



Technical information:

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

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Establishment data: 691-6555
<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>

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Media contact: 691-5902

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2003

Both nonfarm payroll employment and the unemployment rate were about unchanged in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. There were job gains in temporary help services and construction, while losses continued in manufacturing.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent June 2000 - May 2003

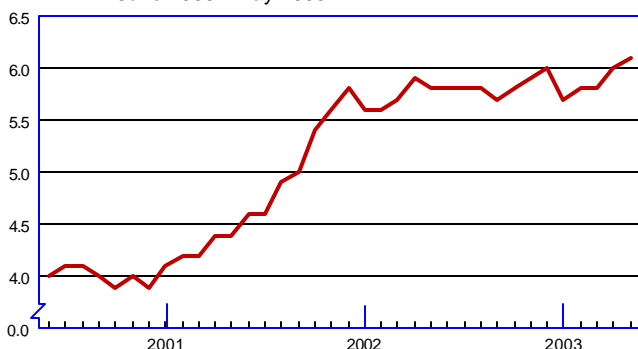
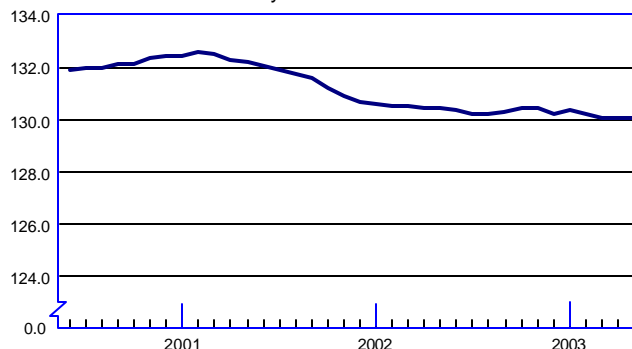


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions June 2000 - May 2003



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in May; the number of unemployed persons was 9.0 million. Over the month, the unemployment rate for Hispanics increased to 8.2 percent. The rates for whites and adult men edged up to 5.4 and 5.9 percent, respectively. The jobless rates for the other major worker groups—adult women (5.1 percent), teenagers (18.5 percent), and blacks (10.8 percent)—showed little

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

Several major changes affect the establishment survey data being released today, including the conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the completion of a sample redesign phase-in, and the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment. All historical establishment survey data were reconstructed to reflect the switch to NAICS. Additionally, this release incorporates annual benchmark adjustments and updated seasonal adjustment factors for historical data. More information on these changes is provided in the note beginning on page 5.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Apr.- May change
	2002	2003 ¹	2003			
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	145,241	145,829	145,793	146,473	146,485	12
Employment.....	136,657	137,430	137,348	137,687	137,487	-200
Unemployment.....	8,584	8,399	8,445	8,786	8,998	212
Not in labor force.....	73,302	74,280	74,524	74,067	74,283	216
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	0.1
Adult men.....	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	.3
Adult women.....	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	.0
Teenagers.....	16.1	17.2	17.7	18.0	18.5	.5
White ²	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	.2
Black or African American ²	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.9	10.8	-.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA ³						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	130,338	130,225	130,084	p130,084	p130,067	p-17
Goods-producing ⁴	22,389	22,213	22,159	p22,104	p22,075	p-29
Construction.....	6,732	6,719	6,720	p6,757	p6,783	p26
Manufacturing.....	15,085	14,926	14,874	p14,784	p14,731	p-53
Service-providing ⁴	107,949	108,012	107,925	p107,980	p107,992	p12
Retail trade.....	15,015	14,997	14,995	p15,008	p14,994	p-14
Professional and business services.....	16,007	16,013	15,980	p15,981	p16,029	p48
Education and health services.....	16,348	16,429	16,452	p16,498	p16,516	p18
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,040	12,089	12,050	p12,043	p12,034	p-9
Government.....	21,547	21,570	21,547	p21,545	p21,520	p-25
Hours of work ⁵						
Total private.....	33.8	33.8	33.8	p33.7	p33.7	p0.0
Manufacturing.....	40.4	40.4	40.4	p40.1	p40.2	p.1
Overtime.....	4.3	4.3	4.1	p4.0	p4.1	p.1
Earnings ⁵						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$15.15	\$15.27	\$15.29	p\$15.29	p\$15.34	p\$0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	511.96	\$515.50	516.80	p515.27	p516.96	p1.69

¹ Beginning in January 2003, household data reflect revised population controls used in the Current Population Survey.

² Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only were included in this category. 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 Establishment data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, the establishment data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.

⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

⁵ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

or no change from the previous month. The unemployment rate for Asians was 5.1 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of unemployed job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs rose by 309,000 to 5.1 million in May. The number of persons unemployed less than 5 weeks edged up to 3.1 million. There were 1.9 million persons unemployed for 27 weeks or longer in May, about the same as in April. This measure has increased by 347,000 over the past 12 months. (See tables A-8 and A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The employment-population ratio edged down to 62.3 percent in May; total employment, at 137.5 million, was not significantly different from April's level. Over the month, the civilian labor force and labor force participation rate were unchanged at 146.5 million and 66.4 percent, respectively. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In May, 1.4 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force, about the same as a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they did not actively search for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. There were 482,000 discouraged workers in May, essentially unchanged from May 2002. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The following discussion of employment developments from the establishment survey reflects the introduction of new industry classifications. See the note beginning on page 5.

Total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (-17,000) in May at 130.1 million. Payroll employment has declined by 2.5 million since peaking in February 2001. The private sector has lost 3.1 million jobs over the same period, with manufacturing accounting for the bulk of the job losses. (See table B-1.)

In May, employment in natural resources and mining continued the downward trend that began in June 2001. The industry has lost 50,000 jobs over that period, with about half of the losses in support activities for mining.

Construction employment rose by 26,000 in May. Employment in specialty trade contractors showed the largest increase. Construction lost 160,000 jobs from March 2001 to February 2003 but has gained back about half of those losses over the last 3 months. The recent job growth has occurred in construction of buildings and in special trade contracting.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 53,000 in May, about the same as its average monthly decline for the prior 12 months. Since July 2000, the industry has lost 2.6 million jobs, a decline of about 15 percent. May job losses were widespread in both durable and nondurable goods. The largest decline occurred in computer and electronic products (-16,000); employment in the industry has decreased every month since January 2001. Transportation equipment employment was up by 9,000 over the month, as workers returned from temporary auto plant shutdowns. Since its most recent peak in October 1998, employment in transportation equipment manufacturing has decreased by 320,000.

Employment in wholesale trade continued to trend downward in May. The industry has lost 386,000 jobs since its peak in March 2000. Retail employment was little changed over the month. It declined by 374,000 from its peak in February 2001 through the end of 2002 but has been essentially flat thus far in 2003.

Job losses continued in transportation and warehousing over the month. Employment declined by 5,000 in air transportation; the industry has lost 113,000 jobs since its peak in March 2001.

Information sector employment was essentially unchanged in May. Since its peak in March 2001, the industry has lost 417,000 jobs. Declines occurred throughout the component industries of the sector, including telecommunications; publishing industries, except Internet; and Internet service providers (ISPs), search portals, and data processing.

Employment in financial activities continued to grow in May. Credit intermediation and related activities, which includes mortgage brokerages, added 19,000 jobs over the month. Since July 2000, employment in credit intermediation and related activities has increased by about a quarter of a million.

Professional and business services added 48,000 jobs in May, bolstered by strong growth in temporary help services (58,000). Employment in temporary help services peaked in April 2000 and fell sharply until late 2001. Since then, it has remained at about 2.2 million.

Education and health services employment continued to grow; the industry has added a million jobs since March 2001. Within this sector, employment rose over the month in ambulatory health care services (such as doctors' offices and outpatient care centers). Social assistance lost 10,000 jobs in May, 6,000 of which were in child day care services.

Employment in leisure and hospitality was little changed in May. This industry, which includes arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodations; and food service and drinking places has lost about 100,000 jobs since January.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in May at 33.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. This followed a decline of 0.1 hour in April. The manufacturing workweek gained 0.1 hour in May, bringing it to 40.2 hours. This followed a decline of 0.3 hour in April. Manufacturing overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 4.1 hours in May. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in May at 98.7 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.2 percent over the month to 95.0. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents in May to \$15.34, seasonally adjusted. This followed no change in April. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.3 percent in May to \$516.96. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 3.2 percent, and average weekly earnings increased by 2.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for June 2003 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, July 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

Effective with the release of data for May 2003, several major changes have been introduced to the Current Employment Statistics (CES), or establishment, survey. These changes include the conversion to a new industrial classification system, the completion of a sample redesign, and the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology, which updates seasonal factors each month. In addition, the establishment data incorporate routine annual benchmark revisions and accompanying revisions to seasonally adjusted data.

NAICS conversion. Effective with this release, all CES employment, hours, and earnings series have been converted from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS conversion has resulted in major definitional changes to many of the previously published SIC-based series. CES historical time series have been reconstructed as part of the NAICS conversion process. All published series now have a NAICS-based history extending back to at least 1990. For total nonfarm and other high-level aggregates, NAICS history has been reconstructed back to the previously existing start date for the series, 1939 in most cases. For more detailed industry series, the start dates vary depending on the scope of the definitional changes between SIC and NAICS; series with a high overlap between SIC and NAICS definitions have been reconstructed back to previously existing start dates. The reconstruction was based on the employment relationships developed from an establishment universe file with both the SIC and the NAICS codes. The establishment universe file is derived from unemployment insurance tax records and also serves as the sampling frame and benchmark source for the CES estimates.

The B tables in this release reflect the new NAICS publication structure. One new table (B-6) has been added; it contains indexes of aggregate payrolls. These indexes were available under the SIC structure but were not published in the Employment Situation release. Former table B-6 is now table B-7.

Change to federal government series. The CES series for federal government employment has been revised slightly in scope and definition due to a change in source data and estimation methods. Previously, this series was an end-of-the-month count of federal employees produced by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management and excluded some workers, mostly employees who work in Department of Defense-owned establishments, such as military base commissaries. Beginning with this release, these workers are included, and the federal series is estimated from a sample of federal establishments, benchmarked annually, and reflects employment as of the pay period including the 12th of the month. These changes make the federal employment series more consistent with other CES industry series. The historical times series for federal government has been revised to reflect these changes.

Completion of the CES sample redesign. This release marks the completion of a multiyear transition of the establishment survey from a quota-based sample to a more statistically sound probability-based sample. The implementation of the probability sample began in June 2000. Prior to this release, all private industries had already been converted to the probability sample with the exception of the services division (as defined under SIC). Data in this release reflect the conversion of all industries in the services division to the probability-based sample.

Level shifts. With the completion of the redesign phase-in, new base levels have been computed for CES hours, earnings, production and nonsupervisory workers, and women workers series, from the NAICS-based probability sample. These recomputations have resulted in level shifts for some of the industry series, as compared with previously published data. In earlier stages of the redesign phase-in, a methodology that prevented level shifts was utilized in order to avoid repeated disruption of the industry series during the phase-in period.

Benchmark revisions. In accordance with standard annual practice, the CES survey data have been revised to incorporate comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs, or benchmarks, with the release of May 2003 preliminary estimates. These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 2002. The benchmark revision process affects all unadjusted data series from April 2001 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. Normally, 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series has been reseasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which results in the revision of all CES time series history.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment. Beginning with this release, current monthly establishment data are adjusted using a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The March 2003 final estimates and the April and May 2003 preliminary estimates are adjusted using the concurrent method. Similarly, in all subsequent months, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each release. This is a change from the previous practice of updating seasonal factors semiannually. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is more accurate because it incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. Research has demonstrated that the concurrent methodology results in smaller revisions between first preliminary and final estimates. Due to this change in methodology, BLS will no longer publish seasonal factors in advance for the CES estimates.

Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for January 2002 through April 2003. The revised data reflect the effects of the benchmark revisions, NAICS conversion, completion of the sample redesign phase-in, changes in the federal government series, and new seasonal adjustment factors.

Further information. The BLS public database on the Internet, LABSTAT, contains all revised CES data released today. All LABSTAT series codes associated with the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect the NAICS conversion. The prefix for CES national series has been changed from EE to CE for the NAICS-based series and the length of the series code has been expanded by two digits to accommodate the more detailed NAICS coding structure. The SIC-based series have been retained on LABSTAT under the EE prefix, but the series end with the first preliminary estimates for April 2003; they will not be updated.

Further descriptive information on the NAICS conversion and the other changes described above also is available on LABSTAT. The CES data and related information can be accessed through the CES homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>. Information also may be obtained by calling 202-691-6555. Additionally, the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* will contain an article that discusses the NAICS conversion, the benchmark revision, and the other changes introduced with this release.

Table B. Revisions in nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January 2002-April 2003

(In thousands)

Year and month	Levels		Over-the-month changes		
	As previously published	As revised	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2002:					
January	130,871	130,578	-19	-83	-64
February	130,706	130,510	-165	-68	97
March	130,701	130,481	-5	-29	-24
April	130,680	130,415	-21	-66	-45
May	130,702	130,411	22	-4	-26
June	130,736	130,383	34	-28	-62
July	130,790	130,204	54	-179	-233
August	130,913	130,224	123	20	-103
September	130,829	130,289	-84	65	149
October	130,898	130,408	69	119	50
November	130,817	130,409	-81	1	82
December	130,670	130,198	-147	-211	-64
2003:					
January	130,873	130,356	203	158	-45
February	130,520	130,235	-353	-121	232
March	130,396	130,084	-124	-151	-27
April (p)	130,348	130,084	-48	0	48

p = preliminary.

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes about 160,000 businesses and government agencies covering approximately 400,000 individual worksites. The active sample includes about one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. The sample is drawn from a sampling frame of unemployment insurance tax accounts.

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-providing 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 supersectors, 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 for the household survey are recalculated twice a year; the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month for the three most recent monthly estimates, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. 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 +/- 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, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based link relative estimate procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same trend as the other firms in the sample. The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past five years.

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 and establishment 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.” For the establishment survey data, the sampling error measures and the actual size of revisions due to benchmark adjustments appear in tables 2-B through 2-F of *Employment and Earnings*.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	217,198	220,540	220,768	217,198	219,897	220,114	220,317	220,540	220,768
Civilian labor force	144,527	145,925	146,067	144,911	145,838	145,857	145,793	146,473	146,485
Participation rate	66.5	66.2	66.2	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4
Employed	136,559	137,424	137,567	136,487	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487
Employment-population ratio	62.9	62.3	62.3	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.3
Unemployed	7,969	8,501	8,500	8,424	8,302	8,450	8,445	8,786	8,998
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1
Not in labor force	72,671	74,615	74,701	72,287	74,059	74,257	74,524	74,067	74,283
Persons who currently want a job	5,533	4,373	5,482	4,795	4,676	4,462	5,020	4,417	4,744
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,393	106,123	106,238	104,393	105,767	105,895	106,005	106,123	106,238
Civilian labor force	77,485	77,796	77,870	77,676	77,693	77,927	77,738	78,122	78,088
Participation rate	74.2	73.3	73.3	74.4	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.6	73.5
Employed	73,230	72,905	73,131	73,093	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182	72,981
Employment-population ratio	70.1	68.7	68.8	70.0	69.0	69.2	68.9	69.0	68.7
Unemployed	4,255	4,891	4,739	4,583	4,699	4,678	4,674	4,940	5,107
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5
Not in labor force	26,908	28,327	28,367	26,718	28,074	27,968	28,268	28,001	28,150
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	96,205	97,979	98,083	96,205	97,635	97,762	97,869	97,979	98,083
Civilian labor force	73,701	74,504	74,410	73,766	73,993	74,254	74,236	74,571	74,506
Participation rate	76.6	76.0	75.9	76.7	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	76.0
Employed	70,104	70,259	70,338	69,918	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364	70,144
Employment-population ratio	72.9	71.7	71.7	72.7	71.7	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.5
Unemployed	3,597	4,245	4,072	3,848	4,026	3,962	3,944	4,207	4,362
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9
Not in labor force	22,504	23,475	23,674	22,439	23,642	23,508	23,632	23,408	23,577
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,805	114,417	114,531	112,805	114,130	114,219	114,312	114,417	114,531
Civilian labor force	67,042	68,130	68,197	67,235	68,144	67,930	68,055	68,351	68,397
Participation rate	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.5	59.7	59.7
Employed	63,328	64,519	64,436	63,394	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505	64,506
Employment-population ratio	56.1	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.6	56.2	56.2	56.4	56.3
Unemployed	3,713	3,610	3,761	3,841	3,603	3,772	3,771	3,846	3,891
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
Not in labor force	45,763	46,288	46,334	45,569	45,985	46,289	46,257	46,066	46,134
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,977	106,510	106,613	104,977	106,235	106,322	106,411	106,510	106,613
Civilian labor force	63,499	64,696	64,678	63,551	64,479	64,310	64,477	64,677	64,733
Participation rate	60.5	60.7	60.7	60.5	60.7	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7
Employed	60,334	61,595	61,507	60,262	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401	61,436
Employment-population ratio	57.5	57.8	57.7	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.6
Unemployed	3,165	3,101	3,170	3,289	3,035	3,237	3,250	3,276	3,297
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Not in labor force	41,478	41,814	41,935	41,426	41,757	42,013	41,933	41,834	41,880
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,017	16,051	16,072	16,017	16,027	16,030	16,038	16,051	16,072
Civilian labor force	7,328	6,726	6,979	7,594	7,366	7,293	7,079	7,226	7,246
Participation rate	45.7	41.9	43.4	47.4	46.0	45.5	44.1	45.0	45.1
Employed	6,120	5,570	5,722	6,307	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923	5,907
Employment-population ratio	38.2	34.7	35.6	39.4	38.2	37.7	36.3	36.9	36.8
Unemployed	1,207	1,155	1,257	1,287	1,241	1,251	1,251	1,303	1,339
Unemployment rate	16.5	17.2	18.0	17.0	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5
Not in labor force	8,689	9,325	9,092	8,422	8,661	8,736	8,959	8,825	8,826

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
WHITE ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	179,524	180,873	181,021	179,524	180,460	180,599	180,728	180,873	181,021
Civilian labor force	119,938	120,195	120,135	120,197	120,084	120,166	120,200	120,575	120,420
Participation rate	66.8	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.7	66.5
Employed	114,132	114,057	114,016	114,003	113,995	114,135	114,089	114,286	113,882
Employment-population ratio	63.6	63.1	63.0	63.5	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.2	62.9
Unemployed	5,806	6,138	6,119	6,195	6,089	6,031	6,111	6,289	6,539
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4
Not in labor force	59,587	60,679	60,886	59,327	60,376	60,432	60,528	60,298	60,601
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	62,141	62,432	62,271	62,154	62,003	62,235	62,269	62,500	62,305
Participation rate	76.9	76.5	76.2	76.9	76.2	76.4	76.3	76.5	76.2
Employed	59,414	59,263	59,288	59,197	58,994	59,342	59,344	59,353	59,064
Employment-population ratio	73.5	72.6	72.5	73.3	72.5	72.8	72.7	72.7	72.3
Unemployed	2,727	3,168	2,982	2,958	3,009	2,893	2,925	3,147	3,241
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,652	52,151	52,074	51,731	51,909	51,840	52,039	52,107	52,155
Participation rate	60.0	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.1	60.1	60.1
Employed	49,479	50,013	49,829	49,418	49,768	49,645	49,770	49,885	49,770
Employment-population ratio	57.4	57.7	57.4	57.4	57.5	57.3	57.4	57.5	57.3
Unemployed	2,172	2,137	2,245	2,313	2,141	2,194	2,269	2,223	2,385
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,145	5,612	5,791	6,312	6,172	6,091	5,892	5,968	5,961
Participation rate	48.8	44.9	46.3	50.1	49.4	48.8	47.2	47.7	47.6
Employed	5,239	4,780	4,899	5,388	5,232	5,147	4,976	5,049	5,048
Employment-population ratio	41.6	38.2	39.2	42.8	41.9	41.2	39.8	40.4	40.3
Unemployed	906	832	892	925	940	944	916	919	913
Unemployment rate	14.8	14.8	15.4	14.6	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,514	25,587	25,624	25,514	25,484	25,519	25,552	25,587	25,624
Civilian labor force	16,573	16,417	16,559	16,610	16,374	16,395	16,296	16,521	16,618
Participation rate	65.0	64.2	64.6	65.1	64.3	64.2	63.8	64.6	64.9
Employed	14,925	14,726	14,817	14,928	14,684	14,669	14,641	14,723	14,819
Employment-population ratio	58.5	57.6	57.8	58.5	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.8
Unemployed	1,648	1,691	1,742	1,682	1,690	1,726	1,655	1,797	1,799
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8
Not in labor force	8,941	9,169	9,066	8,903	9,110	9,124	9,256	9,066	9,007
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,376	7,279	7,305	7,402	7,233	7,296	7,195	7,295	7,346
Participation rate	72.6	71.1	71.3	72.8	71.0	71.5	70.4	71.3	71.7
Employed	6,764	6,538	6,532	6,755	6,489	6,560	6,526	6,537	6,524
Employment-population ratio	66.5	63.9	63.7	66.4	63.7	64.3	63.8	63.9	63.6
Unemployed	612	740	773	647	744	736	669	758	821
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.2	10.6	8.7	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.4	11.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,352	8,432	8,482	8,326	8,327	8,296	8,315	8,443	8,461
Participation rate	64.6	65.0	65.3	64.4	64.4	64.1	64.1	65.0	65.1
Employed	7,555	7,700	7,784	7,555	7,629	7,548	7,592	7,663	7,784
Employment-population ratio	58.4	59.3	59.9	58.4	59.0	58.3	58.6	59.0	59.9
Unemployed	796	732	698	771	698	748	723	780	677
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.7	8.2	9.3	8.4	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	845	707	771	882	813	803	786	782	811
Participation rate	35.0	29.8	32.5	36.5	34.4	33.9	33.2	33.0	34.1
Employed	605	488	501	618	566	560	524	523	511
Employment-population ratio	25.1	20.6	21.1	25.6	23.9	23.7	22.1	22.1	21.5
Unemployed	239	219	270	264	247	242	262	259	300
Unemployment rate	28.4	30.9	35.1	29.9	30.4	30.2	33.4	33.1	37.0
ASIAN ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,780	9,086	9,204	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Civilian labor force	6,504	6,029	6,081	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Participation rate	66.5	66.4	66.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Employed	6,122	5,681	5,768	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Employment-population ratio	62.6	62.5	62.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Unemployed	382	348	313	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.8	5.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Not in labor force	3,276	3,057	3,123	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

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 not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

³ Data not available.

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,827	27,291	27,391	25,827	26,994	27,095	27,191	27,291	27,391
Civilian labor force	17,733	18,794	18,667	17,843	18,614	18,658	18,614	18,836	18,811
Participation rate	68.7	68.9	68.1	69.1	69.0	68.9	68.5	69.0	68.7
Employed	16,605	17,443	17,288	16,581	17,155	17,223	17,215	17,428	17,264
Employment-population ratio	64.3	63.9	63.1	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.3	63.9	63.0
Unemployed	1,128	1,351	1,378	1,261	1,459	1,436	1,399	1,408	1,548
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2
Not in labor force	8,094	8,497	8,725	7,984	8,380	8,436	8,577	8,455	8,580
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,886	10,786	10,694	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	83.4	85.1	84.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	9,402	10,085	10,007	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	79.3	79.6	78.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	483	701	687	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.5	6.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,776	7,092	7,031	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	59.1	58.6	57.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,313	6,591	6,493	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	55.1	54.5	53.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	463	500	539	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.1	7.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,071	917	942	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	42.8	36.3	37.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	889	767	788	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	35.5	30.4	31.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	182	150	153	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	17.0	16.4	16.3	(2)	(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.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,995	13,005	12,954	12,752	12,542	12,638	12,896	12,710	12,703
Participation rate	44.8	45.5	45.6	44.0	43.7	44.9	45.1	44.4	44.7
Employed	12,036	11,974	11,914	11,674	11,471	11,522	11,802	11,664	11,536
Employment-population ratio	41.5	41.9	41.9	40.3	40.0	40.9	41.3	40.8	40.6
Unemployed	959	1,031	1,040	1,077	1,071	1,116	1,094	1,046	1,167
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.2
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	37,532	37,913	37,774	37,566	37,856	37,816	37,632	37,950	37,823
Participation rate	64.3	64.1	63.8	64.4	63.5	63.7	63.5	64.1	63.9
Employed	35,633	35,763	35,836	35,509	35,923	35,779	35,569	35,774	35,729
Employment-population ratio	61.1	60.4	60.5	60.9	60.2	60.2	60.0	60.4	60.4
Unemployed	1,899	2,150	1,938	2,057	1,933	2,037	2,063	2,176	2,094
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	32,927	33,910	33,668	33,404	34,186	34,335	34,008	34,375	34,191
Participation rate	73.0	73.1	72.5	74.0	73.3	73.2	73.3	74.1	73.6
Employed	31,447	32,304	32,107	31,830	32,556	32,730	32,382	32,760	32,542
Employment-population ratio	69.7	69.6	69.1	70.5	69.8	69.8	69.8	70.6	70.1
Unemployed	1,480	1,606	1,561	1,574	1,630	1,605	1,626	1,615	1,649
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	39,022	39,652	39,801	38,818	38,778	39,046	39,507	39,465	39,576
Participation rate	78.8	78.5	78.2	78.4	78.8	78.2	78.5	78.1	77.8
Employed	37,959	38,511	38,678	37,657	37,626	37,892	38,292	38,233	38,351
Employment-population ratio	76.7	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.4	75.9	76.1	75.6	75.4
Unemployed	1,063	1,142	1,123	1,161	1,152	1,154	1,215	1,232	1,224
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1

¹ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,310	2,129	2,221	2,239	2,314	2,178	2,227	2,128	2,157
Wage and salary workers	1,282	1,182	1,222	1,254	1,195	1,174	1,271	1,192	1,198
Self-employed workers	992	933	978	959	1,071	953	923	912	948
Unpaid family workers	35	15	22	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	134,249	135,295	135,346	134,324	135,142	135,317	135,104	135,682	135,424
Wage and salary workers	125,291	126,031	126,138	125,352	125,768	126,006	125,886	126,425	126,202
Government	20,040	19,760	19,711	19,896	19,868	19,418	19,318	19,556	19,552
Private industries	105,251	106,271	106,428	105,499	105,907	106,437	106,583	106,838	106,683
Private households	698	715	732	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other industries	104,553	105,556	105,696	104,764	105,192	105,773	105,910	106,104	105,907
Self-employed workers	8,865	9,161	9,088	8,844	9,444	9,258	9,181	9,139	9,065
Unpaid family workers	92	103	119	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,942	4,609	4,409	4,097	4,643	4,807	4,696	4,840	4,592
Slack work or business conditions	2,560	3,119	2,915	2,685	3,027	3,152	3,123	3,221	3,058
Could only find part-time work	1,073	1,233	1,218	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192	1,266	1,265
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,267	19,785	19,363	18,988	19,314	18,421	18,888	18,886	19,083
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,833	4,518	4,298	3,983	4,496	4,675	4,587	4,728	4,478
Slack work or business conditions	2,478	3,055	2,849	2,611	2,947	3,062	3,048	3,140	3,003
Could only find part-time work	1,055	1,224	1,189	1,087	1,267	1,257	1,178	1,258	1,234
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,955	19,431	19,004	18,636	18,984	18,134	18,529	18,503	18,664

¹ Data not available.

² 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.

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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
Total, 16 years and over	136,559	137,424	137,567	136,487	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487
16 to 19 years	6,120	5,570	5,722	6,307	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923	5,907
16 to 17 years	2,116	2,087	2,179	2,260	2,446	2,352	2,292	2,311	2,333
18 to 19 years	4,004	3,484	3,543	4,003	3,694	3,722	3,550	3,616	3,547
20 years and over	130,438	131,854	131,845	130,180	131,410	131,365	131,519	131,765	131,580
20 to 24 years	13,363	13,302	13,310	13,509	13,568	13,510	13,458	13,420	13,455
25 years and over	117,075	118,552	118,535	116,684	117,876	117,932	117,984	118,332	118,139
25 to 54 years	97,149	97,483	97,998	96,857	96,957	96,942	97,042	97,341	97,111
25 to 34 years	30,412	30,530	30,459	30,343	30,369	30,563	30,420	30,554	30,392
35 to 44 years	35,526	35,143	34,996	35,377	35,125	34,803	34,910	34,986	34,849
45 to 54 years	31,212	31,810	31,943	31,137	31,463	31,577	31,712	31,800	31,871
55 years and over	19,926	21,068	21,137	19,827	20,918	20,990	20,942	20,992	21,028
Men, 16 years and over	73,230	72,905	73,131	73,093	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182	72,981
16 to 19 years	3,126	2,646	2,793	3,174	3,027	2,956	2,772	2,818	2,837
16 to 17 years	1,091	952	1,029	1,137	1,203	1,157	1,056	1,052	1,073
18 to 19 years	2,035	1,694	1,764	2,028	1,838	1,820	1,718	1,770	1,760
20 years and over	70,104	70,259	70,338	69,918	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364	70,144
20 to 24 years	7,015	7,022	7,019	7,071	7,183	7,215	7,206	7,116	7,076
25 years and over	63,089	63,237	63,318	62,852	62,814	63,151	63,050	63,266	63,077
25 to 54 years	52,201	51,994	52,072	52,038	51,687	51,925	51,885	52,057	51,911
25 to 34 years	16,655	16,722	16,711	16,604	16,528	16,730	16,669	16,750	16,660
35 to 44 years	19,126	18,763	18,733	19,079	18,824	18,729	18,719	18,735	18,685
45 to 54 years	16,420	16,510	16,628	16,355	16,334	16,466	16,498	16,572	16,566
55 years and over	10,888	11,242	11,246	10,814	11,127	11,227	11,165	11,209	11,166
Women, 16 years and over	63,328	64,519	64,436	63,394	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505	64,506
16 to 19 years	2,994	2,924	2,929	3,132	3,098	3,086	3,057	3,104	3,070
16 to 17 years	1,025	1,135	1,150	1,123	1,243	1,195	1,236	1,259	1,259
18 to 19 years	1,969	1,789	1,779	1,975	1,856	1,902	1,833	1,845	1,787
20 years and over	60,334	61,595	61,507	60,262	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401	61,436
20 to 24 years	6,349	6,280	6,291	6,438	6,385	6,295	6,252	6,304	6,378
25 years and over	53,986	55,315	55,217	53,833	55,062	54,781	54,934	55,066	55,062
25 to 54 years	44,948	45,489	45,326	44,819	45,270	45,018	45,157	45,283	45,200
25 to 34 years	13,757	13,808	13,748	13,739	13,841	13,834	13,752	13,804	13,731
35 to 44 years	16,400	16,381	16,263	16,298	16,301	16,073	16,191	16,251	16,164
45 to 54 years	14,791	15,300	15,315	14,782	15,129	15,111	15,214	15,228	15,305
55 years and over	9,038	9,826	9,891	9,013	9,792	9,763	9,777	9,783	9,862
Married men, spouse present	44,288	44,486	44,545	44,306	44,401	44,587	44,415	44,552	44,542
Married women, spouse present	34,075	34,817	34,496	34,015	34,525	34,620	34,569	34,685	34,443
Women who maintain families	8,449	8,590	8,581	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Full-time workers ²	112,539	112,470	112,983	112,398	112,823	113,442	113,157	113,241	112,821
Part-time workers ³	24,020	24,955	24,584	24,107	24,400	23,830	24,068	24,355	24,676

¹ Data not available.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. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
Total, 16 years and over	8,424	8,786	8,998	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1
16 to 19 years	1,287	1,303	1,339	17.0	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5
16 to 17 years	578	530	530	20.4	18.3	17.9	16.7	18.7	18.5
18 to 19 years	720	785	834	15.3	15.9	15.9	17.7	17.8	19.0
20 years and over	7,137	7,483	7,659	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5
20 to 24 years	1,356	1,501	1,580	9.1	9.3	9.3	8.9	10.1	10.5
25 years and over	5,832	6,057	6,116	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9
25 to 54 years	4,998	5,045	5,130	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
25 to 34 years	1,886	1,887	1,937	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0
35 to 44 years	1,729	1,753	1,833	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.0
45 to 54 years	1,383	1,404	1,360	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.1
55 years and over	845	919	995	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5
Men, 16 years and over	4,583	4,940	5,107	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5
16 to 19 years	735	733	745	18.8	18.2	19.5	20.8	20.6	20.8
16 to 17 years	342	286	295	23.1	19.3	19.1	18.0	21.4	21.5
18 to 19 years	397	446	465	16.4	17.6	19.3	21.5	20.1	20.9
20 years and over	3,848	4,207	4,362	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9
20 to 24 years	753	853	915	9.6	9.7	9.2	8.7	10.7	11.4
25 years and over	3,144	3,370	3,485	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2
25 to 54 years	2,642	2,828	2,921	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3
25 to 34 years	995	1,033	1,069	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0
35 to 44 years	879	1,008	1,037	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.3
45 to 54 years	768	786	815	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
55 years and over	501	542	564	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,841	3,846	3,891	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
16 to 19 years	552	570	594	15.0	15.5	14.8	14.6	15.5	16.2
16 to 17 years	236	244	235	17.4	17.3	16.8	15.5	16.2	15.8
18 to 19 years	323	339	369	14.1	14.1	12.3	13.7	15.5	17.1
20 years and over	3,289	3,276	3,297	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
20 to 24 years	603	648	665	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4
25 years and over	2,689	2,687	2,631	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,356	2,217	2,209	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7
25 to 34 years	891	854	867	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9
35 to 44 years	850	745	797	5.0	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.7
45 to 54 years	615	619	545	4.0	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.4
55 years and over ²	293	344	368	3.1	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6
Married men, spouse present	1,653	1,730	1,796	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9
Married women, spouse present	1,374	1,304	1,327	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Women who maintain families ²	743	795	775	8.1	8.0	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.3
Full-time workers ³	7,023	7,419	7,523	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3
Part-time workers ⁴	1,389	1,378	1,465	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

² Not seasonally adjusted.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,180	4,716	4,589	4,634	4,583	4,756	4,613	4,765	5,074
On temporary layoff	853	1,076	944	1,114	1,080	1,142	1,157	1,101	1,226
Not on temporary layoff	3,327	3,640	3,645	3,520	3,503	3,614	3,456	3,664	3,848
Permanent job losers	2,691	2,786	2,829	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	636	854	816	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	813	786	706	892	825	772	794	829	772
Reentrants	2,485	2,421	2,587	2,400	2,331	2,395	2,391	2,558	2,499
New entrants	491	578	618	503	616	579	626	642	634
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	52.5	55.5	54.0	55.0	54.9	55.9	54.8	54.2	56.5
On temporary layoff	10.7	12.7	11.1	13.2	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.7
Not on temporary layoff	41.7	42.8	42.9	41.8	41.9	42.5	41.0	41.7	42.9
Job leavers	10.2	9.2	8.3	10.6	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.6
Reentrants	31.2	28.5	30.4	28.5	27.9	28.2	28.4	29.1	27.8
New entrants	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.0	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5
Job leavers6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
New entrants3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

¹ Data not available.

household survey.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,826	2,443	2,974	2,900	2,772	2,749	2,780	2,814	3,056
5 to 14 weeks	2,123	2,408	2,155	2,566	2,577	2,565	2,473	2,630	2,605
15 weeks and over	3,020	3,650	3,371	2,911	3,140	3,155	3,104	3,294	3,250
15 to 26 weeks	1,463	1,644	1,467	1,328	1,457	1,281	1,316	1,392	1,321
27 weeks and over	1,557	2,005	1,905	1,583	1,683	1,874	1,788	1,903	1,930
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	17.1	20.6	19.6	16.8	18.4	18.6	18.0	19.6	19.2
Median duration, in weeks	9.4	12.0	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	35.5	28.7	35.0	34.6	32.6	32.5	33.3	32.2	34.3
5 to 14 weeks	26.6	28.3	25.4	30.6	30.4	30.3	29.6	30.1	29.2
15 weeks and over	37.9	42.9	39.7	34.7	37.0	37.3	37.1	37.7	36.5
15 to 26 weeks	18.4	19.3	17.3	15.8	17.2	15.1	15.7	15.9	14.8
27 weeks and over	19.5	23.6	22.4	18.9	19.8	22.1	21.4	21.8	21.7

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003
Total, 16 years and over ¹	136,559	137,567	7,969	8,500	5.5	5.8
Management, professional, and related occupations	47,136	48,041	1,523	1,475	3.1	3.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	19,814	20,067	655	612	3.2	3.0
Professional and related occupations	27,322	27,974	868	864	3.1	3.0
Service occupations	21,948	22,678	1,486	1,583	6.3	6.5
Sales and office occupations	35,370	35,115	2,063	2,106	5.5	5.7
Sales and related occupations	15,917	15,721	976	1,009	5.8	6.0
Office and administrative support occupations	19,453	19,394	1,087	1,096	5.3	5.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,326	13,862	963	1,122	6.7	7.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,082	968	93	140	7.9	12.6
Construction and extraction occupations	7,763	7,967	639	722	7.6	8.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,481	4,928	231	260	4.9	5.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,779	17,871	1,432	1,575	7.1	8.1
Production occupations	10,142	9,644	813	811	7.4	7.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,637	8,228	619	764	6.7	8.5

¹ 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 occupational classification

system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Industry	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003
Total, 16 years and over ¹	7,969	8,500	5.5	5.8
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,642	7,000	5.9	6.2
Mining	25	40	4.9	7.5
Construction	626	715	7.4	8.4
Manufacturing	1,194	1,150	6.6	6.5
Durable goods	731	755	6.4	6.9
Nondurable goods	463	395	6.8	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,138	1,247	5.8	6.2
Transportation and utilities	257	260	4.5	4.9
Information	260	251	7.2	6.9
Financial activities	340	320	3.8	3.6
Professional and business services	983	1,105	7.7	8.4
Education and health services	533	618	3.2	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	1,022	955	8.6	7.9
Other services	264	339	4.6	5.7
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	89	133	6.8	10.2
Government workers	484	478	2.3	2.4
Self employed and unpaid family workers	264	271	2.6	2.6

¹ 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

Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2002	Apr. 2003	May 2003	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	May 2003
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.8	6.1	6.1	(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	6.5	6.7	6.7	(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	9.2	9.8	9.7	(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*. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002	May 2003
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	72,671	74,701	26,908	28,367	45,763	46,334
Persons who currently want a job	5,533	5,482	2,543	2,570	2,989	2,911
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,467	1,428	792	755	675	673
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	414	482	249	310	165	172
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,054	946	543	446	511	501
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,247	7,338	3,736	3,841	3,511	3,498
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,882	3,932	2,197	2,325	1,686	1,606
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,573	1,630	510	533	1,063	1,097
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	297	269	202	192	94	77
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,441	1,464	804	772	637	692

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

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

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

reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Apr. 2003- May 2003
	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	
Total nonfarm	131,041	129,270	129,951	130,680	130,411	130,356	130,235	130,084	130,084	130,067	-17
Total private	109,107	107,329	108,014	108,752	108,907	108,780	108,647	108,537	108,539	108,547	8
Goods-producing	22,699	21,733	21,887	22,122	22,667	22,288	22,191	22,159	22,104	22,075	-29
Natural resources and mining	581	551	550	559	584	568	569	565	563	561	-2
Logging	67.2	60.1	57.3	60.5	70.5	67.1	66.6	64.6	63.6	63.4	-.2
Mining	513.8	490.7	493.1	498.7	513.8	500.5	502.1	500.4	499.0	498.0	-1.0
Oil and gas extraction	122.2	121.9	123.0	122.6	122.9	122.1	121.8	122.9	124.0	122.9	-1.1
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	214.7	201.7	205.3	209.4	212.9	206.9	206.3	206.9	207.1	207.3	.2
Coal mining	74.9	72.3	72.3	71.7	75.3	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.7	72.0	-.7
Support activities for mining	176.9	167.1	164.8	166.7	178.0	171.5	174.0	170.6	167.9	167.8	-.1
Construction	6,758	6,372	6,603	6,836	6,716	6,738	6,700	6,720	6,757	6,783	26
Construction of buildings	1,575.8	1,540.0	1,578.6	1,620.0	1,580.4	1,597.7	1,594.4	1,605.6	1,618.4	1,622.0	3.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	957.0	809.7	868.1	930.7	928.4	916.8	912.5	895.0	897.5	901.3	3.8
Specialty trade contractors	4,224.8	4,021.8	4,155.9	4,285.7	4,206.7	4,223.8	4,193.2	4,219.5	4,241.4	4,259.3	17.9
Manufacturing	15,360	14,810	14,734	14,727	15,367	14,982	14,922	14,874	14,784	14,731	-53
Production workers	10,843	10,404	10,335	10,331	10,836	10,564	10,516	10,447	10,372	10,331	-41
Durable goods	9,573	9,176	9,128	9,112	9,567	9,282	9,236	9,203	9,140	9,103	-37
Production workers	6,597	6,301	6,257	6,252	6,582	6,392	6,355	6,314	6,263	6,239	-24
Wood products	559.0	534.8	540.9	543.5	557.9	549.2	548.5	544.4	544.8	542.8	-2.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	521.6	495.4	499.8	508.6	518.8	507.9	505.9	506.7	504.4	505.6	1.2
Primary metals	512.1	493.9	491.9	486.8	513.1	500.1	496.5	494.7	492.1	487.9	-4.2
Fabricated metal products	1,552.6	1,490.3	1,485.2	1,479.7	1,556.7	1,508.0	1,497.5	1,495.3	1,488.8	1,482.9	-5.9
Machinery	1,247.1	1,196.7	1,187.6	1,182.1	1,242.8	1,206.5	1,201.6	1,194.8	1,186.6	1,178.4	-8.2
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,536.5	1,432.3	1,421.2	1,403.8	1,537.5	1,448.5	1,438.2	1,432.1	1,418.6	1,402.6	-16.0
Computer and peripheral equipment	252.6	230.5	228.1	222.6	253.3	234.4	230.9	229.8	228.6	223.2	-5.4
Communications equipment	195.3	176.6	175.5	171.0	194.1	177.6	177.8	176.5	174.1	169.6	-4.5
Semiconductors and electronic components	540.1	494.4	492.2	488.3	539.7	498.8	496.0	494.1	492.0	487.4	-4.6
Electronic instruments	452.8	436.4	432.6	429.3	453.3	441.4	438.7	436.5	432.9	429.9	-3.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	501.9	477.5	473.4	470.5	501.7	482.4	479.8	477.5	473.8	470.6	-3.2
Transportation equipment	1,839.1	1,791.4	1,770.4	1,784.2	1,836.4	1,806.5	1,800.7	1,792.5	1,771.8	1,780.5	8.7
Furniture and related products	610.0	582.5	576.1	575.0	609.1	587.0	582.9	582.0	576.5	573.7	-2.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	693.0	681.6	681.4	678.0	693.0	686.0	684.5	683.0	682.5	678.4	-4.1
Nondurable goods	5,787	5,634	5,606	5,615	5,800	5,700	5,686	5,671	5,644	5,628	-16
Production workers	4,246	4,103	4,078	4,079	4,254	4,172	4,161	4,133	4,109	4,092	-17
Food manufacturing	1,506.6	1,491.6	1,486.1	1,493.9	1,523.7	1,517.1	1,514.7	1,513.3	1,511.1	1,509.7	-1.4
Beverages and tobacco products	206.6	191.5	190.9	193.9	207.4	199.0	198.2	196.1	194.8	195.2	.4
Textile mills	295.9	281.7	278.3	274.1	294.1	285.2	283.7	281.6	277.5	273.1	-4.4
Textile product mills	197.5	191.4	190.5	189.4	197.0	191.7	192.6	192.6	190.6	189.0	-1.6
Apparel	363.0	320.4	315.1	316.6	361.2	331.8	325.9	322.1	317.8	315.1	-2.7
Leather and allied products	51.6	45.7	45.3	45.4	50.6	46.7	46.0	45.8	45.1	44.5	-.6
Paper and paper products	549.5	532.5	529.8	527.8	550.9	539.7	538.5	535.1	532.2	529.4	-2.8
Printing and related support activities	711.5	695.4	692.9	696.8	713.1	694.5	694.0	696.4	695.9	697.4	1.5
Petroleum and coal products	119.5	117.7	118.7	120.3	118.7	120.4	120.4	120.3	119.5	119.4	-.1
Chemicals	930.1	922.8	920.0	919.0	930.1	926.0	924.2	922.5	920.7	919.2	-1.5
Plastics and rubber products	855.6	843.4	838.7	837.8	852.9	848.0	847.4	845.1	839.1	835.8	-3.3
Service-providing	108,342	107,537	108,064	108,558	107,744	108,068	108,044	107,925	107,980	107,992	12
Private service-providing	86,408	85,596	86,127	86,630	86,240	86,492	86,456	86,378	86,435	86,472	37
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,442	24,984	25,079	25,213	25,536	25,376	25,346	25,338	25,332	25,307	-25
Wholesale trade	5,653.2	5,562.8	5,573.5	5,588.4	5,650.7	5,596.0	5,596.2	5,594.0	5,591.2	5,585.1	-6.1
Durable goods	3,013.3	2,946.7	2,947.8	2,952.7	3,013.6	2,967.9	2,967.0	2,961.2	2,957.2	2,953.3	-3.9
Nondurable goods	2,020.1	1,998.0	2,006.8	2,016.8	2,016.7	2,011.5	2,010.7	2,013.6	2,013.2	2,012.4	-.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	619.8	618.1	618.9	618.9	620.4	616.6	618.5	619.2	620.8	619.4	-1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Apr. 2003-May 2003
	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	
Retail trade	14,968.1	14,720.1	14,800.8	14,892.9	15,069.0	15,009.2	14,987.3	14,994.7	15,008.0	14,994.1	-13.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ¹	1,883.0	1,860.5	1,868.9	1,881.2	1,881.4	1,876.8	1,874.9	1,875.5	1,875.8	1,880.0	4.2
Automobile dealers	1,250.8	1,238.7	1,239.2	1,243.7	1,251.7	1,245.5	1,242.1	1,241.5	1,242.2	1,244.6	2.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	530.7	544.1	541.2	538.2	536.1	549.9	552.0	547.6	547.9	545.0	-2.9
Electronics and appliance stores	517.7	522.1	518.7	515.8	526.7	531.6	526.9	524.8	525.5	525.2	-.3
Building material and garden supply stores	1,232.4	1,151.6	1,207.2	1,240.2	1,181.3	1,190.6	1,183.6	1,181.8	1,186.9	1,187.5	.6
Food and beverage stores	2,863.6	2,786.3	2,793.7	2,812.5	2,878.1	2,827.0	2,820.2	2,822.9	2,823.7	2,823.5	-.2
Health and personal care stores	938.5	955.7	957.8	962.5	943.0	956.8	960.1	962.6	966.1	966.9	.8
Gasoline stations	902.0	896.1	903.1	908.1	902.7	905.2	905.0	907.1	911.2	908.6	-2.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,280.2	1,245.9	1,254.6	1,257.4	1,308.3	1,291.2	1,279.7	1,282.8	1,287.9	1,285.0	-2.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	647.6	631.4	627.9	631.1	667.9	653.5	652.6	650.8	650.4	650.2	-.2
General merchandise stores ¹	2,772.5	2,761.5	2,760.6	2,770.1	2,834.6	2,834.2	2,838.8	2,846.4	2,840.3	2,835.8	-4.5
Department stores	1,670.3	1,658.0	1,640.8	1,642.3	1,714.2	1,720.9	1,718.6	1,710.6	1,698.1	1,693.6	-4.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	964.3	928.1	933.9	947.4	960.6	952.4	949.1	949.8	949.7	945.9	-3.8
Nonstore retailers	435.6	436.8	433.2	428.4	448.3	440.0	444.4	442.6	442.6	440.5	-2.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,220.0	4,107.8	4,111.7	4,137.6	4,215.2	4,174.6	4,166.7	4,153.8	4,137.9	4,134.2	-3.7
Air transportation	557.9	531.8	520.4	517.3	562.4	551.3	545.8	537.3	527.3	522.0	-5.3
Rail transportation	218.9	214.2	216.3	217.2	217.5	215.7	215.3	215.3	216.2	215.7	-.5
Water transportation	53.0	48.9	49.1	50.2	52.4	50.6	50.5	50.1	49.8	49.6	-.2
Truck transportation	1,341.0	1,303.1	1,307.6	1,322.8	1,342.7	1,327.6	1,324.3	1,328.1	1,323.7	1,323.3	-.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	393.3	361.5	367.4	367.1	375.0	358.0	357.5	351.9	351.9	349.3	-2.6
Pipeline transportation	41.4	39.9	40.1	40.0	41.9	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	26.1	22.5	25.0	28.9	25.8	24.0	25.6	27.1	27.9	28.3	.4
Support activities for transportation	523.7	520.1	521.0	527.6	524.9	527.7	527.9	525.9	523.3	529.5	6.2
Couriers and messengers	556.5	556.1	555.6	556.6	561.8	561.4	558.9	563.3	562.8	562.6	-.2
Warehousing and storage	508.2	509.7	509.2	509.9	510.8	518.3	521.1	514.6	514.7	513.5	-1.2
Utilities	600.5	592.8	592.6	594.1	600.7	596.4	595.9	595.3	594.8	594.0	-.8
Information	3,429	3,296	3,296	3,297	3,434	3,328	3,308	3,305	3,307	3,301	-6
Publishing industries, except Internet	965.4	952.1	948.1	943.5	968.4	954.0	955.3	953.5	951.1	947.4	-3.7
Motion picture and sound recording industries	388.8	364.7	364.8	375.4	389.5	377.8	367.0	369.3	371.3	374.6	3.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	333.4	325.2	324.4	323.1	334.3	327.2	325.0	325.7	325.0	324.0	-1.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting	34.9	33.5	33.7	33.2	34.8	33.0	33.3	33.6	33.6	33.0	-.6
Telecommunications	1,209.7	1,143.3	1,143.6	1,143.1	1,211.5	1,158.7	1,151.4	1,146.9	1,146.9	1,144.8	-2.1
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	449.5	430.8	435.4	433.4	448.4	430.3	429.5	430.4	432.6	431.6	-1.0
Other information services	47.0	46.1	46.3	45.7	46.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	46.2	45.5	-.7
Financial activities	7,822	7,897	7,926	7,961	7,825	7,902	7,916	7,930	7,953	7,965	12
Finance and insurance	5,790.0	5,888.1	5,897.5	5,915.5	5,798.1	5,872.4	5,885.2	5,894.8	5,912.5	5,924.5	12.0
Monetary authorities - central bank	23.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	23.3	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	.0
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,660.0	2,746.7	2,759.2	2,783.4	2,663.8	2,734.9	2,741.9	2,752.3	2,769.3	2,788.6	19.3
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,733.0	1,758.0	1,760.6	1,768.9	1,735.0	1,755.1	1,757.1	1,762.3	1,765.7	1,770.5	4.8
Commercial banking	1,281.1	1,296.6	1,298.1	1,303.7	1,282.9	1,296.1	1,297.5	1,300.4	1,301.8	1,305.2	3.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	801.4	797.4	792.5	788.2	804.0	802.3	803.1	799.3	794.8	790.4	-4.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,219.5	2,237.8	2,240.5	2,238.7	2,220.9	2,228.5	2,233.9	2,236.8	2,242.6	2,240.0	-2.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.9	84.0	83.2	83.1	86.1	84.0	84.0	84.1	83.6	83.3	-.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,031.7	2,008.6	2,028.0	2,045.8	2,027.3	2,029.2	2,030.6	2,034.7	2,040.5	2,040.6	.1
Real estate	1,343.2	1,344.3	1,355.7	1,362.4	1,343.7	1,353.8	1,356.9	1,359.9	1,363.7	1,362.7	-1.0
Rental and leasing services	660.2	637.3	644.2	654.0	655.3	648.7	646.7	647.0	648.4	648.9	.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.3	27.0	28.1	29.4	28.3	26.7	27.0	27.8	28.4	29.0	.6
Professional and business services	16,028	15,810	15,942	16,017	16,035	16,015	16,043	15,980	15,981	16,029	48
Professional and technical services ¹	6,670.6	6,824.0	6,807.2	6,663.1	6,708.0	6,745.3	6,790.5	6,758.4	6,744.7	6,716.9	-27.8
Legal services	1,104.8	1,119.7	1,119.6	1,121.9	1,109.9	1,119.8	1,124.1	1,125.7	1,128.3	1,127.3	-1.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	844.6	1,030.8	999.2	838.0	875.3	910.6	941.2	913.5	900.8	870.9	-29.9
Architectural and engineering services	1,253.0	1,228.1	1,233.6	1,244.2	1,251.2	1,238.6	1,247.9	1,246.0	1,244.3	1,243.2	-1.1
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,158.9	1,144.9	1,147.3	1,143.4	1,161.9	1,142.8	1,144.3	1,144.5	1,148.6	1,146.4	-2.2
Management and technical consulting services.....	727.2	730.8	728.2	732.1	729.9	734.8	736.2	735.5	733.0	734.7	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Apr. 2003-May 2003
	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	
Professional and business services-Continued											
Management of companies and enterprises	1,705.7	1,686.2	1,690.0	1,692.3	1,710.3	1,696.8	1,697.1	1,697.9	1,698.6	1,696.3	-2.3
Administrative and waste services	7,651.7	7,299.5	7,444.3	7,661.2	7,617.1	7,572.9	7,555.7	7,523.3	7,537.3	7,615.7	78.4
Administrative and support services ¹	7,335.3	6,990.6	7,126.1	7,340.6	7,300.8	7,255.5	7,239.9	7,207.8	7,216.9	7,295.6	78.7
Employment services ¹	3,249.7	3,122.3	3,144.1	3,268.9	3,273.2	3,292.7	3,287.8	3,245.9	3,235.0	3,288.8	53.8
Temporary help services	2,196.3	2,043.7	2,061.3	2,164.2	2,214.4	2,170.2	2,151.6	2,135.9	2,122.5	2,180.2	57.7
Business support services	756.7	751.1	749.8	744.4	759.1	746.0	743.8	746.5	747.8	746.8	-1.0
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,659.6	1,485.8	1,590.4	1,666.4	1,596.3	1,585.8	1,580.4	1,576.4	1,589.2	1,598.4	9.2
Waste management and remediation services	316.4	308.9	318.2	320.6	316.3	317.4	315.8	315.5	320.4	320.1	-3
Education and health services	16,180	16,585	16,641	16,574	16,130	16,405	16,430	16,452	16,498	16,516	18
Educational services	2,682.1	2,842.1	2,864.9	2,776.1	2,641.4	2,700.0	2,707.4	2,711.5	2,726.4	2,735.4	9.0
Health care and social assistance	13,498.3	13,743.1	13,776.1	13,797.4	13,488.6	13,704.5	13,722.6	13,740.5	13,771.5	13,780.1	8.6
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,612.0	4,731.7	4,747.1	4,765.2	4,612.2	4,718.5	4,727.6	4,739.1	4,752.3	4,763.9	11.6
Offices of physicians	1,964.6	2,034.4	2,036.2	2,039.0	1,967.9	2,023.4	2,031.5	2,037.4	2,040.5	2,042.6	2.1
Outpatient care centers	409.6	412.7	413.3	413.9	409.1	412.0	411.8	412.1	412.8	413.4	.6
Home health care services	673.0	696.6	703.8	709.4	672.8	694.2	693.0	698.6	703.7	707.5	3.8
Hospitals	4,131.5	4,208.7	4,205.0	4,208.8	4,141.6	4,197.8	4,204.7	4,210.9	4,213.1	4,217.0	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,731.5	2,771.3	2,779.2	2,782.6	2,737.0	2,770.1	2,770.8	2,776.4	2,784.3	2,787.5	3.2
Nursing care facilities	1,569.2	1,580.5	1,583.0	1,586.9	1,571.9	1,582.0	1,582.5	1,582.7	1,586.0	1,588.7	2.7
Social assistance ¹	2,023.3	2,031.4	2,044.8	2,040.8	1,997.8	2,018.1	2,019.5	2,014.1	2,021.8	2,011.7	-10.1
Child day care services	753.0	739.2	745.3	742.8	730.3	727.1	729.0	724.5	723.9	717.7	-6.2
Leisure and hospitality	12,139	11,716	11,928	12,239	11,922	12,132	12,084	12,050	12,043	12,034	-9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,843.3	1,651.0	1,713.4	1,826.1	1,758.3	1,835.6	1,809.5	1,781.8	1,763.2	1,757.4	-5.8
Performing arts and spectator sports	368.3	340.4	359.0	364.9	351.9	358.7	358.4	359.0	356.9	352.2	-4.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	115.1	104.5	106.4	111.2	112.9	111.6	111.2	109.9	108.6	109.0	.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,359.9	1,206.1	1,248.0	1,350.0	1,293.5	1,365.3	1,339.9	1,312.9	1,297.7	1,296.2	-1.5
Accommodations and food services	10,295.4	10,065.3	10,214.6	10,412.9	10,163.7	10,296.1	10,274.8	10,267.7	10,279.4	10,276.6	-2.8
Accommodations	1,795.1	1,727.6	1,728.3	1,780.3	1,773.9	1,812.0	1,801.7	1,788.4	1,769.8	1,762.9	-6.9
Food services and drinking places	8,500.3	8,337.7	8,486.3	8,632.6	8,389.8	8,484.1	8,473.1	8,479.3	8,509.6	8,513.7	4.1
Other services	5,368	5,308	5,315	5,329	5,358	5,334	5,329	5,323	5,321	5,320	-1
Repair and maintenance	1,244.8	1,213.7	1,217.3	1,212.6	1,243.4	1,218.6	1,215.3	1,213.8	1,213.5	1,210.8	-2.7
Personal and laundry services	1,261.8	1,220.3	1,227.8	1,235.4	1,252.4	1,235.6	1,234.8	1,229.5	1,227.5	1,227.0	-5
Membership associations and organizations	2,861.7	2,873.9	2,870.3	2,881.0	2,862.2	2,879.4	2,879.0	2,880.0	2,880.3	2,881.9	1.6
Government	21,934	21,941	21,937	21,928	21,504	21,576	21,588	21,547	21,545	21,520	-25
Federal	2,772	2,778	2,780	2,785	2,780	2,786	2,791	2,789	2,782	2,778	-4
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,909.9	1,956.9	1,959.2	1,966.2	1,909.6	1,960.3	1,966.2	1,964.8	1,959.6	1,954.6	-5.0
U.S. Postal Service	862.1	820.7	820.7	818.6	870.7	825.3	824.8	823.9	822.8	823.0	.2
State government	5,083	5,090	5,089	5,004	5,023	4,974	4,979	4,958	4,955	4,946	-9
State government education	2,288.8	2,328.1	2,330.0	2,246.1	2,231.0	2,196.8	2,205.1	2,188.7	2,191.5	2,189.4	-2.1
State government, excluding education	2,794.4	2,762.3	2,758.9	2,758.2	2,792.1	2,777.3	2,773.4	2,769.7	2,763.7	2,756.7	-7.0
Local government	14,079	14,073	14,068	14,139	13,701	13,816	13,818	13,800	13,808	13,796	-12
Local government education	8,022.2	8,064.0	8,043.2	8,051.6	7,639.3	7,708.5	7,712.4	7,693.6	7,697.6	7,689.3	-8.3
Local government, excluding education	6,056.7	6,008.7	6,024.8	6,087.0	6,061.7	6,107.6	6,105.7	6,106.5	6,110.0	6,107.0	-3.0

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in

NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Apr. 2003-May 2003
	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	
Total private	33.8	33.8	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	0.0
Goods-producing	39.9	39.7	39.3	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.7	.2
Natural resources and mining	43.1	43.8	43.0	43.9	43.2	43.1	43.3	44.2	43.2	43.8	.6
Construction	38.4	38.2	37.6	38.8	38.2	38.9	37.6	38.7	37.9	38.4	.5
Manufacturing	40.5	40.3	40.0	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	.1
Overtime hours	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	.1
Durable goods	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.6	.3
Overtime hours	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	.1
Wood products	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	39.9	39.8	-.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	42.0	41.8	43.1	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.6	41.9	42.7	.8
Primary metals	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.4	.2
Fabricated metal products	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.7	.4
Machinery	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.3	-.2
Computer and electronic products	39.3	40.4	39.9	40.6	39.7	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.2	40.8	.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.0	40.5	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.1	40.5	.4
Transportation equipment	43.0	41.5	41.3	41.5	42.7	42.5	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.3	.1
Furniture and related products	39.1	38.2	37.8	38.2	39.3	38.8	38.6	38.2	37.8	38.3	.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.5	38.0	38.0	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.0	37.9	-.1
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.9	39.5	39.5	40.2	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.6	-.1
Overtime hours	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	-.1
Food manufacturing	39.4	39.1	38.8	39.0	39.7	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.3	-.1
Beverages and tobacco products	39.4	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.1	-.4
Textile mills	41.3	39.7	39.4	38.8	41.1	39.2	40.0	39.5	39.0	38.7	-.3
Textile product mills	39.4	39.3	38.7	38.6	39.4	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.6	38.7	.1
Apparel	37.0	36.0	35.5	35.5	36.9	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.5	-.2
Leather and allied products	37.1	39.9	39.8	39.1	37.1	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.3	-.2
Paper and paper products	41.9	41.6	41.3	41.1	42.2	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.4	-.2
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.6	37.8	37.6	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.0	37.9	-.1
Petroleum and coal products	42.4	45.9	44.0	43.1	42.7	43.9	45.1	45.8	44.2	44.1	-.1
Chemicals	42.2	42.6	42.1	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.3	41.9	-.4
Plastics and rubber products	40.8	40.1	39.9	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.3	.3
Private service-providing	32.4	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.7	33.4	33.2	33.4	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.5	.0
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.9	37.5	37.8	38.0	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	.1
Retail trade	31.0	30.6	30.6	30.8	31.0	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	-.1
Transportation and warehousing	36.8	36.7	36.4	36.5	36.8	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	-.1
Utilities	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	.1
Information	36.3	36.3	35.9	36.0	36.7	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.3	.1
Financial activities	35.3	36.0	35.2	35.2	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.5	.0
Professional and business services	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.0	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.1	.1
Education and health services	32.2	32.6	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	.1
Other services	31.9	31.9	31.6	31.7	32.0	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.8	.0

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P
Total private	\$14.83	\$15.34	\$15.31	\$15.30	\$501.25	\$518.49	\$511.35	\$514.08
Seasonally adjusted	14.86	15.29	15.29	15.34	503.75	516.80	515.27	516.96
Goods-producing	16.20	16.59	16.66	16.72	646.38	658.62	654.74	665.46
Natural resources and mining	17.13	17.58	17.81	17.65	738.30	770.00	765.83	774.84
Construction	18.31	18.73	18.82	18.83	703.10	715.49	707.63	730.60
Manufacturing	15.20	15.62	15.63	15.66	615.60	629.49	625.20	629.53
Durable goods	15.92	16.33	16.31	16.37	651.13	663.00	657.29	664.62
Wood products	12.27	12.51	12.50	12.64	494.48	497.90	498.75	506.86
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.37	15.52	15.70	15.73	648.61	651.84	656.26	677.96
Primary metals	17.55	17.86	18.03	17.97	745.88	760.84	760.87	761.93
Fabricated metal products	14.61	14.97	14.96	14.94	593.17	604.79	599.90	608.06
Machinery	15.86	16.19	16.19	16.24	645.50	658.93	654.08	657.72
Computer and electronic products	16.16	16.55	16.60	16.66	635.09	668.62	662.34	676.40
Electrical equipment and appliances	13.89	14.25	14.22	14.23	555.60	577.13	570.22	576.32
Transportation equipment	20.41	21.07	20.95	21.11	877.63	874.41	865.24	876.07
Furniture and related products	12.49	12.93	12.93	12.95	488.36	493.93	488.75	494.69
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.82	13.22	13.19	13.22	496.13	508.97	501.22	502.36
Nondurable goods	14.05	14.53	14.56	14.54	562.00	579.75	575.12	574.33
Food manufacturing	12.46	12.70	12.72	12.71	490.92	496.57	493.54	495.69
Beverages and tobacco products	17.81	17.69	17.79	18.10	701.71	686.37	699.15	711.33
Textile mills	11.72	11.92	11.94	11.94	484.04	473.22	470.44	463.27
Textile product mills	10.99	10.98	11.14	11.08	433.01	431.51	431.12	427.69
Apparel	9.07	9.45	9.47	9.47	335.59	340.20	336.19	336.19
Leather and allied products	10.97	11.62	11.76	11.72	406.99	463.64	468.05	458.25
Paper and paper products	16.85	17.22	17.39	17.37	706.02	716.35	718.21	713.91
Printing and related support activities	14.78	15.33	15.37	15.28	564.60	591.74	580.99	574.53
Petroleum and coal products	22.48	24.17	23.97	23.39	953.15	1,109.40	1,054.68	1,008.11
Chemicals	17.73	18.33	18.28	18.33	748.21	780.86	769.59	766.19
Plastics and rubber products	13.45	14.00	14.07	14.07	548.76	561.40	561.39	568.43
Private service-providing	14.44	15.00	14.95	14.90	467.86	487.50	481.39	481.27
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.96	14.34	14.31	14.28	470.45	478.96	475.09	476.95
Wholesale trade	16.90	17.29	17.24	17.22	640.51	655.29	646.50	650.92
Retail trade	11.62	11.90	11.90	11.88	360.22	364.14	364.14	365.90
Transportation and warehousing	15.66	16.23	16.21	16.20	576.29	595.64	590.04	591.30
Utilities	23.88	24.41	24.50	24.49	981.47	1,003.25	1,004.50	1,008.99
Information	20.02	20.88	20.97	20.87	726.73	757.94	752.82	751.32
Financial activities	15.98	16.89	16.95	16.92	564.09	608.04	596.64	595.58
Professional and business services	16.59	17.36	17.21	17.18	565.72	597.18	585.14	584.12
Education and health services	15.09	15.62	15.55	15.57	485.90	509.21	502.27	502.91
Leisure and hospitality	8.54	8.73	8.69	8.72	218.62	224.36	219.86	222.36
Other services	13.66	14.02	14.01	14.00	435.75	447.24	442.72	443.80

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in

NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.

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

Industry	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	Percent change from: Apr. 2003-May 2003
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.86	\$15.22	\$15.29	\$15.29	\$15.29	\$15.34	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.21	8.28	8.26	8.22	8.26	N.A.	(³)
Goods-producing	16.25	16.63	16.65	16.68	16.71	16.77	.4
Natural resources and mining	17.17	17.45	17.45	17.54	17.72	17.67	-.3
Construction	18.42	18.77	18.84	18.83	18.89	18.94	.3
Manufacturing	15.23	15.59	15.63	15.64	15.64	15.69	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.48	14.78	14.84	14.88	14.90	14.93	.2
Durable goods	15.96	16.33	16.35	16.34	16.34	16.40	.4
Nondurable goods	14.09	14.44	14.50	14.55	14.55	14.59	.3
Private service-providing	14.47	14.82	14.92	14.91	14.91	14.96	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.96	14.21	14.29	14.26	14.23	14.29	.4
Wholesale trade	16.94	17.16	17.25	17.22	17.23	17.26	.2
Retail trade	11.61	11.85	11.88	11.85	11.82	11.89	.6
Transportation and warehousing	15.69	16.05	16.22	16.22	16.18	16.24	.4
Utilities	23.85	24.05	24.19	24.36	24.34	24.43	.4
Information	20.11	20.70	20.79	20.90	20.96	20.99	.1
Financial activities	15.99	16.69	16.77	16.78	16.91	16.94	.2
Professional and business services	16.67	17.02	17.17	17.20	17.25	17.27	.1
Education and health services	15.09	15.57	15.61	15.63	15.56	15.63	.4
Leisure and hospitality	8.54	8.71	8.77	8.72	8.71	8.73	.2
Other services	13.62	13.98	14.03	14.02	14.01	13.97	-.3

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

³ Change was .5 percent from Mar. 2003 to Apr. 2003, the latest month available.

⁴ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North

American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Apr. 2003- May 2003
	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^P	May 2003 ^P	
Total private	100.2	97.8	97.3	98.6	100.2	99.4	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.7	0.0
Goods-producing	100.5	94.3	94.3	96.7	100.2	98.3	96.9	97.1	95.9	96.2	.3
Natural resources and mining	100.2	93.9	92.2	96.0	101.1	95.8	96.7	97.6	94.9	96.4	1.6
Construction	100.5	91.2	93.9	100.9	99.3	100.0	96.3	98.7	97.4	98.8	1.4
Manufacturing	100.5	95.9	94.6	95.0	100.7	97.6	97.2	96.6	95.2	95.0	-2
Durable goods	101.0	95.8	94.4	95.1	100.6	97.7	96.9	96.0	94.5	94.9	.4
Wood products	101.4	95.4	96.6	97.6	100.1	99.0	98.6	97.9	97.5	96.8	-7
Nonmetallic mineral products	101.6	93.1	93.8	98.8	100.3	96.7	95.7	97.1	95.1	96.9	1.9
Primary metals	100.7	97.2	95.9	95.0	101.0	97.9	97.4	97.2	95.7	95.0	-7
Fabricated metal products	100.2	95.6	94.4	95.3	100.7	97.3	96.2	96.1	95.0	95.5	.5
Machinery	101.5	97.0	95.4	94.8	100.5	97.1	97.6	95.9	95.1	93.6	-1.6
Computer and electronic products	99.9	97.0	94.6	95.4	100.9	97.1	96.4	96.4	95.4	96.0	.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	100.5	95.5	93.7	93.3	101.1	96.3	96.8	95.6	93.5	93.5	.0
Transportation equipment	101.7	95.6	93.7	95.3	100.5	99.1	98.1	95.3	93.6	94.6	1.1
Furniture and related products	101.3	92.9	90.5	91.6	101.5	95.6	94.1	92.8	90.6	91.3	.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.6	96.5	95.2	94.4	100.3	98.5	97.2	96.1	95.1	94.1	-1.1
Nondurable goods	99.8	96.2	94.6	94.7	100.5	97.5	97.5	97.1	95.8	95.2	-6
Food manufacturing	97.8	96.1	94.9	95.6	99.9	98.3	98.2	99.0	98.3	97.8	-5
Beverages and tobacco products	102.1	86.2	85.1	85.9	102.0	91.8	91.9	90.3	88.5	86.8	-1.9
Textile mills	102.4	93.8	92.0	89.0	101.4	94.2	95.3	93.4	90.8	88.5	-2.5
Textile product mills	101.3	96.9	95.2	94.8	100.8	97.5	98.0	96.8	94.9	94.6	-3
Apparel	102.7	86.0	83.5	83.9	101.2	91.0	88.7	86.4	84.5	83.0	-1.8
Leather and allied products	103.4	95.7	94.2	92.8	101.2	97.5	95.0	95.0	92.9	91.4	-1.6
Paper and paper products	100.0	95.1	93.7	93.0	101.0	97.1	97.3	96.3	95.1	94.2	-9
Printing and related support activities	99.8	97.9	95.6	95.8	100.7	97.6	97.4	98.0	96.5	96.6	.1
Petroleum and coal products	99.0	103.1	98.3	99.0	98.9	102.4	105.0	105.3	99.6	100.5	.9
Chemicals	100.2	100.7	99.3	97.9	99.9	99.9	100.9	100.4	99.3	97.9	-1.4
Plastics and rubber products	100.7	97.3	96.5	97.5	100.5	98.4	98.5	97.7	96.8	97.2	.4
Private service-providing	100.1	98.8	98.5	99.4	100.1	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.5	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100.1	96.8	96.6	97.7	100.6	98.9	98.4	98.9	98.6	98.4	-2
Wholesale trade	100.3	97.7	96.8	97.6	100.5	97.7	97.8	97.9	97.6	97.6	.0
Retail trade	99.8	96.4	97.0	98.2	100.6	99.2	98.7	99.4	99.5	99.0	-5
Transportation and warehousing	100.5	96.8	96.0	96.9	100.3	99.2	98.5	98.1	97.5	97.0	-5
Utilities	100.6	99.3	98.8	99.6	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.2	99.3	.1
Information	99.7	99.3	98.2	98.7	100.7	98.1	98.8	99.1	99.1	99.4	.3
Financial activities	99.0	101.7	99.8	100.3	99.8	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.2	.2
Professional and business services	100.2	98.2	97.9	98.3	100.5	99.7	99.8	98.8	98.2	98.6	.4
Education and health services	99.4	102.6	102.0	101.5	99.8	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.7	101.9	.2
Leisure and hospitality	101.1	96.7	96.9	100.5	99.3	100.6	99.4	99.5	98.9	99.2	.3
Other services	100.2	98.4	97.6	97.9	100.2	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.2	98.0	-2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in

NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Apr. 2003- May 2003
	May 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^p	May 2003 ^p	May 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003 ^p	May 2003 ^p	
Total private	99.4	100.4	99.7	101.0	99.6	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.0	101.3	0.3
Goods-producing	99.7	95.8	96.2	99.1	99.7	100.1	98.8	99.2	98.1	98.8	.7
Natural resources and mining	99.7	95.8	95.3	98.4	100.8	97.1	98.0	99.4	97.6	99.0	1.4
Construction	99.4	92.3	95.4	102.6	98.8	101.3	98.0	100.4	99.4	101.1	1.7
Manufacturing	99.9	98.0	96.7	97.3	100.3	99.6	99.4	98.8	97.3	97.5	.2
Durable goods	100.4	97.7	96.2	97.2	100.2	99.6	98.9	97.9	96.4	97.1	.7
Nondurable goods	99.0	98.7	97.3	97.2	100.0	99.5	99.9	99.8	98.5	98.1	-.4
Private service-providing	99.2	101.7	101.1	101.7	99.5	101.4	102.0	102.1	101.8	102.2	.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	99.7	99.0	98.6	99.5	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.6	100.1	100.3	.2
Wholesale trade	99.9	99.5	98.4	99.1	100.3	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.1	99.3	.2
Retail trade	99.4	98.3	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	100.5	100.9	100.7	100.9	.2
Transportation and warehousing	99.7	99.6	98.7	99.5	99.8	100.9	101.3	100.9	100.0	99.9	-.1
Utilities	100.4	101.2	101.1	101.9	100.2	100.6	101.1	102.2	100.9	101.3	.4
Information	98.7	102.5	101.8	101.8	100.1	100.3	101.5	102.4	102.6	103.2	.6
Financial activities	97.9	106.3	104.6	105.0	98.8	104.0	104.6	104.9	105.6	106.0	.4
Professional and business services	98.9	101.4	100.2	100.5	99.6	100.9	101.9	101.1	100.8	101.3	.5
Education and health services	98.5	105.3	104.2	103.9	98.9	103.6	104.0	104.2	104.0	104.7	.7
Leisure and hospitality	100.7	98.5	98.2	102.3	99.0	102.2	101.7	101.2	100.5	101.1	.6
Other services	99.7	100.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.4	100.9	100.7	100.2	99.7	-.5

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.
^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in

NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, the completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Time Span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries ¹											
Over 1-month span:												
1999	56.3	64.7	56.7	65.8	64.2	61.9	63.3	59.9	57.6	64.4	69.1	64.4
2000	65.5	60.3	65.5	58.8	47.7	61.7	65.5	52.9	52.3	54.1	57.7	53.2
2001	52.3	49.6	48.6	36.5	41.4	38.1	35.6	38.5	39.0	35.6	37.8	36.0
2002	40.5	37.4	37.6	41.0	41.7	43.7	39.0	41.7	43.3	43.9	42.4	37.2
2003	44.2	36.7	44.1	P 43.5	P 43.3							
Over 3-month span:												
1999	61.5	64.9	61.0	65.8	66.4	69.1	66.9	64.4	62.2	62.9	66.7	69.6
2000	70.1	66.0	68.3	68.3	58.5	56.3	58.1	62.2	55.9	53.1	54.0	58.3
2001	54.9	50.7	50.5	43.5	37.2	36.0	36.2	35.8	34.5	32.2	31.7	30.9
2002	34.4	38.3	36.5	35.4	36.7	38.8	39.7	41.4	38.1	39.0	37.8	34.9
2003	36.0	35.6	36.0	P 38.8	P 43.0							
Over 6-month span:												
1999	66.9	64.9	63.7	64.0	65.6	65.8	66.7	66.2	69.4	68.7	66.4	66.5
2000	67.6	68.7	71.4	71.9	68.5	66.2	67.3	60.4	58.3	55.0	61.0	55.2
2001	53.2	51.4	50.7	47.1	42.8	38.8	37.6	34.5	31.1	32.9	31.3	31.7
2002	30.6	29.9	31.1	31.3	33.3	35.8	36.9	37.4	37.8	39.9	38.3	35.8
2003	37.4	36.5	35.1	P 34.5	P 37.8							
Over 12-month span:												
1999	70.5	68.7	68.2	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.8	69.1	68.3	69.1
2000	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.8	31.5	30.0	33.5	33.3
2003	33.8	33.3	34.5	P 35.8	P 35.8							
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries ¹											
Over 1-month span:												
1999	42.3	38.7	33.3	39.3	52.4	34.5	50.0	40.5	41.7	50.6	56.0	51.8
2000	50.6	53.6	54.8	42.9	39.9	53.6	62.5	28.6	24.4	35.1	41.1	38.7
2001	24.4	22.0	24.4	14.3	14.3	19.6	14.3	13.7	17.9	16.7	16.7	9.5
2002	19.0	22.6	20.8	33.9	30.4	32.1	34.5	25.0	31.0	19.6	21.4	25.0
2003	36.3	19.0	27.4	P 14.9	P 28.0							
Over 3-month span:												
1999	33.9	40.5	37.5	35.7	41.7	43.5	42.3	38.1	41.1	44.6	49.4	56.5
2000	54.2	54.8	58.3	51.8	41.7	41.1	54.8	48.2	29.2	25.6	25.0	42.3
2001	34.5	24.4	17.9	14.3	11.9	14.3	10.7	7.7	8.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
2002	11.9	11.9	16.7	20.2	21.4	20.2	28.6	25.6	25.6	17.9	14.9	10.7
2003	14.9	15.5	19.6	P 12.5	P 14.9							
Over 6-month span:												
1999	37.5	32.7	30.4	33.3	36.9	38.1	38.1	34.5	40.5	46.4	41.1	48.2
2000	47.0	51.2	56.5	57.1	49.4	47.6	56.0	44.0	36.9	35.1	34.5	31.0
2001	23.8	24.4	20.8	17.9	14.9	11.9	13.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
2002	7.7	8.9	7.7	8.9	12.5	16.7	19.6	19.6	23.8	17.9	16.7	13.7
2003	13.7	14.3	12.5	P 11.9	P 13.7							
Over 12-month span:												
1999	35.7	32.1	29.8	32.1	32.7	32.1	34.5	32.1	33.3	39.3	41.1	42.9
2000	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.7	5.4	6.0	8.9	7.7	9.5	13.1	13.1
2003	13.7	15.5	16.7	P 11.9	P 13.7							

¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data. In addition, data reflect March 2002 benchmark levels, completion of the conversion of the survey sample from a quota basis to a probability basis, a modification of the seasonal adjustment process, and other changes. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the changes.