employed	58,651	58,344	58,461	58,318	58,053	57,793	57,921	58,170	58,112
Employment-population ratio	74.4	73.4	73.5	74.0	73.2	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.1
Unemployed	2,029	2,686	2,721	2,157	2,661	2,728	2,946	2,926	2,895
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,226	51,063	50,804	50,512	51,199	50,938	51,289	51,163	51,060
Participation rate	59.7	60.2	59.9	60.0	60.5	60.2	60.5	60.4	60.2
Employed	48,457	48,920	48,471	48,810	48,941	48,765	48,908	48,871	48,812
Employment-population ratio	57.6	57.7	57.1	58.0	57.8	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.5
Unemployed	1,769	2,143	2,333	1,702	2,259	2,174	2,381	2,292	2,248
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.2	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,952	6,296	7,557	6,867	6,558	6,699	6,505	6,483	6,464
Participation rate	62.2	49.0	58.8	53.7	51.0	52.1	50.7	50.5	50.3
Employed	6,818	5,368	6,289	5,998	5,639	5,728	5,596	5,522	5,458
Employment-population ratio	53.3	41.8	49.0	46.9	43.9	44.6	43.6	43.0	42.5
Unemployed	1,134	928	1,268	869	920	971	908	961	1,006
Unemployment rate	14.3	14.7	16.8	12.7	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8	15.6
Men	15.5	14.7	18.4	14.3	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.4	17.7
Women	12.9	14.7	15.1	11.0	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2	13.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,533	25,898	25,930	25,533	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898	25,930
Civilian labor force	16,897	16,848	16,965	16,739	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887	16,822
Participation rate	66.2	65.1	65.4	65.6	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2	64.9
Employed	15,434	15,170	15,126	15,330	15,131	14,969	15,045	15,168	15,027
Employment-population ratio	60.4	58.6	58.3	60.0	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6	58.0
Unemployed	1,463	1,678	1,839	1,409	1,616	1,789	1,896	1,718	1,794
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.0	10.8	8.4	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,329	7,551	7,509	7,339	7,444	7,579	7,528	7,573	7,543
Participation rate	71.6	72.6	72.1	71.7	71.8	73.0	72.5	72.8	72.4
Employed	6,805	6,925	6,794	6,764	6,798	6,814	6,831	6,925	6,760
Employment-population ratio	66.5	66.6	65.2	66.1	65.6	65.7	65.8	66.6	64.9
Unemployed	524	626	715	575	645	765	698	648	783
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.3	9.5	7.8	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6	10.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,467	8,427	8,381	8,457	8,361	8,267	8,458	8,401	8,363
Participation rate	66.1	64.8	64.4	66.0	64.5	63.7	65.1	64.6	64.3
Employed	7,886	7,622	7,628	7,887	7,653	7,526	7,597	7,606	7,628
Employment-population ratio	61.5	58.6	58.6	61.5	59.1	58.0	58.5	58.5	58.6
Unemployed	581	805	753	570	708	742	860	794	735
Unemployment rate	6.9	9.6	9.0	6.7	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5	8.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,101	870	1,076	943	943	912	954	913	916
Participation rate	44.4	34.8	43.0	38.0	37.8	36.6	38.3	36.6	36.6
Employed	743	623	704	679	680	630	617	637	639
Employment-population ratio	30.0	25.0	28.2	27.4	27.2	25.3	24.7	25.5	25.6
Unemployed	358	247	371	264	263	282	338	276	276
Unemployment rate	32.5	28.4	34.5	28.0	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2	30.2
Men	36.4	34.7	35.7	30.5	30.0	36.9	37.3	36.8	30.0
Women	29.1	20.7	33.3	25.7	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3	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					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,090	23,797	23,867	23,090	23,604	23,664	23,732	23,797	23,867
Civilian labor force	15,669	16,002	16,207	15,602	16,011	15,908	16,156	16,085	16,146
Participation rate	67.9	67.2	67.9	67.6	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6	67.6
Employed	14,640	14,978	15,018	14,574	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963	14,959
Employment-population ratio	63.4	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9	62.7
Unemployed	1,029	1,024	1,188	1,028	1,143	1,165	1,279	1,122	1,187
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4

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					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,504	28,073	28,105	28,504	27,420	27,858	28,155	28,073	28,105
Civilian labor force	12,321	12,435	12,443	12,121	12,172	12,187	12,410	12,356	12,254
Percent of population	43.2	44.3	44.3	42.5	44.4	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.6
Employed	11,543	11,509	11,548	11,283	11,165	11,206	11,297	11,306	11,288
Employment-population ratio	40.5	41.0	41.1	39.6	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2
Unemployed	778	926	896	838	1,008	980	1,113	1,051	966
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.4	7.2	6.9	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.9
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,099	57,063	57,070	57,099	57,362	57,327	56,904	57,063	57,070
Civilian labor force	36,672	36,783	36,482	36,882	37,023	36,431	36,547	36,648	36,737
Percent of population	64.2	64.5	63.9	64.6	64.5	63.5	64.2	64.2	64.4
Employed	35,320	34,917	34,572	35,426	35,078	34,450	34,459	34,605	34,676
Employment-population ratio	61.9	61.2	60.6	62.0	61.2	60.1	60.6	60.6	60.8
Unemployed	1,352	1,867	1,910	1,456	1,945	1,981	2,089	2,042	2,061
Unemployment rate	3.7	5.1	5.2	3.9	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,812	44,541	44,897	44,812	45,350	45,094	44,670	44,541	44,897
Civilian labor force	33,111	32,556	32,797	33,290	32,884	32,896	32,845	32,786	32,962
Percent of population	73.9	73.1	73.0	74.3	72.5	72.9	73.5	73.6	73.4
Employed	32,102	31,090	31,287	32,250	31,527	31,497	31,314	31,184	31,413
Employment-population ratio	71.6	69.8	69.7	72.0	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.0	70.0
Unemployed	1,009	1,466	1,510	1,040	1,356	1,398	1,532	1,602	1,550
Unemployment rate	3.0	4.5	4.6	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,348	48,583	48,435	46,348	47,636	47,675	48,373	48,583	48,435
Civilian labor force	36,372	38,358	37,848	36,632	37,773	37,853	38,394	38,359	38,084
Percent of population	78.5	79.0	78.1	79.0	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.0	78.6
Employed	35,545	37,313	36,676	35,851	36,681	36,833	37,236	37,239	36,971
Employment-population ratio	76.7	76.8	75.7	77.4	77.0	77.3	77.0	76.6	76.3
Unemployed	826	1,044	1,173	781	1,092	1,019	1,158	1,121	1,113
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9

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

² Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	135,923	134,365	134,992	135,003	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053
Married men, spouse present	43,342	43,374	43,140	43,357	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548	43,140
Married women, spouse present	33,113	33,471	33,029	33,466	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371	33,362
Women who maintain families	8,453	8,372	8,397	8,513	8,417	8,320	8,266	8,397	8,465
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,849	41,987	41,633	41,914	41,966	41,908	42,167	41,901	41,675
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,920	38,269	38,585	39,043	38,424	38,146	38,140	38,346	38,740
Service occupations	18,855	18,891	19,229	18,524	18,612	18,722	18,749	18,909	18,889
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,957	14,437	14,490	14,824	14,335	14,412	14,274	14,365	14,375
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,797	17,292	17,393	17,556	17,668	17,482	17,377	17,468	17,152
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,544	3,490	3,663	3,173	3,334	3,238	3,290	3,265	3,285
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,039	2,031	2,155	1,803	1,930	1,825	1,896	1,911	1,909
Self-employed workers	1,251	1,208	1,210	1,193	1,293	1,264	1,216	1,156	1,158
Unpaid family workers	44	43	40	32	21	29	34	40	29
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	123,625	122,675	123,146	123,069	122,770	122,545	122,366	123,071	122,627
Government	18,624	19,851	19,276	18,934	19,286	19,218	19,347	19,811	19,630
Private industries	105,001	102,825	103,870	104,135	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260	102,997
Private households	793	772	846	760	709	677	791	775	810
Other industries	104,208	102,052	103,024	103,375	102,775	102,650	102,228	102,485	102,187
Self-employed workers	8,864	8,314	8,348	8,720	8,257	8,200	8,234	8,305	8,208
Unpaid family workers	99	94	92	102	86	89	103	105	95
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,924	3,856	4,188	3,649	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,996	3,899
Slack work or business conditions	2,288	2,497	2,591	2,276	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,626	2,588
Could only find part-time work	1,180	1,058	1,210	1,008	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064	1,031
Part time for noneconomic reasons	16,884	19,132	17,502	18,482	18,395	18,530	18,793	18,887	19,170
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,801	3,688	4,006	3,556	3,998	3,848	4,009	3,818	3,758
Slack work or business conditions	2,225	2,382	2,475	2,215	2,615	2,605	2,587	2,515	2,472
Could only find part-time work	1,141	1,022	1,183	990	1,089	1,001	1,122	1,033	1,022
Part time for noneconomic reasons	16,379	18,606	16,977	18,066	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,350	18,739

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					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,465	8,351	8,424	4.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Men, 20 years and over	2,894	3,781	3,899	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
Women, 20 years and over	2,406	3,260	3,165	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,165	1,310	1,360	14.4	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6
Married men, spouse present	1,166	1,646	1,834	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1
Married women, spouse present	1,033	1,364	1,315	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8
Women who maintain families	577	738	761	6.3	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.2
Full-time workers	5,216	6,951	7,172	4.5	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.1
Part-time workers	1,267	1,426	1,266	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	891	1,372	1,400	2.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,646	2,109	2,178	4.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	686	904	909	4.4	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,508	1,709	1,748	7.9	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	217	219	214	6.4	7.1	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,246	6,921	6,968	4.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3
Goods-producing industries	1,580	2,001	2,028	5.6	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5
Mining	34	21	40	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	4.4	7.9
Construction	565	729	746	6.9	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.1
Manufacturing	981	1,251	1,242	5.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8
Durable goods	610	695	797	5.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3
Nondurable goods	371	556	445	4.9	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.1
Service-producing industries	3,666	4,921	4,940	4.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	333	467	466	4.1	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,491	2,001	1,905	5.4	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	213	337	349	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.1
Services	1,629	2,115	2,220	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.9
Government workers	403	537	455	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	190	191	173	9.5	9.5	12.4	9.0	9.1	8.3

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					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,486	2,801	3,395	2,809	2,828	3,078	2,793	2,876	2,729
5 to 14 weeks	1,803	2,103	2,384	2,098	2,515	2,411	2,818	2,531	2,784
15 weeks and over	1,473	2,984	2,898	1,571	2,561	2,688	2,854	2,952	3,103
15 to 26 weeks	780	1,443	1,308	843	1,383	1,355	1,360	1,316	1,434
27 weeks and over	692	1,541	1,590	728	1,178	1,333	1,494	1,636	1,669
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	11.8	17.1	15.8	12.9	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.3
Median duration, in weeks	4.4	9.4	8.1	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.7
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	51.6	35.5	39.1	43.4	35.8	37.6	33.0	34.4	31.7
5 to 14 weeks	26.7	26.7	27.5	32.4	31.8	29.5	33.3	30.3	32.3
15 weeks and over	21.8	37.8	33.4	24.3	32.4	32.9	33.7	35.3	36.0
15 to 26 weeks	11.5	18.3	15.1	13.0	17.5	16.6	16.1	15.7	16.6
27 weeks and over	10.2	19.5	18.3	11.2	14.9	16.3	17.6	19.6	19.4

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,090	4,115	4,364	3,249	4,326	4,270	4,525	4,598	4,579
On temporary layoff	843	836	904	990	1,106	1,066	1,095	1,091	1,061
Not on temporary layoff	2,247	3,279	3,460	2,259	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506	3,518
Permanent job losers	1,656	2,647	2,735	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	591	632	725	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	781	809	807	807	877	862	1,017	902	836
Reentrants	2,186	2,474	2,688	1,921	2,268	2,471	2,450	2,433	2,360
New entrants	705	491	818	470	485	557	519	499	584
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	45.7	52.2	50.3	50.4	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5	54.8
On temporary layoff	12.5	10.6	10.4	15.4	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7
Not on temporary layoff	33.2	41.6	39.9	35.0	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6	42.1
Job leavers	11.5	10.3	9.3	12.5	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.0
Reentrants	32.3	31.4	31.0	29.8	28.5	30.3	28.8	28.9	28.2
New entrants	10.4	6.2	9.4	7.3	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Job leavers5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants5	.3	.6	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4

¹ Not available.

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

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.7	5.5	6.0	4.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.9	5.8	6.3	(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	5.5	6.5	6.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	8.2	9.2	9.8	(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					
	June 2001	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002	June 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,465	8,351	8,424	4.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
16 to 24 years	2,345	2,627	2,723	10.4	11.6	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2
16 to 19 years	1,165	1,310	1,360	14.4	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6
16 to 17 years	514	596	608	16.5	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.7	20.8
18 to 19 years	649	717	749	13.0	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.6
20 to 24 years	1,180	1,316	1,363	8.2	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.9	9.3
25 years and over	4,139	5,791	5,749	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8
25 to 54 years	3,622	5,011	4,922	3.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9
55 years and over	527	838	854	2.8	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	3,546	4,521	4,665	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
16 to 24 years	1,351	1,471	1,492	11.6	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.9
16 to 19 years	652	740	766	15.8	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.6	19.6
16 to 17 years	295	358	348	18.5	19.6	20.8	19.6	23.7	23.2
18 to 19 years	362	382	422	14.2	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6	17.4
20 to 24 years	699	730	726	9.3	10.2	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.5
25 years and over	2,190	3,110	3,189	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
25 to 54 years	1,884	2,631	2,688	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
55 years and over	310	496	508	3.0	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6
Women, 16 years and over	2,919	3,830	3,759	4.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7
16 to 24 years	994	1,156	1,231	9.2	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.4
16 to 19 years	513	570	594	13.0	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2	15.6
16 to 17 years	219	238	260	14.4	13.6	15.3	19.2	17.4	18.3
18 to 19 years	287	335	327	11.8	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.7
20 to 24 years	481	586	637	7.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1
25 years and over	1,949	2,681	2,560	3.5	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6
25 to 54 years	1,738	2,381	2,233	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8
55 years and over	217	341	346	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	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	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	69,040	70,173	25,326	25,841	43,714	44,332
Persons who currently want a job	4,959	5,083	2,182	2,323	2,778	2,759
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,159	1,365	610	675	548	690
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	291	337	198	203	93	134
Reasons other than discouragement ³	868	1,028	412	472	455	556
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,328	7,231	3,864	3,818	3,464	3,413
Percent of total employed	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,993	3,801	2,365	2,175	1,627	1,627
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,555	1,519	531	501	1,024	1,018
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	280	331	194	242	86	89
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,425	1,551	736	887	688	665

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					
	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P
Total	133,299	130,608	131,434	131,849	132,108	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,704	130,740
Total private	112,351	109,013	109,793	110,586	111,204	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,502	109,515
Goods-producing	25,355	23,701	23,913	24,194	25,012	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,869	23,859
Mining	575	557	559	562	567	564	560	564	558	557
Metal mining	35.5	32.1	32.1	33.0	35	32	32	32	32	33
Coal mining	79.7	80.5	80.2	79.7	80	82	81	81	80	80
Oil and gas extraction	345.2	333.9	332.1	335.5	341	339	336	339	334	334
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	114.8	110.6	114.2	113.7	111	111	111	112	112	110
Construction	6,945	6,400	6,594	6,794	6,697	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,538	6,552
General building contractors	1,504.9	1,416.4	1,448.1	1,497.8	1,462	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,453	1,456
Heavy construction, except building	981.5	875.0	938.0	966.0	921	914	908	901	906	908
Special trade contractors	4,458.1	4,108.6	4,208.2	4,329.9	4,314	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,188
Manufacturing	17,835	16,744	16,760	16,838	17,748	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,773	16,750
Production workers	12,027	11,220	11,241	11,301	11,971	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,241	11,234
Durable goods	10,745	9,962	9,968	10,006	10,684	10,023	9,976	9,976	9,965	9,947
Production workers	7,207	6,620	6,633	6,663	7,162	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,618	6,611
Lumber and wood products	798.1	756.6	768.0	776.7	788	771	769	767	771	767
Furniture and fixtures	525.3	499.0	495.8	499.4	524	491	491	497	493	495
Stone, clay, and glass products	580.7	548.7	554.7	561.3	572	551	550	551	549	552
Primary metal industries	661.6	596.7	595.1	594.0	660	601	596	598	598	593
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	211.2	187.0	187.0	186.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,489.4	1,422.8	1,422.7	1,430.2	1,482	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,427	1,425
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,038.0	1,844.4	1,840.1	1,844.0	2,025	1,855	1,846	1,842	1,835	1,833
Computer and office equipment	348.0	310.7	307.7	308.5	347	315	315	313	308	307
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,646.7	1,441.7	1,434.0	1,432.6	1,642	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,430
Electronic components and accessories ..	666.3	566.5	564.0	565.8	667	571	566	566	567	568
Transportation equipment	1,775.2	1,672.3	1,678.9	1,686.1	1,765	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,676	1,676
Motor vehicles and equipment	954.6	913.7	916.9	923.6	948	913	915	912	914	917
Aircraft and parts	464.1	414.2	414.4	412.3	464	427	419	416	417	413
Instruments and related products	846.7	809.2	807.1	809.4	844	816	813	811	807	806
Miscellaneous manufacturing	383.7	370.2	371.4	372.3	382	372	370	371	372	370
Nondurable goods	7,090	6,782	6,792	6,832	7,064	6,857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,803
Production workers	4,820	4,600	4,608	4,638	4,809	4,652	4,639	4,630	4,623	4,623
Food and kindred products	1,688.3	1,657.0	1,665.4	1,683.5	1,691	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,685	1,687
Tobacco products	32.3	32.3	32.2	33.0	34	33	34	33	34	34
Textile mill products	479.9	435.4	435.2	435.2	478	441	440	436	434	432
Apparel and other textile products	573.0	523.5	525.5	529.5	566	531	527	523	520	523
Paper and allied products	638.6	612.2	611.4	616.2	635	621	620	615	612	612
Printing and publishing	1,496.6	1,408.6	1,403.3	1,403.2	1,494	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,408	1,402
Chemicals and allied products	1,027.0	1,006.7	1,006.2	1,011.8	1,021	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,006
Petroleum and coal products	128.2	124.3	126.3	127.2	126	126	126	125	125	124
Rubber and misc. plastics products	964.8	927.0	930.6	937.1	959	924	929	927	929	929
Leather and leather products	61.0	55.2	55.9	55.3	60	56	56	55	55	54
Service-producing	107,944	106,907	107,521	107,655	107,096	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,835	106,881
Transportation and public utilities	7,150	6,765	6,804	6,834	7,121	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,796	6,802
Transportation	4,559	4,303	4,343	4,366	4,540	4,341	4,330	4,330	4,333	4,345
Railroad transportation	234.7	230.5	231.8	232.3	234	234	233	230	230	231
Local and interurban passenger transit ..	475.3	488.1	493.9	480.6	477	479	478	476	475	483
Trucking and warehousing	1,871.7	1,808.2	1,826.6	1,844.4	1,855	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,829	1,826
Water transportation	202.4	185.4	195.3	204.6	195	187	186	190	193	196
Transportation by air	1,286.1	1,150.9	1,155.7	1,164.4	1,291	1,171	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,170
Pipelines, except natural gas	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.6	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	474.0	425.3	424.9	424.8	473	429	427	427	426	424
Communications and public utilities	2,591	2,462	2,461	2,468	2,581	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,463	2,457
Communications	1,731.1	1,625.1	1,624.3	1,622.9	1,726	1,652	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,618
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	859.4	837.0	836.6	845.3	855	844	841	841	837	839
Wholesale trade	6,825	6,662	6,686	6,713	6,781	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,682	6,681
Durable goods	4,056	3,901	3,913	3,933	4,033	3,924	3,912	3,908	3,915	3,916
Nondurable goods	2,769	2,761	2,773	2,780	2,748	2,765	2,769	2,770	2,767	2,765

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P
Retail trade	23,801	23,110	23,355	23,515	23,581	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,323	23,305
Building materials and garden supplies	1,106.8	1,074.2	1,117.0	1,120.9	1,054	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,069	1,068
General merchandise stores	2,865.1	2,823.0	2,825.8	2,834.5	2,917	2,892	2,901	2,915	2,896	2,884
Department stores	2,532.7	2,494.2	2,496.7	2,501.3	2,579	2,550	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,543
Food stores	3,454.5	3,363.5	3,381.9	3,408.1	3,448	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,395	3,397
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,448.2	2,421.1	2,439.5	2,452.2	2,425	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,436	2,431
New and used car dealers	1,124.8	1,127.2	1,133.0	1,133.2	1,120	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,135	1,130
Apparel and accessory stores	1,185.7	1,140.9	1,146.7	1,163.8	1,195	1,172	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,172
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,124.1	1,127.7	1,131.5	1,136.5	1,135	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,147	1,149
Eating and drinking places	8,526.0	8,136.7	8,265.5	8,355.1	8,277	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,125	8,118
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,091.0	3,022.6	3,046.8	3,043.9	3,130	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,086
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,788	7,714	7,744	7,802	7,719	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,737	7,740
Finance	3,832	3,804	3,813	3,840	3,812	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,823
Depository institutions	2,070.9	2,068.5	2,072.0	2,083.6	2,059	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,072
Commercial banks	1,446.5	1,442.1	1,446.3	1,454.6	1,437	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,447	1,445
Savings institutions	257.6	263.3	263.3	265.3	256	263	264	264	264	264
Nondepository institutions	724.2	754.8	755.7	763.5	720	754	753	756	756	761
Mortgage bankers and brokers	330.6	360.0	360.7	368.9	329	359	357	360	358	365
Security and commodity brokers	780.9	720.6	722.3	729.9	777	726	722	723	723	727
Holding and other investment offices	256.3	259.7	262.5	263.2	256	260	260	259	261	263
Insurance	2,378	2,368	2,368	2,374	2,369	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,370	2,367
Insurance carriers	1,604.0	1,585.9	1,582.5	1,587.1	1,596	1,593	1,591	1,589	1,583	1,581
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	774.3	782.1	785.2	786.9	773	783	784	785	787	786
Real estate	1,578	1,542	1,563	1,588	1,538	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,554	1,550
Services ²	41,432	41,061	41,291	41,528	40,990	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,095	41,128
Agricultural services	936.1	870.3	925.1	942.5	850	868	872	857	857	854
Hotels and other lodging places	1,992.7	1,753.8	1,805.2	1,897.4	1,876	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,796
Personal services	1,237.8	1,355.5	1,263.9	1,253.4	1,271	1,282	1,289	1,286	1,278	1,286
Business services	9,658.5	9,201.9	9,308.3	9,402.4	9,590	9,207	9,237	9,312	9,334	9,336
Services to buildings	1,032.6	1,025.6	1,029.7	1,041.5	1,020	1,018	1,021	1,027	1,024	1,031
Personnel supply services	3,504.1	3,085.0	3,187.8	3,247.3	3,457	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,201	3,202
Help supply services	3,139.5	2,770.5	2,869.4	2,928.3	3,092	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,891	2,900
Computer and data processing services ..	2,238.9	2,191.8	2,186.7	2,189.9	2,237	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,188	2,188
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,268.2	1,262.1	1,263.9	1,270.1	1,259	1,262	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,263
Miscellaneous repair services	374.6	376.5	376.8	379.8	373	379	377	377	375	377
Motion pictures	597.6	573.0	579.9	589.7	588	574	572	574	579	579
Amusement and recreation services	1,987.5	1,585.2	1,717.8	1,875.7	1,724	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,625	1,627
Health services	10,392.6	10,591.5	10,621.1	10,683.8	10,365	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,008.8	2,040.3	2,051.2	2,061.6	2,003	2,041	2,046	2,044	2,051	2,057
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,849.5	1,878.0	1,879.8	1,890.1	1,845	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,883	1,888
Hospitals	4,092.9	4,190.4	4,201.7	4,230.1	4,087	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,208	4,223
Home health care services	635.7	643.1	646.5	646.3	635	642	643	643	645	644
Legal services	1,054.2	1,050.6	1,056.7	1,081.6	1,035	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,064	1,066
Educational services	2,234.3	2,649.8	2,563.5	2,305.2	2,434	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,515	2,509
Social services	3,051.2	3,186.2	3,193.8	3,162.8	3,054	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,163	3,165
Child day care services	704.5	745.4	750.4	715.2	719	722	723	725	722	728
Residential care	869.9	899.8	899.8	910.6	863	899	902	903	901	905
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	119.4	106.8	111.3	117.0	111	109	109	109	108	109
Membership organizations	2,510.6	2,465.3	2,473.7	2,519.7	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,478	2,480
Engineering and management services	3,622.3	3,641.8	3,638.4	3,654.7	3,595	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,650	3,629
Engineering and architectural services	1,071.4	1,031.4	1,039.7	1,047.9	1,056	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,043	1,032
Management and public relations	1,176.4	1,199.0	1,205.8	1,207.9	1,165	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,198
Services, nec	50.9	46.4	48.1	48.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	20,948	21,595	21,641	21,263	20,904	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,202	21,225
Federal	2,641	2,603	2,604	2,621	2,617	2,608	2,611	2,610	2,599	2,598
Federal, except Postal Service	1,796.5	1,781.1	1,784.5	1,801.8	1,769	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,776	1,775
State	4,706	5,080	4,996	4,766	4,884	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,944	4,940
Education	1,886.6	2,284.9	2,190.7	1,931.1	2,096	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,140	2,138
Other State government	2,819.3	2,794.7	2,805.2	2,835.1	2,788	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,802
Local	13,601	13,912	14,041	13,876	13,403	13,617	13,645	13,633	13,659	13,687
Education	7,624.2	8,126.3	8,177.2	7,787.9	7,621	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,769	7,777
Other local government	5,976.7	5,785.7	5,863.5	6,087.7	5,782	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,890	5,910

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

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

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002 ^P	June 2002 ^P	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002 ^P	June 2002 ^P
Total private	34.4	33.9	34.1	34.7	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3
Goods-producing	40.7	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5
Mining	43.8	42.4	43.2	43.7	43.5	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.5
Construction	40.1	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.1
Manufacturing	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.2	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1
Overtime hours	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Durable goods	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4
Overtime hours	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Lumber and wood products	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.5	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0
Furniture and fixtures	38.7	40.4	40.2	40.3	38.5	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.5	40.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.4	43.5	43.8	44.5	43.9	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.8
Primary metal industries	43.8	44.2	44.2	44.4	43.7	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	45.1	45.3	45.8	46.1	44.8	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.7	45.7
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.3	39.3	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.3
Transportation equipment	42.3	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.0	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.6	44.9	44.9	44.2	42.9	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	43.6
Instruments and related products	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.4	38.8	38.7	39.4	38.3	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.7	39.5
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.7
Overtime hours	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Food and kindred products	41.1	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.7
Tobacco products	40.9	40.9	41.7	42.4	39.9	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.2
Textile mill products	40.4	41.7	41.5	41.8	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4
Apparel and other textile products	37.8	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.4	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0
Paper and allied products	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.6	42.0	42.0
Printing and publishing	37.8	37.1	37.2	37.4	38.0	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.8
Chemicals and allied products	42.2	41.8	42.2	42.6	42.2	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5
Petroleum and coal products	42.9	40.2	40.1	41.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.9	41.3	41.3	41.6	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.3	41.4
Leather and leather products	36.8	37.4	36.7	37.4	36.3	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8
Service-producing	32.9	32.5	32.6	33.3	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.4	38.0	38.3	38.6	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.1
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	38.3	39.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.8
Retail trade	29.2	28.7	29.1	29.7	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	35.8	35.8	36.8	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.2	36.1
Services	32.8	32.4	32.4	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7

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			
	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002 ^P	June 2002 ^P	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002 ^P	June 2002 ^P
Total private	\$14.20	\$14.69	\$14.67	\$14.69	\$488.48	\$497.99	\$500.25	\$509.74
Seasonally adjusted	14.29	14.68	14.70	14.76	488.72	502.06	502.74	506.27
Goods-producing	15.89	16.27	16.30	16.38	646.72	654.05	658.52	668.30
Mining	17.53	17.70	17.73	17.58	767.81	750.48	765.94	768.25
Construction	18.22	18.70	18.68	18.72	730.62	723.69	728.52	741.31
Manufacturing	14.79	15.20	15.22	15.28	603.43	620.16	622.50	629.54
Durable goods	15.24	15.66	15.68	15.73	626.36	646.76	649.15	654.37
Lumber and wood products	12.19	12.33	12.42	12.54	498.57	504.30	510.46	520.41
Furniture and fixtures	12.19	12.54	12.58	12.66	471.75	506.62	505.72	510.20
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.11	15.35	15.45	15.50	670.88	667.73	676.71	689.75
Primary metal industries	16.93	17.25	17.35	17.45	741.53	762.45	766.87	774.78
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.39	20.69	20.81	20.96	919.59	937.26	953.10	966.26
Fabricated metal products	14.25	14.66	14.64	14.69	589.95	606.92	611.95	615.51
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.79	16.30	16.34	16.34	639.50	660.15	665.04	666.67
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.49	14.87	14.91	14.99	569.46	581.42	582.98	589.11
Transportation equipment	18.96	19.68	19.65	19.75	802.01	844.27	842.99	841.35
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.31	20.22	20.17	20.32	841.92	907.88	905.63	898.14
Instruments and related products	14.74	15.11	15.11	15.16	599.92	607.42	607.42	618.53
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.07	12.36	12.36	12.35	463.49	479.57	478.33	486.59
Nondurable goods	14.11	14.53	14.55	14.61	568.63	582.65	586.37	594.63
Food and kindred products	12.89	13.18	13.25	13.32	529.78	533.79	543.25	552.78
Tobacco products	22.59	22.80	23.10	23.22	923.93	932.52	963.27	984.53
Textile mill products	11.32	11.65	11.71	11.70	457.33	485.81	485.97	489.06
Apparel and other textile products	9.42	9.93	9.93	9.98	356.08	369.40	369.40	374.25
Paper and allied products	16.89	17.33	17.49	17.48	702.62	717.46	729.33	732.41
Printing and publishing	14.75	15.11	15.05	15.16	557.55	560.58	559.86	566.98
Chemicals and allied products	18.55	19.01	18.97	19.06	782.81	794.62	800.53	811.96
Petroleum and coal products	21.77	22.39	22.01	22.17	933.93	900.08	882.60	924.49
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.29	13.68	13.67	13.71	543.56	564.98	564.57	570.34
Leather and leather products	10.27	10.39	10.43	10.29	377.94	388.59	382.78	384.85
Service-producing	13.69	14.25	14.20	14.21	450.40	463.13	462.92	473.19
Transportation and public utilities	16.69	17.31	17.23	17.31	640.90	657.78	659.91	668.17
Wholesale trade	15.81	16.11	16.08	16.15	603.94	615.40	615.86	633.08
Retail trade	9.70	10.00	9.98	10.01	283.24	287.00	290.42	297.30
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.68	16.23	16.20	16.30	567.62	581.03	579.96	599.84
Services	14.45	15.16	15.13	15.10	473.96	491.18	490.21	498.30

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	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002 ^P	June 2002 ^P	Percent change from: May 2002-June 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.29	\$14.62	\$14.65	\$14.68	\$14.70	\$14.76	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.94	8.14	8.13	8.10	8.12	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.89	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	.2
Mining	17.62	17.66	17.72	17.63	17.86	17.63	-1.3
Construction	18.30	18.68	18.74	18.83	18.78	18.79	.1
Manufacturing	14.81	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.26	15.31	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.13	14.46	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56	.2
Service-producing	13.82	14.14	14.18	14.21	14.24	14.30	.4
Transportation and public utilities	16.77	17.16	17.26	17.26	17.30	17.39	.5
Wholesale trade	15.89	16.19	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.13	.1
Retail trade	9.75	9.92	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.07	.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.78	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.19	16.30	.7
Services	14.61	15.04	15.08	15.13	15.17	15.21	.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 .2 percent from April 2002 to May 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					
	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P	June 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P
Total private	153.3	146.5	148.2	152.0	150.6	148.3	148.2	148.1	148.2	148.6
Goods-producing	113.5	103.8	105.5	108.1	111.0	106.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.7
Mining	56.6	52.7	53.9	54.9	55.5	54.6	54.0	53.5	53.7	54.1
Construction	197.3	172.2	179.4	189.2	186.0	182.3	178.1	178.3	176.2	179.0
Manufacturing	99.0	92.3	92.8	93.9	98.2	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.1
Durable goods	103.4	95.3	95.7	96.6	102.4	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.4
Lumber and wood products	139.7	131.5	134.7	137.8	136.2	134.1	134.7	133.3	134.4	134.0
Furniture and fixtures	126.0	124.3	123.2	124.7	125.3	121.9	123.2	124.7	122.9	122.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	122.3	112.7	115.0	117.7	118.6	114.6	113.1	113.6	112.3	113.6
Primary metal industries	85.0	76.5	76.6	76.5	84.6	76.4	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	66.1	58.3	58.8	59.2	65.5	57.9	58.4	58.3	59.1	58.7
Fabricated metal products	113.9	108.4	109.4	110.7	113.1	109.0	109.2	109.1	110.0	109.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	93.0	83.1	83.3	83.7	92.4	82.6	83.1	83.1	82.9	83.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	96.9	82.2	81.5	81.9	96.8	82.5	83.1	82.9	82.2	81.6
Transportation equipment	113.2	107.1	107.6	107.4	111.4	106.2	105.5	105.7	105.5	105.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	149.5	146.9	147.3	146.1	146.0	142.8	143.0	144.2	144.0	142.9
Instruments and related products	72.7	67.8	67.7	68.8	72.7	68.7	68.6	68.2	67.9	68.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	93.3	90.0	90.4	92.8	93.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	90.7	92.2
Nondurable goods	92.9	88.1	88.7	90.1	92.6	89.3	89.6	89.3	89.4	89.9
Food and kindred products	114.9	111.0	112.9	115.4	115.5	114.8	115.5	115.4	115.4	116.7
Tobacco products	46.2	47.8	48.1	50.7	49.4	51.3	51.0	49.1	51.5	53.0
Textile mill products	67.5	62.5	61.9	62.4	66.6	62.0	62.4	62.1	61.6	61.4
Apparel and other textile products	49.1	43.8	44.1	44.6	48.0	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.5
Paper and allied products	98.1	93.9	94.4	95.9	97.8	95.5	95.5	94.9	95.0	95.4
Printing and publishing	114.4	105.3	105.1	105.6	115.1	107.4	106.8	106.0	106.1	106.8
Chemicals and allied products	96.8	93.9	94.7	96.2	96.4	94.2	94.4	93.6	95.1	95.5
Petroleum and coal products	71.8	68.7	70.1	73.6	70.5	71.8	70.9	67.9	70.6	72.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	138.7	134.2	134.6	136.9	137.2	132.6	133.8	135.1	134.3	134.6
Leather and leather products	25.9	23.4	23.3	23.3	25.1	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.1	22.6
Service-producing	171.2	165.6	167.3	171.7	168.5	167.2	167.4	167.3	167.6	167.8
Transportation and public utilities	141.7	132.4	134.0	136.3	140.5	135.2	134.4	134.4	134.4	133.7
Wholesale trade	127.4	124.8	125.7	129.3	126.3	125.6	125.9	125.7	125.6	127.2
Retail trade	150.6	143.9	147.2	151.5	146.9	146.8	147.3	146.8	147.6	147.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	141.7	139.1	139.4	145.0	140.6	140.8	140.7	140.9	141.0	140.7
Services	215.8	210.6	211.8	216.8	212.5	211.1	211.3	211.5	211.8	212.6

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	P50.4	P49.1						
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	P47.4	P48.7							
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	P41.8	P42.9									
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	P33.4	P33.1
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	47.4	P46.7	P41.9						
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	P39.3	P40.8							
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	P26.8	P27.9									
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	P13.6	P13.2
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.