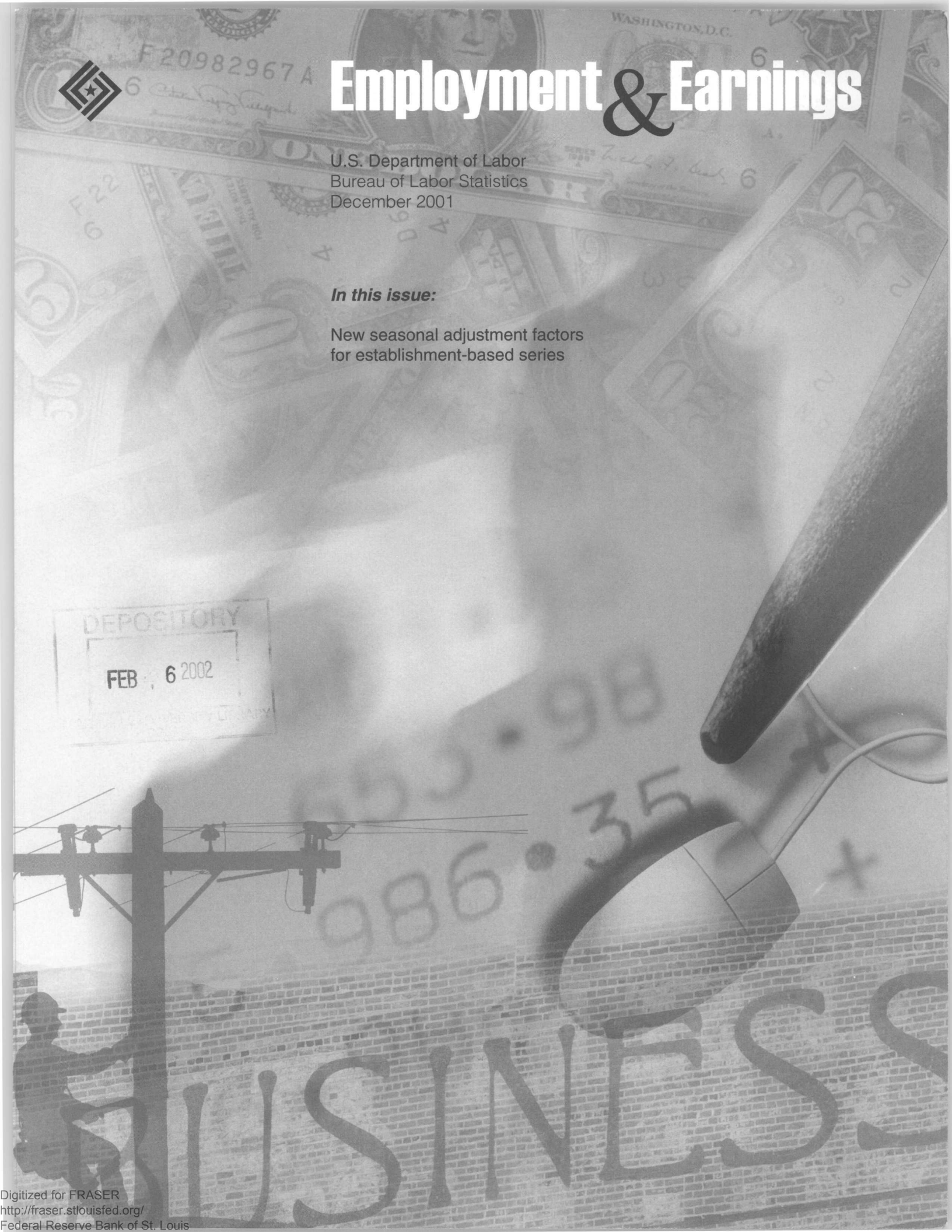

Employment & Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
December 2001

In this issue:

New seasonal adjustment factors
for establishment-based series

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Employment & Earnings (ISSN 0013-6840; USPS 485-010), is published monthly and prepared in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in collaboration with the Office of Publications. The data are collected by the U.S. Census Bureau (Department of Commerce) and State Employment Security Agencies, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The State agencies are listed on the inside back cover.

Employment & Earnings may be ordered from: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Phone (202) 512-1800. Subscription price per year $50 domestic and $62.50 foreign. Single copy $26 domestic and $32.50 foreign. Prices are subject to change by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Correspondence concerning subscriptions, including address changes and missing issues, should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone (202) 512-1800. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Employment & Earnings*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

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December 2001
Vol. 48 No. 12

Calendar of Features

In addition to the monthly data appearing regularly in *Employment & Earnings*, special features appear in most of the issues as shown below.

Household data

Revised seasonally adjusted series	Jan.
Annual averages	Jan.
Earnings by detailed occupation	Jan.
Union affiliation	Jan.
Minimum wage data	Jan.
Employee absences	Jan.
Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data, persons of Hispanic origin, Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans, and weekly earnings data	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.

Establishment data

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Industry divisions (preliminary)	Jan.
Industry detail	March, June
Women employees	March, June
National data revised to reflect new benchmarks and new seasonal adjustment factors	June
State and area annual averages	May
Area definitions	May

Region, State, and area labor force data

Annual averages	May

Cover Design:
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Employment & Earnings

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Employment and Unemployment Developments, November 2001

Employment fell sharply for the second month in a row in November, and the unemployment rate rose to 5.7 percent. Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 331,000, following an even larger decline in October. As was the case in October, job losses in November were widespread.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons increased by 419,000 to 8.2 million in November, and the unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 5.7 percent; this followed an increase of half a percentage point in October. The jobless rate in November was at its highest level since August 1995. Since October 2000, when both measures were at their most recent lows, unemployment has risen by 2.6 million and the unemployment rate has increased by 1.8 percentage points, of which 1.4 percentage points have come since the beginning of the recession in March. (See table A-3.)

The unemployment rates for adult men (5.3 percent) and whites (5.1 percent) rose in November. The rates for adult women (4.9 percent), blacks (10.1 percent), Hispanics (7.6 percent), and teenagers (15.9 percent) were little changed over the month, but were up substantially over the year. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Among persons age 25 and older, the unemployment rates for high school graduates with no college (5.1 percent) and college graduates (3.1 percent) increased in November. The jobless rates for all of the educational groups have risen over the year. (See table A-5.)

The number of unemployed persons who had been jobless for 27 weeks or more rose by 280,000 in November to 1.2 million. This level has nearly doubled since July. (See table A-13.)

The number of unemployed job losers not on temporary layoff rose by 427,000 in November to 3.4 million and has grown by 1.2 million since July. These job losers accounted for 42.0 percent of the unemployed in November compared to 28.8 percent a year earlier. (See table A-12.)

Total employment and the labor force

The total number of employed persons fell by 478,000 in November to134.1 million (seasonally adjusted). The employment-population ratio dropped by 0.3 percentage point to 63.0 percent. Since its most recent peak in January, employment has fallen by 1.9 million, and the employment-population ratio has lost 1.5 percentage points. (See table A-3.)

The civilian labor force was essentially unchanged at 142.2 million in November, and the labor force participation rate remained at 66.9 percent. (See table A-3.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in November, up from 1.1 million a year earlier. These persons wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 322,000 in November, up from 234,000 a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-36.)

Industry payroll employment

Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 331,000 in November to 131.4 million, seasonally adjusted, following a decline of 468,000 (as revised) in October. Since the recession began in March, payroll employment has fallen by 1.2 million. As was the case in October, job losses in November were broad based. Manufacturing, help supply services, and transportation continued to have particularly large employment declines. (See table B-3.)

Widespread job losses continued in manufacturing. Factory employment fell by 163,000 over the month, bringing the decline since July 2000 to 1.4 million. In November, large employment cutbacks continued in both electrical equipment (-29,000) and industrial machinery (-26,000). These two industries have accounted for one-third of the factory jobs lost since July 2000. Fabricated metals also had a particularly large decline (-19,000) in November. Four additional manufacturing industries lost more than 10,000 jobs each over the month—primary metals, apparel, printing and publishing, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment was essentially unchanged, after seasonal adjustment. Unseasonably warm temperatures across virtually the entire country in November helped to mitigate some of the seasonal layoffs that typically occur during the month. As a result, employment rose, after seasonal adjustment, in outdoor construction activities such as heavy construction, concrete, and masonry. These increases were offset by job losses in plumbing and electrical work.

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The services industry lost 70,000 jobs in November; over the last 2 months, employment in the industry has fallen by 221,000. Much of the decline occurred in help supply services. That industry, which provides workers to other businesses, lost a total of 188,000 jobs in October and November. About 1 job in 5 in the industry has been lost since September 2000. A decline of 7,000 in hotel employment followed a sizable drop in October. Employment also fell over the month in amusement and recreation services (-25,000). In contrast, employment in health services continued its steady growth with an increase of 32,000 in November, including 17,000 in hospitals. The health services industry has added 277,000 jobs thus far in 2001. Employment in guard services, a component of business services, continued to grow in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Employment declines continued in transportation, with a loss of 54,000 jobs in November and 172,000 since March. Over-the-month job losses accelerated in air transportation (-45,000) and continued in transportation services (-12,000), which includes travel agencies.

Wholesale trade employment fell by 25,000 in November. Since its peak in November 2000, the industry has lost 124,000 jobs. Mirroring the recent trends in manufacturing, over-the-month declines were concentrated in durable goods distribution, particularly in machinery and in professional and commercial equipment.

Retail trade employment edged down in November, following a large drop in October. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decrease, with total losses of 203,000 jobs in retail trade since July. Industries that usually hire extensively for the holiday shopping season—department stores, apparel stores, and miscellaneous retailers (such as toy stores and jewelry stores)—had large job declines, after seasonal adjustment, for the second consecutive month. Car dealers added 6,000 jobs in November, reflecting the incentives offered to boost car sales.

Finance added 14,000 jobs over the month. Mortgage brokerages, commercial banks, and savings institutions have benefited from low interest rates in recent months.

Employment in government was little changed in November and has shown no net growth since August. A decline in Federal Government employment was due primarily to limited holiday hiring by the Postal Service. Local government education employment increased by 22,000 over the month and has risen by 117,000 since May.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in November to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.2 hour to 40.3 hours, the same level as in March 1991, its lowest point in the last recession. Factory overtime was down by 0.1 hour to 3.7 hours. Since July 2000, the manufacturing workweek has fallen by 1.5 hours and overtime by 1.0 hour. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 percent in November to 148.7 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index has fallen by 2.3 percent from its recent peak in January. The manufacturing index fell by 1.5 percent to 93.5 in November and has dropped by 12.6 percent since July 2000. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents in November to $14.52, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 2 cents in October. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.6 percent in November to $495.13. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.9 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.3 percent. (See table B-11.)

Revisions in Seasonally Adjusted Household Data Series

In accordance with usual practice, the release of December data in January will incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series from the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.

Scheduled Release Dates

Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:

Reference month	*Release date*	*Reference month*	*Release date*
December	January 4	March	April 5
January	February 1	April	May 3
February	March 8	May	June 7

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New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for the Establishment Data Series

Christopher D. Manning

Twice a year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) computes and publishes projected seasonal adjustment factors used to seasonally adjust establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings data. Tables 1-6 present factors for all published series during the 8-month period, September 2001 through April 2002. Revised factors from this update have been used to seasonally adjust the September final, October second preliminary estimates, and November first preliminary estimates. As is usual practice, the annual revision of historical seasonally adjusted data will occur in June 2002, concurrent with the release of the new benchmarks and the next semiannual update of seasonal adjustment factors (covering March-October 2002).

Seasonal factors in this issue of *Employment and Earnings* were derived using January 1991 through October 2001 data. The September and October factors replace those published in the June 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Seasonally adjusted data are not published for those series with small or irregular components or both. However, these series, shown in tables 1-4, are used in aggregations of broader seasonally adjusted levels.

For employment, seasonally adjusted factors are applied directly to the 2-digit levels with various seasonally adjusted totals up through total nonfarm employment derived through aggregation of the appropriate component series. Series below the 2-digit level are independently adjusted and not used in aggregations. Seasonally adjusted total private hours estimates are weighted averages of seasonally adjusted data at the 2-digit level in manufacturing and division level for other private industries. Seasonally adjusted total private earnings estimates are weighted averages of all divisions.

BLS uses X-12 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) software, developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, to seasonally adjust the establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings series.[1] All series are computed using multiplicative models. The X-12 ARIMA process enables BLS to refine its seasonal adjustment procedures to control for survey interval variations, sometimes referred to as the 4- versus 5-week effect.

A further refinement—the calendar effect—is made in the hours and earnings seasonal adjustment that corrects for changes in the number of weekdays in a month. This adjustment is made to all division-level hours' series in the service-producing sector and the division-level earnings' series for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. The series to which the length-of-pay period adjustment is applied are not subject to the 4- versus 5-week adjustment, since modeling cannot support the number of variables required in the regression equation to make both adjustments.

Special adjustments for average weekly hours and average weekly overtime series also are made to account for the presence or absence of religious holidays in the April survey reference period and Labor Day in the September reference period. The annual November special adjustment made for poll workers in the local government (except education) series is also part of this process.

Current seasonal adjustment factors are available on the Internet at: **http://www.bls.gov/ces/cessfin.htm.**

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[1] For a more detailed discussion of the seasonal adjustment procedure, see "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to Incorporate March 2000 Benchmarks" in the June 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Additional articles in this series appear in previous June issues.

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Table 1. Seasonal adjustment factors for employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2001				2002			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total[1]								
Goods-producing[1]								
Mining[1]								
Metal mining	1.0123	1.0053	1.0045	0.9955	0.9929	0.9841	0.9863	0.9912
Coal mining	.9974	1.0046	1.0069	1.0064	1.0011	.9988	1.0016	.9961
Oil and gas extraction	1.0085	1.0100	1.0022	1.0048	.9876	.9836	.9845	.9851
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	1.0357	1.0337	1.0210	.9791	.9280	.9312	.9544	.9908
Construction[1]								
General building contractors	1.0240	1.0186	1.0063	.9939	.9543	.9490	.9568	.9746
Heavy construction, except building	1.0778	1.0718	1.0261	.9480	.8662	.8566	.9112	.9770
Special trade contractors	1.0302	1.0259	1.0123	.9880	.9452	.9378	.9486	.9818
Manufacturing[1]								
Durable goods[1]								
Lumber and wood products	1.0152	1.0098	1.0043	.9983	.9829	.9780	.9796	.9864
Furniture and fixtures	1.0017	.9999	.9989	1.0015	.9965	.9950	1.0003	1.0021
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0124	1.0083	1.0037	.9927	.9735	.9754	.9838	.9986
Primary metal industries	1.0012	.9991	1.0021	1.0048	1.0019	1.0051	.9982	.9979
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fabricated metal products	1.0022	1.0015	1.0031	1.0039	.9991	.9977	.9968	.9977
Industrial machinery and equipment	.9958	.9952	.9973	1.0018	1.0028	1.0025	1.0036	1.0004
Computer and office equipment	.9984	.9967	.9973	1.0009	1.0078	1.0028	.9990	.9933
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.9973	.9984	1.0005	1.0044	1.0017	1.0051	1.0034	.9993
Electronic components and accessories	.9941	.9958	.9984	1.0027	1.0045	1.0059	1.0037	1.0001
Transportation equipment[3]	1.0002	.9964	1.0014	1.0056	.9980	.9965	.9996	1.0004
Motor vehicles and equipment[3]	1.0022	.9963	1.0036	1.0091	.9991	.9965	.9972	1.0002
Aircraft and parts	1.0000	.9995	1.0032	1.0041	.9999	.9989	1.0005	.9979
Instruments and related products	.9993	.9980	.9973	.9990	.9992	.9990	.9985	.9974
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0019	1.0088	1.0105	1.0020	.9885	.9923	.9964	.9984
Nondurable goods[1]								
Food and kindred products	1.0268	1.0149	1.0038	.9988	.9847	.9821	.9816	.9809
Tobacco products	1.0234	1.0191	1.0268	1.0612	1.0245	1.0136	.9792	.9719
Textile mill products	1.0074	1.0023	1.0031	1.0021	.9926	.9918	.9955	.9986
Apparel and other textile products	1.0084	1.0055	1.0071	.9965	.9785	.9904	.9999	1.0010
Paper and allied products	1.0028	.9995	.9997	1.0037	.9991	.9961	.9957	.9947
Printing and publishing	.9982	1.0007	1.0038	1.0070	.9977	.9978	.9984	.9970
Chemicals and allied products	.9980	.9984	.9988	.9991	.9976	.9988	.9984	.9981
Petroleum and coal products	1.0197	1.0115	.9995	.9869	.9617	.9680	.9790	.9970
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0021	1.0004	1.0000	1.0026	.9979	.9986	.9979	.9989
Leather and leather products	.9979	1.0005	1.0096	.9957	.9819	.9966	.9970	.9985
Service-producing[1]								
Transportation and public utilities[1]								
Transportation[1]								
Railroad transportation	1.0039	1.0050	1.0054	.9980	.9856	.9872	.9930	1.0009
Local and interurban passenger transit[3]	1.0292	1.0340	1.0334	1.0303	1.0174	1.0220	1.0269	1.0250
Trucking and warehousing	1.0150	1.0133	1.0070	1.0015	.9814	.9786	.9833	.9874
Water transportation	1.0273	1.0152	.9874	.9698	.9461	.9491	.9603	.9896
Transportation by air	.9949	.9963	1.0138	1.0394	.9917	.9843	.9902	.9912
Pipelines, except natural gas	.9958	.9935	.9991	1.0030	.9959	.9879	.9915	.9931
Transportation services	1.0017	1.0004	1.0005	1.0003	.9937	.9954	.9982	.9997
Communications and public utilities[1]								
Communications	.9993	.9994	1.0011	1.0008	.9975	.9983	.9979	.9995
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	.9997	.9983	.9991	.9997	.9975	.9953	.9947	.9947
Wholesale trade[1]								
Durable goods	.9997	.9996	.9999	1.0011	.9952	.9960	.9969	.9982
Nondurable goods	1.0022	1.0057	1.0042	1.0030	.9887	.9892	.9934	.9967
Retail trade[1]								
Building materials and garden supplies	1.0003	.9958	.9915	.9862	.9491	.9444	.9713	1.0137
General merchandise stores	.9834	1.0098	1.0770	1.1102	1.0151	.9625	.9627	.9651
Department stores	.9823	1.0102	1.0858	1.1099	1.0140	.9642	.9628	.9645
Food stores	.9980	1.0001	1.0096	1.0171	.9950	.9909	.9873	.9910
Automotive dealers and service stations	1.0048	1.0035	.9992	.9954	.9872	.9877	.9912	.9967
New and used car dealers	1.0045	1.0032	1.0006	.9965	.9927	.9938	.9964	.9985
Apparel and accessory stores	.9849	.9966	1.0480	1.0872	1.0033	.9667	.9694	.9749
Furniture and home furnishings stores	.9889	1.0002	1.0239	1.0423	1.0070	.9924	.9916	.9903
Eating and drinking places	1.0135	.9926	.9910	.9953	.9612	.9708	.9836	.9996
Miscellaneous retail establishments	.9914	1.0056	1.0356	1.0682	1.0026	.9914	.9796	.9798

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1. Seasonal adjustment factors for employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry—Continued

Industry	2001				2002			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Finance, insurance, and real estate[1]								
Finance[1]								
Depository institutions	0.9972	0.9959	0.9981	1.0006	0.9988	0.9973	0.9977	0.9978
Commercial banks	.9981	.9961	.9983	1.0015	.9980	.9962	.9969	.9968
Savings institutions	.9954	.9964	.9979	.9991	.9986	.9987	.9975	.9980
Nondepository institutions	.9992	.9954	.9992	1.0012	.9956	.9982	1.0013	.9985
Mortgage bankers and brokers	.9964	.9955	.9983	.9984	.9933	.9949	.9994	.9977
Security and commodity brokers	1.0006	.9980	.9981	.9998	.9960	.9966	.9969	.9955
Holding and other investment offices	.9920	.9982	1.0019	1.0016	.9902	1.0023	1.0064	1.0046
Insurance[1]								
Insurance carriers	.9971	.9963	.9981	1.0003	.9976	.9982	.9999	.9979
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	.9988	.9992	.9999	1.0008	.9972	.9969	.9994	.9995
Real estate	1.0057	.9970	.9906	.9868	.9750	.9745	.9801	.9917
Services[1]								
Agricultural services	1.0488	1.0327	.9993	.9224	.8554	.8523	.8975	1.0168
Hotels and other lodging places	1.0256	.9980	.9608	.9573	.9426	.9478	.9624	.9773
Personal services	.9712	.9738	.9774	.9883	1.0390	1.0595	1.0521	1.0519
Business services	1.0120	1.0193	1.0155	1.0086	.9785	.9816	.9856	.9867
Services to buildings	1.0008	.9997	.9968	.9936	.9886	.9903	.9938	1.0003
Personnel supply services	1.0386	1.0520	1.0368	1.0227	.9512	.9530	.9628	.9703
Help supply services	1.0398	1.0529	1.0402	1.0227	.9507	.9508	.9625	.9637
Computer and data processing services	.9948	.9946	.9983	1.0015	.9997	1.0019	1.0032	1.0018
Auto repair, services, and parking	1.0009	.9992	.9936	.9947	.9914	.9966	.9996	1.0010
Miscellaneous repair services	1.0023	1.0052	1.0011	.9989	.9887	.9886	.9939	.9994
Motion pictures	.9857	.9727	.9852	1.0032	.9882	.9954	1.0022	.9969
Amusement and recreation services	1.0448	.9672	.9057	.8950	.8631	.8794	.9114	.9820
Health services	.9991	.9999	1.0010	1.0013	.9978	.9978	.9988	.9983
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	.9990	.9989	.9999	1.0022	.9986	.9973	.9979	.9985
Nursing and personal care facilities	1.0002	1.0007	1.0018	1.0015	.9973	.9977	.9991	.9978
Hospitals	.9992	1.0002	1.0004	1.0008	.9993	.9990	.9993	.9980
Home health care services	1.0012	1.0023	1.0074	1.0032	.9895	.9939	.9991	.9996
Legal services	.9931	.9965	.9995	1.0007	.9953	.9944	.9949	.9923
Educational services[3]	.9806	1.0675	1.0800	1.0523	.9682	1.0527	1.0603	1.0577
Social services	.9941	1.0021	1.0046	1.0045	.9942	1.0010	1.0052	1.0066
Child day care services	.9984	1.0170	1.0217	1.0190	1.0090	1.0195	1.0261	1.0291
Residential care	.9956	.9979	.9983	1.0005	.9941	.9961	.9980	.9971
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	1.0072	1.0049	.9815	.9756	.9145	.9186	.9441	.9839
Membership organizations[3]	.9916	.9944	.9941	.9958	.9861	.9920	.9955	.9949
Engineering and management services	.9953	.9966	.9969	.9962	.9919	.9990	1.0026	1.0008
Engineering and architectural services	1.0021	.9997	.9982	.9956	.9902	.9890	.9892	.9917
Management and public relations	.9982	1.0002	1.0014	1.0001	.9886	.9930	.9970	.9974
Services, nec	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government[1]								
Federal[1]								
Postal Service	.9918	.9947	1.0164	1.0028	.9984	.9971	.9966	.9950
Federal, except Postal Service	1.0003	.9946	.9924	.9903	.9897	.9948	.9972	.9993
State[1]								
Education	.9830	1.0662	1.0787	1.0570	.9699	1.0582	1.0723	1.0708
Other State government	1.0046	.9974	.9936	.9905	.9898	.9922	.9940	.9956
Local[1]								
Education	.9800	1.0337	1.0476	1.0452	1.0214	1.0481	1.0519	1.0478
Other local government	.9984	.9890	.9877	.9833	.9765	.9782	.9809	.9842

[1] Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

[2] Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

[3] No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

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Table 2. Seasonal adjustment factors for women employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2001				2002			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total[1]								
Goods-producing[1]								
Mining	1.0002	1.0067	0.9978	0.9979	0.9839	0.9833	0.9846	0.9857
Construction	1.0166	1.0143	1.0040	.9917	.9727	.9699	.9758	.9861
Manufacturing[1]								
Durable goods[1]								
Lumber and wood products	1.0134	1.0076	1.0059	1.0006	.9865	.9809	.9823	.9872
Furniture and fixtures	.9983	.9992	1.0022	1.0058	.9988	.9920	.9979	1.0033
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0019	1.0058	1.0107	1.0074	.9898	.9926	.9883	.9933
Primary metal industries	1.0035	.9996	1.0037	1.0025	1.0003	.9941	.9975	.9951
Fabricated metal products	1.0020	1.0012	1.0040	1.0031	1.0021	.9943	.9949	.9967
Industrial machinery and equipment	.9912	.9930	.9971	1.0033	1.0060	1.0059	1.0028	1.0022
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.9969	.9970	1.0016	1.0055	1.0020	1.0057	1.0013	1.0002
Transportation equipment[2]	1.0011	.9995	1.0043	1.0033	.9956	.9953	.9977	.9974
Instruments and related products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0055	1.0140	1.0123	1.0050	.9833	.9853	.9936	.9943
Nondurable goods[1]								
Food and kindred products	1.0453	1.0230	1.0075	1.0008	.9774	.9696	.9702	.9728
Tobacco products	1.0434	1.0369	1.0660	1.0899	1.0578	1.0396	.9706	.9469
Textile mill products	1.0068	1.0026	1.0029	.9987	.9906	.9882	.9965	.9972
Apparel and other textile products	1.0080	1.0065	1.0095	.9998	.9798	.9953	1.0036	1.0011
Paper and allied products	1.0054	.9992	1.0010	1.0024	.9962	.9920	.9931	.9886
Printing and publishing	.9989	1.0044	1.0064	1.0083	.9960	.9966	.9968	.9952
Chemicals and allied products	.9978	.9995	.9992	.9982	.9948	1.0005	.9992	.9985
Petroleum and coal products	1.0084	1.0029	.9996	.9854	.9817	.9840	.9820	.9817
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0037	1.0051	1.0058	1.0056	.9973	.9962	.9962	.9964
Leather and leather products	1.0115	1.0099	1.0077	1.0003	.9798	.9837	.9940	.9960
Service-producing[1]								
Transportation and public utilities	1.0056	1.0057	1.0086	1.0120	.9961	.9967	.9981	.9983
Wholesale trade	1.0005	1.0029	1.0045	1.0053	.9926	.9937	.9966	.9968
Retail trade	1.0023	1.0014	1.0233	1.0378	.9838	.9745	.9763	.9852
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.9974	.9962	.9977	.9997	.9952	.9965	.9981	.9983
Services	1.0021	1.0055	1.0036	1.0010	.9854	.9933	.9981	1.0034
Government[1]								
Federal	.9997	.9964	1.0014	.9981	.9928	.9944	.9957	.9962
State	.9940	1.0268	1.0318	1.0218	.9823	1.0225	1.0301	1.0305
Local	.9868	1.0226	1.0338	1.0290	1.0122	1.0285	1.0327	1.0308

[1] Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

[2] No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

[3] Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

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Table 3. Seasonal adjustment factors for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2001				2002			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private[2]								
Goods-producing[2]								
Mining	1.0130	1.0162	1.0114	1.0026	0.9733	0.9696	0.9801	0.9879
Construction	1.0438	1.0377	1.0148	.9769	.9191	.9237	.9335	.9766
Manufacturing[2]								
Durable goods[2]								
Lumber and wood products	1.0177	1.0119	1.0058	.9965	.9804	.9770	.9773	.9840
Furniture and fixtures	1.0018	.9986	.9990	1.0022	.9953	.9955	1.0003	1.0035
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0157	1.0114	1.0057	.9898	.9684	.9693	.9811	.9985
Primary metal industries	1.0026	.9982	1.0031	1.0058	1.0034	1.0074	.9993	.9988
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Fabricated metal products	1.0045	1.0031	1.0059	1.0055	.9988	.9966	.9965	.9972
Industrial machinery and equipment	.9948	.9935	.9957	1.0023	1.0023	1.0015	1.0040	1.0032
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.9969	.9987	1.0031	1.0046	1.0022	1.0066	1.0029	.9999
Transportation equipment[4]	1.0009	.9961	1.0035	1.0081	.9921	.9967	1.0024	1.0045
Motor vehicles and equipment[4]	1.0016	.9973	1.0069	1.0136	.9912	.9972	1.0007	1.0056
Instruments and related products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0070	1.0148	1.0153	1.0037	.9841	.9921	.9953	.9997
Nondurable goods[2]								
Food and kindred products	1.0388	1.0191	1.0051	.9976	.9826	.9786	.9791	.9769
Tobacco products	1.0361	1.0352	1.0367	1.0767	1.0470	1.0357	.9800	.9629
Textile mill products	1.0070	1.0030	1.0023	1.0016	.9956	.9884	.9964	.9981
Apparel and other textile products	1.0105	1.0049	1.0058	.9945	.9764	.9901	1.0014	1.0013
Paper and allied products	1.0044	1.0005	.9986	1.0036	.9991	.9952	.9940	.9938
Printing and publishing	.9993	.9996	1.0047	1.0098	.9968	.9968	.9981	.9964
Chemicals and allied products	.9966	.9972	.9999	.9988	1.0000	1.0020	1.0026	1.0011
Petroleum and coal products	1.0292	1.0196	.9990	.9793	.9488	.9527	.9697	.9948
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0022	1.0010	.9996	1.0024	.9966	.9981	.9984	.9991
Leather and leather products	.9984	.9981	1.0088	.9916	.9776	1.0057	1.0030	1.0016
Service-producing[2]								
Transportation and public utilities	1.0072	1.0072	1.0083	1.0097	.9886	.9883	.9926	.9954
Wholesale trade	1.0012	1.0025	1.0029	1.0017	.9906	.9908	.9943	.9963
Retail trade	1.0005	1.0003	1.0188	1.0323	.9827	.9752	.9794	.9892
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.9979	.9957	.9950	.9960	.9912	.9908	.9936	.9960
Services	1.0032	1.0062	1.0014	.9970	.9772	.9869	.9934	1.0005

[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.

[2] Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

[3] Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

[4] No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

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Table 4. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2001				2002			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private[2]								
Goods-producing[2]								
Mining	1.0123	1.0136	0.9944	1.0000	0.9831	0.9865	0.9865	0.9988
Construction	1.0186	1.0201	.9933	.9879	.9708	.9728	.9824	.9920
Manufacturing[2]								
Durable goods[2]								
Lumber and wood products	1.0110	1.0066	1.0025	.9966	.9888	.9771	.9916	1.0002
Furniture and fixtures	1.0198	1.0078	1.0085	1.0257	.9945	.9813	.9918	.9873
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.0260	1.0124	1.0058	.9992	.9743	.9682	.9793	.9921
Primary metal industries	1.0149	.9988	1.0137	1.0131	1.0016	.9962	.9920	.9970
Blast furnaces and basic steel products[3]	1.0088	.9948	1.0104	1.0010	1.0014	.9917	.9939	.9988
Fabricated metal products	1.0077	1.0060	1.0119	1.0230	.9978	.9918	.9941	.9943
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.0022	.9978	1.0064	1.0215	1.0055	1.0065	1.0032	.9957
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1.0075	1.0070	1.0137	1.0227	1.0012	.9960	.9968	.9908
Transportation equipment	1.0095	1.0087	1.0130	1.0235	.9900	.9938	1.0013	1.0018
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.0142	1.0124	1.0126	1.0242	.9812	.9933	.9985	1.0096
Instruments and related products	.9998	.9983	1.0069	1.0173	1.0035	1.0084	1.0036	.9964
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0062	1.0053	1.0061	1.0102	.9891	.9932	1.0022	.9968
Nondurable goods[2]								
Food and kindred products	1.0249	1.0134	1.0173	1.0168	.9927	.9799	.9836	.9814
Tobacco products	1.0193	1.0101	1.0120	1.0174	.9660	.9704	.9844	.9903
Textile mill products	1.0102	.9996	1.0085	1.0120	.9989	.9881	1.0010	.9990
Apparel and other textile products	.9958	.9979	1.0030	1.0112	.9880	1.0024	1.0015	1.0014
Paper and allied products[4]	1.0138	1.0072	1.0136	1.0191	1.0056	.9897	.9931	.9928
Printing and publishing	1.0105	1.0056	1.0146	1.0136	.9935	.9947	1.0008	.9967
Chemicals and allied products[3]	1.0032	.9995	1.0083	1.0148	.9986	.9974	.9972	.9990
Petroleum and coal products	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0105	1.0040	1.0039	1.0187	1.0012	.9954	.9974	.9911
Leather and leather products	1.0124	1.0058	1.0120	1.0020	.9896	.9885	.9937	.9949
Service-producing[2]								
Transportation and public utilities[6]	1.0094	.9993	.9977	1.0073	.9905	.9951	.9923	.9905
Wholesale trade[6]	1.0092	1.0000	1.0005	1.0080	.9913	.9925	.9917	.9964
Retail trade[3,6]	1.0023	.9943	.9899	1.0115	.9720	.9832	.9859	.9890
Finance, insurance, and real estate[3,6]	1.0133	.9933	.9938	1.0172	.9934	1.0001	.9929	.9929
Services[6]	1.0030	.9981	.9983	1.0053	.9898	.9972	.9942	.9948

[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.

[2] Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

[3] No moving-holiday adjustment was done for April or September because there was no evidence of significant effects associated with the relative timing of Easter or Labor Day, respectively, and the reference period of the payroll survey.

[4] No moving-holiday adjustment was done for September because there was no evidence of significant effects associated with the relative timing of Labor Day and the reference period of the payroll survey.

[5] Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

[6] An adjustment was made to control for the distortions related to the varying length of payroll periods across months. No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

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Table 5. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly overtime hours of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	2001				2002			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Manufacturing[1]								
Durable goods	1.0846	1.0295	1.0556	1.0925	0.9578	0.9595	0.9654	0.9405
Nondurable goods	1.1227	1.0583	1.0707	1.0554	.9460	.9406	.9520	.9190

[1] Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published in the June 2001 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 6. Seasonal adjustment factors for average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2001				2002			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total private[2]								
Goods-producing[2]								
Mining	1.0001	0.9985	0.9969	1.0058	1.0106	1.0060	1.0016	1.0037
Construction	1.0075	1.0093	1.0029	1.0037	.9964	.9961	.9950	.9937
Manufacturing	1.0034	1.0002	1.0015	1.0059	1.0027	.9984	.9981	1.0007
Excluding overtime	.9986	.9981	.9993	1.0032	1.0047	1.0012	1.0003	1.0032
Service-producing[2]								
Transportation and public utilities	1.0031	.9998	.9999	1.0020	1.0025	1.0018	.9983	1.0023
Wholesale trade[3]	1.0050	.9974	.9998	1.0075	1.0013	1.0008	.9944	1.0000
Retail trade	1.0049	1.0019	1.0000	1.0003	1.0057	1.0027	1.0021	1.0040
Finance, insurance, and real estate[3]	1.0028	.9946	.9981	1.0034	1.0015	1.0044	1.0026	1.0045
Services[3]	1.0013	.9990	1.0034	1.0102	1.0099	1.0087	1.0057	1.0022

[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.

[2] Seasonally adjusted data are derived by aggregation of the component series.

[3] An adjustment was made to control for the distortions related to the varying length of payroll periods across months. No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs. 5-week interval between surveys.

NOTE: September-October factors replace those published in the June 2001 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

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Summary table A. Major labor force status categories, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Labor force status												
Civilian noninstitutional population	210,577	210,743	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767
Civilian labor force	141,136	141,489	141,955	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272	141,354	141,774	141,350	142,190	142,303	142,244
Percent of population	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.1	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.6	67.0	66.9	66.9
Employed	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379	134,393	135,181	134,562	134,084
Percent of population	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.9	63.4	63.7	63.3	63.0
Unemployed	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422	6,395	6,957	7,009	7,741	8,160
Not in labor force	69,441	69,254	68,934	69,275	69,304	69,592	70,254	70,370	70,147	70,785	70,167	70,279	70,523
	Unemployment rates												
All workers	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7
Men, 20 years and over	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.3
Women, 20 years and over	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.5	15.9
White	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.1
Black	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.9	9.1	8.7	9.7	10.1
Hispanic origin	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.6

Summary table B. Employment, hours, and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]
	Employment												
Total	132,279	132,367	132,428	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,230	131,762	131,431
Total private	111,689	111,753	111,799	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,603	111,517	111,390	111,249	110,762	110,437
Goods-producing industries	25,711	25,688	25,633	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,888	24,747	24,580
Mining	548	548	550	555	557	560	564	565	567	569	569	569	567
Construction	6,781	6,791	6,826	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,864	6,867	6,861	6,871	6,854	6,852
Manufacturing	18,382	18,349	18,257	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,757	17,688	17,533	17,448	17,324	17,161
Service-producing industries	106,568	106,679	106,795	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,342	107,015	106,851
Transportation and public utilities	7,093	7,108	7,106	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,118	7,108	7,082	7,070	7,017	6,959
Wholesale trade	7,070	7,068	7,067	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,017	7,010	6,988	6,971	6,946
Retail trade	23,395	23,406	23,415	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,561	23,606	23,583	23,536	23,417	23,403
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,575	7,582	7,594	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,618	7,623	7,633	7,627	7,636
Services	40,845	40,901	40,984	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,085	41,046	41,129	41,134	40,983	40,913
Government	20,590	20,614	20,629	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,828	20,932	21,005	20,981	21,000	20,994
	Over-the-month change												
Total	134	88	61	167	59	-165	41	-99	18	-54	-165	-468	-331
Total private	125	64	46	116	28	-201	18	-157	-86	-127	-141	-487	-325
Goods-producing industries	-2	-23	-55	-6	-25	-181	-97	-138	-64	-159	-75	-141	-167
Mining	-3	0	2	5	2	3	4	1	2	2	0	0	-2
Construction	23	10	35	54	49	-77	29	-17	3	-6	10	-17	-2
Manufacturing	-22	-33	-92	-65	-76	-107	-130	-122	-69	-155	-85	-124	-163
Service-producing industries	136	111	116	173	84	16	138	39	82	105	-90	-327	-164
Transportation and public utilities	17	15	-2	17	4	-8	11	-12	-10	-26	-12	-53	-58
Wholesale trade	11	-2	-1	-3	2	-13	-15	-16	-5	-7	-22	-17	-25
Retail trade	15	11	9	57	-15	73	16	15	45	-23	-47	-119	-14
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	7	12	15	9	8	18	-13	-13	5	10	-6	9
Services	78	56	83	36	53	-80	85	7	-39	83	5	-151	-70
Government	9	24	15	51	31	36	23	58	104	73	-24	19	-6
	Hours of work[1]												
Total private	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1
Manufacturing	41.2	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3
Overtime	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)[1]												
Total private	151.8	151.2	152.2	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.9	148.8	148.7
Manufacturing	103.9	102.2	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.0	96.8	95.9	94.9	93.5
	Earnings[1]												
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	$13.97	$14.03	$14.03	$14.11	$14.17	$14.21	$14.24	$14.31	$14.34	$14.40	$14.45	$14.47	$14.52
Constant (1982) dollars[2]	7.92	7.94	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.94	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.03	8.02	8.06	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	479.17	479.83	482.63	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.43	489.60	492.75	491.98	495.13

[1] Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

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

N.A. = not available.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

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Chart 1. **Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, 1997-2001**

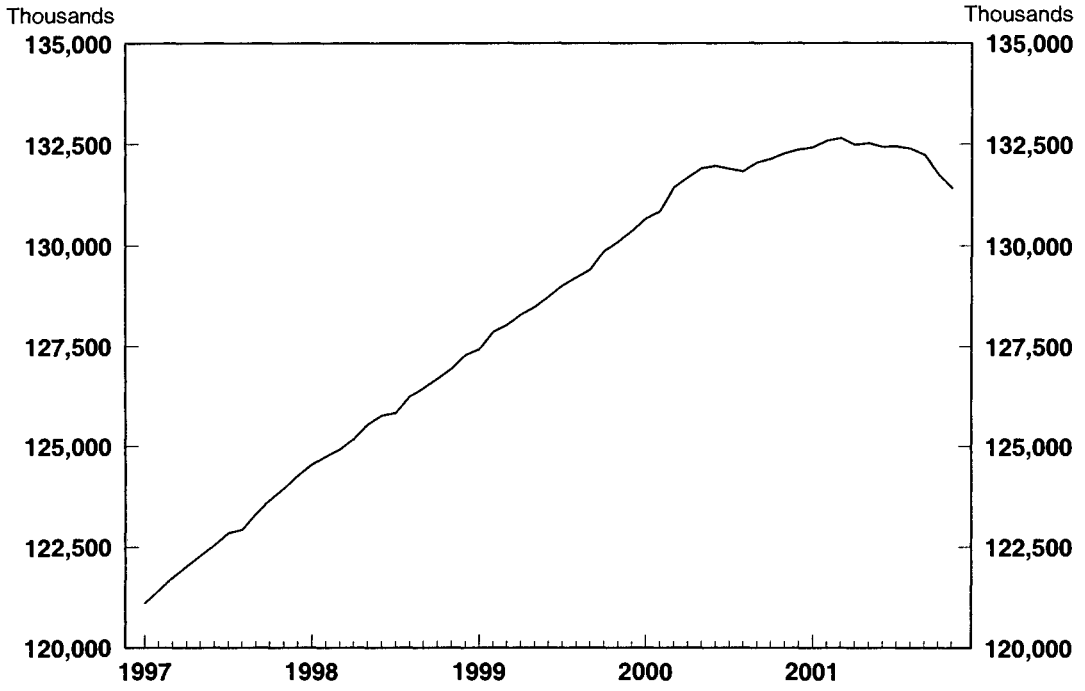
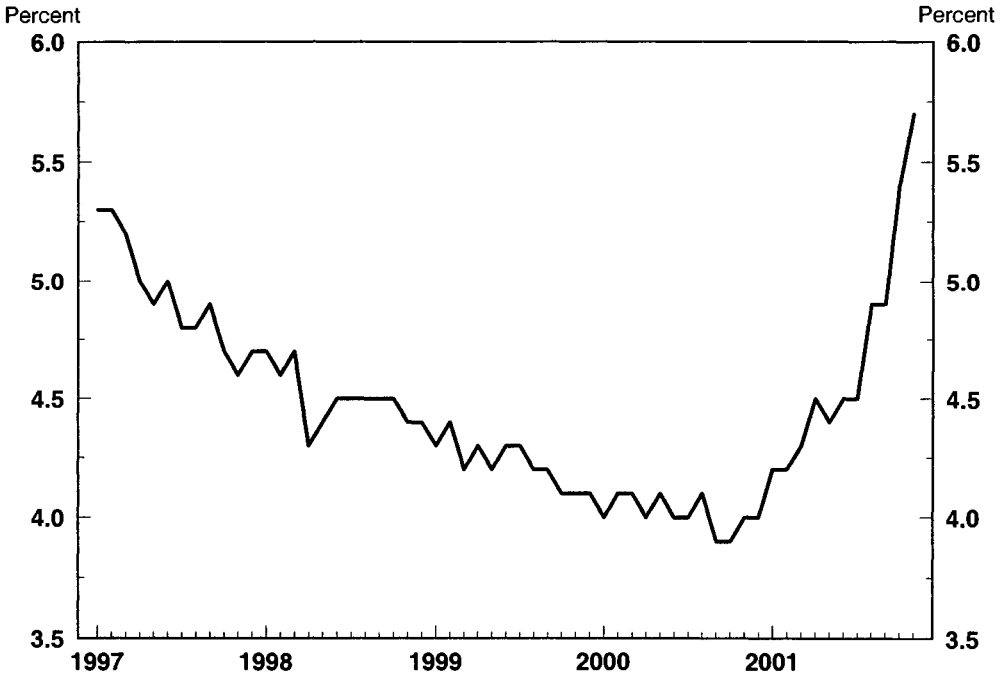


Chart 2. **Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1997-2001**



NOTE: Beginning in 1997, data incorporate revisions in the population controls. Beginning in 1998, data incorporate new composite estimation procedures and updated population controls. Beginning in 1999 and 2000, data incorporate revisions in the population controls. These changes affect comparability with data for prior periods.

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A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1968 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
	Annual averages									
1968	132,028	78,737	59.6	75,920	57.5	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	58.0	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.5	53,602
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.9	54,315
1971	140,216	84,382	60.2	79,367	56.6	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.9	55,834
1972[1]	144,126	87,034	60.4	82,153	57.0	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.6	57,091
1973[1]	147,096	89,429	60.8	85,064	57.8	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.9	57,667
1974	150,120	91,949	61.3	86,794	57.8	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.6	58,171
1975	153,153	93,775	61.2	85,846	56.1	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.5	59,377
1976	156,150	96,158	61.6	88,752	56.8	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.7	59,991
1977	159,033	99,009	62.3	92,017	57.9	3,283	88,734	6,991	7.1	60,025
1978[1]	161,910	102,251	63.2	96,048	59.3	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.1	59,659
1979	164,863	104,962	63.7	98,824	59.9	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.1	60,806
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	59.0	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.6	61,460
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	57.8	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.7	62,067
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	57.9	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.6	62,665
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	59.5	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.5	62,839
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.2	62,744
1986[1]	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	60.7	3,163	106,434	8,237	7.0	62,752
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	61.5	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.2	62,888
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	62.3	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.5	62,944
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	63.0	3,199	114,142	6,528	5.3	62,523
1990[1]	189,164	125,840	66.5	118,793	62.8	3,223	115,570	7,047	5.6	63,324
1991	190,925	126,346	66.2	117,718	61.7	3,269	114,449	8,628	6.8	64,578
1992	192,805	128,105	66.4	118,492	61.5	3,247	115,245	9,613	7.5	64,700
1993	194,838	129,200	66.3	120,259	61.7	3,115	117,144	8,940	6.9	65,638
1994[1]	196,814	131,056	66.6	123,060	62.5	3,409	119,651	7,996	6.1	65,758
1995	198,584	132,304	66.6	124,900	62.9	3,440	121,460	7,404	5.6	66,280
1996	200,591	133,943	66.8	126,708	63.2	3,443	123,264	7,236	5.4	66,647
1997[1]	203,133	136,297	67.1	129,558	63.8	3,399	126,159	6,739	4.9	66,837
1998[1]	205,220	137,673	67.1	131,463	64.1	3,378	128,085	6,210	4.5	67,547
1999[1]	207,753	139,368	67.1	133,488	64.3	3,281	130,207	5,880	4.2	68,385
2000[1]	209,699	140,863	67.2	135,208	64.5	3,305	131,903	5,655	4.0	68,836
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted[2]									
2000:										
November	210,577	141,136	67.0	135,478	64.3	3,176	132,302	5,658	4.0	69,441
December	210,743	141,489	67.1	135,836	64.5	3,274	132,562	5,653	4.0	69,254
2001:										
January	210,889	141,955	67.3	135,999	64.5	3,179	132,819	5,956	4.2	68,934
February	211,026	141,751	67.2	135,815	64.4	3,135	132,680	5,936	4.2	69,275
March	211,171	141,868	67.2	135,780	64.3	3,161	132,618	6,088	4.3	69,304
April	211,348	141,757	67.1	135,354	64.0	3,192	132,162	6,402	4.5	69,592
May	211,525	141,272	66.8	135,103	63.9	3,193	131,910	6,169	4.4	70,254
June	211,725	141,354	66.8	134,932	63.7	2,995	131,937	6,422	4.5	70,370
July	211,921	141,774	66.9	135,379	63.9	3,045	132,334	6,395	4.5	70,147
August	212,135	141,350	66.6	134,393	63.4	3,117	131,276	6,957	4.9	70,785
September	212,357	142,190	67.0	135,181	63.7	3,220	131,961	7,009	4.9	70,167
October	212,581	142,303	66.9	134,562	63.3	3,200	131,362	7,741	5.4	70,279
November	212,767	142,244	66.9	134,084	63.0	3,109	130,975	8,160	5.7	70,523

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

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A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1990 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
	Annual averages									
MEN										
1990[1]	90,377	69,011	76.4	65,104	72.0	2,546	62,559	3,906	5.7	21,367
1991	91,278	69,168	75.8	64,223	70.4	2,589	61,634	4,946	7.2	22,110
1992	92,270	69,964	75.8	64,440	69.8	2,575	61,866	5,523	7.9	22,306
1993	93,332	70,404	75.4	65,349	70.0	2,478	62,871	5,055	7.2	22,927
1994[1]	94,355	70,817	75.1	66,450	70.4	2,554	63,896	4,367	6.2	23,538
1995	95,178	71,360	75.0	67,377	70.8	2,559	64,818	3,983	5.6	23,818
1996	96,206	72,087	74.9	68,207	70.9	2,573	65,634	3,880	5.4	24,119
1997[1]	97,715	73,261	75.0	69,685	71.3	2,552	67,133	3,577	4.9	24,454
1998[1]	98,758	73,959	74.9	70,693	71.6	2,553	68,140	3,266	4.4	24,799
1999[1]	99,722	74,512	74.7	71,446	71.6	2,432	69,014	3,066	4.1	25,210
2000[1]	100,731	75,247	74.7	72,293	71.8	2,434	69,859	2,954	3.9	25,484
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted[2]									
2000:										
November	101,175	75,386	74.5	72,354	71.5	2,321	70,033	3,032	4.0	25,789
December	101,260	75,582	74.6	72,534	71.6	2,407	70,127	3,048	4.0	25,678
2001:										
January	101,357	75,815	74.8	72,589	71.6	2,268	70,321	3,226	4.3	25,542
February	101,428	75,547	74.5	72,359	71.3	2,250	70,110	3,187	4.2	25,881
March	101,504	75,516	74.4	72,201	71.1	2,296	69,905	3,315	4.4	25,988
April	101,593	75,741	74.6	72,245	71.1	2,307	69,938	3,496	4.6	25,852
May	101,684	75,344	74.1	71,978	70.8	2,326	69,652	3,366	4.5	26,340
June	101,786	75,462	74.1	71,926	70.7	2,198	69,728	3,535	4.7	26,324
July	101,885	75,719	74.3	72,279	70.9	2,212	70,068	3,439	4.5	26,167
August	101,995	75,518	74.0	71,690	70.3	2,305	69,385	3,828	5.1	26,478
September	102,110	76,058	74.5	72,333	70.8	2,352	69,981	3,724	4.9	26,052
October	102,229	76,051	74.4	71,871	70.3	2,296	69,576	4,179	5.5	26,178
November	102,322	75,943	74.2	71,401	69.8	2,188	69,213	4,542	6.0	26,379
	Annual averages									
WOMEN										
1990[1]	98,787	56,829	57.5	53,689	54.3	678	53,011	3,140	5.5	41,957
1991	99,646	57,178	57.4	53,496	53.7	680	52,815	3,683	6.4	42,468
1992	100,535	58,141	57.8	54,052	53.8	672	53,380	4,090	7.0	42,394
1993	101,506	58,795	57.9	54,910	54.1	637	54,273	3,885	6.6	42,711
1994[1]	102,460	60,239	58.8	56,610	55.3	855	55,755	3,629	6.0	42,221
1995	103,406	60,944	58.9	57,523	55.6	881	56,642	3,421	5.6	42,462
1996	104,385	61,857	59.3	58,501	56.0	871	57,630	3,356	5.4	42,528
1997[1]	105,418	63,036	59.8	59,873	56.8	847	59,026	3,162	5.0	42,382
1998[1]	106,462	63,714	59.8	60,771	57.1	825	59,945	2,944	4.6	42,748
1999[1]	108,031	64,855	60.0	62,042	57.4	849	61,193	2,814	4.3	43,175
2000[1]	108,968	65,616	60.2	62,915	57.7	871	62,044	2,701	4.1	43,352
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted[2]									
2000:										
November	109,402	65,750	60.1	63,124	57.7	855	62,269	2,626	4.0	43,652
December	109,483	65,907	60.2	63,302	57.8	867	62,435	2,605	4.0	43,576
2001:										
January	109,532	66,140	60.4	63,410	57.9	912	62,498	2,730	4.1	43,393
February	109,598	66,204	60.4	63,456	57.9	885	62,570	2,749	4.2	43,394
March	109,667	66,352	60.5	63,578	58.0	865	62,713	2,774	4.2	43,315
April	109,756	66,016	60.1	63,109	57.5	885	62,225	2,907	4.4	43,740
May	109,842	65,928	60.0	63,125	57.5	867	62,258	2,803	4.3	43,914
June	109,939	65,893	59.9	63,006	57.3	797	62,208	2,887	4.4	44,046
July	110,035	66,055	60.0	63,100	57.3	834	62,266	2,956	4.5	43,980
August	110,140	65,833	59.8	62,703	56.9	813	61,891	3,130	4.8	44,307
September	110,247	66,132	60.0	62,848	57.0	868	61,980	3,284	5.0	44,115
October	110,353	66,252	60.0	62,691	56.8	904	61,786	3,562	5.4	44,100
November	110,445	66,300	60.0	62,683	56.8	921	61,762	3,617	5.5	44,145

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	210,577	210,743	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767
Civilian labor force	141,136	141,489	141,955	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272	141,354	141,774	141,350	142,190	142,303	142,244
Percent of population	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.1	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.6	67.0	66.9	66.9
Employed	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379	134,393	135,181	134,562	134,084
Employment-population ratio	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.9	63.4	63.7	63.3	63.0
Unemployed	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422	6,395	6,957	7,009	7,741	8,160
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7
Not in labor force	69,441	69,254	68,934	69,275	69,304	69,592	70,254	70,370	70,147	70,785	70,167	70,279	70,523
Persons who currently want a job	4,351	4,532	4,417	4,455	4,174	4,368	4,535	4,600	4,529	4,858	4,539	4,700	4,742
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	101,175	101,260	101,357	101,428	101,504	101,593	101,684	101,786	101,885	101,995	102,110	102,229	102,322
Civilian labor force	75,386	75,582	75,815	75,547	75,516	75,741	75,344	75,462	75,719	75,518	76,058	76,051	75,943
Percent of population	74.5	74.6	74.8	74.5	74.4	74.6	74.1	74.1	74.3	74.0	74.5	74.4	74.2
Employed	72,354	72,534	72,589	72,359	72,201	72,245	71,978	71,926	72,279	71,690	72,333	71,871	71,401
Employment-population ratio	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.3	71.1	71.1	70.8	70.7	70.9	70.3	70.8	70.3	69.8
Agriculture	2,321	2,407	2,268	2,250	2,296	2,307	2,326	2,198	2,212	2,305	2,352	2,296	2,188
Nonagricultural industries	70,033	70,127	70,321	70,110	69,905	69,938	69,652	69,728	70,068	69,385	69,981	69,576	69,213
Unemployed	3,032	3,048	3,226	3,187	3,315	3,496	3,366	3,535	3,439	3,828	3,724	4,179	4,542
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.5	6.0
Not in labor force	25,789	25,678	25,542	25,881	25,988	25,852	26,340	26,324	26,167	26,478	26,052	26,178	26,379
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	93,061	93,117	93,184	93,227	93,285	93,410	93,541	93,616	93,708	93,810	93,917	94,015	94,077
Civilian labor force	71,135	71,289	71,492	71,288	71,261	71,575	71,351	71,346	71,555	71,514	71,894	71,953	71,845
Percent of population	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.3	76.2	76.4	76.2	76.6	76.5	76.4
Employed	68,683	68,848	68,916	68,761	68,534	68,706	68,595	68,466	68,745	68,402	68,826	68,481	68,042
Employment-population ratio	73.8	73.9	74.0	73.8	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.1	73.4	72.9	73.3	72.8	72.3
Agriculture	2,122	2,232	2,122	2,154	2,150	2,117	2,169	2,035	2,028	2,140	2,175	2,117	2,027
Nonagricultural industries	66,561	66,616	66,795	66,607	66,383	66,589	66,426	66,430	66,717	66,262	66,651	66,365	66,015
Unemployed	2,452	2,441	2,576	2,527	2,728	2,869	2,756	2,880	2,810	3,112	3,069	3,472	3,803
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.3
Not in labor force	21,926	21,828	21,692	21,939	22,023	21,836	22,190	22,270	22,154	22,295	22,023	22,062	22,232
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	109,402	109,483	109,532	109,598	109,667	109,756	109,842	109,939	110,035	110,140	110,247	110,353	110,445
Civilian labor force	65,750	65,907	66,140	66,204	66,352	66,016	65,928	65,893	66,055	65,833	66,132	66,252	66,300
Percent of population	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.1	60.0	59.9	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0
Employed	63,124	63,302	63,410	63,456	63,578	63,109	63,125	63,006	63,100	62,703	62,848	62,691	62,683
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.8	57.9	57.9	58.0	57.5	57.5	57.3	57.3	56.9	57.0	56.8	56.8
Agriculture	855	867	912	885	865	885	867	797	834	813	868	904	921
Nonagricultural industries	62,269	62,435	62,498	62,570	62,713	62,225	62,258	62,208	62,266	61,891	61,980	61,786	61,762
Unemployed	2,626	2,605	2,730	2,749	2,774	2,907	2,803	2,887	2,956	3,130	3,284	3,562	3,617
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5
Not in labor force	43,652	43,576	43,393	43,394	43,315	43,740	43,914	44,046	43,980	44,307	44,115	44,100	44,145
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	101,533	101,612	101,643	101,686	101,779	101,870	101,938	102,023	102,067	102,165	102,277	102,371	102,438
Civilian labor force	61,625	61,819	62,126	62,220	62,412	62,132	62,119	61,890	62,145	62,172	62,242	62,252	62,333
Percent of population	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.8	60.8
Employed	59,506	59,708	59,894	59,932	60,178	59,741	59,766	59,510	59,752	59,562	59,489	59,237	59,259
Employment-population ratio	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.6	58.3	58.5	58.3	58.2	57.9	57.8
Agriculture	797	822	852	839	819	847	822	752	773	766	826	853	862
Nonagricultural industries	58,709	58,886	59,042	59,093	59,359	58,895	58,943	58,759	58,978	58,796	58,663	58,384	58,397
Unemployed	2,119	2,111	2,232	2,288	2,233	2,390	2,353	2,380	2,394	2,610	2,754	3,016	3,074
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9
Not in labor force	39,908	39,793	39,516	39,466	39,367	39,738	39,819	40,132	39,921	39,993	40,035	40,119	40,105
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,983	16,014	16,063	16,113	16,108	16,068	16,046	16,086	16,145	16,161	16,163	16,195	16,252
Civilian labor force	8,376	8,381	8,337	8,243	8,195	8,050	7,802	8,118	8,074	7,664	8,054	8,097	8,065
Percent of population	52.4	52.3	51.9	51.2	50.9	50.1	48.6	50.5	50.0	47.4	49.8	50.0	49.6
Employed	7,289	7,280	7,188	7,122	7,067	6,907	6,742	6,956	6,883	6,429	6,867	6,844	6,783
Employment-population ratio	45.6	45.5	44.7	44.2	43.9	43.0	42.0	43.2	42.6	39.8	42.5	42.3	41.7
Agriculture	257	220	205	143	191	229	201	209	244	211	219	231	220
Nonagricultural industries	7,032	7,060	6,983	6,980	6,876	6,678	6,541	6,748	6,638	6,218	6,648	6,613	6,563
Unemployed	1,087	1,101	1,149	1,121	1,127	1,143	1,060	1,162	1,191	1,236	1,187	1,253	1,282
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.5	15.9
Not in labor force	7,607	7,633	7,726	7,870	7,913	8,018	8,244	7,968	8,071	8,497	8,110	8,098	8,186

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in tables A-3 through A-13 will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	175,034	175,145	175,246	175,326	175,416	175,533	175,653	175,789	175,924	176,069	176,220	176,372	176,500
Civilian labor force	117,640	117,945	118,276	118,287	118,243	118,145	117,688	117,733	117,982	117,726	118,290	118,597	118,564
Percent of population	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.0	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.2
Employed	113,509	113,811	114,015	113,902	113,853	113,434	113,185	113,037	113,237	112,703	113,201	112,900	112,535
Employment-population ratio	64.8	65.0	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.3	64.4	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.8
Unemployed	4,131	4,134	4,261	4,385	4,389	4,711	4,503	4,696	4,745	5,024	5,089	5,696	6,029
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.1
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	60,280	60,349	60,494	60,487	60,358	60,598	60,512	60,389	60,432	60,575	60,784	61,031	60,896
Percent of population	76.8	76.8	77.0	76.9	76.7	77.0	76.8	76.6	76.6	76.7	76.9	77.1	76.9
Employed	58,478	58,581	58,571	58,561	58,366	58,488	58,493	58,244	58,362	58,297	58,493	58,320	57,964
Employment-population ratio	74.5	74.6	74.5	74.5	74.2	74.3	74.3	73.9	74.0	73.8	74.0	73.7	73.2
Unemployed	1,802	1,768	1,923	1,926	1,991	2,110	2,019	2,145	2,069	2,278	2,292	2,711	2,932
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.8
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,335	50,527	50,794	50,854	50,910	50,697	50,611	50,431	50,684	50,656	50,651	50,759	50,834
Percent of population	60.0	60.2	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.3	60.2	59.9	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.2
Employed	48,825	48,973	49,270	49,155	49,318	48,907	48,902	48,749	48,925	48,839	48,724	48,668	48,664
Employment-population ratio	58.2	58.4	58.7	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.1	57.9	58.1	57.9	57.8	57.6	57.6
Unemployed	1,510	1,554	1,524	1,699	1,593	1,790	1,708	1,682	1,759	1,817	1,927	2,091	2,170
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	7,025	7,069	6,988	6,945	6,975	6,850	6,566	6,913	6,866	6,495	6,855	6,807	6,835
Percent of population	55.3	55.7	55.1	54.6	54.8	53.7	51.4	54.0	53.6	50.7	53.5	53.0	53.2
Employed	6,206	6,257	6,174	6,186	6,169	6,039	5,790	6,044	5,950	5,567	5,984	5,912	5,907
Employment-population ratio	48.9	49.3	48.7	48.7	48.5	47.3	45.3	47.2	46.5	43.4	46.7	46.1	46.0
Unemployed	819	812	814	760	806	812	776	869	916	928	870	895	927
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.5	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.6	13.3	14.3	12.7	13.1	13.6
Men	12.4	12.2	13.3	12.6	11.8	12.8	13.1	14.5	13.7	15.8	13.5	14.8	16.1
Women	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.2	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.6	13.0	12.7	11.9	11.5	11.0
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,376	25,408	25,382	25,412	25,441	25,472	25,501	25,533	25,565	25,604	25,644	25,686	25,720
Civilian labor force	16,732	16,742	16,773	16,691	16,789	16,666	16,639	16,756	16,693	16,712	16,792	16,735	16,659
Percent of population	65.9	65.9	66.1	65.7	66.0	65.4	65.2	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.5	65.2	64.8
Employed	15,485	15,470	15,372	15,440	15,348	15,299	15,311	15,343	15,374	15,195	15,327	15,104	14,980
Employment-population ratio	61.0	60.9	60.6	60.8	60.3	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.1	59.3	59.8	58.8	58.2
Unemployed	1,247	1,272	1,401	1,251	1,441	1,367	1,328	1,413	1,320	1,517	1,466	1,631	1,679
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.9	9.1	8.7	9.7	10.1
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,397	7,437	7,430	7,374	7,404	7,369	7,275	7,317	7,395	7,424	7,468	7,319	7,366
Percent of population	72.6	72.9	73.0	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.2	71.5	72.1	72.3	72.6	71.0	71.4
Employed	6,888	6,897	6,918	6,887	6,776	6,761	6,723	6,744	6,808	6,752	6,904	6,730	6,717
Employment-population ratio	67.6	67.6	68.0	67.6	66.4	66.2	65.8	65.9	66.4	65.8	67.1	65.3	65.1
Unemployed	509	540	512	487	628	608	552	573	586	672	564	589	649
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.6	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.9	9.0	7.6	8.0	8.8
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,325	8,333	8,340	8,336	8,418	8,353	8,421	8,491	8,409	8,424	8,424	8,461	8,359
Percent of population	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.9	65.3	65.8	66.3	65.5	65.6	65.4	65.6	64.8
Employed	7,808	7,861	7,731	7,854	7,885	7,892	7,882	7,917	7,903	7,842	7,772	7,706	7,634
Employment-population ratio	61.3	61.7	60.6	61.5	61.7	61.7	61.6	61.8	61.6	61.0	60.4	59.8	59.1
Unemployed	517	472	609	482	533	460	539	573	506	582	652	755	725
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.7	7.3	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.9	7.7	8.9	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BLACK–Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	1,010	972	1,002	981	968	944	942	948	890	864	901	955	935
Percent of population	41.0	39.5	40.8	39.8	39.2	38.2	38.0	38.2	35.8	34.8	36.2	38.4	37.5
Employed	789	712	723	699	688	646	706	681	663	601	651	668	629
Employment-population ratio	32.1	28.9	29.4	28.4	27.9	26.1	28.5	27.5	26.7	24.2	26.2	26.8	25.2
Unemployed	221	260	280	282	280	299	236	267	227	263	250	287	306
Unemployment rate	21.9	26.7	27.9	28.8	28.9	31.6	25.1	28.2	25.5	30.4	27.7	30.1	32.7
Men	22.5	30.1	26.9	31.7	27.7	34.9	30.0	30.7	26.9	32.5	30.5	31.2	31.6
Women	21.3	23.4	28.9	25.7	30.2	28.6	20.3	26.0	24.3	28.1	24.8	29.0	33.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	22,687	22,749	22,769	22,830	22,889	22,957	23,021	23,090	23,157	23,222	23,288	23,351	23,417
Civilian labor force	15,626	15,671	15,540	15,653	15,770	15,775	15,608	15,570	15,788	15,772	15,813	16,004	15,944
Percent of population	68.9	68.9	68.2	68.6	68.9	68.7	67.8	67.4	68.2	67.9	67.9	68.5	68.1
Employed	14,686	14,772	14,612	14,673	14,782	14,747	14,634	14,538	14,843	14,778	14,802	14,858	14,728
Employment-population ratio	64.7	64.9	64.2	64.3	64.6	64.2	63.6	63.0	64.1	63.6	63.6	63.6	62.9
Unemployed	940	899	927	980	988	1,028	975	1,032	945	994	1,010	1,146	1,217
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.6

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
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.

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A-5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,851	27,693	27,957	27,191	27,564	28,326	28,350	28,504	27,679	27,468	27,478	27,325	27,504
Civilian labor force	11,958	11,822	12,008	12,074	12,103	12,371	12,319	12,170	12,188	11,799	11,859	12,073	11,969
Percent of population	42.9	42.7	43.0	44.4	43.9	43.7	43.5	42.7	44.0	43.0	43.2	44.2	43.5
Employed	11,171	11,077	11,193	11,140	11,267	11,558	11,523	11,338	11,380	10,943	10,932	11,139	11,000
Employment-population ratio	40.1	40.0	40.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.6	39.8	41.1	39.8	39.8	40.8	40.0
Unemployed	787	745	816	934	836	813	797	831	808	856	927	934	969
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.3	7.8	7.7	8.1
High school graduates, no college[2]													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	57,562	57,899	58,092	57,617	57,660	57,456	57,456	57,099	56,947	57,513	57,400	57,221	57,400
Civilian labor force	37,129	37,187	37,415	37,309	37,189	37,053	36,952	36,821	36,970	37,096	36,873	36,855	36,670
Percent of population	64.5	64.2	64.4	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.5	64.9	64.5	64.2	64.4	63.9
Employed	35,830	35,906	35,986	35,895	35,746	35,650	35,507	35,391	35,468	35,460	35,303	35,137	34,790
Employment-population ratio	62.2	62.0	61.9	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.8	62.0	62.3	61.7	61.5	61.4	60.6
Unemployed	1,299	1,281	1,429	1,414	1,443	1,403	1,446	1,431	1,502	1,636	1,571	1,717	1,880
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.1
Less than a bachelor's degree[3]													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	44,770	44,596	44,313	45,263	45,182	44,653	44,576	44,812	45,444	45,339	45,424	45,471	45,353
Civilian labor force	32,776	33,045	33,102	33,079	33,241	33,044	33,192	33,314	33,296	33,481	33,880	33,331	33,311
Percent of population	73.2	74.1	74.7	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.5	74.3	73.3	73.8	74.6	73.3	73.4
Employed	31,897	32,141	32,121	32,197	32,360	32,065	32,188	32,263	32,301	32,407	32,696	31,975	31,853
Employment-population ratio	71.2	72.1	72.5	71.1	71.6	71.8	72.2	72.0	71.1	71.5	72.0	70.3	70.2
Unemployed	879	904	981	882	881	978	1,004	1,051	994	1,075	1,184	1,356	1,459
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.4
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	45,706	45,839	45,790	46,167	45,979	46,045	46,271	46,348	46,784	46,734	46,870	47,371	47,225
Civilian labor force	36,237	36,460	36,476	36,602	36,642	36,646	36,687	36,592	36,634	36,649	36,896	37,281	37,429
Percent of population	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.3	79.7	79.6	79.3	78.9	78.3	78.4	78.7	78.7	79.3
Employed	35,674	35,894	35,909	36,032	35,916	35,802	35,915	35,796	35,859	35,870	36,000	36,259	36,285
Employment-population ratio	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.0	78.1	77.8	77.6	77.2	76.6	76.8	76.8	76.5	76.8
Unemployed	563	566	567	570	726	845	771	796	775	779	896	1,023	1,143
Unemployment rate	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
[2] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.
[3] Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-6. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status, sex, and age	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	112,321	112,527	112,877	112,540	112,996	112,494	112,143	111,977	112,347	111,279	111,581	111,063	110,694
Men, 16 years and over	64,773	64,987	64,975	64,851	64,731	64,652	64,526	64,408	64,727	64,078	64,822	64,386	63,972
Men, 20 years and over	63,296	63,542	63,559	63,487	63,309	63,269	63,265	63,050	63,397	62,886	63,463	63,035	62,659
Women, 16 years and over	47,505	47,462	47,733	47,623	48,244	47,849	47,647	47,590	47,677	47,010	46,737	46,698	46,785
Women, 20 years and over	46,445	46,418	46,711	46,583	47,218	46,851	46,670	46,600	46,598	46,296	45,845	45,726	45,825
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,580	2,567	2,607	2,470	2,469	2,374	2,209	2,327	2,351	2,097	2,273	2,302	2,210
Part-time workers	23,208	23,413	23,291	23,426	22,931	22,857	22,913	22,955	22,914	23,252	23,503	23,529	23,350
Men, 16 years and over	7,535	7,507	7,626	7,580	7,568	7,596	7,451	7,551	7,516	7,579	7,556	7,521	7,423
Men, 20 years and over	5,406	5,291	5,412	5,329	5,274	5,372	5,341	5,410	5,293	5,566	5,405	5,478	5,406
Women, 16 years and over	15,621	15,889	15,657	15,855	15,388	15,311	15,455	15,395	15,415	15,635	15,975	16,017	15,873
Women, 20 years and over	13,053	13,359	13,214	13,380	13,009	12,957	13,073	12,955	13,066	13,234	13,545	13,521	13,384
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,749	4,763	4,665	4,717	4,648	4,528	4,499	4,590	4,555	4,451	4,553	4,530	4,560
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,560	4,551	4,768	4,738	4,907	5,048	5,059	5,162	5,173	5,583	5,908	6,353	6,778
Men, 16 years and over	2,556	2,551	2,684	2,647	2,868	2,888	2,890	2,977	2,886	3,143	3,198	3,522	3,780
Men, 20 years and over	2,231	2,238	2,341	2,311	2,489	2,583	2,570	2,658	2,584	2,842	2,887	3,242	3,491
Women, 16 years and over	2,031	2,016	2,090	2,080	2,056	2,149	2,153	2,198	2,267	2,430	2,645	2,683	2,827
Women, 20 years and over	1,754	1,751	1,847	1,894	1,836	1,923	1,973	1,963	2,002	2,128	2,347	2,465	2,575
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	575	562	580	532	582	542	516	541	588	613	673	645	712
Looking for part-time work	1,096	1,122	1,192	1,179	1,167	1,338	1,104	1,282	1,242	1,370	1,107	1,393	1,379
Men, 16 years and over	480	499	562	530	492	597	488	543	560	593	476	563	636
Men, 20 years and over	219	212	234	211	233	264	199	237	227	256	203	241	313
Women, 16 years and over	610	624	616	663	716	730	641	724	693	749	635	816	737
Women, 20 years and over	363	352	376	407	395	464	362	421	411	490	407	536	493
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	514	558	582	561	538	610	543	624	604	623	496	616	573
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]													
Full-time workers	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.8
Men, 16 years and over	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.6
Men, 20 years and over	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.3
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.7
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	18.2	18.0	18.2	17.7	19.1	18.6	18.9	18.9	20.0	22.6	22.9	21.9	24.4
Part-time workers	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.6	5.6
Men, 16 years and over	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	7.3	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.3	5.9	7.0	7.9
Men, 20 years and over	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.2	5.5
Women, 16 years and over	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.9	4.4
Women, 20 years and over	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	9.8	10.5	11.1	10.6	10.4	11.9	10.8	12.0	11.7	12.3	9.8	12.0	11.2

[1] These rates reflect a refined definition of the full- and part-time labor force and differ from the rates published elsewhere in this publication prior to 1994.

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A-7. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Category	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379	134,393	135,181	134,562	134,084
Married men, spouse present	43,251	43,293	43,134	43,340	43,385	43,516	43,733	43,428	43,294	43,172	43,091	42,932	42,787
Married women, spouse present	33,633	33,635	34,249	34,059	34,080	33,662	33,686	33,380	33,603	33,805	33,664	33,160	33,283
Women who maintain families	8,495	8,501	8,426	8,373	8,049	8,160	8,319	8,529	8,567	8,323	8,240	8,215	8,319
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	41,083	41,078	41,430	41,770	42,023	41,841	41,996	41,987	41,917	41,750	41,775	41,974	41,891
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,616	39,853	40,086	39,781	39,433	39,014	38,743	38,998	39,067	38,664	39,114	38,566	38,487
Service occupations	18,471	18,550	18,158	18,283	18,289	18,258	18,224	18,576	18,642	18,052	18,357	18,421	18,436
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,748	14,848	14,889	14,970	14,895	14,834	14,962	14,794	14,997	15,050	14,941	14,840	14,562
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,184	18,171	18,092	17,889	17,999	18,127	17,904	17,564	17,571	17,655	17,679	17,583	17,282
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,238	3,357	3,372	3,252	3,321	3,238	3,251	3,136	3,166	3,154	3,306	3,251	3,236
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	2,005	2,019	1,983	1,839	1,910	1,902	1,958	1,775	1,786	1,850	1,884	1,909	1,853
Self-employed workers	1,180	1,198	1,182	1,291	1,231	1,223	1,201	1,166	1,256	1,239	1,290	1,299	1,275
Unpaid family workers	25	34	25	29	36	47	38	36	22	29	23	25	11
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	123,632	123,813	124,035	124,069	123,814	123,395	123,416	123,009	123,432	122,686	123,278	122,658	122,318
Private industries	104,486	104,461	105,192	104,966	104,680	104,541	104,349	104,197	104,513	103,467	103,881	103,384	103,134
Private households	827	879	859	823	881	812	789	744	790	827	809	875	793
Other industries	103,659	103,582	104,333	104,143	103,800	103,729	103,559	103,453	103,723	102,640	103,072	102,509	102,341
Government	19,146	19,352	18,843	19,103	19,134	18,854	19,067	18,812	18,919	19,219	19,397	19,274	19,184
Self-employed workers	8,533	8,600	8,698	8,617	8,784	8,608	8,530	8,741	8,574	8,481	8,563	8,487	8,492
Unpaid family workers	128	121	110	142	138	93	103	94	88	113	102	105	74
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,416	3,234	3,327	3,273	3,164	3,201	3,371	3,637	3,466	3,326	4,188	4,462	4,241
Slack work or business conditions	2,183	1,964	2,035	2,043	1,914	2,097	2,215	2,299	2,120	2,086	2,861	3,023	2,864
Could only find part-time work	886	896	954	933	907	873	900	1,025	999	935	1,081	1,134	1,133
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,896	18,993	18,568	19,021	18,647	18,713	18,581	18,472	18,845	19,153	18,825	18,595	18,524
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,285	3,088	3,227	3,143	3,007	3,061	3,197	3,532	3,336	3,196	4,045	4,342	4,060
Slack work or business conditions	2,082	1,882	1,971	1,970	1,828	1,985	2,089	2,234	2,059	2,004	2,759	2,953	2,740
Could only find part-time work	871	877	945	910	877	864	876	1,024	985	911	1,070	1,108	1,110
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,323	18,437	18,040	18,509	18,132	18,176	18,061	18,039	18,309	18,580	18,278	18,031	17,969

[1] 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.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-8. Employed persons by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379	134,393	135,181	134,562	134,084
16 to 24 years	20,830	20,851	20,842	20,661	20,467	20,277	19,962	20,152	20,301	19,650	20,369	20,092	20,072
16 to 19 years	7,289	7,280	7,188	7,122	7,067	6,907	6,742	6,956	6,883	6,429	6,867	6,844	6,783
16 to 17 years	2,781	2,776	2,637	2,680	2,642	2,581	2,651	2,642	2,550	2,364	2,581	2,582	2,518
18 to 19 years	4,497	4,495	4,555	4,469	4,445	4,337	4,085	4,324	4,332	4,061	4,288	4,259	4,271
20 to 24 years	13,541	13,571	13,654	13,539	13,399	13,370	13,220	13,196	13,419	13,221	13,502	13,248	13,289
25 years and over	114,665	114,986	115,254	115,209	115,340	115,057	115,102	114,770	115,081	114,757	114,906	114,476	114,004
25 to 54 years	96,902	97,103	97,205	97,125	97,237	96,783	96,803	96,562	96,758	96,463	96,472	96,007	95,406
55 years and over	17,719	17,879	18,102	18,075	18,089	18,173	18,292	18,215	18,233	18,383	18,383	18,507	18,574
Men, 16 years and over	72,354	72,534	72,589	72,359	72,201	72,245	71,978	71,926	72,279	71,690	72,333	71,871	71,401
16 to 24 years	10,791	10,790	10,797	10,585	10,512	10,530	10,229	10,265	10,539	10,129	10,651	10,308	10,217
16 to 19 years	3,671	3,686	3,673	3,598	3,668	3,539	3,383	3,461	3,535	3,288	3,508	3,390	3,359
16 to 17 years	1,356	1,331	1,297	1,344	1,353	1,325	1,299	1,312	1,296	1,143	1,288	1,254	1,229
18 to 19 years	2,306	2,346	2,397	2,280	2,331	2,227	2,080	2,175	2,215	2,141	2,210	2,133	2,133
20 to 24 years	7,120	7,104	7,124	6,987	6,844	6,991	6,845	6,804	7,004	6,842	7,144	6,918	6,858
25 years and over	61,571	61,740	61,807	61,818	61,735	61,717	61,748	61,670	61,738	61,616	61,730	61,553	61,183
25 to 54 years	51,846	51,958	51,898	51,901	51,808	51,650	51,771	51,725	51,775	51,544	51,689	51,495	51,049
55 years and over	9,752	9,781	9,970	9,907	9,928	9,998	9,973	9,921	9,936	10,054	10,000	10,068	10,159
Women, 16 years and over	63,124	63,302	63,410	63,456	63,578	63,109	63,125	63,006	63,100	62,703	62,848	62,691	62,683
16 to 24 years	10,039	10,061	10,045	10,076	9,955	9,747	9,733	9,887	9,763	9,521	9,718	9,784	9,855
16 to 19 years	3,618	3,594	3,515	3,524	3,400	3,368	3,359	3,495	3,348	3,141	3,359	3,454	3,424
16 to 17 years	1,425	1,445	1,339	1,336	1,288	1,256	1,352	1,330	1,254	1,221	1,293	1,328	1,289
18 to 19 years	2,191	2,149	2,159	2,189	2,113	2,110	2,006	2,149	2,117	1,921	2,078	2,127	2,139
20 to 24 years	6,421	6,467	6,530	6,552	6,555	6,379	6,374	6,392	6,415	6,380	6,358	6,330	6,430
25 years and over	53,094	53,246	53,448	53,391	53,604	53,340	53,354	53,101	53,343	53,141	53,176	52,923	52,821
25 to 54 years	45,056	45,145	45,307	45,225	45,429	45,133	45,032	44,837	44,983	44,918	44,783	44,512	44,357
55 years and over	7,967	8,098	8,132	8,168	8,161	8,176	8,318	8,293	8,297	8,329	8,384	8,440	8,415

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422	6,395	6,957	7,009	7,741	8,160
16 to 24 years	2,081	2,118	2,205	2,167	2,263	2,349	2,198	2,340	2,281	2,544	2,448	2,639	2,703
16 to 19 years	1,087	1,101	1,149	1,121	1,127	1,143	1,060	1,162	1,191	1,236	1,187	1,253	1,282
16 to 17 years	507	519	554	555	502	518	486	505	609	559	498	538	530
18 to 19 years	579	592	595	550	624	626	569	652	582	701	694	715	754
20 to 24 years	994	1,017	1,056	1,046	1,135	1,206	1,138	1,177	1,090	1,308	1,262	1,385	1,420
25 years and over	3,554	3,515	3,767	3,766	3,844	4,043	3,981	4,110	4,104	4,423	4,558	5,086	5,426
25 to 54 years	3,043	3,009	3,262	3,262	3,373	3,472	3,545	3,621	3,604	3,884	3,933	4,400	4,786
55 years and over	520	481	509	519	481	517	483	521	521	573	628	677	668
Men, 16 years and over	3,032	3,048	3,226	3,187	3,315	3,496	3,366	3,535	3,439	3,828	3,724	4,179	4,542
16 to 24 years	1,139	1,159	1,234	1,282	1,285	1,293	1,264	1,371	1,228	1,435	1,353	1,458	1,565
16 to 19 years	580	607	650	660	587	627	610	655	629	716	656	707	739
16 to 17 years	287	300	335	306	250	305	273	288	304	335	288	322	321
18 to 19 years	293	310	320	343	338	326	336	369	331	391	370	383	420
20 to 24 years	559	552	584	622	698	666	654	716	599	720	697	750	825
25 years and over	1,873	1,878	1,987	1,891	2,046	2,208	2,125	2,167	2,220	2,384	2,373	2,714	2,956
25 to 54 years	1,572	1,562	1,679	1,619	1,745	1,900	1,850	1,866	1,910	2,086	2,047	2,335	2,527
55 years and over	296	285	303	291	294	298	296	311	307	345	343	391	429
Women, 16 years and over	2,626	2,605	2,730	2,749	2,774	2,907	2,803	2,887	2,956	3,130	3,284	3,562	3,617
16 to 24 years	942	959	971	885	978	1,055	934	968	1,053	1,108	1,096	1,181	1,138
16 to 19 years	507	494	498	460	540	516	450	507	562	520	531	546	543
16 to 17 years	220	219	219	250	252	213	213	216	305	224	209	216	209
18 to 19 years	286	282	274	208	285	300	234	283	251	310	324	331	333
20 to 24 years	435	465	472	424	438	539	485	461	491	588	565	635	595
25 years and over	1,681	1,637	1,780	1,875	1,798	1,834	1,856	1,942	1,884	2,039	2,185	2,372	2,470
25 to 54 years	1,471	1,447	1,583	1,643	1,628	1,572	1,695	1,755	1,694	1,798	1,886	2,065	2,259
55 years and over	224	196	205	228	188	219	186	209	214	229	285	287	239

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-10. Unemployment rates by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Age and sex	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7
16 to 24 years	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.5	10.0	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.1	11.5	10.7	11.6	11.9
16 to 19 years	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.5	15.9
16 to 17 years	15.4	15.8	17.4	17.2	16.0	16.7	15.5	16.0	19.3	19.1	16.2	17.2	17.4
18 to 19 years	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.0	12.3	12.6	12.2	13.1	11.8	14.7	13.9	14.4	15.0
20 to 24 years	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.2	7.5	9.0	8.5	9.5	9.7
25 years and over	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.5
25 to 54 years	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.8
55 years and over	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.5	6.0
16 to 24 years	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.8	10.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	13.3
16 to 19 years	13.6	14.1	15.0	15.5	13.8	15.1	15.3	15.9	15.1	17.9	15.8	17.3	18.0
16 to 17 years	17.5	18.4	20.5	18.5	15.6	18.7	17.4	18.0	19.0	22.7	18.3	20.4	20.7
18 to 19 years	11.3	11.7	11.8	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.0	15.4	14.3	15.2	16.5
20 to 24 years	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.7	9.5	7.9	9.5	8.9	9.8	10.7
25 years and over	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.6
25 to 54 years	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.7
55 years and over	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1
Women, 16 years and over	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5
16 to 24 years	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.9	9.8	8.8	8.9	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.8	10.4
16 to 19 years	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.6	13.7	13.3	11.8	12.7	14.4	14.2	13.6	13.6	13.7
16 to 17 years	13.4	13.2	14.1	15.7	16.4	14.5	13.6	14.0	19.6	15.5	13.9	14.0	13.9
18 to 19 years	11.5	11.6	11.3	8.7	11.9	12.4	10.4	11.6	10.6	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.5
20 to 24 years	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	7.8	7.1	6.7	7.1	8.4	8.2	9.1	8.5
25 years and over	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.5
25 to 54 years	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.8
55 years and over	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.8

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A-11. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Category	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7
Men, 20 years and over	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.3
Women, 20 years and over	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	14.7	15.5	15.9
White	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.1
Black and other	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.0	8.1	8.0	8.7	9.0
Black	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.9	9.1	8.7	9.7	10.1
Hispanic origin	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.6
Married men, spouse present	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.4
Married women, spouse present	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.6
Women who maintain families	5.2	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.9	8.3
OCCUPATION[1]													
Managerial and professional specialty	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.9	6.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.9	7.2	7.7	7.5	8.7	9.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.2	9.1	7.5	7.1	6.2	7.5	8.7	7.1	6.1	6.7
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.1
Goods-producing industries	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.3
Mining	3.5	3.6	2.2	4.6	3.5	5.1	5.5	6.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	7.0	5.3
Construction	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.4
Manufacturing	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.5
Durable goods	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.6	6.9	7.1
Nondurable goods	3.9	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4
Service-producing industries	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.7
Transportation and public utilities	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	6.0	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.6
Services	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.5
Government workers	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.2	11.3	9.2	8.2	9.6	10.9	10.2	7.1	8.9	9.5

[1] Seasonally adjusted 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.

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A-12. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,501	2,514	2,742	2,853	2,963	3,199	3,159	3,291	3,252	3,409	3,600	4,360	4,598
On temporary layoff	877	937	1,032	945	991	1,053	1,084	940	1,003	1,079	1,118	1,360	1,172
Not on temporary layoff	1,624	1,577	1,711	1,908	1,972	2,146	2,075	2,351	2,249	2,330	2,482	3,000	3,427
Job leavers	768	746	838	820	814	749	820	810	774	894	800	893	842
Reentrants	1,936	1,899	1,956	1,927	1,908	2,005	1,801	1,906	1,912	2,166	2,108	2,098	2,202
New entrants	429	466	446	372	386	462	482	477	436	495	476	462	509
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	44.4	44.7	45.8	47.8	48.8	49.9	50.4	50.8	51.0	49.0	51.5	55.8	56.4
On temporary layoff	15.6	16.7	17.2	15.8	16.3	16.4	17.3	14.5	15.7	15.5	16.0	17.4	14.4
Not on temporary layoff	28.8	28.0	28.6	32.0	32.5	33.5	33.1	36.3	35.3	33.5	35.5	38.4	42.0
Job leavers	13.6	13.3	14.0	13.7	13.4	11.7	13.1	12.5	12.1	12.8	11.5	11.4	10.3
Reentrants	34.4	33.8	32.7	32.3	31.4	31.3	28.8	29.4	30.0	31.1	30.2	26.8	27.0
New entrants	7.6	8.3	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.1	6.8	5.9	6.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2
Job leavers	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4

A-13. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,531	2,440	2,613	2,797	2,674	2,958	2,679	2,809	2,612	3,004	2,764	3,165	3,157
5 to 14 weeks	1,796	1,852	1,977	1,669	1,992	1,977	2,028	2,084	2,150	2,100	2,361	2,570	2,600
15 weeks and over	1,317	1,326	1,371	1,490	1,517	1,499	1,484	1,540	1,587	1,817	1,884	2,062	2,398
15 to 26 weeks	713	675	731	793	814	759	852	804	935	982	1,089	1,174	1,230
27 weeks and over	604	651	640	697	703	740	632	737	652	835	795	888	1,168
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.5	13.3	13.1	13.0	14.5
Median duration, in weeks	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	44.8	43.4	43.8	47.0	43.2	46.0	43.3	43.7	41.1	43.4	39.4	40.6	38.7
5 to 14 weeks	31.8	33.0	33.2	28.0	32.2	30.7	32.8	32.4	33.9	30.3	33.7	33.0	31.9
15 weeks and over	23.3	23.6	23.0	25.0	24.5	23.3	24.0	23.9	25.0	26.3	26.9	26.4	29.4
15 to 26 weeks	12.6	12.0	12.3	13.3	13.2	11.8	13.8	12.5	14.7	14.2	15.5	15.1	15.1
27 weeks and over	10.7	11.6	10.7	11.7	11.4	11.5	10.2	11.4	10.3	12.1	11.3	11.4	14.3

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A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	November 2001									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
TOTAL										
16 years and over	212,767	141,911	66.7	134,359	63.1	2,971	131,388	7,551	5.3	70,856
16 to 19 years	16,252	7,719	47.5	6,491	39.9	188	6,303	1,228	15.9	8,532
16 to 17 years	8,129	2,882	35.5	2,398	29.5	77	2,321	485	16.8	5,246
18 to 19 years	8,123	4,837	59.5	4,093	50.4	111	3,982	744	15.4	3,286
20 to 24 years	19,032	14,539	76.4	13,267	69.7	273	12,994	1,272	8.7	4,493
25 to 54 years	119,909	100,360	83.7	95,968	80.0	1,758	94,210	4,392	4.4	19,549
25 to 34 years	36,988	31,122	84.1	29,436	79.6	490	28,946	1,686	5.4	5,867
25 to 29 years	17,469	14,625	83.7	13,786	78.9	205	13,581	840	5.7	2,843
30 to 34 years	19,520	16,496	84.5	15,650	80.2	285	15,366	846	5.1	3,023
35 to 44 years	44,186	37,432	84.7	35,812	81.0	685	35,127	1,620	4.3	6,754
35 to 39 years	21,418	18,051	84.3	17,199	80.3	342	16,857	851	4.7	3,367
40 to 44 years	22,769	19,382	85.1	18,612	81.7	343	18,270	769	4.0	3,387
45 to 54 years	38,734	31,806	82.1	30,720	79.3	584	30,136	1,086	3.4	6,929
45 to 49 years	20,665	17,378	84.1	16,777	81.2	322	16,456	601	3.5	3,287
50 to 54 years	18,069	14,428	79.8	13,942	77.2	262	13,680	485	3.4	3,642
55 to 64 years	24,645	14,969	60.7	14,469	58.7	409	14,061	499	3.3	9,676
55 to 59 years	13,807	9,631	69.8	9,314	67.5	197	9,118	316	3.3	4,177
60 to 64 years	10,837	5,338	49.3	5,155	47.6	212	4,943	183	3.4	5,499
65 years and over	32,929	4,324	13.1	4,164	12.6	343	3,821	160	3.7	28,605
65 to 69 years	9,333	2,324	24.9	2,243	24.0	156	2,087	82	3.5	7,009
70 to 74 years	8,481	1,187	14.0	1,134	13.4	107	1,027	53	4.4	7,294
75 years and over	15,115	813	5.4	787	5.2	80	707	26	3.2	14,302
Men										
16 years and over	102,322	75,594	73.9	71,456	69.8	2,161	69,294	4,138	5.5	26,728
16 to 19 years	8,245	3,856	46.8	3,164	38.4	149	3,015	692	18.0	4,389
16 to 17 years	4,174	1,408	33.7	1,122	26.9	60	1,061	286	20.3	2,766
18 to 19 years	4,071	2,448	60.1	2,042	50.2	88	1,953	406	16.6	1,622
20 to 24 years	9,447	7,571	80.1	6,831	72.3	201	6,630	740	9.8	1,876
25 to 54 years	58,808	53,569	91.1	51,281	87.2	1,262	50,019	2,288	4.3	5,239
25 to 34 years	18,113	16,727	92.3	15,935	88.0	351	15,584	792	4.7	1,386
25 to 29 years	8,544	7,794	91.2	7,385	86.4	146	7,239	409	5.2	749
30 to 34 years	9,569	8,933	93.3	8,550	89.3	205	8,345	383	4.3	637
35 to 44 years	21,774	20,171	92.6	19,320	88.7	497	18,824	851	4.2	1,602
35 to 39 years	10,529	9,798	93.1	9,366	89.0	255	9,110	432	4.4	731
40 to 44 years	11,245	10,374	92.3	9,955	88.5	241	9,713	419	4.0	871
45 to 54 years	18,921	16,670	88.1	16,025	84.7	414	15,611	645	3.9	2,251
45 to 49 years	10,121	9,109	90.0	8,773	86.7	235	8,539	335	3.7	1,013
50 to 54 years	8,800	7,562	85.9	7,252	82.4	180	7,072	310	4.1	1,238
55 to 64 years	11,766	8,109	68.9	7,806	66.3	290	7,515	303	3.7	3,657
55 to 59 years	6,652	5,200	78.2	5,028	75.6	135	4,893	171	3.3	1,452
60 to 64 years	5,114	2,909	56.9	2,777	54.3	155	2,622	132	4.5	2,205
65 years and over	14,056	2,489	17.7	2,375	16.9	259	2,115	114	4.6	11,567
65 to 69 years	4,311	1,305	30.3	1,251	29.0	120	1,131	53	4.1	3,006
70 to 74 years	3,784	684	18.1	647	17.1	75	572	37	5.4	3,101
75 years and over	5,961	500	8.4	477	8.0	64	413	23	4.7	5,460
Women										
16 years and over	110,445	66,317	60.0	62,904	57.0	810	62,094	3,414	5.1	44,127
16 to 19 years	8,007	3,864	48.3	3,328	41.6	40	3,288	536	13.9	4,143
16 to 17 years	3,955	1,475	37.3	1,276	32.3	17	1,259	199	13.5	2,480
18 to 19 years	4,052	2,389	59.0	2,052	50.6	23	2,029	337	14.1	1,663
20 to 24 years	9,585	6,968	72.7	6,437	67.1	72	6,364	531	7.6	2,618
25 to 54 years	61,101	46,791	76.6	44,687	73.1	496	44,191	2,104	4.5	14,310
25 to 34 years	18,875	14,395	76.3	13,501	71.5	139	13,362	894	6.2	4,481
25 to 29 years	8,925	6,831	76.5	6,400	71.7	59	6,341	431	6.3	2,094
30 to 34 years	9,951	7,564	76.0	7,100	71.4	80	7,021	463	6.1	2,387
35 to 44 years	22,413	17,261	77.0	16,492	73.6	188	16,304	769	4.5	5,152
35 to 39 years	10,889	8,253	75.8	7,834	71.9	87	7,747	419	5.1	2,636
40 to 44 years	11,524	9,008	78.2	8,658	75.1	101	8,557	350	3.9	2,516
45 to 54 years	19,813	15,135	76.4	14,695	74.2	169	14,525	441	2.9	4,678
45 to 49 years	10,543	8,269	78.4	8,004	75.9	87	7,917	265	3.2	2,274
50 to 54 years	9,269	6,866	74.1	6,691	72.2	82	6,608	175	2.6	2,404
55 to 64 years	12,879	6,860	53.3	6,664	51.7	118	6,545	196	2.9	6,019
55 to 59 years	7,156	4,431	61.9	4,286	59.9	62	4,224	145	3.3	2,725
60 to 64 years	5,723	2,429	42.4	2,378	41.5	57	2,321	51	2.1	3,294
65 years and over	18,873	1,835	9.7	1,789	9.5	84	1,705	46	2.5	17,038
65 to 69 years	5,022	1,020	20.3	991	19.7	36	956	28	2.8	4,002
70 to 74 years	4,697	503	10.7	487	10.4	32	455	16	3.1	4,194
75 years and over	9,155	312	3.4	310	3.4	15	295	2	.7	8,842

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A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	November 2001									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
WHITE										
16 years and over	176,500	118,168	67.0	112,649	63.8	2,790	109,859	5,519	4.7	58,332
16 to 19 years	12,848	6,508	50.7	5,613	43.7	188	5,425	894	13.7	6,340
16 to 17 years	6,379	2,491	39.0	2,093	32.8	77	2,016	398	16.0	3,888
18 to 19 years	6,469	4,017	62.1	3,521	54.4	111	3,409	496	12.4	2,452
20 to 24 years	15,199	11,915	78.4	11,054	72.7	257	10,797	861	7.2	3,283
25 to 54 years	98,138	82,791	84.4	79,576	81.1	1,640	77,936	3,214	3.9	15,347
25 to 34 years	29,438	24,932	84.7	23,750	80.7	447	23,303	1,181	4.7	4,506
25 to 29 years	13,817	11,670	84.5	11,073	80.1	193	10,880	596	5.1	2,148
30 to 34 years	15,620	13,262	84.9	12,677	81.2	254	12,423	585	4.4	2,358
35 to 44 years	36,234	30,891	85.3	29,712	82.0	644	29,069	1,179	3.8	5,343
35 to 39 years	17,417	14,733	84.6	14,114	81.0	314	13,800	619	4.2	2,684
40 to 44 years	18,818	16,159	85.9	15,599	82.9	330	15,269	560	3.5	2,659
45 to 54 years	32,466	26,968	83.1	26,113	80.4	550	25,564	854	3.2	5,498
45 to 49 years	17,197	14,608	84.9	14,129	82.2	301	13,828	479	3.3	2,590
50 to 54 years	15,269	12,360	80.9	11,984	78.5	249	11,736	375	3.0	2,909
55 to 64 years	21,211	13,120	61.9	12,713	59.9	370	12,343	407	3.1	8,091
55 to 59 years	11,882	8,437	71.0	8,180	68.8	177	8,003	257	3.0	3,445
60 to 64 years	9,329	4,684	50.2	4,533	48.6	193	4,340	151	3.2	4,646
65 years and over	29,105	3,834	13.2	3,693	12.7	334	3,359	142	3.7	25,271
65 to 69 years	7,951	2,033	25.6	1,965	24.7	154	1,811	68	3.4	5,918
70 to 74 years	7,456	1,078	14.5	1,030	13.8	103	926	48	4.4	6,379
75 years and over	13,698	724	5.3	698	5.1	76	621	26	3.6	12,974
Men										
16 years and over	85,741	63,958	74.6	60,822	70.9	2,003	58,820	3,136	4.9	21,783
16 to 19 years	6,565	3,272	49.8	2,742	41.8	149	2,594	530	16.2	3,293
16 to 17 years	3,283	1,232	37.5	993	30.2	60	932	240	19.4	2,050
18 to 19 years	3,282	2,040	62.1	1,750	53.3	88	1,661	290	14.2	1,242
20 to 24 years	7,655	6,346	82.9	5,813	75.9	190	5,624	533	8.4	1,309
25 to 54 years	48,755	44,979	92.3	43,262	88.7	1,158	42,104	1,717	3.8	3,776
25 to 34 years	14,623	13,690	93.6	13,132	89.8	319	12,813	559	4.1	932
25 to 29 years	6,866	6,364	92.7	6,068	88.4	134	5,934	296	4.6	502
30 to 34 years	7,757	7,327	94.5	7,064	91.1	185	6,879	263	3.6	430
35 to 44 years	18,086	16,935	93.6	16,295	90.1	458	15,837	640	3.8	1,151
35 to 39 years	8,683	8,160	94.0	7,843	90.3	230	7,613	317	3.9	522
40 to 44 years	9,404	8,775	93.3	8,452	89.9	228	8,224	323	3.7	629
45 to 54 years	16,046	14,354	89.5	13,835	86.2	381	13,454	519	3.6	1,693
45 to 49 years	8,536	7,799	91.4	7,524	88.1	215	7,309	275	3.5	737
50 to 54 years	7,510	6,555	87.3	6,311	84.0	166	6,145	244	3.7	956
55 to 64 years	10,250	7,151	69.8	6,901	67.3	254	6,647	249	3.5	3,099
55 to 59 years	5,777	4,576	79.2	4,436	76.8	118	4,318	140	3.1	1,201
60 to 64 years	4,473	2,575	57.6	2,466	55.1	137	2,329	109	4.2	1,898
65 years and over	12,516	2,210	17.7	2,103	16.8	252	1,851	106	4.8	10,306
65 to 69 years	3,714	1,144	30.8	1,095	29.5	118	977	49	4.3	2,570
70 to 74 years	3,370	617	18.3	583	17.3	73	510	34	5.5	2,754
75 years and over	5,432	449	8.3	425	7.8	61	364	23	5.2	4,983
Women										
16 years and over	90,760	54,210	59.7	51,827	57.1	787	51,039	2,383	4.4	36,550
16 to 19 years	6,283	3,236	51.5	2,871	45.7	40	2,831	365	11.3	3,047
16 to 17 years	3,096	1,258	40.6	1,100	35.5	17	1,083	158	12.6	1,838
18 to 19 years	3,187	1,977	62.0	1,771	55.6	23	1,748	207	10.4	1,209
20 to 24 years	7,544	5,569	73.8	5,241	69.5	68	5,173	328	5.9	1,975
25 to 54 years	49,383	37,811	76.6	36,314	73.5	483	35,832	1,497	4.0	11,571
25 to 34 years	14,815	11,241	75.9	10,619	71.7	129	10,490	623	5.5	3,574
25 to 29 years	6,952	5,306	76.3	5,005	72.0	59	4,946	301	5.7	1,646
30 to 34 years	7,863	5,935	75.5	5,613	71.4	70	5,544	322	5.4	1,928
35 to 44 years	18,148	13,956	76.9	13,417	73.9	185	13,232	539	3.9	4,192
35 to 39 years	8,734	6,572	75.3	6,271	71.8	84	6,187	302	4.6	2,161
40 to 44 years	9,414	7,384	78.4	7,146	75.9	101	7,045	237	3.2	2,031
45 to 54 years	16,419	12,614	76.8	12,279	74.8	169	12,110	335	2.7	3,806
45 to 49 years	8,661	6,809	78.6	6,605	76.3	86	6,519	204	3.0	1,852
50 to 54 years	7,758	5,805	74.8	5,673	73.1	82	5,591	132	2.3	1,953
55 to 64 years	10,962	5,970	54.5	5,811	53.0	115	5,696	158	2.6	4,992
55 to 59 years	6,105	3,861	63.2	3,744	61.3	60	3,685	117	3.0	2,244
60 to 64 years	4,856	2,108	43.4	2,067	42.6	56	2,011	41	2.0	2,748
65 years and over	16,589	1,624	9.8	1,589	9.6	82	1,508	35	2.2	14,964
65 to 69 years	4,237	889	21.0	870	20.5	36	834	19	2.1	3,348
70 to 74 years	4,086	461	11.3	447	10.9	31	416	14	3.0	3,625
75 years and over	8,266	275	3.3	273	3.3	15	257	2	.8	7,991

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A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	November 2001									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
BLACK										
16 years and over	25,720	16,729	65.0	15,127	58.8	125	15,002	1,602	9.6	8,991
16 to 19 years	2,493	909	36.4	620	24.9	–	620	289	31.8	1,585
16 to 17 years	1,236	273	22.1	205	16.6	–	205	68	25.0	963
18 to 19 years	1,257	636	50.6	415	33.0	–	415	220	34.6	622
20 to 24 years	2,769	1,905	68.8	1,551	56.0	16	1,535	354	18.6	864
25 to 54 years	15,183	12,266	80.8	11,384	75.0	75	11,309	883	7.2	2,916
25 to 34 years	5,089	4,254	83.6	3,856	75.8	23	3,833	398	9.4	835
25 to 29 years	2,463	2,034	82.6	1,831	74.3	9	1,822	203	10.0	429
30 to 34 years	2,626	2,220	84.5	2,025	77.1	14	2,011	195	8.8	406
35 to 44 years	5,686	4,685	82.4	4,353	76.6	32	4,321	331	7.1	1,001
35 to 39 years	2,832	2,369	83.6	2,189	77.3	20	2,169	179	7.6	464
40 to 44 years	2,853	2,316	81.2	2,164	75.8	12	2,152	152	6.6	537
45 to 54 years	4,408	3,328	75.5	3,174	72.0	20	3,155	154	4.6	1,080
45 to 49 years	2,469	1,921	77.8	1,840	74.5	18	1,822	80	4.2	548
50 to 54 years	1,939	1,407	72.6	1,334	68.8	2	1,332	73	5.2	531
55 to 64 years	2,468	1,282	51.9	1,222	49.5	26	1,196	60	4.7	1,186
55 to 59 years	1,362	838	61.5	801	58.8	8	793	36	4.3	525
60 to 64 years	1,106	444	40.2	421	38.1	18	403	23	5.2	661
65 years and over	2,807	367	13.1	350	12.5	8	343	16	4.4	2,440
65 to 69 years	1,010	207	20.5	196	19.4	2	194	11	5.4	803
70 to 74 years	746	89	11.9	84	11.2	4	80	5	5.7	657
75 years and over	1,051	71	6.8	71	6.8	2	69	–	–	980
Men										
16 years and over	11,545	7,862	68.1	7,106	61.5	113	6,993	756	9.6	3,683
16 to 19 years	1,226	438	35.7	302	24.6	–	302	136	31.1	788
16 to 17 years	607	116	19.2	81	13.3	–	81	35	30.5	491
18 to 19 years	619	322	52.0	221	35.7	–	221	101	31.3	297
20 to 24 years	1,268	851	67.1	675	53.2	11	663	177	20.8	417
25 to 54 years	6,868	5,736	83.5	5,333	77.6	69	5,264	403	7.0	1,132
25 to 34 years	2,272	1,957	86.1	1,785	78.6	17	1,768	172	8.8	315
25 to 29 years	1,086	919	84.6	833	76.7	9	824	86	9.4	167
30 to 34 years	1,186	1,038	87.5	952	80.3	8	944	86	8.3	148
35 to 44 years	2,606	2,237	85.8	2,080	79.8	32	2,048	157	7.0	369
35 to 39 years	1,291	1,122	86.9	1,033	80.0	20	1,013	90	8.0	169
40 to 44 years	1,315	1,115	84.8	1,048	79.7	12	1,035	67	6.0	200
45 to 54 years	1,990	1,542	77.5	1,468	73.8	20	1,448	74	4.8	448
45 to 49 years	1,127	886	78.7	850	75.4	18	832	36	4.1	240
50 to 54 years	863	656	76.0	618	71.6	32	616	38	5.8	208
55 to 64 years	1,057	629	59.5	595	56.3	26	569	34	5.5	428
55 to 59 years	594	408	68.7	389	65.4	8	380	19	4.7	186
60 to 64 years	463	221	47.8	206	44.5	18	188	15	6.7	242
65 years and over	1,126	207	18.4	202	17.9	6	196	5	2.6	919
65 to 69 years	420	108	25.6	106	25.1	2	104	2	1.8	313
70 to 74 years	326	58	17.8	55	16.8	2	53	3	([1])	268
75 years and over	380	41	10.9	41	10.9	2	39	–	–	338
Women										
16 years and over	14,175	8,867	62.6	8,021	56.6	12	8,009	846	9.5	5,308
16 to 19 years	1,268	471	37.1	318	25.1	–	318	152	32.4	797
16 to 17 years	629	157	24.9	124	19.7	–	124	33	21.0	472
18 to 19 years	639	314	49.2	195	30.5	–	195	120	38.1	324
20 to 24 years	1,501	1,054	70.2	876	58.4	5	872	177	16.8	448
25 to 54 years	8,315	6,530	78.5	6,051	72.8	6	6,045	480	7.3	1,784
25 to 34 years	2,817	2,297	81.5	2,071	73.5	6	2,065	226	9.8	520
25 to 29 years	1,377	1,115	81.0	998	72.5	–	998	117	10.5	262
30 to 34 years	1,440	1,182	82.1	1,073	74.5	6	1,067	109	9.2	258
35 to 44 years	3,080	2,447	79.5	2,273	73.8	–	2,273	174	7.1	632
35 to 39 years	1,541	1,246	80.9	1,157	75.0	–	1,157	90	7.2	295
40 to 44 years	1,538	1,201	78.1	1,116	72.6	–	1,116	85	7.0	337
45 to 54 years	2,418	1,786	73.9	1,707	70.6	–	1,707	80	4.5	632
45 to 49 years	1,342	1,034	77.1	991	73.8	–	991	44	4.2	308
50 to 54 years	1,075	752	69.9	716	66.6	–	716	36	4.7	324
55 to 64 years	1,411	653	46.3	627	44.5	–	627	25	3.9	758
55 to 59 years	768	430	55.9	413	53.7	–	413	17	4.0	339
60 to 64 years	643	223	34.7	215	33.4	–	215	8	3.8	420
65 years and over	1,681	160	9.5	149	8.8	2	147	11	6.9	1,521
65 to 69 years	589	99	16.8	90	15.3	–	90	9	9.3	490
70 to 74 years	420	31	7.3	29	6.9	2	27	2	([1])	389
75 years and over	672	30	4.4	30	4.4	–	30	–	–	642

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
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A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and race	Total		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	210,577	212,767	93,061	94,077	101,533	102,438	15,983	16,252
Civilian labor force	141,025	141,911	71,151	71,738	61,881	62,454	7,994	7,719
Percent of population	67.0	66.7	76.5	76.3	60.9	61.0	50.0	47.5
Employed	135,731	134,359	68,908	68,292	59,868	59,576	6,955	6,491
Agriculture	3,030	2,971	2,099	2,013	722	770	209	188
Nonagricultural industries	132,701	131,388	66,809	66,279	59,146	58,806	6,746	6,303
Unemployed	5,295	7,551	2,243	3,446	2,012	2,878	1,039	1,228
Unemployment rate	3.8	5.3	3.2	4.8	3.3	4.6	13.0	15.9
Not in labor force	69,551	70,856	21,910	22,339	39,652	39,984	7,989	8,532
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,034	176,500	78,475	79,176	83,865	84,477	12,694	12,848
Civilian labor force	117,428	118,168	60,222	60,686	50,527	50,974	6,679	6,508
Percent of population	67.1	67.0	76.7	76.6	60.2	60.3	52.6	50.7
Employed	113,598	112,649	58,594	58,080	49,105	48,956	5,898	5,613
Agriculture	2,790	2,790	1,907	1,854	682	748	201	188
Nonagricultural industries	110,807	109,859	56,688	56,226	48,423	48,208	5,696	5,425
Unemployed	3,830	5,519	1,627	2,606	1,422	2,018	781	894
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.7	2.7	4.3	2.8	4.0	11.7	13.7
Not in labor force	57,606	58,332	18,253	18,490	33,338	33,502	6,015	6,340
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,376	25,720	10,185	10,320	12,729	12,907	2,461	2,493
Civilian labor force	16,798	16,729	7,453	7,424	8,362	8,396	983	909
Percent of population	66.2	65.0	73.2	71.9	65.7	65.1	39.9	36.4
Employed	15,604	15,127	6,964	6,804	7,866	7,703	774	620
Agriculture	160	125	137	113	17	12	6	–
Nonagricultural industries	15,444	15,002	6,827	6,692	7,849	7,690	768	620
Unemployed	1,195	1,602	490	620	496	693	209	289
Unemployment rate	7.1	9.6	6.6	8.3	5.9	8.3	21.2	31.8
Not in labor force	8,577	8,991	2,732	2,896	4,367	4,511	1,479	1,585

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A-16. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	November 2001									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Percent of labor force
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	19,169	9,007	47.0	8,143	1,777	6,366	864	169	695	9.6
16 to 19 years	12,640	5,004	39.6	4,356	443	3,912	649	92	557	13.0
20 to 24 years	6,530	4,002	61.3	3,787	1,334	2,453	215	76	138	5.4
High school	9,374	3,401	36.3	2,849	178	2,671	552	77	475	16.2
College	9,796	5,606	57.2	5,294	1,600	3,694	312	92	220	5.6
Full-time students	8,230	4,283	52.0	4,027	813	3,215	255	74	182	6.0
Part-time students	1,566	1,323	84.5	1,266	787	480	57	18	39	4.3
Men, 16 to 24 years	9,476	4,137	43.7	3,669	915	2,753	469	67	402	11.3
16 to 19 years	6,336	2,315	36.5	1,972	230	1,742	342	32	310	14.8
20 to 24 years	3,140	1,823	58.1	1,697	686	1,011	126	34	92	6.9
High school	4,937	1,681	34.0	1,373	95	1,278	308	38	270	18.3
College	4,539	2,456	54.1	2,296	821	1,475	160	28	132	6.5
Full-time students	3,834	1,861	48.5	1,729	439	1,290	132	21	110	7.1
Part-time students	705	596	84.5	567	382	185	29	7	21	4.8
Women, 16 to 24 years	9,693	4,869	50.2	4,474	862	3,612	395	102	293	8.1
16 to 19 years	6,303	2,690	42.7	2,383	214	2,170	307	60	247	11.4
20 to 24 years	3,390	2,179	64.3	2,091	648	1,442	89	42	46	4.1
High school	4,437	1,720	38.8	1,476	83	1,393	243	39	205	14.1
College	5,257	3,149	59.9	2,998	779	2,219	152	63	88	4.8
Full-time students	4,396	2,422	55.1	2,298	374	1,925	124	52	71	5.1
Part-time students	861	727	84.5	699	405	294	28	11	17	3.9
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,086	7,541	50.0	6,902	1,457	5,445	640	100	540	8.5
16 to 19 years	9,983	4,285	42.9	3,787	384	3,403	498	63	435	11.6
20 to 24 years	5,103	3,256	63.8	3,115	1,073	2,042	142	36	105	4.3
Men	7,506	3,491	46.5	3,114	744	2,369	378	46	332	10.8
Women	7,580	4,050	53.4	3,788	713	3,076	262	54	208	6.5
High school	7,317	2,909	39.8	2,488	159	2,329	421	50	371	14.5
College	7,769	4,632	59.6	4,414	1,298	3,116	218	50	169	4.7
Full-time students	6,534	3,574	54.7	3,397	665	2,732	177	36	141	5.0
Part-time students	1,234	1,058	85.8	1,017	634	383	41	14	28	3.9
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,780	985	35.4	794	239	555	191	63	128	19.4
16 to 19 years	1,853	495	26.7	368	51	318	127	26	101	25.6
20 to 24 years	927	490	52.8	426	189	237	64	38	26	13.1
Men	1,313	401	30.6	326	121	204	76	21	55	18.8
Women	1,467	584	39.8	468	118	350	115	43	73	19.8
High school	1,477	362	24.5	250	13	237	112	26	86	31.0
College	1,303	622	47.8	544	226	317	79	37	41	12.6
Full-time students	1,078	437	40.5	373	119	254	63	33	31	14.5
Part-time students	224	186	82.8	171	108	63	15	4	11	8.2
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,213	922	41.7	807	231	576	114	19	95	12.4
16 to 19 years	1,609	580	36.0	482	85	397	98	14	84	16.9
20 to 24 years	604	342	56.6	326	146	179	16	5	11	4.8
Men	1,093	433	39.6	367	109	258	66	6	60	15.2
Women	1,120	489	43.7	441	123	318	49	13	36	9.9
High school	1,272	381	30.0	292	39	253	90	11	79	23.5
College	941	540	57.4	516	193	323	25	8	17	4.6
Full-time students	710	350	49.3	336	85	251	14	6	8	4.1
Part-time students	231	190	82.3	180	108	72	10	2	8	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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A-16. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	November 2001									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Percent of labor force
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	16,115	13,252	82.2	11,616	9,531	2,084	1,636	1,496	141	12.3
16 to 19 years	3,612	2,715	75.2	2,136	1,419	716	579	507	73	21.3
20 to 24 years	12,503	10,537	84.3	9,480	8,112	1,368	1,057	989	68	10.0
Less than a high school diploma	3,999	2,855	71.4	2,289	1,762	527	566	506	60	19.8
High school graduates, no college	7,130	5,874	82.4	5,099	4,163	936	775	707	68	13.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,522	3,151	89.5	2,931	2,418	514	220	207	13	7.0
College graduates	1,463	1,372	93.8	1,295	1,188	107	76	76	–	5.6
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,215	7,290	88.7	6,325	5,490	835	964	904	60	13.2
16 to 19 years	1,908	1,541	80.8	1,191	841	351	350	312	38	22.7
20 to 24 years	6,307	5,748	91.1	5,134	4,649	485	614	593	21	10.7
Less than a high school diploma	2,270	1,867	82.3	1,502	1,280	222	366	325	40	19.6
High school graduates, no college	3,712	3,315	89.3	2,884	2,486	397	431	413	18	13.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,627	1,531	94.1	1,414	1,229	184	117	116	1	7.7
College graduates	606	576	95.1	526	494	32	50	50	–	8.7
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,899	5,962	75.5	5,290	4,041	1,249	672	591	81	11.3
16 to 19 years	1,704	1,174	68.9	944	578	366	229	195	35	19.5
20 to 24 years	6,196	4,789	77.3	4,346	3,463	883	443	396	46	9.2
Less than a high school diploma	1,729	988	57.1	788	482	306	200	181	19	20.2
High school graduates, no college	3,418	2,559	74.9	2,216	1,677	539	344	294	50	13.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,895	1,620	85.5	1,518	1,188	329	102	91	12	6.3
College graduates	857	796	92.8	769	694	76	26	26	–	3.3
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,960	10,882	84.0	9,766	8,066	1,700	1,116	1,008	108	10.3
16 to 19 years	2,865	2,223	77.6	1,826	1,237	589	396	343	54	17.8
20 to 24 years	10,096	8,659	85.8	7,939	6,828	1,111	720	665	55	8.3
Men	6,713	6,127	91.3	5,442	4,753	689	685	641	44	11.2
Women	6,247	4,754	76.1	4,323	3,313	1,010	431	367	64	9.1
Less than a high school diploma	3,165	2,347	74.1	1,957	1,514	443	390	340	50	16.6
High school graduates, no college	5,665	4,762	84.1	4,252	3,495	757	510	465	45	10.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,897	2,603	89.9	2,452	2,041	411	151	138	13	5.8
College graduates	1,234	1,169	94.8	1,105	1,015	89	65	65	–	5.5
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,483	1,829	73.6	1,377	1,062	315	452	427	25	24.7
16 to 19 years	640	413	64.6	252	141	111	162	147	14	39.1
20 to 24 years	1,843	1,415	76.8	1,125	920	205	290	280	10	20.5
Men	1,181	888	75.2	651	534	116	238	227	11	26.7
Women	1,302	940	72.2	726	527	199	214	200	14	22.8
Less than a high school diploma	718	428	59.6	272	200	72	156	149	8	36.5
High school graduates, no college	1,190	889	74.7	660	508	152	230	212	17	25.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	464	410	88.4	348	267	82	62	62	–	15.1
College graduates	111	101	91.3	97	88	9	4	4	–	4.1
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,175	2,502	78.8	2,222	1,894	327	280	245	35	11.2
16 to 19 years	806	598	74.1	464	331	133	134	110	24	22.4
20 to 24 years	2,370	1,904	80.4	1,758	1,563	195	146	135	11	7.7
Men	1,667	1,552	93.1	1,388	1,268	120	164	144	20	10.6
Women	1,508	950	62.9	834	627	207	116	100	15	12.2
Less than a high school diploma	1,465	1,099	75.0	946	807	138	153	125	27	13.9
High school graduates, no college	1,189	941	79.2	836	719	117	105	101	4	11.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	439	383	87.2	372	317	54	12	8	3	3.1
College graduates	82	79	95.5	68	51	17	10	10	–	13.1

NOTE: In the summer months, the educational attainment levels of youth not enrolled in school are increased by the temporary movement of high school and college students into that group. 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.

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A-17. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Total		Men		Women		White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,889	177,483	83,737	84,630	92,152	92,852	147,438	148,454	20,188	20,457	17,431	18,029
Civilian labor force	118,630	119,652	63,567	64,166	55,062	55,486	98,961	99,745	13,881	13,915	12,272	12,406
Percent of population	67.4	67.4	75.9	75.8	59.8	59.8	67.1	67.2	68.8	68.0	70.4	68.8
Employed	115,276	114,601	61,838	61,461	53,438	53,140	96,537	95,982	13,118	12,956	11,737	11,669
Employment-population ratio	65.5	64.6	73.8	72.6	58.0	57.2	65.5	64.7	65.0	63.3	67.3	64.7
Unemployed	3,354	5,052	1,729	2,705	1,625	2,346	2,424	3,764	763	959	535	737
Unemployment rate	2.8	4.2	2.7	4.2	3.0	4.2	2.4	3.8	5.5	6.9	4.4	5.9
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,851	27,504	13,304	13,044	14,547	14,460	22,396	22,032	4,177	4,121	7,599	7,810
Civilian labor force	12,026	11,997	7,352	7,270	4,674	4,727	9,765	9,756	1,639	1,605	4,655	4,576
Percent of population	43.2	43.6	55.3	55.7	32.1	32.7	43.6	44.3	39.2	39.0	61.3	58.6
Employed	11,242	11,044	6,930	6,728	4,313	4,316	9,214	9,053	1,459	1,412	4,371	4,205
Employment-population ratio	40.4	40.2	52.1	51.6	29.6	29.8	41.1	41.1	34.9	34.3	57.5	53.8
Unemployed	784	954	422	542	361	411	551	703	180	193	285	371
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.9	5.7	7.5	7.7	8.7	5.6	7.2	11.0	12.0	6.1	8.1
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,562	57,400	26,495	26,677	31,066	30,723	48,562	48,441	6,941	6,946	4,908	5,020
Civilian labor force	37,344	36,836	19,863	19,801	17,481	17,035	31,046	30,790	4,906	4,721	3,638	3,578
Percent of population	64.9	64.2	75.0	74.2	56.3	55.4	63.9	63.6	70.7	68.0	74.1	71.3
Employed	36,087	35,069	19,206	18,850	16,881	16,218	30,184	29,486	4,543	4,324	3,491	3,408
Employment-population ratio	62.7	61.1	72.5	70.7	54.3	52.8	62.2	60.9	65.5	62.3	71.1	67.9
Unemployed	1,258	1,767	657	950	601	817	862	1,303	363	397	147	171
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.8	3.3	4.8	3.4	4.8	2.8	4.2	7.4	8.4	4.0	4.8
Less than a bachelor's degree[1]												
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,770	45,353	20,416	20,650	24,354	24,703	37,456	37,823	5,635	5,820	2,982	3,227
Civilian labor force	33,076	33,529	16,534	16,609	16,542	16,920	27,400	27,656	4,469	4,618	2,401	2,607
Percent of population	73.9	73.9	81.0	80.4	67.9	68.5	73.2	73.1	79.3	79.3	80.5	80.8
Employed	32,270	32,203	16,120	15,950	16,150	16,253	26,797	26,692	4,298	4,333	2,317	2,485
Employment-population ratio	72.1	71.0	79.0	77.2	66.3	65.8	71.5	70.6	76.3	74.4	77.7	77.0
Unemployed	806	1,326	413	659	392	667	603	964	171	285	84	122
Unemployment rate	2.4	4.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	3.9	2.2	3.5	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.7
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,259	30,606	14,178	14,395	16,082	16,211	25,172	25,357	3,995	4,167	2,000	2,250
Civilian labor force	21,665	21,951	11,210	11,254	10,455	10,697	17,756	17,917	3,119	3,218	1,598	1,799
Percent of population	71.6	71.7	79.1	78.2	65.0	66.0	70.5	70.7	78.1	77.2	79.9	80.0
Employed	21,079	21,052	10,904	10,830	10,175	10,222	17,331	17,271	2,976	3,010	1,537	1,717
Employment-population ratio	69.7	68.8	76.9	75.2	63.3	63.1	68.8	68.1	74.5	72.2	76.9	76.3
Unemployed	587	899	306	424	281	475	425	646	143	208	60	82
Unemployment rate	2.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	2.7	4.4	2.4	3.6	4.6	6.5	3.8	4.6
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,511	14,747	6,239	6,255	8,272	8,491	12,283	12,466	1,640	1,653	982	977
Civilian labor force	11,411	11,578	5,324	5,355	6,087	6,223	9,644	9,739	1,349	1,399	803	808
Percent of population	78.6	78.5	85.3	85.6	73.6	73.3	78.5	78.1	82.3	84.6	81.8	82.6
Employed	11,192	11,151	5,216	5,120	5,975	6,031	9,467	9,421	1,321	1,322	780	767
Employment-population ratio	77.1	75.6	83.6	81.8	72.2	71.0	77.1	75.6	80.6	80.0	79.4	78.5
Unemployed	219	427	107	236	112	192	177	318	28	77	23	40
Unemployment rate	1.9	3.7	2.0	4.4	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.1	5.5	2.9	5.0
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,706	47,225	23,522	24,259	22,184	22,966	39,025	40,159	3,435	3,570	1,942	1,972
Civilian labor force	36,184	37,290	19,819	20,486	16,365	16,804	30,749	31,544	2,866	2,971	1,578	1,645
Percent of population	79.2	79.0	84.3	84.4	73.8	73.2	78.8	78.5	83.4	83.2	81.2	83.4
Employed	35,676	36,285	19,582	19,933	16,094	16,352	30,341	30,751	2,818	2,887	1,558	1,572
Employment-population ratio	78.1	76.8	83.2	82.2	72.5	71.2	77.7	76.6	82.0	80.9	80.2	79.7
Unemployed	507	1,005	237	553	271	452	408	794	48	84	20	73
Unemployment rate	1.4	2.7	1.2	2.7	1.7	2.7	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.3	4.4

[1] Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

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.

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A-18. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, and race

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	November 2001									
	Employed[1]								Unemployed	
	Full-time workers				Part-time workers					
	Total	At work		Not at work	Total	At work[2]		Not at work	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work
		35 hours or more	1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for noneconomic reasons			
TOTAL										
Total, 16 years and over	110,439	95,273	12,216	2,950	23,920	2,512	20,244	1,165	6,124	1,428
16 to 19 years	1,863	1,576	242	45	4,629	307	4,194	127	599	630
16 to 17 years	191	161	30	–	2,207	43	2,099	65	76	408
18 to 19 years	1,672	1,415	212	45	2,422	264	2,096	62	522	221
20 years and over	108,576	93,698	11,973	2,905	19,292	2,206	16,049	1,037	5,525	798
20 to 24 years	9,446	8,260	975	210	3,821	477	3,201	143	1,066	206
25 years and over	99,130	85,437	10,998	2,695	15,471	1,728	12,848	894	4,459	592
25 to 54 years	84,992	73,607	9,207	2,178	10,976	1,520	8,862	594	3,989	403
55 years and over	14,138	11,831	1,791	516	4,495	208	3,986	301	470	189
Men, 16 years and over	63,730	56,087	6,023	1,620	7,725	1,120	6,313	292	3,490	648
16 to 19 years	1,071	928	118	24	2,093	166	1,888	39	344	348
20 years and over	62,659	55,159	5,905	1,595	5,633	954	4,425	253	3,146	300
20 to 24 years	5,335	4,749	493	93	1,496	214	1,247	36	627	113
25 years and over	57,325	50,410	5,412	1,503	4,136	741	3,178	217	2,518	187
25 to 54 years	48,982	43,331	4,469	1,181	2,299	646	1,553	100	2,205	83
55 years and over	8,343	7,079	943	322	1,837	95	1,625	117	313	104
Women, 16 years and over	46,709	39,186	6,192	1,330	16,195	1,392	13,930	872	2,634	779
16 to 19 years	792	648	124	20	2,536	141	2,306	88	255	281
20 years and over	45,917	38,539	6,068	1,310	13,659	1,251	11,624	784	2,380	498
20 to 24 years	4,111	3,512	482	118	2,325	264	1,954	107	439	93
25 years and over	41,806	35,027	5,586	1,192	11,334	988	9,669	677	1,941	405
25 to 54 years	36,011	30,275	4,738	997	8,677	874	7,309	494	1,784	320
55 years and over	5,795	4,752	849	195	2,658	114	2,361	183	157	85
White										
Men, 16 years and over	54,286	47,743	5,198	1,346	6,536	831	5,460	244	2,600	536
16 to 19 years	942	805	112	24	1,801	130	1,635	36	248	282
20 years and over	53,345	46,938	5,086	1,321	4,735	702	3,825	208	2,352	255
20 to 24 years	4,556	4,055	430	70	1,258	173	1,057	28	439	94
25 years and over	48,789	42,883	4,656	1,251	3,477	528	2,769	180	1,913	160
25 to 54 years	41,431	36,647	3,809	975	1,831	459	1,293	78	1,649	69
55 years and over	7,358	6,236	846	277	1,646	69	1,476	102	264	92
Women, 16 years and over	37,787	31,628	5,132	1,027	14,040	1,044	12,230	766	1,775	608
16 to 19 years	679	556	107	16	2,191	114	1,997	81	158	207
20 years and over	37,107	31,071	5,024	1,012	11,848	930	10,233	685	1,617	402
20 to 24 years	3,346	2,871	387	88	1,895	216	1,595	84	262	66
25 years and over	33,761	28,200	4,637	923	9,954	714	8,638	602	1,354	336
25 to 54 years	28,780	24,131	3,884	764	7,535	621	6,482	432	1,237	260
55 years and over	4,982	4,069	753	159	2,419	94	2,155	170	118	75
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,304	5,610	506	188	802	213	554	36	676	80
16 to 19 years	104	102	2	–	198	31	164	2	87	49
20 years and over	6,200	5,508	504	188	604	181	389	34	589	31
20 to 24 years	552	501	42	8	123	29	94	–	160	17
25 years and over	5,648	5,006	462	180	481	152	296	34	429	14
25 to 54 years	5,010	4,464	400	146	323	131	174	18	397	6
55 years and over	639	542	62	35	158	21	122	16	31	9
Women, 16 years and over	6,544	5,538	764	242	1,477	254	1,147	76	701	145
16 to 19 years	88	72	13	2	231	24	200	7	85	67
20 years and over	6,457	5,467	751	239	1,246	230	947	70	615	78
20 to 24 years	558	463	74	21	319	39	257	22	158	20
25 years and over	5,899	5,004	677	218	928	190	690	47	458	58
25 to 54 years	5,301	4,501	611	189	750	177	532	41	430	50
55 years and over	598	503	67	29	178	13	158	7	28	9

[1] Employed persons are classified as full- or part-time workers based on their usual weekly hours at all jobs regardless of the number of hours they are at work during the reference week. Persons absent from work also are classified according to their usual status.

[2] Includes some persons at work 35 hours or more classified by their reason for working part time.

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A-19. Employed persons by occupation, sex, and age

(In thousands)

Occupation	Total		Men				Women			
	16 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over		16 years and over		20 years and over	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
Total	135,731	134,359	72,371	71,456	68,908	68,292	63,360	62,904	59,868	59,576
Managerial and professional specialty	41,296	42,031	20,618	20,813	20,457	20,661	20,678	21,218	20,477	21,049
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,714	20,293	10,638	10,760	10,576	10,704	9,076	9,533	9,027	9,471
Officials and administrators, public administration	741	799	340	429	340	429	401	370	401	370
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	13,976	14,388	8,089	8,286	8,039	8,234	5,887	6,102	5,843	6,052
Management-related occupations	4,997	5,106	2,208	2,046	2,197	2,041	2,788	3,060	2,783	3,048
Professional specialty	21,583	21,737	9,981	10,052	9,881	9,957	11,602	11,685	11,451	11,578
Engineers	2,057	2,128	1,894	1,915	1,889	1,910	163	213	163	213
Mathematical and computer scientists	2,105	2,115	1,459	1,491	1,449	1,489	646	624	644	623
Natural scientists	594	553	390	373	390	373	204	180	204	180
Health diagnosing occupations	994	1,098	711	777	711	773	283	321	283	321
Health assessment and treating occupations	3,058	3,106	476	450	476	443	2,582	2,656	2,581	2,656
Teachers, college and university	1,037	1,061	561	617	553	614	475	444	464	439
Teachers, except college and university	5,555	5,532	1,387	1,347	1,351	1,307	4,168	4,185	4,092	4,139
Lawyers and judges	977	1,053	665	739	665	739	312	314	312	314
Other professional specialty occupations	5,206	5,091	2,437	2,344	2,397	2,308	2,769	2,747	2,708	2,692
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,677	38,602	14,302	13,900	13,405	13,111	25,376	24,703	23,560	22,983
Technicians and related support	4,416	4,371	2,152	1,964	2,107	1,917	2,264	2,407	2,231	2,368
Health technologists and technicians	1,801	1,842	379	329	376	317	1,421	1,513	1,406	1,486
Engineering and science technicians	1,251	1,265	921	899	899	871	330	365	315	358
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,364	1,265	851	736	833	730	513	529	510	525
Sales occupations	16,554	15,769	8,218	7,964	7,622	7,391	8,336	7,805	7,171	6,713
Supervisors and proprietors	4,909	4,678	2,934	2,774	2,917	2,745	1,975	1,904	1,953	1,867
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,987	2,899	1,567	1,617	1,531	1,599	1,420	1,282	1,378	1,251
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,635	1,348	1,189	1,026	1,180	1,026	446	322	438	308
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,911	6,762	2,492	2,524	1,958	1,998	4,419	4,238	3,329	3,230
Sales-related occupations	111	82	35	23	35	23	76	58	73	58
Administrative support, including clerical	18,708	18,462	3,932	3,972	3,676	3,803	14,776	14,490	14,158	13,901
Supervisors	667	712	260	238	260	238	407	475	405	467
Computer equipment operators	312	264	160	113	152	112	152	151	150	148
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,185	3,028	69	86	65	80	3,116	2,942	3,012	2,869
Financial records processing	2,328	2,159	215	186	209	182	2,112	1,973	2,091	1,952
Mail and message distributing	987	981	577	588	562	583	410	393	404	376
Other administrative support, including clerical	11,231	11,317	2,651	2,761	2,427	2,607	8,580	8,556	8,098	8,089
Service occupations	18,429	18,436	7,440	7,389	6,417	6,491	10,989	11,047	9,781	9,872
Private household	706	685	34	21	32	18	672	665	611	594
Protective service	2,302	2,545	1,839	2,014	1,800	1,962	464	532	437	510
Service, except private household and protective	15,421	15,205	5,567	5,354	4,584	4,511	9,853	9,851	8,733	8,769
Food service	6,549	6,272	2,813	2,765	2,063	2,091	3,736	3,507	2,931	2,775
Health service	2,646	2,717	292	337	267	320	2,354	2,380	2,259	2,297
Cleaning and building service	3,227	3,124	1,786	1,693	1,689	1,622	1,440	1,431	1,348	1,342
Personal service	3,000	3,092	676	558	564	478	2,323	2,533	2,196	2,356
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,767	14,620	13,414	13,404	13,104	13,112	1,353	1,216	1,327	1,187
Mechanics and repairers	4,749	4,673	4,476	4,416	4,412	4,328	273	257	266	246
Construction trades	6,140	6,329	5,977	6,174	5,785	5,998	163	155	156	150
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,878	3,619	2,961	2,815	2,907	2,786	917	804	905	791
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,466	17,581	14,080	13,482	13,191	12,638	4,386	4,099	4,190	3,896
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,273	6,479	4,600	4,194	4,466	4,074	2,673	2,285	2,594	2,213
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,673	5,548	5,075	4,951	4,980	4,869	598	597	581	582
Motor vehicle operators	4,400	4,313	3,870	3,764	3,796	3,698	530	550	513	535
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,273	1,235	1,205	1,187	1,184	1,172	68	47	68	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,520	5,553	4,405	4,336	3,744	3,694	1,115	1,217	1,015	1,101
Construction laborers	1,051	1,082	1,009	1,048	953	968	42	34	41	29
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,469	4,471	3,396	3,288	2,791	2,726	1,073	1,182	974	1,072
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,095	3,090	2,516	2,469	2,335	2,280	579	621	532	588
Farm operators and managers	1,040	1,103	772	824	766	817	268	279	266	279
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,055	1,987	1,744	1,644	1,568	1,464	311	342	266	309

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A-20. Employed persons by occupation, race, and sex

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	135,731	134,359	72,371	71,456	63,360	62,904
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.4	31.3	28.5	29.1	32.6	33.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.5	15.1	14.7	15.1	14.3	15.2
Professional specialty	15.9	16.2	13.8	14.1	18.3	18.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.2	28.7	19.8	19.5	40.0	39.3
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.6	3.8
Sales occupations	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.1	13.2	12.4
Administrative support, including clerical	13.8	13.7	5.4	5.6	23.3	23.0
Service occupations	13.6	13.7	10.3	10.3	17.3	17.6
Private household	.5	.5	–	([1])	1.1	1.1
Protective service	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.8	.7	.8
Service, except private household and protective	11.4	11.3	7.7	7.5	15.6	15.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.9	10.9	18.5	18.8	2.1	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.6	13.1	19.5	18.9	6.9	6.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	4.8	6.4	5.9	4.2	3.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.2	4.1	7.0	6.9	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.1	4.1	6.1	6.1	1.8	1.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.5	.9	1.0
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	113,598	112,649	61,562	60,822	52,036	51,827
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.6	32.1	29.4	29.7	34.1	34.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.3	15.8	15.5	15.8	15.1	15.8
Professional specialty	16.2	16.4	13.8	14.0	19.0	19.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.1	28.7	19.7	19.4	40.2	39.5
Technicians and related support	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.9
Sales occupations	12.5	11.9	11.8	11.5	13.4	12.4
Administrative support, including clerical	13.4	13.5	5.0	5.2	23.5	23.2
Service occupations	12.3	12.6	9.2	9.4	16.0	16.3
Private household	.5	.5	–	([1])	1.1	1.1
Protective service	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	.6	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.3	10.3	6.8	6.7	14.4	14.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.4	11.5	19.4	19.7	2.0	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.1	12.6	18.7	18.1	6.6	6.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	4.6	6.1	5.6	3.9	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.0	6.7	6.7	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	4.0	5.8	5.7	1.8	1.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.5	2.5	3.7	3.7	1.0	1.2
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,604	15,127	7,331	7,106	8,273	8,024
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.5	23.6	26.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.4	10.2	8.5	9.2	10.2	11.1
Professional specialty	11.6	12.8	9.6	10.2	13.4	15.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30.3	29.6	18.9	18.5	40.4	39.5
Technicians and related support	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.1	4.2	3.6
Sales occupations	10.0	10.2	7.8	8.1	11.9	12.0
Administrative support, including clerical	16.8	16.5	8.4	8.3	24.3	23.9
Service occupations	21.9	21.6	18.4	18.2	25.1	24.5
Private household	.5	.4	–	–	1.0	.8
Protective service	3.2	3.7	4.8	5.8	1.8	1.9
Service, except private household and protective	18.2	17.4	13.5	12.4	22.3	21.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.6	7.2	13.7	13.6	2.2	1.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17.9	17.5	28.5	28.2	8.5	8.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.8	6.2	8.7	8.0	5.1	4.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.9	5.9	10.8	10.6	1.5	1.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.2	5.5	9.1	9.6	1.9	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.3	1.0	2.4	2.0	.2	.2

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

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A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	November 2001												
	Total employed	Managerial and professional specialty		Technical, sales, and administrative support			Service occupations		Precision production, craft, and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers			Farming, forestry, and fishing
		Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerical	Private household	Other service[1]		Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	
Agriculture	2,971	76	95	57	25	155	–	10	38	9	61	8	2,436
Mining	547	47	46	20	15	67	–	6	186	39	103	20	–
Construction	9,760	1,350	174	62	97	468	–	26	5,737	94	554	1,170	28
Manufacturing	18,187	2,838	1,894	610	673	1,688	–	278	3,482	5,101	592	975	56
Durable goods	11,010	1,722	1,158	402	256	963	–	135	2,443	3,067	304	510	51
Nondurable goods	7,177	1,116	737	209	417	726	–	144	1,039	2,034	288	464	5
Transportation and public utilities	9,850	1,399	652	372	356	2,370	–	298	1,267	93	2,400	634	9
Wholesale and retail trade	27,670	2,713	657	257	11,263	2,352	–	5,388	1,404	318	1,145	2,059	113
Wholesale trade	4,850	634	181	47	1,933	629	–	49	289	120	490	408	71
Retail trade	22,820	2,079	476	210	9,331	1,723	–	5,339	1,115	198	656	1,652	42
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,734	2,819	354	169	2,187	2,690	–	266	154	16	2	10	66
Services	50,537	7,665	16,772	2,604	1,134	7,443	685	9,684	2,133	785	658	626	348
Private households	789	9	8	3	–	3	685	56	3	–	4	8	12
Other service industries	49,747	7,656	16,764	2,601	1,134	7,441	–	9,628	2,131	785	654	618	336
Professional services	34,030	4,733	14,427	2,202	180	5,543	–	5,770	450	158	363	111	94
Public administration	6,103	1,387	1,094	221	18	1,228	–	1,793	220	25	33	51	34

[1] Includes protective service, not shown separately.

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A-22. Employed persons in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age, sex, and class of worker

(In thousands)

Age and sex	November 2001									
	Agriculture			Nonagricultural industries						
				Wage and salary workers						
	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Private industries			Government	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
					Total	Private household workers	Other private industries			
Total, 16 years and over	1,753	1,208	11	122,859	103,503	772	102,730	19,356	8,450	79
16 to 19 years	158	26	4	6,232	6,019	78	5,941	213	64	6
16 to 17 years	58	15	4	2,296	2,249	36	2,212	47	25	–
18 to 19 years	100	11	–	3,936	3,770	42	3,729	165	40	6
20 to 24 years	228	42	4	12,744	11,604	106	11,498	1,140	243	7
25 to 34 years	368	119	3	27,558	23,836	110	23,725	3,722	1,380	8
35 to 44 years	433	252	–	32,742	27,524	176	27,348	5,217	2,374	12
45 to 54 years	304	279	1	27,845	21,886	151	21,735	5,959	2,266	25
55 to 64 years	174	235	–	12,537	9,925	109	9,816	2,612	1,510	14
65 years and over	86	257	–	3,202	2,709	41	2,667	493	613	6
Men, 16 years and over	1,258	896	7	64,129	55,735	49	55,686	8,394	5,144	22
16 to 19 years	120	24	4	2,978	2,888	7	2,880	91	33	3
16 to 17 years	44	13	4	1,052	1,039	4	1,035	13	9	–
18 to 19 years	77	11	–	1,926	1,848	3	1,845	78	24	3
20 to 24 years	165	33	2	6,465	6,008	6	6,001	457	158	7
25 to 34 years	259	91	1	14,796	13,184	10	13,174	1,612	785	3
35 to 44 years	311	186	–	17,393	15,113	10	15,103	2,280	1,429	2
45 to 54 years	213	202	–	14,210	11,667	4	11,663	2,543	1,397	5
55 to 64 years	131	159	–	6,558	5,381	8	5,372	1,177	956	1
65 years and over	59	201	–	1,729	1,495	2	1,493	233	387	–
Women, 16 years and over	495	311	4	58,731	47,768	723	47,044	10,963	3,306	57
16 to 19 years	38	2	–	3,253	3,131	71	3,061	122	31	3
16 to 17 years	15	2	–	1,244	1,209	33	1,177	34	15	–
18 to 19 years	23	–	–	2,010	1,922	38	1,884	88	16	3
20 to 24 years	63	8	1	6,279	5,596	99	5,497	683	85	–
25 to 34 years	109	27	2	12,761	10,652	100	10,551	2,110	596	5
35 to 44 years	122	65	–	15,349	12,412	166	12,246	2,937	945	10
45 to 54 years	92	77	1	13,635	10,219	147	10,072	3,416	870	20
55 to 64 years	43	75	–	5,979	4,544	101	4,443	1,435	554	13
65 years and over	28	56	–	1,473	1,213	39	1,174	260	226	6

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A-23. Persons at work in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by hours of work

Hours of work	November 2001					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	130,245	2,853	127,392	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	34,280	894	33,386	26.3	31.3	26.2
1 to 4 hours	1,275	68	1,207	1.0	2.4	.9
5 to 14 hours	5,117	214	4,902	3.9	7.5	3.8
15 to 29 hours	16,152	407	15,745	12.4	14.3	12.4
30 to 34 hours	11,737	204	11,532	9.0	7.2	9.1
35 hours and over	95,965	1,959	94,006	73.7	68.7	73.8
35 to 39 hours	8,666	171	8,495	6.7	6.0	6.7
40 hours	50,910	780	50,130	39.1	27.3	39.4
41 hours and over	36,388	1,008	35,380	27.9	35.3	27.8
41 to 48 hours	13,198	198	13,000	10.1	6.9	10.2
49 to 59 hours	13,497	295	13,203	10.4	10.3	10.4
60 hours and over	9,692	515	9,177	7.4	18.1	7.2
Average hours, total at work	38.8	40.3	38.7	–	–	–
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	42.6	46.8	42.6	–	–	–

A-24. Persons at work 1 to 34 hours in all and nonagricultural industries by reason for working less than 35 hours and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	November 2001					
	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time
Total, 16 years and over	34,280	12,216	22,065	33,386	11,953	21,433
Economic reasons	4,042	1,649	2,392	3,837	1,523	2,314
Slack work or business conditions	2,729	1,444	1,285	2,600	1,366	1,235
Could only find part-time work	1,052	–	1,052	1,035	–	1,035
Seasonal work	182	126	56	124	79	44
Job started or ended during week	79	79	–	78	78	–
Noneconomic reasons	30,239	10,566	19,672	29,549	10,431	19,118
Child-care problems	802	91	711	797	91	706
Other family or personal obligations	5,505	693	4,812	5,374	681	4,693
Health or medical limitations	759	–	759	733	–	733
In school or training	6,978	55	6,923	6,850	55	6,795
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,971	–	1,971	1,848	–	1,848
Vacation or personal day	3,035	3,035	–	3,008	3,008	–
Holiday, legal or religious	4,426	4,426	–	4,382	4,382	–
Weather-related curtailment	141	141	–	123	123	–
All other reasons	6,621	2,125	4,496	6,433	2,090	4,343
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	23.3	24.3	22.7	23.5	24.6	22.7
Other reasons	22.1	27.0	19.5	22.2	27.1	19.5

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A-25. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry and class of worker	November 2001							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over	127,392	33,386	3,837	10,431	19,118	94,006	38.7	42.6
Wage and salary workers	119,309	30,790	3,405	9,930	17,455	88,519	38.7	42.4
Mining	513	53	10	27	16	460	47.9	48.8
Construction	7,965	1,500	367	718	415	6,465	40.4	41.8
Manufacturing	17,299	2,208	347	1,167	694	15,091	41.7	42.7
Durable goods	10,502	1,296	177	769	350	9,206	41.9	42.7
Nondurable goods	6,797	912	171	397	344	5,885	41.3	42.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,071	1,650	229	785	636	7,421	41.3	43.3
Wholesale and retail trade	25,521	8,613	1,140	1,140	6,333	16,909	36.6	43.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,872	1,741	81	883	777	6,131	39.6	41.8
Service industries	45,162	13,442	1,201	3,930	8,310	31,721	37.5	42.0
Private households	755	417	76	25	316	338	29.4	39.9
All other industries	44,407	13,025	1,126	3,905	7,994	31,382	37.7	42.1
Public administration	5,906	1,583	29	1,280	274	4,323	40.0	41.0
Self-employed workers	8,005	2,551	428	498	1,624	5,454	39.2	45.6
Unpaid family workers	79	46	4	2	39	33	31.2	([1])

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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A-26. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, race, and marital status	November 2001							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	127,392	33,386	3,837	10,431	19,118	94,006	38.7	42.6
16 to 19 years	6,134	4,579	355	169	4,056	1,554	23.5	39.2
16 to 17 years	2,256	2,093	55	17	2,021	162	17.2	37.8
18 to 19 years	3,878	2,486	300	152	2,035	1,392	27.1	39.3
20 years and over	121,259	28,807	3,482	10,262	15,063	92,451	39.5	42.6
20 to 24 years	12,648	4,478	635	762	3,082	8,170	35.2	41.0
25 years and over	108,610	24,329	2,848	9,500	11,981	84,281	40.0	42.8
25 to 54 years	91,505	18,780	2,448	7,978	8,354	72,726	40.6	42.9
55 years and over	17,105	5,549	400	1,522	3,628	11,555	36.9	42.1
Men, 16 years and over	67,449	12,701	1,903	4,919	5,879	54,748	41.4	43.9
16 to 19 years	2,951	2,058	192	71	1,795	893	25.1	40.1
16 to 17 years	1,030	946	17	6	923	84	17.8	40.1
18 to 19 years	1,921	1,112	176	65	872	809	29.0	40.2
20 years and over	64,498	10,643	1,711	4,848	4,084	53,855	42.2	44.0
20 to 24 years	6,509	1,864	333	331	1,200	4,645	37.3	41.8
25 years and over	57,989	8,778	1,377	4,517	2,884	49,210	42.7	44.2
25 to 54 years	48,770	6,375	1,177	3,739	1,458	42,395	43.4	44.3
55 years and over	9,219	2,404	200	778	1,426	6,815	39.2	43.2
Women, 16 years and over	59,943	20,686	1,934	5,512	13,239	39,258	35.7	40.7
16 to 19 years	3,182	2,521	163	98	2,260	661	22.0	37.9
16 to 17 years	1,225	1,148	39	11	1,098	78	16.7	35.6
18 to 19 years	1,957	1,374	124	87	1,163	583	25.3	38.2
20 years and over	56,761	18,164	1,772	5,414	10,979	38,597	36.4	40.8
20 to 24 years	6,139	2,614	301	430	1,882	3,526	33.0	40.0
25 years and over	50,622	15,551	1,470	4,983	9,097	35,071	36.9	40.8
25 to 54 years	42,736	12,405	1,271	4,239	6,896	30,331	37.3	40.9
55 years and over	7,886	3,146	200	745	2,202	4,740	34.2	40.5
Race								
White, 16 years and over	106,589	28,467	3,008	8,786	16,673	78,122	38.8	42.7
Men	57,291	10,807	1,540	4,207	5,060	46,485	41.6	44.1
Women	49,298	17,660	1,468	4,579	11,612	31,638	35.4	40.8
Black, 16 years and over	14,465	3,314	614	1,085	1,615	11,151	38.5	41.4
Men	6,774	1,212	262	424	527	5,562	40.4	42.7
Women	7,691	2,102	352	661	1,089	5,589	36.9	40.2
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,593	5,735	722	3,173	1,840	34,858	43.3	44.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,174	1,393	279	620	494	6,782	41.7	43.5
Single (never married)	18,682	5,573	902	1,126	3,545	13,109	37.3	42.4
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	31,777	10,814	721	3,070	7,023	20,963	35.8	40.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,244	3,367	497	1,214	1,656	8,876	37.9	41.3
Single (never married)	15,922	6,504	717	1,228	4,560	9,418	33.6	40.6

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A-27. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	November 2001							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over[1]	127,272	33,358	3,819	10,382	19,157	93,914	38.7	42.6
Managerial and professional specialty	40,827	8,924	506	3,991	4,428	31,903	40.9	43.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,713	3,535	225	1,856	1,454	16,178	42.4	44.4
Professional specialty	21,114	5,389	281	2,134	2,974	15,725	39.4	43.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,475	11,169	859	3,105	7,206	26,305	37.2	41.7
Technicians and related support	4,235	1,013	48	426	539	3,223	38.9	41.5
Sales occupations	15,285	4,567	482	732	3,353	10,718	38.2	44.0
Administrative support, including clerical	17,954	5,590	329	1,947	3,314	12,364	36.0	39.9
Service occupations	17,814	7,237	1,111	1,015	5,111	10,577	34.3	41.8
Private household	668	384	63	23	297	284	28.5	39.3
Protective service	2,461	375	39	164	171	2,086	43.4	45.6
Service, except private household and protective	14,685	6,478	1,009	828	4,642	8,206	33.1	40.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,147	2,275	542	1,176	557	11,872	41.2	42.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,009	3,752	801	1,095	1,856	13,257	39.5	42.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,271	1,017	253	405	358	5,254	39.9	41.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,351	977	168	292	516	4,374	42.8	45.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,388	1,759	379	398	982	3,629	35.8	40.5
Men, 16 years and over[1]	67,159	12,589	1,883	4,864	5,841	54,571	41.5	43.9
Managerial and professional specialty	20,308	3,171	221	1,722	1,228	17,137	43.7	45.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,484	1,346	109	818	418	9,138	45.0	46.2
Professional specialty	9,824	1,825	112	904	810	7,999	42.4	44.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,607	2,582	238	835	1,509	11,026	41.2	44.2
Technicians and related support	1,914	329	13	191	124	1,586	41.2	42.8
Sales occupations	7,806	1,410	156	280	975	6,395	42.4	46.0
Administrative support, including clerical	3,888	843	69	364	410	3,045	38.8	41.3
Service occupations	7,184	2,193	377	383	1,434	4,990	37.7	43.5
Private household	21	9	2	1	7	12	([2])	([2])
Protective service	1,948	248	32	115	101	1,700	44.8	46.5
Service, except private household and protective	5,215	1,937	343	268	1,326	3,279	35.0	42.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,971	2,003	495	1,096	411	10,968	41.5	42.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,089	2,640	552	828	1,259	10,450	40.4	43.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,086	556	122	271	163	3,530	40.8	41.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,785	737	141	242	354	4,048	43.7	46.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,218	1,347	289	315	743	2,871	36.0	40.7
Women, 16 years and over[1]	60,112	20,769	1,936	5,518	13,316	39,343	35.7	40.7
Managerial and professional specialty	20,519	5,753	285	2,269	3,200	14,765	38.1	41.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,229	2,190	116	1,038	1,036	7,039	39.5	42.0
Professional specialty	11,290	3,564	169	1,231	2,164	7,726	36.9	41.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	23,867	8,588	621	2,270	5,697	15,279	34.9	40.0
Technicians and related support	2,321	684	35	235	415	1,637	36.9	40.2
Sales occupations	7,479	3,157	326	452	2,379	4,322	33.8	41.2
Administrative support, including clerical	14,066	4,747	260	1,583	2,903	9,320	35.2	39.4
Service occupations	10,630	5,044	735	631	3,677	5,586	32.0	40.2
Private household	647	375	62	23	291	272	28.4	39.1
Protective service	513	127	7	49	70	387	38.1	41.6
Service, except private household and protective	9,470	4,542	666	560	3,316	4,928	32.0	40.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,176	272	46	80	146	904	37.8	40.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,920	1,113	249	267	596	2,808	36.8	40.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,185	461	131	134	196	1,724	38.2	40.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	566	240	28	51	162	326	34.9	41.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,169	412	90	83	239	758	35.1	40.1

[1] Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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A-28. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex

Marital status, race, and age	Men				Women			
	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates		Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	2,781	4,138	3.7	5.5	2,513	3,414	3.8	5.1
Married, spouse present	904	1,389	2.0	3.1	813	1,170	2.3	3.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	354	585	3.9	6.3	526	757	3.9	5.6
Single (never married)	1,524	2,164	7.0	9.9	1,175	1,487	6.6	8.2
White, 16 years and over	2,040	3,136	3.2	4.9	1,790	2,383	3.3	4.4
Married, spouse present	707	1,118	1.8	2.9	660	934	2.2	3.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	266	450	3.5	5.9	385	558	3.6	5.2
Single (never married)	1,067	1,568	6.2	8.9	746	892	5.6	6.6
Black, 16 years and over	589	756	7.4	9.6	605	846	6.8	9.5
Married, spouse present	138	148	3.8	4.1	102	124	3.5	4.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	84	124	7.4	10.2	132	177	5.7	7.8
Single (never married)	367	484	11.6	16.2	371	545	10.2	14.8
Total, 25 years and over	1,729	2,705	2.7	4.2	1,625	2,346	3.0	4.2
Married, spouse present	847	1,312	2.0	3.0	749	1,070	2.3	3.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	339	556	3.8	6.1	493	714	3.8	5.4
Single (never married)	544	837	4.7	7.1	383	563	4.3	6.2
White, 25 years and over	1,264	2,073	2.3	3.8	1,160	1,690	2.6	3.7
Married, spouse present	666	1,054	1.8	2.8	608	849	2.1	3.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	253	427	3.4	5.7	357	517	3.5	4.9
Single (never married)	345	592	3.9	6.4	195	324	3.2	5.1
Black, 25 years and over	375	443	5.7	6.7	388	516	5.3	7.0
Married, spouse present	126	141	3.6	3.9	92	124	3.3	4.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	81	118	7.4	9.9	126	174	5.6	7.8
Single (never married)	168	184	8.7	10.2	169	219	7.4	9.5

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
Total, 16 years and over[1]	5,295	7,551	3.8	5.3	3.7	5.5	3.8	5.1
Managerial and professional specialty	621	1,142	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.5	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	343	653	1.7	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.6	3.1
Professional specialty	278	489	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,355	1,959	3.3	4.8	3.1	4.7	3.4	4.9
Technicians and related support	102	183	2.3	4.0	2.9	5.7	1.6	2.6
Sales occupations	609	846	3.5	5.1	2.7	3.9	4.4	6.3
Administrative support, including clerical	644	930	3.3	4.8	4.1	5.8	3.1	4.5
Service occupations	1,010	1,238	5.2	6.3	5.0	6.2	5.3	6.4
Private household	86	54	10.8	7.3	([2])	([2])	11.3	7.5
Protective service	67	75	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.2	4.2	5.2
Service, except private household and protective	858	1,110	5.3	6.8	5.9	7.6	4.9	6.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	502	831	3.3	5.4	3.3	5.1	3.3	8.7
Mechanics and repairers	111	193	2.3	4.0	2.2	3.8	2.7	6.1
Construction trades	298	409	4.6	6.1	4.6	6.0	5.2	7.1
Other precision production, craft, and repair	93	229	2.4	6.0	2.1	4.8	3.2	9.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,129	1,629	5.8	8.5	5.2	8.2	7.5	9.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	462	583	6.0	8.3	4.8	7.7	7.9	9.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	214	327	3.6	5.6	3.5	5.5	5.0	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	453	719	7.6	11.5	7.6	11.7	7.7	10.7
Construction laborers	113	180	9.7	14.3	10.1	13.9	([2])	([2])
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	340	539	7.1	10.8	6.8	10.9	8.0	10.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	275	261	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.4	11.2	9.2
No previous work experience	380	462	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 to 19 years	256	341	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 years	66	55	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 years and over	57	66	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	5,295	7,551	3.8	5.3	3.7	5.5	3.8	5.1
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,076	6,256	3.7	5.7	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.5
Mining	15	21	2.6	3.8	3.0	3.4	–	6.4
Construction	473	679	5.9	8.0	6.0	8.3	4.8	5.8
Manufacturing	704	1,155	3.5	6.1	3.0	5.6	4.7	7.2
Durable goods	403	764	3.3	6.6	3.1	6.2	3.8	7.8
Lumber and wood products	14	30	2.2	4.7	2.5	4.9	–	3.2
Furniture and fixtures	32	38	4.9	5.7	3.2	5.0	7.7	7.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	18	42	2.9	7.1	2.5	7.0	4.2	7.3
Primary metal industries	31	67	4.1	8.8	4.3	8.0	3.0	12.6
Fabricated metal products	58	60	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.5
Machinery and computing equipment	79	169	3.1	7.4	2.9	7.3	3.8	8.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	38	133	1.9	7.8	1.6	6.6	2.5	9.7
Transportation equipment	92	97	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.2	5.9	4.8
Automobiles	46	59	3.5	4.5	2.8	4.1	5.2	5.6
Other transportation equipment	46	38	5.1	4.1	4.6	4.3	7.3	3.2
Professional and photographic equipment	19	59	2.7	8.6	2.6	9.3	2.8	7.4
Other durable goods industries	21	67	3.0	9.4	3.8	8.5	1.7	10.7
Nondurable goods	300	391	3.8	5.3	2.6	4.5	5.7	6.5
Food and kindred products	88	88	5.0	5.2	4.3	5.3	6.0	5.0
Textile mill products	17	58	3.3	12.8	1.9	12.4	5.1	13.4
Apparel and other textile products	56	81	7.4	13.4	1.8	11.1	10.1	14.8
Paper and allied products	19	12	3.5	2.2	2.6	.9	6.0	6.3
Printing and publishing	59	64	3.3	3.8	2.4	4.3	4.5	3.1
Chemicals and allied products	33	50	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	2.9	4.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	18	27	1.9	3.4	1.1	1.6	3.5	6.8
Other nondurable goods industries	12	12	4.1	3.8	2.0	3.3	9.2	5.2
Transportation and public utilities	171	447	2.2	5.4	2.3	4.7	1.9	7.1
Transportation	116	275	2.4	5.6	2.5	4.7	2.2	8.2
Communications and other public utilities	55	172	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.7	1.5	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,189	1,655	4.3	6.0	3.8	5.5	4.9	6.4
Wholesale trade	146	211	2.6	4.4	2.4	4.3	3.3	4.4
Retail trade	1,043	1,444	4.7	6.3	4.3	5.9	5.1	6.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	148	295	1.9	3.6	1.7	3.7	2.0	3.6
Service industries	1,376	2,004	3.7	5.3	4.0	6.1	3.5	4.8
Professional services	466	756	2.1	3.3	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.1
Other service industries	911	1,249	6.0	8.3	5.4	7.9	6.6	8.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	217	204	10.4	10.4	9.9	10.8	11.8	9.6
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	621	629	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
No previous work experience	380	462	–	–	–	–	–	–

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-31. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Total, 16 years and over		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		White		Black	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	5,295	7,551	2,243	3,446	2,012	2,878	1,039	1,228	3,830	5,519	1,195	1,602
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,327	4,194	1,351	2,411	815	1,569	162	213	1,718	3,153	498	779
On temporary layoff	775	1,017	444	587	264	376	67	54	636	829	103	150
Not on temporary layoff	1,552	3,177	907	1,824	551	1,193	94	159	1,082	2,325	395	629
Permanent job losers	978	2,403	570	1,370	352	952	56	81	720	1,763	212	472
Persons who completed temporary jobs	574	774	337	454	199	242	38	78	362	561	183	157
Job leavers	735	799	336	334	312	357	87	108	576	610	133	149
Reentrants	1,853	2,096	512	675	806	856	534	566	1,286	1,457	468	529
New entrants	380	462	44	26	79	95	256	341	250	299	95	144
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	44.0	55.5	60.2	70.0	40.5	54.5	15.6	17.4	44.9	57.1	41.7	48.7
On temporary layoff	14.6	13.5	19.8	17.0	13.1	13.1	6.5	4.4	16.6	15.0	8.6	9.4
Not on temporary layoff	29.3	42.1	40.4	52.9	27.4	41.5	9.1	13.0	28.2	42.1	33.1	39.3
Job leavers	13.9	10.6	15.0	9.7	15.5	12.4	8.3	8.8	15.0	11.0	11.2	9.3
Reentrants	35.0	27.8	22.8	19.6	40.1	29.8	51.4	46.0	33.6	26.4	39.2	33.0
New entrants	7.2	6.1	2.0	.8	3.9	3.3	24.7	27.8	6.5	5.4	7.9	9.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.7	3.0	1.9	3.4	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.8	1.5	2.7	3.0	4.7
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	1.1	1.4	.5	.5	.8	.9
Reentrants	1.3	1.5	.7	.9	1.3	1.4	6.7	7.3	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.2
New entrants	.3	.3	.1	–	.1	.2	3.2	4.4	.2	.3	.6	.9

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A-32. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	November 2001						
	Total unemployed		Duration of unemployment				
	Thousands of persons	Percent	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
					Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Total, 16 years and over	7,551	100.0	38.2	33.1	28.7	14.8	13.9
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,194	100.0	39.9	32.5	27.6	15.4	12.2
On temporary layoff	1,017	100.0	61.8	26.7	11.6	7.6	4.0
Not on temporary layoff	3,177	100.0	32.9	34.3	32.8	17.9	14.8
Permanent job losers	2,403	100.0	31.5	33.2	35.3	19.4	15.9
Persons who completed temporary jobs	774	100.0	37.3	37.8	24.9	13.5	11.4
Job leavers	799	100.0	37.1	36.7	26.3	15.5	10.8
Reentrants	2,096	100.0	36.2	32.5	31.3	12.8	18.5
New entrants	462	100.0	33.2	35.8	31.0	16.6	14.5
Men, 20 years and over	3,446	100.0	35.8	32.7	31.5	15.8	15.7
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,411	100.0	38.1	33.1	28.7	16.1	12.7
On temporary layoff	587	100.0	59.6	28.1	12.3	8.0	4.4
Not on temporary layoff	1,824	100.0	31.2	34.7	34.0	18.7	15.3
Permanent job losers	1,370	100.0	30.1	32.9	37.0	20.7	16.3
Persons who completed temporary jobs	454	100.0	34.7	40.3	25.0	12.6	12.4
Job leavers	334	100.0	32.8	35.0	32.2	15.9	16.2
Reentrants	675	100.0	29.6	30.8	39.6	14.1	25.6
New entrants	26	100.0	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Women, 20 years and over	2,878	100.0	38.3	31.8	29.8	15.6	14.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,569	100.0	39.2	32.1	28.7	16.2	12.5
On temporary layoff	376	100.0	59.8	28.2	12.0	8.0	4.0
Not on temporary layoff	1,193	100.0	32.7	33.4	33.9	18.8	15.2
Permanent job losers	952	100.0	31.7	33.2	35.0	18.8	16.2
Persons who completed temporary jobs	242	100.0	36.4	34.0	29.6	18.6	11.0
Job leavers	357	100.0	34.9	40.3	24.8	15.8	9.0
Reentrants	856	100.0	38.4	28.0	33.6	14.2	19.4
New entrants	95	100.0	37.1	28.7	34.2	16.7	17.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,228	100.0	44.4	37.3	18.3	10.0	8.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	213	100.0	65.2	27.6	7.2	2.3	4.9
On temporary layoff	54	100.0	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Not on temporary layoff	159	100.0	53.7	36.6	9.7	3.1	6.6
Permanent job losers	81	100.0	52.3	38.6	9.1	3.1	6.0
Persons who completed temporary jobs	78	100.0	55.2	34.5	10.3	3.1	7.2
Job leavers	108	100.0	57.5	29.7	12.8	12.8	–
Reentrants	566	100.0	40.9	41.3	17.8	9.1	8.7
New entrants	341	100.0	33.1	39.1	27.8	15.4	12.4

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

A-33. Unemployed total and full-time workers by duration of unemployment

Duration of unemployment	Total				Full-time workers			
	Thousands of persons		Percent distribution		Thousands of persons		Percent distribution	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	5,295	7,551	100.0	100.0	4,131	6,124	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,343	2,883	44.3	38.2	1,661	2,143	40.2	35.0
5 to 14 weeks	1,744	2,501	32.9	33.1	1,412	2,046	34.2	33.4
5 to 10 weeks	1,279	1,825	24.2	24.2	1,036	1,485	25.1	24.2
11 to 14 weeks	464	676	8.8	8.9	376	561	9.1	9.2
15 weeks and over	1,207	2,168	22.8	28.7	1,059	1,935	25.6	31.6
15 to 26 weeks	653	1,115	12.3	14.8	583	989	14.1	16.2
27 weeks and over	555	1,052	10.5	13.9	476	945	11.5	15.4
27 to 51 weeks	252	551	4.8	7.3	221	500	5.4	8.2
52 weeks and over	303	501	5.7	6.6	254	446	6.2	7.3
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.4	14.5	–	–	13.4	15.5	–	–
Median duration, in weeks	5.9	7.5	–	–	6.9	8.3	–	–

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A-34. Unemployed persons by age, sex, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment

Sex, age, race, and marital status	November 2001							
	Thousands of persons						Weeks	
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over			Average (mean) duration	Median duration
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over		
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	7,551	2,883	2,501	2,168	1,115	1,052	14.5	7.5
16 to 19 years	1,228	546	458	225	123	102	11.5	6.2
20 to 24 years	1,272	514	449	309	142	167	13.0	7.1
25 to 34 years	1,686	718	513	455	260	195	12.4	6.4
35 to 44 years	1,620	564	535	521	268	253	15.3	8.4
45 to 54 years	1,086	337	333	416	193	223	18.9	9.5
55 to 64 years	499	150	153	196	109	87	18.7	9.6
65 years and over	160	55	60	46	20	25	18.9	7.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,138	1,534	1,399	1,204	617	587	15.0	7.8
16 to 19 years	692	301	271	120	73	48	11.3	6.7
20 to 24 years	740	293	260	188	97	91	12.6	6.9
25 to 34 years	792	337	242	213	116	96	12.8	7.0
35 to 44 years	851	290	298	263	132	131	15.8	8.4
45 to 54 years	645	187	188	270	122	148	21.1	10.4
55 to 64 years	303	86	95	122	66	56	19.7	10.3
65 years and over	114	40	45	29	12	17	17.0	6.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,414	1,348	1,102	963	498	465	13.8	7.2
16 to 19 years	536	245	186	105	50	54	11.8	5.6
20 to 24 years	531	221	189	121	45	76	13.5	7.3
25 to 34 years	894	381	271	243	144	98	12.1	6.0
35 to 44 years	769	274	238	258	136	122	14.8	8.4
45 to 54 years	441	150	145	146	71	75	15.7	8.4
55 to 64 years	196	64	58	74	43	31	17.2	8.9
65 years and over	46	15	15	17	9	8	([1])	([1])
Race								
White, 16 years and over	5,519	2,236	1,838	1,446	775	670	13.3	6.8
Men	3,136	1,222	1,055	858	438	420	14.4	7.2
Women	2,383	1,014	782	587	337	250	12.0	6.3
Black, 16 years and over	1,602	505	505	593	275	318	18.3	9.6
Men	756	229	257	270	141	129	17.4	9.6
Women	846	275	248	323	134	189	19.1	9.6
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,389	501	457	432	227	204	15.8	8.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	585	195	188	202	84	118	18.0	8.3
Single (never married)	2,164	838	755	571	306	265	13.8	7.5
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,170	445	386	339	212	126	12.9	7.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	757	296	221	240	113	127	15.3	7.7
Single (never married)	1,487	607	495	385	173	212	13.7	7.0

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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A-35. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment

Occupation and industry	November 2001							
	Thousands of persons						Weeks	
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over			Average (mean) duration	Median duration
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over		
OCCUPATION								
Managerial and professional specialty	1,142	374	359	408	226	182	16.0	9.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,959	720	669	570	325	244	14.3	7.5
Service occupations	1,238	541	399	298	121	178	13.8	6.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	831	355	259	217	110	107	13.7	6.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,629	589	578	462	213	250	15.0	8.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	261	143	60	58	34	25	10.7	4.2
INDUSTRY[1]								
Agriculture	204	118	43	43	24	19	10.5	4.0
Construction	691	284	250	158	51	107	14.2	6.9
Manufacturing	1,155	406	362	387	211	176	15.4	8.5
Durable goods	764	280	219	264	149	116	15.4	8.6
Nondurable goods	391	126	143	122	62	60	15.4	8.5
Transportation and public utilities	461	171	177	114	64	49	12.3	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,667	643	552	472	233	239	14.6	7.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	298	109	95	94	61	33	13.7	8.1
Services	2,236	882	712	641	340	302	14.2	7.3
Public administration	120	25	48	47	14	33	25.6	10.7
No previous work experience	462	153	165	144	77	67	15.3	8.5

[1] Includes wage and salary workers only.

A-36. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex

(In thousands)

Category	Total		Age						Sex			
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
Total not in the labor force	69,551	70,856	12,292	13,026	18,983	19,549	38,277	38,281	26,023	26,728	43,528	44,127
Do not want a job now[1]	65,580	66,536	10,838	11,539	17,246	17,628	37,496	37,369	24,317	24,732	41,263	41,804
Want a job[1]	3,971	4,320	1,454	1,487	1,737	1,921	781	912	1,706	1,996	2,266	2,324
Did not search for work in previous year	2,376	2,470	778	801	989	993	608	675	943	1,082	1,433	1,388
Searched for work in previous year[2]	1,596	1,850	675	686	748	928	172	236	763	914	833	936
Not available to work now	499	536	214	207	253	286	31	43	204	230	295	306
Available to work now	1,097	1,315	461	479	495	642	141	194	560	685	538	630
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects[3]	234	322	85	87	113	186	37	49	165	180	70	141
Reasons other than discouragement	863	993	376	392	383	456	104	144	395	504	468	488
Family responsibilities	107	129	29	29	65	77	12	23	14	25	93	104
In school or training	173	207	139	171	30	23	4	13	72	118	101	89
Ill health or disability	125	106	14	17	79	68	32	22	74	52	51	54
Other[4]	458	550	193	175	209	288	56	87	235	309	223	241

[1] Includes some persons who are not asked if they want a job.
[2] Persons who had a job in the prior 12 months must have searched since the end of that job.
[3] Includes believes no work available, could not find work, lacks necessary schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.
[4] 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 ascertained.

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A-37. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Number		Rate[1]		Number		Rate[1]		Number		Rate[1]	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over[2]	7,455	7,080	5.5	5.3	3,812	3,593	5.3	5.0	3,643	3,487	5.8	5.5
16 to 19 years	293	239	4.2	3.7	116	87	3.4	2.7	177	153	5.1	4.6
20 years and over	7,162	6,841	5.6	5.3	3,695	3,507	5.4	5.1	3,467	3,334	5.8	5.6
20 to 24 years	756	728	5.6	5.5	292	318	4.1	4.7	464	410	7.2	6.4
25 years and over	6,406	6,112	5.6	5.3	3,403	3,189	5.5	5.2	3,003	2,924	5.6	5.5
25 to 54 years	5,550	5,253	5.7	5.5	2,931	2,704	5.6	5.3	2,620	2,549	5.8	5.7
55 years and over	855	859	4.8	4.6	473	485	4.8	4.8	383	374	4.8	4.4
55 to 64 years	716	727	5.2	5.0	385	390	5.2	5.0	331	337	5.3	5.1
65 years and over	139	132	3.4	3.2	87	95	3.7	4.0	52	37	3.0	2.1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,288	6,117	5.5	5.4	3,225	3,115	5.2	5.1	3,063	3,002	5.9	5.8
Black	898	693	5.8	4.6	456	356	6.2	5.0	442	336	5.3	4.2
Hispanic origin	429	453	2.9	3.1	258	234	3.1	2.8	171	219	2.8	3.5
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	4,104	3,940	5.3	5.1	2,431	2,256	5.6	5.2	1,673	1,684	4.9	5.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,287	1,247	6.0	5.8	456	448	5.2	5.2	831	798	6.5	6.2
Single (never married)	2,064	1,894	5.6	5.2	924	889	4.6	4.5	1,140	1,005	6.9	6.1
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,082	3,870	–	–	2,271	2,188	–	–	1,811	1,682	–	–
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,555	1,514	–	–	519	491	–	–	1,036	1,022	–	–
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	321	241	–	–	211	136	–	–	110	105	–	–
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,466	1,414	–	–	800	746	–	–	666	668	–	–

[1] Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons in specified group.

[2] Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary jobs(s), not shown separately.

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.

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A-38. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 40 years and over	7,687	7,901	6,108	6,152	5,968	5,965	140	187	2.3	3.0
40 to 54 years	4,793	4,010	4,109	3,431	4,013	3,327	95	104	2.3	3.0
40 to 44 years	231	33	196	30	186	28	10	2	5.1	6.1
45 to 49 years	1,417	1,250	1,229	1,073	1,202	1,048	27	25	2.2	2.3
50 to 54 years	3,145	2,727	2,683	2,328	2,625	2,251	58	77	2.2	3.3
55 years and over	2,894	3,891	2,000	2,721	1,955	2,638	45	83	2.2	3.0
NONVETERANS										
Total, 40 to 54 years	22,795	23,755	20,738	21,457	20,227	20,593	511	864	2.5	4.0
40 to 44 years	9,702	9,625	9,029	8,889	8,791	8,530	238	359	2.6	4.0
45 to 49 years	7,967	8,264	7,225	7,509	7,066	7,231	159	279	2.2	3.7
50 to 54 years	5,125	5,866	4,484	5,059	4,371	4,832	114	226	2.5	4.5

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces.

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B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1950 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Total private	Goods-producing				Service-producing						Government		
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Federal	State	Local
	Annual averages														
1950	45,197	39,170	18,506	901	2,364	15,241	26,691	4,034	2,643	6,743	1,888	5,356	1,928	(1)	(1)
1951	47,819	41,430	19,959	929	2,637	16,393	27,860	4,226	2,735	7,007	1,956	5,547	2,302	(1)	(1)
1952	48,793	42,185	20,198	898	2,668	16,632	28,595	4,248	2,821	7,184	2,035	5,699	2,420	(1)	(1)
1953	50,202	43,556	21,074	866	2,659	17,549	29,128	4,290	2,862	7,385	2,111	5,835	2,305	(1)	(1)
1954	48,990	42,238	19,751	791	2,646	16,314	29,239	4,084	2,875	7,360	2,200	5,969	2,188	(1)	(1)
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,882	30,128	4,141	2,934	7,601	2,298	6,240	2,187	1,168	3,558
1956	52,369	45,091	21,104	822	3,039	17,243	31,264	4,244	3,027	7,831	2,389	6,497	2,209	1,250	3,819
1957	52,855	45,239	20,967	828	2,962	17,176	31,889	4,241	3,037	7,848	2,438	6,708	2,217	1,328	4,071
1958	51,322	43,483	19,513	751	2,817	15,945	31,811	3,976	2,989	7,761	2,481	6,765	2,191	1,415	4,232
1959[2]	53,270	45,186	20,411	732	3,004	16,675	32,857	4,011	3,092	8,035	2,549	7,087	2,233	1,484	4,366
1960	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	2,270	1,536	4,547
1961	53,999	45,404	19,857	672	2,859	16,326	34,142	3,903	3,142	8,195	2,688	7,619	2,279	1,607	4,708
1962	55,549	46,660	20,451	650	2,948	16,853	35,098	3,906	3,207	8,359	2,754	7,982	2,340	1,668	4,881
1963	56,653	47,429	20,640	635	3,010	16,995	36,013	3,903	3,258	8,520	2,830	8,277	2,358	1,747	5,121
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,347	8,812	2,911	8,660	2,348	1,856	5,392
1965	60,763	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,036	3,477	9,239	2,977	9,036	2,378	1,996	5,700
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	3,608	9,637	3,058	9,498	2,564	2,141	6,080
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	3,700	9,906	3,185	10,045	2,719	2,302	6,371
1968	67,897	56,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,158	4,318	3,791	10,308	3,337	10,567	2,737	2,442	6,660
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,785	3,512	11,169	2,758	2,533	6,904
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	2,731	2,664	7,158
1971	71,211	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,623	48,276	4,476	4,014	11,338	3,772	11,797	2,696	2,747	7,437
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	4,127	11,822	3,908	12,276	2,684	2,859	7,790
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,291	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,663	2,923	8,146
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,030	4,582	4,562	13,193	4,271	14,551	2,733	3,273	8,865
1977	82,471	67,344	24,346	813	3,851	19,682	58,125	4,713	4,723	13,792	4,467	15,302	2,727	3,377	9,023
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	4,985	14,556	4,724	16,252	2,753	3,474	9,446
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,463	21,040	63,363	5,136	5,221	14,972	4,975	17,112	2,773	3,541	9,633
1980	90,406	74,166	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	2,866	3,610	9,765
1981	91,152	75,121	25,497	1,139	4,188	20,170	65,655	5,165	5,375	15,171	5,298	18,615	2,772	3,640	9,619
1982	89,544	73,707	23,812	1,128	3,904	18,780	65,732	5,081	5,295	15,158	5,340	19,021	2,739	3,640	9,458
1983	90,152	74,282	23,330	952	3,946	18,432	66,821	4,952	5,283	15,587	5,466	19,664	2,774	3,662	9,434
1984	94,408	78,384	24,718	966	4,380	19,372	69,690	5,156	5,568	16,512	5,684	20,746	2,807	3,734	9,482
1985	97,387	80,992	24,842	927	4,668	19,248	72,544	5,233	5,727	17,315	5,948	21,927	2,875	3,832	9,687
1986	99,344	82,651	24,533	777	4,810	18,947	74,811	5,247	5,761	17,880	6,273	22,957	2,899	3,893	9,901
1987	101,958	84,948	24,674	717	4,958	18,999	77,284	5,362	5,848	18,422	6,533	24,110	2,943	3,967	10,100
1988	105,209	87,823	25,125	713	5,098	19,314	80,084	5,512	6,030	19,023	6,630	25,504	2,971	4,076	10,339
1989	107,884	90,105	25,254	692	5,171	19,391	82,630	5,614	6,187	19,475	6,668	26,907	2,988	4,182	10,609
1990	109,403	91,098	24,905	709	5,120	19,076	84,497	5,777	6,173	19,601	6,709	27,934	3,085	4,305	10,914
1991	108,249	89,847	23,745	689	4,650	18,406	84,504	5,755	6,081	19,284	6,646	28,336	2,966	4,355	11,081
1992	108,601	89,956	23,231	635	4,492	18,104	85,370	5,718	5,997	19,356	6,602	29,052	2,969	4,408	11,267
1993	110,713	91,872	23,352	610	4,668	18,075	87,361	5,811	5,981	19,773	6,757	30,197	2,915	4,488	11,438
1994	114,163	95,036	23,908	601	4,986	18,321	90,256	5,984	6,162	20,507	6,896	31,579	2,870	4,576	11,682
1995	117,191	97,885	24,265	581	5,160	18,524	92,925	6,132	6,378	21,187	6,806	33,117	2,822	4,635	11,849
1996	119,608	100,189	24,493	580	5,418	18,495	95,115	6,253	6,482	21,597	6,911	34,454	2,757	4,606	12,056
1997	122,690	103,133	24,962	596	5,691	18,675	97,727	6,408	6,648	21,966	7,109	36,040	2,699	4,582	12,276
1998	125,865	106,042	25,414	590	6,020	18,805	100,451	6,611	6,800	22,295	7,389	37,533	2,686	4,612	12,525
1999	128,916	108,709	25,507	539	6,415	18,552	103,409	6,834	6,911	22,848	7,555	39,055	2,669	4,709	12,829
2000	131,759	111,079	25,709	543	6,698	18,469	106,050	7,019	7,024	23,307	7,560	40,460	2,777	4,785	13,119
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted														
2000:															
November	132,279	111,689	25,711	548	6,781	18,382	106,568	7,093	7,070	23,395	7,575	40,845	2,620	4,798	13,172
December	132,367	111,753	25,688	548	6,791	18,349	106,679	7,108	7,068	23,406	7,582	40,901	2,613	4,809	13,192
2001:															
January	132,428	111,799	25,633	550	6,826	18,257	106,795	7,106	7,067	23,415	7,594	40,984	2,613	4,800	13,216
February	132,595	111,915	25,627	555	6,880	18,192	106,968	7,123	7,064	23,472	7,609	41,020	2,615	4,825	13,240
March	132,654	111,943	25,602	557	6,929	18,116	107,052	7,127	7,066	23,457	7,618	41,073	2,613	4,836	13,262
April	132,489	111,742	25,421	560	6,852	18,009	107,068	7,119	7,053	23,530	7,626	40,993	2,615	4,847	13,285
May	132,530	111,760	25,324	564	6,881	17,879	107,206	7,130	7,038	23,546	7,644	41,078	2,612	4,854	13,304
June	132,431	111,603	25,186	565	6,864	17,757	107,245	7,118	7,022	23,561	7,631	41,085	2,621	4,881	13,326
July	132,449	111,517	25,122	567	6,867	17,688	107,327	7,108	7,017	23,606	7,618	41,046	2,626	4,909	13,397
August	132,395	111,390	24,963	569	6,861	17,533	107,432	7,082	7,010	23,583	7,623	41,129	2,622	4,913	13,470
September	132,230	111,249	24,888	569	6,871	17,448	107,342	7,070	6,988	23,536	7,633	41,134	2,627	4,931	13,423
October[p]	131,762	110,762	24,747	569	6,854	17,324	107,015	7,017	6,971	23,417	7,627	40,983	2,623	4,923	13,454
November[p]	131,431	110,437	24,580	567	6,852	17,161	106,851	6,959	6,946	23,403	7,636	40,913	2,604	4,913	13,477

[1] Not available.
[2] Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959. This inclusion resulted in an increase of 212,000 (0.4 percent) in the nonfarm total for the March 1959 benchmark month.
[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 2000) and all seasonally adjusted data (beginning January 1997) are subject to revision.

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B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date

Year and month	Total private[1]			Mining			Construction		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
	Annual averages								
1964	38.7	$2.36	$91.33	41.9	$2.81	$117.74	37.2	$3.55	$132.06
1965	38.8	2.46	95.45	42.3	2.92	123.52	37.4	3.70	138.38
1966	38.6	2.56	98.82	42.7	3.05	130.24	37.6	3.89	146.26
1967	38.0	2.68	101.84	42.6	3.19	135.89	37.7	4.11	154.95
1968	37.8	2.85	107.73	42.6	3.35	142.71	37.3	4.41	164.49
1969	37.7	3.04	114.61	43.0	3.60	154.80	37.9	4.79	181.54
1970	37.1	3.23	119.83	42.7	3.85	164.40	37.3	5.24	195.45
1971	36.9	3.45	127.31	42.4	4.06	172.14	37.2	5.69	211.67
1972	37.0	3.70	136.90	42.6	4.44	189.14	36.5	6.06	221.19
1973	36.9	3.94	145.39	42.4	4.75	201.40	36.8	6.41	235.89
1974	36.5	4.24	154.76	41.9	5.23	219.14	36.6	6.81	249.25
1975	36.1	4.53	163.53	41.9	5.95	249.31	36.4	7.31	266.08
1976	36.1	4.86	175.45	42.4	6.46	273.90	36.8	7.71	283.73
1977	36.0	5.25	189.00	43.4	6.94	301.20	36.5	8.10	295.65
1978	35.8	5.69	203.70	43.4	7.67	332.88	36.8	8.66	318.69
1979	35.7	6.16	219.91	43.0	8.49	365.07	37.0	9.27	342.99
1980	35.3	6.66	235.10	43.3	9.17	397.06	37.0	9.94	367.78
1981	35.2	7.25	255.20	43.7	10.04	438.75	36.9	10.82	399.26
1982	34.8	7.68	267.26	42.7	10.77	459.88	36.7	11.63	426.82
1983	35.0	8.02	280.70	42.5	11.28	479.40	37.1	11.94	442.97
1984	35.2	8.32	292.86	43.3	11.63	503.58	37.8	12.13	458.51
1985	34.9	8.57	299.09	43.4	11.98	519.93	37.7	12.32	464.46
1986	34.8	8.76	304.85	42.2	12.46	525.81	37.4	12.48	466.75
1987	34.8	8.98	312.50	42.4	12.54	531.70	37.8	12.71	480.44
1988	34.7	9.28	322.02	42.3	12.80	541.44	37.9	13.08	495.73
1989	34.6	9.66	334.24	43.0	13.26	570.18	37.9	13.54	513.17
1990	34.5	10.01	345.35	44.1	13.68	603.29	38.2	13.77	526.01
1991	34.3	10.32	353.98	44.4	14.19	630.04	38.1	14.00	533.40
1992	34.4	10.57	363.61	43.9	14.54	638.31	38.0	14.15	537.70
1993	34.5	10.83	373.64	44.3	14.60	646.78	38.5	14.38	553.63
1994	34.7	11.12	385.86	44.8	14.88	666.62	38.9	14.73	573.00
1995	34.5	11.43	394.34	44.7	15.30	683.91	38.9	15.09	587.00
1996	34.4	11.82	406.61	45.3	15.62	707.59	39.0	15.47	603.33
1997	34.6	12.28	424.89	45.4	16.15	733.21	39.0	16.04	625.56
1998	34.6	12.78	442.19	43.9	16.91	742.35	38.9	16.61	646.13
1999	34.5	13.24	456.78	43.2	17.05	736.56	39.1	17.19	672.13
2000	34.5	13.75	474.38	43.1	17.24	743.04	39.3	17.88	702.68
	Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted								
2000:									
November	34.3	$13.99	$479.86	42.9	$17.32	$743.03	38.7	$18.20	$704.34
December	34.2	14.04	480.17	42.6	17.54	747.20	38.1	18.23	694.56
2001:									
January	33.9	14.10	477.99	42.5	17.67	750.98	38.1	18.17	692.28
February	34.0	14.16	481.44	42.7	17.61	751.95	37.6	18.16	682.82
March	34.0	14.19	482.46	43.1	17.57	757.27	38.6	18.20	702.52
April	34.1	14.27	486.61	43.5	17.60	765.60	38.5	18.07	695.70
May	34.1	14.22	484.90	44.0	17.49	769.56	40.1	18.17	728.62
June	34.4	14.22	489.17	43.7	17.59	768.68	40.0	18.21	728.40
July	34.6	14.27	493.74	43.7	17.67	772.18	40.4	18.32	740.13
August	34.4	14.28	491.23	43.6	17.53	764.31	40.1	18.43	739.04
September	34.3	14.51	497.69	44.0	17.67	777.48	39.8	18.50	736.30
October[p]	34.0	14.50	493.00	43.6	17.70	771.72	39.4	18.55	730.87
November[p]	34.0	14.54	494.36	42.9	17.78	762.76	39.1	18.56	725.70

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing				Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale trade		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Hourly earnings, excluding overtime	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
	Annual averages									
1964	40.7	$2.53	$2.43	$102.97	41.1	$2.89	$118.78	40.7	$2.52	$102.56
1965	41.2	2.61	2.50	107.53	41.3	3.03	125.14	40.8	2.60	106.08
1966	41.4	2.71	2.59	112.19	41.2	3.11	128.13	40.7	2.73	111.11
1967	40.6	2.82	2.71	114.49	40.5	3.23	130.82	40.3	2.87	115.66
1968	40.7	3.01	2.88	122.51	40.6	3.42	138.85	40.1	3.04	121.90
1969	40.6	3.19	3.05	129.51	40.7	3.63	147.74	40.2	3.23	129.85
1970	39.8	3.35	3.23	133.33	40.5	3.85	155.93	39.9	3.43	136.86
1971	39.9	3.57	3.45	142.44	40.1	4.21	168.82	39.4	3.64	143.42
1972	40.5	3.82	3.66	154.71	40.4	4.65	187.86	39.4	3.85	151.69
1973	40.7	4.09	3.91	166.46	40.5	5.02	203.31	39.2	4.07	159.54
1974	40.0	4.42	4.25	176.80	40.2	5.41	217.48	38.8	4.38	169.94
1975	39.5	4.83	4.67	190.79	39.7	5.88	233.44	38.6	4.72	182.19
1976	40.1	5.22	5.02	209.32	39.8	6.45	256.71	38.7	5.02	194.27
1977	40.3	5.68	5.44	228.90	39.9	6.99	278.90	38.8	5.39	209.13
1978	40.4	6.17	5.91	249.27	40.0	7.57	302.80	38.8	5.88	228.14
1979	40.2	6.70	6.43	269.34	39.9	8.16	325.58	38.8	6.39	247.93
1980	39.7	7.27	7.02	288.62	39.6	8.87	351.25	38.4	6.95	266.88
1981	39.8	7.99	7.72	318.00	39.4	9.70	382.18	38.5	7.55	290.68
1982	38.9	8.49	8.25	330.26	39.0	10.32	402.48	38.3	8.08	309.46
1983	40.1	8.83	8.52	354.08	39.0	10.79	420.81	38.5	8.54	328.79
1984	40.7	9.19	8.82	374.03	39.4	11.12	438.13	38.5	8.88	341.88
1985	40.5	9.54	9.16	386.37	39.5	11.40	450.30	38.4	9.15	351.36
1986	40.7	9.73	9.34	396.01	39.2	11.70	458.64	38.3	9.34	357.72
1987	41.0	9.91	9.48	406.31	39.2	12.03	471.58	38.1	9.59	365.38
1988	41.1	10.19	9.73	418.81	38.2	12.24	467.57	38.1	9.98	380.24
1989	41.0	10.48	10.02	429.68	38.3	12.57	481.43	38.0	10.39	394.82
1990	40.8	10.83	10.37	441.86	38.4	12.92	496.13	38.1	10.79	411.10
1991	40.7	11.18	10.71	455.03	38.1	13.20	502.92	38.1	11.15	424.82
1992	41.0	11.46	10.95	469.86	38.3	13.43	514.37	38.2	11.39	435.10
1993	41.4	11.74	11.18	486.04	39.3	13.55	532.52	38.2	11.74	448.47
1994	42.0	12.07	11.43	506.94	39.7	13.78	547.07	38.4	12.06	463.10
1995	41.6	12.37	11.74	514.59	39.4	14.13	556.72	38.3	12.43	476.07
1996	41.6	12.77	12.12	531.23	39.6	14.45	572.22	38.3	12.87	492.92
1997	42.0	13.17	12.45	553.14	39.7	14.92	592.32	38.4	13.45	516.48
1998	41.7	13.49	12.79	562.53	39.5	15.31	604.75	38.3	14.07	538.88
1999	41.7	13.90	13.17	579.63	38.7	15.69	607.20	38.3	14.59	558.80
2000	41.6	14.38	13.62	598.21	38.6	16.22	626.09	38.5	15.20	585.20
	Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2000:										
November	41.6	$14.60	$13.83	$607.36	38.5	$16.43	$632.56	38.4	$15.45	$593.28
December	41.4	14.67	13.92	607.34	38.6	16.53	638.06	38.3	15.58	596.71
2001:										
January	40.9	14.59	13.91	596.73	38.2	16.56	632.59	37.9	15.56	589.72
February	40.5	14.61	13.96	591.71	38.2	16.68	637.18	37.8	15.62	590.44
March	40.8	14.65	13.98	597.72	38.0	16.65	632.70	38.0	15.58	592.04
April	39.9	14.74	14.16	588.13	38.2	16.78	641.00	38.3	15.86	607.44
May	40.7	14.75	14.08	600.33	37.9	16.70	632.93	38.2	15.67	598.59
June	40.8	14.79	14.10	603.43	38.2	16.83	642.91	38.3	15.77	603.99
July	40.3	14.84	14.16	598.05	38.5	16.89	650.27	38.5	15.88	611.38
August	40.8	14.89	14.16	607.51	38.1	16.97	646.56	38.3	15.75	603.23
September	41.0	15.01	14.26	615.41	38.0	17.07	648.66	38.7	16.03	620.36
October[p]	40.7	14.97	14.27	609.28	37.6	17.10	642.96	38.1	15.86	604.27
November[p]	40.7	15.06	14.36	612.94	37.6	17.14	644.46	38.2	15.91	607.76

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date—Continued

Year and month	Retail trade			Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
	Annual averages								
1964	37.0	$1.75	$64.75	37.3	$2.30	$85.79	36.1	$1.94	$70.03
1965	36.6	1.82	66.61	37.2	2.39	88.91	35.9	2.05	73.60
1966	35.9	1.91	68.57	37.3	2.47	92.13	35.5	2.17	77.04
1967	35.3	2.01	70.95	37.1	2.58	95.72	35.1	2.29	80.38
1968	34.7	2.16	74.95	37.0	2.75	101.75	34.7	2.42	83.97
1969	34.2	2.30	78.66	37.1	2.93	108.70	34.7	2.61	90.57
1970	33.8	2.44	82.47	36.7	3.07	112.67	34.4	2.81	96.66
1971	33.7	2.60	87.62	36.6	3.22	117.85	33.9	3.04	103.06
1972	33.4	2.75	91.85	36.6	3.36	122.98	33.9	3.27	110.85
1973	33.1	2.91	96.32	36.6	3.53	129.20	33.8	3.47	117.29
1974	32.7	3.14	102.68	36.5	3.77	137.61	33.6	3.75	126.00
1975	32.4	3.36	108.86	36.5	4.06	148.19	33.5	4.02	134.67
1976	32.1	3.57	114.60	36.4	4.27	155.43	33.3	4.31	143.52
1977	31.6	3.85	121.66	36.4	4.54	165.26	33.0	4.65	153.45
1978	31.0	4.20	130.20	36.4	4.89	178.00	32.8	4.99	163.67
1979	30.6	4.53	138.62	36.2	5.27	190.77	32.7	5.36	175.27
1980	30.2	4.88	147.38	36.2	5.79	209.60	32.6	5.85	190.71
1981	30.1	5.25	158.03	36.3	6.31	229.05	32.6	6.41	208.97
1982	29.9	5.48	163.85	36.2	6.78	245.44	32.6	6.92	225.59
1983	29.8	5.74	171.05	36.2	7.29	263.90	32.7	7.31	239.04
1984	29.8	5.85	174.33	36.5	7.63	278.50	32.6	7.59	247.43
1985	29.4	5.94	174.64	36.4	7.94	289.02	32.5	7.90	256.75
1986	29.2	6.03	176.08	36.4	8.36	304.30	32.5	8.18	265.85
1987	29.2	6.12	178.70	36.3	8.73	316.90	32.5	8.49	275.93
1988	29.1	6.31	183.62	35.9	9.06	325.25	32.6	8.88	289.49
1989	28.9	6.53	188.72	35.8	9.53	341.17	32.6	9.38	305.79
1990	28.8	6.75	194.40	35.8	9.97	356.93	32.5	9.83	319.48
1991	28.6	6.94	198.48	35.7	10.39	370.92	32.4	10.23	331.45
1992	28.8	7.12	205.06	35.8	10.82	387.36	32.5	10.54	342.55
1993	28.8	7.29	209.95	35.8	11.35	406.33	32.5	10.78	350.35
1994	28.9	7.49	216.46	35.8	11.83	423.51	32.5	11.04	358.80
1995	28.8	7.69	221.47	35.9	12.32	442.29	32.4	11.39	369.04
1996	28.8	7.99	230.11	35.9	12.80	459.52	32.4	11.79	382.00
1997	28.9	8.33	240.74	36.1	13.34	481.57	32.6	12.28	400.33
1998	29.0	8.74	253.46	36.4	14.07	512.15	32.6	12.84	418.58
1999	29.0	9.09	263.61	36.2	14.62	529.24	32.6	13.37	435.86
2000	28.9	9.46	273.39	36.3	15.07	547.04	32.7	13.91	454.86
	Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted								
2000:									
November	28.6	$9.61	$274.85	36.0	$15.25	$549.00	32.6	$14.20	$462.92
December	28.9	9.65	278.89	36.1	15.32	553.05	32.6	14.33	467.16
2001:									
January	28.2	9.69	273.26	36.0	15.45	556.20	32.3	14.39	464.80
February	28.4	9.72	276.05	36.3	15.63	567.37	32.6	14.47	471.72
March	28.4	9.74	276.62	36.0	15.67	564.12	32.6	14.48	472.05
April	28.8	9.78	281.66	36.7	15.81	580.23	32.7	14.58	476.77
May	28.7	9.78	280.69	35.9	15.76	565.78	32.5	14.46	469.95
June	29.0	9.77	283.33	36.2	15.75	570.15	32.8	14.39	471.99
July	29.5	9.77	288.22	36.7	15.85	581.70	33.1	14.46	478.63
August	29.3	9.79	286.85	36.1	15.84	571.82	32.8	14.46	474.29
September	28.8	9.92	285.70	36.7	16.05	589.04	32.7	14.78	483.31
October[p]	28.5	9.94	283.29	35.9	15.97	573.32	32.4	14.79	479.20
November[p]	28.5	9.99	284.72	36.1	16.04	579.04	32.5	14.88	483.60

[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.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 2000 forward are subject to revision.

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B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p	Nov.p
Total	132,279	132,367	132,428	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,230	131,762	131,431
Total private	111,689	111,753	111,799	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,603	111,517	111,390	111,249	110,762	110,437
Goods-producing	25,711	25,688	25,633	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,888	24,747	24,580
Mining	548	548	550	555	557	560	564	565	567	569	569	569	567
Metal mining	40	41	39	39	38	37	37	35	34	35	35	35	34
Coal mining	75	75	75	75	75	75	76	78	79	80	80	81	81
Oil and gas extraction	319	320	325	328	331	335	339	340	341	342	342	340	339
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	114	112	111	113	113	113	112	112	113	112	112	113	113
Construction	6,781	6,791	6,826	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,864	6,867	6,861	6,871	6,854	6,852
General building contractors	1,548	1,543	1,538	1,555	1,552	1,548	1,556	1,551	1,554	1,557	1,562	1,561	1,561
Heavy construction, except building	909	913	921	930	938	915	923	925	935	932	932	933	942
Special trade contractors	4,324	4,335	4,367	4,395	4,439	4,389	4,402	4,388	4,378	4,372	4,377	4,360	4,349
Manufacturing	18,382	18,349	18,257	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,757	17,688	17,533	17,448	17,324	17,161
Durable goods	11,120	11,102	11,031	10,997	10,941	10,870	10,778	10,692	10,624	10,523	10,460	10,363	10,247
Lumber and wood products	817	811	806	799	799	800	797	798	797	793	794	789	786
Furniture and fixtures	557	555	552	549	548	543	540	532	531	519	513	505	498
Stone, clay, and glass products	577	577	579	578	578	577	574	572	569	568	567	566	560
Primary metal industries	691	686	681	679	671	667	660	654	648	643	638	632	621
Fabricated metal products	1,537	1,536	1,526	1,514	1,509	1,503	1,488	1,478	1,478	1,468	1,464	1,453	1,434
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,122	2,119	2,117	2,105	2,084	2,072	2,054	2,031	2,007	1,980	1,965	1,944	1,918
Computer and office equipment	365	366	369	370	369	367	366	357	353	348	344	343	340
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,737	1,738	1,735	1,726	1,715	1,684	1,656	1,624	1,589	1,565	1,551	1,529	1,500
Electronic components and accessories	708	710	714	711	702	686	670	650	634	618	613	601	592
Transportation equipment	1,822	1,817	1,772	1,786	1,775	1,768	1,757	1,749	1,752	1,750	1,735	1,715	1,707
Motor vehicles and equipment	992	990	952	967	956	950	939	931	936	931	919	903	903
Aircraft and parts	462	464	462	464	465	464	465	465	466	465	465	463	456
Instruments and related products	865	867	870	871	871	866	865	865	865	858	851	849	847
Miscellaneous manufacturing	395	396	393	390	391	390	387	389	388	379	382	381	376
Nondurable goods	7,262	7,247	7,226	7,195	7,175	7,139	7,101	7,065	7,064	7,010	6,988	6,961	6,914
Food and kindred products	1,679	1,682	1,684	1,686	1,687	1,687	1,684	1,685	1,680	1,674	1,682	1,689	1,690
Tobacco products	33	32	32	31	32	32	33	33	33	35	33	33	33
Textile mill products	514	510	505	496	494	489	480	472	471	465	459	453	447
Apparel and other textile products	611	604	599	595	590	581	579	567	571	554	551	543	532
Paper and allied products	654	652	651	645	642	641	639	635	632	628	629	628	627
Printing and publishing	1,540	1,539	1,534	1,529	1,524	1,512	1,502	1,495	1,489	1,483	1,473	1,465	1,452
Chemicals and allied products	1,038	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,036	1,033	1,033	1,039	1,035	1,031	1,028	1,023
Petroleum and coal products	127	127	127	127	126	128	127	128	128	127	128	127	127
Rubber and misc. plastics products	997	993	987	979	973	967	959	953	957	947	941	935	924
Leather and leather products	69	69	68	68	68	66	65	64	64	62	61	60	59
Service-producing	106,568	106,679	106,795	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,342	107,015	106,851
Transportation and public utilities	7,093	7,108	7,106	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,118	7,108	7,082	7,070	7,017	6,959
Transportation	4,573	4,583	4,580	4,591	4,591	4,576	4,584	4,571	4,561	4,539	4,528	4,473	4,419
Railroad transportation	235	232	229	231	230	230	230	227	226	226	226	225	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	478	478	479	480	480	477	483	483	485	486	482	479	480
Trucking and warehousing	1,864	1,866	1,868	1,870	1,872	1,864	1,867	1,867	1,863	1,844	1,838	1,832	1,837
Water transportation	200	200	201	200	201	202	203	201	203	203	205	207	205
Transportation by air	1,306	1,316	1,312	1,318	1,316	1,313	1,315	1,310	1,304	1,303	1,300	1,264	1,219
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	476	477	477	478	479	476	472	469	466	463	463	452	440
Communications and public utilities	2,520	2,525	2,526	2,532	2,536	2,543	2,546	2,547	2,547	2,543	2,542	2,544	2,540
Communications	1,672	1,678	1,679	1,685	1,690	1,696	1,699	1,700	1,700	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,692
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	848	847	847	847	846	847	847	847	847	848	847	849	848
Wholesale trade	7,070	7,068	7,067	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,017	7,010	6,988	6,971	6,946
Durable goods	4,206	4,202	4,198	4,198	4,196	4,187	4,174	4,166	4,149	4,134	4,123	4,114	4,091
Nondurable goods	2,864	2,866	2,869	2,866	2,870	2,866	2,864	2,856	2,868	2,876	2,865	2,857	2,855

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p	Nov.p
Retail trade	23,395	23,406	23,415	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,561	23,606	23,583	23,536	23,417	23,403
Building materials and garden supplies	1,011	1,010	1,007	1,007	1,006	999	1,006	1,014	1,008	1,014	1,013	1,013	1,011
General merchandise stores	2,835	2,822	2,789	2,807	2,797	2,804	2,821	2,818	2,810	2,800	2,793	2,763	2,761
Department stores	2,492	2,480	2,448	2,462	2,451	2,459	2,473	2,471	2,458	2,449	2,450	2,420	2,405
Food stores	3,526	3,532	3,538	3,548	3,550	3,562	3,553	3,544	3,536	3,531	3,538	3,542	3,537
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,426	2,425	2,424	2,424	2,420	2,421	2,428	2,431	2,435	2,441	2,435	2,429	2,435
New and used car dealers	1,123	1,123	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,122	1,126	1,128	1,131	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,139
Apparel and accessory stores	1,208	1,214	1,221	1,227	1,228	1,226	1,231	1,227	1,219	1,224	1,224	1,210	1,200
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,144	1,148	1,147	1,146	1,147	1,140	1,136	1,136	1,137	1,137	1,138	1,136	1,138
Eating and drinking places	8,142	8,149	8,157	8,171	8,158	8,213	8,216	8,241	8,310	8,280	8,242	8,185	8,196
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,103	3,106	3,132	3,142	3,151	3,165	3,155	3,150	3,151	3,156	3,153	3,139	3,125
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,575	7,582	7,594	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,618	7,623	7,633	7,627	7,636
Finance	3,729	3,735	3,738	3,748	3,755	3,761	3,770	3,767	3,755	3,758	3,758	3,755	3,769
Depository institutions	2,023	2,025	2,024	2,025	2,028	2,032	2,037	2,041	2,039	2,037	2,039	2,035	2,041
Commercial banks	1,420	1,420	1,418	1,417	1,418	1,421	1,426	1,428	1,426	1,423	1,423	1,426	1,428
Savings institutions	253	253	253	254	254	255	255	256	255	255	256	256	259
Nondepository institutions	678	677	678	683	686	691	697	699	703	709	706	712	719
Mortgage bankers and brokers	302	300	301	304	306	308	313	317	321	324	323	327	334
Security and commodity brokers	770	774	777	781	781	780	776	766	755	755	755	750	751
Holding and other investment offices	258	259	259	259	260	258	260	261	258	257	258	258	258
Insurance	2,340	2,339	2,346	2,351	2,353	2,356	2,358	2,356	2,357	2,357	2,362	2,360	2,356
Insurance carriers	1,583	1,582	1,588	1,592	1,593	1,596	1,598	1,598	1,599	1,598	1,601	1,602	1,598
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	757	757	758	759	760	760	760	758	758	759	761	758	758
Real estate	1,506	1,508	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,509	1,516	1,508	1,506	1,508	1,513	1,512	1,511
Services[1]	40,845	40,901	40,984	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,085	41,046	41,129	41,134	40,983	40,913
Agricultrual services	811	813	818	821	828	824	834	833	834	837	838	840	837
Hotels and other lodging places	1,939	1,946	1,952	1,957	1,960	1,944	1,935	1,920	1,922	1,912	1,913	1,862	1,855
Personal services	1,261	1,265	1,261	1,261	1,265	1,267	1,277	1,279	1,281	1,284	1,284	1,280	1,270
Business services	9,933	9,893	9,888	9,851	9,822	9,729	9,702	9,666	9,592	9,588	9,581	9,467	9,387
Services to buildings	998	1,002	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,009	1,013	1,008	998	997	997	995	997
Personnel supply services	3,869	3,816	3,779	3,731	3,694	3,600	3,590	3,556	3,517	3,521	3,488	3,376	3,294
Help supply services	3,461	3,404	3,372	3,339	3,293	3,202	3,198	3,161	3,127	3,113	3,106	3,005	2,918
Computer and data processing services	2,152	2,164	2,176	2,186	2,195	2,199	2,200	2,205	2,202	2,194	2,200	2,202	2,196
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,270	1,278	1,291	1,291	1,298	1,300	1,309	1,303	1,312	1,307	1,306	1,298	1,308
Miscellaneous repair services	366	365	365	365	364	364	363	361	360	362	363	362	359
Motion pictures	593	597	600	600	605	601	587	602	595	589	586	581	579
Amusement and recreation services	1,755	1,759	1,769	1,772	1,775	1,764	1,787	1,768	1,772	1,777	1,766	1,775	1,750
Health services	10,164	10,184	10,211	10,236	10,259	10,280	10,296	10,329	10,354	10,384	10,408	10,429	10,461
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,941	1,948	1,953	1,958	1,962	1,967	1,973	1,981	1,983	1,990	1,992	1,993	2,001
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,800	1,803	1,806	1,808	1,811	1,816	1,814	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,830	1,833	1,838
Hospitals	4,016	4,025	4,035	4,045	4,055	4,062	4,071	4,086	4,098	4,114	4,124	4,133	4,150
Home health care services	644	642	646	645	648	646	645	648	647	653	655	655	656
Legal services	1,013	1,015	1,017	1,020	1,022	1,021	1,027	1,027	1,026	1,028	1,030	1,029	1,030
Educational services	2,338	2,357	2,363	2,375	2,384	2,388	2,431	2,426	2,432	2,452	2,446	2,439	2,447
Social services	2,958	2,972	2,985	2,997	3,009	3,023	3,039	3,056	3,048	3,076	3,085	3,094	3,095
Child day care services	727	729	732	734	739	743	745	756	760	765	756	756	755
Residential care	820	823	827	829	831	835	842	845	847	848	851	853	853
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	108	108	109	110	110	109	110	111	111	111	112	112	110
Membership organizations	2,486	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,489	2,489	2,496	2,501	2,493	2,503	2,509	2,505	2,509
Engineering and management services	3,478	3,490	3,496	3,504	3,510	3,517	3,512	3,529	3,540	3,544	3,533	3,536	3,542
Engineering and architectural services	1,035	1,040	1,046	1,050	1,052	1,053	1,057	1,059	1,064	1,067	1,067	1,069	1,067
Management and public relations	1,113	1,116	1,119	1,123	1,125	1,124	1,121	1,124	1,119	1,123	1,122	1,122	1,121
Government	20,590	20,614	20,629	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,828	20,932	21,005	20,981	21,000	20,994
Federal	2,620	2,613	2,613	2,615	2,613	2,615	2,612	2,621	2,626	2,622	2,627	2,623	2,604
Federal, except Postal Service	1,761	1,754	1,755	1,756	1,754	1,756	1,754	1,772	1,772	1,774	1,776	1,777	1,775
State	4,798	4,809	4,800	4,825	4,836	4,847	4,854	4,881	4,909	4,913	4,931	4,923	4,913
Education	2,033	2,037	2,028	2,048	2,055	2,065	2,066	2,089	2,117	2,122	2,129	2,116	2,115
Other State government	2,765	2,772	2,772	2,777	2,781	2,782	2,788	2,792	2,792	2,791	2,802	2,807	2,798
Local	13,172	13,192	13,216	13,240	13,262	13,285	13,304	13,326	13,397	13,470	13,423	13,454	13,477
Education	7,449	7,457	7,468	7,479	7,492	7,495	7,512	7,515	7,575	7,650	7,595	7,607	7,629
Other local government	5,723	5,735	5,748	5,761	5,770	5,790	5,792	5,811	5,822	5,820	5,828	5,847	5,848

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

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B-4. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	2000				2001								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total	64,011	64,014	64,104	64,077	64,164	64,272	64,304	64,300	64,379	64,282	64,391	64,452	64,264
Total private	52,373	52,386	52,474	52,514	52,556	52,583	52,598	52,561	52,636	52,544	52,552	52,539	52,387
Goods-producing	6,659	6,654	6,643	6,626	6,596	6,577	6,557	6,507	6,463	6,406	6,383	6,326	6,297
Mining	77	77	76	76	76	75	75	76	77	77	78	78	79
Construction	745	746	745	743	737	745	748	748	754	751	757	758	761
Manufacturing	5,837	5,831	5,822	5,807	5,783	5,757	5,734	5,683	5,632	5,578	5,548	5,490	5,457
Durable goods	2,994	2,991	2,991	2,988	2,975	2,961	2,946	2,915	2,885	2,853	2,830	2,791	2,774
Lumber and wood products	149	147	147	146	144	144	144	143	144	143	144	143	143
Furniture and fixtures	180	180	179	179	178	176	176	175	173	172	170	167	165
Stone, clay, and glass products	101	100	101	101	100	100	99	98	97	96	96	94	94
Primary metal industries	106	107	107	106	106	106	104	103	102	100	100	99	98
Fabricated metal products	349	349	350	350	348	345	344	342	339	334	334	330	329
Industrial machinery and equipment	467	465	466	465	466	463	459	454	449	444	437	431	428
Electronic and other electrical equipment	708	709	705	706	705	700	694	680	664	650	637	625	617
Transportation equipment	409	409	408	406	399	399	398	396	394	392	390	390	388
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	172	172	172	173	172	170	170	170	169	169	169	163	165
Nondurable goods	2,843	2,840	2,831	2,819	2,808	2,796	2,788	2,768	2,747	2,725	2,718	2,699	2,683
Food and kindred products	551	553	555	555	556	557	558	562	554	553	547	550	551
Tobacco products	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10
Textile mill products	239	236	234	231	229	226	225	223	219	218	216	214	211
Apparel and other textile products	439	436	433	428	425	422	418	410	406	396	401	387	385
Paper and allied products	162	163	162	161	161	159	159	157	157	156	155	153	154
Printing and publishing	695	694	692	692	689	687	685	678	674	668	664	663	658
Chemicals and allied products	345	347	346	347	347	348	347	347	348	349	349	350	346
Petroleum and coal products	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	22	22	22	22	22
Rubber and misc. plastics products	343	341	339	336	332	328	327	324	321	318	320	315	313
Leather and leather products	37	38	38	37	37	37	37	36	36	35	34	34	33
Service-producing	57,352	57,360	57,461	57,451	57,568	57,695	57,747	57,793	57,916	57,876	58,008	58,126	57,967
Transportation and public utilities	2,196	2,194	2,197	2,201	2,204	2,204	2,207	2,210	2,216	2,215	2,216	2,212	2,208
Wholesale trade	2,175	2,181	2,188	2,192	2,197	2,199	2,202	2,196	2,177	2,169	2,174	2,178	2,168
Retail trade	12,272	12,254	12,291	12,295	12,311	12,328	12,324	12,384	12,393	12,386	12,401	12,380	12,326
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,733	4,742	4,748	4,755	4,761	4,768	4,774	4,785	4,800	4,792	4,792	4,796	4,795
Services	24,338	24,361	24,407	24,445	24,487	24,507	24,534	24,479	24,587	24,576	24,586	24,647	24,593
Government	11,638	11,628	11,630	11,563	11,608	11,689	11,706	11,739	11,743	11,738	11,839	11,913	11,877
Federal	1,134	1,132	1,129	1,037	1,061	1,115	1,113	1,115	1,115	1,075	1,120	1,121	1,070
State	2,489	2,479	2,479	2,486	2,490	2,498	2,503	2,507	2,506	2,514	2,537	2,540	2,553
Local	8,015	8,017	8,022	8,040	8,057	8,076	8,090	8,117	8,122	8,149	8,182	8,252	8,254

[1] 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.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

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B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[P]	Nov.[P]
Total private	91,516	91,554	91,608	91,639	91,667	91,560	91,542	91,357	91,345	91,240	91,043	90,636	90,303
Goods-producing	18,162	18,132	18,104	18,073	18,069	17,928	17,847	17,714	17,665	17,525	17,444	17,352	17,220
Mining	424	424	427	432	436	438	442	445	446	447	444	446	446
Construction	5,227	5,242	5,283	5,318	5,379	5,324	5,339	5,313	5,319	5,296	5,294	5,279	5,273
Manufacturing	12,511	12,466	12,394	12,323	12,254	12,166	12,066	11,956	11,900	11,782	11,706	11,627	11,501
Durable goods	7,544	7,517	7,462	7,415	7,358	7,308	7,235	7,157	7,102	7,022	6,970	6,898	6,813
Lumber and wood products	663	657	653	648	646	647	644	644	642	638	638	634	633
Furniture and fixtures	443	441	439	435	435	431	427	421	417	409	404	397	391
Stone, clay, and glass products	454	453	453	453	453	453	450	447	447	441	443	441	437
Primary metal industries	541	536	532	531	524	518	512	507	499	497	493	488	476
Fabricated metal products	1,155	1,152	1,142	1,131	1,125	1,121	1,109	1,099	1,100	1,092	1,086	1,077	1,061
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,314	1,311	1,314	1,300	1,277	1,264	1,253	1,235	1,216	1,199	1,187	1,174	1,158
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,073	1,071	1,063	1,054	1,041	1,023	1,005	985	959	938	925	911	891
Transportation equipment	1,199	1,193	1,166	1,168	1,163	1,160	1,149	1,134	1,138	1,137	1,124	1,108	1,104
Motor vehicles and equipment	747	743	721	722	715	713	702	690	699	695	685	669	671
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	271	271	268	264	265	265	263	263	261	252	255	254	250
Nondurable goods	4,967	4,949	4,932	4,908	4,896	4,858	4,831	4,799	4,798	4,760	4,736	4,729	4,688
Food and kindred products	1,243	1,244	1,246	1,246	1,248	1,246	1,240	1,242	1,237	1,236	1,231	1,246	1,243
Tobacco products	24	23	23	22	23	23	24	24	24	26	24	24	24
Textile mill products	430	426	421	415	413	409	401	395	396	391	385	381	374
Apparel and other textile products	475	470	466	461	458	449	446	436	439	424	422	417	408
Paper and allied products	496	494	494	491	488	487	485	481	479	477	477	477	478
Printing and publishing	810	808	805	803	800	790	787	781	778	775	771	766	756
Chemicals and allied products	573	573	573	573	572	567	566	565	568	564	562	561	558
Petroleum and coal products	86	86	87	86	86	88	88	87	88	88	90	89	90
Rubber and misc. plastics products	778	773	766	759	756	749	745	740	742	732	728	723	714
Leather and leather products	52	52	51	52	52	50	49	48	47	47	46	45	43
Service-producing	73,354	73,422	73,504	73,566	73,598	73,632	73,695	73,643	73,680	73,715	73,599	73,284	73,083
Transportation and public utilities	5,922	5,940	5,948	5,955	5,970	5,981	5,982	5,974	5,979	5,957	5,944	5,893	5,828
Wholesale trade	5,630	5,633	5,634	5,627	5,624	5,611	5,596	5,587	5,580	5,580	5,562	5,552	5,529
Retail trade	20,587	20,597	20,595	20,639	20,607	20,694	20,665	20,673	20,708	20,684	20,625	20,506	20,477
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,555	5,559	5,570	5,578	5,586	5,591	5,607	5,589	5,584	5,584	5,602	5,598	5,609
Services	35,660	35,693	35,757	35,767	35,811	35,755	35,845	35,820	35,829	35,910	35,866	35,735	35,640

[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.

[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.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

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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, 353 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1997	57.2	58.6	62.5	63.2	59.8	57.2	59.8	59.2	62.7	65.2	61.6	62.2
1998	63.2	56.2	59.3	60.2	58.9	57.1	55.4	58.4	54.8	55.0	58.2	56.4
1999	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	56.8
2000	55.7	59.3	61.0	54.2	47.7	60.5	57.8	55.1	52.0	54.8	55.1	54.2
2001	53.7	50.4	55.8	45.0	46.6	44.3	45.5	43.9	44.1	p39.4	p39.2	
Over 3-month span:												
1997	63.5	64.0	66.0	67.0	63.2	63.3	59.8	65.6	67.3	71.1	70.0	69.5
1998	65.3	66.1	64.6	65.7	62.2	57.9	57.5	58.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.2
1999	60.8	57.8	58.5	55.8	58.1	57.9	57.2	59.2	59.8	59.1	61.0	60.6
2000	61.6	63.3	61.9	56.2	55.1	57.9	61.5	56.4	54.1	53.3	55.7	53.3
2001	51.7	54.1	48.6	49.2	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.9	p39.0	p36.4		
Over 6-month span:												
1997	66.7	68.6	66.1	66.0	65.3	65.9	66.0	69.1	69.4	70.3	71.1	70.7
1998	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.6	57.9	59.6	60.6	59.9
1999	59.8	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.9
2000	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1	58.6	54.2	54.8	51.8	54.2
2001	52.0	50.6	48.6	45.3	44.1	38.5	p37.4	p36.1				
Over 12-month span:												
1997	69.3	67.4	68.4	70.0	69.7	70.3	70.1	70.8	71.0	70.5	69.7	70.7
1998	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.9	59.3	60.8	58.8
1999	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.9	63.0	61.3	60.9
2000	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	56.8	55.7	56.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	51.7
2001	49.6	47.7	45.0	p42.4	p39.7							
	Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1997	48.2	52.6	55.5	54.8	52.9	53.7	49.3	51.1	57.7	61.8	61.4	54.8
1998	57.4	51.5	53.7	53.3	43.8	48.2	38.2	51.5	41.9	41.5	41.2	43.4
1999	46.0	44.5	43.0	42.3	50.4	39.3	51.5	39.3	45.2	46.3	53.3	46.7
2000	44.9	56.6	55.5	46.7	41.2	54.8	53.7	38.6	34.6	41.5	43.8	44.1
2001	37.9	32.4	41.5	31.3	29.4	33.1	39.0	27.6	36.0	p30.9	p25.4	
Over 3-month span:												
1997	50.0	51.5	55.9	55.5	52.9	52.9	50.4	54.8	59.6	70.6	66.5	64.3
1998	59.6	59.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	38.2	36.8	40.8
1999	41.2	39.0	38.2	41.5	40.8	45.2	39.0	45.2	40.8	44.9	46.3	46.0
2000	50.0	54.0	52.9	42.3	43.0	48.5	48.2	33.8	28.7	30.5	39.0	35.7
2001	28.3	29.4	24.6	26.5	22.4	24.6	21.0	19.9	p21.0	p22.4		
Over 6-month span:												
1997	53.7	53.7	51.1	52.9	50.7	50.7	54.8	62.1	61.8	64.3	67.3	65.8
1998	63.2	54.4	50.4	40.4	44.5	40.1	37.5	36.4	34.9	40.1	37.1	34.2
1999	36.0	38.2	37.5	41.2	36.8	39.7	43.0	41.5	46.0	40.4	46.3	51.5
2000	51.5	44.5	48.5	55.1	43.8	34.9	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001	26.8	25.4	19.9	20.6	20.2	15.1	p15.1	p14.7				
Over 12-month span:												
1997	55.1	52.6	54.0	54.4	55.5	57.0	57.0	58.8	59.2	57.7	57.4	57.7
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	46.0	44.9	44.5
2000	46.3	45.2	41.2	37.9	33.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	27.6	25.4	24.3	21.0
2001	19.1	16.5	14.7	p16.9	p14.0							

[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. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 2000) and all seasonally adjusted data (beginning January 1997) are subject to revision.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
	Total[1]												
Alabama	1,937.5	1,936.4	1,938.3	1,936.9	1,936.9	1,931.2	1,926.2	1,925.3	1,914.7	1,916.8	1,919.7	1,916.9	1,907.4
Alaska	284.0	284.4	284.7	286.2	288.0	288.0	287.5	288.1	289.1	289.1	290.4	291.3	289.9
Arizona	2,270.7	2,276.0	2,280.3	2,270.7	2,278.7	2,276.1	2,276.4	2,276.7	2,270.5	2,267.0	2,274.5	2,259.7	2,262.4
Arkansas	1,164.3	1,166.8	1,169.0	1,168.7	1,167.8	1,166.6	1,164.2	1,165.4	1,164.3	1,164.8	1,165.7	1,164.0	1,165.6
California	14,675.9	14,707.2	14,758.8	14,713.7	14,741.2	14,798.9	14,818.3	14,813.4	14,820.7	14,794.5	14,808.9	14,783.4	14,779.1
Colorado	2,242.8	2,244.7	2,247.1	2,253.0	2,256.1	2,251.5	2,270.4	2,265.2	2,270.1	2,267.1	2,267.1	2,250.4	2,244.3
Connecticut	1,696.3	1,695.9	1,697.5	1,699.8	1,700.7	1,699.6	1,700.8	1,701.8	1,700.4	1,698.5	1,692.4	1,686.7	1,683.2
Delaware	425.1	426.0	427.1	423.5	424.0	426.1	425.4	424.7	423.2	423.7	423.1	422.6	422.8
District of Columbia	646.0	647.5	648.9	651.9	648.0	647.4	649.9	651.3	654.6	654.4	662.7	652.9	651.0
Florida	7,148.7	7,164.4	7,186.5	7,208.6	7,223.6	7,246.0	7,264.1	7,286.3	7,298.7	7,310.9	7,323.8	7,333.2	7,345.0
Georgia	4,018.5	4,016.3	4,013.6	4,037.5	4,045.3	4,041.8	4,045.6	4,052.0	4,043.3	4,032.6	4,015.7	3,996.9	3,971.9
Hawaii	556.1	557.6	559.4	554.8	560.3	560.3	560.0	557.8	560.4	557.6	556.3	563.7	552.0
Idaho	566.3	566.9	568.1	562.2	563.2	563.1	564.8	568.2	570.6	570.7	569.7	569.1	567.3
Illinois	6,025.7	6,021.3	6,019.1	6,059.8	6,072.0	6,077.1	6,058.2	6,058.5	6,053.8	6,028.5	6,016.6	6,003.9	5,987.5
Indiana	3,010.4	3,013.3	3,008.9	2,997.4	2,996.6	2,999.9	2,995.8	2,996.2	2,985.4	2,981.9	2,985.5	2,980.3	2,962.3
Iowa	1,482.8	1,486.1	1,487.9	1,485.5	1,487.9	1,489.3	1,482.0	1,480.0	1,477.9	1,485.6	1,488.2	1,490.7	1,488.5
Kansas	1,347.7	1,353.3	1,353.7	1,354.9	1,352.8	1,358.5	1,363.7	1,367.0	1,367.5	1,369.2	1,372.4	1,369.3	1,367.7
Kentucky	1,826.1	1,830.6	1,834.1	1,840.8	1,843.3	1,843.3	1,835.9	1,839.0	1,833.5	1,830.4	1,832.7	1,839.5	1,833.6
Louisiana	1,940.1	1,941.8	1,944.1	1,953.2	1,957.2	1,953.7	1,951.7	1,948.7	1,945.2	1,946.4	1,944.3	1,941.1	1,944.2
Maine	603.9	610.5	610.3	611.8	612.8	612.5	611.9	610.6	610.2	614.5	610.3	613.7	609.3
Maryland	2,472.7	2,474.9	2,477.3	2,473.9	2,477.7	2,477.8	2,473.3	2,475.7	2,474.9	2,459.3	2,469.1	2,479.4	2,473.1
Massachusetts	3,342.4	3,348.7	3,357.3	3,361.9	3,355.9	3,361.7	3,362.8	3,365.7	3,368.7	3,364.6	3,360.0	3,367.8	3,356.6
Michigan	4,693.6	4,702.0	4,704.6	4,679.2	4,702.1	4,698.1	4,693.1	4,676.5	4,679.5	4,677.5	4,668.8	4,658.1	4,656.4
Minnesota	2,675.7	2,678.2	2,682.1	2,680.3	2,686.4	2,685.9	2,689.2	2,693.2	2,689.8	2,687.2	2,680.6	2,669.7	2,657.8
Mississippi	1,155.2	1,153.3	1,151.1	1,147.4	1,145.4	1,145.6	1,145.5	1,145.6	1,152.0	1,144.4	1,140.2	1,136.4	1,135.4
Missouri	2,760.6	2,764.3	2,761.3	2,770.2	2,764.5	2,763.6	2,756.9	2,746.3	2,743.8	2,727.1	2,725.8	2,730.5	2,713.5
Montana	390.2	391.1	391.9	391.8	393.7	394.3	393.1	393.2	394.8	396.3	395.9	395.1	395.3
Nebraska	909.3	911.5	911.5	916.5	913.9	913.3	911.3	914.2	911.7	915.7	913.7	912.3	908.3
Nevada	1,042.3	1,047.0	1,053.0	1,050.9	1,059.1	1,063.7	1,068.6	1,070.4	1,076.3	1,068.5	1,068.5	1,068.3	1,055.5
New Hampshire	621.8	624.5	624.9	627.2	625.5	626.3	627.3	627.0	626.2	625.2	624.2	622.8	619.9
New Jersey	4,015.1	4,022.0	4,031.1	4,029.1	4,033.8	4,032.8	4,027.3	4,028.2	4,022.5	4,021.0	4,013.3	4,011.0	4,026.4
New Mexico	747.2	747.6	748.4	746.2	749.0	753.8	754.7	754.8	757.5	756.5	760.5	758.4	756.3
New York	8,670.0	8,680.8	8,691.5	8,707.0	8,721.7	8,723.8	8,729.5	8,729.7	8,722.2	8,717.0	8,703.7	8,693.7	8,631.5
North Carolina	3,963.5	3,970.8	3,971.5	3,970.3	3,974.7	3,977.5	3,975.7	3,985.4	3,961.1	3,990.6	4,006.7	3,988.7	3,967.5
North Dakota	329.0	328.0	327.9	328.9	330.3	329.6	328.6	327.7	327.6	324.7	327.4	328.5	327.4
Ohio	5,656.7	5,659.7	5,663.4	5,655.2	5,659.2	5,657.5	5,652.1	5,641.5	5,646.3	5,657.6	5,637.2	5,633.7	5,635.5
Oklahoma	1,492.2	1,491.4	1,491.5	1,490.9	1,490.3	1,494.8	1,501.2	1,498.3	1,501.3	1,507.2	1,506.0	1,506.8	1,505.4
Oregon	1,612.4	1,615.3	1,612.6	1,604.2	1,609.6	1,604.7	1,600.5	1,598.4	1,596.0	1,590.8	1,586.9	1,583.2	1,583.0
Pennsylvania	5,724.7	5,728.2	5,734.7	5,744.3	5,737.1	5,748.1	5,736.6	5,732.9	5,729.4	5,727.3	5,720.2	5,719.1	5,712.6
Rhode Island	477.2	477.3	477.7	478.4	479.0	479.6	478.8	478.8	479.2	479.8	478.5	478.3	479.3
South Carolina	1,882.1	1,900.5	1,892.1	1,892.3	1,892.7	1,893.6	1,893.0	1,898.6	1,876.4	1,881.5	1,881.5	1,879.7	1,882.5
South Dakota	380.7	379.9	379.6	380.8	379.3	379.9	378.7	381.3	380.9	380.2	382.4	379.5	380.0
Tennessee	2,747.2	2,751.4	2,753.3	2,749.2	2,754.0	2,748.7	2,759.7	2,753.9	2,759.9	2,762.1	2,760.0	2,754.3	2,751.4
Texas	9,517.2	9,538.8	9,563.5	9,576.7	9,610.7	9,625.2	9,626.4	9,640.0	9,658.9	9,639.3	9,669.5	9,681.8	9,654.0
Utah	1,086.3	1,088.0	1,090.7	1,090.6	1,091.2	1,091.7	1,092.5	1,093.4	1,092.9	1,092.2	1,091.0	1,089.7	1,090.7
Vermont	299.2	299.8	300.6	299.6	301.2	300.4	299.9	299.9	299.9	299.3	299.0	299.1	299.6
Virginia	3,530.4	3,539.1	3,542.7	3,550.7	3,560.6	3,561.6	3,560.6	3,562.6	3,567.9	3,570.0	3,569.6	3,574.5	3,564.7
Washington	2,731.0	2,737.8	2,741.6	2,749.2	2,745.3	2,745.0	2,744.2	2,744.2	2,742.8	2,742.8	2,735.5	2,734.1	2,733.8
West Virginia	735.1	737.1	738.0	737.7	741.1	742.0	739.7	738.2	738.5	734.9	738.6	736.5	733.4
Wisconsin	2,838.8	2,842.6	2,842.7	2,844.9	2,852.1	2,852.4	2,848.8	2,843.8	2,838.0	2,840.7	2,840.4	2,834.7	2,836.0
Wyoming	239.3	239.9	240.7	242.7	244.4	244.9	245.1	243.4	244.9	249.0	247.3	242.9	246.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
	Construction												
Alabama	106.2	106.1	106.6	107.8	108.4	107.5	106.8	106.8	105.8	105.0	104.1	105.0	104.3
Alaska	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.1	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.1
Arizona	165.1	164.6	165.2	165.3	166.6	167.5	168.0	167.8	167.6	165.6	163.8	162.2	161.2
Arkansas	53.3	54.0	54.4	56.2	56.0	56.8	56.3	56.3	56.0	56.0	55.9	56.0	56.5
California	750.8	753.5	761.4	760.1	761.7	765.1	767.5	768.8	768.6	762.9	765.6	758.4	758.3
Colorado	163.8	163.6	163.5	166.5	164.0	162.9	163.8	164.4	163.6	163.9	162.3	161.0	160.1
Connecticut	65.4	65.9	66.3	66.5	68.1	68.0	67.8	68.2	66.7	65.5	64.2	63.3	63.4
Delaware	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.9	25.9	25.3	25.7	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.6	25.5
District of Columbia	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.1
Florida	393.0	393.0	393.7	397.7	397.9	395.5	395.2	397.2	400.5	404.2	403.0	402.2	403.3
Georgia	208.5	207.6	208.9	210.3	213.4	210.5	208.4	207.8	209.4	211.2	208.5	203.0	201.0
Hawaii[2]	24.0	23.9	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.6
Idaho	36.7	36.8	36.8	35.5	34.9	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.7	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.5
Illinois	261.9	260.5	258.6	274.3	280.8	288.8	284.9	285.7	281.7	279.7	276.0	270.8	268.6
Indiana	152.6	153.7	151.1	155.8	156.2	157.6	154.3	154.6	153.4	151.7	151.9	151.6	150.8
Iowa	63.5	64.0	64.2	62.0	62.1	63.6	63.5	61.3	63.3	63.1	63.7	63.5	63.1
Kansas	64.5	64.5	64.1	65.2	65.0	67.1	68.2	68.8	69.2	68.8	69.1	69.1	69.2
Kentucky	85.2	86.1	85.9	90.0	91.1	89.8	87.2	87.6	87.1	87.0	85.8	86.0	85.3
Louisiana	131.6	132.0	132.7	137.6	136.3	135.9	134.6	134.8	133.8	136.0	135.0	134.7	135.2
Maine	29.7	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	30.7	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.5	30.6
Maryland	156.7	156.7	156.8	158.6	160.7	159.6	159.0	159.8	159.5	160.7	159.5	158.9	157.4
Massachusetts	133.2	134.6	135.8	136.6	136.8	137.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.5	137.5	138.9	139.8
Michigan	213.9	215.0	216.1	212.8	217.2	215.0	216.0	215.4	213.2	212.6	213.4	215.1	213.9
Minnesota	117.3	119.0	119.6	121.2	121.6	122.5	124.6	122.4	125.7	125.3	124.6	124.3	122.3
Mississippi	54.6	54.0	54.1	52.4	53.1	53.7	53.8	53.8	54.1	54.3	53.5	53.3	53.8
Missouri	139.7	139.0	134.3	142.9	142.5	144.6	142.5	142.1	145.1	141.8	140.0	142.4	140.0
Montana	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.3	20.4
Nebraska	44.1	43.7	42.9	44.5	44.3	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.7	43.7	43.1	43.2
Nevada	87.6	88.2	89.0	88.6	89.5	90.3	91.1	91.1	91.3	90.7	90.6	90.6	90.1
New Hampshire	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.8	26.3	25.9	25.9	25.6	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.8
New Jersey	156.7	158.1	159.1	160.5	162.5	162.8	161.2	160.8	160.1	160.0	159.2	158.6	158.0
New Mexico	45.5	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.5	45.8	45.5	45.5	45.7	45.6	45.7	45.1	45.2
New York	330.1	331.3	332.4	335.3	339.5	341.7	340.1	340.1	337.9	336.2	335.6	335.4	337.0
North Carolina	237.7	239.2	239.7	240.2	241.6	243.6	241.6	242.1	242.5	244.3	244.5	244.3	243.7
North Dakota	16.2	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.0	16.8	16.5	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.7	16.0	15.9
Ohio	255.6	256.6	257.8	259.2	260.4	262.2	257.8	257.4	257.4	257.0	255.4	253.9	253.8
Oklahoma	61.7	61.7	61.8	61.3	62.1	63.0	63.6	63.0	62.5	63.4	62.9	63.1	62.9
Oregon	88.0	89.5	88.0	89.5	88.8	87.5	85.3	85.6	83.1	82.9	81.3	80.0	78.5
Pennsylvania	255.0	255.5	255.6	255.2	258.3	257.4	256.2	255.6	256.0	255.0	253.5	253.2	252.8
Rhode Island	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.7	20.3	20.7
South Carolina	118.3	118.4	118.9	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.5	117.3	117.3	117.8	118.2	118.2
South Dakota	18.4	17.7	17.9	18.7	18.2	18.6	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.3	18.8	18.7
Tennessee	126.0	126.9	127.5	130.9	132.7	131.7	130.1	130.3	129.9	129.3	129.3	128.5	127.9
Texas	565.0	566.9	568.7	569.8	575.2	576.1	578.6	581.1	584.6	584.8	584.6	583.2	580.2
Utah	73.1	73.3	73.7	73.2	73.3	71.2	70.5	70.4	68.6	69.0	69.8	69.5	69.8
Vermont	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.6
Virginia	214.6	216.1	217.5	219.6	223.6	224.9	224.8	225.2	226.3	226.9	227.5	227.5	226.1
Washington	162.8	164.0	164.3	166.1	165.9	167.3	165.6	164.7	164.9	164.1	164.2	164.6	163.4
West Virginia	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.8	36.0	37.0	35.2	34.8	34.1	33.8	32.9	33.7	33.4
Wisconsin	126.8	126.7	126.3	127.2	128.1	127.9	126.1	124.5	124.5	126.1	125.8	125.9	125.3
Wyoming	17.4	17.4	17.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.2	18.3	17.9	17.7	17.4	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	358.4	356.9	356.1	353.6	353.5	351.6	349.9	347.9	344.8	346.7	344.3	342.4	341.2
Alaska	13.2	12.8	13.0	14.2	14.2	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.5	13.5	14.1	13.2
Arizona	216.4	216.7	216.8	217.1	216.7	215.3	214.8	214.0	212.1	211.2	210.4	208.3	207.3
Arkansas	250.5	250.4	250.3	248.7	245.5	244.0	242.4	241.7	240.7	241.2	239.8	238.8	237.7
California	1,952.1	1,953.4	1,953.2	1,950.1	1,945.0	1,944.3	1,936.2	1,932.3	1,924.4	1,910.0	1,897.7	1,886.4	1,875.5
Colorado	205.4	205.8	206.5	206.9	206.4	205.3	204.2	203.5	201.8	200.8	200.4	199.7	197.5
Connecticut	261.8	261.3	261.3	260.7	260.4	258.6	258.1	257.6	256.8	257.8	254.8	254.2	252.6
Delaware	58.5	58.3	58.5	54.6	55.1	57.1	57.7	57.4	56.8	54.9	54.5	54.9	54.7
District of Columbia	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4
Florida	486.8	486.4	486.3	483.9	485.1	485.0	483.2	482.8	482.0	481.7	480.8	480.0	478.8
Georgia	585.5	582.6	581.8	575.2	578.3	574.2	573.5	571.1	567.8	569.0	565.2	563.7	561.0
Hawaii	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.3
Idaho	76.5	76.8	76.5	76.1	76.2	75.8	75.6	75.6	76.4	76.1	76.2	75.6	74.7
Illinois	939.9	941.3	940.9	937.9	936.8	931.6	928.2	922.5	916.6	910.2	906.4	905.2	904.2
Indiana	683.6	681.2	677.7	672.9	671.3	669.2	667.8	665.8	662.8	659.7	655.8	655.0	650.1
Iowa	261.3	261.6	261.4	260.4	260.6	260.7	260.0	259.9	259.3	259.0	259.2	256.2	256.6
Kansas	210.6	210.7	210.3	210.3	211.0	210.9	210.7	209.9	209.4	209.5	209.3	208.5	207.3
Kentucky	320.0	319.6	318.5	317.7	315.4	314.1	313.2	312.3	310.5	306.1	305.8	305.1	301.4
Louisiana	182.6	182.3	182.4	183.4	182.2	181.9	181.3	180.1	180.3	179.3	178.4	176.9	176.1
Maine	80.6	85.3	84.4	84.5	83.5	83.4	82.4	81.9	81.5	82.4	80.9	79.8	79.2
Maryland	179.2	179.0	178.8	178.5	177.9	177.6	176.3	174.9	175.7	174.6	174.8	173.6	173.3
Massachusetts	436.4	437.0	437.3	436.2	434.4	432.6	430.5	427.5	426.0	424.7	421.2	421.1	420.1
Michigan	974.9	976.9	974.8	949.6	959.9	955.6	952.0	943.5	941.4	941.1	928.9	926.6	926.2
Minnesota	439.5	438.9	438.9	439.1	437.7	436.5	435.1	434.2	430.5	429.7	426.8	425.0	424.0
Mississippi	230.7	229.3	227.3	226.2	222.6	221.2	220.7	219.8	217.6	216.6	216.2	215.9	215.4
Missouri	400.7	401.1	400.7	394.7	393.7	391.9	391.1	385.5	378.8	384.2	378.1	378.6	371.8
Montana	24.7	24.6	24.8	24.4	24.7	24.4	24.2	23.8	23.4	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.3
Nebraska	120.1	120.2	119.9	119.3	119.0	118.5	118.9	118.5	118.3	118.1	118.0	117.4	116.5
Nevada	45.0	45.1	45.6	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.2	46.3	46.4	45.9	45.8	45.7	45.6
New Hampshire	105.4	105.4	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.6	104.3	103.2	101.8	102.3	101.3	100.4	100.0
New Jersey	459.6	458.9	458.7	458.4	457.7	455.3	451.8	450.3	445.8	443.4	441.9	438.8	438.0
New Mexico	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.9	43.4	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.8	41.5	41.8
New York	869.0	868.7	868.0	863.1	854.8	852.0	851.3	848.9	846.2	846.8	839.6	834.0	827.3
North Carolina	775.4	774.7	772.8	771.4	764.7	761.3	758.9	751.2	743.2	738.1	731.9	728.6	726.4
North Dakota	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.8	25.1	24.9	24.8
Ohio	1,082.8	1,082.8	1,079.2	1,072.8	1,070.5	1,067.0	1,063.7	1,059.5	1,057.2	1,058.1	1,046.4	1,041.4	1,041.2
Oklahoma	182.3	182.2	182.0	180.9	180.4	180.2	179.0	178.6	178.5	177.5	176.4	176.1	175.4
Oregon	243.2	244.0	245.2	241.5	240.8	237.9	238.7	236.5	235.3	233.0	230.7	231.0	233.0
Pennsylvania	924.1	923.0	923.0	920.7	917.7	913.1	907.8	902.4	896.6	891.8	885.9	885.6	881.0
Rhode Island	72.7	72.3	72.3	72.9	72.0	71.7	71.7	70.6	70.8	70.8	69.8	69.4	69.1
South Carolina	347.3	346.8	346.2	344.0	343.5	344.2	343.8	342.2	338.0	337.0	332.6	328.2	326.7
South Dakota	49.9	49.6	49.2	49.0	48.2	47.8	47.5	47.0	46.6	46.1	45.6	45.5	44.6
Tennessee	506.0	505.0	503.3	500.2	495.7	494.4	493.6	490.7	489.6	489.0	486.2	484.7	483.2
Texas	1,087.4	1,088.2	1,086.9	1,086.6	1,087.2	1,086.3	1,083.3	1,078.9	1,075.4	1,075.4	1,069.7	1,070.1	1,065.8
Utah	131.9	131.7	131.7	131.4	131.0	130.9	130.4	129.9	130.0	130.0	128.9	128.1	128.3
Vermont	49.2	49.3	49.5	49.6	49.8	49.8	49.5	49.0	48.9	48.5	48.3	48.2	48.3
Virginia	386.6	386.1	385.9	386.8	384.4	383.3	381.0	378.2	375.7	375.7	374.5	374.1	370.8
Washington	347.5	346.9	346.2	347.1	345.5	343.8	340.1	338.7	337.5	338.4	334.9	335.1	332.7
West Virginia	79.9	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.0	79.1	78.5	78.3	78.0	77.5	76.8	76.5	76.6
Wisconsin	616.1	615.3	614.0	612.6	608.7	605.6	603.2	599.6	592.9	589.9	587.3	587.5	586.3
Wyoming	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
	Transportation and public utilities												
Alabama	95.8	96.3	96.4	96.0	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.6	95.2	95.2	94.4	94.1	94.2
Alaska	26.8	27.2	27.0	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.3	27.1
Arizona	110.1	110.4	110.7	109.7	110.3	110.4	109.8	110.0	109.7	109.9	109.4	109.3	107.4
Arkansas	70.9	70.8	71.0	70.3	70.2	70.6	70.8	70.9	70.8	70.6	71.1	71.2	71.2
California	752.9	755.1	759.7	761.1	761.1	765.4	765.0	764.2	763.4	759.9	760.8	760.4	755.7
Colorado	144.4	143.8	143.3	142.0	141.2	141.1	141.1	140.9	141.2	140.5	139.9	138.7	137.4
Connecticut	80.2	80.2	79.8	80.1	79.9	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.9	80.1	79.0	79.0	78.0
Delaware	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.7	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.9
District of Columbia	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.8
Florida	360.9	361.8	362.8	362.8	363.9	364.2	366.4	366.4	368.2	369.6	369.6	370.2	368.2
Georgia	269.3	270.3	270.8	273.2	274.4	274.5	273.6	272.7	272.3	270.7	269.3	267.5	264.4
Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Idaho	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.8	27.8	28.0	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.9	29.3	29.3
Illinois	357.9	357.0	357.0	358.4	359.3	360.2	359.6	359.7	358.4	358.0	356.6	356.7	354.5
Indiana	149.6	149.5	150.2	150.1	149.3	149.4	148.9	147.9	148.2	149.0	148.1	147.6	144.6
Iowa	73.4	73.6	73.6	73.7	74.0	74.2	74.0	73.8	74.1	73.6	74.0	74.1	74.0
Kansas	86.8	87.1	87.1	87.2	87.4	87.5	88.3	88.4	88.1	88.7	89.0	88.7	88.5
Kentucky	109.0	109.0	109.2	109.7	109.8	109.4	108.5	107.3	105.6	106.4	108.2	108.6	107.7
Louisiana	113.7	113.9	114.0	115.0	114.8	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.4	114.0	113.8
Maine	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.3	24.1	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.4	23.9	24.1
Maryland	118.7	118.7	119.8	117.9	117.1	118.1	118.3	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.4	115.9	117.2
Massachusetts	146.0	146.2	146.6	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.6	145.3	146.2	145.9	145.1	144.1	143.2
Michigan	181.2	182.0	181.7	181.6	181.5	180.6	181.0	180.8	180.0	180.9	179.9	179.6	178.9
Minnesota	135.8	136.1	136.4	136.7	137.0	136.9	136.8	136.2	136.5	135.5	134.6	133.2	126.6
Mississippi	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.2	56.9	56.6	56.3	56.3	55.9	56.0	55.6
Missouri	184.0	183.0	182.5	182.7	183.2	183.3	181.4	181.8	182.5	181.8	181.4	180.0	177.8
Montana	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.1
Nebraska	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.3	58.3	58.1	57.3	57.5	56.6	57.5	57.0	57.2	56.9
Nevada	57.2	57.6	58.1	58.2	58.8	59.1	59.1	59.6	59.2	58.5	58.5	58.5	57.2
New Hampshire	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	21.9
New Jersey	272.3	272.1	272.6	271.2	271.7	271.3	271.5	271.4	270.4	269.2	266.8	266.3	265.7
New Mexico	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.5	37.5	37.9	37.6	37.6
New York	434.8	436.1	439.2	442.9	443.6	442.6	443.2	443.9	442.7	443.9	444.5	443.1	436.4
North Carolina	183.4	183.5	182.8	183.2	184.6	183.6	183.6	185.1	185.0	185.3	184.2	182.5	182.6
North Dakota	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.9	18.5
Ohio	251.2	250.7	250.7	250.6	250.3	249.5	249.4	249.6	250.1	249.6	248.5	247.4	247.7
Oklahoma	86.0	85.5	85.4	85.9	85.9	85.7	86.5	86.1	86.1	85.7	85.6	85.6	84.8
Oregon	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.3	81.1	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.6	79.8	79.2	78.8	78.7
Pennsylvania	303.8	303.6	304.5	306.5	305.9	304.0	303.7	302.5	299.4	298.5	297.0	299.8	296.8
Rhode Island	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.0
South Carolina	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.8	95.3	95.5	95.8	96.2	96.0	95.9	96.2
South Dakota	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.9
Tennessee	178.6	179.2	179.1	181.1	181.7	181.1	183.0	182.8	182.0	181.2	182.0	181.2	180.4
Texas	601.2	603.5	605.4	605.4	609.2	609.2	611.5	610.8	613.2	615.5	618.4	619.9	615.7
Utah	61.3	61.2	61.2	60.1	60.2	60.5	60.5	61.1	61.9	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.7
Vermont	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6
Virginia	189.2	189.8	190.6	193.8	193.9	193.4	193.0	195.1	195.3	194.9	193.7	194.1	191.6
Washington	148.8	149.2	150.1	150.1	149.6	149.4	149.1	149.0	148.1	147.9	146.7	146.6	146.9
West Virginia	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.2	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.5	37.2	37.5	36.9	37.1
Wisconsin	135.0	134.9	135.5	133.7	133.7	134.3	135.1	135.6	135.3	136.4	136.5	135.1	135.0
Wyoming	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.P
	Trade												
Alabama	449.4	450.0	452.0	450.1	450.5	449.5	448.0	447.1	445.1	444.3	443.2	442.4	442.1
Alaska	58.1	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.8	58.2	58.3	58.3	57.7	58.1	58.2	58.9	58.6
Arizona	529.6	531.1	531.4	528.8	531.3	530.0	530.8	532.9	534.3	534.8	534.6	538.1	540.2
Arkansas	267.8	269.0	269.9	270.2	270.9	269.7	269.6	270.7	270.6	269.0	270.2	270.7	270.7
California	3,331.8	3,335.1	3,336.0	3,329.2	3,344.4	3,358.3	3,364.7	3,366.2	3,368.2	3,362.5	3,368.5	3,374.9	3,373.6
Colorado	532.7	532.0	531.2	529.0	531.3	534.6	538.0	540.8	541.7	543.1	543.0	541.6	544.7
Connecticut	365.9	365.4	365.5	365.7	364.3	365.6	367.2	367.7	367.4	367.0	365.9	363.9	362.1
Delaware	92.1	93.1	93.2	92.2	92.9	92.8	92.6	92.7	93.2	92.9	93.7	92.4	93.2
District of Columbia	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.5	50.2	49.1	48.0
Florida	1,771.0	1,773.0	1,777.0	1,777.1	1,777.9	1,778.5	1,785.9	1,793.0	1,796.9	1,798.6	1,801.6	1,801.3	1,799.5
Georgia	984.7	987.8	984.9	995.1	994.9	998.7	1,000.6	1,004.7	1,006.6	1,001.1	997.2	1,001.3	993.6
Hawaii	138.1	138.8	139.3	138.7	139.4	139.4	139.9	140.1	140.0	139.7	139.4	139.2	137.0
Idaho	145.1	145.1	145.1	142.9	143.0	143.0	143.2	144.1	144.4	144.0	143.1	142.0	141.2
Illinois	1,370.4	1,367.7	1,366.2	1,369.3	1,369.6	1,371.0	1,368.1	1,366.9	1,363.5	1,357.2	1,360.0	1,358.0	1,351.4
Indiana	709.7	712.4	712.7	708.0	707.9	706.0	705.3	705.6	702.6	702.1	701.4	703.2	702.0
Iowa	360.8	361.2	361.8	362.0	362.0	361.9	359.0	359.4	360.2	361.7	362.3	362.2	361.3
Kansas	320.4	322.7	324.0	322.0	321.3	321.6	323.8	324.2	323.6	322.0	322.4	323.5	323.5
Kentucky	432.7	433.3	434.8	434.9	435.6	435.5	435.2	434.6	434.8	435.9	435.4	437.7	436.5
Louisiana	457.4	457.6	456.3	458.8	462.0	461.6	461.7	461.6	459.5	460.1	460.3	460.0	460.0
Maine	152.5	152.0	152.1	152.4	152.6	152.9	152.5	151.6	152.1	154.0	153.0	153.2	153.2
Maryland	561.1	561.4	560.4	556.3	558.3	555.6	553.2	552.2	553.1	554.2	555.7	555.7	556.1
Massachusetts	751.6	751.9	753.4	752.7	749.8	751.5	753.5	755.0	753.7	754.7	756.0	754.6	750.2
Michigan	1,103.2	1,103.3	1,104.7	1,099.0	1,106.5	1,105.8	1,102.0	1,093.8	1,093.5	1,091.2	1,095.4	1,092.3	1,097.0
Minnesota	632.8	634.3	634.9	635.0	635.3	633.5	635.2	637.3	635.9	635.1	634.4	631.2	632.2
Mississippi	257.4	257.1	257.0	257.9	257.6	257.9	256.9	258.0	256.4	257.0	255.4	254.5	254.3
Missouri	649.9	652.0	653.7	652.1	650.3	649.9	646.8	646.0	645.4	644.7	639.3	643.3	637.9
Montana	102.7	103.1	103.3	103.1	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.1	103.5	104.1	104.1	103.6	103.5
Nebraska	218.2	218.8	218.9	219.5	217.9	216.7	216.4	216.4	216.4	217.0	215.4	215.6	215.4
Nevada	220.2	222.0	223.3	223.7	226.0	226.6	227.7	228.8	229.8	230.1	230.4	230.5	230.2
New Hampshire	164.3	165.5	166.2	164.7	164.6	165.0	166.1	166.4	166.4	166.0	165.4	166.6	165.2
New Jersey	937.9	940.5	943.5	942.1	941.6	941.3	938.7	939.6	938.9	939.4	937.7	934.0	935.9
New Mexico	174.1	174.2	174.4	173.2	173.8	174.6	174.1	173.9	174.9	174.5	175.1	173.3	174.3
New York	1,760.7	1,761.2	1,762.9	1,760.2	1,765.4	1,765.3	1,765.2	1,760.0	1,758.3	1,755.4	1,759.0	1,753.5	1,742.3
North Carolina	908.3	907.9	905.7	900.6	901.2	900.3	902.3	908.9	912.8	913.2	916.8	916.7	914.0
North Dakota	81.9	81.8	81.8	82.2	83.0	82.3	82.1	82.2	82.3	81.5	81.6	81.6	82.0
Ohio	1,362.4	1,361.1	1,362.6	1,360.9	1,361.2	1,358.1	1,358.0	1,357.7	1,359.5	1,359.4	1,358.2	1,357.0	1,358.9
Oklahoma	341.9	342.6	342.1	341.5	340.5	341.0	342.4	341.7	342.8	343.8	342.4	343.2	342.9
Oregon	396.0	395.8	394.0	391.5	393.0	393.4	391.3	391.9	391.0	390.0	389.4	389.0	388.6
Pennsylvania	1,277.6	1,276.8	1,279.6	1,288.1	1,283.4	1,288.6	1,289.3	1,288.7	1,287.9	1,290.1	1,287.8	1,286.3	1,283.1
Rhode Island	109.1	109.0	109.5	110.7	111.5	111.4	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.8	110.3	110.7	109.9
South Carolina	450.4	451.9	452.4	452.7	453.3	454.6	453.1	455.1	453.0	455.3	455.7	456.8	458.7
South Dakota	91.9	91.8	92.1	92.9	92.8	92.9	93.0	93.3	93.1	92.8	93.3	92.4	93.3
Tennessee	649.9	650.6	652.3	653.4	654.6	652.6	655.9	655.5	657.5	657.4	656.9	658.6	657.4
Texas	2,259.6	2,266.0	2,270.8	2,269.7	2,276.3	2,279.7	2,273.7	2,278.3	2,285.4	2,285.4	2,294.7	2,293.9	2,286.2
Utah	253.7	253.7	254.3	254.0	254.3	254.3	254.6	254.8	254.0	253.2	253.7	253.4	253.9
Vermont	68.1	68.4	68.9	68.2	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.8
Virginia	767.9	769.2	769.8	769.8	773.2	773.8	773.7	775.9	775.9	775.9	775.1	773.9	771.1
Washington	656.8	658.4	659.2	659.2	659.7	658.4	658.8	656.5	654.4	656.6	653.9	651.4	652.4
West Virginia	165.0	165.2	164.7	164.8	165.6	165.5	164.4	164.4	163.8	164.2	164.7	163.0	162.1
Wisconsin	637.5	637.7	639.3	638.8	639.4	639.0	638.6	635.2	635.5	636.5	637.5	636.3	636.5
Wyoming	55.5	55.2	54.8	55.1	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.3	55.9	55.9	56.0	56.3	57.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	92.3	92.3	92.2	91.8	91.8	91.9	92.1	92.0	92.0	91.8	92.0	92.0	91.7
Alaska	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Arizona	145.1	145.4	145.6	144.6	144.5	144.9	145.6	146.6	146.8	146.9	146.6	146.8	147.3
Arkansas	46.3	46.3	46.5	46.1	46.2	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.4	46.3	46.4	46.5	46.7
California	827.6	829.4	831.0	833.5	837.2	840.5	841.2	842.5	843.1	842.6	843.0	843.8	844.0
Colorado	142.6	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.1	142.0	141.3	141.7	141.8	141.9	141.9	141.7	143.2
Connecticut	141.6	141.6	141.2	141.0	141.6	141.7	142.2	141.8	142.1	142.2	142.0	142.2	141.8
Delaware	50.5	50.8	50.9	51.2	50.7	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.1	50.5	50.2	50.1	50.5
District of Columbia	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.8	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.2	32.5	32.8
Florida	445.4	445.5	445.8	446.8	449.3	451.6	454.2	454.9	454.5	454.4	454.5	454.1	454.5
Georgia	206.5	206.9	207.5	205.6	206.3	206.4	207.2	207.4	207.2	205.2	205.2	204.5	205.8
Hawaii	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.0	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.5
Idaho	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.9	23.8	23.7
Illinois	401.0	400.9	400.5	401.2	402.7	402.1	402.6	403.0	403.4	402.5	401.8	402.3	402.7
Indiana	140.6	140.7	141.1	140.9	140.4	140.8	140.0	140.2	139.9	139.6	139.1	139.4	139.6
Iowa	86.4	86.6	86.9	87.1	87.3	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.9	88.2
Kansas	64.6	64.8	65.0	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.8	65.1	65.6	65.6	65.5	66.0	66.6
Kentucky	76.2	76.2	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.8	76.7	76.7	76.4	76.7	76.7	77.0	76.9
Louisiana	86.9	86.9	87.0	86.9	87.0	86.8	86.7	86.6	86.3	86.4	86.3	86.3	86.8
Maine	32.6	32.8	33.0	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.2
Maryland	137.9	138.2	138.1	139.2	138.5	138.9	139.5	139.9	140.5	140.4	140.1	139.8	139.7
Massachusetts	228.9	228.9	229.0	229.3	228.8	229.5	230.2	230.7	231.3	230.9	231.1	231.4	231.7
Michigan	205.8	205.5	205.6	207.0	207.3	206.6	208.1	207.8	208.5	208.2	209.3	209.7	210.0
Minnesota	161.0	161.1	160.7	161.2	161.6	162.4	162.4	162.9	162.7	162.2	162.0	160.7	160.2
Mississippi	42.2	42.5	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.5	42.4	42.3
Missouri	168.1	168.1	168.9	168.9	169.0	169.8	170.6	170.0	168.9	168.1	169.5	170.1	170.0
Montana	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.4
Nebraska	61.2	61.3	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.0	60.8	60.7	60.8
Nevada	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.7	49.1	49.3	49.5	49.5	49.8	49.7	49.6	49.8	49.7
New Hampshire	32.8	33.1	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.9	32.7	32.7
New Jersey	266.2	266.3	266.9	267.0	267.2	267.6	267.4	268.0	266.5	266.6	266.9	269.1	279.7
New Mexico	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7
New York	749.1	749.8	749.6	753.1	753.5	753.6	751.9	749.7	748.6	746.1	744.5	743.4	720.6
North Carolina	188.3	188.1	189.1	189.9	189.8	189.5	188.8	190.4	188.9	188.8	189.1	189.8	190.4
North Dakota	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.3	16.4
Ohio	308.7	309.0	309.3	309.8	309.5	309.6	310.0	309.9	310.4	310.4	310.7	310.6	310.2
Oklahoma	73.8	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.7	73.9	73.9	74.0	74.5	75.2	75.3	75.0
Oregon	94.1	94.4	94.6	94.7	95.0	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.5	95.5	95.3
Pennsylvania	327.1	327.9	328.3	328.9	328.9	328.7	329.3	328.5	328.2	328.3	327.6	327.9	328.7
Rhode Island	31.0	30.9	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.3	31.5
South Carolina	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.6	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.6	81.3	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.4
South Dakota	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.6	27.0	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.3	27.6
Tennessee	131.3	131.2	131.3	130.2	130.4	130.8	131.0	130.5	130.9	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.3
Texas	526.3	526.5	526.9	527.7	529.3	531.1	531.3	533.5	534.6	535.5	534.5	534.7	534.6
Utah	57.4	57.6	57.8	58.6	58.3	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.6	59.2	59.5	59.8	60.3
Vermont	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.5
Virginia	191.3	191.6	191.7	191.9	192.3	192.1	192.7	192.9	193.2	192.9	192.0	191.8	191.8
Washington	137.5	137.8	138.1	138.4	138.8	138.7	139.2	139.7	139.7	139.3	139.1	139.5	139.9
West Virginia	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	30.1	29.9	29.6	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.7
Wisconsin	149.6	149.9	150.3	150.1	150.9	151.3	151.6	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.1	152.3	153.1
Wyoming	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
	Services												
Alabama	475.5	475.2	475.2	477.6	476.4	475.7	474.3	475.9	476.8	478.3	475.3	476.1	474.2
Alaska	73.2	73.6	73.7	74.4	74.7	75.0	75.0	75.6	76.6	76.5	76.8	77.0	76.4
Arizona	725.7	727.0	730.5	727.0	727.9	726.5	724.4	722.0	716.1	710.2	712.5	708.7	707.0
Arkansas	281.6	282.0	282.5	282.3	283.1	283.1	282.5	282.4	282.7	282.5	283.8	285.3	285.7
California	4,706.9	4,721.3	4,751.8	4,710.9	4,720.3	4,742.7	4,754.2	4,746.9	4,751.9	4,748.1	4,747.9	4,751.8	4,747.7
Colorado	697.5	698.7	697.1	700.8	704.5	707.1	720.1	712.1	716.7	713.9	712.2	706.2	700.7
Connecticut	539.0	538.8	540.9	540.9	541.0	541.6	541.2	541.0	542.7	543.0	541.9	538.2	538.4
Delaware	123.8	123.4	123.6	124.6	123.2	124.3	123.5	122.8	123.0	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.0
District of Columbia	299.9	301.6	302.3	305.6	303.3	302.8	306.4	306.5	307.6	307.4	308.5	306.3	304.1
Florida	2,687.6	2,700.0	2,714.2	2,728.3	2,735.8	2,757.7	2,765.0	2,777.7	2,781.3	2,784.2	2,798.2	2,806.0	2,815.2
Georgia	1,149.8	1,145.7	1,143.3	1,161.5	1,157.0	1,157.8	1,159.4	1,162.9	1,158.8	1,154.7	1,144.4	1,138.4	1,131.8
Hawaii	185.9	186.5	187.3	186.5	187.3	188.0	188.4	187.2	186.8	185.7	186.4	186.7	182.9
Idaho	144.9	145.5	146.6	144.7	145.6	145.9	147.4	148.4	148.7	148.5	149.2	149.7	148.6
Illinois	1,860.1	1,864.2	1,861.6	1,880.2	1,882.5	1,882.5	1,878.4	1,878.4	1,877.0	1,872.3	1,871.2	1,865.2	1,864.2
Indiana	757.7	758.6	760.2	754.0	753.7	758.4	760.7	761.1	760.7	757.5	761.1	762.8	755.5
Iowa	394.2	395.7	396.8	396.5	397.5	398.4	394.9	394.6	395.1	398.6	399.4	402.1	400.9
Kansas	349.6	350.0	351.6	352.9	352.2	353.5	353.2	355.0	355.3	355.3	356.1	356.5	355.4
Kentucky	475.5	477.8	480.3	482.8	482.9	486.5	483.7	485.1	485.4	487.5	488.4	489.8	490.4
Louisiana	544.5	545.3	547.9	549.4	549.4	548.4	549.1	546.5	545.2	544.9	547.3	545.9	548.3
Maine	184.1	185.7	185.8	186.9	188.6	189.1	188.8	188.7	188.9	189.1	187.9	190.6	187.5
Maryland	867.8	868.5	870.5	873.5	874.3	877.9	876.2	877.6	879.3	884.2	884.3	881.3	875.8
Massachusetts	1,221.1	1,224.3	1,229.1	1,233.7	1,234.3	1,237.9	1,237.3	1,240.5	1,243.9	1,241.9	1,240.2	1,240.4	1,240.1
Michigan	1,322.8	1,326.7	1,327.5	1,329.7	1,331.7	1,333.1	1,332.3	1,331.1	1,332.4	1,335.9	1,330.6	1,329.5	1,322.5
Minnesota	785.7	785.7	786.6	788.2	790.9	793.1	793.0	797.8	795.0	795.1	794.3	787.7	790.6
Mississippi	274.1	273.8	272.6	271.7	273.4	272.0	273.0	272.6	274.3	272.5	273.3	272.8	270.5
Missouri	792.1	791.9	791.9	795.2	791.3	789.1	789.5	786.9	787.2	780.9	781.5	785.7	788.2
Montana	117.3	117.8	117.8	118.3	118.7	119.6	119.5	120.3	121.2	120.7	121.4	121.0	121.4
Nebraska	253.5	254.2	254.5	257.7	256.9	257.2	256.7	258.3	256.8	261.2	259.9	259.5	258.2
Nevada	451.0	452.1	454.0	451.6	454.3	457.3	458.1	459.6	460.3	457.6	456.7	457.8	446.7
New Hampshire	189.1	190.6	191.1	193.5	192.4	194.4	194.7	194.9	194.8	194.9	195.6	194.2	191.7
New Jersey	1,330.3	1,333.4	1,336.2	1,335.5	1,336.4	1,340.0	1,341.8	1,341.0	1,342.8	1,343.0	1,340.3	1,342.8	1,343.1
New Mexico	217.4	217.4	217.4	217.0	218.2	220.0	221.7	222.4	222.4	223.1	224.2	225.4	223.0
New York	3,061.4	3,068.4	3,076.1	3,089.3	3,100.7	3,106.7	3,111.8	3,117.0	3,111.7	3,114.0	3,117.7	3,103.6	3,089.9
North Carolina	1,035.4	1,040.9	1,043.2	1,045.7	1,050.5	1,052.1	1,053.7	1,059.7	1,061.1	1,063.1	1,063.5	1,065.7	1,056.2
North Dakota	92.9	92.9	92.6	92.5	93.1	93.1	92.7	92.9	93.0	92.8	93.0	93.2	92.9
Ohio	1,598.6	1,602.3	1,605.1	1,603.5	1,605.6	1,608.2	1,609.3	1,606.0	1,615.1	1,617.9	1,613.6	1,614.8	1,613.4
Oklahoma	429.9	428.3	428.9	429.5	428.4	432.5	435.5	434.3	438.7	441.2	442.8	442.5	441.4
Oregon	444.4	444.8	444.1	440.2	443.6	443.2	443.1	441.6	443.1	439.8	437.5	440.8	438.3
Pennsylvania	1,890.9	1,894.4	1,897.5	1,896.1	1,894.7	1,905.5	1,898.2	1,903.6	1,911.4	1,916.3	1,918.9	1,916.0	1,916.7
Rhode Island	164.0	164.7	165.4	164.3	164.6	165.7	165.8	165.7	166.1	165.8	165.7	164.9	165.8
South Carolina	469.4	476.2	477.7	476.5	477.2	476.1	478.4	482.4	470.5	470.8	473.2	477.5	480.5
South Dakota	105.5	106.0	105.5	105.3	105.2	105.9	105.2	106.1	106.4	105.4	107.1	106.4	106.6
Tennessee	753.4	755.6	756.5	749.3	754.2	755.2	760.1	759.5	764.3	768.5	766.4	770.5	768.6
Texas	2,758.6	2,766.3	2,778.2	2,787.3	2,798.4	2,803.8	2,806.0	2,813.8	2,816.4	2,815.7	2,815.2	2,819.6	2,814.1
Utah	314.9	316.4	317.4	317.7	317.7	319.7	321.0	321.9	321.6	321.1	319.0	317.7	317.4
Vermont	92.0	92.4	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.4	91.9	91.7	92.0	92.1
Virginia	1,148.7	1,154.2	1,154.5	1,157.1	1,159.4	1,160.4	1,161.6	1,160.5	1,164.1	1,165.4	1,166.4	1,171.3	1,174.3
Washington	791.1	793.8	796.3	798.7	796.6	797.2	799.4	802.2	804.1	801.1	801.1	802.6	802.8
West Virginia	227.9	228.9	229.9	231.4	230.4	230.0	230.0	229.8	231.9	233.2	232.2	232.2	232.4
Wisconsin	769.1	771.6	773.5	777.7	780.4	781.6	781.4	783.1	783.9	787.4	787.4	784.2	783.0
Wyoming	55.0	55.5	56.2	56.7	57.1	57.4	57.2	56.2	56.9	56.6	55.9	56.0	56.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(In thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
	Government												
Alabama	351.7	351.4	351.5	351.9	352.4	351.2	351.6	351.9	346.8	347.3	358.2	356.7	351.8
Alaska	74.5	74.4	74.4	73.9	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.1	74.8	75.5
Arizona	368.9	371.1	370.4	368.4	371.7	371.8	373.3	373.9	374.4	379.0	387.8	376.9	382.6
Arkansas	190.5	190.9	191.0	191.5	192.5	192.8	193.0	193.6	193.6	195.8	195.1	192.1	193.7
California	2,330.3	2,335.9	2,342.3	2,345.2	2,347.9	2,358.9	2,366.1	2,369.2	2,377.8	2,385.3	2,402.2	2,384.6	2,401.3
Colorado	343.7	344.9	349.5	351.6	352.5	345.4	348.7	348.4	350.0	349.5	354.1	348.0	347.2
Connecticut	241.6	241.9	241.7	244.0	244.6	243.1	243.4	244.7	244.0	242.1	243.8	245.1	246.0
Delaware	57.3	57.5	57.8	57.8	58.5	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.2	58.4	57.9	58.4	57.9
District of Columbia	223.3	222.7	223.2	222.8	221.6	221.8	221.1	221.5	223.8	222.8	229.4	222.5	223.7
Florida	997.6	998.2	1,000.1	1,005.4	1,007.1	1,007.0	1,007.6	1,007.7	1,008.7	1,011.5	1,009.4	1,012.7	1,018.8
Georgia	606.5	607.7	608.6	608.8	613.2	611.9	615.2	617.6	613.3	612.8	618.0	610.5	606.4
Hawaii	114.5	114.5	114.8	111.7	115.8	115.2	113.9	112.4	115.6	115.0	113.1	120.4	116.7
Idaho	108.6	108.3	108.7	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.9	109.7	109.9	109.1	109.4	110.2
Illinois	824.6	819.9	824.5	828.8	830.4	830.9	826.5	832.4	843.3	838.5	834.6	835.7	831.8
Indiana	410.8	411.4	410.2	409.8	411.7	412.5	412.8	415.0	412.0	416.3	422.3	414.9	413.9
Iowa	241.1	241.3	241.1	241.7	242.3	241.2	241.2	241.5	236.5	240.3	240.2	242.8	242.5
Kansas	244.0	246.3	244.5	245.3	243.8	245.5	247.1	248.0	248.6	251.6	253.3	249.3	249.5
Kentucky	308.2	309.6	310.2	310.0	312.2	311.9	312.0	315.8	313.8	311.0	312.7	315.5	315.5
Louisiana	374.2	374.5	374.5	372.1	374.8	373.4	372.2	373.0	374.6	373.5	370.6	371.1	373.1
Maine	100.1	100.7	100.9	100.4	100.2	99.6	99.8	100.7	100.8	101.9	101.6	103.1	102.4
Maryland	449.9	450.9	451.5	448.5	449.5	448.8	449.5	451.9	447.5	425.6	435.9	452.8	452.2
Massachusetts	423.7	424.4	424.7	425.8	424.7	426.2	426.1	426.1	426.9	426.7	427.5	435.9	430.0
Michigan	683.9	685.1	686.4	691.2	689.8	693.3	693.6	696.2	703.7	699.6	703.5	697.2	699.7
Minnesota	396.5	396.1	397.9	391.7	395.7	394.9	396.0	396.3	397.5	398.8	397.9	401.6	395.9
Mississippi	235.1	235.4	235.8	235.1	235.5	237.4	237.2	237.7	246.1	240.3	238.2	236.2	238.4
Missouri	421.1	424.1	424.4	428.6	429.4	429.8	430.0	429.3	431.4	421.1	431.5	426.1	423.4
Montana	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.9	80.7	80.3	79.9	80.1	80.9	81.8	80.9	81.2	81.4
Nebraska	152.5	153.6	154.3	154.6	154.8	155.9	155.4	156.9	157.5	155.9	157.7	157.5	156.1
Nevada	122.2	122.8	123.6	123.4	124.6	124.2	126.3	124.9	129.1	125.6	126.6	125.0	125.7
New Hampshire	82.3	82.4	81.9	83.4	82.4	81.6	81.7	82.1	82.5	81.2	81.0	80.7	82.1
New Jersey	590.3	590.9	592.2	592.8	595.1	592.8	593.2	595.3	596.3	597.6	598.7	599.7	604.3
New Mexico	182.7	182.6	183.0	181.6	183.2	184.1	184.6	184.4	185.5	184.5	186.6	186.1	185.5
New York	1,460.3	1,460.7	1,458.8	1,458.7	1,459.5	1,457.2	1,461.3	1,465.3	1,472.1	1,470.0	1,458.2	1,476.2	1,473.3
North Carolina	631.1	632.5	634.1	635.3	638.3	643.1	642.8	644.0	623.6	653.8	672.7	657.1	650.2
North Dakota	73.5	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.5	73.0	73.3	72.3	72.5	70.8	72.3	73.7	73.1
Ohio	784.8	784.7	786.2	786.0	789.3	790.5	791.4	788.9	783.8	792.5	791.7	795.9	797.6
Oklahoma	287.5	287.9	287.9	288.5	289.1	288.9	290.4	290.3	288.3	290.5	290.2	290.3	292.8
Oregon	264.0	264.1	264.0	264.7	265.4	266.1	265.7	266.5	267.0	268.5	271.5	266.3	268.9
Pennsylvania	727.1	727.9	727.2	729.7	729.0	731.5	733.1	732.4	730.7	727.9	730.3	731.3	734.5
Rhode Island	64.1	64.2	63.7	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.0	64.1	63.9	64.2	64.7	64.4	65.1
South Carolina	318.0	328.3	318.0	321.7	320.0	320.1	319.6	320.4	318.6	321.3	322.5	319.2	317.8
South Dakota	71.0	70.7	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.3	71.0	70.5	71.2	71.6	70.8	71.2
Tennessee	397.9	398.8	399.2	399.8	400.6	398.8	401.9	400.5	401.7	402.3	404.8	396.1	398.6
Texas	1,567.4	1,569.6	1,574.7	1,576.9	1,581.8	1,583.5	1,584.1	1,585.1	1,589.7	1,566.6	1,591.9	1,600.3	1,598.6
Utah	185.8	186.0	186.5	187.4	188.2	187.9	188.5	188.3	190.0	190.2	190.1	191.5	191.3
Vermont	49.7	49.6	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.8	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.1
Virginia	622.0	622.0	622.6	621.7	623.8	623.8	623.8	624.8	627.3	628.3	630.5	631.9	629.2
Washington	483.0	484.1	483.9	485.9	485.5	486.5	488.4	489.7	490.4	491.7	492.0	490.7	492.0
West Virginia	140.7	141.1	141.5	139.3	142.6	142.6	143.3	142.7	142.3	137.9	143.0	142.2	140.0
Wisconsin	402.0	403.9	401.2	402.1	408.2	410.0	410.5	411.7	411.4	409.4	411.4	410.9	414.3
Wyoming	60.3	60.3	60.6	60.2	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.2	60.9	65.6	64.8	60.2	61.0

[1] Includes mining, not shown separately.
[2] Mining is combined with construction.
[3] 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.
NOTE: All State data currently reflect March 2000 benchmarks levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2002 estimates, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 are subject to revision.

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B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

Industry	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]
Total private	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1
Goods-producing	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.1
Mining	43.0	42.5	43.1	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.9	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.0	43.1
Construction	38.9	38.7	39.1	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.6	39.4
Manufacturing	41.2	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3
Overtime hours	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7
Durable goods	41.6	41.0	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.7	40.5
Overtime hours	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6
Lumber and wood products	40.8	40.2	39.8	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.6	40.4	41.1	40.9	41.1	40.5	40.5
Furniture and fixtures	39.4	38.8	39.2	39.1	39.1	39.3	38.6	38.4	39.7	39.7	38.8	38.4	38.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.0	42.3	43.0	42.8	43.7	43.2	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.0	43.8	44.0
Primary metal industries	44.4	43.5	43.8	43.2	43.4	44.3	43.5	43.9	44.1	43.7	43.7	43.2	42.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	45.2	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.4	45.4	44.6	45.1	44.7	44.6	45.5	43.9	42.8
Fabricated metal products	42.1	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.7	41.1	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.8	39.1	39.3	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.0	38.9
Transportation equipment	42.5	41.5	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.4	41.9	42.2	42.8	41.5	41.3	41.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.2	41.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.3	43.6	43.0	43.0	44.6	42.3	42.0	42.1
Instruments and related products	41.2	40.7	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.4	41.1	40.7	40.7
Miscellaneous manfacturing	38.4	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.2
Nondurable goods	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.0
Overtime hours	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
Food and kindred products	41.4	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.6
Tobacco products	40.4	40.3	40.4	39.8	40.0	41.1	39.1	40.4	40.5	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9
Textile mill products	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.7
Apparel and other textile products	37.6	37.2	37.6	37.6	37.5	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.7	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.6
Paper and allied products	42.2	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.2
Printing and publishing	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.0	37.8
Chemicals and allied products	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.7	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.2
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.0	40.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.8
Leather and leather products	37.3	36.8	36.9	36.4	36.1	36.6	35.9	36.2	35.7	36.4	36.3	36.0	35.8
Service-producing	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.6
Transportation and public utilities	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.7
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.2
Retail trade	28.9	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.3
Services	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.6

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(1982=100)

Industry	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]
Total private	151.8	151.2	152.2	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.9	148.8	148.7
Goods-producing	114.9	113.5	114.4	113.6	114.1	113.5	112.8	111.5	111.5	110.3	109.5	108.2	107.7
Mining	52.0	51.4	52.5	53.2	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.1	54.7	54.8
Construction	184.7	184.2	187.6	186.9	191.0	190.0	192.5	190.1	190.3	188.5	188.0	185.1	188.7
Manufacturing	103.9	102.2	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.0	96.8	95.9	94.9	93.5
Durable goods	109.6	107.5	107.4	106.4	105.9	105.4	103.6	102.2	102.1	100.8	99.4	97.9	96.3
Lumber and wood products	143.0	139.6	137.4	137.4	137.7	137.2	138.2	137.6	139.5	138.0	138.6	135.8	135.6
Furniture and fixtures	137.2	134.5	135.2	133.7	133.7	133.1	129.5	127.1	130.1	127.6	123.2	119.8	118.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	118.0	115.8	117.8	117.2	119.7	118.3	119.4	118.9	118.9	117.0	117.8	116.8	116.2
Primary metal industries	91.1	88.4	88.3	87.0	86.2	87.0	84.4	84.4	83.4	82.3	81.7	79.9	76.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	70.2	69.0	68.2	67.0	66.6	67.6	65.6	65.6	64.2	64.1	65.3	63.0	59.9
Fabricated metal products	120.8	118.2	118.3	117.1	117.1	116.9	114.0	112.5	113.7	112.6	111.1	109.7	107.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	101.0	99.4	100.6	98.3	97.0	96.3	94.0	92.0	91.5	88.9	88.2	87.7	85.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	107.7	106.9	106.1	105.2	103.4	100.9	97.4	95.9	92.4	90.9	89.6	88.0	85.9
Transportation equipment	117.9	114.6	113.3	113.5	113.1	113.8	112.8	110.0	111.2	112.6	108.0	105.9	105.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	155.8	148.8	146.5	146.4	146.0	149.0	147.7	143.2	145.1	149.6	139.9	135.6	136.3
Instruments and related products	75.9	75.2	75.7	75.7	75.2	74.7	74.2	73.6	73.8	72.4	72.9	72.0	71.7
Miscellaneous manfacturing	97.9	97.2	96.6	94.9	95.3	95.3	93.8	95.0	94.3	90.6	90.2	89.4	87.5
Nondurable goods	96.2	94.9	95.7	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.4	91.3	91.0	90.8	89.6
Food and kindred products	116.0	114.7	116.0	115.4	115.9	116.0	114.8	115.3	114.0	114.5	113.7	115.4	113.7
Tobacco products	48.0	45.9	46.0	43.4	45.6	46.8	46.5	48.0	48.1	51.4	47.5	47.8	47.4
Textile mill products	72.4	71.7	71.2	69.7	69.5	68.5	67.1	66.3	65.3	64.7	63.7	62.8	61.7
Apparel and other textile products	52.4	51.3	51.4	50.9	50.4	50.1	49.5	48.0	48.6	45.9	45.7	44.9	43.8
Paper and allied products	102.0	100.4	100.9	99.8	99.4	99.7	98.4	97.8	97.8	95.8	96.7	96.5	96.0
Printing and publishing	119.4	118.2	119.3	119.0	119.2	116.5	115.4	114.6	114.7	113.7	113.4	112.4	110.3
Chemicals and allied products	98.6	98.6	99.7	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.1	97.4	99.1	97.0	96.9	97.0	96.2
Petroleum and coal products	70.1	69.3	73.1	70.0	69.5	72.9	70.1	71.6	71.8	73.3	73.4	71.7	71.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	144.5	141.4	142.3	140.6	140.4	138.4	137.0	136.4	136.4	134.3	134.5	132.6	131.9
Leather and leather products	29.8	29.4	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.1	27.0	26.7	25.8	26.3	25.7	24.9	23.6
Service-producing	168.3	168.2	169.2	168.9	169.1	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.4	168.0	168.1	167.0	167.1
Transportation and public utilities	139.8	140.6	140.8	140.3	139.9	139.4	139.4	139.2	138.3	137.8	136.7	135.6	134.4
Wholesale trade	132.5	132.2	132.3	131.4	132.0	131.4	131.0	131.2	130.6	131.0	130.6	129.6	129.4
Retail trade	146.4	145.5	147.5	146.8	146.0	146.7	146.5	146.0	145.7	145.6	145.7	144.8	145.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138.9	139.0	139.2	139.8	140.0	140.2	140.2	140.9	139.6	139.6	140.0	139.6	140.6
Services	211.2	211.4	212.4	212.5	213.4	211.8	212.9	213.4	212.8	212.0	212.4	211.0	211.1

[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.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

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B-10. Hours of wage and salary workers on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Millions of hours (annual rate)[1]			Percent change		
	Sept. 2001[r]	Oct. 2001[r]	Nov. 2001[p]	Nov. 2000 to Nov. 2001[p]	Sept. 2001 To Oct. 2001[r]	Oct. 2001 to Nov. 2001[p]
Total	239,581	238,382	238,867	-1.0	-0.5	0.2
Private sector	199,887	198,578	198,430	-1.8	-.7	-.1
Mining	1,286	1,274	1,257	2.7	-1.0	-1.3
Construction	13,970	13,757	14,038	2.3	-1.5	2.0
Manufacturing	37,110	36,759	36,310	-8.0	-.9	-1.2
Durable goods	22,364	22,086	21,777	-9.5	-1.2	-1.4
Nondurable goods	14,746	14,673	14,533	-5.6	-.5	-1.0
Transportation and public utilities	13,858	13,762	13,649	-4.2	-.7	-.8
Wholesale trade	13,890	13,811	13,798	-2.3	-.6	-.1
Retail trade	34,916	34,948	35,048	-.3	.1	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,389	14,339	14,425	1.3	-.3	.6
Services	70,467	69,927	69,904	-.1	-.8	.0
Government	39,694	39,804	40,438	3.3	.3	1.6

[1] Total hours paid for 1 week in the month, seasonally adjusted, multiplied by 52.

[p] = preliminary.

[r] = revised.

NOTE: Data refer to hours of all employees—production workers, nonsupervisory workers, and salaried workers—and are based largely on establishment data. See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2490, chapter 10, "Productivity Measures: Business Sector and Major Subsectors".

SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202—691-5606). Historical data for this series also are available on the Internet at the following address:

ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/opt/tableb10.txt

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B-11. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	2000		2001										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]
	Average hourly earnings												
Total private (in current dollars)	$13.97	$14.03	$14.03	$14.11	$14.17	$14.21	$14.24	$14.31	$14.34	$14.40	$14.45	$14.47	$14.52
Goods-producing	15.63	15.65	15.67	15.74	15.79	15.78	15.86	15.90	15.93	16.01	16.04	16.05	16.16
Mining	17.38	17.43	17.49	17.52	17.55	17.53	17.54	17.73	17.74	17.69	17.67	17.73	17.84
Construction	18.16	18.17	18.28	18.30	18.33	18.15	18.22	18.28	18.26	18.35	18.36	18.38	18.51
Manufacturing	14.57	14.58	14.54	14.63	14.66	14.72	14.78	14.81	14.86	14.93	14.96	14.97	15.04
Excluding overtime[2]	13.84	13.88	13.83	13.94	13.96	14.04	14.09	14.13	14.18	14.24	14.28	14.30	14.37
Service-producing	13.46	13.53	13.54	13.62	13.68	13.73	13.76	13.84	13.87	13.93	13.98	14.01	14.05
Transportation and public utilities	16.42	16.50	16.51	16.64	16.68	16.74	16.76	16.91	16.88	16.95	17.02	17.10	17.14
Wholesale trade	15.44	15.55	15.53	15.60	15.68	15.74	15.70	15.86	15.84	15.81	15.95	15.90	15.91
Retail trade	9.61	9.65	9.64	9.69	9.72	9.74	9.79	9.83	9.84	9.87	9.87	9.92	9.99
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.28	15.35	15.44	15.55	15.61	15.64	15.74	15.86	15.91	15.99	16.01	16.06	16.07
Services	14.16	14.23	14.25	14.34	14.40	14.48	14.49	14.54	14.61	14.71	14.76	14.80	14.83
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)[3]	7.92	7.94	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.94	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.03	8.02	8.06	(4)
Goods-producing	8.86	8.86	8.82	8.83	8.86	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.90	8.94	(4)
Service-producing	7.63	7.66	7.62	7.64	7.68	7.67	7.66	7.69	7.74	7.77	7.76	7.81	(4)
	Average weekly earnings												
Total private (in current dollars)	479.17	479.83	482.63	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.43	489.60	492.75	491.98	495.13
Goods-producing	634.58	627.57	634.64	634.32	639.50	640.67	642.33	642.36	645.17	645.20	644.81	642.00	648.02
Mining	747.34	740.78	753.82	756.86	768.69	771.32	770.01	767.71	768.14	767.75	768.65	762.39	768.90
Construction	706.42	703.18	714.75	708.21	716.70	713.30	723.33	720.23	719.44	719.32	717.88	709.47	729.29
Manufacturing	600.28	591.95	596.14	598.37	601.06	603.52	601.55	602.77	606.29	607.65	607.38	606.29	606.11
Service-producing	441.49	442.43	445.47	446.74	448.70	448.97	449.95	453.95	452.16	454.12	455.75	455.33	458.03
Transportation and public utilities	633.81	638.55	638.94	640.64	638.84	637.79	638.56	644.27	638.06	640.71	639.95	642.96	646.18
Wholesale trade	592.90	595.57	594.80	594.36	600.54	601.27	599.74	607.44	605.09	605.52	610.89	605.79	607.76
Retail trade	277.73	276.96	280.52	280.04	279.94	280.51	281.95	282.12	281.42	282.28	283.27	284.70	287.71
Finance, insurance, and real estate	553.14	555.67	558.93	564.47	566.64	567.73	569.79	578.89	575.94	578.84	579.56	579.77	583.34
Services	461.62	463.90	465.98	468.92	472.32	472.05	473.82	476.91	477.75	478.08	481.18	481.00	483.46
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)[3]	271.64	271.55	271.60	271.59	272.74	271.50	271.16	272.04	273.52	273.06	273.45	274.08	(4)
Goods-producing	359.74	355.16	357.14	355.96	358.87	357.92	357.64	357.07	359.83	359.84	357.83	357.66	(4)
Service-producing	250.28	250.38	250.69	250.70	251.80	250.82	250.53	252.33	252.18	253.27	252.91	253.67	(4)

[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.

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

[3] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate these series.

[4] Not available.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Total		132,978	133,351	132,528	132,574	132,441	–	–	–	–	–
Total private		112,104	112,328	111,738	111,262	111,006	91,940	92,170	91,522	91,132	90,889
Mining		559	553	575	576	571	433	429	450	453	451
Metal mining	10	40.1	40.1	35.2	34.7	34.4	30.2	30.2	26.1	25.0	–
Iron ores	101	7.6	7.1	6.2	6.2	–	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.0	–
Copper ores	102	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.9	–	7.5	7.5	5.8	5.8	–
Coal mining	12	76.0	75.6	79.7	81.2	81.8	63.0	62.7	67.1	68.6	–
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	70.9	70.4	74.1	75.5	–	58.8	58.5	62.2	63.6	–
Oil and gas extraction	13	324.1	320.5	344.6	343.9	340.1	249.6	247.3	267.4	269.5	–
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	125.2	123.9	128.4	128.3	–	73.5	74.2	76.5	77.9	–
Oil and gas field services	138	194.7	192.5	212.5	211.9	–	171.6	168.7	186.9	187.6	–
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	118.8	116.3	115.8	116.5	115.0	90.6	88.5	89.1	89.7	–
Crushed and broken stone	142	46.9	45.2	45.4	45.3	–	36.4	35.6	35.8	35.7	–
Sand and gravel	144	39.4	38.3	37.9	37.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction		6,978	6,877	7,114	7,063	6,940	5,435	5,338	5,526	5,478	5,351
General building contractors	15	1,576.3	1,558.4	1,599.6	1,590.4	1,570.7	1,097.0	1,081.3	1,101.8	1,094.1	–
Residential building construction	152	853.7	844.6	880.9	873.5	–	575.9	570.4	588.8	580.9	–
Operative builders	153	31.2	31.5	30.8	31.4	–	13.1	12.7	12.7	14.4	–
Nonresidential building construction	154	691.4	682.3	687.9	685.5	–	508.0	498.2	500.3	498.8	–
Heavy construction, except building	16	972.2	933.0	1,005.0	999.5	966.1	818.1	779.0	844.9	839.0	–
Highway and street construction	161	313.9	290.2	332.2	326.6	–	259.0	235.7	276.5	271.3	–
Heavy construction, except highway	162	658.3	642.8	672.8	672.9	–	559.1	543.3	568.4	567.7	–
Special trade contractors	17	4,429.4	4,385.2	4,509.3	4,473.3	4,402.9	3,520.1	3,477.5	3,579.7	3,544.7	–
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	953.8	951.1	970.7	967.4	–	708.7	702.4	711.5	709.9	–
Painting and paper hanging	172	239.0	232.5	245.8	238.7	–	198.2	192.6	205.1	198.7	–
Electrical work	173	888.2	891.9	879.4	874.9	–	711.1	715.0	695.3	689.8	–
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	585.6	581.3	610.5	604.1	–	512.6	508.3	533.8	527.0	–
Carpentry and floor work	175	339.3	336.8	342.2	337.8	–	252.5	250.8	252.3	248.0	–
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	266.4	262.7	263.9	264.0	–	208.2	205.0	211.3	212.0	–
Manufacturing		18,452	18,423	17,514	17,354	17,190	12,589	12,551	11,784	11,657	11,533
Durable goods		11,138	11,141	10,471	10,361	10,259	7,571	7,568	6,988	6,900	6,830
Lumber and wood products	24	828.7	822.3	805.6	796.6	789.1	675.0	667.5	649.5	641.6	637.0
Logging	241	84.4	81.9	80.9	80.3	–	67.6	64.7	64.6	64.1	–
Sawmills and planing mills	242	183.3	183.2	178.1	175.5	–	158.7	158.0	153.1	150.8	–
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	142.1	142.2	139.1	137.4	–	122.3	121.9	118.9	117.3	–
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	39.2	39.0	36.3	35.4	–	34.9	34.6	32.1	31.4	–
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	334.9	333.3	331.9	328.7	–	267.5	265.9	262.9	260.3	–
Millwork	2431	125.1	124.4	123.3	123.3	–	96.7	96.2	93.7	93.6	–
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	101.9	102.4	100.7	101.1	–	82.9	83.3	82.7	83.6	–
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	30.3	30.2	28.0	27.5	–	25.9	25.7	23.6	23.2	–
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	27.9	27.6	26.1	25.5	–	24.8	24.7	22.8	22.2	–
Wood containers	244	58.6	58.9	58.3	58.9	–	48.5	48.1	47.6	48.2	–
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	87.5	84.1	80.1	78.5	–	67.9	64.8	59.9	58.7	–
Mobile homes	2451	62.0	59.6	56.7	56.5	–	51.2	48.8	44.8	44.7	–
Miscellaneous wood products	249	80.0	80.9	76.3	74.7	–	64.8	66.0	61.4	59.5	–
Furniture and fixtures	25	560.9	558.0	513.6	504.8	497.8	447.3	444.0	404.3	396.2	390.7
Household furniture	251	292.4	291.4	266.9	264.3	–	248.6	247.7	224.1	221.4	–
Wood household furniture	2511	130.2	129.6	117.2	116.5	–	113.6	113.1	101.3	100.2	–
Upholstered household furniture	2512	95.2	94.5	86.7	86.7	–	80.7	80.1	72.3	72.4	–
Metal household furniture	2514	19.8	20.3	16.7	16.3	–	16.3	16.9	13.4	13.0	–
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	37.2	37.3	36.3	35.7	–	29.4	29.6	28.8	28.3	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	80.9	80.6	69.2	67.8	–	57.5	56.9	47.5	46.5	–
Public building and related furniture	253	54.0	53.2	50.6	48.6	–	42.8	42.1	40.3	37.9	–
Partitions and fixtures	254	90.7	89.7	84.5	82.1	–	69.3	68.0	64.1	61.7	–
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	42.9	43.1	42.4	42.0	–	29.1	29.3	28.3	28.7	–
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	583.3	580.7	574.1	570.4	562.3	460.4	457.4	450.3	446.3	439.0
Flat glass	321	15.5	15.5	16.2	16.0	–	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.0	–
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	67.8	68.4	64.9	64.2	–	55.0	55.4	50.6	49.9	–
Glass containers	3221	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.5	–	18.9	18.7	18.9	19.0	–
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	46.1	47.0	43.5	42.7	–	36.1	36.7	31.7	30.9	–
Products of purchased glass	323	65.0	64.6	61.6	60.7	–	50.6	50.5	47.0	46.2	–
Cement, hydraulic	324	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.3	–	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.2	–
Structural clay products	325	33.8	33.5	34.4	34.5	–	26.7	26.5	27.4	27.2	–
Pottery and related products	326	38.0	38.0	33.6	33.2	–	30.0	29.7	26.3	26.2	–
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	253.2	250.5	257.9	256.2	–	201.4	198.4	207.5	206.1	–
Concrete block and brick	3271	21.2	21.2	21.5	21.4	–	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.7	–
Concrete products, nec	3272	85.6	84.9	88.2	87.9	–	68.2	67.3	71.4	71.6	–
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	128.4	126.2	130.5	129.2	–	104.6	102.4	108.5	107.2	–
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	72.8	72.6	67.2	67.5	–	55.8	55.6	49.8	49.9	–
Abrasive products	3291	17.9	17.9	16.2	16.1	–	14.0	14.0	11.8	11.6	–
Mineral wool	3296	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries	33	695.2	693.1	639.0	631.8	622.7	543.8	542.9	494.5	487.1	477.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	221.7	221.6	207.1	206.5	204.0	173.0	173.0	160.3	159.4	156.7
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	148.7	148.2	139.0	139.0	–	117.2	116.8	108.1	108.0	–
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	30.4	30.5	29.3	29.1	–	23.1	23.2	22.3	22.3	–
Iron and steel foundries	332	121.1	120.2	111.8	109.5	–	100.3	99.7	92.6	90.6	–
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	76.2	75.7	71.2	69.8	–	64.5	63.9	59.7	58.6	–
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	–	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	–
Steel foundries, nec	3325	26.4	26.1	23.5	22.9	–	21.4	21.3	19.9	19.2	–
Primary nonferrous metals	333	35.6	35.6	32.4	31.6	–	27.9	28.0	24.6	23.8	–
Primary aluminum	3334	21.1	21.1	19.2	18.4	–	17.3	17.5	15.5	14.6	–
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	177.8	176.6	162.3	159.3	–	134.6	134.0	120.2	117.4	–
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	22.1	22.1	21.7	21.7	–	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.4	–
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	23.2	21.7	20.0	19.9	–	17.0	15.9	15.1	14.9	–
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	79.7	80.3	69.8	68.2	–	59.9	60.6	49.0	47.5	–
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	93.6	93.7	84.9	83.3	–	75.0	75.1	67.3	65.9	–
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.0	26.1	24.1	23.5	–	21.0	21.0	18.8	18.1	–
Fabricated metal products	34	1,540.5	1,542.3	1,467.0	1,455.2	1,438.2	1,160.2	1,162.0	1,090.4	1,080.1	1,067.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	35.6	35.9	35.5	35.6	–	30.6	30.8	30.1	30.1	–
Metal cans	3411	28.1	28.2	27.8	27.7	–	24.3	24.5	24.0	23.9	–
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	119.3	119.1	108.9	107.7	–	92.6	92.6	83.2	82.0	–
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	45.4	44.9	40.8	40.3	–	35.8	35.3	31.3	30.7	–
Hardware, nec	3429	62.1	62.3	57.2	56.6	–	47.8	48.2	43.7	43.1	–
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	59.4	59.7	58.0	57.2	–	42.3	42.7	40.5	39.5	–
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	23.6	23.7	22.5	22.3	–	16.7	16.9	16.0	15.7	–
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.5	19.7	18.7	18.6	–	13.2	13.4	12.8	12.8	–
Fabricated structural metal products	344	504.3	504.1	489.3	484.2	–	367.7	367.7	353.6	350.4	–
Fabricated structural metal	3441	88.0	88.4	89.9	89.5	–	64.0	64.5	64.1	64.4	–
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	88.4	87.9	85.6	84.6	–	65.6	65.1	64.0	63.2	–
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	103.1	103.9	103.1	103.1	–	74.0	75.0	73.6	74.3	–
Sheet metal work	3444	133.4	132.9	123.3	120.2	–	102.8	102.3	93.1	90.1	–
Architectural metal work	3446	38.9	39.1	37.3	37.0	–	28.0	28.0	27.2	27.2	–
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	107.1	106.8	97.6	95.7	–	83.4	83.3	75.0	73.5	–
Screw machine products	3451	54.1	54.1	46.3	45.9	–	43.8	43.8	37.3	37.1	–
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	53.0	52.7	51.3	49.8	–	39.6	39.5	37.7	36.4	–
Metal forgings and stampings	346	254.4	253.6	235.2	233.3	–	200.9	200.5	183.8	182.5	–
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.7	30.6	30.2	30.1	–	22.5	22.5	22.0	21.8	–
Automotive stampings	3465	121.7	121.3	111.3	110.3	–	100.6	100.2	91.7	91.0	–
Metal stampings, nec	3469	88.6	88.3	81.0	80.3	–	67.5	67.4	60.4	60.1	–
Metal services, nec	347	146.2	147.9	137.4	137.0	–	119.2	120.6	111.3	110.4	–
Plating and polishing	3471	87.2	88.9	77.9	77.3	–	72.6	74.0	64.5	64.0	–
Metal coating and allied services	3479	59.0	59.0	59.5	59.7	–	46.6	46.6	46.8	46.4	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	37.3	37.4	38.1	38.4	–	22.1	22.0	21.0	21.2	–
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.3	17.5	18.4	19.0	–	8.2	8.2	8.9	9.2	–
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	276.9	277.8	267.0	266.1	–	201.4	201.8	191.9	190.5	–
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	22.3	22.3	21.2	20.8	–	16.1	16.1	14.9	14.4	–
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	56.0	55.8	51.1	50.7	–	41.9	41.4	37.5	37.2	–
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,114.9	2,117.6	1,956.6	1,934.6	1,913.3	1,310.8	1,308.7	1,180.9	1,166.8	1,153.4
Engines and turbines	351	83.7	83.5	79.5	78.7	–	54.4	54.5	51.3	50.6	–
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	23.8	24.2	25.2	25.4	–	13.0	13.4	13.9	14.0	–
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	59.9	59.3	54.3	53.3	–	41.4	41.1	37.4	36.6	–
Farm and garden machinery	352	93.2	93.4	89.8	89.8	–	63.2	63.3	59.6	59.8	–
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.3	–	47.7	47.1	46.3	45.9	–
Construction and related machinery	353	238.8	239.4	226.8	222.1	–	149.9	150.1	139.8	135.5	–
Construction machinery	3531	92.3	90.6	82.6	79.6	–	62.5	61.0	53.4	50.8	–
Mining machinery	3532	14.5	14.6	13.7	13.4	–	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.1	–
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	42.7	44.2	47.9	47.7	–	25.1	25.9	28.8	28.3	–
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	38.2	38.4	34.8	34.2	–	19.9	20.1	18.2	17.9	–
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	32.0	32.7	29.4	28.9	–	22.0	22.4	19.2	18.7	–
Metalworking machinery	354	327.2	328.1	292.5	290.1	–	227.3	227.9	198.5	197.6	–
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.8	40.5	34.8	33.9	–	24.6	24.3	20.5	20.0	–
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.7	17.8	14.8	14.8	–	10.1	10.3	8.3	8.3	–
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	155.9	157.0	142.0	141.1	–	116.7	116.9	104.5	104.4	–
Machine tool accessories	3545	50.8	50.8	43.6	43.0	–	36.3	36.4	29.3	29.0	–
Power driven handtools	3546	20.1	19.6	18.4	18.4	–	13.9	13.6	12.7	12.7	–
Special industry machinery	355	173.5	173.5	149.4	146.1	–	92.2	91.6	75.6	73.5	–
Textile machinery	3552	11.9	11.5	10.1	10.1	–	7.4	7.1	6.0	6.1	–
Printing trades machinery	3555	23.1	23.1	21.1	20.7	–	13.4	13.4	12.3	12.1	–
Food products machinery	3556	25.5	25.1	25.1	24.9	–	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.2	–
General industrial machinery	356	248.4	248.3	225.9	223.6	–	157.9	158.1	139.6	138.0	–
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	29.5	29.5	27.9	27.5	–	16.4	16.4	15.4	15.0	–
Ball and roller bearings	3562	40.8	41.0	35.8	35.3	–	31.5	31.7	27.1	26.7	–
Air and gas compressors	3563	25.0	25.0	23.5	23.1	–	13.8	13.9	12.7	12.6	–
Blowers and fans	3564	35.0	34.9	32.6	32.4	–	24.5	24.4	22.0	21.7	–
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.4	15.4	13.4	13.4	–	11.0	11.0	9.8	9.8	–
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	19.6	19.4	17.9	17.5	–	14.6	14.5	12.7	12.4	–
Computer and office equipment	357	364.8	364.9	343.5	342.2	338.6	134.6	133.5	122.0	121.5	–
Electronic computers	3571	205.1	204.6	197.9	197.0	–	73.8	73.0	70.1	69.9	–
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	55.2	55.8	49.5	49.8	–	20.4	20.6	18.0	18.0	–
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	208.5	209.5	191.0	187.8	–	145.1	145.0	128.9	127.0	–
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	145.5	146.6	129.6	127.1	–	107.3	107.8	93.2	91.3	–
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	376.8	377.0	358.2	354.2	–	286.2	284.7	265.6	263.3	–
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	24.4	24.4	23.8	23.6	–	19.4	19.4	18.8	18.7	–
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	307.8	308.4	291.4	287.8	–	238.0	236.8	219.6	217.3	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,739.3	1,739.4	1,546.7	1,526.6	1,501.1	1,075.3	1,075.9	922.4	909.5	893.4
Electric distribution equipment	361	85.7	85.2	76.4	75.8	–	58.3	58.0	50.2	50.1	–
Transformers, except electronic	3612	38.1	37.7	32.9	32.5	–	25.9	25.6	22.0	21.9	–
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	47.6	47.5	43.5	43.3	–	32.4	32.4	28.2	28.2	–
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	150.0	149.8	141.2	140.4	–	99.4	100.2	90.7	89.5	–
Motors and generators	3621	70.3	70.2	66.8	66.7	–	51.4	51.5	46.9	46.6	–
Relays and industrial controls	3625	55.2	55.2	51.6	51.1	–	31.2	31.8	27.9	27.4	–
Household appliances	363	115.6	112.6	117.3	116.1	–	93.0	91.6	94.3	92.9	–
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	29.4	26.0	35.6	33.1	–	22.8	21.2	28.3	25.8	–
Household laundry equipment	3633	16.4	16.4	16.4	17.2	–	14.4	14.5	14.7	15.3	–
Electric housewares and fans	3634	22.4	22.8	21.2	21.4	–	16.7	17.1	15.5	15.7	–
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	181.6	181.6	166.3	163.9	–	132.1	132.6	119.2	117.1	–
Electric lamps	3641	18.6	18.5	17.3	16.9	–	14.6	14.7	13.6	13.1	–
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	62.3	62.1	57.6	56.5	–	43.7	43.4	39.2	38.5	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	18.9	19.0	17.9	17.9	–	14.9	15.0	13.7	13.7	–
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	19.5	19.3	17.3	17.2	–	14.0	14.0	12.3	12.3	–
Household audio and video equipment	365	80.0	80.0	69.1	68.4	–	51.8	51.8	43.2	42.8	–
Household audio and video equipment	3651	53.9	53.4	49.4	48.9	–	32.1	31.7	28.4	28.2	–
Communications equipment	366	279.4	279.0	241.6	239.0	–	125.7	126.6	102.4	100.9	–
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	131.1	132.2	110.4	108.7	–	60.5	62.4	46.8	46.1	–
Electronic components and accessories	367	703.9	708.1	608.9	598.7	590.7	411.2	411.5	334.3	328.9	–
Electron tubes	3671	20.0	19.7	17.6	17.1	–	14.6	14.5	12.6	12.2	–
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	307.3	308.6	289.6	285.9	–	131.1	129.1	119.1	118.7	–
Electronic components, nec	3679	161.3	162.3	138.6	134.7	–	108.2	108.9	87.8	85.1	–
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	143.1	143.1	125.9	124.3	–	103.8	103.6	88.1	87.3	–
Storage batteries	3691	25.0	25.0	22.2	21.7	–	20.3	20.3	17.7	17.5	–
Engine electrical equipment	3694	66.7	66.3	54.6	54.0	–	52.9	52.6	42.1	41.9	–
Transportation equipment	37	1,816.7	1,824.6	1,735.1	1,708.5	1,709.8	1,196.4	1,203.6	1,125.5	1,103.8	1,108.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	993.3	996.3	921.1	899.2	906.6	750.0	751.6	685.6	667.5	675.6
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	343.4	351.4	331.8	321.4	–	238.3	245.0	225.3	217.2	–
Truck and bus bodies	3713	46.1	45.7	42.7	42.4	–	36.9	36.5	33.6	33.3	–
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	543.1	539.4	495.5	486.5	–	426.3	422.1	386.0	378.5	–
Truck trailers	3715	40.1	39.3	32.7	31.2	–	31.4	31.0	25.2	23.6	–
Aircraft and parts	372	463.3	463.8	465.3	463.1	457.3	219.5	221.3	222.4	221.1	–
Aircraft	3721	230.6	230.2	230.0	227.7	–	89.8	90.1	88.0	86.6	–
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	101.4	101.5	101.5	102.0	–	48.7	49.0	50.1	50.1	–
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	131.3	132.1	133.8	133.4	–	81.0	82.2	84.3	84.4	–
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	159.3	164.1	153.0	153.2	–	120.2	124.8	116.0	115.3	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	87.5	92.3	88.3	89.4	–	59.4	64.3	61.8	62.4	–
Boat building and repairing	3732	71.8	71.8	64.7	63.8	–	60.8	60.5	54.2	52.9	–
Railroad equipment	374	35.1	34.4	30.2	29.9	–	24.6	24.1	20.4	20.1	–
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	83.2	83.7	82.2	80.7	–	20.9	21.0	19.0	18.7	–
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	57.7	58.2	57.8	56.7	–	12.7	12.8	11.3	11.1	–
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	61.1	60.9	61.8	60.7	–	45.8	45.3	46.5	45.3	–
Travel trailers and campers	3792	23.2	22.8	23.7	22.6	–	19.4	19.0	20.5	19.3	–
Instruments and related products	38	860.6	863.2	850.6	847.6	844.9	427.1	429.9	414.1	410.6	410.2
Search and navigation equipment	381	154.5	154.9	159.8	159.8	–	39.8	40.3	39.5	39.1	–
Measuring and controlling devices	382	308.0	309.6	298.8	296.1	–	152.5	154.4	147.6	146.2	–
Environmental controls	3822	38.0	38.2	33.4	33.4	–	27.2	27.3	24.4	24.6	–
Process control instruments	3823	73.1	73.6	72.6	70.6	–	37.4	37.6	37.1	36.1	–
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	73.2	73.4	70.1	69.7	–	24.4	25.1	23.0	22.7	–
Medical instruments and supplies	384	290.3	291.5	294.1	294.9	–	173.9	174.5	173.7	172.9	–
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	112.1	112.1	114.0	113.9	–	70.7	70.5	72.2	71.6	–
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.9	–	64.1	64.2	62.8	63.3	–
Ophthalmic goods	385	32.8	32.5	27.8	27.4	–	24.1	24.0	20.3	19.8	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	70.3	70.0	66.9	66.1	–	33.2	33.1	30.9	30.4	–
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	4.7	4.7	3.2	3.3	–	3.6	3.6	2.1	2.2	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	398.2	399.3	382.7	384.8	379.6	274.7	275.6	256.5	257.7	253.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	49.8	49.9	45.8	45.7	–	33.8	33.5	29.7	29.4	–
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	39.3	39.4	36.3	36.5	–	26.1	25.8	22.9	22.9	–
Musical instruments	393	17.1	17.3	16.2	16.5	–	13.9	14.1	12.8	13.0	–
Toys and sporting goods	394	103.2	104.4	101.3	101.2	–	67.9	69.7	65.3	65.2	–
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	29.7	30.1	26.4	26.5	–	18.4	19.3	15.0	15.8	–
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	73.5	74.3	74.9	74.7	–	49.5	50.4	50.3	49.4	–
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	31.2	31.5	30.7	30.2	–	21.5	21.8	20.7	20.2	–
Costume jewelry and notions	396	18.7	18.7	17.6	17.7	–	14.0	13.8	12.7	12.8	–
Costume jewelry	3961	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	–	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	–
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	178.2	177.5	171.1	173.5	–	123.6	122.7	115.3	117.1	–
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	80.0	79.1	77.4	77.9	–	51.3	50.3	47.9	48.2	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Nondurable goods		7,314	7,282	7,043	6,993	6,931	5,018	4,983	4,796	4,757	4,703
Food and kindred products	20	1,702.4	1,685.2	1,726.7	1,713.9	1,696.2	1,266.0	1,248.7	1,278.3	1,269.7	1,249.7
Meat products	201	507.6	508.5	514.3	514.2	–	435.8	437.3	442.7	444.2	–
Meat packing plants	2011	148.9	149.5	147.5	146.1	–	124.4	125.2	122.3	122.3	–
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	104.1	104.3	107.1	107.6	–	82.5	82.4	85.7	86.2	–
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	254.6	254.7	259.7	260.5	–	228.9	229.7	234.7	235.7	–
Dairy products	202	145.0	144.2	145.7	145.7	–	99.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	–
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	42.2	42.1	40.9	41.1	–	34.1	33.6	32.5	32.9	–
Fluid milk	2026	61.3	60.6	61.8	61.9	–	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	–
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	226.5	209.0	242.4	226.2	–	190.9	174.2	206.4	191.3	–
Canned specialties	2032	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.5	–	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.5	–
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	65.1	56.6	81.6	66.4	–	54.5	47.1	72.8	57.5	–
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	50.3	42.3	50.2	48.6	–	44.3	36.6	43.5	42.1	–
Grain mill products	204	122.8	123.1	118.4	119.0	–	87.1	87.1	82.8	83.3	–
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	–	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	–
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.2	38.8	37.5	37.7	–	24.8	24.1	23.2	23.2	–
Bakery products	205	204.4	205.1	196.2	199.8	–	140.0	140.6	133.6	136.4	–
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	144.2	144.4	137.5	140.6	–	88.1	88.3	83.6	85.8	–
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	60.2	60.7	58.7	59.2	–	51.9	52.3	50.0	50.6	–
Sugar and confectionery products	206	98.5	98.3	95.6	102.2	–	75.2	75.1	71.8	77.8	–
Cane sugar	2061,2	12.4	14.0	13.4	16.6	–	8.6	10.2	9.9	12.5	–
Beet sugar	2063	9.1	8.1	6.6	9.3	–	8.1	7.2	5.5	8.3	–
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	50.3	49.7	49.0	48.8	–	38.7	38.1	36.8	36.5	–
Fats and oils	207	28.4	28.2	31.5	32.1	–	19.3	19.2	20.4	20.9	–
Beverages	208	190.4	189.6	194.2	190.5	–	91.8	90.1	88.6	86.4	–
Malt beverages	2082	32.8	32.7	33.3	32.4	–	20.2	20.0	20.0	19.4	–
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.2	100.0	101.5	100.4	–	37.4	37.7	34.8	34.3	–
Misc. food and kindred products	209	178.8	179.2	188.4	184.2	–	126.7	126.7	133.6	130.9	–
Tobacco products	21	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.5	24.4	24.7	25.0	25.1	24.8
Cigarettes	211	23.4	23.6	24.2	24.3	–	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.1	–
Textile mill products	22	519.9	516.1	462.8	454.5	448.7	434.7	431.1	388.1	381.9	375.3
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	61.1	61.0	52.6	54.3	–	54.0	53.9	46.1	48.0	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	53.5	53.0	46.7	45.8	–	45.4	45.0	38.6	37.7	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	8.9	8.9	8.1	7.7	–	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.2	–
Narrow fabric mills	224	19.2	19.2	17.9	17.6	–	15.6	15.6	14.4	14.3	–
Knitting mills	225	122.9	120.4	105.1	100.4	–	100.9	98.4	86.8	83.1	–
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	13.2	13.2	11.4	11.0	–	11.2	11.2	9.7	9.4	–
Hosiery, nec	2252	33.8	33.4	30.5	29.3	–	29.8	29.5	27.0	26.0	–
Knit outerwear mills	2253	31.6	30.7	27.5	25.7	–	26.6	25.6	24.0	22.6	–
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	18.6	18.1	13.5	12.5	–	15.4	15.0	10.9	10.2	–
Textile finishing, except wool	226	56.1	56.0	49.5	48.3	–	46.8	46.7	41.8	40.8	–
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	28.7	28.8	25.1	24.7	–	24.1	24.2	21.8	21.6	–
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	14.9	14.8	14.1	13.5	–	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.3	–
Carpets and rugs	227	64.4	64.3	63.3	62.0	–	53.6	53.5	54.7	53.5	–
Yarn and thread mills	228	80.3	79.4	69.7	68.6	–	70.3	69.8	61.5	60.9	–
Yarn spinning mills	2281	57.7	56.8	49.2	48.1	–	50.5	50.0	43.4	42.5	–
Throwing and winding mills	2282	16.0	16.1	14.4	14.6	–	13.9	14.0	12.6	13.0	–
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	53.5	53.9	49.9	49.8	–	40.7	40.8	37.5	37.4	–
Apparel and other textile products	23	620.7	616.3	555.2	546.1	535.4	483.4	478.3	426.9	418.7	410.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	20.5	20.6	18.3	17.8	–	16.1	16.2	14.1	13.7	–
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	127.0	125.7	112.3	111.9	–	103.0	101.8	89.5	88.8	–
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	23.4	23.2	18.6	18.5	–	18.9	18.9	15.1	15.2	–
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	38.9	38.8	36.0	36.2	–	33.3	33.1	29.8	29.9	–
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	24.5	24.7	21.5	21.5	–	20.6	20.7	18.0	17.9	–
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	178.6	177.2	158.7	155.0	–	133.6	131.6	118.7	115.6	–
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	14.2	14.2	11.1	10.9	–	10.3	10.2	7.9	7.8	–
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	27.4	27.5	22.3	21.7	–	20.8	20.6	17.2	16.1	–
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	14.8	14.3	11.6	11.1	–	11.4	11.1	8.9	8.6	–
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	122.2	121.2	113.7	111.3	–	91.1	89.7	84.7	83.1	–
Women's and children's undergarments	234	20.1	19.7	16.1	15.5	–	15.1	14.8	11.8	11.1	–
Women's and children's underwear	2341	14.3	13.9	11.8	11.4	–	10.8	10.4	8.7	8.2	–
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	5.8	5.8	4.3	4.1	–	4.3	4.4	3.1	2.9	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	14.0	13.9	9.8	9.4	–	10.8	10.7	7.1	7.0	–
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	6.2	6.2	4.9	4.8	–	4.9	4.8	3.5	3.6	–
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	30.3	30.1	27.9	28.1	–	24.3	24.5	22.3	22.7	–
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	215.2	214.3	199.8	196.4	–	168.7	167.0	154.6	151.3	–
Curtains and draperies	2391	18.0	17.9	16.7	16.7	–	13.8	13.7	12.8	12.8	–
House furnishings, nec	2392	53.5	52.9	47.1	46.9	–	45.1	44.5	39.4	39.2	–
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	64.4	64.5	62.5	61.6	–	50.2	49.9	48.5	47.7	–
Paper and allied products	26	654.6	653.0	630.7	627.5	627.1	497.3	495.0	479.4	477.0	477.4
Paper mills	262	137.8	137.5	134.3	133.5	–	107.4	107.1	105.0	104.6	–
Paperboard mills	263	46.3	46.2	44.1	44.2	–	35.7	35.6	34.2	34.3	–
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	218.4	218.3	211.5	209.6	–	169.9	169.2	163.8	161.6	–
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	136.3	136.8	134.2	133.7	–	102.6	102.7	100.6	99.7	–
Sanitary food containers	2656	17.0	17.1	16.0	15.6	–	15.3	15.3	14.3	13.9	–
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	42.5	41.8	40.0	39.4	–	34.3	33.6	32.2	31.7	–
Misc. converted paper products	267	239.3	238.6	228.0	227.3	–	174.1	173.2	166.0	166.0	–
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	46.1	45.7	42.3	41.8	–	21.1	20.8	18.5	18.5	–
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	39.6	39.6	36.9	37.2	–	30.1	30.0	28.1	28.2	–
Envelopes	2677	24.1	24.2	22.8	22.7	–	18.6	18.8	17.5	17.5	–
Printing and publishing	27	1,545.5	1,546.2	1,470.2	1,466.3	1,457.4	817.0	814.6	770.5	765.7	760.0
Newspapers	271	441.2	444.3	424.4	424.8	–	145.5	147.6	140.3	139.8	–
Periodicals	272	149.4	149.5	145.2	144.5	–	47.6	47.1	48.1	47.9	–
Books	273	125.8	127.3	120.6	119.7	–	57.1	57.9	52.9	52.0	–
Book publishing	2731	86.3	87.5	83.5	82.6	–	26.3	26.9	25.1	24.5	–
Book printing	2732	39.5	39.8	37.1	37.1	–	30.8	31.0	27.8	27.5	–
Miscellaneous publishing	274	96.1	96.4	92.8	93.3	–	48.7	48.3	47.8	47.8	–
Commercial printing	275	559.2	556.5	526.3	523.9	–	394.1	391.2	367.5	364.5	–
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	374.2	373.8	351.3	350.4	–	263.5	263.0	245.4	244.4	–
Commercial printing, nec	2759	165.1	163.4	156.2	154.8	–	116.9	114.9	108.9	106.9	–
Manifold business forms	276	42.8	43.6	40.5	40.0	–	28.5	29.1	27.1	26.9	–
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	59.7	58.1	52.9	52.3	–	43.9	42.6	38.7	38.2	–
Printing trade services	279	45.3	44.7	42.1	42.1	–	31.7	31.1	28.6	28.5	–
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,037.7	1,037.2	1,028.7	1,026.0	1,021.8	573.0	573.9	560.2	559.5	557.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	99.1	98.0	95.4	94.0	–	54.5	53.6	52.7	52.0	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	53.5	54.0	51.5	51.6	–	29.4	29.8	28.2	28.4	–
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	154.2	153.9	148.3	147.9	–	103.7	104.3	100.3	99.6	–
Plastics materials and resins	2821	77.4	77.5	77.1	77.1	–	46.7	47.7	48.0	47.9	–
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	44.6	44.1	39.9	39.7	–	37.4	36.9	33.2	32.9	–
Drugs	283	318.8	320.0	331.7	334.7	–	139.9	140.7	142.5	144.8	–
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	250.2	251.4	259.0	261.8	–	113.4	114.0	114.9	117.3	–
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	153.8	153.6	153.0	151.6	–	95.4	96.0	93.8	93.3	–
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.1	40.9	38.8	38.4	–	24.8	24.7	22.1	22.7	–
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	39.6	39.6	40.2	39.8	–	23.3	23.9	24.6	23.9	–
Toilet preparations	2844	73.1	73.1	74.0	73.4	–	47.3	47.4	47.1	46.7	–
Paints and allied products	285	50.9	50.8	47.8	47.5	–	26.9	27.1	25.3	24.9	–
Industrial organic chemicals	286	119.3	119.4	117.1	116.5	–	67.0	67.2	64.9	64.6	–
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	20.8	20.4	18.5	18.3	–	10.7	10.6	9.7	9.4	–
Oher industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	98.5	99.0	98.6	98.2	–	56.3	56.6	55.2	55.2	–
Agricultural chemicals	287	49.5	49.6	46.9	47.0	–	28.9	28.4	26.5	26.5	–
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	92.1	91.9	88.5	86.8	–	56.7	56.6	54.2	53.8	–
Petroleum and coal products	29	127.5	126.9	131.0	128.9	126.7	87.0	86.2	92.4	91.1	89.9
Petroleum refining	291	83.5	84.3	84.8	84.1	–	56.5	56.9	57.3	57.1	–
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	29.6	28.2	32.1	30.7	–	22.8	21.6	25.8	24.6	–
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	1,002.6	997.5	943.1	935.4	924.4	782.9	777.5	729.6	723.8	714.1
Tires and inner tubes	301	79.4	78.8	74.2	74.1	–	61.0	60.2	56.8	56.7	–
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.5	–	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	–
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	73.5	73.2	68.2	67.0	–	57.9	57.9	53.8	53.0	–
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	30.1	30.1	28.0	27.9	–	24.3	24.4	22.8	22.8	–
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	107.7	106.1	97.6	96.1	–	83.2	81.7	74.2	72.6	–
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	737.9	735.7	699.7	694.7	–	577.7	575.0	542.2	538.9	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	69.8	70.2	60.9	60.5	59.3	52.4	52.8	45.5	44.8	43.8
Leather tanning and finishing	311	11.0	10.9	8.6	8.5	–	9.0	8.9	6.7	6.6	–
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	29.1	29.4	24.4	24.4	–	23.2	23.4	19.3	19.1	–
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	16.0	16.0	13.6	13.4	–	12.2	12.2	10.1	9.9	–
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	5.7	5.8	3.8	3.9	–	4.4	4.5	2.9	2.9	–
Luggage	316	9.4	9.5	8.4	8.3	–	7.5	7.7	6.8	6.7	–
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.2	–	3.4	3.5	4.6	4.4	–
Transportation and public utilities		7,121	7,141	7,112	7,055	7,006	5,960	5,977	5,987	5,935	5,876
Transportation		4,605	4,620	4,571	4,514	4,465	–	–	–	–	–
Railroad transportation	40	235.6	236.6	226.4	225.7	225.7	–	–	–	–	–
Class I railroads plus Amtrak[2]	4011	194.2	195.0	187.2	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	493.8	494.2	496.3	495.2	496.2	455.2	455.6	455.2	453.6	–
Local and suburban transportation	411	235.9	236.0	240.9	238.4	–	214.6	215.3	218.6	216.2	–
Taxicabs	412	32.4	32.6	31.9	31.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	23.1	23.2	22.8	23.1	–	21.2	21.1	20.3	20.5	–
School buses	415	160.5	161.7	161.1	162.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,889.2	1,877.1	1,865.7	1,856.6	1,850.3	1,660.3	1,649.9	1,634.5	1,625.0	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,665.7	1,653.1	1,647.5	1,636.4	–	1,473.4	1,462.5	1,454.5	1,443.1	–
Public warehousing and storage	422	213.6	213.9	208.6	210.9	–	178.1	178.3	171.4	173.5	–
Water transportation	44	202.1	196.6	210.8	210.0	202.4	–	–	–	–	–
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water transportation services	449	135.4	131.8	144.1	145.0	–	119.3	116.0	128.3	129.2	–
Transportation by air	45	1,295.3	1,325.6	1,293.5	1,259.8	1,236.2	–	–	–	–	–
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,100.6	1,130.1	1,100.1	1,070.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	589.3	593.2	598.9	567.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	146.4	147.9	147.1	142.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	13.6	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.2	8.7	8.8	10.6	10.7	–
Transportation services	47	475.6	476.1	464.2	452.3	440.0	392.9	393.1	378.0	364.6	–
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	219.1	218.5	208.8	198.4	–	182.4	181.6	171.3	159.3	–
Travel agencies	4724	170.8	171.2	161.3	154.0	–	141.8	142.3	131.8	122.7	–
Freight transportation arrangement	473	195.1	196.4	190.9	190.7	–	159.4	160.4	152.5	151.8	–
Communications and public utilities		2,516	2,521	2,541	2,541	2,541	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	48	1,668.8	1,674.6	1,694.1	1,694.1	1,693.7	1,262.1	1,272.6	1,325.3	1,328.1	–
Telephone communications	481	1,156.8	1,159.9	1,164.2	1,161.3	–	861.6	870.1	919.8	921.9	–
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	947.7	949.1	958.9	957.3	–	696.9	704.3	754.1	757.2	–
Radio and television broadcasting	483	257.0	258.4	254.1	254.0	–	207.0	208.2	202.0	201.8	–
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	117.1	117.9	117.5	117.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Television broadcasting stations	4833	139.9	140.5	136.6	136.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cable and other pay television services	484	220.3	222.9	241.1	244.2	–	174.7	176.2	184.4	185.4	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	846.9	846.7	846.8	847.1	847.5	680.0	680.4	689.5	689.8	–
Electric services	491	353.1	352.7	354.1	353.4	–	283.5	283.6	285.6	285.0	–
Gas production and distribution	492	126.3	126.1	124.7	124.4	–	98.8	98.3	98.3	97.8	–
Combination utility services	493	152.0	151.6	149.4	150.0	–	122.6	122.7	122.9	124.0	–
Sanitary services	495	176.4	177.3	178.1	178.9	–	144.4	145.0	150.6	151.2	–
Wholesale trade		7,076	7,084	6,993	6,985	6,958	5,640	5,648	5,569	5,566	5,545
Durable goods	50	4,205	4,209	4,122	4,112	4,091	3,283	3,287	3,207	3,199	–
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	521.5	522.3	522.0	516.4	–	415.3	414.3	414.5	409.9	–
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	163.2	164.2	166.9	164.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	287.3	287.9	281.1	278.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings	502	176.2	176.7	175.2	175.9	–	140.6	141.6	139.7	140.9	–
Furniture	5021	86.6	86.2	85.8	87.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home furnishings	5023	89.6	90.5	89.4	88.6	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	294.1	292.6	299.7	301.1	–	245.5	244.5	249.9	251.1	–
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	149.8	149.8	151.2	151.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction materials, nec	5039	38.6	38.4	40.7	41.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and commercial equipment	504	955.8	959.1	934.9	929.5	–	719.0	721.0	699.1	695.8	–
Office equipment	5044	193.2	194.0	191.3	189.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	406.7	407.6	383.9	381.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	205.1	207.7	211.1	210.0	–	163.3	164.8	167.9	167.3	–
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	161.7	160.3	155.3	153.2	–	128.6	127.3	124.0	121.3	–
Electrical goods	506	597.6	598.6	566.6	562.4	–	433.4	435.5	405.4	402.8	–
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	237.1	237.6	229.4	227.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	48.1	49.1	47.7	47.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	312.4	311.9	289.5	287.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	317.1	316.6	315.2	314.3	–	263.9	262.6	263.2	262.1	–
Hardware	5072	115.1	115.6	113.4	112.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	119.4	118.6	120.4	120.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	835.4	835.8	824.3	828.6	–	670.0	671.1	659.1	661.9	–
Construction and mining machinery	5082	96.3	96.7	96.2	97.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farm and garden machinery	5083	116.1	114.1	120.3	120.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	350.0	351.1	337.0	337.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial supplies	5085	148.3	149.0	145.6	146.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	345.6	347.3	328.7	330.2	–	266.7	269.0	252.0	253.6	–
Scrap and waste materials	5093	126.1	126.9	114.2	114.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nondurable goods	51	2,871	2,875	2,871	2,873	2,867	2,357	2,361	2,362	2,367	–
Paper and paper products	511	270.6	272.1	272.9	271.6	–	225.1	227.1	228.5	227.2	–
Stationery and office supplies	5112	157.2	158.0	159.3	159.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	263.9	264.3	265.0	268.3	–	219.1	219.0	224.5	230.0	–
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	222.9	225.3	214.1	214.9	–	182.4	183.4	173.0	174.2	–
Groceries and related products	514	966.0	967.1	970.4	965.3	–	815.4	817.0	821.0	817.5	–
Groceries, general line	5141	304.8	302.9	305.8	304.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meats and meat products	5147	60.4	61.1	60.1	59.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	109.3	104.9	105.8	104.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farm-product raw materials	515	107.7	102.1	98.4	101.2	–	87.7	82.3	80.6	83.0	–
Chemicals and allied products	516	168.8	170.5	179.2	179.7	–	123.4	125.3	131.0	130.9	–
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	154.6	157.0	155.8	155.3	–	127.5	129.5	131.0	130.1	–
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	59.6	60.1	57.4	57.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum products, nec	5172	95.0	96.9	98.4	98.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	165.2	166.9	169.1	168.1	–	133.1	134.8	135.2	134.2	–
Beer and ale	5181	102.9	103.7	106.2	105.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	62.3	63.2	62.9	62.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	550.9	549.9	546.3	549.0	–	443.7	442.6	436.9	439.8	–
Farm supplies	5191	158.4	155.1	160.6	158.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade		23,358	23,787	23,548	23,400	23,761	20,550	20,979	20,635	20,512	20,862
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1,007.0	1,001.6	1,013.0	1,008.5	1,002.1	842.9	837.5	843.2	839.4	–
Lumber and other building materials	521	625.0	621.7	639.6	637.3	–	534.2	530.5	540.9	538.6	–
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	64.6	65.0	63.7	63.5	–	47.0	47.5	47.1	47.0	–
Hardware stores	525	171.1	170.4	165.2	165.0	–	144.4	143.8	139.2	139.1	–
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	98.9	97.4	97.4	96.4	–	81.8	80.5	81.3	80.5	–
General merchandise stores	53	2,858.3	3,068.6	2,746.8	2,789.9	2,973.6	2,670.1	2,886.4	2,537.4	2,582.6	–
Department stores	531	2,507.7	2,702.4	2,406.4	2,444.8	2,610.8	2,364.6	2,566.8	2,243.4	2,284.1	–
Variety stores	533	164.8	169.4	153.1	156.1	–	143.4	146.4	130.4	133.7	–
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	185.8	196.8	187.3	189.0	–	162.1	173.2	163.6	164.8	–
Food stores	54	3,530.1	3,562.7	3,531.1	3,542.1	3,571.2	3,178.4	3,212.7	3,162.0	3,171.4	–
Grocery stores	541	3,108.3	3,131.8	3,114.5	3,120.2	–	2,816.2	2,839.6	2,806.2	2,809.8	–
Meat and fish markets	542	49.3	52.6	50.2	51.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dairy products stores	545	11.5	12.5	10.9	10.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail bakeries	546	198.1	199.8	194.6	194.6	–	172.1	173.5	167.1	167.4	–
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,432.2	2,422.9	2,446.2	2,437.0	2,432.9	2,033.9	2,025.6	2,050.0	2,042.2	–
New and used car dealers	551	1,124.7	1,122.8	1,138.3	1,137.0	1,139.9	946.3	944.3	958.9	958.3	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	414.9	413.2	408.4	405.9	–	334.7	332.6	331.6	328.7	–
Gasoline service stations	554	651.7	648.5	651.9	648.7	–	557.8	556.2	560.0	557.8	–
Automotive dealers, nec	559	11.8	12.0	11.6	11.6	–	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.7	–
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,200.8	1,266.8	1,205.4	1,205.8	1,257.2	994.5	1,057.1	987.7	986.8	–
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	82.5	87.6	79.6	79.0	–	67.2	72.4	64.6	64.2	–
Women's clothing stores	562	283.6	296.8	286.8	288.4	–	227.5	240.2	229.0	230.2	–
Family clothing stores	565	452.7	493.5	453.2	455.0	–	393.9	433.0	393.7	394.1	–
Shoe stores	566	193.9	198.7	196.2	195.4	–	153.6	157.4	150.0	149.1	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,143.3	1,171.3	1,125.6	1,136.4	1,165.0	945.0	973.5	922.0	932.9	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	587.3	601.6	590.0	593.1	–	484.1	498.4	480.6	484.4	–
Furniture stores	5712	332.3	335.8	333.6	333.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Household appliance stores	572	77.1	78.3	75.3	76.1	–	62.7	63.3	60.8	62.0	–
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	478.9	491.4	460.3	467.2	–	398.2	411.8	380.6	386.5	–
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	216.5	222.1	208.6	214.8	–	180.0	186.1	175.0	182.1	–
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	78.2	85.6	72.8	73.3	–	67.1	74.8	61.6	61.0	–
Eating and drinking places	58	8,060.5	8,072.5	8,353.6	8,124.4	8,122.4	7,257.4	7,266.0	7,512.6	7,309.0	–
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,125.3	3,220.5	3,126.0	3,156.1	3,236.3	2,627.9	2,719.9	2,619.8	2,647.7	–
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	678.8	681.2	688.4	689.0	–	585.2	587.8	598.8	598.9	–
Liquor stores	592	115.8	117.9	118.7	118.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Used merchandise stores	593	138.4	138.4	138.9	140.0	–	116.0	116.1	116.4	117.9	–
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,131.1	1,193.4	1,122.7	1,131.2	–	951.3	1,012.6	937.6	945.6	–
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	210.5	217.3	214.1	216.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Book stores	5942	154.6	158.7	161.3	154.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stationery stores	5943	112.7	111.7	110.0	109.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jewelry stores	5944	159.0	164.9	162.7	162.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	257.6	266.7	255.8	254.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	49.4	50.9	47.1	49.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonstore retailers	596	419.4	438.8	408.6	426.1	–	355.5	373.1	341.4	356.4	–
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	293.6	312.1	284.3	300.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Merchandising machine operators	5962	67.6	67.7	66.1	66.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel dealers	598	94.0	96.0	92.5	94.5	–	78.2	79.9	76.9	79.1	–
Retail stores, nec	599	547.8	554.8	556.2	556.6	–	447.2	454.1	452.5	453.6	–
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	158.7	163.0	157.9	160.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Optical goods stores	5995	74.1	74.1	74.5	74.2	–	57.2	57.2	58.4	58.7	–
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	315.0	317.7	323.8	322.0	–	254.3	256.3	258.8	257.1	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate[3]		7,546	7,554	7,628	7,604	7,614	5,522	5,532	5,590	5,574	5,581
Finance		3,713	3,725	3,750	3,742	3,763	–	–	–	–	–
Depository institutions	60	2,014.7	2,019.0	2,033.2	2,027.1	2,036.8	1,455.2	1,458.9	1,462.8	1,460.4	–
Commercial banks	602	1,414.7	1,417.0	1,420.4	1,420.5	1,425.9	1,009.3	1,011.8	1,010.9	1,010.1	–
State commercial banks	6022	567.9	570.1	577.5	577.9	–	407.9	409.7	411.7	411.9	–
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	846.8	846.9	842.9	842.6	–	601.4	602.1	599.2	598.2	–
Savings institutions	603	251.8	252.1	254.9	255.5	258.9	–	–	–	–	–
Federal savings institutions	6035	145.0	145.1	147.1	147.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	106.8	107.0	107.8	107.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit unions	606	195.5	196.8	203.0	203.9	–	155.7	156.7	161.2	162.2	–
Nondepository institutions	61	674.6	677.5	705.5	708.6	718.3	440.3	443.1	471.4	476.2	–
Personal credit institutions	614	206.9	208.2	211.2	211.1	–	108.3	108.9	111.8	112.3	–
Business credit institutions	615	145.6	147.1	151.4	151.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	301.9	301.8	322.0	325.1	333.4	–	–	–	–	–
Security and commodity brokers	62	767.6	769.7	755.6	748.3	749.6	–	–	–	–	–
Security brokers and dealers	621	563.3	564.3	542.7	535.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exhanges	622,3	30.4	30.5	30.4	31.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security and commodity services	628	173.9	174.9	182.5	182.3	–	116.1	115.8	115.4	115.1	–
Holding and other investment offices	67	256.4	258.3	255.5	257.7	258.2	–	–	–	–	–
Holding offices	671	106.7	107.6	107.5	107.6	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,332	2,338	2,356	2,354	2,354	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance carriers	63	1,575.3	1,581.1	1,596.1	1,595.8	1,595.2	1,230.0	1,238.7	1,269.0	1,268.1	–
Life insurance	631	475.3	477.5	470.9	469.7	–	332.2	334.4	328.3	327.2	–
Medical service and health insurance	632	382.5	385.2	391.1	392.3	–	307.6	311.1	320.2	321.7	–
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	305.4	307.2	313.9	314.9	–	246.5	248.5	255.9	257.1	–
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	542.6	542.8	543.4	542.4	–	449.6	452.2	467.8	466.2	–
Title insurance	636	78.1	78.3	88.4	88.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	756.3	757.0	759.6	757.7	758.4	–	–	–	–	–
Real estate	65	1,501	1,491	1,522	1,508	1,497	–	–	–	–	–
Real estate operators and lessors	651	586.3	584.3	589.7	587.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Real estate agents and managers	653	742.0	738.0	750.1	740.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subdividers and developers	655	130.3	126.7	134.9	132.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		41,014	40,909	41,254	41,225	40,966	35,811	35,716	35,981	35,957	35,690
Agricultural services	07	835.5	811.5	878.7	867.9	836.4	701.6	679.6	739.2	730.5	–
Veterinary services	074	219.7	221.1	229.1	229.7	–	185.0	186.1	193.0	194.1	–
Landscape and horticultural services	078	557.6	532.7	591.4	579.8	–	468.7	446.1	498.5	488.6	–
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,928.1	1,864.2	1,961.5	1,858.6	1,781.9	–	–	–	–	–
Hotels and motels	701	1,868.8	1,809.8	1,895.9	1,799.4	–	1,643.0	1,586.7	1,670.2	1,578.7	–
Personal services	72	1,226.1	1,232.7	1,246.9	1,246.5	1,241.4	–	–	–	–	–
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	449.4	451.9	446.6	443.6	–	393.0	395.3	388.5	385.5	–
Photographic studios, portrait	722	78.0	81.0	83.9	87.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beauty shops	723	425.3	427.8	438.8	439.1	–	377.1	379.3	389.5	389.1	–
Funeral service and crematories	726	100.1	100.7	103.1	101.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous personal services	729	159.1	157.3	161.1	161.7	–	138.8	135.1	138.1	138.7	–
Business services	73	10124.7	10094.9	9,696.1	9,650.2	9,533.0	8,980.8	8,959.0	8,560.2	8,516.7	–
Advertising	731	303.9	303.4	291.9	288.7	–	220.9	222.4	208.6	206.7	–
Advertising agencies	7311	199.9	200.5	187.5	184.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit reporting and collection	732	159.4	159.6	166.5	167.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	332.2	332.4	320.2	319.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	84.1	83.3	80.9	80.7	–	68.0	67.2	64.5	64.2	–
Services to buildings	734	995.8	996.1	997.4	994.3	993.4	887.3	889.4	893.1	887.9	–
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	93.6	92.9	97.3	97.2	–	75.2	74.7	80.0	78.1	–
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	902.2	903.2	900.1	897.1	–	812.1	814.7	813.1	809.8	–
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	285.6	283.2	298.0	296.0	–	230.7	228.6	240.9	239.1	–
Medical equipment rental	7352	43.5	44.1	45.2	45.8	–	35.4	36.3	37.4	38.1	–
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	56.9	57.0	60.4	60.1	–	48.0	48.3	51.5	51.3	–
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	185.2	182.1	192.4	190.1	–	147.3	144.0	152.0	149.7	–
Personnel supply services	736	4,072.0	4,023.1	3,622.2	3,552.0	3,415.1	–	–	–	–	–
Employment agencies	7361	425.1	426.5	392.9	388.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Help supply services	7363	3,646.9	3,596.6	3,229.3	3,163.8	3,035.7	3,514.3	3,466.6	3,100.6	3,039.8	–
Computer and data processing services	737	2,126.2	2,150.8	2,188.8	2,190.2	2,192.5	1,708.7	1,738.4	1,766.3	1,767.8	–
Computer programming services	7371	530.3	533.2	533.2	531.6	–	446.2	451.3	449.6	447.4	–
Prepackaged software	7372	309.4	310.5	321.3	322.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer integrated systems design	7373	225.3	227.6	237.3	237.0	–	170.8	172.9	181.8	181.9	–
Data processing and preparation	7374	284.6	289.6	299.0	300.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information retrieval services	7375	251.5	256.7	255.3	252.7	–	195.2	204.8	207.0	205.6	–
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	52.9	53.4	56.5	56.0	–	41.0	41.6	44.7	44.4	–
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,849.6	1,846.3	1,811.1	1,842.2	–	1,616.2	1,609.6	1,587.7	1,616.7	–
Detective and armored car services	7381	604.1	606.5	624.3	638.9	–	555.8	558.0	578.2	593.2	–
Security systems services	7382	74.8	75.1	68.2	69.2	–	62.6	62.9	56.3	57.0	–
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	76.6	76.8	71.8	74.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,267.3	1,264.4	1,306.9	1,297.1	1,299.6	1,045.6	1,041.5	1,078.4	1,068.9	–
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	230.1	228.3	238.4	231.5	–	188.5	187.0	196.2	190.1	–
Passenger car rental	7514	150.6	149.2	157.8	151.8	–	124.1	122.8	130.9	125.4	–
Automobile parking	752	84.3	84.2	84.2	83.0	–	74.6	74.1	74.0	72.2	–
Automotive repair shops	753	689.1	688.4	706.1	703.7	–	555.3	554.2	569.8	568.1	–
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	237.1	237.0	244.8	245.0	–	193.3	193.1	199.1	199.6	–
General automotive repair shops	7538	304.5	304.7	310.7	309.7	–	244.8	244.8	250.9	250.8	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	263.8	263.5	278.2	278.9	–	227.2	226.2	238.4	238.5	–
Carwashes	7542	143.2	142.2	149.6	149.4	–	126.9	125.7	131.3	130.9	–
Miscellaneous repair services	76	368.0	365.7	363.9	364.0	359.6	302.6	300.3	298.4	298.0	–
Electrical repair shops	762	103.3	103.3	105.4	105.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motion pictures	78	576.6	585.4	578.0	565.5	570.4	487.8	496.6	487.7	473.9	–
Motion picture production and services	781	272.5	271.5	248.1	242.8	–	233.7	232.3	205.0	198.6	–
Motion picture theaters	783	124.8	129.1	135.3	129.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Video tape rental	784	162.1	167.5	178.2	176.7	–	131.1	136.6	149.6	147.3	–
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,694.5	1,590.5	1,844.7	1,716.8	1,584.8	1,479.7	1,378.8	1,616.2	1,495.6	–
Bowling centers	793	84.8	85.7	82.9	85.3	–	74.8	75.6	72.9	75.3	–
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,247.4	1,162.9	1,383.7	1,260.3	–	1,097.9	1,014.0	1,226.7	1,109.7	–
Physical fitness facilities	7991	219.9	223.6	225.6	225.6	–	197.9	201.6	202.5	204.4	–
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	346.9	322.1	383.5	351.4	–	302.9	278.9	337.4	306.8	–
Health services	80	10144.4	10173.8	10399.0	10428.0	10471.6	8,983.1	9,015.9	9,215.4	9,244.5	–
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,936.6	1,941.8	1,989.8	1,990.9	2,000.4	1,596.1	1,600.3	1,634.1	1,635.4	–
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	691.0	694.6	705.6	708.3	–	603.6	607.5	618.5	620.7	–
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	442.6	443.1	449.7	452.1	–	366.4	368.1	373.1	376.3	–
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	181.6	181.6	182.8	183.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,799.4	1,802.7	1,829.9	1,834.3	1,841.6	1,615.3	1,618.9	1,647.0	1,652.1	–
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,368.4	1,372.0	1,390.5	1,395.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intermediate care facilities	8052	207.1	207.2	210.4	211.2	–	184.7	184.4	188.3	189.5	–
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	223.9	223.5	229.0	227.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	4,004.6	4,017.1	4,120.9	4,134.3	4,152.0	3,669.7	3,684.3	3,783.0	3,795.5	–
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,699.6	3,710.0	3,799.0	3,810.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	73.2	74.1	76.2	77.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	231.8	233.0	245.7	246.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical and dental laboratories	807	210.4	211.0	216.9	217.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home health care services	808	646.8	648.9	656.0	656.5	661.0	595.0	598.0	601.7	602.2	–
Legal services	81	1,010.4	1,013.2	1,023.0	1,025.3	1,029.7	802.4	805.4	809.8	811.0	–
Educational services	82	2,479.8	2,522.4	2,398.7	2,603.4	2,643.1	–	–	–	–	–
Elementary and secondary schools	821	741.2	749.5	741.6	764.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colleges and universities	822	1,400.9	1,433.7	1,313.2	1,480.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vocational schools	824	101.6	103.3	104.9	107.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social services	83	2,956.7	2,974.9	3,066.5	3,100.6	3,109.3	2,546.5	2,562.6	2,644.4	2,675.3	–
Individual and family services	832	818.8	828.2	860.3	873.7	–	706.9	715.6	741.6	754.5	–
Job training and related services	833	380.9	382.1	393.9	396.0	–	326.5	328.0	338.7	341.0	–
Child day care services	835	738.3	743.0	755.2	768.7	771.1	647.2	651.6	662.8	674.8	–
Residential care	836	815.4	818.4	847.6	850.9	851.7	702.6	704.7	733.1	735.5	–
Social services, nec	839	203.3	203.2	209.5	211.3	–	163.3	162.7	168.2	169.5	–
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	108.2	106.0	112.5	112.2	107.6	–	–	–	–	–
Membership organizations	86	2,467.7	2,470.8	2,487.7	2,491.4	2,494.3	–	–	–	–	–
Business associations	861	114.5	115.1	120.1	117.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional organizations	862	70.7	71.4	73.5	74.3	–	51.1	51.4	53.3	53.7	–
Labor organizations	863	149.8	150.3	151.3	153.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Civic and social associations	864	441.4	443.9	449.8	455.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering and management services	87	3,454.5	3,467.5	3,516.2	3,524.4	3,530.6	2,624.3	2,635.1	2,683.8	2,686.9	–
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,034.1	1,033.4	1,069.6	1,068.4	1,065.5	847.0	844.1	867.1	867.1	–
Engineering services	8711	783.5	781.2	807.6	806.5	–	648.7	644.7	661.4	661.1	–
Architectural services	8712	185.4	186.9	194.4	193.7	–	145.9	147.0	150.9	150.6	–
Surveying services	8713	65.2	65.3	67.6	68.2	–	52.4	52.4	54.8	55.4	–
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	663.2	665.3	662.5	666.4	–	480.7	483.6	495.0	496.8	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	648.0	653.3	664.0	667.5	–	478.9	485.0	503.0	506.7	–
Commercial physical research	8731	242.1	243.2	253.5	252.2	–	150.2	153.1	174.2	172.8	–
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	141.7	145.1	134.2	138.6	–	118.6	121.9	109.4	114.3	–
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	157.5	159.1	167.5	167.5	–	123.6	124.8	130.9	131.0	–
Management and public relations	874	1,109.2	1,115.5	1,120.1	1,122.1	1,122.1	817.7	822.4	818.7	816.3	–
Management services	8741	328.1	331.6	332.8	330.2	–	247.3	250.6	248.5	245.1	–
Management consulting services	8742	420.4	421.7	422.0	423.3	–	299.1	298.4	295.6	292.8	–
Public relations services	8743	55.1	55.4	51.8	52.0	–	37.5	38.4	36.6	36.6	–
Services, nec	89	49.8	49.9	51.6	51.2	51.2	38.2	38.1	39.4	39.0	–
Government		20,874	21,023	20,790	21,312	21,435	–	–	–	–	–
Federal Government[4]		2,610	2,613	2,620	2,609	2,604	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, by agency[4]		2,547.1	2,550.9	2,556.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Defense		620.0	619.7	618.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Postal Service[5]		857.6	866.6	843.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other executive agencies		1,069.5	1,064.6	1,094.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legislative		31.2	31.0	30.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Judicial		31.6	31.5	33.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,752.3	1,746.8	1,776.4	1,767.4	1,761.1	–	–	–	–	–
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		46.8	46.8	47.1	47.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.4	22.4	23.0	23.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		14.2	14.2	14.9	15.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		362.2	359.1	370.1	365.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	221.1	221.6	226.9	226.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
State government		4,923	4,941	4,908	5,057	5,062	–	–	–	–	–
Construction		90.2	90.4	92.0	91.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities		54.3	54.4	54.2	53.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		2,884.0	2,910.5	2,819.7	2,980.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	342.0	343.0	349.1	349.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education	82	2,167.4	2,193.1	2,092.8	2,256.6	2,281.9	–	–	–	–	–
Social services		219.8	220.3	217.5	217.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		154.8	154.1	160.3	157.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,894.1	1,885.6	1,941.9	1,930.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
State government, except education		2,755.2	2,747.8	2,815.0	2,800.1	2,780.4	–	–	–	–	–
Local government		13,341	13,469	13,262	13,646	13,769	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities		475.0	477.8	490.7	489.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		8,943.1	9,047.8	8,743.6	9,163.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	630.5	631.5	651.5	654.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education	82	7,690.4	7,803.5	7,443.5	7,863.6	7,992.2	–	–	–	–	–
Social services		150.1	151.3	154.2	153.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		472.1	461.5	494.4	491.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		3,922.6	3,943.2	4,027.4	3,993.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local government, except education		5,650.3	5,665.3	5,818.2	5,782.4	5,776.3	–	–	–	–	–

[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.

[2] Data relate to line-haul railroads with operating revenues of $253.7 million or more in 1993 and to Amtrak.

[3] Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

[4] Prepared by the Office of Personnel Management. Data relate to civilian employment only and exclude employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency.

[5] Includes rural mail carriers.

– Data not available.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 2000 forward are subject to revision.

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B-13. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group

(In thousands)

Industry	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	July 2001	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001
Total	62,942	63,987	63,422	63,494	64,264
Total private	52,363	52,491	52,620	52,655	52,511
Goods-producing	6,736	6,703	6,399	6,393	6,340
Mining	77	77	80	79	79
Construction	762	759	777	776	774
Manufacturing	5,897	5,867	5,542	5,538	5,487
Durable goods	3,006	2,992	2,820	2,803	2,772
Lumber and wood products	151.7	149.9	145.3	145.0	144.7
Furniture and fixtures	180.4	179.8	168.5	167.6	164.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	103.2	102.0	96.3	95.6	94.4
Primary metal industries	106.6	106.5	99.8	99.6	98.0
Fabricated metal products	351.6	349.2	331.0	331.7	329.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	464.7	463.4	436.8	430.7	424.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	707.0	707.0	635.7	624.9	615.3
Transportation equipment	413.4	408.4	386.9	391.6	388.4
Instruments and related products	353.7	352.8	353.2	350.1	346.4
Miscellaneous manfacturing	173.6	173.1	166.7	165.7	166.2
Nondurable goods	2,891	2,875	2,722	2,735	2,715
Food and kindred products	581.3	576.5	560.9	578.5	575.5
Tobacco products	10.6	10.6	9.4	10.9	10.9
Textile mill products	242.7	240.2	215.2	215.6	212.5
Apparel and other textile products	445.0	442.6	393.3	388.6	388.5
Paper and allied products	163.1	162.0	155.9	154.3	155.0
Printing and publishing	697.0	695.4	665.8	663.8	657.2
Chemicals and allied products	343.4	343.8	349.9	350.4	345.6
Petroleum and coal products	22.3	22.0	22.3	22.3	21.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	346.5	343.8	315.6	316.0	314.5
Leather and leather products	39.3	38.0	33.2	34.5	33.8
Service-producing	56,206	57,284	57,023	57,101	57,924
Transportation and public utilities	2,111	2,205	2,186	2,182	2,220
Wholesale trade	2,183	2,177	2,180	2,178	2,169
Retail trade	12,326	12,312	12,423	12,441	12,354
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,755	4,722	4,829	4,826	4,783
Services	24,252	24,372	24,603	24,635	24,645
Government	10,579	11,496	10,802	10,839	11,753
Federal	1,147	1,130	1,127	1,124	1,070
State	2,337	2,474	2,386	2,400	2,538
Local	7,095	7,892	7,289	7,315	8,145

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 2000 forward are subject to revision.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Alabama	1,945.4	1,914.7	1,915.0	8.2	8.2	7.9	107.1	106.0	105.2
Birmingham	490.8	482.8	484.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	31.4	30.7	30.8
Huntsville	185.9	186.1	185.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	6.8	6.5
Mobile	232.1	230.8	230.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.6	18.6	18.5
Montgomery	167.0	165.7	165.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	9.1	8.8
Tuscaloosa	84.1	80.6	81.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	5.9	5.8	5.6
Alaska	285.4	304.3	291.1	11.5	11.9	11.7	16.1	18.1	16.9
Anchorage	136.1	141.4	139.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	8.1	9.2	8.6
Arizona	2,283.7	2,264.1	2,275.0	9.8	9.4	9.4	167.0	164.3	163.1
Phoenix-Mesa	1,610.7	1,586.9	1,596.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	123.2	121.4	120.4
Tucson	352.3	353.4	355.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	21.9	21.7	21.6
Arkansas	1,173.7	1,172.7	1,175.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	54.6	58.2	57.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	155.7	160.1	161.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	7.4	7.6
Fort Smith	101.7	101.4	102.1	.7	.9	.9	4.3	4.0	4.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	318.9	316.9	316.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.6	15.8	15.6
Pine Bluff	36.8	36.0	36.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.2	1.0	1.0
California	14,724.4	14,811.1	14,825.1	23.6	23.2	23.1	773.0	786.5	780.9
Bakersfield	196.9	199.5	202.3	8.9	8.7	8.7	11.1	12.4	12.4
Fresno	302.0	304.9	305.3	.3	.3	.3	17.3	17.7	17.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,122.9	4,119.9	4,132.0	3.8	3.4	3.4	138.2	139.5	139.0
Modesto	147.6	152.8	148.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.3	10.6	10.5
Oakland	1,062.2	1,072.1	1,074.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	69.5	71.1	71.3
Orange County	1,409.6	1,433.9	1,436.3	.7	.8	.8	83.1	87.3	86.9
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,008.6	1,022.3	1,030.2	1.0	.9	.9	81.4	84.2	84.8
Sacramento	721.5	736.7	735.2	.2	.2	.2	50.6	55.1	55.0
Salinas	131.2	131.1	130.7	.1	.1	.1	6.6	6.8	6.8
San Diego	1,212.4	1,236.4	1,238.3	.4	.4	.4	73.1	74.8	75.0
San Francisco	1,098.6	1,107.1	1,104.5	.2	.1	.1	48.2	47.8	47.3
San Jose	1,040.8	1,009.9	1,013.5	.2	.2	.2	51.2	48.0	47.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	167.5	167.4	169.6	.8	.8	.8	8.4	9.0	8.9
Santa Rosa	192.5	191.4	191.5	.4	.4	.4	14.5	15.1	15.1
Stockton-Lodi	193.3	196.9	195.2	.1	.1	.1	12.8	13.4	13.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	176.0	179.0	180.1	.6	.6	.6	14.6	15.4	15.1
Ventura	277.2	277.9	278.4	.9	.9	.9	15.8	16.4	15.2
Colorado	2,243.2	2,252.1	2,244.8	12.8	13.6	13.6	166.0	165.3	162.4
Boulder-Longmont	188.3	189.6	189.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.2	8.3	8.4
Colorado Springs	244.9	242.5	242.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.6	14.1	13.5
Denver	1,198.5	1,210.9	1,202.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	92.1	98.3	96.7
Connecticut	1,710.8	1,693.5	1,698.1	.8	.8	.9	67.8	66.7	65.7
Bridgeport	188.2	185.2	185.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.1	7.4	7.2
Danbury	89.9	88.5	89.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.3	4.4
Hartford	620.5	612.6	616.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.0	25.0	24.5
New Haven-Meriden	265.0	264.4	266.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.4	11.8	11.5
New London-Norwich	141.3	142.6	142.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.4	5.3
Stamford-Norwalk	211.2	210.5	210.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.7	6.5
Waterbury	88.2	87.2	87.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.6	3.8	3.8
Delaware	425.9	423.2	423.8	.1	.1	.1	25.6	26.5	26.1
Dover	56.3	56.7	57.3	.1	.1	.1	2.6	2.7	2.7
Wilmington-Newark	330.4	328.3	330.0	.2	.2	.2	19.4	20.7	20.3
District of Columbia	649.3	654.8	654.2	.1	.1	.1	11.1	11.6	11.2
Washington PMSA	2,798.5	2,840.4	2,844.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	156.9	167.1	165.7
Florida	7,136.3	7,298.0	7,333.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	393.8	403.4	404.1
Daytona Beach	159.3	161.6	162.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.5	8.5	8.5
Fort Lauderdale	681.6	693.1	696.8	.2	.2	.2	39.9	40.1	40.2
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	167.3	170.0	171.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	17.5	18.7	18.8
Gainesville	121.3	121.7	122.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.9	4.0	4.0
Jacksonville	572.9	581.8	588.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.9	31.8	31.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven	185.9	187.0	188.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	10.3	10.1	10.1
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	189.5	192.7	193.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.7	11.3	11.1
Miami	1,024.1	1,047.8	1,048.7	.5	.6	.6	37.8	38.2	38.2
Orlando	914.3	943.0	944.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.9	53.7	53.6
Pensacola	158.5	161.7	160.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.1	10.6	10.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	272.6	278.7	280.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.3	16.5	16.5
Tallahassee	162.2	164.4	165.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.4	6.4	6.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,216.9	1,253.0	1,262.9	.5	.5	.5	59.4	60.5	60.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	494.8	506.2	511.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	31.2	32.2	32.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Alabama	359.0	343.2	341.7	95.8	94.5	94.1	449.7	441.6	442.3
Birmingham	51.6	50.3	50.1	30.9	30.2	30.2	120.7	116.6	116.9
Huntsville	35.7	35.0	34.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	37.7	38.0	37.8
Mobile	25.1	23.6	23.6	13.8	13.3	13.3	59.6	59.7	59.5
Montgomery	18.8	18.5	18.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	38.4	37.7	37.9
Tuscaloosa	13.6	11.1	12.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.4	18.7	18.7
Alaska	12.2	16.1	12.0	26.7	29.1	27.0	57.8	61.0	58.3
Anchorage	2.2	2.4	2.3	14.6	15.3	14.6	32.3	32.8	32.6
Arizona	216.4	208.6	207.2	110.4	109.2	107.7	527.9	532.0	538.2
Phoenix-Mesa	166.0	158.2	157.1	85.7	84.7	83.7	375.6	379.2	384.1
Tucson	33.6	33.7	33.6	11.9	11.5	11.1	72.4	73.1	74.1
Arkansas	250.3	238.5	237.5	71.8	71.8	72.1	268.6	271.4	271.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.3	35.2	35.1	10.3	11.5	11.6	44.0	45.7	45.7
Fort Smith	28.2	28.2	28.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	20.0	20.3	20.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	32.4	31.0	30.7	23.2	22.9	22.9	73.9	73.6	73.7
Pine Bluff	8.3	8.0	7.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	7.3	7.1	7.1
California	1,959.0	1,910.0	1,882.2	757.0	766.0	759.7	3,330.8	3,379.1	3,372.3
Bakersfield	9.9	10.0	10.0	11.4	11.6	11.7	45.1	45.4	45.2
Fresno	32.0	32.0	30.3	14.2	14.6	14.4	71.1	72.4	72.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	628.5	611.3	609.0	246.8	251.3	250.8	914.9	916.8	917.2
Modesto	26.5	29.8	25.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	37.4	38.2	38.0
Oakland	124.0	123.5	123.3	65.0	64.7	64.7	237.4	238.7	238.2
Orange County	232.2	233.0	231.7	52.3	53.0	51.9	342.6	347.1	347.5
Riverside-San Bernardino	126.1	127.5	127.4	51.3	51.6	51.7	251.0	252.9	254.5
Sacramento	51.9	49.2	48.9	27.8	27.8	27.7	155.1	155.7	155.0
Salinas	10.0	9.6	9.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	34.5	34.0	33.9
San Diego	131.0	129.9	129.9	50.9	51.5	51.3	270.4	273.5	273.6
San Francisco	69.6	68.9	68.9	84.8	84.7	83.1	223.7	223.1	221.7
San Jose	265.2	251.7	250.5	29.3	29.4	28.9	196.4	194.3	192.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	17.4	17.7	17.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	41.5	41.3	41.3
Santa Rosa	33.1	31.7	31.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	43.5	43.8	43.2
Stockton-Lodi	28.4	27.0	26.1	14.2	14.8	14.6	44.2	44.9	44.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	21.0	20.9	20.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	43.3	43.6	43.7
Ventura	41.4	41.0	41.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	64.6	65.4	65.2
Colorado	206.0	199.9	198.1	144.0	138.3	137.0	531.5	541.9	543.3
Boulder-Longmont	31.7	30.6	30.5	7.2	6.4	6.4	38.6	41.1	40.7
Colorado Springs	29.0	28.6	27.8	13.5	13.3	13.2	53.6	52.4	53.0
Denver	90.6	86.2	85.7	102.8	100.8	100.0	281.1	286.0	284.9
Connecticut	262.4	254.4	253.2	81.0	79.9	78.9	367.7	364.3	364.0
Bridgeport	36.6	36.3	36.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	42.5	41.7	41.6
Danbury	19.0	18.7	18.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	21.4	20.6	20.9
Hartford	90.0	87.1	87.2	28.1	28.0	28.1	125.7	124.0	124.4
New Haven-Meriden	38.0	37.7	37.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	54.3	54.9	54.9
New London-Norwich	22.6	22.3	22.4	7.0	6.7	6.7	28.5	28.4	27.7
Stamford-Norwalk	24.9	23.4	23.4	10.0	10.0	10.3	45.9	46.4	46.6
Waterbury	18.3	16.8	16.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	18.5	18.4	18.7
Delaware	58.6	55.1	54.8	17.8	17.6	17.9	92.2	93.5	93.3
Dover	6.3	5.7	5.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.2	13.9	14.3
Wilmington-Newark	44.1	40.6	40.8	15.4	15.1	15.2	67.4	67.5	68.0
District of Columbia	11.4	11.4	11.5	19.4	19.7	19.6	49.6	49.5	48.6
Washington PMSA	101.8	99.9	100.0	138.8	139.6	139.0	495.3	498.5	497.5
Florida	486.2	478.7	478.0	360.2	367.6	367.5	1,755.1	1,778.0	1,783.2
Daytona Beach	12.8	12.7	12.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	43.2	42.9	43.0
Fort Lauderdale	38.9	38.0	37.9	31.6	31.9	31.9	188.0	191.3	192.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.9	46.3	46.7	47.5
Gainesville	5.4	5.1	4.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	24.8	24.1	24.2
Jacksonville	39.2	39.9	39.7	41.2	41.4	41.3	139.5	140.4	140.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	19.8	18.9	18.9	9.6	9.7	9.8	52.9	53.8	54.1
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	24.7	24.8	24.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	44.8	45.2	45.4
Miami	68.3	66.6	66.1	93.6	96.2	96.6	261.7	263.2	263.6
Orlando	54.7	54.4	54.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	218.8	223.0	223.3
Pensacola	9.0	8.8	8.8	7.8	8.6	8.6	37.4	37.6	36.9
Sarasota-Bradenton	21.9	21.8	21.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	63.4	63.7	64.6
Tallahassee	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	32.3	33.5	33.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	91.8	91.6	90.9	54.7	56.4	56.5	271.2	275.5	276.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	30.7	29.6	30.2	17.0	17.5	17.5	119.5	121.0	122.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p
Alabama	92.0	91.8	91.4	478.4	477.1	477.0	355.2	352.3	355.4
Birmingham	38.4	38.3	38.5	146.1	145.7	145.7	69.1	68.4	69.6
Huntsville	5.1	5.1	5.1	55.7	56.9	57.0	40.1	39.6	39.5
Mobile	10.4	10.4	10.4	68.4	69.0	69.3	36.2	36.2	36.3
Montgomery	10.8	10.8	10.8	45.3	45.2	45.1	37.4	37.0	37.2
Tuscaloosa	2.5	2.6	2.6	15.1	14.5	14.4	22.9	23.1	23.3
Alaska	12.8	13.0	12.8	72.6	79.8	75.7	75.7	75.3	76.7
Anchorage	7.6	7.7	7.6	39.3	41.8	41.2	28.9	29.0	29.3
Arizona	145.1	146.4	147.3	726.9	707.3	707.7	380.2	386.9	394.4
Phoenix-Mesa	122.2	123.1	123.9	528.5	508.7	510.1	206.9	209.1	214.3
Tucson	13.8	14.2	14.3	118.9	118.0	117.5	77.9	79.4	81.0
Arkansas	46.2	46.5	46.6	284.2	288.3	288.2	194.6	194.6	197.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.3	5.6	5.6	32.9	33.6	34.2	20.8	21.1	21.6
Fort Smith	3.3	3.3	3.3	27.9	27.6	27.5	10.7	10.4	10.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	18.0	18.1	17.9	94.6	94.1	93.9	61.2	61.4	62.0
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.3
California	826.9	844.3	843.3	4,712.9	4,756.6	4,752.4	2,341.2	2,345.4	2,411.2
Bakersfield	7.3	7.3	7.4	49.7	50.3	50.4	53.5	53.8	56.5
Fresno	14.4	14.7	14.7	79.4	80.7	80.7	73.3	72.5	75.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	232.0	234.1	234.6	1,373.9	1,381.0	1,382.0	584.8	582.5	596.0
Modesto	4.7	4.8	4.8	38.5	38.9	38.7	24.4	24.7	25.4
Oakland	57.6	59.4	59.5	328.9	336.1	335.5	177.5	176.3	179.2
Orange County	105.9	109.0	108.8	444.3	455.7	456.7	148.5	148.0	152.0
Riverside-San Bernardino	31.7	32.1	32.1	272.9	279.7	282.1	193.2	193.4	196.7
Sacramento	47.6	48.3	48.0	203.7	206.5	206.0	184.6	193.9	194.4
Salinas	6.5	6.5	6.4	38.2	38.5	38.1	30.2	30.3	30.5
San Diego	70.2	71.4	71.4	407.8	421.6	420.5	208.6	213.3	216.2
San Francisco	107.0	105.7	105.3	434.7	443.8	443.0	130.4	133.0	135.1
San Jose	31.9	31.6	31.3	371.3	361.8	363.7	95.3	92.9	98.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.8	7.8	7.8	53.1	53.7	54.1	33.4	32.1	34.1
Santa Rosa	10.1	10.3	10.1	55.8	56.2	56.2	28.7	27.6	28.7
Stockton-Lodi	8.5	9.0	9.1	47.7	49.4	48.7	37.4	38.3	38.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	7.4	7.7	7.7	49.1	50.6	50.9	34.2	34.4	35.4
Ventura	15.6	15.8	15.9	82.6	82.7	82.6	45.0	44.4	46.3
Colorado	141.3	140.9	141.9	689.1	702.0	692.3	352.5	350.2	356.2
Boulder-Longmont	7.4	7.4	7.4	63.8	67.3	67.1	30.4	28.5	29.2
Colorado Springs	14.1	14.2	14.3	80.5	81.6	81.5	38.6	38.3	39.6
Denver	93.4	92.9	93.3	378.2	382.3	376.1	154.6	158.5	159.3
Connecticut	141.4	142.2	141.7	542.8	540.9	542.2	246.9	244.3	251.5
Bridgeport	12.7	13.2	13.1	60.5	58.0	59.0	20.9	20.8	21.0
Danbury	5.6	6.0	5.9	25.8	25.7	25.7	11.0	10.4	10.9
Hartford	72.0	72.6	72.3	179.9	179.0	179.2	100.8	96.9	101.0
New Haven-Meriden	12.2	12.3	12.3	97.1	96.1	97.7	35.6	35.3	35.9
New London-Norwich	3.5	3.4	3.4	36.2	36.7	36.2	38.0	39.7	40.5
Stamford-Norwalk	27.0	26.8	26.6	78.4	79.2	79.0	18.3	18.0	18.2
Waterbury	3.2	3.3	3.4	28.0	28.6	28.7	12.8	12.6	12.7
Delaware	50.4	50.2	50.3	123.8	123.8	123.2	57.4	56.4	58.1
Dover	2.0	2.3	2.3	14.1	14.3	14.1	16.0	15.8	16.1
Wilmington-Newark	44.3	44.9	44.8	99.0	100.5	100.2	40.6	38.8	40.5
District of Columbia	31.8	32.6	32.7	304.1	307.8	308.4	221.8	222.1	222.1
Washington PMSA	149.6	153.8	154.6	1,145.2	1,175.8	1,175.4	609.8	604.6	611.2
Florida	444.7	454.1	454.0	2,676.4	2,789.2	2,803.9	1,013.5	1,020.3	1,035.9
Daytona Beach	6.7	6.7	6.7	58.5	61.6	61.7	24.0	23.3	24.5
Fort Lauderdale	51.1	52.9	53.2	241.5	244.4	246.7	90.4	94.3	94.7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	9.1	9.0	9.1	53.7	54.2	54.3	26.5	27.1	27.3
Gainesville	5.5	5.9	5.9	38.3	39.7	39.7	41.1	40.4	41.6
Jacksonville	58.2	59.2	60.0	195.2	202.8	206.2	68.3	65.9	68.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven	9.2	9.4	9.4	54.1	55.4	55.8	27.6	27.3	28.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.2	6.2	6.2	71.3	73.5	73.6	26.4	26.1	26.7
Miami	66.8	68.3	67.9	350.4	366.1	366.3	145.0	148.6	149.4
Orlando	50.8	51.7	51.7	398.9	419.8	420.8	94.7	95.9	96.8
Pensacola	6.0	5.9	6.0	57.7	61.0	60.7	29.3	29.0	29.1
Sarasota-Bradenton	13.0	13.3	13.3	128.2	133.5	133.6	24.5	24.6	25.2
Tallahassee	6.2	6.2	6.2	47.9	49.7	49.7	60.4	59.7	61.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	87.3	87.7	88.0	506.8	531.2	537.8	145.2	149.6	152.2
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	34.9	34.9	35.1	203.3	211.6	214.7	58.2	59.4	59.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Georgia	4,030.9	3,996.7	3,984.5	7.7	8.0	7.9	210.1	204.4	202.6
Albany	59.4	59.5	59.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.8	4.2	4.2
Athens	75.5	73.4	73.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.4	3.1
Atlanta	2,220.6	2,204.7	2,193.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	121.3	114.0	112.7
Augusta-Aiken	203.8	201.7	201.6	.3	.3	.3	13.3	13.7	13.6
Columbus	122.2	121.6	120.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.8	5.8
Macon	151.2	151.2	150.1	.8	.9	.9	6.4	6.5	6.3
Savannah	138.9	135.8	136.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.3	8.6	8.6
Hawaii	555.3	554.8	551.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.1	23.7	23.7
Honolulu	416.2	413.6	411.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.0	16.6	16.6
Idaho	573.5	577.4	574.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	38.6	39.9	39.4
Boise City	227.3	232.4	232.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.7	18.2	18.1
Illinois	6,072.6	6,041.7	6,034.8	10.0	10.2	10.2	279.0	291.1	285.7
Bloomington-Normal	92.9	91.8	92.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.8	3.6
Champaign-Urbana	107.4	104.8	107.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	3.8
Chicago	4,261.2	4,242.7	4,233.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	192.8	203.6	199.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	187.6	184.9	186.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.0	9.9	9.9
Decatur	61.1	59.5	59.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.5	3.3
Kankakee	44.2	44.9	45.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.4	2.4
Peoria-Pekin	177.4	174.5	174.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	8.8	8.7
Rockford	184.3	179.0	178.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.5	8.3
Springfield	114.9	116.2	115.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	6.0	5.7
Indiana	3,041.1	3,001.3	2,991.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	159.1	158.1	157.2
Bloomington	68.6	65.6	66.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.2	3.2
Elkhart-Goshen	128.1	124.8	123.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.7	5.6
Evansville-Henderson	162.3	158.2	157.7	.8	.8	.8	11.3	11.0	12.0
Fort Wayne	280.2	273.6	271.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.1	15.0	14.4
Gary	267.4	266.2	265.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.4	16.1	16.2
Indianapolis	907.5	916.4	916.1	.8	.9	.8	54.0	55.4	56.0
Kokomo	52.9	51.3	51.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	2.0	2.0
Lafayette	99.6	98.0	97.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.2	4.1
Muncie	60.4	60.2	60.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.6	2.5
South Bend	139.3	138.9	138.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.0	8.3	7.9
Terre Haute	70.4	68.4	69.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.7	4.2	3.9
Iowa	1,495.1	1,491.8	1,500.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	67.2	67.9	66.7
Cedar Rapids	123.6	120.5	123.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	7.2	7.3
Des Moines	289.2	283.0	284.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.6	14.8	14.7
Dubuque	52.5	51.7	52.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.2	2.2
Iowa City	74.2	73.9	75.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.5	2.5
Sioux City	66.9	66.2	66.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.5	3.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	74.3	71.8	72.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Kansas	1,357.2	1,365.9	1,376.9	7.2	7.7	7.7	66.1	71.2	70.9
Lawrence	50.4	47.8	50.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.6	2.7
Topeka	103.4	104.2	104.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.8	5.7
Wichita	288.5	287.7	289.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	15.1	15.2	15.0
Kentucky	1,837.8	1,849.2	1,845.1	19.4	19.9	20.0	88.4	89.2	88.5
Lexington	294.3	296.5	298.6	.3	.3	.3	15.5	16.0	16.0
Louisville	598.3	602.6	603.9	.7	.8	.8	31.6	31.7	31.5
Owensboro	45.2	45.7	45.7	.2	.2	.2	3.3	3.7	3.8
Louisiana	1,950.4	1,945.5	1,954.4	49.3	51.5	51.1	133.2	135.9	136.8
Alexandria	58.3	58.4	58.7	.1	.1	.1	4.1	4.4	4.4
Baton Rouge	317.3	317.0	318.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	38.5	39.0	39.0
Houma	79.4	80.4	80.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	4.1	4.2	4.3
Lafayette	167.4	168.8	169.8	13.3	13.8	13.8	10.5	10.8	10.9
Lake Charles	88.7	89.6	90.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.1	11.0	11.2
Monroe	75.3	75.8	76.6	.2	.2	.2	4.1	4.2	4.3
New Orleans	632.4	631.0	632.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	33.6	33.4	33.3
Shreveport-Bossier City	177.5	179.5	179.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	9.7	9.5	9.5
Maine	616.3	624.2	621.5	.1	.1	.1	31.7	32.8	32.5
Lewiston-Auburn	48.4	46.8	47.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.1	2.3	2.2
Portland	156.5	157.8	158.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.8	8.4	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Georgia	585.9	564.4	561.4	270.8	268.8	266.0	985.8	995.5	994.5
Albany	8.2	8.2	8.1	3.7	3.4	3.4	13.8	13.7	14.0
Athens	11.6	10.3	10.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	18.1	17.5	17.6
Atlanta	222.7	217.2	215.2	194.7	196.3	194.1	579.3	589.9	588.1
Augusta-Aiken	29.7	29.4	29.3	17.3	17.3	17.4	43.4	42.6	42.7
Columbus	20.6	19.0	18.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	26.8	26.6	26.7
Macon	19.3	19.1	19.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	35.0	35.5	35.4
Savannah	17.1	16.1	16.0	9.1	9.1	9.3	35.2	34.8	35.0
Hawaii	17.4	17.6	17.3	42.9	42.7	41.0	137.7	138.5	136.5
Honolulu	13.6	13.8	13.4	33.7	33.5	32.1	99.6	99.9	98.3
Idaho	77.4	76.3	75.6	28.7	29.6	29.8	145.2	143.4	141.3
Boise City	37.4	36.5	36.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	56.6	57.6	57.4
Illinois	941.1	908.3	905.4	359.9	357.4	356.5	1,376.9	1,360.0	1,357.9
Bloomington-Normal	7.6	7.2	7.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	19.6	18.9	19.5
Champaign-Urbana	13.1	12.2	12.1	3.6	3.9	3.8	22.7	22.4	22.9
Chicago	631.1	609.4	609.2	266.8	265.4	263.9	949.9	940.8	942.3
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	29.9	29.2	29.3	10.5	10.2	10.2	49.0	48.1	48.4
Decatur	14.2	13.6	13.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	13.4	13.1	13.2
Kankakee	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	11.5	11.8	11.9
Peoria-Pekin	33.8	33.4	33.2	9.7	9.4	9.5	40.9	40.1	39.8
Rockford	49.5	45.6	45.3	9.0	8.8	8.8	38.7	38.0	37.7
Springfield	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	24.0	24.3	24.3
Indiana	683.4	656.1	649.6	150.3	148.0	145.3	712.6	703.5	704.7
Bloomington	9.5	6.1	6.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	14.9	14.9	15.0
Elkhart-Goshen	64.2	61.9	60.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	23.7	22.5	22.3
Evansville-Henderson	32.2	31.1	30.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	40.2	40.0	39.8
Fort Wayne	72.8	68.7	67.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	66.2	65.0	64.7
Gary	46.7	43.9	43.6	15.0	15.1	15.0	63.8	64.2	64.3
Indianapolis	129.5	131.4	130.6	57.8	56.8	55.0	232.5	235.1	235.9
Kokomo	20.0	18.8	18.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	11.5	11.4	11.5
Lafayette	23.3	22.6	22.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	20.4	20.3	20.4
Muncie	9.7	9.0	9.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	14.1	14.0	14.1
South Bend	21.9	21.1	20.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	35.6	35.1	34.9
Terre Haute	12.3	11.3	11.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	19.7	19.6	19.7
Iowa	261.4	256.9	256.6	73.9	74.2	74.5	361.9	363.8	362.3
Cedar Rapids	22.9	21.3	21.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	25.8	24.9	24.9
Des Moines	24.4	23.1	23.0	14.8	14.4	14.3	72.0	69.5	70.9
Dubuque	11.0	9.7	10.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	12.8	12.4	12.5
Iowa City	5.6	5.3	5.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	15.1	15.2	15.2
Sioux City	13.6	13.5	13.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	16.0	15.8	15.9
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.6	13.5	13.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	17.4	16.9	16.8
Kansas	210.4	207.9	207.1	87.2	88.8	88.9	321.2	322.5	324.0
Lawrence	5.6	5.2	5.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	12.2	12.1	12.0
Topeka	9.3	8.9	8.8	6.3	6.1	6.1	22.9	23.3	23.4
Wichita	72.5	73.5	73.0	11.5	11.4	11.4	63.3	62.5	63.2
Kentucky	320.2	305.6	301.6	109.6	108.9	108.3	433.1	438.7	436.7
Lexington	49.2	47.5	47.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	64.1	65.7	65.9
Louisville	88.1	83.9	83.5	48.3	47.0	47.2	143.6	149.2	148.6
Owensboro	6.9	6.7	6.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	11.4	11.5	11.5
Louisiana	184.4	178.0	177.8	114.1	114.6	114.2	458.7	460.1	461.3
Alexandria	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	13.7	13.7	13.8
Baton Rouge	24.3	24.3	24.5	14.6	14.8	14.8	75.3	76.2	77.0
Houma	7.6	8.0	8.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	19.1	19.2	19.2
Lafayette	13.9	12.3	12.2	9.0	9.1	9.3	45.0	45.3	45.6
Lake Charles	11.0	10.0	10.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	20.1	20.9	21.1
Monroe	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	17.7	18.1	18.1
New Orleans	47.7	46.5	46.2	40.7	40.4	40.1	156.4	158.8	159.3
Shreveport-Bossier City	19.5	17.2	16.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	39.7	41.1	41.2
Maine	81.1	80.3	79.6	24.7	24.5	24.6	156.0	157.8	156.8
Lewiston-Auburn	7.7	7.0	7.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	12.2	11.8	12.0
Portland	14.7	14.5	14.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	44.7	44.4	44.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Georgia	205.8	204.7	205.0	1,152.6	1,141.8	1,135.2	612.2	609.1	611.9
Albany	1.6	1.7	1.7	16.1	16.5	16.5	12.2	11.8	11.5
Athens	2.2	2.2	2.2	17.8	17.7	17.4	20.6	19.9	20.3
Atlanta	141.4	139.0	138.9	688.9	675.2	669.4	270.5	271.1	273.1
Augusta-Aiken	6.2	6.3	6.3	52.0	50.5	50.7	41.6	41.6	41.3
Columbus	8.8	9.1	9.2	34.2	34.9	34.4	21.3	21.5	21.2
Macon	9.5	8.8	8.8	40.9	41.2	40.6	33.3	33.1	33.1
Savannah	4.7	4.5	4.5	43.5	43.0	43.1	20.0	19.7	19.8
Hawaii	33.3	33.6	33.5	185.8	185.6	182.7	114.1	113.1	116.3
Honolulu	26.7	26.9	26.8	133.3	132.6	131.4	91.3	90.3	93.2
Idaho	23.6	23.8	23.7	145.9	152.5	149.8	111.5	109.6	113.1
Boise City	11.1	11.1	11.1	59.1	62.1	61.9	34.2	34.6	36.0
Illinois	399.7	402.0	401.4	1,869.3	1,882.0	1,873.5	836.7	830.7	844.2
Bloomington-Normal	19.6	19.4	19.4	24.5	24.4	24.6	15.0	15.5	16.1
Champaign-Urbana	4.0	3.9	3.9	23.4	23.1	23.4	36.7	35.3	37.7
Chicago	308.2	311.7	310.4	1,407.2	1,415.1	1,407.6	503.3	494.9	498.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.3	8.5	8.5	52.7	53.0	53.2	26.2	26.0	26.6
Decatur	2.1	2.0	2.1	15.8	15.6	15.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
Kankakee	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.7	12.1	11.9	7.2	7.3	7.5
Peoria-Pekin	8.0	8.1	8.2	55.7	54.3	54.4	20.6	20.4	20.7
Rockford	7.6	7.5	7.5	52.9	52.4	52.0	18.1	18.2	18.7
Springfield	7.2	7.4	7.4	37.4	37.1	37.0	32.0	32.7	32.8
Indiana	140.2	139.4	139.2	765.6	766.6	763.1	423.9	423.6	426.7
Bloomington	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.4	15.7	15.6	21.3	21.5	22.0
Elkhart-Goshen	2.7	2.9	2.8	21.0	21.0	20.9	8.2	8.0	8.2
Evansville-Henderson	7.9	7.5	7.5	46.0	44.0	43.4	16.1	16.2	16.0
Fort Wayne	14.2	14.3	14.5	70.0	68.7	68.2	27.8	27.8	28.0
Gary	9.3	9.3	9.1	78.0	79.1	78.9	38.2	38.5	38.5
Indianapolis	65.3	64.4	64.5	257.5	261.4	261.9	110.1	111.0	111.4
Kokomo	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.2	9.0	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.5
Lafayette	3.7	3.7	3.7	19.5	18.7	18.8	26.0	26.0	25.9
Muncie	1.9	2.1	2.1	16.3	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.0	12.5
South Bend	6.7	6.7	6.8	48.0	48.6	48.6	13.9	13.9	14.1
Terre Haute	2.4	2.5	2.5	17.3	16.9	16.9	12.3	11.2	12.2
Iowa	86.2	87.8	87.9	397.0	399.7	403.7	245.3	239.5	246.6
Cedar Rapids	7.4	7.7	7.8	36.0	34.5	36.1	12.3	12.3	13.0
Des Moines	40.2	40.8	41.1	87.6	84.5	83.8	35.6	35.9	36.5
Dubuque	1.9	2.0	2.1	18.8	19.9	19.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Iowa City	2.8	2.9	3.0	16.0	15.7	16.7	29.4	29.6	30.3
Sioux City	2.7	2.7	2.7	19.0	18.9	18.9	8.1	7.9	8.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.1	3.3	3.3	20.4	20.3	20.3	13.2	12.4	12.9
Kansas	64.4	65.9	66.3	351.1	357.6	356.8	249.6	244.3	255.2
Lawrence	1.9	1.6	1.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	15.0	13.0	15.3
Topeka	6.9	7.1	7.1	31.2	31.9	31.9	21.6	21.1	21.3
Wichita	11.3	11.6	11.6	77.7	78.0	78.0	35.9	34.3	36.1
Kentucky	76.0	77.0	76.7	477.9	493.2	492.9	313.2	316.7	320.4
Lexington	10.5	10.9	10.8	84.9	86.9	88.3	57.6	57.2	57.8
Louisville	34.9	35.8	35.7	175.1	179.5	181.1	76.0	74.7	75.5
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.4	11.7	11.4	7.8	7.8	7.9
Louisiana	86.9	86.4	86.8	545.2	547.5	548.8	378.6	371.5	377.6
Alexandria	2.7	2.7	2.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	13.4	13.1	13.3
Baton Rouge	17.3	16.4	16.4	83.7	85.4	84.8	62.6	59.9	61.2
Houma	2.1	2.2	2.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	14.2	14.1	14.1
Lafayette	6.4	6.5	6.5	45.0	46.4	46.3	24.3	24.6	25.2
Lake Charles	2.6	2.7	2.7	24.9	25.6	25.6	13.6	13.6	13.7
Monroe	6.2	6.3	6.4	20.5	20.9	20.9	14.1	13.8	14.4
New Orleans	31.3	31.4	31.5	203.5	201.9	202.6	106.4	105.8	106.4
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.5	6.6	6.6	58.2	60.7	60.6	32.8	33.1	33.3
Maine	32.5	32.4	32.1	187.0	193.7	190.3	103.2	102.6	105.5
Lewiston-Auburn	2.6	2.5	2.5	16.1	15.6	15.7	5.4	5.5	5.5
Portland	13.2	13.2	13.3	48.3	50.2	50.1	19.9	19.2	20.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p
Maryland	2,488.1	2,481.8	2,489.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	160.5	162.6	161.2
Baltimore PMSA	1,269.3	1,269.5	1,272.3	.3	.3	.3	72.5	72.2	72.0
Baltimore City	416.0	418.4	419.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.8	13.7	13.7
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	932.5	931.3	935.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	71.6	74.2	72.9
Massachusetts	3,373.1	3,377.0	3,388.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	138.8	145.5	145.4
Barnstable-Yarmouth	64.2	67.2	65.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.7	3.7
Boston	2,064.8	2,064.8	2,072.3	.7	.8	.8	81.3	84.0	84.2
Brockton	101.4	101.2	102.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.0	5.7	5.6
Fitchburg-Leominster	53.7	54.3	54.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.1	2.2	2.2
Lawrence	168.4	169.0	169.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.4	7.7	7.8
Lowell	132.5	132.6	134.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.5	6.7
New Bedford	67.6	67.8	68.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.2	3.5	3.5
Pittsfield	43.2	43.5	43.5	.1	.1	.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Springfield	265.7	267.1	269.9	.1	.1	.1	9.7	10.2	10.2
Worcester	236.7	235.1	237.4	.2	.2	.2	9.2	10.0	9.9
Michigan	4,746.3	4,686.7	4,708.5	8.0	8.3	8.3	227.1	227.5	226.9
Ann Arbor	293.8	290.1	294.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.6	13.0	12.9
Benton Harbor	75.3	75.2	75.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.1	3.0
Detroit	2,232.9	2,193.7	2,194.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	98.0	98.3	98.0
Flint	170.9	172.0	172.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.8	8.8
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	606.9	607.5	608.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	29.2	31.4	30.8
Jackson	65.4	66.1	66.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.5	3.4
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	222.1	221.9	224.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.6	9.9	9.8
Lansing-East Lansing	246.2	243.8	246.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.5	10.9	10.8
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	185.4	183.9	184.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.0	10.6	10.5
Minnesota	2,702.6	2,682.4	2,685.0	7.3	6.3	6.2	127.7	137.4	133.5
Duluth-Superior	119.5	118.4	118.6	4.4	3.3	3.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,770.5	1,755.4	1,763.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	81.6	85.7	81.6
Rochester	85.3	87.5	87.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	4.2	4.2
St. Cloud	96.7	96.3	98.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	5.0	4.8
Mississippi	1,160.9	1,140.0	1,141.1	4.5	5.3	5.1	55.2	54.0	54.4
Jackson	227.4	229.3	229.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.9	11.8	11.8
Missouri	2,789.6	2,744.4	2,742.1	5.0	4.4	4.4	145.6	148.2	146.1
Kansas City	1,001.3	1,015.2	1,013.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.4	59.5	58.6
St. Louis	1,355.7	1,342.7	1,339.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	80.9	85.1	83.5
Springfield	175.6	176.0	176.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	8.7	8.6
Montana	395.8	402.6	401.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	21.3	22.6	22.4
Billings	67.9	68.3	68.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.1	4.0
Missoula	51.8	50.8	51.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.6	2.5
Nebraska	916.2	912.6	915.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	46.2	45.6	45.3
Lincoln	156.1	155.5	155.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.1	7.9	7.9
Omaha	428.5	421.4	422.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.0	22.7	22.7
Nevada	1,051.6	1,076.6	1,065.3	10.9	10.4	10.3	89.3	92.9	91.8
Las Vegas	772.2	791.1	781.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	70.0	72.7	71.8
Reno	197.5	201.9	200.8	.5	.5	.5	14.9	15.6	15.6
New Hampshire	627.0	624.8	625.0	.5	.5	.5	26.0	26.6	26.5
Manchester	108.0	107.8	109.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.8	5.8
Nashua	100.1	101.6	101.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.8	3.7
Portsmouth-Rochester	126.8	127.9	128.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.6	4.6
New Jersey	4,034.8	4,015.9	4,046.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	163.3	165.1	164.6
Atlantic-Cape May	191.0	200.0	190.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	8.6	8.7
Bergen-Passaic	676.4	665.6	670.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.0	29.5	29.3
Camden	506.2	503.4	506.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.6	25.3	25.4
Jersey City	260.0	261.9	267.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.4	6.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	674.6	666.7	674.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	23.5	23.4
Monmouth-Ocean	391.3	397.3	395.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	24.4	24.5
Newark	1,030.6	1,018.8	1,029.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.7	40.1	39.8
Trenton	221.4	221.1	224.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.0	6.0	6.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.3	59.3	60.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.5	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Maryland	179.4	174.2	173.5	118.9	116.8	117.6	560.7	555.3	555.7
Baltimore PMSA	96.6	95.2	94.8	64.5	64.7	65.1	282.3	285.0	285.6
Baltimore City	27.1	25.8	25.6	20.2	20.5	20.8	61.7	63.0	62.4
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	44.2	43.8	43.6	39.5	38.0	38.4	205.4	200.4	201.3
Massachusetts	437.6	422.2	421.3	147.9	145.7	145.1	755.4	757.1	754.0
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	22.0	23.5	22.3
Boston	215.9	209.9	209.3	91.6	91.6	90.4	436.5	429.9	431.1
Brockton	11.8	11.5	11.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	33.1	33.1	33.4
Fitchburg-Leominster	12.9	12.3	12.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	13.0	13.4	13.4
Lawrence	39.7	38.6	38.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	38.8	39.8	40.1
Lowell	30.1	29.6	29.0	7.9	7.7	8.0	28.4	28.4	28.7
New Bedford	12.8	12.1	12.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	18.1	18.0	18.0
Pittsfield	6.6	6.2	6.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.3	10.4	10.4
Springfield	38.1	36.8	36.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	61.5	61.6	62.3
Worcester	38.1	36.6	36.5	11.0	11.1	11.3	52.2	51.9	52.4
Michigan	976.1	932.6	927.0	182.2	181.0	179.8	1,108.5	1,094.3	1,102.1
Ann Arbor	55.7	53.7	53.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	58.9	59.0	59.6
Benton Harbor	19.6	19.0	19.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	16.7	16.7	16.4
Detroit	458.0	432.7	428.1	99.3	98.0	97.0	513.8	507.2	510.5
Flint	29.1	29.6	29.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	44.5	44.8	44.7
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	165.3	157.9	156.3	21.1	21.5	21.6	150.7	152.1	152.6
Jackson	12.6	11.9	11.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	15.8	16.0	16.0
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	49.6	48.5	48.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	50.0	50.6	51.0
Lansing-East Lansing	28.7	27.8	27.5	7.1	7.1	7.2	54.3	53.8	54.4
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	39.1	36.4	36.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	47.2	47.5	47.6
Minnesota	440.4	429.5	424.9	137.1	134.2	127.9	636.3	632.5	635.3
Duluth-Superior	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	27.7	27.6	27.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	278.3	274.9	275.1	97.7	98.4	93.3	412.3	405.2	406.8
Rochester	12.0	12.1	12.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	16.1	16.0	16.2
St. Cloud	17.7	17.8	17.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	27.9	27.5	27.9
Mississippi	231.3	216.4	216.0	57.0	56.2	56.0	257.4	254.3	254.3
Jackson	19.8	21.1	20.9	17.3	18.0	17.9	54.4	51.4	52.1
Missouri	401.9	377.4	372.8	185.1	180.0	178.9	655.2	645.0	643.0
Kansas City	107.7	107.3	107.1	91.0	90.8	90.7	237.7	240.9	241.0
St. Louis	184.4	179.4	173.4	91.0	88.6	88.3	317.2	312.6	313.5
Springfield	24.1	22.3	22.5	12.6	12.9	13.2	48.7	48.9	48.7
Montana	25.2	23.8	23.7	22.6	22.6	22.4	103.2	105.9	104.0
Billings	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	20.8	21.1	21.2
Missoula	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	13.9	14.1	14.2
Nebraska	120.1	117.5	116.5	58.2	57.0	56.7	219.5	214.9	216.6
Lincoln	18.6	17.7	17.7	8.4	8.6	8.6	33.1	32.6	33.0
Omaha	40.6	38.7	38.3	32.0	31.5	31.3	103.1	99.0	99.9
Nevada	45.1	45.9	45.7	57.7	58.7	57.7	221.5	231.5	231.6
Las Vegas	24.4	25.0	24.9	43.5	44.3	43.6	166.4	173.9	174.0
Reno	14.5	14.8	14.8	12.5	12.6	12.5	44.8	45.8	45.9
New Hampshire	105.2	100.0	99.8	22.2	22.2	22.0	165.3	166.2	166.2
Manchester	15.3	14.7	14.6	6.1	6.3	6.3	26.4	26.6	27.2
Nashua	27.9	27.4	27.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	26.0	27.2	27.3
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.3	17.4	17.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	33.7	34.4	34.4
New Jersey	461.5	441.5	439.6	274.5	267.8	267.9	938.9	936.3	936.9
Atlantic-Cape May	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.9	6.4	6.3	39.4	43.1	38.4
Bergen-Passaic	98.8	93.7	93.4	36.4	35.6	35.1	184.6	181.5	182.8
Camden	55.6	53.7	53.7	24.5	22.9	23.4	134.8	133.2	133.4
Jersey City	25.0	24.4	24.0	32.1	31.0	31.4	58.2	56.9	57.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	91.0	87.1	86.0	50.6	49.4	49.4	156.0	155.2	157.0
Monmouth-Ocean	18.9	17.7	17.7	22.7	22.6	23.0	104.8	106.0	104.7
Newark	133.2	126.9	126.4	86.4	85.3	84.9	209.2	209.2	210.5
Trenton	17.6	16.8	16.7	8.3	7.8	7.9	35.7	35.7	36.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	12.2	11.0	10.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	12.7	12.4	12.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Maryland	137.7	139.9	139.6	872.6	884.8	881.1	456.9	446.8	459.4
Baltimore PMSA	74.0	75.0	74.8	454.9	459.1	456.3	224.2	218.1	223.3
Baltimore City	32.7	32.4	32.2	171.9	174.9	176.4	88.6	88.2	88.7
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	51.8	53.6	53.5	340.2	343.5	342.5	179.8	177.8	183.1
Massachusetts	228.6	231.4	○231.5	1,232.9	1,242.9	1,252.5	430.4	430.7	436.9
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.5	3.6	3.4	21.3	22.4	21.5	8.5	8.3	8.6
Boston	171.4	173.0	173.1	825.6	834.4	838.2	241.8	241.2	245.2
Brockton	3.3	3.4	3.4	26.5	26.1	26.6	17.1	17.2	17.4
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.6	1.5	13.9	14.2	14.1	8.3	8.4	8.5
Lawrence	7.0	7.0	7.0	50.2	51.6	51.7	19.5	18.6	18.9
Lowell	3.7	3.7	3.8	39.3	40.5	40.6	16.9	16.2	17.2
New Bedford	1.9	2.0	2.0	17.7	18.2	18.2	10.7	10.8	11.0
Pittsfield	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.2	15.8	15.7	5.5	5.5	5.6
Springfield	13.8	14.2	14.3	83.3	84.8	85.6	48.1	48.4	49.5
Worcester	13.7	13.3	13.4	79.5	79.5	80.7	32.8	32.5	33.0
Michigan	205.0	209.4	209.3	1,333.4	1,336.1	1,333.1	706.0	697.5	722.0
Ann Arbor	10.6	10.9	10.8	73.1	74.8	74.1	76.1	71.9	77.0
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.4	2.4	20.7	20.9	21.3	9.5	9.5	9.9
Detroit	111.9	111.5	111.7	709.8	708.4	708.2	240.9	236.5	240.1
Flint	6.3	6.4	6.2	50.5	50.4	51.0	25.7	25.5	26.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	23.1	23.6	23.5	157.9	161.5	161.8	59.6	59.5	61.6
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.0	17.8	17.8	11.0	11.1	11.3
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	10.1	10.3	10.3	58.1	58.9	59.0	37.1	35.9	37.4
Lansing-East Lansing	15.2	15.5	15.5	61.0	61.4	61.7	69.4	67.3	69.6
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	6.7	6.9	6.8	50.3	51.7	51.6	24.1	23.6	24.1
Minnesota	160.9	161.3	160.0	789.7	794.0	794.6	403.2	387.2	402.6
Duluth-Superior	3.5	3.5	3.5	36.3	37.5	37.2	24.6	24.0	24.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	129.4	128.4	128.4	531.9	534.2	535.8	238.7	228.0	241.6
Rochester	2.6	2.7	2.7	40.6	42.0	42.1	7.6	8.0	8.0
St. Cloud	3.4	3.4	3.4	25.5	26.3	26.8	13.9	12.8	14.0
Mississippi	42.0	42.2	42.1	275.2	273.3	271.6	238.3	238.3	241.6
Jackson	14.4	13.7	13.6	61.4	62.5	62.6	48.7	50.3	50.5
Missouri	168.0	170.1	170.0	800.0	794.3	796.1	428.8	425.0	430.8
Kansas City	69.4	70.1	70.1	302.4	306.8	305.2	137.7	139.8	140.9
St. Louis	84.5	84.8	84.2	436.2	437.5	436.0	161.5	154.7	160.3
Springfield	8.7	8.7	8.8	50.0	51.1	50.9	23.2	23.4	24.0
Montana	18.1	18.5	18.4	117.2	122.8	121.3	82.9	80.9	83.7
Billings	3.2	3.4	3.4	39.1	39.8	39.9	8.7	8.1	8.4
Missoula	2.2	2.3	2.3	26.6	27.2	27.2	10.1	8.9	9.8
Nebraska	61.1	60.6	60.7	255.3	259.5	260.0	154.5	156.2	158.1
Lincoln	11.0	11.2	11.2	42.4	41.5	41.5	34.5	36.0	35.7
Omaha	35.9	35.2	35.2	141.7	141.3	141.2	52.2	53.0	54.2
Nevada	48.2	49.8	49.7	453.9	461.9	449.8	125.0	125.5	128.7
Las Vegas	36.4	37.4	37.3	347.7	353.2	343.1	82.0	82.8	85.1
Reno	9.1	9.4	9.4	76.1	78.3	76.8	25.1	24.9	25.3
New Hampshire	32.7	32.7	32.6	190.3	195.2	192.9	84.8	81.4	84.5
Manchester	7.9	7.8	7.9	35.0	35.5	35.9	11.9	11.1	11.3
Nashua	6.0	6.2	6.1	24.5	24.8	24.7	9.1	9.1	9.4
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.6	6.3	6.3	36.9	38.5	37.8	22.6	22.3	23.6
New Jersey	264.9	268.8	278.4	1,333.0	1,349.4	1,345.9	596.8	585.2	610.9
Atlantic-Cape May	5.4	5.5	5.3	95.7	99.2	94.9	30.1	31.4	31.1
Bergen-Passaic	36.4	36.1	36.9	217.7	217.9	217.7	74.5	71.3	75.2
Camden	26.9	27.3	27.3	156.6	159.2	157.7	83.2	81.8	85.1
Jersey City	33.6	37.8	41.5	65.6	68.0	68.1	38.9	37.4	39.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	51.8	51.7	53.1	217.4	219.0	219.3	83.9	80.8	85.8
Monmouth-Ocean	19.3	19.4	19.3	135.9	141.3	139.7	65.8	65.9	66.9
Newark	75.5	75.9	77.8	340.7	341.0	342.6	144.9	140.4	147.3
Trenton	13.0	13.1	13.1	84.6	83.8	85.6	56.2	57.9	58.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.4	2.3	2.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	14.8	14.8	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
New Mexico	752.1	762.9	761.1	15.8	16.8	16.4	46.6	46.3	46.3
Albuquerque	360.6	362.0	362.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.9	25.5	25.2
Las Cruces	58.1	59.0	59.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.3	3.3
Santa Fe	75.3	77.2	76.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.5	4.6
New York	8,748.0	8,701.3	8,710.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	350.1	359.5	357.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	463.1	465.2	465.1	.7	.7	.6	19.8	20.6	20.2
Binghamton	123.3	121.5	122.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	4.9	4.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	565.5	557.7	562.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.1	23.4	23.2
Dutchess County	119.0	117.0	118.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.7	5.7
Elmira	44.8	43.3	44.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.1	2.0
Glens Falls	52.5	53.0	51.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.5	2.4
Nassau-Suffolk	1,239.5	1,237.4	1,250.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	65.5	66.6	66.4
New York PMSA	4,316.4	4,286.3	4,257.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.2	168.1	167.9
New York City	3,761.3	3,732.8	3,701.0	.2	.2	.2	128.0	133.3	133.1
Newburgh	133.7	133.3	133.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.8	5.6
Rochester	563.8	553.3	555.6	.4	.4	.4	21.5	22.4	22.4
Rockland County	111.3	110.7	111.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.5	5.6
Syracuse	358.1	357.0	358.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.7	16.8	16.7
Utica-Rome	137.5	137.0	137.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.5	4.5
Westchester County	419.4	419.1	422.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.0	26.8	26.7
North Carolina	4,000.2	3,995.7	4,006.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	239.2	246.5	245.2
Asheville	114.7	116.8	117.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	7.8	7.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	862.6	864.0	869.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.1	56.9	56.7
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	678.7	667.3	668.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.6	34.8	34.7
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	700.7	700.4	702.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	42.5	44.3	44.2
North Dakota	332.9	330.3	331.5	4.1	4.1	4.0	17.8	17.9	17.5
Bismarck	52.4	52.5	52.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.1	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead	103.8	102.5	103.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	6.4	6.2
Grand Forks	50.3	49.4	49.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.2	3.0
Ohio	5,699.9	5,661.2	5,679.1	12.7	12.9	12.8	270.0	269.8	268.4
Akron	338.5	340.2	341.1	.6	.6	.5	15.9	15.8	15.8
Canton-Massillon	190.9	193.3	193.2	.5	.5	.5	10.2	10.4	10.2
Cincinnati	893.6	895.7	895.7	.8	.8	.8	44.5	45.5	44.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,194.6	1,187.3	1,190.6	.9	.9	.9	52.5	53.8	53.5
Columbus	894.0	897.6	901.8	.7	.7	.7	43.2	44.4	43.8
Dayton-Springfield	485.9	477.4	480.1	.2	.2	.2	19.6	20.1	20.0
Hamilton-Middletown	133.7	132.2	133.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.5	8.5
Lima	83.6	82.7	82.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.2	4.1
Mansfield	81.8	81.2	81.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.0	3.0
Steubenville-Weirton	51.3	49.4	49.4	.3	.4	.3	2.0	1.9	1.8
Toledo	337.1	333.7	336.6	.3	.3	.3	17.9	18.2	18.3
Youngstown-Warren	249.1	245.8	245.0	.5	.5	.6	11.8	11.9	12.0
Oklahoma	1,500.2	1,512.3	1,514.1	29.0	30.3	30.1	62.4	64.1	63.6
Enid	23.6	23.5	23.6	.6	.7	.6	.9	.9	.9
Lawton	38.8	38.6	38.3	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
Oklahoma City	550.2	550.6	551.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	23.7	24.0	23.9
Tulsa	407.1	409.6	409.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	19.3	19.4	19.3
Oregon	1,631.1	1,592.3	1,601.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	92.8	85.2	83.0
Eugene-Springfield	146.0	141.7	144.6	.2	.2	.2	7.2	7.4	7.2
Medford-Ashland	76.8	75.1	77.0	.1	.1	.2	4.0	3.8	3.8
Portland-Vancouver	976.3	956.1	958.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	56.6	53.8	52.4
Salem	142.6	140.0	140.1	.3	.3	.3	8.5	7.9	7.9
Pennsylvania	5,776.3	5,737.7	5,764.2	19.5	19.5	19.4	264.9	265.3	262.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	289.5	287.1	287.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.6	13.5	13.4
Altoona	61.4	61.2	61.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.0	3.0
Erie	139.1	138.2	138.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.8	5.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	367.8	364.2	364.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.8	15.5	15.3
Johnstown	89.1	88.9	89.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	4.9	4.8
Lancaster	229.4	226.6	227.1	.4	.4	.4	14.7	14.5	14.4
Philadelphia PMSA	2,411.7	2,396.6	2,408.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	103.0	104.7	103.1
Philadelphia City	698.1	693.8	696.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.8	15.7	16.0
Pittsburgh	1,137.6	1,128.0	1,132.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	62.8	62.6	61.5
Reading	173.2	169.7	170.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	8.0	7.9
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	292.9	287.1	289.3	.4	.4	.4	12.0	11.8	11.8
Sharon	51.9	51.0	50.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.5	2.4
State College	72.3	70.7	71.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.9	2.8
Williamsport	55.3	54.6	54.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.2	2.1
York	174.3	172.3	170.5	.4	.4	.4	10.7	10.5	10.3

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
New Mexico	43.5	42.8	42.5	37.5	37.7	38.1	174.4	174.5	174.5
Albuquerque	28.5	27.5	27.4	20.1	20.2	20.2	84.2	83.7	84.7
Las Cruces	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	11.8	12.1	12.0
Santa Fe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	15.6	15.6	15.3
New York	874.8	841.6	832.6	441.4	447.4	442.9	1,773.5	1,760.4	1,755.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	37.8	36.8	36.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	95.7	95.9	95.7
Binghamton	25.4	23.8	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	25.2	24.9	25.3
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	86.1	83.2	82.4	27.1	27.6	27.6	131.7	130.1	130.7
Dutchess County	17.4	17.4	17.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	22.7	22.4	22.6
Elmira	9.0	8.4	8.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	10.3	10.2	10.3
Glens Falls	7.9	7.2	7.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	11.8	12.4	11.7
Nassau-Suffolk	111.9	109.1	108.5	58.6	59.3	59.5	314.2	316.2	316.8
New York PMSA	292.8	282.5	275.4	243.2	243.6	238.1	759.9	755.9	742.7
New York City	243.1	233.9	227.1	214.5	214.4	209.0	640.0	636.6	623.5
Newburgh	12.0	10.8	10.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	36.8	36.7	36.8
Rochester	113.5	107.4	106.1	19.6	20.2	20.3	119.9	118.2	118.9
Rockland County	11.7	11.5	11.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	25.1	24.8	24.9
Syracuse	49.6	46.8	47.1	21.8	21.6	21.4	83.0	83.3	83.5
Utica-Rome	19.6	18.2	18.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	28.9	29.0	29.0
Westchester County	36.1	35.4	35.2	21.7	22.1	22.1	90.0	89.7	89.5
North Carolina	776.4	730.5	727.3	184.2	183.1	183.4	911.8	913.0	917.7
Asheville	18.1	17.3	17.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	28.5	29.4	29.6
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	130.4	125.6	125.1	56.0	55.8	55.4	208.1	212.5	213.2
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	156.1	145.4	144.8	36.0	34.5	34.4	150.9	149.7	150.7
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	89.2	82.3	82.7	32.8	32.6	32.9	145.0	144.1	145.6
North Dakota	25.8	25.1	25.3	18.7	18.8	18.5	81.9	81.4	82.0
Bismarck	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	12.4	12.3	12.5
Fargo-Moorhead	8.3	8.3	8.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	28.8	28.3	28.8
Grand Forks	4.4	4.3	4.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	13.2	13.4	13.4
Ohio	1,083.0	1,046.3	1,041.5	254.0	249.6	250.6	1,363.9	1,356.2	1,360.6
Akron	63.8	63.3	63.1	15.1	14.9	14.7	84.5	85.1	85.2
Canton-Massillon	45.8	44.9	44.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	47.2	48.2	47.7
Cincinnati	140.4	137.0	136.7	49.7	48.9	48.8	221.9	221.7	222.3
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	218.4	208.9	208.3	48.4	49.4	49.1	275.4	274.5	274.7
Columbus	94.3	90.8	90.4	42.4	43.2	42.9	230.6	231.1	232.3
Dayton-Springfield	96.0	89.5	88.7	22.5	21.7	21.8	112.0	112.1	112.8
Hamilton-Middletown	22.4	21.4	21.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	34.8	34.5	34.5
Lima	20.3	19.0	18.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	19.2	19.2	19.4
Mansfield	22.9	22.1	22.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	19.1	18.8	18.8
Steubenville-Weirton	13.0	11.9	11.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	10.4	9.8	9.7
Toledo	61.7	59.2	59.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	81.4	80.6	81.4
Youngstown-Warren	52.4	48.0	48.0	10.3	10.2	10.2	63.5	63.8	63.7
Oklahoma	182.4	176.4	175.5	86.1	85.6	85.0	341.6	343.3	342.7
Enid	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
Lawton	3.8	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.9	9.0	9.0
Oklahoma City	55.0	51.5	51.3	28.5	29.2	29.2	128.0	127.2	127.3
Tulsa	55.1	55.0	54.7	34.3	34.5	34.2	94.9	94.0	94.2
Oregon	244.2	236.2	234.0	81.4	80.0	79.3	398.5	391.4	390.9
Eugene-Springfield	23.9	21.9	21.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	35.9	35.4	35.3
Medford-Ashland	9.3	8.5	8.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	23.1	22.8	23.8
Portland-Vancouver	145.9	141.1	140.2	56.4	55.5	55.1	238.3	235.5	233.1
Salem	18.9	17.4	16.9	4.9	5.2	5.1	29.4	29.7	29.5
Pennsylvania	924.5	888.0	881.5	307.8	302.5	300.7	1,284.8	1,286.2	1,290.1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	55.6	53.2	51.7	17.3	17.2	17.2	63.0	62.7	63.4
Altoona	10.4	9.6	9.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	16.2	16.4	16.6
Erie	33.8	32.2	31.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	30.3	30.4	30.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	43.7	40.8	40.6	28.0	28.2	28.4	80.4	79.9	80.2
Johnstown	12.4	11.7	11.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	20.8	20.7	20.5
Lancaster	57.1	55.6	55.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	57.4	57.2	56.7
Philadelphia PMSA	299.5	290.6	289.1	117.6	118.2	117.1	525.6	520.4	521.1
Philadelphia City	56.5	56.5	56.3	36.7	37.1	35.8	121.5	119.9	121.6
Pittsburgh	136.8	133.2	132.9	72.0	70.3	69.8	265.4	265.5	265.9
Reading	40.9	38.5	37.7	8.4	8.2	8.4	40.4	40.3	40.4
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	56.7	53.3	52.9	17.2	16.8	17.0	69.3	68.7	69.1
Sharon	11.2	10.3	10.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.6	13.4	13.4
State College	8.2	7.6	7.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.9	12.6	12.7
Williamsport	14.1	13.4	13.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	13.2	13.4	13.5
York	47.0	45.3	44.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	41.6	41.2	41.0

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
New Mexico	32.1	32.7	32.7	217.3	225.9	222.9	184.9	186.2	187.7
Albuquerque	19.1	19.0	19.1	115.6	117.4	117.1	68.2	68.7	68.7
Las Cruces	1.9	2.0	2.0	16.0	16.2	16.4	19.5	19.5	20.0
Santa Fe	3.6	3.8	3.7	22.6	23.9	23.5	26.0	26.4	26.5
New York	749.5	745.7	721.0	3,085.2	3,106.7	3,114.6	1,468.6	1,435.1	1,481.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	24.7	25.5	25.4	152.9	154.2	154.7	112.3	112.3	113.2
Binghamton	4.6	4.8	4.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	23.9	23.8	24.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	30.3	30.6	30.8	175.2	174.7	176.0	92.0	88.1	91.9
Dutchess County	4.7	4.8	4.8	41.0	40.4	41.2	22.9	21.5	22.8
Elmira	1.3	1.3	1.3	12.7	12.3	12.7	7.7	7.3	7.7
Glens Falls	2.4	2.3	2.2	15.2	16.6	15.5	10.9	10.1	10.9
Nassau-Suffolk	84.7	83.9	83.9	411.0	413.9	417.7	193.6	188.4	197.6
New York PMSA	524.2	522.1	496.9	1,682.9	1,678.4	1,685.3	651.2	635.7	651.4
New York City	491.1	488.9	464.1	1,483.3	1,477.7	1,483.8	561.1	547.8	560.2
Newburgh	5.6	6.1	5.9	37.5	38.2	37.9	28.5	28.1	28.9
Rochester	21.2	21.4	21.3	183.0	181.6	180.7	84.7	81.7	85.5
Rockland County	5.1	5.4	5.3	37.2	37.0	37.0	20.2	20.0	20.6
Syracuse	17.1	17.3	17.2	107.6	109.1	109.3	63.3	62.1	63.3
Utica-Rome	7.8	7.9	7.9	44.3	44.9	45.3	28.3	28.2	28.2
Westchester County	26.8	26.5	26.3	154.0	155.6	156.4	64.8	63.0	65.8
North Carolina	188.4	190.4	190.6	1,046.8	1,066.8	1,067.8	649.5	661.4	670.5
Asheville	3.4	3.6	3.6	36.7	38.2	38.2	15.9	16.0	16.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	68.9	69.1	69.4	235.3	237.3	238.3	108.8	106.8	111.0
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	35.4	34.7	34.7	190.0	192.2	191.6	74.7	76.0	77.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	31.4	31.7	31.7	229.6	237.0	237.0	130.2	128.4	127.9
North Dakota	16.6	16.3	16.4	93.4	93.4	93.5	74.6	73.3	74.3
Bismarck	2.5	2.5	2.5	17.1	17.4	17.3	11.0	10.7	10.8
Fargo-Moorhead	7.2	7.2	7.2	31.8	31.7	31.8	16.1	15.6	16.2
Grand Forks	1.5	1.4	1.4	12.9	12.8	12.4	13.1	12.4	13.1
Ohio	308.2	310.8	309.7	1,610.4	1,629.3	1,624.7	797.7	786.3	810.8
Akron	14.7	14.9	14.8	94.3	98.0	97.6	49.6	47.6	49.4
Canton-Massillon	7.1	7.0	7.1	54.0	56.4	56.7	21.2	21.1	21.3
Cincinnati	56.2	57.3	57.3	278.1	283.2	281.9	102.0	101.3	103.1
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	80.2	80.6	80.6	370.1	370.4	372.7	148.7	148.8	150.8
Columbus	76.6	79.0	79.1	264.0	267.2	268.0	142.2	141.2	144.6
Dayton-Springfield	17.8	18.2	18.3	145.8	145.6	146.9	72.0	70.0	71.4
Hamilton-Middletown	7.5	7.3	7.2	32.5	33.1	33.2	22.6	22.1	23.3
Lima	2.1	2.2	2.2	23.9	24.3	24.1	10.9	10.5	10.7
Mansfield	2.3	2.4	2.4	19.6	20.0	19.9	11.4	11.3	11.5
Steubenville-Weirton	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.1	14.9	15.1	6.5	6.4	6.6
Toledo	11.6	11.7	11.9	98.9	99.2	99.1	49.3	48.5	50.4
Youngstown-Warren	9.2	9.5	9.3	67.9	68.4	67.6	33.5	33.5	33.6
Oklahoma	73.7	75.0	74.9	431.5	446.0	443.2	293.5	291.6	299.1
Enid	1.0	1.1	1.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	4.0	3.8	4.0
Lawton	1.7	1.7	1.6	9.5	9.2	8.8	11.5	11.3	11.5
Oklahoma City	29.5	29.8	29.8	169.3	170.4	169.5	109.4	111.4	113.0
Tulsa	21.8	22.1	22.1	127.9	130.7	129.6	46.7	46.7	47.8
Oregon	94.1	96.1	95.3	448.6	444.8	442.7	269.5	256.7	274.5
Eugene-Springfield	7.1	7.3	7.2	40.6	41.6	41.6	26.7	23.5	27.0
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.2	3.2	21.3	21.8	21.6	11.7	10.8	11.8
Portland-Vancouver	64.9	65.0	64.7	285.2	283.3	283.3	127.9	120.8	128.5
Salem	6.6	6.9	6.8	34.2	33.6	33.7	39.8	39.0	39.9
Pennsylvania	325.3	327.9	326.7	1,909.8	1,921.7	1,935.9	739.7	726.6	747.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.3	14.5	14.5	93.2	93.5	93.9	32.5	32.5	33.3
Altoona	1.7	1.7	1.7	17.0	17.4	17.0	8.8	8.8	8.9
Erie	5.6	5.7	5.7	42.4	43.4	43.8	16.2	15.7	16.4
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.8	24.6	24.6	106.1	106.4	105.7	69.0	68.8	69.4
Johnstown	4.2	4.3	4.4	26.5	27.0	27.5	14.5	14.4	14.7
Lancaster	10.1	10.3	10.2	60.5	60.5	61.1	20.4	19.3	20.2
Philadelphia PMSA	168.8	168.7	169.0	898.6	900.5	905.1	298.6	293.5	304.4
Philadelphia City	51.7	52.3	52.2	298.1	294.6	297.0	117.8	117.7	118.0
Pittsburgh	65.8	66.1	65.7	404.1	402.4	404.9	126.2	123.5	127.5
Reading	8.5	8.6	8.6	46.8	46.8	46.8	19.9	19.3	20.2
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	13.7	13.6	13.6	87.7	86.8	88.0	35.9	35.7	36.5
Sharon	1.6	1.6	1.6	15.1	15.4	15.3	5.9	5.8	5.9
State College	2.1	2.1	2.1	14.6	14.7	14.7	29.4	28.5	29.2
Williamsport	2.5	2.5	2.5	14.9	14.9	14.8	6.6	6.4	6.6
York	5.0	4.7	4.7	44.2	45.3	44.6	16.6	16.4	16.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Rhode Island	484.2	483.0	486.4	.2	.2	.2	19.7	21.4	21.4
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	536.4	533.7	538.0	.3	.3	.3	21.1	22.2	22.2
South Carolina	1,884.8	1,883.8	1,885.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	118.7	118.7	118.7
Charleston-North Charleston	259.9	261.1	263.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.3	19.0	19.1
Columbia	303.0	308.1	310.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.2	18.6	18.8
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	497.4	495.7	497.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.3	31.5	31.4
South Dakota	383.2	379.6	382.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	19.4	20.2	19.7
Rapid City	51.4	51.3	51.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	4.3	4.2
Sioux Falls	115.2	117.4	117.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.3	6.8	6.6
Tennessee	2,767.8	2,770.6	2,772.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	128.8	132.3	130.7
Chattanooga	238.3	237.9	237.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.2	10.5	10.2
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	201.7	199.5	199.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.1	11.0	10.9
Knoxville	342.5	343.9	344.0	.6	.6	.6	17.3	17.1	17.0
Memphis	600.1	600.6	600.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.5	26.9	26.8
Nashville	693.1	694.1	694.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.6	36.6	36.1
Texas	9,560.0	9,692.6	9,697.4	152.2	159.9	159.4	569.4	586.4	584.7
Abilene	55.3	54.8	54.8	.8	.9	.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
Amarillo	99.6	101.4	101.6	.6	.6	.6	5.1	5.3	5.2
Austin-San Marcos	684.2	690.0	690.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	40.1	40.4	40.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur	161.6	159.8	160.0	.8	.8	.8	17.7	18.0	18.2
Brazoria	77.7	79.5	79.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	10.8	11.6	12.2
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	110.3	113.2	113.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.8	4.8
Bryan-College Station	78.9	77.0	80.0	.7	.7	.7	3.5	3.6	3.6
Corpus Christi	159.4	161.5	161.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	12.6	12.4	12.4
Dallas	2,022.8	2,066.6	2,068.8	8.8	8.0	8.0	111.1	116.9	115.8
El Paso	258.4	259.3	258.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.7	12.8	12.8
Ft. Worth-Arlington	802.9	822.2	820.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	45.2	48.2	47.8
Galveston-Texas City	87.5	87.8	87.3	.6	.6	.6	4.3	4.4	4.4
Houston	2,106.3	2,148.1	2,149.5	64.6	65.2	64.9	156.1	162.2	162.6
Killeen-Temple	105.1	106.0	106.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.7	4.7
Laredo	69.9	71.6	72.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.7	2.7
Longview-Marshall	92.5	92.4	92.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
Lubbock	122.7	123.4	124.7	.1	.1	.1	4.4	4.5	4.6
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	159.3	162.0	163.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	8.7	9.3	9.3
Odessa-Midland	103.5	104.5	104.7	11.8	12.5	12.5	6.1	6.1	6.3
San Angelo	43.7	44.8	44.3	.8	.9	.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
San Antonio	725.5	739.8	738.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	39.5	41.5	41.0
Sherman-Denison	45.4	44.8	44.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.9	2.8
Texarkana	53.3	53.2	53.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Tyler	85.4	85.6	86.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.6	3.4	3.4
Victoria	37.6	38.4	38.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Waco	102.4	102.3	102.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.7	5.6
Wichita Falls	59.7	59.6	59.4	.9	.9	.9	2.3	2.2	2.2
Utah	1,092.6	1,099.0	1,096.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	75.6	73.3	72.2
Provo-Orem	157.4	158.2	157.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.1	10.9	10.8
Salt Lake City-Ogden	727.2	731.3	731.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	49.9	47.7	46.9
Vermont	303.5	301.1	303.8	.7	.7	.7	15.7	15.8	15.5
Barre-Montpelier	34.3	34.5	34.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.7	1.7
Burlington	109.4	110.1	111.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.9	5.8
Virginia	3,548.3	3,579.5	3,582.6	10.1	9.9	9.8	217.4	230.6	229.0
Bristol	40.1	39.4	39.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.4	1.4
Charlottesville	90.6	92.2	92.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.6	5.5
Danville	47.6	46.3	46.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Lynchburg	105.1	103.3	105.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.9	7.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	705.1	709.7	707.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.3	43.0	43.1
Northern Virginia	1,170.9	1,203.0	1,205.6	.8	.8	.8	73.5	81.0	81.1
Richmond-Petersburg	566.0	568.2	570.3	.8	.8	.8	37.3	37.9	37.9
Roanoke	147.2	147.9	148.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	9.0	9.0
Washington	2,754.4	2,755.8	2,757.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	169.9	174.0	170.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,435.3	1,449.1	1,448.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	87.6	88.8	87.6
Spokane	200.2	197.2	198.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8	12.6	12.3
Tacoma	243.3	246.0	243.2	.2	.2	.2	16.3	17.5	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Rhode Island	74.1	70.4	70.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	110.1	111.6	111.0
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	93.6	90.4	90.7	19.1	18.7	18.8	126.4	126.9	126.8
South Carolina	347.5	327.3	326.9	95.2	96.1	96.4	449.8	459.6	458.1
Charleston-North Charleston	22.3	21.4	21.3	14.9	14.5	14.6	62.2	63.5	63.2
Columbia	28.0	28.5	28.4	15.1	14.9	15.1	70.2	72.2	72.4
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	122.7	121.4	121.2	24.5	25.2	25.3	124.1	125.1	125.9
South Dakota	50.3	45.2	45.0	17.1	16.9	17.0	91.8	92.6	93.2
Rapid City	4.7	3.9	3.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	14.4	14.7	14.7
Sioux Falls	13.9	13.1	13.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	28.6	29.4	29.4
Tennessee	506.1	484.9	483.4	179.5	182.1	181.3	654.8	661.8	662.3
Chattanooga	45.8	44.7	44.6	20.6	20.2	20.2	49.8	50.4	50.4
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	46.4	45.2	44.9	8.1	7.8	7.8	48.4	48.5	48.5
Knoxville	47.4	46.8	46.9	15.8	15.8	15.7	92.3	92.9	92.7
Memphis	60.8	57.9	57.5	72.9	74.9	73.3	152.3	153.2	153.8
Nashville	95.1	93.2	93.0	37.0	36.6	36.5	168.7	168.6	169.9
Texas	1,090.3	1,072.2	1,068.8	602.5	620.5	616.9	2,262.4	2,290.0	2,289.1
Abilene	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	14.3	14.3	14.2
Amarillo	9.0	9.1	9.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	27.5	28.0	27.8
Austin-San Marcos	86.8	82.6	82.5	22.3	22.8	22.7	154.4	155.9	156.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23.5	22.8	22.6	8.2	8.1	8.1	36.3	35.9	35.7
Brazoria	14.1	13.9	13.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	15.8	16.1	15.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	13.0	12.6	12.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	26.1	27.3	27.0
Bryan-College Station	5.8	5.9	5.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	15.8	15.6	15.8
Corpus Christi	13.0	12.9	12.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	36.4	36.7	36.4
Dallas	251.4	245.7	244.6	140.8	146.2	146.1	495.5	512.1	513.7
El Paso	38.5	37.2	36.8	15.9	16.4	16.3	61.9	61.2	61.2
Ft. Worth-Arlington	111.0	110.3	110.1	79.6	82.8	81.3	198.7	203.7	204.1
Galveston-Texas City	8.1	8.0	8.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	20.1	20.3	20.0
Houston	211.7	211.4	210.8	155.0	158.3	157.8	472.5	479.8	477.8
Killeen-Temple	9.8	9.3	9.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	25.1	25.5	25.6
Laredo	1.8	1.8	1.8	13.2	13.8	13.9	17.5	17.5	17.6
Longview-Marshall	17.5	17.2	17.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	23.4	23.3	23.3
Lubbock	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	32.9	33.0	33.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.1	11.3	11.4	6.9	7.3	7.3	42.8	43.1	43.7
Odessa-Midland	6.8	7.1	7.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	27.2	27.5	27.5
San Angelo	4.5	4.3	4.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	10.4	10.6	10.5
San Antonio	54.6	55.4	55.5	38.4	41.2	40.3	175.1	180.7	180.4
Sherman-Denison	9.6	8.9	8.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	10.0	10.2	10.0
Texarkana	6.1	6.0	6.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	14.1	14.0	14.0
Tyler	11.6	11.7	11.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	23.3	22.9	22.9
Victoria	3.0	3.2	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.6	9.8	9.8
Waco	15.7	14.9	14.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	22.9	23.3	23.4
Wichita Falls	8.5	8.5	8.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	14.2	14.2	14.1
Utah	132.1	128.5	128.5	61.5	62.1	61.9	253.7	254.3	254.0
Provo-Orem	19.6	19.4	19.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	34.0	34.6	34.6
Salt Lake City-Ogden	83.6	81.5	81.6	49.5	49.1	49.2	168.0	169.0	169.7
Vermont	49.4	48.4	48.5	12.7	12.7	12.7	68.8	69.1	69.5
Barre-Montpelier	4.3	4.2	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	7.3	7.2	7.2
Burlington	19.8	19.8	19.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	23.4	23.7	23.8
Virginia	388.2	374.8	372.3	191.1	194.1	193.5	771.6	773.5	774.8
Bristol	9.0	8.6	8.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	11.8	11.8	11.9
Charlottesville	7.8	7.1	7.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	17.6	17.6	18.1
Danville	15.5	14.0	13.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	10.1	9.8	9.9
Lynchburg	24.7	22.8	22.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	22.2	22.6	22.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	69.0	68.6	68.4	33.6	33.8	33.6	167.1	165.7	165.2
Northern Virginia	38.7	37.2	37.5	77.9	81.1	80.4	233.9	241.2	243.0
Richmond-Petersburg	60.9	57.2	57.2	27.9	27.9	27.8	131.0	132.0	132.6
Roanoke	19.5	19.5	19.4	9.1	8.9	9.1	37.1	37.5	37.9
Washington	351.2	340.5	336.4	150.2	148.8	148.4	661.4	657.1	657.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	199.9	197.8	196.8	88.4	88.2	87.4	339.7	340.2	339.9
Spokane	23.2	19.5	19.0	8.5	8.1	7.9	50.8	51.5	51.4
Tacoma	22.8	22.1	21.8	10.7	10.2	10.0	59.8	59.7	58.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Rhode Island	31.1	31.4	31.6	167.0	166.9	168.8	64.5	63.8	65.5
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	33.1	33.6	33.8	177.0	177.1	178.8	65.8	64.5	66.6
South Carolina	81.5	82.4	82.1	468.0	479.9	479.1	322.2	317.9	321.9
Charleston-North Charleston	9.4	9.5	9.5	79.3	80.5	81.5	52.5	52.7	53.8
Columbia	22.6	23.4	23.6	76.1	78.3	78.8	72.8	72.2	72.9
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	15.9	16.1	16.1	115.4	113.7	114.1	63.5	62.7	63.8
South Dakota	25.8	27.3	27.4	105.7	106.6	106.8	71.9	69.5	72.1
Rapid City	3.1	3.2	3.3	15.9	16.4	16.0	7.2	6.6	7.1
Sioux Falls	14.2	14.8	14.8	35.3	36.0	36.2	10.2	10.3	10.5
Tennessee	131.1	131.3	131.2	758.9	777.4	774.0	404.5	396.8	405.1
Chattanooga	16.6	16.9	16.9	61.9	62.1	62.0	33.4	33.1	33.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	7.5	7.5	7.4	49.3	48.6	48.6	30.9	30.9	31.1
Knoxville	15.2	15.4	15.4	98.0	99.4	99.3	55.9	55.9	56.4
Memphis	30.1	30.1	30.1	176.9	176.3	174.8	80.6	81.3	83.8
Nashville	41.8	42.1	41.9	226.7	228.9	228.0	88.2	88.1	88.8
Texas	526.7	535.6	535.1	2,768.7	2,830.5	2,824.3	1,587.8	1,597.5	1,619.1
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	9.9	9.6	9.7
Amarillo	5.7	6.0	6.0	28.8	29.9	29.8	17.6	17.3	17.9
Austin-San Marcos	33.1	33.5	33.4	207.2	213.0	212.6	138.8	140.4	142.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.4	5.4	5.4	41.8	41.7	41.7	27.9	27.1	27.5
Brazoria	1.9	2.0	1.9	15.5	16.5	16.3	15.4	15.3	15.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.9	3.9	3.9	32.1	33.6	33.4	25.2	25.2	25.6
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.7	2.7	17.5	18.0	18.2	31.2	28.7	31.3
Corpus Christi	6.8	6.9	6.9	50.5	52.1	51.9	30.7	30.9	31.3
Dallas	156.8	158.3	158.2	636.2	652.3	652.5	222.2	227.1	229.9
El Paso	10.2	10.3	10.3	62.2	64.5	64.0	57.0	56.9	57.2
Ft. Worth-Arlington	40.0	42.6	42.5	222.4	227.0	226.0	102.1	103.8	105.0
Galveston-Texas City	5.2	5.2	5.2	19.8	20.1	19.9	25.7	25.6	25.7
Houston	114.4	116.6	116.8	655.7	672.4	671.6	276.3	282.2	287.2
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.4	4.4	29.3	30.0	29.9	28.3	28.3	28.5
Laredo	3.0	3.2	3.1	14.7	15.1	15.2	16.0	16.4	16.6
Longview-Marshall	3.7	3.7	3.7	23.0	23.1	22.9	12.2	12.3	12.5
Lubbock	6.2	6.4	6.4	36.9	37.5	37.6	27.3	26.7	27.6
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.4	5.6	5.6	40.4	43.0	42.9	41.7	40.9	41.7
Odessa-Midland	4.1	4.1	4.1	25.1	24.9	24.9	18.3	17.8	17.9
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.3	12.8	12.6	9.1	9.5	9.5
San Antonio	50.5	51.7	51.6	234.3	240.1	239.0	131.1	127.1	128.5
Sherman-Denison	2.7	2.7	2.7	12.6	12.4	12.5	6.0	5.9	5.9
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.8	14.7	14.6	11.2	11.3	11.4
Tyler	4.3	4.4	4.4	25.8	26.0	26.0	11.8	12.1	12.4
Victoria	1.5	1.6	1.6	10.3	10.4	10.3	6.8	6.8	6.9
Waco	6.6	6.6	6.5	31.4	31.0	31.0	15.9	16.2	16.6
Wichita Falls	2.2	2.3	2.3	16.1	16.4	16.4	13.3	13.0	13.0
Utah	57.6	60.0	60.5	315.9	322.5	318.4	188.0	190.3	193.4
Provo-Orem	4.5	4.9	4.9	64.4	63.9	62.9	21.2	21.7	22.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden	47.5	49.0	49.4	206.3	210.2	208.4	119.5	121.9	123.2
Vermont	12.2	12.4	12.4	91.8	91.4	91.8	52.2	50.6	52.7
Barre-Montpelier	2.6	2.7	2.7	9.2	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.3	8.3
Burlington	4.7	4.7	4.7	32.9	34.0	33.7	17.7	16.8	18.0
Virginia	191.0	192.3	191.5	1,150.1	1,180.1	1,175.6	628.8	624.2	636.1
Bristol	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	6.0	5.8	6.0
Charlottesville	5.1	5.4	5.4	23.5	24.0	24.2	28.6	29.7	29.8
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.8	11.1	11.0	6.2	6.3	6.4
Lynchburg	4.5	4.5	4.5	30.6	30.4	31.0	13.4	12.7	13.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	35.9	36.3	35.8	209.9	215.7	212.6	146.3	146.6	148.5
Northern Virginia	64.2	65.8	66.1	491.4	504.8	502.4	190.5	191.1	194.3
Richmond-Petersburg	49.3	50.7	50.6	152.5	156.3	155.6	106.3	105.4	107.8
Roanoke	11.2	11.2	11.1	43.8	44.6	44.2	17.7	17.2	17.5
Washington	137.2	140.0	139.6	794.5	813.8	806.0	486.4	477.8	495.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	84.0	86.4	86.2	444.4	456.0	453.5	190.1	190.4	195.7
Spokane	10.9	10.7	10.6	61.4	63.3	63.3	32.6	31.5	33.5
Tacoma	13.3	13.5	13.5	70.6	73.4	71.0	49.6	49.4	50.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
West Virginia	743.4	738.4	741.5	20.7	22.3	22.2	37.1	36.3	36.5
Charleston	139.1	138.1	138.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	7.4	7.3	7.2
Huntington-Ashland	125.8	123.6	124.3	.9	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	73.4	72.5	72.6	.3	.3	.3	4.3	4.2	4.3
Wheeling	67.5	66.2	67.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wisconsin	2,866.6	2,855.3	2,862.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	135.5	134.9	133.7
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	209.9	207.7	208.7	[1]	[1]	[1]	14.4	14.4	14.6
Eau Claire	78.2	77.6	78.8	[1]	[1]	[1]	3.6	4.2	4.2
Green Bay	150.0	152.0	152.6	[1]	[1]	[1]	8.7	9.5	9.3
Janesville-Beloit	72.4	72.8	73.4	[1]	[1]	[1]	3.5	3.3	3.3
Kenosha	57.3	56.5	57.3	[1]	[1]	[1]	2.5	2.4	2.5
La Crosse	75.2	74.0	74.9	[1]	[1]	[1]	2.9	3.0	2.9
Madison	291.8	299.6	300.3	[1]	[1]	[1]	14.8	14.9	14.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha	879.2	863.6	866.7	[1]	[1]	[1]	36.9	36.0	35.6
Racine	83.1	83.9	83.5	[1]	[1]	[1]	4.2	4.1	4.1
Sheboygan	64.8	67.0	66.7	[1]	[1]	[1]	3.1	3.6	3.6
Wausau	70.6	70.7	70.9	[1]	[1]	[1]	3.4	3.7	3.6
Wyoming	242.9	250.6	249.7	17.8	19.8	20.1	18.6	19.5	19.3
Casper	32.3	32.8	33.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Puerto Rico	1,004.3	985.1	984.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	71.3	71.7	71.7
Caguas	72.5	69.6	70.0	[1]	[1]	[1]	3.5	2.6	3.0
Mayaguez	69.6	68.2	68.6	[1]	[1]	[1]	4.6	5.0	5.2
Ponce	81.4	81.4	80.8	[1]	[1]	[1]	7.0	6.2	6.3
San Juan-Bayamon	638.1	623.2	623.0	.7	.6	.6	47.4	47.0	46.8
Virgin Islands	41.2	[2]	[2]	[1]	[1]	[1]	1.9	[2]	[2]

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
West Virginia	80.1	76.8	76.8	37.7	37.1	37.2	165.9	163.5	162.8
Charleston	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.1	8.6	8.6	31.9	31.9	31.6
Huntington-Ashland	14.5	13.8	13.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	31.9	31.2	31.0
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.8	12.5	12.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	18.6	18.2	18.4
Wheeling	6.2	6.0	5.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	16.6	16.6	16.7
Wisconsin	615.7	591.1	585.8	137.2	136.7	137.2	642.8	639.7	641.7
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	60.1	59.3	58.0	9.9	10.2	10.3	44.9	44.5	45.0
Eau Claire	12.5	11.6	11.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	21.8	22.1	22.4
Green Bay	30.2	30.4	30.1	10.6	10.8	10.8	33.5	34.1	34.1
Janesville-Beloit	19.3	19.1	19.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	17.1	17.8	17.6
Kenosha	12.4	11.6	11.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	14.0	13.7	13.8
La Crosse	11.0	10.1	10.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	19.4	19.7	19.6
Madison	30.6	29.7	29.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	62.6	63.7	63.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha	171.3	164.0	164.0	39.6	38.8	39.1	185.8	180.5	180.7
Racine	24.0	22.8	22.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	17.2	17.2	17.0
Sheboygan	27.3	27.3	26.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	10.9	11.3	11.3
Wausau	19.5	19.0	18.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	17.4	17.2	17.3
Wyoming	11.8	11.3	11.8	14.4	14.1	13.9	55.5	57.7	57.1
Casper	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	8.8	9.1	9.2
Puerto Rico	140.9	130.1	129.1	34.1	32.8	32.2	213.8	211.6	210.9
Caguas	15.4	14.8	14.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	17.6	16.5	16.5
Mayaguez	15.3	14.5	14.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	12.4	11.7	11.8
Ponce	8.8	8.3	8.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	14.4	13.9	13.7
San Juan-Bayamon	67.9	63.2	62.7	26.7	26.0	25.6	140.7	139.7	139.3
Virgin Islands	2.5	(2)	(2)	2.5	(2)	(2)	8.8	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry — Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
West Virginia	29.4	29.7	29.7	229.7	232.8	234.3	142.8	139.9	142.0
Charleston	7.9	7.7	7.7	45.6	45.6	45.8	24.6	24.3	24.5
Huntington-Ashland	4.9	4.9	4.8	38.4	38.2	38.2	22.4	21.7	22.6
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.7	2.9	2.9	22.3	22.3	22.0	9.8	9.5	9.8
Wheeling	2.6	2.6	2.6	24.9	24.1	24.6	10.6	10.3	10.6
Wisconsin	149.3	152.5	152.8	774.8	791.3	788.5	408.2	406.3	420.4
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	8.9	9.0	9.0	48.0	47.4	47.2	23.7	22.9	24.6
Eau Claire	2.7	3.1	3.1	21.3	20.9	21.0	12.5	11.9	12.7
Green Bay	11.2	10.7	10.7	38.7	39.6	39.8	17.2	17.0	17.8
Janesville-Beloit	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.5	18.6	19.2	8.9	8.8	9.0
Kenosha	1.6	1.5	1.5	15.2	15.8	16.1	9.3	9.4	9.4
La Crosse	3.1	3.4	3.5	23.9	23.9	24.3	11.4	10.4	11.1
Madison	22.1	23.2	23.3	78.0	81.4	81.0	73.4	76.5	77.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha	58.6	59.0	59.1	291.9	290.5	289.7	94.9	94.9	98.5
Racine	2.3	2.2	2.2	23.0	24.7	24.4	10.0	10.5	10.6
Sheboygan	1.9	2.0	2.0	13.2	14.5	14.3	6.4	6.3	6.6
Wausau	4.8	4.8	4.9	13.7	14.2	14.1	7.7	7.8	8.0
Wyoming	8.1	8.3	8.4	54.7	59.1	56.4	62.0	60.8	62.7
Casper	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.3	9.7	9.7	5.6	5.4	5.7
Puerto Rico	46.7	46.2	46.3	218.6	218.9	219.0	277.4	272.4	273.5
Caguas	1.5	1.3	1.4	14.2	16.0	16.0	18.8	16.9	17.0
Mayaguez	2.8	2.4	2.3	13.1	14.2	14.0	20.2	19.3	19.4
Ponce	2.3	2.3	2.2	19.8	21.1	20.8	26.5	27.0	27.0
San Juan-Bayamon	37.5	37.8	37.8	144.8	143.5	144.0	172.5	165.4	166.2
Virgin Islands	1.9	(2)	(2)	11.1	(2)	(2)	12.5	(2)	(2)

[1] Combined with construction.
[2] Not available.
[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: All State and area data currently reflect March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2002 estimates, all unadjusted data from April 2000 are subject to revision.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Total private		34.7	34.3	34.3	34.0	34.0	–	–	–	–	–
Goods-producing		41.3	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.3	–	–	–	–	–
Mining		43.8	42.9	44.0	43.6	42.9	–	–	–	–	–
Metal mining	10	44.0	44.1	43.8	42.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iron ores	101	42.6	44.7	43.2	42.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Copper ores	102	50.3	49.7	45.3	44.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal mining	12	44.8	44.7	47.8	47.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	45.2	45.0	47.7	47.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oil and gas extraction	13	41.9	41.1	41.6	41.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	39.5	38.3	40.4	41.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oil and gas field services	138	43.4	42.8	42.4	41.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	48.0	46.4	48.7	47.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crushed and broken stone	142	50.3	48.1	48.7	48.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction		40.2	38.7	39.8	39.4	39.1	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors	15	39.1	38.0	38.8	38.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residential building construction	152	38.0	37.0	37.0	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operative builders	153	38.1	35.4	37.8	38.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonresidential building construction	154	40.4	39.2	40.8	40.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building	16	45.1	42.0	45.2	44.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway and street construction	161	46.4	41.4	47.1	45.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except highway	162	44.4	42.3	44.3	44.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trade contractors	17	39.4	38.2	38.8	38.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	39.3	38.9	38.8	39.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Painting and paper hanging	172	39.5	38.4	38.2	38.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical work	173	40.2	39.4	38.8	39.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	37.1	36.1	36.8	36.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carpentry and floor work	175	36.2	36.3	38.4	38.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	37.7	34.5	36.9	34.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing		41.6	41.6	41.0	40.7	40.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9
Durable goods		42.1	42.1	41.3	40.9	40.9	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.8
Lumber and wood products	24	41.3	41.0	41.6	40.8	40.6	5.0	4.7	5.5	4.9	–
Logging	241	42.1	41.1	44.3	42.8	–	6.9	6.3	7.9	7.5	–
Sawmills and planing mills	242	41.7	41.7	41.2	40.8	–	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	–
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	42.1	42.1	41.6	41.1	–	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.8	–
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	40.2	40.4	39.9	39.8	–	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.0	–
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	42.6	42.2	42.8	41.7	–	6.2	5.8	7.0	6.1	–
Millwork	2431	42.2	41.5	42.7	42.1	–	8.1	7.3	9.1	8.3	–
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	43.6	43.0	44.1	43.7	–	4.8	4.3	6.0	5.1	–
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.9	42.4	41.7	40.0	–	5.3	5.5	4.5	3.9	–
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	42.7	41.9	40.5	36.1	–	6.2	6.4	6.4	5.2	–
Wood containers	244	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.4	–	4.4	4.6	3.2	3.7	–
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	35.5	34.9	36.2	35.4	–	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.9	–
Mobile homes	2451	35.0	34.6	35.4	34.6	–	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.1	–
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.3	40.2	40.9	41.0	–	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	–
Furniture and fixtures	25	40.0	39.9	39.6	38.7	38.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.6	–
Household furniture	251	39.2	39.0	38.2	37.6	–	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	–
Wood household furniture	2511	39.3	38.8	37.4	37.6	–	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	–
Upholstered household furniture	2512	38.4	37.7	37.6	36.9	–	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.9	–
Metal household furniture	2514	43.3	45.1	43.6	43.3	–	4.3	5.1	4.2	4.0	–
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	39.9	40.8	42.2	38.2	–	3.0	2.9	5.4	2.5	–
Office furniture	252	42.5	42.0	39.1	38.4	–	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	–
Public building and related furniture	253	39.1	39.3	43.7	41.5	–	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.5	–
Partitions and fixtures	254	41.8	41.7	43.4	42.4	–	4.3	3.5	5.6	4.8	–
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	39.5	39.9	37.1	36.7	–	4.6	4.8	3.3	3.6	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Total private		$13.97	$13.99	$14.51	$14.50	$14.54	$484.76	$479.86	$497.69	$493.00	$494.36
Goods-producing		15.65	15.66	16.14	16.14	16.18	646.35	638.93	656.90	652.06	652.05
Mining		17.28	17.32	17.67	17.70	17.78	756.86	743.03	777.48	771.72	762.76
Metal mining	10	18.74	18.75	19.27	19.15	–	824.56	826.88	844.03	813.88	–
Iron ores	101	21.71	21.86	22.60	22.30	–	924.85	977.14	976.32	954.44	–
Copper ores	102	15.66	15.71	15.72	16.07	–	787.70	780.79	712.12	718.33	–
Coal mining	12	19.04	19.16	19.38	19.46	–	852.99	856.45	926.36	920.46	–
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.13	19.27	19.54	19.62	–	864.68	867.15	932.06	928.03	–
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.32	17.31	17.73	17.80	–	725.71	711.44	737.57	738.70	–
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.48	23.83	24.09	23.34	–	927.46	912.69	973.24	975.61	–
Oil and gas field services	138	14.79	14.61	15.14	15.39	–	641.89	625.31	641.94	641.76	–
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.61	15.64	15.83	15.73	–	749.28	725.70	770.92	747.18	–
Crushed and broken stone	142	15.12	14.99	15.14	15.01	–	760.54	721.02	737.32	721.98	–
Construction		18.22	18.20	18.50	18.55	18.56	732.44	704.34	736.30	730.87	725.70
General building contractors	15	17.50	17.45	17.95	17.94	–	684.25	663.10	696.46	692.48	–
Residential building construction	152	16.14	16.13	16.98	16.94	–	613.32	596.81	628.26	623.39	–
Operative builders	153	17.71	17.48	17.79	17.76	–	674.75	618.79	672.46	678.43	–
Nonresidential building construction	154	18.95	18.89	18.98	19.00	–	765.58	740.49	774.38	771.40	–
Heavy construction, except building	16	17.72	17.55	18.17	18.07	–	799.17	737.10	821.28	802.31	–
Highway and street construction	161	18.47	18.08	18.64	18.46	–	857.01	748.51	877.94	830.70	–
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.35	17.32	17.92	17.88	–	770.34	732.64	793.86	788.51	–
Special trade contractors	17	18.57	18.59	18.76	18.87	–	731.66	710.14	727.89	728.38	–
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	19.19	19.16	19.29	19.36	–	754.17	745.32	748.45	756.98	–
Painting and paper hanging	172	16.19	16.30	16.74	16.93	–	639.51	625.92	639.47	650.11	–
Electrical work	173	20.59	20.70	20.90	21.03	–	827.72	815.58	810.92	826.48	–
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	18.02	17.99	18.23	18.12	–	668.54	649.44	670.86	663.19	–
Carpentry and floor work	175	18.67	18.84	19.35	19.31	–	675.85	683.89	743.04	735.71	–
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	16.01	15.97	16.45	16.39	–	603.58	550.97	607.01	572.01	–
Manufacturing		14.53	14.60	15.01	14.97	15.06	604.45	607.36	615.41	609.28	612.94
Durable goods		14.99	15.05	15.49	15.45	15.53	631.08	633.61	639.74	631.91	635.18
Lumber and wood products	24	12.09	12.07	12.45	12.35	12.41	499.32	494.87	517.92	503.88	503.85
Logging	241	13.74	13.41	14.62	14.29	–	578.45	551.15	647.67	611.61	–
Sawmills and planing mills	242	12.07	12.12	12.41	12.28	–	503.32	505.40	511.29	501.02	–
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.54	12.61	12.84	12.67	–	527.93	530.88	534.14	520.74	–
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.44	10.40	10.79	10.88	–	419.69	420.16	430.52	433.02	–
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.24	12.26	12.55	12.49	–	521.42	517.37	537.14	520.83	–
Millwork	2431	12.40	12.33	12.78	12.77	–	523.28	511.70	545.71	537.62	–
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	12.22	12.30	12.18	12.17	–	532.79	528.90	537.14	531.83	–
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	10.86	11.00	11.63	11.47	–	455.03	466.40	484.97	458.80	–
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.37	14.24	15.24	15.00	–	613.60	596.66	617.22	541.50	–
Wood containers	244	9.67	9.66	10.09	10.10	–	391.64	391.23	403.60	397.94	–
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.70	11.74	11.94	11.98	–	415.35	409.73	432.23	424.09	–
Mobile homes	2451	11.65	11.74	12.01	12.09	–	407.75	406.20	425.15	418.31	–
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.85	11.87	11.84	11.80	–	477.56	477.17	484.26	483.80	–
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.86	11.90	12.35	12.38	12.36	474.40	474.81	489.06	479.11	478.33
Household furniture	251	11.07	11.08	11.60	11.63	–	433.94	432.12	443.12	437.29	–
Wood household furniture	2511	10.57	10.58	11.15	11.21	–	415.40	410.50	417.01	421.50	–
Upholstered household furniture	2512	11.99	11.98	12.15	12.16	–	460.42	451.65	456.84	448.70	–
Metal household furniture	2514	9.84	10.17	10.46	10.65	–	426.07	458.67	456.06	461.15	–
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	11.49	11.46	12.53	12.55	–	458.45	467.57	528.77	479.41	–
Office furniture	252	12.82	12.81	13.19	13.27	–	544.85	538.02	515.73	509.57	–
Public building and related furniture	253	12.88	13.30	13.60	13.64	–	503.61	522.69	594.32	566.06	–
Partitions and fixtures	254	13.14	13.14	13.26	13.42	–	549.25	547.94	575.48	569.01	–
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	11.78	11.84	12.55	12.37	–	465.31	472.42	465.61	453.98	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	43.9	43.2	45.1	44.3	44.3	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.1	–
Flat glass	321	40.0	41.2	39.2	39.0	–	4.5	5.1	3.0	2.8	–
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	43.4	43.5	43.7	42.9	–	5.9	5.6	4.9	4.7	–
Glass containers	3221	44.9	44.4	44.5	44.5	–	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.3	–
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	42.6	43.0	43.2	41.9	–	6.3	5.9	4.5	4.3	–
Products of purchased glass	323	42.3	41.9	43.7	42.1	–	5.5	5.9	6.3	4.2	–
Cement, hydraulic	324	46.2	46.8	45.8	45.2	–	5.3	4.8	5.6	4.8	–
Structural clay products	325	39.7	39.4	39.8	39.5	–	4.6	4.8	5.3	6.2	–
Pottery and related products	326	42.4	42.9	40.6	40.5	–	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.2	–
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	46.5	45.0	48.7	47.5	–	8.5	7.4	9.1	8.2	–
Concrete block and brick	3271	44.6	43.0	44.1	43.5	–	8.1	6.5	5.0	4.3	–
Concrete products, nec	3272	44.8	44.6	44.7	44.9	–	8.7	7.6	8.3	8.3	–
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	47.6	45.1	51.9	49.8	–	8.5	7.3	10.3	8.9	–
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.0	–	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.1	–
Abrasive products	3291	39.5	39.8	42.0	41.1	–	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.0	–
Primary metal industries	33	44.4	45.0	44.4	43.1	42.8	6.7	6.9	6.5	5.7	–
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.7	43.2	6.9	6.5	7.0	6.0	–
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.4	46.4	47.5	44.6	–	6.7	6.1	7.7	6.5	–
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	44.4	45.8	43.8	42.1	–	8.7	9.1	7.7	6.2	–
Iron and steel foundries	332	45.3	45.6	44.6	43.3	–	6.5	7.2	7.1	5.8	–
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	45.8	46.0	45.3	43.2	–	7.3	8.2	7.3	5.7	–
Malleable iron foundries	3322	45.5	47.5	50.6	50.1	–	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.0	–
Steel foundries, nec	3325	45.2	45.8	44.8	44.1	–	5.5	5.9	8.5	7.3	–
Primary nonferrous metals	333	45.8	47.0	46.5	44.7	–	8.0	10.2	10.0	9.9	–
Primary aluminum	3334	45.6	46.5	45.9	44.6	–	7.3	10.0	9.9	10.9	–
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	43.7	44.8	43.0	42.6	–	8.1	8.4	6.2	5.9	–
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	43.3	44.1	42.2	42.0	–	7.3	7.3	4.9	4.7	–
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	36.0	38.2	43.4	42.8	–	8.5	8.5	9.9	10.0	–
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	45.3	46.3	42.3	43.3	–	7.6	8.2	4.8	5.0	–
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	42.4	42.6	42.0	41.3	–	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	–
Aluminum foundries	3365	41.8	43.6	44.5	43.9	–	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.7	–
Fabricated metal products	34	42.6	42.6	41.5	41.2	41.3	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.6	–
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	46.5	45.3	45.0	44.1	–	7.6	7.6	7.9	6.7	–
Metal cans	3411	46.7	45.7	45.8	45.2	–	8.0	7.6	8.3	7.0	–
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	42.1	42.3	41.2	40.6	–	4.8	5.0	3.7	3.2	–
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	43.5	44.1	43.0	43.2	–	5.2	5.7	3.6	3.7	–
Hardware, nec	3429	41.3	41.1	40.0	39.0	–	4.5	4.5	3.7	2.8	–
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	42.4	42.1	41.1	42.1	–	5.1	4.6	3.4	3.8	–
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	40.6	41.1	40.1	40.7	–	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	–
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	41.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	–	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.0	–
Fabricated structural metal products	344	42.9	43.2	41.9	41.6	–	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.2	–
Fabricated structural metal	3441	43.7	43.8	42.2	41.5	–	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.1	–
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	41.2	41.6	42.3	41.3	–	4.1	4.1	5.0	3.7	–
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.3	–	5.6	5.8	5.0	4.9	–
Sheet metal work	3444	43.5	43.7	41.4	41.2	–	4.9	5.5	3.9	3.0	–
Architectural metal work	3446	41.5	41.5	38.4	39.4	–	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.9	–
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	41.1	41.3	38.5	38.1	–	4.3	4.0	2.9	2.2	–
Screw machine products	3451	40.2	40.9	38.7	38.7	–	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.2	–
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	42.1	41.7	38.3	37.4	–	4.7	4.4	2.9	2.2	–
Metal forgings and stampings	346	44.8	44.5	43.2	42.6	–	5.3	5.4	4.1	3.4	–
Iron and steel forgings	3462	42.1	40.9	42.5	41.8	–	4.6	3.4	3.9	3.5	–
Automotive stampings	3465	47.3	47.2	44.4	43.6	–	6.0	6.3	4.3	3.1	–
Metal stampings, nec	3469	41.5	41.5	40.5	40.0	–	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.3	–
Metal services, nec	347	40.3	40.3	39.3	39.1	–	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.8	–
Plating and polishing	3471	40.3	39.8	39.0	39.9	–	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	–
Metal coating and allied services	3479	40.3	41.2	39.8	38.1	–	5.8	5.0	4.7	3.8	–
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	40.6	40.7	39.9	42.3	–	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.7	–
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	42.2	42.0	40.1	43.6	–	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.3	–
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.0	–	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.9	–
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	42.0	41.7	35.3	35.7	–	3.9	4.2	2.1	2.1	–
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	38.7	38.7	38.9	37.7	–	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	$14.75	$14.76	$15.22	$15.13	$15.11	$647.53	$637.63	$686.42	$670.26	$669.37
Flat glass	321	19.13	19.55	18.95	18.83	–	765.20	805.46	742.84	734.37	–
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	16.48	16.47	17.37	17.31	–	715.23	716.45	759.07	742.60	–
Glass containers	3221	17.63	17.57	18.08	18.08	–	791.59	780.11	804.56	804.56	–
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	15.85	15.89	16.93	16.80	–	675.21	683.27	731.38	703.92	–
Products of purchased glass	323	13.16	13.24	13.55	13.24	–	556.67	554.76	592.14	557.40	–
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.73	19.54	19.13	19.00	–	911.53	914.47	876.15	858.80	–
Structural clay products	325	12.23	12.16	11.98	12.27	–	485.53	479.10	476.80	484.67	–
Pottery and related products	326	12.39	12.37	12.95	13.00	–	525.34	530.67	525.77	526.50	–
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	14.68	14.64	15.28	15.19	–	682.62	658.80	744.14	721.53	–
Concrete block and brick	3271	13.70	13.69	14.52	14.15	–	611.02	588.67	640.33	615.53	–
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.95	13.03	12.82	12.85	–	580.16	581.14	573.05	576.97	–
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	15.84	15.74	16.74	16.69	–	753.98	709.87	868.81	831.16	–
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.89	14.93	14.95	14.80	–	611.98	613.62	618.93	606.80	–
Abrasive products	3291	13.43	13.33	12.92	12.97	–	530.49	530.53	542.64	533.07	–
Primary metal industries	33	16.48	16.58	17.27	17.11	17.23	731.71	746.10	766.79	737.44	737.44
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	19.84	19.71	20.91	20.56	20.83	890.82	902.72	959.77	898.47	899.86
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	21.72	21.59	22.85	22.44	–	986.09	1,001.78	1,085.38	1,000.82	–
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	15.17	15.17	16.37	16.20	–	673.55	694.79	717.01	682.02	–
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.06	15.54	16.00	15.93	–	682.22	708.62	713.60	689.77	–
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	15.91	16.61	17.18	17.08	–	728.68	764.06	778.25	737.86	–
Malleable iron foundries	3322	14.82	14.96	15.94	16.13	–	674.31	710.60	806.56	808.11	–
Steel foundries, nec	3325	13.78	13.90	14.10	14.25	–	622.86	636.62	631.68	628.43	–
Primary nonferrous metals	333	18.68	18.80	19.46	19.35	–	855.54	883.60	904.89	864.95	–
Primary aluminum	3334	19.15	19.10	19.78	19.62	–	873.24	888.15	907.90	875.05	–
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.25	15.36	15.45	15.55	–	666.43	688.13	664.35	662.43	–
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.16	16.37	16.48	16.22	–	699.73	721.92	695.46	681.24	–
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	19.03	19.28	18.70	19.18	–	685.08	736.50	811.58	820.90	–
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.77	14.94	14.72	14.62	–	669.08	691.72	622.66	633.05	–
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	12.89	12.80	13.37	13.39	–	546.54	545.28	561.54	553.01	–
Aluminum foundries	3365	13.12	12.86	13.16	13.01	–	548.42	560.70	585.62	571.14	–
Fabricated metal products	34	14.01	14.03	14.42	14.34	14.43	596.83	597.68	598.43	590.81	595.96
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	16.90	16.98	17.61	17.28	–	785.85	769.19	792.45	762.05	–
Metal cans	3411	18.16	18.23	18.88	18.49	–	848.07	833.11	864.70	835.75	–
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	12.99	13.07	13.52	13.58	–	546.88	552.86	557.02	551.35	–
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	12.81	12.88	13.37	13.41	–	557.24	568.01	574.91	579.31	–
Hardware, nec	3429	13.41	13.49	14.08	14.18	–	553.83	554.44	563.20	553.02	–
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.60	12.48	13.02	12.97	–	534.24	525.41	535.12	546.04	–
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.02	11.95	12.56	12.44	–	488.01	491.15	503.66	506.31	–
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	12.98	13.08	13.47	13.39	–	543.86	550.67	553.62	563.72	–
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.34	13.39	13.83	13.80	–	572.29	578.45	579.48	574.08	–
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.56	13.84	13.88	13.93	–	592.57	606.19	585.74	578.10	–
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.54	11.58	11.97	11.90	–	475.45	481.73	506.33	491.47	–
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	14.63	14.66	15.30	15.35	–	634.94	637.71	660.96	664.66	–
Sheet metal work	3444	13.71	13.65	14.23	14.02	–	596.39	596.51	589.12	577.62	–
Architectural metal work	3446	13.16	13.29	13.58	13.68	–	546.14	551.54	521.47	538.99	–
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.22	14.17	14.68	14.72	–	584.44	585.22	565.18	560.83	–
Screw machine products	3451	13.44	13.41	14.07	14.12	–	540.29	548.47	544.51	546.44	–
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	15.04	15.00	15.30	15.36	–	633.18	625.50	585.99	574.46	–
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.42	16.62	16.81	16.61	–	735.62	739.59	726.19	707.59	–
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.43	15.24	15.56	15.47	–	649.60	623.32	661.30	646.65	–
Automotive stampings	3465	18.49	18.90	19.08	18.74	–	874.58	892.08	847.15	817.06	–
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.65	13.63	14.13	14.15	–	566.48	565.65	572.27	566.00	–
Metal services, nec	347	12.40	12.24	12.59	12.45	–	499.72	493.27	494.79	486.80	–
Plating and polishing	3471	11.98	11.83	11.88	11.71	–	482.79	470.83	463.32	467.23	–
Metal coating and allied services	3479	13.06	12.86	13.55	13.53	–	526.32	529.83	539.29	515.49	–
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.66	15.80	15.88	15.49	–	635.80	643.06	633.61	655.23	–
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.17	17.28	17.78	17.20	–	724.57	725.76	712.98	749.92	–
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.62	13.60	14.05	13.97	–	570.68	568.48	580.27	572.77	–
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	13.69	13.75	14.51	14.61	–	574.98	573.38	512.20	521.58	–
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	12.47	12.42	12.64	12.49	–	482.59	480.65	491.70	470.87	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	41.9	42.0	40.4	40.4	40.4	4.7	4.7	3.4	3.4	–
Engines and turbines	351	41.8	43.0	43.3	42.1	–	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.6	–
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	42.9	44.7	48.1	46.9	–	4.0	5.3	5.5	4.7	–
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	41.5	42.4	41.5	40.3	–	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.2	–
Farm and garden machinery	352	40.1	39.7	38.7	38.9	–	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	–
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	39.1	38.7	38.9	39.5	–	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.4	–
Construction and related machinery	353	42.5	42.5	41.4	42.5	–	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.8	–
Construction machinery	3531	39.4	39.9	38.7	39.2	–	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	–
Mining machinery	3532	42.5	42.1	43.3	45.2	–	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.2	–
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	50.0	48.4	46.8	50.4	–	9.3	8.6	7.6	9.3	–
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	41.9	42.4	43.0	42.2	–	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.1	–
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	41.3	40.8	38.1	37.6	–	2.8	2.5	0.8	0.8	–
Metalworking machinery	354	42.0	41.7	40.2	39.8	–	5.4	5.2	3.8	3.6	–
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	42.6	43.0	40.5	40.5	–	4.5	5.0	2.7	2.2	–
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	41.1	42.5	36.3	34.9	–	4.2	5.1	2.3	1.9	–
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	42.1	41.5	40.4	40.2	–	6.2	5.7	4.6	4.5	–
Machine tool accessories	3545	41.0	41.1	40.0	39.7	–	4.2	4.1	3.1	2.9	–
Power driven handtools	3546	39.3	38.7	38.9	38.1	–	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	–
Special industry machinery	355	42.3	42.6	40.3	40.7	–	5.5	5.6	3.3	3.9	–
Textile machinery	3552	40.4	39.6	35.2	35.6	–	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	–
Printing trades machinery	3555	36.9	38.2	37.2	37.5	–	3.7	3.9	1.8	1.7	–
Food products machinery	3556	42.9	44.9	43.3	43.4	–	7.3	8.7	5.7	6.4	–
General industrial machinery	356	41.9	41.7	40.4	40.4	–	4.3	4.4	2.7	2.4	–
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	41.6	41.2	38.9	38.5	–	5.3	5.8	2.7	2.5	–
Ball and roller bearings	3562	42.2	42.3	39.3	38.9	–	5.9	5.8	3.2	2.4	–
Air and gas compressors	3563	44.8	45.2	47.3	47.6	–	3.7	4.3	2.5	2.3	–
Blowers and fans	3564	40.2	39.9	39.6	40.7	–	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.0	–
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	39.1	38.6	36.4	35.7	–	3.9	4.5	3.1	2.5	–
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	45.0	44.4	45.5	46.3	–	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.0	–
Computer and office equipment	357	39.8	40.3	38.6	38.6	–	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	–
Electronic computers	3571	39.3	39.8	38.2	38.8	–	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	–
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	42.7	44.2	41.3	40.2	–	5.9	6.3	3.1	3.6	–
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	42.7	42.8	39.3	38.9	–	4.9	5.0	3.2	3.0	–
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	43.8	43.7	39.3	39.1	–	5.7	5.8	3.6	3.6	–
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	42.6	42.9	41.1	41.1	–	5.5	5.3	4.1	4.1	–
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	42.5	42.2	41.4	40.3	–	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.2	–
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	42.8	43.2	41.4	41.3	–	5.7	5.5	4.2	4.3	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	41.1	41.0	39.4	39.3	39.4	4.0	4.0	2.6	2.4	–
Electric distribution equipment	361	41.6	41.4	39.4	38.7	–	5.1	4.9	3.2	2.9	–
Transformers, except electronic	3612	41.5	41.4	38.2	37.2	–	3.4	3.3	2.3	1.9	–
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	41.6	41.4	40.3	39.8	–	6.4	6.1	3.9	3.7	–
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	41.2	41.5	40.3	40.4	–	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.6	–
Motors and generators	3621	41.6	42.2	40.9	41.3	–	3.6	4.0	3.1	3.1	–
Relays and industrial controls	3625	41.5	40.9	39.6	38.9	–	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.1	–
Household appliances	363	39.3	39.4	37.9	38.6	–	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	–
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	37.4	37.3	33.1	32.6	–	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	–
Household laundry equipment	3633	41.2	41.8	42.6	43.3	–	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.6	–
Electric housewares and fans	3634	39.3	38.7	39.2	38.4	–	2.1	3.3	4.1	3.2	–
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	41.1	41.1	39.0	38.6	–	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.5	–
Electric lamps	3641	43.0	42.3	40.5	40.9	–	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	–
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	42.5	43.1	38.9	38.8	–	4.9	4.8	3.8	3.4	–
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	38.1	37.1	37.6	37.3	–	5.3	4.7	4.9	3.5	–
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	38.2	38.4	37.5	37.1	–	2.5	2.1	1.5	0.8	–
Household audio and video equipment	365	39.3	39.5	38.3	38.2	–	8.2	5.2	3.2	2.9	–
Household audio and video equipment	3651	39.6	39.2	40.0	39.5	–	4.5	4.4	3.3	2.3	–
Communications equipment	366	41.7	41.2	40.3	39.7	–	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.6	–
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	40.9	39.3	38.1	36.6	–	3.7	2.9	1.9	0.9	–
Electronic components and accessories	367	41.4	41.4	39.2	39.1	–	4.4	4.6	2.4	2.4	–
Electron tubes	3671	41.3	42.7	44.6	44.4	–	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	–
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	41.9	42.1	40.4	39.4	–	4.8	5.1	3.0	2.7	–
Electronic components, nec	3679	42.0	41.5	39.8	40.8	–	3.8	4.0	1.8	2.1	–
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	41.2	41.2	40.7	40.5	–	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.2	–
Storage batteries	3691	41.6	41.9	40.1	39.9	–	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.1	–
Engine electrical equipment	3694	41.5	41.2	42.5	42.3	–	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	$15.66	$15.67	$16.05	$16.09	$16.11	$656.15	$658.14	$648.42	$650.04	$650.84
Engines and turbines	351	17.90	18.14	18.78	18.50	–	748.22	780.02	813.17	778.85	–
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	21.29	21.73	21.46	21.23	–	913.34	971.33	1,032.23	995.69	–
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	16.80	16.90	17.62	17.29	–	697.20	716.56	731.23	696.79	–
Farm and garden machinery	352	14.60	14.61	15.29	15.49	–	585.46	580.02	591.72	602.56	–
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	15.55	15.56	16.10	16.40	–	608.01	602.17	626.29	647.80	–
Construction and related machinery	353	14.75	14.70	14.91	14.90	–	626.88	624.75	617.27	633.25	–
Construction machinery	3531	14.95	14.87	15.53	15.52	–	589.03	593.31	601.01	608.38	–
Mining machinery	3532	15.04	15.17	15.07	15.02	–	639.20	638.66	652.53	678.90	–
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	15.36	15.16	14.61	14.43	–	768.00	733.74	683.75	727.27	–
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.57	14.66	14.60	14.84	–	610.48	621.58	627.80	626.25	–
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.23	13.25	13.45	13.61	–	546.40	540.60	512.45	511.74	–
Metalworking machinery	354	16.63	16.60	17.10	17.18	–	698.46	692.22	687.42	683.76	–
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	16.06	16.15	16.25	16.31	–	684.16	694.45	658.13	660.56	–
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.29	17.44	17.33	17.31	–	710.62	741.20	629.08	604.12	–
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	17.70	17.55	18.12	18.19	–	745.17	728.33	732.05	731.24	–
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.03	14.05	14.44	14.57	–	575.23	577.46	577.60	578.43	–
Power driven handtools	3546	12.82	13.02	13.66	13.76	–	503.83	503.87	531.37	524.26	–
Special industry machinery	355	16.46	16.55	16.29	16.42	–	696.26	705.03	656.49	668.29	–
Textile machinery	3552	13.08	13.28	12.62	12.57	–	528.43	525.89	444.22	447.49	–
Printing trades machinery	3555	17.54	17.63	17.87	17.97	–	647.23	673.47	664.76	673.88	–
Food products machinery	3556	16.20	16.46	16.46	16.61	–	694.98	739.05	712.72	720.87	–
General industrial machinery	356	15.12	15.15	15.13	15.13	–	633.53	631.76	611.25	611.25	–
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	16.22	16.17	16.37	16.54	–	674.75	666.20	636.79	636.79	–
Ball and roller bearings	3562	16.12	16.08	15.31	15.31	–	680.26	680.18	601.68	595.56	–
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.70	16.29	15.75	15.84	–	703.36	736.31	744.98	753.98	–
Blowers and fans	3564	12.17	11.94	12.67	12.58	–	489.23	476.41	501.73	512.01	–
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	16.53	16.77	17.00	16.72	–	646.32	647.32	618.80	596.90	–
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.59	14.76	14.04	13.93	–	656.55	655.34	638.82	644.96	–
Computer and office equipment	357	17.57	17.57	18.94	18.83	–	699.29	708.07	731.08	726.84	–
Electronic computers	3571	19.46	19.42	21.02	20.81	–	764.78	772.92	802.96	807.43	–
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	15.02	15.14	16.54	16.51	–	641.35	669.19	683.10	663.70	–
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	14.01	14.08	14.21	14.27	–	598.23	602.62	558.45	555.10	–
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.17	14.23	14.37	14.47	–	620.65	621.85	564.74	565.78	–
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	15.22	15.17	15.49	15.61	–	648.37	650.79	636.64	641.57	–
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	15.44	15.59	16.26	16.07	–	656.20	657.90	673.16	647.62	–
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	15.20	15.12	15.42	15.60	–	650.56	653.18	638.39	644.28	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	14.00	14.04	14.84	14.77	14.87	575.40	575.64	584.70	580.46	585.88
Electric distribution equipment	361	13.92	13.87	14.74	14.72	–	579.07	574.22	580.76	569.66	–
Transformers, except electronic	3612	12.63	12.63	13.56	13.46	–	524.15	522.88	517.99	500.71	–
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	14.95	14.85	15.61	15.63	–	621.92	614.79	629.08	622.07	–
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	13.60	13.72	14.33	14.20	–	560.32	569.38	577.50	573.68	–
Motors and generators	3621	12.77	12.89	13.41	13.29	–	531.23	543.96	548.47	548.88	–
Relays and industrial controls	3625	15.27	15.43	16.48	16.28	–	633.71	631.09	652.61	633.29	–
Household appliances	363	13.02	13.05	12.94	13.12	–	511.69	514.17	490.43	506.43	–
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	14.87	14.97	14.42	15.09	–	556.14	558.38	477.30	491.93	–
Household laundry equipment	3633	12.60	12.47	11.64	11.98	–	519.12	521.25	495.86	518.73	–
Electric housewares and fans	3634	12.64	12.57	13.21	13.09	–	496.75	486.46	517.83	502.66	–
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	13.54	13.63	14.51	14.37	–	556.49	560.19	565.89	554.68	–
Electric lamps	3641	18.11	18.29	18.46	18.67	–	778.73	773.67	747.63	763.60	–
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	13.80	13.90	15.05	14.89	–	586.50	599.09	585.45	577.73	–
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.28	12.34	12.68	12.56	–	467.87	457.81	476.77	468.49	–
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	10.85	10.88	11.88	11.89	–	414.47	417.79	445.50	441.12	–
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.51	13.27	13.52	13.54	–	530.94	524.17	517.82	517.23	–
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.89	12.88	12.75	12.74	–	510.44	504.90	510.00	503.23	–
Communications equipment	366	14.51	14.47	15.35	15.28	–	605.07	596.16	618.61	606.62	–
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	14.78	14.56	15.66	15.67	–	604.50	572.21	596.65	573.52	–
Electronic components and accessories	367	14.47	14.52	15.89	15.78	–	599.06	601.13	622.89	617.00	–
Electron tubes	3671	14.58	14.44	14.99	15.40	–	602.15	616.59	668.55	683.76	–
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	19.83	19.68	21.29	21.08	–	830.88	828.53	860.12	830.55	–
Electronic components, nec	3679	11.80	11.99	12.93	12.92	–	495.60	497.59	514.61	527.14	–
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.55	13.72	13.96	13.82	–	558.26	565.26	568.17	559.71	–
Storage batteries	3691	15.09	15.06	16.76	16.30	–	627.74	631.01	672.08	650.37	–
Engine electrical equipment	3694	13.07	13.49	13.13	13.02	–	542.41	555.79	558.03	550.75	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	43.4	43.1	41.9	41.7	41.8	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.0	–
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	44.5	43.9	42.9	42.5	42.6	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.1	–
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	44.7	44.6	42.9	43.1	–	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.7	–
Truck and bus bodies	3713	44.2	44.1	42.2	42.2	–	5.7	5.3	3.8	3.6	–
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	44.8	43.9	43.0	42.3	–	5.4	5.2	4.3	3.5	–
Truck trailers	3715	42.3	41.9	45.3	43.7	–	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.1	–
Aircraft and parts	372	43.9	44.4	42.4	42.3	–	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.5	–
Aircraft	3721	43.2	43.8	40.8	41.1	–	4.9	5.4	4.0	3.8	–
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	44.7	45.5	44.3	43.7	–	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.2	–
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	44.3	44.3	43.0	42.8	–	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.1	–
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	38.6	38.6	36.3	37.6	–	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.4	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	39.6	38.9	37.0	39.2	–	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.8	–
Boat building and repairing	3732	37.6	38.2	35.5	35.8	–	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	–
Railroad equipment	374	41.6	42.2	40.0	39.2	–	3.8	4.8	4.0	2.9	–
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	40.0	41.4	42.5	42.0	–	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.5	–
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	38.5	40.1	43.3	42.8	–	7.8	9.2	11.3	11.8	–
Misc. transportation equipment	379	39.2	38.7	38.8	38.4	–	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	–
Travel trailers and campers	3792	38.2	37.9	38.7	37.1	–	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	–
Instruments and related products	38	41.2	41.5	41.1	40.6	41.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.9	–
Search and navigation equipment	381	38.7	39.3	38.9	38.6	–	3.2	4.0	2.7	2.6	–
Measuring and controlling devices	382	42.2	42.3	41.5	40.6	–	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.8	–
Environmental controls	3822	42.5	44.1	42.1	40.1	–	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.3	–
Process control instruments	3823	41.0	40.0	39.8	39.6	–	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.4	–
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	42.5	41.4	40.4	38.8	–	3.9	3.6	2.1	1.7	–
Medical instruments and supplies	384	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.0	–	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	–
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	41.9	42.6	42.9	42.6	–	4.2	3.5	3.6	4.0	–
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.1	–	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.3	–
Ophthalmic goods	385	42.1	42.5	44.7	45.8	–	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.7	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	40.9	41.5	38.5	37.4	–	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.1	–
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	35.8	35.8	37.1	34.5	–	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	38.9	38.7	37.8	37.6	37.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	–
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	38.2	38.3	36.0	37.0	–	3.5	3.2	1.5	2.1	–
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	37.2	37.5	34.8	35.8	–	3.8	3.4	1.7	2.4	–
Musical instruments	393	39.2	39.0	39.4	39.5	–	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	–
Toys and sporting goods	394	40.6	39.3	37.7	39.2	–	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	–
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	40.2	39.4	38.4	38.1	–	2.6	2.9	3.9	2.6	–
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	40.7	39.3	37.5	39.5	–	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	–
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	36.0	36.8	38.9	38.3	–	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.4	–
Costume jewelry and notions	396	38.8	39.2	36.5	36.1	–	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	–
Costume jewelry	3961	39.8	41.2	35.9	33.9	–	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	–
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.8	–	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	–
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.9	41.6	39.6	38.6	–	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.8	–
Nondurable goods		40.9	41.0	40.7	40.4	40.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2
Food and kindred products	20	42.0	42.1	42.0	41.7	41.3	5.9	5.7	6.4	5.9	–
Meat products	201	41.7	42.0	41.5	41.6	–	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.1	–
Meat packing plants	2011	45.9	46.2	45.0	46.4	–	7.4	7.7	6.8	7.7	–
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	43.1	44.5	42.0	41.2	–	6.8	7.0	6.1	5.2	–
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	39.0	38.9	39.5	39.2	–	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.7	–
Dairy products	202	42.6	43.1	41.6	40.7	–	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	–
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	44.1	45.1	43.6	42.2	–	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.2	–
Fluid milk	2026	43.3	44.0	41.6	41.4	–	5.7	6.8	5.3	4.9	–
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	42.3	41.8	43.2	42.0	–	7.1	6.0	9.3	7.4	–
Canned specialties	2032	43.9	42.3	43.2	43.1	–	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.3	–
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	44.4	42.4	47.2	43.9	–	10.1	7.7	15.6	10.5	–
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	42.8	43.3	44.7	45.3	–	6.3	5.7	8.3	8.6	–
Grain mill products	204	46.2	46.8	45.0	44.0	–	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.0	–
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	49.6	49.3	48.4	48.3	–	11.9	11.5	11.7	11.5	–
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	40.9	39.8	39.1	39.6	–	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	$18.88	$19.05	$19.31	$19.38	$19.50	$819.39	$821.06	$809.09	$808.15	$815.10
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.26	19.43	19.68	19.82	19.95	857.07	852.98	844.27	842.35	849.87
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	23.89	23.80	24.51	24.64	–	1,067.88	1,061.48	1,051.48	1,061.98	–
Truck and bus bodies	3713	16.80	16.92	17.21	17.43	–	742.56	746.17	726.26	735.55	–
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.59	17.82	17.84	17.94	–	788.03	782.30	767.12	758.86	–
Truck trailers	3715	12.15	12.05	12.12	12.24	–	513.95	504.90	549.04	534.89	–
Aircraft and parts	372	20.92	21.10	21.33	21.32	–	918.39	936.84	904.39	901.84	–
Aircraft	3721	23.71	24.04	24.25	24.14	–	1,024.27	1,052.95	989.40	992.15	–
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.49	20.57	20.94	20.95	–	915.90	935.94	927.64	915.52	–
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	18.16	18.24	18.68	18.77	–	804.49	808.03	803.24	803.36	–
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	14.34	14.53	14.75	14.96	–	553.52	560.86	535.43	562.50	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	16.00	16.21	16.31	16.47	–	633.60	630.57	603.47	645.62	–
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.63	12.72	12.90	13.01	–	474.89	485.90	457.95	465.76	–
Railroad equipment	374	17.67	18.06	18.54	18.18	–	735.07	762.13	741.60	712.66	–
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	20.87	21.04	21.64	21.66	–	834.80	871.06	919.70	909.72	–
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	21.92	22.19	22.83	22.90	–	843.92	889.82	988.54	980.12	–
Misc. transportation equipment	379	12.85	12.97	13.21	13.06	–	503.72	501.94	512.55	501.50	–
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.64	12.91	12.67	12.35	–	482.85	489.29	490.33	458.19	–
Instruments and related products	38	14.62	14.64	15.06	15.00	15.06	602.34	607.56	618.97	609.00	617.46
Search and navigation equipment	381	18.61	18.69	19.29	19.23	–	720.21	734.52	750.38	742.28	–
Measuring and controlling devices	382	14.69	14.66	15.22	15.21	–	619.92	620.12	631.63	617.53	–
Environmental controls	3822	11.64	11.57	12.06	12.22	–	494.70	510.24	507.73	490.02	–
Process control instruments	3823	15.41	15.34	15.35	15.52	–	631.81	613.60	610.93	614.59	–
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	17.55	17.37	18.23	17.84	–	745.88	719.12	736.49	692.19	–
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.48	13.53	13.88	13.88	–	551.33	557.44	573.24	569.08	–
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.51	12.55	12.91	12.99	–	524.17	534.63	553.84	553.37	–
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	13.59	13.48	14.08	13.99	–	549.04	545.94	568.83	561.00	–
Ophthalmic goods	385	11.11	11.12	11.29	11.31	–	467.73	472.60	504.66	518.00	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.54	18.56	19.07	18.55	–	758.29	770.24	734.20	693.77	–
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	11.86	12.07	10.62	11.11	–	424.59	432.11	394.00	383.30	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.75	11.82	12.37	12.27	12.40	457.08	457.43	467.59	461.35	463.76
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.48	12.52	12.56	12.58	–	476.74	479.52	452.16	465.46	–
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	12.49	12.55	12.60	12.65	–	464.63	470.63	438.48	452.87	–
Musical instruments	393	11.21	11.32	11.40	11.47	–	439.43	441.48	449.16	453.07	–
Toys and sporting goods	394	11.62	11.68	12.53	12.11	–	471.77	459.02	472.38	474.71	–
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	11.58	11.76	12.71	12.02	–	465.52	463.34	488.06	457.96	–
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	11.63	11.65	12.48	12.14	–	473.34	457.85	468.00	479.53	–
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	11.64	11.62	12.23	12.18	–	419.04	427.62	475.75	466.49	–
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.35	10.20	10.97	11.10	–	401.58	399.84	400.41	400.71	–
Costume jewelry	3961	9.36	9.04	10.10	10.29	–	372.53	372.45	362.59	348.83	–
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	11.87	11.99	12.51	12.53	–	458.18	462.81	476.63	461.10	–
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	13.49	13.70	14.18	14.28	–	551.74	569.92	561.53	551.21	–
Nondurable goods		13.81	13.89	14.31	14.27	14.37	564.83	569.49	582.42	576.51	581.99
Food and kindred products	20	12.59	12.69	12.95	12.93	13.14	528.78	534.25	543.90	539.18	542.68
Meat products	201	10.52	10.64	10.86	10.77	–	438.68	446.88	450.69	448.03	–
Meat packing plants	2011	11.10	11.16	11.55	11.63	–	509.49	515.59	519.75	539.63	–
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	11.83	12.18	12.35	12.19	–	509.87	542.01	518.70	502.23	–
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.63	9.67	9.87	9.69	–	375.57	376.16	389.87	379.85	–
Dairy products	202	14.45	14.53	15.03	14.97	–	615.57	626.24	625.25	609.28	–
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	12.75	12.75	13.17	13.16	–	562.28	575.03	574.21	555.35	–
Fluid milk	2026	15.43	15.63	16.00	15.76	–	668.12	687.72	665.60	652.46	–
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	11.79	12.07	12.19	12.33	–	498.72	504.53	526.61	517.86	–
Canned specialties	2032	16.33	16.46	16.09	16.42	–	716.89	696.26	695.09	707.70	–
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	12.03	12.80	12.25	12.53	–	534.13	542.72	578.20	550.07	–
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	11.12	11.46	12.47	12.51	–	475.94	496.22	557.41	566.70	–
Grain mill products	204	15.11	15.36	15.43	15.46	–	698.08	718.85	694.35	680.24	–
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.97	13.88	14.23	14.11	–	692.91	684.28	688.73	681.51	–
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	12.76	13.10	13.45	13.39	–	521.88	521.38	525.90	530.24	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001P	Nov. 2001P	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001P	Nov. 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	40.7	40.3	40.6	40.4	–	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	–
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.3	–	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	–
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.7	–	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.3	–
Sugar and confectionery products	206	44.3	45.2	44.2	44.8	–	6.4	6.2	7.9	8.7	–
Cane sugar	2061,2	50.5	56.3	58.2	60.6	–	10.7	10.0	14.1	14.5	–
Beet sugar	2063	42.2	42.7	41.4	40.7	–	6.0	5.0	4.9	6.6	–
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	43.9	43.8	41.8	41.3	–	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	–
Fats and oils	207	39.9	39.5	42.1	43.0	–	5.0	4.3	5.4	5.8	–
Beverages	208	44.8	44.5	45.5	44.3	–	6.3	5.9	6.2	5.6	–
Malt beverages	2082	46.9	46.7	46.0	44.9	–	8.3	8.4	6.4	5.6	–
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	42.6	44.4	45.2	44.3	–	4.6	5.7	5.8	5.2	–
Misc. food and kindred products	209	37.6	38.0	38.6	38.3	–	5.7	5.5	7.4	7.0	–
Tobacco products	21	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.4	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	–
Cigarettes	211	43.4	44.3	43.3	42.9	–	3.7	5.2	4.7	3.6	–
Textile mill products	22	40.7	40.9	40.2	39.7	40.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	40.6	41.3	40.3	38.5	–	4.1	4.4	3.6	2.8	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	41.1	41.3	39.9	39.1	–	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.8	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	40.3	42.2	43.0	40.3	–	3.1	3.5	1.3	0.8	–
Narrow fabric mills	224	41.6	42.8	38.6	42.0	–	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.4	–
Knitting mills	225	38.2	38.7	38.8	39.0	–	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	–
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	37.4	36.9	39.9	38.3	–	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.6	–
Hosiery, nec	2252	36.4	37.3	34.6	34.4	–	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.4	–
Knit outerwear mills	2253	40.3	41.2	41.0	43.0	–	4.5	6.0	6.2	9.2	–
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	36.1	35.3	35.0	35.4	–	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	–
Textile finishing, except wool	226	41.7	41.2	42.6	42.1	–	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.0	–
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	43.4	43.4	46.4	45.7	–	4.7	5.1	6.1	6.0	–
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	41.3	40.4	40.9	40.8	–	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.1	–
Carpets and rugs	227	43.0	43.9	41.9	40.0	–	2.9	3.4	2.3	1.8	–
Yarn and thread mills	228	41.6	41.0	38.8	39.3	–	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.5	–
Yarn spinning mills	2281	41.2	40.4	37.7	38.0	–	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.9	–
Throwing and winding mills	2282	41.8	42.3	43.7	43.9	–	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.6	–
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	40.9	40.3	41.1	40.1	–	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.0	–
Apparel and other textile products	23	37.6	37.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	–
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	35.9	36.9	34.0	34.0	–	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	–
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.6	37.9	36.7	37.3	–	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	–
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	33.8	33.9	31.4	33.3	–	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	–
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	35.1	35.8	34.8	35.5	–	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.3	–
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	41.3	40.4	36.9	36.7	–	6.8	7.4	4.5	4.4	–
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	36.2	36.8	35.7	36.3	–	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	–
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	29.1	29.0	30.2	33.3	–	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	–
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	41.2	42.0	42.3	44.3	–	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	–
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	36.3	37.8	38.0	35.1	–	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	–
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	35.9	36.4	34.6	35.1	–	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	–
Women's and children's undergarments	234	34.6	34.3	31.4	31.7	–	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	–
Women's and children's underwear	2341	35.7	36.5	32.5	33.4	–	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	–
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	31.7	29.0	28.3	27.0	–	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	–
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	38.1	37.8	40.7	39.3	–	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.1	–
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	37.9	38.2	40.0	42.0	–	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	–
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	37.5	37.2	34.5	33.7	–	5.4	4.5	3.3	3.2	–
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.3	39.2	38.2	37.4	–	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	–
Curtains and draperies	2391	38.8	38.4	35.9	36.1	–	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.0	–
House furnishings, nec	2392	38.7	38.7	40.1	37.9	–	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.2	–
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	42.9	43.1	40.4	38.9	–	4.6	6.4	3.4	2.8	–
Paper and allied products	26	42.6	42.8	42.2	41.8	41.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	–
Paper mills	262	43.8	43.7	43.5	42.7	–	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.3	–
Paperboard mills	263	42.9	42.9	40.6	39.7	–	8.0	8.4	6.9	6.8	–

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	$13.78	$13.83	$14.34	$14.27	–	$560.85	$557.35	$582.20	$576.51	–
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	13.87	13.90	14.41	14.31	–	557.57	554.61	582.16	576.69	–
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	13.62	13.71	14.23	14.21	–	566.59	562.11	582.01	578.35	–
Sugar and confectionery products	206	14.25	14.26	15.39	15.30	–	631.28	644.55	680.24	685.44	–
Cane sugar	2061,2	14.49	14.33	15.76	16.25	–	731.75	806.78	917.23	984.75	–
Beet sugar	2063	15.53	15.65	17.70	15.86	–	655.37	668.26	732.78	645.50	–
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	13.88	13.91	15.14	15.04	–	609.33	609.26	632.85	621.15	–
Fats and oils	207	13.51	13.49	12.66	12.50	–	539.05	532.86	532.99	537.50	–
Beverages	208	17.26	17.26	17.80	17.79	–	773.25	768.07	809.90	788.10	–
Malt beverages	2082	24.51	24.69	24.65	24.65	–	1,149.52	1,153.02	1,133.90	1,106.79	–
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	14.50	14.53	15.58	15.71	–	617.70	645.13	704.22	695.95	–
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.33	11.25	11.61	11.56	–	426.01	427.50	448.15	442.75	–
Tobacco products	21	21.47	21.85	21.70	21.70	$22.47	878.12	895.85	885.36	881.02	$907.79
Cigarettes	211	25.88	26.10	26.43	26.36	–	1,123.19	1,156.23	1,144.42	1,130.84	–
Textile mill products	22	11.23	11.27	11.40	11.36	11.45	457.06	460.94	458.28	450.99	458.00
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.55	11.60	11.66	11.46	–	468.93	479.08	469.90	441.21	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	12.32	12.35	12.55	12.56	–	506.35	510.06	500.75	491.10	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.76	12.06	11.93	11.62	–	473.93	508.93	512.99	468.29	–
Narrow fabric mills	224	10.73	10.67	10.86	11.11	–	446.37	456.68	419.20	466.62	–
Knitting mills	225	10.56	10.61	10.68	10.67	–	403.39	410.61	414.38	416.13	–
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.22	9.59	9.04	9.09	–	344.83	353.87	360.70	348.15	–
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.28	10.33	10.44	10.40	–	374.19	385.31	361.22	357.76	–
Knit outerwear mills	2253	10.75	10.91	10.97	11.17	–	433.23	449.49	449.77	480.31	–
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	10.94	10.88	11.19	11.16	–	394.93	384.06	391.65	395.06	–
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.12	11.08	11.55	11.60	–	463.70	456.50	492.03	488.36	–
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	10.87	10.75	11.19	11.09	–	471.76	466.55	519.22	506.81	–
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	11.72	11.84	12.61	12.87	–	484.04	478.34	515.75	525.10	–
Carpets and rugs	227	10.91	10.97	11.02	10.92	–	469.13	481.58	461.74	436.80	–
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.68	10.78	10.87	10.93	–	444.29	441.98	421.76	429.55	–
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.70	10.85	10.75	10.75	–	440.84	438.34	405.28	408.50	–
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.35	10.36	11.06	11.27	–	432.63	438.23	483.32	494.75	–
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.76	12.70	12.79	12.63	–	521.88	511.81	525.67	506.46	–
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.37	9.33	9.56	9.48	9.58	352.31	352.67	350.85	346.97	351.59
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.22	9.21	9.40	9.52	–	331.00	339.85	319.60	323.68	–
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.40	8.49	8.68	8.73	–	315.84	321.77	318.56	325.63	–
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.58	8.69	8.76	8.61	–	290.00	294.59	275.06	286.71	–
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.83	8.93	8.83	8.74	–	309.93	319.69	307.28	310.27	–
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.18	8.14	8.78	8.74	–	337.83	328.86	323.98	320.76	–
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.55	8.52	8.73	8.70	–	309.51	313.54	311.66	315.81	–
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.56	8.32	8.78	8.73	–	249.10	241.28	265.16	290.71	–
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	10.24	10.17	10.04	10.29	–	421.89	427.14	424.69	455.85	–
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.88	9.27	8.72	8.60	–	322.34	350.41	331.36	301.86	–
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.07	8.01	8.40	8.32	–	289.71	291.56	290.64	292.03	–
Women's and children's undergarments	234	8.82	8.92	9.27	9.39	–	305.17	305.96	291.08	297.66	–
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.54	8.73	8.96	9.20	–	304.88	318.65	291.20	307.28	–
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	9.63	9.49	10.26	10.05	–	305.27	275.21	290.36	271.35	–
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.26	8.34	8.69	8.47	–	314.71	315.25	353.68	332.87	–
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.07	8.42	8.79	8.42	–	305.85	321.64	351.60	353.64	–
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	9.01	8.96	8.79	8.90	–	337.88	333.31	303.26	299.93	–
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.70	10.56	10.80	10.60	–	420.51	413.95	412.56	396.44	–
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.44	8.50	8.80	8.56	–	327.47	326.40	315.92	309.02	–
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.51	9.63	9.88	9.65	–	368.04	372.68	396.19	365.74	–
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	13.16	12.82	12.97	12.61	–	564.56	552.54	523.99	490.53	–
Paper and allied products	26	16.43	16.50	17.12	17.12	17.16	699.92	706.20	722.46	715.62	717.29
Paper mills	262	21.37	21.55	22.11	22.15	–	936.01	941.74	961.79	945.81	–
Paperboard mills	263	20.91	21.05	22.14	22.39	–	897.04	903.05	898.88	888.88	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	43.1	43.3	42.2	42.1	–	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	–
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	43.1	43.4	41.4	41.3	–	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.2	–
Sanitary food containers	2656	40.9	41.5	41.7	41.7	–	4.7	4.9	5.4	4.7	–
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.4	43.2	43.9	43.3	–	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	–
Misc. converted paper products	267	41.1	41.7	41.6	41.1	–	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	–
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	43.2	43.9	45.9	45.5	–	3.0	3.1	4.0	3.7	–
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	37.5	38.3	37.6	37.7	–	7.3	7.2	7.5	8.3	–
Envelopes	2677	39.3	39.8	39.5	39.5	–	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	–
Printing and publishing	27	38.5	38.8	38.5	38.2	38.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	–
Newspapers	271	33.8	34.6	33.1	32.9	–	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.4	–
Periodicals	272	37.5	38.3	38.2	37.6	–	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	–
Books	273	41.6	41.0	41.4	40.1	–	3.4	3.5	5.8	4.1	–
Book publishing	2731	40.1	39.1	39.6	38.9	–	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	–
Book printing	2732	42.8	42.7	43.1	41.1	–	5.6	5.9	9.8	6.7	–
Miscellaneous publishing	274	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.8	–	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	–
Commercial printing	275	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.2	–	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	–
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	40.3	40.4	40.0	39.9	–	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.4	–
Commercial printing, nec	2759	39.5	39.9	41.1	41.0	–	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.8	–
Manifold business forms	276	39.7	39.8	39.5	37.9	–	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	–
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.5	39.6	39.4	38.2	–	3.7	4.0	3.6	2.5	–
Printing trade services	279	38.9	39.4	40.7	42.1	–	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.6	–
Chemicals and allied products	28	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	41.2	41.5	39.7	39.7	–	4.9	5.5	3.7	4.0	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	45.0	45.0	42.4	42.4	–	5.9	6.3	4.4	4.9	–
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	42.6	42.4	41.6	42.5	–	5.3	5.5	4.7	4.5	–
Plastics materials and resins	2821	43.5	43.6	43.1	43.4	–	5.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	–
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	42.1	41.4	39.2	41.6	–	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	–
Drugs	283	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.5	–	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	–
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	43.1	43.0	43.0	42.7	–	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.7	–
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	40.2	40.1	40.5	40.9	–	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.5	–
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.5	41.6	45.4	44.9	–	5.3	4.1	4.7	5.0	–
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	35.1	34.7	34.5	36.4	–	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	–
Toilet preparations	2844	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.2	–	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.9	–
Paints and allied products	285	39.3	39.1	39.3	38.6	–	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.3	–
Industrial organic chemicals	286	44.2	44.5	44.9	43.3	–	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	–
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	42.6	43.3	40.2	38.9	–	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.8	–
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	44.5	44.7	45.7	44.0	–	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.0	–
Agricultural chemicals	287	43.1	42.3	40.8	41.9	–	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.4	–
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	42.9	43.6	44.5	44.7	–	4.7	4.7	6.4	6.7	–
Petroleum and coal products	29	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.0	41.8	6.2	5.9	6.7	5.9	–
Petroleum refining	291	43.0	43.3	41.8	41.4	–	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	–
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	42.3	41.9	44.1	41.2	–	8.1	5.3	7.7	5.1	–
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	–
Tires and inner tubes	301	44.0	44.8	44.0	44.8	–	6.3	6.6	5.0	5.1	–
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	47.1	47.4	41.2	41.2	–	3.2	3.3	2.3	0.8	–
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	42.0	41.1	40.3	39.8	–	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.1	–
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	41.8	41.2	39.3	39.6	–	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.6	–
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	41.1	40.2	41.8	40.7	–	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.3	–
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.4	–	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.3	–
Leather and leather products	31	37.7	37.8	36.8	36.2	36.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	–
Leather tanning and finishing	311	42.1	43.4	44.0	42.0	–	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.5	–
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.6	–	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.4	–
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	34.5	34.0	36.8	37.1	–	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	–
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	45.3	47.3	43.7	41.9	–	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	–
Luggage	316	31.9	30.6	28.1	27.8	–	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	–
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	38.8	37.1	32.6	29.1	–	2.9	2.3	2.6	0.5	–
Service-producing		33.0	32.6	32.8	32.5	32.5	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities		39.0	38.5	38.0	37.6	37.6	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	$14.08	$14.20	$14.63	$14.55	–	$606.85	$614.86	$617.39	$612.56	–
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	14.05	14.12	14.68	14.48	–	605.56	612.81	607.75	598.02	–
Sanitary food containers	2656	14.19	14.32	14.70	14.64	–	580.37	594.28	612.99	610.49	–
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	15.05	15.27	15.42	15.56	–	653.17	659.66	676.94	673.75	–
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.14	14.15	14.68	14.66	–	581.15	590.06	610.69	602.53	–
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	17.16	17.30	18.54	18.40	–	741.31	759.47	850.99	837.20	–
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	12.83	12.79	13.41	13.40	–	481.13	489.86	504.22	505.18	–
Envelopes	2677	12.75	12.72	13.13	13.13	–	501.08	506.26	518.64	518.64	–
Printing and publishing	27	14.50	14.56	15.01	14.96	$14.93	558.25	564.93	577.89	571.47	$573.31
Newspapers	271	13.77	13.91	14.37	14.27	–	465.43	481.29	475.65	469.48	–
Periodicals	272	15.63	15.48	16.17	16.00	–	586.13	592.88	617.69	601.60	–
Books	273	14.87	14.88	15.95	15.78	–	618.59	610.08	660.33	632.78	–
Book publishing	2731	14.66	14.56	14.97	14.86	–	587.87	569.30	592.81	578.05	–
Book printing	2732	15.04	15.14	16.76	16.55	–	643.71	646.48	722.36	680.21	–
Miscellaneous publishing	274	14.46	14.56	14.80	14.54	–	491.64	493.58	501.72	491.45	–
Commercial printing	275	14.92	15.03	15.32	15.32	–	599.78	607.21	617.40	615.86	–
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	15.12	15.18	15.48	15.47	–	609.34	613.27	619.20	617.25	–
Commercial printing, nec	2759	14.38	14.60	14.74	14.80	–	568.01	582.54	605.81	606.80	–
Manifold business forms	276	15.23	14.45	14.91	14.79	–	604.63	575.11	588.95	560.54	–
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	10.82	10.88	11.51	11.52	–	427.39	430.85	453.49	440.06	–
Printing trade services	279	16.44	16.53	17.11	17.30	–	639.52	651.28	696.38	728.33	–
Chemicals and allied products	28	18.27	18.35	18.86	18.62	18.63	772.82	778.04	797.78	787.63	793.64
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.61	19.79	19.88	20.20	–	807.93	821.29	789.24	801.94	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	20.88	21.14	21.42	21.58	–	939.60	951.30	908.21	914.99	–
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	18.93	19.23	19.46	19.52	–	806.42	815.35	809.54	829.60	–
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.39	21.70	21.96	21.88	–	930.47	946.12	946.48	949.59	–
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	16.18	16.41	16.26	16.80	–	681.18	679.37	637.39	698.88	–
Drugs	283	17.98	17.88	18.95	18.08	–	780.33	779.57	826.22	786.48	–
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.63	17.48	18.62	17.47	–	759.85	751.64	800.66	745.97	–
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	16.14	16.10	16.70	16.53	–	648.83	645.61	676.35	676.08	–
Soap and other detergents	2841	20.16	20.12	20.95	20.84	–	836.64	836.99	951.13	935.72	–
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.47	14.14	14.16	14.08	–	507.90	490.66	488.52	512.51	–
Toilet preparations	2844	14.75	14.84	15.61	15.35	–	619.50	623.28	646.25	632.42	–
Paints and allied products	285	15.52	15.70	16.40	16.44	–	609.94	613.87	644.52	634.58	–
Industrial organic chemicals	286	21.88	22.02	21.76	21.94	–	967.10	979.89	977.02	950.00	–
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	23.39	23.47	23.67	23.50	–	996.41	1,016.25	951.53	914.15	–
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	21.61	21.76	21.47	21.70	–	961.65	972.67	981.18	954.80	–
Agricultural chemicals	287	19.12	19.18	20.68	19.70	–	824.07	811.31	843.74	825.43	–
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.31	16.45	16.80	16.98	–	699.70	717.22	747.60	759.01	–
Petroleum and coal products	29	22.14	22.23	22.27	22.35	22.29	952.02	955.89	955.38	938.70	931.72
Petroleum refining	291	24.47	24.64	25.23	25.01	–	1,052.21	1,066.91	1,054.61	1,035.41	–
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	18.41	18.08	18.29	18.79	–	778.74	757.55	806.59	774.15	–
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	12.98	13.10	13.51	13.48	13.53	537.37	539.72	556.61	548.64	554.73
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.31	19.41	19.73	19.73	–	849.64	869.57	868.12	883.90	–
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	8.98	8.94	8.02	7.75	–	422.96	423.76	330.42	319.30	–
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	12.96	12.84	13.66	13.68	–	544.32	527.72	550.50	544.46	–
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	13.20	13.11	13.58	13.45	–	551.76	540.13	533.69	532.62	–
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	12.74	12.93	13.21	13.34	–	523.61	519.79	552.18	542.94	–
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.33	12.45	12.87	12.78	–	506.76	509.21	526.38	516.31	–
Leather and leather products	31	10.33	10.32	10.25	10.17	10.28	389.44	390.10	377.20	368.15	372.14
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.88	12.82	12.49	12.69	–	542.25	556.39	549.56	532.98	–
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	9.89	9.91	9.68	9.65	–	384.72	387.48	381.39	382.14	–
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.42	10.48	10.26	10.20	–	359.49	356.32	377.57	378.42	–
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.96	8.91	8.73	8.94	–	405.89	421.44	381.50	374.59	–
Luggage	316	9.70	9.61	9.62	9.47	–	309.43	294.07	270.32	263.27	–
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	9.14	9.10	10.44	9.89	–	354.63	337.61	340.34	287.80	–
Service-producing		13.44	13.47	14.02	14.01	14.06	443.52	439.12	459.86	455.33	456.95
Transportation and public utilities		16.38	16.43	17.07	17.10	17.14	638.82	632.56	648.66	642.96	644.46

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak[2]	4011	45.5	45.0	42.7	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	34.8	34.5	33.5	33.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.3	38.9	37.5	37.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	39.5	38.8	37.8	38.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and warehousing	42	40.9	40.6	39.7	39.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	40.9	40.6	39.7	39.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public warehousing and storage	422	40.5	40.2	39.5	39.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	34.8	34.5	32.8	33.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	42.0	41.3	39.8	40.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation services	47	38.3	37.2	37.4	36.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	36.7	35.3	36.5	35.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel agencies	4724	37.0	35.8	36.8	35.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Freight transportation arrangement	473	39.0	38.4	37.3	36.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	48	40.2	39.6	40.0	39.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Telephone communications	481	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	41.5	40.5	40.8	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radio and television broadcasting	483	36.1	35.3	36.0	34.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cable and other pay television services	484	40.0	40.5	41.2	40.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	42.4	41.8	42.1	41.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electric services	491	42.6	41.5	42.7	41.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gas production and distribution	492	42.3	41.1	41.4	41.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Combination utility services	493	42.6	43.0	41.6	42.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitary services	495	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade		38.7	38.4	38.7	38.1	38.2	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods	50	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	37.5	37.2	35.4	34.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings	502	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.3	38.9	39.8	39.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and commercial equipment	504	40.2	39.9	40.1	38.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	39.4	38.9	39.4	39.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.8	40.5	39.9	40.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical goods	506	38.5	38.0	37.9	37.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	40.3	39.7	40.4	40.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.6	39.2	39.6	39.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.1	37.1	38.6	37.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nondurable goods	51	38.1	38.0	38.3	38.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and paper products	511	34.4	34.7	34.2	33.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	38.3	37.8	39.3	38.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	38.4	38.5	39.4	39.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Groceries and related products	514	40.0	40.1	39.7	39.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farm-product raw materials	515	33.6	32.2	32.9	33.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products	516	41.3	41.3	41.9	40.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	37.9	37.6	38.4	38.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	37.2	37.3	38.8	38.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.5	36.1	36.7	36.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade		28.9	28.6	28.8	28.5	28.5	–	–	–	–	–
Building materials and garden supplies	52	35.6	35.3	36.6	36.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and other building materials	521	37.6	37.4	39.0	38.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	35.2	34.6	35.6	35.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hardware stores	525	30.2	30.1	30.6	30.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	32.6	31.4	32.2	32.1	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak[2]	4011	$17.80	$18.13	$18.12	$18.18	–	$809.90	$815.85	$773.72	$779.92	–
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	12.05	12.21	12.46	12.43	–	419.34	421.25	417.41	418.89	–
Local and suburban transportation	411	12.84	13.01	13.22	13.20	–	491.77	506.09	495.75	496.32	–
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	13.83	13.71	13.44	13.62	–	546.29	531.95	508.03	524.37	–
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.47	14.47	14.81	14.87	–	591.82	587.48	587.96	587.37	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.72	14.71	15.01	15.09	–	602.05	597.23	595.90	594.55	–
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.35	12.42	12.93	12.85	–	500.18	499.28	510.74	508.86	–
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	21.35	21.66	22.04	22.67	–	742.98	747.27	722.91	750.38	–
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	22.68	22.73	24.19	23.44	–	952.56	938.75	962.76	937.60	–
Transportation services	47	14.51	14.60	15.07	14.95	–	555.73	543.12	563.62	545.68	–
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	14.89	15.11	15.40	15.32	–	546.46	533.38	562.10	542.33	–
Travel agencies	4724	15.17	15.39	15.98	15.91	–	561.29	550.96	588.06	566.40	–
Freight transportation arrangement	473	14.77	14.66	15.87	15.55	–	576.03	562.94	591.95	573.80	–
Communications	48	18.02	18.02	18.62	18.68	–	724.40	713.59	744.80	734.12	–
Telephone communications	481	18.20	18.17	19.12	19.18	–	751.66	734.07	778.18	771.04	–
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	18.80	18.79	19.45	19.49	–	780.20	761.00	793.56	783.50	–
Radio and television broadcasting	483	18.89	19.12	19.22	19.28	–	681.93	674.94	691.92	663.23	–
Cable and other pay television services	484	15.75	15.73	15.42	15.61	–	630.00	637.07	635.30	635.33	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	21.82	21.82	22.60	22.54	–	925.17	912.08	951.46	944.43	–
Electric services	491	22.77	22.61	23.38	23.08	–	970.00	938.32	998.33	967.05	–
Gas production and distribution	492	20.15	20.14	20.64	20.80	–	852.35	827.75	854.50	852.80	–
Combination utility services	493	25.71	25.50	27.04	26.81	–	1,095.25	1,096.50	1,124.86	1,128.70	–
Sanitary services	495	18.72	19.19	19.81	20.12	–	791.86	811.74	841.93	855.10	–
Wholesale trade		15.45	15.45	16.03	15.86	$15.91	597.92	593.28	620.36	604.27	$607.76
Durable goods	50	16.24	16.23	16.95	16.73	–	634.98	629.72	659.36	639.09	–
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.52	14.79	14.86	14.76	–	544.50	550.19	526.04	515.12	–
Furniture and home furnishings	502	14.75	14.71	15.39	15.47	–	560.50	556.04	583.28	584.77	–
Lumber and other construction materials	503	14.51	14.46	15.46	15.38	–	570.24	562.49	615.31	609.05	–
Professional and commercial equipment	504	20.06	20.08	21.23	21.00	–	806.41	801.19	851.32	810.60	–
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	19.12	18.89	19.98	19.81	–	753.33	734.82	787.21	776.55	–
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	15.31	15.36	15.84	15.55	–	624.65	622.08	632.02	628.22	–
Electrical goods	506	16.55	16.44	16.71	16.64	–	637.18	624.72	633.31	617.34	–
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	14.72	14.76	15.59	15.22	–	593.22	585.97	629.84	610.32	–
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	16.08	15.95	16.67	16.35	–	636.77	625.24	660.13	637.65	–
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	12.36	12.33	13.33	13.24	–	458.56	457.44	514.54	501.80	–
Nondurable goods	51	14.32	14.34	14.77	14.66	–	545.59	544.92	565.69	557.08	–
Paper and paper products	511	13.91	13.71	14.14	14.13	–	478.50	475.74	483.59	474.77	–
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	19.92	20.19	20.45	19.72	–	762.94	763.18	803.69	767.11	–
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.36	13.21	13.47	13.47	–	513.02	508.59	530.72	532.07	–
Groceries and related products	514	14.28	14.36	14.93	14.83	–	571.20	575.84	592.72	584.30	–
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.41	11.22	11.63	11.33	–	383.38	361.28	382.63	384.09	–
Chemicals and allied products	516	16.03	16.01	16.55	16.64	–	662.04	661.21	693.45	673.92	–
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	13.48	13.31	14.33	14.05	–	510.89	500.46	550.27	533.90	–
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	17.09	17.25	16.28	16.64	–	635.75	643.43	631.66	632.32	–
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.52	11.47	11.75	11.76	–	420.48	414.07	431.23	428.06	–
Retail trade		9.59	9.61	9.92	9.94	9.99	277.15	274.85	285.70	283.29	284.72
Building materials and garden supplies	52	11.71	11.74	12.40	12.32	–	416.88	414.42	453.84	444.75	–
Lumber and other building materials	521	12.36	12.42	13.19	13.04	–	464.74	464.51	514.41	502.04	–
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	11.47	11.52	11.80	11.87	–	403.74	398.59	420.08	420.20	–
Hardware stores	525	9.36	9.36	9.64	9.69	–	282.67	281.74	294.98	290.70	–
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.37	10.28	10.75	10.77	–	338.06	322.79	346.15	345.72	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001P	Nov. 2001P	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001P	Nov. 2001P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	28.8	28.3	28.6	28.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department stores	531	28.9	28.3	28.6	28.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Variety stores	533	27.2	27.0	27.3	27.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.0	29.7	29.8	29.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food stores	54	30.0	30.0	30.6	30.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grocery stores	541	30.2	30.3	30.8	30.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail bakeries	546	28.7	28.3	28.6	28.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
New and used car dealers	551	36.8	36.5	36.4	36.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gasoline service stations	554	32.2	31.6	31.9	31.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive dealers, nec	559	37.6	38.3	36.3	36.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and accessory stores	56	25.7	25.5	25.5	25.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	26.8	25.8	26.8	26.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women's clothing stores	562	23.8	22.9	22.6	22.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Family clothing stores	565	26.4	26.2	25.7	25.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shoe stores	566	26.5	27.2	27.9	26.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	31.9	31.6	32.2	31.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	32.4	32.3	32.1	31.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Household appliance stores	572	33.6	33.0	33.7	33.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	31.0	30.4	32.1	31.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	30.1	30.1	32.3	31.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	23.9	21.8	23.7	24.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eating and drinking places[3]	58	25.7	25.1	25.2	24.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.6	29.4	29.2	29.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Used merchandise stores	593	29.8	29.1	28.8	28.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.3	27.3	26.9	26.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonstore retailers	596	34.3	34.7	33.9	34.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel dealers	598	37.2	36.6	37.3	37.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail stores, nec	599	31.1	30.5	30.5	30.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Optical goods stores	5995	33.6	33.1	33.3	32.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	31.6	30.9	31.1	31.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate[4]		36.6	36.0	36.7	35.9	36.1	–	–	–	–	–
Depository institutions	60	36.1	35.4	36.2	35.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial banks	602	36.2	35.4	36.2	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
State commercial banks	6022	36.0	35.2	36.1	34.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	36.3	35.5	36.3	35.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit unions	606	35.7	35.2	36.0	35.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nondepository institutions	61	37.8	37.0	38.2	37.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personal credit institutions	614	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	38.5	37.5	38.0	37.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance carriers	63	38.4	38.2	38.8	38.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life insurance	631	38.9	38.5	38.9	38.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	39.0	39.0	38.2	38.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	37.8	37.6	38.7	38.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		32.9	32.6	32.7	32.4	32.5	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural services	07	35.2	33.8	35.0	34.4	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	$9.64	$9.65	$9.93	$9.85	–	$277.63	$273.10	$284.00	$280.73	–
Department stores	531	9.79	9.81	10.11	10.01	–	282.93	277.62	289.15	286.29	–
Variety stores	533	7.58	7.55	7.62	7.68	–	206.18	203.85	208.03	208.90	–
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.14	9.07	9.32	9.35	–	274.20	269.38	277.74	273.96	–
Food stores	54	9.49	9.54	9.75	9.82	–	284.70	286.20	298.35	296.56	–
Grocery stores	541	9.52	9.58	9.76	9.84	–	287.50	290.27	300.61	299.14	–
Retail bakeries	546	9.36	9.36	9.85	9.74	–	268.63	264.89	281.71	278.56	–
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	13.15	13.13	13.76	13.66	–	469.46	463.49	488.48	478.10	–
New and used car dealers	551	16.34	16.26	17.14	16.91	–	601.31	593.49	623.90	612.14	–
Auto and home supply stores	553	10.99	11.04	11.54	11.46	–	420.92	421.73	444.29	436.63	–
Gasoline service stations	554	8.54	8.57	8.68	8.68	–	274.99	270.81	276.89	270.82	–
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.55	13.54	14.19	14.20	–	509.48	518.58	515.10	523.98	–
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.43	9.45	9.80	9.81	–	242.35	240.98	249.90	247.21	–
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	11.03	11.07	10.70	10.87	–	295.60	285.61	286.76	291.32	–
Women's clothing stores	562	9.42	9.39	9.84	9.85	–	224.20	215.03	222.38	224.58	–
Family clothing stores	565	9.29	9.33	9.93	9.89	–	245.26	244.45	255.20	251.21	–
Shoe stores	566	8.84	8.90	9.08	9.09	–	234.26	242.08	253.33	243.61	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	12.88	12.84	13.62	13.57	–	410.87	405.74	438.56	431.53	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	12.11	12.23	12.59	12.49	–	392.36	395.03	404.14	394.68	–
Household appliance stores	572	12.23	12.14	12.68	12.35	–	410.93	400.62	427.32	410.02	–
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	13.98	13.73	15.08	15.13	–	433.38	417.39	484.07	479.62	–
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	12.57	12.50	13.82	14.12	–	378.36	376.25	446.39	437.72	–
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	7.84	7.69	8.38	8.47	–	187.38	167.64	198.61	206.67	–
Eating and drinking places[3]	58	7.04	7.06	7.19	7.20	–	180.93	177.21	181.19	179.28	–
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.44	10.35	10.85	10.89	–	309.02	304.29	316.82	316.90	–
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	11.38	11.35	11.86	11.94	–	326.61	323.48	338.01	337.90	–
Used merchandise stores	593	8.44	8.49	8.71	8.73	–	251.51	247.06	250.85	249.68	–
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.69	9.50	10.08	10.05	–	264.54	259.35	271.15	269.34	–
Nonstore retailers	596	10.91	10.80	11.49	11.43	–	374.21	374.76	389.51	390.91	–
Fuel dealers	598	13.96	14.05	14.00	14.27	–	519.31	514.23	522.20	539.41	–
Retail stores, nec	599	10.37	10.39	10.74	10.84	–	322.51	316.90	327.57	329.54	–
Optical goods stores	5995	12.06	12.35	12.29	12.39	–	405.22	408.79	409.26	400.20	–
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	10.72	10.75	11.09	11.29	–	338.75	332.18	344.90	351.12	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate[4]		$15.24	$15.25	$16.05	$15.97	$16.04	$557.78	$549.00	$589.04	$573.32	$579.04
Depository institutions	60	11.84	11.88	12.21	12.19	–	427.42	420.55	442.00	429.09	–
Commercial banks	602	11.32	11.37	11.60	11.60	–	409.78	402.50	419.92	406.00	–
State commercial banks	6022	10.98	11.01	11.27	11.25	–	395.28	387.55	406.85	389.25	–
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.55	11.61	11.83	11.84	–	419.27	412.16	429.43	417.95	–
Credit unions	606	11.55	11.52	12.12	12.07	–	412.34	405.50	436.32	429.69	–
Nondepository institutions	61	15.86	15.81	17.78	17.57	–	599.51	584.97	679.20	655.36	–
Personal credit institutions	614	13.10	13.10	13.86	13.83	–	510.90	506.97	528.07	511.71	–
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	22.57	22.63	23.86	23.95	–	868.95	848.63	906.68	886.15	–
Insurance carriers	63	17.81	17.82	18.92	18.86	–	683.90	680.72	734.10	720.45	–
Life insurance	631	16.42	16.25	17.27	17.22	–	638.74	625.63	671.80	661.25	–
Medical service and health insurance	632	16.91	16.95	17.83	17.77	–	652.73	654.27	684.67	680.59	–
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	17.34	17.40	18.34	18.22	–	676.26	678.60	700.59	696.00	–
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	19.47	19.54	20.84	20.71	–	735.97	734.70	806.51	786.98	–
Services		14.11	14.20	14.78	14.79	14.88	464.22	462.92	483.31	479.20	483.60
Agricultural services	07	11.14	11.21	11.45	11.43	–	392.13	378.90	400.75	393.19	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	28.8	28.4	29.0	28.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Landscape and horticultural services	078	37.9	36.0	37.5	37.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels[3]	701	31.5	30.4	30.1	29.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	34.4	34.1	33.9	34.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beauty shops[3]	723	28.1	27.9	27.8	27.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous personal services	729	28.5	28.6	30.1	29.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business services	73	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advertising	731	36.4	35.4	35.1	34.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	36.3	35.8	35.6	34.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services to buildings	734	29.2	28.7	28.9	28.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	38.9	37.5	38.1	36.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	28.3	27.9	28.0	28.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	38.5	37.8	38.0	37.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical equipment rental	7352	36.3	36.6	37.4	36.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	42.0	40.5	41.2	41.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	37.8	37.1	37.1	36.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.3	32.4	31.8	32.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer and data processing services	737	38.6	38.1	38.7	37.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programming services	7371	37.7	37.5	38.1	37.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer integrated systems design	7373	39.3	39.0	40.5	39.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information retrieval services	7375	37.9	37.3	38.0	39.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	40.3	39.1	38.4	36.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous business services	738	34.1	33.3	32.9	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detective and armored car services	7381	35.7	35.2	35.3	34.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security systems services	7382	37.0	37.1	36.8	35.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	35.6	35.0	34.9	34.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	36.3	35.9	34.5	33.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger car rental	7514	36.3	35.8	33.7	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automobile parking	752	33.7	33.7	33.4	33.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive repair shops	753	37.2	37.0	36.8	36.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
General automotive repair shops	7538	36.4	36.2	35.7	35.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive services, except repair	754	31.5	29.7	31.2	30.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carwashes	7542	28.5	26.2	28.2	27.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.9	37.5	37.5	37.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motion pictures	78	31.8	31.9	30.5	30.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motion picture production and services	781	40.0	40.5	39.5	39.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Video tape rental	784	25.8	25.2	25.4	23.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amusement and recreation services	79	25.3	25.1	25.1	25.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bowling centers	793	25.1	24.9	25.2	25.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Physical fitness facilities	7991	17.9	17.5	17.4	16.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	28.1	27.2	27.7	27.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health services	80	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	33.1	32.9	33.4	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	28.1	28.0	27.7	27.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.8	32.7	33.1	32.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.9	32.1	32.0	31.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001P	Nov. 2001P	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001P	Nov. 2001P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	$11.05	$11.08	$11.57	$11.56	–	$318.24	$314.67	$335.53	$329.46	–
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.22	11.33	11.46	11.45	–	425.24	407.88	429.75	423.65	–
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels[3]	701	9.82	9.99	9.97	10.01	–	309.33	303.70	300.10	293.29	–
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.22	9.27	9.55	9.50	–	317.17	316.11	323.75	323.00	–
Beauty shops[3]	723	10.26	10.32	10.63	10.60	–	288.31	287.93	295.51	293.62	–
Miscellaneous personal services	729	10.79	10.78	11.39	11.58	–	307.52	308.31	342.84	342.77	–
Business services	73	14.16	14.21	15.11	14.95	–	480.02	478.88	507.70	500.83	–
Advertising	731	20.28	19.94	20.16	19.75	–	738.19	705.88	707.62	675.45	–
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	12.17	12.27	13.77	13.53	–	441.77	439.27	490.21	470.84	–
Services to buildings	734	9.04	9.02	9.35	9.27	–	263.97	258.87	270.22	266.98	–
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.34	12.18	13.13	12.88	–	480.03	456.75	500.25	468.83	–
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.62	8.63	8.84	8.82	–	243.95	240.78	247.52	247.84	–
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	14.25	14.25	14.82	14.88	–	548.63	538.65	563.16	559.49	–
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.14	13.18	13.95	13.99	–	476.98	482.39	521.73	507.84	–
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	18.52	18.30	19.67	19.70	–	777.84	741.15	810.40	813.61	–
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	12.95	13.03	13.20	13.24	–	489.51	483.41	489.72	485.91	–
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.13	11.19	11.71	11.67	–	359.50	362.56	372.38	378.11	–
Computer and data processing services	737	23.67	23.59	24.90	24.62	–	913.66	898.78	963.63	933.10	–
Computer programming services	7371	27.27	27.32	28.60	28.67	–	1,028.08	1,024.50	1,089.66	1,072.26	–
Computer integrated systems design	7373	23.22	23.32	24.51	24.46	–	912.55	909.48	992.66	963.72	–
Information retrieval services	7375	16.56	16.41	17.26	16.44	–	627.62	612.09	655.88	641.16	–
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	16.99	17.05	16.61	17.20	–	684.70	666.66	637.82	631.24	–
Miscellaneous business services	738	10.93	11.01	11.40	11.34	–	372.71	366.63	375.06	373.09	–
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.32	9.39	9.65	9.63	–	332.72	330.53	340.65	336.09	–
Security systems services	7382	14.42	14.40	15.14	15.44	–	533.54	534.24	557.15	554.30	–
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.03	12.09	12.42	12.44	–	428.27	423.15	433.46	430.42	–
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.55	11.63	11.61	11.68	–	419.27	417.52	400.55	394.78	–
Passenger car rental	7514	10.65	10.72	10.73	10.74	–	386.60	383.78	361.60	353.35	–
Automobile parking	752	9.02	8.89	9.49	9.52	–	303.97	299.59	316.97	315.11	–
Automotive repair shops	753	13.53	13.53	14.04	14.01	–	503.32	500.61	516.67	514.17	–
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	14.36	14.35	14.91	14.89	–	544.24	542.43	562.11	561.35	–
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.20	13.17	13.64	13.58	–	480.48	476.75	486.95	482.09	–
Automotive services, except repair	754	9.20	9.33	9.54	9.61	–	289.80	277.10	297.65	295.03	–
Carwashes	7542	7.84	7.83	7.91	7.96	–	223.44	205.15	223.06	218.90	–
Miscellaneous repair services	76	14.60	14.66	14.99	14.99	–	553.34	549.75	562.13	557.63	–
Motion pictures	78	15.05	15.59	15.07	15.54	–	478.59	497.32	459.64	467.75	–
Motion picture production and services	781	19.55	20.68	20.95	21.48	–	782.00	837.54	827.53	854.90	–
Video tape rental	784	8.03	7.99	7.83	7.90	–	207.17	201.35	198.88	188.81	–
Amusement and recreation services	79	10.51	10.66	10.74	11.02	–	265.90	267.57	269.57	276.60	–
Bowling centers	793	8.22	8.25	8.46	8.41	–	206.32	205.43	213.19	211.09	–
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	9.77	9.96	9.93	10.06	–	244.25	246.01	246.26	248.48	–
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.19	10.27	10.38	10.39	–	182.40	179.73	180.61	173.51	–
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	10.33	10.49	10.59	10.79	–	290.27	285.33	293.34	294.57	–
Health services	80	14.92	15.02	15.62	15.69	–	496.84	498.66	523.27	519.34	–
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	15.66	15.71	16.11	16.19	–	518.35	516.86	538.07	532.65	–
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	15.78	15.88	16.41	16.52	–	443.42	444.64	454.56	457.60	–
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.19	13.17	13.90	13.76	–	406.25	403.00	423.95	415.55	–
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	10.89	10.96	11.42	11.42	–	357.19	358.39	378.00	371.15	–
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.45	10.48	10.91	10.90	–	333.36	336.41	349.12	340.08	–
Hospitals	806	16.68	16.83	17.66	17.73	–	585.47	590.73	621.63	620.55	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.7	29.6	30.1	29.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal services	81	35.7	34.9	35.7	34.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social services	83	31.4	31.1	31.5	30.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual and family services	832	31.5	31.0	31.6	30.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Job training and related services	833	30.7	30.3	30.8	30.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child day care services	835	30.0	29.6	29.8	30.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residential care	836	32.6	32.5	33.0	32.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social services, nec	839	32.5	32.2	32.4	31.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.5	35.1	35.7	35.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering and management services	87	37.4	37.0	37.2	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering and architectural services	871	39.1	38.6	38.9	38.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering services	8711	39.3	38.8	39.2	38.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Architectural services	8712	38.7	38.4	38.4	37.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surveying services	8713	37.6	37.4	37.1	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	37.0	36.2	36.5	35.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Research and testing services	873	36.7	36.6	36.3	35.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial physical research	8731	39.3	38.9	38.9	38.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	31.3	32.0	29.0	28.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.6	36.5	36.9	36.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Management and public relations	874	36.4	35.9	36.5	36.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Management services	8741	36.1	35.3	36.2	35.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Management consulting services	8742	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public relations services	8743	35.6	34.1	35.4	34.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services, nec	89	35.6	35.3	35.9	35.3	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001p	Nov. 2001p
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	$12.48	$12.44	$12.79	$12.79	–	$370.66	$368.22	$384.98	$378.58	–
Legal services	81	20.58	20.38	21.23	21.10	–	734.71	711.26	757.91	736.39	–
Social services	83	10.07	10.08	10.48	10.42	–	316.20	313.49	330.12	321.98	–
Individual and family services	832	10.55	10.55	11.02	10.99	–	332.33	327.05	348.23	338.49	–
Job training and related services	833	9.73	9.69	10.14	10.12	–	298.71	293.61	312.31	306.64	–
Child day care services	835	8.83	8.86	9.12	9.09	–	264.90	262.26	271.78	272.70	–
Residential care	836	10.26	10.31	10.62	10.55	–	334.48	335.08	350.46	337.60	–
Social services, nec	839	12.35	12.26	13.08	12.95	–	401.38	394.77	423.79	413.11	–
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	19.68	19.51	20.32	20.24	–	698.64	684.80	725.42	710.42	–
Engineering and management services	87	19.40	19.30	20.23	20.13	–	725.56	714.10	752.56	740.78	–
Engineering and architectural services	871	21.54	21.27	21.92	22.01	–	842.21	821.02	852.69	849.59	–
Engineering services	8711	22.48	22.19	22.69	22.85	–	883.46	860.97	889.45	888.87	–
Architectural services	8712	19.52	19.36	20.54	20.32	–	755.42	743.42	788.74	766.06	–
Surveying services	8713	15.12	15.08	15.98	16.16	–	568.51	563.99	592.86	594.69	–
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	16.54	16.48	17.34	17.12	–	611.98	596.58	632.91	609.47	–
Research and testing services	873	19.15	19.11	20.66	20.51	–	702.81	699.43	749.96	736.31	–
Commercial physical research	8731	21.07	21.27	23.41	23.45	–	828.05	827.40	910.65	902.83	–
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.68	14.41	15.62	15.04	–	459.48	461.12	452.98	431.65	–
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	23.28	23.11	23.73	23.97	–	852.05	843.52	875.64	862.92	–
Management and public relations	874	18.86	18.92	19.80	19.55	–	686.50	679.23	722.70	705.76	–
Management services	8741	17.11	16.95	17.88	17.65	–	617.67	598.34	647.26	630.11	–
Management consulting services	8742	21.27	21.36	22.25	21.88	–	782.74	779.64	814.35	787.68	–
Public relations services	8743	18.21	18.41	19.74	19.15	–	648.28	627.78	698.80	660.68	–
Services, nec	89	19.23	19.08	19.06	19.54	–	684.59	673.52	684.25	689.76	–

[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.

[2] Data relate to line-haul railroads with operating revenues of $253.7 million or more in 1993 and to Amtrak.

[3] Money payments only tips; not included.

[4] Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

– Data not available.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 2000 forward are subject to revision.

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B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime[1], of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Manufacturing	$13.76	$13.83	$14.26	$14.27	$14.36
Durable goods	14.20	14.27	14.75	14.77	14.84
Lumber and wood products	11.40	11.41	11.68	11.65	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	11.40	11.47	11.89	11.97	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.73	13.80	14.17	14.16	(2)
Primary metal industries	15.33	15.41	16.09	16.04	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.26	13.29	13.75	13.74	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	14.83	14.85	15.39	15.43	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.34	13.38	14.36	14.32	(2)
Transportation equipment	17.84	18.01	18.32	18.49	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.05	14.06	14.53	14.48	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.41	11.51	12.05	11.99	(2)
Nondurable goods	13.08	13.16	13.55	13.55	$13.67
Food and kindred products	11.77	11.89	12.04	12.08	(2)
Tobacco products	20.72	20.82	20.82	20.99	(2)
Textile mill products	10.73	10.75	10.91	10.88	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.10	9.04	9.31	9.27	(2)
Paper and allied products	15.39	15.48	16.08	16.12	(2)
Printing and publishing	13.85	13.88	14.34	14.31	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	17.26	17.34	17.83	17.61	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.65	20.80	20.65	20.88	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.37	12.49	12.89	12.94	(2)
Leather and leather products	10.03	10.04	10.08	10.02	(2)

[1] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
[2] Not available.
[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 2000 forward are subject to revision.

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B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars

Industry	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Nov. 2001[p]
Total private:										
Current dollars	$13.97	$13.99	$14.51	$14.50	$14.54	$484.76	$479.86	$497.69	$493.00	$494.36
Constant (1982) dollars	7.93	7.93	8.04	8.07	(2)	275.28	272.03	275.88	274.50	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.28	17.32	17.67	17.70	$17.78	756.86	743.03	777.48	771.72	$762.76
Constant (1982) dollars	9.81	9.82	9.79	9.86	(2)	429.79	421.22	430.98	429.69	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	18.22	18.20	18.50	18.55	$18.56	732.44	704.34	736.30	730.87	$725.70
Constant (1982) dollars	10.35	10.32	10.25	10.33	(2)	415.92	399.29	408.15	406.94	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.53	14.60	15.01	14.97	$15.06	604.45	607.36	615.41	609.28	$612.94
Constant (1982) dollars	8.25	8.28	8.32	8.34	(2)	343.24	344.31	341.14	339.24	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	16.38	16.43	17.07	17.10	$17.14	638.82	632.56	648.66	642.96	$644.46
Constant (1982) dollars	9.30	9.31	9.46	9.52	(2)	362.76	358.59	359.57	358.00	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	15.45	15.45	16.03	15.86	$15.91	597.92	593.28	620.36	604.27	$607.76
Constant (1982) dollars	8.77	8.76	8.89	8.83	(2)	339.53	336.33	343.88	336.45	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.59	9.61	9.92	9.94	$9.99	277.15	274.85	285.70	283.29	$284.72
Constant (1982) dollars	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.53	(2)	157.38	155.81	158.37	157.73	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	15.24	15.25	16.05	15.97	$16.04	557.78	549.00	589.04	573.32	$579.04
Constant (1982) dollars	8.65	8.65	8.90	8.89	(2)	316.74	311.22	326.52	319.22	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	14.11	14.20	14.78	14.79	$14.88	464.22	462.92	483.31	479.20	$483.60
Constant (1982) dollars	8.01	8.05	8.19	8.23	(2)	263.61	262.43	267.91	266.82	(2)

[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.
[2] Not available.
[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate the earnings series. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 2000 forward are subject to revision.

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B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Alabama	41.9	40.5	40.4	$13.11	$13.50	$13.42	$549.31	$546.75	$542.17
Birmingham	43.6	41.6	41.8	13.78	14.11	14.02	600.81	586.98	586.04
Mobile	43.5	42.6	42.8	14.61	14.43	14.53	635.54	614.72	621.88
Alaska	39.9	53.1	46.8	13.44	11.20	12.45	536.26	594.72	582.66
Arizona	40.7	39.8	39.7	12.69	13.43	13.38	516.48	534.51	531.19
Arkansas	41.5	40.4	39.9	11.99	12.51	12.44	497.59	505.40	496.36
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	40.4	40.0	39.2	11.67	12.53	12.60	471.47	501.20	493.92
Fort Smith	41.1	40.2	39.5	12.04	12.30	12.02	494.84	494.46	474.79
Little Rock-North Little Rock	41.3	41.4	40.7	13.02	13.00	12.95	537.73	538.20	527.07
Pine Bluff	40.4	40.0	40.5	13.11	13.56	13.13	529.64	542.40	531.77
California	42.0	41.2	40.7	14.38	14.81	14.81	603.96	610.17	602.77
Bakersfield	42.4	42.0	42.1	14.06	14.27	14.28	596.14	599.34	601.19
Fresno	40.5	40.8	40.1	12.29	12.51	12.65	497.75	510.41	507.27
Los Angeles-Long Beach	42.4	41.7	41.6	13.27	13.37	13.36	562.65	557.53	555.78
Modesto	41.4	40.2	39.8	14.22	14.32	14.32	588.71	575.66	569.94
Oakland	43.1	42.7	42.6	16.20	16.50	16.57	698.22	704.55	705.88
Orange County	43.4	42.2	42.1	13.55	13.58	13.59	588.07	573.08	572.14
Riverside-San Bernardino	42.8	41.5	41.5	12.60	12.73	12.70	539.28	528.30	527.05
Sacramento	41.1	39.8	39.4	15.17	15.17	15.15	623.49	603.77	596.91
Salinas	41.3	41.3	41.2	14.45	14.67	14.90	596.79	605.87	613.88
San Diego	39.6	39.9	39.4	13.74	13.97	13.94	544.10	557.40	549.24
San Francisco	40.2	40.1	40.0	14.76	15.19	15.21	593.35	609.12	608.40
San Jose	42.3	40.9	39.5	17.62	18.44	18.49	745.33	754.20	730.36
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	40.8	39.5	39.6	14.94	15.23	15.16	609.55	601.59	600.34
Santa Rosa	39.5	40.0	39.2	15.16	15.81	15.57	598.82	632.40	610.34
Stockton-Lodi	43.5	42.1	42.0	13.60	13.73	13.69	591.60	578.03	574.98
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	41.0	40.7	41.2	16.41	16.70	16.59	672.81	679.69	683.51
Ventura	41.4	42.8	41.6	12.98	13.18	13.20	537.37	564.10	549.12
Colorado	41.8	40.8	40.5	15.03	15.76	15.75	628.25	643.01	637.88
Denver	41.8	41.7	41.5	13.95	14.53	14.31	583.11	605.90	593.87
Connecticut	42.8	42.2	41.9	15.78	16.26	16.32	675.38	686.17	683.81
Bridgeport	40.6	40.9	40.8	15.51	15.48	15.27	629.71	633.13	623.02
Danbury	42.4	41.7	40.5	15.56	16.10	15.99	659.74	671.37	647.60
Hartford	43.6	42.1	42.1	16.66	17.21	17.48	726.38	724.54	735.91
New Haven-Meriden	42.5	43.1	42.9	15.31	15.63	15.57	650.68	673.65	667.95
New London-Norwich	42.4	41.7	41.5	16.71	17.37	17.60	708.50	724.33	730.40
Stamford-Norwalk	39.0	40.9	41.1	13.46	14.02	13.92	524.94	573.42	572.11
Waterbury	44.3	41.6	41.6	14.57	15.52	15.43	645.45	645.63	641.89
Delaware	43.6	40.6	40.0	16.69	16.65	16.72	727.68	675.99	668.80
Dover	40.0	39.5	37.6	14.61	14.67	14.89	584.40	579.47	559.86
Wilmington-Newark	44.4	43.1	42.7	19.92	20.03	19.91	884.45	863.29	850.16
District of Columbia:									
Washington PMSA	39.7	39.0	38.7	15.69	15.99	15.87	622.89	623.61	614.17
Florida	41.6	41.7	42.3	12.35	12.83	12.86	513.76	535.01	543.98
Georgia	41.3	40.6	39.8	13.19	13.16	13.18	544.75	534.30	524.56
Atlanta	39.9	39.0	38.8	14.35	14.44	14.48	572.57	563.16	561.82
Savannah	44.7	43.3	43.3	16.07	15.43	15.01	718.33	668.12	649.93
Hawaii	37.8	37.2	37.7	13.53	14.21	14.27	511.43	528.61	537.98
Honolulu	39.5	37.8	37.3	13.10	13.79	14.22	517.45	521.26	530.41
Idaho	39.5	38.8	38.6	14.47	15.68	14.95	571.57	608.38	577.07
Illinois	41.9	41.4	40.8	14.51	14.75	14.71	607.97	610.65	600.17
Bloomington-Normal	42.3	38.8	39.3	20.21	20.01	20.20	854.88	776.39	793.86
Champaign-Urbana	39.5	39.5	39.4	12.71	13.36	13.42	502.05	527.72	528.75
Chicago	42.2	41.3	40.6	14.23	14.58	14.54	600.51	602.15	590.32
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	39.4	39.1	39.1	15.70	15.47	15.58	618.58	604.88	609.18
Decatur	42.4	39.2	38.4	16.57	16.84	16.90	702.57	660.13	648.96
Kankakee	40.4	39.9	39.8	16.01	16.14	16.16	646.80	643.99	643.17
Peoria-Pekin	40.9	39.7	40.2	17.02	16.85	16.79	696.12	668.95	674.96
Rockford	42.0	41.2	40.9	16.81	16.60	16.75	706.02	683.92	685.08
Springfield	41.1	40.5	40.3	13.30	13.66	13.52	546.63	553.23	544.86

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas — Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
Indiana	42.0	41.1	40.9	$16.01	$16.44	$16.55	$672.42	$675.68	$676.90
Bloomington	39.1	39.5	40.0	13.96	12.92	13.07	545.84	510.34	522.80
Elkhart-Goshen	38.8	37.6	37.5	14.57	15.43	15.49	565.32	580.17	580.88
Evansville-Henderson	41.9	41.9	42.2	16.67	16.51	16.52	698.47	691.77	697.14
Fort Wayne	41.1	40.2	40.2	16.38	16.47	16.59	673.22	662.09	666.92
Gary	42.4	42.5	42.0	20.75	21.45	21.43	879.80	911.63	900.06
Indianapolis	43.9	43.9	43.9	15.34	15.59	15.57	673.43	684.40	683.52
Kokomo	46.4	41.9	43.1	23.59	23.59	23.85	1,094.58	988.42	1,027.94
Lafayette	41.8	42.8	42.2	17.24	16.78	16.66	720.63	718.18	703.05
Muncie	44.5	45.1	45.1	13.92	14.41	14.39	619.44	649.89	648.99
South Bend	40.6	40.7	40.7	12.53	12.83	12.89	508.72	522.18	524.62
Terre Haute	44.1	42.1	41.5	13.88	14.50	14.76	612.11	610.45	612.54
Iowa	41.8	41.9	41.8	14.76	15.13	14.91	616.97	633.95	623.24
Cedar Rapids	41.1	42.9	40.5	19.10	19.66	19.98	785.01	843.41	809.19
Des Moines	41.1	41.0	40.2	16.28	16.43	16.28	669.11	673.63	654.46
Dubuque	37.7	37.8	38.1	15.77	14.51	15.41	594.53	548.48	587.12
Sioux City	39.7	42.7	42.2	12.19	12.85	12.69	483.94	548.70	535.52
Kansas	40.8	40.3	39.8	15.02	15.28	15.41	612.82	615.78	613.32
Topeka	39.0	39.4	38.8	18.17	18.80	18.76	708.63	740.72	727.89
Wichita	41.4	40.7	40.1	17.38	17.92	18.05	719.53	729.34	723.81
Kentucky	41.9	40.7	40.9	15.14	15.37	15.38	634.37	625.56	629.04
Lexington	41.1	40.3	40.0	15.16	15.07	15.20	623.08	607.32	608.00
Louisville	43.0	42.7	42.7	16.92	17.45	17.45	727.56	745.12	745.12
Louisiana	42.7	42.9	42.9	15.59	16.14	15.94	665.69	692.41	683.83
Baton Rouge	43.3	42.9	44.8	17.79	18.52	17.22	770.31	794.51	771.46
New Orleans	42.4	43.1	42.6	15.57	15.97	15.98	660.17	688.31	680.75
Shreveport-Bossier City	41.0	41.1	41.2	15.53	15.99	16.04	636.73	657.19	660.85
Maine	41.4	40.9	41.1	14.29	15.47	15.48	591.61	632.72	636.23
Lewiston-Auburn	42.9	40.6	39.4	12.99	13.87	13.97	557.27	563.12	550.42
Portland	44.1	44.5	43.4	12.15	12.56	12.81	535.82	558.92	555.95
Maryland	40.6	40.5	40.6	15.17	15.45	15.38	615.90	625.73	624.43
Baltimore PMSA	41.3	40.4	40.5	15.95	15.87	15.83	658.74	641.15	641.12
Massachusetts	41.5	41.1	40.3	14.86	15.46	15.51	616.69	635.41	625.05
Boston	41.2	40.7	40.4	16.34	16.86	16.92	673.21	686.20	683.57
Springfield	39.3	40.2	38.4	14.26	14.38	14.42	560.42	578.08	553.73
Worcester	41.8	40.5	39.7	14.84	15.07	15.02	620.31	610.34	596.29
Michigan	43.7	42.2	41.6	19.60	19.75	19.68	856.52	833.45	818.69
Ann Arbor	44.9	43.3	43.1	21.13	21.29	21.48	948.74	921.86	925.79
Detroit	45.3	44.0	43.2	21.45	21.74	21.59	971.69	956.56	932.69
Flint	44.8	41.8	42.5	25.70	24.30	24.51	1,151.36	1,015.74	1,041.68
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	41.9	40.1	39.9	15.63	15.74	15.73	654.90	631.17	627.63
Jackson	43.0	40.3	40.3	14.21	14.56	14.55	611.03	586.77	586.37
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	41.5	40.1	39.9	14.83	15.17	15.09	615.45	608.32	602.09
Lansing East Lansing	41.6	40.9	40.6	21.01	21.29	21.34	874.02	870.76	866.40
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	44.7	42.5	42.2	21.99	21.82	21.71	982.95	927.35	916.16
Minnesota	41.0	40.3	39.7	15.30	15.42	15.46	627.30	621.43	613.76
Duluth-Superior	41.2	39.0	38.7	13.75	14.22	14.45	566.50	554.58	559.22
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.3	40.8	40.7	16.27	16.40	16.32	671.95	669.12	664.22
St. Cloud	42.5	41.7	41.8	13.97	14.93	15.13	593.73	622.58	632.43
Mississippi	40.6	39.8	38.8	11.70	12.21	12.19	475.02	485.96	472.97
Jackson	39.6	39.4	38.3	13.41	13.52	13.53	531.04	532.69	518.20
Missouri	42.1	41.5	41.0	14.64	15.05	15.08	616.34	624.58	618.28
Kansas City	43.4	44.7	43.5	16.20	17.45	16.84	703.08	780.02	732.54
St. Louis	41.5	41.6	41.4	16.33	16.76	16.77	677.70	697.22	694.28
Springfield	42.9	39.4	39.3	12.27	13.10	13.03	526.38	516.14	512.08
Montana	38.7	39.0	38.9	14.69	15.10	15.33	568.50	588.90	596.34
Nebraska	41.7	41.6	41.9	13.07	13.58	13.60	545.02	564.93	569.84
Lincoln	43.4	44.3	43.7	14.91	15.27	15.20	647.09	676.46	664.24
Omaha	42.9	41.1	41.9	15.15	14.51	15.15	649.94	596.36	634.79
Nevada	43.0	42.6	41.8	13.89	14.25	14.46	597.27	607.05	604.43
Las Vegas	41.6	41.4	40.9	12.96	13.67	13.62	539.14	565.94	557.06

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas — Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
New Hampshire	40.8	40.9	40.9	$13.67	$14.06	$14.02	$557.74	$575.05	$573.42
Manchester	40.7	40.0	38.7	15.47	15.85	15.77	629.63	634.00	610.30
Nashua	40.8	41.9	41.5	13.60	14.73	14.83	554.88	617.19	615.45
Portsmouth-Rochester	41.6	42.6	41.1	13.63	14.36	14.17	567.01	611.74	582.39
New Jersey	42.1	40.9	41.0	15.49	15.82	15.94	652.13	647.04	653.54
New Mexico	38.1	37.5	37.8	13.49	14.28	14.30	513.97	535.50	540.54
Albuquerque	37.7	37.1	38.2	15.29	16.65	16.46	576.43	617.72	628.77
New York	40.8	39.9	39.9	14.41	14.93	14.95	587.93	595.71	596.51
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.7	41.4	41.0	15.39	16.01	15.76	641.76	662.81	646.16
Binghamton	40.8	39.7	39.0	11.29	11.59	11.72	460.63	460.12	457.08
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	43.0	42.3	42.1	18.08	18.52	18.53	777.44	783.40	780.11
Dutchess County	40.3	39.7	39.2	13.17	13.70	13.82	530.75	543.89	541.74
Elmira	40.2	40.2	39.7	13.25	13.61	13.55	532.65	547.12	537.94
Nassau-Suffolk	39.7	39.4	39.5	13.37	13.67	13.71	530.79	538.60	541.55
New York PMSA	39.2	37.7	37.9	13.34	14.50	14.41	522.93	546.65	546.14
New York City	38.4	36.7	36.9	13.17	14.38	14.28	505.73	527.75	526.93
Newburgh	41.4	39.0	40.0	12.00	12.55	12.29	496.80	489.45	491.60
Rochester	41.9	40.7	40.6	16.45	17.10	17.17	689.26	695.97	697.10
Rockland County	43.5	43.7	43.1	15.91	16.90	16.85	692.09	738.53	726.24
Syracuse	41.2	40.6	40.4	15.65	15.71	15.81	644.78	637.83	638.72
Utica-Rome	40.1	39.4	39.0	12.95	12.96	12.92	519.30	510.62	503.88
Westchester County	43.5	42.4	42.2	13.52	14.38	14.33	588.12	609.71	604.73
North Carolina	41.3	40.5	40.3	12.94	13.35	13.38	534.42	540.68	539.21
Asheville	41.6	40.6	40.4	12.33	12.68	12.69	512.93	514.81	512.68
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	41.8	40.7	41.4	13.50	14.09	14.07	564.30	573.46	582.50
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	39.9	40.8	40.2	12.89	13.21	13.23	514.31	538.97	531.85
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	42.5	40.9	40.7	14.23	14.32	14.30	604.78	585.69	582.01
North Dakota	40.4	39.5	39.8	12.58	12.25	12.51	508.23	483.88	497.90
Fargo-Moorhead	40.7	40.3	40.4	12.60	12.72	13.06	512.82	512.62	527.62
Ohio	42.9	41.9	41.6	16.88	17.32	17.25	724.15	725.71	717.60
Akron	41.8	41.3	40.9	14.24	14.59	14.58	595.23	602.57	596.32
Canton-Massillon	39.6	41.3	39.9	14.04	14.44	14.39	555.98	596.37	574.16
Cincinnati	43.9	42.3	42.2	16.50	16.95	16.86	724.35	716.99	711.49
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	43.3	41.5	41.0	16.59	17.11	16.72	718.35	710.07	685.52
Columbus	42.7	41.1	41.0	15.37	15.86	15.73	656.30	651.85	644.93
Dayton-Springfield	43.0	42.3	41.4	17.49	18.08	18.10	752.07	764.78	749.34
Hamilton-Middletown	46.1	46.6	45.8	18.60	19.77	19.48	857.46	921.28	892.18
Lima	42.5	40.4	40.1	18.03	18.65	18.67	766.28	753.46	748.67
Mansfield	44.3	44.9	44.4	17.96	18.09	18.80	795.63	812.24	834.72
Steubenville-Weirton	43.1	42.1	41.7	17.62	18.67	18.03	759.42	786.01	751.85
Toledo	43.9	43.8	43.0	19.49	20.04	20.32	855.61	877.75	873.76
Youngstown-Warren	42.6	40.8	41.5	18.78	19.20	19.15	800.03	783.36	794.73
Oklahoma	41.7	39.5	39.5	13.45	13.32	13.27	560.87	526.14	524.17
Oklahoma City	42.7	38.6	37.3	14.89	14.36	14.43	635.80	554.30	538.24
Tulsa	43.5	41.2	41.2	15.03	15.75	15.55	653.81	648.90	640.66
Oregon	40.3	40.2	39.3	15.23	15.98	15.86	613.77	642.40	623.30
Eugene-Springfield	40.9	41.4	40.3	14.51	15.40	15.34	593.46	637.56	618.20
Medford-Ashland	40.8	40.8	39.1	14.26	14.99	15.07	581.81	611.59	589.24
Portland-Vancouver	41.3	37.4	38.3	15.57	15.94	15.92	643.04	596.16	609.74
Salem	37.5	35.4	36.2	13.03	13.91	13.08	488.63	492.41	473.50
Pennsylvania	42.1	41.1	40.7	14.66	14.96	14.95	617.19	614.86	608.47
Allentown-Bethlem-Easton	41.6	40.9	40.3	14.95	15.48	15.46	621.92	633.13	623.04
Altoona	39.5	39.5	39.1	12.69	13.40	13.23	501.26	529.30	517.29
Erie	44.3	42.6	42.0	15.48	15.78	15.58	685.76	672.23	654.36
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	40.5	40.2	39.7	15.05	15.27	15.29	609.53	613.85	607.01
Johnstown	37.3	38.9	38.7	11.84	12.06	12.13	441.63	469.13	469.43
Lancaster	41.1	40.3	40.5	14.40	14.61	14.62	591.84	588.78	592.11
Philadelphia PMSA	41.8	41.1	41.0	15.81	16.54	16.52	660.86	679.79	677.32
Pittsburgh	42.5	40.8	40.6	15.55	15.78	15.73	660.88	643.82	638.64
Reading	42.1	41.4	40.9	15.09	15.33	15.27	635.29	634.66	624.54
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	40.7	41.1	41.0	13.03	13.29	13.26	530.32	546.22	543.66
Sharon	41.0	38.9	38.4	14.56	14.91	14.96	596.96	580.00	574.46
State College	42.1	40.6	40.6	12.79	13.09	13.23	538.46	531.45	537.14
Williamsport	40.5	40.1	39.9	12.31	12.76	12.75	498.56	511.68	508.73
York	43.1	41.6	41.3	15.80	15.92	15.85	680.98	662.27	654.61
Rhode Island	40.4	40.3	39.8	12.18	12.15	12.17	492.07	489.65	484.37
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	41.0	41.7	41.4	12.40	12.38	12.38	508.40	516.25	512.53

See footnotes at end of table.

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B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas — Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]	Oct. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001[p]
South Carolina	42.3	42.0	42.0	$11.05	$11.26	$11.30	$467.42	$472.92	$474.60
South Dakota	43.2	42.3	39.6	10.74	11.84	12.03	463.97	500.83	476.39
Rapid City	40.3	38.8	38.6	10.71	11.10	10.89	431.61	430.68	420.35
Sioux Falls	44.6	45.1	43.6	11.33	11.98	11.92	505.32	540.30	519.71
Tennessee	40.0	40.0	39.5	13.08	13.59	13.60	523.20	543.60	537.20
Chattanooga	40.0	39.4	37.9	12.45	13.04	13.00	498.00	513.78	492.70
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	40.2	38.7	38.3	13.10	13.11	13.00	526.62	507.36	497.90
Knoxville	40.7	41.8	40.7	13.09	13.03	13.07	532.76	544.65	531.95
Memphis	40.4	41.5	41.1	13.51	14.28	14.16	545.80	592.62	581.98
Nashville	39.9	39.5	38.4	14.41	14.87	14.76	574.96	587.37	566.78
Texas	43.5	42.4	42.1	12.44	12.59	12.61	541.14	533.82	530.88
Dallas	42.5	42.4	42.5	12.38	12.59	12.56	526.15	533.82	533.80
Ft. Worth-Arlington	42.9	42.7	42.3	13.35	13.58	13.68	572.72	579.87	578.66
Houston	45.1	44.5	44.7	14.43	14.62	14.61	650.79	650.59	653.07
San Antonio	44.4	44.9	44.9	10.21	10.38	10.41	453.32	466.06	467.41
Utah	40.1	38.9	38.6	13.75	14.00	14.08	551.38	544.60	543.49
Salt Lake City-Ogden	38.5	36.8	36.7	13.57	13.82	13.96	522.45	508.58	512.33
Vermont	40.0	39.8	39.4	14.20	14.36	14.42	568.00	571.53	568.15
Burlington	42.6	40.5	40.9	14.80	14.99	15.07	630.48	607.10	616.36
Virginia	42.1	41.9	41.0	13.93	14.31	14.31	586.45	599.59	586.71
Bristol	47.9	44.1	44.4	12.59	12.67	12.29	603.06	558.75	545.68
Charlottesville	40.6	44.6	44.8	12.31	12.51	12.68	499.79	557.95	568.06
Danville	42.7	41.2	39.0	13.79	14.16	14.16	588.83	583.39	552.24
Lynchburg	43.9	43.8	39.4	13.39	13.61	13.47	587.82	596.12	530.72
Northern Virginia	39.5	39.7	38.8	14.95	15.40	14.94	590.53	611.38	579.67
Richmond-Petersburg	43.2	42.3	43.0	17.16	17.65	18.11	741.31	746.60	778.73
Roanoke	39.0	39.3	37.6	14.68	15.77	15.11	572.52	619.76	568.14
Washington	41.3	40.4	40.3	16.97	17.89	17.73	700.86	722.76	714.52
West Virginia	41.2	40.7	40.8	14.72	15.15	15.21	606.46	616.61	620.57
Charleston	47.7	45.0	47.7	17.00	17.52	17.76	810.90	788.40	847.15
Huntington-Ashland	42.4	43.0	42.4	15.33	15.84	15.85	649.99	681.12	672.04
Parkersburg-Marietta	40.9	41.9	41.9	18.42	18.47	18.70	753.38	773.89	783.53
Wheeling	38.0	40.4	39.7	17.83	18.31	17.68	677.54	739.72	701.90
Wisconsin	41.5	41.4	40.5	15.04	15.38	15.43	624.16	636.73	624.92
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	43.7	43.5	41.0	16.37	17.04	17.08	715.37	741.24	700.28
Eau Claire	42.5	41.5	41.9	13.99	14.72	14.41	594.58	610.88	603.78
Green Bay	41.5	40.5	39.1	15.39	15.43	15.06	638.69	624.92	588.85
Janesville-Beloit	44.2	41.4	42.9	19.82	20.01	20.45	876.04	828.41	877.31
Kenosha	39.4	38.4	38.4	17.55	17.31	17.52	691.47	664.70	672.77
La Crosse	40.3	38.5	38.1	12.92	13.77	13.71	520.68	530.15	522.35
Madison	38.3	39.1	39.4	14.38	14.10	16.50	550.75	551.31	650.10
Milwaukee-Waukesha	41.4	41.0	40.8	15.63	15.89	15.94	647.08	651.49	650.35
Racine	39.3	40.7	38.9	15.51	15.88	17.20	609.54	646.32	669.08
Sheboygan	42.1	43.9	42.6	15.01	15.10	15.00	631.92	662.89	639.00
Wausau	41.8	42.2	40.8	14.80	15.20	15.03	618.64	641.44	613.22
Wyoming	40.5	39.9	38.8	15.89	17.17	16.76	643.55	685.08	650.29
Puerto Rico	40.7	41.0	41.2	9.54	10.02	10.05	388.28	410.82	414.06
Virgin Islands	45.0	(1)	(1)	23.84	(1)	(1)	1,072.80	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.
[p] = preliminary.
NOTE: All State and area data currently reflect March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2002 estimates, all unadjusted data from April 2000 are subject to revision.

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C-1. Labor force status by census region and division, seasonally adjusted[1]

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,412.1	26,481.9	26,525.7	26,588.8	26,582.2	26,571.8	26,605.6	26,618.3	26,586.6	26,544.4	26,536.4	26,627.5	26,590.2
Employed	25,411.0	25,472.6	25,526.6	25,615.8	25,584.2	25,571.5	25,556.7	25,531.3	25,467.4	25,430.6	25,354.8	25,432.2	25,355.7
Unemployed	1,001.1	1,009.3	999.1	973.0	998.0	1,000.3	1,048.9	1,087.0	1,119.2	1,113.8	1,181.6	1,195.3	1,234.5
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,227.9	7,254.3	7,273.2	7,293.9	7,309.6	7,312.7	7,328.4	7,329.5	7,305.5	7,314.3	7,313.9	7,327.0	7,324.4
Employed	7,046.2	7,074.1	7,100.8	7,120.2	7,124.7	7,109.1	7,106.7	7,093.3	7,059.1	7,040.9	7,031.6	7,044.8	7,041.9
Unemployed	181.8	180.3	172.3	173.8	184.9	203.5	221.8	236.2	246.4	273.4	282.3	282.2	282.5
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,184.2	19,227.6	19,252.5	19,294.9	19,272.5	19,259.1	19,277.2	19,288.8	19,281.1	19,230.1	19,222.5	19,300.5	19,265.8
Employed	18,364.8	18,398.5	18,425.7	18,495.6	18,459.5	18,462.3	18,450.0	18,438.0	18,408.3	18,389.7	18,323.1	18,387.4	18,313.8
Unemployed	819.4	829.1	826.8	799.3	813.0	796.8	827.1	850.8	872.8	840.4	899.4	913.0	952.0
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.9
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	49,358.9	49,526.1	49,634.9	49,867.7	49,914.1	49,946.9	49,974.0	49,985.8	49,967.1	50,023.0	50,052.5	50,118.8	50,195.6
Employed	47,449.0	47,611.7	47,752.8	47,931.3	47,966.4	47,909.3	47,882.7	47,868.8	47,855.0	47,848.2	47,838.7	47,836.0	47,774.1
Unemployed	1,909.9	1,914.3	1,882.1	1,936.4	1,947.7	2,037.7	2,091.3	2,117.1	2,112.1	2,174.9	2,213.9	2,282.8	2,421.4
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,735.6	25,816.8	25,879.4	26,008.0	26,063.4	26,104.6	26,101.2	26,111.6	26,081.7	26,115.2	26,124.2	26,156.4	26,199.0
Employed	24,831.4	24,912.8	24,974.3	25,065.9	25,100.6	25,112.8	25,074.8	25,064.9	25,034.8	25,041.8	25,031.9	25,027.6	24,979.3
Unemployed	904.2	904.0	905.1	942.1	962.8	991.8	1,026.5	1,046.7	1,047.0	1,073.4	1,092.3	1,128.8	1,219.7
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,305.8	8,330.6	8,344.6	8,378.7	8,371.8	8,362.7	8,368.1	8,339.2	8,313.2	8,321.7	8,322.2	8,334.9	8,342.1
Employed	7,936.9	7,957.9	7,975.1	8,005.8	7,998.0	7,972.8	7,976.9	7,967.6	7,954.3	7,942.6	7,937.4	7,946.4	7,928.2
Unemployed	368.9	372.7	369.6	372.9	373.8	389.9	391.3	371.6	358.9	379.1	384.8	388.5	413.8
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,317.5	15,378.6	15,410.8	15,481.0	15,478.8	15,479.6	15,504.6	15,535.0	15,572.2	15,586.1	15,606.1	15,627.5	15,654.5
Employed	14,680.7	14,741.0	14,803.4	14,859.6	14,867.7	14,823.6	14,831.1	14,836.2	14,865.9	14,863.7	14,869.3	14,862.0	14,866.6
Unemployed	636.8	637.7	607.4	621.4	611.1	656.0	673.5	698.8	706.3	722.4	736.7	765.5	787.9
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-1. Labor force status by census region and division, seasonally adjusted[1] — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	33,907.5	34,000.7	34,058.4	34,208.1	34,254.5	34,257.1	34,257.0	34,208.6	34,235.9	34,232.7	34,182.7	34,230.3	34,247.7
Employed	32,686.5	32,763.3	32,820.6	32,877.0	32,899.2	32,875.9	32,842.9	32,789.2	32,767.1	32,777.5	32,684.4	32,726.1	32,670.9
Unemployed	1,221.0	1,237.4	1,237.9	1,331.1	1,355.3	1,381.2	1,414.1	1,419.3	1,468.8	1,455.2	1,498.3	1,504.2	1,576.8
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	23,509.2	23,558.1	23,604.2	23,699.2	23,720.5	23,726.9	23,720.3	23,689.9	23,716.6	23,700.4	23,662.8	23,706.9	23,728.6
Employed	22,624.5	22,653.9	22,685.1	22,697.1	22,712.0	22,698.5	22,679.0	22,634.6	22,618.1	22,614.5	22,536.2	22,574.6	22,547.7
Unemployed	884.7	904.2	919.1	1,002.1	1,008.5	1,028.4	1,041.3	1,055.3	1,098.5	1,085.8	1,126.6	1,132.3	1,180.9
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,398.4	10,442.6	10,454.3	10,508.8	10,534.1	10,530.2	10,536.7	10,518.7	10,519.3	10,532.4	10,519.8	10,523.3	10,519.1
Employed	10,062.0	10,109.4	10,135.5	10,179.9	10,187.2	10,177.5	10,163.9	10,154.6	10,149.0	10,163.0	10,148.2	10,151.5	10,123.2
Unemployed	336.3	333.2	318.8	329.0	346.8	352.8	372.8	364.1	370.3	369.4	371.6	371.8	396.0
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8
WEST													
Civilian labor force	32,032.6	32,121.3	32,171.9	32,205.2	32,264.3	32,333.6	32,407.4	32,353.8	32,352.7	32,359.9	32,392.8	32,435.6	32,542.3
Employed	30,573.3	30,667.8	30,747.7	30,790.9	30,825.9	30,837.1	30,865.3	30,814.5	30,755.9	30,783.7	30,733.5	30,724.7	30,718.3
Unemployed	1,459.3	1,453.5	1,424.2	1,414.3	1,438.3	1,496.5	1,542.1	1,539.4	1,596.8	1,576.1	1,659.3	1,710.9	1,824.0
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	9,040.7	9,084.2	9,119.0	9,143.2	9,163.0	9,179.2	9,204.3	9,202.4	9,202.2	9,215.0	9,214.6	9,238.3	9,275.9
Employed	8,703.4	8,744.0	8,784.1	8,803.7	8,810.5	8,810.1	8,828.5	8,831.9	8,825.3	8,838.1	8,824.7	8,824.0	8,819.1
Unemployed	337.3	340.2	334.9	339.4	352.5	369.1	375.8	370.5	376.9	376.9	390.0	414.2	456.8
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	22,991.9	23,037.1	23,052.9	23,062.0	23,101.3	23,154.5	23,203.1	23,151.4	23,150.5	23,144.9	23,178.1	23,197.3	23,266.3
Employed	21,869.9	21,923.8	21,963.7	21,987.2	22,015.4	22,027.1	22,036.8	21,982.6	21,930.6	21,945.7	21,908.8	21,900.7	21,899.2
Unemployed	1,122.0	1,113.3	1,089.3	1,074.8	1,085.8	1,127.4	1,166.3	1,168.8	1,219.9	1,199.2	1,269.3	1,296.7	1,367.2
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.9

[p] = preliminary.

[1] These estimates are obtained from summing offical State estimates produced and published through the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that compose the various census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available. Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later months may not be fully comparable with those of earlier periods in the 31 States and the District of Columbia (as well as the regions and divisions of which they are a part) that were directly affected by the sample expansion. For additional information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,168.5	2,172.0	2,175.2	2,188.5	2,191.0	2,187.9	2,187.2	2,169.6	2,156.2	2,156.0	2,163.5	2,167.9	2,168.5
Employed	2,068.5	2,072.9	2,076.4	2,080.9	2,082.3	2,069.8	2,071.6	2,067.0	2,064.7	2,059.4	2,061.7	2,059.4	2,054.5
Unemployed	100.0	99.1	98.8	107.6	108.7	118.1	115.6	102.5	91.5	96.6	101.8	108.4	114.0
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	324.0	325.0	326.1	326.9	327.4	327.8	327.9	327.5	326.0	326.7	328.8	327.9	329.0
Employed	303.5	305.0	306.7	307.0	308.4	308.8	308.8	309.0	307.1	306.6	306.8	306.7	309.1
Unemployed	20.5	20.1	19.4	19.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.5	19.0	20.1	22.0	21.2	19.9
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.0
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,367.1	2,380.4	2,399.5	2,410.5	2,424.8	2,438.4	2,443.3	2,442.2	2,444.1	2,433.3	2,439.8	2,446.1	2,459.2
Employed	2,278.3	2,292.4	2,311.7	2,316.8	2,325.3	2,331.9	2,337.7	2,339.5	2,337.8	2,339.4	2,336.8	2,331.9	2,330.9
Unemployed	88.8	88.0	87.8	93.6	99.5	106.5	105.5	102.7	106.3	93.8	102.9	114.2	128.3
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,247.7	1,256.7	1,263.1	1,264.6	1,269.0	1,264.1	1,267.8	1,267.0	1,272.1	1,275.0	1,273.0	1,276.7	1,269.9
Employed	1,195.9	1,203.8	1,211.7	1,210.3	1,212.7	1,211.6	1,210.7	1,208.1	1,210.0	1,216.4	1,214.1	1,214.6	1,215.4
Unemployed	51.8	52.9	51.4	54.3	56.3	52.5	57.1	58.9	62.1	58.6	58.9	62.1	54.5
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.3
California													
Civilian labor force	17,213.3	17,245.7	17,251.0	17,263.1	17,277.5	17,331.1	17,379.0	17,357.3	17,382.6	17,361.3	17,397.5	17,421.4	17,478.1
Employed	16,378.4	16,412.7	16,435.5	16,467.3	16,497.5	16,512.7	16,534.6	16,503.2	16,488.2	16,495.7	16,471.5	16,473.1	16,482.4
Unemployed	834.9	833.1	815.5	795.8	780.0	818.4	844.4	854.0	894.4	865.7	926.0	948.4	995.8
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.7
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,299.7	2,315.7	2,325.7	2,330.8	2,334.5	2,325.2	2,331.8	2,333.5	2,322.3	2,326.7	2,328.3	2,334.9	2,340.0
Employed	2,238.6	2,254.5	2,266.9	2,273.0	2,271.5	2,258.6	2,268.9	2,269.0	2,250.9	2,249.8	2,244.9	2,247.8	2,240.7
Unemployed	61.1	61.2	58.7	57.8	63.0	66.6	62.8	64.5	71.4	76.9	83.4	87.1	99.3
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,748.2	1,743.8	1,738.4	1,735.6	1,730.1	1,724.8	1,727.2	1,729.2	1,721.5	1,712.6	1,714.9	1,715.7	1,711.6
Employed	1,712.8	1,709.6	1,704.4	1,702.9	1,697.0	1,692.0	1,689.3	1,689.1	1,669.5	1,656.4	1,652.5	1,653.9	1,657.2
Unemployed	35.4	34.2	33.9	32.7	33.1	32.9	37.9	40.1	52.0	56.2	62.4	61.8	54.4
Unemployment rate	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	414.2	415.2	416.0	417.8	416.7	417.0	414.2	415.3	414.8	413.7	415.8	417.6	418.7
Employed	398.1	399.4	400.0	400.6	401.6	403.2	400.4	401.0	401.4	400.1	401.8	404.4	406.2
Unemployed	16.0	15.8	16.0	17.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	14.3	13.4	13.6	14.0	13.2	12.5
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	279.5	279.9	279.0	283.2	280.9	278.4	275.6	278.2	278.6	279.6	279.4	277.2	277.5
Employed	262.6	262.9	261.9	265.9	264.7	261.5	262.9	264.5	260.7	262.1	261.5	258.9	260.0
Unemployed	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.3	16.2	16.9	12.8	13.7	17.9	17.5	18.0	18.4	17.4
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.1	4.6	4.9	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,564.7	7,598.7	7,632.3	7,673.3	7,711.2	7,745.2	7,738.1	7,735.9	7,748.8	7,772.2	7,800.3	7,799.7	7,796.0
Employed	7,293.5	7,324.9	7,355.9	7,383.8	7,418.2	7,449.0	7,436.4	7,431.0	7,430.1	7,448.7	7,464.2	7,455.2	7,411.1
Unemployed	271.2	273.8	276.4	289.5	293.0	296.2	301.7	304.8	318.7	323.4	336.1	344.4	384.9
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,194.3	4,195.2	4,195.3	4,219.5	4,207.2	4,212.7	4,223.2	4,219.6	4,213.3	4,211.0	4,196.9	4,192.0	4,193.9
Employed	4,047.2	4,052.9	4,056.6	4,066.3	4,056.5	4,054.4	4,055.2	4,062.1	4,061.6	4,057.3	4,040.2	4,032.0	4,022.9
Unemployed	147.1	142.4	138.7	153.2	150.7	158.3	168.0	157.5	151.8	153.7	156.6	160.1	171.0
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	596.8	597.3	597.7	599.1	603.0	602.8	602.4	599.7	606.4	607.4	607.2	611.1	610.5
Employed	572.4	573.0	572.5	574.5	576.5	576.8	573.8	574.1	581.2	580.2	581.7	584.2	578.0
Unemployed	24.4	24.3	25.2	24.6	26.5	26.0	28.7	25.5	25.3	27.2	25.4	26.9	32.5
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.3
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	663.3	665.3	667.2	667.7	668.2	672.9	679.7	679.9	680.1	684.1	686.6	687.7	688.7
Employed	631.4	633.1	635.1	637.8	637.8	642.4	646.2	647.1	647.6	649.9	655.0	654.3	655.2
Unemployed	31.9	32.2	32.0	29.9	30.4	30.5	33.4	32.8	32.5	34.2	31.6	33.4	33.4
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.9
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,404.2	6,388.7	6,366.3	6,378.5	6,417.5	6,422.4	6,420.5	6,410.9	6,413.2	6,389.6	6,348.4	6,395.6	6,384.7
Employed	6,129.5	6,098.2	6,068.5	6,074.2	6,100.9	6,078.7	6,073.1	6,074.5	6,076.6	6,051.2	6,000.5	6,043.2	6,031.0
Unemployed	274.7	290.5	297.7	304.2	316.6	343.7	347.3	336.4	336.6	338.5	347.9	352.4	353.7
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,085.3	3,093.3	3,101.1	3,120.9	3,081.6	3,103.7	3,098.8	3,101.6	3,092.7	3,110.7	3,132.7	3,114.6	3,124.7
Employed	3,000.4	3,007.5	3,014.6	3,021.3	2,990.1	3,004.9	3,009.7	3,005.5	2,974.5	2,987.7	3,001.4	2,984.8	2,975.9
Unemployed	85.0	85.9	86.5	99.6	91.5	98.8	89.1	96.1	118.2	123.1	131.3	129.8	148.8
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.8
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,564.1	1,570.3	1,567.7	1,579.6	1,580.3	1,581.3	1,576.0	1,567.8	1,574.8	1,589.0	1,596.6	1,605.6	1,599.3
Employed	1,524.3	1,529.8	1,528.1	1,539.1	1,538.7	1,537.0	1,533.0	1,524.3	1,527.1	1,540.0	1,547.1	1,553.6	1,545.0
Unemployed	39.9	40.6	39.5	40.5	41.6	44.3	43.0	43.6	47.6	49.0	49.5	52.0	54.3
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,424.2	1,436.7	1,447.9	1,453.1	1,452.0	1,450.0	1,448.5	1,448.7	1,435.5	1,438.9	1,440.6	1,441.0	1,439.7
Employed	1,370.4	1,383.8	1,397.3	1,400.0	1,397.2	1,396.7	1,397.3	1,396.3	1,381.4	1,385.1	1,386.2	1,386.5	1,381.7
Unemployed	53.7	53.0	50.6	53.1	54.8	53.3	51.2	52.4	54.1	53.8	54.4	54.5	57.9
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,986.6	1,989.7	1,990.8	2,006.9	2,000.3	2,001.7	1,998.1	1,995.4	1,990.8	1,997.2	1,992.1	1,994.0	1,992.3
Employed	1,904.5	1,908.5	1,910.3	1,923.7	1,920.0	1,917.9	1,911.0	1,910.8	1,900.4	1,891.2	1,889.3	1,900.8	1,891.2
Unemployed	82.1	81.2	80.5	83.2	80.3	83.8	87.1	84.6	90.5	106.1	102.9	93.2	101.1
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.1
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,029.5	2,043.2	2,047.0	2,068.0	2,055.7	2,043.4	2,042.2	2,049.3	2,049.4	2,055.1	2,040.9	2,047.8	2,055.1
Employed	1,913.5	1,920.4	1,928.2	1,948.3	1,941.1	1,927.9	1,931.4	1,935.3	1,941.2	1,948.9	1,946.5	1,935.6	1,940.1
Unemployed	116.0	122.8	118.8	119.6	114.7	115.4	110.8	114.0	108.2	106.1	94.4	112.2	115.0
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.6
Maine													
Civilian labor force	688.9	689.0	688.5	694.1	696.3	694.0	693.8	691.4	678.9	681.7	684.3	689.5	691.3
Employed	667.6	668.7	669.6	677.3	677.7	677.5	672.0	667.2	654.9	655.6	657.0	659.7	661.7
Unemployed	21.3	20.3	18.9	16.8	18.6	16.4	21.8	24.2	24.0	26.1	27.2	29.9	29.6
Unemployment rate	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,842.1	2,857.1	2,874.3	2,872.6	2,893.1	2,890.8	2,882.0	2,879.9	2,883.6	2,885.2	2,875.2	2,884.1	2,900.8
Employed	2,730.6	2,747.6	2,767.1	2,769.6	2,787.1	2,787.6	2,776.9	2,773.8	2,781.4	2,777.0	2,762.6	2,765.9	2,773.1
Unemployed	111.5	109.5	107.2	103.1	106.0	103.2	105.0	106.1	102.2	108.2	112.6	118.2	127.7
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,261.8	3,285.8	3,302.3	3,313.9	3,328.0	3,339.8	3,346.6	3,351.9	3,350.0	3,365.9	3,364.9	3,368.4	3,369.7
Employed	3,182.0	3,203.9	3,225.9	3,232.3	3,237.5	3,234.2	3,238.4	3,232.8	3,236.0	3,236.7	3,234.3	3,236.9	3,229.6
Unemployed	79.8	81.9	76.5	81.6	90.6	105.7	108.2	119.1	113.9	129.2	130.7	131.5	140.1
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	5,219.3	5,224.5	5,223.3	5,234.8	5,256.1	5,249.0	5,243.0	5,239.3	5,244.0	5,223.7	5,230.4	5,236.4	5,247.6
Employed	5,025.4	5,027.6	5,025.2	4,999.5	5,011.1	5,000.9	5,000.1	4,977.0	4,987.2	4,984.5	4,964.7	4,966.9	4,968.7
Unemployed	193.9	196.9	198.1	235.3	245.0	248.2	242.9	262.3	256.8	239.1	265.7	269.4	278.9
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.3
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,766.0	2,783.2	2,793.7	2,798.1	2,814.3	2,817.6	2,834.1	2,837.9	2,841.0	2,845.4	2,836.9	2,827.2	2,822.6
Employed	2,677.5	2,693.7	2,708.4	2,711.9	2,724.7	2,720.8	2,722.9	2,728.4	2,743.4	2,744.7	2,735.1	2,734.7	2,718.9
Unemployed	88.5	89.4	85.3	86.2	89.6	96.8	111.2	109.5	97.5	100.7	101.8	92.4	103.7
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,326.3	1,324.9	1,313.7	1,310.7	1,315.3	1,315.0	1,309.9	1,309.6	1,297.2	1,298.2	1,299.7	1,307.5	1,304.2
Employed	1,254.7	1,251.3	1,246.4	1,251.3	1,248.2	1,243.4	1,244.3	1,243.5	1,241.4	1,238.6	1,236.8	1,236.8	1,234.2
Unemployed	71.7	73.6	67.3	59.5	67.1	71.6	65.5	66.1	55.8	59.7	62.9	70.6	70.1
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.4
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,966.3	2,965.6	2,954.4	2,985.2	2,990.8	2,982.1	2,980.5	2,970.0	2,971.3	2,957.3	2,949.7	2,956.8	2,962.5
Employed	2,857.0	2,861.6	2,854.9	2,875.4	2,874.6	2,870.3	2,860.9	2,856.5	2,847.2	2,840.1	2,832.4	2,831.2	2,830.2
Unemployed	109.3	104.1	99.5	109.8	116.2	111.8	119.6	113.5	124.1	117.2	117.3	125.7	132.2
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5
Montana													
Civilian labor force	479.5	479.9	479.2	478.3	474.3	473.0	474.8	475.3	475.5	472.1	470.6	472.6	473.8
Employed	456.7	457.3	457.7	456.5	453.5	451.9	452.0	452.7	454.9	452.6	449.5	450.8	452.4
Unemployed	22.8	22.6	21.5	21.7	20.8	21.2	22.8	22.7	20.5	19.5	21.1	21.8	21.4
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.5
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	935.4	942.0	946.1	947.5	949.5	951.1	949.1	945.5	948.1	952.0	948.2	948.8	950.3
Employed	908.3	914.6	920.1	923.5	922.4	921.8	920.7	918.8	921.1	923.9	919.9	919.9	922.0
Unemployed	27.1	27.4	26.0	24.0	27.1	29.3	28.5	26.7	27.1	28.1	28.2	28.9	28.3
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	1,002.9	1,007.0	1,008.0	1,013.5	1,016.1	1,016.5	1,017.5	1,017.7	1,027.5	1,035.5	1,032.2	1,034.6	1,047.0
Employed	959.9	962.3	963.9	970.4	971.0	969.7	967.4	973.1	980.4	986.5	982.2	984.9	980.9
Unemployed	43.0	44.7	44.1	43.0	45.0	46.8	50.1	44.6	47.1	49.0	50.0	49.7	66.1
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	6.3
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	688.6	690.6	693.3	696.4	697.9	699.8	702.4	700.3	698.6	700.9	702.5	704.1	702.1
Employed	671.7	675.0	677.7	681.9	683.2	681.8	682.0	680.6	678.6	677.1	674.9	675.5	675.6
Unemployed	16.8	15.5	15.7	14.4	14.7	18.0	20.3	19.7	20.1	23.8	27.6	28.6	26.4
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.8
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,214.4	4,234.0	4,252.3	4,250.9	4,249.2	4,241.6	4,243.4	4,234.0	4,246.3	4,231.2	4,242.3	4,254.3	4,267.3
Employed	4,053.9	4,071.4	4,091.6	4,097.8	4,095.3	4,080.1	4,065.3	4,053.4	4,055.7	4,062.6	4,060.7	4,061.8	4,064.0
Unemployed	160.5	162.7	160.6	153.1	153.8	161.6	178.1	180.6	190.5	168.6	181.6	192.5	203.3
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	844.6	846.2	846.2	844.1	844.9	850.8	854.2	849.9	852.4	858.8	855.7	857.7	856.7
Employed	800.9	801.7	801.4	799.8	798.5	804.4	806.6	801.4	803.9	809.5	809.3	808.3	807.2
Unemployed	43.7	44.5	44.8	44.3	46.5	46.4	47.5	48.5	48.5	49.3	46.3	49.4	49.5
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.8
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,976.5	8,991.5	8,992.8	8,974.3	8,956.8	8,927.2	8,957.5	8,954.8	8,931.8	8,916.3	8,921.8	8,950.1	8,912.0
Employed	8,573.4	8,584.7	8,589.0	8,593.6	8,575.3	8,568.3	8,573.6	8,570.9	8,540.9	8,521.4	8,501.1	8,507.8	8,464.6
Unemployed	403.0	406.8	403.7	380.7	381.5	358.9	384.0	383.9	390.9	394.9	420.7	442.3	447.4
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,981.2	3,983.9	3,984.4	4,008.2	4,017.8	4,007.1	4,013.5	4,017.6	3,993.6	3,988.6	3,995.9	4,013.9	4,029.3
Employed	3,827.6	3,829.3	3,828.7	3,839.9	3,840.7	3,827.2	3,817.9	3,810.2	3,796.1	3,777.8	3,794.4	3,803.1	3,806.0
Unemployed	153.6	154.6	155.7	168.2	177.1	179.9	195.6	207.4	197.5	210.8	201.5	210.8	223.3
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.5
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	339.7	341.0	341.1	341.9	342.5	342.5	342.9	341.7	342.3	342.3	340.9	336.6	336.6
Employed	331.0	331.5	332.3	333.9	333.7	334.5	333.8	333.9	333.2	333.4	331.8	330.8	329.8
Unemployed	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	7.8	9.1	8.9	9.1	5.8	6.8
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.7	2.0
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,826.1	5,851.6	5,888.7	5,917.1	5,901.6	5,892.3	5,904.7	5,892.4	5,915.6	5,920.2	5,902.4	5,911.1	5,916.4
Employed	5,593.4	5,620.4	5,654.1	5,669.8	5,678.4	5,681.5	5,671.7	5,657.1	5,662.3	5,668.9	5,651.0	5,653.5	5,654.2
Unemployed	232.7	231.2	234.5	247.3	223.2	210.8	233.0	235.3	253.3	251.3	251.4	257.7	262.3
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,648.7	1,649.8	1,651.4	1,650.2	1,653.9	1,648.3	1,650.3	1,646.4	1,666.9	1,662.4	1,659.2	1,661.6	1,673.9
Employed	1,600.0	1,601.7	1,605.0	1,606.4	1,608.4	1,597.5	1,602.7	1,598.6	1,615.0	1,609.9	1,603.8	1,603.9	1,611.3
Unemployed	48.6	48.1	46.4	43.9	45.5	50.8	47.6	47.9	51.9	52.5	55.4	57.7	62.6
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,800.0	1,793.5	1,788.0	1,795.4	1,793.2	1,784.5	1,792.3	1,793.5	1,799.4	1,804.5	1,812.6	1,817.0	1,816.9
Employed	1,715.4	1,714.6	1,712.4	1,715.8	1,704.9	1,701.1	1,698.8	1,692.9	1,700.4	1,693.6	1,698.5	1,701.4	1,697.9
Unemployed	84.6	78.9	75.6	79.6	88.2	83.5	93.5	100.6	99.0	110.9	114.1	115.7	118.9
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	5,993.3	6,002.0	6,007.5	6,069.7	6,066.5	6,090.2	6,076.2	6,100.1	6,103.1	6,082.7	6,058.5	6,096.0	6,086.5
Employed	5,737.4	5,742.4	5,745.1	5,804.2	5,788.9	5,814.0	5,811.2	5,813.7	5,811.7	5,805.7	5,761.4	5,817.9	5,785.2
Unemployed	255.8	259.7	262.4	265.4	277.7	276.3	265.0	286.4	291.4	277.0	297.1	278.2	301.3
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	505.1	506.5	507.7	510.3	513.8	511.5	513.8	511.4	511.7	509.3	503.0	505.9	506.2
Employed	486.2	487.6	489.4	491.4	495.5	491.0	491.0	488.5	486.0	482.2	480.3	486.3	485.3
Unemployed	18.9	18.9	18.3	18.9	18.3	20.5	22.8	22.9	25.7	27.1	22.8	19.6	21.0
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.5	3.9	4.1
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,989.8	2,005.3	2,008.6	2,016.3	2,019.0	2,023.6	2,017.5	2,023.5	2,009.3	2,013.2	2,015.0	2,014.9	2,017.8
Employed	1,926.1	1,938.3	1,937.0	1,944.6	1,943.6	1,935.3	1,929.9	1,933.6	1,911.1	1,912.6	1,913.3	1,907.5	1,906.8
Unemployed	63.7	67.0	71.6	71.7	75.4	88.3	87.6	89.9	98.1	100.6	101.8	107.4	111.0
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	402.8	403.7	403.3	403.5	404.7	405.6	405.6	407.1	406.3	407.4	407.0	407.4	408.3
Employed	393.6	394.5	394.4	396.1	395.9	396.5	395.3	396.4	395.6	395.7	395.7	394.8	395.5
Unemployed	9.2	9.2	8.9	7.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.7	11.3	12.5	12.7
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-2. Labor force status by State, seasonally adjusted — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000			2001									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,824.3	2,844.1	2,864.9	2,872.7	2,865.1	2,858.1	2,873.0	2,864.7	2,869.0	2,870.2	2,867.0	2,865.6	2,877.0
Employed	2,709.2	2,725.2	2,742.0	2,750.0	2,747.5	2,741.7	2,750.0	2,746.3	2,747.8	2,753.5	2,749.7	2,749.4	2,748.3
Unemployed	115.1	118.9	122.9	122.7	117.6	116.4	123.1	118.4	121.1	116.7	117.3	116.2	128.7
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,391.7	10,429.0	10,449.2	10,498.1	10,500.2	10,523.8	10,544.3	10,572.2	10,583.8	10,593.6	10,632.9	10,641.4	10,655.7
Employed	9,971.2	10,015.1	10,058.5	10,094.6	10,105.5	10,086.5	10,086.3	10,094.3	10,099.7	10,088.5	10,104.9	10,107.8	10,099.9
Unemployed	420.4	413.9	390.7	403.5	394.6	437.3	458.0	478.0	484.1	505.2	528.1	533.5	555.8
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,116.4	1,122.2	1,127.0	1,132.0	1,133.8	1,136.0	1,135.8	1,136.5	1,130.7	1,134.8	1,131.4	1,134.4	1,139.5
Employed	1,080.7	1,085.8	1,090.8	1,091.8	1,095.3	1,094.0	1,091.4	1,091.4	1,090.2	1,090.8	1,087.1	1,086.6	1,091.2
Unemployed	35.8	36.4	36.2	40.2	38.5	42.0	44.4	45.1	40.5	43.9	44.2	47.8	48.4
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	335.4	338.7	343.0	343.7	343.5	342.7	344.7	345.3	344.8	343.8	344.3	343.3	343.5
Employed	325.9	329.2	333.8	334.4	333.9	332.6	334.0	335.2	334.2	332.9	332.7	332.5	332.5
Unemployed	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.5	10.8	11.0
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,650.5	3,662.9	3,677.1	3,703.3	3,703.2	3,716.3	3,726.0	3,731.8	3,727.1	3,743.5	3,736.3	3,745.8	3,758.8
Employed	3,571.7	3,584.8	3,599.9	3,625.9	3,617.9	3,622.6	3,625.5	3,621.7	3,623.1	3,638.4	3,624.6	3,629.2	3,622.4
Unemployed	78.8	78.1	77.3	77.4	85.3	93.7	100.5	110.1	103.9	105.1	111.7	116.6	136.4
Unemployment rate	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,057.8	3,075.6	3,090.2	3,077.4	3,100.2	3,108.3	3,101.5	3,073.5	3,036.0	3,044.9	3,032.1	3,019.9	3,031.8
Employed	2,900.2	2,918.7	2,936.6	2,922.6	2,928.0	2,927.8	2,920.8	2,903.4	2,853.8	2,869.6	2,850.3	2,835.4	2,831.7
Unemployed	157.6	156.9	153.5	154.8	172.1	180.5	180.7	170.2	182.3	175.4	181.8	184.5	200.1
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.6
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	819.3	818.7	812.3	813.8	814.4	813.6	811.2	809.7	812.6	808.2	809.3	811.2	806.3
Employed	773.9	772.7	767.3	769.3	770.4	772.0	769.7	766.8	769.2	767.8	769.2	771.5	770.8
Unemployed	45.4	45.9	45.0	44.5	44.0	41.6	41.5	42.9	43.4	40.4	40.1	39.7	35.5
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.4
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,974.2	2,999.9	3,024.9	3,047.8	3,063.7	3,059.5	3,053.2	3,045.7	3,051.0	3,056.2	3,049.0	3,049.2	3,055.1
Employed	2,875.8	2,900.2	2,922.6	2,932.2	2,931.4	2,932.5	2,924.3	2,920.6	2,917.5	2,922.3	2,918.7	2,926.2	2,917.9
Unemployed	98.4	99.7	102.3	115.7	132.2	127.0	128.9	125.1	133.5	133.9	130.3	123.0	137.2
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.5
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	267.1	267.3	266.2	266.3	266.4	266.3	267.3	267.3	269.7	269.7	270.1	270.2	271.0
Employed	256.9	256.9	256.5	257.5	257.7	257.2	258.2	257.6	259.6	259.4	259.7	259.5	260.6
Unemployed	10.3	10.4	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.4
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,291.1	1,292.8	1,297.4	1,275.6	1,293.2	1,273.4	1,292.4	1,288.8	1,288.8	1,268.4	1,313.3	1,316.7	1,311.6
Employed	1,169.3	1,173.2	1,166.8	1,150.4	1,145.4	1,135.0	1,141.3	1,136.6	1,143.7	1,133.0	1,151.4	1,154.3	1,152.8
Unemployed	121.9	119.6	130.6	125.2	147.8	138.4	151.1	152.3	145.1	135.4	161.9	162.4	158.9
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.8	11.4	10.9	11.7	11.8	11.3	10.7	12.3	12.3	12.1

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available. Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later months may not be fully comparable with those of earlier periods in the 31 States and the District of Columbia that were directly affected by the sample expansion. For additional information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p
Alabama	2,155.1	2,160.0	2,175.8	2,173.4	101.8	109.6	106.2	118.2	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.4
Anniston	52.8	52.0	53.1	52.3	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.8
Auburn-Opelika	50.3	51.5	50.8	51.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	5.0
Birmingham	475.3	475.6	480.2	479.3	14.9	16.1	15.6	18.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.8
Decatur	74.0	74.1	74.6	74.5	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.1	5.7
Dothan	67.4	66.6	67.7	67.2	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.0	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.4
Florence	67.3	67.0	67.4	67.9	3.8	4.8	3.7	6.2	5.7	7.1	5.5	9.2
Gadsden	50.9	47.8	51.4	47.9	5.5	2.7	5.8	2.9	10.8	5.7	11.3	6.0
Huntsville	175.5	177.8	175.9	177.9	5.5	5.7	4.6	6.5	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.6
Mobile	272.2	275.4	273.7	277.1	12.5	14.5	12.2	15.8	4.6	5.3	4.5	5.7
Montgomery	164.2	165.5	165.6	166.1	6.1	6.6	6.3	7.2	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.3
Tuscaloosa	84.3	84.3	85.2	83.6	2.5	4.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	5.6	2.9	3.3
Alaska	324.2	328.7	323.4	328.4	17.0	17.2	19.0	18.4	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.6
Anchorage	142.9	144.9	146.1	148.7	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.9
Arizona	2,370.6	2,462.6	2,381.6	2,473.6	98.4	123.7	90.2	128.7	4.2	5.0	3.8	5.2
Flagstaff	65.1	67.2	65.0	66.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.2
Phoenix-Mesa	1,580.4	1,642.2	1,590.0	1,654.7	44.6	71.9	42.3	78.2	2.8	4.4	2.7	4.7
Tucson	383.4	402.0	386.0	404.2	10.8	14.4	10.5	15.7	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.9
Yuma	68.7	67.1	65.9	64.4	23.6	19.0	18.8	15.6	34.4	28.3	28.5	24.2
Arkansas	1,239.4	1,273.8	1,244.6	1,267.1	46.7	55.1	43.7	46.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.6
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	149.2	158.4	150.4	159.2	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
Fort Smith	97.7	99.3	97.6	99.5	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3
Jonesboro	43.1	43.9	43.5	43.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	301.6	309.9	302.7	307.6	9.3	11.7	8.7	9.4	3.1	3.8	2.9	3.1
Pine Bluff	35.9	36.4	36.1	36.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	6.5	7.0	6.1	5.7
California	17,236.6	17,470.2	17,258.3	17,517.8	806.0	917.6	790.9	954.0	4.7	5.3	4.6	5.4
Bakersfield	289.3	294.3	288.5	293.2	26.3	24.1	28.7	26.7	9.1	8.2	9.9	9.1
Chico-Paradise	89.9	88.8	90.0	88.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Fresno	465.5	469.1	443.6	446.8	50.6	45.1	57.5	51.2	10.9	9.6	13.0	11.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,850.0	4,892.3	4,809.8	4,893.0	265.3	289.4	250.3	289.3	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.9
Merced	84.8	86.1	85.8	85.7	8.5	8.2	9.7	8.7	10.0	9.5	11.3	10.2
Modesto	210.9	211.3	208.4	207.9	16.4	16.5	19.3	19.0	7.8	7.8	9.2	9.2
Oakland	1,250.7	1,282.0	1,258.2	1,291.5	35.4	58.2	33.0	61.6	2.8	4.5	2.6	4.8
Orange County	1,515.7	1,548.7	1,528.0	1,560.7	39.4	50.0	37.5	53.1	2.6	3.2	2.5	3.4
Redding	75.2	76.6	76.9	77.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,526.6	1,546.5	1,541.4	1,564.0	83.6	81.0	78.7	82.2	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.3
Sacramento	817.6	829.9	820.5	831.6	31.7	33.2	31.7	34.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Salinas	189.3	187.7	190.6	187.4	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7
San Diego	1,406.9	1,437.9	1,419.5	1,447.3	43.3	48.2	41.3	50.6	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.5
San Francisco	991.7	1,018.2	995.6	1,021.1	21.4	42.7	20.7	46.3	2.2	4.2	2.1	4.5
San Jose	1,004.4	1,019.0	1,013.7	1,030.3	17.9	60.9	16.6	66.0	1.8	6.0	1.6	6.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	116.2	117.4	118.9	119.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	203.2	204.4	205.4	207.2	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	140.6	142.8	141.7	142.7	4.6	6.0	5.1	7.1	3.2	4.2	3.6	4.9
Santa Rosa	264.4	265.5	267.5	267.5	6.5	7.6	6.1	7.9	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.0
Stockton-Lodi	264.3	268.3	265.7	267.7	18.1	18.8	20.1	20.3	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	262.0	269.7	266.9	273.1	9.4	9.9	9.0	10.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8
Ventura	411.6	415.3	412.6	415.7	21.7	21.8	18.2	20.0	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.8
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	165.3	167.5	170.2	170.1	21.5	21.8	23.7	23.7	13.0	13.0	13.9	13.9
Yolo	91.8	91.3	94.0	92.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3
Yuba City	60.1	59.9	58.2	57.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.1	8.4	8.4	9.5	8.9
Colorado	2,314.4	2,361.0	2,319.2	2,360.6	63.1	87.9	58.2	96.2	2.7	3.7	2.5	4.1
Boulder-Longmont	187.2	189.9	188.6	192.1	4.6	7.4	4.1	7.9	2.5	3.9	2.2	4.1
Colorado Springs	261.0	261.4	262.8	264.2	8.5	12.8	7.5	13.2	3.2	4.9	2.9	5.0
Denver	1,169.3	1,196.5	1,171.7	1,192.2	27.5	43.8	25.1	49.2	2.3	3.7	2.1	4.1
Fort Collins-Loveland	148.1	154.7	147.6	154.8	4.4	5.3	4.0	5.6	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.6
Grand Junction	59.5	59.8	59.7	60.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
Greeley	87.8	90.0	89.1	91.4	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.2	4.1
Pueblo	59.1	59.1	58.6	58.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	4.2	4.7	4.0	5.1
Connecticut	1,736.7	1,701.9	1,749.5	1,712.1	27.5	53.0	32.4	51.6	1.6	3.1	1.9	3.0
Bridgeport	217.1	212.6	218.5	214.0	4.2	8.8	4.8	8.7	1.9	4.1	2.2	4.0
Danbury	110.8	108.4	111.9	109.5	1.1	2.7	1.4	2.6	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.4
Hartford	590.3	577.9	595.4	581.9	9.8	18.3	11.4	17.6	1.7	3.2	1.9	3.0
New Haven-Meriden	280.2	275.2	282.8	277.7	4.8	8.0	5.6	7.8	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.8
New London-Norwich	154.6	152.9	154.9	152.4	2.6	3.8	2.9	3.7	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.5
Stamford-Norwalk	198.0	193.2	198.6	194.0	1.9	4.5	2.4	4.5	1.0	2.3	1.2	2.3
Waterbury	115.8	115.1	117.3	115.8	2.2	5.0	2.7	5.0	1.9	4.3	2.3	4.3
Delaware	408.6	412.7	410.2	414.4	16.2	12.8	15.0	11.4	4.0	3.1	3.7	2.8
Dover	71.1	72.2	71.4	72.9	3.1	2.4	2.9	1.9	4.4	3.3	4.0	2.7
Wilmington-Newark	303.3	306.6	306.2	308.4	12.5	10.2	11.2	9.2	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p
District of Columbia	278.8	276.6	278.9	276.8	16.3	18.2	16.6	17.3	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.2
Washington	2,714.5	2,802.9	2,728.2	2,812.1	67.9	91.2	65.9	96.5	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.4
Florida	7,549.2	7,817.6	7,598.4	7,829.5	283.2	362.4	274.7	388.8	3.8	4.6	3.6	5.0
Daytona Beach	192.7	198.4	193.9	198.9	5.5	8.1	5.6	8.8	2.9	4.1	2.9	4.4
Fort Lauderdale	786.0	812.2	790.5	814.9	29.2	39.0	28.6	44.4	3.7	4.8	3.6	5.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	181.6	186.9	183.0	187.2	4.8	6.3	4.8	6.8	2.7	3.4	2.6	3.6
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	130.3	136.1	131.3	135.6	10.8	11.7	9.7	10.5	8.3	8.6	7.4	7.8
Fort Walton Beach	84.4	84.6	82.7	82.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2
Gainesville	106.7	107.9	107.4	108.0	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.4
Jacksonville	565.1	586.9	573.0	589.8	17.1	23.5	17.3	24.4	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.1
Lakeland-Winter Haven	205.8	210.1	207.2	209.9	12.8	14.2	10.6	13.0	6.2	6.8	5.1	6.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	209.2	215.5	210.7	215.5	6.8	9.3	7.1	10.4	3.2	4.3	3.4	4.8
Miami	1,063.9	1,101.4	1,068.8	1,104.6	56.3	70.1	56.3	80.3	5.3	6.4	5.3	7.3
Naples	100.3	106.4	102.5	108.4	5.4	5.7	4.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.4	5.1
Ocala	100.0	101.0	100.6	100.8	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.3
Orlando	907.9	948.0	910.0	948.4	23.1	35.9	22.9	41.8	2.5	3.8	2.5	4.4
Panama City	64.7	65.6	63.6	64.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.0
Pensacola	175.9	178.9	175.0	176.3	6.0	7.0	6.1	6.9	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.9
Punta Gorda	50.6	53.5	51.1	53.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	279.5	288.3	281.1	287.7	7.3	9.3	6.7	9.4	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.3
Tallahassee	152.8	155.8	154.5	155.9	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,240.8	1,299.1	1,253.2	1,302.9	31.9	45.9	31.6	48.8	2.6	3.5	2.5	3.7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	521.1	542.1	526.4	544.9	26.8	32.5	24.9	33.4	5.1	6.0	4.7	6.1
Georgia	4,185.0	4,188.8	4,212.5	4,210.8	160.4	168.9	154.2	175.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.2
Albany	57.2	56.6	56.9	56.8	4.4	2.9	3.5	2.8	7.7	5.1	6.2	4.9
Athens	73.9	74.2	75.2	74.8	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.0
Atlanta	2,266.7	2,295.8	2,278.4	2,299.3	70.7	85.5	67.1	89.7	3.1	3.7	2.9	3.9
Augusta-Aiken	208.2	208.5	207.8	208.3	9.2	9.9	8.3	9.7	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.6
Columbus	127.2	127.7	127.6	127.4	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1
Macon	152.2	152.5	152.2	152.4	6.8	5.7	6.5	5.7	4.5	3.8	4.3	3.7
Savannah	136.1	134.3	136.6	135.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1
Hawaii	590.4	604.9	594.5	608.0	24.8	27.2	23.6	31.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.2
Honolulu	419.9	429.9	424.1	432.6	15.4	17.3	14.9	20.1	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.6
Idaho	664.9	691.3	664.6	690.0	26.1	27.7	26.0	27.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0
Boise City	237.8	251.7	238.4	251.7	7.0	9.7	7.1	9.9	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.9
Pocatello	40.0	40.6	40.7	40.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
Illinois	6,405.7	6,381.2	6,408.2	6,377.4	264.3	332.0	247.1	316.2	4.1	5.2	3.9	5.0
Bloomington-Normal	93.0	92.2	94.0	93.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
Champaign-Urbana	98.9	98.5	101.1	101.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.3
Chicago	4,269.7	4,264.6	4,272.3	4,256.2	173.1	229.3	161.2	219.2	4.1	5.4	3.8	5.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	189.8	189.6	190.7	189.0	7.0	7.8	8.0	7.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8
Decatur	60.9	59.4	60.7	59.4	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.2	4.5	5.2	4.1	5.3
Kankakee	52.1	52.6	51.7	52.7	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.2	5.1	4.0	4.7
Peoria-Pekin	185.6	182.1	185.7	182.3	6.8	7.5	6.6	7.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.0
Rockford	200.7	199.0	200.8	197.6	8.3	13.2	7.9	12.2	4.1	6.6	3.9	6.2
Springfield	106.5	107.1	106.5	106.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4
Indiana	3,076.2	3,110.5	3,093.8	3,131.2	74.0	120.4	73.4	135.6	2.4	3.9	2.4	4.3
Bloomington	61.1	60.2	62.4	60.9	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.2	3.0	1.2	3.1
Elkhart-Goshen	98.1	97.3	98.4	97.4	2.3	4.5	2.5	5.5	2.4	4.6	2.6	5.7
Evansville-Henderson	157.1	153.7	158.0	154.0	4.3	5.3	4.4	5.4	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.5
Fort Wayne	263.4	261.2	264.2	261.9	6.4	11.3	6.3	12.7	2.4	4.3	2.4	4.8
Gary	290.5	292.0	291.5	293.5	9.3	13.0	9.1	14.1	3.2	4.5	3.1	4.8
Indianapolis	853.2	872.1	861.0	879.6	16.0	27.8	15.9	31.4	1.9	3.2	1.8	3.6
Kokomo	49.9	49.6	50.2	49.8	1.3	2.7	1.4	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.8	5.5
Lafayette	91.1	90.9	91.6	91.4	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.9	1.6	2.9	1.5	3.2
Muncie	59.0	60.0	59.8	60.9	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.9
South Bend	134.0	135.9	135.1	136.8	3.4	5.7	3.3	6.4	2.5	4.2	2.4	4.7
Terre Haute	69.2	68.3	70.2	69.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.9	4.6	3.8	5.0
Iowa	1,556.3	1,597.9	1,566.0	1,596.5	35.2	45.6	31.8	43.1	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.7
Cedar Rapids	112.9	116.5	114.3	116.9	1.8	3.3	1.6	3.2	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.7
Des Moines	254.9	261.9	259.2	259.4	4.5	5.8	4.4	5.8	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.2
Dubuque	48.1	49.7	48.6	49.2	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	3.7	4.2	3.1	3.0
Iowa City	68.7	72.0	70.1	72.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1
Sioux City	63.4	65.0	63.8	64.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	67.1	68.4	67.9	68.0	1.7	2.7	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.9	2.3	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p
Kansas	1,401.7	1,428.6	1,426.3	1,441.4	51.3	51.9	52.9	56.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9
Lawrence	54.0	54.2	56.3	56.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2
Topeka	89.6	91.8	90.7	92.1	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.0
Wichita	281.8	287.1	287.1	289.8	11.9	10.1	12.1	11.3	4.2	3.5	4.2	3.9
Kentucky	1,979.9	1,987.8	1,984.3	1,988.2	77.7	88.4	80.3	98.6	3.9	4.4	4.0	5.0
Lexington	266.4	270.5	266.6	271.2	5.6	8.1	5.5	8.6	2.1	3.0	2.0	3.2
Louisville	568.4	576.1	574.9	579.7	18.5	21.7	19.1	25.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	4.4
Owensboro	50.4	50.4	50.0	49.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2
Louisiana	2,014.3	2,043.9	2,036.9	2,061.9	110.3	109.1	114.1	112.8	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.5
Alexandria	60.3	60.7	60.9	61.4	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.0
Baton Rouge	307.3	313.8	311.9	316.7	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Houma	91.7	93.2	92.9	94.1	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.2	3.3	4.3	3.3
Lafayette	172.5	176.5	174.8	179.0	9.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3
Lake Charles	87.9	91.4	89.1	92.0	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.5	4.9	5.4
Monroe	71.6	74.1	72.6	75.0	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.9
New Orleans	601.7	608.3	607.9	612.4	31.4	29.9	31.6	30.7	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.0
Shreveport-Bossier City	181.1	186.1	182.8	187.7	9.7	10.5	10.0	11.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.0
Maine	689.4	688.9	689.8	691.2	17.5	24.6	18.1	26.2	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.8
Bangor	51.9	52.7	52.8	53.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.7
Lewiston-Auburn	55.0	53.8	56.2	54.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.7	3.9	2.7	4.1
Portland	137.6	138.5	140.0	140.9	2.0	3.2	2.0	3.7	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.7
Maryland	2,833.5	2,893.0	2,848.8	2,909.4	109.7	117.0	109.2	126.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.3
Baltimore	1,330.6	1,356.0	1,339.4	1,363.9	61.2	62.2	60.0	66.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.8
Cumberland	44.7	44.3	45.0	45.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2
Hagerstown	68.6	69.2	69.9	70.2	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.0	4.0
Massachusetts	3,224.4	3,349.4	3,261.1	3,368.7	82.3	131.9	70.8	129.4	2.6	3.9	2.2	3.8
Barnstable-Yarmouth	77.1	78.9	74.8	76.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.6
Boston	1,789.0	1,858.0	1,814.7	1,871.3	40.2	68.2	34.2	67.7	2.2	3.7	1.9	3.6
Brockton	128.4	132.4	130.1	134.3	3.8	5.4	3.2	5.2	3.0	4.1	2.4	3.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	66.2	69.5	66.6	69.5	2.2	3.8	2.0	3.6	3.4	5.4	3.0	5.1
Lawrence	206.7	217.0	208.7	218.0	7.6	13.6	6.8	12.8	3.7	6.3	3.3	5.9
Lowell	170.2	179.7	173.4	182.1	4.1	8.8	3.6	8.8	2.4	4.9	2.1	4.8
New Bedford	79.1	81.4	79.5	81.9	3.7	4.3	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.2	4.1	5.0
Pittsfield	38.0	39.1	38.2	39.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.3
Springfield	273.7	285.1	278.4	288.5	8.0	10.6	6.9	10.0	2.9	3.7	2.5	3.5
Worcester	242.8	252.0	247.1	254.9	6.5	11.2	5.7	10.9	2.7	4.4	2.3	4.3
Michigan	5,184.4	5,213.1	5,221.4	5,246.1	173.0	246.1	165.5	247.5	3.3	4.7	3.2	4.7
Ann Arbor	308.1	310.7	314.7	317.6	6.1	8.9	5.6	9.9	2.0	2.9	1.8	3.1
Benton Harbor	84.8	86.3	85.6	87.2	3.0	4.4	2.9	4.3	3.5	5.1	3.4	5.0
Detroit	2,328.8	2,317.2	2,345.1	2,331.9	75.6	109.9	71.5	111.0	3.2	4.7	3.0	4.8
Flint	190.8	193.8	190.5	194.8	10.2	13.3	9.4	13.0	5.4	6.9	5.0	6.7
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	627.4	638.3	632.0	642.3	19.5	31.0	18.4	31.3	3.1	4.9	2.9	4.9
Jackson	79.8	81.8	79.9	82.5	2.1	4.1	2.1	4.3	2.7	5.0	2.7	5.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	237.6	241.0	240.7	243.6	7.9	10.6	7.8	10.1	3.3	4.4	3.2	4.2
Lansing-East Lansing	248.1	249.6	252.5	253.3	5.9	7.8	5.7	7.5	2.4	3.1	2.2	3.0
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	201.4	202.5	203.2	203.6	7.2	9.9	6.8	9.5	3.6	4.9	3.3	4.7
Minnesota	2,761.1	2,832.0	2,783.7	2,839.9	92.2	93.4	77.0	90.8	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.2
Duluth-Superior	126.0	128.2	127.6	129.4	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.0	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.9
Minneapolis-St.Paul	1,732.3	1,775.2	1,748.6	1,780.7	54.9	58.8	43.9	59.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	3.3
Rochester	75.3	77.9	75.3	78.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
St. Cloud	99.6	102.8	101.8	104.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8
Mississippi	1,316.0	1,297.0	1,325.3	1,302.1	68.4	67.2	71.1	68.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	177.8	176.6	178.5	175.7	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Hattiesburg	52.4	51.8	53.9	51.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.8	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.4
Jackson	231.0	228.5	231.5	229.6	9.4	7.9	9.5	8.1	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.5
Missouri	2,950.3	2,948.0	2,969.7	2,963.8	102.9	119.0	97.0	119.1	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.0
Columbia	84.4	84.3	86.1	84.6	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6
Joplin	83.2	78.9	82.8	78.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.0
Kansas City	1,009.9	1,049.8	1,023.6	1,050.8	33.6	40.8	33.6	40.7	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.9
St. Joseph	50.3	50.2	50.9	50.0	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.4	3.3	5.3	3.3	4.8
St. Louis LMA	1,368.2	1,377.5	1,381.1	1,383.6	54.8	59.0	48.7	62.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	4.5
Springfield	178.0	176.9	178.8	180.7	4.3	5.3	4.2	5.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.7
Montana	477.8	470.8	476.8	471.2	19.2	17.7	20.3	18.9	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.0
Billings	71.0	69.1	71.6	69.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
Great Falls	37.6	36.1	37.1	36.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.2
Missoula	55.6	52.5	55.4	52.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p
Nebraska	921.4	939.9	935.1	949.8	23.5	25.0	26.1	27.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
Lincoln	145.8	148.9	147.1	149.5	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
Omaha	395.7	401.7	401.1	403.9	10.0	11.7	10.7	12.4	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.1
Nevada	1,007.5	1,043.0	1,008.3	1,052.2	41.9	50.4	41.5	64.7	4.2	4.8	4.1	6.1
Las Vegas	784.9	818.6	787.3	826.6	34.7	41.1	34.7	55.1	4.4	5.0	4.4	6.7
Reno	181.8	188.0	181.1	188.1	5.1	6.8	4.9	7.0	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.7
New Hampshire	679.9	696.1	685.5	698.9	15.2	25.9	13.9	23.4	2.2	3.7	2.0	3.3
Manchester	107.8	111.1	109.3	113.1	2.1	4.1	1.9	4.0	2.0	3.7	1.7	3.5
Nashua	107.0	111.5	107.8	111.8	2.5	5.0	2.4	4.7	2.4	4.4	2.2	4.2
Portsmouth-Rochester	130.1	133.6	131.4	134.6	2.4	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.5
New Jersey	4,168.2	4,224.3	4,205.9	4,260.5	153.9	187.8	147.8	191.6	3.7	4.4	3.5	4.5
Atlantic-Cape May	174.9	176.2	169.8	169.1	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.8	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.2
Bergen-Passaic	656.9	660.8	664.5	667.7	23.9	30.9	23.0	31.6	3.6	4.7	3.5	4.7
Jersey City	281.4	289.0	283.3	295.9	15.8	18.9	15.4	19.7	5.6	6.6	5.4	6.7
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	652.1	658.9	660.4	667.5	18.6	24.3	17.3	24.4	2.8	3.7	2.6	3.7
Monmouth-Ocean	522.8	532.8	521.3	532.7	17.2	21.0	16.5	21.6	3.3	3.9	3.2	4.0
Newark	1,013.6	1,026.7	1,028.5	1,040.2	38.3	47.8	36.4	48.6	3.8	4.7	3.5	4.7
Trenton	173.0	178.2	177.4	181.0	5.3	6.6	5.2	6.6	3.1	3.7	2.9	3.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	62.3	61.8	63.4	62.6	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	6.5	7.0	6.2	6.6
New Mexico	839.4	855.3	847.4	859.9	40.9	48.3	41.7	47.8	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.6
Albuquerque	373.3	379.7	375.8	382.3	13.2	18.6	12.8	18.8	3.5	4.9	3.4	4.9
Las Cruces	71.2	74.0	72.5	74.6	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.7	6.1	7.0	6.0	6.3
Santa Fe	75.8	77.2	75.6	76.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.0
New York	8,906.2	8,883.3	8,960.3	8,900.3	390.3	430.8	386.8	434.3	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	444.9	447.2	446.6	446.8	15.7	13.0	14.4	12.9	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.9
Binghamton	124.1	124.5	124.5	124.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.4	2.9	4.3	2.8	4.3
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	553.7	551.3	557.1	555.5	27.1	27.4	25.8	27.4	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.9
Dutchess County	118.9	120.3	121.4	121.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.4
Elmira	43.1	42.4	43.2	42.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.4	4.9	5.6	4.4	5.6
Glens Falls	59.3	59.8	58.8	59.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.6
Jamestown	65.8	65.1	65.8	64.8	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.3	5.4	4.6	5.2
Nassau-Suffolk	1,397.2	1,415.6	1,411.4	1,429.7	44.6	50.2	40.9	50.2	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.5
New York	4,176.9	4,130.6	4,204.6	4,125.9	210.4	238.7	216.3	243.1	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.9
New York City	3,538.8	3,487.5	3,561.9	3,480.1	189.9	215.2	197.7	220.7	5.4	6.2	5.5	6.3
Newburgh	175.6	177.1	176.6	176.9	5.9	6.3	5.3	6.1	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.5
Rochester	562.3	562.5	566.2	563.4	22.0	26.4	20.6	26.1	3.9	4.7	3.6	4.6
Syracuse	359.9	362.3	359.7	362.5	14.0	16.0	13.4	15.7	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.3
Utica-Rome	141.6	141.6	141.4	141.8	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.4	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.8
North Carolina	3,974.1	4,012.9	3,996.3	4,039.4	138.1	198.4	150.6	218.2	3.5	4.9	3.8	5.4
Asheville	111.3	114.3	112.0	115.1	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.8	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	815.7	827.6	823.6	835.8	28.3	38.3	34.1	41.5	3.5	4.6	4.1	5.0
Fayetteville	119.1	117.9	119.9	119.3	5.0	5.5	5.0	6.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	5.2
Goldsboro	48.9	49.5	48.6	49.6	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.5	4.5	3.7	5.1
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point	646.6	653.4	653.9	656.6	18.7	31.6	20.2	33.0	2.9	4.8	3.1	5.0
Greenville	66.3	67.4	66.8	68.0	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.9	4.2	5.4	4.5	5.8
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	175.3	182.1	176.0	182.8	4.9	11.8	5.3	13.0	2.8	6.5	3.0	7.1
Jacksonville	47.6	48.2	47.2	48.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	652.3	665.3	655.9	671.2	10.8	22.0	11.0	25.6	1.7	3.3	1.7	3.8
Rocky Mount	66.8	66.7	66.7	66.9	3.7	4.4	4.1	5.1	5.5	6.6	6.2	7.6
Wilmington	117.7	118.2	118.1	117.6	4.1	5.1	4.2	5.7	3.5	4.3	3.6	4.9
North Dakota	342.6	340.1	340.0	337.4	7.8	4.9	6.2	4.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.4
Bismarck	53.9	54.4	53.6	53.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.2
Fargo-Moorhead	103.9	103.6	103.5	103.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
Grand Forks	53.1	52.7	53.1	52.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.5
Ohio	5,806.2	5,913.0	5,852.9	5,945.9	230.8	253.9	216.0	246.5	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.1
Akron	366.2	378.8	370.5	380.7	13.9	16.2	12.8	15.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Canton-Massillon	204.6	211.5	206.3	212.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6
Cincinnati	859.2	872.7	865.7	875.7	31.7	33.7	30.6	33.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,130.0	1,149.0	1,138.8	1,159.5	48.7	55.5	46.9	56.2	4.3	4.8	4.1	4.8
Columbus	851.8	877.5	860.8	885.3	21.8	27.1	20.0	25.6	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.9
Dayton-Springfield	471.1	476.4	476.4	480.8	17.8	21.5	17.1	20.7	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.3
Hamilton-Middletown	190.2	192.9	192.6	195.3	6.0	6.6	5.5	6.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3
Lima	77.9	79.3	78.3	79.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.6	4.4	4.7	3.7	4.6
Mansfield	83.0	84.4	83.2	84.7	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.8	6.1	5.9	5.0	5.7
Steubenville-Weirton	55.1	54.5	55.7	54.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	4.1	4.6	4.0	3.9
Toledo	323.7	328.5	326.2	332.4	13.7	15.0	11.9	14.2	4.2	4.6	3.7	4.3
Youngstown-Warren	279.7	281.2	279.5	281.0	13.9	15.5	12.9	14.5	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p
Oklahoma	1,650.2	1,663.0	1,663.2	1,689.0	47.9	55.8	49.2	63.3	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.7
Enid	25.9	25.6	26.2	26.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7
Lawton	40.7	39.9	40.9	40.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.2
Oklahoma City	555.4	558.4	560.6	567.3	13.0	20.0	13.6	22.1	2.3	3.6	2.4	3.9
Tulsa	419.7	419.9	423.3	426.6	11.7	12.8	11.7	15.1	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.5
Oregon	1,814.9	1,825.6	1,799.8	1,816.4	78.3	108.9	75.3	109.5	4.3	6.0	4.2	6.0
Corvallis	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.9
Eugene-Springfield	167.1	168.1	166.7	168.5	8.4	10.7	7.8	10.5	5.0	6.4	4.7	6.2
Medford-Ashland	93.4	94.7	93.6	94.7	4.0	4.9	3.5	4.7	4.2	5.2	3.7	5.0
Portland-Vancouver	1,068.6	1,077.1	1,069.6	1,078.9	39.5	66.9	41.0	68.7	3.7	6.2	3.8	6.4
Salem	178.9	177.0	174.2	174.8	8.2	9.8	7.5	10.0	4.6	5.5	4.3	5.7
Pennsylvania	5,968.8	6,079.3	6,001.4	6,089.0	245.6	272.1	232.7	278.2	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	315.4	322.5	317.4	324.0	11.4	14.3	10.4	15.8	3.6	4.4	3.3	4.9
Altoona	63.1	64.4	63.0	64.4	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.5	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.5
Erie	141.0	144.7	142.9	145.1	6.4	7.4	6.2	7.7	4.5	5.1	4.3	5.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	347.2	353.6	348.3	352.6	9.0	12.3	8.6	12.0	2.6	3.5	2.5	3.4
Johnstown	101.2	102.9	102.2	103.0	6.6	5.2	6.3	5.5	6.6	5.1	6.2	5.4
Lancaster	247.7	251.8	248.8	252.0	6.0	7.8	5.6	8.0	2.4	3.1	2.3	3.2
Philadelphia	2,493.9	2,542.6	2,512.2	2,550.5	105.0	114.3	99.2	114.8	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.5
Pittsburgh	1,151.5	1,166.2	1,156.5	1,169.5	45.5	45.4	42.0	46.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.0
Reading	185.3	185.9	185.7	186.8	7.9	8.7	7.5	9.7	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.2
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	305.5	310.6	310.0	313.0	12.9	15.3	13.2	16.2	4.2	4.9	4.2	5.2
Sharon	58.6	58.9	59.1	58.4	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.2
State College	65.8	67.2	67.4	68.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.2	3.1
Williamsport	56.3	57.3	56.3	57.3	2.4	3.4	2.3	3.4	4.3	5.9	4.0	5.8
York	195.9	200.5	196.6	198.2	6.1	9.1	5.6	9.1	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.6
Rhode Island	506.0	507.9	507.7	508.5	20.1	20.2	18.8	20.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.1
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	572.0	576.8	576.3	579.5	22.1	23.7	20.6	24.1	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.2
South Carolina	1,992.0	2,017.3	1,983.4	2,010.4	71.5	107.3	62.0	108.2	3.6	5.3	3.1	5.4
Charleston-North Charleston	281.8	288.3	283.5	288.6	7.6	10.1	6.4	10.5	2.7	3.5	2.3	3.6
Columbia	282.0	288.9	281.3	287.8	6.5	8.9	5.9	8.3	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.9
Florence	62.9	62.4	62.4	62.0	2.7	3.5	2.3	3.2	4.3	5.5	3.7	5.1
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	505.5	517.0	504.0	515.2	11.9	25.0	10.7	24.9	2.4	4.8	2.1	4.8
Myrtle Beach	108.2	105.7	107.1	104.0	2.7	3.8	2.8	4.1	2.5	3.6	2.6	4.0
Sumter	47.5	48.1	47.3	47.9	2.0	3.5	1.8	3.4	4.3	7.3	3.9	7.2
South Dakota	401.5	406.6	404.1	409.5	6.7	10.2	7.6	11.2	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.7
Rapid City	49.2	49.1	49.0	49.2	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.8
Sioux Falls	105.7	108.5	106.2	108.3	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.0
Tennessee	2,825.7	2,882.8	2,848.6	2,902.5	109.8	112.3	109.0	123.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3
Chattanooga	232.0	237.5	234.0	238.4	6.9	7.6	7.2	7.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	88.8	91.1	89.5	94.5	3.3	3.8	3.5	7.0	3.7	4.1	3.9	7.4
Jackson	60.4	61.0	61.2	61.1	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.1	3.2	4.4
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	226.2	228.8	225.1	229.7	9.9	10.2	7.6	10.4	4.4	4.4	3.4	4.5
Knoxville	354.0	365.7	356.4	367.7	8.8	9.8	9.1	10.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.9
Memphis	565.8	579.6	569.3	582.7	23.9	22.8	23.0	24.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.3
Nashville	670.4	694.4	679.4	698.7	20.1	20.7	20.8	22.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Texas	10,367.5	10,649.9	10,419.7	10,680.7	432.5	542.1	393.1	520.2	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.9
Abilene	57.8	57.2	57.7	57.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4
Amarillo	112.8	114.6	113.3	115.2	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0
Austin-San Marcos	745.3	773.9	751.5	776.3	14.9	36.1	13.6	34.8	2.0	4.7	1.8	4.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	179.4	178.1	179.0	177.7	13.6	14.8	12.6	13.2	7.6	8.3	7.0	7.4
Brazoria	106.0	108.9	106.1	108.8	6.7	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.5
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	129.5	134.9	129.9	135.2	10.3	12.6	9.5	12.5	7.9	9.3	7.3	9.2
Bryan-College Station	76.5	76.6	79.2	79.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
Corpus Christi	173.9	174.9	173.7	174.4	10.9	9.9	9.8	9.3	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.3
Dallas	1,981.9	2,083.6	2,002.3	2,092.9	62.5	113.8	57.0	111.7	3.2	5.5	2.8	5.3
El Paso	286.5	289.5	285.7	287.0	23.6	25.3	21.0	22.9	8.2	8.8	7.4	8.0
Fort Worth-Arlington	922.2	956.2	926.3	958.0	29.9	41.8	26.9	41.7	3.2	4.4	2.9	4.4
Galveston-Texas City	117.9	118.2	117.2	117.4	7.2	7.5	6.2	7.0	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.9
Houston	2,177.6	2,235.4	2,181.0	2,238.7	90.0	101.4	78.6	96.3	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.3
Killeen-Temple	116.0	118.6	117.0	119.2	3.7	5.2	3.6	5.1	3.2	4.4	3.1	4.3
Laredo	73.8	76.2	74.6	76.8	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.0
Longview-Marshall	102.2	101.3	102.2	101.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2
Lubbock	123.9	125.7	126.7	128.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	198.9	203.6	201.1	204.2	25.4	25.3	23.5	22.1	12.8	12.4	11.7	10.8
Odessa-Midland	118.4	118.9	118.7	119.1	6.1	4.9	5.2	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.4	3.8
San Angelo	49.5	50.1	49.4	49.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9
San Antonio	781.5	799.9	780.3	801.5	27.0	32.9	24.3	33.5	3.5	4.1	3.1	4.2
Sherman-Denison	50.1	50.3	49.9	50.3	1.8	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.6	6.2	3.4	6.3
Texarkana	55.5	55.7	55.7	55.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	September		October		September		October		September		October	
	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p	2000	2001	2000	2001p
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	92.0	92.7	95.3	94.4	3.9	4.0	6.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	6.4	5.1
Victoria	43.4	44.3	43.7	44.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.7	4.4	3.4	3.9
Waco	101.9	102.3	102.2	102.6	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.7
Wichita Falls	62.5	62.1	62.5	62.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.2
Utah	1,117.3	1,139.4	1,126.1	1,148.7	33.8	45.3	35.0	46.6	3.0	4.0	3.1	4.1
Provo-Orem	174.3	177.8	175.8	179.0	4.1	6.1	4.3	6.3	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.5
Salt Lake City-Ogden	712.9	727.3	718.0	734.7	21.7	29.7	22.6	30.5	3.0	4.1	3.2	4.2
Vermont	335.8	345.6	336.7	344.6	9.0	9.8	8.7	10.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9
Burlington	102.6	107.1	103.5	107.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.4
Virginia	3,631.1	3,743.6	3,640.4	3,745.8	85.6	125.3	75.9	130.6	2.4	3.3	2.1	3.5
Charlottesville	79.4	81.9	80.0	82.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7
Danville	56.9	58.1	56.8	57.8	2.4	4.4	2.1	4.7	4.3	7.6	3.7	8.1
Lynchburg	106.4	108.0	107.1	109.4	2.5	4.6	2.4	4.6	2.4	4.3	2.3	4.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	746.0	758.9	744.1	755.0	21.4	25.4	19.1	25.4	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.4
Richmond-Petersburg	520.7	538.5	524.4	538.9	11.2	19.7	10.2	19.3	2.1	3.7	2.0	3.6
Roanoke	128.8	131.7	128.8	131.9	2.2	3.2	1.9	3.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.7
Washington	3,022.4	2,993.3	3,076.2	3,046.0	138.8	166.0	148.0	188.7	4.6	5.5	4.8	6.2
Bellingham	78.8	75.6	80.9	78.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.6	7.0
Bremerton	92.1	88.2	94.6	90.3	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2
Olympia	96.5	95.9	98.6	98.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.6
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	96.1	95.3	97.0	96.1	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.8
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,378.2	1,378.7	1,401.2	1,403.4	49.6	67.5	52.3	78.8	3.6	4.9	3.7	5.6
Spokane	205.0	200.4	209.8	204.9	9.5	11.2	10.5	12.9	4.6	5.6	5.0	6.3
Tacoma	327.0	323.4	329.8	326.2	16.9	19.2	17.8	22.0	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.8
Yakima	112.8	111.8	116.0	114.3	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.5	6.9	7.2	6.7	7.4
West Virginia	820.1	809.5	816.1	802.6	40.1	34.9	40.7	31.1	4.9	4.3	5.0	3.9
Charleston	137.3	137.3	136.8	135.0	5.3	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.4
Huntington-Ashland	138.2	137.1	138.8	137.2	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	78.9	78.5	79.0	78.0	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.4
Wheeling	72.8	72.2	73.3	72.4	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.4	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.3
Wisconsin	2,951.6	3,038.3	2,971.8	3,050.8	86.8	103.2	81.7	118.3	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	224.4	229.3	226.9	231.1	5.0	6.6	5.0	7.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.4
Eau Claire	82.0	84.4	83.0	85.7	2.2	2.8	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.4	3.7
Green Bay	136.8	143.1	138.2	144.1	3.1	4.3	2.9	4.9	2.3	3.0	2.1	3.4
Janesville-Beloit	78.4	82.2	80.4	82.6	3.2	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.1	5.4	5.0	5.3
Kenosha	81.7	84.0	83.0	85.7	2.4	3.1	2.2	3.9	2.9	3.7	2.6	4.5
La Crosse	72.8	73.8	73.8	74.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.9
Madison	264.6	277.5	266.3	278.4	3.8	4.4	3.6	5.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8
Milwaukee-Waukesha	805.2	812.6	811.4	819.0	29.2	32.8	26.4	37.1	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.5
Racine	91.1	94.9	91.0	95.0	3.6	5.3	3.3	5.9	3.9	5.5	3.6	6.2
Sheboygan	63.5	67.1	63.5	67.3	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.8
Wausau	73.6	75.5	73.9	75.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.9
Wyoming	267.6	270.5	267.9	271.8	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.8	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3
Casper	33.5	33.8	34.0	34.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.4
Cheyenne	40.5	41.4	40.8	41.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2
Puerto Rico	1,286.6	1,301.9	1,282.8	1,303.5	125.4	164.2	129.4	164.9	9.7	12.6	10.1	12.7
Aguadilla	45.8	47.3	45.6	47.4	6.9	8.9	7.0	8.8	15.1	18.9	15.3	18.5
Arecibo	51.1	51.3	51.1	51.1	5.7	8.3	5.9	8.1	11.1	16.1	11.6	15.9
Caguas	120.3	119.2	120.2	120.5	10.4	13.4	10.8	13.7	8.6	11.2	9.0	11.3
Mayaguez	87.3	91.2	86.8	91.1	10.1	14.4	9.5	14.1	11.6	15.8	11.0	15.5
Ponce	110.5	112.8	110.2	112.2	14.5	16.5	15.1	16.4	13.1	14.7	13.7	14.6
San Juan-Bayamon	716.3	718.5	712.8	720.0	55.6	73.9	57.7	75.0	7.8	10.3	8.1	10.4

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available. Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later months may not be fully comparable with those of earlier periods in the 31 States and the District of Columbia (as well as their substate areas) that were directly affected by the sample expansion. For additional information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

Introduction

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews, and (2) reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of the population 16 years of age and over. The survey is conducted each month by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides comprehensive data on the labor force, the employed, and the unemployed, classified by such characteristics as age, sex, race, family relationship, marital status, occupation, and industry attachment. The survey also provides data on the characteristics and past work experience of those not in the labor force. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 60,000 households (beginning with July 2001 data) located in 754 sample areas. These areas are chosen to represent all counties and independent cities in the United States, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The data collected are based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Data based on establishment records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires and telephone interviews by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey is designed to provide industry information on nonfarm wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. The employment, hours, and earnings series are based on payroll reports from a sample of about 350,000 establishments employing about 39 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full or part time, who receive pay during the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD AND ESTABLISHMENT SERIES

The household and establishment data complement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are obtained only from the household survey, whereas detailed industrial classifications are much more reliably derived from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of variations in definitions and coverage, source of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The major factors that have a differential effect on the levels and trends of the two data series are as follows.

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the reference week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both agricultural and nonagricultural industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household survey provides information on the work status of the population without duplication, because each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once. In the figures based on establishment reports, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all civilians who had jobs but were not at work during the reference week—that is, were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, bad weather, childcare problems, or labor-management disputes, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, even if they were not paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on leave paid for by the company are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are not.

Hours of work

The household survey measures hours worked for all workers, whereas the payroll survey measures hours for private production or nonsupervisory workers paid for by

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employers. In the household survey, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours at work. In the payroll survey, production or nonsupervisory employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Earnings

The household survey measures the earnings of wage and salary workers in all occupations and industries in both the private and public sectors. Data refer to the usual earnings received from the worker's sole or primary job. Data from the establishment survey generally refer to average earnings of production and related workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. For a comprehensive discussion of the various earnings series available from the household and establishment surveys, see *BLS Measures of Compensation,* Bulletin 2239 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986).

COMPARABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not have a job during the reference week, were currently available for a job, and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, exclude, in addition to otherwise ineligible persons who do not file claims for benefits, persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as employed, rather than unemployed, in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 16 in the National Agricultural Statistics Service series and the treatment of dual jobholders, who are counted more than once if they work on more than one farm during the reporting period. There also are wide differences in sampling techniques and data collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of their impact on differences in the levels and trends of the two series.

COMPARABILITY OF PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Statistics on manufacturers and business, U.S. Census Bureau. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the U.S. Census Bureau from its censuses or sample surveys of manufacturing and business establishments. The major reasons for noncomparability are different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units; the industrial classification of establishments; and different reporting patterns by multiunit companies. There also are differences in the scope of the industries covered—for example, the Census of Business excludes professional services, public utilities, and financial establishments, whereas these are included in the BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau. Data in *County Business Patterns* (CBP) differ from BLS establishment statistics in the treatment of central administrative offices and auxiliary units. Differences also may arise because of industrial classification and reporting practices. In addition, CBP excludes interstate railroads and most of government, and coverage is incomplete for some of the nonprofit agencies.

Employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs. Most nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the unemployment insurance programs. However, some employees, such as those working in parochial schools and churches, are not covered by unemployment insurance, whereas they are included in the BLS establishment statistics.

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Household Data
("A" tables, monthly; "D" tables, quarterly)

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population and related data are compiled by BLS using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This monthly survey of households is conducted for BLS by the U.S. Census Bureau through a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 16 years of age and older. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, that includes the 12th day of the month. This is known as the "reference week." Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week, referred to as the "survey week."

Each month, about 60,000 occupied units are eligible for interview. Some 4,500 of these households are contacted but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey that ranges between 7 and 8 percent. In addition to the 60,000 occupied units, there are about 12,000 sample units in an average month that are visited but found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for enumeration. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan, as will be explained later, provides for three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year earlier.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions underlying labor force data have been modified, but not substantially altered, since the inception of the survey in 1940; those in use as of January 1994 are as follows:

Civilian noninstitutional population. Included are persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (for example, penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Employed persons. All persons who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. For purposes of occupation and industry classification, multiple jobholders are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries who are temporarily in the United States but not living on the premises of an embassy. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and other organizations.

Unemployed persons. All persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Duration of unemployment. This represents the length of time (through the current reference week) that persons classified as unemployed had been looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks they had been on layoff. Mean duration is the arithmetic average computed from single weeks of unemployment; median duration is the midpoint of a distribution of weeks of unemployment.

Reason for unemployment. Unemployment also is categorized according to the status of individuals at the time they began to look for work. The reasons for unemployment are divided into five major groups: (1) *Job losers*, comprising (a) persons *on temporary layoff*, who have been given a date to return to work or who expect to return within 6 months (persons on layoff need not be looking for work to qualify as unemployed), and (b) *permanent job losers*, whose employment ended involuntarily and who began looking for work; (2) *Job leavers*, persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work; (3) *Persons who completed temporary jobs*, who began looking for work after the jobs ended; (4) *Reentrants*, persons who previously worked but who were out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search; and (5) *New entrants*, persons who had never worked. Each of these five categories of the unemployed can be expressed as a proportion of the entire civilian labor force; the sum of the four rates thus equals the unemployment rate for all civilian workers. (For statistical presentation purposes, "job losers" and "persons who completed temporary jobs" are combined into a single category until seasonal adjustments can be developed for the separate categories.)

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Jobseekers. All unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week are classified as jobseekers. Jobseekers do not include persons classified as on temporary layoff, who, although often looking for work, are not required to do so to be classified as unemployed. Jobseekers are grouped by the methods used to seek work. Only active methods—which have the potential to result in a job offer without further action on the part of the jobseeker—qualify as job search. Examples include going to an employer directly or to a public or private employment agency, seeking assistance from friends or relatives, placing or answering ads, or using some other active method. Examples of the "other" category include being on a union or professional register, obtaining assistance from a community organization, or waiting at a designated labor pickup point. Passive methods, which do not qualify as job search, include reading (as opposed to answering or placing) "help wanted" ads and taking a job training course.

Labor force. This group comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Participation rate. This represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force.

Employment-population ratio. This represents the proportion of the population that is employed.

Not in the labor force. Included in this group are all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are neither employed nor unemployed. Information is collected on their desire for and availability to take a job at the time of the CPS interview, job search activity in the prior year, and reason for not looking in the 4-week period prior to the survey week. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

Persons classified as not in the labor force who are in the sample for either their fourth or eighth month are asked additional questions relating to job history and workseeking intentions. These latter data are available on a quarterly basis.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. This information for the employed applies to the job held in the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. The unemployed are classified according to their last job. The occupational and industrial classification of CPS data is based on the coding systems used in the 1990 census.

The class-of-worker breakdown assigns workers to the following categories: Private and government wage and salary workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commissions, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Only the unincorporated self-employed are included in the self-employed category in the class-of-worker typology. Self-employed persons who respond that their businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers because, technically, they are paid employees of a corporation. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Multiple jobholders. These are employed persons who, during the reference week, either had two or more jobs as a wage and salary worker, were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job. Excluded are self-employed persons with multiple businesses and persons with multiple jobs as unpaid family workers.

Hours of work. These statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the reference week. For example, persons who normally work 40 hours a week but were off on the Columbus Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours, even though they were paid for the holiday. For persons working in more than one job, the published figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week; all the hours are credited to the major job. Unpublished data are available for the hours worked in each job and for usual hours.

At work part time for economic reasons. Sometimes referred to as involuntary part time, this category refers to individuals who gave an economic reason for working 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal declines in demand. Those who usually work part time must also indicate that they want and are available for full-time work to be classified as on part time for economic reasons.

At work part time for noneconomic reasons. This group includes those persons who usually work part time and were at work 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for a noneconomic reason. Noneconomic reasons include, for example: Illness or other medical limitations, childcare problems or other family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and being in a job where full-time work is less than 35 hours. The group also includes those who gave an economic reason for usually working 1 to 34 hours but said they do not want to work full time or are unavailable for such work.

Usual full- or part-time status. Data on persons "at work"

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exclude persons who were temporarily absent from a job and therefore classified in the zero-hours-worked category, "with a job but not at work." These are persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week for such reasons as bad weather, vacation, illness, or involvement in a labor dispute. In order to differentiate a person's normal schedule from his or her activity during the reference week, persons also are classified according to their usual full- or part-time status. In this context, *full-time workers* are those who usually worked 35 hours or more (at all jobs combined). This group will include some individuals who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for either economic or noneconomic reasons and those who are temporarily absent from work. Similarly, *part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week (at all jobs), regardless of the number of hours worked in the reference week. This may include some individuals who actually worked more than 34 hours in the reference week, as well as those who are temporarily absent from work. The *full-time labor force* includes all employed persons who usually work full time and unemployed persons who are either looking for full-time work or are on layoff from full-time jobs. The *part-time labor force* consists of employed persons who usually work part time and unemployed persons who are seeking or are on layoff from part-time jobs. Unemployment rates for full- and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the *full-* and *part-time labor force.*

White, black, and other. These are terms used to describe the race of persons. Included in the "other" group are American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. Because of the relatively small sample size, data for "other" races are not published. In the enumeration process, race is determined by the household respondent.

Hispanic origin. This refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; thus, they are included in both the white and black population groups.

Vietnam-era veterans. These are persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. Published data are limited to men in the civilian noninstitutional population; that is, veterans in institutions and women are excluded. Nonveterans are persons who never served in the Armed Forces.

Usual weekly earnings. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions, and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job, in the case of multiple jobholders). Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly (for example, annual, monthly, hourly) are converted to weekly. The term "usual" is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of usual, interviewers are instructed to define the term as more than half the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months. Data refer to wage and salary workers (excluding all self-employed persons regardless of whether their businesses were incorporated) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

Median earnings. These figures indicate the value that divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts, one part having values above the median and the other having values below the median. The medians shown in this publication are calculated by linear interpolation of the $50 centered interval within which each median falls. Data expressed in constant dollars are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

Single, never married; married, spouse present; and other marital status. These are the terms used to define the marital status of individuals at the time of interview. Married, spouse present, applies to husband and wife if both were living in the same household, even though one may be temporarily absent on business, on vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc. Other marital status applies to persons who are married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced. Married, spouse absent relates to persons who are separated due to marital problems, as well as to husbands and wives who are living apart because one or the other was employed elsewhere or was on duty with the Armed Forces, or for any other reasons.

Household. A household consists of all persons—related family members and all unrelated persons—who occupy a housing unit and have no other usual address. A house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. A *householder* is the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. The term is never applied to either husbands or wives in married-couple families but relates only to persons in families maintained by either men or women without a spouse.

Family. A family is defined as a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption; all such persons are considered as members of one family. Families are classified either as married-couple families or as families maintained by women or men without spouses. A family maintained by a woman or a man is one in which the householder is either single, widowed, divorced, or married, spouse absent.

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Changes in concepts and methods

While current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the inception of the survey in 1940, a number of changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data. Some of the most important changes include:

- In 1945, the questionnaire was radically changed with the introduction of four basic employment questions. Prior to that time, the survey did not contain specific question wording, but, rather, relied on a complicated scheme of activity prioritization.

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• In 1953, the current 4-8-4 rotation system was adopted, whereby households are interviewed for 4 consecutive months, leave the sample for 8 months, and then return to the sample for the same 4 months of the following year. Before this system was introduced, households were interviewed for 6 consecutive months and then replaced. The new system provided some year-to-year overlap in the sample, thereby improving measurement over time.

• In 1955, the survey reference week was changed to the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, for greater consistency with the reference period used for other labor-related statistics. Previously, the calendar week containing the 8th day of the month had been used as the reference week.

• In 1957, the employment definition was modified slightly as a result of a comprehensive interagency review of labor force concepts and methods. Two relatively small groups of persons classified as employed, under "with a job but not at work," were assigned to different classifications. Persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the layoff date, and persons volunteering that they were waiting to start a new wage and salary job within 30 days of interview, were, for the most part, reassigned to the unemployed classification. The only exception was the small subgroup in school during the reference week but waiting to start new jobs, which was transferred to not in the labor force.

• In 1967, more substantive changes were made as a result of the recommendations of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (the Gordon Committee). The principal improvements were as follows:

a) A 4-week job search period and specific questions on jobseeking activity were introduced. Previously, the questionnaire was ambiguous as to the period for jobseeking, and there were no specific questions concerning job search methods.

b) An availability test was introduced whereby a person must be currently available for work in order to be classified as unemployed. Previously, there was no such requirement. This revision to the concept mainly affected students, who, for example, may begin to look for summer jobs in the spring although they will not be available until June or July. Such persons, until 1967, had been classified as unemployed but since have been assigned to the "not in the labor force" category.

c) Persons "with a job but not at work" because of strikes, bad weather, etc., who volunteered that they were looking for work were shifted from unemployed status to employed.

d) The lower age limit for official statistics on employment, unemployment, and other labor force concepts was raised from 14 to 16 years. Historical data for most major series have been revised to provide consistent information based on the new minimum age limit.

e) New questions were added to obtain additional information on persons not in the labor force, including those referred to as "discouraged workers," defined as persons who indicate that they want a job but are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or none for which they would qualify.

f) New "probing" questions were added to the questionnaire in order to increase the reliability of information on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment.

• In 1994, major changes to the Current Population Survey (CPS) were introduced, which included a complete redesign of the questionnaire and the use of computer-assisted interviewing for the entire survey. In addition, there were revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions, including the implementation of some changes recommended in 1979 by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics (NCEUS, also known as the Levitan Commission). Some of the major changes to the survey were:

a) The introduction of a redesigned and automated questionnaire. The CPS questionnaire was totally redesigned in order to obtain more accurate, comprehensive, and relevant information, and to take advantage of state-of-the-art computer interviewing techniques.

b) The addition of two, more objective, criteria to the definition of discouraged workers. Prior to 1994, to be classified as a discouraged worker, a person must have wanted a job and been reported as not currently looking because of a belief that no jobs were available or that there were none for which he or she would qualify. Beginning in 1994, persons classified as discouraged must also have looked for a job within the past year (or since their last job, if they worked during the year), and must have been available for work during the reference week (a direct question on availability was added in 1994; prior to 1994, availability had been inferred from responses to other questions). These changes were made because the NCEUS and others felt that the previous definition of discouraged workers was too subjective, relying mainly on an individual's stated desire for a job and not on prior testing of the labor market.

c) Similarly, the identification of persons employed part time for economic reasons (working less than 35 hours in the reference week because of poor business conditions or because of an inability to find full-time work) was tightened by adding two new criteria for persons who usually work part time: They must want and be available for full-time work. Previously, such information was inferred. (Persons who usually work full time but worked part time for an economic reason during the reference week are assumed to meet these criteria.)

d) Specific questions were added about the expectation of recall for persons who indicate that they are on layoff. To be classified as "on temporary layoff," persons must ex-

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pect to be recalled to their jobs. Previously, the questionnaire did not include explicit questions about the expectation of recall.

e) Persons volunteering that they were waiting to start a new job within 30 days must have looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey in order to be classified as unemployed. Previously, such persons did not have to meet the job search requirement in order to be included among the unemployed.

For additional information on changes in CPS concepts and methods, see "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology," Technical Paper 63 (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2000), available on the Internet at **www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm**; "Overhauling the Current Population Survey—Why is it Necessary to Change?," "Redesigning the Questionnaire," and "Evaluating Changes in the Estimates," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993; and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

Noncomparability of labor force levels

In addition to the refinements in concepts, definitions, and methods made over the years, other changes also have affected the comparability of the labor force data.

• Beginning in 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimating procedures, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment were increased by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and for men; other categories were relatively unaffected.

• Beginning in 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in increases of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force. Four-fifths of the labor force increase was in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected.

• Beginning in 1962, the introduction of data from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000 and labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

• Beginning in 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, increasing the population by about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000; unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.

• In March 1973, a subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced. This adjustment, which affected the white and black-and-other groups but had little effect on totals, resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the black-and-other population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the black-and-other labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected.

• Beginning in January 1974, the method used to prepare independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population was modified to an "inflation-deflation" approach. This change in the derivation of the estimates had its greatest impact on estimates of 20- to 24-year-old men—particularly those in the black-and-other population—but had little effect on estimates of the total population 16 years and over. Additional information on the adjustment procedure appears in "CPS Population Controls Derived from Inflation-Deflation Method of Estimation," in the February 1974 issue of this publication.

• Effective in July 1975, as a result of the large inflow of Vietnamese refugees to the United States, the total and black-and-other independent population controls for persons 16 years and over were adjusted upward by 76,000—30,000 men and 46,000 women. The addition of the refugees increased the black-and-other population by less than 1 percent in any age-sex group, with all of the changes being confined to the "other" component of the population.

• Beginning in January 1978, the introduction of an expansion in the sample and revisions in the estimation procedures resulted in an increase of about 250,000 in the civilian labor force and employment totals; unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged. An explanation of the procedural changes and an indication of the differences appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1978" in the February 1978 issue of this publication.

• Beginning in October 1978, the race of the individual was determined by the household respondent for the incoming rotation group households, rather than by the interviewer as before. The purpose of this change was to provide more accurate estimates of characteristics by race. Thus, in October 1978, one-eighth of the sample households had race determined by the household respondent and seven-eighths of the sample households had race determined by interviewer observation. It was not until January 1980 that the entire sample had race determined by the household respondent. The new procedure had no significant effect on the estimates.

• Beginning in January 1979, the first-stage ratio adjustment method was changed in the CPS estimation procedure. Differences between the old and new procedures existed only for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area estimates, not for the total United States. The reasoning behind the change and an indication of the differences appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1979" in the February 1979 issue of this publication.

• Beginning in January 1982, the second-stage ratio adjustment method was changed. The rationale for the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1982" in the Feb-

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ruary 1982 issue of this publication. In addition, current population estimates used in the second-stage estimation procedure were derived from information obtained from the 1980 census, rather than the 1970 census. This change caused substantial increases in the total population and in the estimates of persons in all labor force categories. Rates for labor force characteristics, however, remained virtually unchanged. Some 30,000 labor force series were adjusted back to 1970 to avoid major breaks in series. The adjustment procedure used also is described in the February 1982 article cited above. The revisions did not, however, smooth out the breaks in series occurring between 1972 and 1979 (described above), and data users should consider them when comparing estimates from different periods.

• Beginning in January 1983, the first-stage ratio adjustment method was updated to incorporate data from the 1980 census. The rationale for the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates for labor force characteristics appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983" in the February 1983 issue of this publication. There were only slight differences between the old and new procedures in estimates of levels for the various labor force characteristics and virtually no differences in estimates of participation rates.

• Beginning in January 1985, most of the steps of the CPS estimation procedure—the noninterview adjustment, the first- and second-stage ratio adjustments, and the composite estimator—were revised. These procedures are described in the Estimating Methods section. A description of the changes and an indication of their effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1985" in the February 1985 issue of this publication. Overall, the revisions had only a slight effect on most estimates. The greatest impact was on estimates of persons of Hispanic origin. Major estimates were revised back to January 1980.

• Beginning in January 1986, the population controls used in the second-stage ratio adjustment method were revised to reflect an explicit estimate of the number of undocumented immigrants (largely Hispanic) since 1980 and an improved estimate of the number of emigrants among legal foreign-born residents for the same period. As a result, the total civilian population and labor force estimates were raised by nearly 400,000; civilian employment was increased by about 350,000. The Hispanic-origin population and labor force estimates were raised by about 425,000 and 305,000, respectively, and Hispanic employment was increased by 270,000. Overall and subgroup unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected. Because of the magnitude of the adjustments for Hispanics, data were revised back to January 1980 to the extent possible. An explanation of the changes and an indication of their effect on estimates of labor force characteristics appear in "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986" in the February 1986 issue of this publication.

• Beginning in August 1989, the second-stage ratio estimation procedures were changed slightly to decrease the chance of very small cells occurring and to be more consistent with published age, sex, race cells. This change had virtually no effect on national estimates.

• Beginning in January 1994, 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount, were introduced into the second-stage estimation procedure. This change resulted in substantial increases in total population and in all major labor force categories. Effective February 1996, these controls were introduced into the estimates for 1990-93. Under the new population controls, the civilian noninstitutional population for 1990 increased by about 1.1 million, employment by about 880,000, and unemployment by approximately 175,000. The overall unemployment rate rose by about 0.1 percentage point. For further information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," and "Revisions in Household Survey Data Effective February 1996" in the February 1994 and March 1996 issues, respectively, of this publication.

Additionally, for the period January through May 1994, the composite estimation procedure was suspended for technical and logistical reasons.

• Beginning in January 1997, the population controls used in the second-stage ratio adjustment method were revised to reflect updated information on the demographic characteristics of immigrants to, and emigrants from, the United States. As a result, the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over was raised by about 470,000. The labor force and employment levels were increased by about 320,000 and 290,000, respectively. The Hispanic-origin population and labor force estimates were raised by about 450,000 and 250,000, respectively, and Hispanic employment was increased by 325,000. Overall and subgroup unemployment rates and other percentages of labor market participation were not affected. An explanation of the changes and an indication of their effect on national labor force estimates appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1997" in the February 1997 issue of this publication.

• Beginning in January 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in the population controls were introduced into the household survey. The new composite estimation procedures simplify processing of the monthly labor force data at BLS, allow users of the survey microdata to more easily replicate the official estimates released by BLS, and increase the reliability of the employment and labor force estimates. The new procedures also produce somewhat lower estimates of the civilian labor force and employment and slightly higher estimates of unemployment. For example, based on 1997 annual average data, the differences resulting from the use of old and new composite weights were as follows: Civilian labor force (-229,000), total employed (-256,000), and total unemployed (+27,000). Unemployment rates were not significantly affected.

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Also beginning in January 1998, the population controls used in the survey were revised to reflect new estimates of legal immigration to the United States and a change in the method for projecting the emigration of foreign-born legal residents. As a result, the Hispanic-origin population was raised by about 57,000; however, the total civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over was essentially unchanged. More detailed information on these changes and their effect on the estimates of labor force change and composition appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1998," in the February 1998 issue of this publication.

• Beginning in January 1999, the population controls used in the survey were revised to reflect newly updated information on immigration. As a result, the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over was raised by about 310,000. The impact of the changes varied for different demographic groups. The civilian noninstitutional population for men 16 years and over was lowered by about 185,000, while that for women was increased by about 490,000. The Hispanic-origin population was lowered by about 165,000 while that of persons of non-Hispanic origin was raised by about 470,000. Overall labor force and employment levels were increased by about 60,000 each, while the Hispanic labor force and employment estimates were reduced by about 225,000 and 215,000, respectively. The changes had only a small impact on overall and subgroup unemployment rates and other percentages of labor market participation. An explanation of the changes and an indication of their effect on national labor force estimates appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1999" in the February 1999 issue of this publication.

• Beginning in January 2000, the population controls used in the survey were revised to reflect newly updated information on immigration and an upward revision in the number of deaths. As a result, the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over was lowered by about 215,000. The labor force and employment levels were decreased by about 125,000 and 120,000, respectively. Overall and subgroup unemployment rates and other percentages of labor market participation were not significantly affected. An explanation of the changes and an indication of their effect on national labor force estimates appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 2000" in the February 2000 issue of this publication.

Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems

Beginning in 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 census that were introduced into the CPS. Comparability was further affected in December 1971, when a question relating to major activity or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to more precisely determine the occupational classification of individuals. As a result of these changes, meaningful comparisons of occupational employment levels could not be made between 1971-72 and prior years nor between those 2 years. Unemployment rates were not significantly affected. For a further explanation of the changes in the occupational classification system, see "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of this publication.

Beginning in January 1983, the occupational and industrial classification systems used in the 1980 census were introduced into the CPS. The 1980 census occupational classification system evolved from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and was so radically different in concepts and nomenclature from the 1970 system that comparisons of historical data are not possible without major adjustments. For example, the 1980 major group "sales occupations" is substantially larger than the 1970 category "sales workers." Major additions include "cashiers" from "clerical workers" and some self-employed proprietors in retail trade establishments from "managers and administrators, except farm."

The industrial classification system used in the 1980 census was based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, as modified in 1977. The adoption of the new system had much less of an adverse effect on historical comparability than did the new occupational system. The most notable changes from the 1970 system were the transfer of farm equipment stores from "retail" to "wholesale" trade and of postal service from "public administration" to "transportation," and some interchange between "professional and related services" and "public administration." Additional information on the 1980 census occupational and industrial classification systems appears in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983" in the February 1983 issue of this publication.

Beginning in January 1992, the occupational and industrial classification systems used in the 1990 census were introduced into the CPS. (These systems were based largely on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) systems, respectively.) There were a few breaks in comparability between the 1980 and 1990 census-based systems, particularly within the "technical, sales, and administrative support" categories. The most notable changes in industry classification were the shift of several industries from "business services" to "professional services" and the splitting of some industries into smaller, more detailed categories. A number of industry titles were changed as well, with no change in content.

Sampling

Since the inception of the survey, there have been various changes in the design of the CPS sample. The sample traditionally is redesigned and a new sample selected after each decennial census. Also, the number of sample areas and the number of sample persons are changed occasionally. Most of these changes are made to improve the efficiency of the sample design, increase the reliability of the sample estimates, or control cost.

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Changes in this regard since 1960 are as follows: When Alaska and Hawaii received statehood in 1959 and 1960, respectively, three sample areas were added to the existing sample to account for the population of these States. In January 1978, a supplemental sample of 9,000 housing units, selected in 24 States and the District of Columbia, was designed to provide more reliable annual average estimates for States. In October 1978, a coverage improvement sample of approximately 450 sample household units representing 237,000 occupied mobile homes and 600,000 new construction housing units was added. In January 1980, another supplemental sample of 9,000 households selected in 32 States and the District of Columbia was added. A sample reduction of about 6,000 units was implemented in May 1981. In January 1982, the sample was expanded by 100 households to provide additional coverage in counties added to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), which were redefined in 1973. In January 1985, a new State-based CPS sample was selected based on 1980 census information. A sample reduction of about 4,000 households was implemented in April 1988; the households were reinstated during the 8-month period, April-November 1989. A redesigned CPS sample based on the 1990 decennial census was selected for use during the 1990s. Households from this new sample were phased into the CPS between April 1994 and July 1995. The July 1995 sample was the first monthly sample based entirely on the 1990 census. For further information on the 1990 sample redesign, see "Redesign of the Sample for the Current Population Survey" in the May 1994 issue of this publication.

The original 1990 census-based sample design included about 66,000 housing units per month located in 792 selected geographic areas called primary sampling units (PSUs). The sample initially was selected to meet specific reliability criteria for the Nation, for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and for the sub-State areas of New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area. In 1996, the original sample design reliability criteria were modified to reduce costs. In July 2001, the CPS sample was expanded to support the State Children's Health Insurance Program. For further information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of this publication. The current criteria, given below, are based on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the unemployment level, where the CV is defined as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate, expressed as a percentage. These CV controls assume a 6-percent unemployment rate to establish a consistent specification of sampling error.

The current sample design, introduced in July 2001, includes about 72,000 "assigned" households from 754 sample areas. Sufficient sample is allocated to maintain, at most, a 1.9-percent CV on national monthly estimates of unemployment level, assuming a 6-percent unemployment rate. This translates into a change of 0.2 percentage point in the unemployment rate being significant at a 90-percent confidence level. For each of the 50 States and for the District of Columbia, the design maintains a CV of at most 8 percent on the annual average estimate of unemployment level, assuming a 6-percent unemployment rate. About 60,000 assigned households are required in order to meet the national and State reliability criteria. Due to the national reliability criterion, estimates for several large States are substantially more reliable than the State design criterion requires. Annual average unemployment estimates for California, Florida, New York, and Texas, for example, carry a CV of less than 4 percent. In support of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, about 12,000 additional households are allocated to the District of Columbia and 31 States. (These are generally the States with the smallest samples after the 60,000 households are allocated to satisfy the national and State reliability criteria.)

In the first stage of sampling, the 754 sample areas are chosen. In the second stage, ultimate sampling unit clusters composed of about four housing units each are selected. Each month, about 72,000 housing units are assigned for data collection, of which about 60,000 are occupied and thus eligible for interview. The remainder are units found to be destroyed, vacant, converted to nonresidential use, containing persons whose usual place of residence is elsewhere, or ineligible for other reasons. Of the 60,000 housing units, about 7.5 percent are not interviewed in a given month due to temporary absence (vacation, etc.), other failures to make contact after repeated attempts, inability of persons contacted to respond, unavailability for other reasons, and refusals to cooperate (about half of the noninterviews). Information is obtained each month for about 112,000 persons 16 years of age or older.

Selection of sample areas. The entire area of the United States, consisting of 3,141 counties and independent cities, is divided into 2,007 sample units (PSUs). In most States, a PSU consists of a county or a number of contiguous counties. In New England and Hawaii, minor civil divisions are used instead of counties.

Metropolitan areas within a State are used as a basis for forming PSUs. Outside of metropolitan areas, counties normally are combined except when the geographic area of an individual county is too large. Combining counties to form PSUs provides greater heterogeneity; a typical PSU includes urban and rural residents of both high and low economic levels and encompasses, to the extent feasible, diverse occupations and industries. Another important consideration is that the PSU be sufficiently compact so that, with a small sample spread throughout, it can be efficiently canvassed without undue travel cost.

The 2,007 PSUs are grouped into strata within each State. Then, one PSU is selected from each stratum with the probability of selection proportional to the population of the PSU. Nationally, there are a total of 428 PSUs in strata by themselves. These strata are self-representing and are generally the most populous PSUs in each State. The 326 remaining strata are formed by combining PSUs that are similar in

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such characteristics as unemployment, proportion of housing units with three or more persons, number of persons employed in various industries, and average monthly wages for various industries. The single PSU randomly selected from each of these strata is nonself-representing because it represents not only itself but the entire stratum. The probability of selecting a particular PSU in a nonself-representing stratum is proportional to its 1990 population. For example, within a stratum, the chance that a PSU with a population of 50,000 would be selected for the sample is twice that for a PSU having a population of 25,000.

Selection of sample households. Because the sample design is State based, the sampling ratio differs by State and depends on State population size as well as both national and State reliability requirements. The State sampling ratios range roughly from 1 in every 100 households to 1 in every 3,000 households. The sampling ratio occasionally is modified slightly to hold the size of the sample relatively constant given the overall growth of the population. The sampling ratio used within a sample PSU depends on the probability of selection of the PSU and the sampling ratio for the State. In a sample PSU with a probability of selection of 1 in 10 and a State sampling ratio of 3,000, a within-PSU sampling ratio of 1 in 300 achieves the desired ratio of 1 in 3,000 for the stratum.

The 1990 within-PSU sample design was developed using block-level data from the 1990 census. (The 1990 census was the first decennial census that produced data at the block level for the entire country.) Normally, census blocks are bounded by streets and other prominent physical features such as rivers or railroad tracks. County, minor civil division, and census place limits also serve as block boundaries. In cities, blocks can be bounded by four streets and be quite small in land area. In rural areas, blocks can be several square miles in size.

For the purpose of sample selection, census blocks were grouped into three strata: Unit, group quarters, and area. (Occasionally, units within a block were split between the unit and group-quarters strata.) The unit stratum contained regular housing units with addresses that were easy to locate (for example, most single-family homes, townhouses, condominiums, apartment units, and mobile homes). The group-quarters stratum contained housing units in which residents shared common facilities or received formal or authorized care or custody. Unit and group-quarters blocks exist primarily in urban areas. The area stratum contains blocks with addresses that are more difficult to locate. Area blocks exist primarily in rural areas.

To reduce the variability of the survey estimates and to ensure that the within-PSU sample would reflect the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the PSU, blocks within the unit, group-quarters, and area strata were sorted using geographic and block-level data from the census. Examples of the census variables used for sorting include proportion of minority renter-occupied housing units, proportion of housing units with female householders, and proportion of owner-occupied housing units. The specific sorting variables used differed by type of PSU (urban or rural) and stratum.

Within each block, housing units were sorted geographically and grouped into clusters of approximately four units. A systematic sample of these clusters was then selected independently from each stratum using the appropriate within-PSU sampling ratio. The geographic clustering of the sample units reduces field representative travel costs. Prior to interviewing, special listing procedures are used to locate the particular sample addresses in the group-quarters and area blocks.

Units in the three strata described above all existed at the time of the 1990 decennial census. Through a series of additional procedures, a sample of building permits is included in the CPS to represent housing units built after the decennial census. Adding these newly built units keeps the sample up-to-date and representative of the population. It also helps to keep the sample size stable: Over the life of the sample, the addition of newly built housing units compensates for the loss of "old" units that may be abandoned, demolished, or converted to nonresidential use.

Rotation of sample. Part of the sample is changed each month. Each monthly sample is divided into eight representative subsamples or rotation groups. A given rotation group is interviewed for a total of 8 months, divided into two equal periods. It is in the sample for 4 consecutive months, leaves the sample during the following 8 months, and then returns for another 4 consecutive months. In each monthly sample, one of the eight rotation groups is in the first month of enumeration, another rotation group is in the second month, and so on. Under this system, 75 percent of the sample is common from month to month, and 50 percent is common from year to year for the same month. This procedure provides a substantial amount of month-to-month and year-to-year overlap in the sample, thus providing better estimates of change and reducing discontinuities in the data series without burdening any specific group of households with an unduly long period of inquiry.

CPS sample, 1947 to present. Table 1-A provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use since 1947. A more detailed account of the history of the CPS sample design appears in "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology," Technical Paper 63, (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2000), available on the Internet at **www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm**. A description of the 1990 census-based sample design appears in "Redesign of the Sample for the Current Population Survey," in the May 1994 issue of this publication. A description of the sample expansion in support of the State Children's Health Insurance Program appears in "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of this publication. A section describing the allocation of the additional sample will be added to the Internet version of Technical Paper 63.

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Table 1-A. **Characteristics of the CPS sample, 1947 to present**

Period	Number of sample areas	Households eligible		Households visited but not eligible
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
Aug. 1947 to Jan. 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
Feb. 1954 to Apr. 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
May 1956 to Dec. 1959	[1]330	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963	[2]333	33,500	1,500	6,000
Mar. 1963 to Dec. 1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
Aug. 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1972 to Dec. 1977	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1978 to Dec. 1979	614	53,500	2,500	10,000
Jan. 1980 to Apr. 1981	629	62,200	2,800	12,000
May 1981 to Dec. 1984	629	57,800	2,500	11,000
Jan. 1985 to Mar. 1988	729	57,000	2,500	11,000
Apr. 1988 to Mar. 1989	729	53,200	2,600	11,500
Apr. 1989 to Oct. 1994 [3]	729	57,400	2,600	11,800
Nov. 1994 to Aug. 1995 [4]	792	54,500	3,500	10,000
Sept. 1995 to Dec. 1995	792	52,900	3,400	9,700
Jan. 1996 to June 2001	754	46,250	3,750	10,000
July 2001 to present [5]	754	55,500	4,500	12,000

[1] Beginning in May 1956, these areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.
[2] Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.
[3] The sample was increased incrementally during the 8-month period, April-November 1989.
[4] Includes 2,000 additional assigned housing units from Georgia and Virginia that were gradually phased in during the 10-month period, October 1994-August 1995.
[5] Includes 12,000 assigned housing units in support of the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

ESTIMATING METHODS

Under the estimating methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. The estimation procedure involves weighting the data from each sample person by the inverse of the probability of the person being in the sample. This gives a rough measure of the number of actual persons that the sample person represents. Since 1985, most sample persons within the same State have had the same probability of selection. Some selection probabilities may differ within a State due to the sample design or for operational reasons. Field subsampling, for example, which is carried out when areas selected for the sample are found to contain many more households than expected, may cause probabilities of selection to differ for some sample areas within a State. Through a series of estimation steps (outlined below), the selection probabilities are adjusted for noninterviews and survey undercoverage; data from previous months are incorporated into the estimates through the composite estimation procedure.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability of the respondents for other reasons. This noninterview adjustment is made separately for clusters of similar sample areas that are usually, but not necessarily, contained within a State. Similarity of sample areas is based on Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) status and size. Within each cluster, there is a further breakdown by residence. Each MSA cluster is split by "central city" and "balance of the MSA." Each non-MSA cluster is split by "urban" and "rural" residence categories. The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 7 to 8 percent, depending on weather, vacation, etc.

2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the population as a whole in such characteristics as age, race, sex, and State of residence. Because these characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the survey estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio adjustment, as follows:

a. First-stage ratio estimation. The purpose of the first-stage ratio adjustment is to reduce the contribution to variance that results from selecting a sample of PSUs rather than drawing sample households from every PSU in the Nation. This adjustment is made to the CPS weights in two race cells: Black and nonblack; it is applied only to PSUs that are not self-representing and for those States that have a substantial number of black households. The procedure corrects for differences that existed in each State cell at the time of the 1990 census between 1) the race distribution of the population in sample PSUs and 2) the race distribution of all PSUs. (Both 1 and 2 exclude self-representing PSUs.)

b. *Second-stage ratio estimation.* This procedure substantially reduces the variability of estimates and corrects,

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to some extent, for CPS undercoverage. The CPS sample weights are adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates of population match independent population controls. Three sets of controls are used:

1) 51 State controls of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older,

2) National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 14 Hispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex categories,

3) National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 66 white, 42 black, and 10 "other" age-sex categories.

The independent population controls are prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 1990. The projections are derived by updating demographic census data with information from a variety of other data sources that account for births, deaths, and net migration. Estimated numbers of resident Armed Forces personnel and institutionalized persons reduce the resident population to the civilian noninstitutional population. Estimates of net census undercount, determined from the Post Enumeration Survey, are added to the population projections. Prior to January 1994, the projections were based on earlier censuses, and there was no correction for census undercount. A summary of the current procedures used to make population projections is given in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," appearing in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

3. Composite estimation procedure. The last step in the preparation of most CPS estimates makes use of a composite estimation procedure. The composite estimate consists of a weighted average of two factors: The two-stage ratio estimate based on the entire sample from the current month and the composite estimate for the previous month, plus an estimate of the month-to-month change based on the six rotation groups common to both months. In addition, a bias adjustment term is added to the weighted average to account for relative bias associated with month-in-sample estimates. This month-in-sample bias is exhibited by unemployment estimates for persons in their first and fifth months in the CPS being generally higher than estimates obtained for the other months.

The composite estimate results in a reduction in the sampling error beyond that which is achieved after the two stages of ratio adjustment. For some items, the reduction is substantial. The resultant gains in reliability are greatest in estimates of month-to-month change, although gains usually are also obtained for estimates of level in a given month, change from year to year, and change over other intervals of time.

Rounding of estimates

The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of independent rounding of totals and components to the nearest thousand. Similarly, sums of percent distributions may not always equal 100 percent because of rounding. Differences, however, are insignificant.

Reliability of the estimates

An estimate based on a sample survey has two types of error — sampling error and nonsampling error. The estimated standard errors provided in this publication are approximations of the true sampling errors. They incorporate the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not account for any systematic biases in the data.

Nonsampling error. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown, but special studies have been conducted to quantify some sources of nonsampling error in the CPS. The effect of nonsampling error is small on estimates of relative change, such as month-to-month change; estimates of monthly levels tend to be affected to a greater degree.

Nonsampling errors in surveys can be attributed to many sources, for example, the inability to obtain information about all persons in the sample; differences in the interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; inability of respondents to recall information; errors made in collecting and processing the data; errors made in estimating values for missing data; and failure to represent all sample households and all persons within sample households (undercoverage).

Nonsampling errors occurring in the interview phase of the survey are studied by means of a reinterview program. This program is used to estimate various sources of error, as well as to evaluate and control the work of the interviewers. A random sample of each interviewer's work is inspected through reinterview at regular intervals. The results indicate, among other things, that the data published from the CPS are subject to moderate systematic biases. A description of the CPS reinterview program and some results may be found in "The Current Population Survey Reinterview Program, January 1961 through December 1966," Technical Paper No. 19 (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau, 1968).

The effects of some components of nonsampling error in the CPS data can be examined as a result of the rotation plan used for the sample, because the level of the estimates varies by rotation group. A description appears in Barbara A. Bailar, "The Effects of Rotation Group Bias on Estimates from Panel Surveys," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March 1975, pp. 23-30.

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. The CPS covers about 92 percent of the decennial census population (adjusted for census undercount). It is known that the CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Generally, undercoverage is larger for men than for women and is larger for blacks, Hispanics, and other races than for whites. Ratio adjustment to independent age-sex-

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race-origin population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the biases due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have characteristics different from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-origin group.

Additional information on nonsampling error in the CPS appears in Camilla Brooks and Barbara Bailar, "An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey," Statistical Policy Working Paper 3 (Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, September 1978); Marvin Thompson and Gary Shapiro, "The Current Population Survey: An Overview," *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement*, Vol. 2, April 1973; and "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology," Technical Paper 63 (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2000), available on the Internet at **www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm**. The last document includes a comprehensive discussion of various sources of errors and describes attempts to measure them in the CPS.

Sampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, estimates differ from the true population values that they represent. This difference, or sampling error, occurs by chance, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. Sample estimates from a given survey design are unbiased when an average of the estimates from all possible samples would yield, hypothetically, the true population value. In this case, the sample estimate and its standard error can be used to construct approximate confidence intervals, or ranges of values that include the true population value with known probabilities. If the process of selecting a sample from the population were repeated many times, an estimate made from each sample, and a suitable estimate of its standard error calculated for each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the true population value.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors below the estimate to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

These confidence interval statements are approximately true for the CPS. Although the estimating methods used in the CPS do not produce unbiased estimates, biases for most estimates are believed to be small. Methods for estimating standard errors reflect not only sampling errors but also some kinds of nonsampling error. Although both the estimates and the estimated standard errors depart from the theoretical ideal, the departures are minor and have little impact on the confidence interval statements. When clarity is needed, an estimated confidence interval is specified to be "approximate," as is the estimated standard error used in the computation.

Tables 1-B through 1-D are provided so that approximate standard errors of estimates can be easily obtained. Tables 1-B and 1-C give approximate standard errors for estimated monthly levels and rates for selected employment status characteristics; the tables also provide approximate standard errors for consecutive month-to-month changes in the estimates. It is impractical to show approximate standard errors

Table 1-B. **Approximate standard errors for major employment status categories**
(In thousands)

Characteristic	Monthly level	Consecutive month-to-month change
Total		
Total, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	267	174
Employed	273	177
Unemployed	131	166
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	184	120
Employed	196	128
Unemployed	83	106
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	209	136
Employed	215	140
Unemployed	77	98
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	90	87
Employed	95	91
Unemployed	56	93
Black		
Total, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	113	73
Employed	121	79
Unemployed	64	81
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	81	53
Employed	85	55
Unemployed	39	50
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	72	47
Employed	77	50
Unemployed	40	50
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	42	40
Employed	39	38
Unemployed	28	46
Hispanic origin		
Total, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	90	59
Employed	100	65
Unemployed	54	69

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Table 1-C. **Approximate standard errors for unemployment rates by major characteristics**

(In percent)

Characteristic	Monthly rate	Consecutive month-to-month change
Total	0.09	0.12
Men	.12	.16
Men, 20 years and over	.12	.15
Women	.13	.17
Women, 20 years and over	.13	.16
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	.66	1.08
White	.10	.12
Black	.39	.49
Hispanic origin	.37	.47
Married men, spouse present	.12	.15
Married women, spouse present	.14	.18
Women who maintain families	.43	.54
Occupation		
Managerial and professional specialty	.12	.15
Executive, administrative, and managerial	.17	.21
Professional specialty	.16	.21
Technical, sales, and administrative support	.16	.21
Technicians and related support	.39	.49
Sales occupations	.27	.34
Administrative support, including clerical	.23	.29
Service occupations	.29	.37
Private household	1.51	1.92
Protective service	.58	.74
Service, except private household and protective	.33	.42
Precision production, craft, and repair	.28	.35
Mechanics and repairers	.40	.50
Construction trades	.50	.64
Other precision production, craft, and repair	.50	.63
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	.30	.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	.45	.57
Transportation and material moving occupations	.45	.58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	.66	.84
Construction laborers	1.80	2.29
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	.69	.88
Farming, forestry, and fishing	.72	.91
Industry		
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	.11	.14
Goods-producing industries	.22	.27
Mining	1.67	2.12
Construction	.51	.65
Manufacturing	.23	.29
Durable goods	.29	.36
Nondurable goods	.38	.48
Service-producing industries	.12	.16
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	.34	.43
Wholesale and retail trade	.23	.30
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.29	.37
Services	.18	.23
Government workers	.18	.23
Agricultural wage and salary workers	1.07	1.36

for all CPS estimates in this publication, so table 1-D provides parameters and factors that allow the user to calculate approximate standard errors for a wide range of estimated levels, rates, and percentages, and also changes over time. The parameters and factors are used in formulas that are commonly called *generalized variance functions.*

The approximate standard errors provided in this publication are based on the sample design and estimation procedures as of 1996, and reflect the population levels and sample size as of that year. Standard errors for years prior to 1996 may be roughly approximated by applying these adjustments to the standard errors presented here. (More accurate standard error estimates for historical CPS data may be found in previous issues of this publication.)

1. For the years 1967 through 1995, multiply the standard errors by 0.96.

2. For the years 1956 through 1966, multiply the standard errors by 1.17.

3. For years prior to 1956, multiply the standard errors by 1.44.

Use of tables 1-B and 1-C. These tables provide a quick reference for standard errors of major characteristics. Table 1-B gives approximate standard errors for estimates of monthly levels and consecutive month-to-month changes in levels for major employment status categories. Table 1-C gives approximate standard errors for estimates of monthly unemployment rates and consecutive month-to-month changes in unemployment rates for some demographic, occupational, and industrial categories. For characteristics not given in tables 1-B and 1-C, refer to table 1-D.

Illustration. Suppose that, for a given month, the number of women age 20 years and over in the civilian labor force is estimated to be 60,000,000. For this characteristic, the approximate standard error of 245,000 is given in table 1-B in the row "Women, 20 years and over; Civilian labor force." To calculate an approximate 90-percent confidence interval, multiply the standard error of 245,000 by the factor 1.645 to obtain 403,000. This number is subtracted from and then added to 60,000,000 to obtain an approximate 90-percent confidence interval: 59,597,000 to 60,403,000. Concluding that the true civilian labor force level lies within an interval calculated in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples that could have been selected for the CPS.

Use of table 1-D. This table gives a and b parameters that can be used with formulas to calculate approximate monthly standard errors for a wide range of estimated levels, proportions, and rates. Factors are provided to convert monthly measures into approximate standard errors of estimates for other periods (quarterly and yearly averages) and approximate standard errors for changes over time (consecutive

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monthly changes, changes in consecutive quarterly and yearly averages, and changes in monthly estimates 1 year apart).

The standard errors for estimated changes in level from one month to the next, one year to the next, etc., depend more on the monthly levels for characteristics than on the size of the changes. Likewise, the standard errors for changes in rates (or percentages) depend more on the monthly rates (or percentages) than on the size of the changes. Accordingly, the factors presented in table 1-D are applied to the monthly standard error approximations for levels, percentages, or rates; the magnitudes of the changes do not come into play. Factors are not given for estimated changes between nonconsecutive months (except for changes of monthly estimates 1 year apart); however, the standard errors may be assumed to be higher than the standard errors for consecutive monthly changes.

Standard errors of estimated levels using table 1-D. The approximate standard error $se(x)$ of x, an estimated monthly level, can be obtained using the formula below, where a and b are the parameters from table 1-D associated with a particular characteristic.

$$se(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

Illustration. Assume that, in a given a month, there are an estimated 3 million unemployed men. Obtain the appropriate a and b parameters from table 1-D (Total or white; Men; Unemployed). Use the formula for $se(x)$ to compute an approximate standard error on the estimate of x = 3,000,000.

$$a = -0.0000348 \qquad b = 2927.43$$

$$se(3{,}000{,}000) = \sqrt{-0.0000348(3{,}000{,}000)^2 + 2927.43(3{,}000{,}000)} \approx 92{,}000$$

Procedure for using table 1-D factors for levels. Table 1-D gives factors that can be used to compute approximate standard errors of levels for other periods or for changes over time. For each characteristic, factors f are given for:

Consecutive month-to-month changes

Changes in monthly estimates 1 year apart

Quarterly averages

Changes in consecutive quarterly averages

Yearly averages

Changes in consecutive yearly averages

For a given characteristic, the table 1-D factor is used in the following formula, which also uses the a and b parameters from the same line of the table. A three-step procedure for using the formula is given. The f in the formula is frequently called an *adjustment factor*, because it appears to adjust a monthly standard error $se(x)$. However, the x in the formula is not a monthly level, but an average of several monthly levels (see examples listed under Step 1, below).

$$se(x, f) = f * se(x) = f * \sqrt{(ax^2 + bx)}$$

where x is an average of monthly levels over a designated period.

Step 1. Average monthly levels appropriately in order to obtain x. Levels for 3 months are averaged for quarterly averages, and those for 12 months are averaged for yearly averages. For changes in consecutive averages, average over the 2 months, 2 quarters, or 2 years involved. For changes in monthly estimates 1 year apart, average the 2 months involved.

Step 2. Calculate an approximate standard error $se(x)$, treating the average x from step 1 as if it were an estimate of level for a single month. Obtain parameters a and b from table 1-D. (Note that, for some characteristics, an approximate standard error of level could instead be obtained from table 1-B and used in place of $se(x)$ in the formula.)

Step 3. Determine the standard error $se\ (x, f)$ on the average level or on the change in level. Multiply the result from step 2 by the appropriate factor f. The a and b parameters used in step 2 and the factor f used in this step come from the same line in table 1-D.

Illustration of a standard error computation for consecutive month change in level. Continuing the previous example, suppose that in the next month the estimated number of unemployed men increases by 150,000, from 3,000,000 to 3,150,000.

Step 1. The average of the two monthly levels is x = 3,075,000.

Step 2. Apply the a and b parameters from table 1-D (Total or white; Men; Unemployed) to the average x, treating it like an estimate for a single month.

$$a = -0.0000348 \qquad b = 2927.43$$

$$se(3{,}075{,}000) = \sqrt{-0.0000348(3{,}075{,}000)^2 + 2927.43(3{,}075{,}000)} \approx 93{,}000$$

Step 3. Obtain f = 1.27 from the same row of table 1-D in the column "Consecutive month-to-month change," and multiply the factor by the result from step 2.

$$se(150{,}000) = f * se(3{,}075{,}000) = 1.27 * 93{,}000 \approx 118{,}000$$

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For an approximate 90-percent confidence interval, compute 1.645 * 118,000 ≈ 194,000. Subtract the number from and add the number to 150,000 to obtain an interval of -44,000 to 344,000. This is an approximate 90-percent confidence interval for the true change, and since this interval includes zero, one cannot assert at this level of confidence that any real change has occurred in the unemployment level. The result also can be expressed by saying that the apparent change of 150,000 is not significant at a 90-percent confidence level.

Illustration of a standard error computation for quarterly average level. Suppose that an approximate standard error is desired for a quarterly average of the black employment level. Suppose that the estimated employment levels for the 3 months making up the quarter are 14,900,000, 15,000,000, and 15,100,000.

Step 1. The average of the three monthly levels is x = 15,000,000.

Step 2. Apply the a and b parameters from table 1-D (Black; Total; Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force) to the average x, treating it like an estimate for a single month.

$$a = -0.0001541 \qquad b = 3295.99$$

$$se(15{,}000{,}000) = \sqrt{-0.0001541(15{,}000{,}000)^2 + 3295.99(15{,}000{,}000)} \approx 122{,}000$$

Step 3. Obtain f = .86 from the same row of table 1-D in the column "Quarterly averages," and multiply the factor by the result from step 2.

$$se(15{,}000{,}000) = .86 * 122{,}000 \approx 105{,}000$$

Illustration of a standard error computation for change in quarterly level. Continuing the example, suppose that, in the next quarter, the estimated average employment level for blacks is 15,400,000, based on monthly levels of 15,300,000, 15,400,000, and 15,500,000. This is an estimated increase of 400,000 over the previous quarter.

Step 1. The average of the two quarterly levels is x = 15,200,000.

Step 2. Apply the a and b parameters from table 1-D (Black; Total; Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force) to the average x, treating it like an estimate for a single month.

$$a = -0.0001541 \qquad b = 3295.99$$

$$se(15{,}200{,}000) = \sqrt{-0.0001541(15{,}200{,}000)^2 + 3295.99(15{,}200{,}000)} \approx 120{,}000$$

Step 3. Obtain f = .78 from the same row of table 1-D in the column "Change in consecutive quarterly averages," and multiply the factor by the result from step 2.

$$se(400{,}000) = .78 * se(15{,}200{,}000) = .78 * 120{,}000 \approx 94{,}000$$

For an approximate 95-percent confidence interval, compute 1.96 * 94,000 ≈ 184,000. Subtract the number from and add the number to 400,000 to obtain an interval of 216,000 to 584,000. The interval excludes zero. Another way of stating this is to observe that the estimated change of 400,000 clearly exceeds 1.96 standard errors, or 184,000. One can conclude from these data that the change in quarterly averages is significant at a 95-percent confidence level.

Standard errors of estimated rates and percentages using table 1-D. As shown in the formula below, the approximate standard error $se(p,y)$ of an estimated rate or percentage p depends, in part, upon the number of persons y in its base or denominator. Generally, rates and percentages are not published unless the monthly base is greater than 75,000 persons, the quarterly average base is greater than 60,000 persons, or the yearly average base is greater than 35,000 persons. The b parameter is obtained from table 1-D. When the base y and the numerator of p are from different categories within the table, use the b parameter from table 1-D relevant to the numerator of the rate or percentage.

$$se(p,y) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}p(100-p)}$$

Note that $se(p,y)$ is in percent.

Illustration. For a given month, suppose y = 6,200,000 women 20 to 24 years of age are estimated to be employed. Of this total, 2,000,000, or p = 32 percent, are classified as part-time workers. Obtain the parameter b = 3005.06 from the table 1-D row (Employment; Part-time workers) that is relevant to the numerator of the percentage. Apply the formula to obtain:

$$se(p,y) = \sqrt{\frac{3005.06}{6{,}200{,}000}(32)(100-32)} \approx 1.0 \text{ percent}$$

For an approximate 95-percent confidence interval, compute 1.96 * 1.0 percent, and round the result to 2 percent. Subtract this from and add this to the estimate of p = 32 percent to obtain an interval of 30 percent to 34 percent.

Procedure for using table 1-D factors for rates and percentages. Table 1-D factors can be used to compute approximate standard errors on rates and percentages for other periods or for changes over time. As for levels, there are three steps in the procedure for using the formula.

$$se(p,y,f) = f * se(p,y) = f * \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}p(100-p)}$$

where p and y are averages of monthly estimates over a designated period. Note that $se(p,y,f)$ is in percent.

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Step 1. Appropriately average estimates of monthly rates or percentages to obtain p, and also average estimates of monthly levels to obtain y. Rates for 3 months are averaged for quarterly averages, and those for 12 months are averaged for yearly averages. For changes in consecutive averages, average over the 2 months, 2 quarters, or 2 years involved. For changes in monthly estimates 1 year apart, average the 2 months involved.

Step 2. Calculate an approximate standard error $se\ (p, y)$, treating the averages p and y from step 1 as if they were estimates for a single month. Obtain the b parameter from the table 1-D row that describes the numerator of the rate or percentage. (Note that, for some characteristics, an approximate standard error could instead be obtained from table1-C and used in place of $se\ (p, y)$ in the formula.)

Step 3. Determine the standard error $se\ (p, y, f)$ on the average level or on the change in level. Multiply the result from step 2 by the appropriate factor f. The b parameter used in step 2 and the factor f used in this step come from the same line in table 1-D.

Illustration of a standard error computation for consecutive month change in percentage. Continuing the previous example, suppose that, in the next month, 6,300,000 women 20 to 24 years of age are reported employed, and that 2,150,000, or 34 percent, are part-time workers.

Step 1. The month-to-month change is 2 percent = 34 percent - 32 percent. The average of the two monthly percentages of 32 percent and 34 percent is needed (p = 33 percent), as is the average of the two bases of 6,200,000 and 6,300,000 (y = 6,250,000).

Step 2. Apply the b = 3005.06 parameter from table 1-D (Employment; Part-time workers) to the averaged p and y, treating the averages like estimates for a single month.

$$se(p, y) = \sqrt{\frac{3005.06}{6{,}250{,}000}(33)(100-33)} \approx 1.0 \text{ percent}$$

Step 3. Obtain f = .65 from the same row of table 1-D in the column "Consecutive month-to-month change," and multiply the factor by the result from step 2.

$$se(2\%) = .65 * 1.0 \text{ percent} = .65 \text{ percent}$$

For an approximate 95-percent confidence interval, compute 1.96 * .65 percent, and round the result to 1.3 percent. Subtract this from and add this to the 2-percent estimate of change to obtain an interval of 0.7 percent to 3.3 percent. Because this interval excludes zero, it can be concluded at a 95-percent confidence level that the change is significant.

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Table 1-D. **Parameters and factors for computation of approximate standard errors for estimates of monthly levels**

Characheristic	Parameters		Factors					
	a	*b*	Consecutive month-to-month change	Year-to-year change of monthly estimates	Quarterly averages	Change in consecutive quarterly averages	Yearly averages	Change in consecutive yearly averages
Total or white								
Total:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	-0.0000077	1586.29	0.65	1.22	0.87	0.77	0.68	0.81
Unemployed	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Men:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0000348	2927.43	.65	1.23	.86	.79	.66	.80
Unemployed	- .0000348	2927.43	1.27	1.39	.72	.91	.43	.57
Women:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0000325	2693.27	.65	1.22	.87	.78	.67	.81
Unemployed	- .0000325	2693.27	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.55
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0002436	3005.06	.96	1.32	.81	.87	.55	.71
Unemployed	- .0002436	3005.06	1.65	1.37	.68	.88	.40	.53
Black								
Total:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0001541	3295.99	.65	1.22	.86	.78	.66	.80
Unemployed	- .0001541	3295.99	1.28	1.38	.73	.90	.43	.58
Men:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0003361	3332.28	.65	1.25	.84	.82	.62	.76
Unemployed	- .0003361	3332.28	1.27	1.37	.73	.91	.43	.58
Women:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0002821	2944.26	.65	1.27	.84	.80	.64	.78
Unemployed	- .0002821	2944.26	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.56
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0015306	3295.99	.96	1.33	.80	.85	.56	.70
Unemployed	- .0015306	3295.99	1.65	1.37	.68	.86	.41	.52
Hispanic origin								
Total:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0001868	3295.99	.65	1.20	.86	.82	.65	.78
Unemployed	- .0001868	3295.99	1.28	1.38	.71	.90	.42	.56
Men:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0003630	3332.28	.65	1.26	.84	.82	.62	.76
Unemployed	- .0003630	3332.28	1.29	1.38	.71	.90	.41	.55
Women:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0003800	2944.26	.65	1.21	.86	.84	.63	.76
Unemployed	- .0003800	2944.26	1.27	1.38	.71	.89	.41	.55
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:								
Civilian labor force, employed, and not in labor force	- .0018224	3295.99	.96	1.34	.81	.84	.58	.73
Unemployed	- .0018224	3295.99	1.65	1.42	.70	.89	.41	.55

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Table 1-D. **Parameters and factors for computation of approximate standard errors for estimates of monthly levels—Continued**

Characheristic	Parameters		Factors					
	a	*b*	Consecutive month-to-month change	Year-to-year change of monthly estimates	Quarterly averages	Change in consecutive quarterly averages	Yearly averages	Change in consecutive yearly averages
Employment								
Educational attainment	-0.0000174	3005.06	0.65	1.11	0.87	0.92	0.61	0.74
Marital status, men	- .0000348	2927.43	.65	1.15	.86	.93	.59	.72
Marital status, women	- .0000325	2693.27	.65	1.18	.85	.94	.57	.72
Women who maintain families	- .0000325	2693.27	.65	1.18	.85	.94	.57	.72
Mining and manufacturing	- .0000174	3005.06	.37	.98	.91	.78	.74	.84
Other industries and occupations	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.25	.85	.97	.55	.70
Agriculture:								
Total	.0013447	2989.22	.62	1.22	.84	.91	.57	.72
Wage and salary workers	.0013447	2989.22	.62	1.22	.84	.91	.57	.72
Self-employed workers	.0013447	2989.22	.65	.92	.91	.80	.73	.82
Unpaid family workers	.0013447	2989.22	.65	1.21	.80	.96	.49	.61
Nonagricultural industries:								
Total	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.15	.88	.75	.71	.83
Wage and salary workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.13	.88	.84	.67	.79
Self-employed workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.15	.87	.96	.58	.71
Unpaid family workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.26	.81	.95	.50	.65
Full-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.17	.85	.92	.59	.72
Part-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.27	.81	.89	.55	.69
Multiple jobholders	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.29	.78	.91	.50	.64
At work								
Total and nonagricultural industries:								
Total	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.21	.84	.77	.66	.79
1 to 4 and 5 to 14 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.36	.67	.86	.38	.51
15 to 29 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.33	.73	.88	.45	.58
30 to 34 or 35 to 39 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.34	.67	.86	.39	.51
1 to 34 or 40 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.30	.76	.87	.51	.64
41 to 48 or 49 to 59 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.34	.71	.86	.45	.57
35+, 41+, or 60+ hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.25	.78	.86	.53	.65
Part time for economic reasons	- .0000174	3005.06	1.47	1.37	.67	.87	.39	.52
Part time for noneconomic reasons	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.29	.74	.85	.49	.62
Unemployment								
Educational attainment	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Marital status, men	- .0000348	2927.43	1.27	1.39	.72	.91	.43	.57
Marital status, women	- .0000325	2693.27	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.55
Women who maintain families	- .0000325	2693.27	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.55
Industries and occupations	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Full-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Part-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.40	.69	.88	.40	.53
Less than 5 weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
5 to 14 weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.37	.66	.88	.35	.50
15 to 26 weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.39	.67	.89	.36	.50
15+ or 27+ weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.42	.75	.93	.44	.60
All reasons for unemployment, except temporary layoff	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
On temporary layoff	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.35	.68	.87	.40	.53
Not in the labor force								
Total	- .0000077	1586.29	.65	1.22	.87	.77	.68	.81
Persons who currently want a job and discouraged workers	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.41	.63	.83	.36	.48

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Establishment Data ("B" tables)

DATA COLLECTION

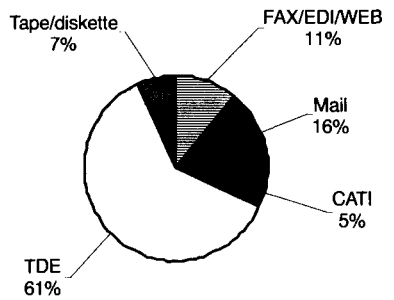
BLS cooperates with State Employment Security Agencies in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey to collect data each month on employment, hours, and earnings from a sample of nonfarm establishments (including government). This sample includes about 350,000 reporting units. From these data, a large number of employment, hours, and earnings series in considerable industry and geographic detail are prepared and published each month. Historical statistics are available at **http://www.bls.gov,** the BLS Internet site.

Each month, BLS and the State agencies collect data on employment, payrolls, and paid hours from a sample of establishments. Data are collected by touchtone data entry (TDE) from most respondents. Under the TDE system, the respondent uses a touchtone telephone to call a toll-free number and activate an interview session. The questionnaire resides on the computer in the form of prerecorded questions that are read to the respondent. The respondent enters numeric responses by pressing the touchtone phone buttons. Each answer is read back for respondent verification.

For establishments that do not use TDE, data are collected mostly by mail, FAX, or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), or on magnetic tape or computer diskette. Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) is used for a small number of respondents (5 percent). BLS is also pilot testing reporting via the World Wide Web. Chart 1 shows the percentages of the establishments using different data collection methods.

All reports are edited by the State agencies each month to make sure that the data are correctly reported and that they are consistent with the data reported by the establishment in earlier months. The State agencies forward the data to BLS-Washington. They also use the data to develop State and area estimates of employment, hours, and earnings. At BLS, the data are edited again by computer to detect processing and reporting errors that may have been missed in the initial State editing; the edited data are used to prepare national estimates.

Chart 1: **Distribution of CES sample by collection mode**



CONCEPTS

Industrial classification

Establishments reporting on Form BLS 790 are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity, as determined from information on annual sales volume. Since January 1980, this information has been collected on a supplement to the quarterly unemployment insurance tax reports filed by employers. For an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the principal product or activity.

All data on employment, hours, and earnings for the Nation (beginning with August 1990 data) and for States and areas (beginning with January 1990 data) are classified in accordance with the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC), U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Industry employment

Employment data, except those for the Federal Government, refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month. For Federal Government establishments, employment figures represent the number of persons who occupied positions, either full- or part-time, on the last day of the calendar month or the last day of the last full pay period of the calendar month. Intermittent Federal Government workers are counted if they performed any service during the month. Agencies are required to consistently report employment data on either a calendar month basis or pay period basis. The only exception to this rule occurs at the end of the fiscal year when all agencies are required to report data as of September 30th.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, farmworkers, and domestic workers. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; military personnel are excluded. Employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency, also are excluded.

Persons on establishment payrolls who are on paid sick leave (for cases in which pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday, or on paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period even though they are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who are on layoff, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who were hired but have not yet reported during the period.

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Indexes of diffusion of employment change. These indexes measure the dispersion among industries of the change in employment over the specified timespan. The overall indexes are calculated from 353 seasonally adjusted employment series (3-digit industries) covering all nonfarm payroll employment in the private sector. The manufacturing diffusion indexes are based on 136 3-digit industries.

To derive the indexes, each component industry is assigned a value of 0, 50, or 100 percent, depending on whether its employment showed a decrease, no change, or an increase, respectively, over the timespan. The average value (mean) is then calculated, and this percent is the diffusion index number.

The reference point for diffusion analysis is 50 percent, the value indicating that the same number of component industries had increased as had decreased. Index numbers above 50 show that more industries had increasing employment and values below 50 indicate that more had decreasing employment. The margin between the percent that increased and the percent that decreased is equal to the difference between the index and its complement—that is, 100 minus the index. For example, an index of 65 percent means that 30 percent more industries had increasing employment than had decreasing employment (65-(100-65) = 30). However, for dispersion analysis, the distance of the index number from the 50-percent reference point is the most significant observation.

Although diffusion indexes commonly are interpreted as showing the percent of components that increased over the timespan, it should be remembered that the index reflects half of the unchanged components as well. (This is the effect of assigning a value of 50 percent to the unchanged components when computing the index.)

Industry hours and earnings

Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries.

Production and related workers. This category includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial, guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (for example, power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Construction workers. This group includes the following employees in the construction division: Working supervisors, qualified craft workers, mechanics, apprentices, helpers, laborers, and so forth, engaged in new work, alterations, demolition, repair, maintenance, and the like, whether working at the site of construction or in shops or yards at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades.

Nonsupervisory employees. These are employees (not above the working-supervisor level) such as office and clerical workers, repairers, salespersons, operators, drivers, physicians, lawyers, accountants, nurses, social workers, research aides, teachers, drafters, photographers, beauticians, musicians, restaurant workers, custodial workers, attendants, line installers and repairers, laborers, janitors, guards, and other employees at similar occupational levels whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll. This refers to the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, such as those for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, or union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, and vacation, and for sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period); other pay not earned in the pay period reported (such as retroactive pay); tips; and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded. Employee benefits (such as health and other types of insurance, contributions to retirement, and so forth, paid by the employer) also are excluded.

Hours. These are the hours paid for during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Included are hours paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime hours. These are hours worked by production or related workers for which overtime premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or the workweek during the pay period that included the 12th of the month. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if overtime premiums were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Average weekly hours. The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as unpaid absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Indexes of aggregate weekly hours. The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the average of the 12 monthly figures for 1982.

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For basic industries, the hours aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production worker or nonsupervisory worker employment. At all higher levels of industry aggregation, hours aggregates are the sum of the component aggregates.

Average overtime hours. Overtime hours represent that portion of average weekly hours that exceeded regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid. If an employee were to work on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his or her holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Because overtime hours are premium hours by definition, weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month. Such factors as work stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on average hours. Diverse trends at the industry group level also may be caused by a marked change in hours for a component industry in which little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months.

Average hourly earnings. Average hourly earnings are on a "gross" basis. They reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. They also reflect shifts in the number of employees between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period; rates are the amount stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series do not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer because the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under production worker, construction worker, or nonsupervisory employee definitions.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime-premium pay, are computed by dividing the total production worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production worker hours and one-half of total overtime hours. No adjustments are made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday pay, late-shift premiums, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Railroad hours and earnings. The figures for Class I railroads plus Amtrak (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relate to all employees except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC group I) who received pay during the month. Average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees. Multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings yields average weekly earnings.

Average weekly earnings. These estimates are derived by multiplying average weekly hours estimates by average hourly earnings estimates. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average hourly earnings but also by changes in the length of the workweek. Monthly variations in such factors as the proportion of part-time workers, stoppages for varying reasons, labor turnover during the survey period, and absenteeism for which employees are not paid may cause the average workweek to fluctuate.

Long-term trends of average weekly earnings can be affected by structural changes in the makeup of the workforce. For example, persistent long-term increases in the proportion of part-time workers in retail trade and many of the services industries have reduced average workweeks in these industries and have affected the average weekly earnings series.

Real earnings. These earnings are in constant dollars and are calculated from the earnings averages for the current month using a deflator derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). The reference year for these series is 1982.

ESTIMATING METHODS

[NOTE: This section and the next apply to all industries except those in the mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade major industry divisions. (See the section on CES sample redesign for information on those industries.)]

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey estimates of employment are generated through an annual benchmark and monthly sample link procedure. Annual universe counts or benchmark levels are generated primarily from administrative records on employees covered by unemployment insurance (UI) tax laws. These annual benchmarks, established for March of each year, are projected forward for each subsequent month based on the trend of the sample employment, using an estimation procedure called the link relative. Benchmarks and sample link relatives are computed for each basic estimating cell and summed to create aggregate-level employment estimates.

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Benchmarks

For the establishment survey, annual benchmarks are constructed in order to realign the sample-based employment totals for March of each year with the UI-based population counts for March. These population counts are much less timely than sample-based estimates; however, they provide an annual point-in-time census for employment.

Population counts are derived from the administrative file of employees covered by UI. All employers covered by UI laws are required to report employment and wage information to the appropriate State Employment Security Agency four times a year. Approximately 99 percent of private employment within the scope of the establishment survey is covered by UI. A benchmark for the remaining 1 percent is constructed from alternate sources, primarily records from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Social Security Administration. The full benchmark developed for March replaces the March sample-based estimate for each basic cell. The monthly sample-based estimates for the year preceding and the year following the benchmark are also then subject to revision.

Monthly estimates for the year preceding the March benchmark are readjusted using a "wedge-back" procedure. The difference between the final benchmark level and the previously published March sample estimate is calculated and spread back across the previous 11 months. The wedge is linear; eleven-twelfths of the March difference is added to the February estimate, ten-twelfths to the January estimate, and so on, back to the previous April estimate, which receives one-twelfth of the March difference. This assumes that the total estimation error since the last benchmark accumulated at a steady rate throughout the current benchmark year.

Estimates for the 11 months following the March benchmark also are recalculated each year. These post-benchmark estimates reflect the application of sample-based monthly changes to new benchmark levels for March, and the recomputation of bias adjustment factors for each month. Bias factors are updated to take into account the most recent experience of the estimates generated by the monthly sample versus the full universe counts derived from the UI.

Following the revision of basic employment estimates, all other derivative series (such as number of production workers and average hourly earnings) also are recalculated. New seasonal adjustment factors are calculated and all data series for the previous 5 years are re-seasonally adjusted before full publication of all revised data in June of each year.

Monthly estimation

Estimates are derived from a sample of approximately 350,000 business establishments nationwide. A current month's estimate is derived as the product of the previous month's estimate and a sample link relative for the current month. A bias adjustment factor is then applied to this result, primarily to account for new business births during the month.

Stratification. The sample is stratified into basic estimating cells for purposes of computing national employment, hours, and earnings estimates. Cells are defined primarily by detailed industry, and secondarily by size, for a majority of cells. In a few industries, mostly within the construction division, geographic stratification also is used. Industry classification is in accordance with the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC); most estimation cells are defined at the 4-digit SIC level.

This detailed stratification pattern allows for the production and publication of estimates in considerable industry detail. Sub-industry stratification by size is important because major statistics that the survey measures, particularly employment change and average earnings, often vary significantly between establishments of different size. Stratification reduces the variance of the published industry-level estimates.

Link relative technique. A ratio of the previous to the current month's employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months—this ratio is called a "link relative." For each basic cell, a link relative is computed and applied to the previous month's employment estimate to derive the current month's estimate. Thus, a March benchmark is moved forward to the next March benchmark through application of monthly link relatives. Basic cell estimates created through the link relative technique are aggregated to form published industry level estimates for employment, as described in table 2-A. Basic estimation and aggregation methods for the hours and earnings data also are shown in table 2-A.

Model-based adjustment. Except for the goods-producing and wholesale trade divisions, bias adjustment factors are computed at the 3-digit SIC level and applied each month at the basic cell level, as part of the standard estimation procedures. The main purpose of bias adjustment is to reduce a primary source of nonsampling error in the survey—the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firm births. There is a lag of several months between an establishment's opening for business and its appearing on the UI universe frame and being available for sampling. Nonsampling methods must be used to capture the portion of employment growth accounted for by new firms; otherwise, substantial underestimation of total employment levels would occur. Formal bias adjustment procedures have been used in the establishment survey since the late 1960s. Prior to the 1983 benchmark, bias adjustments were derived from a simple mean error model, which averaged undercount errors for the previous 3 years to arrive at bias projections for the coming year. The undercount errors were measured as the difference between sample-based estimate results and benchmark levels.

This procedure eventually proved inadequate during periods of rapidly changing employment trends, and the bias adjustment methodology was revised. Research done in the early 1980s indicated that bias requirements were strongly correlated with current employment growth or decline. Based

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Table 2-A. **Summary of methods for computing industry statistics on employment, hours, and earnings for the non-probability-based and the probability-based sample estimates**

Employment, hours, and earnings	Non-probability sample	Probability sample	Both samples	
	Basic estimating cell (industry, region, size, or region/size cell)	Basic estimating cell (industry, 4-digit published level)	Aggregate industry level (division and, where stratified, industry)	Annual average data
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments that reported for both months.[1]	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by weighted ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments, which reported for both months.[2]	Sum of all-employee estimates for component cells.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Production or nonsupervisory workers, women employees	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) estimated ratio of women to all employees.[3]	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) the ratio of the sum of the weighted production or nonsupervisory workers and the sum of the weighted all employees for the current month and the sum of the weighted production or nonsupervisory workers and the sum of the weighted all employees for the previous month that is applied to the previous month's production or nonsupervisory worker ratio, (2) the ratio of the sum of the weighted women workers and the sum of the weighted all employees for the current month and the sum of the weighted women workers and the sum of the weighted all employees for the previous month that is applied to the previous month's women worker ratio.	Sum of production or nonsupervisory worker estimates, or estimates of women employees, for component cells.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Average weekly hours	Production or nonsupervisory worker hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.[3]	Production or nonsupervisory worker hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.[4]	Average, weighted by production or nonsupervisory worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component cells.	Annual total of aggregate hours (production or nonsupervisory worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production worker overtime hours divided by number of production workers.[3]	Production worker overtime hours divided by number of production workers.[4]	Average, weighted by production worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component cells.	Annual total of aggregate overtime hours (production or nonsupervisory worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.
Average hourly earnings	Total production or nonsupervisory worker payroll divided by total production or nonsupervisory worker hours.[3]	Total production or nonsupervisory worker payroll divided by total production or nonsupervisory worker hours.[4]	Average, weighted by aggregate hours, of the average hourly earnings for component cells.	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production or nonsupervisory worker employment multiplied by weekly hours and hourly earnings) divided by annual aggregate hours.

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2-A. **Summary of methods for computing industry statistics on employment, hours, and earnings for the non-probability-based and the probability-based sample estimates—Continued**

Employment, hours, and earnings	Non-probability sample	Probability sample	Both samples	
	Basic estimating cell (industry, region, size, or region/size cell)	Basic estimating cell (industry, 4-digit published level)	Aggregate industry level (division and, where stratified, industry)	Annual average data
Average weekly earnings	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.

[1] The estimates are computed by multiplying the above product by bias adjustment factors that compensate for the underrepresentation of newly formed enterprises and other sources of bias in the sample.

[2] The estimates are computed by applying a unique monthly birth/death model component that estimates the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the sample.

[3] The sample production-worker ratio, women-worker ratio, average weekly hours, average overtime hours, and average hourly earnings are modified by a wedging technique designed to compensate for changes in the sample arising mainly from the voluntary characteristics of the reporting. The wedging procedure accepts the advantage of continuity from the use of the matched sample and, at the same time, tapers or wedges the estimate toward the level of the latest sample average.

[4] A weighted link relative estimator is used to move average weekly hours, average overtime hours, and average hourly earnings forward from the point at which the probability-based sample estimates are introduced. For average weekly hours, this ratio is weighted hours divided by weighted production/nonsupervisory workers. For average hourly earnings, this ratio is weighted payroll divided by weighted hours. This will effectively preserve the true month-to-month sample movement if the new probability sample has different levels than the current sample.

on this research, a revised method was developed that uses the sample data on employment growth over the most recent two quarters, and a regression-derived coefficient for the significance of that change, to adjust the mean error model results. This change in methodology provided a more cyclically sensitive bias model. The regression-adjusted mean error model has been used for the production of national estimates since 1983.

The current model still has limitations on its ability to react to changing economic conditions or changing error structure relationships between the sample-based estimates and the UI universe counts. A principal limitation is the inability to incorporate UI universe counts as they become available on an ongoing basis, with a 6- to 9-month lag from the reference period. For this reason, the current quarterly outputs from the model are subject to intervention analysis and adjustments can be made to model results prior to the establishment of final bias levels for a quarter. Review for purposes of intervention analysis is done primarily in terms of detection of outlier (abnormally high or low) values, and by comparison of CES sample and bias trends with the most recent quarterly observations of UI universe counts.

Although the primary function of bias adjustment is to account for employment resulting from new business formations, it also adjusts for other elements of nonsampling error in the survey, because the primary input to the modeling procedure is total estimation error. Significant among these nonsampling error sources is a business death bias. When a sampled firm closes down, mostoftenit simply does not respond to the survey that month, rather than reporting zero employment. Follow-up with nonrespondents may reveal an out-of-business firm, but this information often is received too late to incorporate into monthly estimates, and the firm is simply treated as a nonrespondent for that month.

Because the bias adjustments incorporated into the estimates represent a composite of a birth bias, a death bias, and a number of other differences between the sample-based estimates and the population counts, the monthly bias adjustment levels have no specific economic meaning in and of themselves.

Table 2-B summarizes the total model-based adjustments for the past decade. The table displays the average monthly "model adjustment added" and the average monthly "model adjustment required" with the benchmark revisions for each year. Model adjustment added shows the average amount of model adjustment that was added each month over the course of an interbenchmark period. Prior to 2000, the model adjustment was the bias adjustment. Beginning with 2000, the model adjustment included a net birth/death total in addition to the bias. For example, the bias added for 2000 is listed as 153,000; this represents the average of the bias and the net birth/death adjustment made each month over the period April 1999 through March 2000. (See the section on "Redesign methodology" for more information.)

Model adjustment required is computed retrospectively, after the March benchmark for a given year is known. Adjustment required figures are calculated by taking the difference between a March estimate derived purely from the sample (that is, a series calculated without bias adjustment) and the March benchmark. Dividing this figure by 12 gives the average monthly model adjustment required figure. The adjustment required is thus defined as the amount of model adjustment that would have achieved a zero benchmark error. The difference between the total model adjustment required and the total model adjustment added is then, by definition, approximately the benchmark revision amount, for any given year. Also provided in table 2-B are the March-to-March changes. As discussed above, the over-the-year changes indicate correlation with the model adjustment added and model adjustment required figures.

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THE SAMPLE

Design

The emphasis in the establishment survey is on producing timely data at minimum cost. Therefore, the primary goal of its design is to sample a large enough segment of the universe to provide reliable estimates that can be published both promptly and regularly. The present sample allows BLS to produce preliminary total nonfarm employment estimates for each month, including some limited industry detail, within 3 weeks after the reference period, and data in considerably more detail with an additional 1-month lag.

The CES survey, which was begun over 50 years ago, predates the introduction of probability sampling methods and has operated as a quota sample since its inception. Quota sampling is different from probability sampling in that it requires a fixed number of units, but they need not have been drawn in a random selection process.

The sampling plan used in the establishment survey is a form of sampling with probability proportionate to size, known as "sampling proportionate to average size of establishment." This design results in an optimum allocation of the sample among strata because sampling variance is proportional to the average size of establishments. The universe of establishment employment is highly skewed, with a large percentage of total employment concentrated in relatively few establishments. Because variance on a population total estimate is a function of percentage universe coverage achieved by the sample, it is efficient to sample larger establishments at a higher rate than smaller establishments, assuming the cost per sample unit is fairly constant across size classes.

Under the establishment survey design, large establishments fall into certainty strata for sample selection. The size of the sample for the various industries is determined empirically based on experience and cost considerations. For example, in a manufacturing industry with a high proportion of total employment concentrated in a small number of establishments, a larger percent of total employment is included in the sample. Consequently, the sample design for such industries provides for a complete census of the large establishments, with a relatively few chosen from among the smaller establishments. For an industry in which a large proportion of total employment is accounted for by small establishments, the sample design again calls for inclusion of all large establishments but also for a more substantial number of smaller ones. Many industries in the trade and services divisions fall into this category. To keep the sample to a size that can be handled with available resources, these industries are sampled with a smaller proportion of total universe coverage than is the case for most manufacturing industries.

Coverage

Table 2-C shows the latest benchmark employment levels and the approximate proportion of total universe employment coverage at the total nonfarm and major industry division levels. The coverage for individual industries within the divisions may vary from the proportions shown.

Reliability

The establishment survey, like other sample surveys, is subject to two types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The magnitude of sampling error, or variance, is directly related to the size of the sample and the percentage of universe cov-

Table 2-B. **March employment benchmarks and model adjustments for total private industries, March 1990-2000**
(In thousands)

Year	Benchmark		Average monthly model adjustment		Over-the-year employment change[5]
	Employment[1]	Revision[2]	Added[3]	Required[4]	
1990	90,546	-261	85	63	1,531
1991	88,790	-583	61	12	-1,756
1992	88,347	-130	33	22	-443
1993	89,790	288	83	107	1,443
1994	92,730	688	115	171	2,940
1995	96,175	511	144	187	3,445
1996	98,158	72	129	135	1,983
1997	101,040	518	130	173	2,882
1998	103,965	85	150	157	2,925
1999	106,627	242	150	170	2,662
2000[6]	109,432	352	153	183	2,805

[1] Universe counts for March of each year are used to make annual benchmark adjustments to the employment estimates. About 97 percent of the benchmark employment is from unemployment insurance administrative records, and the remaining 3 percent is from alternate sources. Data represent benchmark levels as originally computed.

[2] Difference between the final March sample-based estimate and the benchmark level for total private employment.

[3] The average amount of model adjustment each month over the course of an inter-benchmark period, that is, from April of the prior year through March of the given year.

[4] The difference between the March benchmark and the March estimate derived solely from the sample without model adjustment, converted to a monthly amount by dividing by 12.

[5] March-to-March changes in the benchmark employment evel.

[6] Wholesale trade uses the net birth/death model.

NOTE: Data in this table exclude government employment because there is no bias adjustment for this sector.

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erage achieved by the sample. The establishment survey sample covers nearly one-third of total universe employment; this yields a very small variance on the total nonfarm estimates. Measurements of error associated with sample estimates are provided in tables 2-D and 2-E.

Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error. The sum of sampling and nonsampling error can be considered total survey error. Unlike most sample surveys, for which only sampling error can be estimated, the CES yields an annual approximation of total error, on a lagged basis, because of the availability of the independently derived universe data. While the benchmark error is used as a measure of total error for the CES survey estimate, it actually represents the difference between two independent estimates derived from separate survey processes (specifically, the CES sample process and the UI universe process), and thus reflects the errors present in each program. Historically, the benchmark revision has been very small for total nonfarm employment. Over the past decade, percentage benchmark error has averaged 0.3 percent, with absolute revisions ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.7 percent. Table 2-D shows the most current benchmark revisions, along with 10-year mean revisions and mean absolute revisions for major industries. Mean revisions give an indication of bias in the estimates; unbiased estimates have a mean revision close to zero, as over- and under-estimations cancel out over time. Mean absolute revisions give an overall indication of the accuracy of the estimates; the larger the value, the further the estimate was from the final benchmark level.

Table 2-C. **Employment benchmarks and approximate coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample, March 2000**

Industry	Employment benchmarks (thousands)	Sample coverage		
		Number of establishments[1]	Employees	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of benchmarks
Total	130,492	242,854	38,925	30
Mining	525	1,229	127	24
Construction	6,325	23,023	1,024	16
Manufacturing	18,441	22,069	5,801	32
Transportation and public utilities	6,929	[2]14,259	2,041	29
Wholesale trade	6,960	8,540	517	7
Retail trade	22,829	54,341	4,867	21
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,528	19,514	1,858	25
Services	39,895	65,402	7,430	19
Government:				
Federal	2,808	[3]7,077	2,808	100
State	4,902	7,545	3,775	77
Local	13,350	19,855	8,677	65

[1] Counts reflect reports used in final estimates. Because not all establishments report payroll and hours information, hours and earnings estimates are based on a smaller sample than employment estimates.

[2] The Interstate Commerce Commission provides a complete count of employment for Class I railroads plus Amtrak. A small sample is used to estimate hours and earnings data.

[3] Total Federal employment counts by agency for use in national estimates are provided to BLS by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Detailed industry estimates for the Executive Branch, as well as State and area estimates of Federal employment, are based on a sample of reports covering about 60 percent of employment in Federal establishments.

Revisions between preliminary and final data. First preliminary estimates of employment, hours, and earnings, based on less than the total sample, are published immediately following the reference month. Final revised sample-based estimates are published 2 months later, when nearly all the reports in the sample have been received. Table 2-E presents the root-mean-square error, the mean percent, and the mean absolute percent revision that may be expected between the preliminary and final employment estimates.

Revisions of preliminary hours and earnings estimates are normally not greater than 0.1 hour for weekly hours and 1 cent for hourly earnings at the total private nonfarm level, and may be slightly larger for the more detailed industry groupings.

CES sample redesign

In June 1995, BLS announced plans for a comprehensive sample redesign of its monthly payroll survey. The initial research phase for the CES sample redesign was completed in 1997, and BLS launched a production test of the new sample design at that time. The production test phase concluded in June 2000, when the first estimates from the new design, for the wholesale trade industry, were published with the 1999 benchmark revisions. With the 2000 benchmark revisions, estimates for the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries were published under the new design for the first time. Redesigned samples for the remaining industry divisions will be phased in with the next two benchmark releases.

Original sample design limitations. The original CES survey is based on a quota sample, the inception of which, over 50 years ago, predated the introduction of probability sampling as the internationally recognized standard for sample surveys. Quota samples are known to be at risk for potentially significant biases. Introducing a probability-based sample for CES ensures a proper representation of the universe of nonfarm business establishments through randomized selection techniques and the regular rotation of sample members.

In addition, the CES sample redesign addresses a second critical limitation of the current CES sample, which is a lack of timely sample-based representation of employment from new business births. Procedures have been developed for regular sample updates that will ensure better representation of new units in the CES sample. Time series modeling techniques are being used to estimate the residual portion of birth

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Table 2-D. **Current (March 2000) and historical benchmark revisions**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 2000 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Total	468	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total private	352	.3	.2	.4
Goods-producing	70	.3	.5	.7
Mining	0	0	.6	1.1
Metal mining	-4	-10.0	-2.0	3.2
Coal mining	-1	-1.3	0	2.3
Oil and gas extraction	2	.7	1.3	1.8
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	2	1.9	.6	1.6
Construction	37	.6	.4	1.2
General building contractors	24	1.6	.2	2.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	2.0	1.6	1.8
Special trade contractors	-2	(1)	.2	1.1
Manufacturing	33	.2	.5	.6
Durable goods	32	.3	.6	.8
Lumber and wood products	6	.7	.6	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	2	.4	.8	1.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	15	2.6	.5	1.0
Primary metal industries	3	.4	.3	.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	0	0	.5	.9
Fabricated metal products	6	.4	.5	.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	-10	-.5	.6	.9
Computer and office equipment	-4	-1.1	.6	1.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment	9	.5	.4	.7
Electronic components and accessories	13	2.0	.7	1.3
Transportation equipment	7	.4	1.0	1.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	0	0	1.2	1.3
Aircraft and parts	5	1.1	.6	1.1
Instruments and related products	-3	-.4	.6	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-3	-.8	.9	1.4
Nondurable goods	1	(1)	.3	.5
Food and kindred products	19	1.1	.2	.9
Tobacco products	1	2.9	.5	2.4
Textile mill products	-11	-2.1	(1)	1.0
Apparel and other textile products	-12	-1.8	.3	1.3
Paper and allied products	-2	-.3	.4	.8
Printing and publishing	-2	-.1	.1	.5
Chemicals and allied products	7	.7	.2	.8
Petroleum and coal products	-3	-2.4	.3	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	7	.7	.6	.9
Leather and leather products	-3	-4.2	0	2.2
Service-producing	398	.4	.1	.3
Transportation and public utilities	28	.4	.1	.8
Transportation	6	.1	(1)	1.0
Railroad transportation	15	6.4	-.1	1.3
Local and interurban passenger transit	-22	-4.5	-.9	2.4
Trucking and warehousing	17	0.9	-1.1	2.6
Water transportation	-5	-2.7	.8	3.6
Transportation by air	-1	-.1	2.5	4.0
Pipelines, except natural gas	2	14.3	1.2	5.0
Transportation services	-1	-.2	-.3	2.1
Communications and public utilities	22	.9	.2	1.1
Communications	27	1.7	.4	1.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-6	-.7	-.1	.7
Wholesale trade	-41	-.6	-.3	.9
Durable goods	-7	-.2	-.1	.9
Nondurable goods	-34	-1.2	-.6	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2-D. **Current (March 2000) and historical benchmark revisions—Continued**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 2000 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Retail trade	247	1.1	.5	.7
Building materials and garden supplies	-4	-.4	-.4	1.1
General merchandise stores	85	3.1	1.7	2.7
Department stores	89	3.7	1.9	3.1
Food stores	6	.2	([1])	.5
Automotive dealers and service stations	-2	-.1	-.9	.9
New and used car dealers	4	.4	.8	.9
Apparel and accessory stores	-8	-.7	.4	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	17	1.5	-.7	1.3
Eating and drinking places	122	1.5	1.1	1.4
Miscellaneous retail establishments	29	1.0	.1	1.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-43	-.6	-.1	1.1
Finance	-8	-.2	-.5	1.2
Depository institutions	-17	-.8	-.9	1.3
Commercial banks	-26	-1.8	-.7	1.1
Savings institutions	9	3.6	-2.8	6.1
Nondepository institutions	-4	-.6	1.7	2.8
Mortgage bankers and brokers	-13	-4.1	1.5	5.5
Security and commodity brokers	3	.4	.4	1.0
Holding and other investment offices	8	3.2	-3.8	5.1
Insurance	-11	-.5	.4	1.3
Insurance carriers	-2	-.1	.6	1.4
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	-10	-1.3	.1	1.1
Real estate	-24	-1.6	-.3	1.3
Services[2]	91	.2	.1	.5
Agricultural services	2	.3	1.0	1.2
Hotels and other lodging places	1	.1	.7	1.2
Personal services	-24	-1.8	.5	1.3
Business services	107	1.1	.4	1.5
Services to buildings	-6	-.6	.1	1.1
Personnel supply services	48	1.3	1.0	2.5
Help supply services	64	1.9	1.7	2.5
Computer and data processing services	143	6.9	2.3	3.3
Auto repair, services, and parking	40	3.2	-.8	1.8
Miscellaneous repair services	-18	-4.9	-2.8	5.2
Motion pictures	-35	-5.9	-2.3	4.0
Amusement and recreation services	-27	-1.7	-.2	3.1
Health services	-41	-.4	-.3	.5
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	-5	-.3	-.3	1.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	5	.3	([1])	.7
Hospitals	-29	-.7	-.5	.6
Home health care services	2	.3	1.0	2.3
Legal services	-2	-.2	-.7	.8
Educational services	-29	-1.2	.6	2.1
Social services	-54	-1.9	-.3	1.4
Child day care services	-47	-6.5	-1.0	5.5
Residential care	-14	-1.8	-.5	1.4
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	5	5.0	1.8	2.3
Membership organizations	34	1.4	1.9	2.4
Engineering and management services	5	.1	-1.0	1.5
Engineering and architectural services	13	1.3	-.2	1.2
Management and public relations	-14	-1.3	-2.2	3.1
Services, nec	-2	-3.9	-.2	3.8
Government	116	.6	([1])	.3
Federal	0	0	0	0
Federal, except Postal Service	0	0	0	0
State	43	.9	.1	.6
Education	48	2.2	.2	1.2
Other State government	-6	-.2	([1])	.5
Local	73	.5	([1])	.3
Education	53	.7	([1])	.4
Other local government	19	.3	.1	.4

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Nec is an abbreviation for "not elsewhere classified" and designates broad categories of industries that cannot be more specifically identified.

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Table 2-E. **Errors of preliminary employment estimates**

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level[1]	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Total	42,300	0	0
Total private	35,400	0	0
Goods-producing	10,400	0	0
Mining	1,700	0	.3
Metal mining	400	-.1	.6
Coal mining	700	.1	.6
Oil and gas extraction	1,400	0	.4
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	400	.1	.3
Construction	6,600	0	.1
General building contractors	3,400	.1	.2
Heavy construction, except building	3,200	.1	.3
Special trade contractors	4,200	0	.1
Manufacturing	10,600	0	0
Durable goods	7,500	0	0
Lumber and wood products	1,600	0	.2
Furniture and fixtures	1,000	0	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,200	0	.2
Primary metal industries	1,600	0	.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1,200	-.1	.4
Fabricated metal products	2,000	0	.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,700	0	.1
Computer and office equipment	2,000	.3	.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment	2,100	0	.1
Electronic components and accessories	1,600	0	.2
Transportation equipment	5,700	0	.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	4,600	0	.3
Aircraft and parts	1,600	-.1	.2
Instruments and related products	1,300	0	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	800	0	.2
Nondurable goods	4,900	0	.1
Food and kindred products	2,900	0	.1
Tobacco products	600	.9	1.2
Textile mill products	1,100	0	.2
Apparel and other textile products	2,600	.2	.3
Paper and allied products	1,200	0	.1
Printing and publishing	1,500	0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1,600	-.1	.1
Petroleum and coal products	800	-.1	.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,200	0	.1
Leather and leather products	400	0	.3
Service-producing	49,000	0	0
Transportation and public utilities	8,700	0	.1
Transportation	8,300	-.1	.1
Railroad transportation	2,100	-.2	.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	2,600	-.2	.4
Trucking and warehousing	4,900	-.1	.2
Water transportation	1,500	-.1	.7
Transportation by air	6,800	0	.4
Pipelines, except natural gas	100	-.3	.7
Transportation services	1,400	-.1	.2
Communications and public utilities	3,700	.1	.1
Communications	3,200	.1	.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,300	0	.1
Wholesale trade	7,200	.1	.1
Durable goods	4,400	.1	.1
Nondurable goods	4,700	0	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2-E. **Errors of preliminary employment estimates—Continued**

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level[1]	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Retail trade	27,600	0	.1
Building materials and garden supplies	2,800	.1	.2
General merchandise stores	19,200	0	.5
Department stores	18,900	-.1	.6
Food stores	5,300	0	.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,900	-.1	.1
New and used car dealers	1,100	-.1	.1
Apparel and accessory stores	5,200	.2	.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,300	0	.2
Eating and drinking places	10,000	0	.1
Miscellaneous retail establishments	8,200	.2	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,700	0	.1
Finance	4,500	0	.1
Depository institutions	3,100	-.1	.1
Commercial banks	2,800	-.1	.1
Savings institutions	700	-.1	.2
Nondepository institutions	2,000	0	.2
Mortgage bankers and brokers	1,500	0	.4
Security and commodity brokers	1,100	0	.1
Holding and other investment offices	1,700	-.1	.6
Insurance	2,600	0	.1
Insurance carriers	2,300	0	.1
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1,300	.1	.1
Real estate	2,300	0	.1
Services[2]	30,200	0	.1
Agricultural services	3,400	.1	.3
Hotels and other lodging places	6,300	0	.3
Personal services	6,100	-.1	.3
Business services	14,700	0	.1
Services to buildings	2,500	0	.2
Personnel supply services	11,700	0	.3
Help supply services	11,100	0	.3
Computer and data processing services	3,100	0	.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,900	0	.1
Miscellaneous repair services	1,000	0	.2
Motion pictures	5,800	.2	.8
Amusement and recreation services	9,200	.1	.4
Health services	5,100	0	0
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,300	0	.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,500	0	.1
Hospitals	3,300	0	.1
Home health care services	1,800	.1	.2
Legal services	1,400	0	.1
Educational services	12,400	.1	.5
Social services	9,200	.1	.2
Child day care services	4,300	.2	.5
Residential care	1,300	0	.1
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	500	0	.4
Membership organizations	3,300	0	.1
Engineering and management services	5,100	0	.1
Engineering and architectural services	2,000	-.1	.2
Management and public relations	3,500	.1	.3
Services, nec	500	-.1	.8
Government	22,100	0	.1
Federal	12,400	0	.3
Federal, except Postal Service	10,100	.1	.3
State	12,000	0	.2
Education	10,600	.1	.5
Other State government	4,500	0	.1
Local	16,900	0	.1
Education	14,700	0	.2
Other local government	8,700	.1	.1

[1] The root-mean-square error is the square root of the mean squared error. The mean squared error is the square of the difference between the final and preliminary estimates averaged across a series of monthly observations.

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Nec is an abbreviation for "not elsewhere classified" and designates broad categories of industries that cannot be more specifically identified. Errors are based on differences from January 1996 through December 2000.

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employment not accounted for through the improved sampling techniques. Introduction of a probability-based sample for the CES survey allows for the publication of sampling errors and confidence intervals, standard survey accuracy measures not directly applicable to the current nonprobability design. Overall accuracy of the survey employment estimates, however, is still best measured by the magnitude of annual benchmark revisions, as they encompass the total estimation error associated with the CES employment series.

The new CES sample design. The new design is a stratified, simple random sample of worksites, clustered by UI account number. The UI account number is a major identifier on the BLS longitudinal database of employer records, which serves as both the sampling frame and the benchmark source for the CES employment estimates. The sample strata, or subpopulations, are defined by State, industry, and employment size, yielding a State-based design. The sampling rates for each stratum are determined through a method known as optimum allocation, which distributes a fixed number of sample units across a set of strata to minimize the overall variance, or sampling error, on the primary estimate of interest. The total nonfarm employment level is the primary estimate of interest, and the new design gives top priority to measuring it as precisely as possible, or, in other words, minimizing the statistical error around the statewide total nonfarm employment estimates.

For the CES redesign, the number of sample units drawn was fixed to the approximate size of the original CES sample, which is the sample size supported by current program resources. This sample size makes possible the publication of considerable industry and geographic detail within a State, and provides for highly reliable national CES estimates at the total nonfarm and detailed industry levels.

Frame and sample selection. The Longitudinal Data Base (LDB) is the universe from which BLS draws the CES sample. The LDB contains data on approximately 7.5 million U.S. business establishments, representing nearly all nonfarm elements of the U.S. economy. The ES-202 program collects these data from employers, on a quarterly basis, in cooperation with State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The LDB contains employment and wage information from employers, as well as name, address, and location information. It also contains identification information such as Unemployment Insurance (UI) Account Number, Reporting Unit Number, and LDB Number.

The LDB consists of all employers covered under the Unemployment Insurance Tax System. That system covers 97 percent of all employers in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. There are a few sections of the economy that are not covered, including the self-employed, small family businesses, railroads, charitable organizations, small agricultural employers, and elected officials. Data for employers generally are reported at the worksite level. Employers who have multiple establishments within a State usually report data for each individual establishment. The LDB tracks establishments over time and links them from quarter to quarter.

Permanent Random Numbers (PRNs) have been assigned to all UI accounts on the sampling frame. As new units appear on the frame, random numbers are assigned to those units as well. As records are linked across time, the PRN is carried forward in the linkage.

The probability sample is stratified by State, industry, and size. Stratification groups population members together for the purpose of sample allocation and selection. The strata, or groups, are composed of homogeneous units. With 11 industries and 8 size classes, there are 88 total allocation cells per State. The sampling rate for each stratum is determined through a method known as optimum allocation. Optimum allocation minimizes variance at a fixed cost or minimizes cost for a fixed variance. Under the CES probability design, a fixed number of sample units for each State is distributed across the allocation strata in such a way as to minimize the overall variance, or sampling error, of the total State employment level. The number of sample units in the CES probability sample is fixed to the approximate size of the existing nonprobability CES survey. The optimum allocation formula will place more sample in cells for which data cost less to collect, cells that have more units, and cells that have a larger variance. When compared with the quota sample, there are fewer units selected in manufacturing and more units selected in services.

During the first quarter of each year, a new sample is drawn from the LDB. Annual sample selection helps keep the CES survey current with respect to employment from business births and business deaths. In addition, the updated universe files provide the most recent information on industry, size, and metropolitan area designation.

After all out-of-scope records are removed, the sampling frame is sorted into allocation cells. Within each allocation cell, units are sorted by MSA and by the size of the MSA, which is the number of UI accounts in that MSA. As the sampling rate is uniform across the entire allocation cell, implicit stratification by MSA ensures that a proportional number of units are sampled from each MSA. Some MSAs may have too few UI accounts in the allocation cell; these MSAs are collapsed and treated as a single MSA. Within each selection cell, the units are sorted by PRN, and units are selected according to the specified sample selection rate. The number of units selected randomly from each selection cell is equal to the product of the sample selection rate and the number of eligible units in the cell, plus any carryover from the prior selection cell. The result is rounded to the nearest whole number. Carryover is defined as the amount that is rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

Once the sample is drawn, sample selection weights are calculated based on the number of UI accounts actually selected within each allocation cell. The sample selection weight is approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of

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selection, or the inverse of the sampling rate. It is computed as:

Sample selection weight = N_h / n_h

where:

N_h = the number of noncertainty UI accounts within the allocation cell that are eligible for sample selection

n_h = the number of noncertainty UI accounts selected within the allocation cell

To further reduce enrollment workload caused by the annual update of the sample, BLS has established a "swapping" procedure in which sample members selected in the previous year are used in lieu of new sample members. As a result of the swap procedure, the amount of sample overlap from year to year is increased. A sample is selected from the first-quarter frame using the random sampling procedures. If a new sample member is selected during random sampling, a check is made for a previously selected unit that was not selected in the new sample. The previously selected unit must be within the same State, industry, and size class and must have the same PRN date as the originally selected unit. Newly selected units are replaced until all suitable replacements are exhausted. The units are generally available for swapping due to changes in the MSA, SIC, and size of units.

As a result of the swap procedure, approximately 90 percent of the Current Employment Statistics Sample Redesign (CES-R) sample overlaps from one year to the next. Before the swap procedure was implemented, approximately 35,000 new UI accounts were selected each year during the annual update. With the swap procedure, this number is reduced by as much as 40 percent, or 15,000 units.

Due to the dynamic economy, there is a constant cycle of business births and deaths. A semiannual update is performed during the third quarter of each year. This update selects units from the population of births and other units not previously eligible for selection, and includes them as part of the sample. Updated location, contact, and administrative information is provided for all establishments that were selected in the annual sample selection.

Sample enrollment activities. The primary enrollment of new establishments for the CES-R is taking place in BLS Data Collection Centers (DCCs) located in Atlanta, Kansas City, and Dallas, and in the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Center in Chicago. Once the sample has been sent to the DCCs, interviewers enroll the selected establishments. While the UI account represents the sample unit, interviewers are responsible for tracking and collecting the data for the individual establishments, regardless of the current UI configuration associated with the establishments.

In the case of large, multiple-worksite UI accounts, it is sometimes necessary to subsample employers. This occurs when:

- the company cannot report for all worksites from a central location;
- the company cannot provide an aggregate report for the entire UI account;
- there are too many individual worksites to make it practical to contact each of them.

With subsampling of a smaller number of worksites, both interviewer workload and respondent burden are reduced without significantly reducing the accuracy of the estimates, but this technique will result in a small increase in variance. In the event that a UI account is subsampled, weight adjustments are made to reflect each of the worksites' probability of selection.

Estimation. Under the new methodology, CES uses a matched sample concept and weighted link relative estimator to produce employment, hours, and earnings estimates. Consistent with the historical CES definition, a matched sample is defined to be all sample members that have reported data for the reference month and the month prior. A slight adjustment to the above matched definition is made to exclude from the matched sample any sample unit that reports that it is out-of-business. The reasoning behind this handling is described later in the section on estimation of business births and deaths.

The estimator for employment and that for hours and earnings uses the sample trend in the cell to move the previous level or ratio to the current-month estimated level or ratio. In the case of all employees, an additive model-based component is applied as well. This component also is described in the business birth and death estimation section.

The basic formula for estimating employment is:

$$\hat{AE}_c = \left(\hat{AE}_p \times \frac{\sum_i (w_i \times ae_{c,i})}{\sum_i (w_i \times ae_{p,i})} \right) + (net\ birth/death\ model).$$

where:

i = matched sample unit;

w_i = weight associated with the CES report;

$ae_{c,i}$ = current-month reported all employees;

$ae_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported all employees;

$\hat{AE}_c$ = current-month estimated all employees; and

$\hat{AE}_p$ = previous-month estimated all employees.

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The basic form for the estimator used to develop the current-month production workers series is:

$$\hat{PW}_c = \left(\hat{AE}_c \times \hat{PWRATIO}_c \right) \text{, and}$$

$$\hat{PWRATIO}_c = \hat{PWRATIO}_p \times \frac{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_i w_i \times pw_{c,i} \right)}{\left(\sum_i w_i \times ae_{c,i} \right)} \right)}{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_i w_i \times pw_{p,i} \right)}{\left(\sum_i w_i \times ae_{p,i} \right)} \right)};$$

where:

i = matched sample unit;
w_i = weight associated with the CES report;
$\hat{PW}_c$ = current-month estimated production workers;
$\hat{PWRATIO}_c$ = current-month production-worker-to-all-employee ratio;
$\hat{PWRATIO}_p$ = previous-month production-worker-to-all-employee ratio;
$pw_{c,i}$ = current-month reported production workers;
$pw_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported production workers;
$ae_{c,i}$ = current-month reported all employees;
$ae_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported all employees; and
$\hat{AE}_c$ = current-month estimated all employees.

Estimation of the series for women workers is identical to that described for production workers, with the appropriate substitution of women worker values for the production worker values in the previous formulas.

The same basic form of the estimator holds for all data types. The basic estimators of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are:

$$\hat{AWH}_c = \hat{AWH}_p \times \frac{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_i w_i \times wh_{c,i} \right)}{\left(\sum_i w_i \times pw_{c,i} \right)} \right)}{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_i w_i \times wh_{p,i} \right)}{\left(\sum_i w_i \times pw_{p,i} \right)} \right)},$$

and

$$\hat{AHE}_c = \hat{AHE}_p \times \frac{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_i w_i \times pr_{c,i} \right)}{\left(\sum_i w_i \times wh_{c,i} \right)} \right)}{\left(\frac{\left(\sum_i w_i \times pr_{p,i} \right)}{\left(\sum_i w_i \times wh_{p,i} \right)} \right)};$$

where:

i = matched sample unit;
w_i = weight associated with the CES report;
$\hat{AWH}_c$ = current-month estimated average weekly hours;
$\hat{AWH}_p$ = previous-month estimated average weekly hours;
$wh_{c,i}$ = current-month reported weekly hours;
$wh_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported weekly hours;
$pw_{c,i}$ = current-month reported production workers;
$pw_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported production workers;
$\hat{AHE}_c$ = current-month estimated average hourly earnings;
$\hat{AHE}_p$ = previous-month estimated average hourly earnings;
$\hat{WH}_c$ = current-month estimated weekly man hours;
$\hat{WH}_p$ = previous-month estimated average man hours;
$pr_{c,i}$ = current-month reported weekly payroll; and
$pr_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported weekly payroll.

Estimation of overtime hours is identical to that described for weekly hours, with the appropriate substitution of overtime hours values for the weekly hours values in the previous formula.

Benchmarking. Annual benchmark adjustment that revises 2 years of data continues under the redesign, but with slight modification to the process. Under the original CES procedures, when national series are benchmarked, sample links derived from the final (or third) set of monthly estimates are applied to the March benchmark level to re-estimate 1 year forward from the new benchmark levels. The year prior to the benchmark is adjusted by a simple wedge-back procedure that distributes the benchmark error in equal increments across the 11 months preceding the March benchmark.

For initial implementation of the redesign estimates for mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade, the estimates for both the year prior to and the year following the March benchmark month were revised to incorporate sample-based estimates calculated from the new sample and estimators. Thus, there is more revision in the benchmark period under the redesign than experienced previously for all data types. In particular, basic cell-level hours and earnings estimates, which have no benchmark revision under current procedures, are subject to change.

The construction series are revised for the year following the benchmark. The year prior to the benchmark was revised using the quota sample estimate. As sample enrollment for the construction industries was not completed until the end of the second quarter, it was not feasible to use the new metholology for the wedge period.

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Business birth and death estimation. In a dynamic economy, firms are continually going out-of-business while, at the same time, new businesses are opening. These two normal occurrences offset each other to some extent. That is, firms that are born replace firms that die. CES uses this fact to account for a large proportion of the employment associated with business births. This is accomplished by excluding such units from the matched sample definition. Effectively, business deaths are not included in the sample-based link portion of the estimate, and the implicit imputation of their previous month's employment is assumed to offset a portion of the employment associated with births.

There is an operational advantage associated with this approach as well. Most firms will not report that they have gone out-of-business; rather, they simply cease reporting and are excluded from the link, as are all other nonrespondents. As a result, extensive follow-up with monthly nonrespondents to determine whether a company is out-of-business or simply did not respond is not required.

Employment associated with business births will not exactly equal that associated with business deaths. The amount by which it differs varies by month and by industry. As a result, the residual component of the birth/death offset must be accounted for by using a model-based approach.

With any model-based approach, it is desirable to have 5 or more years of history to use in developing the models. Due to the absence of reliable counts of monthly business births and deaths, development of an appropriate birth/death residual series assumed the following form:

Birth/death residual = Population - Sample-based estimate
+ Error

Simulated monthly probability estimates over a 7-year period were created and compared with population employment levels. Moving from a simulated benchmark, the differences between the series across time represent a cumulative birth/death component. Those residuals are converted to month-to-month differences and used as input series to the modeling process.

Models are fit using X-12 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average). Outliers, level shifts, and temporary ramps are automatically identified. Seven models are tested, and the model exhibiting the lowest average forecast error is selected for each series.

Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment. Table 2-F compares the level of bias adjustment applied in the previously published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the redesign series in mining, construction, and manufacturing. Over the course of the "post-benchmark year" from April 2000 to March 2001, the cumulative bias adjustment added 246,000 to the mining, construction, and manufacturing employment level, while the net birth/death model added 154,000 overall. Note that the latter model has greater variability from month to month, including months with a negative adjustment. This mainly reflects the seasonal pattern of the net birth/death series observed in the historical UI universe data series.

The net birth/death models will replace the bias adjustment modeling currently used for the CES program as estimates for each major industry division are phased in for official publication. The ARIMA model component is updated and reviewed on a quarterly basis, as are the current bias adjustments. However, the net birth/death model component figures are unique to each month, unlike the bias adjustments, which are identical for all 3 months of a given quarter.

An important conceptual and empirical distinction between current bias adjustment and new net birth/death models involves the elements that the models are designed to identify. Although the primary purpose of the existing bias adjustment process is to account for new business birth employment, it also adjusts for other elements of nonsampling error, or bias, in the current CES estimate because the primary input to the model is total estimation error. Sampling bias can be significant in the existing sample because of its quota design, and the bias component is therefore relatively large. In contrast, the net birth/death models estimate only the residual component not measurable by the sample; the models do not attempt to correct for deficiencies in sample design. Therefore, the net birth/death model component in the redesign series is expected to be significantly smaller than the bias adjustment component in the current CES estimates.

The most significant potential drawback to a model-based approach is that time series modeling assumes a predictable continuation of historical patterns and relationships. Therefore, a model-based approach is likely to have some difficulty producing reliable estimates at economic turning points or during periods in which there are sudden changes in trend. In sum, accurate estimation of the business birth component of total nonfarm employment will continue to be the most difficult issue in CES employment estimation.

Variance estimation for the CES redesign estimates. A probability-based sample allows for the calculation and publication of sampling variances and confidence intervals—standard survey accuracy measures not directly applicable to the current nonprobability design. The estimation of sample variance for the survey is accomplished through use of the method of Balanced Half Samples (BHS). This replication technique uses half samples of the original sample and calculates estimates using those subsamples. The sample variance is calculated by measuring the variability of the subsample estimates. The weighted link estimator is used to calculate both estimates and variances. The sample units in each cell—where a cell is based on State, industry, and size classification—are divided into two random groups. The basic BHS method is applied to both groups. The subdivision of the cells is done systematically, in the same order as the initial sample selection. Weights for units in the half sample are multiplied by a factor of $1 + \gamma$ where weights for units not in the half sample are multiplied by a factor of $1 - \gamma$. Estimates from these sub-

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groups are calculated using the estimation formula described previously.

The formula used to calculate CES variances is as follows:

$$v_k^+\left(\hat{\theta}\right)=\frac{1}{\gamma^2 k}\sum_{\alpha=1}^{k}\left(\hat{\theta}_\alpha^+-\hat{\theta}\right)^2 ,$$

where:

$\hat{\theta}_\alpha^+ = \theta\left(\hat{Y}_\alpha^+, \hat{X}_\alpha^+, \ldots\right)$ is the half-sample estimator;

$\gamma = 1/2$;

k = number of half-samples; and

$\hat{\theta}$ = original full sample estimates

Appropriate uses of sampling variances in CES. Variance statistics are useful for comparison purposes, but they do have some limitations. Variances reflect the error component of the estimates that is due to surveying only a subset of the population, rather than conducting a complete count of the entire population. However, they do not reflect nonsampling error, such as response errors, and bias due to nonresponse. The overall performance of the program (calculating all-employee estimates) will still be measured in terms of the benchmark revisions. Variances for items not benchmarked—that is, average hourly earnings and average weekly hours—can serve as a more meaningful measure of their error now with a representative probability sample. The variances of the over-the-month change estimates are very useful in determining when changes are significant at some level of confidence.

Sampling errors for probability-based industries. The sampling errors shown for the goods-producing and wholesale trade industries have been calculated for estimates that follow the benchmark employment revision by a period of 12 to 24 months. Since the error estimates generally increase as a function of time after the month of benchmark revision, this period was determined to be the period of greatest interest for the estimates. For example, the May 2001 estimates follow the benchmark revision (March 2000) by 14 months. The errors are presented as median values of the observed error estimates. These estimates have been estimated using the method of Balanced Half Samples with the probability sample data and sample weights assigned at the time of sample selection.

Illustration of the use of table 2-G. Table 2-G provides a reference for relative standard errors of three major series developed from the CES—estimates of the numbers of all employees (AE), of average hourly earnings (AHE), and of average weekly hours (AWH) within the same industry. The standard errors of differences between estimates in two nonoverlapping industries are calculated as:

$$\text{S difference} = \sqrt{s_1^2 + s_2^2}$$

since the two estimates are independent.

The errors are presented as relative standard errors (standard error divided by the estimate and expressed as a percent). Multiplying the relative standard error by its estimated value gives the estimate of the standard error.

Suppose that the level of all employees for wholesale trade in a given month is estimated at 7,054,000. The approximate relative standard error of this estimate (0.54 percent) is provided in table 2-G. A 90-percent confidence interval would then be the interval:

7,054,000 +/- (1.645 * .0054 * 7,054,000)
= 7,054,000 +/- 62,660
= 7,116,660 to 6,991,340

Illustration of the use of table 2-H. Table 2-H provides a reference for the standard errors of 1-, 3-, and 12-month changes in AE, AHE, and AWH. The errors are presented as standard errors of the changes.

Suppose that the over-the-month change in AHE from January to February for the stone, clay, and glass products industry within manufacturing is $0.11. The standard error for a 1-month change for this industry from the table is $0.06. The interval estimate of the over-the-month change in AHE that will include the true over-the-month change with 90-percent confidence is calculated:

$0.11 +/- (1.645 * $0.06)
= $0.11 +/- $0.10
= $0.01 to $0.21

The true value of the over-the-month change is in the interval $0.01 to $0.21. Because this interval does not include $0.00 (no change), the change of $0.11 shown is significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Alternatively, the estimated change of $0.11 exceeds $0.10 (1.645 * $0.06); therefore, one could conclude from these data that the change is significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS (Tables B-7, B-14, and B-18)

As explained earlier, State agencies in cooperation with BLS collect and prepare State and area employment, hours, and earnings data. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS. However, BLS uses the full CES sample to produce monthly national employment estimates, while each State agency uses its portion of the sample to independently develop a State employment estimate.

The CES area statistics relate to metropolitan areas. Definitions for all areas are published each year in the issue of *Employment and Earnings* that contains State and area annual averages (usually the May issue). Changes in definitions are noted as they occur. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover of each issue.

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Caution in aggregating State data. The national estimation procedures used by BLS are designed to produce accurate national data by detailed industry; correspondingly, the State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate data for each individual State. State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals or vice versa. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than is the national series, summing them cumulates individual State-level errors and can cause distortions at an aggregate level. This has been a particular problem at turning points in the U.S. economy, when the majority of the individual State errors tend to be in the same direction. Due to these statistical limitations, the Bureau does not compile or publish a "sum-of-States" employment series. Additionally, BLS cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure, particularly at turning points.

Table 2-F. **Bias adjustment effects for published series versus net birth/death model effects for the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries**

(In thousands)

Year and month	Mining		Construction		Manufacturing	
	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post-benchmark period	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post-benchmark period	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post-benchmark period
	Monthly amount					
2000:						
April	0	0	12	44	8	1
May	0	1	12	46	8	17
June	0	0	12	32	8	11
July	0	0	12	14	7	1
August	0	1	12	17	7	12
September	0	1	12	11	7	8
October	0	0	14	10	9	-4
November	0	0	14	-13	9	3
December	0	0	14	-16	9	3
2001:						
January	0	-7	13	-85	7	-22
February	0	0	13	13	7	10
March	0	0	13	31	7	14
Cumulative total	0	-4	153	104	93	54

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Table 2-G. **Relative standard error for estimates of employment, hours, and earnings in selected industries**
(In percent)

Industry	Relative standard error		
	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Mining	1.90	2.50	2.06
Metal mining	3.56	3.74	3.06
Coal mining	3.79	3.45	2.54
Oil and gas extraction	2.37	3.96	3.61
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	3.06	1.75	1.98
Construction	.63	.74	.65
General building contractors	1.13	1.31	1.26
Heavy construction, except building	1.66	1.70	1.31
Special trade contractors	.82	1.11	.85
Manufacturing	.24	.27	.24
Durable goods	.32	.37	.30
Lumber and wood products	.95	1.28	.71
Furniture and fixtures	.95	1.49	1.13
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.08	2.06	1.22
Primary metal industries	.87	1.49	.93
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1.30	3.03	1.68
Fabricated metal products	.73	1.00	.76
Industrial machinery and equipment	.62	.80	.70
Computer and office equipment	1.91	5.69	3.82
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.81	1.05	1.08
Electronic components and accessories	1.30	1.09	2.20
Transportation equipment	1.12	.98	.87
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.75	1.32	1.32
Aircraft and parts	1.42	1.49	1.81
Instruments and related products	1.06	1.52	.89
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.47	1.72	1.79
Nondurable goods	.39	.48	.38
Food and kindred products	.92	.92	.91
Tobacco products	3.19	2.87	3.82
Textile mill products	1.11	1.79	1.26
Apparel and other textile products	1.88	1.95	1.34
Paper and allied products	.87	1.03	.76
Printing and publishing	.72	1.03	1.21
Chemicals and allied products	.85	1.18	1.40
Petroleum and coal products	1.82	4.73	2.62
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	.68	1.08	.70
Leather and leather products	3.82	3.03	1.46
Wholesale trade	.54	.73	.80
Durable goods	.55	.70	.95
Nondurable goods	.92	1.40	1.37

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Table 2-H. **Standard error for change in levels estimates of employment, hours, and earnings in selected industries**

Industry	Standard error 1-month change			Standard error 3-month change			Standard error 12-month change		
	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Mining	2,375	0.36	0.11	4,320	0.48	0.15	6,972	0.76	0.28
Metal mining	326	.39	.10	619	.75	.16	1,098	1.31	.34
Coal mining	476	.44	.13	833	.63	.18	1,961	1.27	.42
Oil and gas extraction	2,110	.61	.20	3,805	.79	.26	5,718	1.17	.47
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	754	.40	.09	1,689	.52	.14	2,608	.65	.24
Construction	11,731	.10	.04	19,046	.15	.06	29,060	.27	.10
General building contractors	5,745	.20	.08	9,008	.25	.10	14,865	.35	.17
Heavy construction, except building	4,347	.29	.09	6,941	.38	.14	9,848	.57	.23
Special trade contractors	9,671	.13	.05	16,126	.18	.07	24,619	.38	.12
Manufacturing	13,086	.05	.02	18,795	.07	.02	38,622	.10	.03
Durable goods	10,138	.07	.02	14,892	.09	.03	28,805	.12	.04
Lumber and wood products	2,599	.21	.04	4,316	.27	.05	6,432	.40	.07
Furniture and fixtures	1,823	.22	.04	2,800	.28	.06	4,432	.39	.10
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,882	.33	.06	3,296	.40	.08	5,213	.64	.15
Primary metal industries	1,642	.22	.07	2,703	.26	.09	5,288	.33	.12
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	831	.36	.18	1,325	.45	.23	2,916	.70	.27
Fabricated metal products	2,875	.14	.04	4,744	.19	.05	9,727	.33	.08
Industrial machinery and equipment	3,728	.13	.03	5,928	.18	.05	9,460	.24	.10
Computer and office equipment	1,659	.43	.13	3,295	.56	.27	5,566	1.43	.66
Electronic and other electrical equipment	3,224	.17	.05	5,161	.23	.07	11,287	.49	.12
Electronic components and accessories	1,662	.29	.11	3,692	.33	.15	7,364	.51	.25
Transportation equipment	5,823	.23	.08	7,914	.34	.12	14,799	.37	.13
Motor vehicles and equipment	5,877	.32	.11	7,812	.53	.18	14,953	.54	.20
Aircraft and parts	992	.29	.09	1,893	.35	.12	4,850	.56	.27
Instruments and related products	1,731	.25	.06	3,492	.35	.07	6,795	.50	.11
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,629	.26	.07	2,593	.31	.11	4,192	.44	.16
Nondurable goods	7,290	.08	.02	11,710	.10	.03	20,172	.17	.04
Food and kindred products	4,972	.18	.04	8,401	.23	.05	10,307	.33	.10
Tobacco product	514	.48	.25	1,064	.44	.54	1,505	.90	.45
Textile mill products	1,425	.21	.04	2,092	.29	.04	3,618	.50	.11
Apparel and other textile products	2,687	.25	.04	4,684	.34	.06	7,557	.58	.10
Paper and allied products	1,375	.21	.05	2,327	.24	.07	5,310	.38	.12
Printing and publishing	2,889	.17	.05	4,591	.23	.07	8,240	.34	.12
Chemicals and allied products	2,013	.22	.08	4,040	.30	.11	8,130	.49	.17
Petroleum and coal products	878	.79	.22	1,403	1.33	.32	2,310	1.90	.53
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2,166	.17	.04	3,594	.22	.05	5,605	.34	.08
Leather and leather products	627	.41	.08	1,167	.58	.12	2,357	.90	.18
Wholesale trade	9,548	.10	.04	15,513	.13	.06	29,903	.23	.10
Durable goods	6,629	.11	.06	11,247	.13	.08	19,165	.23	.13
Nondurable goods	6,211	.15	.05	9,929	.21	.07	19,307	.41	.15

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Region, State, and Area Labor Force Data ("C" tables)

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Labor force and unemployment estimates for States, labor market areas (LMAs), and other areas covered under Federal assistance programs are developed by State employment security agencies under a Federal-State cooperative program. The local unemployment estimates which derive from standardized procedures developed by BLS are the basis for determining eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act.

Annual average data for the States and 337 areas shown in table C-3 are published in *Employment and Earnings* (usually the May issue). For regions, States, selected metropolitan areas, and central cities, annual average data classified by selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics are published in the BLS bulletin, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.*

Labor force estimates for counties, cities, and other small areas have been prepared for administration of various Federal economic assistance programs and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The report "Unemployment in States and Local Areas" is published monthly through GPO and is available in microfiche form only, on a subscription basis.

ESTIMATING METHODS

Monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates are prepared for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and over 6,500 areas, including nearly 2,400 LMAs, counties, and cities with a population of 25,000 or more. Regional aggregations are derived by summing the State estimates. The estimation methods are described below for States (and the District of Columbia) and for substate areas. At the sub-LMA (county and city) level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on decennial and annual population estimates and current unemployment insurance data. A more detailed description of the estimation procedure is contained in the BLS document, *Manual for Developing Local Area Unemployment Statistics.*

Estimates for States

Current monthly estimates. Effective January 1996, civilian labor force and unemployment estimates for all States and the District of Columbia are produced using models based on a "signal-plus-noise" approach. The model of the signal is a time series model of the true labor force which consists of three components: A variable coefficient regression, a flexible trend, and a flexible seasonal component. The regression techniques are based on historical and current relationships found within each State's economy as reflected in the different sources of data that are available for each State—the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and the unemployment insurance (UI) system. The noise component of the models explicitly accounts for auto correlation in the CPS sampling error and changes in the average magnitude of the error. In addition, the models can identify and remove the effects of outliers in the historical CPS series. While all the State models have important components in common, they differ somewhat from one another to better reflect individual State characteristics.

Two models—one for the employment-to-population ratio and one for the unemployment rate—are used for each State. The employment-to-population ratio, rather than the employment level, and the unemployment rate, rather than the unemployment level, are estimated primarily because these ratios are usually more meaningful for economic analysis.

The employment-to-population ratio models use the relationship between the State's monthly employment from the CES and the CPS. The models also include trend and seasonal components to account for movements in the CPS not captured by the CES series. The seasonal component accounts for the seasonality in the CPS not explained by the CES, while the trend component adjusts for long-run systematic differences between the two series.

The unemployment rate models use the relationship between the State's monthly unemployment insurance (UI) claims data and the CPS unemployment rate, along with trend and seasonal components.

In both the employment-to-population ratio and unemployment rate models, an important feature is the use of a technique that allows the equations to adjust automatically to structural changes that occur. The regression portion of the model includes a built-in tuning mechanism, known as the Kalman Filter, which revises a model's coefficients when the new data that become available each month indicate that changes in the data relationships have taken place. Once the estimates are developed from the models, levels are calculated for employment, unemployment, and labor force.

Benchmark correction procedures. Once each year, monthly estimates for all States and the District of Columbia are adjusted, or benchmarked, by BLS to the annual average CPS estimates. The benchmarking technique employs a pro-

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cedure (called the Denton method) which adjusts the annual average of the models to equal the CPS annual average, while preserving, as much as possible, the original monthly seasonal pattern of the model estimates.

Estimates for substate areas

Monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for two large substate areas—New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area—are obtained using the same modeling approach as for states. Estimates for the nearly 2,400 remaining LMAs, are prepared through indirect estimation techniques, described below.

Preliminary estimate—employment. The total civilian employment estimates are based largely on CES data. These "place-of-work" estimates must be adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Factors for adjusting from place of work to place of residence have been developed on the basis of employment relationships at the time of the 1990 decennial census. These factors are applied to the CES estimates for the current period to obtain adjusted employment estimates, to which are added estimates for employment not represented in the CES—agricultural employees, nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers, and private household workers.

Preliminary estimate—unemployment. In the current month, the estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of two categories: (1) Persons who were previously employed in industries covered by State UI laws; and (2) those who were entering the civilian labor force for the first time or reentering after a period of separation.

Substate adjustment for additivity. Estimates of employment and unemployment are prepared for the State and all LMAs within the State. The LMA estimates geographically exhaust the entire State. Thus, a proportional adjustment is applied to all substate preliminary LMA estimates to ensure that they add to the independently estimated State totals for employment and unemployment. For California and New York, the proportional adjustment is applied to all LMAs other than the two modeled areas, to ensure that the LMA estimates sum to an independent model-based estimate for the balance of State.

Benchmark correction. At the end of each year, substate estimates are revised. The revisions incorporate any changes in the inputs, such as revisions in the CES-based employment figures, corrections in UI claims counts, and updated historical relationships. The updated estimates are then readjusted to add to the revised (benchmarked) State estimates of employment and unemployment.

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Seasonal Adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity 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. 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 it easier to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. In evaluating changes in a seasonally adjusted series, it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, because they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but are also affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself. Seasonally adjusted series for selected labor force and establishment-based data are published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

Household data

Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called *X-11 ARIMA* (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average), which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method. A detailed description of the procedure appears in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method* by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983.

BLS uses an extension of X-11 ARIMA to allow it to adjust more adequately for the effects of the presence or absence of religious holidays in the April survey reference period and of Labor Day in the September reference period. This extension was applied for the first time at the end of 1989 to three persons-at-work labor force series which tested as having significant and well-defined effects in their April data associated with the timing of Easter.

At the beginning of each calendar year, projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January-June period. In July of each year, BLS calculates and publishes in *Employment and Earnings* projected seasonal adjustment factors for use in the second half, based on the experience through June. Revisions of historical data, usually for the most recent 5 years, are made only at the beginning of each calendar year. However, as a result of the revisions to the estimates for 1970-81 based on 1980 census population counts, revisions to seasonally adjusted series in early 1982 were carried back to 1970. In 1994, data were revised only for that year because of the major redesign and 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount, introduced into the Current Population Survey. In 1996, 1990-93 data also were revised to incorporate these 1990 census-based population controls and seasonally adjusted series were revised back to 1990. Subsequent revisions were carried back only to 1994 through 1998, when the standard 5-year revision period was reinstated.

All labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. For example, for each of the three major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment, and unemployment—data for four sex-age groups (men and women under and over 20 years of age) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to derive seasonally adjusted total figures. The seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is a sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components. The total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components, and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force. Because of the independent seasonal adjustment of various series, components will not necessarily add to totals.

In each January issue (March issue in 1996), *Employment and Earnings* publishes revised seasonally adjusted data for selected labor force series based on the experience through December, new seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate the civilian unemployment estimate for the first 6 months of the following year, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure.

Establishment data

Effective in June 1996, with the release of the March 1995 benchmark revisions, BLS began using an updated version of the X-12 ARIMA software developed by the Bureau of the Census to seasonally adjust national establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings series.

The conversion to X-12 ARIMA allows BLS to refine its seasonal adjustment procedures to control for survey interval variations, sometime referred to as the 4- vs. 5-week effect. While the CES survey is referenced to a consistent concept, the pay period including the 12th day of the month, inconsistencies arise because there are variations of 4 or 5 weeks between the week of the 12th in any given pair of months. In highly seasonal months and industries, this variation can be an important determinant of the magnitude of

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seasonal hires or layoffs that have occurred at the time the survey is taken, thereby complicating seasonal adjustment. The interval effect adjustment is accomplished through the REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) option in the X-12 software. This process combines standard regression analysis, which measures correlations between two or more variables, with ARIMA modeling, which describes and predicts the behavior of a data series based on its own past history. In this application, the correlations of interest are those between employment levels in individual calendar months and the length of the survey intervals for those months. The REGARIMA models estimate and remove the variation in employment levels attributable to 11 separate survey intervals, one specified for each month, except March. March is excluded because this month has a 5-week interval between the February and March surveys only every 29 years.

Effective with the release of the March 1997 benchmark, seasonally adjusted series for hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers from 1989 forward incorporate refinements to the seasonal adjustment process to correct for distortions related to the method of accounting for the varying length of payroll periods across months—a calendar effect.

REGARIMA modeling also is used to identify, measure, and remove this calendar effect for the publication level seasonally adjusted hours and earnings series.

Projected seasonal factors for the establishment-based series are calculated and published twice a year, paralleling the procedure used for the household series. Revisions to historical data (usually the most recent 5 years) are made once a year, coincident with benchmark revisions. All series are seasonally adjusted using multiplicative models in X-12. Seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied at component levels. For employment series, these are generally the 2-digit SIC levels. Seasonally adjusted totals are arithmetic aggregations for employment series and weighted averages of the seasonally adjusted data for hours and earnings series.

Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings are the product of seasonally adjusted average hourly earnings and average weekly hours. Average weekly earnings in constant dollars, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by dividing the average weekly earnings series by the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), and multiplying by 100. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by multiplying average weekly hours by production or nonsupervisory workers and dividing by the 1982 annual average base. For total private, total goods-producing, total private service-producing, and major industry divisions, the indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by summing the aggregate weekly hours for the appropriate component industries and dividing by the 1982 annual average base.

Seasonally adjusted data are not published for a number of series characterized by small seasonal components relative to their trend-cycle and/or irregular components. These series, however, are used in the aggregation to higher level seasonally adjusted series.

Seasonal adjustment factors for Federal Government employment are derived from unadjusted data which include Christmas temporary workers employed by the Postal Service. The number of temporary census workers for the decennial census, however, is removed prior to the calculation of seasonal adjustment factors.

The standard procedure for seasonal adjustment for the local education employment series was improved with the 1997 benchmark. In the past, the seasonal factors for this industry were derived using the standard seasonal adjustment procedure of a logarithmic transformation of the data as input for the multiplicative decomposition of the series. However, in recent years, the forecasted seasonal factors have failed to adequately reflect the changing behavior of this industry in the summer months. The factors for this industry are now derived using a square-root transformation of the data as input for an additive decomposition of the series. These modifications produce seasonal factors that better reflect current industry seasonal patterns. However, the annual averages of seasonally adjusted and unadjusted series will not be equal.

BLS also makes special adjustments for floating holidays for the establishment-based series on average weekly hours and manufacturing overtime hours. From 1988 forward, these adjustments are now accomplished as part of the X-12 ARIMA/REGARIMA modeling process. The special adjustment made in November each year to adjust for the effect of poll workers in the local government employment series also is incorporated into the X-12 process from 1988 forward.

Revised seasonally adjusted national establishment-based series based on the experience through March 2001, new seasonal adjustment factors for March-October 2001, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised factors for the September 2001-April 2002 period will appear in the December 2001 issue.

Beginning in 1993, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment data by major industry for all States and the District of Columbia (table B-7). Seasonal adjustment factors are applied directly to the employment estimates at the division level (component series for manufacturing and trade) and then aggregated to the State totals. The recomputation of seasonal factors and historical revisions are made coincident with the annual benchmark adjustments. State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate (unadjusted and seasonally adjusted) data for each State. BLS independently develops a national employment series; State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual State level errors

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and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS does not compile a "sum-of-States" employment series, and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

Region and State labor force data

Beginning in 1992, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted labor force data for the census regions and divisions, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia (tables C-1 and C-2). Beginning in 1998, regional aggregations are derived by summing the State estimates. Using the X-11 ARIMA procedure, seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied independently to the component employment and unemployment levels and then aggregated to regional or State totals. Current seasonal adjustment factors are produced for 6-month periods twice a year. Historical revisions usually are made at the beginning of each calendar year. Because of the separate processing procedures, totals for the Nation, as a whole, differ from the results obtained by aggregating regional or State data.

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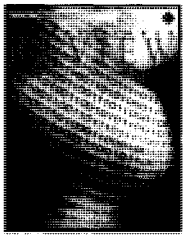

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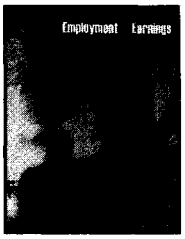

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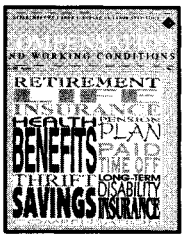

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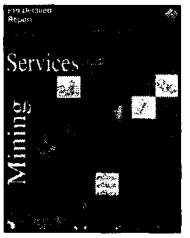

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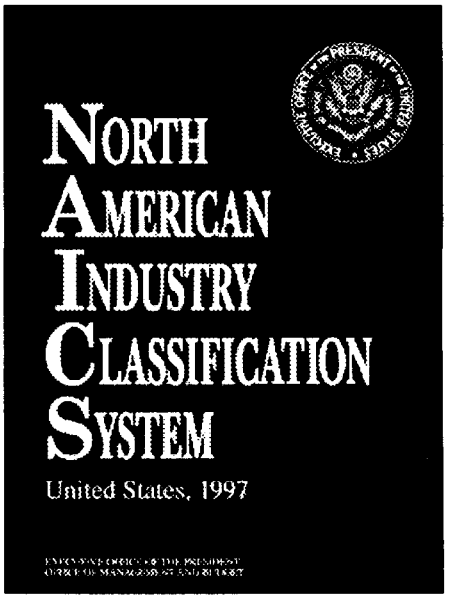

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