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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 2002

Employment declined in December, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.0 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Payroll employment fell by 101,000, following a decline of 88,000 (as revised) in November. In December, job losses continued in manufacturing; employment also fell in retail trade and transportation.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent January 2000 - December 2002

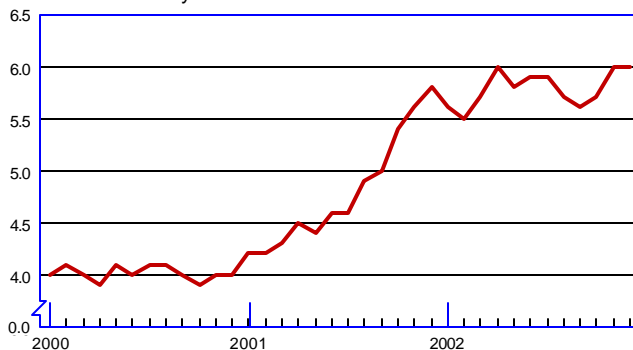
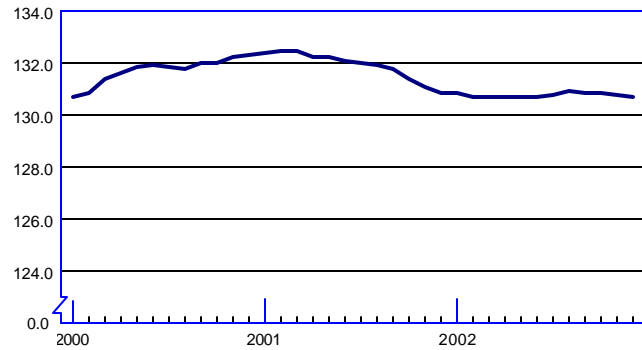


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
Millions January 2000 - December 2002



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate remained at 6.0 percent in December, and the number of unemployed persons was essentially flat, at 8.6 million. Both measures had increased in November. The unemployment rate for adult women rose in December to 5.3 percent. The jobless rates for other major worker groups—adult men (5.6 percent), teenagers (16.1 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks (11.5 percent), and Hispanics (7.9 percent)—were little changed over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or more rose to 3.2 million in December, an increase of 815,000 over the year. The number unemployed less than 5 weeks was essentially unchanged over the month, at 2.8 million, but has decreased by 241,000 over the year. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment edged down in December. Despite several large monthly fluctuations in 2002, employment was essentially unchanged from December 2001 to December 2002. In December, the

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Nov.- Dec. change
	2002		2002			
	III	IV	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	142,761	142,799	143,123	142,733	142,542	-191
Employment.....	134,568	134,364	134,914	134,225	133,952	-273
Unemployment.....	8,193	8,436	8,209	8,508	8,590	82
Not in labor force.....	71,465	72,011	71,519	72,087	72,425	338
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.0	.0
Adult men.....	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Adult women.....	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	.3
Teenagers.....	16.9	15.8	14.6	16.8	16.1	-.7
White.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	-.1
Black.....	9.7	10.8	9.8	11.0	11.5	.5
Hispanic origin.....	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	130,844	p130,806	130,898	p130,810	p130,709	p-101
Goods-producing ¹	23,787	p23,626	23,688	p23,625	p23,566	p-59
Construction.....	6,544	p6,542	6,544	p6,540	p6,543	p3
Manufacturing.....	16,691	p16,532	16,592	p16,535	p16,470	p-65
Service-producing ¹	107,057	p107,179	107,210	p107,185	p107,143	p-42
Retail trade.....	23,308	p23,228	23,289	p23,249	p23,145	p-104
Services.....	41,299	p41,419	41,385	p41,400	p41,473	p73
Government.....	21,270	p21,364	21,349	p21,365	p21,379	p14
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.1	p34.2	34.2	p34.2	p34.1	p-0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.8	p40.7	40.7	p40.6	p40.9	p.3
Overtime.....	4.1	p4.1	4.1	p4.0	p4.2	p.2
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ²					
Total private.....	147.9	p147.9	148.1	p147.9	p147.6	p-0.3
	Earnings ²					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$14.81	p\$14.94	\$14.90	p\$14.93	p\$14.98	p\$0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	505.14	p510.34	509.58	p510.61	p510.82	p.21

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

employment-population ratio declined by 0.2 percentage point to 62.3 percent. Over the course of the year, this ratio decreased by 0.7 percentage point. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force was about unchanged in December, at 142.5 million persons. The labor force participation rate also was little changed at 66.3 percent. Over the year, the labor force participation rate declined by 0.5 percentage point. (See table A-1.)

About 7.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in December. These multiple jobholders represented 5.6 percent of the total employed, compared with 5.4 percent a year earlier. (See table A-10.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in December, about the same number as a year earlier. These individuals reported that they wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 398,000 in December, essentially unchanged from a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available. (See table A-10.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 101,000 in December to 130.7 million. Over the year, payroll employment declined by 181,000, compared with a loss of 1.4 million in 2001. In December, job losses in manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation were partly offset by job gains in services. (See table B-1.)

The downward trend in manufacturing continued in December, as factories lost 65,000 jobs. Over the year, factory employment declined by 592,000, compared with a drop of 1.3 million in the prior year. Employment in manufacturing has declined by 2.4 million since April 1998, its most recent peak.

Factory job losses were widespread in December. Employment in transportation equipment fell by 13,000 over the month, with declines in both motor vehicles and aircraft. Job losses continued in industrial machinery, electronic equipment, fabricated metals, rubber and miscellaneous plastics, and printing and publishing.

Retail trade employment dropped by 104,000 in December. This followed a decline of 40,000 in November. Employment in eating and drinking places, which can fluctuate substantially from month to month, fell by 63,000 in December and has fallen by nearly a quarter million since its peak in July 2001. In December, employment in general merchandise stores and in miscellaneous retail establishments (such as toy stores) fell after seasonal adjustment, as holiday hiring was less than usual for December. Employment in food stores continued to decline; this industry has lost 147,000 jobs since its most recent peak in May 2000. Job losses also occurred over the month in automotive dealers and service stations, with half of these declines in new and used car dealers. Furniture and home furnishings stores added 14,000 jobs over the month.

Employment declined by 23,000 in transportation; most of this over-the-month job loss was in air transportation. The over-the-year decline in air transportation (-25,000) was much smaller than in 2001 (-139,000). The communications industry continued to lose jobs in December; since its most recent peak in April 2001, communications employment has decreased by 157,000, or 9 percent.

Wholesale trade continued to lose jobs in December. Over the year, the durable goods component of wholesale trade lost 71,000 jobs—about half the number lost in 2001. In contrast, employment in nondurable goods wholesaling was essentially unchanged over the year.

Employment in the services industry rose by 73,000 in December. Over the year, job gains in services totaled 590,000. Health services added 10,000 jobs over the month, half of its average monthly gain in 2002. This industry added 257,000 jobs over the year. Employment in help supply services increased by 19,000 in December, following declines that totaled 87,000 in the prior 3 months. The industry had added 167,000 jobs from February to August. Substantial job gains occurred over the month in amusement and recreation services (28,000) and in hotels and other lodging places (16,000).

Job gains continued in mortgage banking; the industry has added 107,000 jobs since January 2001. Real estate employment edged up over the month. Since June 2002, this industry has added 37,000 jobs. Construction employment was essentially flat in December and has shown little net change since April.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in December to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.3 hour to 40.9 hours in December, and factory overtime was up by 0.2 hour to 4.2 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.2 percent in December to 147.6 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index was up by 0.4 percent over the month to 91.2. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents in December to \$14.98, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings were little changed at \$510.82. Over the year, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings rose by 3.0 percent. (See table B-3.)

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

Upcoming Changes to Household and National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

Household Data Series

Effective with the release of January 2003 data (scheduled for February 7, 2003), several changes to the Current Population Survey (CPS) will affect estimates contained in the Employment Situation news release:

- Population controls that reflect the results of Census 2000 will be used in the monthly CPS estimation process. In addition, CPS data series from January 2000 through December 2002 will be revised to reflect the introduction of the Census 2000-based population controls. Annual average estimates for 2000, 2001, and 2002 also will be revised.
- The questions on race and Hispanic origin in the CPS will be modified to comply with the new standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting federal data on race and ethnicity for federal statistical agencies. A major change under those standards is that respondents may select more than one race when answering the survey. Respondents will continue to be asked a separate question to determine if they are Hispanic. The Employment Situation news release will present data for persons who report they are white (and no other race), black or African American (and no other race), and Asian (and no other race). Data will continue to be presented for persons of Hispanic ethnicity separately. Employment and unemployment estimates for Hispanic adult men, Hispanic adult women, and Hispanic teenagers will be added to the release.
- The CPS will adopt the Census industry and occupation classification systems derived from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system. These new classification systems represent complete breaks in the time series for occupation and industry data. As a result, seasonally adjusted occupation and industry estimates from the household survey will not be presented until sufficient data have been collected to allow seasonal adjustment.
- The CPS program will begin using the X-12 ARIMA software for seasonal adjustment of time series data. Because of the other revisions being introduced with the January data, the annual revision of 5 years of seasonally adjusted data that typically occurs with the release of data for December will be delayed until the release of data for January. As part of the annual revision process, the seasonal adjustment of CPS series was reviewed to determine if additional series could be adjusted and if the series currently adjusted would pass a technical review. As a result of this review, some series that are currently seasonally adjusted will no longer be adjusted.
- Because of the extensive nature of the changes listed above, the comparability of the January 2003 data and those for earlier months will be affected. The A tables of the Employment Situation news release will be reformatted to reflect the changes. The new table shells will be available on request by e-mailing cpsinfo@bls.gov or by calling the Division of Labor Force Statistics at 202-691-6378. Other questions about the upcoming changes to the CPS data series also can be directed to this e-mail address and phone number.

National Nonfarm Payroll Data Series

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

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

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

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

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

Explanatory Note

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

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

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 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					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	212,927	214,819	214,968	212,927	214,225	214,429	214,643	214,819	214,968
Civilian labor force	141,912	142,405	142,298	142,314	142,616	143,277	143,123	142,733	142,542
Participation rate	66.6	66.3	66.2	66.8	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.4	66.3
Employed	134,235	134,358	134,232	134,055	134,474	135,185	134,914	134,225	133,952
Employment-population ratio	63.0	62.5	62.4	63.0	62.8	63.0	62.9	62.5	62.3
Agriculture	2,946	3,182	3,046	3,246	3,188	3,298	3,525	3,357	3,311
Nonagricultural industries	131,288	131,176	131,186	130,809	131,286	131,887	131,389	130,867	130,640
Unemployed	7,678	8,047	8,066	8,259	8,142	8,092	8,209	8,508	8,590
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0
Not in labor force	71,015	72,414	72,670	70,613	71,609	71,152	71,519	72,087	72,425
Persons who currently want a job	4,347	4,348	4,171	4,661	4,503	4,674	4,444	4,716	4,442
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,402	103,347	103,421	102,402	103,046	103,148	103,259	103,347	103,421
Civilian labor force	75,643	75,726	75,627	75,976	76,088	76,480	76,262	76,132	75,853
Participation rate	73.9	73.3	73.1	74.2	73.8	74.1	73.9	73.7	73.3
Employed	71,311	71,261	70,968	71,577	71,552	72,004	71,854	71,348	71,173
Employment-population ratio	69.6	69.0	68.6	69.9	69.4	69.8	69.6	69.0	68.8
Unemployed	4,332	4,465	4,659	4,399	4,536	4,476	4,408	4,784	4,680
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,161	95,158	95,251	94,161	94,756	94,906	95,020	95,158	95,251
Civilian labor force	71,862	72,013	72,045	71,988	72,203	72,473	72,342	72,185	72,067
Participation rate	76.3	75.7	75.6	76.5	76.2	76.4	76.1	75.9	75.7
Employed	68,172	68,216	67,988	68,276	68,447	68,711	68,545	68,099	68,035
Employment-population ratio	72.4	71.7	71.4	72.5	72.2	72.4	72.1	71.6	71.4
Agriculture	1,962	2,258	2,134	2,141	2,221	2,226	2,432	2,337	2,312
Nonagricultural industries	66,210	65,958	65,854	66,135	66,226	66,485	66,114	65,761	65,723
Unemployed	3,690	3,796	4,056	3,712	3,757	3,762	3,796	4,087	4,032
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.6
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,525	111,472	111,547	110,525	111,179	111,281	111,383	111,472	111,547
Civilian labor force	66,269	66,679	66,670	66,338	66,527	66,797	66,862	66,601	66,690
Participation rate	60.0	59.8	59.8	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0	59.7	59.8
Employed	62,923	63,097	63,264	62,478	62,922	63,181	63,061	62,877	62,779
Employment-population ratio	56.9	56.6	56.7	56.5	56.6	56.8	56.6	56.4	56.3
Unemployed	3,346	3,582	3,407	3,860	3,605	3,616	3,801	3,724	3,910
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,492	103,499	103,572	102,492	103,256	103,335	103,416	103,499	103,572
Civilian labor force	62,521	63,054	63,087	62,481	62,783	62,929	63,045	62,906	63,005
Participation rate	61.0	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.8	60.9	61.0	60.8	60.8
Employed	59,665	60,049	60,139	59,205	59,710	59,835	59,764	59,765	59,652
Employment-population ratio	58.2	58.0	58.1	57.8	57.8	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.6
Agriculture	798	762	766	859	772	845	865	832	808
Nonagricultural industries	58,867	59,287	59,373	58,346	58,938	58,991	58,899	58,933	58,844
Unemployed	2,856	3,005	2,948	3,276	3,073	3,094	3,281	3,140	3,353
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,275	16,163	16,144	16,275	16,212	16,189	16,206	16,163	16,144
Civilian labor force	7,529	7,338	7,166	7,845	7,630	7,874	7,737	7,642	7,470
Participation rate	46.3	45.4	44.4	48.2	47.1	48.6	47.7	47.3	46.3
Employed	6,397	6,093	6,104	6,574	6,318	6,639	6,605	6,361	6,265
Employment-population ratio	39.3	37.7	37.8	40.4	39.0	41.0	40.8	39.4	38.8
Agriculture	186	162	145	246	196	227	229	188	191
Nonagricultural industries	6,211	5,931	5,959	6,328	6,122	6,411	6,376	6,173	6,074
Unemployed	1,131	1,246	1,062	1,271	1,312	1,236	1,131	1,282	1,205
Unemployment rate	15.0	17.0	14.8	16.2	17.2	15.7	14.6	16.8	16.1

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	176,607	177,896	177,992	176,607	177,486	177,628	177,777	177,896	177,992
Civilian labor force	118,126	118,335	118,071	118,403	118,919	119,021	118,969	118,710	118,251
Participation rate	66.9	66.5	66.3	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.4
Employed	112,459	112,585	112,311	112,388	112,844	113,010	112,882	112,562	112,165
Employment-population ratio	63.7	63.3	63.1	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3	63.0
Unemployed	5,667	5,749	5,760	6,015	6,075	6,011	6,087	6,149	6,086
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	60,779	60,864	60,789	60,875	61,240	61,212	61,101	61,056	60,809
Participation rate	76.7	76.2	76.0	76.8	76.9	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.1
Employed	57,950	58,060	57,782	58,051	58,332	58,331	58,219	58,002	57,840
Employment-population ratio	73.1	72.7	72.3	73.3	73.2	73.1	72.9	72.6	72.3
Unemployed	2,829	2,804	3,007	2,824	2,908	2,881	2,882	3,054	2,969
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,999	51,245	51,189	50,869	51,297	51,212	51,370	51,116	51,058
Participation rate	60.3	60.2	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.2	60.4	60.0	59.9
Employed	48,974	49,219	49,198	48,591	49,076	48,994	49,053	48,974	48,808
Employment-population ratio	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.8	57.6	57.6	57.5	57.3
Unemployed	2,025	2,026	1,991	2,278	2,221	2,218	2,318	2,142	2,250
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,348	6,226	6,092	6,659	6,382	6,597	6,499	6,538	6,385
Participation rate	49.4	48.4	47.4	51.8	49.7	51.3	50.6	50.9	49.7
Employed	5,535	5,307	5,331	5,746	5,437	5,685	5,610	5,586	5,518
Employment-population ratio	43.0	41.3	41.5	44.7	42.3	44.2	43.7	43.5	43.0
Unemployed	813	920	761	913	945	911	888	953	867
Unemployment rate	12.8	14.8	12.5	13.7	14.8	13.8	13.7	14.6	13.6
Men	14.3	16.1	14.2	14.6	17.5	15.3	14.4	15.8	14.6
Women	11.3	13.4	10.7	12.8	12.1	12.3	13.0	13.3	12.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,752	26,116	26,148	25,752	26,000	26,039	26,081	26,116	26,148
Civilian labor force	16,851	16,843	16,983	16,833	16,753	17,053	16,940	16,820	16,958
Participation rate	65.4	64.5	64.9	65.4	64.4	65.5	65.0	64.4	64.9
Employed	15,262	15,056	15,168	15,122	15,142	15,420	15,275	14,974	15,006
Employment-population ratio	59.3	57.6	58.0	58.7	58.2	59.2	58.6	57.3	57.4
Unemployed	1,589	1,787	1,815	1,711	1,611	1,633	1,665	1,846	1,952
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.6	10.7	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.8	11.0	11.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,526	7,429	7,486	7,490	7,492	7,652	7,566	7,400	7,446
Participation rate	72.8	70.8	71.2	72.5	71.7	73.1	72.2	70.5	70.8
Employed	6,840	6,662	6,685	6,811	6,834	6,944	6,829	6,596	6,652
Employment-population ratio	66.2	63.5	63.6	65.9	65.4	66.4	65.1	62.8	63.3
Unemployed	686	766	801	679	658	708	738	803	794
Unemployment rate	9.1	10.3	10.7	9.1	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.9	10.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,453	8,546	8,645	8,456	8,414	8,465	8,460	8,522	8,641
Participation rate	65.4	65.2	65.9	65.4	64.5	64.8	64.6	65.0	65.8
Employed	7,811	7,786	7,888	7,720	7,719	7,799	7,744	7,755	7,771
Employment-population ratio	60.4	59.4	60.1	59.7	59.1	59.7	59.1	59.2	59.2
Unemployed	642	760	757	736	695	665	716	768	870
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.3	7.9	8.5	9.0	10.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	871	868	851	887	847	936	914	898	871
Participation rate	34.9	34.6	33.9	35.5	33.9	37.4	36.5	35.8	34.7
Employed	610	608	595	591	589	677	702	623	583
Employment-population ratio	24.4	24.2	23.7	23.7	23.5	27.0	28.1	24.8	23.2
Unemployed	262	260	256	296	258	259	211	275	288
Unemployment rate	30.0	30.0	30.1	33.4	30.5	27.7	23.1	30.6	33.1
Men	31.3	28.4	33.4	32.0	30.5	34.7	24.8	29.7	34.4
Women	28.5	31.5	27.3	34.8	30.4	20.8	21.3	31.6	32.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,478	24,194	24,255	23,478	23,999	24,065	24,129	24,194	24,255
Civilian labor force	15,994	16,265	16,276	16,013	16,240	16,294	16,216	16,347	16,261
Participation rate	68.1	67.2	67.1	68.2	67.7	67.7	67.2	67.6	67.0
Employed	14,760	15,031	14,991	14,753	15,014	15,095	14,952	15,076	14,976
Employment-population ratio	62.9	62.1	61.8	62.8	62.6	62.7	62.0	62.3	61.7
Unemployed	1,234	1,234	1,285	1,260	1,225	1,198	1,264	1,271	1,285
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9

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

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals

because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,815	26,983	27,360	27,815	26,900	26,847	26,865	26,983	27,360
Civilian labor force	12,195	11,854	11,972	12,257	11,752	11,808	11,813	11,908	12,039
Percent of population	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	43.7	44.0	44.0	44.1	44.0
Employed	11,099	10,775	10,796	11,173	10,762	10,883	10,778	10,819	10,894
Employment-population ratio	39.9	39.9	39.5	40.2	40.0	40.5	40.1	40.1	39.8
Unemployed	1,097	1,079	1,176	1,084	991	925	1,034	1,090	1,145
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.1	9.8	8.8	8.4	7.8	8.8	9.2	9.5
High school graduates, no college²									
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,520	58,454	58,103	57,520	57,778	58,097	57,949	58,454	58,103
Civilian labor force	37,036	37,360	37,275	36,856	37,203	37,533	37,380	37,220	37,042
Percent of population	64.4	63.9	64.2	64.1	64.4	64.6	64.5	63.7	63.8
Employed	35,248	35,487	35,338	35,051	35,323	35,668	35,571	35,276	35,058
Employment-population ratio	61.3	60.7	60.8	60.9	61.1	61.4	61.4	60.3	60.3
Unemployed	1,789	1,872	1,936	1,805	1,880	1,865	1,810	1,944	1,984
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.4
Less than a bachelor's degree³									
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,362	45,964	46,074	45,362	45,494	45,386	45,898	45,964	46,074
Civilian labor force	33,563	33,602	33,565	33,521	33,184	33,599	33,510	33,454	33,402
Percent of population	74.0	73.1	72.8	73.9	72.9	74.0	73.0	72.8	72.5
Employed	32,216	32,101	31,995	32,087	31,742	32,013	32,021	31,878	31,741
Employment-population ratio	71.0	69.8	69.4	70.7	69.8	70.5	69.8	69.4	68.9
Unemployed	1,347	1,501	1,570	1,434	1,443	1,586	1,489	1,576	1,662
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.0
College graduates									
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,877	47,835	47,863	46,877	48,583	48,557	48,334	47,835	47,863
Civilian labor force	37,071	37,582	37,705	37,101	37,996	37,997	37,896	37,665	37,727
Percent of population	79.1	78.6	78.8	79.1	78.2	78.3	78.4	78.7	78.8
Employed	36,045	36,554	36,680	35,960	36,974	36,896	36,731	36,554	36,607
Employment-population ratio	76.9	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.1	76.0	76.0	76.4	76.5
Unemployed	1,026	1,028	1,025	1,141	1,021	1,101	1,165	1,111	1,120
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0

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

² Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

³ Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	134,235	134,358	134,232	134,055	134,474	135,185	134,914	134,225	133,952
Married men, spouse present	42,879	43,258	43,107	42,772	43,371	43,225	43,376	43,172	43,064
Married women, spouse present	33,514	33,804	33,813	33,209	33,723	33,997	33,773	33,669	33,544
Women who maintain families	8,504	8,436	8,527	8,458	8,419	8,357	8,377	8,361	8,493
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	41,953	41,821	41,808	41,890	42,152	42,385	42,351	41,693	41,716
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,970	38,690	38,833	38,573	38,892	38,623	38,241	38,613	38,372
Service occupations	18,408	18,963	19,148	18,532	18,771	18,884	19,393	19,021	19,303
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,513	14,361	14,103	14,507	14,242	14,503	14,275	14,361	14,075
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,365	17,265	17,226	17,179	17,142	17,345	17,093	17,014	17,088
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,026	3,256	3,114	3,371	3,340	3,361	3,630	3,457	3,441
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,715	1,920	1,833	1,879	1,927	2,054	2,186	2,038	2,003
Self-employed workers	1,211	1,226	1,183	1,313	1,231	1,221	1,322	1,293	1,272
Unpaid family workers	20	36	29	27	24	25	34	42	42
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	122,781	122,201	122,397	122,196	122,885	123,327	122,653	121,856	121,826
Government	19,418	19,578	19,438	19,183	19,596	19,442	19,423	19,384	19,207
Private industries	103,364	102,623	102,959	103,013	103,289	103,885	103,230	102,472	102,618
Private households	743	914	802	736	887	934	902	931	783
Other industries	102,620	101,708	102,157	102,277	102,402	102,951	102,328	101,541	101,836
Self-employed workers	8,406	8,874	8,713	8,524	8,368	8,439	8,582	8,910	8,801
Unpaid family workers	101	101	77	92	87	91	94	98	71
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,388	4,080	4,278	4,267	4,325	4,217	4,262	4,155	4,086
Slack work or business conditions	2,943	2,699	2,942	2,809	2,880	2,687	2,908	2,715	2,767
Could only find part-time work	1,117	1,127	1,069	1,161	1,159	1,202	1,130	1,190	1,096
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,801	19,661	19,548	18,540	19,120	18,833	18,484	18,548	18,270
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,199	3,931	4,074	4,119	4,060	4,068	4,148	4,032	3,928
Slack work or business conditions	2,826	2,604	2,811	2,717	2,715	2,596	2,834	2,631	2,657
Could only find part-time work	1,103	1,103	1,046	1,138	1,131	1,174	1,097	1,158	1,068
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,228	19,123	19,014	17,960	18,609	18,300	17,884	17,990	17,737

NOTE: 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.

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,259	8,508	8,590	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0
Men, 20 years and over	3,712	4,087	4,032	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.6
Women, 20 years and over	3,276	3,140	3,353	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,271	1,282	1,205	16.2	17.2	15.7	14.6	16.8	16.1
Married men, spouse present	1,516	1,603	1,627	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
Married women, spouse present	1,280	1,318	1,325	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8
Women who maintain families	731	760	808	8.0	7.3	7.2	8.0	8.3	8.7
Full-time workers	6,820	7,235	7,240	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1
Part-time workers	1,383	1,270	1,340	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,233	1,342	1,398	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,114	2,136	2,071	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	889	984	984	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,738	1,651	1,784	9.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	264	278	223	7.3	9.3	8.2	6.9	7.4	6.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,839	6,858	7,091	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5
Goods-producing industries	2,072	2,049	2,153	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9
Mining	32	45	53	6.1	6.0	8.0	5.2	7.6	8.8
Construction	734	774	854	8.9	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.3	10.4
Manufacturing	1,306	1,230	1,247	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.8
Durable goods	846	795	815	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	7.0	7.2
Nondurable goods	460	435	432	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1
Service-producing industries	4,767	4,809	4,938	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0
Transportation and public utilities	497	439	424	6.1	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,963	2,046	1,936	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	244	277	307	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.6
Services	2,063	2,047	2,271	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.9
Government workers	475	504	517	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	199	195	158	9.6	9.8	8.8	6.7	8.7	7.3

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

² Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available

because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,641	2,744	2,455	3,024	2,880	2,708	2,715	2,904	2,783
5 to 14 weeks	2,749	2,462	2,544	2,724	2,431	2,511	2,471	2,490	2,496
15 weeks and over	2,287	2,841	3,067	2,410	2,783	2,900	2,980	3,022	3,225
15 to 26 weeks	1,185	1,199	1,226	1,295	1,309	1,315	1,324	1,288	1,369
27 weeks and over	1,103	1,642	1,841	1,115	1,474	1,585	1,656	1,734	1,856
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.8	17.7	18.9	14.5	16.2	17.8	17.5	17.7	18.5
Median duration, in weeks	8.3	9.1	9.8	8.2	8.4	9.5	9.6	9.3	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	34.4	34.1	30.4	37.1	35.6	33.4	33.2	34.5	32.7
5 to 14 weeks	35.8	30.6	31.5	33.4	30.0	30.9	30.3	29.6	29.4
15 weeks and over	29.8	35.3	38.0	29.5	34.4	35.7	36.5	35.9	37.9
15 to 26 weeks	15.4	14.9	15.2	15.9	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.3	16.1
27 weeks and over	14.4	20.4	22.8	13.7	18.2	19.5	20.3	20.6	21.8

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,420	4,451	4,739	4,492	4,560	4,535	4,737	4,651	4,633
On temporary layoff	1,183	915	1,173	1,107	1,151	999	1,054	1,031	1,085
Not on temporary layoff	3,237	3,536	3,566	3,385	3,410	3,536	3,682	3,619	3,547
Permanent job losers	2,463	2,769	2,738	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	774	766	828	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	814	778	778	908	824	781	838	822	868
Reentrants	2,051	2,269	2,141	2,361	2,270	2,263	2,344	2,376	2,475
New entrants	393	549	407	495	619	526	469	588	515
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	57.6	55.3	58.8	54.4	55.1	56.0	56.5	55.1	54.6
On temporary layoff	15.4	11.4	14.5	13.4	13.9	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.8
Not on temporary layoff	42.2	43.9	44.2	41.0	41.2	43.6	43.9	42.9	41.8
Job leavers	10.6	9.7	9.6	11.0	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.7	10.2
Reentrants	26.7	28.2	26.5	28.6	27.4	27.9	27.9	28.2	29.2
New entrants	5.1	6.8	5.1	6.0	7.5	6.5	5.6	7.0	6.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Job leavers6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
New entrants3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4

¹ Not available.

Table A-8. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.6	5.9	5.9	(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	6.3	6.6	6.6	(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	9.3	9.4	9.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

NOTE: This range of alternative measures of labor underutilization replaces the U1-U7 range published in table A-7 of this release prior to 1994. 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*.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Dec. 2001	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	8,259	8,508	8,590	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0
16 to 24 years	2,679	2,727	2,628	11.9	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.9
16 to 19 years	1,271	1,282	1,205	16.2	17.2	15.7	14.6	16.8	16.1
16 to 17 years	566	552	483	18.8	19.7	19.3	16.1	19.4	17.5
18 to 19 years	722	729	728	14.8	16.0	13.6	13.8	15.3	15.4
20 to 24 years	1,408	1,445	1,423	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.3	9.8	9.7
25 years and over	5,428	5,754	5,847	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9
25 to 54 years	4,674	5,014	5,011	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0
55 years and over	773	736	897	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.3
Men, 16 years and over	4,399	4,784	4,680	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.2
16 to 24 years	1,483	1,486	1,421	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.2	12.7	12.4
16 to 19 years	687	697	648	17.2	20.1	17.8	15.6	17.7	17.1
16 to 17 years	308	309	249	20.0	24.5	21.5	17.5	21.1	18.1
18 to 19 years	382	389	400	15.6	17.8	15.9	14.5	15.7	16.7
20 to 24 years	796	789	773	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.0
25 years and over	2,883	3,271	3,250	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.1
25 to 54 years	2,413	2,825	2,749	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.2
55 years and over	447	433	495	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4
Women, 16 years and over	3,860	3,724	3,910	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.9
16 to 24 years	1,196	1,241	1,207	11.0	10.6	10.3	11.3	11.6	11.3
16 to 19 years	584	584	557	15.1	14.2	13.5	13.6	15.8	15.1
16 to 17 years	258	243	233	17.6	15.1	17.2	14.7	17.6	16.8
18 to 19 years	340	339	329	14.0	14.1	11.1	13.2	14.8	14.1
20 to 24 years	612	657	650	8.7	8.7	8.5	10.1	9.3	9.3
25 years and over	2,545	2,483	2,597	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,261	2,189	2,262	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9
55 years and over	326	302	403	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.1	4.2

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	71,015	72,670	26,759	27,793	44,256	44,877
Persons who currently want a job	4,347	4,171	1,943	1,967	2,403	2,204
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,318	1,417	629	765	690	652
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	344	398	180	246	163	152
Reasons other than discouragement ³	975	1,019	448	520	526	500
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,266	7,554	3,734	3,795	3,532	3,759
Percent of total employed	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.9
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,962	4,033	2,289	2,289	1,674	1,744
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,566	1,724	495	500	1,071	1,223
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	272	191	149	126	123	65
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,427	1,563	777	856	650	707

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.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 2001	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002P	Dec. 2002P	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002P	Dec. 2002P
Total	131,703	131,787	131,845	131,504	130,890	130,913	130,829	130,898	130,810	130,709
Total private	110,247	110,139	110,020	109,780	109,768	109,624	109,536	109,549	109,445	109,330
Goods-producing	24,181	23,960	23,757	23,485	24,261	23,801	23,748	23,688	23,625	23,566
Mining	562	560	554	550	565	555	552	552	550	553
Metal mining	32.5	32.2	32.2	31.9	33	32	32	32	32	32
Coal mining	82.9	78.4	78.6	78.2	82	79	79	78	78	78
Oil and gas extraction	338.8	334.5	331.7	334.1	339	333	330	331	331	335
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	108.1	114.5	111.3	105.3	111	111	111	111	109	108
Construction	6,532	6,755	6,644	6,448	6,634	6,556	6,556	6,544	6,540	6,543
General building contractors	1,448.7	1,504.5	1,493.0	1,468.4	1,459	1,460	1,469	1,475	1,480	1,477
Heavy construction, except building	884.2	957.7	911.8	842.7	924	898	898	893	884	879
Special trade contractors	4,199.2	4,292.6	4,239.5	4,136.9	4,251	4,198	4,189	4,176	4,176	4,187
Manufacturing	17,087	16,645	16,559	16,487	17,062	16,690	16,640	16,592	16,535	16,470
Production workers	11,451	11,188	11,113	11,048	11,437	11,212	11,164	11,134	11,084	11,039
Durable goods	10,189	9,810	9,760	9,724	10,166	9,889	9,832	9,800	9,756	9,710
Production workers	6,770	6,533	6,496	6,464	6,753	6,591	6,539	6,522	6,485	6,453
Lumber and wood products	768.7	771.8	763.3	757.2	770	768	764	764	761	759
Furniture and fixtures	493.3	485.4	483.2	478.6	494	495	488	488	486	481
Stone, clay, and glass products	554.6	564.0	559.5	550.2	558	557	558	557	555	553
Primary metal industries	619.2	584.3	582.6	582.3	617	589	586	582	582	581
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	200.1	187.7	186.5	187.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fabricated metal products	1,442.4	1,413.4	1,402.6	1,398.5	1,437	1,418	1,412	1,409	1,400	1,394
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,888.3	1,790.0	1,783.4	1,783.8	1,887	1,810	1,801	1,797	1,790	1,784
Computer and office equipment	321.7	294.4	292.7	292.4	322	296	296	295	294	292
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,505.2	1,379.9	1,368.0	1,367.1	1,499	1,408	1,392	1,381	1,369	1,363
Electronic components and accessories	600.0	541.6	535.9	532.6	595	555	550	544	536	531
Transportation equipment	1,720.4	1,655.3	1,650.8	1,644.4	1,709	1,675	1,661	1,659	1,647	1,634
Motor vehicles and equipment	927.8	908.9	911.7	910.2	920	918	912	914	908	900
Aircraft and parts	451.1	398.9	393.7	389.0	449	407	400	396	391	387
Instruments and related products	822.1	791.9	789.1	789.4	822	799	798	793	792	790
Miscellaneous manufacturing	374.9	373.9	377.1	372.7	373	370	372	370	374	371
Nondurable goods	6,898	6,835	6,799	6,763	6,896	6,801	6,808	6,792	6,779	6,760
Production workers	4,681	4,655	4,617	4,584	4,684	4,621	4,625	4,612	4,599	4,586
Food and kindred products	1,679.1	1,723.0	1,694.8	1,679.0	1,685	1,683	1,694	1,690	1,685	1,685
Tobacco products	35.4	38.0	37.9	36.9	34	38	37	37	36	35
Textile mill products	447.8	427.1	423.4	424.7	448	427	426	426	423	425
Apparel and other textile products	535.3	512.4	512.7	505.1	537	524	516	510	510	508
Paper and allied products	625.7	614.3	612.2	611.4	624	613	612	614	611	609
Printing and publishing	1,453.3	1,404.2	1,406.7	1,405.7	1,444	1,401	1,403	1,401	1,401	1,395
Chemicals and allied products	1,011.0	1,005.4	1,007.1	1,005.9	1,012	1,006	1,010	1,006	1,007	1,007
Petroleum and coal products	124.3	127.1	125.8	123.4	126	125	126	125	126	125
Rubber and misc. plastics products	930.5	926.9	923.3	917.3	930	929	927	926	925	917
Leather and leather products	55.7	56.5	55.5	53.4	56	55	57	57	55	54
Service-producing	107,522	107,827	108,088	108,019	106,629	107,112	107,081	107,210	107,185	107,143
Transportation and public utilities	6,918	6,770	6,756	6,740	6,856	6,765	6,725	6,727	6,718	6,691
Transportation	4,394	4,342	4,332	4,323	4,332	4,323	4,293	4,300	4,298	4,275
Railroad transportation	233.1	225.7	225.0	224.0	233	228	226	225	224	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	498.1	483.9	479.4	481.2	481	466	469	471	465	464
Trucking and warehousing	1,828.9	1,845.2	1,840.3	1,824.9	1,827	1,827	1,816	1,826	1,829	1,825
Water transportation	182.6	192.8	185.4	185.4	188	190	189	189	192	192
Transportation by air	1,207.7	1,160.2	1,166.7	1,173.9	1,159	1,176	1,160	1,156	1,151	1,134
Pipelines, except natural gas	15.3	14.8	15.4	14.4	15	15	15	15	15	14
Transportation services	428.7	419.4	420.0	419.2	429	421	418	418	422	422
Communications and public utilities	2,524	2,428	2,424	2,417	2,524	2,442	2,432	2,427	2,420	2,416
Communications	1,677.9	1,585.4	1,586.1	1,578.6	1,679	1,597	1,588	1,585	1,582	1,579
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	845.9	843.0	837.7	837.9	845	845	844	842	838	837
Wholesale trade	6,714	6,673	6,653	6,646	6,702	6,671	6,663	6,657	6,643	6,637
Durable goods	3,956	3,897	3,889	3,883	3,951	3,905	3,897	3,893	3,886	3,880
Nondurable goods	2,758	2,776	2,764	2,763	2,751	2,766	2,766	2,764	2,757	2,757

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 2001	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002P	Dec. 2002P	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002P	Dec. 2002P
Retail trade	23,969	23,327	23,625	23,787	23,318	23,295	23,291	23,289	23,249	23,145
Building materials and garden supplies	1,036.4	1,068.9	1,069.2	1,064.0	1,050	1,066	1,067	1,071	1,080	1,080
General merchandise stores	3,157.0	2,869.7	3,049.9	3,119.0	2,853	2,850	2,856	2,851	2,830	2,820
Department stores	2,782.8	2,524.5	2,686.3	2,743.9	2,520	2,513	2,515	2,506	2,491	2,487
Food stores	3,496.2	3,398.9	3,422.7	3,431.7	3,430	3,392	3,392	3,386	3,381	3,364
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,429.3	2,444.5	2,429.3	2,407.2	2,438	2,443	2,438	2,438	2,430	2,416
New and used car dealers	1,127.9	1,133.6	1,128.5	1,118.5	1,131	1,130	1,131	1,131	1,128	1,121
Apparel and accessory stores	1,261.5	1,167.8	1,226.1	1,273.5	1,163	1,177	1,171	1,174	1,172	1,175
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,210.5	1,156.9	1,193.7	1,230.7	1,156	1,154	1,153	1,156	1,165	1,179
Eating and drinking places	8,145.3	8,125.4	8,066.9	8,021.6	8,190	8,125	8,129	8,140	8,129	8,066
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,233.1	3,095.2	3,166.8	3,239.4	3,038	3,088	3,085	3,073	3,062	3,045
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,735	7,788	7,800	7,811	7,748	7,745	7,773	7,803	7,810	7,818
Finance	3,821	3,841	3,856	3,865	3,818	3,822	3,837	3,853	3,856	3,858
Depository institutions	2,071.0	2,071.4	2,078.3	2,079.9	2,070	2,075	2,078	2,080	2,082	2,078
Commercial banks	1,443.6	1,444.4	1,448.3	1,449.9	1,444	1,448	1,450	1,452	1,451	1,449
Savings institutions	261.1	260.9	261.1	261.3	261	263	264	263	261	261
Nondepository institutions	754.0	794.1	804.4	812.2	752	773	783	797	802	807
Mortgage bankers and brokers	352.1	394.2	401.6	408.4	352	374	382	396	400	407
Security and commodity brokers	733.1	711.8	708.9	707.6	734	714	714	713	709	709
Holding and other investment offices	262.9	263.3	264.2	265.7	262	260	262	263	263	264
Insurance	2,372	2,369	2,372	2,374	2,372	2,366	2,366	2,371	2,373	2,375
Insurance carriers	1,592.6	1,574.5	1,574.8	1,575.3	1,594	1,574	1,577	1,578	1,577	1,577
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	779.7	794.2	796.9	799.0	778	792	789	793	796	798
Real estate	1,542	1,578	1,572	1,572	1,558	1,557	1,570	1,579	1,581	1,585
Services ²	40,730	41,621	41,429	41,311	40,883	41,347	41,336	41,385	41,400	41,473
Agricultural services	799.6	905.2	881.4	811.5	865	863	874	874	881	875
Hotels and other lodging places	1,720.5	1,787.8	1,715.1	1,721.6	1,805	1,788	1,782	1,791	1,790	1,806
Personal services	1,270.9	1,252.6	1,253.4	1,279.5	1,284	1,285	1,287	1,288	1,283	1,292
Business services	9,326.0	9,490.2	9,418.0	9,343.3	9,265	9,395	9,330	9,324	9,310	9,301
Services to buildings	1,019.3	1,043.0	1,047.0	1,042.9	1,025	1,041	1,042	1,041	1,047	1,048
Personnel supply services	3,149.6	3,327.4	3,251.2	3,191.5	3,107	3,257	3,188	3,178	3,153	3,167
Help supply services	2,819.1	3,001.6	2,926.4	2,874.5	2,782	2,925	2,869	2,865	2,838	2,857
Computer and data processing services ..	2,222.9	2,186.4	2,190.8	2,187.1	2,219	2,191	2,190	2,196	2,194	2,183
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,252.1	1,259.5	1,256.9	1,259.3	1,259	1,266	1,266	1,262	1,264	1,267
Miscellaneous repair services	375.0	379.8	378.9	376.9	376	377	378	378	379	377
Motion pictures	575.1	575.4	581.2	584.4	574	588	595	591	590	583
Amusement and recreation services	1,505.8	1,594.5	1,478.9	1,486.3	1,680	1,662	1,638	1,640	1,629	1,657
Health services	10,544.9	10,754.8	10,790.6	10,802.9	10,530	10,711	10,729	10,755	10,777	10,787
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,033.2	2,082.7	2,087.2	2,094.3	2,029	2,075	2,079	2,085	2,086	2,090
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,874.6	1,900.4	1,908.5	1,907.9	1,871	1,893	1,896	1,899	1,905	1,905
Hospitals	4,168.2	4,257.0	4,271.4	4,275.5	4,164	4,244	4,247	4,256	4,268	4,271
Home health care services	643.2	657.3	660.5	659.2	641	646	651	655	656	657
Legal services	1,052.5	1,074.1	1,079.6	1,083.0	1,051	1,065	1,072	1,077	1,079	1,081
Educational services	2,589.1	2,720.0	2,758.4	2,713.7	2,463	2,538	2,550	2,560	2,570	2,585
Social services	3,149.6	3,208.8	3,222.6	3,226.7	3,135	3,203	3,199	3,201	3,208	3,213
Child day care services	737.2	743.8	744.6	740.9	723	736	731	730	728	727
Residential care	889.8	907.3	910.7	914.6	891	906	906	909	912	915
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	106.8	107.6	104.0	103.5	110	108	108	107	106	106
Membership organizations	2,462.1	2,466.5	2,462.5	2,467.2	2,473	2,472	2,478	2,480	2,477	2,478
Engineering and management services	3,607.8	3,654.2	3,658.6	3,662.3	3,621	3,634	3,659	3,666	3,668	3,676
Engineering and architectural services	1,042.3	1,028.5	1,026.3	1,024.3	1,048	1,030	1,029	1,027	1,028	1,030
Management and public relations	1,184.6	1,226.3	1,232.4	1,232.1	1,184	1,211	1,224	1,226	1,229	1,231
Services, nec	48.1	46.3	45.0	45.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	21,456	21,648	21,825	21,724	21,122	21,289	21,293	21,349	21,365	21,379
Federal	2,600	2,641	2,654	2,648	2,615	2,611	2,621	2,649	2,658	2,659
Federal, except Postal Service	1,757.7	1,834.8	1,839.7	1,835.2	1,776	1,792	1,810	1,840	1,850	1,851
State	5,027	5,083	5,107	5,058	4,932	4,948	4,958	4,955	4,963	4,963
Education	2,241.9	2,296.0	2,328.2	2,283.0	2,124	2,145	2,163	2,160	2,165	2,165
Other State government	2,785.2	2,787.4	2,778.8	2,774.9	2,808	2,803	2,795	2,795	2,798	2,798
Local	13,829	13,924	14,064	14,018	13,575	13,730	13,714	13,745	13,744	13,757
Education	8,072.9	8,075.3	8,200.4	8,183.9	7,723	7,837	7,808	7,829	7,821	7,826
Other local government	5,755.6	5,849.1	5,863.9	5,833.6	5,852	5,893	5,906	5,916	5,923	5,931

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					
	Dec. 2001	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2002 ^P
Total private	34.4	34.1	34.0	34.4	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1
Goods-producing	40.5	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.2
Mining	43.9	43.0	42.8	42.5	43.8	43.3	42.8	42.7	43.0	42.3
Construction	38.5	39.0	38.0	37.8	39.1	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.4
Manufacturing	41.2	40.9	40.9	41.5	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.9
Overtime hours	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2
Durable goods	41.6	41.3	41.2	42.0	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.9	41.4
Overtime hours	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2
Lumber and wood products	40.9	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.6	41.4
Furniture and fixtures	39.9	39.6	39.3	41.7	39.2	40.3	40.2	39.6	39.3	41.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.0	43.9	43.1	42.8	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.4	42.9	43.2
Primary metal industries	44.4	44.6	44.7	45.3	43.7	44.3	44.2	44.7	44.3	44.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	44.3	45.9	45.8	46.7	44.4	45.8	46.0	46.2	45.4	46.9
Fabricated metal products	42.2	41.8	41.6	42.3	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.9	40.4	40.5	41.4	40.1	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.3	38.5	39.2	39.8	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.7	38.9
Transportation equipment	42.7	42.8	42.6	43.6	41.9	42.2	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.2	44.5	44.2	45.4	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.4	44.0	44.5
Instruments and related products	41.3	40.7	40.8	41.6	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.9	38.6	39.5	38.0	38.5	38.6	38.9	38.5	39.1
Nondurable goods	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.9	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.3
Overtime hours	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
Food and kindred products	41.5	41.4	41.7	41.9	40.9	41.3	40.8	40.8	41.1	41.4
Tobacco products	41.2	40.6	39.7	40.4	40.5	40.3	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.8
Textile mill products	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.6	40.0	41.8	41.2	40.9	40.9	41.2
Apparel and other textile products	37.3	36.4	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.6	36.6
Paper and allied products	42.0	41.5	42.0	42.5	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.8
Printing and publishing	38.3	37.6	37.8	38.3	37.8	37.7	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.7
Chemicals and allied products	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.5	41.9	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.0
Petroleum and coal products	42.1	42.1	41.7	40.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.5	40.9	40.8	41.5	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8
Leather and leather products	37.0	36.5	37.3	37.4	36.9	35.7	35.6	36.3	37.0	37.4
Service-producing	33.0	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.6	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.1	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.2
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.4	38.5	39.1	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7
Retail trade	29.3	28.9	28.8	29.5	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.7	35.8	36.0	36.8	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.2	36.1
Services	32.9	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.7	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			
	Dec. 2001	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2001	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2002 ^P
Total private	\$14.61	\$14.92	\$14.96	\$15.05	\$502.58	\$508.77	\$508.64	\$517.72
Seasonally adjusted	14.55	14.90	14.93	14.98	496.16	509.58	510.61	510.82
Goods-producing	16.23	16.60	16.59	16.68	657.32	668.98	665.26	673.87
Mining	17.58	17.81	17.81	17.77	771.76	765.83	762.27	755.23
Construction	18.69	19.14	19.07	19.25	719.57	746.46	724.66	727.65
Manufacturing	15.17	15.42	15.48	15.59	625.00	630.68	633.13	646.99
Durable goods	15.66	15.95	16.01	16.11	651.46	658.74	659.61	676.62
Lumber and wood products	12.42	12.60	12.56	12.65	507.98	520.38	511.19	522.45
Furniture and fixtures	12.56	12.68	12.74	12.93	501.14	502.13	500.68	539.18
Stone, clay, and glass products	15.10	15.79	15.69	15.80	649.30	693.18	676.24	676.24
Primary metal industries	17.19	17.60	17.65	17.73	763.24	784.96	788.96	803.17
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	20.53	21.02	21.05	21.25	909.48	964.82	964.09	992.38
Fabricated metal products	14.56	14.84	14.90	15.03	614.43	620.31	619.84	635.77
Industrial machinery and equipment	16.32	16.52	16.55	16.67	667.49	667.41	670.28	690.14
Electronic and other electrical equipment	14.97	15.06	15.08	15.18	603.29	579.81	591.14	604.16
Transportation equipment	19.71	20.31	20.53	20.57	841.62	869.27	874.58	896.85
Motor vehicles and equipment	20.19	21.12	21.42	21.39	892.40	939.84	946.76	971.11
Instruments and related products	15.09	15.44	15.44	15.57	623.22	628.41	629.95	647.71
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.39	12.42	12.45	12.54	477.02	483.14	480.57	495.33
Nondurable goods	14.45	14.66	14.71	14.83	588.12	590.80	595.76	606.55
Food and kindred products	13.17	13.21	13.26	13.37	546.56	546.89	552.94	560.20
Tobacco products	21.37	20.35	20.37	20.69	880.44	826.21	808.69	835.88
Textile mill products	11.53	11.74	11.80	12.02	465.81	477.82	483.80	500.03
Apparel and other textile products	9.60	9.97	9.98	10.11	358.08	362.91	366.27	374.07
Paper and allied products	17.26	17.58	17.64	17.78	724.92	729.57	740.88	755.65
Printing and publishing	15.04	15.30	15.33	15.40	576.03	575.28	579.47	589.82
Chemicals and allied products	18.88	19.32	19.43	19.50	800.51	815.30	821.89	828.75
Petroleum and coal products	22.19	22.48	22.57	22.68	934.20	946.41	941.17	918.54
Rubber and misc. plastics products	13.69	13.77	13.79	13.95	568.14	563.19	562.63	578.93
Leather and leather products	10.29	10.08	10.26	10.53	380.73	367.92	382.70	393.82
Service-producing	14.16	14.44	14.51	14.61	467.28	472.19	474.48	482.13
Transportation and public utilities	17.07	17.38	17.48	17.50	658.90	665.65	671.23	677.25
Wholesale trade	16.21	16.27	16.33	16.46	627.33	624.77	628.71	643.59
Retail trade	9.89	10.14	10.14	10.18	289.78	293.05	292.03	300.31
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.14	16.53	16.68	16.80	592.34	591.77	600.48	618.24
Services	15.15	15.40	15.50	15.69	498.44	502.04	505.30	513.06

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	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2002 ^P	Percent change from: Nov. 2002- Dec. 2002
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$14.55	\$14.83	\$14.85	\$14.90	\$14.93	\$14.98	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.15	8.15	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	16.18	16.44	16.48	16.54	16.55	16.62	.4
Mining	17.51	17.87	17.82	17.83	17.89	17.70	-1.1
Construction	18.60	18.90	18.98	19.00	19.01	19.16	.8
Manufacturing	15.08	15.34	15.35	15.44	15.44	15.49	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.39	14.59	14.62	14.70	14.71	14.73	.1
Service-producing	14.09	14.37	14.40	14.44	14.48	14.53	.3
Transportation and public utilities	17.04	17.28	17.36	17.38	17.47	17.47	.0
Wholesale trade	16.07	16.28	16.29	16.31	16.32	16.35	.2
Retail trade	9.89	10.09	10.10	10.12	10.13	10.18	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.06	16.43	16.53	16.57	16.71	16.71	.0
Services	14.98	15.30	15.34	15.40	15.44	15.50	.4

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 .0 percent from October 2002 to

November 2002, the latest month available.

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

N.A. = not available.

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					
	Dec. 2001	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002P	Dec. 2002P	Dec. 2001	Aug. 2002	Sept. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002P	Dec. 2002P
Total private	150.1	148.7	148.3	149.4	148.1	147.9	148.3	148.1	147.9	147.6
Goods-producing	106.7	106.0	104.1	103.4	106.6	104.9	104.4	103.7	103.0	103.4
Mining	54.7	53.3	52.3	51.5	54.8	53.7	52.7	52.3	52.1	51.5
Construction	175.0	184.7	176.6	168.8	181.5	176.4	177.2	175.2	174.3	175.3
Manufacturing	95.2	92.3	91.7	92.5	93.6	92.5	91.9	91.5	90.8	91.2
Durable goods	98.2	94.1	93.4	94.7	96.4	94.8	94.2	93.7	92.6	93.2
Lumber and wood products	133.9	136.3	132.5	133.1	134.6	134.2	134.1	133.8	131.6	134.2
Furniture and fixtures	121.5	118.7	117.0	123.4	119.5	123.5	121.0	119.2	118.3	122.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	111.9	116.8	113.5	109.7	113.9	114.1	113.9	113.9	112.0	112.0
Primary metal industries	80.0	75.9	75.8	77.0	78.4	75.9	75.1	75.7	75.1	75.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ...	61.4	59.7	59.2	60.8	61.0	59.6	59.0	59.3	57.9	60.2
Fabricated metal products	111.9	109.2	107.8	109.1	108.8	108.9	108.2	108.3	106.3	106.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	85.9	80.4	80.1	82.0	84.3	82.3	81.7	81.0	80.2	80.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	89.0	76.8	77.5	78.7	86.5	79.1	78.2	76.5	76.4	76.5
Transportation equipment	109.6	105.8	105.2	107.3	106.6	106.4	105.6	105.5	103.9	104.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	146.5	144.4	143.9	147.5	141.4	145.7	144.5	144.6	142.5	142.8
Instruments and related products	71.0	66.7	66.8	68.0	69.8	67.3	67.7	67.0	66.5	66.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.5	92.3	92.2	92.3	89.1	89.9	90.8	90.8	90.6	90.9
Nondurable goods	91.0	89.7	89.4	89.5	89.8	89.4	88.9	88.4	88.2	88.4
Food and kindred products	115.8	118.9	117.6	116.6	114.7	115.8	114.9	114.2	115.1	115.9
Tobacco products	53.9	57.6	56.7	56.3	50.2	57.9	53.3	54.0	52.9	51.3
Textile mill products	62.3	59.9	59.8	60.8	61.7	61.3	60.1	59.8	59.5	60.3
Apparel and other textile products	44.9	42.2	42.4	42.1	44.6	43.4	43.1	42.2	42.1	41.9
Paper and allied products	97.4	94.3	94.9	95.8	95.4	94.5	93.7	93.6	93.9	93.9
Printing and publishing	112.8	106.7	106.8	108.4	110.2	106.2	106.0	105.7	104.7	105.7
Chemicals and allied products	95.5	94.7	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.6	95.3	94.8	94.5	94.2
Petroleum and coal products	70.7	73.1	71.5	67.5	71.5	69.4	72.9	72.0	71.2	68.2
Rubber and misc. plastics products	135.2	132.8	131.9	133.4	132.9	134.4	132.9	132.8	131.6	131.2
Leather and leather products	23.4	24.7	24.7	23.2	23.8	21.9	24.1	24.5	23.9	23.6
Service-producing	169.6	167.9	168.1	170.1	166.7	167.1	168.0	168.0	168.0	167.4
Transportation and public utilities	135.8	131.7	131.8	132.3	132.8	131.5	131.4	130.9	131.1	129.6
Wholesale trade	126.9	125.9	125.9	127.7	125.4	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.6	126.4
Retail trade	152.4	146.1	147.8	152.7	145.9	146.0	146.6	147.0	146.9	146.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142.2	140.5	141.4	144.8	140.0	141.0	141.4	141.6	142.9	142.4
Services	212.1	214.3	213.4	213.3	211.5	212.7	214.2	213.9	213.8	212.8

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:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
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	P45.4	P45.5
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
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	P45.1	P42.8	
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
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	P43.1	P40.5			
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
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	P40.2	P39.6						
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6	42.3	41.5
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	P40.8	P37.5
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
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	P32.4	P29.8	
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.1
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	P27.9	P26.5			
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
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	P24.6	P21.7						

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.