



Technical information:

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

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

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2003

The unemployment rate rose to 6.0 percent in April, and nonfarm payroll employment edged down by 48,000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. In April, job losses continued in manufacturing, some travel-related industries, and department stores.

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

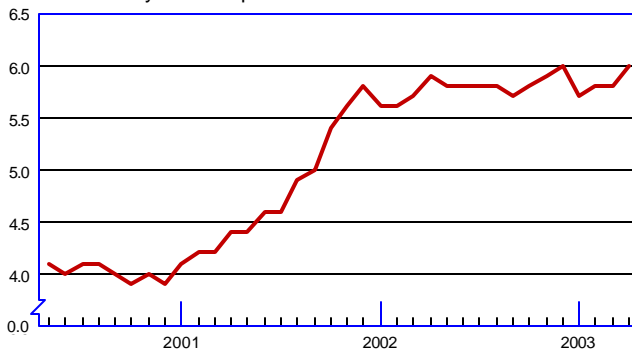
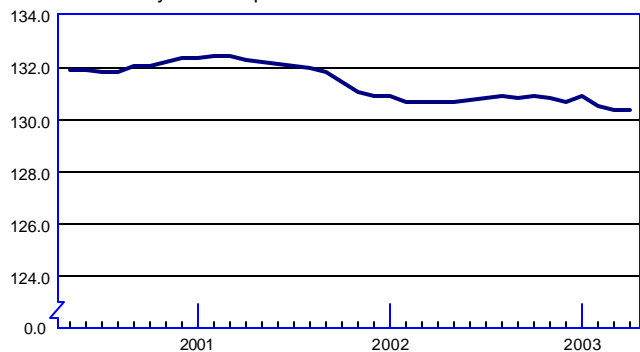


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions May 2000 - April 2003



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased to 8.8 million in April, and the unemployment rate rose from 5.8 to 6.0 percent. The unemployment rate has ranged from 5.6 to 6.0 percent since November 2001. The unemployment rate for adult men increased by 0.3 percentage point to 5.6 percent in April. Jobless rates for adult women (5.1 percent), teenagers (18.0 percent), whites (5.2 percent), blacks or African Americans (10.9 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.5 percent) showed little or no change. The unemployment rate for Asians was 5.8 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment, as measured by the household survey, edged up to 137.7 million in April; the employment-population ratio was essentially unchanged at 62.4 percent. The civilian labor force increased by 680,000 over the month to 146.5 million, after seasonal adjustment. The labor force participation rate rose by 0.2 percentage point to 66.4 percent, 0.7 percentage point below the rate at the start of the recession. (See table A-1.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Mar.- Apr. change
	2002	2003 ¹	2003			
	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	145,241	145,829	145,857	145,793	146,473	680
Employment.....	136,657	137,430	137,408	137,348	137,687	339
Unemployment.....	8,584	8,399	8,450	8,445	8,786	341
Not in labor force.....	73,302	74,280	74,257	74,524	74,067	-457
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.2
Adult men.....	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	.3
Adult women.....	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	.1
Teenagers.....	16.1	17.2	17.1	17.7	18.0	.3
White ²	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	.1
Black or African American ²	10.7	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	.0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	130,795	p130,596	130,520	p130,396	p130,348	p-48
Goods-producing ³	23,623	p23,488	23,463	p23,439	p23,366	p-73
Construction.....	6,544	p6,540	6,519	p6,538	p6,556	p18
Manufacturing.....	16,528	p16,394	16,389	p16,346	p16,251	p-95
Service-producing ³	107,172	p107,108	107,057	p106,957	p106,982	p25
Retail trade.....	23,229	p23,179	23,150	p23,117	p23,107	p-10
Services.....	41,419	p41,433	41,403	p41,374	p41,395	p21
Government.....	21,357	p21,366	21,384	p21,348	p21,380	p32
	Hours of work ⁴					
Total private.....	34.2	p34.2	34.1	p34.3	p34.0	p-0.3
Manufacturing.....	40.7	p40.8	40.8	p40.8	p40.5	p-.3
Overtime.....	4.1	p4.1	4.1	p4.0	p3.9	p-.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ⁴					
Total private.....	147.9	p147.7	147.0	p147.7	p146.6	p-1.1
	Earnings ⁴					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.94	p\$15.05	\$15.08	p\$15.09	p\$15.11	p\$0.02
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	510.45	p515.33	514.23	p517.59	p513.74	p-3.85

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

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

³ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

⁴ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

In April, 4.8 million persons were working part time even though they would have preferred a full-time schedule. The number of such workers increased by about 600,000 over the year. (See table A-5.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In April, 1.4 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force, the same as a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they did not actively search for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. There were 437,000 discouraged workers in April, up from 320,000 in April 2002. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment edged down by 48,000 in April to 130.3 million, seasonally adjusted. This followed 2 months of job losses totaling 477,000 (as revised). Over the month, employment declined sharply in manufacturing, department stores, and three travel-related industries—amusements and recreation, hotels, and air transportation. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing job losses totaled 95,000 in April, more than twice the average monthly decline for the prior 12 months (-40,000). Motor vehicles and equipment (-23,000) accounted for about one-quarter of the April decline in factory employment. This industry has lost 150,000 jobs since its most recent employment peak in June 2000. In April, job declines in a number of other manufacturing industries also exceeded their prior 12-month averages. Among these industries were lumber, furniture, fabricated metals, textiles, apparel, and paper. Employment continued to fall in electronic and electrical equipment.

Several travel-related industries continued to lose jobs in April. Employment in amusement and recreation services and in hotels decreased by 41,000 and 20,000, respectively, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Employment also continued to decline in air transportation, an industry that has lost 177,000 jobs since its employment peak in January 2001. Recent weakness has been concentrated in the passenger component of air transportation.

Overall employment in the services industry was little changed in April following 2 months of declines. The job losses in hotels and amusements were offset by job gains in other services industries. Employment increased over the month in legal services, engineering and management services, agricultural services, and health services. Employment growth in health services has slowed this year, with average monthly job gains thus far in 2003 about half the average for 2002.

Construction employment edged up in April (18,000), with most of the gains among general building contractors (13,000). General building contractors have added 39,000 jobs since employment reached a recent low point in July 2002. Residential building contractors have accounted for all of that growth.

Within finance, mortgage banking employment was essentially flat for the second month in a row. From January 2001 to February 2003, this industry added 123,000 workers, accounting for all the net growth in the finance industry.

Employment in retail trade was little changed in April, following declines in the prior 2 months. Department stores lost 34,000 jobs over the month. These losses were partially offset by job gains in eating and drinking places (28,000).

In government, employment in local education rose by 28,000 in April, more than offsetting a loss of 23,000 jobs (as revised) in the previous 2 months. Employment elsewhere in government was little changed over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.3 hour in April to 34.0 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek also declined by 0.3 hour to 40.5 hours. Manufacturing overtime was down by 0.1 hour to 3.9 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.7 percent in April to 146.6 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 1.3 percent to 88.8 in April and has declined by 4.4 percent in the past year. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 2 cents in April to \$15.11, seasonally adjusted. Reflecting the decline in weekly hours, average weekly earnings decreased by 0.7 percent to \$513.74. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.1 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.5 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for May 2003 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 6, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Impact of the Call-Up of Military Reservists on the Employment Data

According to information released by the U.S. Department of Defense, about 220,000 reservists had been called to active duty as of early April. BLS is unable to quantify the impact of this call-up on its employment figures.

With regard to the payroll survey:

- In concept, persons on active military duty for the entire survey reference period are not included on employer payrolls.
- Some reservists would have held jobs not covered by the payroll survey—such as the self-employed or those in agriculture—and others may not have held jobs at all.
- If reservists are replaced by new workers on an employer's payroll, there would be no net change in the number of jobs counted. If reservists are not replaced, a net decline in the employer's job count would result.

With regard to the household survey:

The Current Population Survey measures only the civilian noninstitutional population. Also, the population levels to which the labor force estimates are controlled are not adjusted to reflect the call-up of reservists. As a result, the survey will not register the impact of these call-ups.

Revisions to the Establishment Survey Data in June 2003

With the release of May data on June 6, BLS will introduce several major changes to the establishment survey, which are described below. In addition, the establishment-based series on nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings will reflect the annual benchmark adjustments for March 2002 and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

NAICS conversion. All nonfarm payroll series, produced from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, will be converted from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) with the 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 already have been converted. The final stage of the sample redesign phase-in may result in level shifts for average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, production worker, and women worker series. New levels for these series are being recomputed from the NAICS-based probability sample.

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

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

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

Explanatory Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	217,006	220,317	220,540	217,006	218,741	219,897	220,114	220,317	220,540
Civilian labor force	144,158	145,801	145,925	144,763	145,150	145,838	145,857	145,793	146,473
Participation rate	66.4	66.2	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4
Employed	135,903	136,783	137,424	136,196	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687
Employment-population ratio	62.6	62.1	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4
Unemployed	8,255	9,018	8,501	8,567	8,711	8,302	8,450	8,445	8,786
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
Not in labor force	72,848	74,516	74,615	72,243	73,591	74,059	74,257	74,524	74,067
Persons who currently want a job	4,554	4,763	4,373	4,581	4,546	4,676	4,462	5,020	4,417
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,293	106,005	106,123	104,293	105,195	105,767	105,895	106,005	106,123
Civilian labor force	77,026	77,533	77,796	77,387	77,492	77,693	77,927	77,738	78,122
Participation rate	73.9	73.1	73.3	74.2	73.7	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.6
Employed	72,483	72,304	72,905	72,780	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182
Employment-population ratio	69.5	68.2	68.7	69.8	69.1	69.0	69.2	68.9	69.0
Unemployed	4,543	5,228	4,891	4,607	4,801	4,699	4,678	4,674	4,940
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
Not in labor force	27,267	28,473	28,327	26,906	27,703	28,074	27,968	28,268	28,001
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	96,116	97,869	97,979	96,116	97,139	97,635	97,762	97,869	97,979
Civilian labor force	73,439	74,208	74,504	73,525	73,744	73,993	74,254	74,236	74,571
Participation rate	76.4	75.8	76.0	76.5	75.9	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1
Employed	69,522	69,679	70,259	69,627	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364
Employment-population ratio	72.3	71.2	71.7	72.4	71.6	71.7	71.9	71.8	71.8
Unemployed	3,917	4,528	4,245	3,898	4,145	4,026	3,962	3,944	4,207
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6
Not in labor force	22,677	23,661	23,475	22,591	23,394	23,642	23,508	23,632	23,408
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,713	114,312	114,417	112,713	113,546	114,130	114,219	114,312	114,417
Civilian labor force	67,132	68,269	68,130	67,376	67,658	68,144	67,930	68,055	68,351
Participation rate	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.8	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.5	59.7
Employed	63,420	64,479	64,519	63,416	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505
Employment-population ratio	56.3	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.1	56.6	56.2	56.2	56.4
Unemployed	3,712	3,790	3,610	3,960	3,909	3,603	3,772	3,771	3,846
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6
Not in labor force	45,580	46,043	46,288	45,337	45,888	45,985	46,289	46,257	46,066
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,871	106,411	106,510	104,871	105,678	106,235	106,322	106,411	106,510
Civilian labor force	63,616	64,877	64,696	63,616	64,036	64,479	64,310	64,477	64,677
Participation rate	60.7	61.0	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6	60.7
Employed	60,422	61,592	61,595	60,237	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401
Employment-population ratio	57.6	57.9	57.8	57.4	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5	57.6
Unemployed	3,194	3,285	3,101	3,379	3,360	3,035	3,237	3,250	3,276
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1
Not in labor force	41,254	41,533	41,814	41,255	41,642	41,757	42,013	41,933	41,834
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,019	16,038	16,051	16,019	15,925	16,027	16,030	16,038	16,051
Civilian labor force	7,103	6,717	6,726	7,622	7,369	7,366	7,293	7,079	7,226
Participation rate	44.3	41.9	41.9	47.6	46.3	46.0	45.5	44.1	45.0
Employed	5,959	5,512	5,570	6,331	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923
Employment-population ratio	37.2	34.4	34.7	39.5	38.7	38.2	37.7	36.3	36.9
Unemployed	1,144	1,205	1,155	1,290	1,206	1,241	1,251	1,251	1,303
Unemployment rate	16.1	17.9	17.2	16.9	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0
Not in labor force	8,916	9,321	9,325	8,397	8,555	8,661	8,736	8,959	8,825

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
WHITE ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	179,398	180,728	180,873	179,398	180,580	180,460	180,599	180,728	180,873
Civilian labor force	119,631	120,201	120,195	120,059	120,093	120,084	120,166	120,200	120,575
Participation rate	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.9	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.7
Employed	113,583	113,630	114,057	113,834	113,910	113,995	114,135	114,089	114,286
Employment-population ratio	63.3	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.2
Unemployed	6,048	6,572	6,138	6,225	6,184	6,089	6,031	6,111	6,289
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2
Not in labor force	59,767	60,526	60,679	59,339	60,487	60,376	60,432	60,528	60,298
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	61,885	62,214	62,432	61,957	62,112	62,003	62,235	62,269	62,500
Participation rate	76.7	76.3	76.5	76.8	76.3	76.2	76.4	76.3	76.5
Employed	58,906	58,802	59,263	58,985	59,053	58,994	59,342	59,344	59,353
Employment-population ratio	73.0	72.1	72.6	73.1	72.6	72.5	72.8	72.7	72.7
Unemployed	2,979	3,412	3,168	2,972	3,059	3,009	2,893	2,925	3,147
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,764	52,404	52,151	51,746	51,752	51,909	51,840	52,039	52,107
Participation rate	60.1	60.5	60.1	60.1	59.7	60.0	59.9	60.1	60.1
Employed	49,517	50,120	50,013	49,401	49,488	49,768	49,645	49,770	49,885
Employment-population ratio	57.5	57.8	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.5	57.3	57.4	57.5
Unemployed	2,247	2,284	2,137	2,346	2,264	2,141	2,194	2,269	2,223
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,981	5,583	5,612	6,355	6,230	6,172	6,091	5,892	5,968
Participation rate	47.5	44.7	44.9	50.5	49.4	49.4	48.8	47.2	47.7
Employed	5,160	4,707	4,780	5,449	5,369	5,232	5,147	4,976	5,049
Employment-population ratio	41.0	37.7	38.2	43.3	42.6	41.9	41.2	39.8	40.4
Unemployed	822	876	832	907	861	940	944	916	919
Unemployment rate	13.7	15.7	14.8	14.3	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,478	25,552	25,587	25,478	25,784	25,484	25,519	25,552	25,587
Civilian labor force	16,512	16,288	16,417	16,638	16,706	16,374	16,395	16,296	16,521
Participation rate	64.8	63.7	64.2	65.3	64.8	64.3	64.2	63.8	64.6
Employed	14,840	14,558	14,726	14,843	14,827	14,684	14,669	14,641	14,723
Employment-population ratio	58.2	57.0	57.6	58.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.5
Unemployed	1,672	1,730	1,691	1,795	1,879	1,690	1,726	1,655	1,797
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9
Not in labor force	8,965	9,264	9,169	8,840	9,078	9,110	9,124	9,256	9,066
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,332	7,209	7,279	7,349	7,311	7,233	7,296	7,195	7,295
Participation rate	72.3	70.5	71.1	72.4	71.0	71.0	71.5	70.4	71.3
Employed	6,681	6,465	6,538	6,679	6,543	6,489	6,560	6,526	6,537
Employment-population ratio	65.8	63.3	63.9	65.8	63.6	63.7	64.3	63.8	63.9
Unemployed	651	744	740	670	768	744	736	669	758
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.3	10.2	9.1	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,348	8,352	8,432	8,360	8,540	8,327	8,296	8,315	8,443
Participation rate	64.6	64.4	65.0	64.7	65.4	64.4	64.1	64.1	65.0
Employed	7,600	7,624	7,700	7,562	7,712	7,629	7,548	7,592	7,663
Employment-population ratio	58.8	58.8	59.3	58.5	59.0	59.0	58.3	58.6	59.0
Unemployed	748	728	732	798	827	698	748	723	780
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.5	9.7	8.4	9.0	8.7	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	832	727	707	928	855	813	803	786	782
Participation rate	34.5	30.7	29.8	38.5	35.2	34.4	33.9	33.2	33.0
Employed	558	470	488	602	571	566	560	524	523
Employment-population ratio	23.2	19.8	20.6	25.0	23.5	23.9	23.7	22.1	22.1
Unemployed	273	257	219	326	284	247	242	262	259
Unemployment rate	32.9	35.4	30.9	35.2	33.2	30.4	30.2	33.4	33.1
ASIAN ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,730	9,081	9,086	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Civilian labor force	6,499	6,063	6,029	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Participation rate	66.8	66.8	66.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Employed	6,115	5,672	5,681	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Employment-population ratio	62.8	62.5	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Unemployed	384	391	348	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.5	5.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Not in labor force	3,232	3,018	3,057	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

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

² Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

³ Data not available.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,739	27,191	27,291	25,739	26,436	26,994	27,095	27,191	27,291
Civilian labor force	17,866	18,665	18,794	17,913	18,134	18,614	18,658	18,614	18,836
Participation rate	69.4	68.6	68.9	69.6	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.5	69.0
Employed	16,507	17,123	17,443	16,498	16,708	17,155	17,223	17,215	17,428
Employment-population ratio	64.1	63.0	63.9	64.1	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.3	63.9
Unemployed	1,359	1,542	1,351	1,415	1,425	1,459	1,436	1,399	1,408
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5
Not in labor force	7,874	8,527	8,497	7,827	8,303	8,380	8,436	8,577	8,455
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,893	10,625	10,786	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	83.7	84.2	85.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	9,260	9,868	10,085	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	78.4	78.2	79.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	633	757	701	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.1	6.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,878	7,120	7,092	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	60.2	59.1	58.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,370	6,501	6,591	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	55.8	53.9	54.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	508	619	500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.7	7.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,094	920	917	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	43.7	36.5	36.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	877	754	767	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	35.0	29.9	30.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	217	166	150	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	19.9	18.0	16.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

² Data not available.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	13,105	12,874	13,005	12,834	12,607	12,542	12,638	12,896	12,710
Participation rate	45.1	45.0	45.5	44.2	44.6	43.7	44.9	45.1	44.4
Employed	11,994	11,608	11,974	11,704	11,470	11,471	11,522	11,802	11,664
Employment-population ratio	41.3	40.6	41.9	40.3	40.6	40.0	40.9	41.3	40.8
Unemployed	1,112	1,266	1,031	1,131	1,136	1,071	1,116	1,094	1,046
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.8	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	37,468	37,911	37,913	37,492	37,797	37,856	37,816	37,632	37,950
Participation rate	64.4	64.0	64.1	64.4	63.6	63.5	63.7	63.5	64.1
Employed	35,422	35,625	35,763	35,417	35,775	35,923	35,779	35,569	35,774
Employment-population ratio	60.9	60.1	60.4	60.9	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.0	60.4
Unemployed	2,046	2,287	2,150	2,075	2,021	1,933	2,037	2,063	2,176
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	32,978	34,103	33,910	33,408	33,831	34,186	34,335	34,008	34,375
Participation rate	72.9	73.5	73.1	73.8	72.4	73.3	73.2	73.3	74.1
Employed	31,460	32,399	32,304	31,878	32,154	32,556	32,730	32,382	32,760
Employment-population ratio	69.5	69.8	69.6	70.4	68.8	69.8	69.8	69.8	70.6
Unemployed	1,518	1,703	1,606	1,530	1,677	1,630	1,605	1,626	1,615
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	38,984	39,603	39,652	38,809	38,652	38,778	39,046	39,507	39,465
Participation rate	79.2	78.7	78.5	78.8	79.2	78.8	78.2	78.5	78.1
Employed	37,919	38,443	38,511	37,660	37,530	37,626	37,892	38,292	38,233
Employment-population ratio	77.0	76.4	76.2	76.5	76.9	76.4	75.9	76.1	75.6
Unemployed	1,064	1,160	1,142	1,149	1,121	1,152	1,154	1,215	1,232
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1

¹ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,344	2,108	2,129	2,342	2,342	2,314	2,178	2,227	2,128
Wage and salary workers	1,301	1,149	1,182	1,312	1,260	1,195	1,174	1,271	1,192
Self-employed workers	1,017	928	933	994	1,038	1,071	953	923	912
Unpaid family workers	26	30	15	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	133,558	134,676	135,295	133,948	134,080	135,142	135,317	135,104	135,682
Wage and salary workers	124,684	125,588	126,031	125,085	124,735	125,768	126,006	125,886	126,425
Government	19,757	19,573	19,760	19,552	19,551	19,868	19,418	19,318	19,556
Private industries	104,927	106,015	106,271	105,499	105,348	105,907	106,437	106,583	106,838
Private households	731	676	715	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other industries	104,196	105,339	105,556	104,749	104,673	105,192	105,773	105,910	106,104
Self-employed workers	8,773	8,985	9,161	8,743	9,250	9,444	9,258	9,181	9,139
Unpaid family workers	102	102	103	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,018	4,784	4,609	4,210	4,273	4,643	4,807	4,696	4,840
Slack work or business conditions	2,668	3,263	3,119	2,752	2,893	3,027	3,152	3,123	3,221
Could only find part-time work	1,110	1,203	1,233	1,140	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192	1,266
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,841	19,555	19,785	18,933	18,555	19,314	18,421	18,888	18,886
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,953	4,672	4,518	4,132	4,219	4,496	4,675	4,587	4,728
Slack work or business conditions	2,621	3,199	3,055	2,690	2,854	2,947	3,062	3,048	3,140
Could only find part-time work	1,101	1,200	1,224	1,129	1,097	1,267	1,257	1,178	1,258
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,474	19,158	19,431	18,560	18,197	18,984	18,134	18,529	18,503

¹ Data not available.

² Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
Total, 16 years and over	135,903	136,783	137,424	136,196	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687
16 to 19 years	5,959	5,512	5,570	6,331	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923
16 to 17 years	2,109	2,053	2,087	2,330	2,258	2,446	2,352	2,292	2,311
18 to 19 years	3,850	3,459	3,484	3,996	3,921	3,694	3,722	3,550	3,616
20 years and over	129,943	131,272	131,854	129,864	130,275	131,410	131,365	131,519	131,765
20 to 24 years	13,148	13,197	13,302	13,256	13,372	13,568	13,510	13,458	13,420
25 years and over	116,795	118,075	118,552	116,573	116,892	117,876	117,932	117,984	118,332
25 to 54 years	97,047	97,030	97,483	96,907	96,491	96,957	96,942	97,042	97,341
25 to 34 years	30,343	30,314	30,530	30,363	30,139	30,369	30,563	30,420	30,554
35 to 44 years	35,512	34,952	35,143	35,368	34,942	35,125	34,803	34,910	34,986
45 to 54 years	31,193	31,764	31,810	31,176	31,411	31,463	31,577	31,712	31,800
55 years and over	19,748	21,044	21,068	19,666	20,400	20,918	20,990	20,942	20,992
Men, 16 years and over	72,483	72,304	72,905	72,780	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182
16 to 19 years	2,961	2,625	2,646	3,152	3,091	3,027	2,956	2,772	2,818
16 to 17 years	1,037	944	952	1,148	1,102	1,203	1,157	1,056	1,052
18 to 19 years	1,924	1,681	1,694	2,009	1,986	1,838	1,820	1,718	1,770
20 years and over	69,522	69,679	70,259	69,627	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364
20 to 24 years	6,861	6,970	7,022	6,952	7,024	7,183	7,215	7,206	7,116
25 years and over	62,661	62,709	63,237	62,680	62,579	62,814	63,151	63,050	63,266
25 to 54 years	51,922	51,548	51,994	51,977	51,566	51,687	51,925	51,885	52,057
25 to 34 years	16,574	16,474	16,722	16,597	16,445	16,528	16,730	16,669	16,750
35 to 44 years	19,037	18,627	18,763	19,013	18,749	18,824	18,729	18,719	18,735
45 to 54 years	16,312	16,447	16,510	16,367	16,371	16,334	16,466	16,498	16,572
55 years and over	10,739	11,161	11,242	10,702	11,013	11,127	11,227	11,165	11,209
Women, 16 years and over	63,420	64,479	64,519	63,416	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505
16 to 19 years	2,998	2,887	2,924	3,179	3,073	3,098	3,086	3,057	3,104
16 to 17 years	1,071	1,109	1,135	1,182	1,156	1,243	1,195	1,236	1,259
18 to 19 years	1,926	1,778	1,789	1,988	1,935	1,856	1,902	1,833	1,845
20 years and over	60,422	61,592	61,595	60,237	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401
20 to 24 years	6,288	6,226	6,280	6,303	6,348	6,385	6,295	6,252	6,304
25 years and over	54,134	55,366	55,315	53,894	54,313	55,062	54,781	54,934	55,066
25 to 54 years	45,125	45,482	45,489	44,930	44,926	45,270	45,018	45,157	45,283
25 to 34 years	13,769	13,840	13,808	13,766	13,693	13,841	13,834	13,752	13,804
35 to 44 years	16,474	16,325	16,381	16,354	16,193	16,301	16,073	16,191	16,251
45 to 54 years	14,881	15,318	15,300	14,809	15,039	15,129	15,111	15,214	15,228
55 years and over	9,009	9,884	9,826	8,964	9,387	9,792	9,763	9,777	9,783
Married men, spouse present	43,944	44,146	44,486	44,021	44,005	44,401	44,587	44,415	44,552
Married women, spouse present	34,180	34,891	34,817	34,052	34,189	34,525	34,620	34,569	34,685
Women who maintain families	8,370	8,511	8,590	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Full-time workers ²	111,497	111,936	112,470	112,336	112,856	112,823	113,442	113,157	113,241
Part-time workers ³	24,405	24,847	24,955	23,804	23,629	24,400	23,830	24,068	24,355

¹ Data not available.² Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.³ Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
Total, 16 years and over	8,567	8,445	8,786	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
16 to 19 years	1,290	1,251	1,303	16.9	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0
16 to 17 years	563	460	530	19.5	17.6	18.3	17.9	16.7	18.7
18 to 19 years	733	761	785	15.5	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.7	17.8
20 years and over	7,277	7,194	7,483	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4
20 to 24 years	1,456	1,310	1,501	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9	10.1
25 years and over	5,898	5,876	6,057	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
25 to 54 years	4,970	5,061	5,045	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9
25 to 34 years	1,939	1,844	1,887	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8
35 to 44 years	1,712	1,747	1,753	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.8
45 to 54 years	1,319	1,469	1,404	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.2
55 years and over	819	821	919	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	4,607	4,674	4,940	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
16 to 19 years	709	730	733	18.4	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.8	20.6
16 to 17 years	291	232	286	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.0	21.4
18 to 19 years	417	471	446	17.2	16.7	17.6	19.3	21.5	20.1
20 years and over	3,898	3,944	4,207	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6
20 to 24 years	801	685	853	10.3	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.7	10.7
25 years and over	3,110	3,250	3,370	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1
25 to 54 years	2,636	2,754	2,828	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2
25 to 34 years	1,033	987	1,033	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.8
35 to 44 years	882	953	1,008	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.1
45 to 54 years	721	814	786	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5
55 years and over	474	496	542	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6
Women, 16 years and over	3,960	3,771	3,846	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6
16 to 19 years	581	521	570	15.5	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6	15.5
16 to 17 years	272	227	244	18.7	16.6	17.3	16.8	15.5	16.2
18 to 19 years	316	291	339	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.3	13.7	15.5
20 years and over	3,379	3,250	3,276	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1
20 to 24 years	655	625	648	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.3
25 years and over	2,788	2,627	2,687	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7
25 to 54 years	2,335	2,307	2,217	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7
25 to 34 years	906	857	854	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8
35 to 44 years	831	794	745	4.8	4.8	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.4
45 to 54 years	598	655	619	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.9
55 years and over ²	316	339	344	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.4
Married men, spouse present	1,774	1,734	1,730	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7
Married women, spouse present	1,362	1,320	1,304	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6
Women who maintain families ²	747	782	795	8.2	7.9	8.0	9.0	8.4	8.5
Full-time workers ³	7,298	7,068	7,419	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
Part-time workers ⁴	1,288	1,392	1,378	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.² Not seasonally adjusted.³ Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.⁴ Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work

part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

NOTE: Detail shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,550	5,150	4,716	4,599	4,863	4,583	4,756	4,613	4,765
On temporary layoff	1,097	1,402	1,076	1,121	1,110	1,080	1,142	1,157	1,101
Not on temporary layoff	3,453	3,749	3,640	3,478	3,753	3,503	3,614	3,456	3,664
Permanent job losers	2,715	2,837	2,786	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	738	912	854	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	953	828	786	1,002	862	825	772	794	829
Reentrants	2,276	2,478	2,421	2,412	2,462	2,331	2,395	2,391	2,558
New entrants	477	561	578	530	534	616	579	626	642
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	55.1	57.1	55.5	53.8	55.8	54.9	55.9	54.8	54.2
On temporary layoff	13.3	15.5	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.5
Not on temporary layoff	41.8	41.6	42.8	40.7	43.0	41.9	42.5	41.0	41.7
Job leavers	11.5	9.2	9.2	11.7	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4
Reentrants	27.6	27.5	28.5	28.2	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.4	29.1
New entrants	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
Job leavers7	.6	.5	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
New entrants3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

¹ Data not available.

household survey.

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

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,542	2,595	2,443	2,934	2,860	2,772	2,749	2,780	2,814
5 to 14 weeks	2,608	2,825	2,408	2,851	2,547	2,577	2,565	2,473	2,630
15 weeks and over	3,105	3,598	3,650	2,810	3,296	3,140	3,155	3,104	3,294
15 to 26 weeks	1,595	1,703	1,644	1,364	1,392	1,457	1,281	1,316	1,392
27 weeks and over	1,510	1,896	2,005	1,446	1,904	1,683	1,874	1,788	1,903
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	17.2	18.9	20.6	16.3	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.0	19.6
Median duration, in weeks	10.4	11.2	12.0	8.8	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6	10.2
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	30.8	28.8	28.7	34.1	32.9	32.6	32.5	33.3	32.2
5 to 14 weeks	31.6	31.3	28.3	33.2	29.3	30.4	30.3	29.6	30.1
15 weeks and over	37.6	39.9	42.9	32.7	37.9	37.0	37.3	37.1	37.7
15 to 26 weeks	19.3	18.9	19.3	15.9	16.0	17.2	15.1	15.7	15.9
27 weeks and over	18.3	21.0	23.6	16.8	21.9	19.8	22.1	21.4	21.8

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003
Total, 16 years and over ¹	135,903	137,424	8,255	8,501	5.7	5.8
Management, professional, and related occupations	47,515	48,050	1,302	1,438	2.7	2.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,053	20,022	585	558	2.8	2.7
Professional and related occupations	27,461	28,027	717	879	2.5	3.0
Service occupations	21,603	22,073	1,462	1,687	6.3	7.1
Sales and office occupations	34,956	35,696	2,198	1,988	5.9	5.3
Sales and related occupations	15,445	15,965	1,073	886	6.5	5.3
Office and administrative support occupations	19,511	19,731	1,125	1,103	5.5	5.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,156	13,552	1,186	1,230	8.3	8.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,105	922	152	133	12.1	12.6
Construction and extraction occupations	7,562	7,761	825	829	9.8	9.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,489	4,870	209	268	4.4	5.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,674	18,054	1,621	1,562	8.0	8.0
Production occupations	10,150	9,771	945	817	8.5	7.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,524	8,283	676	745	7.3	8.3

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupational classification

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

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

Industry	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003
Total, 16 years and over ¹	8,255	8,501	5.7	5.8
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,926	7,082	6.2	6.2
Mining	33	41	6.1	7.7
Construction	855	772	10.1	9.3
Manufacturing	1,322	1,199	7.2	6.7
Durable goods	861	799	7.5	7.3
Nondurable goods	461	400	6.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,222	1,201	6.4	6.0
Transportation and utilities	280	274	5.0	5.0
Information	257	268	6.9	7.3
Financial activities	292	323	3.3	3.6
Professional and business services	951	1,076	7.3	8.3
Education and health services	493	611	2.9	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	953	986	8.4	8.5
Other services	268	331	4.6	5.5
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	151	154	10.8	12.0
Government workers	447	440	2.2	2.2
Self employed and unpaid family workers	255	248	2.5	2.4

¹ Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Industries reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census industry classification system derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System into the Current

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

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.7	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.9	6.5	6.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.6	7.2	6.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.4	10.4	9.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Data not available.

NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed

part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2002	Apr. 2003
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	72,848	74,615	27,267	28,327	45,580	46,288
Persons who currently want a job	4,554	4,373	2,041	1,953	2,513	2,421
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,397	1,399	725	695	673	704
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	320	437	207	254	112	183
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,078	962	517	440	560	521
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,336	7,181	3,817	3,756	3,519	3,425
Percent of total employed	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,036	3,758	2,299	2,190	1,737	1,569
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,543	1,652	515	572	1,029	1,080
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	299	279	202	185	96	94
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,431	1,443	786	783	645	660

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

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

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

reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003P	Apr. 2003P	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003P	Apr. 2003P
Total	130,608	129,080	129,564	130,278	130,680	130,670	130,873	130,520	130,396	130,348
Total private	109,013	107,383	107,782	108,490	109,495	109,311	109,506	109,136	109,048	108,968
Goods-producing	23,701	22,889	22,972	23,145	23,905	23,551	23,563	23,463	23,439	23,366
Mining	557	541	544	554	564	553	552	555	555	559
Metal mining	32.1	31.0	31.3	31.1	32	32	32	32	32	31
Coal mining	80.5	77.9	78.0	79.1	81	78	78	78	78	79
Oil and gas extraction	333.9	333.8	335.0	338.0	339	335	335	339	341	342
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	110.6	98.0	99.7	106.1	112	108	107	106	104	107
Construction	6,400	6,061	6,164	6,403	6,541	6,544	6,564	6,519	6,538	6,556
General building contractors	1,416.4	1,393.7	1,407.5	1,445.8	1,452	1,476	1,471	1,464	1,471	1,484
Heavy construction, except building	875.0	762.7	777.7	844.4	901	880	897	880	871	870
Special trade contractors	4,108.6	3,904.9	3,978.6	4,112.3	4,188	4,188	4,196	4,175	4,196	4,202
Manufacturing	16,744	16,287	16,264	16,188	16,800	16,454	16,447	16,389	16,346	16,251
Production workers	11,220	10,905	10,884	10,819	11,250	11,030	11,045	10,990	10,948	10,865
Durable goods	9,962	9,584	9,570	9,522	9,976	9,699	9,689	9,638	9,609	9,538
Production workers	6,620	6,362	6,348	6,303	6,620	6,445	6,456	6,405	6,376	6,310
Lumber and wood products	756.6	744.5	740.2	738.4	767	758	760	759	756	749
Furniture and fixtures	499.0	473.7	473.8	469.6	497	480	479	476	473	467
Stone, clay, and glass products	548.7	535.9	538.1	545.5	551	553	556	553	549	549
Primary metal industries	596.7	574.1	573.2	571.7	598	579	581	576	576	573
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	187.0	182.6	182.2	182.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,422.8	1,370.4	1,370.5	1,361.2	1,425	1,391	1,387	1,374	1,376	1,364
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,844.4	1,757.9	1,753.8	1,749.1	1,842	1,781	1,770	1,758	1,750	1,746
Computer and office equipment	310.7	283.2	281.9	280.8	313	291	287	284	282	283
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,441.7	1,344.2	1,339.8	1,329.7	1,443	1,360	1,355	1,344	1,339	1,330
Electronic components and accessories	566.5	523.6	521.5	518.3	566	532	528	523	521	518
Transportation equipment	1,672.3	1,632.2	1,631.5	1,608.4	1,671	1,638	1,640	1,643	1,637	1,610
Motor vehicles and equipment	913.7	903.5	905.8	885.3	912	900	911	906	907	884
Aircraft and parts	414.2	384.0	381.7	380.4	416	392	389	386	384	383
Instruments and related products	809.2	786.3	783.7	782.0	811	790	792	788	786	783
Miscellaneous manufacturing	370.2	364.6	365.0	366.1	371	369	369	367	367	367
Nondurable goods	6,782	6,703	6,694	6,666	6,824	6,755	6,758	6,751	6,737	6,713
Production workers	4,600	4,543	4,536	4,516	4,630	4,585	4,589	4,585	4,572	4,555
Food and kindred products	1,657.0	1,665.3	1,660.7	1,664.1	1,689	1,689	1,695	1,694	1,692	1,695
Tobacco products	32.3	33.6	32.4	30.4	33	36	34	34	33	32
Textile mill products	435.4	416.1	413.8	408.4	436	422	420	419	415	409
Apparel and other textile products	523.5	498.8	501.6	493.7	523	507	504	504	502	495
Paper and allied products	612.2	601.9	600.8	593.4	615	607	606	604	602	597
Printing and publishing	1,408.6	1,395.3	1,395.8	1,388.9	1,413	1,393	1,395	1,398	1,399	1,395
Chemicals and allied products	1,006.7	1,003.3	999.1	999.0	1,008	1,007	1,006	1,005	1,000	1,001
Petroleum and coal products	124.3	121.3	122.4	123.3	125	125	125	125	125	124
Rubber and misc. plastics products	927.0	915.7	915.5	913.5	927	916	919	917	917	914
Leather and leather products	55.2	51.3	51.7	51.0	55	53	54	51	52	51
Service-producing	106,907	106,191	106,592	107,133	106,775	107,119	107,310	107,057	106,957	106,982
Transportation and public utilities	6,765	6,585	6,592	6,591	6,799	6,686	6,694	6,655	6,646	6,627
Transportation	4,303	4,216	4,218	4,213	4,330	4,273	4,301	4,277	4,265	4,242
Railroad transportation	230.5	222.6	223.2	225.3	230	225	224	224	224	225
Local and interurban passenger transit	488.1	478.0	477.5	478.0	476	466	465	468	463	466
Trucking and warehousing	1,808.2	1,772.9	1,783.5	1,788.2	1,830	1,827	1,825	1,810	1,816	1,809
Water transportation	185.4	177.7	176.4	183.4	190	191	191	190	187	188
Transportation by air	1,150.9	1,134.7	1,128.0	1,110.4	1,162	1,127	1,158	1,151	1,144	1,126
Pipelines, except natural gas	14.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	15	15	15	16	16	15
Transportation services	425.3	414.1	414.0	412.2	427	422	423	418	415	413
Communications and public utilities	2,462	2,369	2,374	2,378	2,469	2,413	2,393	2,378	2,381	2,385
Communications	1,625.1	1,542.4	1,545.3	1,547.0	1,628	1,576	1,559	1,547	1,549	1,551
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	837.0	826.1	828.2	830.7	841	837	834	831	832	834
Wholesale trade	6,662	6,583	6,598	6,611	6,678	6,637	6,639	6,636	6,636	6,630
Durable goods	3,901	3,847	3,853	3,857	3,908	3,880	3,876	3,871	3,872	3,868
Nondurable goods	2,761	2,736	2,745	2,754	2,770	2,757	2,763	2,765	2,764	2,762

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003P	Apr. 2003P	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003P	Apr. 2003P
Retail trade	23,110	22,606	22,681	22,886	23,345	23,152	23,271	23,150	23,117	23,107
Building materials and garden supplies	1,074.2	1,015.4	1,039.0	1,090.5	1,061	1,077	1,083	1,078	1,075	1,076
General merchandise stores	2,823.0	2,761.6	2,763.9	2,751.1	2,915	2,821	2,831	2,858	2,854	2,825
Department stores	2,494.2	2,426.0	2,428.6	2,411.3	2,575	2,488	2,498	2,523	2,508	2,474
Food stores	3,363.5	3,331.7	3,319.6	3,328.1	3,392	3,365	3,370	3,363	3,367	3,360
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,421.1	2,383.7	2,391.0	2,401.8	2,429	2,420	2,416	2,412	2,413	2,412
New and used car dealers	1,127.2	1,111.9	1,112.6	1,110.9	1,129	1,123	1,118	1,116	1,116	1,113
Apparel and accessory stores	1,140.9	1,117.0	1,121.0	1,131.4	1,170	1,174	1,174	1,156	1,158	1,161
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,127.7	1,150.7	1,143.1	1,137.8	1,141	1,175	1,166	1,153	1,151	1,151
Eating and drinking places	8,136.7	7,799.4	7,882.0	8,029.1	8,152	8,063	8,146	8,047	8,016	8,044
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,022.6	3,046.2	3,020.9	3,016.0	3,085	3,057	3,085	3,083	3,083	3,078
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,714	7,786	7,800	7,818	7,743	7,816	7,817	7,829	7,836	7,843
Finance	3,804	3,870	3,875	3,881	3,813	3,861	3,869	3,876	3,882	3,890
Depository institutions	2,068.5	2,079.5	2,085.6	2,085.5	2,075	2,079	2,083	2,084	2,089	2,092
Commercial banks	1,442.1	1,448.9	1,451.9	1,454.0	1,446	1,449	1,453	1,453	1,455	1,458
Savings institutions	263.3	261.7	262.9	260.8	264	261	260	262	262	261
Nondepository institutions	754.8	825.9	824.7	828.4	756	809	816	823	824	829
Mortgage bankers and brokers	360.0	421.7	421.8	424.8	360	408	415	423	423	425
Security and commodity brokers	720.6	706.0	702.8	703.4	723	709	711	711	707	705
Holding and other investment offices	259.7	258.6	261.8	263.4	259	264	259	258	262	264
Insurance	2,368	2,376	2,378	2,375	2,374	2,375	2,378	2,380	2,378	2,379
Insurance carriers	1,585.9	1,581.7	1,584.8	1,580.9	1,589	1,578	1,582	1,585	1,585	1,582
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	782.1	794.1	793.5	793.8	785	797	796	795	793	797
Real estate	1,542	1,540	1,547	1,562	1,556	1,580	1,570	1,573	1,576	1,574
Services ²	41,061	40,934	41,139	41,439	41,025	41,469	41,522	41,403	41,374	41,395
Agricultural services	870.3	754.6	781.4	889.3	857	880	882	878	866	879
Hotels and other lodging places	1,753.8	1,701.2	1,711.5	1,715.7	1,796	1,807	1,811	1,794	1,779	1,759
Personal services	1,355.5	1,348.4	1,341.4	1,346.4	1,286	1,292	1,281	1,275	1,272	1,278
Business services	9,201.9	9,070.8	9,105.0	9,149.3	9,312	9,311	9,292	9,267	9,240	9,244
Services to buildings	1,025.6	1,025.3	1,031.8	1,042.9	1,027	1,044	1,044	1,038	1,041	1,045
Personnel supply services	3,085.0	2,979.5	3,015.2	3,033.9	3,175	3,175	3,173	3,163	3,131	3,112
Help supply services	2,770.5	2,681.1	2,713.1	2,732.2	2,857	2,866	2,871	2,875	2,821	2,807
Computer and data processing services ..	2,191.8	2,184.3	2,173.7	2,171.7	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,181	2,169	2,172
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,262.1	1,260.3	1,266.2	1,265.0	1,261	1,268	1,274	1,263	1,268	1,264
Miscellaneous repair services	376.5	370.5	369.4	373.6	377	376	378	374	372	374
Motion pictures	573.0	578.5	578.4	581.4	574	583	581	582	580	584
Amusement and recreation services	1,585.2	1,439.4	1,476.7	1,555.9	1,611	1,653	1,659	1,637	1,627	1,586
Health services	10,591.5	10,775.8	10,805.5	10,811.1	10,611	10,787	10,805	10,801	10,820	10,833
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,040.3	2,085.1	2,089.3	2,089.0	2,044	2,092	2,089	2,091	2,094	2,094
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,878.0	1,896.8	1,901.3	1,903.9	1,883	1,904	1,905	1,902	1,903	1,908
Hospitals	4,190.4	4,277.1	4,286.7	4,280.1	4,199	4,269	4,278	4,283	4,291	4,291
Home health care services	643.1	655.0	661.5	667.1	643	657	658	659	662	667
Legal services	1,050.6	1,083.7	1,086.2	1,090.0	1,059	1,081	1,087	1,091	1,093	1,099
Educational services	2,649.8	2,722.0	2,743.4	2,760.3	2,501	2,582	2,611	2,580	2,588	2,604
Social services	3,186.2	3,220.4	3,237.9	3,254.1	3,167	3,209	3,222	3,217	3,224	3,234
Child day care services	745.4	740.8	746.4	750.5	725	725	730	729	729	730
Residential care	899.8	911.5	916.7	920.6	903	915	912	915	919	923
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	106.8	97.1	98.6	102.1	109	106	107	107	105	104
Membership organizations	2,465.3	2,452.9	2,464.6	2,462.7	2,477	2,476	2,475	2,473	2,476	2,475
Engineering and management services	3,641.8	3,670.1	3,685.6	3,694.9	3,636	3,669	3,668	3,675	3,676	3,690
Engineering and architectural services	1,031.4	1,008.0	1,006.6	1,010.2	1,041	1,028	1,022	1,021	1,017	1,020
Management and public relations	1,199.0	1,225.9	1,231.3	1,238.8	1,202	1,232	1,235	1,234	1,237	1,242
Services, nec	46.4	44.1	43.6	43.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	21,595	21,697	21,782	21,788	21,185	21,359	21,367	21,384	21,348	21,380
Federal	2,603	2,648	2,645	2,649	2,610	2,664	2,665	2,661	2,654	2,654
Federal, except Postal Service	1,781.1	1,847.3	1,847.5	1,852.8	1,784	1,856	1,855	1,858	1,853	1,855
State	5,080	5,064	5,091	5,092	4,942	4,953	4,930	4,959	4,955	4,952
Education	2,284.9	2,297.7	2,326.1	2,325.1	2,135	2,166	2,144	2,174	2,174	2,175
Other State government	2,794.7	2,765.9	2,764.9	2,766.7	2,807	2,787	2,786	2,785	2,781	2,777
Local	13,912	13,985	14,046	14,047	13,633	13,742	13,772	13,764	13,739	13,774
Education	8,126.3	8,189.6	8,236.8	8,214.6	7,754	7,813	7,842	7,838	7,819	7,847
Other local government	5,785.7	5,795.8	5,808.9	5,832.0	5,879	5,929	5,930	5,926	5,920	5,927

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

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

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003 ^P	Apr. 2003 ^P	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003 ^P	Apr. 2003 ^P
Total private	33.9	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.0
Goods-producing	40.2	39.4	40.0	39.6	40.4	40.2	40.5	39.9	40.3	39.8
Mining	42.4	42.1	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.1	42.8	42.8	43.1	42.8
Construction	38.7	36.6	38.4	37.7	39.0	38.4	39.4	37.4	39.0	38.0
Manufacturing	40.8	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.5
Overtime hours	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Durable goods	41.3	40.9	41.0	40.8	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.1	40.9
Overtime hours	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Lumber and wood products	40.9	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.8	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.8
Furniture and fixtures	40.4	39.6	39.7	38.9	40.8	40.7	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.5	42.0	43.0	42.9	43.8	43.1	43.5	43.2	43.9	43.1
Primary metal industries	44.2	44.4	44.9	44.3	44.3	44.7	44.3	44.8	45.1	44.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	45.3	44.7	45.4	45.5	45.1	46.5	44.8	45.1	45.6	45.5
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.5	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.6	40.6	41.0	41.3	41.0	40.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.1	38.7	38.7	38.5	39.5	39.0	38.5	38.9	38.7	38.8
Transportation equipment	42.9	41.8	41.6	41.6	42.6	42.5	43.1	42.2	41.5	41.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.9	43.1	42.8	42.9	44.4	44.4	45.2	43.5	42.7	42.2
Instruments and related products	40.2	40.5	40.8	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.8	37.9	38.9	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.1	38.6	38.4
Nondurable goods	40.1	39.8	40.1	39.7	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.0
Overtime hours	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Food and kindred products	40.5	39.9	40.5	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.8	40.7	41.2	40.9
Tobacco products	40.9	40.0	40.0	41.1	41.3	39.5	40.6	41.2	40.6	41.3
Textile mill products	41.7	40.4	40.4	40.2	41.5	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.3	39.9
Apparel and other textile products	37.2	36.4	36.5	36.4	37.1	36.7	36.6	36.5	36.4	36.2
Paper and allied products	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.8	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.5
Printing and publishing	37.1	37.9	38.1	37.7	37.2	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.0	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	41.8	42.2	42.2	41.4	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.4	42.3	41.5
Petroleum and coal products	40.2	42.6	43.1	42.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.3	40.2	40.5	40.1	41.6	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.1
Leather and leather products	37.4	36.8	36.8	36.6	37.5	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.4
Service-producing	32.5	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.3
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.2
Retail trade	28.7	28.9	29.1	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.1	29.3	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.8	37.0	37.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.3	36.3	36.6	36.4
Services	32.4	32.8	32.8	32.3	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5

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

payrolls.

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003 ^P	Apr. 2003 ^P	Apr. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003 ^P	Apr. 2003 ^P
Total private	\$14.69	\$15.16	\$15.15	\$15.13	\$497.99	\$515.44	\$518.13	\$511.39
Seasonally adjusted	14.66	15.08	15.09	15.11	501.37	514.23	517.59	513.74
Goods-producing	16.27	16.55	16.62	16.68	654.05	652.07	664.80	660.53
Mining	17.70	18.14	18.20	18.14	750.48	763.69	775.32	774.58
Construction	18.70	19.05	19.09	19.14	723.69	697.23	733.06	721.58
Manufacturing	15.20	15.54	15.56	15.58	620.16	627.82	633.29	629.43
Durable goods	15.66	16.03	16.04	16.05	646.76	655.63	657.64	654.84
Lumber and wood products	12.33	12.68	12.66	12.68	504.30	509.74	514.00	517.34
Furniture and fixtures	12.54	12.79	12.76	12.77	506.62	506.48	506.57	496.75
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.35	15.66	15.77	15.95	667.73	657.72	678.11	684.26
Primary metal industries	17.25	17.63	17.57	17.66	762.45	782.77	788.89	782.34
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.69	21.26	21.20	21.26	937.26	950.32	962.48	967.33
Fabricated metal products	14.66	14.97	15.02	15.01	606.92	613.77	615.82	613.91
Industrial machinery and equipment	16.30	16.65	16.68	16.68	660.15	685.98	687.22	682.21
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.87	15.22	15.23	15.24	581.42	589.01	589.40	586.74
Transportation equipment	19.68	20.23	20.24	20.20	844.27	845.61	841.98	840.32
Motor vehicles and equipment	20.22	20.87	20.90	20.88	907.88	899.50	894.52	895.75
Instruments and related products	15.11	15.55	15.57	15.60	607.42	629.78	635.26	630.24
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.36	12.49	12.56	12.47	479.57	473.37	488.58	480.10
Nondurable goods	14.53	14.84	14.87	14.91	582.65	590.63	596.29	591.93
Food and kindred products	13.18	13.25	13.31	13.39	533.79	528.68	539.06	538.28
Tobacco products	22.80	21.76	22.58	23.39	932.52	870.40	903.20	961.33
Textile mill products	11.65	11.85	11.83	11.84	485.81	478.74	477.93	475.97
Apparel and other textile products	9.93	9.94	10.00	9.99	369.40	361.82	365.00	363.64
Paper and allied products	17.33	17.76	17.75	17.81	717.46	738.82	736.63	735.55
Printing and publishing	15.11	15.46	15.52	15.61	560.58	585.93	591.31	588.50
Chemicals and allied products	19.01	19.49	19.50	19.47	794.62	822.48	822.90	806.06
Petroleum and coal products	22.39	22.95	22.89	22.66	900.08	977.67	986.56	951.72
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.68	14.02	14.05	14.09	564.98	563.60	569.03	565.01
Leather and leather products	10.39	10.37	10.27	10.36	388.59	381.62	377.94	379.18
Service-producing	14.24	14.79	14.76	14.71	462.80	485.11	485.60	478.08
Transportation and public utilities	17.26	17.64	17.59	17.64	654.15	672.08	673.70	670.32
Wholesale trade	16.11	16.54	16.49	16.46	615.40	636.79	634.87	627.13
Retail trade	10.00	10.25	10.24	10.27	287.00	296.23	297.98	296.80
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.23	16.98	17.01	16.95	581.03	628.26	629.37	611.90
Services	15.16	15.81	15.78	15.71	491.18	518.57	517.58	507.43

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003 ^P	Apr. 2003 ^P	Percent change from: Mar. 2003- Apr. 2003
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.66	\$14.98	\$14.99	\$15.08	\$15.09	\$15.11	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.10	8.18	8.16	8.15	8.11	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	16.32	16.61	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.71	.0
Mining	17.63	17.78	17.91	18.10	18.17	18.10	-.4
Construction	18.83	19.14	19.04	19.17	19.16	19.22	.3
Manufacturing	15.19	15.48	15.53	15.56	15.59	15.57	-.1
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.43	14.72	14.79	14.83	14.85	14.85	.0
Service-producing	14.19	14.53	14.53	14.65	14.65	14.67	.1
Transportation and public utilities	17.21	17.45	17.44	17.59	17.61	17.58	-.2
Wholesale trade	16.11	16.37	16.36	16.51	16.47	16.45	-.1
Retail trade	9.97	10.18	10.15	10.21	10.21	10.25	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.18	16.73	16.77	16.81	16.85	16.91	.4
Services	15.13	15.49	15.51	15.65	15.65	15.68	.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

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

³ Change was -.5 percent from February 2003 to

March 2003, the latest month available.

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

N.A. = not available.

P = preliminary.

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

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003P	Apr. 2003P	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003P	Apr. 2003P
Total private	146.3	144.1	145.5	144.9	148.0	147.7	148.5	147.0	147.7	146.6
Goods-producing	103.8	97.5	99.6	99.7	105.4	103.3	104.1	101.9	102.7	101.2
Mining	52.7	50.2	51.0	52.1	53.5	51.3	52.0	52.9	52.9	52.9
Construction	172.2	151.1	161.8	167.0	178.3	175.4	179.5	168.7	175.8	172.9
Manufacturing	92.3	88.9	89.2	88.1	92.9	91.0	91.1	90.5	90.0	88.8
Durable goods	95.3	90.7	90.9	89.8	95.5	92.8	93.3	92.2	91.4	90.1
Lumber and wood products	131.5	127.2	127.9	127.7	133.3	133.5	133.6	132.6	131.7	130.1
Furniture and fixtures	124.3	115.3	115.6	112.0	124.7	120.9	119.1	117.0	115.4	111.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	112.7	105.0	107.8	109.5	113.6	112.0	113.1	112.0	112.5	110.7
Primary metal industries	76.5	74.2	75.0	73.8	76.7	75.4	74.9	75.1	75.7	73.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	58.3	56.6	57.8	58.0	58.3	59.3	57.5	57.5	58.5	58.4
Fabricated metal products	108.4	103.5	103.4	102.2	109.1	105.7	106.3	104.8	104.1	103.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	83.1	80.4	80.2	79.3	83.1	80.1	80.6	80.6	79.6	79.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	82.2	75.1	74.8	73.5	82.9	76.5	75.5	75.5	74.6	74.1
Transportation equipment	107.1	102.3	101.7	99.8	105.7	104.0	107.1	104.0	101.7	99.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	146.9	139.1	138.0	135.0	144.2	142.5	147.5	140.7	137.7	132.0
Instruments and related products	67.8	65.8	65.8	64.9	68.2	66.6	66.6	65.8	65.4	65.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.0	86.0	88.5	87.4	90.2	89.8	90.1	87.1	88.3	87.5
Nondurable goods	88.1	86.5	86.9	85.7	89.3	88.5	88.0	88.2	88.0	87.0
Food and kindred products	111.0	110.3	111.5	110.9	115.4	116.3	115.1	114.6	116.1	115.5
Tobacco products	47.8	49.8	47.0	44.2	49.1	50.9	50.3	51.0	48.2	47.1
Textile mill products	62.5	57.7	57.6	56.5	62.1	59.9	59.1	58.8	57.6	56.2
Apparel and other textile products	43.8	41.1	41.4	40.2	43.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.1	40.2
Paper and allied products	93.9	92.5	92.0	91.1	94.9	93.5	93.1	94.2	93.1	92.1
Printing and publishing	105.3	105.9	106.7	105.1	106.0	105.4	106.3	107.6	106.9	106.1
Chemicals and allied products	93.9	94.6	94.8	92.9	93.6	94.6	93.9	95.1	94.7	93.1
Petroleum and coal products	68.7	70.2	71.8	70.4	67.9	70.5	71.6	73.5	73.7	70.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	134.2	128.7	129.5	128.2	135.1	131.0	130.6	129.9	129.7	128.2
Leather and leather products	23.4	21.7	21.8	21.2	23.6	23.4	22.7	21.6	21.5	21.2
Service-producing	165.4	165.0	166.1	165.2	167.2	167.6	168.4	167.3	167.9	166.9
Transportation and public utilities	130.4	127.1	127.8	126.6	132.0	130.0	129.9	128.8	130.0	128.5
Wholesale trade	124.8	124.2	124.6	123.6	125.7	125.6	125.1	125.0	125.1	124.3
Retail trade	143.9	140.9	142.3	143.1	146.8	146.3	147.6	145.8	146.6	146.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.1	145.3	145.3	142.2	140.9	141.9	143.2	143.5	144.7	143.9
Services	210.6	211.4	212.8	211.4	211.5	213.6	214.7	213.4	213.7	212.4

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 347 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3	43.2	44.5	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	50.9	49.4	48.6	48.8	49.3	48.3	45.8	44.4
2003	49.4	38.5	P48.6	P48.6								
Over 3-month span:												
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	58.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	46.5	48.0	50.1	47.1	45.1	47.3	45.1	43.1	45.0
2003	39.6	P39.9	P39.8									
Over 6-month span:												
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.6	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.6	43.4	44.4	46.5	46.0	46.5	43.1	40.8	43.1	37.6	P36.9
2003	P38.9											
Over 12-month span:												
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.5	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.3	34.0
2002	35.2	36.0	37.3	38.3	40.5	39.9	40.1	37.2	P38.5	P38.3		
2003												
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	47.1	40.4	48.9	41.9	40.1	40.4	40.1	37.1
2003	47.1	35.7	P41.2	P33.8								
Over 3-month span:												
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.2
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	38.6	40.1	41.2	38.6	34.6	32.4	32.0	28.3	32.0
2003	27.9	P33.5	P25.4									
Over 6-month span:												
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	42.3	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
2000	47.8	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	37.9	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	19.9	26.8	29.8	38.2	36.4	34.2	31.6	26.8	24.6	26.8	23.5	P22.4
2003	P23.2											
Over 12-month span:												
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	14.0	13.6
2002	18.0	18.0	20.2	20.2	24.6	22.1	25.0	22.1	P21.3	P16.9		
2003												

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

P = preliminary.

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

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