

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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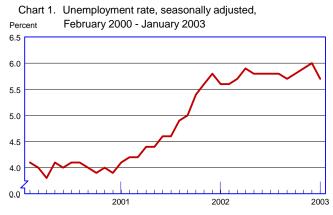
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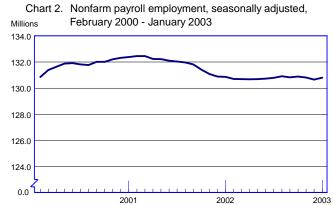
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2003

Payroll employment rose by 143,000 in January, and the unemployment rate decreased to 5.7 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Employment in retail trade and construction increased after seasonal adjustment, but most other major industries were little changed.





Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate fell to 5.7 percent in January; the number of unemployed persons was 8.3 million. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups were as follows: adult men (5.4 percent), adult women (4.7 percent), teenagers (16.8 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks or African Americans (10.3 percent), Asians (5.6 percent, not seasonally adjusted), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.8 percent). (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Revisions to Household Survey Data

Several major changes affect the Current Population Survey (household) data being released today. These include the use of new population controls that reflect Census 2000 results and new information about net migration, the use of new questions about race and Hispanic ethnicity, the introduction of new industry and occupational classifications, improvements in seasonal adjustment procedures, and the annual update of seasonal adjustment factors. For all data series, these changes affect the comparability of the January 2003 estimates with those for earlier months. Additional information is provided beginning on page 5.

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

(Numbers in thousands)	Quarterly	overe coc	1	Nonthly date	, 1	Dag				
Category	20		20	Monthly data	2003	Dec				
Category	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.				
	1111	1 V			Jan.	change				
HOUSEHOLD DATA			Labor for	ce status						
Civilian labor force	145,181	145,241	145,180	145,150	145,838	(1)				
Employment	136,804	136,657	136,542	136,439	137,536	(1)				
Unemployment	8,377	8,584	8,637	8,711	8,302	(1)				
Not in labor force	72,686	73,302	73,369	73,591	74,059	(1)				
All workers	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.7	(1)				
Adult men	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	(1)				
Adult women	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	(1)				
Teenagers	16.7	16.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	(1)				
White 2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	(1)				
Black or African American ²	9.9	10.7	10.8	11.2	10.3	(1)				
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	(1)				
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment									
Nonfarm employment	130,844	p130,792	130,817	p130,661	p130,804	p143				
Goods-producing ³	23,787	p23,625	23,631	p23,557	p23,557	p0				
Construction	6,544	p6,544	6,543	p6,546	p6,567	p21				
Manufacturing	16,691	p16,529	16,537	p16,457	p16,441	p-16				
Service-producing ³	107,057	p107,167	107,186	p107,104	p107,247	p143				
Retail trade	23,308	p23,228	23,247	p23,148	p23,249	p101				
Services	41,299	p41,415	41,404	p41,456	p41,491	p35				
Government	21,270	p21,358	21,364	p21,362	p21,366	p4				
	,	<u> </u>	Hours o		<u> </u>	•				
Total private	34.1	p34.2	34.2	p34.1	p34.2	p0.1				
Manufacturing	40.8	p40.7	40.6	p40.9	p40.8	p1				
Overtime	4.1	p4.1	4.0	p4.2	p4.1	p1				
O VOI LIIIIO		ndexes of ag								
Total private	147.9	p147.9	147.9	p147.6	p148.1	p0.5				
Total private										
	Earnings ⁴									
Average hourly earnings,										
total private	\$14.81	p\$14.94	\$14.94	p\$14.98	p\$14.98	p\$0.00				
Average weekly earnings,										
total private	505.14	p510.45	510.95	p510.82	p512.32	p1.50				

Household survey data for January 2003 are not directly comparable with earlier data.

NOTE: All household survey data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 population controls. Beginning in January 2003, the household survey data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. The seasonally adjusted household survey data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

² Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are included only in the "all workers" total. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

³ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

⁴ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers. p=preliminary.

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment in January was 137.5 million. The employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs—was 62.5 percent. The civilian labor force in January was 145.8 million and the labor force participation rate was 66.3 percent. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in January. These were people who wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers—a subset of the marginally attached who were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them—was 449,000 in January. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 143,000 in January to 130.8 million, seasonally adjusted. This followed a decline of 156,000 (as revised) in December. Retail trade, which had accounted for much of December's loss, posted a large gain in January. (See table B-1.)

Retail trade employment rose by 101,000 over the month, after seasonal adjustment; this increase followed a drop of 99,000 in December. Employment in eating and drinking places accounted for a large share of the change in both months. In addition, holiday hiring in department stores and in miscellaneous retail establishments had been less than usual. As a result, there were relatively small layoffs in January and, therefore, employment increased over the month after seasonal adjustment.

Construction employment increased by 21,000 in January. Since its most recent peak in March 2001, however, this industry has lost 214,000 jobs. In January, special trades and heavy construction both added jobs. Job gains continued in mortgage banking; employment in this industry has grown by 38 percent, or 113,000, since January 2001. Real estate employment edged down in January, but was up by 19,000 since January 2002.

The services industry added 35,000 jobs in January, somewhat below its trend over the prior 12 months. Health services added 18,000 jobs over the month. Employment in lodging places had a relatively large employment gain for the second month in a row. The industry has benefited from strength in winter recreation. Business services employment was down by 31,000 in January, reflecting widespread weakness in the industry.

Employment in air transportation increased by 22,000 in January, following a decline of similar size in December. Seasonal hiring by air courier services was weak during the fourth quarter; consequently, fewer workers than usual were laid off in January. As a result, employment rose after seasonal adjustment. Job losses continued in communications (-19,000); since its most recent peak in April 2001, communications employment has decreased by 179,000, or about 10 percent.

Following a loss of 80,000 jobs (as revised) in December, employment in manufacturing edged down by 16,000 in January. The average loss for the 2 months (48,000) was about in line with the average monthly decline from August to November. Motor vehicles posted a gain of 11,000 in January, offsetting a loss of 9,000 in December. Job losses continued in industrial machinery, electronic equipment, and fabricated metals. Chemicals and apparel also lost jobs over the month.

Employment in mining declined by 5,000 in January, following a small gain in December. Since September 2001, the industry has lost 22,000 jobs, 3.9 percent of its total.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in January to 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek and overtime hours each were down by 0.1 hour to 40.8 hours and 4.1 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 percent in January to 148.1 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index decreased by 0.2 percent over the month to 90.8. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls were unchanged in January at \$14.98, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.3 percent to \$512.32. Over the year, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings rose by 2.7 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for February 2003 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Revisions to Household Survey Data

Effective with the release of data for January 2003, a number of changes affect estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS), or household survey. These changes were undertaken to benchmark the survey data to more current estimates of the U.S. population; to adopt new standards for data on race, ethnicity, industry, and occupation; and to improve seasonal adjustment procedures. In addition, the data reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors and revisions to historical seasonally adjusted data. The following describes these changes in more detail and provides information regarding their impact on the survey estimates. As discussed below, a one-month change in weighting procedures makes data for January not strictly comparable with data for both prior and subsequent months.

- Beginning in January 2003, population controls based on the results of Census 2000 were used in the monthly CPS estimation process, and data for the 3 prior years were revised to reflect these new controls. (Previously, estimates for January 1990 through December 2002 were based on 1990 Census population controls adjusted for the estimated undercount.) The Census 2000-based controls increased the size of the civilian noninstitutional population by over 3 million. As a result, they also increased the estimates of employment and unemployment. Since the increases were roughly proportional, however, the overall unemployment rate did not change significantly.
- In addition to the shift to Census 2000-based controls, the U.S. Census Bureau introduced another large upward adjustment (+941,000) to the CPS population controls in January 2003 as part of its annual update of population estimates. BLS does not anticipate revising historical data to reflect this additional adjustment. This accords with usual practice regarding intercensal population changes. Thus, the population levels for January 2003 (and beyond) and the levels of employment and unemployment are not strictly comparable with those for earlier months. The additional adjustment to the population taken in January 2003 raised the number of employed by about 575,000 and the number of unemployed by about 40,000. The adjustment had a negligible effect on the overall unemployment rate and other ratios.
- The questions on race and Hispanic origin in the CPS were modified in January 2003 to comply with the new standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting federal data on race and ethnicity. A major change under those standards is that respondents may select more than one race when responding to the survey. Respondents continued to be asked a separate question to determine if they are Hispanic, which is considered an ethnicity rather than a race. Under the new standards, the question on Hispanic ethnicity was reworded and placed before the question on race. Persons who report that they are Hispanic or Latino also are classified separately by the race (or races) they consider themselves to be. Based on the evidence obtained from a special supplement to the CPS in May 2002, the new questions have little effect on the unemployment rate overall and for most major worker groups. An exception was the jobless rate for Hispanics; the May 2002 results indicate that their unemployment rate may be somewhat higher based on the new questions.
- To accommodate the race categories under the new guidelines, the Employment Situation news release now presents data for persons who report they are white (and no other race), black or African American (and no other race), and Asian (and no other race). Results from the May supplement indicate that the unemployment rates for these groups are comparable to the rates for these categories using the old classifications that allowed only one race to be identified. The published labor force estimates for the groups, however, are smaller because those estimates no longer include persons who report that they belong to more than one race. In addition, under the old classification scheme, Asians were included in a single category with Pacific Islanders. There are now two separate categories:

- (1) Asians and (2) Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. Data for three race categories—Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and persons of more than one race—are included in the total employment and unemployment estimates in this release but are not shown separately because of their small sample sizes. Estimates are presented separately for Hispanics, who can be of any race.
- Adjustments were made to both the second-stage and composite weighting procedures to adapt them to the new race/ethnic classification system. These adjustments also should enhance the stability over time of national and state/substate labor force estimates for demographic groups. Composite weights could not be calculated for the January 2003 data, however, because that procedure requires the use of both the current and the previous month's information. Because the race/ethnic groups differ between December and January, compositing could not be done for January. The effect of compositing is different each month; thus, January estimates could not be adjusted to make them comparable with those for other months. The effect on the national unemployment rate is probably negligible.
- In January 2003, the CPS adopted the 2002 Census industry and occupational classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system. These new classification systems create breaks in the time series for industry and occupational data at all levels of aggregation. As a result, the former industry and occupational categories have been discontinued. Employment and unemployment estimates using the new industry and occupational classifications were developed for 2000-02 by recoding previously collected information. Still, it will take several additional years under the new classification systems to collect enough industry and occupational data to allow for seasonal adjustment.

Additional information about these changes and their impact can be found in an article in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and on the BLS Web site at (http://www.bls.gov/cps/).

Revision of seasonally adjusted data

At the end of each calendar year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reestimates the seasonal factors for the household data series by including another full year of data in the estimation process. Based on this annual reestimation, BLS issues projected factors for the first 6 months of the new year, as well as revised estimates of historical seasonally adjusted data for the last 5 years. This year, seasonally adjusted data for January 1998-December 2002 were subject to revision.

With the release of January 2003 data, the CPS also began using the X-12 ARIMA software for seasonal adjustment of time series data. This replaces the X-11 ARIMA, used since 1980. The seasonal adjustment of CPS series was reviewed to determine if additional series could be adjusted and if the current adjustments were sound, particularly in light of the changes made to race, ethnic, industry, and occupation classifications. The seasonal adjustment of a number of series was discontinued or modified as a result of this review.

As previously discussed, seasonal adjustment of series on industry and occupation was discontinued. The new industry classification system also led to a modification of the procedure for seasonally adjusting total CPS employment and, indirectly, labor force levels and the unemployment rate. Previously, the seasonally adjusted estimate of household employment was obtained by adding up the directly-calculated seasonally adjusted estimates for eight age-sex-industry series. These eight series consisted of teenage men, teenage women, men age 20 and over, and women age 20 and over in agriculture and in nonagricultural industries. The new industrial classification system decreased the size of agriculture substantially by moving

some industries to the nonagricultural sector. When the smaller agriculture estimate was disaggregated by sex and age, several of the components became extremely small. For this reason, only total employment for the four age and sex groups is being directly seasonally adjusted, and the sum of these four groups constitutes the seasonally adjusted total employment level. This change in procedure does not appreciably affect the measures. Seasonally adjusted series for agriculture and nonagricultural industries are now being obtained by direct adjustment.

Table B summarizes the effects of the revisions on the overall unemployment rate since January 2002. The rate was revised in 8 months, in each case by 0.1 percentage point, due primarily to the updating of seasonal adjustment factors. Revised seasonally adjusted data for major labor force series since December 2001 appear in table C.

Additional information about the new seasonal adjustment procedures can be found in an article in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. The publication also will contain the new seasonal adjustment factors for major series for the January-June 2003 period and revised data for the most recent 12 months for all regularly published tables containing seasonally adjusted household survey data.

Table B. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and changes due to revision, January-December 2002

Month and year	As first computed	As revised	Change
2002			
January	5.6	5.6	.0
February		5.6	0.1
March		5.7	.0
April	6.0	5.9	1
May		5.8	.0
June	5.9	5.8	1
July	5.9	5.8	1
August	5.7	5.8	.1
September	5.6	5.7	.1
October	5.7	5.8	.1
November	6.0	5.9	1
December	6.0	6.0	.0

Changes in data presentation

Due to the changes reported above, revisions or additions have been made to the A tables in this release. Several series have been affected by conceptual changes or new standards for presenting data; new series have been added and others will no longer be published. The most important changes to the tables are described below.

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age. Estimates of employment for agriculture and nonagricultural industries no longer appear in this table. These series have been modified

to reflect the new industrial classification system and seasonal adjustment practices; they now appear in "Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status."

- Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age. Estimates presented in this table have been modified to comply with the new standards for presenting data on race. Hence, data for January 2003 forward are presented for persons who report that they are white (and no other race), black or African American (and no other race), and Asian (and no other race). Race-specific unemployment rates for 16- to 19-year-old men and women are no longer presented. Estimates for persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino, formerly presented in this table, are now presented in "Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age."
- Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age. This new table presents estimates for persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. The detail has been expanded to include not seasonally adjusted data for the major sex and age groups.
- Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment. This table replaces old table A-3.
- Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status. This new table contains employment estimates by class of worker and persons at work part time, previously shown in old table A-4. As noted above, employment estimates for the revised total agriculture and related industries and for total nonagricultural industries are now presented in this table. Estimates for unpaid family workers (in both agriculture and related industries and nonagricultural industries) and for private household workers will no longer be seasonally adjusted. Employment estimates by marital status now are presented in "Table A-6. Selected employment indicators," and employment estimates by occupation are presented in "Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted."
- Table A-6. Selected employment indicators. This new table contains employment estimates by sex and expanded age detail. It also contains employment estimates by marital status and full- and part-time status. Seasonally adjusted estimates for women who maintain families no longer will be presented.
- Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted. This table replaces old table A-9 and has been expanded to include greater age detail for unemployment estimates. It also contains estimates by marital status and full- and part-time status. Seasonally adjusted estimates for women 55 years and over and for women who maintain families no longer will be presented; alternatively, not seasonally adjusted data will be presented.

Data for unemployed persons by reason for unemployment are now published in table A-8 and data for unemployed persons by duration of unemployment now appear in table A-9.

- Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted. This new table contains employment and unemployment estimates for major occupational groups based on the 2002 Census occupational classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.
- Table A-11. Unemployed persons by industry, not seasonally adjusted. This new table contains unemployment estimates for major industry groups based on the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization, and Table A-13. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted replace old tables A-8 and A-10, respectively, with no changes to format.

Changes to LABSTAT

LABSTAT, the electronic method for retrieving data series published in the "A" tables of this release, also has undergone change. All LABSTAT series IDs associated with the household survey data have been revised. A substantial number of series related to the former occupation, industry, and race classifications have been discontinued. Similarly, new series have been added for Asians and for the current occupational and industry classifications. Users can access data via the most requested series option without the new LABSTAT codes. Users also can access historical data for the household series contained in the "A" tables of this release at (http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsatabs.htm). Users who access the data series via series report or FTP can obtain a crosswalk to the new LABSTAT codes at (ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/lf/).

Table C. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Employment status,	2001						20	002					
sex, and age	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate	144,379 66.7	216,506 143,826 66.4 135,791 62.7 8,035 5.6	216,663 144,510 66.7 136,450 63.0 8,060 5.6	216,823 144,367 66.6 136,143 62.8 8,224 5.7	217,006 144,763 66.7 136,196 62.8 8,567 5.9	217,198 144,911 66.7 136,487 62.8 8,424 5.8	217,407 144,852 66.6 136,383 62.7 8,469 5.8	217,630 144,786 66.5 136,343 62.6 8,443 5.8	217,866 145,123 66.6 136,757 62.8 8,366 5.8	218,107 145,634 66.8 137,312 63.0 8,321 5.7	218,340 145,393 66.6 136,988 62.7 8,405 5.8	218,548 145,180 66.4 136,542 62.5 8,637 5.9	218,741 145,150 66.4 136,439 62.4 8,711 6.0
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate	95,794 73,283 76.5 69,543 72.6 3,740 5.1	95,875 73,111 76.3 69,351 72.3 3,760 5.1	95,929 73,269 76.4 69,591 72.5 3,678 5.0	95,999 73,307 76.4 69,517 72.4 3,789 5.2	96,116 73,525 76.5 69,627 72.4 3,898 5.3	96,205 73,766 76.7 69,918 72.7 3,848 5.2	96,375 73,689 76.5 69,739 72.4 3,950 5.4	96,468 73,670 76.4 69,792 72.3 3,879 5.3	96,552 73,802 76.4 69,895 72.4 3,906 5.3	96,732 74,108 76.6 70,213 72.6 3,895 5.3	96,860 73,883 76.3 69,921 72.2 3,962 5.4	97,022 73,770 76.0 69,617 71.8 4,153 5.6	97,139 73,744 75.9 69,600 71.6 4,145 5.6
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate	104,490 63,381 60.7 60,093 57.5 3,288 5.2	104,553 63,093 60.3 60,058 57.4 3,035 4.8	104,668 63,603 60.8 60,441 57.7 3,163 5.0	104,752 63,314 60.4 60,161 57.4 3,153 5.0	104,871 63,616 60.7 60,237 57.4 3,379 5.3	104,977 63,551 60.5 60,262 57.4 3,289 5.2	105,089 63,556 60.5 60,320 57.4 3,236 5.1	105,190 63,534 60.4 60,262 57.3 3,272 5.1	105,334 63,760 60.5 60,581 57.5 3,180 5.0	105,421 63,858 60.6 60,675 57.6 3,184 5.0	105,509 63,975 60.6 60,668 57.5 3,308 5.2	105,594 63,921 60.5 60,697 57.5 3,224 5.0	105,678 64,036 60.6 60,676 57.4 3,360 5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate	16,030 7,715 48.1 6,430 40.1 1,285 16.7	16,078 7,623 47.4 6,382 39.7 1,241 16.3	16,065 7,637 47.5 6,418 40.0 1,219 16.0	16,073 7,746 48.2 6,464 40.2 1,282 16.6	16,019 7,622 47.6 6,331 39.5 1,290 16.9	16,017 7,594 47.4 6,307 39.4 1,287	15,943 7,607 47.7 6,324 39.7 1,283 16.9	15,972 7,581 47.5 6,289 39.4 1,292 17.0	15,980 7,561 47.3 6,280 39.3 1,280 16.9	15,954 7,667 48.1 6,425 40.3 1,243 16.2	15,971 7,535 47.2 6,400 40.1 1,135 15.1	15,933 7,489 47.0 6,228 39.1 1,261 16.8	15,925 7,369 46.3 6,164 38.7 1,206 16.4

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December

2002. Data also reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey.

Upcoming Changes to National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

NAICS conversion. The nonfarm payroll series, produced from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, will be converted from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis with the June 6, 2003, release of May 2003 estimates. The NAICS conversion involves major definitional changes to many of the currently published SIC-based series. After the conversion to NAICS, SIC-based series will no longer be produced or published. Historical time series will be reconstructed as part of the NAICS conversion process. All published series will have a NAICS-based history extending back to at least January 1990. For total nonfarm and other high-level aggregates, NAICS history will begin in January 1939, the current starting date for these series. For more detailed series, the starting date will vary depending on the scope of the definitional changes between SIC and NAICS. The NAICS-based reconstruction effort will cover all CES published data types: all employees, women workers, production workers, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and derivative series (for example, indexes of aggregate weekly hours).

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

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

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

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

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In June 2002, the sample included over 300,000 establishments employing about 37 million people.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on*

nonfarm payrolls are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. Hours and earnings data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

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

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

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 290,000. 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 -190,000 to 390,000 $(100,000 \pm -290,000)$. 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. At an unemployment rate of around 4 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/- 270,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- .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 \$27.00 per issue or \$53.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

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

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

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

Employment status say and ago	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹						
Employment status, sex, and age	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	
TOTAL										
Civilian noninstitutional population	216,506	218,741	219,897	216,506	218,107	218,340	218,548	218,741	219,897	
Civilian labor force	143,228	144,807	145,301	143,826	145,634	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838	
Participation rate	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	
Employed		136,599	135,907	135,791	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	
Employment-population ratio	62.0 9,051	62.4 8,209	61.8 9,395	62.7 8,035	63.0 8,321	62.7 8,405	62.5 8,637	62.4 8,711	62.5 8,302	
Unemployment rate		5.7	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	
Not in labor force	73,278	73,934	74,596	72,679	72,473	72,947	73,369	73,591	74,059	
Persons who currently want a job	4,938	4,227	4,779	4,836	4,702	4,542	4,727	4,546	4,676	
Men, 16 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population		105,195	105,767	104,030	104,863	104,985	105,094	105,195	105,767	
Civilian labor force	76,519	77,197	77,306	76,977	78,013	77,727	77,618	77,492	77,693	
Participation rate Employed	73.6 71,285	73.4 72,437	73.1 71,716	74.0 72,562	74.4 73.402	74.0 73,151	73.9 72,773	73.7 72,690	73.5 72,994	
Employment-population ratio	68.5	68.9	67.8	69.8	70.0	69.7	69.2	69.1	69.0	
Unemployed	5,235	4,760	5,590	4,415	4,610	4,575	4,845	4,801	4.699	
Unemployment rate		6.2	7.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	
Not in labor force	27,510	27,998	28,461	27,053	26,851	27,258	27,476	27,703	28,074	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,875	97,139	97,635	95,875	96,732	96,860	97,022	97,139	97,635	
Civilian labor force		73,666	73,896	73,111	74,108	73,883	73,770	73,744	73,993	
Participation rate	76.1	75.8	75.7	76.3	76.6	76.3	76.0	75.9	75.8	
Employed	68,408	69,503	69,001	69,351	70,213	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967	
Employment-population ratio	71.4	71.6	70.7	72.3	72.6	72.2	71.8	71.6	71.7	
Unemployed		4,163	4,895	3,760	3,895	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	
Unemployment rate	6.2 22,911	5.7 23,473	6.6 23,739	5.1 22,765	5.3 22,623	5.4 22,977	5.6 23,252	5.6 23,394	5.4 23,642	
Women, 16 years and over		·					·			
•	440.470	440.540		440.470	440.040	440.055	440.455	440.540		
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,476	113,546	114,130	112,476	113,243	113,355	113,455	113,546	114,130	
Civilian labor force	66,708 59.3	67,610 59.5	67,995 59.6	66,850 59.4	67,621 59.7	67,667 59.7	67,562 59.5	67,658 59.6	68,144 59.7	
Participation rate Employed		64,162	64,191	63,229	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	
Employment-population ratio	55.9	56.5	56.2	56.2	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.6	
Unemployed	3,816	3,448	3,804	3,620	3,711	3,829	3,792	3,909	3,603	
Unemployment rate		5.1	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	
Not in labor force	45,768	45,936	46,135	45,627	45,622	45,689	45,893	45,888	45,985	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,553	105,678	106,235	104.553	105,421	105,509	105,594	105.678	106.235	
Civilian labor force	63,205	64,100	64,578	63,093	63,858	63,975	63,921	64,036	64,479	
Participation rate	60.5	60.7	60.8	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	
Employed	59,927	61,103	61,294	60,058	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	
Employment-population ratio		57.8	57.7	57.4	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.8	
Unemployed	3,278	2,997	3,284	3,035	3,184	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	
Unemployment rate	5.2 41,348	4.7 41,578	5.1 41,657	4.8 41,459	5.0 41,563	5.2 41,533	5.0 41,673	5.2 41,642	4.7 41,757	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		·					·			
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,078	15,925	16,027	16,078	15,954	15,971	15,933	15,925	16,027	
Civilian labor force	7,059	7,041	6,828	7,623	7,667	7,535	7,489	7,369	7,366	
Participation rate		44.2	42.6	47.4	48.1	47.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	
Employed	5,843	5,992	5,612	6,382	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	
Employment-population ratio	36.3	37.6	35.0	39.7	40.3	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	
Unemployed		1,049	1,216	1,241	1,243	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	
Unemployment rate		14.9	17.8	16.3	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	
Not in labor force	9,019	8,884	9,200	8,455	8,287	8,436	8,444	8,555	8,661	

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January

^{2003,} data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

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

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹						
Employment status, race, sex, and age	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	
WHITE ²										
Civilian noninstitutional population	179.079	180,580	180.460	179.079	180.146	180,306	180.450	180,580	180,460	
Civilian labor force	119,052	119,779	119,712	119,474	120,502	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	
Participation rate	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.7	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	
Employed	112,188	113,916	112,735	113,459	114,373	114,294	114,128	113,910	113,995	
Employment-population ratio	62.6	63.1	62.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	
Unemployed	6,865	5,864	6,978	6,015	6,129	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	5.8 60,027	4.9 60,801	5.8 60,748	5.0 59,605	5.1 59,644	5.1 59,828	5.2 60,104	5.1 60,487	5.1 60,376	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	61,565	62,007	61,915	61,690	62,298	62,243	62,229	62,112	62,003	
Participation rate	76.5	76.2	76.0	76.6	76.8	76.6	76.6	76.3	76.2	
Employed	58,002	58,914	58,164	58,823	59,328	59,246	59,127	59,053	58,994	
Employment-population ratio	72.0	72.4	71.4	73.0	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.6	72.5	
Unemployed	3,564	3,093	3,752	2,868	2,970	2,997	3,102	3,059	3,009	
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.0	6.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	
Women, 20 years and over	E1 507	E4 04 4	E2 070	E1 045	E4 047	E1 000	E4 705	E4 750	E4 000	
Civilian labor force Participation rate	51,527 60.0	51,814 59.8	52,078 60.2	51,345 59.7	51,817 60.0	51,909 60.0	51,785 59.8	51,752 59.7	51,909 60.0	
Employed	49,161	49,790	49,783	49,145	49,563	49,601	49,586	49,488	49,768	
Employed Emp	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.2	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.1	57.5	
Unemployed	2,366	2,024	2,295	2,201	2,255	2,308	2,199	2,264	2,141	
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force	5,960	5,959	5,719	6,439	6,387	6,328	6,332	6,230	6,172	
Participation rate	47.3	47.3	45.8	51.1	50.7	50.2	50.3	49.4	49.4	
Employed	5,025	5,212	4,788	5,492	5,482	5,448	5,415	5,369	5,232	
Employment-population ratio	39.9	41.4	38.3	43.6	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.6	41.9	
Unemployed	935 15.7	747 12.5	930 16.3	947 14.7	905 14.2	880 13.9	917 14.5	861 13.8	940 15.2	
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ²										
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,383	25,784	25,484	25,383	25,675	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	
Civilian labor force	16,337	16,736	16,270	16,463	16,789	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	
Participation rate	64.4	64.9	63.8	64.9	65.4	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	
Employed	14,658	14,951	14,496	14,849	15,148	15,027	14,754	14,827	14,684	
Employment-population ratio	57.7	58.0	56.9	58.5	59.0	58.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	
Unemployed	1,679	1,785	1,774	1,614	1,641	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	10.3 9,046	10.7 9,048	10.9 9,214	9.8 8,921	9.8 8,886	9.9 9,034	10.8 9,211	11.2 9,078	10.3 9,110	
Man 20 years and aver										
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	7,336	7,338	7,258	7,330	7,466	7,413	7,250	7,311	7,233	
Participation rate	72.6	71.3	71.3	72.5	72.9	72.2	70.5	71.0	71.0	
Employed	6,612	6,550	6,419	6,687	6,762	6,682	6,480	6,543	6,489	
Employment-population ratio	65.4 724	63.6 788	63.0 840	66.2 643	66.0 704	65.1 731	63.0 770	63.6 768	63.7 744	
Unemployed Unemployment rate	9.9	10.7	11.6	8.8	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	8,244	8,573	8,299	8,273	8,422	8,390	8,442	8,540	8,327	
Participation rate	64.0	65.6	64.2	64.3	64.7	64.4	64.7	65.4	64.4	
Employed	7,517	7,826	7,575	7,570	7,737	7,676	7,685	7,712	7,629	
Employment-population ratio	58.4	59.9	58.6	58.8	59.5	58.9	58.9	59.0	59.0	
Unemployed Unemployment rate	727 8.8	747 8.7	724 8.7	703 8.5	685 8.1	715 8.5	757 9.0	827 9.7	698 8.4	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	757	826	712	860	901	879	849	855	813	
Participation rate	31.5	34.0	30.1	35.7	37.2	36.3	35.0	35.2	34.4	
Employed	529	575	503	593	649	669	590	571	566	
Employment-population ratio	22.0	23.7	21.3	24.6	26.8	27.6	24.3	23.5	23.9	
Unemployed Unemployment rate	229 30.2	250 30.3	210 29.4	267 31.1	252 28.0	210 23.9	259 30.5	284 33.2	247 30.4	
ASIAN ²										
ASIAN ² Civilian noninstutional population	9,725	9,980	8,992	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Civilian labor force	6,408	6,720	6,036	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Participation rate	65.9	67.3	67.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Employed	6,050	6,322	5,698	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Employment-population ratio	62.2	63.3	63.4	(3) (3) (3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Unemployeed	358 5.6	398	338	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Unemployment rate Not in labor force	5.6 3,317	5.9 3,260	5.6 2,956	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
INOT III IADUI TOTCE	3,317	3,200	2,956	(-)	(*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(*)	

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
² Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.
³ Data not available.

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age

	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹						
Employment status, sex, and age	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY										
Civilian noninstitutional population	25.493	26.436	26.994	25.493	26.184	26,272	26.355	26.436	26.994	
Civilian labor force	17,594	18,148	18,540	17,667	18,103	18,049	18,169	18,134	18,614	
Participation rate	69.0	68.6	68.7	69.3	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.0	
Employed	16,071	16,713	16,908	16,300	16,739	16,637	16,755	16.708	17.155	
Employment-population ratio	63.0	63.2	62.6	63.9	63.9	63.3	63.6	63.2	63.5	
Unemployed		1,435	1.632	1,368	1,363	1,412	1.414	1,425	1.459	
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.9	8.8	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	
Not in labor force	7,899	8,288	8,454	7,826	8,082	8,223	8,186	8,303	8,380	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	9.754	10.170	10.488	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Participation rate	83.5	83.5	83.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Employed	9,013	9,422	9,703	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2)	(2)	
Employment-population ratio	77.2	77.4	77.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2) (2) (2) (2)	(2)	
Unemployed	741	747	785	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.3	7.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	6.764	6.938	7,110	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Participation rate	59.8	59.1	59.4	(2)	(²)	(2)	(²)	(²)	(2)	
Employed	6,196	6.437	6,509	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Employment-population ratio	54.8	54.8	54.4	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2)	(2)	(2)	
Unemployed	569	501	601	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.2	8.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force	1,076	1,040	943	(2) (2) (2) (2)	(²)	(2) (2) (2) (2)	(2)	(²)	(²)	
Participation rate	42.9	41.5	37.5	(2)	(2)	(²)	(2) (2) (2)	(2)	(2)	
Employed	863	853	696	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Employment-population ratio	34.4	34.0	27.6	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)	(2)	
Unemployed	213	187	247	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Unemployment rate	19.8	18.0	26.2	1 /21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	

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

² Data not available.

2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally ad	liusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Educational attainment	1101 00						y aajaotoa			
Eddoutorial attainment	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	
Less than a high school diploma										
Civilian labor force	12,712	12,546	12,631	12,619	12,381	12,461	12,541	12,607	12,542	
Participation rate	43.9	44.4	44.0	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	44.6	43.7	
Employed	11,445	11,326	11,305	11,597	11,404	11,375	11,417	11,470	11,471	
Employment-population ratio	39.5	40.1	39.4	40.0	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.6	40.0	
Unemployed	1,267	1,220	1,326	1,022	977	1,086	1,124	1,136	1,071	
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.7	10.5	8.1	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	
High school graduates, no college ¹										
Civilian labor force	37.861	38.064	38,224	37,463	38.198	37.966	37,967	37.797	37.856	
Participation rate	64.4	64.0	64.1	63.7	64.3	64.0	63.5	63.6	63.5	
Employed	35,530	36,085	35,895	35,522	36,286	36.090	35,963	35.775	35.923	
Employment-population ratio	60.4	60.7	60.2	60.4	61.0	60.9	60.2	60.2	60.2	
Unemployed	2,331	1,979	2,330	1,940	1,912	1.876	2,004	2,021	1,933	
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	
Less than a bachelor's degree ²										
Civilian labor force	33,541	34,028	34,100	33,671	33,818	33,884	33,890	33,831	34.186	
Participation rate	73.4	72.8	73.1	73.6	73.5	72.8	72.7	72.4	73.3	
Employed	31,993	32,439	32.343	32.235	32.266	32.299	32.260	32.154	32.556	
Employment-population ratio	70.0	69.4	69.3	70.5	70.1	69.4	69.2	68.8	69.8	
Unemployed	1,548	1.588	1.756	1,436	1.552	1,585	1.630	1.677	1,630	
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	
Bachelor's degree and higher 3										
Civilian labor force	37.706	38.401	38.787	37.705	38.664	38.622	38.476	38.652	38,778	
Participation rate	78.9	78.7	78.8	78.9	78.2	78.5	79.0	79.2	78.8	
Employed	36,557	37,354	37,553	36,630	37,536	37,458	37,344	37,530	37,626	
Employment-population ratio	76.5	76.6	76.3	76.7	75.9	76.1	76.6	76.9	76.4	
Unemployed	1,149	1.047	1,234	1,075	1.128	1,165	1.132	1.121	1.152	
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	

¹ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census

Includes the categories, some college, not general and associate degree.

includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.
 includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.
 NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

(In thousands)

				ı						
Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Agriculture and related industries Wage and salary workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers Wage and salary workers Wage and salary workers Government Private industries Private households Other industries Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers	990 31 131,995 123,395 19,393 104,002 763 103,239 8,486	2,144 1,141 976 28 134,454 125,206 19,660 105,546 729 104,817 9,170 78	2,134 1,091 1,014 29 133,773 124,501 19,924 104,578 692 103,886 9,216 56	2,373 1,274 1,052 (1) 133,339 (2) 19,306 (2) (1) 104,526 (2) (1)	2,315 1,310 974 (1) 134,979 (2) 19,746 (2) (1) 105,259 (2) (1)	2,483 1,394 1,040 (1) 134,537 (2) 19,692 (2) (1) 104,947 (2) (1)	2,314 1,219 1,060 (1) 134,206 (2) 19,647 (2) (1) 104,365 (2) (1)	2,342 1,260 1,038 (1) 134,080 (2) 19,551 (2) (1) 104,673 (2) (1)	2,314 1,195 1,071 (1) 135,142 (2) 19,868 (2) (1) 105,192 (2) (1)	
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ³										
All industries: Part time for economic reasons	4,564 3,149 1,056 18,684	4,385 3,023 1,084 19,704	5,135 3,566 1,245 19,374	4,122 2,661 1,098 18,606	4,356 2,814 1,177 18,928	4,343 2,888 1,133 18,685	4,329 2,855 1,159 18,727	4,273 2,893 1,110 18,555	4,643 3,027 1,297 19,314	
Nonagricultural industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work or business conditions Could only find part-time work Part time for noneconomic reasons	4,453 3,094 1,045 18,294	4,278 2,961 1,069 19,332	5,003 3,494 1,224 19,005	3,998 2,599 1,084 18,246	4,266 2,755 1,172 18,555	4,274 2,857 1,122 18,347	4,272 2,816 1,158 18,361	4,219 2,854 1,097 18,197	4,496 2,947 1,267 18,984	

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily

add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

 $^{^{1}\,}$ Data not available. $^{2}\,$ Data not currently available due to an editing error when reconstructing revised

series.

³ Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not se	asonally ad	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
Total, 16 years and over	134.177	136.599	135,907	135,791	137.312	136,988	136.542	136.439	137,536
16 to 19 years	5,843	5,992	5,612	6,382	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6.125
16 to 17 years	2.045	2.164	2.138	2.333	2.358	2.347	2,256	2,258	2.446
18 to 19 years	3,797	3.828	3,473	4.046	4,060	4,045	3,960	3,921	3.694
20 years and over	128,334	130,606	130,295	129,409	130,888	130,589	130,314	130,275	131,410
20 to 24 years	12,811	13,402	13,200	13,167	13,432	13,303	13,387	13,372	13.568
25 years and over	115,524	117,205	117,095	116,286	117,406	117,271	116,856	116,892	117,876
25 to 54 years	96,313	96,767	96,361	96,902	97,025	96,840	96,356	96,491	96,957
25 to 34 years	29,989	30,236	30,025	30,319	30,365	30,323	29,961	30,139	30,369
35 to 44 years	35,367	34.993	34,955	35,550	35,160	35.005	34.973	34,942	35,125
45 to 54 years	30.957	31,538	31,382	31.033	31,500	31.512	31,422	31,411	31,463
55 years and over	19,211	20,437	20,734	19,385	20,381	20,430	20,499	20,400	20,918
Men, 16 years and over	71,285	72,437	71,716	72,562	73,402	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994
16 to 19 years	2,877	2,933	2,715	3,211	3,189	3,230	3,156	3,091	3,027
16 to 17 years	940	1,017	1,002	1,125	1,134	1,142	1,113	1,102	1,203
18 to 19 years	1,937	1,916	1,713	2,085	2,055	2,081	2,040	1,986	1,838
20 years and over	68,408	69,503	69,001	69,351	70,213	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967
20 to 24 years	6,620	6,987	6,936	6,857	7,050	6,975	7,014	7,024	7,183
25 years and over	61,788	62,516	62,066	62,525	63,077	62,938	62,562	62,579	62,814
25 to 54 years	51,372	51,524	51,073	51,980	52,066	51,873	51,569	51,566	51,687
25 to 34 years	16,399	16,465	16,284	16,635	16,614	16,569	16,384	16,445	16,528
35 to 44 years	18,857	18,708	18,624	19,063	18,953	18,804	18,748	18,749	18,824
45 to 54 years	16,117	16,351	16,165	16,282	16,499	16,500	16,437	16,371	16,334
55 years and over	10,416	10,993	10,993	10,544	11,012	11,065	10,993	11,013	11,127
Women, 16 years and over	62,892	64,162	64,191	63,229	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542
16 to 19 years	2,966	3,059	2,897	3,171	3,235	3,169	3,072	3,073	3,098
16 to 17 years	1,105	1,148	1,137	1,209	1,224	1,204	1,143	1,156	1,243
18 to 19 years	1,860	1,912	1,760	1,961	2,005	1,964	1,921	1,935	1,856
20 years and over	59,927	61,103	61,294	60,058	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443
20 to 24 years	6,191	6,415	6,264	6,310	6,382	6,328	6,373	6,348	6,385
25 years and over	53,735	54,688	55,030	53,762	54,328	54,332	54,293	54,313	55,062
25 to 54 years	44,941	45,244	45,289	44,922	44,959	44,967	44,787	44,926	45,270
25 to 34 years	13,591	13,771	13,741	13,684	13,751	13,754	13,577	13,693	13,841
35 to 44 years	16,510	16,285	16,331	16,487	16,207	16,201	16,225	16,193	16,301
45 to 54 years55 years and over	14,840 8,795	15,187 9,444	15,216 9,741	14,751 8,840	15,001 9,369	15,012 9,365	14,985 9,506	15,039 9,387	15,129 9,792
33 years and over	0,133	3,444	3,741	0,040	3,309	3,303	3,500	3,307	9,192
Married men, spouse present	43,380	44,070	43,964	43,804	44,129	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401
Married women, spouse present	34,001	34,432	34,706	33,820	34,479	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525
Women who maintain families	8,411	8,644	8,577	(¹)	(1)	(¹)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Full-time workers ²	110,705	112,108	111,077	112,530	113,375	113,458	112,828	112,856	112,823
Part-time workers ³	23,472	24,491	24,830	23,068	23,901	23,635	23,765	23,629	24,400

¹ Data not available.

data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

² Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per

week.

3 Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per

week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. All

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹						
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	
Total, 16 years and over	8,035	8,711	8,302	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	
16 to 19 years	1,241	1,206	1,241	16.3	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	
16 to 17 years	525	481	546	18.4	19.4	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	
18 to 19 years	714	718	697	15.0	14.0	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	
20 years and over	6,795	7,505	7,061	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	
20 to 24 years	1,401	1,444	1,392	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	
25 years and over	5,394	5.924	5,675	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	
25 to 54 years	4,738	5,084	4,833	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	
25 to 34 years	1,859	1,980	1,921	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.9	
35 to 44 years	1,663	1.747	1,657	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	
45 to 54 years	1,216	1,356	1,256	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	
55 years and over	704	892	890	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	
Men, 16 years and over	4,415	4,801	4,699	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	
16 to 19 years	655	657	673	16.9	18.3	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	
16 to 17 years	285	251	287	20.2	21.5	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	
18 to 19 years	376	398	392	15.3	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	
20 years and over	3.760	4.145	4.026	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	
20 to 24 years	792	796	775	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	
25 years and over	2,969	3,309	3,256	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	
25 to 54 years	2,547	2.803	2.748	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	
25 to 34 years	988	1,067	1,091	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	
35 to 44 years	882	939	932	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	
45 to 54 years	677	797	725	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	
55 years and over	422	505	507	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	
Women, 16 years and over	3,620	3,909	3,603	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	
16 to 19 years	586	549	567	15.6	14.0	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	
16 to 17 years	240	231	259	16.5	17.4	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	
18 to 19 years	338	319	304	14.7	11.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	
20 years and over	3,035	3,360	3,035	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	
20 to 24 years	609	648	617	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	
25 years and over	2.425	2.615	2.420	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	
25 to 54 years	2,191	2,280	2,085	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	
25 to 34 years	871	913	830	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.7	
35 to 44 years	781	808	725	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.3	
45 to 54 years	539	559	531	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	
55 years and over ²	305	372	413	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	
Married men, spouse present	1,570	1,706	1,622	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	
Married women, spouse present	1,209	1,706	1,176	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	
Women who maintain families ²	754	741	746	3.5 8.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	
Full-time workers ³	6.776	7.348	6.940	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	
Part-time workers ⁴	1,275	1,331	1,380	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Onemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Not seasonally adjusted.

Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.

Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

NOTE: Detail shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	2002	2002	2003	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Permanent job losers Persons who completed temporary jobs Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	5,449 1,794 3,655 2,796 860 893 2,288 421	4,849 1,205 3,644 2,796 848 790 2,157 412	5,641 1,698 3,943 2,884 1,059 841 2,392 521	4,418 1,143 3,274 (1) (1) 880 2,235 495	4,608 1,044 3,565 (1) (1) 808 2,321 542	4,828 1,098 3,729 (1) (1) (1) 850 2,386 494	4,833 1,069 3,764 (1) (1) 834 2,394 586	4,863 1,110 3,753 (1) (1) 862 2,462 534	4,583 1,080 3,503 (1) (1) 825 2,331 616
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Total unemployed Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs On temporary layoff Not on temporary layoff Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	60.2	59.1	60.0	55.0	55.7	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9
	19.8	14.7	18.1	14.2	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9
	40.4	44.4	42.0	40.8	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9
	9.9	9.6	9.0	11.0	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9
	25.3	26.3	25.5	27.8	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9
	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4

Data not available.

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other

changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	2002	2002	2003	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,522	2,514	3,269	2,991	2,782	2,797	2,912	2,860	2,772
	2,831	2,581	2,806	2,604	2,558	2,515	2,532	2,547	2,577
	2,698	3,113	3,320	2,561	3,019	3,099	3,143	3,296	3,140
	1,447	1,248	1,492	1,409	1,359	1,374	1,317	1,392	1,457
	1,251	1,865	1,828	1,152	1,660	1,724	1,826	1,904	1,683
	14.1	18.8	17.8	14.6	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4
	8.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed Less than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	38.9	30.6	34.8	36.7	33.3	33.2	33.9	32.9	32.6
	31.3	31.4	29.9	31.9	30.6	29.9	29.5	29.3	30.4
	29.8	37.9	35.3	31.4	36.1	36.8	36.6	37.9	37.0
	16.0	15.2	15.9	17.3	16.3	16.3	15.3	16.0	17.2
	13.8	22.7	19.5	14.1	19.9	20.5	21.3	21.9	19.8

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other

changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

nagement, professional, and related occupations lanagement, business, and financial operations occupations rofessional and related occupations rvice occupations les and office occupations ales and related occupations lffice and administrative support occupations tural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations arming, fishing, and forestry occupations onstruction and extraction occupations sistallation, maintenance, and repair occupations oduction, transportation, and material moving occupations	Empl	oyed	Unem	oloyed	Unemployment rates		
	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	
Total, 16 years and over 1 Management, professional, and related occupations Management, business, and financial operations occupations Professional and related occupations Service occupations Sales and office occupations Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations Construction and extraction occupations Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Production, transportation, and material moving occupations Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	134,177 46,795 19,778 27,017 20,770 35,314 15,559 19,756 13,021 921 7,623 4,477 18,276 10,226 8,050	135,907 47,715 19,746 27,969 21,593 35,375 15,974 19,401 13,402 889 7,505 5,009 17,821 9,726 8,095	9,051 1,479 636 843 1,637 2,098 913 1,185 1,558 192 1,125 240 1,844 982 862	9,395 1,603 673 929 1,730 2,073 992 1,080 1,674 145 1,216 313 1,767 915 852	6.3 3.1 3.0 7.3 5.6 5.5 5.7 10.7 17.2 12.9 5.1 9.2 8.8 9.7	6.5 3.2 3.3 3.2 7.4 5.5 5.8 5.3 11.1 14.0 13.9 9.0 8.6 9.5	

Population Survey. Data are based on Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by industry, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	unem pers	ber of ployed sons usands)		loyment tes
	Jan. 2002 1	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003
Total, 16 years and over 2 Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Mining Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Wholesale and retail trade Transportation and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers Government workers Self employed and unpaid family workers	7,686 33 1,211 1,377 918 459 1,212 368 255 267 1,120 586 947 304 195 486	9,395 7,820 54 1,196 1,302 896 406 1,342 331 243 327 1,112 559 1,049 304 159 571	6.3 6.9 7.0 13.6 7.4 7.9 6.7 6.3 6.6 7.1 3.0 8.9 3.5 8.6 5.1 14.8 2.4 2.7	6.5 7.0 9.0 14.0 7.2 7.8 6.1 6.7 6.3 6.7 3.6 8.9 3.2 9.3 5.3 13.2 2.8 3.0

Population Survey. Data are based on Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupation classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current

¹ Industry detail will not sum to total because of minor changes in the industry classification system between 2002 and 2003.
² Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System into the Current

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not sea	sonally a	ıdjusted	Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.3	5.7	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.5	5.9	6.8	(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	7.3	6.6	7.5	(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	10.5	9.6	11.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(¹)	(1)	(1)

¹ Data not available.

NOTE: 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. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-13. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	To	otal	M	en	Women		
	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE							
Total not in the labor force	73,278	74,596	27,510	28,461	45,768	46,135	
	4,938	4,779	2,173	2,209	2,766	2,570	
	1,532	1,598	762	808	771	790	
Discouragement over job prospects ²	328	449	206	243	122	205	
	1,205	1,149	556	564	649	584	
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS							
Total multiple jobholders ⁴ Percent of total employed	7,018	7,180	3,672	3,519	3,347	3,662	
	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.7	
Primary job full time, secondary job part time Primary and secondary jobs both part time Primary and secondary jobs both full time Hours vary on primary or secondary job	3,881	3,844	2,214	2,153	1,667	1,692	
	1,522	1,600	484	417	1,039	1,182	
	226	231	146	155	80	76	
	1,367	1,465	819	772	549	693	

¹ Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and

Data feller to persons with have searched oil work during the pflor 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

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

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.

NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of

Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

	No	ot season	ally adjuste	ed			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Industry	Jan. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p
Total	128,833	131,850	131,457	128,735	130,871	130,829	130,898	130,817	130,661	130,804
Total private	107,783	110,026	109,751	107,455	109,734	109,536	109,549	109,453	109,299	109,438
Goods-producing	23,574	23,763	23,479	23,006	24,130	23,748	23,688	23,631	23,557	23,557
Mining	556 32.3 82.3 338.8 102.9	554 31.9 78.6 331.9 111.4	551 31.9 78.3 335.0 105.5	537 30.9 76.7 331.1 98.7	568 33 82 342 111	552 32 79 330 111	552 32 78 331 111	551 32 78 332 109	554 32 78 336 108	549 31 76 335 107
Construction General building contractors Heavy construction, except building Special trade contractors	6,174 1,391.8 792.3 3,989.6	6,649 1,493.5 913.5 4,241.6	6,451 1,466.6 843.1 4,141.0	6,128 1,405.6 765.8 3,956.2	6,615 1,459 919 4,237	6,556 1,469 898 4,189	6,544 1,475 893 4,176	6,543 1,480 885 4,178	6,546 1,475 880 4,191	6,567 1,472 892 4,203
Manufacturing Production workers	16,844 11,267	16,560 11,115	16,477 11,042	16,341 10,943	16,947 11,362	16,640 11,164	16,592 11,134	16,537 11,088	16,457 11,032	16,441 11,041
Durable goods Production workers Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Computer and office equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment Electronic components and accessories Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Aircraft and parts Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,022 6,643 757.5 489.8 536.8 606.2 190.4 1,424.8 1,870.5 318.2 1,479.1 586.5 1,670.1 895.0 436.3 816.9 370.3	9,759 6,496 763.5 482.9 560.2 582.8 186.5 1,402.1 1,782.9 291.9 1,366.9 535.5 1,652.1 911.8 395.0 789.0 377.0	9,717 6,459 757.5 478.3 550.6 581.1 1,86.9 1,397.1 1,780.3 291.1 1,363.8 532.7 1,648.9 910.1 393.7 788.6 370.9	9,633 6,395 746.4 474.8 535.4 578.9 1,385.3 1,769.6 288.8 1,352.4 528.7 1,634.0 899.8 387.9 791.9 364.1	10,070 6,690 771 492 555 607 (1) 1,427 1,880 902 437 818 374	9,832 6,539 764 488 558 586 (1) 1,412 1,801 296 1,392 550 1,661 912 400 798 372	9,800 6,522 764 488 557 582 (1) 1,409 1,797 295 1,381 544 1,659 914 396 793 370	9,757 6,487 761 486 556 582 (1) 1,400 1,790 293 1,368 536 1,648 909 392 792 374	9,700 6,447 759 480 553 579 (1) 1,392 1,780 291 1,360 531 1,639 900 392 789 369	9,689 6,454 761 479 556 580 (1) 1,389 1,771 289 1,351 528 1,641 911 389 793 368
Nondurable goods Production workers Food and kindred products Tobacco products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	6,822 4,624 1,659.2 34.8 440.1 525.9 621.4 1,434.5 1,005.1 121.0 924.8 55.0	6,801 4,619 1,696.9 37.9 422.5 512.1 613.6 1,406.3 1,007.0 125.8 923.0 55.6	6,760 4,583 1,682.8 37.4 422.1 503.7 611.1 1,404.3 1,005.7 123.4 916.8 53.0	6,708 4,548 1,670.7 35.7 419.8 495.9 606.8 1,392.1 998.9 120.8 914.9 52.6	6,877 4,672 1,686 34 444 536 622 1,437 1,008 126 928 56	6,808 4,625 1,694 37 426 516 612 1,403 1,010 126 927 57	6,792 4,612 1,690 37 426 510 614 1,401 1,006 125 926 57	6,780 4,601 1,687 36 422 509 613 1,400 1,007 126 925	6,757 4,585 1,689 36 422 506 608 1,394 1,007 125 917 53	6,752 4,587 1,692 35 421 503 608 1,393 1,003 126 918 53
Service-producing	105,259	108,087	107,978	105,729	106,741	107,081	107,210	107,186	107,104	107,247
Transportation and public utilities Transportation Railroad transportation Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Water transportation Transportation by air Pipelines, except natural gas Transportation services Communications and public utilities Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	6,787 4,290 231.9 489.6 1,790.2 176.5 1,161.5 14.9 425.3 2,497 1,653.0 844.4	6,759 4,335 226.1 481.3 1,840.4 185.1 1,167.0 15.4 419.3 2,424 1,586.2 838.1	6,734 4,321 224.0 481.7 1,827.6 184.1 1,168.0 15.3 420.1 2,413 1,576.0 836.8	6,621 4,237 221.1 475.0 1,791.2 177.7 1,141.3 15.5 415.5 2,384 1,551.5 832.9	6,850 4,343 235 481 1,824 188 1,171 15 429 2,507 1,660 847	6,725 4,293 226 469 1,816 189 1,160 15 418 2,432 1,588 844	6,727 4,300 225 471 1,826 189 1,156 418 2,427 1,585 842	6,721 4,300 225 467 1,829 192 1,151 15 421 2,421 1,583 838	6,686 4,274 224 465 1,828 191 1,128 15 423 2,412 1,576 836	6,690 4,297 222 466 1,829 191 1,150 16 423 2,393 1,557 836
Wholesale trade Durable goods Nondurable goods	6,652 3,921 2,731	6,653 3,888 2,765	6,647 3,884 2,763	6,585 3,857 2,728	6,702 3,940 2,762	6,663 3,897 2,766	6,657 3,893 2,764	6,643 3,885 2,758	6,638 3,881 2,757	6,635 3,878 2,757

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

	No	ot season	ally adjuste	ed			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Industry	Jan. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p
Retail trade	22,997	23,623	23,790	22,817	23,396	23,291	23,289	23,247	23,148	23,249
Building materials and garden supplies	994.6	1,068.0	1,061.3	1,025.7	1,049	1,067	1,071	1,078	1,077	1,087
General merchandise stores	2,854.2	3,048.3	3,118.4	2,828.7	2,856	2,856	2,851	2,828	2,819	2,830
Department stores		2,686.3	2,744.3	2,489.3	2,520	2,515	2,506	2,491	2,487	2,500
Food stores	3,409.7	3,423.4	3,432.3	3,360.3	3,421	3,392	3,386	3,382	3,364	3,368
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,408.9 1.125.4	2,428.8 1.128.5	2,410.0	2,385.3	2,438	2,438	2,438	2,430	2,419	2,412
New and used car dealers Apparel and accessory stores	1,125.4	1,126.5	1,119.5 1,272.9	1,110.9 1,171.7	1,133 1,187	1,131 1,171	1,131 1,174	1,128 1,172	1,122 1,174	1,117 1,173
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,150.3	1,192.8	1,226.7	1,170.7	1,138	1,153	1,156	1,165	1,174	1,170
Eating and drinking places	7,920.5	8,067.5	8,018.2	7,789.0	8,238	8,129	8,140	8,129	8,063	8,136
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,072.6	3,168.1	3,250.5	3,086.0	3,069	3,085	3,073	3,063	3,056	3,083
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,694	7,796	7,808	7,778	7,748	7,773	7,803	7,807	7,814	7,816
Finance	3,806	3,854	3,867	3,862	3,819	3,837	3,853	3,854	3,860	3,865
Depository institutions	2,074.0	2,078.5	2,080.3	2,080.9	2,076	2,078	2,080	2,082	2,079	2,080
Commercial banks	1,447.1	1,448.4	1,449.8	1,450.4	1,450	1,450	1,452	1,451	1,449	1,451
Savings institutions Nondepository institutions	262.6 752.6	261.0 803.4	261.5 813.7	261.9 816.2	262 755	264 783	263 797	261 801	261 809	260 814
Mortgage bankers and brokers	353.5	401.3	408.3	412.4	356	382	396	400	407	413
Security and commodity brokers	723.4	709.0	707.7	706.6	729	714	713	709	709	711
Holding and other investment offices	256.3	263.5	264.8	258.4	259	262	263	262	263	260
Insurance	2,365	2,372	2,374	2,370	2,372	2,366	2,371	2,373	2,374	2,375
Insurance carriers	1,590.0	1,575.8	1,575.7	1,575.1	1,594	1,577	1,578	1,578	1,577	1,578
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	774.5	796.6	798.2	794.4	778	789	793	795	797	797
Real estate	1,523	1,570	1,567	1,546	1,557	1,570	1,579	1,580	1,580	1,576
Services ²	40,079	41,432	41,293	40,648	40,908	41,336	41,385	41,404	41,456	41,491
Agricultural services	740.0	880.4	814.7	761.0	865	874	874	880	878	883
Hotels and other lodging places	1,701.2	1,717.0	1,723.1	1,708.0	1,811	1,782	1,791	1,792	1,808	1,823
Personal services	1,341.7	1,253.1	1,278.1	1,331.1	1,290	1,287	1,288	1,283	1,291	1,281
Business services	9,029.2	9,417.2	9,345.0	9,058.0	9,231	9,330	9,324	9,309	9,303	9,272
Services to buildings	1,007.7	1,044.7	1,038.6	1,021.8	1,022	1,042	1,041	1,045	1,043	1,036
Personnel supply services		3,250.7	3,194.8	2,964.4	3,080	3,188	3,178	3,152	3,170	3,160
Help supply services	2,606.6	2,926.1	2,878.9	2,663.4	2,761	2,869	2,865	2,838	2,861	2,859
Computer and data processing services Auto repair, services, and parking	2,212.3 1,252.7	2,191.4 1,256.0	2,191.5 1,259.0	2,191.9 1,256.4	2,213 1,262	2,190 1,266	2,196 1,262	2,195 1,263	2,187 1,266	2,188 1,268
Miscellaneous repair services	371.8	378.4	375.9	375.1	376	378	378	378	376	379
Motion pictures	575.5	581.2	585.4	578.4	581	595	591	590	584	581
Amusement and recreation services	1,440.8	1,479.1	1,480.1	1,434.1	1,669	1,638	1,640	1,630	1,650	1,659
Health services		10,790.9		10,777.4	10,551	10,729	10,755	10,777	10,786	10,804
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,030.0	2,089.7	2,096.8	2,085.5	2,033	2,079	2,085	2,088	2,092	2,089
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,871.3	1,908.1	1,907.2	1,901.3	1,876	1,896	1,899	1,905	1,904	1,906
Hospitals	4,172.1	4,270.0	4,272.7	4,270.7	4,174	4,247	4,256	4,267	4,268	4,276
Home health care services	636.9	660.6	658.7	657.8	643	651	655	656	656	660
Legal services	1,047.3	1,079.7	1,082.2	1,080.0	1,053	1,072	1,077	1,079	1,081	1,085
Educational services	2,395.0	2,762.6	2,711.2 3,223.1	2,510.6 3,208.1	2,473 3,149	2,550 3,199	2,560 3,201	2,574	2,583	2,59 ² 3,222
Child day care services	3,135.3 729.4	3,222.6 744.3	740.4	737.7	723	731	730	3,208 728	3,209 726	729
Residential care	891.6	910.7	913.8	909.1	896	906	909	912	915	912
Museums and botanical and zoological	031.0	310.7	310.0	303.1	030	300	303	312	310	312
gardens	100.1	104.2	103.1	97.7	110	108	107	107	106	107
Membership organizations	2,436.6	2,463.5	2,466.1	2,437.2	2,471	2,478	2,480	2,478	2,477	2,472
Engineering and management services	3,593.4	3,657.6	3,655.5	3,647.9	3,624	3,659	3,666	3,667	3,669	3,673
Engineering and architectural services	1,036.3	1,026.0	1,021.3	1,012.3	1,047	1,029	1,027	1,028	1,027	1,021
Management and public relations	1,179.9	1,231.6	1,231.1	1,226.1	1,192	1,224	1,226	1,228	1,230	1,237
Services, nec	47.1	45.1	45.0	43.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
GovernmentFederal	21,050 2,587	21,824 2,657	21,706 2,653	21,280 2,647	21,137 2,609	21,293 2,621	21,349 2,649	21,364 2,661	21,362 2,665	21,366 2,671
Federal, except Postal Service	1,756.7	1,843.0	1,841.2	1,843.4	1,776	1,810	1.840	1,853	1,857	1,859
State	4,847	5,105	5,050	4,858	4,935	4,958	4,955	4,961	4,954	4,927
Education	2,066.0	2,328.4		2,095.4	2,127	2,163	2,160	2,165	2,166	2,142
Other State government	2,781.4	2,777.0	2,765.1	2,762.5	2,808	2,795	2,795	2,796	2,788	2,785
Local	13,616	14,062	14,003	13,775	13,593	13,714	13,745	13,742	13,743	13,768
Education	7,890.6	8,199.4	8,170.6	7,977.1	7,732	7,808	7,829	7,820	7,814	7,832
Other local government	5,725.6	5,862.4	5,832.0	5,797.4	5,861	5,906	5,916	5,922	5,929	5,936

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

	N	ot season	ally adjust	ed			Seasonall	y adjusted	l	
Industry	Jan. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p
Total private	33.6	34.0	34.4	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2
Goods-producing	39.9	40.1	40.4	39.8	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5
Mining	42.2	42.9	42.4	41.9	43.0	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.2	42.7
Construction	38.5	38.0	37.8	38.2	39.5	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.4	39.6
Manufacturing	40.4	40.9	41.5	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
Durable goods Overtime hours	40.8 3.7	41.2 4.1	41.9 4.5	40.9 3.9	41.0 3.9	41.3 4.1	41.2 4.2	41.0 4.0	41.3 4.2	41.3 4.1
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment	39.9 40.0 42.7 43.5 44.2 41.2 40.3 38.6 42.3 43.6	40.7 39.5 43.1 44.7 45.8 41.7 40.5 39.2 42.5 44.2	41.2 41.3 42.7 45.4 46.6 42.3 41.3 39.8 43.5 45.4	40.1 40.1 42.0 44.0 44.3 41.3 40.8 38.2 42.6 44.4	40.5 40.1 43.8 43.6 44.5 41.3 40.1 38.7 42.7 44.3	41.1 40.2 43.4 44.2 46.0 41.6 40.7 38.8 42.6 44.3	41.0 39.6 43.4 44.7 46.2 41.6 40.5 38.3 42.6 44.4	40.6 39.5 42.9 44.3 45.4 41.3 40.3 38.7 42.2 44.0	41.3 40.7 43.1 44.7 46.8 41.3 40.6 38.9 42.6 44.5	41.1 40.6 43.4 44.0 44.4 41.6 40.9 38.2 43.0 45.2
Instruments and related products	40.6 37.7	40.9 38.6	41.7 39.1	40.4 38.2	40.5 38.2	40.8 38.6	40.7 38.9	40.6 38.5	41.0 38.7	40.6 38.9
Nondurable goods Overtime hours	39.8 3.8	40.5 4.2	40.9 4.4	39.8 3.9	40.0 4.0	40.2 4.0	40.1 4.1	40.1 4.0	40.4 4.2	40.0 4.1
Food and kindred products Tobacco products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	40.6 40.3 39.9 36.1 41.3 37.0 41.9 41.8 40.5 36.7	41.6 39.7 41.0 36.7 42.0 37.7 42.3 41.7 40.8 37.3	41.8 40.3 41.6 37.1 42.3 38.4 42.6 41.6 41.5 37.1	40.3 39.0 40.8 35.8 41.6 37.3 41.5 42.4 40.2 37.1	41.0 41.4 40.2 36.7 41.1 37.3 41.9 (2) 40.5 37.0	40.8 39.9 41.2 36.9 41.4 37.5 42.4 (2) 40.8 35.6	40.8 40.4 40.9 36.6 41.3 37.4 42.2 (2) 40.9 36.3	41.0 39.6 40.9 36.6 41.5 37.1 42.2 (2) 40.7 37.0	41.3 39.7 41.2 36.7 41.6 37.8 42.1 (2) 40.8 37.1	40.7 39.5 40.9 36.2 41.6 37.7 41.5 (2) 40.4 37.5
Service-producing	32.2	32.7	33.0	32.3	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	37.6	38.4	38.7	37.8	38.1	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.2	38.3
Wholesale trade	37.8	38.5	38.9	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.3
Retail trade	28.1	28.8	29.5	28.2	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.8	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.3
Services	32.2	32.6	32.8	32.3	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7

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

payrolls. ² This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision. $\label{eq:precision} P \ = \ preliminary.$

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

		Average ho	urly earnings			Average wee	ekly earnings	
Industry	Jan. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p
Total privateSeasonally adjusted	\$14.64 14.58	\$14.97 14.94	\$15.05 14.98	\$15.05 14.98	\$491.90 497.18	\$508.98 510.95	\$517.72 510.82	\$507.19 512.32
Goods-producing	16.17	16.59	16.67	16.56	645.18	665.26	673.47	659.09
Mining	17.89	17.81	17.85	18.07	754.96	764.05	756.84	757.13
Construction	18.56	19.06	19.23	18.97	714.56	724.28	726.89	724.65
Manufacturing	15.15	15.48	15.58	15.55	612.06	633.13	646.57	628.22
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	15.61 12.38 12.61	16.01 12.57 12.78	16.09 12.66 12.82	16.03 12.60 12.80	636.89 493.96 504.40	659.61 511.60 504.81	674.17 521.59 529.47	655.63 505.26 513.28
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products	15.12 17.15 20.53	15.69 17.64 21.05	15.74 17.67 21.09	15.68 17.80 21.56	645.62 746.03 907.43	676.24 788.51 964.09	672.10 802.22 982.79	658.56 783.20 955.11
Fabricated metal productsIndustrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.57 16.31 14.86	14.90 16.56 15.08	14.98 16.66 15.20	14.93 16.70 15.06	600.28 657.29 573.60	621.33 670.68 591.14	633.65 688.06 604.96	616.61 681.36 575.29
Transportation equipment	19.57 19.99 15.09 12.46	20.54 21.43 15.44 12.45	20.52 21.41 15.53 12.54	20.23 20.91 15.58 12.54	827.81 871.56 612.65 469.74	872.95 947.21 631.50 480.57	892.62 972.01 647.60 490.31	861.80 928.40 629.43 479.03
Nondurable goods	14.47	14.71	14.84	14.84	575.91	595.76	606.96	590.63
Food and kindred products Tobacco products Textile mill products	13.14 21.21 11.66	13.26 20.37 11.81	13.40 20.62 11.84	13.36 21.17 11.94	533.48 854.76 465.23	551.62 808.69 484.21	560.12 830.99 492.54	538.41 825.63 487.15
Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products	9.72 17.19	9.98 17.63	10.10 17.85	10.05 17.71	350.89 709.95	366.27 740.46	374.71 755.06	359.79 736.74
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products	15.01 18.87 22.10 13.71	15.34 19.41 22.57 13.79	15.44 19.42 22.86 13.98	15.31 19.51 22.65 14.06	555.37 790.65 923.78 555.26	578.32 821.04 941.17 562.63	592.90 827.29 950.98 580.17	571.06 809.67 960.36 565.21
Leather and leather products	10.31	10.25	10.51	10.44	378.38	382.33	389.92	387.32
Service-producing	14.21	14.53	14.61	14.64	457.56	475.13	482.13	472.87
Transportation and public utilities	17.13	17.52	17.49	17.48	644.09	672.77	676.86	660.74
Wholesale trade	16.11	16.33	16.49	16.33	608.96	628.71	641.46	618.91
Retail trade	9.96	10.15	10.19	10.23	279.88	292.32	300.61	288.49
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.07	16.68	16.83	16.79	575.31	600.48	617.66	604.44
Services	15.14	15.52	15.68	15.63	487.51	505.95	514.30	504.85

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002P	Jan. 2003 ^p	Percent change from: Dec. 2002- Jan. 2003
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.58	\$14.85	\$14.90	\$14.94	\$14.98	\$14.98	0.0
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.14	8.14	8.15	8.16	8.18	N.A.	(3)
O d de - i	40.04	40.40	40.54	40.54	40.04	40.00	4
Goods-producing	16.24	16.48	16.54	16.54	16.61	16.62	.1
Mining	17.69	17.82	17.83	17.89	17.78	17.94	.9
Construction	18.65	18.98	19.00	19.00	19.14	18.98	8
Manufacturing	15.13	15.35	15.44	15.44	15.48	15.53	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.42	14.62	14.70	14.71	14.72	14.78	.4
Service-producing	14.11	14.40	14.44	14.50	14.53	14.52	1
Transportation and public utilities	17.09	17.36	17.38	17.51	17.46	17.42	2
Wholesale trade	16.10	16.29	16.31	16.32	16.38	16.29	5
Retail trade	9.90	10.10	10.12	10.14	10.19	10.15	4
Finance, insurance, and real							
estate	16.06	16.53	16.57	16.71	16.74	16.78	.2
Services	15.01	15.34	15.40	15.46	15.49	15.49	.0

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
3 Change was .2 percent from November 2002 to

December 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry (1982=100)

	ı	Not seaso	onally adjus	sted			Seasona	ılly adjust	ed	
Industry	Jan. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p	Jan. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2003 ^p
Total private	142.8	148.3	149.4	142.6	148.0	148.3	148.1	147.9	147.6	148.1
Goods-producing	102.0	104.2	103.3	99.2	106.2	104.4	103.7	103.0	103.3	104.0
Mining	52.0	52.3	51.5	49.5	54.2	52.7	52.3	52.3	51.5	51.9
Construction	163.9	176.8	168.8	160.0	182.4	177.2	175.2	174.4	175.3	180.4
Manufacturing	91.7	91.7	92.4	89.2	93.0	91.9	91.5	90.8	91.0	90.8
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products	94.5 128.3 120.2 107.2 76.3 57.7 107.9 83.8 83.9 104.8 139.1 69.4 86.8 87.9 111.8 52.2 59.9 42.8 95.0 106.9 93.9	93.4 132.7 117.6 113.8 75.8 59.2 107.8 80.1 77.5 105.0 143.8 66.9 92.2 89.4 117.5 56.7 59.7 42.3 95.1 106.7 95.1 71.5	94.5 133.0 122.2 109.9 77.0 60.5 109.0 81.7 78.5 107.2 147.6 67.9 90.8 89.6 116.8 56.3 60.5 42.0 95.2 108.6 95.5 109.7	91.3 127.6 117.6 104.8 74.1 56.8 105.3 80.1 74.6 104.2 142.4 66.6 87.0 86.4 111.9 52.7 59.0 40.1 92.7 103.8 93.1 68.9	95.7 132.8 121.3 114.4 76.4 57.9 108.4 83.9 107.3 143.9 69.1 89.2 89.3 114.8 51.3 61.5 44.4 94.8 108.3 94.0 71.8	94.2 134.1 121.0 113.9 75.1 59.0 108.2 81.7 78.2 105.6 144.5 67.7 90.8 88.9 114.9 53.3 60.1 43.1 93.7 106.0 95.3 72.9	93.7 133.8 119.2 113.9 75.7 59.3 108.3 81.0 76.5 105.5 144.6 67.0 90.8 88.4 114.2 54.0 59.8 42.2 93.6 105.7 94.8 72.0	92.7 131.8 118.9 112.3 75.1 57.9 106.5 80.2 76.4 103.7 142.3 66.7 90.6 88.2 114.9 52.9 59.5 42.1 94.1 104.3 94.7 71.2 131.6	92.9 134.1 120.9 112.0 75.4 60.1 106.1 80.2 76.3 104.2 142.8 66.8 89.2 88.4 116.0 51.1 59.3 105.6 94.8 70.8	93.0 133.6 120.0 113.1 74.4 57.0 106.4 80.3 74.5 106.8 147.3 66.8 90.1 87.6 114.7 50.9 59.8 41.1 92.9 105.2 93.3 71.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	131.2 22.7	24.7	22.8	22.5	23.3	24.1	24.5	23.9	22.8	23.0
Service-producing	161.2	168.1	170.1	162.1	166.7	168.0	168.0	168.0	167.5	167.8
Transportation and public utilities	129.6	131.9	132.6	126.8	132.8	131.4	130.9	131.1	129.7	129.8
Wholesale trade	123.0	125.8	127.1	122.5	125.3	126.1	126.3	125.6	125.6	124.8
Retail trade	139.7	147.7	152.6	139.3	146.3	146.6	147.0	146.9	146.3	146.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.9	141.5	144.3	141.1	140.3	141.4	141.6	142.8	141.8	143.2
Services	203.9	213.4	213.7	206.6	211.1	214.2	213.9	213.8	213.5	214.4

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA **ESTABLISHMENT DATA**

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					Private i	nonfarm pa	yrolls, 347 ir	ndustries ¹	I	1		1
Over 1-month span: 1999	55.3 55.9 49.4 47.3 P50.1	58.6 57.5 45.7 41.4	53.6 57.9 50.3 49.7	58.4 51.2 42.4 47.8	55.5 50.1 47.3 50.9	57.8 55.8 43.2 49.4	57.1 57.8 44.5 48.6	54.8 51.4 42.5 48.8	57.1 52.4 42.4 49.3	57.2 52.4 40.5 48.3	60.4 53.2 39.3 45.8	58.1 52.7 44.1 P43.5
Over 3-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	59.2 60.4 45.5 40.1	57.6 61.4 46.1 43.2	59.5 58.4 40.8 42.5	55.2 53.2 43.4 46.5	60.2 52.4 37.8 48.0	57.2 55.5 43.2 50.1	59.4 56.6 39.3 47.1	59.2 56.2 38.0 45.1	59.7 51.2 35.3 47.3	58.9 51.0 33.7 45.1	61.2 53.2 36.3 P42.7	60.7 51.6 38.9 P45.5
Over 6-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	60.2 61.1 44.7 37.0	58.9 59.4 42.7 41.6	58.5 58.1 39.5 43.4	59.7 57.9 40.1 44.4	57.2 54.2 40.8 46.5	60.8 52.4 35.6 46.0	61.2 52.9 37.0 46.5	62.5 54.2 32.4 43.1	62.7 52.4 34.3 P40.8	61.8 48.7 33.1 P44.2	61.2 45.7 34.1	62.8 46.5 35.6
Dver 12-month span: 1999	61.2 61.4 41.5 35.2	60.1 59.9 41.5 36.0	58.2 58.8 38.9 37.3	61.0 56.2 37.5 38.3	60.7 55.3 37.3 40.5	61.5 53.6 36.2 P40.2	62.2 53.0 34.1 P40.8	61.1 51.0 33.6	63.8 47.7 34.4	62.2 45.2 33.9	59.7 44.5 33.3	60.5 42.9 34.0
					Manufa	cturing pay	rolls, 136 in	dustries ¹				
Dver 1-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	47.4 44.9 34.9 35.3 P44.1	41.2 52.2 26.8 37.9	42.6 49.3 38.2 40.4	46.0 46.0 29.0 47.4	46.3 49.3 28.3 47.1	43.4 50.7 30.5 40.4	50.0 57.4 34.9 48.9	42.6 36.8 25.7 41.9	46.0 39.0 31.6 40.1	45.6 42.3 31.3 40.4	51.5 47.1 25.0 40.1	49.3 40.8 30.9 P38.2
Over 3-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2001 2002 2003	39.3 48.2 21.3 24.6	39.3 48.9 21.3 30.1	39.7 48.9 18.4 37.1	40.1 44.5 23.5 38.6	41.2 46.7 19.9 40.1	43.8 52.2 23.2 41.2	44.1 46.0 17.3 38.6	46.3 38.6 19.1 34.6	42.3 29.0 16.2 32.4	44.1 34.2 18.0 32.0	47.8 39.0 18.4 P29.8	45.2 36.0 18.0 P32.4
Over 6-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002	36.4 47.8 20.2 19.9	36.0 45.2 16.9 26.8	37.5 44.5 14.0 29.8	40.4 50.0 16.2 38.2	37.5 41.9 16.5 36.4	42.3 37.9 13.2 34.2	43.0 36.0 14.7 31.6	44.5 35.3 11.8 26.8	48.2 32.4 14.0 P26.1	43.0 26.1 13.2 P28.3	44.5 21.3 17.6	47.4 21.7 16.5
Over 12-month span: 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	38.6 49.3 13.6 18.0	34.6 44.1 13.6 18.0	32.4 39.3 13.6 20.2	36.0 36.8 15.4 20.2	37.9 35.3 12.1 24.6	39.0 34.2 11.0 P22.4	40.1 33.8 11.0 P24.6	40.4 28.7 11.0	44.5 22.1 12.9	44.5 19.1 12.9	43.4 17.6 14.0	44.5 14.0 13.6

 $^{^{1}}$ 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.