



Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378 USDL 03-157
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

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

Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 108,000 in March, while the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.8 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Employment continued to decline in manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation. Government employment also was down over the month.

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

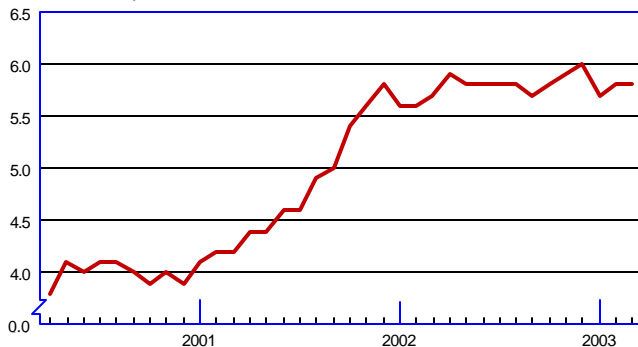
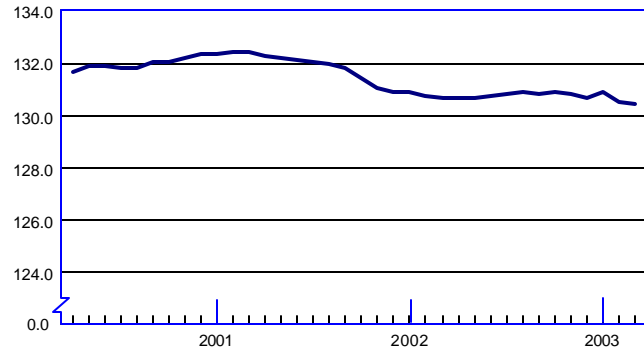


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions April 2000 - March 2003



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, 8.4 million, was unchanged in March, and the unemployment rate remained at 5.8 percent. Unemployment rates for the major worker groups—adult men (5.3 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (17.7 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks or African Americans (10.2 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.5 percent)—showed little or no change in March. The unemployment rate for Asians was 6.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted. About 1 in 5 unemployed persons had been without a job for 27 weeks or longer. (See tables A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment in March was 137.3 million, and the employment-population ratio was about unchanged at 62.3 percent. The civilian labor force was 145.8 million. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population age 16 and older who are either working or looking for work—was 66.2 percent. Since March 2001, the labor force participation rate has decreased by 0.9 percentage point. (See table A-1.)

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Feb.- Mar. change
	2002	2003 ¹	2003 ¹			
	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	145,241	145,829	145,838	145,857	145,793	-64
Employment.....	136,657	137,430	137,536	137,408	137,348	-60
Unemployment.....	8,584	8,399	8,302	8,450	8,445	-5
Not in labor force.....	73,302	74,280	74,059	74,257	74,524	267
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	.0
Adult men.....	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	.0
Adult women.....	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	.0
Teenagers.....	16.1	17.2	16.8	17.1	17.7	0.6
White ²	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	.1
Black or African American ²	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.2	-.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	-.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	130,795	p130,599	130,873	p130,516	p130,408	p-108
Goods-producing ³	23,623	p23,491	23,563	p23,462	p23,448	p-14
Construction.....	6,544	p6,543	6,564	p6,522	p6,543	p21
Manufacturing.....	16,528	p16,396	16,447	p16,388	p16,352	p-36
Service-producing ³	107,172	p107,108	107,310	p107,054	p106,960	p-94
Retail trade.....	23,229	p23,179	23,271	p23,154	p23,111	p-43
Services.....	41,419	p41,438	41,522	p41,401	p41,391	p-10
Government.....	21,357	p21,362	21,367	p21,380	p21,340	p-40
	Hours of work ⁴					
Total private.....	34.2	p34.2	34.3	p34.1	p34.3	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	40.7	p40.8	40.9	p40.8	p40.8	p.0
Overtime.....	4.1	p4.1	4.1	p4.1	p4.0	p-.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ⁴					
Total private.....	147.9	p147.7	148.5	p147.1	p147.6	p0.5
	Earnings ⁴					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.94	p\$15.06	\$14.99	p\$15.08	p\$15.10	p\$0.02
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	510.45	p515.44	514.16	p514.23	p517.93	p3.70

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.

There were 4.7 million persons working part time for economic reasons in March, little changed from February. These persons indicated that they would like to work full time, but worked part time because their hours were cut back or they were unable to find a full-time job. The number of such workers has increased by about half a million over the year. (See table A-5.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In March, 1.6 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force, compared with 1.4 million 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 474,000 discouraged workers in March, up from 330,000 a year ago. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 108,000 in March to 130.4 million, seasonally adjusted. This followed a loss of 357,000 jobs (as revised) in February. The largest job declines in March occurred in manufacturing, retail trade, and government. Construction employment edged upward, and most other major industries showed little change in employment. (See table B-1.)

Widespread job losses continued in manufacturing (-36,000) over the month, particularly in the industries that produce durable goods. Manufacturing employment reached its most recent peak in April 1998 and has since fallen by 2.5 million. Over the month, employment in industrial machinery decreased by 8,000 and has fallen by 470,000 since its most recent peak in April 1998. Employment in electronic and other electrical equipment edged down by 4,000 in March and has dropped by 418,000 since November 2000. Aircraft manufacturing lost 2,000 jobs over the month, and employment in the industry has declined by 141,000 since September 1998. Each of these three industries has had an employment decrease of at least 20 percent.

In March, employment in the construction industry increased by 21,000, following a decrease of 42,000 (as revised) in February. Since April 2002, construction industry employment has shown virtually no net change. In mining, employment has been essentially unchanged since September 2002. A gain of 9,000 jobs in oil and gas extraction over that period was largely offset by losses in nonmetallic mining.

Retail trade lost 43,000 jobs in March, after seasonal adjustment, mainly reflecting another large decline in eating and drinking places. Employment in eating and drinking places fell by 38,000 over the month; the industry has lost nearly 300,000 jobs since its peak in July 2001. Department stores lost 13,000 jobs in March.

Over the past 2 years, government employment trended upward, while private sector employment trended downward. Recently, budget problems have lowered the rate of job growth in state and local government. In March, government employment fell by 40,000.

Transportation employment was down by 14,000 in March, with small losses across many component industries. Since peaking in January 2001, transportation has lost 301,000 jobs, with air transportation accounting for over half the decline.

Employment in services was essentially unchanged in March, after decreasing by 121,000 in February. Computer and data processing services lost 10,000 jobs over the month. Seasonal hiring was less than usual in several services industries. As a result, seasonally adjusted employment was down in help supply services

(-48,000), amusements and recreation (-21,000), agricultural services (-15,000), and hotels and other lodging places (-12,000). Job gains in other service industries, such as health services, private education, and social services, partly offset these losses.

Wholesale trade employment held steady during the first 3 months of 2003. The industry had lost an average of 5,000 jobs per month in 2002.

Employment in finance edged upward in March. Mortgage banking added 3,000 jobs, compared with average gains of 7,000 over the previous 9 months. Since January 2001, employment in this industry has increased by 126,000, or 42 percent.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.2 hour in March to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 40.8 hours. Manufacturing overtime was down by 0.1 hour to 4.0 hours. (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 March to 147.6 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 0.6 percent to 90.0 over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 2 cents in March to \$15.10, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 9 cents in February (as revised). Average weekly earnings rose by 0.7 percent in March to \$517.93. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.1 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.4 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for April 2003 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 2, 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 210,000 reservists had been called into active duty as of mid-March. 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.
- Some of the reservists were called up recently and may have worked for their regular employer during part of the survey reference period. Therefore, they would have been counted on the employer's payroll.
- 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 only measures 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.

Upcoming Changes to National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

NAICS conversion. 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 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 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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	216,823	220,114	220,317	216,823	218,548	218,741	219,897	220,114	220,317
Civilian labor force	144,334	145,693	145,801	144,367	145,180	145,150	145,838	145,857	145,793
Participation rate	66.6	66.2	66.2	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.2
Employed	135,558	136,433	136,783	136,143	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348
Employment-population ratio	62.5	62.0	62.1	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3
Unemployed	8,776	9,260	9,018	8,224	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450	8,445
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
Not in labor force	72,490	74,421	74,516	72,456	73,369	73,591	74,059	74,257	74,524
Persons who currently want a job	4,426	4,495	4,763	4,658	4,727	4,546	4,676	4,462	5,020
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,198	105,895	106,005	104,198	105,094	105,195	105,767	105,895	106,005
Civilian labor force	77,009	77,658	77,533	77,240	77,618	77,492	77,693	77,927	77,738
Participation rate	73.9	73.3	73.1	74.1	73.9	73.7	73.5	73.6	73.3
Employed	71,956	72,237	72,304	72,719	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064
Employment-population ratio	69.1	68.2	68.2	69.8	69.2	69.1	69.0	69.2	68.9
Unemployed	5,052	5,421	5,228	4,521	4,845	4,801	4,699	4,678	4,674
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0
Not in labor force	27,189	28,237	28,473	26,958	27,476	27,703	28,074	27,968	28,268
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,999	97,762	97,869	95,999	97,022	97,139	97,635	97,762	97,869
Civilian labor force	73,279	74,206	74,208	73,307	73,770	73,744	73,993	74,254	74,236
Participation rate	76.3	75.9	75.8	76.4	76.0	75.9	75.8	76.0	75.9
Employed	68,929	69,518	69,679	69,517	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293
Employment-population ratio	71.8	71.1	71.2	72.4	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.9	71.8
Unemployed	4,350	4,688	4,528	3,789	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962	3,944
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Not in labor force	22,720	23,556	23,661	22,692	23,252	23,394	23,642	23,508	23,632
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,626	114,219	114,312	112,626	113,455	113,546	114,130	114,219	114,312
Civilian labor force	67,325	68,036	68,269	67,127	67,562	67,658	68,144	67,930	68,055
Participation rate	59.8	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.5
Employed	63,601	64,196	64,479	63,423	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284
Employment-population ratio	56.5	56.2	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.6	56.2	56.2
Unemployed	3,724	3,839	3,790	3,704	3,792	3,909	3,603	3,772	3,771
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5
Not in labor force	45,301	46,184	46,043	45,499	45,893	45,888	45,985	46,289	46,257
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,752	106,322	106,411	104,752	105,594	105,678	106,235	106,322	106,411
Civilian labor force	63,712	64,622	64,877	63,314	63,921	64,036	64,479	64,310	64,477
Participation rate	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6
Employed	60,520	61,278	61,592	60,161	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.6	57.9	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5
Unemployed	3,192	3,344	3,285	3,153	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237	3,250
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0
Not in labor force	41,039	41,701	41,533	41,438	41,673	41,642	41,757	42,013	41,933
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,073	16,030	16,038	16,073	15,933	15,925	16,027	16,030	16,038
Civilian labor force	7,343	6,866	6,717	7,746	7,489	7,369	7,366	7,293	7,079
Participation rate	45.7	42.8	41.9	48.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	45.5	44.1
Employed	6,108	5,637	5,512	6,464	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829
Employment-population ratio	38.0	35.2	34.4	40.2	39.1	38.7	38.2	37.7	36.3
Unemployed	1,234	1,229	1,205	1,282	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251	1,251
Unemployment rate	16.8	17.9	17.9	16.6	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7
Not in labor force	8,730	9,164	9,321	8,327	8,444	8,555	8,661	8,736	8,959

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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
WHITE ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	179,279	180,599	180,728	179,279	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599	180,728
Civilian labor force	119,816	120,128	120,201	119,863	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166	120,200
Participation rate	66.8	66.5	66.5	66.9	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5
Employed	113,372	113,376	113,630	113,871	114,128	113,910	113,995	114,135	114,089
Employment-population ratio	63.2	62.8	62.9	63.5	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.1
Unemployed	6,444	6,752	6,572	5,992	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031	6,111
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1
Not in labor force	59,463	60,470	60,526	59,416	60,104	60,487	60,376	60,432	60,528
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	61,754	62,210	62,214	61,815	62,229	62,112	62,003	62,235	62,269
Participation rate	76.6	76.3	76.3	76.6	76.6	76.3	76.2	76.4	76.3
Employed	58,452	58,652	58,802	58,988	59,127	59,053	58,994	59,342	59,344
Employment-population ratio	72.5	72.0	72.1	73.1	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.8	72.7
Unemployed	3,302	3,558	3,412	2,827	3,102	3,059	3,009	2,893	2,925
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,909	52,210	52,404	51,550	51,785	51,752	51,909	51,840	52,039
Participation rate	60.3	60.3	60.5	59.9	59.8	59.7	60.0	59.9	60.1
Employed	49,667	49,944	50,120	49,326	49,586	49,488	49,768	49,645	49,770
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.3	57.3	57.1	57.5	57.3	57.4
Unemployed	2,242	2,265	2,284	2,223	2,199	2,264	2,141	2,194	2,269
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,153	5,709	5,583	6,498	6,332	6,230	6,172	6,091	5,892
Participation rate	48.8	45.7	44.7	51.6	50.3	49.4	49.4	48.8	47.2
Employed	5,253	4,780	4,707	5,557	5,415	5,369	5,232	5,147	4,976
Employment-population ratio	41.7	38.3	37.7	44.1	43.0	42.6	41.9	41.2	39.8
Unemployed	900	929	876	941	917	861	940	944	916
Unemployment rate	14.6	16.3	15.7	14.5	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,444	25,519	25,552	25,444	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519	25,552
Civilian labor force	16,437	16,294	16,288	16,454	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395	16,296
Participation rate	64.6	63.8	63.7	64.7	64.2	64.8	64.3	64.2	63.8
Employed	14,659	14,491	14,558	14,746	14,754	14,827	14,684	14,669	14,641
Employment-population ratio	57.6	56.8	57.0	58.0	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.3
Unemployed	1,778	1,803	1,730	1,708	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726	1,655
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2
Not in labor force	9,007	9,225	9,264	8,990	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124	9,256
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,370	7,298	7,209	7,363	7,250	7,311	7,233	7,296	7,195
Participation rate	72.7	71.5	70.5	72.7	70.5	71.0	71.0	71.5	70.4
Employed	6,606	6,479	6,465	6,668	6,480	6,543	6,489	6,560	6,526
Employment-population ratio	65.2	63.5	63.3	65.8	63.0	63.6	63.7	64.3	63.8
Unemployed	764	818	744	695	770	768	744	736	669
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.2	10.3	9.4	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,244	8,260	8,352	8,208	8,442	8,540	8,327	8,296	8,315
Participation rate	63.9	63.8	64.4	63.6	64.7	65.4	64.4	64.1	64.1
Employed	7,505	7,502	7,624	7,474	7,685	7,712	7,629	7,548	7,592
Employment-population ratio	58.2	57.9	58.8	57.9	58.9	59.0	59.0	58.3	58.6
Unemployed	738	758	728	733	757	827	698	748	723
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	824	736	727	883	849	855	813	803	786
Participation rate	34.2	31.1	30.7	36.6	35.0	35.2	34.4	33.9	33.2
Employed	548	510	470	603	590	571	566	560	524
Employment-population ratio	22.8	21.6	19.8	25.0	24.3	23.5	23.9	23.7	22.1
Unemployed	276	226	257	280	259	284	247	242	262
Unemployment rate	33.5	30.7	35.4	31.7	30.5	33.2	30.4	30.2	33.4
ASIAN ²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,587	9,036	9,081	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Civilian labor force	6,409	6,006	6,063	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Participation rate	66.9	66.5	66.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Employed	6,049	5,645	5,672	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Employment-population ratio	63.1	62.5	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Unemployed	360	361	391	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.0	6.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Not in labor force	3,178	3,031	3,018	(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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,655	27,095	27,191	25,655	26,355	26,436	26,994	27,095	27,191
Civilian labor force	17,739	18,638	18,665	17,697	18,169	18,134	18,614	18,658	18,614
Participation rate	69.1	68.8	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.5
Employed	16,312	17,083	17,123	16,405	16,755	16,708	17,155	17,223	17,215
Employment-population ratio	63.6	63.0	63.0	63.9	63.6	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.3
Unemployed	1,427	1,555	1,542	1,292	1,414	1,425	1,459	1,436	1,399
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.3	8.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5
Not in labor force	7,916	8,456	8,527	7,959	8,186	8,303	8,380	8,436	8,577
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,801	10,629	10,625	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	83.3	84.6	84.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	9,084	9,854	9,868	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	77.2	78.4	78.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	717	775	757	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.3	7.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,805	7,068	7,120	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	59.8	58.9	59.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,320	6,491	6,501	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	55.5	54.0	53.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	486	577	619	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.2	8.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,133	941	920	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	45.2	37.4	36.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	908	738	754	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	36.3	29.3	29.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	225	203	166	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	19.8	21.6	18.0	(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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,648	12,299	12,874	12,672	12,541	12,607	12,542	12,638	12,896
Participation rate	44.0	43.7	45.0	44.1	44.9	44.6	43.7	44.9	45.1
Employed	11,463	11,028	11,608	11,650	11,417	11,470	11,471	11,522	11,802
Employment-population ratio	39.9	39.2	40.6	40.5	40.9	40.6	40.0	40.9	41.3
Unemployed	1,185	1,271	1,266	1,023	1,124	1,136	1,071	1,116	1,094
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.3	9.8	8.1	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	37,739	37,886	37,911	37,430	37,967	37,797	37,856	37,816	37,632
Participation rate	64.4	63.8	64.0	63.9	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.7	63.5
Employed	35,522	35,525	35,625	35,426	35,963	35,775	35,923	35,779	35,569
Employment-population ratio	60.6	59.8	60.1	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.0
Unemployed	2,217	2,361	2,287	2,004	2,004	2,021	1,933	2,037	2,063
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	33,534	34,519	34,103	33,405	33,890	33,831	34,186	34,335	34,008
Participation rate	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.1	72.7	72.4	73.3	73.2	73.3
Employed	32,019	32,799	32,399	31,964	32,260	32,154	32,556	32,730	32,382
Employment-population ratio	70.1	70.0	69.8	70.0	69.2	68.8	69.8	69.8	69.8
Unemployed	1,515	1,719	1,703	1,441	1,630	1,677	1,630	1,605	1,626
Unemployment rate	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	38,499	39,370	39,603	38,420	38,476	38,652	38,778	39,046	39,507
Participation rate	79.4	78.8	78.7	79.2	79.0	79.2	78.8	78.2	78.5
Employed	37,462	38,201	38,443	37,336	37,344	37,530	37,626	37,892	38,292
Employment-population ratio	77.2	76.5	76.4	77.0	76.6	76.9	76.4	75.9	76.1
Unemployed	1,037	1,169	1,160	1,084	1,132	1,121	1,152	1,154	1,215
Unemployment rate	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,212	1,983	2,108	2,342	2,314	2,342	2,314	2,178	2,227
Wage and salary workers	1,154	1,038	1,149	1,277	1,219	1,260	1,195	1,174	1,271
Self-employed workers	1,036	924	928	1,033	1,060	1,038	1,071	953	923
Unpaid family workers	22	21	30	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	133,345	134,451	134,676	133,760	134,206	134,080	135,142	135,317	135,104
Wage and salary workers	124,749	125,402	125,588	125,036	124,786	124,735	125,768	126,006	125,886
Government	19,697	19,850	19,573	19,449	19,647	19,551	19,868	19,418	19,318
Private industries	105,052	105,552	106,015	105,609	105,148	105,348	105,907	106,437	106,583
Private households	727	639	676	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other industries	104,325	104,913	105,339	104,887	104,365	104,673	105,192	105,773	105,910
Self-employed workers	8,493	8,959	8,985	8,673	9,276	9,250	9,444	9,258	9,181
Unpaid family workers	103	90	102	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,225	5,061	4,784	4,132	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807	4,696
Slack work or business conditions	2,878	3,396	3,263	2,744	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152	3,123
Could only find part-time work	1,091	1,328	1,203	1,075	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,384	19,360	19,555	18,711	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421	18,888
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,146	4,931	4,672	4,050	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675	4,587
Slack work or business conditions	2,829	3,317	3,199	2,686	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062	3,048
Could only find part-time work	1,083	1,309	1,200	1,059	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257	1,178
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,007	19,032	19,158	18,359	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134	18,529

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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
Total, 16 years and over	135,558	136,433	136,783	136,143	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348
16 to 19 years	6,108	5,637	5,512	6,464	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829
16 to 17 years	2,196	2,103	2,053	2,451	2,256	2,258	2,446	2,352	2,292
18 to 19 years	3,912	3,533	3,459	4,016	3,960	3,921	3,694	3,722	3,550
20 years and over	129,449	130,796	131,272	129,679	130,314	130,275	131,410	131,365	131,519
20 to 24 years	12,983	13,243	13,197	13,230	13,387	13,372	13,568	13,510	13,458
25 years and over	116,467	117,553	118,075	116,384	116,856	116,892	117,876	117,932	117,984
25 to 54 years	96,939	96,644	97,030	96,966	96,356	96,491	96,957	96,942	97,042
25 to 34 years	30,251	30,317	30,314	30,361	29,961	30,139	30,369	30,563	30,420
35 to 44 years	35,457	34,769	34,952	35,429	34,973	34,942	35,125	34,803	34,910
45 to 54 years	31,230	31,558	31,764	31,176	31,422	31,411	31,463	31,577	31,712
55 years and over	19,528	20,909	21,044	19,419	20,499	20,400	20,918	20,990	20,942
Men, 16 years and over	71,956	72,237	72,304	72,719	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064
16 to 19 years	3,027	2,719	2,625	3,202	3,156	3,091	3,027	2,956	2,772
16 to 17 years	1,022	1,016	944	1,144	1,113	1,102	1,203	1,157	1,056
18 to 19 years	2,005	1,702	1,681	2,053	2,040	1,986	1,838	1,820	1,718
20 years and over	68,929	69,518	69,679	69,517	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293
20 to 24 years	6,689	7,003	6,970	6,912	7,014	7,024	7,183	7,215	7,206
25 years and over	62,240	62,515	62,709	62,574	62,562	62,579	62,814	63,151	63,050
25 to 54 years	51,701	51,411	51,548	52,039	51,569	51,566	51,687	51,925	51,885
25 to 34 years	16,407	16,489	16,474	16,599	16,384	16,445	16,528	16,730	16,669
35 to 44 years	18,944	18,584	18,627	19,042	18,748	18,749	18,824	18,729	18,719
45 to 54 years	16,350	16,338	16,447	16,399	16,437	16,371	16,334	16,466	16,498
55 years and over	10,539	11,104	11,161	10,534	10,993	11,013	11,127	11,227	11,165
Women, 16 years and over	63,601	64,196	64,479	63,423	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284
16 to 19 years	3,081	2,918	2,887	3,262	3,072	3,073	3,098	3,086	3,057
16 to 17 years	1,174	1,087	1,109	1,307	1,143	1,156	1,243	1,195	1,236
18 to 19 years	1,907	1,831	1,778	1,963	1,921	1,935	1,856	1,902	1,833
20 years and over	60,520	61,278	61,592	60,161	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227
20 to 24 years	6,294	6,240	6,226	6,318	6,373	6,348	6,385	6,295	6,252
25 years and over	54,227	55,038	55,366	53,811	54,293	54,313	55,062	54,781	54,934
25 to 54 years	45,238	45,233	45,482	44,926	44,787	44,926	45,270	45,018	45,157
25 to 34 years	13,844	13,828	13,840	13,762	13,577	13,693	13,841	13,834	13,752
35 to 44 years	16,514	16,185	16,325	16,388	16,225	16,193	16,301	16,073	16,191
45 to 54 years	14,880	15,220	15,318	14,777	14,985	15,039	15,129	15,111	15,214
55 years and over	8,989	9,805	9,884	8,885	9,506	9,387	9,792	9,763	9,777
Married men, spouse present	43,913	44,199	44,146	44,190	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587	44,415
Married women, spouse present	34,365	34,782	34,891	34,074	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620	34,569
Women who maintain families	8,381	8,461	8,511	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Full-time workers ²	111,275	111,856	111,936	112,586	112,828	112,856	112,823	113,442	113,157
Part-time workers ³	24,283	24,577	24,847	23,510	23,765	23,629	24,400	23,830	24,068

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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
Total, 16 years and over	8,224	8,450	8,445	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
16 to 19 years	1,282	1,251	1,251	16.6	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7
16 to 17 years	541	514	460	18.1	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9	16.7
18 to 19 years	717	702	761	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.7
20 years and over	6,942	7,199	7,194	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2
20 to 24 years	1,481	1,390	1,310	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9
25 years and over	5,460	5,828	5,876	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7
25 to 54 years	4,758	5,011	5,061	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0
25 to 34 years	1,845	1,809	1,844	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.7
35 to 44 years	1,643	1,905	1,747	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.2	4.8
45 to 54 years	1,269	1,296	1,469	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.4
55 years and over	703	822	821	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,521	4,678	4,674	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0
16 to 19 years	731	716	730	18.6	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.8
16 to 17 years	303	273	232	20.9	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.0
18 to 19 years	409	436	471	16.6	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3	21.5
20 years and over	3,789	3,962	3,944	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
20 to 24 years	842	731	685	10.9	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.7
25 years and over	2,947	3,238	3,250	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
25 to 54 years	2,557	2,749	2,754	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
25 to 34 years	1,005	969	987	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.6
35 to 44 years	853	997	953	4.3	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.8
45 to 54 years	699	784	814	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.7
55 years and over	390	488	496	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,704	3,772	3,771	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5
16 to 19 years	551	534	521	14.4	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6
16 to 17 years	238	241	227	15.4	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8	15.5
18 to 19 years	309	266	291	13.6	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3	13.7
20 years and over	3,153	3,237	3,250	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0
20 to 24 years	639	658	625	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.1
25 years and over	2,513	2,590	2,627	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,201	2,261	2,307	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9
25 to 34 years	840	840	857	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.9
35 to 44 years	790	908	794	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.3	4.7
45 to 54 years	571	513	655	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	4.1
55 years and over ²	333	337	339	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3
Married men, spouse present	1,584	1,667	1,734	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8
Married women, spouse present	1,312	1,282	1,320	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7
Women who maintain families ²	721	837	782	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	9.0	8.4
Full-time workers ³	6,929	7,075	7,068	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9
Part-time workers ⁴	1,298	1,396	1,392	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

² Not seasonally adjusted.

³ Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.

⁴ Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work

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

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

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,861	5,487	5,150	4,339	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756	4,613
On temporary layoff	1,337	1,543	1,402	1,102	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142	1,157
Not on temporary layoff	3,524	3,944	3,749	3,237	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614	3,456
Permanent job losers	2,706	2,950	2,837	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	818	994	912	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	913	792	828	876	834	862	825	772	794
Reentrants	2,520	2,499	2,478	2,438	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395	2,391
New entrants	481	482	561	539	586	534	616	579	626
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	55.4	59.3	57.1	53.0	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9	54.8
On temporary layoff	15.2	16.7	15.5	13.5	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.7
Not on temporary layoff	40.2	42.6	41.6	39.5	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5	41.0
Job leavers	10.4	8.6	9.2	10.7	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.4
Reentrants	28.7	27.0	27.5	29.8	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.4
New entrants	5.5	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
Job leavers6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants3	.3	.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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,831	2,679	2,595	3,041	2,912	2,860	2,772	2,749	2,780
5 to 14 weeks	2,843	3,132	2,825	2,489	2,532	2,547	2,577	2,565	2,473
15 weeks and over	3,102	3,450	3,598	2,685	3,143	3,296	3,140	3,155	3,104
15 to 26 weeks	1,710	1,507	1,703	1,366	1,317	1,392	1,457	1,281	1,316
27 weeks and over	1,392	1,943	1,896	1,319	1,826	1,904	1,683	1,874	1,788
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.2	18.6	18.9	15.4	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.0
Median duration, in weeks	9.7	10.2	11.2	8.3	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	32.3	28.9	28.8	37.0	33.9	32.9	32.6	32.5	33.3
5 to 14 weeks	32.4	33.8	31.3	30.3	29.5	29.3	30.4	30.3	29.6
15 weeks and over	35.3	37.3	39.9	32.7	36.6	37.9	37.0	37.3	37.1
15 to 26 weeks	19.5	16.3	18.9	16.6	15.3	16.0	17.2	15.1	15.7
27 weeks and over	15.9	21.0	21.0	16.1	21.3	21.9	19.8	22.1	21.4

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	
	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003
Total, 16 years and over ¹	135,558	136,783	8,776	9,018	6.1	6.2
Management, professional, and related occupations	47,493	48,383	1,388	1,458	2.8	2.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,056	20,263	570	643	2.8	3.1
Professional and related occupations	27,438	28,120	818	815	2.9	2.8
Service occupations	21,273	21,719	1,530	1,850	6.7	7.9
Sales and office occupations	35,031	35,397	2,192	2,000	5.9	5.3
Sales and related occupations	15,453	15,811	1,052	961	6.4	5.7
Office and administrative support occupations	19,578	19,586	1,140	1,039	5.5	5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,001	13,419	1,449	1,441	10.0	9.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	943	959	283	155	23.1	13.9
Construction and extraction occupations	7,582	7,472	926	988	10.9	11.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,476	4,988	240	298	5.1	5.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,760	17,865	1,715	1,675	8.4	8.6
Production occupations	10,388	9,556	922	852	8.2	8.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,372	8,310	792	824	8.6	9.0

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

NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census 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	
	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003
Total, 16 years and over ¹	8,776	9,018	6.1	6.2
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,331	7,490	6.5	6.6
Mining	28	46	5.3	8.2
Construction	1,009	987	11.8	11.8
Manufacturing	1,367	1,222	7.3	6.8
Durable goods	872	743	7.4	6.7
Nondurable goods	495	479	7.1	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,269	1,179	6.6	5.9
Transportation and utilities	313	319	5.6	5.9
Information	266	267	7.2	7.4
Financial activities	287	357	3.2	4.0
Professional and business services	964	1,190	7.5	9.1
Education and health services	540	518	3.2	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	976	1,035	8.5	8.9
Other services	314	370	5.5	6.1
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	269	161	19.6	12.9
Government workers	477	526	2.4	2.6
Self employed and unpaid family workers	217	279	2.2	2.7

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					
	Mar. 2002	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.3	6.6	6.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	7.0	7.4	7.2	(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	9.8	10.8	10.4	(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	
	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002	Mar. 2003
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	72,490	74,516	27,189	28,473	45,301	46,043
Persons who currently want a job	4,426	4,763	2,046	2,224	2,380	2,539
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,358	1,577	681	831	677	745
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	330	474	220	313	110	160
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,028	1,103	461	518	567	585
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,466	7,385	3,852	3,771	3,614	3,613
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,188	3,954	2,372	2,214	1,817	1,740
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,645	1,691	540	523	1,105	1,168
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	243	321	166	207	77	114
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,356	1,379	766	798	590	581

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					
	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003P	Mar. 2003P	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003P	Mar. 2003P
Total	129,875	128,804	129,078	129,574	130,701	130,817	130,670	130,873	130,516	130,408
Total private	108,266	107,524	107,386	107,800	109,505	109,453	109,311	109,506	109,136	109,068
Goods-producing	23,518	23,013	22,888	22,977	23,975	23,631	23,551	23,563	23,462	23,448
Mining	550	540	538	543	560	551	553	552	552	553
Metal mining	31.8	31.4	31.0	31.5	32	32	32	32	32	32
Coal mining	80.7	78.0	77.9	78.2	81	78	78	78	78	78
Oil and gas extraction	331.0	331.5	331.1	333.9	336	332	335	335	336	339
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	106.5	98.6	98.0	99.5	111	109	108	107	106	104
Construction	6,206	6,125	6,063	6,169	6,593	6,543	6,544	6,564	6,522	6,543
General building contractors	1,397.7	1,405.1	1,392.3	1,405.7	1,462	1,480	1,476	1,471	1,463	1,469
Heavy construction, except building	810.8	770.7	763.2	781.3	908	885	880	897	881	875
Special trade contractors	3,997.3	3,949.2	3,907.7	3,982.0	4,223	4,178	4,188	4,196	4,178	4,199
Manufacturing	16,762	16,348	16,287	16,265	16,822	16,537	16,454	16,447	16,388	16,352
Production workers	11,225	10,945	10,901	10,884	11,264	11,088	11,030	11,045	10,985	10,949
Durable goods	9,958	9,633	9,584	9,567	9,976	9,757	9,699	9,689	9,637	9,608
Production workers	6,614	6,397	6,359	6,350	6,625	6,487	6,445	6,456	6,401	6,378
Lumber and wood products	753.7	746.1	743.7	738.8	769	761	758	760	758	754
Furniture and fixtures	493.3	475.1	473.2	473.2	491	486	480	479	475	473
Stone, clay, and glass products	541.1	535.6	536.5	539.0	550	556	553	556	554	550
Primary metal industries	597.1	579.0	574.1	573.2	596	582	579	581	576	576
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	186.8	184.3	182.6	181.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,419.7	1,383.1	1,370.3	1,370.0	1,422	1,400	1,391	1,387	1,374	1,375
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,851.3	1,768.5	1,756.8	1,752.4	1,846	1,790	1,781	1,770	1,757	1,749
Computer and office equipment	314.2	286.8	282.4	281.6	315	293	291	287	283	282
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,449.5	1,356.8	1,343.6	1,339.4	1,445	1,368	1,360	1,355	1,343	1,339
Electronic components and accessories	570.2	528.3	523.3	519.8	566	536	532	528	523	519
Transportation equipment	1,672.8	1,633.1	1,634.3	1,632.8	1,674	1,648	1,638	1,640	1,645	1,639
Motor vehicles and equipment	915.2	899.7	903.0	904.1	915	909	900	911	905	905
Aircraft and parts	417.2	388.5	385.9	383.8	419	392	392	389	388	386
Instruments and related products	810.6	790.9	786.2	784.4	813	792	790	792	788	787
Miscellaneous manufacturing	368.9	364.8	364.9	364.2	370	374	369	369	367	366
Nondurable goods	6,804	6,715	6,703	6,698	6,846	6,780	6,755	6,758	6,751	6,744
Production workers	4,611	4,548	4,542	4,534	4,639	4,601	4,585	4,589	4,584	4,571
Food and kindred products	1,655.3	1,673.3	1,665.0	1,661.2	1,685	1,687	1,689	1,695	1,694	1,693
Tobacco products	32.9	35.4	33.7	32.7	34	36	36	34	34	34
Textile mill products	438.0	418.4	416.1	413.2	440	422	422	420	419	415
Apparel and other textile products	527.9	497.7	499.0	501.8	527	509	507	504	504	502
Paper and allied products	617.1	605.2	601.8	600.3	620	613	607	606	604	602
Printing and publishing	1,416.9	1,394.5	1,395.1	1,396.6	1,419	1,400	1,393	1,395	1,397	1,400
Chemicals and allied products	1,009.2	1,001.8	1,003.4	1,001.8	1,010	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,005	1,003
Petroleum and coal products	123.0	120.5	121.3	122.1	126	126	125	125	125	125
Rubber and misc. plastics products	927.3	915.4	916.0	916.6	929	925	916	919	918	918
Leather and leather products	56.2	52.9	51.4	51.8	56	55	53	54	51	52
Service-producing	106,357	105,791	106,190	106,597	106,726	107,186	107,119	107,310	107,054	106,960
Transportation and public utilities	6,767	6,626	6,583	6,586	6,814	6,721	6,686	6,694	6,653	6,640
Transportation	4,292	4,242	4,215	4,215	4,330	4,300	4,273	4,301	4,275	4,261
Railroad transportation	231.8	222.3	222.8	223.2	233	225	225	224	224	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	491.3	474.6	476.6	477.0	478	467	466	465	466	463
Trucking and warehousing	1,791.2	1,787.1	1,773.8	1,780.1	1,819	1,829	1,827	1,825	1,811	1,812
Water transportation	177.0	177.8	177.8	177.1	186	192	191	191	190	187
Transportation by air	1,159.9	1,149.8	1,134.1	1,127.9	1,172	1,151	1,127	1,158	1,150	1,144
Pipelines, except natural gas	14.9	15.4	15.7	15.6	15	15	15	15	16	16
Transportation services	426.0	415.4	414.1	413.7	427	421	422	423	418	415
Communications and public utilities	2,475	2,384	2,368	2,371	2,484	2,421	2,413	2,393	2,378	2,379
Communications	1,638.9	1,552.8	1,542.4	1,542.0	1,643	1,583	1,576	1,559	1,547	1,546
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	835.9	831.0	825.9	828.9	841	838	837	834	831	833
Wholesale trade	6,646	6,589	6,587	6,602	6,681	6,643	6,637	6,639	6,640	6,640
Durable goods	3,897	3,855	3,849	3,852	3,912	3,885	3,880	3,876	3,873	3,871
Nondurable goods	2,749	2,734	2,738	2,750	2,769	2,758	2,757	2,763	2,767	2,769

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003P	Mar. 2003P	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003P	Mar. 2003P
Retail trade	22,897	22,839	22,610	22,675	23,332	23,247	23,152	23,271	23,154	23,111
Building materials and garden supplies	1,019.0	1,021.4	1,015.3	1,038.6	1,053	1,078	1,077	1,083	1,077	1,074
General merchandise stores	2,804.6	2,829.3	2,764.2	2,767.8	2,901	2,828	2,821	2,831	2,860	2,858
Department stores	2,475.2	2,487.8	2,428.0	2,432.0	2,560	2,491	2,488	2,498	2,525	2,512
Food stores	3,350.3	3,362.6	3,331.1	3,315.2	3,392	3,382	3,365	3,370	3,363	3,362
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,404.3	2,388.7	2,384.2	2,390.7	2,426	2,430	2,420	2,416	2,413	2,413
New and used car dealers	1,126.6	1,112.4	1,112.1	1,112.6	1,131	1,128	1,123	1,118	1,117	1,116
Apparel and accessory stores	1,137.8	1,173.0	1,116.2	1,121.2	1,175	1,172	1,174	1,174	1,156	1,158
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,135.6	1,176.3	1,150.8	1,142.2	1,143	1,165	1,175	1,166	1,153	1,150
Eating and drinking places	8,020.7	7,799.1	7,800.4	7,876.5	8,154	8,129	8,063	8,146	8,048	8,010
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,025.1	3,088.1	3,047.3	3,023.1	3,088	3,063	3,057	3,085	3,084	3,086
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,700	7,777	7,785	7,803	7,740	7,807	7,816	7,817	7,826	7,838
Finance	3,802	3,865	3,870	3,877	3,809	3,854	3,861	3,869	3,875	3,883
Depository institutions	2,070.0	2,083.3	2,079.2	2,084.3	2,074	2,082	2,079	2,083	2,083	2,087
Commercial banks	1,442.5	1,452.8	1,448.7	1,451.1	1,447	1,451	1,449	1,453	1,452	1,455
Savings institutions	264.2	261.5	261.6	262.7	264	261	261	260	262	262
Nondepository institutions	753.2	817.8	825.7	827.1	753	801	809	816	823	826
Mortgage bankers and brokers	356.0	413.8	421.7	425.0	357	400	408	415	423	426
Security and commodity brokers	718.4	706.5	706.0	704.2	722	709	709	711	711	708
Holding and other investment offices	260.6	257.7	258.9	261.8	260	262	264	259	258	262
Insurance	2,373	2,372	2,375	2,379	2,375	2,373	2,375	2,378	2,379	2,379
Insurance carriers	1,589.3	1,579.3	1,581.4	1,585.3	1,591	1,578	1,578	1,582	1,584	1,585
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	783.8	792.7	794.0	794.1	784	795	797	796	795	794
Real estate	1,525	1,540	1,540	1,547	1,556	1,580	1,580	1,570	1,572	1,576
Services ²	40,738	40,680	40,933	41,157	40,963	41,404	41,469	41,522	41,401	41,391
Agricultural services	783.0	760.4	755.5	779.2	872	880	889	882	879	864
Hotels and other lodging places	1,740.3	1,696.3	1,702.1	1,714.8	1,811	1,792	1,807	1,811	1,795	1,783
Personal services	1,357.1	1,331.3	1,348.7	1,342.9	1,289	1,283	1,292	1,281	1,275	1,273
Business services	9,120.3	9,077.2	9,068.0	9,120.0	9,237	9,309	9,311	9,292	9,264	9,255
Services to buildings	1,012.1	1,029.0	1,025.4	1,032.7	1,021	1,045	1,044	1,044	1,039	1,042
Personnel supply services	3,012.9	2,976.0	2,976.1	3,018.3	3,107	3,152	3,175	3,173	3,159	3,134
Help supply services	2,705.9	2,675.0	2,677.6	2,714.5	2,795	2,838	2,866	2,871	2,871	2,823
Computer and data processing services ..	2,205.0	2,187.1	2,184.4	2,175.6	2,198	2,195	2,187	2,183	2,181	2,171
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,258.5	1,263.1	1,260.0	1,267.6	1,260	1,263	1,268	1,274	1,263	1,269
Miscellaneous repair services	374.3	374.1	370.7	368.6	377	378	376	378	374	371
Motion pictures	572.9	578.8	578.6	577.0	572	590	583	581	582	578
Amusement and recreation services	1,488.2	1,433.9	1,436.9	1,464.5	1,635	1,630	1,653	1,659	1,635	1,614
Health services	10,588.4	10,778.2	10,780.4	10,813.2	10,602	10,777	10,787	10,805	10,805	10,827
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,041.5	2,085.4	2,085.6	2,089.9	2,046	2,088	2,092	2,089	2,091	2,095
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,876.5	1,900.2	1,896.5	1,900.0	1,879	1,905	1,904	1,905	1,902	1,902
Hospitals	4,189.4	4,272.8	4,281.2	4,292.6	4,193	4,267	4,269	4,278	4,287	4,296
Home health care services	642.5	655.9	655.1	664.0	643	656	657	658	659	664
Legal services	1,049.9	1,081.7	1,083.5	1,085.1	1,056	1,079	1,081	1,087	1,091	1,092
Educational services	2,639.8	2,526.5	2,719.7	2,744.4	2,489	2,574	2,582	2,611	2,577	2,589
Social services	3,172.4	3,207.7	3,220.8	3,241.5	3,162	3,208	3,209	3,222	3,217	3,228
Child day care services	740.6	738.6	740.6	748.1	723	728	725	730	728	731
Residential care	897.7	908.8	911.5	917.1	902	912	915	912	915	919
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	102.5	97.9	97.1	99.1	109	107	106	107	107	105
Membership organizations	2,460.1	2,440.5	2,453.3	2,463.2	2,470	2,478	2,476	2,475	2,474	2,475
Engineering and management services	3,640.2	3,643.9	3,670.0	3,688.6	3,631	3,667	3,669	3,668	3,674	3,679
Engineering and architectural services	1,032.9	1,012.8	1,007.9	1,006.8	1,044	1,028	1,028	1,022	1,021	1,017
Management and public relations	1,187.1	1,223.9	1,225.6	1,234.1	1,191	1,228	1,232	1,235	1,234	1,239
Services, nec	46.3	44.2	44.1	43.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	21,609	21,280	21,692	21,774	21,196	21,364	21,359	21,367	21,380	21,340
Federal	2,601	2,642	2,648	2,651	2,611	2,661	2,664	2,665	2,661	2,659
Federal, except Postal Service	1,775.1	1,839.9	1,847.9	1,851.6	1,782	1,853	1,856	1,855	1,858	1,857
State	5,073	4,860	5,061	5,089	4,940	4,961	4,953	4,930	4,957	4,953
Education	2,283.3	2,096.8	2,291.3	2,318.9	2,133	2,165	2,166	2,144	2,168	2,167
Other State government	2,789.6	2,763.4	2,770.1	2,769.9	2,807	2,796	2,787	2,786	2,789	2,786
Local	13,935	13,778	13,983	14,034	13,645	13,742	13,742	13,772	13,762	13,728
Education	8,169.3	7,986.9	8,186.7	8,223.4	7,767	7,820	7,813	7,842	7,836	7,806
Other local government	5,765.4	5,791.3	5,795.8	5,811.0	5,878	5,922	5,929	5,930	5,926	5,922

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					
	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003 ^P	Mar. 2003 ^P	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003 ^P	Mar. 2003 ^P
Total private	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3
Goods-producing	40.2	39.9	39.4	40.0	40.5	39.9	40.2	40.5	39.8	40.3
Mining	42.7	42.0	42.0	42.3	43.3	43.1	42.1	42.8	42.7	42.8
Construction	38.4	38.0	36.6	38.5	39.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	37.4	39.1
Manufacturing	40.9	40.6	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.8
Overtime hours	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Durable goods	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.1
Overtime hours	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Lumber and wood products	40.8	40.1	40.2	40.7	41.1	40.6	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.0
Furniture and fixtures	40.5	39.8	39.5	39.5	40.6	39.5	40.7	40.3	39.8	39.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.7	42.1	41.9	42.8	43.6	42.9	43.1	43.5	43.1	43.7
Primary metal industries	44.1	44.3	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.3	44.7	44.3	44.9	45.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	45.2	44.7	44.7	45.5	45.5	45.4	46.5	44.8	45.1	45.7
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.7	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.7	40.9	41.2	41.2	40.5	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.3	41.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.4	38.5	38.7	38.7	39.4	38.7	39.0	38.5	38.9	38.7
Transportation equipment	42.5	42.7	41.9	41.7	42.4	42.2	42.5	43.1	42.3	41.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.0	44.4	43.2	42.9	43.9	44.0	44.4	45.2	43.6	42.8
Instruments and related products	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.0	38.2	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.8	38.9	38.1	38.5
Nondurable goods	40.2	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3
Overtime hours	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
Food and kindred products	40.7	40.4	39.8	40.4	41.4	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.6	41.1
Tobacco products	40.6	40.1	40.0	39.7	41.2	39.6	39.5	40.6	41.2	40.3
Textile mill products	41.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.4	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.4
Apparel and other textile products	37.5	36.2	36.4	36.5	37.4	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.5	36.4
Paper and allied products	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.2	41.9
Printing and publishing	37.6	37.6	37.8	38.0	37.5	37.1	37.7	38.0	38.2	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	41.8	42.2	42.4	42.0	42.2	42.1	41.8	42.4	42.5
Petroleum and coal products	41.1	42.1	42.6	43.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.1	40.4	40.2	40.5	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5
Leather and leather products	37.2	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.3	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.1
Service-producing	32.5	32.4	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9
Transportation and public utilities	37.9	37.8	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.6
Wholesale trade	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4
Retail trade	28.7	28.4	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.1	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.9	36.0	37.1	37.0	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.6
Services	32.5	32.3	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7

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

payrolls.

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

^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			
	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003 ^P	Mar. 2003 ^P	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003 ^P	Mar. 2003 ^P
Total private	\$14.67	\$15.07	\$15.16	\$15.16	\$497.31	\$507.86	\$515.44	\$518.47
Seasonally adjusted	14.64	14.99	15.08	15.10	500.69	514.16	514.23	517.93
Goods-producing	16.19	16.58	16.55	16.65	650.84	661.54	652.07	666.00
Mining	17.73	18.04	18.22	18.40	757.07	757.68	765.24	778.32
Construction	18.66	19.03	19.04	19.09	716.54	723.14	696.86	734.97
Manufacturing	15.16	15.55	15.55	15.59	620.04	631.33	628.22	632.95
Durable goods	15.63	16.06	16.04	16.07	645.52	658.46	656.04	658.87
Lumber and wood products	12.35	12.61	12.68	12.66	503.88	505.66	509.74	515.26
Furniture and fixtures	12.57	12.78	12.81	12.82	509.09	508.64	506.00	506.39
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.12	15.76	15.65	15.75	645.62	663.50	655.74	674.10
Primary metal industries	17.20	17.67	17.65	17.59	758.52	782.78	785.43	789.79
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.66	21.26	21.26	21.06	933.83	950.32	950.32	958.23
Fabricated metal products	14.60	14.97	14.96	15.03	607.36	618.26	613.36	614.73
Industrial machinery and equipment	16.31	16.66	16.66	16.70	663.82	681.39	686.39	688.04
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.93	15.11	15.22	15.27	588.24	581.74	589.01	590.95
Transportation equipment	19.65	20.37	20.24	20.30	835.13	869.80	848.06	846.51
Motor vehicles and equipment	20.09	21.11	20.85	20.98	883.96	937.28	900.72	900.04
Instruments and related products	15.12	15.51	15.52	15.58	616.90	628.16	628.56	635.66
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.39	12.52	12.49	12.57	483.21	478.26	473.37	487.72
Nondurable goods	14.46	14.82	14.85	14.90	581.29	591.32	591.03	597.49
Food and kindred products	13.10	13.32	13.29	13.36	533.17	538.13	528.94	539.74
Tobacco products	22.47	21.09	21.72	22.63	912.28	845.71	868.80	898.41
Textile mill products	11.65	11.91	11.85	11.83	483.48	481.16	478.74	479.12
Apparel and other textile products	9.82	10.06	9.94	10.01	368.25	364.17	361.82	365.37
Paper and allied products	17.25	17.74	17.76	17.78	712.43	741.53	738.82	739.65
Printing and publishing	15.12	15.37	15.47	15.53	568.51	577.91	584.77	590.14
Chemicals and allied products	18.93	19.45	19.50	19.59	793.17	813.01	822.90	830.62
Petroleum and coal products	22.39	22.58	22.95	22.90	920.23	950.62	977.67	989.28
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.61	14.00	14.02	14.05	559.37	565.60	563.60	569.03
Leather and leather products	10.40	10.41	10.37	10.30	386.88	381.01	381.62	381.10
Service-producing	14.24	14.65	14.79	14.76	462.80	474.66	486.59	485.60
Transportation and public utilities	17.19	17.50	17.64	17.60	651.50	661.50	673.85	674.08
Wholesale trade	16.13	16.40	16.53	16.49	614.55	623.20	636.41	634.87
Retail trade	9.98	10.23	10.26	10.24	286.43	290.53	296.51	296.96
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.17	16.78	16.95	16.96	580.50	604.08	628.85	627.52
Services	15.16	15.65	15.81	15.79	492.70	505.50	518.57	517.91

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	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003 ^P	Mar. 2003 ^P	Percent change from: Feb. 2003- Mar. 2003
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.64	\$14.94	\$14.98	\$14.99	\$15.08	\$15.10	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.13	8.16	8.18	8.16	8.15	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	16.29	16.54	16.61	16.64	16.67	16.74	.4
Mining	17.72	17.89	17.78	17.91	18.18	18.37	1.0
Construction	18.74	19.00	19.14	19.04	19.16	19.16	.0
Manufacturing	15.19	15.44	15.48	15.53	15.57	15.62	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.45	14.71	14.72	14.79	14.84	14.88	.3
Service-producing	14.18	14.50	14.53	14.53	14.65	14.65	.0
Transportation and public utilities	17.21	17.51	17.45	17.44	17.59	17.62	.2
Wholesale trade	16.23	16.32	16.37	16.36	16.50	16.47	-.2
Retail trade	9.95	10.14	10.18	10.15	10.22	10.21	-.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.14	16.71	16.73	16.77	16.78	16.80	.1
Services	15.08	15.46	15.49	15.51	15.65	15.66	.1

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 -.1 percent from January 2003 to

February 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					
	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003P	Mar. 2003P	Mar. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003P	Mar. 2003P
Total private	145.1	143.0	144.1	145.6	148.0	147.9	147.7	148.5	147.1	147.6
Goods-producing	102.6	99.3	97.5	99.6	105.5	103.0	103.3	104.1	101.8	102.8
Mining	52.1	49.6	49.8	50.6	54.0	52.3	51.3	52.0	52.4	52.4
Construction	164.1	159.4	151.2	162.2	178.1	174.4	175.4	179.5	168.7	176.4
Manufacturing	92.5	89.5	88.9	89.2	93.0	90.8	91.0	91.1	90.5	90.0
Durable goods	95.2	91.6	90.7	90.9	95.5	92.7	92.8	93.3	92.1	91.4
Lumber and wood products	130.7	127.6	127.1	127.6	134.7	131.8	133.5	133.6	132.3	131.6
Furniture and fixtures	123.2	116.7	115.2	115.1	123.2	118.9	120.9	119.1	116.7	114.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	108.9	105.0	105.0	107.8	113.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	111.8	112.3
Primary metal industries	76.3	74.6	74.3	75.2	76.7	75.1	75.4	74.9	75.2	75.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	57.8	57.2	56.6	57.7	58.4	57.9	59.3	57.5	57.5	58.7
Fabricated metal products	108.8	105.3	103.6	103.4	109.2	106.5	105.7	106.3	104.8	104.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	83.9	80.4	80.3	80.2	83.1	80.2	80.1	80.6	80.5	79.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment	83.4	75.6	75.0	74.6	83.1	76.4	76.5	75.5	75.3	74.5
Transportation equipment	106.0	104.5	102.5	102.1	105.5	103.7	104.0	107.1	104.2	102.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	143.9	142.6	139.3	138.2	143.0	142.3	142.5	147.5	140.8	137.8
Instruments and related products	68.8	66.3	65.8	65.9	68.6	66.7	66.6	66.6	65.8	65.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.3	87.0	86.2	88.4	90.2	90.6	89.8	90.1	87.5	88.4
Nondurable goods	88.7	86.7	86.4	86.8	89.6	88.2	88.5	88.0	88.1	88.0
Food and kindred products	111.5	112.2	110.1	111.2	115.5	114.9	116.3	115.1	114.4	115.8
Tobacco products	48.8	53.0	49.9	47.0	51.0	52.9	50.9	50.3	51.0	49.9
Textile mill products	62.5	58.2	57.6	57.4	62.4	59.5	59.9	59.1	58.7	57.6
Apparel and other textile products	44.6	40.6	41.1	41.3	44.1	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.2
Paper and allied products	94.5	93.1	92.5	92.1	95.5	94.1	93.5	93.1	94.2	93.2
Printing and publishing	106.9	104.9	105.7	106.1	106.8	104.3	105.4	106.3	107.3	106.4
Chemicals and allied products	94.5	93.5	94.6	95.2	94.4	94.7	94.6	93.9	94.9	95.2
Petroleum and coal products	68.8	68.9	70.3	71.9	70.9	71.2	70.5	71.6	73.5	73.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	133.6	129.2	128.9	129.7	133.8	131.6	131.0	130.6	129.9	129.9
Leather and leather products	23.7	22.4	21.7	21.9	23.5	23.9	23.4	22.7	21.6	21.7
Service-producing	164.3	162.6	165.1	166.2	167.1	168.0	167.6	168.4	167.4	167.7
Transportation and public utilities	130.3	126.9	127.1	127.6	132.3	131.1	130.0	129.9	129.0	129.8
Wholesale trade	124.1	122.7	124.3	124.6	125.9	125.6	125.6	125.1	125.1	125.3
Retail trade	142.3	140.0	141.0	142.3	147.3	146.9	146.3	147.6	145.9	146.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138.7	141.0	145.4	145.5	140.7	142.8	141.9	143.2	143.8	144.7
Services	209.1	207.3	211.5	213.1	211.3	213.8	213.6	214.7	213.4	213.7

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	P39.2	P47.1									
Over 3-month span:												
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	58.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	46.5	48.0	50.1	47.1	45.1	47.3	45.1	43.1	45.0
2003	P39.9	P38.9										
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	P37.9	P37.0
2003												
Over 12-month span:												
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.5	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.3	34.0
2002	35.2	36.0	37.3	38.3	40.5	39.9	40.1	P37.6	P39.0			
2003												
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	47.1	40.4	48.9	41.9	40.1	40.4	40.1	37.1
2003	47.1	P36.8	P38.6									
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	P28.7	P30.9										
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	P23.9	P21.7
2003												
Over 12-month span:												
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	14.0	13.6
2002	18.0	18.0	20.2	20.2	24.6	22.1	25.0	P22.1	P22.8			
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.