



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: SEPTEMBER 2002

Both nonfarm payroll employment and the unemployment rate were essentially unchanged in September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Job losses in manufacturing and transportation offset gains in finance and health services.

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

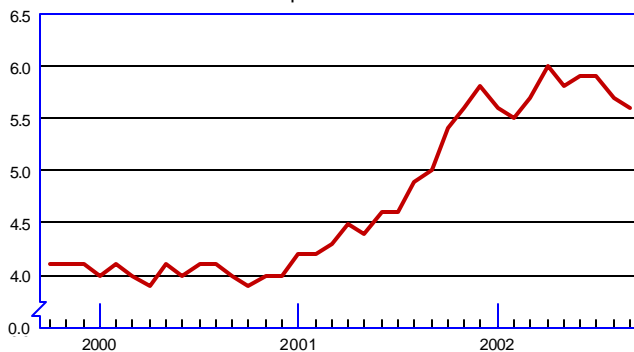
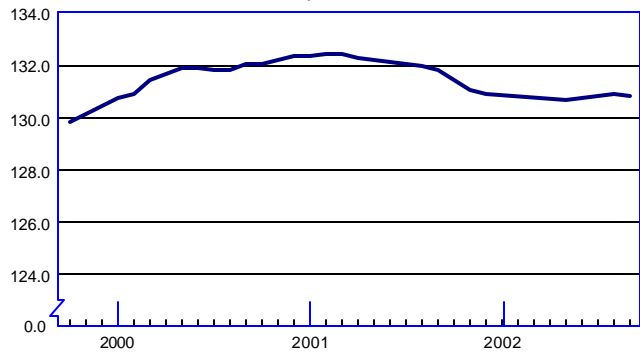


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions October 1999 - September 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (8.1 million) and the unemployment rate (5.6 percent) were essentially unchanged in September. The jobless rates for the major worker groups—adult men (5.2 percent), adult women (4.9 percent), teenagers (15.7 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks (9.6 percent), and Hispanics (7.4 percent)—showed no statistically significant change in September. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment, as measured by the household survey, rose by 711,000 to 135.2 million in September, after seasonal adjustment. Nearly half of this increase was among teens, who experience large seasonal swings in employment between August and September. The total employment-population ratio was up by 0.2 percentage point to 63.0 percent. This ratio was 0.6 percentage point lower than in September 2001 and 1.8 percentage points lower than its peak in April 2000. (See table A-1.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug.- Sept. change
	2002		2002			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	142,605	142,761	142,390	142,616	143,277	661
Employment.....	134,149	134,568	134,045	134,474	135,185	711
Unemployment.....	8,456	8,193	8,345	8,142	8,092	-50
Not in labor force.....	71,059	71,465	71,633	71,609	71,152	-457
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Adult men.....	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	.0
Adult women.....	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	.0
Teenagers.....	17.1	16.9	17.7	17.2	15.7	-1.5
White.....	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	.0
Black.....	10.7	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	.0
Hispanic origin.....	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	-.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	130,706	p130,847	130,790	p130,897	p130,854	p-43
Goods-producing ¹	23,879	p23,783	23,812	p23,787	p23,749	p-38
Construction.....	6,544	p6,541	6,519	p6,553	p6,552	p-1
Manufacturing.....	16,776	p16,688	16,742	p16,679	p16,644	p-35
Service-producing ¹	106,827	p107,064	106,978	p107,110	p107,105	p-5
Retail trade.....	23,327	p23,304	23,339	p23,295	p23,279	p-16
Services.....	41,090	p41,316	41,215	p41,352	p41,380	p28
Government.....	21,201	p21,265	21,228	p21,281	p21,285	p4
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.2	p34.1	34.0	p34.1	p34.3	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	41.0	p40.8	40.7	p40.9	p40.9	p.0
Overtime.....	4.2	p4.1	4.0	p4.2	p4.1	p-.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ²					
Total private.....	148.3	p148.0	147.5	p148.0	p148.6	p0.6
	Earnings ²					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.71	p\$14.82	\$14.78	p\$14.82	p\$14.87	p\$0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	503.58	p505.97	502.52	p505.36	p510.04	p4.68

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

p=preliminary.

The civilian labor force increased by 661,000 over the month to 143.3 million, seasonally adjusted, and the labor force participation rate rose by 0.2 percentage point to 66.8 percent. (See table A-1.)

About 7.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in September. These multiple jobholders represented 5.4 percent of the total employed. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in September, compared with 1.3 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 387,000 in September, up from 280,000 a year earlier. 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 essentially unchanged (-43,000) in September at 130.9 million. In the prior 4 months, employment had increased by 217,000, including a gain of 107,000 (as revised) in August. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment decreased by 35,000 in September. Job losses have accelerated over the last 2 months, following a moderation in declines between March and July. This trend is especially evident in electronic equipment and industrial machinery, which lost 11,000 and 9,000 jobs in September, respectively. Aircraft and parts and furniture and fixtures lost 6,000 jobs each in September. Aircraft manufacturers have reduced payrolls by 65,000 workers over the year, primarily due to reduced demand for passenger jets.

Transportation employment fell by 26,000 in September. Despite a 12,000 job loss over the month, air transportation has had no net employment change so far this year. This follows losses that totaled 132,000 in the last 4 months of 2001. Employment in the trucking industry had held steady for the first 7 months of this year, but since July has fallen by 22,000. Employment in communications continued to decline in September; since April 2001, the industry has lost 145,000 jobs.

Employment in the services industry was little changed in September (+28,000), following a gain of 137,000 in August. Health services added 21,000 jobs in September; employment in the industry has risen by 282,000 over the past 12 months. Employment in engineering and management services increased by 18,000 in September. Amusement and recreation services lost 26,000 jobs, as seasonal layoffs were larger than usual.

Finance employment grew by 9,000 over the month, with most of the gain occurring among mortgage bankers (+6,000). Over the past year, mortgage banking has added 44,000 jobs. Federal government employment (excluding postal workers) was up in September, mainly due to the hiring of additional airport security workers.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.2 hour in September to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. This follows a rise of 0.1 hour in August. These gains offset July's 0.3 hour loss. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 40.9 hours. Manufacturing overtime edged down by 0.1 hour to 4.1 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.4 percent in September to 148.6 (1982=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.3 percent over the month to 92.1. (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 5 cents in September to \$14.87, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.9 percent over the month to \$510.04. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 3.0 percent, and average weekly earnings increased by 3.7 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for October 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 1, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey has completed preliminary tabulations of the universe counts for the first quarter of this year. The tabulations indicate that the estimate of overall payroll employment will require a downward revision of approximately 284,000, or two-tenths of one percent, for the March 2002 reference month. The historical average for benchmark revisions over the last ten years has been plus or minus three-tenths of one percent.

Upcoming Changes to Household and National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

Household Data Series

Effective with the release of November 2002 data, the Current Population Survey (CPS) sample size will be decreased from about 60,000 to about 55,000 eligible households as a cost savings measure. The sample cut will occur in 31 states and the District of Columbia and will reduce by about half the number of households added to the CPS sample in the fall of 2000. This decrease in the sample will have a negligible effect on the reliability of national labor force estimates.

Effective with the release of January 2003 data, several changes to the CPS will affect estimates contained in the Employment Situation news release:

- Population controls that reflect the results of Census 2000 will be used in the monthly CPS estimation process. In addition, CPS data series from January 2000 through December 2002 will be revised to reflect the introduction of the Census 2000-based population controls.
- The questions on race and Hispanic origin in the CPS will be modified to comply with the new standards for federal statistical agencies. A major change under those standards is that respondents may select more than one race when answering the survey. Respondents will continue to be asked a separate question to determine if they are Hispanic. The Employment Situation news release will present data for persons who report they are white and no other race, black or African American and no other race, and Asian and no other race. Data will continue to be presented for Hispanics separately.
- The CPS will adopt the Census industry and occupation classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system. These new classification systems represent complete breaks in the time series for occupation and industry data. As a result, seasonally adjusted occupation and industry estimates from the household survey will not be presented until sufficient time series become available for seasonal adjustment.
- The CPS program will begin using the X-12 ARIMA software for seasonal adjustment of time series data. Because of the other revisions being introduced with the January data, the annual revision of 5 years of seasonally adjusted data that typically occurs with the release of data for December will be delayed until the release of data for January.

Questions about upcoming changes to the CPS data series can be directed to the Division of Labor Force Statistics at 202-691-6378.

National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

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 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					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	212,357	214,225	214,429	212,357	213,658	213,842	214,023	214,225	214,429
Civilian labor force	141,576	143,176	142,745	142,068	142,769	142,476	142,390	142,616	143,277
Participation rate	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8
Employed	134,868	135,028	135,063	135,004	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185
Employment-population ratio	63.5	63.0	63.0	63.6	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0
Agriculture	3,371	3,479	3,501	3,181	3,097	3,110	3,282	3,188	3,298
Nonagricultural industries	131,497	131,549	131,562	131,823	131,320	130,942	130,763	131,286	131,887
Unemployed	6,708	8,148	7,683	7,064	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
Not in labor force	70,781	71,049	71,684	70,289	70,889	71,366	71,633	71,609	71,152
Persons who currently want a job	4,348	4,751	4,449	4,568	4,779	4,689	4,895	4,503	4,674
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,110	103,046	103,148	102,110	102,765	102,856	102,945	103,046	103,148
Civilian labor force	75,689	76,669	76,201	75,951	76,415	76,189	76,041	76,088	76,480
Participation rate	74.1	74.4	73.9	74.4	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.8	74.1
Employed	72,284	72,456	72,154	72,177	71,894	71,524	71,509	71,552	72,004
Employment-population ratio	70.8	70.3	70.0	70.7	70.0	69.5	69.5	69.4	69.8
Unemployed	3,405	4,213	4,047	3,774	4,521	4,665	4,532	4,536	4,476
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,917	94,756	94,906	93,917	94,479	94,622	94,694	94,756	94,906
Civilian labor force	71,750	72,418	72,416	71,805	72,428	72,288	72,172	72,203	72,473
Participation rate	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.5	76.7	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.4
Employed	68,952	68,958	69,026	68,696	68,647	68,390	68,405	68,447	68,711
Employment-population ratio	73.4	72.8	72.7	73.1	72.7	72.3	72.2	72.2	72.4
Agriculture	2,301	2,400	2,408	2,138	2,125	2,138	2,256	2,221	2,226
Nonagricultural industries	66,651	66,557	66,618	66,558	66,522	66,251	66,149	66,226	66,485
Unemployed	2,799	3,460	3,390	3,109	3,781	3,899	3,767	3,757	3,762
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,247	111,179	111,281	110,247	110,893	110,985	111,078	111,179	111,281
Civilian labor force	65,887	66,507	66,545	66,117	66,354	66,287	66,349	66,527	66,797
Participation rate	59.8	59.8	59.8	60.0	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	60.0
Employed	62,584	62,572	62,909	62,827	62,524	62,528	62,536	62,922	63,181
Employment-population ratio	56.8	56.3	56.5	57.0	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.6	56.8
Unemployed	3,303	3,934	3,636	3,290	3,830	3,759	3,813	3,605	3,616
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,277	103,256	103,335	102,277	102,936	103,038	103,127	103,256	103,335
Civilian labor force	62,230	62,448	62,919	62,222	62,597	62,481	62,590	62,783	62,929
Participation rate	60.8	60.5	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.8	60.9
Employed	59,446	59,037	59,791	59,463	59,337	59,316	59,364	59,710	59,835
Employment-population ratio	58.1	57.2	57.9	58.1	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	57.9
Agriculture	842	806	859	823	760	749	814	772	845
Nonagricultural industries	58,604	58,231	58,932	58,640	58,577	58,567	58,550	58,938	58,991
Unemployed	2,784	3,411	3,128	2,759	3,260	3,165	3,226	3,073	3,094
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,163	16,212	16,189	16,163	16,243	16,182	16,202	16,212	16,189
Civilian labor force	7,595	8,310	7,411	8,041	7,744	7,707	7,629	7,630	7,874
Participation rate	47.0	51.3	45.8	49.7	47.7	47.6	47.1	47.1	48.6
Employed	6,469	7,033	6,246	6,845	6,434	6,347	6,276	6,318	6,639
Employment-population ratio	40.0	43.4	38.6	42.3	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.0	41.0
Agriculture	228	272	234	220	213	223	213	196	227
Nonagricultural industries	6,242	6,761	6,012	6,625	6,221	6,124	6,064	6,122	6,411
Unemployed	1,126	1,277	1,165	1,196	1,310	1,360	1,352	1,312	1,236
Unemployment rate	14.8	15.4	15.7	14.9	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	176,220	177,486	177,628	176,220	177,087	177,217	177,345	177,486	177,628
Civilian labor force	117,853	119,117	118,576	118,274	118,742	118,530	118,678	118,919	119,021
Participation rate	66.9	67.1	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.0
Employed	113,013	113,159	112,906	113,147	112,563	112,382	112,446	112,844	113,010
Employment-population ratio	64.1	63.8	63.6	64.2	63.6	63.4	63.4	63.6	63.6
Unemployed	4,840	5,958	5,670	5,127	6,179	6,148	6,233	6,075	6,011
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,672	61,200	61,129	60,751	61,095	61,007	61,068	61,240	61,212
Participation rate	76.8	76.8	76.6	76.9	76.9	76.7	76.7	76.9	76.7
Employed	58,610	58,623	58,564	58,428	58,170	58,112	58,164	58,332	58,331
Employment-population ratio	74.2	73.6	73.4	73.9	73.2	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.1
Unemployed	2,063	2,577	2,564	2,323	2,926	2,895	2,904	2,908	2,881
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,713	50,913	51,223	50,680	51,163	51,060	51,125	51,297	51,212
Participation rate	60.1	59.9	60.2	60.1	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.4	60.2
Employed	48,773	48,438	48,994	48,747	48,871	48,812	48,856	49,076	48,994
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.0	57.6	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.6	57.8	57.6
Unemployed	1,941	2,475	2,229	1,933	2,292	2,248	2,268	2,221	2,218
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.9	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,468	7,004	6,225	6,843	6,483	6,464	6,485	6,382	6,597
Participation rate	50.4	54.5	48.4	53.4	50.5	50.3	50.5	49.7	51.3
Employed	5,630	6,098	5,348	5,972	5,522	5,458	5,425	5,437	5,685
Employment-population ratio	43.9	47.5	41.6	46.6	43.0	42.5	42.2	42.3	44.2
Unemployed	837	906	876	871	961	1,006	1,060	945	911
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.9	14.1	12.7	14.8	15.6	16.4	14.8	13.8
Men	13.3	15.0	15.0	13.6	15.4	17.7	19.1	17.5	15.3
Women	12.5	10.8	13.1	11.7	14.2	13.4	13.6	12.1	12.3
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,644	26,000	26,039	25,644	25,898	25,930	25,961	26,000	26,039
Civilian labor force	16,719	16,829	16,922	16,827	16,887	16,822	16,618	16,753	17,053
Participation rate	65.2	64.7	65.0	65.6	65.2	64.9	64.0	64.4	65.5
Employed	15,269	15,149	15,347	15,339	15,168	15,027	14,976	15,142	15,420
Employment-population ratio	59.5	58.3	58.9	59.8	58.6	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.2
Unemployed	1,450	1,680	1,575	1,488	1,718	1,794	1,642	1,611	1,633
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.0	9.3	8.8	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,436	7,489	7,572	7,486	7,573	7,543	7,472	7,492	7,652
Participation rate	72.3	71.7	72.4	72.8	72.8	72.4	71.6	71.7	73.1
Employed	6,897	6,841	6,923	6,905	6,925	6,760	6,800	6,834	6,944
Employment-population ratio	67.1	65.5	66.2	67.1	66.6	64.9	65.2	65.4	66.4
Unemployed	538	648	649	581	648	783	673	658	708
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.7	8.6	7.8	8.6	10.4	9.0	8.8	9.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,433	8,384	8,477	8,431	8,401	8,363	8,348	8,414	8,465
Participation rate	65.5	64.2	64.8	65.5	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.5	64.8
Employed	7,764	7,642	7,792	7,783	7,606	7,628	7,602	7,719	7,799
Employment-population ratio	60.3	58.5	59.6	60.5	58.5	58.6	58.3	59.1	59.7
Unemployed	669	742	685	648	794	735	746	695	665
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.8	8.1	7.7	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	851	956	873	910	913	916	798	847	936
Participation rate	34.2	38.2	34.9	36.6	36.6	36.6	31.9	33.9	37.4
Employed	608	666	633	651	637	639	575	589	677
Employment-population ratio	24.4	26.6	25.3	26.2	25.5	25.6	23.0	23.5	27.0
Unemployed	243	290	240	259	276	276	223	258	259
Unemployment rate	28.5	30.4	27.5	28.5	30.2	30.2	28.0	30.5	27.7
Men	29.8	32.0	33.7	30.8	36.8	30.0	20.5	30.5	34.7
Women	27.1	28.7	21.4	26.1	22.3	30.4	34.8	30.4	20.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,288	23,999	24,065	23,288	23,797	23,867	23,935	23,999	24,065
Civilian labor force	15,815	16,245	16,290	15,811	16,085	16,146	16,304	16,240	16,294
Participation rate	67.9	67.7	67.7	67.9	67.6	67.6	68.1	67.7	67.7
Employed	14,817	15,029	15,141	14,785	14,963	14,959	15,066	15,014	15,095
Employment-population ratio	63.6	62.6	62.9	63.5	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.6	62.7
Unemployed	998	1,215	1,149	1,026	1,122	1,187	1,238	1,225	1,198
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.5	7.1	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	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					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,478	26,900	26,847	27,478	28,073	28,105	27,112	26,900	26,847
Civilian labor force	12,126	11,817	11,946	11,981	12,356	12,254	11,770	11,752	11,808
Percent of population	44.1	43.9	44.5	43.6	44.0	43.6	43.4	43.7	44.0
Employed	11,271	10,912	11,090	11,056	11,306	11,288	10,743	10,762	10,883
Employment-population ratio	41.0	40.6	41.3	40.2	40.3	40.2	39.6	40.0	40.5
Unemployed	855	905	856	925	1,051	966	1,028	991	925
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.7	7.2	7.7	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.4	7.8
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,400	57,778	58,097	57,400	57,063	57,070	57,012	57,778	58,097
Civilian labor force	36,712	36,916	37,333	36,923	36,648	36,737	37,149	37,203	37,533
Percent of population	64.0	63.9	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.4	65.2	64.4	64.6
Employed	35,232	35,076	35,632	35,319	34,605	34,676	35,250	35,323	35,668
Employment-population ratio	61.4	60.7	61.3	61.5	60.6	60.8	61.8	61.1	61.4
Unemployed	1,479	1,840	1,701	1,604	2,042	2,061	1,898	1,880	1,865
Unemployment rate	4.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,424	45,494	45,386	45,424	44,541	44,897	45,695	45,494	45,386
Civilian labor force	33,585	33,264	33,407	33,759	32,786	32,962	33,162	33,184	33,599
Percent of population	73.9	73.1	73.6	74.3	73.6	73.4	72.6	72.9	74.0
Employed	32,467	31,773	31,917	32,570	31,184	31,413	31,693	31,742	32,013
Employment-population ratio	71.5	69.8	70.3	71.7	70.0	70.0	69.4	69.8	70.5
Unemployed	1,117	1,490	1,491	1,189	1,602	1,550	1,469	1,443	1,586
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,870	48,583	48,557	46,870	48,583	48,435	48,755	48,583	48,557
Civilian labor force	36,998	37,779	38,061	36,918	38,359	38,084	37,850	37,996	37,997
Percent of population	78.9	77.8	78.4	78.8	79.0	78.6	77.6	78.2	78.3
Employed	36,072	36,568	36,933	36,008	37,239	36,971	36,750	36,974	36,896
Employment-population ratio	77.0	75.3	76.1	76.8	76.6	76.3	75.4	76.1	76.0
Unemployed	926	1,211	1,128	910	1,121	1,113	1,100	1,021	1,101
Unemployment rate	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	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					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	134,868	135,028	135,063	135,004	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185
Married men, spouse present	43,436	43,458	43,528	43,099	43,548	43,140	43,273	43,371	43,225
Married women, spouse present	33,597	33,183	33,963	33,604	33,371	33,362	33,361	33,723	33,997
Women who maintain families	8,381	8,494	8,474	8,274	8,397	8,465	8,521	8,419	8,357
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,899	41,813	42,444	41,813	41,901	41,675	41,978	42,152	42,385
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,645	38,698	38,391	38,891	38,346	38,740	38,458	38,892	38,623
Service occupations	18,210	18,921	18,657	18,402	18,909	18,889	18,752	18,771	18,884
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,866	14,541	14,532	14,857	14,365	14,375	14,073	14,242	14,503
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,730	17,340	17,436	17,654	17,468	17,152	17,327	17,142	17,345
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,517	3,714	3,603	3,281	3,265	3,285	3,501	3,340	3,361
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,003	2,110	2,183	1,882	1,911	1,909	2,031	1,927	2,054
Self-employed workers	1,342	1,337	1,292	1,278	1,156	1,158	1,227	1,231	1,221
Unpaid family workers	26	31	26	24	40	29	27	24	25
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	122,744	123,080	122,927	123,186	123,071	122,627	122,196	122,885	123,327
Government	19,222	19,008	19,403	19,290	19,811	19,630	19,709	19,586	19,442
Private industries	103,522	104,072	103,524	103,896	103,260	102,997	102,486	103,289	103,885
Private households	768	872	902	804	775	810	855	887	934
Other industries	102,754	103,200	102,622	103,092	102,485	102,187	101,631	102,402	102,951
Self-employed workers	8,657	8,385	8,549	8,556	8,305	8,208	8,268	8,368	8,439
Unpaid family workers	95	84	86	101	105	95	99	87	91
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,765	4,190	3,854	4,148	3,996	3,899	4,177	4,325	4,217
Slack work or business conditions	2,561	2,658	2,483	2,796	2,626	2,588	2,723	2,880	2,687
Could only find part-time work	1,005	1,107	1,139	1,064	1,064	1,031	1,096	1,159	1,202
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,994	16,500	19,041	18,798	18,887	19,170	19,138	19,120	18,833
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,648	3,991	3,726	4,015	3,818	3,758	3,949	4,060	4,068
Slack work or business conditions	2,480	2,522	2,398	2,704	2,515	2,472	2,609	2,715	2,596
Could only find part-time work	988	1,080	1,113	1,045	1,033	1,022	1,074	1,131	1,174
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,406	16,004	18,483	18,232	18,350	18,739	18,572	18,609	18,300

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					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	7,064	8,142	8,092	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
Men, 20 years and over	3,109	3,757	3,762	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,759	3,073	3,094	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,196	1,312	1,236	14.9	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7
Married men, spouse present	1,229	1,529	1,602	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6
Married women, spouse present	1,156	1,223	1,258	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6
Women who maintain families	629	665	646	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.2
Full-time workers	5,928	6,754	6,775	5.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7
Part-time workers	1,129	1,430	1,326	4.6	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.3
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,035	1,343	1,373	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,807	2,125	2,141	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	766	936	885	4.9	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,471	1,542	1,609	7.7	8.9	9.3	8.6	8.3	8.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	254	344	299	7.2	6.3	6.1	8.8	9.3	8.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,749	6,584	6,598	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0
Goods-producing industries	1,753	1,942	2,024	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4
Mining	28	31	44	5.0	4.4	7.9	3.8	6.0	8.0
Construction	649	760	769	7.8	8.9	9.1	10.3	9.5	9.3
Manufacturing	1,076	1,150	1,211	5.6	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.5
Durable goods	679	726	782	5.8	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.9
Nondurable goods	397	424	429	5.4	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.9
Service-producing industries	3,996	4,643	4,575	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5
Transportation and public utilities	310	372	386	3.9	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,648	1,927	1,944	5.9	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	229	266	266	2.8	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.1
Services	1,809	2,078	1,978	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1
Government workers	428	477	546	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	155	210	198	7.6	9.1	8.3	9.7	9.8	8.8

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					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,792	2,872	2,713	2,807	2,876	2,729	2,896	2,880	2,708
5 to 14 weeks	2,127	2,658	2,272	2,366	2,531	2,784	2,464	2,431	2,511
15 weeks and over	1,790	2,618	2,697	1,907	2,952	3,103	2,883	2,783	2,900
15 to 26 weeks	1,002	1,071	1,177	1,084	1,316	1,434	1,349	1,309	1,315
27 weeks and over	787	1,548	1,520	823	1,636	1,669	1,533	1,474	1,585
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.1	16.3	17.4	13.3	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.2	17.8
Median duration, in weeks	7.2	8.9	9.4	7.3	9.8	11.7	8.6	8.4	9.5
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	41.6	35.2	35.3	39.6	34.4	31.7	35.1	35.6	33.4
5 to 14 weeks	31.7	32.6	29.6	33.4	30.3	32.3	29.9	30.0	30.9
15 weeks and over	26.7	32.1	35.1	26.9	35.3	36.0	35.0	34.4	35.7
15 to 26 weeks	14.9	13.1	15.3	15.3	15.7	16.6	16.4	16.2	16.2
27 weeks and over	11.7	19.0	19.8	11.6	19.6	19.4	18.6	18.2	19.5

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,243	4,341	4,046	3,595	4,598	4,579	4,580	4,560	4,535
On temporary layoff	786	1,075	704	1,114	1,091	1,061	1,224	1,151	999
Not on temporary layoff	2,457	3,267	3,341	2,481	3,506	3,518	3,356	3,410	3,536
Permanent job losers	1,795	2,464	2,557	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	663	803	784	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	893	924	847	819	902	836	818	824	781
Reentrants	2,137	2,231	2,297	2,102	2,433	2,360	2,375	2,270	2,263
New entrants	434	651	493	466	499	584	571	619	526
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	48.4	53.3	52.7	51.5	54.5	54.8	54.9	55.1	56.0
On temporary layoff	11.7	13.2	9.2	16.0	12.9	12.7	14.7	13.9	12.3
Not on temporary layoff	36.6	40.1	43.5	35.5	41.6	42.1	40.2	41.2	43.6
Job leavers	13.3	11.3	11.0	11.7	10.7	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.6
Reentrants	31.9	27.4	29.9	30.1	28.9	28.2	28.5	27.4	27.9
New entrants	6.5	8.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.5	6.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Job leavers6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
New entrants3	.5	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4

¹ Not available.

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

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	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)	4.7	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.9	5.9	5.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	5.6	6.6	6.4	(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	8.3	9.5	9.0	(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					
	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	7,064	8,142	8,092	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
16 to 24 years	2,472	2,741	2,673	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.8
16 to 19 years	1,196	1,312	1,236	14.9	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7
16 to 17 years	508	561	575	16.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	19.7	19.3
18 to 19 years	691	769	663	13.9	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.0	13.6
20 to 24 years	1,276	1,429	1,437	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7
25 years and over	4,587	5,441	5,421	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	3,955	4,642	4,630	3.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6
55 years and over	613	815	772	3.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7
Men, 16 years and over	3,774	4,536	4,476	5.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
16 to 24 years	1,378	1,585	1,561	11.5	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.2
16 to 19 years	665	780	714	16.0	18.6	19.6	19.8	20.1	17.8
16 to 17 years	294	342	316	18.7	23.7	23.2	23.9	24.5	21.5
18 to 19 years	372	443	401	14.5	15.6	17.4	17.4	17.8	15.9
20 to 24 years	713	805	847	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.5	10.8
25 years and over	2,398	2,943	2,923	3.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5
25 to 54 years	2,068	2,513	2,494	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7
55 years and over	337	461	435	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	3,290	3,605	3,616	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4
16 to 24 years	1,094	1,156	1,112	10.1	10.7	11.4	11.6	10.6	10.3
16 to 19 years	531	532	522	13.6	15.2	15.6	15.6	14.2	13.5
16 to 17 years	214	219	259	14.3	17.4	18.3	17.9	15.1	17.2
18 to 19 years	319	326	262	13.3	14.1	13.7	14.8	14.1	11.1
20 to 24 years	563	624	590	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.5
25 years and over	2,189	2,498	2,497	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	1,887	2,129	2,137	4.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
55 years and over	276	354	337	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5

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	
	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2002	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	70,781	71,684	26,421	26,948	44,361	44,736
Persons who currently want a job	4,348	4,449	1,949	1,984	2,400	2,466
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,325	1,492	659	741	666	751
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	280	387	164	240	116	147
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,045	1,105	495	501	550	605
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,246	7,232	3,825	3,736	3,421	3,496
Percent of total employed	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,897	3,839	2,244	2,182	1,653	1,657
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,576	1,578	516	501	1,060	1,077
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	265	303	165	222	100	81
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,484	1,494	888	824	596	670

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					
	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002P	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002P	Sept. 2002P
Total	132,135	130,589	130,673	131,151	131,819	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,897	130,854
Total private	111,285	110,494	110,563	110,059	110,776	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,616	109,569
Goods-producing	24,988	24,159	24,207	24,055	24,675	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,787	23,749
Mining	578	559	565	561	571	558	555	551	555	553
Metal mining	35.0	32.8	32.5	32.7	35	32	32	33	32	32
Coal mining	81.8	78.9	78.5	78.7	82	80	80	79	79	79
Oil and gas extraction	346.5	332.7	337.9	334.2	343	334	333	329	333	331
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	114.7	114.5	115.7	115.2	111	112	110	110	111	111
Construction	6,916	6,851	6,863	6,785	6,674	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,553	6,552
General building contractors	1,497.7	1,508.7	1,525.0	1,505.4	1,462	1,454	1,454	1,445	1,464	1,469
Heavy construction, except building	996.3	971.3	970.9	964.7	924	908	910	899	898	895
Special trade contractors	4,422.3	4,371.3	4,367.2	4,314.9	4,288	4,179	4,185	4,175	4,191	4,188
Manufacturing	17,494	16,749	16,779	16,709	17,430	16,771	16,757	16,742	16,679	16,644
Production workers	11,786	11,224	11,277	11,242	11,719	11,245	11,236	11,247	11,198	11,175
Durable goods	10,457	9,911	9,910	9,849	10,445	9,963	9,944	9,922	9,876	9,834
Production workers	6,985	6,580	6,599	6,560	6,971	6,619	6,603	6,609	6,578	6,544
Lumber and wood products	795.2	778.1	783.4	775.5	784	770	767	766	767	764
Furniture and fixtures	506.1	492.8	494.9	488.4	507	494	495	495	495	489
Stone, clay, and glass products	573.8	564.2	565.8	563.7	566	549	552	554	556	556
Primary metal industries	644.5	586.0	590.0	589.6	643	597	593	589	589	588
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	206.6	187.1	188.8	188.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,467.0	1,418.0	1,418.5	1,415.3	1,465	1,428	1,425	1,428	1,416	1,413
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,950.3	1,823.0	1,806.8	1,794.7	1,957	1,834	1,829	1,826	1,810	1,801
Computer and office equipment	331.1	303.1	296.9	293.8	331	308	304	301	296	294
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,561.9	1,421.2	1,404.5	1,393.7	1,565	1,437	1,428	1,426	1,407	1,396
Electronic components and accessories	621.3	559.9	552.0	547.2	628	567	566	563	555	554
Transportation equipment	1,751.3	1,649.3	1,671.9	1,658.4	1,750	1,675	1,679	1,661	1,668	1,657
Motor vehicles and equipment	938.5	891.0	916.5	911.4	937	914	920	905	914	910
Aircraft and parts	463.8	408.7	404.3	399.1	463	416	411	409	404	398
Instruments and related products	830.6	807.6	801.7	795.5	832	807	805	803	798	796
Miscellaneous manufacturing	376.4	371.0	372.7	373.8	376	372	371	374	370	374
Nondurable goods	7,037	6,838	6,869	6,860	6,985	6,808	6,813	6,820	6,803	6,810
Production workers	4,801	4,644	4,678	4,682	4,748	4,626	4,633	4,638	4,620	4,631
Food and kindred products	1,735.0	1,709.7	1,736.7	1,738.8	1,690	1,687	1,691	1,687	1,683	1,694
Tobacco products	35.1	32.8	37.1	38.1	34	34	34	35	38	37
Textile mill products	467.5	428.0	430.6	428.4	464	434	432	429	427	425
Apparel and other textile products	553.5	520.6	522.2	517.3	551	520	522	525	523	515
Paper and allied products	629.5	613.6	613.7	615.7	628	612	612	612	613	614
Printing and publishing	1,468.1	1,407.2	1,402.0	1,400.4	1,471	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,401	1,403
Chemicals and allied products	1,015.4	1,011.4	1,009.9	1,006.9	1,019	1,006	1,008	1,008	1,007	1,011
Petroleum and coal products	128.6	128.6	128.3	127.9	126	125	125	126	126	126
Rubber and misc. plastics products	947.1	931.3	932.6	929.7	945	928	929	936	930	928
Leather and leather products	56.7	54.6	55.8	56.4	57	55	55	56	55	57
Service-producing	107,147	106,430	106,466	107,096	107,144	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,110	107,105
Transportation and public utilities	7,097	6,764	6,754	6,782	7,044	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,763	6,731
Transportation	4,534	4,301	4,299	4,339	4,487	4,328	4,334	4,328	4,320	4,294
Railroad transportation	232.6	227.9	227.0	228.0	232	228	229	227	226	228
Local and interurban passenger transit	486.5	415.6	406.1	476.4	477	475	472	471	464	467
Trucking and warehousing	1,871.3	1,847.9	1,858.9	1,841.7	1,841	1,827	1,829	1,834	1,829	1,812
Water transportation	198.9	205.4	204.3	196.4	192	193	193	192	190	190
Transportation by air	1,266.7	1,164.2	1,163.6	1,161.6	1,268	1,165	1,172	1,167	1,175	1,163
Pipelines, except natural gas	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.9	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	463.0	424.8	423.9	420.2	462	425	424	422	421	419
Communications and public utilities	2,563	2,463	2,455	2,443	2,557	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,443	2,437
Communications	1,711.6	1,613.5	1,606.6	1,596.7	1,706	1,626	1,615	1,608	1,598	1,591
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	851.0	849.1	848.3	846.0	851	839	841	844	845	846
Wholesale trade	6,752	6,713	6,699	6,672	6,747	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,672	6,667
Durable goods	3,995	3,932	3,922	3,897	3,998	3,916	3,915	3,914	3,905	3,900
Nondurable goods	2,757	2,781	2,777	2,775	2,749	2,765	2,766	2,765	2,767	2,767

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry^DContinued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002P	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002P	Sept. 2002P
Retail trade	23,545	23,463	23,460	23,317	23,509	23,327	23,308	23,339	23,295	23,279
Building materials and garden supplies	1,053.1	1,105.3	1,086.6	1,066.0	1,051	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,065	1,063
General merchandise stores	2,865.0	2,821.9	2,808.6	2,811.5	2,902	2,897	2,884	2,885	2,851	2,848
Department stores	2,535.3	2,486.1	2,473.8	2,476.4	2,567	2,560	2,542	2,544	2,513	2,506
Food stores	3,428.6	3,400.3	3,398.2	3,386.1	3,438	3,397	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,395
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,445.1	2,462.0	2,465.3	2,449.6	2,434	2,434	2,432	2,437	2,444	2,438
New and used car dealers	1,127.4	1,133.2	1,136.2	1,133.6	1,123	1,133	1,128	1,127	1,130	1,129
Apparel and accessory stores	1,174.3	1,175.1	1,184.2	1,155.8	1,188	1,169	1,173	1,178	1,177	1,169
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,125.3	1,137.4	1,137.6	1,136.0	1,141	1,146	1,148	1,153	1,153	1,152
Eating and drinking places	8,349.4	8,318.6	8,321.9	8,241.4	8,234	8,130	8,121	8,144	8,125	8,127
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,104.2	3,041.9	3,058.0	3,070.8	3,121	3,086	3,090	3,087	3,088	3,087
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,737	7,813	7,815	7,759	7,739	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,747	7,763
Finance	3,805	3,841	3,843	3,822	3,813	3,813	3,819	3,819	3,823	3,832
Depository institutions	2,055.9	2,086.9	2,088.8	2,070.5	2,061	2,073	2,071	2,073	2,076	2,076
Commercial banks	1,432.7	1,456.3	1,458.3	1,444.0	1,437	1,446	1,444	1,445	1,449	1,449
Savings institutions	256.4	263.8	264.0	262.3	258	264	264	263	263	264
Nondepository institutions	729.5	769.1	774.8	777.2	733	756	762	767	774	781
Mortgage bankers and brokers	336.1	374.7	376.4	379.4	337	359	366	372	375	381
Security and commodity brokers	759.7	724.5	720.1	715.1	758	723	723	718	714	714
Holding and other investment offices	259.5	260.3	258.8	259.4	261	261	263	261	259	261
Insurance	2,372	2,374	2,372	2,365	2,375	2,369	2,366	2,365	2,367	2,368
Insurance carriers	1,594.5	1,584.6	1,579.4	1,570.8	1,598	1,583	1,579	1,576	1,574	1,575
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	777.6	789.5	792.4	794.0	777	786	787	789	793	793
Real estate	1,560	1,598	1,600	1,572	1,551	1,550	1,548	1,553	1,557	1,563
Services ²	41,166	41,582	41,628	41,474	41,062	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,352	41,380
Agricultural services	898.1	948.2	934.6	916.3	857	856	857	862	862	874
Hotels and other lodging places	1,910.0	1,954.9	1,942.9	1,834.9	1,852	1,789	1,801	1,795	1,788	1,779
Personal services	1,238.5	1,233.1	1,240.8	1,249.8	1,274	1,279	1,285	1,282	1,286	1,286
Business services	9,614.5	9,368.2	9,470.2	9,489.0	9,522	9,330	9,332	9,325	9,397	9,394
Services to buildings	1,024.1	1,041.5	1,046.5	1,050.1	1,020	1,023	1,023	1,034	1,039	1,046
Personnel supply services	3,483.0	3,226.7	3,320.5	3,342.0	3,383	3,198	3,205	3,196	3,256	3,235
Help supply services	3,123.2	2,908.8	2,999.5	3,020.0	3,029	2,888	2,902	2,875	2,926	2,928
Computer and data processing services	2,222.1	2,193.9	2,193.3	2,183.0	2,233	2,190	2,191	2,193	2,193	2,194
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,261.7	1,274.4	1,271.1	1,269.5	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,266	1,265	1,269
Miscellaneous repair services	376.2	381.6	380.0	379.3	375	375	378	379	377	378
Motion pictures	570.4	598.3	608.1	582.5	580	578	581	584	592	593
Amusement and recreation services	1,772.5	1,949.3	1,937.7	1,706.4	1,700	1,621	1,631	1,649	1,664	1,638
Health services	10,442.2	10,714.5	10,736.5	10,724.0	10,452	10,626	10,660	10,687	10,713	10,734
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,013.8	2,071.2	2,082.4	2,077.2	2,016	2,050	2,061	2,067	2,075	2,080
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,857.9	1,892.1	1,899.1	1,897.0	1,858	1,883	1,887	1,888	1,893	1,897
Hospitals	4,125.2	4,245.9	4,248.5	4,246.0	4,129	4,207	4,221	4,233	4,243	4,249
Home health care services	639.6	644.9	646.5	650.5	639	644	643	646	647	650
Legal services	1,039.1	1,082.5	1,073.3	1,065.0	1,046	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,066	1,071
Educational services	2,408.1	2,222.2	2,203.5	2,488.8	2,452	2,518	2,511	2,529	2,535	2,533
Social services	3,081.2	3,131.7	3,154.1	3,179.8	3,097	3,164	3,165	3,181	3,203	3,203
Child day care services	720.9	663.2	679.5	723.8	722	722	726	726	734	725
Residential care	876.0	912.8	913.3	906.8	878	901	904	904	907	909
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	112.0	119.1	116.5	109.4	111	108	109	109	108	108
Membership organizations	2,456.2	2,543.6	2,508.1	2,456.0	2,479	2,480	2,484	2,476	2,472	2,478
Engineering and management services	3,591.8	3,668.1	3,659.0	3,632.5	3,610	3,649	3,636	3,634	3,633	3,651
Engineering and architectural services	1,060.4	1,051.6	1,048.4	1,032.3	1,057	1,042	1,034	1,032	1,031	1,029
Management and public relations	1,171.9	1,222.4	1,217.3	1,214.5	1,175	1,209	1,204	1,214	1,210	1,218
Services, nec	49.5	48.6	47.7	46.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	20,850	20,095	20,110	21,092	21,043	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,281	21,285
Federal	2,620	2,629	2,625	2,626	2,622	2,600	2,601	2,607	2,616	2,627
Federal, except Postal Service	1,776.4	1,816.1	1,813.2	1,817.9	1,774	1,777	1,783	1,790	1,799	1,815
State	4,913	4,683	4,696	4,930	4,938	4,945	4,935	4,950	4,944	4,956
Education	2,101.6	1,849.0	1,861.9	2,124.9	2,140	2,141	2,135	2,155	2,143	2,163
Other State government	2,811.2	2,834.1	2,833.6	2,805.4	2,798	2,804	2,800	2,795	2,801	2,793
Local	13,317	12,783	12,789	13,536	13,483	13,661	13,675	13,671	13,721	13,702
Education	7,522.8	6,582.2	6,672.2	7,654.8	7,679	7,770	7,755	7,788	7,832	7,810
Other local government	5,793.7	6,201.0	6,116.8	5,880.8	5,804	5,891	5,920	5,883	5,889	5,892

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					
	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2002 ^P
Total private	34.4	34.2	34.4	34.5	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.3
Goods-producing	40.8	40.0	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.3	40.3
Mining	44.0	43.0	43.4	43.1	43.6	43.0	43.3	42.7	43.3	42.6
Construction	39.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.6	39.0
Manufacturing	41.1	40.3	41.1	41.3	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.9
Overtime hours	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1
Durable goods	41.3	40.5	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3
Overtime hours	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2
Lumber and wood products	41.6	41.1	41.3	41.7	41.2	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.3
Furniture and fixtures	39.7	39.8	40.6	40.7	39.1	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	45.1	43.7	44.1	44.5	43.9	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.3
Primary metal industries	44.3	43.7	44.3	44.4	43.7	44.1	44.6	44.1	44.3	43.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.3	45.3	45.6	46.1	45.5	45.8	45.7
Fabricated metal products	41.5	41.0	41.8	41.8	41.2	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.4	40.0	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.4	38.0	38.8	39.3	39.1	39.4	39.4	38.7	38.7	39.0
Transportation equipment	41.9	40.3	42.6	43.3	41.5	42.3	42.5	41.7	42.1	43.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.9	41.0	44.4	45.2	42.4	44.2	44.1	42.9	43.7	44.6
Instruments and related products	41.2	40.0	40.7	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.8	38.1	38.7	38.6	37.7	38.8	39.6	38.4	38.5	38.5
Nondurable goods	40.7	40.0	40.6	40.8	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2
Overtime hours	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Food and kindred products	42.1	41.0	41.8	41.8	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.7
Tobacco products	40.4	42.1	40.3	40.7	39.7	41.6	41.1	42.1	40.3	40.0
Textile mill products	40.2	40.9	42.1	41.7	39.8	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.3
Apparel and other textile products	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.8	36.7	37.1
Paper and allied products	42.2	41.1	41.6	42.2	41.7	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.6
Printing and publishing	38.5	37.1	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.3
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	41.9	42.5	43.1	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.9
Petroleum and coal products	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.2	40.3	41.1	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.2	40.9
Leather and leather products	36.8	36.0	36.0	35.5	36.4	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.7	35.2
Service-producing	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.9
Transportation and public utilities	38.2	38.4	38.7	39.0	37.9	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.7
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.3	38.4	38.8	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.5
Retail trade	28.9	29.6	29.5	29.2	28.8	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.7	35.8	36.1	36.8	36.0	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.2	36.2
Services	32.8	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.8

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			
	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2002 ^P
Total private	\$14.50	\$14.65	\$14.70	\$14.93	\$498.80	\$501.03	\$505.68	\$515.09
Seasonally adjusted	14.43	14.78	14.82	14.87	492.06	502.52	505.36	510.04
Goods-producing	16.13	16.45	16.48	16.58	658.10	658.00	670.74	676.46
Mining	17.61	17.76	17.72	17.79	774.84	763.68	769.05	766.75
Construction	18.51	18.90	18.96	19.06	738.55	740.88	748.92	754.78
Manufacturing	15.01	15.26	15.31	15.42	616.91	614.98	629.24	636.85
Durable goods	15.49	15.66	15.79	15.91	639.74	634.23	653.71	661.86
Lumber and wood products	12.44	12.58	12.57	12.60	517.50	517.04	519.14	525.42
Furniture and fixtures	12.39	12.55	12.72	12.75	491.88	499.49	516.43	518.93
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.21	15.62	15.52	15.71	685.97	682.59	684.43	699.10
Primary metal industries	17.23	17.60	17.46	17.65	763.29	769.12	773.48	783.66
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.90	21.07	20.90	21.03	959.31	965.01	957.22	973.69
Fabricated metal products	14.42	14.61	14.72	14.82	598.43	599.01	615.30	619.48
Industrial machinery and equipment	16.01	16.47	16.55	16.59	646.80	658.80	671.93	675.21
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.82	15.05	15.04	15.13	583.91	571.90	583.55	594.61
Transportation equipment	19.36	19.37	19.80	20.04	811.18	780.61	843.48	867.73
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.73	19.76	20.54	20.77	846.42	810.16	911.98	938.80
Instruments and related products	15.00	15.24	15.28	15.40	618.00	609.60	621.90	626.78
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.38	12.30	12.36	12.44	467.96	468.63	478.33	480.18
Nondurable goods	14.30	14.69	14.61	14.72	582.01	587.60	593.17	600.58
Food and kindred products	12.97	13.34	13.25	13.33	546.04	546.94	553.85	557.19
Tobacco products	20.71	23.34	20.98	20.50	836.68	982.61	845.49	834.35
Textile mill products	11.40	11.74	11.75	11.75	458.28	480.17	494.68	489.98
Apparel and other textile products	9.54	9.91	9.95	10.00	350.12	362.71	365.17	369.00
Paper and allied products	17.11	17.73	17.56	17.75	722.04	728.70	730.50	749.05
Printing and publishing	15.01	15.15	15.18	15.36	577.89	562.07	573.80	580.61
Chemicals and allied products	18.85	19.32	19.31	19.52	797.36	809.51	820.68	841.31
Petroleum and coal products	22.24	22.22	22.08	22.28	954.10	928.80	907.49	942.44
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.50	13.76	13.71	13.70	556.20	554.53	563.48	565.81
Leather and leather products	10.24	10.37	10.27	10.03	376.83	373.32	369.72	356.07
Service-producing	14.01	14.15	14.19	14.46	460.93	465.54	468.27	478.63
Transportation and public utilities	16.91	17.33	17.30	17.48	645.96	665.47	669.51	681.72
Wholesale trade	16.08	16.10	16.18	16.40	620.69	616.63	621.31	636.32
Retail trade	9.86	9.98	10.01	10.15	284.95	295.41	295.30	296.38
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.96	16.25	16.31	16.55	585.73	581.75	588.79	609.04
Services	14.85	15.02	15.04	15.37	487.08	489.65	493.31	505.67

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	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002 ^P	Sept. 2002 ^P	Percent change from: Aug. 2002- Sept. 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.43	\$14.70	\$14.75	\$14.78	\$14.82	\$14.87	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.01	8.12	8.14	8.14	8.14	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	16.02	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.43	16.47	.2
Mining	17.62	17.87	17.70	17.78	17.88	17.81	-.4
Construction	18.39	18.77	18.81	18.87	18.89	18.94	.3
Manufacturing	14.95	15.27	15.31	15.28	15.33	15.36	.2
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.28	14.53	14.56	14.57	14.59	14.64	.3
Service-producing	13.97	14.24	14.29	14.33	14.37	14.42	.3
Transportation and public utilities	16.87	17.31	17.37	17.33	17.34	17.44	.6
Wholesale trade	15.99	16.12	16.15	16.14	16.27	16.31	.2
Retail trade	9.81	9.99	10.06	10.05	10.09	10.10	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.93	16.17	16.27	16.38	16.43	16.52	.5
Services	14.83	15.16	15.19	15.26	15.29	15.35	.4

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 July 2002 to August

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					
	Sept. 2001	July 2002	Aug. 2002P	Sept. 2002P	Sept. 2001	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug. 2002P	Sept. 2002P
Total private	151.5	150.0	151.0	150.5	149.6	148.1	148.6	147.5	148.0	148.6
Goods-producing	112.1	105.9	108.0	107.8	108.8	105.0	105.7	104.1	104.7	104.7
Mining	56.9	53.8	55.3	54.5	55.5	53.7	53.7	52.5	53.9	53.0
Construction	194.8	189.1	190.7	188.4	183.6	176.4	178.4	173.8	176.3	178.0
Manufacturing	97.6	91.2	93.4	93.6	96.0	92.8	93.2	92.3	92.4	92.1
Durable goods	100.6	92.9	95.2	95.3	99.5	95.4	95.6	94.5	94.6	94.3
Lumber and wood products	141.0	136.7	138.5	139.0	137.5	134.4	134.0	134.8	134.2	135.2
Furniture and fixtures	124.2	121.0	124.4	122.8	122.6	122.9	122.9	123.2	123.8	121.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	122.7	116.1	117.8	118.7	117.3	112.6	113.3	112.3	113.6	113.3
Primary metal industries	83.8	74.1	76.0	76.1	82.5	76.4	76.6	75.4	75.9	74.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	65.8	59.0	59.7	60.3	64.7	58.9	59.2	58.4	59.6	59.1
Fabricated metal products	112.4	106.8	109.3	109.1	111.1	110.1	110.2	109.9	108.6	107.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	87.9	81.0	81.5	81.3	88.3	82.8	83.1	81.9	82.3	81.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	90.9	78.1	78.6	79.1	90.5	82.2	81.7	80.4	78.9	78.7
Transportation equipment	110.2	98.7	106.5	107.0	108.9	105.6	106.4	103.7	105.3	106.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	144.7	130.2	146.4	147.2	142.8	144.0	144.7	139.6	144.3	145.1
Instruments and related products	71.6	67.1	67.5	67.1	71.7	67.9	68.2	67.9	67.5	67.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	89.8	88.5	91.3	91.4	89.1	90.6	92.1	90.4	89.9	91.0
Nondurable goods	93.5	88.8	90.9	91.3	91.2	89.4	89.9	89.1	89.4	89.1
Food and kindred products	122.1	116.8	121.6	121.8	115.0	115.6	117.1	114.9	115.7	114.6
Tobacco products	53.0	49.6	55.8	58.2	49.2	51.5	52.9	54.2	57.9	55.5
Textile mill products	65.4	60.2	62.4	61.5	64.2	61.6	61.6	61.4	61.3	60.2
Apparel and other textile products	45.9	42.8	43.0	43.5	45.9	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.2	43.6
Paper and allied products	98.5	93.5	94.5	96.3	96.8	95.0	94.5	93.4	94.5	94.5
Printing and publishing	114.7	105.2	106.8	106.9	113.2	106.2	106.8	105.7	106.2	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	95.7	94.0	95.4	96.3	95.6	95.1	95.7	94.8	95.6	96.2
Petroleum and coal products	74.0	74.2	72.1	74.2	71.6	70.9	70.7	71.6	70.5	72.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	136.7	131.7	134.6	134.9	135.1	133.8	135.2	135.0	134.4	133.2
Leather and leather products	23.8	22.4	22.6	24.6	24.0	23.1	22.6	23.7	21.9	24.9
Service-producing	169.2	169.7	170.3	169.7	167.8	167.5	167.8	167.0	167.5	168.4
Transportation and public utilities	140.1	133.7	134.5	136.0	137.7	134.4	133.9	133.7	133.5	133.8
Wholesale trade	127.3	126.5	126.8	127.4	126.1	125.7	126.7	125.9	125.9	126.2
Retail trade	147.0	150.8	150.0	147.7	146.4	147.1	147.1	145.7	146.0	146.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142.0	141.0	142.1	143.5	139.7	140.6	140.0	139.9	141.0	141.6
Services	213.7	214.7	216.3	215.3	212.4	211.8	212.7	211.8	212.8	214.1

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	48.6	P46.7	P47.7			
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	50.1	P46.0	P45.0				
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.6	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.6	43.4	44.4	P46.3	P46.7						
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	35.2	P36.5	P37.3									
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	48.9	P38.6	P40.4			
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	41.2	P36.0	P33.8				
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	26.8	29.8	38.2	P36.0	P35.3						
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	18.0	P18.0	P18.8									

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.