



Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378 USDL 03-99
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

Establishment data: 691-6555
<http://www.bls.gov/ces/> Transmission of material in this release is
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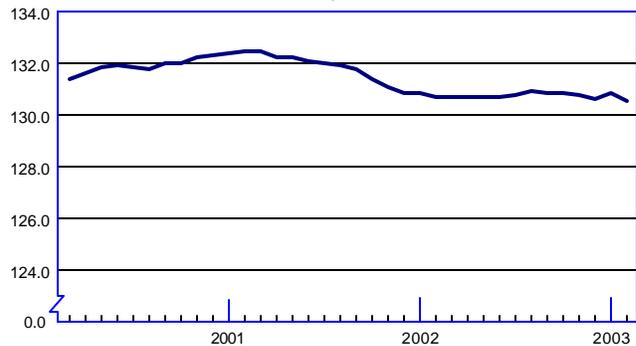
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2003

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 308,000 in February, while the unemployment rate was about unchanged at 5.8 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Job losses were widespread, with retail trade and services posting especially large declines.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent March 2000 - February 2003



Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions March 2000 - February 2003



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate was little changed in February, at 5.8 percent; the number of unemployed persons was 8.5 million. Since November 2001, the unemployment rate has ranged from 5.6 to 6.0 percent. The jobless rates for the major worker groups in February were: adult men (5.3 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (17.1 percent), whites (5.0 percent), blacks or African Americans (10.5 percent), Asians (6.0 percent, not seasonally adjusted), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.7 percent). (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

In February, nearly 1.9 million persons had been unemployed for 27 weeks or more. They made up about 22 percent of all unemployed persons, compared with about 15 percent a year earlier. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment in February was 137.4 million and the employment-population ratio was 62.4 percent. The civilian labor force was 145.9 million. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population age 16 and older who are either working or looking for work—was 66.3 percent. (See table A-1.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Quarterly averages | | Monthly data | | | Jan.- Feb. change |
|--|--|---------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| | 2002 | | 2002 | 2003 ¹ | | |
| | III | IV | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Labor force status | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force..... | 145,181 | 145,241 | 145,150 | 145,838 | 145,857 | (²) |
| Employment..... | 136,804 | 136,657 | 136,439 | 137,536 | 137,408 | (²) |
| Unemployment..... | 8,377 | 8,584 | 8,711 | 8,302 | 8,450 | (²) |
| Not in labor force..... | 72,686 | 73,302 | 73,591 | 74,059 | 74,257 | (²) |
| | Unemployment rates | | | | | |
| All workers..... | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | (²) |
| Adult men..... | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | (²) |
| Adult women..... | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | (²) |
| Teenagers..... | 16.7 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.1 | (²) |
| White ³ | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | (²) |
| Black or African American ³ | 9.9 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 | (²) |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity..... | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | (²) |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | Employment | | | | | |
| Nonfarm employment..... | 130,844 | 130,795 | 130,670 | p130,855 | p130,547 | p-308 |
| Goods-producing ⁴ | 23,787 | 23,623 | 23,551 | p23,570 | p23,466 | p-104 |
| Construction..... | 6,544 | 6,544 | 6,544 | p6,570 | p6,522 | p-48 |
| Manufacturing..... | 16,691 | 16,528 | 16,454 | p16,450 | p16,397 | p-53 |
| Service-producing ⁴ | 107,057 | 107,172 | 107,119 | p107,285 | p107,081 | p-204 |
| Retail trade..... | 23,308 | 23,229 | 23,152 | p23,268 | p23,176 | p-92 |
| Services..... | 41,299 | 41,419 | 41,469 | p41,513 | p41,427 | p-86 |
| Government..... | 21,270 | 21,357 | 21,359 | p21,370 | p21,383 | p13 |
| | Hours of work ⁵ | | | | | |
| Total private..... | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.1 | p34.3 | p34.1 | p-0.2 |
| Manufacturing..... | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | p40.8 | p40.8 | p.0 |
| Overtime..... | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | p4.1 | p4.2 | p.1 |
| | Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ⁵ | | | | | |
| Total private..... | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.7 | p148.5 | p147.0 | p-1.5 |
| | Earnings ⁵ | | | | | |
| Average hourly earnings, total private..... | \$14.81 | \$14.94 | \$14.98 | p\$14.97 | p\$15.08 | p\$0.11 |
| Average weekly earnings, total private..... | 505.14 | 510.45 | 510.82 | p513.47 | p514.23 | p.76 |

¹ Beginning in January 2003, household data reflect revised population controls used in the Current Population Survey.² Household survey data for February 2003 are not directly comparable with data for January 2003 because of slightly different weighting procedures in the 2 months.³ 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.⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.⁵ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons was 4.8 million in February. These persons indicated that they would like to work full time but worked part time because their hours had been cut back or they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-5.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February. These people 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 had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 450,000 in February, somewhat higher than a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 308,000 in February to 130.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Job losses were widespread in February, with the largest decreases in services and retail trade. Employment also fell sharply in construction and declines continued in manufacturing and in transportation and public utilities. (See table B-1.)

Services employment fell by 86,000 in February; despite this decline, the industry has added more than half a million jobs since January 2002. Employment in amusement and recreation and in hotels decreased by 21,000 and 17,000, respectively, in February. Business services lost 26,000 jobs over the month, with decreases in services to buildings and in miscellaneous business services. Employment in help supply services and computer and data processing services was essentially unchanged over the month. Health services employment also was little changed in February; the industry had added an average of 21,000 jobs a month during 2002.

Retail trade employment decreased by 92,000 in February. This was the third month in a row with a large swing in retail employment; eating and drinking places accounted for a large share of the change in each of these months. From a longer-term perspective, employment in eating and drinking places has been on a downward trend since July 2001. Apparel and accessory stores lost 15,000 jobs in February, while department stores gained 27,000, after seasonal adjustment. Employment in both industries generally has been trending down since mid-2001.

In February, transportation and public utilities lost 41,000 jobs. Since its peak 2 years ago, this industry has lost over half a million jobs. Much of this decline occurred in air transportation and in communications, where employment decreased by 12,000 and 7,000, respectively, in February. In addition, the trucking industry lost 17,000 jobs over the month.

Employment in finance was little changed in February, despite continuing gains in mortgage banking. Low mortgage rates have driven employment growth in this industry. Since January 2001, mortgage bankers have increased employment by 41 percent (122,000 jobs).

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment dropped by 48,000 in February, following an increase of 26,000 in January. Since April 2002, construction employment has held at about 6.5 million.

Employment in the manufacturing industry continued its downward trend. In February, 53,000 factory jobs were lost—about in line with the average monthly decline for the prior 6 months. Over the month,

industrial machinery and electronics had the largest job losses (10,000 each), while fabricated metals employment declined by 9,000.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.2 hour in February to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. This followed an increase of the same size in January. The manufacturing workweek held steady at 40.8 hours. Manufacturing overtime was up by 0.1 hour to 4.2 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 1.0 percent in February to 147.0 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 0.8 percent to 90.3 over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 11 cents in February to \$15.08, seasonally adjusted. This followed a loss of 1 cent (as revised) in January. The average increase for the 2 months (5 cents) is in line with the average monthly gain (4 cents) for 2002. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.1 percent in February to \$514.23. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.2 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.9 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 2002 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 4, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

March 2002 National Benchmarks

In accordance with standard practice, BLS will release the March 2002 nonfarm payroll employment benchmark revisions with the May data on June 6, 2003. With this release, BLS will convert the nonfarm payroll survey data from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and will implement several other methodological changes, including completion of the final phase of the survey's sample redesign. All of the current and historical nonfarm payroll employment series will be revised to incorporate these changes. The net effect of benchmarking and the other changes will be a downward adjustment to the currently published over-the-year change for March 2001 to March 2002 of 313,000 or 0.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted. Additional information on the upcoming changes to the nonfarm payroll survey data is provided on page 5.

Upcoming Changes to National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

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

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

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

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

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

Explanatory Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components;

this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 290,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -190,000 to 390,000 (100,000 +/- 290,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the “true” over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. At an unemployment rate of around 4 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/- 270,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- .19 percentage point.

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

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons,

including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$27.00 per issue or \$53.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | Not seasonally adjusted | | | Seasonally adjusted ¹ | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 216,663 | 219,897 | 220,114 | 216,663 | 218,340 | 218,548 | 218,741 | 219,897 | 220,114 |
| Civilian labor force | 144,266 | 145,301 | 145,693 | 144,510 | 145,393 | 145,180 | 145,150 | 145,838 | 145,857 |
| Participation rate | 66.6 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 66.3 |
| Employed | 135,443 | 135,907 | 136,433 | 136,450 | 136,988 | 136,542 | 136,439 | 137,536 | 137,408 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.5 | 61.8 | 62.0 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 62.4 | 62.5 | 62.4 |
| Unemployed | 8,823 | 9,395 | 9,260 | 8,060 | 8,405 | 8,637 | 8,711 | 8,302 | 8,450 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Not in labor force | 72,397 | 74,596 | 74,421 | 72,153 | 72,947 | 73,369 | 73,591 | 74,059 | 74,257 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 4,491 | 4,779 | 4,495 | 4,455 | 4,542 | 4,727 | 4,546 | 4,676 | 4,462 |
| Men, 16 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 104,114 | 105,767 | 105,895 | 104,114 | 104,985 | 105,094 | 105,195 | 105,767 | 105,895 |
| Civilian labor force | 76,846 | 77,306 | 77,658 | 77,175 | 77,727 | 77,618 | 77,492 | 77,693 | 77,927 |
| Participation rate | 73.8 | 73.1 | 73.3 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.5 | 73.6 |
| Employed | 71,792 | 71,716 | 72,237 | 72,821 | 73,151 | 72,773 | 72,690 | 72,994 | 73,249 |
| Employment-population ratio | 69.0 | 67.8 | 68.2 | 69.9 | 69.7 | 69.2 | 69.1 | 69.0 | 69.2 |
| Unemployed | 5,055 | 5,590 | 5,421 | 4,355 | 4,575 | 4,845 | 4,801 | 4,699 | 4,678 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Not in labor force | 27,267 | 28,461 | 28,237 | 26,938 | 27,258 | 27,476 | 27,703 | 28,074 | 27,968 |
| Men, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 95,929 | 97,635 | 97,762 | 95,929 | 96,860 | 97,022 | 97,139 | 97,635 | 97,762 |
| Civilian labor force | 73,186 | 73,896 | 74,206 | 73,269 | 73,883 | 73,770 | 73,744 | 73,993 | 74,254 |
| Participation rate | 76.3 | 75.7 | 75.9 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 75.9 | 75.8 | 76.0 |
| Employed | 68,822 | 69,001 | 69,518 | 69,591 | 69,921 | 69,617 | 69,600 | 69,967 | 70,293 |
| Employment-population ratio | 71.7 | 70.7 | 71.1 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 71.9 |
| Unemployed | 4,364 | 4,895 | 4,688 | 3,678 | 3,962 | 4,153 | 4,145 | 4,026 | 3,962 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Not in labor force | 22,744 | 23,739 | 23,556 | 22,660 | 22,977 | 23,252 | 23,394 | 23,642 | 23,508 |
| Women, 16 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 112,549 | 114,130 | 114,219 | 112,549 | 113,355 | 113,455 | 113,546 | 114,130 | 114,219 |
| Civilian labor force | 67,420 | 67,995 | 68,036 | 67,334 | 67,667 | 67,562 | 67,658 | 68,144 | 67,930 |
| Participation rate | 59.9 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.5 |
| Employed | 63,652 | 64,191 | 64,196 | 63,629 | 63,837 | 63,769 | 63,749 | 64,542 | 64,159 |
| Employment-population ratio | 56.6 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 56.6 | 56.2 |
| Unemployed | 3,768 | 3,804 | 3,839 | 3,706 | 3,829 | 3,792 | 3,909 | 3,603 | 3,772 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Not in labor force | 45,130 | 46,135 | 46,184 | 45,215 | 45,689 | 45,893 | 45,888 | 45,985 | 46,289 |
| Women, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 104,668 | 106,235 | 106,322 | 104,668 | 105,509 | 105,594 | 105,678 | 106,235 | 106,322 |
| Civilian labor force | 63,897 | 64,578 | 64,622 | 63,603 | 63,975 | 63,921 | 64,036 | 64,479 | 64,310 |
| Participation rate | 61.0 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.7 | 60.5 |
| Employed | 60,636 | 61,294 | 61,278 | 60,441 | 60,668 | 60,697 | 60,676 | 61,443 | 61,073 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.9 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.8 | 57.4 |
| Unemployed | 3,261 | 3,284 | 3,344 | 3,163 | 3,308 | 3,224 | 3,360 | 3,035 | 3,237 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Not in labor force | 40,771 | 41,657 | 41,701 | 41,065 | 41,533 | 41,673 | 41,642 | 41,757 | 42,013 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 16,065 | 16,027 | 16,030 | 16,065 | 15,971 | 15,933 | 15,925 | 16,027 | 16,030 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,184 | 6,828 | 6,866 | 7,637 | 7,535 | 7,489 | 7,369 | 7,366 | 7,293 |
| Participation rate | 44.7 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 47.5 | 47.2 | 47.0 | 46.3 | 46.0 | 45.5 |
| Employed | 5,986 | 5,612 | 5,637 | 6,418 | 6,400 | 6,228 | 6,164 | 6,125 | 6,042 |
| Employment-population ratio | 37.3 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 37.7 |
| Unemployed | 1,198 | 1,216 | 1,229 | 1,219 | 1,135 | 1,261 | 1,206 | 1,241 | 1,251 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.7 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.1 |
| Not in labor force | 8,882 | 9,200 | 9,164 | 8,428 | 8,436 | 8,444 | 8,555 | 8,661 | 8,736 |

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 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| WHITE ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 179,178 | 180,460 | 180,599 | 179,178 | 180,306 | 180,450 | 180,580 | 180,460 | 180,599 |
| Civilian labor force | 119,925 | 119,712 | 120,128 | 120,020 | 120,479 | 120,345 | 120,093 | 120,084 | 120,166 |
| Participation rate | 66.9 | 66.3 | 66.5 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 66.5 |
| Employed | 113,307 | 112,735 | 113,376 | 114,092 | 114,294 | 114,128 | 113,910 | 113,995 | 114,135 |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.2 | 62.5 | 62.8 | 63.7 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 63.2 |
| Unemployed | 6,618 | 6,978 | 6,752 | 5,928 | 6,184 | 6,218 | 6,184 | 6,089 | 6,031 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Not in labor force | 59,252 | 60,748 | 60,470 | 59,157 | 59,828 | 60,104 | 60,487 | 60,376 | 60,432 |
| Men, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 61,862 | 61,915 | 62,210 | 61,914 | 62,243 | 62,229 | 62,112 | 62,003 | 62,235 |
| Participation rate | 76.8 | 76.0 | 76.3 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 76.3 | 76.2 | 76.4 |
| Employed | 58,475 | 58,164 | 58,652 | 59,164 | 59,246 | 59,127 | 59,053 | 58,994 | 59,342 |
| Employment-population ratio | 72.6 | 71.4 | 72.0 | 73.4 | 73.0 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 72.8 |
| Unemployed | 3,388 | 3,752 | 3,558 | 2,750 | 2,997 | 3,102 | 3,059 | 3,009 | 2,893 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 52,080 | 52,078 | 52,210 | 51,719 | 51,909 | 51,785 | 51,752 | 51,909 | 51,840 |
| Participation rate | 60.6 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 60.1 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 59.7 | 60.0 | 59.9 |
| Employed | 49,745 | 49,783 | 49,944 | 49,449 | 49,601 | 49,586 | 49,488 | 49,768 | 49,645 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.9 | 57.5 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.1 | 57.5 | 57.3 |
| Unemployed | 2,336 | 2,295 | 2,266 | 2,269 | 2,308 | 2,199 | 2,264 | 2,141 | 2,194 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 5,983 | 5,719 | 5,709 | 6,388 | 6,328 | 6,332 | 6,230 | 6,172 | 6,091 |
| Participation rate | 47.5 | 45.8 | 45.7 | 50.7 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 48.8 |
| Employed | 5,088 | 4,788 | 4,780 | 5,479 | 5,448 | 5,415 | 5,369 | 5,232 | 5,147 |
| Employment-population ratio | 40.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 41.9 | 41.2 |
| Unemployed | 895 | 930 | 929 | 909 | 880 | 917 | 861 | 940 | 944 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.0 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 15.5 |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 25,414 | 25,484 | 25,519 | 25,414 | 25,717 | 25,751 | 25,784 | 25,484 | 25,519 |
| Civilian labor force | 16,358 | 16,270 | 16,294 | 16,473 | 16,682 | 16,540 | 16,706 | 16,374 | 16,395 |
| Participation rate | 64.4 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 64.3 | 64.2 |
| Employed | 14,689 | 14,496 | 14,491 | 14,876 | 15,027 | 14,754 | 14,827 | 14,684 | 14,669 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.8 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 57.5 |
| Unemployed | 1,669 | 1,774 | 1,803 | 1,597 | 1,656 | 1,786 | 1,879 | 1,690 | 1,726 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| Not in labor force | 9,056 | 9,214 | 9,225 | 8,940 | 9,034 | 9,211 | 9,078 | 9,110 | 9,124 |
| Men, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 7,276 | 7,258 | 7,298 | 7,283 | 7,413 | 7,250 | 7,311 | 7,233 | 7,296 |
| Participation rate | 71.9 | 71.3 | 71.5 | 72.0 | 72.2 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.5 |
| Employed | 6,571 | 6,419 | 6,479 | 6,653 | 6,682 | 6,480 | 6,543 | 6,489 | 6,560 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.9 | 63.0 | 63.5 | 65.8 | 65.1 | 63.0 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 64.3 |
| Unemployed | 705 | 840 | 818 | 630 | 731 | 770 | 768 | 744 | 736 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.7 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 |
| Women, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 8,254 | 8,299 | 8,260 | 8,289 | 8,390 | 8,442 | 8,540 | 8,327 | 8,296 |
| Participation rate | 64.0 | 64.2 | 63.8 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 65.4 | 64.4 | 64.1 |
| Employed | 7,533 | 7,575 | 7,502 | 7,580 | 7,676 | 7,685 | 7,712 | 7,629 | 7,548 |
| Employment-population ratio | 58.4 | 58.6 | 57.9 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 58.3 |
| Unemployed | 721 | 724 | 758 | 709 | 715 | 757 | 827 | 698 | 748 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 828 | 712 | 736 | 901 | 879 | 849 | 855 | 813 | 803 |
| Participation rate | 34.4 | 30.1 | 31.1 | 37.4 | 36.3 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 33.9 |
| Employed | 585 | 503 | 510 | 643 | 669 | 590 | 571 | 566 | 560 |
| Employment-population ratio | 24.3 | 21.3 | 21.6 | 26.7 | 27.6 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 23.7 |
| Unemployed | 243 | 210 | 226 | 258 | 210 | 259 | 284 | 247 | 242 |
| Unemployment rate | 29.3 | 29.4 | 30.7 | 28.7 | 23.9 | 30.5 | 33.2 | 30.4 | 30.2 |
| ASIAN ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 9,619 | 8,992 | 9,036 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Civilian labor force | 6,424 | 6,036 | 6,006 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Participation rate | 66.8 | 67.1 | 66.5 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Employed | 6,066 | 5,698 | 5,645 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.1 | 63.4 | 62.5 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Unemployed | 358 | 338 | 361 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.0 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Not in labor force | 3,195 | 2,956 | 3,031 | (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 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 25,574 | 26,994 | 27,095 | 25,574 | 26,272 | 26,355 | 26,436 | 26,994 | 27,095 |
| Civilian labor force | 17,743 | 18,540 | 18,638 | 17,773 | 18,049 | 18,169 | 18,134 | 18,614 | 18,658 |
| Participation rate | 69.4 | 68.7 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 68.7 | 68.9 | 68.6 | 69.0 | 68.9 |
| Employed | 16,390 | 16,908 | 17,083 | 16,522 | 16,637 | 16,755 | 16,708 | 17,155 | 17,223 |
| Employment-population ratio | 64.1 | 62.6 | 63.0 | 64.6 | 63.3 | 63.6 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 63.6 |
| Unemployed | 1,353 | 1,632 | 1,555 | 1,251 | 1,412 | 1,414 | 1,425 | 1,459 | 1,436 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Not in labor force | 7,831 | 8,454 | 8,456 | 7,801 | 8,223 | 8,186 | 8,303 | 8,380 | 8,436 |
| Men, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 9,831 | 10,488 | 10,629 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Participation rate | 83.9 | 83.8 | 84.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 9,172 | 9,703 | 9,854 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employment-population ratio | 78.2 | 77.6 | 78.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed | 659 | 785 | 775 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Women, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 6,853 | 7,110 | 7,068 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Participation rate | 60.4 | 59.4 | 58.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 6,328 | 6,509 | 6,491 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employment-population ratio | 55.8 | 54.4 | 54.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed | 526 | 601 | 577 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 1,060 | 943 | 941 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Participation rate | 42.3 | 37.5 | 37.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 891 | 696 | 738 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employment-population ratio | 35.6 | 27.6 | 29.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed | 169 | 247 | 203 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 15.9 | 26.2 | 21.6 | (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 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| Less than a high school diploma | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 12,346 | 12,631 | 12,299 | 12,703 | 12,461 | 12,541 | 12,607 | 12,542 | 12,638 |
| Participation rate | 43.6 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 43.7 | 44.9 |
| Employed | 11,157 | 11,305 | 11,028 | 11,654 | 11,375 | 11,417 | 11,470 | 11,471 | 11,522 |
| Employment-population ratio | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.9 |
| Unemployed | 1,189 | 1,326 | 1,271 | 1,049 | 1,086 | 1,124 | 1,136 | 1,071 | 1,116 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.8 |
| High school graduates, no college ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 37,899 | 38,224 | 37,886 | 37,834 | 37,966 | 37,967 | 37,797 | 37,856 | 37,816 |
| Participation rate | 64.7 | 64.1 | 63.8 | 64.5 | 64.0 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 63.7 |
| Employed | 35,621 | 35,895 | 35,525 | 35,863 | 36,090 | 35,963 | 35,775 | 35,923 | 35,779 |
| Employment-population ratio | 60.8 | 60.2 | 59.8 | 61.2 | 60.9 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 |
| Unemployed | 2,278 | 2,330 | 2,361 | 1,970 | 1,876 | 2,004 | 2,021 | 1,933 | 2,037 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Less than a bachelor's degree ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 33,658 | 34,100 | 34,519 | 33,433 | 33,884 | 33,890 | 33,831 | 34,186 | 34,335 |
| Participation rate | 73.2 | 73.1 | 73.6 | 72.7 | 72.8 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 73.3 | 73.2 |
| Employed | 32,139 | 32,343 | 32,799 | 32,022 | 32,299 | 32,260 | 32,154 | 32,556 | 32,730 |
| Employment-population ratio | 69.9 | 69.3 | 70.0 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 69.2 | 68.8 | 69.8 | 69.8 |
| Unemployed | 1,519 | 1,756 | 1,719 | 1,411 | 1,585 | 1,630 | 1,677 | 1,630 | 1,605 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force | 38,557 | 38,787 | 39,370 | 38,256 | 38,622 | 38,476 | 38,652 | 38,778 | 39,046 |
| Participation rate | 79.6 | 78.8 | 78.8 | 78.9 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 79.2 | 78.8 | 78.2 |
| Employed | 37,452 | 37,553 | 38,201 | 37,167 | 37,458 | 37,344 | 37,530 | 37,626 | 37,892 |
| Employment-population ratio | 77.3 | 76.3 | 76.5 | 76.7 | 76.1 | 76.6 | 76.9 | 76.4 | 75.9 |
| Unemployed | 1,105 | 1,234 | 1,169 | 1,090 | 1,165 | 1,132 | 1,121 | 1,152 | 1,154 |
| Unemployment rate | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |

¹ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

² Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

³ 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 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| CLASS OF WORKER | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture and related industries | 2,133 | 2,134 | 1,983 | 2,349 | 2,483 | 2,314 | 2,342 | 2,314 | 2,178 |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,133 | 1,091 | 1,038 | 1,282 | 1,394 | 1,219 | 1,260 | 1,195 | 1,174 |
| Self-employed workers | 988 | 1,014 | 924 | 1,022 | 1,040 | 1,060 | 1,038 | 1,071 | 953 |
| Unpaid family workers | 12 | 29 | 21 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Nonagricultural industries | 133,311 | 133,773 | 134,451 | 134,161 | 134,537 | 134,206 | 134,080 | 135,142 | 135,317 |
| Wage and salary workers | 124,774 | 124,501 | 125,402 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Government | 19,909 | 19,924 | 19,850 | 19,476 | 19,692 | 19,647 | 19,551 | 19,868 | 19,418 |
| Private industries | 104,864 | 104,578 | 105,552 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Private households | 751 | 692 | 639 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Other industries | 104,114 | 103,886 | 104,913 | 104,966 | 104,947 | 104,365 | 104,673 | 105,192 | 105,773 |
| Self-employed workers | 8,437 | 9,216 | 8,959 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unpaid family workers | 100 | 56 | 90 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,514 | 5,135 | 5,061 | 4,289 | 4,343 | 4,329 | 4,273 | 4,643 | 4,807 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 3,039 | 3,566 | 3,396 | 2,818 | 2,888 | 2,855 | 2,893 | 3,027 | 3,152 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,169 | 1,245 | 1,328 | 1,122 | 1,133 | 1,159 | 1,110 | 1,297 | 1,275 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 19,529 | 19,374 | 19,360 | 18,582 | 18,685 | 18,727 | 18,555 | 19,314 | 18,421 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,394 | 5,003 | 4,931 | 4,166 | 4,274 | 4,272 | 4,219 | 4,496 | 4,675 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 2,961 | 3,494 | 3,317 | 2,730 | 2,857 | 2,816 | 2,854 | 2,947 | 3,062 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,159 | 1,224 | 1,309 | 1,114 | 1,122 | 1,158 | 1,097 | 1,267 | 1,257 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 19,115 | 19,005 | 19,032 | 18,181 | 18,347 | 18,361 | 18,197 | 18,984 | 18,134 |

¹ Data not available.² Data not currently available due to an editing error when reconstructing revised series.³ Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and

bad weather.

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 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| Total, 16 years and over | 135,443 | 135,907 | 136,433 | 136,450 | 136,988 | 136,542 | 136,439 | 137,536 | 137,408 |
| 16 to 19 years | 5,986 | 5,612 | 5,637 | 6,418 | 6,400 | 6,228 | 6,164 | 6,125 | 6,042 |
| 16 to 17 years | 2,126 | 2,138 | 2,103 | 2,375 | 2,347 | 2,256 | 2,258 | 2,446 | 2,352 |
| 18 to 19 years | 3,860 | 3,473 | 3,533 | 4,067 | 4,045 | 3,960 | 3,921 | 3,694 | 3,722 |
| 20 years and over | 129,458 | 130,295 | 130,796 | 130,031 | 130,589 | 130,314 | 130,275 | 131,410 | 131,365 |
| 20 to 24 years | 13,088 | 13,200 | 13,243 | 13,351 | 13,303 | 13,387 | 13,372 | 13,568 | 13,510 |
| 25 years and over | 116,369 | 117,095 | 117,553 | 116,751 | 117,271 | 116,856 | 116,892 | 117,876 | 117,932 |
| 25 to 54 years | 96,863 | 96,361 | 96,644 | 97,173 | 96,840 | 96,356 | 96,491 | 96,957 | 96,942 |
| 25 to 34 years | 30,062 | 30,025 | 30,317 | 30,306 | 30,323 | 29,961 | 30,139 | 30,369 | 30,563 |
| 35 to 44 years | 35,603 | 34,955 | 34,769 | 35,651 | 35,005 | 34,973 | 34,942 | 35,125 | 34,803 |
| 45 to 54 years | 31,197 | 31,382 | 31,558 | 31,215 | 31,512 | 31,422 | 31,411 | 31,463 | 31,577 |
| 55 years and over | 19,506 | 20,734 | 20,909 | 19,578 | 20,430 | 20,499 | 20,400 | 20,918 | 20,990 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 71,792 | 71,716 | 72,237 | 72,821 | 73,151 | 72,773 | 72,690 | 72,994 | 73,249 |
| 16 to 19 years | 2,970 | 2,715 | 2,719 | 3,230 | 3,230 | 3,156 | 3,091 | 3,027 | 2,956 |
| 16 to 17 years | 984 | 1,002 | 1,016 | 1,118 | 1,142 | 1,113 | 1,102 | 1,203 | 1,157 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,986 | 1,713 | 1,702 | 2,124 | 2,081 | 2,040 | 1,986 | 1,838 | 1,820 |
| 20 years and over | 68,822 | 69,001 | 69,518 | 69,591 | 69,921 | 69,617 | 69,600 | 69,967 | 70,293 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6,703 | 6,936 | 7,003 | 6,902 | 6,975 | 7,014 | 7,024 | 7,183 | 7,215 |
| 25 years and over | 62,119 | 62,066 | 62,515 | 62,749 | 62,938 | 62,562 | 62,579 | 62,814 | 63,151 |
| 25 to 54 years | 51,638 | 51,073 | 51,411 | 52,154 | 51,873 | 51,569 | 51,566 | 51,687 | 51,925 |
| 25 to 34 years | 16,377 | 16,284 | 16,489 | 16,615 | 16,569 | 16,384 | 16,445 | 16,528 | 16,730 |
| 35 to 44 years | 18,966 | 18,624 | 18,584 | 19,120 | 18,804 | 18,748 | 18,749 | 18,824 | 18,729 |
| 45 to 54 years | 16,295 | 16,165 | 16,338 | 16,419 | 16,500 | 16,437 | 16,371 | 16,334 | 16,466 |
| 55 years and over | 10,481 | 10,993 | 11,104 | 10,595 | 11,065 | 10,993 | 11,013 | 11,127 | 11,227 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 63,652 | 64,191 | 64,196 | 63,629 | 63,837 | 63,769 | 63,749 | 64,542 | 64,159 |
| 16 to 19 years | 3,016 | 2,897 | 2,918 | 3,188 | 3,169 | 3,072 | 3,073 | 3,098 | 3,086 |
| 16 to 17 years | 1,143 | 1,137 | 1,087 | 1,257 | 1,204 | 1,143 | 1,156 | 1,243 | 1,195 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,873 | 1,760 | 1,831 | 1,943 | 1,964 | 1,921 | 1,935 | 1,856 | 1,902 |
| 20 years and over | 60,636 | 61,294 | 61,278 | 60,441 | 60,668 | 60,697 | 60,676 | 61,443 | 61,073 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6,386 | 6,264 | 6,240 | 6,449 | 6,328 | 6,373 | 6,348 | 6,385 | 6,295 |
| 25 years and over | 54,250 | 55,030 | 55,038 | 54,002 | 54,332 | 54,293 | 54,313 | 55,062 | 54,781 |
| 25 to 54 years | 45,225 | 45,289 | 45,233 | 45,019 | 44,967 | 44,787 | 44,926 | 45,270 | 45,018 |
| 25 to 34 years | 13,685 | 13,741 | 13,828 | 13,691 | 13,754 | 13,577 | 13,693 | 13,841 | 13,834 |
| 35 to 44 years | 16,637 | 16,331 | 16,185 | 16,532 | 16,201 | 16,225 | 16,193 | 16,301 | 16,073 |
| 45 to 54 years | 14,902 | 15,216 | 15,220 | 14,796 | 15,012 | 14,985 | 15,039 | 15,129 | 15,111 |
| 55 years and over | 9,025 | 9,741 | 9,805 | 8,984 | 9,365 | 9,506 | 9,387 | 9,792 | 9,763 |
| Married men, spouse present | 43,818 | 43,964 | 44,199 | 44,210 | 44,245 | 44,093 | 44,005 | 44,401 | 44,587 |
| Married women, spouse present | 34,430 | 34,706 | 34,782 | 34,291 | 34,322 | 34,264 | 34,189 | 34,525 | 34,620 |
| Women who maintain families | 8,478 | 8,577 | 8,461 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| Full-time workers ² | 111,164 | 111,077 | 111,856 | 112,804 | 113,458 | 112,828 | 112,856 | 112,823 | 113,442 |
| Part-time workers ³ | 24,280 | 24,830 | 24,577 | 23,558 | 23,635 | 23,765 | 23,629 | 24,400 | 23,830 |

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 | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| Total, 16 years and over | 8,060 | 8,302 | 8,450 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,219 | 1,241 | 1,251 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.1 |
| 16 to 17 years | 488 | 546 | 514 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 17.9 |
| 18 to 19 years | 698 | 697 | 702 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.9 |
| 20 years and over | 6,841 | 7,061 | 7,199 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,401 | 1,392 | 1,390 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| 25 years and over | 5,463 | 5,675 | 5,828 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4,700 | 4,833 | 5,011 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,817 | 1,921 | 1,809 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,630 | 1,657 | 1,905 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,253 | 1,256 | 1,296 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 55 years and over | 759 | 890 | 822 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,355 | 4,699 | 4,678 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 676 | 673 | 716 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 19.5 |
| 16 to 17 years | 285 | 287 | 273 | 20.3 | 17.2 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 19.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 385 | 392 | 436 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 19.3 |
| 20 years and over | 3,678 | 4,026 | 3,962 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 779 | 775 | 731 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| 25 years and over | 2,911 | 3,256 | 3,238 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2,465 | 2,748 | 2,749 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 25 to 34 years | 938 | 1,091 | 969 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 841 | 932 | 997 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| 45 to 54 years | 686 | 725 | 784 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| 55 years and over | 446 | 507 | 488 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,706 | 3,603 | 3,772 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 16 to 19 years | 543 | 567 | 534 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 14.8 |
| 16 to 17 years | 203 | 259 | 241 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 16.8 |
| 18 to 19 years | 313 | 304 | 266 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 12.3 |
| 20 years and over | 3,163 | 3,035 | 3,237 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 622 | 617 | 658 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| 25 years and over | 2,551 | 2,420 | 2,590 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2,235 | 2,085 | 2,261 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| 25 to 34 years | 879 | 830 | 840 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 789 | 725 | 908 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| 45 to 54 years | 567 | 531 | 513 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| 55 years and over ² | 313 | 413 | 337 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,564 | 1,622 | 1,667 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,342 | 1,176 | 1,282 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Women who maintain families ² | 771 | 746 | 837 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 9.0 |
| Full-time workers ³ | 6,877 | 6,940 | 7,075 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Part-time workers ⁴ | 1,232 | 1,380 | 1,396 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 |

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 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs | 5,105 | 5,641 | 5,487 | 4,425 | 4,828 | 4,833 | 4,863 | 4,583 | 4,756 |
| On temporary layoff | 1,535 | 1,698 | 1,543 | 1,133 | 1,098 | 1,069 | 1,110 | 1,080 | 1,142 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 3,570 | 3,943 | 3,944 | 3,293 | 3,729 | 3,764 | 3,753 | 3,503 | 3,614 |
| Permanent job losers | 2,718 | 2,884 | 2,950 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs | 852 | 1,059 | 994 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Job leavers | 901 | 841 | 792 | 880 | 850 | 834 | 862 | 825 | 772 |
| Reentrants | 2,396 | 2,392 | 2,499 | 2,294 | 2,386 | 2,394 | 2,462 | 2,331 | 2,395 |
| New entrants | 420 | 521 | 482 | 499 | 494 | 586 | 534 | 616 | 579 |
| 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 | 57.9 | 60.0 | 59.3 | 54.6 | 56.4 | 55.9 | 55.8 | 54.9 | 55.9 |
| On temporary layoff | 17.4 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.4 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 40.5 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 40.7 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 41.9 | 42.5 |
| Job leavers | 10.2 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.1 |
| Reentrants | 27.2 | 25.5 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 27.9 | 28.2 |
| New entrants | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Job leavers | .6 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .5 |
| Reentrants | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| New entrants | .3 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .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 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 5 weeks | 2,863 | 3,269 | 2,679 | 2,932 | 2,797 | 2,912 | 2,860 | 2,772 | 2,749 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 3,107 | 2,806 | 3,132 | 2,540 | 2,515 | 2,532 | 2,547 | 2,577 | 2,565 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,852 | 3,320 | 3,450 | 2,609 | 3,099 | 3,143 | 3,296 | 3,140 | 3,155 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1,602 | 1,492 | 1,507 | 1,403 | 1,374 | 1,317 | 1,392 | 1,457 | 1,281 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,250 | 1,828 | 1,943 | 1,206 | 1,724 | 1,826 | 1,904 | 1,683 | 1,874 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 15.0 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 15.0 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.6 |
| Median duration, in weeks | 8.9 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| 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 | 32.5 | 34.8 | 28.9 | 36.3 | 33.2 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 32.5 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 35.2 | 29.9 | 33.8 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 30.4 | 30.3 |
| 15 weeks and over | 32.3 | 35.3 | 37.3 | 32.3 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 37.9 | 37.0 | 37.3 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 18.2 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 15.1 |
| 27 weeks and over | 14.2 | 19.5 | 21.0 | 14.9 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 22.1 |

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 | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Feb. 2003 |
| Total, 16 years and over ¹ | 135,443 | 136,433 | 8,823 | 9,260 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 47,333 | 48,348 | 1,384 | 1,534 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 19,903 | 20,058 | 539 | 603 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Professional and related occupations | 27,430 | 28,290 | 846 | 930 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Service occupations | 21,034 | 21,173 | 1,648 | 1,800 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| Sales and office occupations | 35,339 | 35,577 | 2,242 | 2,087 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Sales and related occupations | 15,386 | 15,614 | 1,046 | 1,046 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 19,953 | 19,963 | 1,196 | 1,041 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 12,976 | 13,335 | 1,412 | 1,653 | 9.8 | 11.0 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 895 | 878 | 190 | 172 | 17.5 | 16.4 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 7,538 | 7,391 | 1,001 | 1,169 | 11.7 | 13.7 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 4,542 | 5,067 | 221 | 312 | 4.6 | 5.8 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations | 18,761 | 18,001 | 1,685 | 1,681 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| Production occupations | 10,276 | 9,654 | 882 | 860 | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 8,485 | 8,347 | 803 | 821 | 8.6 | 9.0 |

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 occupation 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 | |
|---|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 ¹ | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Feb. 2003 |
| Total, 16 years and over ² | 8,823 | 9,260 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 7,457 | 7,820 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Mining | 35 | 41 | 7.5 | 7.1 |
| Construction | 1,060 | 1,173 | 12.2 | 14.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1,296 | 1,229 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Durable goods | 882 | 791 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 414 | 438 | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,264 | 1,238 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| Transportation and utilities | 331 | 316 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Information | 277 | 321 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| Financial activities | 318 | 310 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Professional and business services | 973 | 1,140 | 7.7 | 8.9 |
| Education and health services | 590 | 576 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 973 | 1,145 | 8.7 | 10.0 |
| Other services | 339 | 331 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers | 187 | 172 | 14.8 | 14.7 |
| Government workers | 508 | 483 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Self employed and unpaid family workers | 250 | 304 | 2.6 | 3.0 |

¹ Industry detail will not sum to total because of minor changes in the industry classification system between 2002 and 2003.

² Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system

derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System into the Current 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 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 | Feb. 2003 |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate) | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | (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 | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Feb. 2003 | Feb. 2002 | Feb. 2003 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | | | | | | |
| Total not in the labor force | 72,397 | 74,421 | 27,267 | 28,237 | 45,130 | 46,184 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 4,491 | 4,495 | 1,984 | 1,948 | 2,507 | 2,547 |
| Searched for work and available to work now ¹ | 1,423 | 1,590 | 728 | 819 | 695 | 770 |
| Reason not currently looking: | | | | | | |
| Discouragement over job prospects ² | 375 | 450 | 226 | 269 | 149 | 181 |
| Reasons other than discouragement ³ | 1,048 | 1,139 | 502 | 550 | 546 | 589 |
| MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS | | | | | | |
| Total multiple jobholders ⁴ | 7,463 | 7,620 | 3,726 | 3,808 | 3,738 | 3,812 |
| Percent of total employed | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time | 4,111 | 4,122 | 2,281 | 2,292 | 1,830 | 1,830 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time | 1,636 | 1,720 | 492 | 518 | 1,144 | 1,202 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time | 259 | 220 | 169 | 141 | 90 | 79 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job | 1,401 | 1,523 | 758 | 836 | 644 | 687 |

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

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

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

reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003P | Feb. 2003P | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003P | Feb. 2003P |
| Total | 129,310 | 131,473 | 128,789 | 129,104 | 130,706 | 130,898 | 130,817 | 130,670 | 130,855 | 130,547 |
| Total private | 107,826 | 109,770 | 107,506 | 107,409 | 109,544 | 109,549 | 109,453 | 109,311 | 109,485 | 109,164 |
| Goods-producing | 23,473 | 23,474 | 23,020 | 22,893 | 24,041 | 23,688 | 23,631 | 23,551 | 23,570 | 23,466 |
| Mining | 551 | 551 | 538 | 535 | 564 | 552 | 551 | 553 | 550 | 547 |
| Metal mining | 31.4 | 31.9 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Coal mining | 81.2 | 78.5 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 82 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 76 | 76 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 334.9 | 334.4 | 331.3 | 329.5 | 339 | 331 | 332 | 335 | 335 | 334 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 103.4 | 105.8 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 111 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 107 | 105 |
| Construction | 6,130 | 6,449 | 6,131 | 6,065 | 6,597 | 6,544 | 6,543 | 6,544 | 6,570 | 6,522 |
| General building contractors | 1,386.5 | 1,467.6 | 1,404.5 | 1,393.5 | 1,458 | 1,475 | 1,480 | 1,476 | 1,470 | 1,464 |
| Heavy construction, except building | 788.6 | 844.0 | 769.7 | 759.8 | 914 | 893 | 885 | 880 | 896 | 877 |
| Special trade contractors | 3,954.7 | 4,137.6 | 3,956.7 | 3,911.2 | 4,225 | 4,176 | 4,178 | 4,188 | 4,204 | 4,181 |
| Manufacturing | 16,792 | 16,474 | 16,351 | 16,293 | 16,880 | 16,592 | 16,537 | 16,454 | 16,450 | 16,397 |
| Production workers | 11,235 | 11,038 | 10,947 | 10,901 | 11,305 | 11,134 | 11,088 | 11,030 | 11,043 | 10,985 |
| Durable goods | 9,986 | 9,714 | 9,638 | 9,598 | 10,023 | 9,800 | 9,757 | 9,699 | 9,695 | 9,653 |
| Production workers | 6,626 | 6,455 | 6,398 | 6,364 | 6,653 | 6,522 | 6,487 | 6,445 | 6,455 | 6,406 |
| Lumber and wood products | 755.1 | 757.0 | 746.4 | 741.6 | 771 | 764 | 761 | 758 | 761 | 756 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 491.8 | 477.9 | 474.1 | 471.0 | 491 | 488 | 486 | 480 | 478 | 473 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 535.2 | 550.1 | 535.7 | 535.2 | 551 | 557 | 556 | 553 | 556 | 552 |
| Primary metal industries | 602.5 | 580.5 | 579.1 | 575.2 | 601 | 582 | 582 | 579 | 581 | 577 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 188.4 | 186.4 | 184.5 | 183.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,424.3 | 1,395.5 | 1,384.1 | 1,374.8 | 1,425 | 1,409 | 1,400 | 1,391 | 1,388 | 1,379 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 1,856.7 | 1,780.5 | 1,773.0 | 1,764.2 | 1,855 | 1,797 | 1,790 | 1,781 | 1,775 | 1,765 |
| Computer and office equipment | 315.4 | 291.1 | 289.6 | 286.4 | 315 | 295 | 293 | 291 | 290 | 287 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 1,461.3 | 1,364.3 | 1,355.5 | 1,344.2 | 1,459 | 1,381 | 1,368 | 1,360 | 1,354 | 1,344 |
| Electronic components and accessories | 577.1 | 533.0 | 528.4 | 525.1 | 571 | 544 | 536 | 532 | 528 | 525 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,675.7 | 1,647.9 | 1,632.9 | 1,636.7 | 1,682 | 1,659 | 1,648 | 1,638 | 1,640 | 1,648 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 911.7 | 910.4 | 899.9 | 906.2 | 913 | 914 | 909 | 900 | 911 | 908 |
| Aircraft and parts | 425.4 | 393.7 | 388.7 | 386.0 | 427 | 396 | 392 | 392 | 389 | 388 |
| Instruments and related products | 813.9 | 789.4 | 791.5 | 790.1 | 816 | 793 | 792 | 790 | 793 | 792 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 369.2 | 371.1 | 365.4 | 364.8 | 372 | 370 | 374 | 369 | 369 | 367 |
| Nondurable goods | 6,806 | 6,760 | 6,713 | 6,695 | 6,857 | 6,792 | 6,780 | 6,755 | 6,755 | 6,744 |
| Production workers | 4,609 | 4,583 | 4,549 | 4,537 | 4,652 | 4,612 | 4,601 | 4,585 | 4,588 | 4,579 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,656.4 | 1,683.2 | 1,673.7 | 1,662.6 | 1,686 | 1,690 | 1,687 | 1,689 | 1,695 | 1,692 |
| Tobacco products | 33.9 | 37.5 | 35.4 | 34.2 | 33 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 34 |
| Textile mill products | 438.3 | 421.8 | 417.7 | 414.3 | 441 | 426 | 422 | 422 | 419 | 417 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 526.9 | 504.5 | 497.7 | 497.6 | 531 | 510 | 509 | 507 | 504 | 503 |
| Paper and allied products | 617.3 | 609.7 | 604.9 | 602.6 | 621 | 614 | 613 | 607 | 606 | 604 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,425.0 | 1,403.8 | 1,395.1 | 1,396.1 | 1,428 | 1,401 | 1,400 | 1,393 | 1,396 | 1,398 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,009.5 | 1,005.7 | 1,001.0 | 999.2 | 1,011 | 1,006 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,005 | 1,001 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 121.6 | 123.7 | 120.5 | 121.3 | 126 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 921.3 | 916.5 | 914.2 | 915.9 | 924 | 926 | 925 | 916 | 917 | 918 |
| Leather and leather products | 56.0 | 53.3 | 52.9 | 51.6 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 52 |
| Service-producing | 105,837 | 107,999 | 105,769 | 106,211 | 106,665 | 107,210 | 107,186 | 107,119 | 107,285 | 107,081 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 6,772 | 6,734 | 6,617 | 6,573 | 6,837 | 6,727 | 6,721 | 6,686 | 6,684 | 6,643 |
| Transportation | 4,287 | 4,321 | 4,239 | 4,208 | 4,341 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,273 | 4,297 | 4,268 |
| Railroad transportation | 232.0 | 225.2 | 222.3 | 222.8 | 234 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 224 | 224 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | 488.7 | 482.5 | 473.8 | 476.8 | 479 | 471 | 467 | 466 | 464 | 467 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 1,791.1 | 1,826.5 | 1,787.2 | 1,770.8 | 1,826 | 1,826 | 1,829 | 1,827 | 1,825 | 1,808 |
| Water transportation | 175.4 | 184.4 | 177.7 | 178.2 | 187 | 189 | 192 | 191 | 191 | 190 |
| Transportation by air | 1,157.7 | 1,167.3 | 1,147.6 | 1,128.0 | 1,171 | 1,156 | 1,151 | 1,127 | 1,156 | 1,144 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Transportation services | 426.8 | 420.0 | 415.3 | 415.2 | 429 | 418 | 421 | 422 | 422 | 419 |
| Communications and public utilities | 2,485 | 2,413 | 2,378 | 2,365 | 2,496 | 2,427 | 2,421 | 2,413 | 2,387 | 2,375 |
| Communications | 1,645.6 | 1,576.0 | 1,547.5 | 1,540.9 | 1,652 | 1,585 | 1,583 | 1,576 | 1,553 | 1,546 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 839.7 | 837.1 | 830.8 | 824.5 | 844 | 842 | 838 | 837 | 834 | 829 |
| Wholesale trade | 6,639 | 6,646 | 6,588 | 6,584 | 6,689 | 6,657 | 6,643 | 6,637 | 6,638 | 6,637 |
| Durable goods | 3,905 | 3,883 | 3,856 | 3,852 | 3,924 | 3,893 | 3,885 | 3,880 | 3,877 | 3,876 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,734 | 2,763 | 2,732 | 2,732 | 2,765 | 2,764 | 2,758 | 2,757 | 2,761 | 2,761 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003P | Feb. 2003P | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003P | Feb. 2003P |
| Retail trade | 22,804 | 23,796 | 22,837 | 22,630 | 23,331 | 23,289 | 23,247 | 23,152 | 23,268 | 23,176 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 989.2 | 1,061.1 | 1,022.4 | 1,018.4 | 1,048 | 1,071 | 1,078 | 1,077 | 1,084 | 1,081 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,794.2 | 3,120.7 | 2,829.8 | 2,762.7 | 2,892 | 2,851 | 2,828 | 2,821 | 2,831 | 2,859 |
| Department stores | 2,463.8 | 2,745.9 | 2,488.4 | 2,429.2 | 2,550 | 2,506 | 2,491 | 2,488 | 2,499 | 2,526 |
| Food stores | 3,368.1 | 3,433.0 | 3,364.4 | 3,331.8 | 3,402 | 3,386 | 3,382 | 3,365 | 3,372 | 3,363 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 2,399.2 | 2,411.3 | 2,388.0 | 2,384.8 | 2,430 | 2,438 | 2,430 | 2,420 | 2,415 | 2,413 |
| New and used car dealers | 1,128.5 | 1,119.8 | 1,112.3 | 1,112.1 | 1,134 | 1,131 | 1,128 | 1,123 | 1,118 | 1,117 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,131.3 | 1,272.8 | 1,171.5 | 1,118.1 | 1,172 | 1,174 | 1,172 | 1,174 | 1,173 | 1,158 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 1,135.9 | 1,226.2 | 1,175.6 | 1,153.4 | 1,143 | 1,156 | 1,165 | 1,175 | 1,165 | 1,156 |
| Eating and drinking places | 7,932.4 | 8,018.9 | 7,798.4 | 7,811.8 | 8,161 | 8,140 | 8,129 | 8,063 | 8,145 | 8,060 |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments | 3,053.7 | 3,252.3 | 3,086.5 | 3,048.9 | 3,083 | 3,073 | 3,063 | 3,057 | 3,083 | 3,086 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 7,698 | 7,811 | 7,773 | 7,773 | 7,745 | 7,803 | 7,807 | 7,816 | 7,812 | 7,815 |
| Finance | 3,806 | 3,868 | 3,860 | 3,863 | 3,812 | 3,853 | 3,854 | 3,861 | 3,864 | 3,868 |
| Depository institutions | 2,067.7 | 2,080.7 | 2,078.4 | 2,074.2 | 2,072 | 2,080 | 2,082 | 2,079 | 2,078 | 2,078 |
| Commercial banks | 1,442.2 | 1,450.0 | 1,448.0 | 1,444.4 | 1,446 | 1,452 | 1,451 | 1,449 | 1,448 | 1,448 |
| Savings institutions | 262.7 | 261.5 | 261.4 | 261.5 | 263 | 263 | 261 | 261 | 260 | 261 |
| Nondepository institutions | 755.3 | 814.3 | 817.7 | 825.3 | 754 | 797 | 801 | 809 | 816 | 822 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers | 358.2 | 409.1 | 413.6 | 421.1 | 359 | 396 | 400 | 408 | 414 | 422 |
| Security and commodity brokers | 722.1 | 707.6 | 706.3 | 705.7 | 726 | 713 | 709 | 709 | 711 | 711 |
| Holding and other investment offices | 260.8 | 265.0 | 257.5 | 258.1 | 260 | 263 | 262 | 264 | 259 | 257 |
| Insurance | 2,371 | 2,376 | 2,374 | 2,373 | 2,376 | 2,371 | 2,373 | 2,375 | 2,379 | 2,377 |
| Insurance carriers | 1,589.6 | 1,576.7 | 1,580.6 | 1,580.2 | 1,593 | 1,578 | 1,578 | 1,578 | 1,583 | 1,583 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service | 781.0 | 798.8 | 793.2 | 792.9 | 783 | 793 | 795 | 797 | 796 | 794 |
| Real estate | 1,521 | 1,567 | 1,539 | 1,537 | 1,557 | 1,579 | 1,580 | 1,580 | 1,569 | 1,570 |
| Services ² | 40,440 | 41,309 | 40,671 | 40,956 | 40,901 | 41,385 | 41,404 | 41,469 | 41,513 | 41,427 |
| Agricultural services | 739.7 | 816.1 | 761.8 | 759.4 | 868 | 874 | 880 | 880 | 884 | 884 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,713.6 | 1,722.6 | 1,698.6 | 1,703.4 | 1,811 | 1,791 | 1,792 | 1,807 | 1,813 | 1,796 |
| Personal services | 1,357.8 | 1,279.0 | 1,329.3 | 1,346.2 | 1,282 | 1,288 | 1,283 | 1,292 | 1,279 | 1,273 |
| Business services | 9,029.7 | 9,353.1 | 9,083.1 | 9,075.5 | 9,207 | 9,324 | 9,309 | 9,311 | 9,298 | 9,272 |
| Services to buildings | 1,005.6 | 1,038.9 | 1,025.7 | 1,020.5 | 1,018 | 1,041 | 1,045 | 1,044 | 1,040 | 1,034 |
| Personnel supply services | 2,918.0 | 3,199.4 | 2,984.1 | 2,988.3 | 3,070 | 3,178 | 3,152 | 3,175 | 3,181 | 3,172 |
| Help supply services | 2,615.3 | 2,883.5 | 2,679.8 | 2,684.8 | 2,758 | 2,865 | 2,838 | 2,866 | 2,876 | 2,879 |
| Computer and data processing services | 2,212.3 | 2,191.7 | 2,189.7 | 2,187.8 | 2,208 | 2,196 | 2,195 | 2,187 | 2,186 | 2,185 |
| Auto repair, services, and parking | 1,258.1 | 1,261.0 | 1,262.9 | 1,259.1 | 1,262 | 1,262 | 1,263 | 1,268 | 1,274 | 1,262 |
| Miscellaneous repair services | 375.1 | 375.9 | 374.4 | 371.2 | 379 | 378 | 378 | 376 | 378 | 375 |
| Motion pictures | 571.4 | 584.8 | 578.0 | 571.8 | 574 | 591 | 590 | 583 | 581 | 575 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 1,448.1 | 1,483.0 | 1,437.9 | 1,443.1 | 1,649 | 1,640 | 1,630 | 1,653 | 1,663 | 1,642 |
| Health services | 10,548.8 | 10,803.2 | 10,779.1 | 10,786.0 | 10,575 | 10,755 | 10,777 | 10,787 | 10,806 | 10,811 |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors | 2,035.1 | 2,096.6 | 2,085.3 | 2,087.7 | 2,041 | 2,085 | 2,088 | 2,092 | 2,089 | 2,093 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities | 1,869.8 | 1,906.8 | 1,900.8 | 1,899.6 | 1,875 | 1,899 | 1,905 | 1,904 | 1,906 | 1,905 |
| Hospitals | 4,178.7 | 4,273.8 | 4,271.2 | 4,277.2 | 4,184 | 4,256 | 4,267 | 4,269 | 4,276 | 4,283 |
| Home health care services | 638.3 | 659.3 | 657.1 | 658.6 | 642 | 655 | 656 | 657 | 659 | 663 |
| Legal services | 1,048.0 | 1,082.8 | 1,081.5 | 1,083.8 | 1,054 | 1,077 | 1,079 | 1,081 | 1,086 | 1,091 |
| Educational services | 2,623.3 | 2,710.7 | 2,507.2 | 2,726.4 | 2,485 | 2,560 | 2,574 | 2,582 | 2,591 | 2,584 |
| Social services | 3,156.9 | 3,223.1 | 3,208.0 | 3,222.3 | 3,155 | 3,201 | 3,208 | 3,209 | 3,222 | 3,219 |
| Child day care services | 735.2 | 739.4 | 738.0 | 740.5 | 722 | 730 | 728 | 725 | 729 | 728 |
| Residential care | 894.1 | 914.4 | 909.0 | 912.4 | 899 | 909 | 912 | 915 | 912 | 916 |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens | 100.0 | 103.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 109 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 107 | 107 |
| Membership organizations | 2,451.5 | 2,466.0 | 2,438.6 | 2,451.9 | 2,471 | 2,480 | 2,478 | 2,476 | 2,473 | 2,472 |
| Engineering and management services | 3,626.9 | 3,656.1 | 3,645.3 | 3,671.3 | 3,629 | 3,666 | 3,667 | 3,669 | 3,670 | 3,676 |
| Engineering and architectural services | 1,030.0 | 1,021.4 | 1,010.6 | 1,006.5 | 1,044 | 1,027 | 1,028 | 1,028 | 1,020 | 1,019 |
| Management and public relations | 1,185.7 | 1,232.7 | 1,227.2 | 1,230.0 | 1,193 | 1,226 | 1,228 | 1,232 | 1,238 | 1,238 |
| Services, nec | 47.1 | 44.9 | 43.9 | 43.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Government | 21,484 | 21,703 | 21,283 | 21,695 | 21,162 | 21,349 | 21,364 | 21,359 | 21,370 | 21,383 |
| Federal | 2,596 | 2,652 | 2,641 | 2,648 | 2,608 | 2,649 | 2,661 | 2,664 | 2,665 | 2,661 |
| Federal, except Postal Service | 1,767.3 | 1,840.7 | 1,839.1 | 1,848.6 | 1,777 | 1,840 | 1,853 | 1,856 | 1,855 | 1,859 |
| State | 5,035 | 5,049 | 4,864 | 5,063 | 4,937 | 4,955 | 4,961 | 4,953 | 4,933 | 4,959 |
| Education | 2,248.6 | 2,284.6 | 2,098.9 | 2,291.1 | 2,130 | 2,160 | 2,165 | 2,166 | 2,146 | 2,168 |
| Other State government | 2,785.9 | 2,763.9 | 2,764.8 | 2,771.8 | 2,807 | 2,795 | 2,796 | 2,787 | 2,787 | 2,791 |
| Local | 13,853 | 14,002 | 13,778 | 13,984 | 13,617 | 13,745 | 13,742 | 13,742 | 13,772 | 13,763 |
| Education | 8,107.9 | 8,170.5 | 7,986.9 | 8,186.9 | 7,746 | 7,829 | 7,820 | 7,813 | 7,842 | 7,836 |
| Other local government | 5,744.6 | 5,831.9 | 5,791.5 | 5,796.8 | 5,871 | 5,916 | 5,922 | 5,929 | 5,930 | 5,927 |

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

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

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

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 ^P | Feb. 2003 ^P | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 ^P | Feb. 2003 ^P |
| Total private | 33.9 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.1 |
| Goods-producing | 39.9 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 39.8 |
| Mining | 42.9 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 42.8 |
| Construction | 38.5 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 36.6 | 39.4 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 39.5 | 37.4 |
| Manufacturing | 40.3 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.8 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Durable goods | 40.8 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Lumber and wood products | 40.0 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 39.8 | 41.3 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 39.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 44.1 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.1 |
| Primary metal industries | 43.5 | 45.4 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 43.8 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 44.7 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products ... | 44.4 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 46.2 | 45.4 | 46.5 | 44.8 | 44.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.2 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.4 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 40.3 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 38.7 | 39.9 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 41.9 | 43.4 | 42.6 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 42.0 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 43.3 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 43.1 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 44.4 | 45.2 | 43.5 |
| Instruments and related products | 40.5 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 38.1 | 39.2 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 39.7 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.2 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 40.0 | 41.9 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.7 |
| Tobacco products | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Textile mill products | 40.5 | 41.6 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 40.7 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 36.6 | 37.1 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.7 |
| Paper and allied products | 41.1 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 42.3 |
| Printing and publishing | 37.1 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.7 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 42.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 41.8 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 43.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 40.8 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.4 |
| Leather and leather products | 36.8 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.7 |
| Service-producing | 32.5 | 33.1 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 37.9 | 38.8 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 38.0 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.6 |
| Retail trade | 28.6 | 29.5 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 36.1 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 36.9 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 36.2 |
| Services | 32.5 | 32.8 | 32.3 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.6 |

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

payrolls.

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

^P = preliminary.

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

| Industry | Average hourly earnings | | | | Average weekly earnings | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 ^P | Feb. 2003 ^P | Feb. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 ^P | Feb. 2003 ^P |
| Total private | \$14.66 | \$15.04 | \$15.06 | \$15.16 | \$496.97 | \$517.38 | \$507.52 | \$515.44 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 14.61 | 14.98 | 14.97 | 15.08 | 499.66 | 510.82 | 513.47 | 514.23 |
| Goods-producing | 16.18 | 16.67 | 16.57 | 16.55 | 645.58 | 673.47 | 659.49 | 650.42 |
| Mining | 17.76 | 17.85 | 18.02 | 18.24 | 761.90 | 755.06 | 755.04 | 767.90 |
| Construction | 18.62 | 19.23 | 19.01 | 18.99 | 716.87 | 726.89 | 724.28 | 695.03 |
| Manufacturing | 15.16 | 15.58 | 15.55 | 15.56 | 610.95 | 646.57 | 629.78 | 628.62 |
| Durable goods | 15.63 | 16.09 | 16.06 | 16.05 | 637.70 | 674.17 | 658.46 | 654.84 |
| Lumber and wood products | 12.39 | 12.66 | 12.62 | 12.68 | 495.60 | 520.33 | 506.06 | 511.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 12.59 | 12.83 | 12.78 | 12.82 | 501.08 | 529.88 | 507.37 | 505.11 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 15.17 | 15.75 | 15.76 | 15.70 | 646.24 | 672.53 | 665.07 | 657.83 |
| Primary metal industries | 17.15 | 17.64 | 17.70 | 17.60 | 746.03 | 800.86 | 784.11 | 779.68 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 20.63 | 21.09 | 21.34 | 21.28 | 915.97 | 976.47 | 953.90 | 946.96 |
| Fabricated metal products | 14.51 | 14.98 | 14.97 | 14.97 | 597.81 | 632.16 | 618.26 | 613.77 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 16.33 | 16.66 | 16.66 | 16.69 | 658.10 | 688.06 | 678.06 | 682.62 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 14.90 | 15.19 | 15.12 | 15.22 | 576.63 | 606.08 | 583.63 | 589.01 |
| Transportation equipment | 19.69 | 20.55 | 20.39 | 20.26 | 825.01 | 891.87 | 868.61 | 842.82 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 20.05 | 21.40 | 21.10 | 20.87 | 868.17 | 969.42 | 936.84 | 899.50 |
| Instruments and related products | 15.10 | 15.53 | 15.48 | 15.46 | 611.55 | 646.05 | 628.49 | 629.22 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 12.42 | 12.54 | 12.56 | 12.55 | 473.20 | 491.57 | 481.05 | 475.65 |
| Nondurable goods | 14.47 | 14.84 | 14.81 | 14.87 | 574.46 | 606.96 | 590.92 | 591.83 |
| Food and kindred products | 13.08 | 13.40 | 13.31 | 13.29 | 523.20 | 561.46 | 537.72 | 530.27 |
| Tobacco products | 21.71 | 20.70 | 21.05 | 21.25 | 881.43 | 830.07 | 846.21 | 845.75 |
| Textile mill products | 11.64 | 11.84 | 11.91 | 11.88 | 471.42 | 492.54 | 481.16 | 479.95 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 9.77 | 10.11 | 10.08 | 10.05 | 357.58 | 375.08 | 364.90 | 367.83 |
| Paper and allied products | 17.17 | 17.83 | 17.71 | 17.77 | 705.69 | 757.78 | 743.82 | 741.01 |
| Printing and publishing | 15.06 | 15.45 | 15.34 | 15.46 | 558.73 | 591.74 | 573.72 | 578.20 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 18.95 | 19.44 | 19.45 | 19.50 | 790.22 | 828.14 | 811.07 | 824.85 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 22.45 | 22.75 | 22.58 | 23.17 | 938.41 | 941.85 | 950.62 | 1007.90 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 13.65 | 13.97 | 14.01 | 14.04 | 556.92 | 579.76 | 564.60 | 564.41 |
| Leather and leather products | 10.35 | 10.51 | 10.41 | 10.38 | 380.88 | 389.92 | 381.01 | 378.87 |
| Service-producing | 14.24 | 14.60 | 14.64 | 14.79 | 462.80 | 483.26 | 472.87 | 486.59 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 17.12 | 17.48 | 17.48 | 17.69 | 648.85 | 678.22 | 660.74 | 675.76 |
| Wholesale trade | 16.21 | 16.48 | 16.40 | 16.54 | 615.98 | 641.07 | 623.20 | 640.10 |
| Retail trade | 9.95 | 10.18 | 10.23 | 10.26 | 284.57 | 300.31 | 290.53 | 296.51 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 16.13 | 16.82 | 16.77 | 16.93 | 582.29 | 617.29 | 603.72 | 624.72 |
| Services | 15.17 | 15.68 | 15.63 | 15.81 | 493.03 | 514.30 | 504.85 | 518.57 |

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

| Industry | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003 ^P | Feb. 2003 ^P | Percent change from: Jan. 2003-Feb. 2003 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Total private: | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars | \$14.61 | \$14.90 | \$14.94 | \$14.98 | \$14.97 | \$15.08 | 0.7 |
| Constant (1982) dollars ² | 8.14 | 8.15 | 8.16 | 8.18 | 8.14 | N.A. | (3) |
| Goods-producing | 16.28 | 16.54 | 16.54 | 16.61 | 16.63 | 16.66 | .2 |
| Mining | 17.66 | 17.83 | 17.89 | 17.78 | 17.89 | 18.20 | 1.7 |
| Construction | 18.68 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.14 | 19.02 | 19.11 | .5 |
| Manufacturing | 15.17 | 15.44 | 15.44 | 15.48 | 15.53 | 15.58 | .3 |
| Excluding overtime ⁴ | 14.46 | 14.70 | 14.71 | 14.72 | 14.79 | 14.84 | .3 |
| Service-producing | 14.13 | 14.44 | 14.50 | 14.53 | 14.51 | 14.65 | 1.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 17.11 | 17.38 | 17.51 | 17.45 | 17.42 | 17.64 | 1.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 16.19 | 16.31 | 16.32 | 16.37 | 16.36 | 16.51 | .9 |
| Retail trade | 9.92 | 10.12 | 10.14 | 10.18 | 10.15 | 10.22 | .7 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 16.08 | 16.57 | 16.71 | 16.73 | 16.76 | 16.76 | .0 |
| Services | 15.04 | 15.40 | 15.46 | 15.49 | 15.49 | 15.65 | 1.0 |

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

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

³ Change was -.5 percent from December 2002 to

January 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.

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

(1982=100)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Feb. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003P | Feb. 2003P | Feb. 2002 | Oct. 2002 | Nov. 2002 | Dec. 2002 | Jan. 2003P | Feb. 2003P |
| Total private | 144.2 | 149.5 | 142.9 | 144.1 | 148.1 | 148.1 | 147.9 | 147.7 | 148.5 | 147.0 |
| Goods-producing | 101.4 | 103.3 | 99.3 | 97.3 | 106.1 | 103.7 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 104.1 | 101.7 |
| Mining | 52.3 | 51.3 | 49.4 | 49.6 | 54.6 | 52.3 | 52.3 | 51.3 | 51.8 | 52.3 |
| Construction | 162.4 | 168.9 | 159.7 | 151.1 | 182.3 | 175.2 | 174.4 | 175.4 | 180.2 | 168.6 |
| Manufacturing | 91.4 | 92.4 | 89.4 | 88.8 | 92.8 | 91.5 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 90.3 |
| Durable goods | 94.2 | 94.4 | 91.5 | 90.5 | 95.4 | 93.7 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 93.2 | 92.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 128.1 | 132.7 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 134.1 | 133.8 | 131.8 | 133.5 | 133.6 | 132.5 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 120.5 | 122.1 | 116.2 | 114.1 | 121.9 | 119.2 | 118.9 | 120.9 | 118.5 | 115.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 107.1 | 109.7 | 105.1 | 104.6 | 114.6 | 113.9 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 113.3 | 111.5 |
| Primary metal industries | 75.9 | 76.9 | 74.6 | 74.1 | 76.4 | 75.7 | 75.1 | 75.4 | 74.7 | 74.9 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products ... | 57.2 | 59.9 | 57.2 | 56.4 | 57.9 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 59.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 107.9 | 108.7 | 105.3 | 103.8 | 109.0 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 105.7 | 106.4 | 105.1 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 83.2 | 81.6 | 80.1 | 79.9 | 82.6 | 81.0 | 80.2 | 80.1 | 80.3 | 80.1 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 82.7 | 78.7 | 75.6 | 74.7 | 82.5 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 75.6 | 75.1 |
| Transportation equipment | 105.0 | 107.0 | 104.3 | 102.1 | 106.2 | 105.5 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 106.8 | 103.7 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 141.3 | 147.4 | 142.7 | 139.5 | 142.8 | 144.6 | 142.3 | 142.5 | 147.7 | 141.1 |
| Instruments and related products | 68.9 | 67.9 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 68.7 | 67.0 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 67.0 | 66.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 87.7 | 91.0 | 87.3 | 86.3 | 89.3 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 89.8 | 90.3 | 87.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 87.5 | 89.6 | 86.6 | 86.3 | 89.3 | 88.4 | 88.2 | 88.5 | 87.9 | 88.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 109.7 | 117.1 | 112.3 | 110.4 | 114.8 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 116.3 | 115.3 | 114.6 |
| Tobacco products | 50.5 | 56.0 | 53.2 | 50.5 | 51.3 | 54.0 | 52.9 | 50.9 | 50.4 | 50.8 |
| Textile mill products | 60.6 | 60.4 | 58.1 | 57.3 | 62.0 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 59.9 | 58.9 | 58.3 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 43.4 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.8 |
| Paper and allied products | 93.9 | 95.5 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 95.5 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 94.2 |
| Printing and publishing | 106.3 | 108.3 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 107.4 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 105.8 | 106.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 94.1 | 95.5 | 93.4 | 94.4 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 93.7 | 94.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 68.8 | 69.5 | 68.9 | 71.6 | 71.8 | 72.0 | 71.2 | 70.5 | 70.8 | 75.1 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 131.9 | 133.1 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 132.6 | 132.8 | 131.6 | 131.0 | 130.1 | 130.1 |
| Leather and leather products | 23.4 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 23.9 | 23.4 | 22.7 | 21.4 |
| Service-producing | 163.4 | 170.2 | 162.5 | 165.1 | 167.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 167.6 | 168.4 | 167.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 130.3 | 132.7 | 126.9 | 127.0 | 132.7 | 130.9 | 131.1 | 130.0 | 129.7 | 128.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 123.7 | 127.1 | 122.6 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 126.3 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 125.0 | 125.7 |
| Retail trade | 141.1 | 152.7 | 140.0 | 141.1 | 146.8 | 147.0 | 146.9 | 146.3 | 147.6 | 146.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 139.2 | 144.4 | 141.0 | 144.4 | 140.8 | 141.6 | 142.8 | 141.9 | 143.2 | 142.7 |
| Services | 207.7 | 213.9 | 207.3 | 211.6 | 211.1 | 213.9 | 213.8 | 213.6 | 214.7 | 213.5 |

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

(Percent)

| Time span | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Private nonfarm payrolls, 347 industries ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 1-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 55.3 | 58.6 | 53.6 | 58.4 | 55.5 | 57.8 | 57.1 | 54.8 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 60.4 | 58.1 |
| 2000 | 55.9 | 57.5 | 57.9 | 51.2 | 50.1 | 55.8 | 57.8 | 51.4 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 53.2 | 52.7 |
| 2001 | 49.4 | 45.7 | 50.3 | 42.4 | 47.3 | 43.2 | 44.5 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 44.1 |
| 2002 | 47.3 | 41.4 | 49.7 | 47.8 | 50.9 | 49.4 | 48.6 | 48.8 | 49.3 | 48.3 | 45.8 | 44.4 |
| 2003 | P49.6 | P41.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 3-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 59.2 | 57.6 | 59.5 | 55.2 | 60.2 | 57.2 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 59.7 | 58.9 | 61.2 | 60.7 |
| 2000 | 60.4 | 61.4 | 58.4 | 53.2 | 52.4 | 55.5 | 56.6 | 56.2 | 51.2 | 51.0 | 53.2 | 51.6 |
| 2001 | 45.5 | 46.1 | 40.8 | 43.4 | 37.8 | 43.2 | 39.3 | 38.0 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 36.3 | 38.9 |
| 2002 | 40.1 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 46.5 | 48.0 | 50.1 | 47.1 | 45.1 | 47.3 | 45.1 | 43.1 | P45.0 |
| 2003 | P40.3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 60.2 | 58.9 | 58.5 | 59.7 | 57.2 | 60.8 | 61.2 | 62.5 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 62.8 |
| 2000 | 61.1 | 59.4 | 58.1 | 57.9 | 54.2 | 52.4 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 52.4 | 48.7 | 45.7 | 46.5 |
| 2001 | 44.7 | 42.7 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 35.6 | 37.0 | 32.4 | 34.3 | 33.1 | 34.1 | 35.6 |
| 2002 | 37.0 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 46.5 | 46.0 | 46.5 | 43.1 | 40.8 | P43.9 | P39.2 | |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 61.2 | 60.1 | 58.2 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 61.5 | 62.2 | 61.1 | 63.8 | 62.2 | 59.7 | 60.5 |
| 2000 | 61.4 | 59.9 | 58.8 | 56.2 | 55.3 | 53.6 | 53.0 | 51.0 | 47.7 | 45.2 | 44.5 | 42.9 |
| 2001 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 38.9 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 36.2 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 34.0 |
| 2002 | 35.2 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 40.5 | 39.9 | P40.9 | P38.0 | | | | |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 1-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 47.4 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 43.4 | 50.0 | 42.6 | 46.0 | 45.6 | 51.5 | 49.3 |
| 2000 | 44.9 | 52.2 | 49.3 | 46.0 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 57.4 | 36.8 | 39.0 | 42.3 | 47.1 | 40.8 |
| 2001 | 34.9 | 26.8 | 38.2 | 29.0 | 28.3 | 30.5 | 34.9 | 25.7 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 25.0 | 30.9 |
| 2002 | 35.3 | 37.9 | 40.4 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 40.4 | 48.9 | 41.9 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 37.1 |
| 2003 | P46.7 | P39.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 3-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 41.2 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 46.3 | 42.3 | 44.1 | 47.8 | 45.2 |
| 2000 | 48.2 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 44.5 | 46.7 | 52.2 | 46.0 | 38.6 | 29.0 | 34.2 | 39.0 | 36.0 |
| 2001 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 18.4 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 23.2 | 17.3 | 19.1 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 18.0 |
| 2002 | 24.6 | 30.1 | 37.1 | 38.6 | 40.1 | 41.2 | 38.6 | 34.6 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 28.3 | P32.0 |
| 2003 | P29.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 40.4 | 37.5 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 48.2 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 47.4 |
| 2000 | 47.8 | 45.2 | 44.5 | 50.0 | 41.9 | 37.9 | 36.0 | 35.3 | 32.4 | 26.1 | 21.3 | 21.7 |
| 2001 | 20.2 | 16.9 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 17.6 | 16.5 |
| 2002 | 19.9 | 26.8 | 29.8 | 38.2 | 36.4 | 34.2 | 31.6 | 26.8 | 24.6 | P26.8 | P24.3 | |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 38.6 | 34.6 | 32.4 | 36.0 | 37.9 | 39.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 44.5 |
| 2000 | 49.3 | 44.1 | 39.3 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 34.2 | 33.8 | 28.7 | 22.1 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 14.0 |
| 2001 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 13.6 |
| 2002 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 24.6 | 22.1 | P25.0 | P22.1 | | | | |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus

one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.