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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2002

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

June 7, 2002

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2002

Friday, June 7, 2002

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 a.m., in Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, the Honorable Jim Saxton, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Representatives Saxton and Hill; Senator Reed.

Staff Present: Chris Frenze, Bob Keleher, Darryl Evans, Brian Higginbotham, Daphne Clones-Federing, and Matt Salomon.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

Representative Saxton. Good morning. It is a pleasure to welcome Acting Commissioner Orr before the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) once again.

The employment report released today indicates that the job market is slow. Payroll employment increased by only 41,000 in May, while manufacturing employment declined. The diffusion index – an important measure of the proportion of industries with expanding employment – increased in May to 50.6 percent, while the unemployment rate slipped two-tenths of a point to 5.8 percent.

The payroll employment figures released today reflect the timing and unevenness of the economic recovery now underway. Although the economic recovery appears to have begun in the fourth quarter of last year, many employers have held off on new hiring until the sustainability of the recovery becomes clearer. As a result, the output of goods and services is rising, but at a much faster pace than employment. Consequently, labor productivity in the first quarter surged.

The weakness of current and expected business profits makes employers reluctant to incur higher costs, including labor costs related to the expansion of employment. In addition, certain sectors such as the telecommunications industry are still in financial distress and continue to lay off workers. So long as the profit outlook is unfavorable, firms will be hesitant to expand investment or employment. Thus, until the weakness in business profits and investment ends, the sustainability of economic recovery and employment growth will be in doubt.

The fragility of the expansion is reinforced by concerns about international tensions, terrorism and corporate accounting practices. As a result, the level of risk and uncertainty is significant, and this imposes additional costs on the economy and also is reflected in the weak stock market.

However, despite these problems, the remarkable resilience of the American people and the economy continues to be evident. As Chairman Greenspan testified before us several weeks ago, it appears likely that business profits and investment will recover in due course, consolidating and extending the U.S. economic expansion. The Federal Reserve's actions to reduce interest rates, and Congressional actions to reduce the tax burden, have improved the prospect for a sustained economic recovery.

At this point, I would like to recognize the Vice Chairman, Senator Reed.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 10.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN

Senator Reed. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for convening the hearing and thanks to Acting Commissioner Orr and her colleagues for joining us this morning.

Today's employment report suggests that we are by no means out of the woods. Even as the economy has begun to recover, unemployment has been little changed, leading to the continued worry of a jobless recovery. Today, there are 8.4 million unemployed Americans, and 1.5 million additional workers who want a job but are not counted among the unemployed.

It is job growth which will be the critical factor in determining whether or not the recession is indeed over. So far this year, job growth has been weak and not indicative of a robust recovery.

The May unemployment figures reflect the annual Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) benchmark revisions in the payroll data which track job growth. The slight downward revisions confirm that businesses remain uncertain about the recovery and reluctant to hire new workers.

Particularly troubling is the fact that the ranks of the long-term unemployed continued to swell as 1.6 million people have been looking for work for six months or more, an increase of one million people over the past year.

Today's employment report shows that our labor markets remain soft, and recovery is still fragile.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the testimony of Acting Commissioner Orr on the state of our labor markets. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Senator Reed appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 11.]

Representative Saxton. Thank you very much, Mr. Reed.

Before we hear the Commissioner's statement, I would like to take a moment to welcome Baron Hill to the Committee. We look forward to working with Congressman Hill.

Just as a sidelight, Mr. Hill and I serve on the Armed Services Committee together, and there particularly on the Armed Services Oversight Committee on Terrorism. And just yesterday, Mr. Hill and I cooperated to send a letter to the President relative to the subject of terrorism where we got 51 Members of Congress to sign on with us.

So we look forward to doing many good things here, Mr. Hill; and we welcome you. Would you care to make some kind of opening statement?

Representative Hill. Let me just say that it is an honor for me to be on this Committee with you, Mr. Chairman, and Senator. I have enjoyed working with you, Mr. Chairman, on the antiterrorism Committee. I have enjoyed the list of people that you have asked to come to the Committee, and I am especially looking forward to serving with you on this Committee. Thank you very much.

Senator Reed. Mr. Chairman, if I could, too, add my words of welcome to Congressman Hill. We look forward to working with you. You bring a great deal of expertise and experience to this Committee.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, welcome. The floor is yours.

OPENING STATEMENT OF LOIS ORR, ACTING COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND PHILIP L. RONES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

Ms. Orr. Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee.

I appreciate this opportunity, as I have during the past several months, to comment on the employment and unemployment data that we released this morning; and, of course, those are the data for May.

Both the unemployment rate at 5.8 percent and nonfarm payroll employment at 130.7 million were little changed in May. In 2001, the unemployment rate trended up, particularly following the terrorist attacks in September. Thus far this year, however, the trend has been far less clear.

Over the month, the jobless rate for blacks fell a full percentage rate to 10.2 percent, and the rate for Hispanics declined by nearly a percentage point to 7 percent.

Even though the unemployment level was about unchanged, the number of long-term unemployed – that is, those jobless 27 weeks and longer , as you have noted – continued to rise over the month. The increase over the month was 142,000. At 1.6 million, the number of long-term unemployed comprised about 20 percent of total unemployment in May, nearly twice its proportion of a year earlier.

Turning to the data from our establishment survey, nonfarm employment was little changed in May, up 41,000. Manufacturing employment declined by a monthly average of 112,000 during the year that ended this past January. Since then, however, losses have slowed; and for April and May the average decline was 21,000.

In May, job losses continued in computer equipment, electronic equipment, instruments, textiles, apparel, paper products, and printing and publishing. The factory workweek was unchanged at 40.9 hours, and factory overtime edged up by a tenth of an hour to 4.3 hours.

Following a large job loss in April, construction employment was flat over the month. Since March, 2001, the number of construction jobs has declined by 3.6 percent, substantially less than the declines posted in recent labor market downturns. For example, the 1990/1991 downturn had job losses that were more than twice that of 3.6 percent.

Within the service-producing sector, employment in services rose by 68,000 in May; and that was the third consecutive monthly job gain, following a year with no net job growth in the service-producing sector. Help supply employment rose by 25,000 in May and has risen by 126,000 over the past three months. It had declined by approximately 800,000 during the prior year and a half.

Engineering and management services also showed employment strength in May, adding 23,000 jobs. Health services employment rose by 16,000 over the month, about the same as in April, but at a far slower pace or off the trend from the prior year, that is, 2001.

For the 12-month period ending in March, job growth had averaged 26,000 per month. Employment in hotels and lodging places posted a large decline in May, the second consecutive month of job losses.

Retail trade employment was little changed in May, despite a loss of 33,000 jobs in eating and drinking places. Offsetting some of that decline, several retail industries posted small job gains.

Employment in each of the other major private sector industries – wholesale trade, transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance and real estate – was unchanged in May.

Within government, employment rose by 31,000 in local government, mostly in education, and at the same time declined by 12,000 in the noneducation component of state government.

Average hourly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers in the nonfarm private sector rose by three cents in May to $14.70. Wage gains have been somewhat smaller so far this year than during 2001. Over the year, average hourly earnings were up 3.2 percent.

I would like now to comment about our annual benchmark revision and other kinds of adjustments we have made to our payroll establishment data. In your copy of my testimony, there are a couple of pages devoted to the benchmark and related revisions. I thought that I would just read a couple of them, and then if you have further questions in the question and answer period feel free to ask.

In accordance with our standard practice, the payroll survey figures this month incorporate regularly scheduled annual benchmark revisions. And the benchmarking process involves revising our sample-based estimates with information from a full universe count of employment, and that full universe count of employment is derived from the unemployment insurance tax records. In this year, of course, it is for March 2001.

The March 2001 benchmark revision was a downward adjustment of 123,000. Subsequent months also revised downward, to incorporate a number of other adjustments, including more recent data we had from unemployment insurance tax records, introduction of a probability sample for several of the major industries within our establishment survey, new seasonal adjustment factors, some reweighting and resizing of the sample, so that by April of 2002, the last month of the revision period, the unemployment level that we are reporting today was approximately 500,000 or four-tenths of one percent lower than the previously published unadjusted level. That is the data that we issued last month.

In summary, payroll employment remained essentially flat for the third month in a row; and the unemployment rate at 5.8 percent in May was little changed over the month.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions. We will answer your questions. Maybe next time we won't use the word "glad" there.

[The prepared statement of Acting Commissioner Orr appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 12.]

Representative Saxton. Thank you, Commissioner.

I just have two short questions.

In my opening statement, I mentioned the diffusion index. Would you explain the diffusion index and its importance as you see it in terms of measuring economic growth?

Ms. Orr. The diffusion index attempts to measure the dispersion among industries of the change in employment. The diffusion index did increase modestly from April to May. So this means that we had approximately the same number of industries that had increases in employment as had decreases. The manufacturing diffusion index, however, has yet to get up to 50.

Phil, do you want to comment on that at all? Is that a good answer?

Mr. Rones. Yes.

Representative Saxton. The diffusion index was, according to your numbers, at 50.6 percent.

Ms. Orr. That is correct.

Representative Saxton. That means that 50.6 percent of the businesses are – of the industries – are expanding; is that correct?

Ms. Orr. Expanding or unchanged. An index value of 75 percent, for example, would indicate that growing industries predominated by a much larger margin than an index of say, 55 percent.

Representative Saxton. And the current level is the highest in over a year; is that correct?

Mr. Rones. Let me just clarify. The diffusion index looks at 353 private-sector industries that either grew or declined, and it includes half of industries that had no change. So what this means is, once you are at

50 percent, that means about equal numbers grew or declined or that all industries remained unchanged.

Representative Saxton. And in a robust economic expansion, what would we expect the diffusion index to look like?

Mr. Rones. As an example, if we go back to 1996, 1997, and early 1998, it is consistently around 60 percent. So you still have industries declining in almost any period, because we are talking about hundreds of very detailed industries in these calculations. But if you are up at 60, 65 percent, you have a very strong economy.

Representative Saxton. This is the highest rate that the diffusion index has seen in over a year; is that correct?

Mr. Rones. Yes, that is correct. You have to go back to the end of 2000 to have a higher rate.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

Question number two. It appears to me that payroll employment figures that you report are consistent with the idea that employers are hesitant to hire workers. Is it fair to say that employers appear to be waiting for the economy to solidify prior to hiring significant numbers of people?

Ms. Orr. Well, I would offer some evidence in terms of employers having some demand for workers and, you know, beginning again to meet those demands through the help supply industry. That is the temporary help industry.

After more than a year of declines in the employment of the help supply industry, actually going from a high employment level of approximately three million and over a period between a couple of years ago and the start of this year losing 800,000 workers from this industry, we now see employers for the third consecutive month adding workers. 126,000 persons have been added to employment in help supply.

I would suggest that that gives us an indication that certainly there is some demand there.

Representative Saxton. So there is a demand, but employers are hesitant to hire permanent workers. They would rather hire temporary workers because of the uncertainty of the future?

Ms. Orr. There are a lot of folks that would argue that way.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

Senator Reed.

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman; and thank you, Acting Commissioner Orr.

In your release you characterize the drop in the unemployment rate from six percent to 5.8 as little changed. Can I assume that means statistically insignificant?

Ms. Orr. Right. It did not meet our statistical significance test.

Phil, would you like to comment on that?

Mr. Rones. At the current level of unemployment or the current rate of unemployment, we need a change of 2.3 percentage points. This doesn't meet it. It was about 1.7.

Senator Reed. Thank you.

Ms. Orr. In the rounding the change looks larger than it was.

Senator Reed. Thank you, Commissioner.

When we were discussing extended benefits legislation, which has been passed, there was some concern that it would encourage people to stay on unemployment longer. I have noticed that the number of people unemployed for five to 14 weeks has increased, which is not the extended period. But, in general, have you seen any effect of extended benefits on the long-term unemployment rate?

Ms. Orr. I am going to ask Phil to comment on that.

That is not the business we are in. We don't have good measures that link the Current Population Survey (CPS) and extended benefits.

Mr. Rones. We have no way of disentangling specific effects on our unemployment data. In our survey, we don't even ask people whether they are receiving unemployment insurance benefits on a monthly basis. So we can't link those things up.

It is definitely the case, though, that the long-term unemployed tend to continue to grow, often for an extended period of time, even after the economy levels off or starts improving.

Senator Reed. Thank you.

We have all suggested a concern about a recovery that is without jobs, the jobless recovery, classically. Can you give us any insight as to why it appears that employment hours has not grown significantly even though output has increased rather dramatically? Is the recovery favoring industries that are less labor intensive, or does the relevant strength of defense production help to account for the current strength in productivity?

Again, any insights why it seems that unemployment is lagging, hours are lagging, yet GDP is growing robustly?

Ms. Orr. Well, first, I would say that, to date this year, 2002, we have seen some increase in the hours. You know, we saw little between April and May. But if you look at from the beginning of this year to present, there has been an increase in overtime hours and manufacturing as well as overall hours.

Senator Reed. You mentioned that there was a rather modest increase.

Ms. Orr. During the five months to date this year. I think that many of us are still trying to understand the substantial increase in productivity.

You know, part of the reason for the substantial reported increase in productivity for the first quarter of this year reflected a decline in the total hours and, you know, substantial increase in output.

If I might call upon one of my colleagues, who is our specialist in productivity, and ask if you would like to comment at all, Marilyn.

Ms. Manser. I don't have anything much to add to that.

Of course, these quarterly data are volatile. They certainly show strong productivity growth. Some of that clearly has come from hours declines, but the bulk of it does seem to be coming, certainly in the last quarter, with very strong output growth.

Senator Reed. Thank you. One reason that this is of concern is that even if output is substantial, if hours and wages don't increase, then revenues don't increase either. We are in a dilemma right now where we have seen significant shortfalls in revenues, which we are under great pressures to deal with here. So it is an issue of concern on many different levels.

Just a final question, if I may—

Ms. Orr. You – when you say revenues, you mean tax revenues?

Senator Reed. Tax revenues. Yes. I know that the BLS publishes alternate measures which try and incorporate the discouraged workers and others that have left the labor force, the U4, U5 and U6 numbers. Can you give us any sort of feeling for the composition of this group of people in your U4, U5 and U6 measures, demographically or any other way?

Ms. Orr. Yes, we have some information. I would like to ask Mr. Rones if he would respond.

Mr. Rones. We need to look at each of the categories in those measures separately.

Just for everyone's information, what we are talking about is starting with a base of unemployment and then adding other groups to that to come up with other measures; and particularly we talk about people who are part time for economic reasons, that is, they prefer a full-time job. People who are marginally attached to the labor force, they want a job, and have looked in the past year, but for various reasons are not looking now.

Then that very small group that you referred to, which is discouraged workers, which tends to run only three or 400,000 people.

The unemployed are, clearly, disproportionately young. We know that. We know that the unemployment rates for adults are often 3 percent or so, whereas the unemployment rates for teenagers can be in the teens, just as an example.

In the group of 16- to 24-year-olds, 16 percent of the labor force are in that group, but 29 percent of the part-time for economic reasons, 32 percent of the unemployed, almost 40 percent of the marginally attached. So all of these groups tend to be disproportionately young. And there is – nothing particularly interesting when you look at the gender differences.

But also you get what you would expect in the race categories. That is, that blacks in particular are disproportionately unemployed. They are also disproportionately in the part-time for economic, although the spread isn't quite as much, and also in those not in labor force categories, the marginally attached and discouraged.

Senator Reed. Thank you, Commissioner.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

Mr. Hill, did you have questions?

Representative Hill. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As a new Member I had not intended to ask any questions, but I noticed that staff has prepared some questions. One of them caught my attention, and it was about adult women who were the hardest hit in unemployment. It increased from 5 percent to 5.4 percent. Can you tell us what that is all about? Is this a trend? Why is this happening?

Ms. Orr. The unemployment rate I think for adult men and women is identical at 5.2 percent this month.

Representative Hill. Well, the question that has been prepared here says adult women were the hardest hit last month. Their unemployment rate rose from 5 to 5.4 percent. At the same time, the number of women who maintained families who were employed declined. Is this an error?

Ms. Orr. Well, let me just relate to you the unemployment rate for adult women – that is, women ages 20 and over – started in January at 4.8. It was 5 percent, last month 5.4 and this month 5.2. That four-tenths of a percent, the change from 5 to 5.4 would be statistically significant. But it has been in sort of a similar range now for several months.

Representative Hill. Okay. Thank you.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, I have no other questions at this point. Unless Mr. Reed does, we want to thank you for being here and we look forward to seeing you in the months ahead.

[Whereupon, at 10:00 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

It is a pleasure to welcome Acting Commissioner Orr before the Committee once again.

The employment report released today indicates that the job market is slow. Payroll employment increased by only 41,000 in May, while manufacturing employment declined. The diffusion index – an important measure of the proportion of industries with expanding employment – increased in May to 50.6. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate slipped two tenths of a percentage point to a level of 5.8 percent.

The payroll employment figures released today reflect the timing and unevenness of the economic recovery now underway. Although the economic recovery appears to have begun in the fourth quarter of last year, many employers have held off new hiring until the sustainability of the recovery becomes clearer. As a result, the output of goods and services is rising, but at a much faster pace than is employment. Consequently, labor productivity in the first quarter surged.

The weakness of current and expected business profits makes employers reluctant to incur higher costs, including labor costs related to expansion of employment. In addition, certain sectors such as the telecommunications industry are still in financial distress and continue to lay off workers. So long as the profit outlook is unfavorable, firms will be hesitant to expand investment or employment. Thus, until the weakness in business profits and investment ends, the sustainability of economic recovery and employment growth will be in doubt.

The fragility of the expansion is reinforced by concerns about international tensions, terrorism and corporate accounting practices. As a result, the level of risk and uncertainty is significant, and this imposes additional costs on the economy and also is reflected in the weak stock market.

However, despite these problems, the remarkable resilience of the American people and economy continues to be evident. As Chairman Greenspan testified before us several weeks ago, it appears likely that business profits and investment will recover in due course, consolidating and extending the U.S. economic expansion. The Federal Reserve's actions to reduce interest rates, and Congressional actions to reduce the tax burden, have improved the prospect of sustained economic expansion.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, VICE CHAIRMAN

Thank you, Chairman Saxton, for convening this hearing. I also want to thank Acting Commissioner Orr for coming to testify before us today.

Today's employment report suggests that we are by no means out of the woods. Even as the economy has begun to recover, unemployment has been little changed, leading to the continued worry of a jobless recovery. Today there are 8.4 million unemployed Americans, and 1.5 million additional workers who want a job, but are not counted among the unemployed.

It is job growth which will be the critical factor in determining whether or not the recession is indeed over. So far this year, job growth has been weak and not indicative of a robust recovery.

The May employment figures reflect the annual BLS "benchmark" revisions in the payroll data, which track job growth. The slight downward revisions confirm that businesses remain uncertain about the recovery and reluctant to hire new workers.

Particularly troubling is the fact that the ranks of the long-term unemployed continue to swell as 1.6 million people have been looking for work for six months or more – an increase of one million people over the past year.

Today's employment report shows that our labor markets remain soft and the recovery is still fragile.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the testimony of Acting Commissioner Orr on the state of our labor markets.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LOIS ORR, ACTING COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the May employment and unemployment data that we released this morning.

Both the unemployment rate, at 5.8 percent, and nonfarm payroll employment, at 130.7 million, were little changed in May. In 2001, the unemployment rate trended up, particularly following the terrorist attacks in September. Thus far this year, however, the trend has been less clear.

Over the month, the jobless rate for blacks fell a full percentage point to 10.2 percent, and the rate for Hispanics declined by nearly a percentage point to 7.0 percent. Even though the unemployment level was about unchanged, the number of long-term unemployed (those jobless 27 weeks and longer) continued to rise over the month, by 142,000. The number of long-term unemployed, at 1.6 million, comprised about 20 percent of total unemployment in May, nearly twice its proportion a year earlier.

Turning to the data from our establishment survey, nonfarm employment was little changed in May (+ 41,000). Manufacturing employment declined by a monthly average of 112,000 during the year ending in January 2002. Since then, losses have slowed, and, for April and May, the average decline was down to 21,000. In May, job losses continued in computer equipment, electronic equipment, instruments, textiles, apparel, paper products, and printing and publishing. The factory workweek was unchanged at 40.9 hours, and factory overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 4.3 hours.

Following a large job loss in April, construction employment was flat over the month. Since March 2001, the number of construction jobs has declined by 3.6 percent, substantially less than the declines posted in recent labor market downturns.

Within the service-producing sector, employment in services rose by 68,000 in May, the third consecutive monthly job gain, following a year with no net job growth. Help supply employment rose by 25,000 in May, and has risen by 126,000 over the past 3 months. It had declined by 806,000 during the prior year and a half. Engineering and management services also showed strength in May, adding 23,000 jobs. Health services employment rose by 16,000 over the month, about the same as in April, but at a far slower pace than in the prior year. For the 12-month period ending in March, job growth had averaged 26,000 per month. Employment in hotels and lodging places posted a large decline in May, the second consecutive month of job losses.

Retail trade employment was little changed in May, despite a loss of 33,000 jobs in eating and drinking places. Offsetting some of this decline, several retail industries posted small job gains. Employment in each of the other major private-sector industries – wholesale trade, transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate – was unchanged in May.

Within government, employment rose by 31,000 in local government, mostly in education, and declined by 12,000 in the noneducation component of state government.

Average hourly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers in the nonfarm private sector rose by 3 cents in May to $14.70. Wage gains have been somewhat smaller so far this year than during 2001. Over the year, average hourly earnings were up 3.2 percent.

In accordance with our standard practice, the payroll survey figures this month incorporate regularly scheduled annual benchmark revisions. The benchmarking process involves revising our sample-based employment estimates with information from a full universe count of employment derived from unemployment insurance tax records for March 2001.

The March 2001 benchmark revision was a downward adjustment of 123,000 or one-tenth of one percent. Subsequent months also revised downward, to incorporate a number of other adjustments. By April 2002, the last month of the revision period, the employment level was 501,000 or four-tenths of one percent lower than the previously published unadjusted level. There is no benchmark source for hours and earnings data, but these series also may be affected by the benchmark process because of changes in the industry employment weights and the introduction of new seasonal factors.

The downward adjustment of 123,000, or about one-tenth of one percent of the total nonfarm employment level, is slightly less than the average revision for the prior 10-year period. Payroll employment estimates for the post-benchmark period, April 2001 forward, have been revised to incorporate the new benchmark levels as well as revised seasonal adjustment factors, bias factors, birth/death models, and annual sample updates.

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

In summary, payroll employment remained essentially flat for the third month in a row, and the unemployment rate, at 5.8 percent in May, was little changed over the month.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions.

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

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USDL 02-332

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT), Friday, June 7, 2002.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2002

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

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

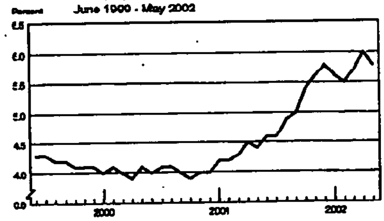
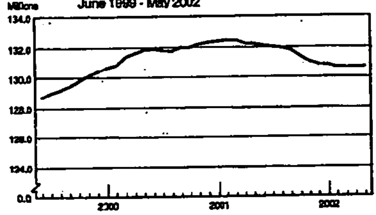


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, June 1999 - May 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

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

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

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

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages 2001 IV	Quarterly averages 2002 I	Monthly data 2002 Mar.	Monthly data 2002 Apr.	Monthly data 2002 May	Apr.-May change
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	142,291	141,868	142,005	142,570	142,769	199
Employment	134,308	133,894	133,894	133,976	134,417	441
Unemployment	7,983	7,975	8,111	8,594	8,351	-243
Not in labor force	70,467	71,342	71,329	70,922	70,889	-33
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	-0.2
Adult men	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	-.2
Adult women	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	-.2
Teenagers	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.8	16.5	.1
White	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	-.1
Black	9.9	10.1	10.7	11.2	10.2	-1.0
Hispanic origin	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.0	-.9
ESTABLISHMENT DATA[1]	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	131,130	130,759	130,701	p130,707	p130,748	p41
Goods-producing[2]	24,375	24,049	23,975	p23,903	p23,880	p-23
Construction	6,535	6,602	6,593	p6,540	p6,539	p-1
Manufacturing	17,174	16,883	16,822	p16,800	p16,781	p-19
Service-producing[2]	106,755	106,711	106,726	p106,804	p106,868	p64
Retail trade	23,412	23,353	23,332	p23,357	p23,340	p-17
Services	40,880	40,924	40,963	p41,039	p41,107	p68
Government	21,096	21,165	21,196	p21,184	p21,198	p14
	Hours of work[3]					
Total private	34.1	34.2	34.2	p34.2	p34.2	p.0
Manufacturing	40.5	40.8	41.0	p40.9	p40.9	p.0
Overtime	3.8	4.0	4.1	p4.2	p4.3	p0.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)[3]					
Total private	148.4	148.2	148.2	p148.3	p148.2	p-0.1
	Earnings[3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$14.51	$14.62	$14.65	p$14.67	p$14.70	p$0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private	494.42	499.52	501.03	p501.71	p502.74	p1.03

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

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[3] Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

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

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

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

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

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in May, up from 1.1 million a year earlier. These individuals reported that they wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 407,000 in May. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-10.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment, at 130.7 million, was little changed (+41,000) for the third consecutive month. From the start of the recession in March 2001 through February 2002, job losses had averaged 160,000 a month. (See table B-1.)

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

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

In the goods-producing sector, employment in manufacturing edged down by 19,000 in May; factory job losses have moderated substantially since the beginning of the year. Employment had declined by an average of 115,000 a month from March 2001 through January 2002. A number of manufacturing industries have fared better this year, including industrial machinery, electronic equipment, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment.

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

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

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

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 percent in May to 148.2 (1982=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.2 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 3 cents in May to $14.70, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.2 percent over the month to $502.74. Over the year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings increased by 3.2 percent. (See table B-3.)

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

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

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

p = preliminary.

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2000, the sample included over 300,000 establishments employing about 37 million people.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,526	213,492	213,658	211,526	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,402	213,658
Civilian labor force	141,048	141,360	142,223	141,446	141,390	142,211	142,006	142,579	142,369
Participation rate	66.7	66.5	66.6	66.9	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.6
Employed	[illegible]	130,740	[illegible]	135,236	133,468	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	134,417
Employment-population ratio	63.8	62.6	62.9	63.9	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9
Agriculture	3,381	3,150	3,282	3,103	3,273	3,246	3,158	3,154	3,087
Nonagricultural industries	131,822	130,561	131,083	132,042	130,195	131,073	130,768	130,823	131,320
Unemployed	5,846	8,146	7,588	6,319	7,922	7,901	8,111	8,564	8,351
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8
Not in labor force	70,477	71,825	71,405	70,080	71,699	70,996	71,329	70,822	70,889
Persons who currently want a job	5,161	4,809	5,472	4,518	4,824	4,375	4,527	4,466	4,779
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,684	102,687	102,765	101,684	102,484	102,542	102,607	102,682	102,765
Civilian labor force	75,274	75,612	76,071	75,524	75,469	75,685	75,768	76,008	76,415
Participation rate	74.0	73.6	74.0	74.3	73.6	73.8	73.8	74.0	74.4
Employed	72,131	71,141	71,864	72,131	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,380	71,894
Employment-population ratio	70.9	69.3	69.9	70.9	69.4	69.7	69.5	69.5	70.0
Unemployed	3,143	4,471	4,207	3,393	4,356	4,228	4,467	4,611	4,521
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.9	5.5	4.5	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,541	94,414	94,478	93,541	94,229	94,252	94,315	94,414	94,478
Civilian labor force	71,380	71,873	72,230	71,468	71,634	71,718	71,723	72,068	72,428
Participation rate	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.4	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7
Employed	68,772	68,138	68,691	68,695	67,918	68,157	68,013	68,163	68,647
Employment-population ratio	73.5	72.2	72.7	73.4	72.0	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7
Agriculture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,400	[illegible]	2,185	[illegible]	2,213	2,125
Nonagricultural industries	66,482	65,915	66,450	66,530	65,611	65,973	65,929	65,960	66,522
Unemployed	2,598	3,435	3,539	2,770	3,718	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.3	4.9	3.5	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,842	110,808	110,893	109,842	110,605	110,663	110,738	110,830	110,893
Civilian labor force	65,774	66,274	66,143	65,921	65,920	66,525	66,249	66,561	66,354
Participation rate	59.9	59.8	59.7	60.0	59.6	60.1	59.8	60.1	59.8
Employed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63,104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Employment-population ratio	57.4	56.3	56.4	57.5	56.4	56.8	56.5	56.5	56.4
Unemployed	2,703	3,675	3,641	2,817	3,564	3,685	3,664	3,942	3,830
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.5	5.5	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,938	102,847	102,938	101,938	102,460	102,661	102,726	102,847	102,938
Civilian labor force	62,049	62,673	62,558	62,068	62,036	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,537
Participation rate	60.8	60.9	60.8	60.9	60.5	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8
Employed	59,804	59,526	59,438	59,716	59,162	59,588	59,227	59,533	59,237
Employment-population ratio	58.7	57.9	57.7	58.6	57.8	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6
Agriculture	860	751	803	816	824	829	804	732	760
Nonagricultural industries	58,943	58,775	58,635	58,900	58,277	58,759	58,423	58,802	58,577
Unemployed	2,345	3,150	3,120	2,352	2,884	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,300
Unemployment rate	3.8	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,848	15,931	15,949	16,046	16,310	15,930	15,898	15,931	15,949
Civilian labor force	7,639	7,335	7,485	7,809	7,800	7,790	7,982	7,748	7,714
Participation rate	47.8	44.8	46.0	49.3	47.8	47.8	48.8	47.7	47.7
Employed	6,627	5,874	6,236	6,821	6,549	6,675	6,656	6,450	6,434
Employment-population ratio	41.3	37.4	38.4	42.5	40.1	40.4	40.9	39.7	39.6
Agriculture	240	176	243	208	241	233	230	208	213
Nonagricultural industries	6,386	5,698	5,992	6,612	6,307	6,342	6,416	6,340	6,221
Unemployed	1,013	1,161	1,229	1,086	1,352	1,018	1,300	1,299	1,280
Unemployment rate	13.2	16.1	16.5	13.8	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.6

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

 HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,653	176,972	177,087	175,653	176,713	176,763	176,868	176,972	177,087
Civilian labor force	117,491	118,066	118,389	117,714	117,759	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742
Participation rate	66.9	66.7	66.9	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1
Employed	113,261	112,107	112,632	113,173	111,878	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563
Employment-population ratio	64.5	63.3	63.6	64.4	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6
Unemployed	4,230	5,959	5,757	4,541	5,883	5,840	5,873	6,235	6,179
Unemployment rate	3.5	5.0	4.9	3.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,483	60,771	61,030	60,450	60,473	60,714	60,821	60,867	61,096
Participation rate	76.6	76.3	76.6	76.7	76.3	76.5	76.3	76.5	76.9
Employed	58,610	57,863	58,344	58,410	57,658	58,063	57,793	57,921	58,170
Employment-population ratio	74.4	72.9	73.4	74.2	72.7	73.2	72.8	72.9	73.2
Unemployed	1,873	2,907	2,686	2,040	2,815	2,651	2,728	2,946	2,926
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.8	4.4	3.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,636	51,174	51,063	50,618	50,696	51,199	50,938	51,289	51,163
Participation rate	60.1	60.4	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5	60.2	60.5	60.4
Employed	48,951	48,957	48,920	48,915	48,562	48,941	48,765	48,908	48,871
Employment-population ratio	58.2	57.8	57.7	58.2	57.4	57.8	57.6	57.7	57.7
Unemployed	1,584	2,217	2,143	1,730	2,136	2,259	2,174	2,381	2,292
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.3	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,473	6,122	6,296	6,649	6,588	6,558	6,609	6,505	6,483
Participation rate	50.7	47.7	49.0	52.1	51.2	51.0	52.1	50.7	50.5
Employed	5,700	5,287	5,369	5,848	5,656	5,638	5,728	5,596	5,522
Employment-population ratio	44.6	41.2	41.8	45.8	44.0	43.9	44.6	43.6	43.0
Unemployed	773	834	928	801	932	920	971	908	961
Unemployment rate	11.9	13.6	14.7	12.0	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8
Men	12.7	15.3	14.7	13.2	13.7	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.4
Women	11.1	12.0	14.7	10.7	14.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,501	25,868	25,898	25,501	25,785	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898
Civilian labor force	16,608	16,792	16,848	16,644	16,769	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887
Participation rate	65.1	64.9	65.1	65.3	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2
Employed	15,314	15,078	15,170	15,311	15,119	15,131	14,960	15,045	15,168
Employment-population ratio	60.1	58.3	58.6	60.0	58.4	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6
Unemployed	1,294	1,714	1,678	1,333	1,650	1,616	1,799	1,896	1,719
Unemployment rate	7.8	10.2	10.0	8.0	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,286	7,511	7,551	7,304	7,546	7,444	7,579	7,529	7,573
Participation rate	71.3	72.3	72.6	71.4	72.9	71.8	73.0	72.5	72.9
Employed	6,750	6,858	6,925	6,747	6,872	6,798	6,814	6,831	6,925
Employment-population ratio	66.0	66.0	66.6	66.0	66.4	65.6	65.7	65.6	66.6
Unemployed	536	653	626	557	674	645	765	698	648
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.0	8.3	7.6	8.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,426	8,423	8,427	8,406	8,400	8,391	8,367	8,456	8,401
Participation rate	65.9	64.9	64.8	65.6	64.4	64.5	63.7	65.1	64.6
Employed	7,882	7,666	7,622	7,867	7,628	7,683	7,626	7,597	7,606
Employment-population ratio	61.6	59.0	58.6	61.5	58.8	59.1	58.0	58.6	58.6
Unemployed	542	757	805	536	702	708	742	860	794
Unemployment rate	6.4	9.0	9.6	6.4	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	895	858	870	938	894	943	912	954	913
Participation rate	36.1	34.4	34.8	37.9	36.0	37.8	36.6	38.3	36.6
Employed	682	578	623	697	619	680	630	617	637
Employment-population ratio	27.5	23.1	25.0	28.1	24.8	27.2	25.3	24.7	25.5
Unemployed	213	284	247	241	274	263	282	338	276
Unemployment rate	23.8	33.0	28.4	25.7	30.7	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2
Men	27.2	35.4	34.7	30.0	32.1	30.3	36.9	37.3	36.8
Women	20.8	30.8	20.7	21.5	29.0	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	[illegible]	23,732	23,797	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,804	23,664	23,732	23,797
Civilian labor force	15,592	16,138	16,002	15,624	15,986	16,011	15,908	16,156	16,086
Participation rate	67.7	68.0	67.2	68.0	67.9	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6
Employed	14,707	14,908	14,978	14,684	14,700	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963
Employment-population ratio	63.8	62.8	62.9	63.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9
Unemployed	885	1,230	1,024	972	1,286	1,143	1,165	1,279	[illegible]
Unemployment rate	5.7	7.6	6.4	6.2	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,350	28,155	[illegible]	28,350	28,078	27,920	27,865	28,156	28,073
Civilian labor force	12,297	12,538	12,436	12,187	12,112	12,172	12,187	12,418	12,356
Percent of population	43.4	44.5	44.3	43.6	43.1	44.4	43.7	44.1	44.0
Employed	11,580	11,460	11,508	11,374	11,126	11,165	11,208	11,297	11,306
Employment-population ratio	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.1	39.6	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.3
Unemployed	718	1,078	928	813	986	1,008	980	1,113	1,051
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.6	7.4	6.7	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5
High school graduates, no college[2]									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,458	58,004	57,083	57,439	57,808	57,382	57,327	58,004	57,083
Civilian labor force	37,146	36,711	36,708	36,630	36,673	37,023	36,431	36,547	36,648
Percent of population	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	63.7	64.6	63.6	64.2	64.2
Employed	35,826	34,700	34,847	35,403	34,765	35,078	34,430	34,458	34,606
Employment-population ratio	62.4	61.0	61.2	61.8	60.4	61.2	60.1	60.6	60.6
Unemployed	1,320	2,011	1,857	1,446	1,907	1,945	1,961	2,089	2,042
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.5	5.1	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6
Less than a bachelor's degree[3]									
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,575	44,670	44,541	44,575	45,073	45,350	45,054	44,670	44,541
Civilian labor force	32,980	32,580	32,580	33,184	33,019	32,884	32,860	32,648	32,786
Percent of population	74.0	73.0	73.1	74.4	74.4	72.5	72.9	73.1	73.4
Employed	32,059	31,095	31,080	32,180	32,117	31,527	31,457	31,314	31,184
Employment-population ratio	71.9	69.6	69.8	72.2	71.3	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.0
Unemployed	921	1,486	1,496	1,004	1,398	1,358	1,396	1,336	1,402
Unemployment rate	2.8	4.6	4.5	3.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.5
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	48,271	48,373	48,585	48,271	48,886	47,636	47,876	48,373	48,585
Civilian labor force	36,682	38,258	38,358	36,889	37,108	37,773	37,823	38,384	38,358
Percent of population	76.3	79.3	79.3	79.2	78.0	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.0
Employed	35,887	37,211	37,313	35,911	36,013	36,691	36,803	37,226	37,239
Employment-population ratio	77.6	77.1	76.8	77.8	76.8	77.0	77.3	77.2	76.6
Unemployed	704	1,045	1,044	758	1,093	1,082	1,018	1,158	1,121
Unemployment rate	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9

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

[2] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	135,202	133,740	134,365	135,235	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417
Married men, spouse present	43,471	43,081	43,374	43,833	42,823	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548
Married women, spouse present	33,787	33,680	33,471	33,692	33,174	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371
Women who maintain families	8,318	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,417	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,984	42,216	41,987	41,813	41,688	41,966	41,908	42,167	41,901
Technical, sales, and administrative support	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service occupations	18,260	18,768	18,891	18,272	18,653	18,612	18,722	18,749	18,909
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,007	14,117	14,437	14,939	14,432	14,335	14,412	14,274	14,365
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,736	17,265	17,292	17,911	17,002	17,668	17,482	17,377	17,408
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,472	3,274	3,490	3,249	3,457	3,334	3,238	3,290	3,265
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	2,080	1,902	2,031	1,957	1,917	1,930	1,825	1,896	1,911
Self-employed workers	1,264	1,218	1,208	1,208	1,311	1,293	1,264	1,218	1,158
Unpaid family workers	30	31	43	34	49	21	29	34	40
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	123,168	122,184	122,675	123,530	122,145	122,770	122,845	122,366	123,071
Government	19,106	19,541	19,851	19,068	19,047	19,288	19,218	19,347	19,811
Private industries	104,061	102,643	102,825	104,462	103,098	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260
Private households	[illegible]	[illegible]	779	798	725	709	677	791	776
Other industries	103,269	101,838	102,052	103,667	102,373	102,776	102,650	102,228	102,485
Self-employed workers	8,653	8,308	8,374	8,540	8,213	8,257	8,200	8,234	8,305
Unpaid family workers	100	99	94	111	97	86	89	103	105
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,270	3,927	3,856	3,358	3,973	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,998
Slack work or business conditions	2,094	2,599	2,497	2,205	2,549	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,826
Could only find part-time work	917	1,091	1,058	921	1,089	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064
Part time for noneconomic reasons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,594	18,297	18,395	18,530	18,783	18,887
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,124	3,812	3,689	3,231	3,787	3,998	3,848	4,009	3,819
Slack work or business conditions	1,989	2,509	2,382	2,101	2,448	2,615	2,606	2,587	2,615
Could only find part-time work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,358	19,205	18,606	18,097	17,717	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,359

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.

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Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,210	8,584	8,351	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	2,730	3,808	3,701	3.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,382	2,981	3,090	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,098	1,298	1,310	13.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9
Married men, spouse present	1,147	1,771	1,646	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6
Married women, spouse present	1,002	1,369	1,324	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Women who maintain families	560	779	738	6.2	7.9	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1
Full-time workers	5,077	7,329	6,951	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9
Part-time workers	1,154	1,290	1,456	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.8
OCCUPATION[2]									
Managerial and professional specialty	844	1,333	1,372	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,529	2,205	2,109	3.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	683	869	804	4.4	6.2	5.5	6.3	6.1	5.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,400	1,795	1,708	7.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	247	219	219	7.1	7.0	7.1	9.3	6.1	9.6
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,001	7,136	6,821	4.6	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.3
Goods-producing industries	1,329	2,148	2,001	5.1	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.4
Mining	30	33	21	4.9	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.6	4.4
Construction	541	778	728	6.7	9.4	7.9	8.8	9.2	8.8
Manufacturing	865	1,338	1,251	4.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.7
Durable goods	580	838	896	4.8	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.6	6.3
Nondurable goods	285	499	358	4.6	6.9	5.5	6.3	6.9	7.5
Service-producing industries	3,472	4,987	4,821	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	300	487	483	3.6	5.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,446	2,008	2,001	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	189	270	337	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.2	4.0
Services	1,538	2,212	2,115	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.8
Government workers	389	600	637	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	180	199	191	8.4	10.3	9.5	12.4	9.8	8.1

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
[2] Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,852	2,511	2,831	2,714	2,878	2,728	3,078	2,793	2,878
5 to 14 weeks	1,873	2,572	2,103	2,091	2,388	2,616	2,411	2,618	2,331
15 weeks and over	1,521	3,062	2,804	1,303	2,546	2,581	2,588	2,854	2,852
15 to 26 weeks	917	1,573	1,463	962	1,418	1,383	1,365	1,380	1,316
27 weeks and over	626	1,480	1,341	341	1,127	1,178	1,223	1,494	1,536
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.4	17.2	17.1	12.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1
Median duration, in weeks	8.2	10.4	8.4	6.4	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	45.4	30.8	35.5	43.6	36.7	35.8	37.8	33.0	34.4
5 to 14 weeks	30.6	31.4	26.7	32.4	31.8	31.8	29.6	33.3	30.3
15 weeks and over	28.0	37.8	37.8	24.1	31.4	32.4	32.6	33.7	35.3
15 to 26 weeks	15.7	19.3	15.9	13.8	17.6	17.5	16.8	16.1	16.7
27 weeks and over	10.3	18.3	19.5	10.2	13.8	14.9	15.3	17.8	18.6

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,802	4,468	4,115	3,132	4,355	4,328	4,270	4,523	4,599
On temporary layoff	801	1,069	836	1,055	1,124	1,108	1,066	1,095	1,091
Not on temporary layoff	2,001	3,399	3,279	2,077	3,231	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506
Permanent job losers	1,502	2,668	2,647	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	499	732	632	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	733	845	809	818	879	877	882	1,017	902
Reentrants	1,856	2,261	2,474	1,827	2,191	2,265	2,471	2,450	2,433
New entrants	455	473	491	467	479	485	557	519	499
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	47.9	54.8	52.2	50.2	55.1	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5
On temporary layoff	13.7	13.1	10.6	16.9	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9
Not on temporary layoff	34.2	41.7	41.6	33.3	40.9	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6
Job leavers	12.5	11.6	10.3	13.1	11.1	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7
Reentrants	31.7	27.8	31.4	29.3	27.7	28.5	30.3	28.9	28.9
New entrants	7.8	5.8	6.2	7.5	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
Job leavers	.5	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6
Reentrants	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3

[1] Not available.

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

(Percent)

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

[1] Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	May 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,210	8,594	8,351	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
16 to 24 years	2,230	2,764	[illegible]	10.6	11.9	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.4
16 to 19 years	1,088	1,296	1,210	13.8	16.1	15.8	16.4	16.3	16.9
16 to 17 years	498	687	690	18.8	17.0	18.6	18.0	18.4	20.7
18 to 19 years	591	730	717	12.5	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8
20 to 24 years	1,142	1,468	1,318	7.9	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.6	9.9
25 years and over	3,997	5,891	5,781	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8
25 to 54 years	3,340	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0
55 years and over	483	786	838	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	3,363	4,811	4,521	4.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9
16 to 24 years	1,252	1,500	1,471	11.0	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5
16 to 19 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 to 17 years	213	287	368	17.8	17.8	19.8	20.8	19.6	23.7
18 to 19 years	340	433	382	13.8	15.1	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6
20 to 24 years	659	794	730	8.7	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.3	8.4
25 years and over	2,132	3,109	3,110	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
25 to 54 years	1,843	2,616	2,631	3.4	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
55 years and over	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.6
Women, 16 years and over	2,817	3,982	3,830	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8
16 to 24 years	948	1,264	1,136	9.8	11.3	10.7	11.8	11.6	10.7
16 to 19 years	465	582	576	12.1	15.8	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2
16 to 17 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.4
18 to 19 years	251	308	309	11.0	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1
20 to 24 years	483	682	596	7.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.3
25 years and over	1,863	2,704	2,681	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.8
25 to 54 years	1,667	2,367	2,381	3.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.1
55 years and over	200	334	341	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	May 2001	May 2002	May 2001	May 2002	May 2001	May 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	70,477	71,405	26,410	26,694	44,067	44,710
Persons who currently want a job	5,161	5,472	2,332	2,623	2,819	2,849
Searched for work and available to work now[1]	1,149	1,480	639	785	510	694
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	325	407	236	246	89	162
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	824	1,043	403	539	421	533
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,482	7,161	3,880	3,679	3,602	3,482
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,942	3,826	2,270	2,156	1,672	1,668
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,640	1,586	540	508	1,100	1,080
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	274	288	184	188	91	90
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,585	1,429	876	797	709	632

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

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

[3] Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p
Total	132,851	129,875	130,637	131,477	132,229	130,871	130,705	130,701	130,707	130,748
Total private	111,592	109,266	100,045	100,949	111,275	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,533	109,560
Goods-producing	25,172	23,518	23,701	23,925	25,147	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,903	23,880
Mining	566	550	557	551	565	568	564	560	563	560
Metal mining	35.5	31.8	32.1	32.2	37	33	33	33	32	32
Coal mining	73.1	80.7	80.8	80.2	78	82	82	81	81	80
Oil and gas extraction	337.7	331.0	333.4	333.1	340	342	339	336	336	335
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	113.2	106.5	110.7	115.3	111	111	111	111	112	113
Construction	6,768	6,206	6,399	6,595	6,714	6,616	6,597	6,593	6,540	6,539
General building contractors	1,460.6	1,307.7	1,414.8	1,443.4	1,465	1,459	1,458	1,462	1,451	1,446
Heavy construction, except building	950.0	810.8	875.4	932.2	921	919	914	908	901	900
Special trade contractors	4,357.1	3,997.3	4,108.4	4,219.7	4,328	4,237	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,191
Manufacturing	17,838	16,762	16,745	16,769	17,867	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,781
Production workers	12,044	11,225	11,222	11,247	12,065	11,362	11,305	11,264	11,256	11,245
Durable goods	10,767	9,958	9,963	9,976	10,769	10,070	10,023	9,976	9,977	9,971
Production workers	7,235	6,614	6,622	6,636	7,230	6,690	6,653	6,625	6,624	6,619
Lumber and wood products	784.0	753.7	756.6	768.5	768	771	771	769	767	759
Furniture and fixtures	529.8	493.3	498.9	496.5	529	492	491	491	496	493
Stone, clay, and glass products	577.4	541.1	549.0	558.3	574	556	551	550	551	550
Primary metal industries	664.3	597.1	596.4	596.1	666	607	601	598	596	599
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	210.9	186.8	186.9	187.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,489.5	1,419.7	1,422.7	1,422.9	1,493	1,427	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,427
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,053.3	1,851.3	1,844.8	1,842.3	2,049	1,868	1,855	1,846	1,843	1,837
Computer and office equipment	352.9	314.2	310.6	306.2	353	317	315	315	313	306
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,669.6	1,448.5	1,441.1	1,434.1	1,672	1,478	1,459	1,445	1,442	1,437
Electronic components and accessories	682.6	570.2	566.2	583.2	684	582	571	566	565	566
Transportation equipment	1,774.1	1,672.8	1,673.6	1,682.1	1,771	1,680	1,682	1,674	1,672	1,679
Motor vehicles and equipment	955.3	915.2	913.5	917.7	952	902	913	915	912	914
Aircraft and parts	462.3	417.2	415.2	414.6	464	437	427	419	417	417
Instruments and related products	843.9	810.6	809.0	807.3	845	818	816	813	811	807
Miscellaneous manufacturing	381.1	368.9	371.0	371.9	382	374	372	370	372	373
Nondurable goods	7,071	6,804	6,782	6,793	7,098	6,877	6,857	6,846	6,823	6,810
Production workers	4,809	4,611	4,600	4,611	4,835	4,672	4,652	4,639	4,632	4,626
Food and kindred products	1,688.4	1,655.3	1,657.8	1,666.2	1,691	1,686	1,686	1,685	1,680	1,686
Tobacco products	31.8	32.9	32.3	32.3	34	34	33	34	33	34
Textile mill products	485.1	438.0	435.3	434.9	485	444	441	440	436	434
Apparel and other textile products	579.6	527.9	523.5	523.2	576	536	531	527	523	523
Paper and allied products	636.6	617.1	612.4	611.8	636	622	621	620	615	612
Printing and publishing	1,498.0	1,419.9	1,407.2	1,402.3	1,503	1,437	1,428	1,419	1,411	1,407
Chemicals and allied products	1,022.6	1,009.2	1,007.2	1,007.2	1,022	1,009	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,007
Petroleum and coal products	125.6	123.0	124.0	125.9	125	126	126	126	124	125
Rubber and misc. plastics products	984.3	927.3	927.2	930.9	984	928	924	929	927	930
Leather and leather products	61.7	56.2	55.6	56.2	61	56	56	56	56	55
Service-producing	107,679	106,357	106,936	107,552	107,082	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,804	106,868
Transportation and public utilities	7,137	6,757	6,769	6,810	7,131	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,802	6,802
Transportation	4,552	4,292	4,306	4,341	4,546	4,343	4,341	4,330	4,331	4,331
Railroad transportation	235.8	231.8	233.9	234.8	236	235	234	233	233	233
Local and interurban passenger transit	498.3	491.3	488.8	494.8	480	481	479	478	477	476
Trucking and warehousing	1,850.7	1,791.2	1,808.4	1,828.9	1,856	1,824	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,829
Water transportation	193.5	177.0	184.7	193.6	192	188	187	188	189	191
Transportation by air	1,284.4	1,159.8	1,148.9	1,152.0	1,286	1,171	1,171	1,172	1,160	1,161
Pipelines, except natural gas	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.4	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	473.1	426.0	425.7	424.9	473	429	429	427	427	426
Communications and public utilities	2,585	2,475	2,464	2,469	2,585	2,507	2,496	2,484	2,471	2,471
Communications	1,732.9	1,639.9	1,625.8	1,628.2	1,732	1,660	1,652	1,643	1,629	1,630
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	851.7	835.9	838.1	841.0	853	847	844	841	842	841
Wholesale trade	6,795	6,646	6,663	6,682	6,794	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,679	6,678
Durable goods	4,042	3,897	3,902	3,913	4,044	3,940	3,924	3,912	3,909	3,915
Nondurable goods	2,753	2,749	2,761	2,769	2,750	2,762	2,765	2,769	2,770	2,763

See footnotes at end of table.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p
Retail trade	23,582	22,897	23,124	23,372	23,566	23,398	23,331	23,332	23,367	23,340
Building materials and garden supplies	1,087.6	1,019.0	1,074.2	1,115.0	1,041	1,046	1,048	1,053	1,081	1,057
General merchandise stores	2,843.7	2,804.8	2,824.0	2,828.3	2,916	2,888	2,892	2,901	2,916	2,900
Department stores	2,512.8	2,475.2	2,485.5	2,488.8	2,577	2,520	2,550	2,560	2,578	2,562
Food stores	3,432.3	3,350.3	3,362.3	3,385.6	3,463	3,421	3,402	3,392	3,390	3,389
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,425.1	2,404.3	2,421.7	2,440.5	2,421	2,436	2,430	2,428	2,429	2,437
New and used car dealers	1,117.0	1,128.6	1,127.5	1,132.8	1,118	1,128	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,135
Apparel and accessory stores	1,173.8	1,137.8	1,142.1	1,161.9	1,189	1,187	1,172	1,175	1,171	1,174
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,118.5	1,135.8	1,128.0	1,131.8	1,135	1,138	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,147
Eating and drinking places	8,404.0	8,023.7	8,148.8	8,272.0	8,270	8,238	8,161	8,154	8,184	8,131
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,095.7	3,025.1	3,022.8	3,047.0	3,131	3,069	3,083	3,086	3,096	3,063
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,719	7,700	7,714	7,749	7,719	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,749
Finance	3,803	3,802	3,803	3,818	3,807	3,819	3,812	3,808	3,812	3,817
Depository institutions	2,050.0	2,070.0	2,068.6	2,073.2	2,062	2,076	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073
Commercial banks	1,432.7	1,442.5	1,441.8	1,446.1	1,433	1,450	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,447
Savings institutions	254.6	284.2	283.7	283.8	255	282	283	284	284	284
Nondepository institutions	712.9	753.2	754.1	757.0	713	755	754	753	758	757
Mortgage bankers and brokers	321.4	360.0	359.0	361.2	320	363	359	357	359	358
Security and commodity brokers	782.7	718.4	720.9	722.4	786	729	726	722	723	723
Holding and other investment offices	257.6	260.6	259.8	263.2	257	259	260	260	259	262
Insurance	2,355	2,273	2,369	2,371	2,357	2,372	2,376	2,378	2,375	2,373
Insurance carriers	1,595.2	1,589.3	1,587.0	1,586.1	1,598	1,594	1,593	1,591	1,592	1,586
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	769.8	783.8	782.4	785.3	771	778	783	784	785	787
Real estate	1,561	1,626	1,542	1,562	1,545	1,557	1,557	1,558	1,553	1,553
Services[2]	41,187	40,738	41,074	41,305	41,018	40,908	40,901	40,863	41,039	41,107
Agricultural services	908.3	783.8	870.8	927.8	848	865	868	872	858	869
Hotels and other lodging places	1,902.9	1,740.8	1,763.4	1,789.7	1,809	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,793
Personal services	1,249.3	1,257.1	1,257.0	1,286.0	1,267	1,280	1,282	1,280	1,280	1,279
Business services	9,619.6	9,120.3	9,207.8	9,312.1	9,646	9,231	9,207	9,237	9,318	9,337
Services to buildings	1,025.1	1,012.1	1,025.0	1,028.9	1,021	1,022	1,018	1,021	1,028	1,021
Personnel supply services	3,503.0	3,012.9	3,088.9	3,183.3	3,519	3,086	3,070	3,137	3,179	3,198
Help supply services	3,100.9	2,703.9	2,772.9	2,862.3	3,149	2,761	2,738	2,788	2,859	2,884
Computer and data processing services	2,227.5	2,205.0	2,192.0	2,192.0	2,232	2,213	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,194
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,253.3	1,258.6	1,252.4	1,264.9	1,282	1,262	1,262	1,260	1,262	1,263
Miscellaneous repair services	374.4	374.3	376.9	378.1	374	378	379	377	378	378
Motion pictures	578.4	572.9	572.6	580.2	579	581	574	572	574	579
Amusement and recreation services	1,640.9	1,488.2	1,556.9	1,711.0	1,647	1,606	1,649	1,636	1,614	1,619
Health services	10,317.9	10,588.4	10,596.0	10,625.6	10,533	10,551	10,575	10,602	10,616	10,631
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,983.0	2,041.5	2,042.2	2,033.7	1,996	2,030	2,041	2,046	2,046	2,054
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,892.8	1,876.5	1,877.6	1,878.4	1,837	1,876	1,875	1,879	1,882	1,862
Hospitals	4,082.5	4,169.4	4,180.6	4,203.3	4,072	4,174	4,184	4,193	4,198	4,209
Home health care services	633.9	642.5	645.6	647.9	636	640	642	643	646	646
Legal services	1,028.8	1,049.9	1,049.9	1,058.7	1,036	1,053	1,054	1,058	1,058	1,064
Educational services	2,498.0	2,838.8	2,680.4	2,669.6	2,450	2,473	2,485	2,489	2,502	2,520
Social services	3,086.0	3,172.4	3,188.6	3,194.9	3,028	3,149	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,164
Child day care services	737.4	740.6	748.3	763.2	713	723	722	723	728	722
Residential care	888.8	887.7	899.2	899.0	867	896	899	902	902	900
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	113.6	102.5	109.7	111.3	110	110	109	109	108	108
Membership organizations	2,482.7	2,480.1	2,486.0	2,475.4	2,486	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,478	2,479
Engineering and management services	3,572.3	3,640.2	3,639.9	3,645.3	3,582	3,624	3,629	3,631	3,634	3,657
Engineering and architectural services	1,061.2	1,032.8	1,029.7	1,038.6	1,064	1,047	1,044	1,044	1,039	1,043
Management and public relations	1,160.2	1,187.1	1,198.3	1,211.3	1,160	1,192	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,214
Services, nec	50.1	46.3	46.1	46.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	21,289	21,806	21,882	21,634	20,854	21,137	21,152	21,198	21,184	21,198
Federal	2,616	2,601	2,603	2,606	2,612	2,606	2,608	2,611	2,611	2,604
Federal, except Postal Service	1,782.6	1,778.1	1,781.3	1,789.6	1,756	1,778	1,777	1,782	1,785	1,781
State	4,918	5,073	5,077	4,880	4,868	4,935	4,937	4,940	4,940	4,930
Education	2,135.0	2,283.3	2,282.7	2,184.7	2,081	2,127	2,130	2,133	2,133	2,136
Other State government	2,783.9	2,789.6	2,794.3	2,795.6	2,785	2,808	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,796
Local	13,725	13,935	13,912	14,046	13,376	13,593	13,617	13,646	13,633	13,664
Education	7,987.1	8,169.9	8,125.8	8,189.0	7,607	7,732	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,780
Other local government	5,737.7	5,766.4	5,786.9	5,857.4	5,769	5,861	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,884

[1] These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
p = preliminary.

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

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p
Total private	34.1	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Goods-producing	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3
Mining	44.1	42.7	42.3	42.8	43.6	43.0	43.4	43.8	42.3	42.7
Construction	40.2	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.1	38.7
Manufacturing	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9
Overtime hours	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
Durable goods	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3
Overtime hours	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2
Lumber and wood products	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.2	40.6	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.9
Furniture and fixtures	38.2	40.5	40.4	40.1	38.7	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.3	42.7	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.6	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.3
Primary metal industries	43.5	44.1	44.3	44.2	43.5	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.4	44.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.4	45.2	45.2	45.6	44.5	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.0	45.5
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.3
Transportation equipment	42.7	42.5	43.0	43.0	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.7	42.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.8	44.0	44.9	44.9	43.2	44.3	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.2	41.0	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.9	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.4
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4
Overtime hours	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Food and kindred products	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.1
Tobacco products	38.9	40.6	41.1	41.7	38.9	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.6
Textile mill products	40.2	41.5	41.8	41.3	40.2	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.2
Apparel and other textile products	38.0	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.7	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.1	36.9
Paper and allied products	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.7	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.6	42.0
Printing and publishing	37.7	37.6	37.1	37.1	38.1	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.4
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	41.9	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	41.8	41.1	43.1	40.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.6	41.1	41.2	41.2	40.6	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.5	41.2
Leather and leather products	38.2	37.2	37.8	37.2	36.1	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.7	37.2
Service-producing	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.3	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3
Retail trade	28.7	28.7	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.6	36.2	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.2
Services	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p
Total private	$14.21	$14.67	$14.69	$14.67	$484.68	$497.31	$498.46	$500.25
Seasonally adjusted[1]	14.24	14.63	14.67	14.70	487.01	501.03	501.7[illegible]	502.74
Goods-producing	15.83	16.19	16.28	16.30	642.70	650.84	653.65	658.52
Mining	17.42	17.73	17.68	17.88	768.22	757.07	747.66	758.47
Construction	18.18	18.66	18.68	18.65	730.84	718.64	724.78	727.35
Manufacturing	14.75	15.16	15.20	15.25	600.33	620.04	620.16	622.91
Durable goods	15.19	15.63	15.66	15.68	624.31	645.52	646.76	649.57
Lumber and wood products	12.16	12.36	12.32	12.44	487.34	503.83	503.89	512.53
Furniture and fixtures	12.13	12.67	12.65	12.60	483.37	509.09	507.02	505.26
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.9[illegible]	13.18	[illegible]	13.44	[illegible]	545.94	[illegible]	573.85
Primary metal industries	16.78	17.20	17.25	17.32	728.93	768.52	784.18	785.54
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.28	20.88	20.71	20.80	899.54	933.83	936.09	948.48
Fabricated metal products	14.22	14.60	14.67	14.66	588.71	607.36	607.34	611.32
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.76	16.31	16.30	16.32	643.0[illegible]	663.82	656.52	663.4[illegible]
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.30	14.83	14.80	14.82	[illegible]	[illegible]	581.[illegible]	581.[illegible]
Transportation equipment	18.88	19.65	19.72	19.67	806.18	836.13	847.96	846.8[illegible]
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.23	20.09	20.24	20.18	842.27	883.96	902.78	906.18
Instruments and related products	14.67	15.12	15.11	15.13	600.00	6[illegible]6.90	606.93	608.23
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.11	12.39	12.39	12.35	458.87	483.21	478.25	474.62
Nondurable goods	14.06	14.48	14.52	14.57	563.81	581.29	582.25	585.71
Food and kindred products	12.86	13.10	13.18	13.29	523.00	533.17	533.78	543.56
Tobacco products	22.39	22.47	22.92	23.12	870.97	812.28	942.01	954.10
Textile mill products	11.30	11.65	11.65	11.71	464.26	483.48	486.97	483.62
Apparel and other textile products	9.[illegible]	9.62	9.[illegible]	10.02	355.68	368.25	370.61	371.74
Paper and allied products	16.72	17.26	17.30	17.49	680.54	712.43	718.22	729.33
Printing and publishing	14.76	15.12	15.1[illegible]	15.05	556.45	568.51	580.58	558.36
Chemicals and allied products	18.52	18.93	18.99	18.98	783.40	799.17	793.78	797.16
Petroleum and coal products	21.81	22.39	22.34	21.86	911.66	920.23	906.83	883.14
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.29	13.61	13.68	13.69	539.57	559.37	564.03	563.82
Leather and leather products	10.24	10.40	10.43	10.38	370.69	384.88	382.17	386.51
Service-producing	13.72	14.25	14.25	14.21	447.27	463.13	463.13	463.25
Transportation and public utilities	16.66	17.24	17.31	17.24	634.37	656.12	657.78	660.29
Wholesale trade	15.71	16.13	16.09	16.09	630.12	614.55	614.64	616.25
Retail trade	9.67	9.96	10.01	9.97	277.53	288.43	288.29	290.15
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.72	16.17	16.23	16.20	538.63	550.59	581.03	579.96
Services	14.62	15.16	15.15	15.13	471.90	492.70	490.86	490.21

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002[p]	May 2002[p]	Percent change from: Apr. 2002-May 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	$14.24	$14.58	$14.62	$14.65	$14.67	$14.70	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars[2]	7.93	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.10	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	15.86	16.24	16.28	16.29	16.31	16.33	.2
Mining	17.49	17.69	17.66	17.72	17.61	17.81	1.1
Construction	18.24	18.65	18.69	18.74	18.81	18.75	-.3
Manufacturing	14.76	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.27	.5
Excluding overtime[4]	14.09	14.42	14.46	14.45	14.44	14.53	.6
Service-producing	13.76	14.11	14.14	14.18	14.21	14.24	.2
Transportation and public utilities	16.71	17.13	17.16	17.26	17.26	17.31	.3
Wholesale trade	15.75	16.10	16.19	16.23	16.09	16.13	.2
Retail trade	9.69	9.90	9.92	9.95	9.96	9.96	.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.71	16.06	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.19	.1
Services	14.56	15.01	15.04	15.08	15.12	15.17	.3

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
3 Change was -.4 percent from March 2002 to April 2002, the latest month available.
4 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2001	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p	May 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002p	May 2002p
Total private	150.9	145.3	146.5	148.3	151.0	148.1	148.3	148.2	148.3	148.2
Goods-producing	112.4	100.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	111.8	106.2	106.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	55.7	52.1	52.8	53.6	55.6	54.2	54.6	54.0	53.3	53.4
Construction	192.3	164.1	172.2	179.5	187.4	182.4	182.3	178.1	178.8	178.3
Manufacturing	98.9	92.8	92.3	92.7	98.2	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.7
Durable goods	103.8	96.2	96.3	96.7	103.6	93.7	96.4	95.5	95.6	95.3
Lumber and wood products	137.3	130.7	131.8	134.9	136.7	132.8	134.1	134.7	133.3	134.6
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	127.4	121.3	121.9	123.2	124.7	122.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	121.3	108.8	112.7	115.3	118.9	114.4	114.6	113.1	113.8	112.6
Primary metal industries	86.0	76.3	76.7	76.7	83.3	78.4	78.4	78.7	77.1	78.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	65.0	57.8	58.1	58.7	64.6	57.9	57.9	58.4	58.2	58.8
Fabricated metal products	114.1	108.8	108.4	109.1	114.5	108.4	108.0	109.2	108.1	108.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	94.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94.3	83.3	82.6	83.1	82.9	82.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	97.7	83.4	82.1	81.2	98.4	83.9	82.5	83.1	82.9	81.8
Transportation equipment	114.7	108.0	107.4	108.1	113.1	107.3	108.2	105.5	106.2	106.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	151.5	143.9	146.9	147.8	149.2	143.9	142.8	143.0	144.2	144.0
Instruments and related products	73.0	68.8	67.9	67.7	73.1	68.1	68.7	68.6	68.4	67.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92.0	89.2	89.3	90.2	89.7	89.6
Nondurable goods	92.2	88.7	88.1	88.6	93.1	89.3	89.3	89.5	89.3	89.2
Food and kindred products	112.1	111.9	110.9	112.6	116.6	114.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	115.2
Tobacco products	43.4	48.8	47.4	47.9	48.2	51.3	51.3	51.0	49.3	51.5
Textile mill products	[illegible]	62.5	62.8	61.8	67.8	61.5	62.0	62.4	62.2	61.8
Apparel and other textile products	49.8	44.6	43.8	44.0	49.1	44.4	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.3
Paper and allied products	97.1	94.5	94.0	94.8	98.2	94.8	95.6	95.5	94.9	95.2
Printing and publishing	114.5	108.8	105.1	104.8	118.2	108.8	107.4	106.6	106.6	105.7
Chemicals and allied products	96.9	94.5	94.0	94.9	97.0	94.0	94.2	94.4	93.8	95.0
Petroleum and coal products	[illegible]	[illegible]	68.4	70.1	69.0	71.8	71.8	70.9	67.8	70.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	137.8	133.6	133.9	134.6	137.9	131.7	132.8	133.8	136.0	134.0
Leather and leather products	25.9	23.7	23.7	23.8	25.6	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.8	23.4
Service-producing	168.1	164.5	165.7	167.5	168.6	167.0	167.2	167.4	167.5	167.7
Transportation and public utilities	140.3	132.4	132.8	134.4	140.8	134.9	135.2	134.4	134.5	134.4
Wholesale trade	126.6	124.1	124.8	125.4	128.8	125.3	125.8	125.8	125.8	126.4
Retail trade	148.5	142.3	143.9	147.4	148.9	146.3	146.8	147.5	147.3	147.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.9	138.7	139.0	139.8	139.5	140.3	140.6	140.7	140.9	141.2
Services	212.5	208.1	210.7	212.0	212.7	211.1	211.1	211.3	211.6	211.9

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-8. 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	65.3	59.8	53.6	59.4	55.5	57.9	57.1	54.9	57.1	57.2	60.4	59.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	56.8	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	38.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	p49.7	p50.6							
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	56.2	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	40.9	40.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2002	40.1	43.2	p43.9	p47.4								
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.0	67.4	64.7	61.6	64.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	58.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	58.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	48.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.6	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	p37.8	p42.5										
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	50.8	59.4	60.8	58.3
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	6[illegible].5	62.2	61.1	53.8	62.2	58.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	60.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61.0	47.7	43.2	44.0	42.3
2001	41.6	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	p34.3	p32.9	
2002												
	Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.3	38.6	42.3	41.5
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	60.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	61.5	49.3
2000	[illegible]	52.2	49.3	46.0	[illegible]	50.7	57.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.3	47.1	[illegible]
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	28.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	26.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	36.3	37.9	40.4	p47.1	p46.7							
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.6	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	46.9	44.5	46.7	62.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	38.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	18.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	p37.9	p38.7								
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	46.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	36.7	33.1
1999	36.4	38.0	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	60.0	41.9	37.9	38.0	36.3	32.4	28.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	p20.2	p28.1										
Over 12-month span:												
1998	64.8	52.2	51.8	48.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	38.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	38.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.6
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	38.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	[illegible].1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	[illegible]3.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	p[illegible]3.6	p13.6	
2002												

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 2001 benchmarks; the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate; and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.