United States Department of Labor

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

Technical information:
Household data:

## Establishment data:

Media contact:
(202) 691-6378
http://www.bls.gov/cps/
691-6555
http://www.bls.gov/ces/
691-5902

USDL 03-46

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST), Friday, February 7, 2003.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2003

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


## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

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

## Revisions to Household Survey Data

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

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

| Category | Quarterly averages$2002$ |  | Monthly data |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec.- } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ \text { change } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2002 |  | 2003 |  |
|  | III | IV | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Labor force status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. $\qquad$ <br> Employment. $\qquad$ <br> Unemployment $\qquad$ <br> Not in labor force. $\qquad$ | 145,181 | 145,241 | 145,180 | 145,150 | 145,838 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  | 136,804 | 136,657 | 136,542 | 136,439 | 137,536 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
|  | 8,377 | 8,584 | 8,637 | 8,711 | 8,302 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  | 72,686 | 73,302 | 73,369 | 73,591 | 74,059 | ${ }^{1}$ ) |
|  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers $\qquad$ <br> Adult men $\qquad$ <br> Adult women. $\qquad$ <br> Teenagers $\qquad$ <br> White ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ <br> Black or African American ${ }^{2}$. $\qquad$ <br> Hispanic or Latino ethnicity <br> ESTABLISHMENT DATA | $r$5.85.35.016.75.19.97.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 5.9 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.2 \\ 16.1 \\ 5.1 \\ 10.7 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 5.9 \\ 5.6 \\ 5.0 \\ 16.8 \\ 5.2 \\ 10.8 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6.05.65.216.45.111.27.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.7 \\ 5.4 \\ 4.7 \\ 16.8 \\ 5.1 \\ 10.3 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (1) |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment..................... | 130,844 <br> 23,787 <br> 6,544 <br> 16,691 <br> 107,057 <br> 23,308 <br> 41,299 <br> 21,270 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p130,792 } \\ \text { p23,625 } \\ \text { p6,544 } \\ \text { p16,529 } \\ \text { p107,167 } \\ \text { p23,228 } \\ \text { p41,415 } \\ \text { p21,358 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130,817 \\ 23,631 \\ 6,543 \\ 16,537 \\ 107,186 \\ 23,247 \\ 41,404 \\ 21,364 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p130,661 } \\ \text { p23,557 } \\ \text { p6,546 } \\ \text { p16,457 } \\ \text { p107,104 } \\ \text { p23,148 } \\ \text { p41,456 } \\ \text { p21,362 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | p130,804 <br> p23,557 <br> p6,567 <br> p16,441 <br> p107,247 <br> p23,249 <br> p41,491 <br> p21,366 | p143 |
| Goods-producing ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | p0 |
| Construction. |  |  |  |  |  | p21 |
| Manufacturing.. |  |  |  |  |  | p-16 |
| Service-producing ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | p143 |
| Retail trade. |  |  |  |  |  | p101 |
| Services. |  |  |  |  |  | p35 |
| Government. |  |  |  |  |  | p4 |
| Total private................................... | Hours of work ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 34.1 \\ 40.8 \\ 4.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p34.2 } \\ \text { p40.7 } \\ \text { p4.1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 34.2 \\ 40.6 \\ 4.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | p34.1p40.9p4.2 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p34.2 } \\ \text { p40.8 } \\ \text { p4.1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{p} 0.1 \\ \mathrm{p}-.1 \\ \mathrm{p}-.1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Manufacturing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overtime. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private. | Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 147.9 | p147.9 | 147.9 | p147.6 | p148.1 | p0.5 |
|  | Earnings ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average hourly earnings, total private. $\qquad$ | \$14.81 | p\$14.94 | \$14.94 | p\$14.98 | p\$14.98 | p\$0.00 |
| Average weekly earnings, total private. | 505.14 | p510.45 | 510.95 | p510.82 | p512.32 | p1.50 |

[^0]Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)
Total employment in January was 137.5 million. The employment-population ratio-the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs-was 62.5 percent. The civilian labor force in January was 145.8 million and the labor force participation rate was 66.3 percent. (See table A-1.)

## Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

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

## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

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

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

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

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

## Revisions to Household Survey Data

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

- Beginning in January 2003, population controls based on the results of Census 2000 were used in the monthly CPS estimation process, and data for the 3 prior years were revised to reflect these new controls. (Previously, estimates for January 1990 through December 2002 were based on 1990 Census population controls adjusted for the estimated undercount.) The Census 2000-based controls increased the size of the civilian noninstitutional population by over 3 million. As a result, they also increased the estimates of employment and unemployment. Since the increases were roughly proportional, however, the overall unemployment rate did not change significantly.
- In addition to the shift to Census 2000-based controls, the U.S. Census Bureau introduced another large upward adjustment $(+941,000)$ to the CPS population controls in January 2003 as part of its annual update of population estimates. BLS does not anticipate revising historical data to reflect this additional adjustment. This accords with usual practice regarding intercensal population changes. Thus, the population levels for January 2003 (and beyond) and the levels of employment and unemployment are not strictly comparable with those for earlier months. The additional adjustment to the population taken in January 2003 raised the number of employed by about 575,000 and the number of unemployed by about 40,000 . The adjustment had a negligible effect on the overall unemployment rate and other ratios.
- The questions on race and Hispanic origin in the CPS were modified in January 2003 to comply with the new standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting federal data on race and ethnicity. A major change under those standards is that respondents may select more than one race when responding to the survey. Respondents continued to be asked a separate question to determine if they are Hispanic, which is considered an ethnicity rather than a race. Under the new standards, the question on Hispanic ethnicity was reworded and placed before the question on race. Persons who report that they are Hispanic or Latino also are classified separately by the race (or races) they consider themselves to be. Based on the evidence obtained from a special supplement to the CPS in May 2002, the new questions have little effect on the unemployment rate overall and for most major worker groups. An exception was the jobless rate for Hispanics; the May 2002 results indicate that their unemployment rate may be somewhat higher based on the new questions.
- To accommodate the race categories under the new guidelines, the Employment Situation news release now presents data for persons who report they are white (and no other race), black or African American (and no other race), and Asian (and no other race). Results from the May supplement indicate that the unemployment rates for these groups are comparable to the rates for these categories using the old classifications that allowed only one race to be identified. The published labor force estimates for the groups, however, are smaller because those estimates no longer include persons who report that they belong to more than one race. In addition, under the old classification scheme, Asians were included in a single category with Pacific Islanders. There are now two separate categories:
(1) Asians and (2) Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. Data for three race categoriesNative Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and persons of more than one race-are included in the total employment and unemployment estimates in this release but are not shown separately because of their small sample sizes. Estimates are presented separately for Hispanics, who can be of any race.
- Adjustments were made to both the second-stage and composite weighting procedures to adapt them to the new race/ethnic classification system. These adjustments also should enhance the stability over time of national and state/substate labor force estimates for demographic groups. Composite weights could not be calculated for the January 2003 data, however, because that procedure requires the use of both the current and the previous month's information. Because the race/ethnic groups differ between December and January, compositing could not be done for January. The effect of compositing is different each month; thus, January estimates could not be adjusted to make them comparable with those for other months. The effect on the national unemployment rate is probably negligible.
- In January 2003, the CPS adopted the 2002 Census industry and occupational classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system. These new classification systems create breaks in the time series for industry and occupational data at all levels of aggregation. As a result, the former industry and occupational categories have been discontinued. Employment and unemployment estimates using the new industry and occupational classifications were developed for 2000-02 by recoding previously collected information. Still, it will take several additional years under the new classification systems to collect enough industry and occupational data to allow for seasonal adjustment.

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

## Revision of seasonally adjusted data

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

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

As previously discussed, seasonal adjustment of series on industry and occupation was discontinued. The new industry classification system also led to a modification of the procedure for seasonally adjusting total CPS employment and, indirectly, labor force levels and the unemployment rate. Previously, the seasonally adjusted estimate of household employment was obtained by adding up the directly-calculated seasonally adjusted estimates for eight age-sex-industry series. These eight series consisted of teenage men, teenage women, men age 20 and over, and women age 20 and over in agriculture and in nonagricultural industries. The new industrial classification system decreased the size of agriculture substantially by moving
some industries to the nonagricultural sector. When the smaller agriculture estimate was disaggregated by sex and age, several of the components became extremely small. For this reason, only total employment for the four age and sex groups is being directly seasonally adjusted, and the sum of these four groups constitutes the seasonally adjusted total employment level. This change in procedure does not appreciably affect the measures. Seasonally adjusted series for agriculture and nonagricultural industries are now being obtained by direct adjustment.

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

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

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

| Month and year | As first computed | As revised | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2002 |  |  |  |
| January .. | 5.6 | 5.6 | . 0 |
| February | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.1 |
| March | 5.7 | 5.7 | . 0 |
| April | 6.0 | 5.9 | -. 1 |
| May | 5.8 | 5.8 | . 0 |
| June | 5.9 | 5.8 | -. 1 |
| July | 5.9 | 5.8 | -. 1 |
| August. | 5.7 | 5.8 | . 1 |
| September.. | 5.6 | 5.7 | . 1 |
| October | 5.7 | 5.8 | . 1 |
| November . | 6.0 | 5.9 | -. 1 |
| December | 6.0 | 6.0 | . 0 |

## Changes in data presentation

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

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age. Estimates of employment for agriculture and nonagricultural industries no longer appear in this table. These series have been modified
to reflect the new industrial classification system and seasonal adjustment practices; they now appear in "Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status."

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age. Estimates presented in this table have been modified to comply with the new standards for presenting data on race. Hence, data for January 2003 forward are presented for persons who report that they are white (and no other race), black or African American (and no other race), and Asian (and no other race). Race-specific unemployment rates for 16- to 19-year-old men and women are no longer presented. Estimates for persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino, formerly presented in this table, are now presented in "Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age ."

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age. This new table presents estimates for persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. The detail has been expanded to include not seasonally adjusted data for the major sex and age groups.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment. This table replaces old table A-3.

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status. This new table contains employment estimates by class of worker and persons at work part time, previously shown in old table A-4. As noted above, employment estimates for the revised total agriculture and related industries and for total nonagricultural industries are now presented in this table. Estimates for unpaid family workers (in both agriculture and related industries and nonagricultural industries) and for private household workers will no longer be seasonally adjusted. Employment estimates by marital status now are presented in "Table A-6. Selected employment indicators," and employment estimates by occupation are presented in "Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted."

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators. This new table contains employment estimates by sex and expanded age detail. It also contains employment estimates by marital status and full- and part-time status. Seasonally adjusted estimates for women who maintain families no longer will be presented.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted. This table replaces old table A9 and has been expanded to include greater age detail for unemployment estimates. It also contains estimates by marital status and full- and part-time status. Seasonally adjusted estimates for women 55 years and over and for women who maintain families no longer will be presented; alternatively, not seasonally adjusted data will be presented.

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

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

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by industry, not seasonally adjusted. This new table contains unemployment estimates for major industry groups based on the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.

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

## Changes to LABSTAT

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

Table C. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | 2001 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 216,315 | 216,506 | 216,663 | 216,823 | 217,006 | 217,198 | 217,407 | 217,630 | 217,866 | 218,107 | 218,340 | 218,548 | 218,741 |
| Civilian labor force | 144,379 | 143,826 | 144,510 | 144,367 | 144,763 | 144,911 | 144,852 | 144,786 | 145,123 | 145,634 | 145,393 | 145,180 | 145,150 |
| Participation rate | 66.7 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.4 |
| Employed ........ | 136,067 | 135,791 | 136,450 | 136,143 | 136,196 | 136,487 | 136,383 | 136,343 | 136,757 | 137,312 | 136,988 | 136,542 | 136,439 |
| Employment-population ratio .......... | 62.9 | 62.7 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 62.4 |
| Unemployed ................................. | 8,312 | 8,035 | 8,060 | 8,224 | 8,567 | 8,424 | 8,469 | 8,443 | 8,366 | 8,321 | 8,405 | 8,637 | 8,711 |
| Unemployment rate ..................... | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$...... | 95,794 | 95,875 | 95,929 | 95,999 | 96,116 | 96,205 | 96,375 | 96,468 | 96,552 | 96,732 | 96,860 | 97,022 | 97,139 |
| Civilian labor force ........................... | 73,283 | 73,111 | 73,269 | 73,307 | 73,525 | 73,766 | 73,689 | 73,670 | 73,802 | 74,108 | 73,883 | 73,770 | 73,744 |
| Participation rate | 76.5 | 76.3 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 76.7 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 75.9 |
| Employed | 69,543 | 69,351 | 69,591 | 69,517 | 69,627 | 69,918 | 69,739 | 69,792 | 69,895 | 70,213 | 69,921 | 69,617 | 69,600 |
| Employment-population ratio .......... | 72.6 | 72.3 | 72.5 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 71.8 | 71.6 |
| Unemployed | 3,740 | 3,760 | 3,678 | 3,789 | 3,898 | 3,848 | 3,950 | 3,879 | 3,906 | 3,895 | 3,962 | 4,153 | 4,145 |
| Unemployment rate ............... | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$...... | 104,490 | 104,553 | 104,668 | 104,752 | 104,871 | 104,977 | 105,089 | 105,190 | 105,334 | 105,421 | 105,509 | 105,594 | 105,678 |
| Civilian labor force | 63,381 | 63,093 | 63,603 | 63,314 | 63,616 | 63,551 | 63,556 | 63,534 | 63,760 | 63,858 | 63,975 | 63,921 | 64,036 |
| Participation rate | 60.7 | 60.3 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 60.6 |
| Employed ... | 60,093 | 60,058 | 60,441 | 60,161 | 60,237 | 60,262 | 60,320 | 60,262 | 60,581 | 60,675 | 60,668 | 60,697 | 60,676 |
| Employment-population ratio .......... | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.7 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.4 |
| Unemployed | 3,288 | 3,035 | 3,163 | 3,153 | 3,379 | 3,289 | 3,236 | 3,272 | 3,180 | 3,184 | 3,308 | 3,224 | 3,360 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$...... | 16,030 | 16,078 | 16,065 | 16,073 | 16,019 | 16,017 | 15,943 | 15,972 | 15,980 | 15,954 | 15,971 | 15,933 | 15,925 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,715 | 7,623 | 7,637 | 7,746 | 7,622 | 7,594 | 7,607 | 7,581 | 7,561 | 7,667 | 7,535 | 7,489 | 7,369 |
| Participation rate | 48.1 | 47.4 | 47.5 | 48.2 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 47.3 | 48.1 | 47.2 | 47.0 | 46.3 |
| Employed .. | 6,430 | 6,382 | 6,418 | 6,464 | 6,331 | 6,307 | 6,324 | 6,289 | 6,280 | 6,425 | 6,400 | 6,228 | 6,164 |
| Employment-population ratio | 40.1 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 38.7 |
| Unemployed ................................ | 1,285 | 1,241 | 1,219 | 1,282 | 1,290 | 1,287 | 1,283 | 1,292 | 1,280 | 1,243 | 1,135 | 1,261 | 1,206 |
| Unemployment rate ...................... | 16.7 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December
2002. Data also reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey.

## Upcoming Changes to National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

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

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

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

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

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

## Explanatory Note

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

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

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12 th, 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 employmentpopulation 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 90percent 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 samplebased 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 samplebased 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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 216,506 | 218,741 | 219,897 | 216,506 | 218,107 | 218,340 | 218,548 | 218,741 | 219,897 |
| Civilian labor force .................. | 143,228 | 144,807 | 145,301 | 143,826 | 145,634 | 145,393 | 145,180 | 145,150 | 145,838 |
| Participation rate | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.1 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.3 |
| Employed | 134,177 | 136,599 | 135,907 | 135,791 | 137,312 | 136,988 | 136,542 | 136,439 | 137,536 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.0 | 62.4 | 61.8 | 62.7 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 62.4 | 62.5 |
| Unemployed .............. | 9,051 | 8,209 | 9,395 | 8,035 | 8,321 | 8,405 | 8,637 | 8,711 | 8,302 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Not in labor force ........ | 73,278 | 73,934 | 74,596 | 72,679 | 72,473 | 72,947 | 73,369 | 73,591 | 74,059 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 4,938 | 4,227 | 4,779 | 4,836 | 4,702 | 4,542 | 4,727 | 4,546 | 4,676 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 104,030 | 105,195 | 105,767 | 104,030 | 104,863 | 104,985 | 105,094 | 105,195 | 105,767 |
| Civilian labor force | 76,519 | 77,197 | 77,306 | 76,977 | 78,013 | 77,727 | 77,618 | 77,492 | 77,693 |
| Participation rate | 73.6 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 74.0 | 74.4 | 74.0 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.5 |
| Employed .................... | 71,285 | 72,437 | 71,716 | 72,562 | 73,402 | 73,151 | 72,773 | 72,690 | 72,994 |
| Employment-population ratio | 68.5 | 68.9 | 67.8 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 69.7 | 69.2 | 69.1 | 69.0 |
| Unemployed ............ | 5,235 | 4,760 | 5,590 | 4,415 | 4,610 | 4,575 | 4,845 | 4,801 | 4,699 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.8 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 27,510 | 27,998 | 28,461 | 27,053 | 26,851 | 27,258 | 27,476 | 27,703 | 28,074 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 95,875 | 97,139 | 97,635 | 95,875 | 96,732 | 96,860 | 97,022 | 97,139 | 97,635 |
| Civilian labor force | 72,964 | 73,666 | 73,896 | 73,111 | 74,108 | 73,883 | 73,770 | 73,744 | 73,993 |
| Participation rate | 76.1 | 75.8 | 75.7 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 75.9 | 75.8 |
| Employed .. | 68,408 | 69,503 | 69,001 | 69,351 | 70,213 | 69,921 | 69,617 | 69,600 | 69,967 |
| Employment-population ratio | 71.4 | 71.6 | 70.7 | 72.3 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.7 |
| Unemployed ........ | 4,556 | 4,163 | 4,895 | 3,760 | 3,895 | 3,962 | 4,153 | 4,145 | 4,026 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Not in labor force .......... | 22,911 | 23,473 | 23,739 | 22,765 | 22,623 | 22,977 | 23,252 | 23,394 | 23,642 |
| Women, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 112,476 | 113,546 | 114,130 | 112,476 | 113,243 | 113,355 | 113,455 | 113,546 | 114,130 |
| Civilian labor force | 66,708 | 67,610 | 67,995 | 66,850 | 67,621 | 67,667 | 67,562 | 67,658 | 68,144 |
| Participation rate | 59.3 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.4 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 |
| Employed | 62,892 | 64,162 | 64,191 | 63,229 | 63,910 | 63,837 | 63,769 | 63,749 | 64,542 |
| Employment-population ratio | 55.9 | 56.5 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 56.6 |
| Unemployed | 3,816 | 3,448 | 3,804 | 3,620 | 3,711 | 3,829 | 3,792 | 3,909 | 3,603 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Not in labor force .......... | 45,768 | 45,936 | 46,135 | 45,627 | 45,622 | 45,689 | 45,893 | 45,888 | 45,985 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 104,553 | 105,678 | 106,235 | 104,553 | 105,421 | 105,509 | 105,594 | 105,678 | 106,235 |
| Civilian labor force | 63,205 | 64,100 | 64,578 | 63,093 | 63,858 | 63,975 | 63,921 | 64,036 | 64,479 |
| Participation rate | 60.5 | 60.7 | 60.8 | 60.3 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.7 |
| Employed ... | 59,927 | 61,103 | 61,294 | 60,058 | 60,675 | 60,668 | 60,697 | 60,676 | 61,443 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.3 | 57.8 | 57.7 | 57.4 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.8 |
| Unemployed ............. | 3,278 | 2,997 | 3,284 | 3,035 | 3,184 | 3,308 | 3,224 | 3,360 | 3,035 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Not in labor force | 41,348 | 41,578 | 41,657 | 41,459 | 41,563 | 41,533 | 41,673 | 41,642 | 41,757 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 16,078 | 15,925 | 16,027 | 16,078 | 15,954 | 15,971 | 15,933 | 15,925 | 16,027 |
| Civilian labor force .................... | 7,059 | 7,041 | 6,828 | 7,623 | 7,667 | 7,535 | 7,489 | 7,369 | 7,366 |
| Participation rate | 43.9 | 44.2 | 42.6 | 47.4 | 48.1 | 47.2 | 47.0 | 46.3 | 46.0 |
| Employed ............................. | 5,843 | 5,992 | 5,612 | 6,382 | 6,425 | 6,400 | 6,228 | 6,164 | 6,125 |
| Employment-population ratio | 36.3 | 37.6 | 35.0 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.2 |
| Unemployed ........... | 1,216 | 1,049 | 1,216 | 1,241 | 1,243 | 1,135 | 1,261 | 1,206 | 1,241 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.2 | 14.9 | 17.8 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 |
| Not in labor force .......... | 9,019 | 8,884 | 9,200 | 8,455 | 8,287 | 8,436 | 8,444 | 8,555 | 8,661 |

[^1]2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, and age | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. 2003 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 179,079 | 180,580 | 180,460 | 179,079 | 180,146 | 180,306 | 180,450 | 180,580 | 180,460 |
| Civilian labor force ......... | 119,052 | 119,779 | 119,712 | 119,474 | 120,502 | 120,479 | 120,345 | 120,093 | 120,084 |
| Participation rate | 66.5 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 66.5 |
| Employed | 112,188 | 113,916 | 112,735 | 113,459 | 114,373 | 114,294 | 114,128 | 113,910 | 113,995 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.6 | 63.1 | 62.5 | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 63.1 | 63.2 |
| Unemployed ........................ | 6,865 | 5,864 | 6,978 | 6,015 | 6,129 | 6,184 | 6,218 | 6,184 | 6,089 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Not in labor force | 60,027 | 60,801 | 60,748 | 59,605 | 59,644 | 59,828 | 60,104 | 60,487 | 60,376 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 61,565 | 62,007 | 61,915 | 61,690 | 62,298 | 62,243 | 62,229 | 62,112 | 62,003 |
| Participation rate | 76.5 | 76.2 | 76.0 | 76.6 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 76.3 | 76.2 |
| Employed ........... | 58,002 | 58,914 | 58,164 | 58,823 | 59,328 | 59,246 | 59,127 | 59,053 | 58,994 |
| Employment-population ratio | 72.0 | 72.4 | 71.4 | 73.0 | 73.1 | 73.0 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 72.5 |
| Unemployed | 3,564 | 3,093 | 3,752 | 2,868 | 2,970 | 2,997 | 3,102 | 3,059 | 3,009 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 51,527 | 51,814 | 52,078 | 51,345 | 51,817 | 51,909 | 51,785 | 51,752 | 51,909 |
| Participation rate | 60.0 | 59.8 | 60.2 | 59.7 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 59.8 | 59.7 | 60.0 |
| Employed | 49,161 | 49,790 | 49,783 | 49,145 | 49,563 | 49,601 | 49,586 | 49,488 | 49,768 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.2 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.1 | 57.5 |
| Unemployed | 2,366 | 2,024 | 2,295 | 2,201 | 2,255 | 2,308 | 2,199 | 2,264 | 2,141 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 5,960 | 5,959 | 5,719 | 6,439 | 6,387 | 6,328 | 6,332 | 6,230 | 6,172 |
| Participation rate | 47.3 | 47.3 | 45.8 | 51.1 | 50.7 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 49.4 | 49.4 |
| Employed | 5,025 | 5,212 | 4,788 | 5,492 | 5,482 | 5,448 | 5,415 | 5,369 | 5,232 |
| Employment-population ratio .. | 39.9 | 41.4 | 38.3 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 41.9 |
| Unemployed ...... | 935 | 747 | 930 | 947 | 905 | 880 | 917 | 861 | 940 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.7 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 15.2 |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 25,383 | 25,784 | 25,484 | 25,383 | 25,675 | 25,717 | 25,751 | 25,784 | 25,484 |
| Civilian labor force $\qquad$ <br> Participation rate | 16,337 | 16,736 | 16,270 | 16,463 | 16,789 | 16,682 | 16,540 | 16,706 | 16,374 |
|  | 64.4 | 64.9 | 63.8 | 64.9 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 64.3 |
| Employed ..................................................................... | 14,658 | 14,951 | 14,496 | 14,849 | 15,148 | 15,027 | 14,754 | 14,827 | 14,684 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.7 | 58.0 | 56.9 | 58.5 | 59.0 | 58.4 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 |
| Unemployed ................................................................ | 1,679 | 1,785 | 1,774 | 1,614 | 1,641 | 1,656 | 1,786 | 1,879 | 1,690 |
| Unemployment rate <br> Not in labor force | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.3 |
|  | 9,046 | 9,048 | 9,214 | 8,921 | 8,886 | 9,034 | 9,211 | 9,078 | 9,110 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force $\qquad$ <br> Participation rate $\qquad$ | 7,336 | 7,338 | 7,258 | 7,330 | 7,466 | 7,413 | 7,250 | 7,311 | 7,233 |
|  | 72.6 | 71.3 | 71.3 | 72.5 | 72.9 | 72.2 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 71.0 |
| Employed ................................... | 6,612 | 6,550 | 6,419 | 6,687 | 6,762 | 6,682 | 6,480 | 6,543 | 6,489 |
| Employment-population ratio | 65.4 | 63.6 | 63.0 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 65.1 | 63.0 | 63.6 | 63.7 |
|  | 724 | 788 | 840 | 643 | 704 | 731 | 770 | 768 | 744 |
| Unemployment rate .................................................... | 9.9 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force $\qquad$ <br> Participation rate $\qquad$ | 8,244 | 8,573 | 8,299 | 8,273 | 8,422 | 8,390 | 8,442 | 8,540 | 8,327 |
|  | 64.0 | 65.6 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 65.4 | 64.4 |
| Employed | 7,517 | 7,826 | 7,575 | 7,570 | 7,737 | 7,676 | 7,685 | 7,712 | 7,629 |
| Employment-population ratio | 58.4 | 59.9 | 58.6 | 58.8 | 59.5 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.0 |
|  | 727 | 747 | 724 | 703 | 685 | 715 | 757 | 827 | 698 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 757 | 826 | 712 | 860 | 901 | 879 | 849 | 855 | 813 |
| Participation rate | 31.5 | 34.0 | 30.1 | 35.7 | 37.2 | 36.3 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 34.4 |
| Employed | 529 | 575 | 503 | 593 | 649 | 669 | 590 | 571 | 566 |
| Employment-population ratio | 22.0 | 23.7 | 21.3 | 24.6 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 23.9 |
| Unemployed | 229 | 250 | 210 | 267 | 252 | 210 | 259 | 284 | 247 |
| Unemployment rate .................................................... | 30.2 | 30.3 | 29.4 | 31.1 | 28.0 | 23.9 | 30.5 | 33.2 | 30.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASIAN ${ }^{2}$ <br> Civilian noninstutional population |  | 9,980 | 8,992 | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right.$ ) |
| Civilian labor force ................... | 6,408 | 6,720 | 6,036 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Participation rate | 65.9 | 67.3 | 67.1 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employed | 6,050 | 6,322 | 5,698 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | (3) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.2 | 63.3 | 63.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ |
| Unemployed | 358 | 398 | 338 | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ |
| Not in labor force | 3,317 | 3,260 | 2,956 | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | (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 excluded. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

3 Data not available.

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

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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 25,493 | 26,436 | 26,994 | 25,493 | 26,184 | 26,272 | 26,355 | 26,436 | 26,994 |
| Civilian labor force ..................... | 17,594 | 18,148 | 18,540 | 17,667 | 18,103 | 18,049 | 18,169 | 18,134 | 18,614 |
| Participation rate | 69.0 | 68.6 | 68.7 | 69.3 | 69.1 | 68.7 | 68.9 | 68.6 | 69.0 |
| Employed ............ | 16,071 | 16,713 | 16,908 | 16,300 | 16,739 | 16,637 | 16,755 | 16,708 | 17,155 |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.0 | 63.2 | 62.6 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.3 | 63.6 | 63.2 | 63.5 |
| Unemployed | 1,523 | 1,435 | 1,632 | 1,368 | 1,363 | 1,412 | 1,414 | 1,425 | 1,459 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Not in labor force ........ | 7,899 | 8,288 | 8,454 | 7,826 | 8,082 | 8,223 | 8,186 | 8,303 | 8,380 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 9,754 | 10,170 | 10,488 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Participation rate | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.8 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employed ............ | 9,013 | 9,422 | 9,703 | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employment-population ratio | 77.2 | 77.4 | 77.6 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Unemployed ........................ | 741 | 747 | 785 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force $\qquad$ | 6,764 | 6,938 | 7,110 | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) |
| Participation rate | 59.8 | 59.1 | 59.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed ............................ | 6,196 | 6,437 | 6,509 | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ )\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ )\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employment-population ratio | 54.8 | 54.8 | 54.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed | 569 | 501 | 601 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Unemployment rate ............ | 8.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | (2) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ................................... | 1,076 | 1,040 | 943 |  |  |  |  | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{0}$ |
| Participation rate | 42.9 | 41.5 | 37.5 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{0}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employed ................ | 863 | 853 | 696 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employment-population ratio | 34.4 | 34.0 | 27.6 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Unemployed ...................... | 213 | 187 | 247 | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ |
| Unemployment rate | 19.8 | 18.0 | 26.2 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |

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.
All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census

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

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment
(Numbers in thousands)


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: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of
Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January

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

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status
(In thousands)

| Category | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and related industries | 2,182 | 2,144 | 2,134 | 2,373 | 2,315 | 2,483 | 2,314 | 2,342 | 2,314 |
| Wage and salary workers ................................................ | 1,160 | 1,141 | 1,091 | 1,274 | 1,310 | 1,394 | 1,219 | 1,260 | 1,195 |
| Self-employed workers ................................................... | 990 | 976 | 1,014 | 1,052 | 974 | 1,040 | 1,060 | 1,038 | 1,071 |
| Unpaid family workers . | 31 | 28 | 29 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |
| Nonagricultural industries | 131,995 | 134,454 | 133,773 | 133,339 | 134,979 | 134,537 | 134,206 | 134,080 | 135,142 |
| Wage and salary workers | 123,395 | 125,206 | 124,501 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) |
| Government ........ | 19,393 | 19,660 | 19,924 | 19,306 | 19,746 | 19,692 | 19,647 | 19,551 | 19,868 |
| Private industries | 104,002 | 105,546 | 104,578 | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ |
| Private households | 763 | 729 | 692 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) |
| Other industries | 103,239 | 104,817 | 103,886 | 104,526 | 105,259 | 104,947 | 104,365 | 104,673 | 105,192 |
| Self-employed workers | 8,486 | 9,170 | 9,216 | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ | $\binom{2}{1}$ |
| Unpaid family workers ...................................................... | 114 | 78 | 56 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons... | 4,564 | 4,385 | 5,135 | 4,122 | 4,356 | 4,343 | 4,329 | 4,273 | 4,643 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 3,149 | 3,023 | 3,566 | 2,661 | 2,814 | 2,888 | 2,855 | 2,893 | 3,027 |
| Could only find part-time work ........................................ | 1,056 | 1,084 | 1,245 | 1,098 | 1,177 | 1,133 | 1,159 | 1,110 | 1,297 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons ................................... | 18,684 | 19,704 | 19,374 | 18,606 | 18,928 | 18,685 | 18,727 | 18,555 | 19,314 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,453 | 4,278 | 5,003 | 3,998 | 4,266 | 4,274 | 4,272 | 4,219 | 4,496 |
| Slack work or business conditions ................................... | 3,094 | 2,961 | 3,494 | 2,599 | 2,755 | 2,857 | 2,816 | 2,854 | 2,947 |
| Could only find part-time work ........................................ | 1,045 | 1,069 | 1,224 | 1,084 | 1,172 | 1,122 | 1,158 | 1,097 | 1,267 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons ................................... | 18,294 | 19,332 | 19,005 | 18,246 | 18,555 | 18,347 | 18,361 | 18,197 | 18,984 |

${ }^{1}$ 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. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators
(In thousands)


[^2]data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Characteristic | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $2002$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 8,035 | 8,711 | 8,302 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,241 | 1,206 | 1,241 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 16.8 |
| 16 to 17 years | 525 | 481 | 546 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 16.2 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 18.3 |
| 18 to 19 years | 714 | 718 | 697 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.9 |
| 20 years and over | 6,795 | 7,505 | 7,061 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| 20 to 24 years .... | 1,401 | 1,444 | 1,392 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| 25 years and over ..................................................... | 5,394 | 5,924 | 5,675 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | 4,738 | 5,084 | 4,833 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,859 | 1,980 | 1,921 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,663 | 1,747 | 1,657 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,216 | 1,356 | 1,256 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| 55 years and over | 704 | 892 | 890 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,415 | 4,801 | 4,699 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| 16 to 19 years.. | 655 | 657 | 673 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 18.2 |
| 16 to 17 years | 285 | 251 | 287 | 20.2 | 21.5 | 17.2 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 19.3 |
| 18 to 19 years | 376 | 398 | 392 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.6 |
| 20 years and over | 3,760 | 4,145 | 4,026 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| 20 to 24 years .............................................................. | 792 | 796 | 775 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.7 |
| 25 years and over ........................................................ | 2,969 | 3,309 | 3,256 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................................................ | 2,547 | 2,803 | 2,748 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 25 to 34 years .......................................................... | 988 | 1,067 | 1,091 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| 35 to 44 years | 882 | 939 | 932 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 45 to 54 years ........................................................ | 677 | 797 | 725 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| 55 years and over ...................................................... | 422 | 505 | 507 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,620 | 3,909 | 3,603 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................................... | 586 | 549 | 567 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.5 |
| 16 to 17 years | 240 | 231 | 259 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 17.3 |
| 18 to 19 years | 338 | 319 | 304 | 14.7 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| 20 years and over | 3,035 | 3,360 | 3,035 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 609 | 648 | 617 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| 25 years and over | 2,425 | 2,615 | 2,420 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................................................ | 2,191 | 2,280 | 2,085 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| 25 to 34 years .......................................................... | 871 | 913 | 830 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 781 | 808 | 725 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| 45 to 54 years ...................................................... | 539 | 559 | 531 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| 55 years and over ${ }^{2}$.................................................... | 305 | 372 | 413 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Married men, spouse present ............................................. | 1,570 | 1,706 | 1,622 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,209 | 1,348 | 1,176 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Women who maintain families ${ }^{2}$. | 754 | 741 | 746 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| Full-time workers ${ }^{3}$ | 6,776 | 7,348 | 6,940 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Part-time workers ${ }^{4}$........................................................... | 1,275 | 1,331 | 1,380 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 |

[^3]independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted
data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

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

${ }^{1}$ Data not available
NOTE: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other
changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Duration | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. 2003 |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks ........................................................ | 3,522 | 2,514 | 3,269 | 2,991 | 2,782 | 2,797 | 2,912 | 2,860 | 2,772 |
| 5 to 14 weeks ............................................................. | 2,831 | 2,581 | 2,806 | 2,604 | 2,558 | 2,515 | 2,532 | 2,547 | 2,577 |
| 15 weeks and over ......................................................... | 2,698 | 3,113 | 3,320 | 2,561 | 3,019 | 3,099 | 3,143 | 3,296 | 3,140 |
| 15 to 26 weeks ........................................................... | 1,447 | 1,248 | 1,492 | 1,409 | 1,359 | 1,374 | 1,317 | 1,392 | 1,457 |
| 27 weeks and over ....................................................... | 1,251 | 1,865 | 1,828 | 1,152 | 1,660 | 1,724 | 1,826 | 1,904 | 1,683 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks ..................................... | 14.1 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Median duration, in weeks .................................................. | 8.1 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| 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 ......................................................... | 38.9 | 30.6 | 34.8 | 36.7 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 32.6 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 31.3 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 31.9 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 30.4 |
| 15 weeks and over ........................................................ | 29.8 | 37.9 | 35.3 | 31.4 | 36.1 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 37.9 | 37.0 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 16.0 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 17.2 |
| 27 weeks and over | 13.8 | 22.7 | 19.5 | 14.1 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.9 | 19.8 |

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

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Occupation | Employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over 1 | 134,177 | 135,907 | 9,051 | 9,395 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 46,795 | 47,715 | 1,479 | 1,603 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations ........... | 19,778 | 19,746 | 636 | 673 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Professional and related occupations | 27,017 | 27,969 | 843 | 929 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Service occupations ............................ | 20,770 | 21,593 | 1,637 | 1,730 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| Sales and office occupations | 35,314 | 35,375 | 2,098 | 2,073 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Sales and related occupations | 15,559 | 15,974 | 913 | 992 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Office and administrative support occupations ......... | 19,756 | 19,401 | 1,185 | 1,080 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations .......... | 13,021 | 13,402 | 1,558 | 1,674 | 10.7 | 11.1 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .......................................... | 921 | 889 | 192 | 145 | 17.2 | 14.0 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ....... | 7,623 | 7,505 | 1,125 | 1,216 | 12.9 | 13.9 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ........................ | 4,477 | 5,009 | 240 | 313 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .............. | 18,276 | 17,821 | 1,844 | 1,767 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| Production occupations. | 10,226 | 9,726 | 982 | 915 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ............................... | 8,050 | 8,095 | 862 | 852 | 9.7 | 9.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupation classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current

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

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

| Industry | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  | Unemployment rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 20021 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over 2 | 9,051 | 9,395 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ............................... | 7,686 | 7,820 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Mining ...... | 33 | 54 | 7.0 | 9.0 |
| Construction . | 1,211 | 1,196 | 13.6 | 14.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1,377 | 1,302 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Durable goods | 918 | 896 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 459 | 406 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,212 | 1,342 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Transportation and utilities | 368 | 331 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Information ....... | 255 | 243 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| Financial activities | 267 | 327 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Professional and business services | 1,120 | 1,112 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Education and health services | 586 | 559 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Leisure and hospitality ............ | 947 | 1,049 | 8.6 | 9.3 |
| Other services ............................................................................... | 304 | 304 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers ..................... | 195 | 159 | 14.8 | 13.2 |
| Government workers ......................................................................... | 486 | 571 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Self employed and unpaid family workers .............................................. | 263 | 324 | 2.7 | 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. Data are based on Census 2000-based population controls. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization
(Percent)

| Measure | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force $\qquad$ | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force $\qquad$ | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate) | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.8 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |
| 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 $\qquad$ | 7.3 | 6.6 | 7.5 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |
| 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 $\qquad$ | 10.5 | 9.6 | 11.0 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |

${ }^{1}$ Data not available.
NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new
range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

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

| Category | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor force | 73,278 | 74,596 | 27,510 | 28,461 | 45,768 | 46,135 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 4,938 | 4,779 | 2,173 | 2,209 | 2,766 | 2,570 |
| Searched for work and available to work now ${ }^{1}$ | 1,532 | 1,598 | 762 | 808 | 771 | 790 |
| Reason not currently looking: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouragement over job prospects ${ }^{2}$................................... | 328 | 449 | 206 | 243 | 122 | 205 |
| Reasons other than discouragement ${ }^{3}$................................... | 1,205 | 1,149 | 556 | 564 | 649 | 584 |
| MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total multiple jobholders 4 | 7,018 | 7,180 | 3,672 | 3,519 | 3,347 | 3,662 |
| Percent of total employed ............................................................... | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time ....................................... | 3,881 | 3,844 | 2,214 | 2,153 | 1,667 | 1,692 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time ........................................ | 1,522 | 1,600 | 484 | 417 | 1,039 | 1,182 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time .......................................... | 226 | 231 | 146 | 155 | 80 | 76 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job ............................................. | 1,367 | 1,465 | 819 | 772 | 549 | 693 |

${ }^{1}$ 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: All data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls into the household survey. Beginning in January 2003, data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. See note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry
(In thousands)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 128,833 | 131,850 | 131,457 | 128,735 | 130,871 | 130,829 | 130,898 | 130,817 | 130,661 | 130,804 |
| Total private | 107,783 | 110,026 | 109,751 | 107,455 | 109,734 | 109,536 | 109,549 | 109,453 | 109,299 | 109,438 |
| Goods-producing | 23,574 | 23,763 | 23,479 | 23,006 | 24,130 | 23,748 | 23,688 | 23,631 | 23,557 | 23,557 |
| Mining | 556 | 554 | 551 | 537 | 568 | 552 | 552 | 551 | 554 | 549 |
| Metal mining | 32.3 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 30.9 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 |
| Coal mining | 82.3 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 76.7 | 82 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 76 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 338.8 | 331.9 | 335.0 | 331.1 | 342 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 336 | 335 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 102.9 | 111.4 | 105.5 | 98.7 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 107 |
| Construction | 6,174 | 6,649 | 6,451 | 6,128 | 6,615 | 6,556 | 6,544 | 6,543 | 6,546 | 6,567 |
| General building contractors | 1,391.8 | 1,493.5 | 1,466.6 | 1,405.6 | 1,459 | 1,469 | 1,475 | 1,480 | 1,475 | 1,472 |
| Heavy construction, except building | 792.3 | 913.5 | 843.1 | 765.8 | 919 | 898 | 893 | 885 | 880 | 892 |
| Special trade contractors | 3,989.6 | 4,241.6 | 4,141.0 | 3,956.2 | 4,237 | 4,189 | 4,176 | 4,178 | 4,191 | 4,203 |
| Manufacturing | 16,844 | 16,560 | 16,477 | 16,341 | 16,947 | 16,640 | 16,592 | 16,537 | 16,457 | 16,441 |
| Production workers | 11,267 | 11,115 | 11,042 | 10,943 | 11,362 | 11,164 | 11,134 | 11,088 | 11,032 | 11,041 |
| Durable goods | 10,022 | 9,759 | 9,717 | 9,633 | 10,070 | 9,832 | 9,800 | 9,757 | 9,700 | 9,689 |
| Production workers | 6,643 | 6,496 | 6,459 | 6,395 | 6,690 | 6,539 | 6,522 | 6,487 | 6,447 | 6,454 |
| Lumber and wood products | 757.5 | 763.5 | 757.5 | 746.4 | 771 | 764 | 764 | 761 | 759 | 761 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 489.8 | 482.9 | 478.3 | 474.8 | 492 | 488 | 488 | 486 | 480 | 479 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 536.8 | 560.2 | 550.6 | 535.4 | 555 | 558 | 557 | 556 | 553 | 556 |
| Primary metal industries | 606.2 | 582.8 | 581.1 | 578.9 | 607 | 586 | 582 | 582 | 579 | 580 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products ... | 190.4 | 186.5 | 186.9 | 184.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Fabricated metal products ......................... | 1,424.8 | 1,402.1 | 1,397.1 | 1,385.3 | 1,427 | 1,412 | 1,409 | 1,400 | 1,392 | 1,389 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 1,870.5 | 1,782.9 | 1,780.3 | 1,769.6 | 1,868 | 1,801 | 1,797 | 1,790 | 1,780 | 1,771 |
| Computer and office equipment | 318.2 | 291.9 | 291.1 | 288.8 | 317 | 296 | 295 | 293 | 291 | 289 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 1,479.1 | 1,366.9 | 1,363.8 | 1,352.4 | 1,478 | 1,392 | 1,381 | 1,368 | 1,360 | 1,351 |
| Electronic components and accessories .. | 586.5 | 535.5 | 532.7 | 528.7 | 582 | 550 | 544 | 536 | 531 | 528 |
| Transportation equipment . | 1,670.1 | 1,652.1 | 1,648.9 | 1,634.0 | 1,680 | 1,661 | 1,659 | 1,648 | 1,639 | 1,641 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 895.0 | 911.8 | 910.1 | 899.8 | 902 | 912 | 914 | 909 | 900 | 911 |
| Aircraft and parts | 436.3 | 395.0 | 393.7 | 387.9 | 437 | 400 | 396 | 392 | 392 | 389 |
| Instruments and related products | 816.9 | 789.0 | 788.6 | 791.9 | 818 | 798 | 793 | 792 | 789 | 793 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ... | 370.3 | 377.0 | 370.9 | 364.1 | 374 | 372 | 370 | 374 | 369 | 368 |
| Nondurable goods | 6,822 | 6,801 | 6,760 | 6,708 | 6,877 | 6,808 | 6,792 | 6,780 | 6,757 | 6,752 |
| Production workers | 4,624 | 4,619 | 4,583 | 4,548 | 4,672 | 4,625 | 4,612 | 4,601 | 4,585 | 4,587 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,659.2 | 1,696.9 | 1,682.8 | 1,670.7 | 1,686 | 1,694 | 1,690 | 1,687 | 1,689 | 1,692 |
| Tobacco products | 34.8 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 35.7 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 35 |
| Textile mill products | 440.1 | 422.5 | 422.1 | 419.8 | 444 | 426 | 426 | 422 | 422 | 421 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 525.9 | 512.1 | 503.7 | 495.9 | 536 | 516 | 510 | 509 | 506 | 503 |
| Paper and allied products | 621.4 | 613.6 | 611.1 | 606.8 | 622 | 612 | 614 | 613 | 608 | 608 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,434.5 | 1,406.3 | 1,404.3 | 1,392.1 | 1,437 | 1,403 | 1,401 | 1,400 | 1,394 | 1,393 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,005.1 | 1,007.0 | 1,005.7 | 998.9 | 1,008 | 1,010 | 1,006 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,003 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 121.0 | 125.8 | 123.4 | 120.8 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 126 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics produc | 924.8 | 923.0 | 916.8 | 914.9 | 928 | 927 | 926 | 925 | 917 | 918 |
| Leather and leather products ... | 55.0 | 55.6 | 53.0 | 52.6 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 53 |
| Service-producing | 105,259 | 108,087 | 107,978 | 105,729 | 106,741 | 107,081 | 107,210 | 107,186 | 107,104 | 107,247 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 6,787 | 6,759 | 6,734 | 6,621 | 6,850 | 6,725 | 6,727 | 6,721 | 6,686 | 6,690 |
| Transportation | 4,290 | 4,335 | 4,321 | 4,237 | 4,343 | 4,293 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,274 | 4,297 |
| Railroad transportation | 231.9 | 226.1 | 224.0 | 221.1 | 235 | 226 | 225 | 225 | 224 | 222 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit .... | 489.6 | 481.3 | 481.7 | 475.0 | 481 | 469 | 471 | 467 | 465 | 466 |
| Trucking and warehousing ..................... | 1,790.2 | 1,840.4 | 1,827.6 | 1,791.2 | 1,824 | 1,816 | 1,826 | 1,829 | 1,828 | 1,829 |
| Water transportation | 176.5 | 185.1 | 184.1 | 177.7 | 188 | 189 | 189 | 192 | 191 | 191 |
| Transportation by air | 1,161.5 | 1,167.0 | 1,168.0 | 1,141.3 | 1,171 | 1,160 | 1,156 | 1,151 | 1,128 | 1,150 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Transportation services | 425.3 | 419.3 | 420.1 | 415.5 | 429 | 418 | 418 | 421 | 423 | 423 |
| Communications and public utilities | 2,497 | 2,424 | 2,413 | 2,384 | 2,507 | 2,432 | 2,427 | 2,421 | 2,412 | 2,393 |
| Communications. | 1,653.0 | 1,586.2 | 1,576.0 | 1,551.5 | 1,660 | 1,588 | 1,585 | 1,583 | 1,576 | 1,557 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 844.4 | 838.1 | 836.8 | 832.9 | 847 | 844 | 842 | 838 | 836 | 836 |
| Wholesale trade | 6,652 | 6,653 | 6,647 | 6,585 | 6,702 | 6,663 | 6,657 | 6,643 | 6,638 | 6,635 |
| Durable goods | 3,921 | 3,888 | 3,884 | 3,857 | 3,940 | 3,897 | 3,893 | 3,885 | 3,881 | 3,878 |
| Nondurable goods ................................... | 2,731 | 2,765 | 2,763 | 2,728 | 2,762 | 2,766 | 2,764 | 2,758 | 2,757 | 2,757 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry-Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2002p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Retail trade | 22,997 | 23,623 | 23,790 | 22,817 | 23,396 | 23,291 | 23,289 | 23,247 | 23,148 | 23,249 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 994.6 | 1,068.0 | 1,061.3 | 1,025.7 | 1,049 | 1,067 | 1,071 | 1,078 | 1,077 | 1,087 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,854.2 | 3,048.3 | 3,118.4 | 2,828.7 | 2,856 | 2,856 | 2,851 | 2,828 | 2,819 | 2,830 |
| Department stores | 2,517.0 | 2,686.3 | 2,744.3 | 2,489.3 | 2,520 | 2,515 | 2,506 | 2,491 | 2,487 | 2,500 |
| Food stores | 3,409.7 | 3,423.4 | 3,432.3 | 3,360.3 | 3,421 | 3,392 | 3,386 | 3,382 | 3,364 | 3,368 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 2,408.9 | 2,428.8 | 2,410.0 | 2,385.3 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,430 | 2,419 | 2,412 |
| New and used car dealers | 1,125.4 | 1,128.5 | 1,119.5 | 1,110.9 | 1,133 | 1,131 | 1,131 | 1,128 | 1,122 | 1,117 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,186.3 | 1,225.9 | 1,272.9 | 1,171.7 | 1,187 | 1,171 | 1,174 | 1,172 | 1,174 | 1,173 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 1,150.3 | 1,192.8 | 1,226.7 | 1,170.7 | 1,138 | 1,153 | 1,156 | 1,165 | 1,176 | 1,160 |
| Eating and drinking places | 7,920.5 | 8,067.5 | 8,018.2 | 7,789.0 | 8,238 | 8,129 | 8,140 | 8,129 | 8,063 | 8,136 |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments | 3,072.6 | 3,168.1 | 3,250.5 | 3,086.0 | 3,069 | 3,085 | 3,073 | 3,063 | 3,056 | 3,083 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 7,694 | 7,796 | 7,808 | 7,778 | 7,748 | 7,773 | 7,803 | 7,807 | 7,814 | 7,816 |
| Finance ................................... | 3,806 | 3,854 | 3,867 | 3,862 | 3,819 | 3,837 | 3,853 | 3,854 | 3,860 | 3,865 |
| Depository institutions | 2,074.0 | 2,078.5 | 2,080.3 | 2,080.9 | 2,076 | 2,078 | 2,080 | 2,082 | 2,079 | 2,080 |
| Commercial banks | 1,447.1 | 1,448.4 | 1,449.8 | 1,450.4 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,452 | 1,451 | 1,449 | 1,451 |
| Savings institutions | 262.6 | 261.0 | 261.5 | 261.9 | 262 | 264 | 263 | 261 | 261 | 260 |
| Nondepository institutions | 752.6 | 803.4 | 813.7 | 816.2 | 755 | 783 | 797 | 801 | 809 | 814 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers | 353.5 | 401.3 | 408.3 | 412.4 | 356 | 382 | 396 | 400 | 407 | 413 |
| Security and commodity brokers | 723.4 | 709.0 | 707.7 | 706.6 | 729 | 714 | 713 | 709 | 709 | 711 |
| Holding and other investment offices | 256.3 | 263.5 | 264.8 | 258.4 | 259 | 262 | 263 | 262 | 263 | 260 |
| Insurance | 2,365 | 2,372 | 2,374 | 2,370 | 2,372 | 2,366 | 2,371 | 2,373 | 2,374 | 2,375 |
| Insurance carriers | 1,590.0 | 1,575.8 | 1,575.7 | 1,575.1 | 1,594 | 1,577 | 1,578 | 1,578 | 1,577 | 1,578 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service .... | 774.5 | 796.6 | 798.2 | 794.4 | 778 | 789 | 793 | 795 | 797 | 797 |
| Real estate ............................................ | 1,523 | 1,570 | 1,567 | 1,546 | 1,557 | 1,570 | 1,579 | 1,580 | 1,580 | 1,576 |
| Services ${ }^{2}$ | 40,079 | 41,432 | 41,293 | 40,648 | 40,908 | 41,336 | 41,385 | 41,404 | 41,456 | 41,491 |
| Agricultural services | 740.0 | 880.4 | 814.7 | 761.0 | 865 | 874 | 874 | 880 | 878 | 883 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,701.2 | 1,717.0 | 1,723.1 | 1,708.0 | 1,811 | 1,782 | 1,791 | 1,792 | 1,808 | 1,823 |
| Personal services | 1,341.7 | 1,253.1 | 1,278.1 | 1,331.1 | 1,290 | 1,287 | 1,288 | 1,283 | 1,291 | 1,281 |
| Business services | 9,029.2 | 9,417.2 | 9,345.0 | 9,058.0 | 9,231 | 9,330 | 9,324 | 9,309 | 9,303 | 9,272 |
| Services to buildings | 1,007.7 | 1,044.7 | 1,038.6 | 1,021.8 | 1,022 | 1,042 | 1,041 | 1,045 | 1,043 | 1,036 |
| Personnel supply services | 2,913.7 | 3,250.7 | 3,194.8 | 2,964.4 | 3,080 | 3,188 | 3,178 | 3,152 | 3,170 | 3,160 |
| Help supply services. | 2,606.6 | 2,926.1 | 2,878.9 | 2,663.4 | 2,761 | 2,869 | 2,865 | 2,838 | 2,861 | 2,859 |
| Computer and data processing services .. | 2,212.3 | 2,191.4 | 2,191.5 | 2,191.9 | 2,213 | 2,190 | 2,196 | 2,195 | 2,187 | 2,188 |
| Auto repair, services, and parking ............... | 1,252.7 | 1,256.0 | 1,259.0 | 1,256.4 | 1,262 | 1,266 | 1,262 | 1,263 | 1,266 | 1,268 |
| Miscellaneous repair services ..... | 371.8 | 378.4 | 375.9 | 375.1 | 376 | 378 | 378 | 378 | 376 | 379 |
| Motion pictures ..... | 575.5 | 581.2 | 585.4 | 578.4 | 581 | 595 | 591 | 590 | 584 | 581 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 1,440.8 | 1,479.1 | 1,480.1 | 1,434.1 | 1,669 | 1,638 | 1,640 | 1,630 | 1,650 | 1,659 |
| Health services | 10,527.5 | 10,790.9 | 10,802.1 | 10,777.4 | 10,551 | 10,729 | 10,755 | 10,777 | 10,786 | 10,804 |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors | 2,030.0 | 2,089.7 | 2,096.8 | 2,085.5 | 2,033 | 2,079 | 2,085 | 2,088 | 2,092 | 2,089 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities | 1,871.3 | 1,908.1 | 1,907.2 | 1,901.3 | 1,876 | 1,896 | 1,899 | 1,905 | 1,904 | 1,906 |
| Hospitals | 4,172.1 | 4,270.0 | 4,272.7 | 4,270.7 | 4,174 | 4,247 | 4,256 | 4,267 | 4,268 | 4,276 |
| Home health care services | 636.9 | 660.6 | 658.7 | 657.8 | 643 | 651 | 655 | 656 | 656 | 660 |
| Legal services | 1,047.3 | 1,079.7 | 1,082.2 | 1,080.0 | 1,053 | 1,072 | 1,077 | 1,079 | 1,081 | 1,085 |
| Educational services | 2,395.0 | 2,762.6 | 2,711.2 | 2,510.6 | 2,473 | 2,550 | 2,560 | 2,574 | 2,583 | 2,594 |
| Social services | 3,135.3 | 3,222.6 | 3,223.1 | 3,208.1 | 3,149 | 3,199 | 3,201 | 3,208 | 3,209 | 3,222 |
| Child day care services | 729.4 | 744.3 | 740.4 | 737.7 | 723 | 731 | 730 | 728 | 726 | 729 |
| Residential care | 891.6 | 910.7 | 913.8 | 909.1 | 896 | 906 | 909 | 912 | 915 | 912 |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens | 100.1 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 110 | 108 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 107 |
| Membership organizations | 2,436.6 | 2,463.5 | 2,466.1 | 2,437.2 | 2,471 | 2,478 | 2,480 | 2,478 | 2,477 | 2,472 |
| Engineering and management services | 3,593.4 | 3,657.6 | 3,655.5 | 3,647.9 | 3,624 | 3,659 | 3,666 | 3,667 | 3,669 | 3,673 |
| Engineering and architectural services .. | 1,036.3 | 1,026.0 | 1,021.3 | 1,012.3 | 1,047 | 1,029 | 1,027 | 1,028 | 1,027 | 1,021 |
| Management and public relations . | 1,179.9 | 1,231.6 | 1,231.1 | 1,226.1 | 1,192 | 1,224 | 1,226 | 1,228 | 1,230 | 1,237 |
| Services, nec .. | 47.1 | 45.1 | 45.0 | 43.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Government | 21,050 | 21,824 | 21,706 | 21,280 | 21,137 | 21,293 | 21,349 | 21,364 | 21,362 | 21,366 |
| Federal | 2,587 | 2,657 | 2,653 | 2,647 | 2,609 | 2,621 | 2,649 | 2,661 | 2,665 | 2,671 |
| Federal, except Postal Service | 1,756.7 | 1,843.0 | 1,841.2 | 1,843.4 | 1,776 | 1,810 | 1,840 | 1,853 | 1,857 | 1,859 |
| State | 4,847 | 5,105 | 5,050 | 4,858 | 4,935 | 4,958 | 4,955 | 4,961 | 4,954 | 4,927 |
| Education | 2,066.0 | 2,328.4 | 2,284.5 | 2,095.4 | 2,127 | 2,163 | 2,160 | 2,165 | 2,166 | 2,142 |
| Other State government | 2,781.4 | 2,777.0 | 2,765.1 | 2,762.5 | 2,808 | 2,795 | 2,795 | 2,796 | 2,788 | 2,785 |
| Local | 13,616 | 14,062 | 14,003 | 13,775 | 13,593 | 13,714 | 13,745 | 13,742 | 13,743 | 13,768 |
| Education | 7,890.6 | 8,199.4 | 8,170.6 | 7,977.1 | 7,732 | 7,808 | 7,829 | 7,820 | 7,814 | 7,832 |
| Other local government ...... | 5,725.6 | 5,862.4 | 5,832.0 | 5,797.4 | 5,861 | 5,906 | 5,916 | 5,922 | 5,929 | 5,936 |

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

2 Includes other industries, not shown separately.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total private | 33.6 | 34.0 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 |
| Goods-producing ............................................ | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.5 |
| Mining ....................................................... | 42.2 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 42.7 |
| Construction | 38.5 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 39.6 |
| Manufacturing | 40.4 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 |
| Overtime hours .................................... | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Durable goods | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Lumber and wood products | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 41.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 40.0 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 40.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.7 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 42.0 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.4 |
| Primary metal industries .... | 43.5 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.0 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products ... | 44.2 | 45.8 | 46.6 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 45.4 | 46.8 | 44.4 |
| Fabricated metal products ......................... | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.6 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.9 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.2 |
| Transportation equipment .......................... | 42.3 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 43.0 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ................. | 43.6 | 44.2 | 45.4 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 45.2 |
| Instruments and related products ................ | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.6 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ..................... | 37.7 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 |
| Overtime hours | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Food and kindred products ........................ | 40.6 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.7 |
| Tobacco products ... | 40.3 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 39.0 | 41.4 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 |
| Textile mill products | 39.9 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products ............... | 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 35.8 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.2 |
| Paper and allied products .......................... | 41.3 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| Printing and publishing .. | 37.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 37.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products .................... | 41.9 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 42.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products ............. | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.4 |
| Leather and leather products ...................... | 36.7 | 37.3 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 35.6 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.5 |
| Service-producing ............................................ | 32.2 | 32.7 | 33.0 | 32.3 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities ................... | 37.6 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.3 |
| Wholesale trade . | 37.8 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.3 |
| Retail trade | 28.1 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 28.2 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ................ | 35.8 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.3 |
| Services | 32.2 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 |

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

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

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

[^4]$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2002 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 2003p } \end{gathered}$ | Percent change from: Dec. 2002Jan. 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars ............................. | \$14.58 | \$14.85 | \$14.90 | \$14.94 | \$14.98 | \$14.98 | 0.0 |
| Constant (1982) dollars² .............. | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.15 | 8.16 | 8.18 | N.A. | (3) |
| Goods-producing | 16.24 | 16.48 | 16.54 | 16.54 | 16.61 | 16.62 | . 1 |
| Mining | 17.69 | 17.82 | 17.83 | 17.89 | 17.78 | 17.94 | . 9 |
| Construction | 18.65 | 18.98 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.14 | 18.98 | -. 8 |
| Manufacturing .. | 15.13 | 15.35 | 15.44 | 15.44 | 15.48 | 15.53 | . 3 |
| Excluding overtime ${ }^{4}$................ | 14.42 | 14.62 | 14.70 | 14.71 | 14.72 | 14.78 | . 4 |
| Service-producing . | 14.11 | 14.40 | 14.44 | 14.50 | 14.53 | 14.52 | -. 1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 17.09 | 17.36 | 17.38 | 17.51 | 17.46 | 17.42 | -. 2 |
| Wholesale trade ............ | 16.10 | 16.29 | 16.31 | 16.32 | 16.38 | 16.29 | -. 5 |
| Retail trade | 9.90 | 10.10 | 10.12 | 10.14 | 10.19 | 10.15 | -. 4 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate $\qquad$ | 16.06 | 16.53 | 16.57 | 16.71 | 16.74 | 16.78 | . 2 |
| Services ......................... | 15.01 | 15.34 | 15.40 | 15.46 | 15.49 | 15.49 | . 0 |

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

3 Change was . 2 percent from November 2002 to

December 2002, the latest month available.
4 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
$\mathrm{P}=$ preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry
(1982=100)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $2002$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 2002p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2003 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 2002p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 2003p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total private | 142.8 | 148.3 | 149.4 | 142.6 | 148.0 | 148.3 | 148.1 | 147.9 | 147.6 | 148.1 |
| Goods-producing ............................................ | 102.0 | 104.2 | 103.3 | 99.2 | 106.2 | 104.4 | 103.7 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 104.0 |
| Mining ........................................................ | 52.0 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 49.5 | 54.2 | 52.7 | 52.3 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 51.9 |
| Construction | 163.9 | 176.8 | 168.8 | 160.0 | 182.4 | 177.2 | 175.2 | 174.4 | 175.3 | 180.4 |
| Manufacturing | 91.7 | 91.7 | 92.4 | 89.2 | 93.0 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 90.8 |
| Durable goods | 94.5 | 93.4 | 94.5 | 91.3 | 95.7 | 94.2 | 93.7 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 93.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 128.3 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 127.6 | 132.8 | 134.1 | 133.8 | 131.8 | 134.1 | 133.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures .......... | 120.2 | 117.6 | 122.2 | 117.6 | 121.3 | 121.0 | 119.2 | 118.9 | 120.9 | 120.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 107.2 | 113.8 | 109.9 | 104.8 | 114.4 | 113.9 | 113.9 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 113.1 |
| Primary metal industries | 76.3 | 75.8 | 77.0 | 74.1 | 76.4 | 75.1 | 75.7 | 75.1 | 75.4 | 74.4 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products ... | 57.7 | 59.2 | 60.5 | 56.8 | 57.9 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 60.1 | 57.0 |
| Fabricated metal products ......................... | 107.9 | 107.8 | 109.0 | 105.3 | 108.4 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 106.1 | 106.4 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 83.8 | 80.1 | 81.7 | 80.1 | 83.3 | 81.7 | 81.0 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.3 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 83.9 | 77.5 | 78.5 | 74.6 | 83.9 | 78.2 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 74.5 |
| Transportation equipment .......................... | 104.8 | 105.0 | 107.2 | 104.2 | 107.3 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 106.8 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ................ | 139.1 | 143.8 | 147.6 | 142.4 | 143.9 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 142.3 | 142.8 | 147.3 |
| Instruments and related products ................ | 69.4 | 66.9 | 67.9 | 66.6 | 69.1 | 67.7 | 67.0 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 66.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ..................... | 86.8 | 92.2 | 90.8 | 87.0 | 89.2 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 89.2 | 90.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 87.9 | 89.4 | 89.6 | 86.4 | 89.3 | 88.9 | 88.4 | 88.2 | 88.4 | 87.6 |
| Food and kindred products | 111.8 | 117.5 | 116.8 | 111.9 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 116.0 | 114.7 |
| Tobacco products | 52.2 | 56.7 | 56.3 | 52.7 | 51.3 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 52.9 | 51.1 | 50.9 |
| Textile mill products .. | 59.9 | 59.7 | 60.5 | 59.0 | 61.5 | 60.1 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 59.9 | 59.8 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 42.8 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 44.4 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.1 |
| Paper and allied products .......................... | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.2 | 92.7 | 94.8 | 93.7 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 93.3 | 92.9 |
| Printing and publishing ............................. | 106.9 | 106.7 | 108.6 | 103.8 | 108.3 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 105.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 93.9 | 95.1 | 95.5 | 93.1 | 94.0 | 95.3 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 93.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products ..................... | 68.7 | 71.5 | 69.7 | 68.9 | 71.8 | 72.9 | 72.0 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 71.3 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products ............. | 131.2 | 131.9 | 133.1 | 128.7 | 131.7 | 132.9 | 132.8 | 131.6 | 131.0 | 129.9 |
| Leather and leather products ..................... | 22.7 | 24.7 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 23.0 |
| Service-producing ........................................... | 161.2 | 168.1 | 170.1 | 162.1 | 166.7 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 167.5 | 167.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities ................... | 129.6 | 131.9 | 132.6 | 126.8 | 132.8 | 131.4 | 130.9 | 131.1 | 129.7 | 129.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 123.0 | 125.8 | 127.1 | 122.5 | 125.3 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 124.8 |
| Retail trade | 139.7 | 147.7 | 152.6 | 139.3 | 146.3 | 146.6 | 147.0 | 146.9 | 146.3 | 146.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ................ | 137.9 | 141.5 | 144.3 | 141.1 | 140.3 | 141.4 | 141.6 | 142.8 | 141.8 | 143.2 |
| Services ..................................................... | 203.9 | 213.4 | 213.7 | 206.6 | 211.1 | 214.2 | 213.9 | 213.8 | 213.5 | 214.4 |
| 1 See footnote 1, table B-2. |  |  |  | $\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{pre}$ | inary. |  |  |  |  |  |

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


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.
$\mathrm{p}=$ 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


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Household survey data for January 2003 are not directly comparable with earlier data.
    ${ }^{2}$ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are included only in the "all workers" total. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes other industries, not shown separately.
    ${ }^{4}$ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
    NOTE: All household survey data have been revised back to January 2000 to reflect the introduction of Census 2000 population controls. Beginning in January 2003, the household survey data also reflect an additional upward adjustment to population controls and other changes to the survey. The seasonally adjusted household survey data have been revised back to January 1998 based on the experience through December 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for additional information.

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

[^2]:    1 Data not available.
    2 Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.
    week.
    NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. All

[^3]:    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.

[^4]:    1 See footnote 1 , table B-2.

