L2.41/2 : 49/7

Employment & Earnings

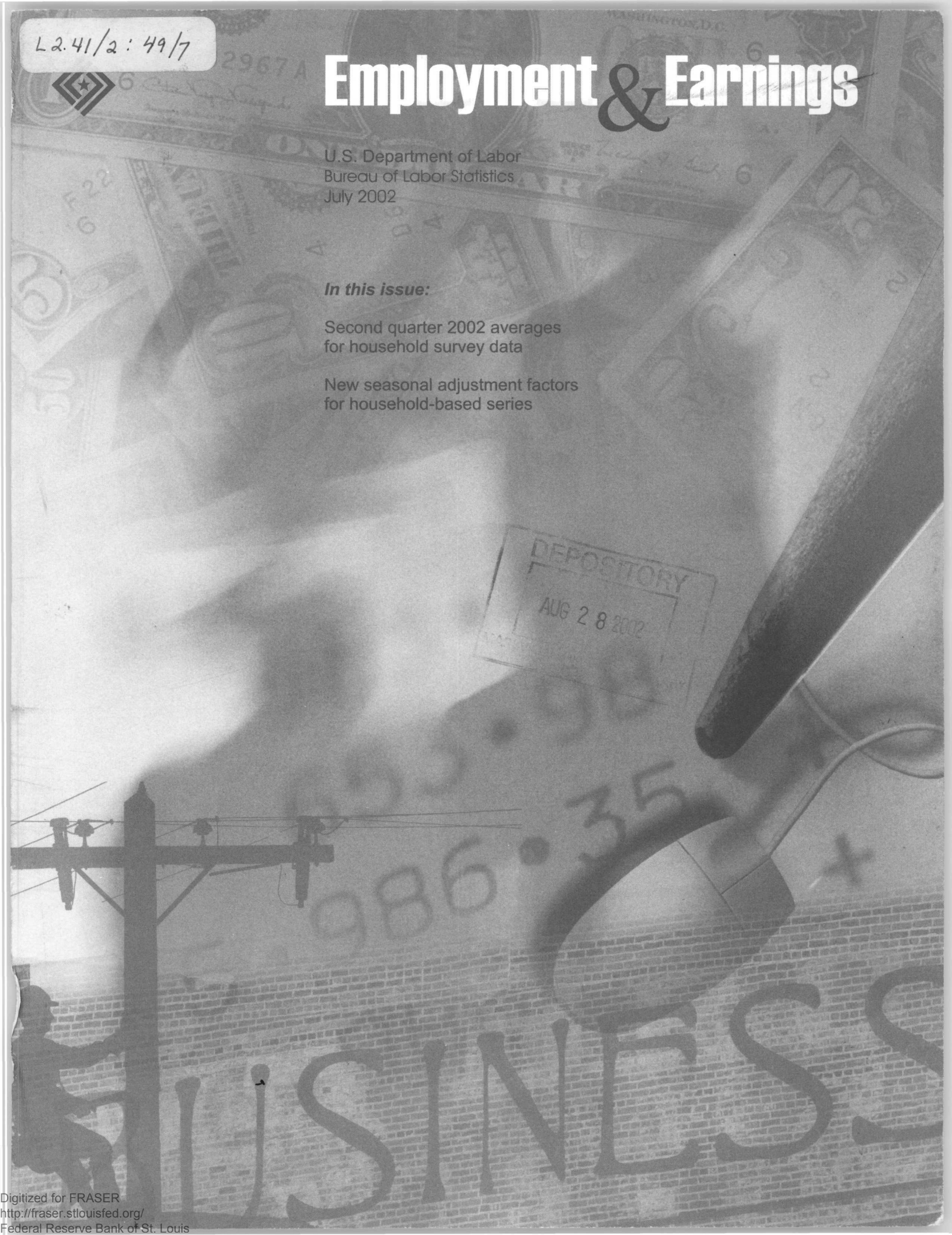
U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
July 2002

In this issue:

Second quarter 2002 averages
for household survey data

New seasonal adjustment factors
for household-based series

DEPOSITORY
AUG 28 2002



Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Elaine L. Chao, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Lois L. Orr, *Acting Commissioner*

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 $70 foreign. Single copy $26 domestic and $36.40 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.

Communications on material in this publication should be addressed to: Editors, *Employment & Earnings*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212. Specific questions concerning the data in this publication, or their availability, should be directed as follows:

Household data:
Telephone: (202) 691-6378
E-mail: CPSInfo@bls.gov
Internet: http://www.bls.gov/cps/

National establishment data:
Telephone: (202) 691-6555
E-mail: CESInfo@bls.gov
Internet: http://www.bls.gov/ces/

State and area establishment data:
Telephone: (202) 691-6559
E-mail: Data_SA@bls.gov
Internet: http://www.bls.gov/sae/

Region, State, and area labor force data:
Telephone: (202) 691-6392
E-mail: LausInfo@bls.gov
Internet: http://www.bls.gov/lau/

Periodicals postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

Information in this publication will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

Material in this publication is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission.

July 2002
Vol. 49 No. 7

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, and weekly earnings data	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.

Establishment data

National annual averages:	
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:
Keith Tapscott

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Employment & Earnings

Editor
John F. Stinson Jr.

Design and Layout
Phyllis L. Lott

Contents

	Page
List of statistical tables	ii
Contents to the explanatory notes and estimates of error	v
Employment and unemployment developments, June 2002	1
New seasonal adjustment factors for household data series	3
Summary tables and charts	5
Explanatory notes and estimates of error	157
Index to statistical tables	206

Statistical tables

Source	Historical	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
Household data	7	9	20
Establishment data:			
Employment:			
National	44	48	65
State		53	78
Area			78
Hours and earnings:			
National	45	61	96
State and area			118
Local area labor force data:			
Region		122	
State		124	129
Area			129
Household data:			
Quarterly averages		135	146

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly Household Data

Page

Historical

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1969 to date 7
A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1991 to date 8

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age 9
A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin 10
A-5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment 12
A-6. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age 13

Characteristics of the Employed

A-7. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status 14
A-8. Employed persons by age and sex 15

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-9. Unemployed persons by age and sex 16
A-10. Unemployment rates by age and sex 17
A-11. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics 18
A-12. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment 19
A-13. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment 19

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race 20
A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age 23
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 24
A-17. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin 26
A-18. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, and race 27

Characteristics of the Employed

A-19. Employed persons by occupation, sex, and age 28
A-20. Employed persons by occupation, race, and sex 29
A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation 30
A-22. Employed persons in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age, sex, and class of worker 31
A-23. Persons at work in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by hours of work 32
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 32
A-25. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status 33
A-26. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status 34
A-27. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and usual full- or part-time status 35

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-28. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex 36
A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex 37
A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex 38
A-31. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and race 39
A-32. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment 40
A-33. Unemployed total and full-time workers by duration of unemployment 40
A-34. Unemployed persons by age, sex, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment 41
A-35. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment 42

Persons Not in the Labor Force

A-36. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex 42

Multiple Jobholders

A-37. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics 43

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly Establishment Data

Page

Historical

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1951 to date 44
B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date 45

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups 48
B-4. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group 50
B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group 51
B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change 52

States

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry 53

Hours and Earnings

National

B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group 61
B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group 62
B-10. Hours of wage and salary workers on nonfarm payrolls by major industry 63
B-11. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry 64

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry 65
B-13. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group 77

States and Areas

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry 78

Hours and Earnings

National

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry 96
B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of production workers on manufacturing payrolls 116
B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars 117

States and Areas

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas 118

Monthly Regional, State, and Area Labor Force Data

Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-1. Labor force status by census region and division 122
C-2. Labor force status by State 124

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area 129

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Quarterly Household Data

Page

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

D-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age 135
D-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin 136
D-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment 138
D-4. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age 139

Characteristics of the Employed

D-5. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status 140
D-6. Employed persons by age and sex 141

Characteristics of the Unemployed

D-7. Unemployed persons by age and sex 142
D-8. Unemployment rates by age and sex 143
D-9. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics 144
D-10. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment 145
D-11. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment 145

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

D-12. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin 146
D-13. Employment status of the Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban-origin population by sex and age 147

Characteristics of the Employed

D-14. Employed white, black, and Hispanic-origin workers by sex, occupation, class of worker, and full- or part-time status 148
D-15. Employed Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban-origin workers by sex, occupation, class of worker, and full- or part-time status 149
D-16. Employed persons by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin 150

Characteristics of the Unemployed

D-17. Unemployment rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin 151
D-18. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, race, and Hispanic origin 152
D-19. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, race, and Hispanic origin 153

Weekly Earnings Data

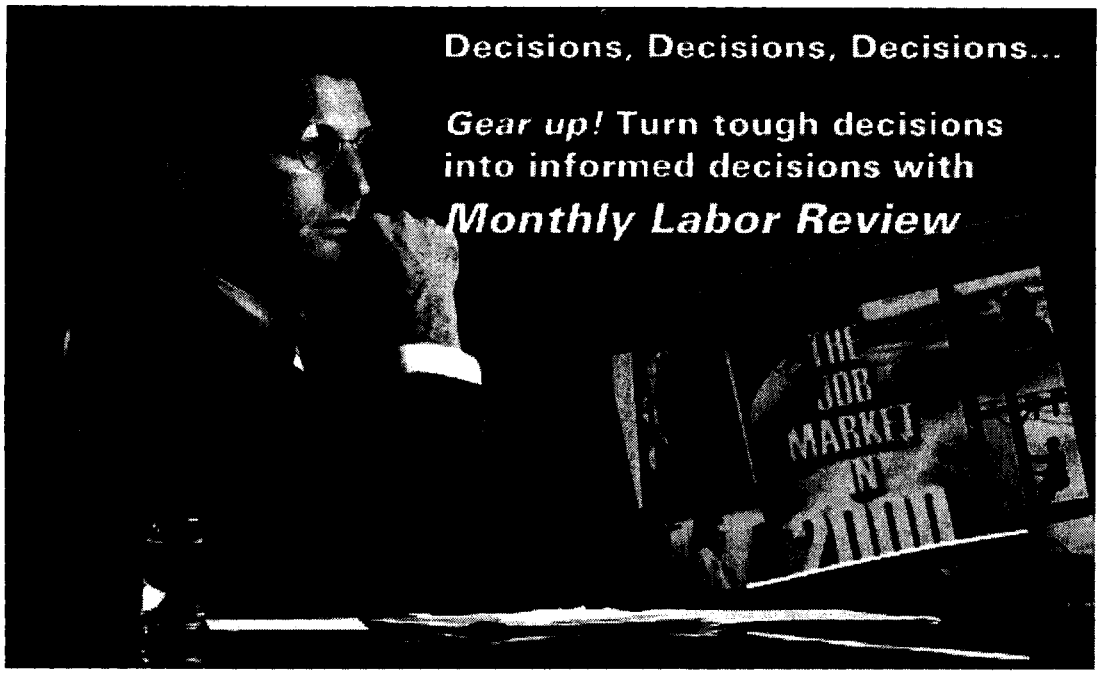
D-20. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics 154
D-21. Median weekly earnings of part-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics 155
D-22. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation and sex 156

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

	Page
Introduction	157
Relationship between the household and establishment series	157
Comparability of household data with other series	158
Comparability of payroll employment data with other series	158
Household data	159
Collection and coverage	159
Concepts and definitions	159
Historical comparability	161
Changes in concepts and methods	161
Noncomparability of labor force levels	163
Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems	165
Sampling	165
Selection of sample areas	166
Selection of sample households	167
Rotation of sample	167
CPS sample, 1947 to present	167
Estimating methods	168
Noninterview adjustment	168
Ratio estimates	168
First stage	168
Second stage	168
Composite estimation procedure	169
Rounding of estimates	169
Reliability of the estimates	169
Nonsampling error	169
Sampling error (Revised effective Oct. 2000)	170
Tables 1-B through 1-H	170
Establishment data	177
Data collection	177
Concepts	177
Estimating methods	179
Benchmarks	179
Monthly estimation	180
Stratification	180
Link relative technique	180
Model-based adjustment	180
Summary of methods table	181
The sample	183
Design	183
Coverage	183
Reliability	183
Measures of error table	183
Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error	184
Revisions between preliminary and final data	184
CES sample redesign	184
Original sample design limitations	189
The new CES sample design	189
Frame and sample selection	189
Sample enrollment activities	190
Estimation	190
Benchmarking	191
Business birth and death estimation	192
Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment	192
Variance estimation for CES redesign estimates	193
Appropriate uses of sampling variances in CES	193
Sampling errors for probability-based industries	194
Statistics for States and areas	194
Region, State, and area labor force data	199
Federal-State cooperative program	199
Estimating methods	199
Estimates for States	199
Current monthly estimates	199
Benchmark correction procedures	199
Estimates for sub-State areas	200
Preliminary estimate:	
Employment	200
Unemployment	200
Sub-State adjustment for additivity	200
Benchmark correction	200
Seasonal adjustment	201

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



***Monthly Labor Review* is the principal journal of current data and analysis from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.** Economists, statisticians, and other experts from the Bureau join with professionals in the private sector to provide you with a trustworthy source of solid economic research on these crucial topics:

- Employment and unemployment
- Consumer prices
- Producer prices
- Productivity
- Compensation
- Employer costs
- Labor-management relations
- Labor market projections
- Workplace injuries and illnesses
- International data and developments

Also, whether it's a number or a trend that you need, the **Current Labor Statistics** department provides the statistical series you can use.

Subscribe to *Monthly Labor Review* today, and turn your tough decisions into informed decisions!

United States Government
INFORMATION

Order Processing Code:
***5542**

Credit card orders are welcome!
Fax your orders (202) 512-2250
Phone your orders (202) 512-1800

☐ YES, please send _____subscriptions to:
Monthly Labor Review (MLR) at $45 each ($56.25 foreign) per year.

The total cost of my order is $ _____.
Price includes regular shipping & handling and is subject to change.

Name or title (Please type or print)
Company name Room, floor, suite
Street address
City State Zip code +4
Daytime phone including area code
Purchase order number (optional)

Mail to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954
Important: Please include this completed order form with your remittance.

Check method of payment:

☐ Check payable to: Superintendent of Documents
☐ GPO Deposit Account ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐-☐
☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Discover
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
(expiration date)
☐☐☐☐

Authorizing signature 10/01

Thank you for your order!

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Employment and Unemployment Developments, June 2002

The unemployment rate was essentially unchanged in June, at 5.9 percent. Payroll employment was little changed for the fourth month in a row, and none of the major industry groups showed any significant change. Average hourly earnings grew by 6 cents in June, following 5 months of small increases.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons (8.4 million) and the unemployment rate (5.9 percent) were essentially unchanged in June for the second month in a row. Both measures, however, were higher in the second quarter of this year than in the first quarter. (See table D-1.) In June, jobless rates for adult men (5.4 percent), adult women (5.1 percent), teenagers (17.6 percent), whites (5.2 percent), blacks (10.7 percent), and Hispanics (7.4 percent) showed little or no change from the previous month. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more increased in June to 3.1 million. The number of such persons has grown by nearly 700,000 so far this year and, since June 2001, has about doubled. (See table A-13.)

Total employment and the labor force

The civilian labor force fell by 293,000 to 142.5 million in June, after seasonal adjustment, and the labor force participation rate declined to 66.6 percent. Over the year, however, the labor force has increased by about 1 million. (See table A-3.)

The number of employed persons decreased over the month by 364,000 to 134.1 million, seasonally adjusted, while the employment-population ratio fell to 62.7 percent. Total employment in June was nearly 1 million lower than a year earlier and the employment-population ratio was 1.1 percentage points lower. (See table A-3.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.4 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in June, up from 1.2 million a year earlier. These individuals reported that they wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 337,000 in June. 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

Total nonfarm payroll employment, at 130.7 million, was little changed in June (+36,000) for the fourth consecutive month. In contrast, payroll employment had fallen by an average of 160,000 jobs a month from the start of the economic downturn in March 2001 through February 2002. (See table B-3.)

Employment in manufacturing declined by 23,000 in June. Job losses in the industry have moderated substantially since the beginning of the year. Between March 2001 and January 2002, manufacturing had lost an average of 115,000 jobs a month. By comparison, in February and March, losses averaged 63,000 a month and, from April through June, 24,000 a month. The June losses occurred primarily within durable goods manufacturing, particularly in electronic and electrical equipment, primary metals, lumber and wood products, and aircraft and parts manufacturing. In the nondurable goods sector, job losses continued in printing and publishing.

Construction employment edged up over the month. From March 2001 through May 2002, the construction industry lost 243,000 jobs, a smaller decline than in prior economic downturns. Employment in mining was little changed in June. Since its recent peak in September 2001, the industry has lost 14,000 jobs, with most of the losses in oil and gas extraction.

Employment in the services industry was little changed in June following 3 months of job gains. These prior gains were fueled, in large part, by job increases in the help supply industry. In June, however, employment in help supply was essentially flat, after seasonal adjustment. Employment in health services rose by 34,000, mainly in hospitals. In contrast, engineering and management services lost 21,000 jobs over the month.

In retail trade, employment declined in car dealerships, and department stores lost jobs for the second consecutive month. Employment in eating and drinking places was essentially unchanged over the month; the industry has lost 186,000 jobs since its most recent peak in July 2001.

Transportation and public utilities employment was essentially unchanged over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Job losses in communications partly offset job gains in local and interurban passenger transit and in air transportation. In finance, employment increased in mortgage brokerages (7,000) and in security and commodity brokerages (4,000). The non-education component of local government added 20,000 jobs.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls ticked up by 0.1 hour in June to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was up by 0.2 hour to 41.1 hours, and factory overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 4.3 hours. Since November, the factory workweek has increased by 0.7 hour and factory overtime by 0.5 hour. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.3 percent in June to 148.6 (1982=100). The manufacturing index also was up by 0.3 percent over the month. (See table B-9.)

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 6 cents in June to $14.76, seasonally adjusted. June's gain brought the total increase for the second quarter to 11 cents. This was greater than the increase of 9 cents in the first quarter, but less than the 2001 average quarterly increase of 13 cents. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.7 percent over the month to $506.27. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.3 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.6 percent. (See table B-11.)

Upcoming Changes to Nonfarm Payroll Series

NAICS conversion. The nonfarm payroll series, produced from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, will be converted from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis with the March 26, 2003, release of January 2003 State and metropolitan area estimates and with the June 6, 2003, release of May 2003 national estimates. The NAICS conversion involves major definitional changes to many of the currently published SIC-based series. After the conversion to NAICS, SIC-based series will no longer be produced or published. Historical time series will be reconstructed as part of the NAICS conversion process. At the national level, all published series will have a NAICS-based history extending back to at least January 1990. For total nonfarm and other high-level aggregates, NAICS history will begin in January 1939, the current beginning date for these series. For more detailed series, the starting date will vary depending on the scope of the definitional changes between SIC and NAICS. At the national level, the NAICS-based reconstruction effort will cover all CES published data types: all employees, women workers, production workers, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and derivative series (for example, indexes of aggregate weekly hours). At the State and metropolitan area level, however, the NAICS-based reconstruction effort will cover only the all employee series, which will have a NAICS-based history extending back to January 1990, except for total nonfarm employment series which will retain their current beginning dates. There will be no reconstruction of average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, or other data types; these series will begin in January 2001 on a NAICS basis.

Completion of the CES sample redesign. March 26 and June 6, 2003, also will mark the completion of the CES sample redesign phase-in. The redesign converts the CES from a quota-based sample to a probability-based sample. In March 2003, at the State and metropolitan area level, the transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; retail trade; and services industries will be converted to the new sample design. In June 2003, at the national level, the services industries will be converted to the new sample design; all other private sector industries have already been converted. The final stage of sample redesign phase-in may result in level shifts for average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, production worker, and women worker series. New levels for these series are being computed from NAICS/probability sample-based averages.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment. Also beginning in June 2003, at the national level, the CES program will convert from its current practice of updating seasonal factors twice a year to updating them every month. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is technically superior to semiannual updates because it uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, thereby eliminating the need to project the seasonal factors. With the introduction of concurrent seasonal adjustment, BLS will no longer publish seasonal factors for CES national estimates. These changes will only be made at the national level; there will be no changes made to the seasonal adjustment procedures for State-level CES series.

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

Small Domain Models. With the full implementation of the CES sample redesign at the State and metropolitan area level in March 2003, some redistribution of sample from smaller to larger metropolitan areas will be needed in order to maximize the reliability of the statewide total nonfarm estimates. In order to sustain the viability of the employment series for smaller domains, primarily detailed industry series within the smallest metropolitan areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed a small domain model, based on weighted least squares regression methodology. The model uses as input, available sample, time series history, and additional information from the full State sample. In March 2003, the model will be implemented as the official estimator for the approximately 10 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

Further information on upcoming changes to CES data series is available through the BLS public database on the Internet, via the CES homepages at **http://www.bls.gov/ces/** (national estimates) or **http://www.bls.gov/sae/** (State and metropolitan area estimates), or by calling 202-691-6555 (national estimates) or 202-691-6559 (State and metropolitan area estimates).

Scheduled Release Dates

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

Reference month	*Release date*	*Reference month*	*Release date*
July	August 2	October	November 1
August	September 6	November	December 6
September	October 4	December	January 10

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for Household Data Series

Richard B. Tiller

Semiannually, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes the factors to be used during the following 6 months for seasonal adjustment of the major labor force series. Table 1 presents the seasonal adjustment factors for the 12 major labor force components for the period July-December 2002. The factors for these components for the first 6 months of 2002 were published in the January 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. The 12 seasonally adjusted series that result from the application of these factors are used in the computation of the seasonally adjusted figures for the national overall levels of labor force, employment, and unemployment and for the overall unemployment rate.

The new seasonal factors have been extrapolated using the X-11 ARIMA program with data from January 1990 through June 2002 for each series. The ARIMA models used were the same as those used earlier in the year for the extrapolation of the factors for January through June; they were identified in the January 2002 issue of this publication. The historical seasonally adjusted data, including those for the first 6 months of 2002, will not be revised until the release of January 2003 data in February 2003.

Because of the changes introduced at the beginning of 1994, 1997, and 1999 in the survey and the processing procedures on which the labor force series estimates are based,[1] prior adjustment factors were used in these X-11 ARIMA runs to link the pre-1994, pre-1997, and/or pre-1999 data with the subsequent data for purposes of seasonal adjustment. Without prior adjustment, those changes could have caused distortion in the seasonal decomposition. The pre-

Richard B. Tiller is a mathematical statistician on the Statistical Methods staff, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Telephone: (202) 691-6370; e-mail: *Tiller_R@bls.gov*

[1] The changes were described in articles in the February 1994, 1997, and 1999 issues, respectively, of this publication.

Table 1. **Prior adjustment and July-December 2002 seasonal adjustment factors for the 12 major civilian labor force components**

Procedure and series	Prior adjustment factors	Seasonal adjustment factors					
		July	August	September	October	November	December
Multiplicative adjustment (Divide factor into original value)							
Agricultural employment:							
Men, 20 years and over	[1]	1.092	1.081	1.082	1.027	.966	.923
Women, 20 years and over	.776	1.066	1.044	1.017	1.017	.916	.948
Men, 16 to 19 years	.860	1.608	1.372	1.072	1.031	.917	.767
Women, 16 to 19 years	.853	1.583	1.451	.888	.986	.712	.738
Nonagricultural employment:							
Men, 20 years and over	[2].996, 1.003	1.004	1.005	1.002	1.004	1.003	1.002
Women, 20 years and over	[3].996	.987	.988	.999	1.004	1.006	1.009
Unemployment:							
Men, 20 years and over	.938	.945	.921	.901	.920	.929	1.006
Women, 20 years and over	.976	1.067	1.110	1.011	.939	.957	.879
Additive adjustment (Subtract factor from original value)							
Nonagricultural employment:							
Men, 16 to 19 years	-68	759	338	-178	-124	-193	-124
Women, 16 to 19 years	-96	593	301	-221	-138	-49	9
Unemployment:							
Men, 16 to 19 years	-47	118	-26	-57	-59	-29	-45
Women, 16 to 19 years	[1]	123	-9	-14	-6	-7	-98

[1] No prior adjustment was done.

[2] For this series, the factors are pre-1997 and pre-1999. The first factor shows the adjustment of pre-1997 data relative to subsequent data; the second factor shows the adjustment of pre-1999 data relative to subsequent data. The actual net adjustment to pre-1997 data is the product of the two factors.

[3] For this series, the prior adjusted period was pre-1999 rather than pre-1994.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

1994, pre-1997, and pre-1999 prior adjustment factors used in these runs were the same as those used in the runs that provided the factors for January through June. The prior adjustment factors for the 12 major components are shown in table 1 alongside the seasonal factors.

More detailed information on the seasonal adjustment procedures and the revision of historical data is included in "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series," *Employment and Earnings*, January 2002.

Data for any of the several hundred seasonally adjusted labor force series and the July-December 2002 seasonal adjustment factors for any of the other independently adjusted series—there are about 170 in addition to the 12 major components—may be obtained from BLS upon request. Requests for data or inquiries concerning seasonal adjustment methods or the availability of machine-readable files of other labor force data should be addressed to the Division of Data Development and Publications, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212-0001.

Changes in Seasonal Adjustment Procedures

Due to the introduction of population controls from the 2000 Decennial Census as well as other changes being made to the Current Population Survey (CPS), seasonally adjusted CPS labor force estimates, which are usually revised each January with the release of December data, will not be revised until February 7, 2003, with the release of January 2003 data.

At the same time, the BLS will begin using the X-12-ARIMA program to seasonally adjust the CPS labor force estimates, replacing the X-11 ARIMA program which has been used since January 1980. The X-12-ARIMA program includes all of the capabilities of the X-11 ARIMA program while also introducing new features. Developed at the U.S. Census Bureau, X-12-ARIMA provides enhancements to (1) ARIMA time series modeling and model selection, (2) detection and estimation of outlier, trading day, and holiday effects, (3) post-adjustment diagnostics, and (4) seasonal and trend filter options. For a detailed description of the X-12-ARIMA program and its features, see D.F. Findley, B.C. Monsell, W.R. Bell, M.C. Otto, and B.C. Chen, "New Capabilities and Methods of the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program," *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics,* April 1998, Vol. 16, No. 2.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Labor force status												
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842
Civilian labor force	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476
Percent of population	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6
Employed	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053
Percent of population	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7
Unemployed	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424
Not in labor force	70,257	70,270	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366
	Unemployment rates												
All workers	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Men, 20 years and over	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6
White	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Black	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Hispanic origin	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
	Employment												
Total	132,108	132,045	131,966	131,819	131,414	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,704	130,740
Total private	111,204	111,074	110,968	110,776	110,349	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,502	109,515
Goods-producing industries	25,012	24,907	24,776	24,675	24,511	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,869	23,859
Mining	567	570	571	571	566	566	565	568	564	560	564	558	557
Construction	6,697	6,680	6,679	6,674	6,643	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,538	6,552
Manufacturing	17,748	17,657	17,526	17,430	17,302	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,773	16,750
Service-producing industries	107,096	107,138	107,190	107,144	106,903	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,835	106,881
Transportation and public utilities	7,121	7,110	7,088	7,044	6,974	6,907	6,856	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,796	6,802
Wholesale trade	6,781	6,773	6,762	6,747	6,728	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,682	6,681
Retail trade	23,581	23,577	23,553	23,509	23,470	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,323	23,305
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,719	7,718	7,728	7,739	7,743	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,737	7,740
Services	40,990	40,989	41,061	41,062	40,923	40,834	40,883	40,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,095	41,128
Government	20,904	20,971	20,998	21,043	21,065	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,202	21,225
	Over-the-month change												
Total	-121	-63	-79	-147	-405	-327	-197	-19	-165	-5	-21	24	36
Total private	-171	-130	-106	-192	-427	-362	-219	-34	-190	-39	-10	7	13
Goods-producing industries	-135	-105	-131	-101	-164	-158	-92	-131	-89	-66	-70	-36	-10
Mining	1	3	1	0	-5	0	-1	3	-4	-4	4	-6	-1
Construction	-17	-17	-1	-5	-31	-14	5	-19	-18	-4	-52	-3	14
Manufacturing	-119	-91	-131	-96	-128	-144	-96	-115	-67	-58	-22	-27	-23
Service-producing industries	14	42	52	-46	-241	-169	-105	112	-76	61	49	60	46
Transportation and public utilities	-10	-11	-22	-44	-70	-67	-51	-6	-13	-23	-15	-3	6
Wholesale trade	-13	-8	-11	-15	-19	-35	9	0	-13	-8	-3	4	-1
Retail trade	15	-4	-24	-44	-39	-21	-131	78	-65	1	13	-22	-18
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0	-1	10	11	4	8	-3	0	-3	-5	3	-6	3
Services	-28	-1	72	1	-139	-89	49	25	-7	62	62	70	33
Government	50	67	27	45	22	35	22	15	25	34	-11	17	23
	Hours of work[1]												
Total private	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3
Manufacturing	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1
Overtime	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)[1]												
Total private	150.6	150.4	149.9	149.6	148.7	148.2	148.3	148.1	148.3	148.2	148.1	148.2	148.6
Manufacturing	98.2	97.9	96.8	96.0	94.8	93.8	93.6	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.1
	Earnings[1]												
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	$14.29	$14.33	$14.38	$14.43	$14.46	$14.52	$14.56	$14.59	$14.62	$14.65	$14.68	$14.70	$14.76
Constant (1982) dollars	7.94	7.99	8.02	8.01	8.06	8.10	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.10	8.12	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	488.72	490.09	490.36	492.06	491.64	495.13	496.50	497.52	500.00	501.03	502.06	502.74	506.27

[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 this series.
N.A. = not available.
[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chart 1. **Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, 1998-2002**

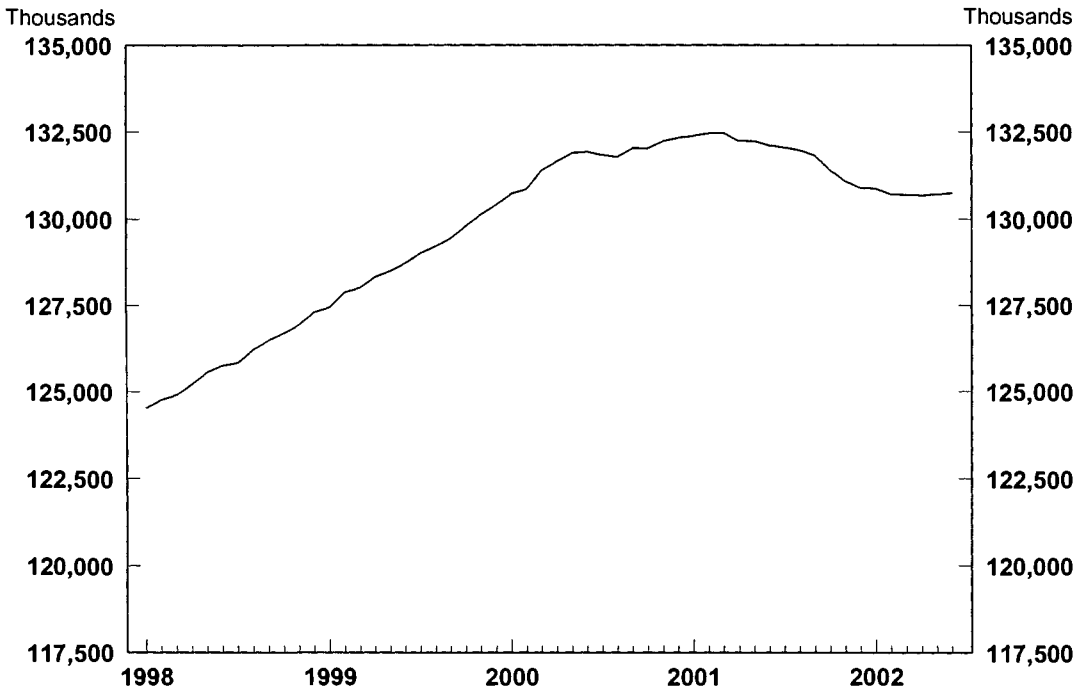
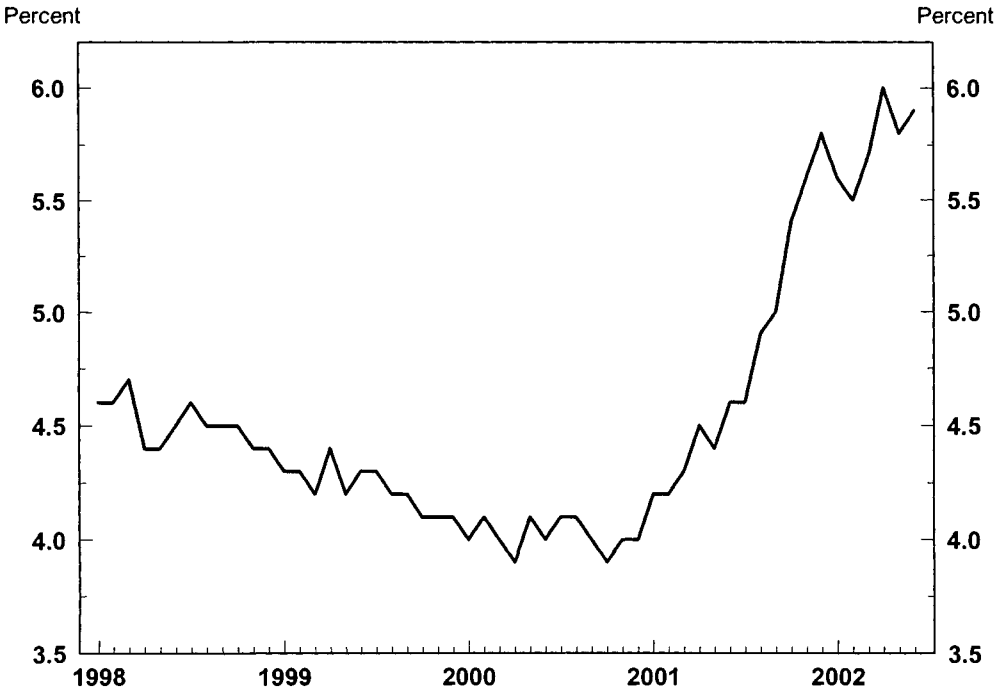


Chart 2. **Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1998-2002**



NOTE: 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1969 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									
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
2001	211,864	141,815	66.9	135,073	63.8	3,144	131,929	6,742	4.8	70,050
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted[2]									
2001:										
June	211,725	141,468	66.8	135,003	63.8	3,044	131,959	6,465	4.6	70,257
July	211,921	141,651	66.8	135,106	63.8	3,055	132,051	6,545	4.6	70,270
August	212,135	141,380	66.6	134,408	63.4	3,126	131,282	6,972	4.9	70,755
September	212,357	142,068	66.9	135,004	63.6	3,181	131,823	7,064	5.0	70,289
October	212,581	142,280	66.9	134,615	63.3	3,203	131,412	7,665	5.4	70,301
November	212,767	142,279	66.9	134,253	63.1	3,154	131,099	8,026	5.6	70,488
December	212,927	142,314	66.8	134,055	63.0	3,246	130,809	8,259	5.8	70,613
2002:										
January	213,089	141,390	66.4	133,468	62.6	3,273	130,195	7,922	5.6	71,699
February	213,206	142,211	66.7	134,319	63.0	3,246	131,073	7,891	5.5	70,995
March	213,334	142,005	66.6	133,894	62.8	3,126	130,768	8,111	5.7	71,329
April	213,492	142,570	66.8	133,976	62.8	3,154	130,823	8,594	6.0	70,922
May	213,658	142,769	66.8	134,417	62.9	3,097	131,320	8,351	5.8	70,889
June	213,842	142,476	66.6	134,053	62.7	3,110	130,942	8,424	5.9	71,366

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1991 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										
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
2001	101,858	75,743	74.4	72,080	70.8	2,275	69,805	3,663	4.8	26,114
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted[2]									
2001:										
June	101,786	75,558	74.2	72,012	70.7	2,224	69,788	3,546	4.7	26,228
July	101,885	75,626	74.2	72,093	70.8	2,216	69,877	3,533	4.7	26,259
August	101,995	75,538	74.1	71,705	70.3	2,296	69,409	3,833	5.1	26,457
September	102,110	75,951	74.4	72,177	70.7	2,312	69,865	3,774	5.0	26,159
October	102,229	76,027	74.4	71,871	70.3	2,308	69,563	4,156	5.5	26,202
November	102,322	76,023	74.3	71,570	69.9	2,244	69,326	4,453	5.9	26,299
December	102,402	75,976	74.2	71,577	69.9	2,310	69,267	4,399	5.8	26,426
2002:										
January	102,484	75,469	73.6	71,114	69.4	2,380	68,734	4,356	5.8	27,015
February	102,542	75,685	73.8	71,457	69.7	2,355	69,102	4,228	5.6	26,857
March	102,607	75,756	73.8	71,299	69.5	2,265	69,034	4,457	5.9	26,851
April	102,682	76,009	74.0	71,397	69.5	2,370	69,027	4,611	6.1	26,673
May	102,765	76,415	74.4	71,894	70.0	2,289	69,604	4,521	5.9	26,350
June	102,856	76,189	74.1	71,524	69.5	2,318	69,206	4,665	6.1	26,667
	Annual averages									
WOMEN										
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
2001	110,007	66,071	60.1	62,992	57.3	869	62,124	3,079	4.7	43,935
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted[2]									
2001:										
June	109,939	65,910	60.0	62,991	57.3	820	62,171	2,919	4.4	44,029
July	110,035	66,025	60.0	63,013	57.3	839	62,174	3,012	4.6	44,010
August	110,140	65,842	59.8	62,703	56.9	830	61,873	3,139	4.8	44,298
September	110,247	66,117	60.0	62,827	57.0	869	61,958	3,290	5.0	44,130
October	110,353	66,253	60.0	62,744	56.9	895	61,849	3,509	5.3	44,100
November	110,445	66,256	60.0	62,683	56.8	910	61,773	3,573	5.4	44,189
December	110,525	66,338	60.0	62,478	56.5	936	61,542	3,860	5.8	44,187
2002:										
January	110,605	65,920	59.6	62,354	56.4	893	61,461	3,566	5.4	44,685
February	110,663	66,525	60.1	62,862	56.8	891	61,971	3,663	5.5	44,138
March	110,728	66,249	59.8	62,595	56.5	861	61,734	3,654	5.5	44,479
April	110,809	66,561	60.1	62,579	56.5	783	61,796	3,982	6.0	44,248
May	110,893	66,354	59.8	62,524	56.4	808	61,716	3,830	5.8	44,539
June	110,985	66,287	59.7	62,528	56.3	792	61,736	3,759	5.7	44,698

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842
Civilian labor force	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476
Percent of population	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6
Employed	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053
Employment-population ratio	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7
Unemployed	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Not in labor force	70,257	70,270	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366
Persons who currently want a job	4,578	4,546	4,788	4,568	4,673	4,698	4,661	4,824	4,375	4,537	4,468	4,779	4,689
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	101,786	101,885	101,995	102,110	102,229	102,322	102,402	102,484	102,542	102,607	102,682	102,765	102,856
Civilian labor force	75,558	75,626	75,538	75,951	76,027	76,023	75,976	75,469	75,685	75,756	76,009	76,415	76,189
Percent of population	74.2	74.2	74.1	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2	73.6	73.8	73.8	74.0	74.4	74.1
Employed	72,012	72,093	71,705	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524
Employment-population ratio	70.7	70.8	70.3	70.7	70.3	69.9	69.9	69.4	69.7	69.5	69.5	70.0	69.5
Agriculture	2,224	2,216	2,296	2,312	2,308	2,244	2,310	2,380	2,355	2,265	2,370	2,289	2,318
Nonagricultural industries	69,788	69,877	69,409	69,865	69,563	69,326	69,267	68,734	69,102	69,034	69,027	69,604	69,206
Unemployed	3,546	3,533	3,833	3,774	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
Not in labor force	26,228	26,259	26,457	26,159	26,202	26,299	26,426	27,015	26,857	26,851	26,673	26,350	26,667
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	93,616	93,708	93,810	93,917	94,015	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262	94,315	94,414	94,479	94,622
Civilian labor force	71,429	71,500	71,523	71,805	71,940	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718	71,723	72,098	72,428	72,288
Percent of population	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7	76.4
Employed	68,535	68,610	68,388	68,696	68,486	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157	68,013	68,193	68,647	68,390
Employment-population ratio	73.2	73.2	72.9	73.1	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7	72.3
Agriculture	2,057	2,035	2,129	2,138	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185	2,084	2,213	2,125	2,138
Nonagricultural industries	66,478	66,575	66,259	66,558	66,354	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973	65,929	65,980	66,522	66,251
Unemployed	2,894	2,890	3,135	3,109	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781	3,899
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
Not in labor force	22,187	22,208	22,287	22,112	22,075	22,142	22,173	22,694	22,544	22,592	22,316	22,052	22,334
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	109,939	110,035	110,140	110,247	110,353	110,445	110,525	110,605	110,663	110,728	110,809	110,893	110,985
Civilian labor force	65,910	66,025	65,842	66,117	66,253	66,256	66,338	65,920	66,525	66,249	66,561	66,354	66,287
Percent of population	60.0	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.6	60.1	59.8	60.1	59.8	59.7
Employed	62,991	63,013	62,703	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528
Employment-population ratio	57.3	57.3	56.9	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.8	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.3
Agriculture	820	839	830	869	895	910	936	893	891	861	783	808	792
Nonagricultural industries	62,171	62,174	61,873	61,958	61,849	61,773	61,542	61,461	61,971	61,734	61,796	61,716	61,736
Unemployed	2,919	3,012	3,139	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7
Not in labor force	44,029	44,010	44,298	44,130	44,100	44,189	44,187	44,685	44,138	44,479	44,248	44,539	44,698
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	102,023	102,067	102,165	102,277	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651	102,728	102,847	102,936	103,038
Civilian labor force	61,961	62,103	62,142	62,222	62,269	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,597	62,481
Percent of population	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.6
Employed	59,555	59,640	59,526	59,463	59,302	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588	59,227	59,333	59,337	59,316
Employment-population ratio	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6
Agriculture	772	784	781	823	842	852	859	824	829	804	732	760	749
Nonagricultural industries	58,783	58,856	58,745	58,640	58,460	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759	58,423	58,602	58,577	58,567
Unemployed	2,406	2,463	2,616	2,759	2,967	3,033	3,276	2,954	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,260	3,165
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1
Not in labor force	40,062	39,964	40,023	40,055	40,102	40,117	40,011	40,494	39,948	40,408	40,122	40,339	40,557
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,086	16,145	16,161	16,163	16,195	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293	16,292	16,231	16,243	16,182
Civilian labor force	8,078	8,048	7,715	8,041	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790	7,962	7,748	7,744	7,707
Percent of population	50.2	49.8	47.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	48.9	47.7	47.7	47.6
Employed	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347
Employment-population ratio	43.0	42.5	40.2	42.3	42.2	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.8	39.7	39.6	39.2
Agriculture	215	236	216	220	229	220	246	241	233	239	209	213	223
Nonagricultural industries	6,698	6,620	6,278	6,625	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342	6,416	6,240	6,221	6,124
Unemployed	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360
Unemployment rate	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6
Not in labor force	8,008	8,097	8,446	8,122	8,124	8,229	8,430	8,510	8,503	8,329	8,483	8,499	8,475

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	175,789	175,924	176,069	176,220	176,372	176,500	176,607	176,713	176,783	176,866	176,972	177,087	177,217
Civilian labor force	117,854	117,986	117,813	118,274	118,506	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742	118,530
Percent of population	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.9
Employed	113,126	113,176	112,740	113,147	112,878	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563	112,382
Employment-population ratio	64.4	64.3	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.4
Unemployed	4,728	4,810	5,073	5,127	5,628	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840	5,873	6,236	6,179	6,148
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	60,475	60,474	60,631	60,751	60,957	60,900	60,875	60,473	60,714	60,521	60,867	61,095	61,007
Percent of population	76.7	76.7	76.8	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.5	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.7
Employed	58,318	58,346	58,306	58,428	58,287	58,044	58,051	57,658	58,053	57,793	57,921	58,170	58,112
Employment-population ratio	74.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	73.7	73.3	73.3	72.7	73.2	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.1
Unemployed	2,157	2,128	2,325	2,323	2,670	2,856	2,824	2,815	2,661	2,728	2,946	2,926	2,895
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,512	50,655	50,655	50,680	50,762	50,850	50,869	50,698	51,199	50,938	51,289	51,163	51,060
Percent of population	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.5	60.2	60.5	60.4	60.2
Employed	48,810	48,878	48,809	48,747	48,695	48,712	48,591	48,562	48,941	48,765	48,908	48,871	48,812
Employment-population ratio	58.0	58.0	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.5
Unemployed	1,702	1,777	1,846	1,933	2,067	2,138	2,278	2,136	2,259	2,174	2,381	2,292	2,248
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	6,867	6,857	6,527	6,843	6,787	6,816	6,659	6,588	6,558	6,699	6,505	6,483	6,464
Percent of population	53.7	53.5	50.9	53.4	52.9	53.1	51.8	51.2	51.0	52.1	50.7	50.5	50.3
Employed	5,998	5,952	5,625	5,972	5,896	5,896	5,746	5,656	5,639	5,728	5,596	5,522	5,458
Employment-population ratio	46.9	46.5	43.9	46.6	45.9	45.9	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	43.6	43.0	42.5
Unemployed	869	905	902	871	891	920	913	932	920	971	908	961	1,006
Unemployment rate	12.7	13.2	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8	15.6
Men	14.3	13.8	15.1	13.6	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.4	17.7
Women	11.0	12.6	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2	13.4
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,533	25,565	25,604	25,644	25,686	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898	25,930
Civilian labor force	16,739	16,685	16,720	16,827	16,748	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887	16,822
Percent of population	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.6	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2	64.9
Employed	15,330	15,337	15,210	15,339	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131	14,969	15,045	15,168	15,027
Employment-population ratio	60.0	60.0	59.4	59.8	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6	58.0
Unemployed	1,409	1,348	1,510	1,488	1,604	1,647	1,711	1,650	1,616	1,789	1,896	1,718	1,794
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,339	7,382	7,418	7,486	7,354	7,385	7,490	7,546	7,444	7,579	7,528	7,573	7,543
Percent of population	71.7	72.0	72.2	72.8	71.4	71.6	72.5	72.9	71.8	73.0	72.5	72.8	72.4
Employed	6,764	6,796	6,763	6,905	6,751	6,739	6,811	6,872	6,798	6,814	6,831	6,925	6,760
Employment-population ratio	66.1	66.3	65.9	67.1	65.5	65.3	65.9	66.4	65.6	65.7	65.8	66.6	64.9
Unemployed	575	586	655	581	603	646	679	674	645	765	698	648	783
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.9	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6	10.4
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,457	8,400	8,426	8,431	8,450	8,371	8,456	8,329	8,361	8,267	8,458	8,401	8,363
Percent of population	66.0	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.6	64.9	65.4	64.4	64.5	63.7	65.1	64.6	64.3
Employed	7,887	7,878	7,835	7,783	7,734	7,669	7,720	7,628	7,653	7,526	7,597	7,606	7,628
Employment-population ratio	61.5	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.0	59.4	59.7	58.9	59.1	58.0	58.5	58.5	58.6
Unemployed	570	522	591	648	716	702	736	702	708	742	860	794	735
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
BLACK–Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	943	903	876	910	944	931	887	894	943	912	954	913	916
Percent of population	38.0	36.4	35.2	36.6	37.9	37.3	35.5	35.8	37.8	36.6	38.3	36.6	36.6
Employed	679	663	612	651	659	632	591	619	680	630	617	637	639
Employment-population ratio	27.4	26.7	24.6	26.2	26.5	25.3	23.7	24.8	27.2	25.3	24.7	25.5	25.6
Unemployed	264	240	264	259	285	299	296	274	263	282	338	276	276
Unemployment rate	28.0	26.6	30.1	28.5	30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2	30.2
Men	30.5	28.1	31.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0	36.9	37.3	36.8	30.0
Women	25.7	25.2	28.7	26.1	29.1	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3	30.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	23,090	23,157	23,222	23,288	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542	23,604	23,664	23,732	23,797	23,867
Civilian labor force	15,602	15,753	15,788	15,811	15,956	15,932	16,013	15,988	16,011	15,908	16,156	16,085	16,146
Percent of population	67.6	68.0	68.0	67.9	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6	67.6
Employed	14,574	14,776	14,771	14,785	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963	14,959
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.8	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9	62.7
Unemployed	1,028	977	1,017	1,026	1,132	1,181	1,260	1,288	1,143	1,165	1,279	1,122	1,187
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,504	27,679	27,468	27,478	27,325	27,504	27,815	28,078	27,420	27,858	28,155	28,073	28,105
Civilian labor force	12,121	12,130	11,954	11,981	12,076	12,035	12,257	12,112	12,172	12,187	12,410	12,356	12,254
Percent of population	42.5	43.8	43.5	43.6	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.1	44.4	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.6
Employed	11,283	11,302	11,086	11,056	11,139	11,066	11,173	11,126	11,165	11,206	11,297	11,306	11,288
Employment-population ratio	39.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.8	40.2	40.2	39.6	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2
Unemployed	838	828	868	925	937	969	1,084	986	1,008	980	1,113	1,051	966
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.9
High school graduates, no college[2]													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	57,099	56,947	57,513	57,400	57,221	57,400	57,520	57,608	57,362	57,327	56,904	57,063	57,070
Civilian labor force	36,882	36,971	37,005	36,923	36,912	36,719	36,856	36,675	37,023	36,431	36,547	36,648	36,737
Percent of population	64.6	64.9	64.3	64.3	64.5	64.0	64.1	63.7	64.5	63.5	64.2	64.2	64.4
Employed	35,426	35,452	35,403	35,319	35,199	34,882	35,051	34,768	35,078	34,450	34,459	34,605	34,676
Employment-population ratio	62.0	62.3	61.6	61.5	61.5	60.8	60.9	60.4	61.2	60.1	60.6	60.6	60.8
Unemployed	1,456	1,519	1,602	1,604	1,713	1,837	1,805	1,907	1,945	1,981	2,089	2,042	2,061
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6
Less than a bachelor's degree[3]													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	44,812	45,444	45,339	45,424	45,471	45,353	45,362	45,075	45,350	45,094	44,670	44,541	44,897
Civilian labor force	33,290	33,288	33,412	33,759	33,373	33,420	33,521	33,516	32,884	32,896	32,845	32,786	32,962
Percent of population	74.3	73.3	73.7	74.3	73.4	73.7	73.9	74.4	72.5	72.9	73.5	73.6	73.4
Employed	32,250	32,264	32,314	32,570	32,057	32,018	32,087	32,117	31,527	31,497	31,314	31,184	31,413
Employment-population ratio	72.0	71.0	71.3	71.7	70.5	70.6	70.7	71.3	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.0	70.0
Unemployed	1,040	1,024	1,098	1,189	1,316	1,402	1,434	1,398	1,356	1,398	1,532	1,602	1,550
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	46,348	46,784	46,734	46,870	47,371	47,225	46,877	46,985	47,636	47,675	48,373	48,583	48,435
Civilian labor force	36,632	36,697	36,751	36,918	37,157	37,324	37,101	37,106	37,773	37,853	38,394	38,359	38,084
Percent of population	79.0	78.4	78.6	78.8	78.4	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.0	78.6
Employed	35,851	35,907	35,930	36,008	36,153	36,223	35,960	36,013	36,681	36,833	37,236	37,239	36,971
Employment-population ratio	77.4	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.0	76.6	76.3
Unemployed	781	790	821	910	1,004	1,101	1,141	1,093	1,092	1,019	1,158	1,121	1,113
Unemployment rate	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	111,974	112,081	111,340	111,590	111,095	110,854	110,545	110,665	110,978	110,638	110,263	110,395	110,138
Men, 16 years and over	64,464	64,638	64,213	64,693	64,310	64,042	63,873	63,751	63,854	63,814	63,750	63,896	63,734
Men, 20 years and over	63,125	63,298	62,962	63,339	62,969	62,741	62,630	62,515	62,638	62,448	62,383	62,536	62,573
Women, 16 years and over	47,497	47,525	47,067	46,884	46,789	46,830	46,640	46,924	47,129	46,905	46,599	46,523	46,294
Women, 20 years and over	46,521	46,464	46,244	45,983	45,854	45,904	45,776	46,022	46,190	45,957	45,688	45,654	45,531
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,328	2,319	2,134	2,268	2,272	2,209	2,139	2,129	2,150	2,232	2,192	2,204	2,033
Part-time workers	23,042	22,995	23,249	23,403	23,460	23,359	23,485	22,793	23,367	23,236	23,613	23,962	24,081
Men, 16 years and over	7,552	7,534	7,571	7,552	7,528	7,514	7,614	7,352	7,596	7,509	7,637	7,919	7,795
Men, 20 years and over	5,409	5,337	5,510	5,424	5,474	5,442	5,585	5,330	5,541	5,546	5,736	6,035	5,825
Women, 16 years and over	15,494	15,494	15,646	15,852	15,937	15,842	15,881	15,423	15,787	15,738	15,994	15,992	16,259
Women, 20 years and over	13,051	13,119	13,247	13,428	13,463	13,382	13,460	13,085	13,446	13,340	13,662	13,690	13,821
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,582	4,539	4,492	4,551	4,523	4,535	4,440	4,377	4,381	4,349	4,215	4,238	4,435
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	5,216	5,305	5,651	5,928	6,291	6,624	6,820	6,671	6,738	6,825	7,329	6,951	7,172
Men, 16 years and over	2,974	2,960	3,164	3,258	3,507	3,714	3,850	4,098	3,938	4,060	4,068	3,807	3,990
Men, 20 years and over	2,665	2,658	2,873	2,939	3,211	3,405	3,454	3,423	3,335	3,463	3,695	3,497	3,664
Women, 16 years and over	2,237	2,321	2,450	2,618	2,668	2,784	2,931	2,887	3,014	2,930	3,131	3,051	3,139
Women, 20 years and over	1,985	2,051	2,162	2,332	2,439	2,532	2,694	2,509	2,707	2,642	2,932	2,766	2,751
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	566	596	616	657	641	687	672	739	697	720	702	688	757
Looking for part-time work	1,267	1,247	1,334	1,129	1,366	1,375	1,383	1,240	1,179	1,277	1,290	1,426	1,266
Men, 16 years and over	542	556	577	483	565	626	557	521	527	561	515	634	574
Men, 20 years and over	235	229	249	207	241	303	244	291	245	251	198	288	231
Women, 16 years and over	719	703	742	641	792	744	799	737	666	721	774	757	687
Women, 20 years and over	421	421	479	407	516	492	531	435	420	455	500	502	419
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	611	597	606	515	609	580	608	513	514	571	592	635	616
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]													
Full-time workers	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.1
Men, 16 years and over	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.9
Men, 20 years and over	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5
Women, 16 years and over	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4
Women, 20 years and over	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.6	20.4	22.4	22.5	22.0	23.7	23.9	25.8	24.5	24.4	24.3	23.8	27.1
Part-time workers	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0
Men, 16 years and over	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.0	7.0	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.3	7.4	6.9
Men, 20 years and over	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.1
Women, 20 years and over	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	11.8	11.6	11.9	10.2	11.9	11.3	12.0	10.5	10.5	11.6	12.3	13.0	12.2

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

Category	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053
Married men, spouse present	43,357	43,264	43,143	43,099	42,983	42,861	42,772	42,823	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548	43,140
Married women, spouse present	33,466	33,571	33,685	33,604	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371	33,362
Women who maintain families	8,513	8,558	8,328	8,274	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,396	8,417	8,320	8,266	8,397	8,465
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	41,914	41,889	41,777	41,813	41,940	41,925	41,890	41,668	41,966	41,908	42,167	41,901	41,675
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,043	39,038	38,817	38,891	38,626	38,546	38,573	38,557	38,424	38,146	38,140	38,346	38,740
Service occupations	18,524	18,587	18,134	18,402	18,406	18,456	18,532	18,553	18,612	18,722	18,749	18,909	18,889
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,824	14,913	14,937	14,857	14,802	14,637	14,507	14,432	14,335	14,412	14,274	14,365	14,375
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,556	17,597	17,600	17,654	17,596	17,311	17,179	17,032	17,668	17,482	17,377	17,468	17,152
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,173	3,187	3,182	3,281	3,264	3,267	3,371	3,467	3,334	3,238	3,290	3,265	3,285
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,803	1,798	1,852	1,882	1,898	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930	1,825	1,896	1,911	1,909
Self-employed workers	1,193	1,252	1,239	1,278	1,290	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,293	1,264	1,216	1,156	1,158
Unpaid family workers	32	23	29	24	26	12	27	49	21	29	34	40	29
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	123,069	123,204	122,685	123,186	122,710	122,507	122,196	122,145	122,770	122,545	122,366	123,071	122,627
Private industries	104,135	104,205	103,535	103,896	103,487	103,335	103,013	103,098	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260	102,997
Private households	760	790	814	804	867	790	736	725	709	677	791	775	810
Other industries	103,375	103,415	102,721	103,092	102,620	102,545	102,277	102,373	102,775	102,650	102,228	102,485	102,187
Government	18,934	18,999	19,150	19,290	19,223	19,172	19,183	19,047	19,286	19,218	19,347	19,811	19,630
Self-employed workers	8,720	8,568	8,503	8,556	8,505	8,507	8,524	8,213	8,257	8,200	8,234	8,305	8,208
Unpaid family workers	102	98	111	101	95	77	92	97	86	89	103	105	95
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,649	3,571	3,389	4,148	4,329	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,996	3,899
Slack work or business conditions	2,276	2,174	2,115	2,796	2,983	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,626	2,588
Could only find part-time work	1,008	1,011	952	1,064	1,108	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064	1,031
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,482	18,812	19,011	18,798	18,644	18,587	18,540	18,291	18,395	18,530	18,793	18,887	19,170
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,556	3,425	3,246	4,015	4,222	4,017	4,119	3,781	3,998	3,848	4,009	3,818	3,758
Slack work or business conditions	2,215	2,111	2,025	2,704	2,898	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615	2,605	2,587	2,515	2,472
Could only find part-time work	990	993	927	1,045	1,082	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089	1,001	1,122	1,033	1,022
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,066	18,283	18,485	18,232	18,065	18,007	17,960	17,717	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,350	18,739

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and over	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053
16 to 24 years	20,156	20,243	19,730	20,324	20,080	20,045	19,794	19,614	19,853	19,738	19,594	19,961	19,644
16 to 19 years	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347
16 to 17 years	2,604	2,560	2,396	2,560	2,563	2,507	2,445	2,376	2,416	2,484	2,354	2,282	2,313
18 to 19 years	4,332	4,309	4,097	4,273	4,247	4,253	4,153	4,182	4,163	4,148	4,095	4,114	4,060
20 to 24 years	13,243	13,387	13,236	13,479	13,253	13,284	13,220	13,067	13,279	13,083	13,144	13,527	13,297
25 years and over	114,789	114,877	114,797	114,773	114,525	114,163	114,245	113,950	114,428	114,192	114,372	114,425	114,374
25 to 54 years	96,575	96,632	96,442	96,417	96,028	95,561	95,633	95,106	95,447	95,246	95,165	95,055	94,933
55 years and over	18,222	18,260	18,366	18,406	18,498	18,560	18,622	18,879	19,046	18,881	19,116	19,318	19,465
Men, 16 years and over	72,012	72,093	71,705	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524
16 to 24 years	10,317	10,460	10,164	10,584	10,284	10,226	10,116	10,062	10,122	10,094	10,079	10,306	10,067
16 to 19 years	3,477	3,483	3,317	3,481	3,385	3,366	3,301	3,295	3,300	3,287	3,204	3,247	3,135
16 to 17 years	1,303	1,286	1,158	1,275	1,251	1,236	1,233	1,162	1,135	1,168	1,177	1,155	1,150
18 to 19 years	2,190	2,202	2,152	2,187	2,133	2,130	2,069	2,150	2,175	2,117	2,032	2,070	2,004
20 to 24 years	6,840	6,977	6,847	7,103	6,899	6,860	6,815	6,767	6,823	6,808	6,875	7,059	6,932
25 years and over	61,668	61,655	61,634	61,645	61,571	61,290	61,436	61,102	61,324	61,224	61,326	61,531	61,440
25 to 54 years	51,717	51,707	51,576	51,661	51,474	51,119	51,245	50,868	51,078	50,972	50,859	50,947	50,836
55 years and over	9,944	9,960	10,032	10,030	10,081	10,152	10,200	10,267	10,291	10,250	10,388	10,531	10,596
Women, 16 years and over	62,991	63,013	62,703	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528
16 to 24 years	9,839	9,783	9,566	9,740	9,796	9,819	9,678	9,552	9,731	9,644	9,514	9,655	9,577
16 to 19 years	3,436	3,373	3,177	3,364	3,442	3,395	3,273	3,252	3,275	3,368	3,245	3,187	3,212
16 to 17 years	1,301	1,274	1,238	1,285	1,312	1,271	1,212	1,214	1,281	1,315	1,177	1,127	1,164
18 to 19 years	2,142	2,107	1,945	2,086	2,114	2,123	2,084	2,032	1,988	2,031	2,063	2,044	2,056
20 to 24 years	6,403	6,410	6,389	6,376	6,354	6,424	6,405	6,300	6,456	6,276	6,269	6,468	6,365
25 years and over	53,121	53,222	53,163	53,128	52,954	52,873	52,809	52,848	53,104	52,968	53,046	52,894	52,934
25 to 54 years	44,858	44,925	44,866	44,756	44,554	44,442	44,388	44,238	44,369	44,274	44,306	44,107	44,098
55 years and over	8,278	8,300	8,334	8,376	8,417	8,408	8,422	8,611	8,755	8,632	8,728	8,787	8,870

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and over	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424
16 to 24 years	2,345	2,306	2,516	2,472	2,600	2,650	2,679	2,653	2,602	2,808	2,754	2,627	2,723
16 to 19 years	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360
16 to 17 years	514	599	549	508	541	531	566	487	478	544	567	596	608
18 to 19 years	649	608	690	691	703	738	722	749	718	738	730	717	749
20 to 24 years	1,180	1,114	1,295	1,276	1,356	1,388	1,408	1,401	1,387	1,500	1,456	1,316	1,363
25 years and over	4,139	4,206	4,478	4,587	5,032	5,307	5,428	5,268	5,383	5,326	5,891	5,791	5,749
25 to 54 years	3,622	3,668	3,904	3,955	4,385	4,648	4,674	4,655	4,590	4,664	4,972	5,011	4,922
55 years and over	527	537	584	613	659	668	773	675	758	689	798	838	854
Men, 16 years and over	3,546	3,533	3,833	3,774	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,356	4,228	4,457	4,611	4,521	4,665
16 to 24 years	1,351	1,255	1,420	1,378	1,450	1,526	1,483	1,439	1,439	1,597	1,500	1,471	1,492
16 to 19 years	652	643	698	665	702	722	687	640	668	747	707	740	766
16 to 17 years	295	304	324	294	318	316	308	249	277	307	287	358	348
18 to 19 years	362	340	381	372	378	411	382	383	397	423	423	382	422
20 to 24 years	699	612	722	713	748	804	796	799	771	850	794	730	726
25 years and over	2,190	2,272	2,405	2,398	2,686	2,877	2,883	2,908	2,837	2,882	3,106	3,110	3,189
25 to 54 years	1,884	1,936	2,074	2,068	2,311	2,453	2,413	2,532	2,392	2,513	2,616	2,631	2,688
55 years and over	310	315	345	337	383	430	447	408	438	384	464	496	508
Women, 16 years and over	2,919	3,012	3,139	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566	3,663	3,654	3,982	3,830	3,759
16 to 24 years	994	1,051	1,096	1,094	1,150	1,124	1,196	1,214	1,163	1,211	1,254	1,156	1,231
16 to 19 years	513	549	523	531	542	540	584	612	547	561	592	570	594
16 to 17 years	219	295	225	214	223	215	258	238	202	238	279	238	260
18 to 19 years	287	268	309	319	325	327	340	365	321	315	306	335	327
20 to 24 years	481	502	573	563	608	584	612	601	615	650	662	586	637
25 years and over	1,949	1,934	2,073	2,189	2,346	2,430	2,545	2,360	2,547	2,444	2,784	2,681	2,560
25 to 54 years	1,738	1,732	1,830	1,887	2,074	2,195	2,261	2,123	2,197	2,152	2,357	2,381	2,233
55 years and over	217	222	239	276	276	238	326	267	320	305	334	341	346

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and over	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
16 to 24 years	10.4	10.2	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.6	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2
16 to 19 years	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6
16 to 17 years	16.5	19.0	18.6	16.6	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.7	20.8
18 to 19 years	13.0	12.4	14.4	13.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.6
20 to 24 years	8.2	7.7	8.9	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.9	9.3
25 years and over	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8
25 to 54 years	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9
55 years and over	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
16 to 24 years	11.6	10.7	12.3	11.5	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.9
16 to 19 years	15.8	15.6	17.4	16.0	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.6	19.6
16 to 17 years	18.5	19.1	21.9	18.7	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.6	19.6	20.8	19.6	23.7	23.2
18 to 19 years	14.2	13.4	15.0	14.5	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6	17.4
20 to 24 years	9.3	8.1	9.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.5
25 years and over	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
25 to 54 years	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
55 years and over	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6
Women, 16 years and over	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7
16 to 24 years	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.4
16 to 19 years	13.0	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2	15.6
16 to 17 years	14.4	18.8	15.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6	15.3	19.2	17.4	18.3
18 to 19 years	11.8	11.3	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.7
20 to 24 years	7.0	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1
25 years and over	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6
25 to 54 years	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8
55 years and over	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Percent)

Category	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Men, 20 years and over	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6
White	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Black and other	7.4	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.1	9.5
Black	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Hispanic origin	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4
Married men, spouse present	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1
Married women, spouse present	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8
Women who maintain families	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.2
OCCUPATION[1]													
Managerial and professional specialty	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.4	7.4	8.4	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.9	7.1	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.1
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3
Goods-producing industries	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5
Mining	5.9	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	4.4	7.9
Construction	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.1
Manufacturing	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8
Durable goods	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3
Nondurable goods	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.1
Service-producing industries	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.1
Services	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.9
Government workers	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	9.5	10.5	10.0	7.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	12.4	9.0	9.1	8.3

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,249	3,294	3,438	3,595	4,297	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326	4,270	4,525	4,598	4,579
On temporary layoff	990	1,020	1,071	1,114	1,288	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106	1,066	1,095	1,091	1,061
Not on temporary layoff	2,259	2,274	2,367	2,481	3,009	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506	3,518
Job leavers	807	791	877	819	880	848	908	879	877	862	1,017	902	836
Reentrants	1,921	1,948	2,162	2,102	2,113	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268	2,471	2,450	2,433	2,360
New entrants	470	442	488	466	466	497	495	479	485	557	519	499	584
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	50.4	50.9	49.4	51.5	55.4	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5	54.8
On temporary layoff	15.4	15.8	15.4	16.0	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7
Not on temporary layoff	35.0	35.1	34.0	35.5	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6	42.1
Job leavers	12.5	12.2	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.0
Reentrants	29.8	30.1	31.0	30.1	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5	30.3	28.8	28.9	28.2
New entrants	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,809	2,647	2,953	2,807	3,084	3,090	3,024	2,978	2,828	3,078	2,793	2,876	2,729
5 to 14 weeks	2,098	2,170	2,152	2,366	2,522	2,573	2,724	2,586	2,515	2,411	2,818	2,531	2,784
15 weeks and over	1,571	1,630	1,798	1,907	2,042	2,317	2,410	2,546	2,561	2,688	2,854	2,952	3,103
15 to 26 weeks	843	948	980	1,084	1,136	1,207	1,295	1,418	1,383	1,355	1,360	1,316	1,434
27 weeks and over	728	682	818	823	906	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178	1,333	1,494	1,636	1,669
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.9	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.3
Median duration, in weeks	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.7
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	43.4	41.1	42.8	39.6	40.3	38.7	37.1	36.7	35.8	37.6	33.0	34.4	31.7
5 to 14 weeks	32.4	33.7	31.2	33.4	33.0	32.2	33.4	31.9	31.8	29.5	33.3	30.3	32.3
15 weeks and over	24.3	25.3	26.0	26.9	26.7	29.0	29.5	31.4	32.4	32.9	33.7	35.3	36.0
15 to 26 weeks	13.0	14.7	14.2	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.9	17.5	17.5	16.6	16.1	15.7	16.6
27 weeks and over	11.2	10.6	11.8	11.6	11.8	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.9	16.3	17.6	19.6	19.4

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	June 2002									
	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	213,842	143,669	67.2	134,992	63.1	3,405	131,587	8,677	6.0	70,173
16 to 19 years	16,182	8,987	55.5	7,242	44.8	321	6,921	1,745	19.4	7,195
16 to 17 years	8,166	3,573	43.8	2,702	33.1	138	2,564	871	24.4	4,592
18 to 19 years	8,017	5,414	67.5	4,540	56.6	182	4,357	874	16.1	2,603
20 to 24 years	19,153	15,111	78.9	13,668	71.4	410	13,258	1,443	9.6	4,041
25 to 54 years	119,882	99,504	83.0	94,792	79.1	1,986	92,806	4,711	4.7	20,378
25 to 34 years	37,018	30,955	83.6	29,140	78.7	597	28,543	1,815	5.9	6,063
25 to 29 years	17,541	14,611	83.3	13,701	78.1	289	13,413	910	6.2	2,930
30 to 34 years	19,477	16,344	83.9	15,439	79.3	308	15,131	905	5.5	3,133
35 to 44 years	43,944	36,736	83.6	35,215	80.1	748	34,467	1,521	4.1	7,208
35 to 39 years	21,042	17,521	83.3	16,744	79.6	396	16,348	777	4.4	3,521
40 to 44 years	22,903	19,215	83.9	18,471	80.6	352	18,119	744	3.9	3,688
45 to 54 years	38,920	31,813	81.7	30,438	78.2	642	29,796	1,375	4.3	7,107
45 to 49 years	20,917	17,379	83.1	16,595	79.3	392	16,203	784	4.5	3,538
50 to 54 years	18,003	14,434	80.2	13,843	76.9	250	13,593	591	4.1	3,569
55 to 64 years	25,633	15,664	61.1	15,044	58.7	420	14,624	620	4.0	9,969
55 to 59 years	14,523	10,217	70.4	9,822	67.6	231	9,592	395	3.9	4,306
60 to 64 years	11,110	5,447	49.0	5,222	47.0	190	5,032	225	4.1	5,663
65 years and over	32,992	4,403	13.3	4,245	12.9	268	3,977	157	3.6	28,590
65 to 69 years	9,276	2,457	26.5	2,367	25.5	120	2,247	89	3.6	6,819
70 to 74 years	8,350	1,158	13.9	1,111	13.3	86	1,025	47	4.1	7,192
75 years and over	15,366	788	5.1	767	5.0	62	705	21	2.6	14,578
Men										
16 years and over	102,856	77,016	74.9	72,388	70.4	2,551	69,837	4,627	6.0	25,841
16 to 19 years	8,234	4,612	56.0	3,637	44.2	250	3,387	974	21.1	3,623
16 to 17 years	4,218	1,867	44.3	1,381	32.7	120	1,261	487	26.1	2,350
18 to 19 years	4,017	2,744	68.3	2,257	56.2	131	2,126	487	17.8	1,272
20 to 24 years	9,500	7,906	83.2	7,171	75.5	316	6,855	735	9.3	1,594
25 to 54 years	58,802	53,526	91.0	51,032	86.8	1,452	49,580	2,494	4.7	5,276
25 to 34 years	18,104	16,745	92.5	15,733	86.9	447	15,287	1,011	6.0	1,360
25 to 29 years	8,585	7,864	91.6	7,372	85.9	224	7,148	492	6.3	721
30 to 34 years	9,519	8,881	93.3	8,362	87.8	223	8,139	520	5.9	638
35 to 44 years	21,650	19,935	92.1	19,164	88.5	557	18,608	771	3.9	1,714
35 to 39 years	10,381	9,605	92.5	9,232	88.9	286	8,946	373	3.9	776
40 to 44 years	11,269	10,330	91.7	9,932	88.1	271	9,661	398	3.9	939
45 to 54 years	19,048	16,846	88.4	16,134	84.7	449	15,686	712	4.2	2,202
45 to 49 years	10,288	9,231	89.7	8,837	85.9	271	8,566	394	4.3	1,057
50 to 54 years	8,760	7,616	86.9	7,298	83.3	178	7,120	318	4.2	1,144
55 to 64 years	12,236	8,417	68.8	8,078	66.0	316	7,762	339	4.0	3,818
55 to 59 years	6,969	5,438	78.0	5,216	74.8	167	5,049	222	4.1	1,531
60 to 64 years	5,267	2,980	56.6	2,862	54.3	149	2,713	118	3.9	2,287
65 years and over	14,085	2,555	18.1	2,470	17.5	217	2,253	84	3.3	11,530
65 to 69 years	4,316	1,440	33.4	1,399	32.4	100	1,299	40	2.8	2,876
70 to 74 years	3,711	655	17.6	625	16.9	70	556	29	4.5	3,057
75 years and over	6,057	460	7.6	446	7.4	47	398	15	3.2	5,597
Women										
16 years and over	110,985	66,653	60.1	62,603	56.4	854	61,750	4,050	6.1	44,332
16 to 19 years	7,948	4,375	55.1	3,604	45.4	70	3,534	771	17.6	3,573
16 to 17 years	3,948	1,706	43.2	1,322	33.5	19	1,303	384	22.5	2,242
18 to 19 years	4,000	2,670	66.7	2,283	57.1	51	2,231	387	14.5	1,330
20 to 24 years	9,653	7,206	74.6	6,497	67.3	94	6,403	708	9.8	2,447
25 to 54 years	61,080	45,977	75.3	43,760	71.6	534	43,226	2,217	4.8	15,103
25 to 34 years	18,913	14,210	75.1	13,407	70.9	150	13,257	803	5.7	4,704
25 to 29 years	8,956	6,747	75.3	6,329	70.7	65	6,264	418	6.2	2,209
30 to 34 years	9,957	7,462	74.9	7,077	71.1	85	6,992	385	5.2	2,495
35 to 44 years	22,295	16,801	75.4	16,050	72.0	191	15,859	750	4.5	5,494
35 to 39 years	10,661	7,916	74.3	7,512	70.5	110	7,401	404	5.1	2,745
40 to 44 years	11,634	8,885	76.4	8,539	73.4	81	8,458	346	3.9	2,749
45 to 54 years	19,872	14,967	75.3	14,303	72.0	193	14,110	663	4.4	4,905
45 to 49 years	10,629	8,148	76.7	7,758	73.0	121	7,638	390	4.8	2,481
50 to 54 years	9,243	6,818	73.8	6,545	70.8	72	6,473	273	4.0	2,424
55 to 64 years	13,397	7,247	54.1	6,966	52.0	104	6,862	280	3.9	6,151
55 to 59 years	7,554	4,779	63.3	4,606	61.0	64	4,543	173	3.6	2,774
60 to 64 years	5,844	2,468	42.2	2,360	40.4	41	2,320	107	4.4	3,376
65 years and over	18,908	1,848	9.8	1,775	9.4	51	1,724	73	4.0	17,060
65 to 69 years	4,960	1,017	20.5	968	19.5	20	949	49	4.8	3,943
70 to 74 years	4,639	504	10.9	485	10.5	16	469	18	3.6	4,135
75 years and over	9,309	327	3.5	321	3.5	15	307	6	1.9	8,981

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	June 2002									
	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	177,217	119,542	67.5	113,220	63.9	3,191	110,030	6,322	5.3	57,675
16 to 19 years	12,848	7,557	58.8	6,289	49.0	309	5,981	1,268	16.8	5,291
16 to 17 years	6,428	3,010	46.8	2,379	37.0	138	2,242	631	21.0	3,417
18 to 19 years	6,420	4,547	70.8	3,910	60.9	171	3,739	637	14.0	1,874
20 to 24 years	15,370	12,483	81.2	11,497	74.8	377	11,120	986	7.9	2,888
25 to 54 years	97,846	81,941	83.7	78,523	80.3	1,858	76,666	3,418	4.2	15,904
25 to 34 years	29,320	24,695	84.2	23,409	79.8	569	22,839	1,286	5.2	4,625
25 to 29 years	13,802	11,649	84.4	11,029	79.9	268	10,761	619	5.3	2,154
30 to 34 years	15,517	13,046	84.1	12,379	79.8	301	12,078	667	5.1	2,471
35 to 44 years	35,942	30,287	84.3	29,188	81.2	693	28,496	1,099	3.6	5,655
35 to 39 years	17,078	14,300	83.7	13,748	80.5	363	13,384	552	3.9	2,778
40 to 44 years	18,864	15,987	84.7	15,441	81.9	330	15,111	546	3.4	2,877
45 to 54 years	32,584	26,959	82.7	25,926	79.6	596	25,331	1,033	3.8	5,625
45 to 49 years	17,390	14,614	84.0	14,062	80.9	367	13,695	551	3.8	2,777
50 to 54 years	15,193	12,345	81.3	11,864	78.1	228	11,636	481	3.9	2,848
55 to 64 years	22,011	13,644	62.0	13,129	59.6	393	12,736	515	3.8	8,367
55 to 59 years	12,482	8,896	71.3	8,576	68.7	218	8,359	319	3.6	3,587
60 to 64 years	9,529	4,748	49.8	4,553	47.8	175	4,378	195	4.1	4,780
65 years and over	29,142	3,918	13.4	3,782	13.0	254	3,527	136	3.5	25,225
65 to 69 years	7,978	2,132	26.7	2,059	25.8	111	1,948	73	3.4	5,846
70 to 74 years	7,385	1,061	14.4	1,019	13.8	85	933	42	4.0	6,324
75 years and over	13,780	725	5.3	704	5.1	58	646	21	2.9	13,055
Men										
16 years and over	86,111	65,064	75.6	61,630	71.6	2,377	59,253	3,435	5.3	21,047
16 to 19 years	6,564	3,883	59.2	3,169	48.3	244	2,925	714	18.4	2,681
16 to 17 years	3,307	1,552	46.9	1,196	36.2	119	1,077	356	23.0	1,755
18 to 19 years	3,257	2,331	71.6	1,973	60.6	125	1,848	357	15.3	926
20 to 24 years	7,741	6,657	86.0	6,148	79.4	298	5,850	508	7.6	1,084
25 to 54 years	48,607	44,801	92.2	42,959	88.4	1,338	41,621	1,842	4.1	3,806
25 to 34 years	14,561	13,650	93.7	12,909	88.7	425	12,485	740	5.4	912
25 to 29 years	6,858	6,383	93.1	6,037	88.0	204	5,833	346	5.4	475
30 to 34 years	7,703	7,267	94.3	6,873	89.2	221	6,652	394	5.4	436
35 to 44 years	17,937	16,693	93.1	16,123	89.9	504	15,619	570	3.4	1,244
35 to 39 years	8,509	7,973	93.7	7,702	90.5	255	7,447	271	3.4	536
40 to 44 years	9,428	8,720	92.5	8,421	89.3	249	8,172	299	3.4	708
45 to 54 years	16,109	14,458	89.7	13,927	86.5	410	13,517	531	3.7	1,651
45 to 49 years	8,635	7,865	91.1	7,592	87.9	249	7,343	273	3.5	770
50 to 54 years	7,474	6,593	88.2	6,335	84.8	161	6,174	258	3.9	881
55 to 64 years	10,643	7,446	70.0	7,155	67.2	293	6,862	290	3.9	3,197
55 to 59 years	6,072	4,812	79.3	4,630	76.3	155	4,475	182	3.8	1,260
60 to 64 years	4,570	2,633	57.6	2,525	55.3	138	2,387	108	4.1	1,937
65 years and over	12,556	2,278	18.1	2,198	17.5	203	1,994	81	3.6	10,277
65 to 69 years	3,731	1,254	33.6	1,216	32.6	91	1,125	38	3.0	2,477
70 to 74 years	3,338	602	18.1	574	17.2	69	505	29	4.7	2,735
75 years and over	5,487	422	7.7	407	7.4	43	364	15	3.5	5,065
Women										
16 years and over	91,106	54,478	59.8	51,591	56.6	814	50,777	2,887	5.3	36,629
16 to 19 years	6,284	3,674	58.5	3,120	49.7	64	3,056	554	15.1	2,610
16 to 17 years	3,120	1,458	46.7	1,184	37.9	19	1,165	274	18.8	1,662
18 to 19 years	3,163	2,216	70.0	1,936	61.2	46	1,891	279	12.6	948
20 to 24 years	7,629	5,826	76.4	5,349	70.1	79	5,270	477	8.2	1,803
25 to 54 years	49,239	37,140	75.4	35,564	72.2	520	35,045	1,576	4.2	12,098
25 to 34 years	14,759	11,045	74.8	10,499	71.1	144	10,355	546	4.9	3,713
25 to 29 years	6,944	5,265	75.8	4,993	71.9	64	4,929	273	5.2	1,679
30 to 34 years	7,815	5,780	74.0	5,506	70.5	80	5,426	274	4.7	2,035
35 to 44 years	18,005	13,594	75.5	13,065	72.6	189	12,876	529	3.9	4,411
35 to 39 years	8,569	6,327	73.8	6,045	70.5	108	5,937	282	4.4	2,242
40 to 44 years	9,436	7,267	77.0	7,020	74.4	81	6,939	247	3.4	2,169
45 to 54 years	16,474	12,501	75.9	12,000	72.8	186	11,814	501	4.0	3,973
45 to 49 years	8,755	6,749	77.1	6,471	73.9	119	6,352	278	4.1	2,006
50 to 54 years	7,720	5,752	74.5	5,529	71.6	67	5,462	223	3.9	1,967
55 to 64 years	11,368	6,198	54.5	5,974	52.5	100	5,874	224	3.6	5,170
55 to 59 years	6,410	4,084	63.7	3,946	61.6	63	3,883	137	3.4	2,327
60 to 64 years	4,958	2,115	42.7	2,028	40.9	37	1,991	87	4.1	2,843
65 years and over	16,587	1,639	9.9	1,584	9.5	51	1,533	55	3.4	14,947
65 to 69 years	4,247	878	20.7	842	19.8	20	823	35	4.0	3,369
70 to 74 years	4,047	458	11.3	445	11.0	16	428	14	2.9	3,589
75 years and over	8,292	303	3.7	297	3.6	15	282	6	2.0	7,990

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	June 2002									
	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	25,930	16,965	65.4	15,126	58.3	134	14,992	1,839	10.8	8,965
16 to 19 years	2,499	1,076	43.0	704	28.2	11	693	371	34.5	1,423
16 to 17 years	1,278	406	31.8	230	18.0	–	230	176	43.3	872
18 to 19 years	1,221	669	54.8	474	38.8	11	462	196	29.2	552
20 to 24 years	2,794	1,956	70.0	1,575	56.4	22	1,553	381	19.5	838
25 to 54 years	15,262	12,231	80.1	11,239	73.6	78	11,161	992	8.1	3,031
25 to 34 years	5,100	4,214	82.6	3,833	75.2	14	3,819	380	9.0	886
25 to 29 years	2,466	1,979	80.2	1,780	72.2	14	1,765	199	10.1	487
30 to 34 years	2,633	2,235	84.9	2,054	78.0	–	2,054	181	8.1	399
35 to 44 years	5,673	4,622	81.5	4,263	75.1	43	4,220	359	7.8	1,051
35 to 39 years	2,800	2,315	82.7	2,124	75.9	23	2,101	191	8.3	484
40 to 44 years	2,873	2,307	80.3	2,139	74.4	20	2,119	168	7.3	567
45 to 54 years	4,490	3,396	75.6	3,143	70.0	22	3,121	252	7.4	1,094
45 to 49 years	2,515	1,948	77.4	1,757	69.9	12	1,745	190	9.8	567
50 to 54 years	1,975	1,448	73.3	1,386	70.2	9	1,376	62	4.3	527
55 to 64 years	2,530	1,345	53.2	1,268	50.1	14	1,254	77	5.7	1,186
55 to 59 years	1,411	880	62.4	823	58.3	10	813	58	6.6	530
60 to 64 years	1,120	465	41.5	446	39.8	5	441	19	4.0	655
65 years and over	2,844	357	12.6	339	11.9	8	332	18	4.9	2,487
65 to 69 years	959	230	24.0	215	22.5	4	212	15	6.5	729
70 to 74 years	692	73	10.5	70	10.2	–	70	3	([1])	619
75 years and over	1,193	54	4.5	54	4.5	4	50	–	–	1,140
Men										
16 years and over	11,644	8,058	69.2	7,147	61.4	114	7,033	911	11.3	3,585
16 to 19 years	1,229	550	44.7	353	28.7	6	348	196	35.7	679
16 to 17 years	642	218	33.9	133	20.6	–	133	85	39.1	424
18 to 19 years	587	332	56.5	221	37.6	6	215	111	33.5	255
20 to 24 years	1,280	911	71.2	720	56.2	13	707	191	20.9	369
25 to 54 years	6,908	5,802	84.0	5,314	76.9	75	5,239	488	8.4	1,106
25 to 34 years	2,277	1,982	87.0	1,804	79.2	14	1,790	178	9.0	295
25 to 29 years	1,087	937	86.2	851	78.3	14	837	86	9.2	150
30 to 34 years	1,190	1,045	87.8	953	80.1	–	953	92	8.8	145
35 to 44 years	2,601	2,231	85.8	2,060	79.2	41	2,020	171	7.7	369
35 to 39 years	1,276	1,094	85.7	1,003	78.6	21	982	91	8.3	182
40 to 44 years	1,324	1,137	85.9	1,057	79.8	20	1,037	80	7.1	187
45 to 54 years	2,031	1,590	78.3	1,450	71.4	21	1,429	140	8.8	441
45 to 49 years	1,150	916	79.6	816	71.0	12	804	99	10.9	234
50 to 54 years	881	674	76.5	634	71.9	41	625	40	6.0	207
55 to 64 years	1,097	606	55.3	574	52.3	13	561	32	5.3	491
55 to 59 years	614	390	63.6	361	58.9	10	352	29	7.4	224
60 to 64 years	483	216	44.7	212	44.0	3	209	4	1.7	267
65 years and over	1,129	189	16.7	185	16.4	8	178	3	1.8	940
65 to 69 years	439	126	28.7	123	28.0	4	119	3	2.2	313
70 to 74 years	263	32	12.0	31	11.8	–	31	1	([1])	231
75 years and over	427	32	7.4	32	7.4	4	28	–	–	395
Women										
16 years and over	14,286	8,907	62.3	7,979	55.9	20	7,959	928	10.4	5,379
16 to 19 years	1,270	526	41.4	351	27.6	6	345	175	33.3	744
16 to 17 years	636	189	29.7	98	15.4	–	98	91	48.1	447
18 to 19 years	634	337	53.2	253	39.9	6	247	84	25.0	297
20 to 24 years	1,514	1,045	69.0	855	56.5	9	846	190	18.2	469
25 to 54 years	8,354	6,429	77.0	5,925	70.9	3	5,922	504	7.8	1,925
25 to 34 years	2,823	2,232	79.1	2,029	71.9	–	2,029	203	9.1	591
25 to 29 years	1,379	1,042	75.6	929	67.3	–	929	114	10.9	337
30 to 34 years	1,443	1,190	82.4	1,101	76.3	–	1,101	89	7.5	254
35 to 44 years	3,072	2,391	77.8	2,202	71.7	2	2,200	188	7.9	681
35 to 39 years	1,523	1,221	80.2	1,121	73.6	2	1,119	101	8.3	302
40 to 44 years	1,549	1,169	75.5	1,082	69.8	–	1,082	88	7.5	379
45 to 54 years	2,459	1,806	73.5	1,693	68.9	1	1,692	113	6.2	653
45 to 49 years	1,365	1,032	75.6	941	69.0	–	941	91	8.8	333
50 to 54 years	1,094	774	70.8	752	68.8	1	751	22	2.8	320
55 to 64 years	1,434	739	51.5	694	48.4	2	693	44	6.0	695
55 to 59 years	797	490	61.5	461	57.9	–	461	29	5.9	307
60 to 64 years	637	249	39.0	233	36.7	2	232	15	6.1	388
65 years and over	1,715	168	9.8	154	9.0	–	154	14	8.4	1,547
65 to 69 years	520	104	20.1	92	17.8	–	92	12	11.7	415
70 to 74 years	429	41	9.7	39	9.2	–	39	2	([1])	388
75 years and over	766	22	2.9	22	2.9	–	22	–	–	744

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,725	213,842	93,616	94,622	102,023	103,038	16,086	16,182
Civilian labor force	142,684	143,669	71,627	72,404	61,707	62,278	9,351	8,987
Percent of population	67.4	67.2	76.5	76.5	60.5	60.4	58.1	55.5
Employed	135,923	134,992	68,910	68,751	59,215	58,999	7,797	7,242
Agriculture	3,335	3,405	2,214	2,301	809	783	312	321
Nonagricultural industries	132,588	131,587	66,696	66,450	58,406	58,215	7,486	6,921
Unemployed	6,762	8,677	2,716	3,653	2,492	3,279	1,554	1,745
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.0	3.8	5.0	4.0	5.3	16.6	19.4
Not in labor force	69,040	70,173	21,989	22,218	40,316	40,760	6,735	7,195
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,789	177,217	78,833	79,547	84,162	84,823	12,794	12,848
Civilian labor force	118,859	119,542	60,681	61,182	50,226	50,804	7,952	7,557
Percent of population	67.6	67.5	77.0	76.9	59.7	59.9	62.2	58.8
Employed	113,926	113,220	58,651	58,461	48,457	48,471	6,818	6,289
Agriculture	3,088	3,191	2,010	2,133	777	749	300	309
Nonagricultural industries	110,839	110,030	56,641	56,328	47,680	47,721	6,518	5,981
Unemployed	4,932	6,322	2,029	2,721	1,769	2,333	1,134	1,268
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.3	3.3	4.4	3.5	4.6	14.3	16.8
Not in labor force	56,930	57,675	18,152	18,365	33,936	34,019	4,842	5,291
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,533	25,930	10,236	10,415	12,816	13,016	2,481	2,499
Civilian labor force	16,897	16,965	7,329	7,509	8,467	8,381	1,101	1,076
Percent of population	66.2	65.4	71.6	72.1	66.1	64.4	44.4	43.0
Employed	15,434	15,126	6,805	6,794	7,886	7,628	743	704
Agriculture	165	134	150	109	8	14	7	11
Nonagricultural industries	15,269	14,992	6,655	6,685	7,877	7,614	737	693
Unemployed	1,463	1,839	524	715	581	753	358	371
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.8	7.2	9.5	6.9	9.0	32.5	34.5
Not in labor force	8,636	8,965	2,907	2,906	4,349	4,635	1,380	1,423

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	June 2002									
	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	11,604	5,573	48.0	4,728	1,532	3,196	845	471	374	15.2
16 to 19 years	7,419	3,015	40.6	2,391	490	1,901	624	329	295	20.7
20 to 24 years	4,185	2,558	61.1	2,337	1,042	1,295	221	142	78	8.6
High school	5,806	2,035	35.1	1,531	215	1,315	505	264	241	24.8
College	5,798	3,538	61.0	3,198	1,317	1,881	340	207	133	9.6
Full-time students	4,524	2,502	55.3	2,252	807	1,445	250	157	93	10.0
Part-time students	1,274	1,035	81.3	945	510	435	90	50	40	8.7
Men, 16 to 24 years	5,702	2,606	45.7	2,141	789	1,352	465	241	224	17.8
16 to 19 years	3,753	1,441	38.4	1,085	252	833	356	173	183	24.7
20 to 24 years	1,949	1,165	59.8	1,056	536	519	109	67	42	9.4
High school	3,052	1,030	33.7	743	116	627	287	137	150	27.9
College	2,651	1,576	59.5	1,398	673	726	178	103	74	11.3
Full-time students	2,121	1,124	53.0	987	422	564	137	81	56	12.2
Part-time students	529	452	85.5	412	250	161	41	22	19	9.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	5,902	2,967	50.3	2,587	744	1,844	380	230	150	12.8
16 to 19 years	3,666	1,574	42.9	1,306	238	1,068	268	155	113	17.0
20 to 24 years	2,236	1,393	62.3	1,282	506	778	112	75	37	8.0
High school	2,754	1,005	36.5	788	99	689	217	126	91	21.6
College	3,148	1,962	62.3	1,799	644	1,155	163	104	59	8.3
Full-time students	2,403	1,379	57.4	1,265	385	881	113	76	37	8.2
Part-time students	744	583	78.3	534	260	274	49	28	21	8.5
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	8,833	4,566	51.7	3,973	1,284	2,690	593	303	290	13.0
16 to 19 years	5,667	2,505	44.2	2,065	429	1,636	440	210	230	17.6
20 to 24 years	3,167	2,062	65.1	1,908	854	1,054	153	93	60	7.4
Men	4,330	2,133	49.3	1,802	664	1,138	331	152	179	15.5
Women	4,503	2,433	54.0	2,171	620	1,551	262	150	111	10.8
High school	4,345	1,649	38.0	1,306	181	1,124	344	163	181	20.8
College	4,489	2,917	65.0	2,668	1,102	1,566	249	140	109	8.5
Full-time students	3,415	2,019	59.1	1,847	672	1,175	172	100	71	8.5
Part-time students	1,074	898	83.6	820	430	391	78	40	38	8.6
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,884	669	35.5	486	179	307	183	134	49	27.3
16 to 19 years	1,258	354	28.1	224	47	177	130	95	35	36.7
20 to 24 years	626	316	50.4	263	133	130	53	39	15	16.9
Men	906	299	33.0	210	94	116	89	67	22	29.8
Women	978	370	37.9	276	85	191	94	67	27	25.4
High school	1,096	278	25.4	164	30	135	114	77	36	40.9
College	788	391	49.7	322	150	172	69	56	13	17.7
Full-time students	672	303	45.2	244	95	149	59	46	13	19.5
Part-time students	116	88	75.5	78	54	23	10	10	–	11.5
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,475	599	40.6	507	147	360	92	40	52	15.4
16 to 19 years	1,052	335	31.9	258	48	210	78	31	46	23.1
20 to 24 years	423	263	62.3	249	98	151	14	9	5	5.5
Men	704	275	39.0	217	78	138	58	26	32	21.0
Women	771	324	42.1	290	68	222	34	14	20	10.6
High school	910	228	25.0	171	38	133	57	22	34	24.8
College	565	371	65.7	336	108	227	35	18	18	9.6
Full-time students	375	205	54.6	182	20	162	23	11	11	11.0
Part-time students	190	166	87.7	153	88	65	13	6	7	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	June 2002									
	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	23,730	18,525	78.1	16,182	11,733	4,449	2,344	1,961	383	12.7
16 to 19 years	8,763	5,972	68.2	4,851	2,361	2,490	1,121	811	310	18.8
20 to 24 years	14,967	12,553	83.9	11,331	9,372	1,959	1,223	1,150	73	9.7
Less than a high school diploma	7,988	5,135	64.3	4,140	2,262	1,877	996	729	267	19.4
High school graduates, no college	7,771	6,379	82.1	5,648	4,459	1,189	731	682	48	11.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	6,161	5,384	87.4	4,872	3,707	1,165	511	449	63	9.5
College graduates	1,810	1,627	89.9	1,521	1,304	217	106	101	5	6.5
Men, 16 to 24 years	12,031	9,911	82.4	8,667	6,735	1,932	1,244	1,066	178	12.6
16 to 19 years	4,481	3,170	70.8	2,552	1,415	1,137	618	461	157	19.5
20 to 24 years	7,550	6,741	89.3	6,115	5,320	795	626	605	21	9.3
Less than a high school diploma	4,390	3,077	70.1	2,510	1,608	902	567	430	137	18.4
High school graduates, no college	3,994	3,518	88.1	3,112	2,684	428	406	387	19	11.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,941	2,662	90.5	2,429	1,905	524	233	213	20	8.8
College graduates	707	654	92.6	616	538	78	38	36	2	5.9
Women, 16 to 24 years	11,699	8,614	73.6	7,515	4,998	2,517	1,099	895	205	12.8
16 to 19 years	4,282	2,802	65.4	2,299	945	1,353	503	350	153	17.9
20 to 24 years	7,417	5,812	78.4	5,216	4,052	1,164	597	544	52	10.3
Less than a high school diploma	3,599	2,059	57.2	1,629	654	975	429	299	130	20.8
High school graduates, no college	3,777	2,861	75.7	2,536	1,775	761	324	296	29	11.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,220	2,722	84.5	2,444	1,802	641	278	235	43	10.2
College graduates	1,104	973	88.1	905	765	140	68	65	3	6.9
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	19,385	15,473	79.8	13,813	9,969	3,844	1,660	1,365	295	10.7
16 to 19 years	7,181	5,052	70.4	4,224	2,051	2,173	828	580	248	16.4
20 to 24 years	12,204	10,421	85.4	9,589	7,917	1,672	832	785	47	8.0
Men	9,975	8,406	84.3	7,516	5,839	1,677	891	752	139	10.6
Women	9,410	7,067	75.1	6,297	4,130	2,167	769	612	157	10.9
Less than a high school diploma	6,522	4,370	67.0	3,639	1,973	1,665	731	523	208	16.7
High school graduates, no college	6,285	5,230	83.2	4,736	3,741	995	495	456	38	9.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	5,012	4,445	88.7	4,093	3,097	996	352	306	46	7.9
College graduates	1,566	1,429	91.2	1,346	1,157	189	83	80	3	5.8
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,409	2,362	69.3	1,793	1,366	427	570	505	65	24.1
16 to 19 years	1,241	722	58.2	481	251	230	242	187	55	33.5
20 to 24 years	2,168	1,640	75.7	1,312	1,115	197	328	318	10	20.0
Men	1,603	1,161	72.5	863	688	175	298	269	29	25.7
Women	1,806	1,201	66.5	929	678	252	271	236	36	22.6
Less than a high school diploma	1,209	624	51.6	390	216	174	234	184	50	37.5
High school graduates, no college	1,217	936	76.9	727	582	145	209	201	8	22.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	869	712	81.9	592	493	98	120	113	7	16.9
College graduates	114	90	78.9	84	74	9	6	6	–	6.9
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,811	2,740	71.9	2,378	1,926	452	362	300	61	13.2
16 to 19 years	1,397	844	60.4	639	451	188	205	164	41	24.3
20 to 24 years	2,414	1,896	78.5	1,739	1,475	264	157	136	21	8.3
Men	1,983	1,628	82.1	1,458	1,278	180	170	148	22	10.4
Women	1,829	1,112	60.8	920	648	272	192	153	39	17.2
Less than a high school diploma	1,965	1,277	65.0	1,068	849	219	209	182	27	16.4
High school graduates, no college	1,194	923	77.3	835	704	131	87	72	15	9.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	558	460	82.4	402	317	85	57	41	16	12.5
College graduates	95	80	84.6	73	56	17	8	5	3	9.4

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	176,764	178,507	84,258	85,123	92,505	93,385	147,936	148,999	20,310	20,637	17,801	18,581
Civilian labor force	118,475	119,570	63,841	64,498	54,634	55,072	98,703	99,503	13,850	13,933	12,301	12,868
Percent of population	67.0	67.0	75.8	75.8	59.1	59.0	66.7	66.8	68.2	67.5	69.1	69.3
Employed	114,510	114,082	61,832	61,580	52,678	52,502	95,765	95,434	13,079	12,847	11,711	12,133
Employment-population ratio	64.8	63.9	73.4	72.3	56.9	56.2	64.7	64.1	64.4	62.3	65.8	65.3
Unemployed	3,965	5,488	2,009	2,918	1,956	2,570	2,938	4,068	770	1,086	590	735
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.6	3.1	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.0	4.1	5.6	7.8	4.8	5.7
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,504	28,105	13,605	13,669	14,899	14,437	22,880	22,337	4,329	4,399	7,832	8,139
Civilian labor force	12,321	12,443	7,562	7,753	4,758	4,690	10,052	10,015	1,773	1,826	4,611	4,896
Percent of population	43.2	44.3	55.6	56.7	31.9	32.5	43.9	44.8	40.9	41.5	58.9	60.2
Employed	11,543	11,548	7,180	7,249	4,363	4,298	9,490	9,408	1,596	1,585	4,320	4,622
Employment-population ratio	40.5	41.1	52.8	53.0	29.3	29.8	41.5	42.1	36.9	36.0	55.2	56.8
Unemployed	778	896	382	504	395	391	561	607	176	241	292	274
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.2	5.1	6.5	8.3	8.3	5.6	6.1	9.9	13.2	6.3	5.6
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,099	57,070	26,187	26,344	30,911	30,726	47,887	47,926	7,196	7,095	4,711	5,114
Civilian labor force	36,672	36,482	19,498	19,649	17,174	16,834	30,311	30,298	4,984	4,796	3,510	3,706
Percent of population	64.2	63.9	74.5	74.6	55.6	54.8	63.3	63.2	69.3	67.6	74.5	72.5
Employed	35,320	34,572	18,799	18,610	16,521	15,962	29,309	28,871	4,690	4,394	3,352	3,476
Employment-population ratio	61.9	60.6	71.8	70.6	53.4	51.9	61.2	60.2	65.2	61.9	71.2	68.0
Unemployed	1,352	1,910	699	1,039	653	872	1,002	1,427	294	402	158	230
Unemployment rate	3.7	5.2	3.6	5.3	3.8	5.2	3.3	4.7	5.9	8.4	4.5	6.2
Less than a bachelor's degree[1]												
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,812	44,897	20,551	20,319	24,261	24,578	37,559	37,425	5,478	5,714	3,197	3,121
Civilian labor force	33,111	32,797	16,616	16,289	16,495	16,508	27,356	27,031	4,351	4,495	2,553	2,464
Percent of population	73.9	73.0	80.9	80.2	68.0	67.2	72.8	72.2	79.4	78.7	79.9	79.0
Employed	32,102	31,287	16,126	15,588	15,976	15,699	26,616	25,911	4,139	4,185	2,459	2,309
Employment-population ratio	71.6	69.7	78.5	76.7	65.8	63.9	70.9	69.2	75.6	73.2	76.9	74.0
Unemployed	1,009	1,510	490	701	519	809	740	1,120	213	310	94	155
Unemployment rate	3.0	4.6	2.9	4.3	3.1	4.9	2.7	4.1	4.9	6.9	3.7	6.3
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,546	30,229	14,351	14,004	16,195	16,225	25,513	25,101	3,866	3,990	2,269	2,173
Civilian labor force	22,060	21,544	11,340	11,027	10,720	10,517	18,074	17,548	3,070	3,146	1,820	1,694
Percent of population	72.2	71.3	79.0	78.7	66.2	64.8	70.8	69.9	79.4	78.9	80.2	77.9
Employed	21,368	20,538	11,009	10,558	10,359	9,980	17,571	16,799	2,918	2,932	1,752	1,600
Employment-population ratio	70.0	67.9	76.7	75.4	64.0	61.5	68.9	66.9	75.5	73.5	77.2	73.6
Unemployed	693	1,006	331	469	362	537	503	749	152	214	68	94
Unemployment rate	3.1	4.7	2.9	4.3	3.4	5.1	2.8	4.3	5.0	6.8	3.7	5.5
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,266	14,668	6,200	6,315	8,066	8,352	12,045	12,323	1,612	1,724	928	948
Civilian labor force	11,050	11,252	5,276	5,261	5,774	5,991	9,282	9,483	1,281	1,349	733	771
Percent of population	77.5	76.7	85.1	83.3	71.6	71.7	77.1	77.0	79.5	78.3	79.0	81.3
Employed	10,734	10,749	5,117	5,030	5,617	5,719	9,046	9,113	1,221	1,254	707	709
Employment-population ratio	75.2	73.3	82.5	79.6	69.6	68.5	75.1	73.9	75.7	72.7	76.2	74.8
Unemployed	316	504	159	231	157	272	236	371	60	96	26	62
Unemployment rate	2.9	4.5	3.0	4.4	2.7	4.5	2.5	3.9	4.7	7.1	3.5	8.0
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population	46,348	48,435	23,915	24,790	22,434	23,645	39,611	41,312	3,308	3,428	2,062	2,207
Civilian labor force	36,372	37,848	20,165	20,808	16,207	17,040	30,985	32,158	2,742	2,815	1,626	1,802
Percent of population	78.5	78.1	84.3	83.9	72.2	72.1	78.2	77.8	82.9	82.1	78.9	81.6
Employed	35,545	36,676	19,727	20,133	15,819	16,542	30,350	31,243	2,655	2,682	1,580	1,726
Employment-population ratio	76.7	75.7	82.5	81.2	70.5	70.0	76.6	75.6	80.3	78.2	76.6	78.2
Unemployed	826	1,173	438	675	388	498	635	915	88	133	46	76
Unemployment rate	2.3	3.1	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.2	4.7	2.8	4.2

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	June 2002									
	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	112,042	97,385	9,252	5,405	22,950	2,800	18,210	1,940	7,425	1,252
16 to 19 years	2,851	2,414	370	67	4,391	491	3,674	226	1,140	605
16 to 17 years	576	441	118	17	2,126	141	1,881	104	440	431
18 to 19 years	2,275	1,972	252	50	2,265	350	1,793	122	700	174
20 years and over	109,191	94,972	8,882	5,338	18,559	2,309	14,535	1,714	6,285	647
20 to 24 years	10,414	9,254	854	307	3,254	555	2,508	191	1,292	151
25 years and over	98,777	85,718	8,028	5,031	15,305	1,754	12,028	1,523	4,993	496
25 to 54 years	83,905	73,146	6,658	4,101	10,887	1,528	8,247	1,113	4,360	352
55 years and over	14,872	12,572	1,370	929	4,418	226	3,781	411	633	144
Men, 16 years and over	65,054	58,069	4,663	2,322	7,334	1,375	5,560	399	4,086	542
16 to 19 years	1,668	1,414	221	32	1,970	251	1,637	81	634	340
20 years and over	63,387	56,655	4,442	2,290	5,364	1,123	3,922	319	3,451	202
20 to 24 years	5,856	5,334	419	103	1,314	287	982	46	673	62
25 years and over	57,530	51,321	4,023	2,186	4,050	836	2,941	273	2,779	140
25 to 54 years	48,738	43,718	3,277	1,743	2,294	729	1,450	115	2,402	92
55 years and over	8,792	7,602	746	444	1,756	107	1,491	158	377	47
Women, 16 years and over	46,987	39,316	4,589	3,083	15,616	1,425	12,650	1,541	3,339	711
16 to 19 years	1,183	999	149	35	2,421	239	2,037	145	506	265
20 years and over	45,804	38,317	4,439	3,048	13,194	1,186	10,613	1,395	2,834	445
20 to 24 years	4,558	3,920	435	204	1,939	268	1,526	145	619	89
25 years and over	41,246	34,398	4,004	2,844	11,255	918	9,087	1,250	2,214	356
25 to 54 years	35,167	29,427	3,381	2,359	8,594	799	6,797	998	1,958	259
55 years and over	6,080	4,970	624	485	2,662	119	2,290	252	257	97
White										
Men, 16 years and over	55,487	49,465	3,987	2,035	6,142	1,080	4,704	358	2,993	442
16 to 19 years	1,468	1,237	198	32	1,701	212	1,415	75	445	269
20 years and over	54,019	48,228	3,789	2,003	4,441	868	3,289	283	2,548	173
20 to 24 years	5,035	4,607	343	85	1,114	248	825	42	460	49
25 years and over	48,985	43,621	3,446	1,918	3,327	621	2,465	242	2,088	125
25 to 54 years	41,194	36,881	2,791	1,521	1,765	539	1,125	101	1,759	82
55 years and over	7,791	6,740	655	397	1,562	81	1,340	141	329	42
Women, 16 years and over	37,899	31,498	3,787	2,614	13,692	1,084	11,219	1,389	2,341	546
16 to 19 years	1,013	843	136	35	2,107	193	1,786	128	345	209
20 years and over	36,886	30,655	3,651	2,579	11,585	891	9,433	1,261	1,996	337
20 to 24 years	3,737	3,221	354	162	1,612	199	1,302	111	418	59
25 years and over	33,149	27,434	3,298	2,417	9,973	692	8,131	1,150	1,578	278
25 to 54 years	27,974	23,235	2,755	1,984	7,591	599	6,075	917	1,376	200
55 years and over	5,176	4,199	543	433	2,382	93	2,056	233	202	78
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,365	5,704	479	181	782	214	534	34	851	60
16 to 19 years	165	142	23	–	188	25	158	5	152	44
20 years and over	6,200	5,562	457	181	594	189	376	29	699	16
20 to 24 years	617	551	53	13	103	29	74	–	184	6
25 years and over	5,583	5,011	404	168	491	160	302	28	515	9
25 to 54 years	4,949	4,468	345	137	365	144	211	11	483	6
55 years and over	634	543	59	31	125	16	92	17	32	3
Women, 16 years and over	6,686	5,694	626	367	1,293	261	948	84	798	130
16 to 19 years	133	125	7	–	218	37	173	9	130	45
20 years and over	6,554	5,568	618	367	1,074	224	775	75	668	84
20 to 24 years	631	536	64	31	224	50	152	23	172	18
25 years and over	5,923	5,032	555	336	850	174	623	53	496	66
25 to 54 years	5,284	4,504	487	292	642	153	452	37	455	49
55 years and over	639	528	67	44	209	22	172	16	41	18

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
Total	135,923	134,992	72,885	72,388	68,910	68,751	63,038	62,603	59,215	58,999
Managerial and professional specialty	41,849	41,633	21,189	20,767	20,991	20,596	20,660	20,866	20,401	20,687
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20,564	20,472	11,212	11,129	11,147	11,071	9,352	9,343	9,281	9,286
Officials and administrators, public administration	806	808	407	400	407	400	399	408	399	408
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,609	14,477	8,656	8,523	8,603	8,479	5,953	5,954	5,902	5,906
Management-related occupations	5,149	5,187	2,149	2,206	2,136	2,191	3,000	2,981	2,980	2,972
Professional specialty	21,285	21,161	9,977	9,638	9,844	9,525	11,308	11,523	11,120	11,401
Engineers	2,150	1,975	1,934	1,767	1,930	1,759	216	208	216	205
Mathematical and computer scientists	2,080	1,906	1,450	1,345	1,441	1,338	631	561	625	561
Natural scientists	614	594	381	359	381	356	233	235	233	235
Health diagnosing occupations	1,073	1,055	775	724	771	724	298	332	298	332
Health assessment and treating occupations	3,066	3,230	388	457	385	457	2,678	2,773	2,675	2,767
Teachers, college and university	925	953	570	550	568	548	356	403	354	403
Teachers, except college and university	5,090	5,235	1,290	1,374	1,256	1,356	3,800	3,862	3,723	3,813
Lawyers and judges	964	961	662	650	662	650	303	311	303	311
Other professional specialty occupations	5,323	5,251	2,528	2,412	2,451	2,337	2,795	2,839	2,694	2,775
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,920	38,585	14,253	14,208	13,311	13,349	24,668	24,377	22,893	22,706
Technicians and related support	4,576	4,366	2,242	2,019	2,195	1,985	2,334	2,346	2,296	2,287
Health technologists and technicians	1,754	1,799	344	313	344	307	1,410	1,486	1,391	1,438
Engineering and science technicians	1,425	1,205	1,070	884	1,031	861	354	321	352	315
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,397	1,362	828	823	819	817	569	540	552	534
Sales occupations	16,077	16,279	8,061	8,303	7,457	7,732	8,016	7,976	6,895	6,884
Supervisors and proprietors	4,761	4,671	2,735	2,858	2,720	2,828	2,026	1,813	1,982	1,771
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,978	2,888	1,566	1,597	1,540	1,557	1,412	1,291	1,372	1,263
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,640	1,723	1,280	1,320	1,268	1,307	360	403	357	399
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,635	6,890	2,456	2,503	1,908	2,014	4,179	4,387	3,146	3,379
Sales-related occupations	63	107	24	26	21	26	39	81	39	72
Administrative support, including clerical	18,267	17,940	3,949	3,886	3,659	3,632	14,318	14,054	13,703	13,535
Supervisors	683	694	228	269	228	269	455	425	453	425
Computer equipment operators	344	314	183	169	175	163	161	144	158	144
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,093	3,033	69	77	65	64	3,024	2,956	2,943	2,878
Financial records processing	2,183	2,145	166	180	163	167	2,016	1,965	1,993	1,946
Mail and message distributing	846	857	532	507	507	490	314	350	303	343
Other administrative support, including clerical	11,118	10,897	2,771	2,683	2,521	2,478	8,348	8,214	7,854	7,798
Service occupations	18,855	19,229	7,307	7,598	6,232	6,604	11,548	11,631	10,140	10,220
Private household	708	759	27	59	18	49	681	700	566	600
Protective service	2,497	2,598	1,957	2,077	1,877	2,016	540	521	447	446
Service, except private household and protective	15,650	15,872	5,323	5,462	4,336	4,539	10,327	10,410	9,128	9,174
Food service	6,418	6,705	2,718	2,903	1,963	2,206	3,700	3,802	2,856	2,934
Health service	2,859	2,813	285	264	276	256	2,573	2,549	2,483	2,472
Cleaning and building service	3,124	3,020	1,665	1,601	1,587	1,488	1,459	1,418	1,400	1,347
Personal service	3,249	3,334	655	693	511	589	2,594	2,641	2,389	2,421
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,957	14,490	13,619	13,327	13,300	12,978	1,338	1,164	1,307	1,127
Mechanics and repairers	4,750	4,766	4,513	4,550	4,441	4,426	237	216	231	211
Construction trades	6,389	6,174	6,214	6,004	6,007	5,828	175	170	168	155
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,818	3,551	2,892	2,773	2,852	2,724	926	777	907	760
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,797	17,393	13,668	13,555	12,553	12,624	4,129	3,838	3,857	3,600
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,939	6,229	4,430	4,053	4,259	3,920	2,508	2,176	2,386	2,106
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,607	5,726	5,043	5,218	4,935	5,116	564	507	552	497
Motor vehicle operators	4,426	4,433	3,906	3,981	3,820	3,892	520	452	509	442
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,181	1,293	1,137	1,238	1,115	1,224	44	55	44	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,252	5,437	4,195	4,283	3,360	3,588	1,057	1,154	919	997
Construction laborers	1,089	1,058	1,059	1,015	892	910	30	43	29	37
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,163	4,379	3,136	3,267	2,467	2,678	1,027	1,112	890	959
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,544	3,663	2,849	2,934	2,524	2,600	695	728	616	659
Farm operators and managers	1,015	1,070	755	813	749	795	260	257	256	256
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,529	2,592	2,094	2,121	1,775	1,805	435	471	360	402

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	135,923	134,992	72,885	72,388	63,038	62,603
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.8	30.8	29.1	28.7	32.8	33.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.4	14.8	14.9
Professional specialty	15.7	15.7	13.7	13.3	17.9	18.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.6	28.6	19.6	19.6	39.1	38.9
Technicians and related support	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.7
Sales occupations	11.8	12.1	11.1	11.5	12.7	12.7
Administrative support, including clerical	13.4	13.3	5.4	5.4	22.7	22.4
Service occupations	13.9	14.2	10.0	10.5	18.3	18.6
Private household	.5	.6	([1])	.1	1.1	1.1
Protective service	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.9	.9	.8
Service, except private household and protective	11.5	11.8	7.3	7.5	16.4	16.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.0	10.7	18.7	18.4	2.1	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.1	12.9	18.8	18.7	6.6	6.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	4.6	6.1	5.6	4.0	3.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.2	6.9	7.2	.9	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	4.0	5.8	5.9	1.7	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.6	2.7	3.9	4.1	1.1	1.2
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	113,926	113,220	62,161	61,630	51,766	51,591
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.6	31.5	29.9	29.4	33.7	34.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.1	15.3	15.4
Professional specialty	15.8	15.8	13.8	13.3	18.3	18.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.6	28.8	19.4	19.6	39.5	39.8
Technicians and related support	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.8	3.8
Sales occupations	12.2	12.5	11.4	11.9	13.0	13.4
Administrative support, including clerical	13.0	13.0	4.9	5.0	22.7	22.7
Service occupations	12.8	13.0	9.1	9.4	17.3	17.3
Private household	.5	.6	([1])	.1	1.1	1.2
Protective service	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.6	.8	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.6	10.7	6.6	6.7	15.4	15.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.7	11.4	19.7	19.4	2.1	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.5	12.2	17.8	17.8	6.2	5.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.3	3.7	3.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	4.1	6.6	6.9	.8	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.8	3.9	5.5	5.6	1.7	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	3.0	4.1	4.4	1.3	1.3
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,434	15,126	7,136	7,147	8,298	7,979
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	22.8	23.0	18.3	18.7	26.6	26.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.9	10.9	9.8	9.8	11.7	11.8
Professional specialty	11.9	12.2	8.5	8.9	14.9	15.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.1	27.6	18.6	18.2	38.2	35.9
Technicians and related support	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.5	3.3	3.9
Sales occupations	9.2	9.0	7.6	8.4	10.7	9.5
Administrative support, including clerical	17.0	15.8	8.7	8.3	24.2	22.6
Service occupations	21.8	23.1	17.9	18.9	25.1	26.9
Private household	.4	.5	–	.1	.8	.9
Protective service	3.1	3.6	4.9	5.5	1.5	1.9
Service, except private household and protective	18.3	19.0	13.0	13.3	22.8	24.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.0	7.2	13.4	13.6	1.5	1.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17.8	18.0	28.6	28.3	8.5	8.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.5	6.7	8.3	8.0	5.0	5.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.9	6.0	11.1	11.4	1.5	1.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.4	5.4	9.2	8.9	2.0	2.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.6	1.1	3.2	2.3	.1	.1

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	June 2002												
	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	3,405	119	79	51	42	141	–	22	64	21	37	13	2,816
Mining	477	78	65	15	6	28	–	4	157	23	89	13	–
Construction	9,676	1,438	173	43	77	432	–	37	5,624	100	578	1,149	26
Manufacturing	17,509	2,802	1,785	528	751	1,686	–	201	3,308	4,801	614	977	56
Durable goods	10,470	1,672	1,114	385	322	935	–	114	2,335	2,717	360	464	52
Nondurable goods	7,039	1,129	670	143	429	751	–	87	974	2,085	254	513	5
Transportation and public utilities	9,669	1,390	611	376	337	2,177	–	300	1,231	133	2,544	550	22
Wholesale and retail trade	28,455	2,679	667	235	11,593	2,255	–	5,841	1,491	331	1,223	2,040	100
Wholesale trade	5,388	673	153	43	2,200	761	–	84	275	129	600	405	65
Retail trade	23,068	2,007	514	192	9,393	1,494	–	5,757	1,216	202	623	1,636	35
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,041	2,821	353	181	2,301	2,764	–	310	199	17	9	29	56
Services	50,478	7,635	16,427	2,677	1,164	7,118	759	9,963	2,222	772	576	639	528
Private households	858	10	6	2	2	–	759	36	5	3	2	11	22
Other service industries	49,620	7,625	16,421	2,675	1,162	7,117	–	9,926	2,217	769	574	628	506
Professional services	33,329	4,695	14,038	2,278	188	5,245	–	5,773	505	153	281	81	92
Public administration	6,280	1,510	1,001	260	8	1,340	–	1,792	195	32	57	26	58

[1] Includes protective service, not shown separately.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	June 2002									
	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	2,155	1,210	40	123,146	103,870	846	103,024	19,276	8,348	92
16 to 19 years	249	51	20	6,846	6,499	114	6,385	347	72	3
16 to 17 years	88	38	13	2,537	2,428	72	2,355	110	24	2
18 to 19 years	161	14	7	4,309	4,072	42	4,030	237	48	–
20 to 24 years	368	37	5	13,018	11,908	102	11,806	1,111	234	5
25 to 34 years	463	126	7	27,190	23,534	141	23,393	3,656	1,346	7
35 to 44 years	498	248	1	32,097	27,017	213	26,804	5,080	2,351	19
45 to 54 years	346	294	1	27,493	21,621	144	21,477	5,871	2,272	31
55 to 64 years	170	246	5	13,122	10,413	78	10,335	2,709	1,488	14
65 years and over	61	207	–	3,380	2,877	53	2,824	503	584	13
Men, 16 years and over	1,620	906	24	64,778	56,373	104	56,269	8,405	5,032	28
16 to 19 years	188	51	12	3,342	3,163	15	3,148	178	43	2
16 to 17 years	74	38	8	1,246	1,195	12	1,183	51	13	2
18 to 19 years	114	13	4	2,095	1,968	3	1,965	127	31	–
20 to 24 years	277	34	5	6,686	6,146	5	6,141	540	164	5
25 to 34 years	350	92	4	14,552	13,027	19	13,008	1,525	727	7
35 to 44 years	370	187	–	17,238	15,045	27	15,018	2,193	1,370	–
45 to 54 years	250	198	1	14,256	11,726	29	11,697	2,530	1,426	4
55 to 64 years	133	180	3	6,848	5,638	8	5,631	1,210	908	5
65 years and over	53	163	–	1,856	1,627	2	1,625	230	393	4
Women, 16 years and over	535	303	15	58,369	47,497	742	46,755	10,871	3,316	65
16 to 19 years	62	1	8	3,505	3,336	99	3,236	169	29	1
16 to 17 years	14	–	4	1,291	1,232	60	1,172	59	11	–
18 to 19 years	47	1	4	2,213	2,103	39	2,065	110	17	–
20 to 24 years	91	3	–	6,333	5,762	97	5,665	571	70	–
25 to 34 years	113	34	3	12,638	10,507	122	10,385	2,130	618	–
35 to 44 years	128	61	1	14,859	11,973	186	11,786	2,887	981	19
45 to 54 years	97	96	–	13,237	9,895	115	9,780	3,342	846	27
55 to 64 years	36	65	2	6,273	4,775	70	4,704	1,499	580	9
65 years and over	8	43	–	1,524	1,250	52	1,199	273	191	9

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Hours of work	June 2002					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	127,647	3,276	124,371	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	29,391	910	28,480	23.0	27.8	22.9
1 to 4 hours	1,394	72	1,322	1.1	2.2	1.1
5 to 14 hours	4,218	202	4,016	3.3	6.2	3.2
15 to 29 hours	14,805	402	14,402	11.6	12.3	11.6
30 to 34 hours	8,974	234	8,740	7.0	7.1	7.0
35 hours and over	98,256	2,366	95,891	77.0	72.2	77.1
35 to 39 hours	8,701	179	8,522	6.8	5.5	6.9
40 hours	52,970	918	52,052	41.5	28.0	41.9
41 hours and over	36,585	1,268	35,316	28.7	38.7	28.4
41 to 48 hours	12,843	227	12,616	10.1	6.9	10.1
49 to 59 hours	13,751	381	13,370	10.8	11.6	10.7
60 hours and over	9,990	659	9,331	7.8	20.1	7.5
Average hours, total at work	39.4	42.1	39.3	–	–	–
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	42.9	47.8	42.8	–	–	–

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	June 2002					
	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	29,391	9,252	20,139	28,480	8,967	19,513
Economic reasons	4,188	1,551	2,637	4,006	1,471	2,536
Slack work or business conditions	2,591	1,222	1,368	2,475	1,167	1,308
Could only find part-time work	1,210	–	1,210	1,183	–	1,183
Seasonal work	222	165	58	189	144	45
Job started or ended during week	164	164	–	160	160	–
Noneconomic reasons	25,203	7,701	17,502	24,474	7,496	16,977
Child-care problems	753	65	687	744	65	679
Other family or personal obligations	5,555	720	4,835	5,382	691	4,691
Health or medical limitations	761	–	761	722	–	722
In school or training	4,857	103	4,755	4,737	101	4,637
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,761	–	1,761	1,683	–	1,683
Vacation or personal day	4,296	4,296	–	4,221	4,221	–
Holiday, legal or religious	66	66	–	65	65	–
Weather-related curtailment	249	249	–	214	214	–
All other reasons	6,905	2,202	4,703	6,705	2,139	4,566
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	23.2	24.2	22.6	23.2	24.2	22.6
Other reasons	21.4	24.1	20.2	21.5	24.2	20.3

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	June 2002							
	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	124,371	28,480	4,006	7,496	16,977	95,891	39.3	42.8
Wage and salary workers	116,452	26,046	3,646	7,006	15,395	90,406	39.3	42.6
Mining	446	26	4	12	10	420	48.0	48.5
Construction	7,980	1,267	332	524	411	6,712	41.0	42.6
Manufacturing	16,618	1,786	286	927	573	14,832	42.1	43.1
Durable goods	9,957	997	170	578	249	8,960	42.5	43.2
Nondurable goods	6,661	789	116	349	324	5,872	41.6	42.9
Transportation and public utilities	8,794	1,309	205	563	541	7,485	42.0	43.7
Wholesale and retail trade	25,998	8,257	1,289	1,223	5,746	17,741	37.3	42.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,043	1,366	118	494	753	6,677	40.5	42.7
Service industries	42,558	11,225	1,396	2,773	7,055	31,333	38.0	42.0
Private households	807	429	52	44	333	377	30.7	41.9
All other industries	41,751	10,795	1,344	2,729	6,722	30,956	38.1	42.0
Public administration	6,015	809	16	488	305	5,206	41.1	42.2
Self-employed workers	7,826	2,371	349	483	1,539	5,455	39.7	45.9
Unpaid family workers	92	63	11	8	44	30	27.4	([1])

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	June 2002							
	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	124,371	28,480	4,006	7,496	16,977	95,891	39.3	42.8
16 to 19 years	6,637	4,234	546	229	3,459	2,403	27.5	39.2
16 to 17 years	2,449	1,999	161	75	1,763	449	21.9	37.4
18 to 19 years	4,188	2,234	385	154	1,695	1,954	30.7	39.6
20 years and over	117,734	24,246	3,460	7,268	13,519	93,488	40.0	42.9
20 to 24 years	12,770	3,705	703	637	2,364	9,066	36.7	41.0
25 years and over	104,964	20,542	2,757	6,630	11,155	84,422	40.4	43.1
25 to 54 years	87,673	15,527	2,397	5,471	7,660	72,146	40.9	43.2
55 years and over	17,291	5,015	360	1,160	3,495	12,276	37.7	42.8
Men, 16 years and over	67,183	10,761	2,046	3,637	5,078	56,422	42.0	44.2
16 to 19 years	3,280	1,920	296	124	1,500	1,360	28.8	39.7
16 to 17 years	1,217	962	96	46	820	255	23.0	37.7
18 to 19 years	2,063	958	200	79	680	1,105	32.3	40.1
20 years and over	63,903	8,841	1,750	3,513	3,578	55,062	42.7	44.4
20 to 24 years	6,712	1,582	361	296	925	5,130	38.5	42.0
25 years and over	57,190	7,259	1,388	3,217	2,654	49,932	43.2	44.6
25 to 54 years	47,757	5,109	1,212	2,586	1,311	42,648	43.8	44.7
55 years and over	9,434	2,150	177	631	1,343	7,283	40.3	44.1
Women, 16 years and over	57,188	17,719	1,961	3,859	11,899	39,469	36.1	40.8
16 to 19 years	3,357	2,314	251	105	1,959	1,043	26.2	38.5
16 to 17 years	1,232	1,038	65	29	943	195	20.9	37.0
18 to 19 years	2,125	1,276	185	76	1,016	848	29.2	38.9
20 years and over	53,831	15,405	1,710	3,755	9,940	38,426	36.8	40.9
20 to 24 years	6,058	2,122	342	341	1,439	3,935	34.7	39.7
25 years and over	47,773	13,283	1,368	3,414	8,501	34,490	37.0	41.0
25 to 54 years	39,916	10,419	1,185	2,885	6,349	29,498	37.5	41.0
55 years and over	7,857	2,864	184	529	2,152	4,993	34.6	41.0
Race								
White, 16 years and over	103,759	24,239	3,177	6,275	14,787	79,520	39.3	43.0
Men	56,923	9,016	1,631	3,114	4,271	47,907	42.2	44.4
Women	46,836	15,223	1,546	3,162	10,516	31,613	35.8	40.8
Black, 16 years and over	14,330	2,954	624	908	1,422	11,376	39.2	41.8
Men	6,821	1,168	308	358	501	5,653	40.9	43.1
Women	7,508	1,786	315	550	920	5,723	37.6	40.5
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,027	4,673	762	2,238	1,673	35,354	43.7	45.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,142	1,149	278	466	405	6,993	42.8	44.4
Single (never married)	19,015	4,939	1,006	933	3,001	14,075	38.2	42.4
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	29,479	9,135	721	1,988	6,425	20,345	36.0	40.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	11,634	2,893	410	885	1,597	8,742	38.2	41.4
Single (never married)	16,074	5,692	829	986	3,877	10,382	34.9	40.5

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	June 2002							
	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]	124,116	28,454	3,998	7,486	16,969	95,662	39.3	42.8
Managerial and professional specialty	38,393	6,949	639	2,653	3,658	31,444	41.4	43.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,680	2,742	241	1,167	1,335	16,938	43.2	45.0
Professional specialty	18,713	4,207	398	1,486	2,323	14,506	39.5	42.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,774	9,476	1,076	2,145	6,255	27,297	38.0	42.0
Technicians and related support	4,186	830	52	266	513	3,356	39.2	41.7
Sales occupations	15,608	4,288	603	766	2,919	11,320	39.0	44.0
Administrative support, including clerical	16,980	4,358	422	1,113	2,823	12,622	36.7	40.4
Service occupations	18,248	6,951	1,093	901	4,956	11,297	35.1	41.8
Private household	725	401	47	35	319	324	29.5	41.3
Protective service	2,472	425	77	129	219	2,047	42.3	45.0
Service, except private household and protective	15,051	6,124	969	737	4,418	8,927	34.2	41.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,936	1,849	448	896	505	12,087	41.7	42.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,766	3,229	742	892	1,595	13,537	40.2	42.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,048	851	212	343	296	5,197	40.6	42.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,457	918	158	290	470	4,539	42.9	45.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,261	1,460	371	259	830	3,801	36.9	41.1
Men, 16 years and over[1]	66,805	10,671	2,041	3,621	5,009	56,135	42.1	44.3
Managerial and professional specialty	19,734	2,426	298	1,198	931	17,308	44.3	45.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,761	1,041	135	528	378	9,721	45.7	46.9
Professional specialty	8,973	1,386	163	670	553	7,587	42.6	44.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,748	2,251	369	622	1,259	11,497	41.9	44.5
Technicians and related support	1,939	251	33	114	103	1,688	41.5	42.7
Sales occupations	8,068	1,313	224	314	775	6,755	43.2	46.1
Administrative support, including clerical	3,742	687	112	194	381	3,054	39.4	42.2
Service occupations	7,353	2,149	429	344	1,376	5,204	37.9	43.1
Private household	55	18	3	4	10	37	([2])	([2])
Protective service	1,984	264	54	94	116	1,721	43.9	45.9
Service, except private household and protective	5,314	1,867	371	246	1,250	3,447	35.7	41.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,839	1,606	414	803	389	11,233	42.0	42.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,130	2,238	531	654	1,054	10,892	41.2	43.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,957	457	127	203	126	3,500	41.7	42.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,003	738	133	248	357	4,265	43.7	45.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,170	1,044	270	203	571	3,127	37.6	41.3
Women, 16 years and over[1]	57,311	17,783	1,958	3,865	11,961	39,528	36.1	40.8
Managerial and professional specialty	18,659	4,523	341	1,455	2,727	14,136	38.3	41.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,919	1,702	106	639	957	7,217	40.1	42.6
Professional specialty	9,740	2,821	235	816	1,770	6,919	36.5	40.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	23,025	7,225	707	1,522	4,996	15,800	35.6	40.3
Technicians and related support	2,247	579	18	151	410	1,668	37.2	40.7
Sales occupations	7,540	2,975	379	453	2,144	4,565	34.5	41.0
Administrative support, including clerical	13,238	3,671	310	918	2,442	9,567	36.0	39.8
Service occupations	10,894	4,802	664	557	3,581	6,092	33.2	40.8
Private household	670	383	44	31	309	287	29.1	41.2
Protective service	488	162	23	36	103	326	35.6	40.3
Service, except private household and protective	9,737	4,257	598	491	3,168	5,480	33.3	40.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,096	242	34	93	115	854	38.1	40.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,636	991	212	238	541	2,645	36.8	40.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,091	394	85	140	169	1,697	38.5	40.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	455	180	25	42	113	274	34.3	40.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,091	417	101	56	259	674	34.5	40.1

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

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
Total, 16 years and over	3,575	4,627	4.7	6.0	3,187	4,050	4.8	6.1
Married, spouse present	1,013	1,594	2.3	3.6	1,024	1,300	3.0	3.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	386	556	4.2	5.9	592	860	4.5	6.4
Single (never married)	2,176	2,477	9.5	10.8	1,570	1,889	8.3	10.0
White, 16 years and over	2,671	3,435	4.1	5.3	2,261	2,887	4.2	5.3
Married, spouse present	776	1,273	2.0	3.3	845	1,054	2.9	3.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	286	446	3.7	5.8	432	634	4.2	6.0
Single (never married)	1,609	1,716	8.7	9.3	984	1,199	7.0	8.5
Black, 16 years and over	713	911	9.1	11.3	750	928	8.3	10.4
Married, spouse present	172	217	4.8	5.9	106	161	3.6	5.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	71	91	5.9	7.4	132	179	6.0	8.0
Single (never married)	470	602	15.3	19.0	513	588	13.0	15.1
Total, 25 years and over	2,009	2,918	3.1	4.5	1,956	2,570	3.6	4.7
Married, spouse present	956	1,516	2.2	3.5	926	1,183	2.8	3.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	367	528	4.1	5.8	553	797	4.3	6.1
Single (never married)	685	874	5.9	7.5	477	591	5.2	6.4
White, 25 years and over	1,492	2,213	2.8	4.1	1,446	1,856	3.2	4.1
Married, spouse present	733	1,202	1.9	3.2	762	957	2.7	3.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	269	428	3.6	5.7	404	584	4.0	5.7
Single (never married)	489	583	5.4	6.4	280	314	4.6	5.1
Black, 25 years and over	393	524	6.1	7.9	377	562	5.1	7.7
Married, spouse present	159	214	4.6	6.0	90	145	3.3	5.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	71	83	6.0	6.9	121	165	5.6	7.6
Single (never married)	163	227	9.1	12.5	166	252	6.7	10.2

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
Total, 16 years and over[1]	6,762	8,677	4.7	6.0	4.7	6.0	4.8	6.1
Managerial and professional specialty	910	1,416	2.1	3.3	2.0	3.3	2.3	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	443	748	2.1	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.3	3.8
Professional specialty	467	668	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.3	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,720	2,276	4.2	5.6	3.9	5.3	4.4	5.7
Technicians and related support	136	189	2.9	4.1	2.8	4.9	2.9	3.4
Sales occupations	821	1,002	4.9	5.8	3.9	5.1	5.8	6.5
Administrative support, including clerical	763	1,085	4.0	5.7	4.4	5.9	3.9	5.6
Service occupations	1,207	1,496	6.0	7.2	6.6	7.8	5.6	6.8
Private household	72	56	9.2	6.8	([2])	([2])	9.1	7.1
Protective service	79	92	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.7
Service, except private household and protective	1,055	1,348	6.3	7.8	7.8	9.5	5.5	6.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	631	838	4.0	5.5	3.8	5.2	6.4	7.9
Mechanics and repairers	131	223	2.7	4.5	2.8	4.4	1.4	6.3
Construction trades	335	407	5.0	6.2	4.8	6.1	10.8	8.6
Other precision production, craft, and repair	164	208	4.1	5.5	3.2	4.7	6.8	8.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,393	1,626	7.3	8.5	6.9	7.8	8.6	11.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	538	596	7.2	8.7	6.6	7.8	8.2	10.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	276	329	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.2	7.9	8.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	578	700	9.9	11.4	10.0	11.0	9.8	13.0
Construction laborers	89	134	7.5	11.3	7.0	11.2	([2])	([2])
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	490	566	10.5	11.4	10.9	10.9	9.4	13.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	192	187	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.6	8.3	6.0
No previous work experience	705	818	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 to 19 years	562	603	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 years	59	119	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 years and over	84	96	–	–	–	–	–	–

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,762	8,677	4.7	6.0	4.7	6.0	4.8	6.1
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,238	6,938	4.8	6.3	4.7	6.2	4.8	6.3
Mining	28	33	4.9	6.6	5.5	7.3	1.7	2.8
Construction	444	583	5.4	7.1	5.5	7.2	4.5	5.7
Manufacturing	959	1,213	4.9	6.6	4.2	5.9	6.1	8.2
Durable goods	591	775	4.9	7.1	4.1	6.4	6.9	8.9
Lumber and wood products	49	61	7.1	8.3	7.1	8.7	7.5	6.0
Furniture and fixtures	17	45	2.8	7.2	2.8	6.9	2.9	7.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	18	29	3.8	5.5	2.8	3.4	7.0	13.6
Primary metal industries	29	39	3.7	6.4	2.7	6.7	8.0	5.0
Fabricated metal products	66	70	4.9	5.5	4.1	5.7	7.6	5.0
Machinery and computing equipment	107	195	4.3	8.9	3.4	9.0	7.1	8.7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	149	133	7.5	8.3	4.7	6.4	11.5	11.2
Transportation equipment	84	110	3.8	5.3	3.8	4.6	3.8	7.5
Automobiles	42	50	3.4	4.4	4.1	2.9	1.4	8.8
Other transportation equipment	43	59	4.3	6.4	3.4	6.7	7.1	5.5
Professional and photographic equipment	19	29	2.6	4.4	2.8	3.4	2.3	6.3
Other durable goods industries	52	64	6.6	9.3	7.2	5.9	5.4	14.8
Nondurable goods	369	439	4.8	6.0	4.5	5.1	5.3	7.5
Food and kindred products	79	82	4.4	4.9	2.7	3.1	7.9	8.5
Textile mill products	39	61	6.8	14.6	9.0	17.1	4.5	12.5
Apparel and other textile products	47	58	8.4	10.5	7.6	3.4	8.9	14.5
Paper and allied products	31	15	5.4	2.6	3.9	2.4	8.6	3.1
Printing and publishing	67	90	3.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	2.0	5.0
Chemicals and allied products	45	58	3.8	4.6	3.0	5.2	5.5	3.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	44	55	5.1	6.8	5.7	5.6	3.8	9.2
Other nondurable goods industries	17	19	4.9	6.3	5.7	8.1	3.1	–
Transportation and public utilities	312	435	3.8	5.4	3.8	4.7	3.9	7.1
Transportation	211	258	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.8	3.9	6.3
Communications and other public utilities	101	177	3.1	5.8	2.7	4.5	3.9	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,563	1,997	5.6	6.9	5.4	6.5	5.8	7.4
Wholesale trade	147	210	2.9	3.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	5.4
Retail trade	1,416	1,786	6.2	7.6	6.3	7.5	6.1	7.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	198	325	2.4	3.8	2.6	3.7	2.3	3.9
Service industries	1,733	2,352	4.6	6.1	4.9	6.9	4.5	5.7
Professional services	682	922	3.1	4.1	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.1
Other service industries	1,051	1,430	6.8	9.1	6.2	9.0	7.5	9.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	158	143	7.2	6.2	6.8	5.8	8.4	7.4
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	660	777	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.9
No previous work experience	705	818	–	–	–	–	–	–

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	6,762	8,677	2,716	3,653	2,492	3,279	1,554	1,745	4,932	6,322	1,463	1,839
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,090	4,364	1,720	2,479	1,227	1,699	143	186	2,285	3,302	629	858
On temporary layoff	843	904	392	487	396	356	56	62	679	748	117	125
Not on temporary layoff	2,247	3,460	1,328	1,992	832	1,344	87	124	1,606	2,554	512	733
Permanent job losers	1,656	2,735	1,013	1,553	587	1,093	57	89	1,213	2,058	338	535
Persons who completed temporary jobs	591	725	314	440	245	250	31	35	392	496	174	198
Job leavers	781	807	328	319	341	399	112	90	613	636	127	129
Reentrants	2,186	2,688	608	771	841	1,051	737	866	1,548	1,856	521	656
New entrants	705	818	60	84	82	130	562	603	486	527	186	196
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	45.7	50.3	63.3	67.9	49.3	51.8	9.2	10.6	46.3	52.2	43.0	46.7
On temporary layoff	12.5	10.4	14.4	13.3	15.9	10.8	3.6	3.5	13.8	11.8	8.0	6.8
Not on temporary layoff	33.2	39.9	48.9	54.5	33.4	41.0	5.6	7.1	32.6	40.4	35.0	39.9
Job leavers	11.5	9.3	12.1	8.7	13.7	12.2	7.2	5.2	12.4	10.1	8.7	7.0
Reentrants	32.3	31.0	22.4	21.1	33.7	32.0	47.4	49.6	31.4	29.4	35.6	35.7
New entrants	10.4	9.4	2.2	2.3	3.3	4.0	36.2	34.6	9.8	8.3	12.7	10.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.2	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.8	3.7	5.1
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.4	.6	.6	1.2	1.0	.5	.5	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.5	1.9	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	7.9	9.6	1.3	1.6	3.1	3.9
New entrants	.5	.6	.1	.1	.1	.2	6.0	6.7	.4	.4	1.1	1.2

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	June 2002						
	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	8,677	100.0	39.1	27.5	33.4	15.1	18.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,364	100.0	33.6	27.4	38.9	19.0	20.0
On temporary layoff	904	100.0	60.9	28.8	10.3	5.8	4.5
Not on temporary layoff	3,460	100.0	26.5	27.0	46.4	22.4	24.0
Permanent job losers	2,735	100.0	23.2	27.8	49.0	23.5	25.6
Persons who completed temporary jobs	725	100.0	39.2	24.2	36.6	18.4	18.2
Job leavers	807	100.0	38.1	31.0	31.0	12.8	18.2
Reentrants	2,688	100.0	42.9	28.2	28.9	11.7	17.2
New entrants	818	100.0	57.2	21.8	21.0	7.5	13.4
Men, 20 years and over	3,653	100.0	31.6	28.6	39.9	17.3	22.6
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,479	100.0	31.4	28.1	40.5	18.7	21.8
On temporary layoff	487	100.0	49.8	36.7	13.5	7.8	5.7
Not on temporary layoff	1,992	100.0	27.0	26.0	47.0	21.3	25.7
Permanent job losers	1,553	100.0	23.6	27.3	49.2	22.4	26.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	440	100.0	38.9	21.6	39.5	17.8	21.8
Job leavers	319	100.0	29.4	32.5	38.0	12.9	25.1
Reentrants	771	100.0	32.4	29.6	38.0	15.3	22.7
New entrants	84	100.0	35.6	16.4	48.0	10.8	37.1
Women, 20 years and over	3,279	100.0	35.6	27.5	36.9	17.6	19.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,699	100.0	33.3	26.8	39.9	21.1	18.9
On temporary layoff	356	100.0	71.5	22.1	6.4	4.1	2.3
Not on temporary layoff	1,344	100.0	23.2	28.0	48.8	25.6	23.2
Permanent job losers	1,093	100.0	19.6	28.7	51.7	26.4	25.3
Persons who completed temporary jobs	250	100.0	38.8	25.0	36.2	21.8	14.3
Job leavers	399	100.0	39.1	30.8	30.1	14.0	16.1
Reentrants	1,051	100.0	37.7	27.7	34.6	13.3	21.3
New entrants	130	100.0	37.9	26.2	35.9	17.4	18.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,745	100.0	61.7	25.1	13.3	5.7	7.5
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	186	100.0	66.5	23.8	9.7	3.6	6.2
On temporary layoff	62	100.0	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Not on temporary layoff	124	100.0	55.9	33.2	10.9	5.3	5.6
Permanent job losers	89	100.0	59.9	25.6	14.5	6.7	7.7
Persons who completed temporary jobs	35	100.0	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Job leavers	90	100.0	64.2	26.2	9.6	6.7	2.8
Reentrants	866	100.0	58.5	27.7	13.9	6.6	7.2
New entrants	603	100.0	64.4	21.6	14.0	5.0	9.0

[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	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,762	8,677	100.0	100.0	5,510	7,425	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	3,486	3,395	51.6	39.1	2,677	2,728	48.6	36.7
5 to 14 weeks	1,803	2,384	26.7	27.5	1,539	2,039	27.9	27.5
5 to 10 weeks	1,253	1,646	18.5	19.0	1,048	1,354	19.0	18.2
11 to 14 weeks	550	738	8.1	8.5	490	684	8.9	9.2
15 weeks and over	1,473	2,898	21.8	33.4	1,294	2,658	23.5	35.8
15 to 26 weeks	780	1,308	11.5	15.1	677	1,207	12.3	16.3
27 weeks and over	692	1,590	10.2	18.3	617	1,451	11.2	19.5
27 to 51 weeks	313	891	4.6	10.3	279	804	5.1	10.8
52 weeks and over	379	699	5.6	8.1	338	646	6.1	8.7
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	11.8	15.8	–	–	12.6	16.7	–	–
Median duration, in weeks	4.4	8.1	–	–	5.0	9.0	–	–

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	June 2002							
	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	8,677	3,395	2,384	2,898	1,308	1,590	15.8	8.1
16 to 19 years	1,745	1,076	438	231	100	131	8.4	3.7
20 to 24 years	1,443	665	421	357	174	183	12.5	5.6
25 to 34 years	1,815	620	544	651	336	315	15.4	9.6
35 to 44 years	1,521	438	411	672	293	378	19.2	12.1
45 to 54 years	1,375	414	387	574	248	327	20.0	10.9
55 to 64 years	620	139	143	338	139	199	24.7	17.0
65 years and over	157	43	39	75	18	57	26.4	10.1
Men, 16 years and over	4,627	1,744	1,281	1,602	695	907	16.4	8.6
16 to 19 years	974	591	238	145	64	81	8.9	3.7
20 to 24 years	735	287	227	221	96	125	14.4	7.8
25 to 34 years	1,011	368	314	329	175	153	14.0	9.1
35 to 44 years	771	203	207	361	135	226	21.3	13.3
45 to 54 years	712	200	192	320	139	181	21.1	12.0
55 to 64 years	339	71	82	187	71	117	25.7	17.6
65 years and over	84	24	21	39	15	24	25.7	9.8
Women, 16 years and over	4,050	1,651	1,103	1,296	613	683	15.1	7.5
16 to 19 years	771	485	200	86	36	50	7.8	3.6
20 to 24 years	708	378	195	136	78	58	10.5	4.3
25 to 34 years	803	252	229	322	160	162	17.2	10.4
35 to 44 years	750	235	205	311	158	153	17.1	10.8
45 to 54 years	663	214	195	254	109	146	18.9	10.1
55 to 64 years	280	68	61	151	69	82	23.6	16.4
65 years and over	73	20	18	36	3	33	([1])	([1])
Race								
White, 16 years and over	6,322	2,593	1,775	1,954	900	1,054	14.7	7.4
Men	3,435	1,313	989	1,133	492	641	15.8	8.2
Women	2,887	1,280	785	821	408	412	13.4	6.4
Black, 16 years and over	1,839	627	464	747	321	427	18.4	10.2
Men	911	318	221	373	154	219	18.9	10.8
Women	928	310	244	374	167	207	18.0	9.8
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,594	496	438	659	306	353	19.0	10.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	556	149	179	228	84	144	19.3	11.4
Single (never married)	2,477	1,098	664	715	305	410	14.0	6.2
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,300	455	338	507	242	265	17.0	9.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	860	254	258	349	174	174	18.6	11.2
Single (never married)	1,889	942	507	440	197	243	12.3	4.5

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

Occupation and industry	June 2002							
	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	1,416	437	358	620	294	326	18.4	11.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,276	897	592	787	359	427	16.4	8.3
Service occupations	1,496	647	442	406	189	217	13.0	6.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	838	309	235	294	121	173	17.6	9.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,626	552	508	566	266	300	16.1	9.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	187	82	61	45	17	28	12.2	5.7
INDUSTRY[1]								
Agriculture	143	64	57	23	5	18	10.1	5.8
Construction	590	228	176	186	85	101	15.3	7.9
Manufacturing	1,217	339	335	543	260	283	19.1	12.5
Durable goods	775	233	213	329	144	185	19.1	11.2
Nondurable goods	442	106	122	214	115	99	19.1	14.0
Transportation and public utilities	454	128	129	196	106	90	19.1	11.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,999	826	582	591	282	310	13.8	7.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	329	89	110	129	60	70	18.6	12.0
Services	2,757	1,129	720	908	396	512	15.6	7.6
Public administration	99	35	21	44	19	25	21.2	9.7
No previous work experience	818	468	178	172	62	110	12.6	3.9

[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			
			16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
Total not in the labor force	69,040	70,173	10,751	11,236	19,884	20,378	38,405	38,559	25,326	25,841	43,714	44,332
Do not want a job now[1]	64,081	65,091	8,564	9,016	17,918	18,333	37,599	37,741	23,144	23,518	40,937	41,573
Want a job[1]	4,959	5,083	2,188	2,220	1,965	2,045	806	817	2,182	2,323	2,778	2,759
Did not search for work in previous year	3,112	3,079	1,349	1,329	1,153	1,165	610	585	1,312	1,357	1,801	1,722
Searched for work in previous year[2]	1,847	2,003	839	892	812	879	196	232	870	966	977	1,037
Not available to work now	689	639	386	338	260	284	42	17	260	292	429	347
Available to work now	1,159	1,365	452	554	552	596	154	215	610	675	548	690
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects[3]	291	337	101	115	144	158	46	64	198	203	93	134
Reasons other than discouragement	868	1,028	352	439	408	438	109	151	412	472	455	556
Family responsibilities	138	159	58	58	72	76	7	26	37	33	100	126
In school or training	139	171	120	138	19	33	–	–	75	75	64	95
Ill health or disability	84	152	9	14	45	93	30	45	43	72	41	80
Other[4]	507	546	164	229	272	236	71	81	257	292	250	255

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]	
	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001	June 2002
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over[2]	7,328	7,231	5.4	5.4	3,864	3,818	5.3	5.3	3,464	3,413	5.5	5.5
16 to 19 years	429	374	5.5	5.2	177	148	4.5	4.1	252	226	6.6	6.3
20 years and over	6,898	6,857	5.4	5.4	3,687	3,670	5.4	5.3	3,212	3,187	5.4	5.4
20 to 24 years	838	779	6.2	5.7	407	390	5.7	5.4	431	390	6.6	6.0
25 years and over	6,060	6,078	5.3	5.3	3,280	3,281	5.3	5.3	2,780	2,797	5.3	5.3
25 to 54 years	5,290	5,259	5.5	5.5	2,871	2,821	5.5	5.5	2,419	2,437	5.4	5.6
55 years and over	770	819	4.3	4.2	409	459	4.1	4.4	361	360	4.4	4.1
55 to 64 years	637	708	4.5	4.7	327	393	4.3	4.9	310	315	4.8	4.5
65 years and over	134	111	3.3	2.6	82	67	3.5	2.7	52	45	3.0	2.5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,205	6,163	5.4	5.4	3,255	3,277	5.2	5.3	2,950	2,886	5.7	5.6
Black	818	797	5.3	5.3	438	397	6.1	5.6	381	400	4.6	5.0
Hispanic origin	518	550	3.5	3.7	333	300	3.9	3.4	186	250	3.1	4.0
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	3,907	3,728	5.1	4.9	2,359	2,281	5.4	5.3	1,548	1,446	4.7	4.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,265	1,364	5.9	6.4	496	509	5.6	5.8	769	855	6.1	6.8
Single (never married)	2,156	2,140	5.7	5.7	1,008	1,028	4.9	5.0	1,147	1,112	6.6	6.5
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,993	3,801	–	–	2,365	2,175	–	–	1,627	1,627	–	–
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,555	1,519	–	–	531	501	–	–	1,024	1,018	–	–
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	280	331	–	–	194	242	–	–	86	89	–	–
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,425	1,551	–	–	736	887	–	–	688	665	–	–

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1951 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Total private	Goods-producing				Service-producing								
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government		
													Federal	State	Local
	Annual averages														
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	131,720	111,018	25,669	543	6,653	18,473	106,051	7,031	6,947	23,337	7,578	40,457	2,777	4,786	13,139
2001	131,922	110,989	24,944	565	6,685	17,695	106,978	7,065	6,776	23,522	7,712	40,970	2,616	4,885	13,432
	Monthly data, seasonally adjusted														
2001:															
June	132,108	111,204	25,012	567	6,697	17,748	107,096	7,121	6,781	23,581	7,719	40,990	2,617	4,884	13,403
July	132,045	111,074	24,907	570	6,680	17,657	107,138	7,110	6,773	23,577	7,718	40,989	2,622	4,912	13,437
August	131,966	110,968	24,776	571	6,679	17,526	107,190	7,088	6,762	23,553	7,728	41,061	2,624	4,910	13,464
September	131,819	110,776	24,675	571	6,674	17,430	107,144	7,044	6,747	23,509	7,739	41,062	2,622	4,938	13,483
October	131,414	110,349	24,511	566	6,643	17,302	106,903	6,974	6,728	23,470	7,743	40,923	2,622	4,925	13,518
November	131,087	109,987	24,353	566	6,629	17,158	106,734	6,907	6,693	23,449	7,751	40,834	2,616	4,925	13,559
December	130,890	109,768	24,261	565	6,634	17,062	106,629	6,856	6,702	23,318	7,748	40,883	2,615	4,932	13,575
2002:															
January	130,871	109,734	24,130	568	6,615	16,947	106,741	6,850	6,702	23,396	7,748	40,908	2,609	4,935	13,593
February	130,706	109,544	24,041	564	6,597	16,880	106,665	6,837	6,689	23,331	7,745	40,901	2,608	4,937	13,617
March	130,701	109,505	23,975	560	6,593	16,822	106,726	6,814	6,681	23,332	7,740	40,963	2,611	4,940	13,645
April	130,680	109,495	23,905	564	6,541	16,800	106,775	6,799	6,678	23,345	7,743	41,025	2,610	4,942	13,633
May[p]	130,704	109,502	23,869	558	6,538	16,773	106,835	6,796	6,682	23,323	7,737	41,095	2,599	4,944	13,659
June[p]	130,740	109,515	23,859	557	6,552	16,750	106,881	6,802	6,681	23,305	7,740	41,128	2,598	4,940	13,687

[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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	13.76	474.72	43.1	17.22	742.18	39.3	17.88	702.68
2001	34.2	14.32	489.74	43.5	17.56	763.86	39.3	18.34	720.76
	Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted								
2001:									
June	34.4	$14.20	$488.48	43.8	$17.53	$767.81	40.1	$18.22	$730.62
July	34.7	14.26	494.82	43.7	17.61	769.56	40.4	18.33	740.53
August	34.5	14.26	491.97	43.6	17.47	761.69	40.2	18.44	741.29
September	34.4	14.50	498.80	44.0	17.61	774.84	39.9	18.51	738.55
October	34.0	14.49	492.66	43.6	17.72	772.59	39.7	18.57	737.23
November	34.0	14.54	494.36	43.4	17.61	764.27	39.1	18.54	724.91
December	34.4	14.62	502.93	43.9	17.58	771.76	38.5	18.69	719.57
2002:									
January	33.6	14.65	492.24	42.2	17.89	754.96	38.5	18.56	714.56
February	33.9	14.67	497.31	42.9	17.76	761.90	38.5	18.62	716.87
March	33.9	14.67	497.31	42.7	17.73	757.07	38.4	18.66	716.54
April	33.9	14.69	497.99	42.4	17.70	750.48	38.7	18.70	723.69
May[p]	34.1	14.67	500.25	43.2	17.73	765.94	39.0	18.68	728.52
June[p]	34.7	14.69	509.74	43.7	17.58	768.25	39.6	18.72	741.31

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	14.37	13.62	597.79	38.4	16.21	622.46	38.5	15.22	585.97
2001	40.7	14.83	14.15	603.58	38.2	16.79	641.38	38.2	15.86	605.85
	Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2001:										
June	40.8	$14.79	$14.10	$603.43	38.4	$16.69	$640.90	38.2	$15.81	$603.94
July	40.4	14.84	14.16	599.54	38.7	16.81	650.55	38.5	15.92	612.92
August	40.9	14.89	14.15	609.00	38.4	16.78	644.35	38.3	15.80	605.14
September	41.1	15.01	14.26	616.91	38.2	16.91	645.96	38.6	16.08	620.69
October	40.6	14.97	14.27	607.78	38.0	16.98	645.24	38.0	15.95	606.10
November	40.7	15.07	14.37	613.35	37.9	17.05	646.20	38.3	15.96	611.27
December	41.2	15.17	14.45	625.00	38.6	17.11	660.45	38.7	16.21	627.33
2002:										
January	40.4	15.15	14.48	612.06	37.7	17.18	647.69	37.8	16.11	608.96
February	40.3	15.16	14.50	610.95	37.9	17.18	651.12	38.0	16.21	615.98
March	40.9	15.16	14.45	620.04	38.0	17.24	655.12	38.1	16.13	614.55
April	40.8	15.20	14.49	620.16	38.0	17.31	657.78	38.2	16.11	615.40
May[p]	40.9	15.22	14.50	622.50	38.3	17.23	659.91	38.3	16.08	615.86
June[p]	41.2	15.28	14.52	629.54	38.6	17.31	668.17	39.2	16.15	633.08

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	36.4	15.14	551.10	32.7	13.93	455.51
2001	28.9	9.77	282.35	36.1	15.80	570.38	32.7	14.67	479.71
	Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted								
2001:									
June	29.2	$9.70	$283.24	36.2	$15.68	$567.62	32.8	$14.45	$473.96
July	29.7	9.70	288.09	36.6	15.82	579.01	33.1	14.52	480.61
August	29.4	9.71	285.47	36.0	15.77	567.72	32.9	14.52	477.71
September	28.9	9.86	284.95	36.7	15.96	585.73	32.8	14.85	487.08
October	28.6	9.87	282.28	35.8	15.91	569.58	32.5	14.87	483.28
November	28.5	9.91	282.44	35.9	15.97	573.32	32.5	14.99	487.18
December	29.3	9.89	289.78	36.7	16.14	592.34	32.9	15.15	498.44
2002:									
January	28.1	9.96	279.88	35.8	16.07	575.31	32.2	15.14	487.51
February	28.6	9.95	284.57	36.1	16.13	582.29	32.5	15.17	493.03
March	28.7	9.98	286.43	35.9	16.17	580.50	32.5	15.16	492.70
April	28.7	10.00	287.00	35.8	16.23	581.03	32.4	15.16	491.18
May[p]	29.1	9.98	290.42	35.8	16.20	579.96	32.4	15.13	490.21
June[p]	29.7	10.01	297.30	36.8	16.30	599.84	33.0	15.10	498.30

[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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Total	132,108	132,045	131,966	131,819	131,414	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,704	130,740
Total private	111,204	111,074	110,968	110,776	110,349	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,502	109,515
Goods-producing	25,012	24,907	24,776	24,675	24,511	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,869	23,859
Mining	567	570	571	571	566	566	565	568	564	560	564	558	557
Metal mining	35	35	35	35	34	34	33	33	32	32	32	32	33
Coal mining	80	81	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	81	81	80	80
Oil and gas extraction	341	342	343	343	340	340	339	342	339	336	339	334	334
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	111	112	111	111	110	110	111	111	111	111	112	112	110
Construction	6,697	6,680	6,679	6,674	6,643	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,538	6,552
General building contractors	1,462	1,457	1,461	1,462	1,456	1,454	1,459	1,459	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,453	1,456
Heavy construction, except building	921	925	925	924	922	925	924	919	914	908	901	906	908
Special trade contractors	4,314	4,298	4,293	4,288	4,265	4,250	4,251	4,237	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,188
Manufacturing	17,748	17,657	17,526	17,430	17,302	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,773	16,750
Durable goods	10,684	10,606	10,516	10,445	10,343	10,237	10,166	10,070	10,023	9,976	9,976	9,965	9,947
Lumber and wood products	788	786	783	784	777	772	770	771	771	769	767	771	767
Furniture and fixtures	524	519	513	507	500	495	494	492	491	491	497	493	495
Stone, clay, and glass products	572	569	568	566	564	561	558	555	551	550	551	549	552
Primary metal industries	660	655	649	643	637	625	617	607	601	596	598	598	593
Fabricated metal products	1,482	1,478	1,471	1,465	1,455	1,438	1,437	1,427	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,427	1,425
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,025	2,003	1,976	1,957	1,935	1,909	1,887	1,868	1,855	1,846	1,842	1,835	1,833
Computer and office equipment	347	341	336	331	328	325	322	317	315	315	313	308	307
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,642	1,611	1,586	1,565	1,542	1,520	1,499	1,478	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,430
Electronic components and accessories	667	652	635	628	616	605	595	582	571	566	566	567	568
Transportation equipment	1,765	1,763	1,760	1,750	1,729	1,720	1,709	1,680	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,676	1,676
Motor vehicles and equipment	948	950	945	937	921	921	920	902	913	915	912	914	917
Aircraft and parts	464	464	463	463	458	452	449	437	427	419	416	417	413
Instruments and related products	844	842	837	832	829	825	822	818	816	813	811	807	806
Miscellaneous manufacturing	382	380	373	376	375	372	373	374	372	370	371	372	370
Nondurable goods	7,064	7,051	7,010	6,985	6,959	6,921	6,896	6,877	6,857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,803
Food and kindred products	1,691	1,689	1,685	1,690	1,690	1,690	1,685	1,686	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,685	1,687
Tobacco products	34	34	35	34	34	34	34	34	33	34	33	34	34
Textile mill products	478	475	469	464	459	451	448	444	441	440	436	434	432
Apparel and other textile products	566	566	555	551	546	537	537	536	531	527	523	520	523
Paper and allied products	635	632	630	628	627	626	624	622	621	620	615	612	612
Printing and publishing	1,494	1,487	1,480	1,471	1,463	1,453	1,444	1,437	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,408	1,402
Chemicals and allied products	1,021	1,024	1,022	1,019	1,018	1,015	1,012	1,008	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,006
Petroleum and coal products	126	126	126	126	127	127	126	126	126	126	125	125	124
Rubber and misc. plastics products	959	959	950	945	939	932	930	928	924	929	927	929	929
Leather and leather products	60	59	58	57	56	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	54
Service-producing	107,096	107,138	107,190	107,144	106,903	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,835	106,881
Transportation and public utilities	7,121	7,110	7,088	7,044	6,974	6,907	6,856	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,796	6,802
Transportation	4,540	4,535	4,522	4,487	4,427	4,367	4,332	4,343	4,341	4,330	4,330	4,333	4,345
Railroad transportation	234	233	233	232	232	232	233	235	234	233	230	230	231
Local and interurban passenger transit	477	484	480	477	478	480	481	481	479	478	476	475	483
Trucking and warehousing	1,855	1,850	1,845	1,841	1,831	1,831	1,827	1,824	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,829	1,826
Water transportation	195	196	194	192	193	189	188	188	187	186	190	193	196
Transportation by air	1,291	1,288	1,291	1,268	1,236	1,187	1,159	1,171	1,171	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,170
Pipelines, except natural gas	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	473	469	464	462	442	433	429	429	429	427	427	426	424
Communications and public utilities	2,581	2,575	2,566	2,557	2,547	2,540	2,524	2,507	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,463	2,457
Communications	1,726	1,721	1,714	1,706	1,696	1,689	1,679	1,660	1,652	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,618
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	855	854	852	851	851	851	845	847	844	841	841	837	839
Wholesale trade	6,781	6,773	6,762	6,747	6,728	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,682	6,681
Durable goods	4,033	4,021	4,008	3,998	3,985	3,952	3,951	3,940	3,924	3,912	3,908	3,915	3,916
Nondurable goods	2,748	2,752	2,754	2,749	2,743	2,741	2,751	2,762	2,765	2,769	2,770	2,767	2,765

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Retail trade	23,581	23,577	23,553	23,509	23,470	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,323	23,305
Building materials and garden supplies	1,054	1,047	1,049	1,051	1,052	1,049	1,050	1,049	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,069	1,068
General merchandise stores	2,917	2,911	2,901	2,902	2,888	2,877	2,853	2,856	2,892	2,901	2,915	2,896	2,884
Department stores	2,579	2,574	2,566	2,567	2,552	2,540	2,520	2,520	2,550	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,543
Food stores	3,448	3,439	3,432	3,438	3,442	3,448	3,430	3,421	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,395	3,397
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,425	2,426	2,438	2,434	2,426	2,434	2,438	2,438	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,436	2,431
New and used car dealers	1,120	1,119	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,126	1,131	1,133	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,135	1,130
Apparel and accessory stores	1,195	1,191	1,196	1,188	1,177	1,173	1,163	1,187	1,172	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,172
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,135	1,131	1,137	1,141	1,136	1,156	1,156	1,138	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,147	1,149
Eating and drinking places	8,277	8,304	8,272	8,234	8,239	8,224	8,190	8,238	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,125	8,118
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,130	3,128	3,128	3,121	3,110	3,088	3,038	3,069	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,086
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,719	7,718	7,728	7,739	7,743	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,737	7,740
Finance	3,812	3,803	3,809	3,813	3,812	3,821	3,818	3,819	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,823
Depository institutions	2,059	2,056	2,059	2,061	2,061	2,068	2,070	2,076	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,072
Commercial banks	1,437	1,434	1,435	1,437	1,439	1,442	1,444	1,450	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,447	1,445
Savings institutions	256	255	256	258	257	260	261	262	263	264	264	264	264
Nondepository institutions	720	724	728	733	740	747	752	755	754	753	756	756	761
Mortgage bankers and brokers	329	331	334	337	341	349	352	356	359	357	360	358	365
Security and commodity brokers	777	765	763	758	750	745	734	729	726	722	723	723	727
Holding and other investment offices	256	258	259	261	261	261	262	259	260	260	259	261	263
Insurance	2,369	2,369	2,371	2,375	2,379	2,377	2,372	2,372	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,370	2,367
Insurance carriers	1,596	1,597	1,599	1,598	1,600	1,597	1,594	1,594	1,593	1,591	1,589	1,583	1,581
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	773	772	772	777	779	780	778	778	783	784	785	787	786
Real estate	1,538	1,546	1,548	1,551	1,552	1,553	1,558	1,557	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,554	1,550
Services[1]	40,990	40,989	41,061	41,062	40,923	40,834	40,883	40,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,095	41,128
Agricultrual services	850	852	854	857	859	860	865	865	868	872	857	857	854
Hotels and other lodging places	1,876	1,874	1,866	1,852	1,814	1,810	1,805	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,796
Personal services	1,271	1,272	1,273	1,274	1,272	1,266	1,284	1,290	1,282	1,289	1,286	1,278	1,286
Business services	9,590	9,528	9,537	9,522	9,393	9,277	9,265	9,231	9,207	9,237	9,312	9,334	9,336
Services to buildings	1,020	1,016	1,018	1,020	1,022	1,025	1,025	1,022	1,018	1,021	1,027	1,024	1,031
Personnel supply services	3,457	3,400	3,412	3,383	3,249	3,126	3,107	3,080	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,201	3,202
Help supply services	3,092	3,041	3,050	3,029	2,906	2,799	2,782	2,761	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,891	2,900
Computer and data processing services	2,237	2,237	2,230	2,233	2,232	2,221	2,219	2,213	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,188	2,188
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,259	1,265	1,262	1,261	1,253	1,259	1,259	1,262	1,262	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,263
Miscellaneous repair services	373	372	374	375	375	375	376	376	379	377	377	375	377
Motion pictures	588	585	583	580	575	577	574	581	574	572	574	579	579
Amusement and recreation services	1,724	1,722	1,714	1,700	1,702	1,685	1,680	1,669	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,625	1,627
Health services	10,365	10,393	10,424	10,452	10,476	10,502	10,530	10,551	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,003	2,006	2,012	2,016	2,018	2,025	2,029	2,033	2,041	2,046	2,044	2,051	2,057
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,845	1,848	1,852	1,858	1,862	1,866	1,871	1,876	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,883	1,888
Hospitals	4,087	4,101	4,117	4,129	4,140	4,153	4,164	4,174	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,208	4,223
Home health care services	635	634	637	639	639	640	641	643	642	643	643	645	644
Legal services	1,035	1,038	1,041	1,046	1,047	1,049	1,051	1,053	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,064	1,066
Educational services	2,434	2,439	2,449	2,452	2,454	2,458	2,463	2,473	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,515	2,509
Social services	3,054	3,076	3,094	3,097	3,110	3,121	3,135	3,149	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,163	3,165
Child day care services	719	723	727	722	721	721	723	723	722	723	725	722	728
Residential care	863	868	873	878	884	888	891	896	899	902	903	901	905
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	111	111	111	111	110	109	110	110	109	109	109	108	109
Membership organizations	2,471	2,464	2,473	2,479	2,474	2,473	2,473	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,478	2,480
Engineering and management services	3,595	3,604	3,612	3,610	3,616	3,620	3,621	3,624	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,650	3,629
Engineering and architectural services	1,056	1,057	1,058	1,057	1,056	1,051	1,048	1,047	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,043	1,032
Management and public relations	1,165	1,166	1,171	1,175	1,178	1,182	1,184	1,192	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,198
Government	20,904	20,971	20,998	21,043	21,065	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,202	21,225
Federal	2,617	2,622	2,624	2,622	2,622	2,616	2,615	2,609	2,608	2,611	2,610	2,599	2,598
Federal, except Postal Service	1,769	1,770	1,771	1,774	1,778	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,776	1,775
State	4,884	4,912	4,910	4,938	4,925	4,925	4,932	4,935	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,944	4,940
Education	2,096	2,120	2,116	2,140	2,118	2,121	2,124	2,127	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,140	2,138
Other State government	2,788	2,792	2,794	2,798	2,807	2,804	2,808	2,808	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,802
Local	13,403	13,437	13,464	13,483	13,518	13,559	13,575	13,593	13,617	13,645	13,633	13,659	13,687
Education	7,621	7,644	7,668	7,679	7,693	7,710	7,723	7,732	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,769	7,777
Other local government	5,782	5,793	5,796	5,804	5,825	5,849	5,852	5,861	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,890	5,910

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
[p] = preliminary.
NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	2001									2002			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total	64,319	64,365	64,285	64,341	64,350	64,242	64,090	63,947	63,872	63,980	63,955	63,957	63,956
Total private	52,543	52,577	52,510	52,484	52,446	52,334	52,165	51,994	51,928	51,997	51,957	51,935	51,929
Goods-producing	6,474	6,432	6,383	6,360	6,301	6,264	6,219	6,166	6,143	6,098	6,074	6,049	6,040
Mining	76	76	77	77	78	78	77	78	78	76	78	77	76
Construction	722	727	727	728	728	731	730	728	736	730	731	734	736
Manufacturing	5,676	5,629	5,579	5,555	5,495	5,455	5,412	5,360	5,329	5,292	5,265	5,238	5,228
Durable goods	2,915	2,884	2,855	2,833	2,797	2,771	2,742	2,709	2,691	2,658	2,643	2,629	2,627
Lumber and wood products	145	145	144	145	144	144	143	142	143	142	142	141	142
Furniture and fixtures	171	169	168	166	164	162	160	159	158	158	158	158	159
Stone, clay, and glass products	98	98	97	97	95	95	94	93	93	92	92	91	92
Primary metal industries	105	103	102	102	101	99	98	96	95	94	93	93	92
Fabricated metal products	342	339	335	333	330	328	326	322	322	320	319	318	318
Industrial machinery and equipment	453	448	443	437	431	426	420	413	407	402	399	398	397
Electronic and other electrical equipment	687	673	661	648	636	624	615	604	594	584	575	569	568
Transportation equipment	399	396	394	394	393	391	386	384	385	375	376	373	372
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	167	166	165	165	160	161	161	159	159	159	158	158	158
Nondurable goods	2,761	2,745	2,724	2,722	2,698	2,684	2,670	2,651	2,638	2,634	2,622	2,609	2,601
Food and kindred products	560	557	556	554	555	555	556	556	552	554	555	553	552
Tobacco products	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Textile mill products	225	222	220	218	215	213	211	208	204	203	201	199	198
Apparel and other textile products	409	405	396	401	389	387	383	375	377	376	371	368	367
Paper and allied products	158	157	156	155	154	154	153	153	152	152	151	150	149
Printing and publishing	676	672	667	663	660	656	651	647	643	640	635	631	628
Chemicals and allied products	343	343	344	344	343	341	341	340	340	339	340	340	339
Petroleum and coal products	21	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	20	21	20	20
Rubber and misc. plastics products	325	323	320	322	316	315	312	309	308	308	307	307	308
Leather and leather products	33	33	32	32	32	31	31	31	30	31	30	30	29
Service-producing	57,845	57,933	57,902	57,981	58,049	57,978	57,871	57,781	57,729	57,882	57,881	57,908	57,916
Transportation and public utilities	2,247	2,248	2,242	2,237	2,224	2,206	2,176	2,143	2,124	2,108	2,098	2,080	2,071
Wholesale trade	2,117	2,103	2,098	2,097	2,097	2,091	2,080	2,057	2,073	2,085	2,078	2,073	2,074
Retail trade	12,388	12,386	12,390	12,386	12,373	12,338	12,316	12,278	12,190	12,257	12,251	12,246	12,236
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,844	4,862	4,855	4,855	4,863	4,866	4,868	4,873	4,876	4,875	4,871	4,867	4,869
Services	24,473	24,546	24,542	24,549	24,588	24,569	24,506	24,477	24,522	24,574	24,585	24,620	24,639
Government	11,776	11,788	11,775	11,857	11,904	11,908	11,925	11,953	11,944	11,983	11,998	12,022	12,027
Federal	1,116	1,115	1,072	1,116	1,115	1,070	1,077	1,076	1,064	1,092	1,097	1,100	1,104
State	2,514	2,514	2,521	2,535	2,543	2,553	2,553	2,555	2,558	2,563	2,563	2,567	2,573
Local	8,146	8,159	8,182	8,206	8,246	8,285	8,295	8,322	8,322	8,328	8,338	8,355	8,350

[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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Total private	91,129	91,011	90,858	90,657	90,390	90,051	89,854	89,868	89,830	89,698	89,749	89,707	89,744
Goods-producing	17,617	17,536	17,417	17,321	17,194	17,069	16,986	16,889	16,841	16,716	16,727	16,693	16,710
Mining	447	448	448	446	443	441	439	442	441	437	442	438	436
Construction	5,199	5,187	5,172	5,156	5,131	5,115	5,110	5,085	5,095	5,015	5,035	5,014	5,040
Manufacturing	11,971	11,901	11,797	11,719	11,620	11,513	11,437	11,362	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,241	11,234
Durable goods	7,162	7,101	7,026	6,971	6,889	6,809	6,753	6,690	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,618	6,611
Lumber and wood products	636	634	631	631	626	621	621	620	620	620	618	623	618
Furniture and fixtures	414	410	405	399	393	389	388	385	385	386	389	386	389
Stone, clay, and glass products	447	445	443	442	440	437	434	432	430	429	429	428	429
Primary metal industries	511	505	501	498	490	479	473	462	460	456	457	458	454
Fabricated metal products	1,103	1,100	1,092	1,086	1,076	1,064	1,061	1,057	1,055	1,054	1,056	1,057	1,058
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,237	1,218	1,199	1,188	1,174	1,156	1,140	1,126	1,117	1,112	1,110	1,104	1,104
Electronic and other electrical equipment	994	973	953	934	915	901	886	875	856	851	847	842	838
Transportation equipment	1,146	1,145	1,141	1,134	1,116	1,110	1,099	1,086	1,085	1,075	1,072	1,078	1,081
Motor vehicles and equipment	705	707	703	698	683	683	678	673	677	675	673	675	679
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	258	256	249	251	252	248	249	248	247	247	247	249	248
Nondurable goods	4,809	4,800	4,771	4,748	4,731	4,704	4,684	4,672	4,652	4,639	4,630	4,623	4,623
Food and kindred products	1,247	1,246	1,246	1,245	1,248	1,247	1,244	1,243	1,242	1,238	1,243	1,243	1,242
Tobacco products	25	25	27	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	25	26
Textile mill products	400	398	393	388	383	377	371	368	365	363	360	358	357
Apparel and other textile products	437	436	428	424	419	412	412	412	406	402	401	400	401
Paper and allied products	481	479	477	476	476	476	474	473	472	472	468	464	466
Printing and publishing	785	781	777	772	767	760	755	752	744	738	738	733	732
Chemicals and allied products	559	562	557	556	556	556	552	549	550	550	548	550	550
Petroleum and coal products	86	86	87	88	89	90	90	91	91	91	90	91	91
Rubber and misc. plastics products	744	743	735	731	726	719	719	718	716	719	717	718	718
Leather and leather products	45	44	44	43	42	42	42	41	41	41	41	41	40
Service-producing	73,512	73,475	73,441	73,336	73,196	72,982	72,868	72,979	72,989	72,982	73,022	73,014	73,034
Transportation and public utilities	6,010	5,995	5,970	5,938	5,871	5,814	5,782	5,787	5,783	5,750	5,737	5,721	5,738
Wholesale trade	5,394	5,387	5,381	5,372	5,360	5,328	5,342	5,351	5,352	5,349	5,355	5,349	5,350
Retail trade	20,722	20,716	20,704	20,659	20,659	20,635	20,508	20,576	20,573	20,574	20,566	20,538	20,525
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,609	5,599	5,608	5,621	5,629	5,641	5,633	5,629	5,631	5,628	5,650	5,642	5,642
Services	35,777	35,778	35,778	35,746	35,677	35,564	35,603	35,636	35,650	35,681	35,714	35,764	35,779

[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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 347 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3	43.2	44.5	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	P50.4	P49.1						
Over 3-month span:												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	58.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	P47.4	P48.7							
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.6	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	P41.8	P42.9									
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.5	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	P33.4	P33.1
2002												
	Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6	42.3	41.5
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	P46.7	P41.9						
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.2
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	P39.3	P40.8							
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.1
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	42.3	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
2000	47.8	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	37.9	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	19.9	P26.8	P27.9									
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	P13.6	P13.2
2002												

[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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classificaton System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
	Total[1]												
Alabama	1,915.1	1,910.3	1,911.6	1,917.5	1,916.5	1,910.8	1,905.6	1,903.7	1,900.5	1,900.4	1,899.9	1,899.1	1,900.2
Alaska	288.6	289.0	291.5	292.1	292.0	291.4	290.5	291.4	290.5	292.8	291.7	290.6	291.0
Arizona	2,268.7	2,266.3	2,269.9	2,271.1	2,257.4	2,259.3	2,252.6	2,247.1	2,249.2	2,242.5	2,243.4	2,243.4	2,239.6
Arkansas	1,158.5	1,156.9	1,154.9	1,153.5	1,154.7	1,151.4	1,149.9	1,147.5	1,154.1	1,154.2	1,155.7	1,152.8	1,156.8
California	14,709.7	14,688.8	14,701.9	14,721.0	14,700.5	14,688.5	14,644.2	14,656.2	14,671.7	14,664.6	14,672.0	14,667.7	14,658.7
Colorado	2,241.2	2,239.5	2,234.5	2,231.9	2,226.1	2,221.9	2,213.3	2,205.0	2,203.0	2,194.9	2,190.1	2,195.6	2,198.7
Connecticut	1,687.0	1,686.5	1,681.1	1,680.0	1,678.6	1,673.4	1,672.4	1,672.1	1,676.8	1,675.8	1,673.3	1,673.6	1,679.3
Delaware	421.0	420.9	418.6	418.4	417.8	418.4	418.4	418.5	414.6	416.0	417.7	416.0	417.4
District of Columbia	649.6	649.3	653.6	658.2	652.6	649.5	649.3	649.6	649.4	649.4	649.2	651.6	652.5
Florida	7,214.1	7,157.1	7,200.5	7,310.7	7,208.1	7,210.0	7,187.6	7,166.3	7,176.9	7,174.2	7,178.8	7,191.6	7,193.6
Georgia	3,976.6	3,966.5	3,961.4	3,949.9	3,945.9	3,942.8	3,906.6	3,890.2	3,876.0	3,880.7	3,876.8	3,889.4	3,893.9
Hawaii	554.7	557.2	556.7	555.7	556.6	550.1	546.0	545.5	548.1	547.3	549.0	544.8	551.0
Idaho	571.1	570.0	570.2	571.5	570.0	569.8	569.3	568.9	567.8	569.3	568.3	569.8	567.3
Illinois	6,028.4	6,020.9	6,016.9	6,003.3	5,993.5	5,978.9	5,969.4	5,958.0	5,966.7	5,939.3	5,922.3	5,916.3	5,931.4
Indiana	2,941.8	2,935.8	2,938.9	2,938.7	2,937.8	2,923.5	2,915.4	2,911.0	2,915.2	2,907.6	2,910.5	2,902.6	2,896.1
Iowa	1,471.4	1,468.6	1,464.9	1,466.8	1,468.1	1,463.8	1,465.2	1,462.8	1,463.9	1,464.4	1,461.3	1,461.4	1,463.1
Kansas	1,353.7	1,351.8	1,357.9	1,360.7	1,363.7	1,359.9	1,360.6	1,363.1	1,359.9	1,358.7	1,362.1	1,358.1	1,363.8
Kentucky	1,812.9	1,809.6	1,809.2	1,813.3	1,818.3	1,815.0	1,819.0	1,818.5	1,828.1	1,828.0	1,823.0	1,823.6	1,827.4
Louisiana	1,928.7	1,928.7	1,936.4	1,939.5	1,936.7	1,938.0	1,936.9	1,937.8	1,933.2	1,929.0	1,932.3	1,930.4	1,929.7
Maine	609.3	609.7	610.8	609.7	609.5	608.0	608.3	608.1	609.4	609.0	609.0	609.9	611.7
Maryland	2,468.8	2,470.5	2,461.0	2,473.2	2,477.4	2,471.6	2,470.4	2,469.9	2,459.2	2,456.3	2,456.5	2,454.2	2,454.0
Massachusetts	3,348.9	3,342.2	3,330.1	3,326.5	3,323.4	3,315.3	3,312.1	3,307.1	3,306.6	3,305.7	3,305.6	3,299.2	3,294.3
Michigan	4,591.8	4,585.5	4,585.2	4,575.9	4,571.9	4,567.2	4,561.5	4,555.5	4,557.7	4,557.2	4,562.6	4,554.4	4,543.1
Minnesota	2,685.9	2,677.7	2,673.6	2,669.6	2,665.6	2,656.4	2,653.4	2,648.4	2,659.6	2,659.3	2,659.9	2,655.7	2,659.9
Mississippi	1,132.0	1,127.7	1,137.4	1,135.6	1,133.4	1,130.7	1,130.8	1,125.5	1,130.4	1,131.2	1,133.1	1,131.4	1,125.4
Missouri	2,743.9	2,742.2	2,730.6	2,729.7	2,728.5	2,711.6	2,707.1	2,695.2	2,706.9	2,699.2	2,691.1	2,693.1	2,687.6
Montana	392.7	394.0	392.5	392.0	391.4	389.5	390.0	390.3	395.1	394.5	393.2	394.5	393.6
Nebraska	909.4	907.2	912.0	912.3	912.0	909.9	911.4	908.8	908.5	909.2	911.8	911.0	912.4
Nevada	1,057.3	1,062.3	1,056.3	1,057.6	1,053.4	1,046.5	1,046.8	1,049.6	1,055.0	1,060.5	1,066.3	1,068.6	1,073.0
New Hampshire	628.2	626.6	625.6	624.9	624.9	623.3	624.3	624.6	628.4	626.9	626.5	627.4	627.1
New Jersey	4,031.5	4,034.3	4,020.5	4,014.6	4,014.3	4,022.3	4,020.0	4,023.3	4,025.0	4,016.7	4,014.6	4,010.7	4,007.1
New Mexico	757.4	757.9	756.5	757.3	757.7	757.7	757.4	758.1	760.9	762.6	763.0	760.9	760.5
New York	8,661.9	8,649.5	8,637.9	8,628.8	8,619.2	8,579.2	8,574.5	8,568.5	8,559.0	8,547.9	8,541.3	8,534.5	8,538.0
North Carolina	3,894.2	3,883.8	3,893.5	3,901.4	3,897.7	3,886.1	3,882.6	3,881.6	3,885.3	3,880.6	3,882.3	3,877.2	3,879.4
North Dakota	330.7	331.5	329.0	329.9	331.2	330.9	330.9	331.0	331.2	330.7	330.5	329.6	331.5
Ohio	5,567.7	5,559.6	5,564.7	5,552.8	5,548.4	5,545.1	5,539.6	5,534.5	5,547.7	5,543.5	5,534.9	5,520.9	5,516.1
Oklahoma	1,509.2	1,509.0	1,508.5	1,509.7	1,513.4	1,510.8	1,516.0	1,515.9	1,509.6	1,510.4	1,518.6	1,520.6	1,519.8
Oregon	1,604.2	1,599.2	1,592.3	1,592.0	1,589.6	1,587.1	1,582.4	1,580.1	1,577.7	1,577.6	1,575.7	1,576.6	1,581.2
Pennsylvania	5,714.1	5,711.9	5,719.2	5,707.2	5,696.5	5,676.5	5,666.5	5,663.1	5,655.5	5,658.3	5,650.8	5,645.1	5,647.4
Rhode Island	479.2	479.7	479.8	478.8	478.0	477.6	477.6	477.9	480.1	479.7	480.3	483.3	484.8
South Carolina	1,832.1	1,826.4	1,833.3	1,833.3	1,835.1	1,838.5	1,834.8	1,827.8	1,829.4	1,830.0	1,827.1	1,828.6	1,829.2
South Dakota	379.9	378.2	379.7	380.0	379.1	379.7	377.8	376.3	376.0	376.1	375.4	378.1	380.8
Tennessee	2,709.2	2,703.2	2,705.8	2,710.2	2,703.9	2,704.3	2,706.3	2,706.9	2,720.1	2,719.1	2,717.2	2,707.5	2,706.0
Texas	9,551.3	9,538.2	9,518.0	9,518.9	9,501.6	9,462.7	9,449.6	9,437.0	9,452.5	9,455.5	9,455.7	9,458.7	9,459.5
Utah	1,085.2	1,083.1	1,083.4	1,082.5	1,081.6	1,079.1	1,075.6	1,073.7	1,086.0	1,079.9	1,072.4	1,069.2	1,067.0
Vermont	299.0	298.6	298.2	297.8	297.2	297.7	297.7	297.4	297.1	296.5	296.1	295.6	296.6
Virginia	3,537.4	3,534.2	3,528.9	3,526.1	3,523.7	3,510.6	3,504.9	3,501.9	3,508.3	3,493.8	3,497.4	3,494.8	3,504.1
Washington	2,711.3	2,705.1	2,702.1	2,698.5	2,689.7	2,677.2	2,667.8	2,655.6	2,665.4	2,659.4	2,651.6	2,648.3	2,650.5
West Virginia	736.6	736.4	731.9	736.7	733.6	731.5	733.6	734.6	733.4	736.8	736.7	734.2	730.9
Wisconsin	2,831.9	2,823.7	2,822.4	2,825.9	2,822.5	2,818.2	2,816.0	2,817.5	2,814.0	2,813.8	2,816.6	2,821.8	2,827.5
Wyoming	245.1	245.1	245.5	246.4	246.8	246.2	246.2	245.9	246.5	248.0	248.9	247.2	249.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
	Construction												
Alabama	106.0	106.2	104.6	104.2	104.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.1	103.1	102.9
Alaska	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.2	14.9
Arizona	167.4	167.3	166.6	165.1	163.9	163.1	161.3	160.2	157.9	156.0	155.4	156.7	156.2
Arkansas	52.9	52.9	53.5	53.7	53.4	53.2	53.9	54.4	55.3	55.1	55.6	54.9	56.1
California	771.1	769.5	772.6	774.4	771.0	768.0	759.7	761.1	762.5	770.9	770.2	764.3	754.7
Colorado	167.2	167.3	167.4	167.2	168.6	168.1	167.8	167.0	163.6	161.6	158.7	163.3	165.0
Connecticut	65.6	65.7	65.3	65.3	65.0	64.8	64.5	64.8	65.2	66.0	65.4	64.0	64.3
Delaware	24.1	24.3	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.3	22.6	22.6	23.1	24.0	24.7
District of Columbia	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7
Florida	402.8	403.9	405.1	403.8	404.0	408.5	403.3	403.1	402.3	403.4	404.9	405.0	406.7
Georgia	203.8	203.0	208.1	206.3	205.2	204.5	198.8	193.9	193.8	194.2	191.7	193.4	193.2
Hawaii[2]	23.9	23.7	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.6	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.1
Idaho	37.9	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	35.7	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.5
Illinois	272.8	272.7	272.9	270.8	268.2	264.0	269.0	265.5	268.6	264.3	260.4	256.6	265.0
Indiana	146.5	146.4	146.6	147.7	147.3	146.1	147.3	147.0	147.5	144.8	141.4	138.4	140.9
Iowa	63.5	63.3	63.1	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7	62.5	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.5	65.8
Kansas	64.8	64.6	65.4	64.7	64.1	64.7	64.9	65.3	63.4	64.2	65.2	65.6	66.4
Kentucky	87.2	87.9	88.7	88.8	89.2	89.0	89.1	89.5	88.1	89.5	88.2	87.6	88.0
Louisiana	121.0	119.9	123.6	122.6	122.2	123.1	123.8	124.0	123.9	121.5	120.9	120.8	122.7
Maine	29.9	30.1	29.9	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.1	29.8	29.5	29.6
Maryland	163.9	164.3	163.0	162.7	162.3	161.5	160.6	160.1	158.0	158.1	155.5	154.9	153.9
Massachusetts	137.2	136.9	137.1	136.3	137.5	138.4	139.2	140.2	139.9	140.9	140.9	142.4	140.0
Michigan	202.2	200.6	199.5	199.5	199.9	200.3	201.8	202.4	201.2	203.5	202.8	199.5	198.0
Minnesota	120.1	121.0	123.5	123.5	122.6	121.6	122.4	122.3	122.7	122.1	122.3	121.1	122.1
Mississippi	50.7	50.4	52.4	52.5	52.7	53.1	53.3	52.5	53.3	53.8	54.2	54.3	53.5
Missouri	144.4	144.5	145.1	145.0	144.5	142.1	142.6	143.5	140.9	140.9	139.2	139.1	137.3
Montana	20.9	20.6	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.2	20.5	20.5	21.2	21.2	19.6	19.9	20.6
Nebraska	43.1	43.0	43.4	43.2	42.8	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.9	42.9
Nevada	89.4	89.9	90.6	91.2	90.7	90.3	90.3	90.1	90.3	91.4	92.2	92.2	93.0
New Hampshire	26.7	26.8	27.2	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.2	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.2
New Jersey	160.8	161.0	161.1	161.5	160.6	160.8	161.7	162.9	163.6	163.0	162.4	161.1	161.1
New Mexico	46.0	46.0	45.8	45.7	45.4	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.3	45.6	44.8	43.2	42.6
New York	334.3	332.3	331.7	330.6	330.3	332.3	334.7	337.0	337.3	338.0	336.2	332.2	332.9
North Carolina	229.3	228.6	227.3	227.2	227.3	226.8	226.2	226.3	226.4	226.7	224.6	223.9	224.0
North Dakota	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.5	14.9	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.8
Ohio	236.2	234.6	237.7	237.0	236.3	235.8	236.3	234.8	235.1	232.9	231.3	229.0	228.8
Oklahoma	63.9	64.1	63.8	63.7	63.8	64.1	64.4	65.2	64.7	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.6
Oregon	80.5	79.8	79.1	78.2	76.9	75.5	73.7	74.6	74.3	74.6	74.0	74.6	73.0
Pennsylvania	247.7	247.9	249.9	250.2	249.9	249.5	247.3	248.3	248.4	249.2	250.1	249.0	253.0
Rhode Island	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.2
South Carolina	109.9	109.8	112.1	111.9	112.1	112.2	111.5	111.2	110.4	110.7	109.9	109.9	110.6
South Dakota	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.5	19.2	18.8	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.2	17.4	18.0
Tennessee	121.5	121.0	120.0	120.3	119.8	119.0	120.4	120.7	121.3	122.7	123.3	119.1	118.7
Texas	567.8	564.5	563.3	563.8	564.0	558.1	558.9	558.5	559.0	559.3	559.7	560.0	557.3
Utah	70.2	70.3	70.7	70.9	71.1	72.1	71.4	70.8	68.6	64.3	64.7	64.8	63.1
Vermont	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0
Virginia	215.1	215.3	215.3	215.5	215.8	212.9	211.1	210.3	207.2	207.4	206.8	204.2	204.5
Washington	156.6	155.8	155.4	154.8	154.6	149.9	148.1	146.4	146.0	145.4	142.2	142.1	144.2
West Virginia	33.6	33.4	33.1	34.0	34.1	33.7	33.3	33.9	33.8	35.6	35.8	34.5	33.8
Wisconsin	123.1	122.6	122.4	122.1	121.5	121.0	120.4	120.5	121.4	119.6	122.3	121.1	124.1
Wyoming	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.5	18.3	19.1	18.2	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	340.0	336.1	339.5	337.6	335.8	335.6	332.6	333.5	332.8	331.1	331.1	330.0	329.0
Alaska	13.1	12.8	14.2	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.2	12.1	13.4	13.6	11.7	12.2
Arizona	212.3	209.3	209.3	208.1	206.0	205.2	203.6	202.3	197.1	196.2	196.3	195.9	195.2
Arkansas	241.9	240.3	238.9	238.1	237.1	237.2	234.3	232.5	232.0	231.6	230.0	228.9	229.7
California	1,920.9	1,903.8	1,897.0	1,883.6	1,873.1	1,859.3	1,847.6	1,843.4	1,842.8	1,839.5	1,837.5	1,830.8	1,825.8
Colorado	202.3	200.1	198.7	196.4	195.2	193.4	193.1	192.3	189.7	188.4	187.0	185.7	185.8
Connecticut	256.9	255.5	252.1	250.6	249.4	248.4	247.3	246.5	246.0	245.0	244.3	243.6	243.2
Delaware	57.0	57.3	55.3	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	54.6	55.3	55.2	53.6	55.1
District of Columbia	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.0
Florida	474.4	471.2	466.4	464.0	461.3	458.1	454.8	452.2	452.3	450.1	449.5	448.7	448.0
Georgia	551.2	546.5	548.5	544.1	543.2	541.0	534.4	539.5	535.5	537.8	534.9	536.0	539.9
Hawaii	18.1	18.1	17.9	18.0	18.0	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.7
Idaho	76.2	75.8	75.3	75.0	74.5	74.0	73.2	72.6	71.9	71.7	71.1	71.4	71.0
Illinois	910.4	905.7	904.0	900.4	897.6	895.3	892.6	893.1	889.4	886.4	884.2	885.2	885.1
Indiana	647.9	642.9	641.1	636.7	634.1	630.5	626.6	623.4	619.4	617.0	620.3	620.0	619.5
Iowa	253.5	252.0	250.2	249.0	248.1	245.8	247.4	247.0	245.6	245.0	245.5	245.6	246.1
Kansas	205.9	204.8	205.6	205.2	205.3	204.9	204.1	203.8	199.8	199.8	199.6	199.9	200.3
Kentucky	309.9	307.3	304.3	304.2	303.8	299.5	301.6	300.6	301.2	299.8	299.8	300.5	301.0
Louisiana	183.0	182.2	182.2	181.0	180.6	180.8	179.7	179.4	176.8	177.2	177.3	176.8	178.2
Maine	82.1	81.4	81.1	80.3	79.6	78.8	78.3	78.0	77.3	77.0	76.4	76.4	75.9
Maryland	178.2	177.6	178.5	177.7	177.1	176.8	176.1	175.4	174.9	174.1	175.0	172.8	172.7
Massachusetts	426.9	423.2	420.2	417.7	416.5	414.1	412.1	409.7	409.1	407.9	407.2	404.3	403.3
Michigan	929.3	927.4	927.4	919.7	916.8	913.0	910.5	911.1	906.9	910.1	913.7	913.8	913.3
Minnesota	427.9	420.5	418.5	416.3	414.0	414.7	413.4	412.2	411.2	411.1	411.5	411.0	410.4
Mississippi	214.6	212.3	212.2	211.3	210.6	209.5	209.8	207.5	207.2	207.9	208.6	208.1	206.7
Missouri	384.2	381.3	378.5	373.3	372.2	365.1	367.5	365.6	363.0	361.4	361.6	363.4	361.5
Montana	23.7	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.1	23.2	23.5
Nebraska	118.0	117.2	117.6	117.7	117.0	116.2	115.2	115.0	114.2	113.6	113.9	112.8	113.0
Nevada	46.7	46.9	46.4	46.4	46.1	45.8	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.8	46.0	45.9	45.9
New Hampshire	104.4	103.0	103.4	102.7	101.8	101.6	101.4	100.9	101.0	100.1	99.4	99.6	99.7
New Jersey	454.4	451.5	448.8	447.0	444.7	442.7	438.7	438.0	431.2	430.8	430.3	426.5	425.1
New Mexico	43.4	42.9	43.1	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.3	41.9
New York	846.3	842.0	839.2	835.4	831.6	826.1	820.6	816.7	814.9	810.3	805.5	805.9	801.4
North Carolina	740.1	734.4	728.4	723.1	720.2	717.2	712.5	711.1	709.9	704.3	705.0	700.7	699.7
North Dakota	25.4	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.4	25.2
Ohio	1,031.0	1,023.6	1,023.6	1,016.5	1,012.3	1,010.1	1,007.3	1,004.7	1,004.3	1,006.1	1,003.8	1,002.5	1,005.2
Oklahoma	178.7	178.8	178.7	178.0	177.9	177.0	177.0	176.4	174.0	175.4	175.2	174.5	175.5
Oregon	238.9	237.5	234.4	232.9	232.7	232.2	230.0	228.4	225.2	224.3	223.0	223.9	225.9
Pennsylvania	902.3	893.4	889.0	884.3	879.6	874.0	867.6	864.0	857.9	857.9	856.4	853.8	848.6
Rhode Island	70.8	69.9	69.6	68.3	68.3	67.9	67.8	67.6	67.6	67.2	67.5	68.1	68.3
South Carolina	335.4	332.9	332.1	330.1	327.6	326.7	324.1	320.9	320.0	319.2	317.9	316.5	315.5
South Dakota	46.7	46.5	46.0	45.7	45.3	44.9	43.9	43.6	43.4	43.1	43.6	43.8	43.8
Tennessee	479.0	475.1	475.3	474.6	474.4	472.1	469.7	468.4	468.6	468.6	466.9	467.0	466.3
Texas	1,069.2	1,063.0	1,053.6	1,047.9	1,040.8	1,033.5	1,028.8	1,025.0	1,022.8	1,016.9	1,013.4	1,011.8	1,008.9
Utah	127.6	126.8	126.9	126.1	125.5	124.9	123.8	123.0	122.2	121.9	120.8	120.0	119.5
Vermont	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.2	47.0	46.7	46.5	46.1	45.6	44.9	45.0	44.7	44.4
Virginia	373.9	371.5	368.5	368.0	365.3	361.8	362.4	361.1	360.6	359.7	360.6	359.9	361.2
Washington	342.3	340.2	339.0	337.7	336.0	330.9	327.7	320.9	318.4	315.8	314.9	313.7	314.2
West Virginia	78.2	77.6	76.9	76.5	75.7	75.3	75.6	75.5	74.9	74.5	74.2	73.9	73.5
Wisconsin	591.4	584.7	581.8	582.1	582.2	579.8	577.1	575.8	570.7	569.0	566.6	566.7	565.8
Wyoming	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	10.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
	Transportation and public utilities												
Alabama	96.5	96.0	95.7	95.7	95.0	95.8	95.6	95.5	93.5	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.1
Alaska	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.0	28.2	27.9
Arizona	112.3	112.3	111.8	111.4	111.0	109.6	108.8	108.3	108.0	107.1	106.8	105.8	106.1
Arkansas	72.5	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.2	72.4	72.7	72.6	74.9	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.9
California	757.1	754.8	751.2	750.9	749.9	745.0	736.5	734.6	733.0	731.3	724.7	724.2	723.2
Colorado	145.8	145.6	144.8	143.9	143.2	141.1	138.7	136.2	138.2	136.6	136.3	137.0	137.6
Connecticut	79.5	79.5	77.7	77.3	78.8	77.2	77.2	77.3	76.6	76.4	76.0	76.7	76.5
Delaware	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.2	16.7	16.7
District of Columbia	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.4	18.3	17.9	18.0	17.6	17.2	17.3
Florida	370.1	369.8	366.2	365.9	365.8	364.5	358.1	352.8	355.3	355.8	355.0	354.6	354.3
Georgia	269.9	270.2	268.0	266.5	264.6	261.8	257.6	255.4	252.6	250.5	249.4	250.2	251.5
Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Idaho	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.6
Illinois	358.7	359.0	356.0	355.7	355.2	353.8	352.4	349.7	347.8	345.2	344.9	343.6	345.9
Indiana	149.7	149.7	148.6	148.2	147.7	145.8	145.8	145.1	146.3	143.8	142.4	142.2	143.2
Iowa	71.4	71.6	71.5	71.7	71.6	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.8	71.9	71.9	71.8	71.7
Kansas	89.8	90.2	89.6	90.1	90.4	90.3	90.0	89.9	89.7	89.3	89.2	88.7	88.7
Kentucky	108.1	108.0	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	107.3	107.2	106.5	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.3
Louisiana	118.1	117.9	117.8	117.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	117.6	118.4	117.8	117.7	117.9	117.3
Maine	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.7
Maryland	118.7	118.5	116.6	116.4	116.0	116.4	116.3	116.8	115.3	115.4	115.8	114.6	114.9
Massachusetts	146.9	147.1	145.4	145.1	143.4	141.9	140.3	139.7	139.6	139.5	139.6	139.8	139.0
Michigan	181.2	181.3	181.7	181.1	180.9	180.5	180.2	179.6	178.2	177.8	178.8	179.6	179.5
Minnesota	136.2	135.9	135.1	134.6	133.9	128.8	129.3	128.0	128.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.5
Mississippi	57.1	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.6	56.5	56.8	57.0	56.9	56.5	56.6	56.4	56.1
Missouri	176.0	174.9	175.2	174.3	174.1	173.1	173.1	172.2	171.0	169.8	168.0	168.2	167.8
Montana	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.8	22.0	21.9
Nebraska	58.1	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.4	57.4	57.4	56.8	56.8	56.4	56.6
Nevada	59.4	58.6	58.0	57.7	57.3	56.6	56.4	56.5	56.4	56.7	56.9	56.8	57.3
New Hampshire	22.0	21.9	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0
New Jersey	273.5	272.9	271.4	268.0	267.6	267.7	265.3	265.4	265.7	264.9	263.4	262.9	262.8
New Mexico	37.0	36.9	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.3	37.0	36.8	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.6	37.3
New York	440.3	438.7	437.8	436.3	434.4	429.4	429.1	427.6	428.6	427.6	427.3	424.3	425.2
North Carolina	185.0	184.8	183.8	183.0	181.9	182.8	182.3	182.0	183.1	181.4	181.9	181.1	180.1
North Dakota	19.1	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.1
Ohio	251.4	250.6	249.5	248.7	247.9	247.4	247.1	246.7	247.7	247.3	247.4	247.2	247.3
Oklahoma	85.9	85.5	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.0	84.2	84.1	83.5	83.3
Oregon	79.7	79.2	79.6	79.2	78.8	78.6	78.3	78.0	78.6	78.7	77.5	77.3	77.8
Pennsylvania	306.6	306.4	304.1	303.1	302.0	300.0	298.5	297.0	296.5	294.6	294.0	292.6	292.9
Rhode Island	17.3	17.2	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.5
South Carolina	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.8	95.8	96.0	96.3	96.0	95.7	95.6	96.1
South Dakota	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.9
Tennessee	180.2	179.8	179.2	179.9	179.7	179.3	179.9	180.3	176.9	174.8	174.6	172.7	174.2
Texas	601.4	599.8	597.9	596.6	596.5	587.4	582.4	575.2	577.4	577.0	576.7	577.2	578.1
Utah	61.0	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.6	59.7	59.2	58.4	60.0	59.7	59.3	58.7	58.5
Vermont	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Virginia	190.8	189.8	188.7	188.1	187.6	183.2	181.1	179.6	178.9	178.6	179.4	179.0	179.3
Washington	148.5	148.2	147.5	148.6	144.9	144.1	142.3	141.0	141.8	140.8	139.0	138.0	137.4
West Virginia	37.1	37.1	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	36.9	37.0	36.6
Wisconsin	135.0	134.8	133.6	133.7	132.7	132.2	132.3	132.1	132.3	132.2	131.7	130.8	131.0
Wyoming	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[P]
	Trade												
Alabama	441.5	440.2	441.2	440.7	440.4	438.8	436.2	433.4	434.4	435.6	435.1	436.3	437.4
Alaska	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.8	58.8	58.8	59.0	59.1	58.5	58.4	58.6
Arizona	532.2	531.4	531.2	532.6	534.0	534.7	535.3	535.3	533.6	534.9	535.5	537.2	537.0
Arkansas	267.5	267.3	267.0	266.7	266.6	265.4	265.1	263.9	264.7	265.5	266.9	266.0	266.7
California	3,334.0	3,334.2	3,334.7	3,338.8	3,342.7	3,346.8	3,338.0	3,336.5	3,343.8	3,352.6	3,356.6	3,363.0	3,361.2
Colorado	530.2	530.2	528.7	527.4	526.9	527.9	529.0	528.0	528.1	527.0	523.4	522.2	522.1
Connecticut	358.5	358.7	360.0	358.9	358.2	356.5	356.5	356.3	359.1	360.3	359.9	358.6	360.9
Delaware	91.1	90.9	91.0	91.2	90.4	91.3	91.2	91.5	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.4	91.6
District of Columbia	51.3	51.1	51.8	52.5	52.0	51.2	51.2	50.8	49.6	49.5	50.1	50.5	50.8
Florida	1,793.9	1,789.5	1,783.2	1,782.6	1,782.9	1,779.6	1,770.6	1,761.9	1,777.3	1,773.4	1,774.5	1,776.1	1,779.9
Georgia	971.7	970.1	964.5	963.9	965.4	963.6	957.0	946.8	948.9	946.1	943.6	951.4	947.7
Hawaii	137.7	137.8	137.3	136.7	136.0	134.2	132.2	132.4	132.6	132.6	132.9	132.6	132.8
Idaho	142.1	142.0	141.0	141.2	140.8	140.3	139.7	139.4	139.3	140.0	140.1	140.6	139.8
Illinois	1,361.1	1,362.3	1,359.1	1,356.4	1,351.7	1,348.6	1,343.2	1,338.8	1,349.7	1,350.0	1,346.1	1,346.5	1,346.4
Indiana	693.9	693.1	697.6	696.5	695.4	693.4	689.7	687.8	689.8	691.3	692.7	689.1	685.2
Iowa	352.6	351.8	350.7	351.4	351.2	349.0	348.8	348.0	349.4	348.7	348.4	348.0	346.4
Kansas	317.8	316.8	316.4	317.4	317.2	315.6	316.6	316.9	316.6	315.4	315.3	314.7	315.7
Kentucky	421.7	420.7	421.2	422.6	424.3	424.4	423.8	422.8	428.8	431.6	429.7	428.6	427.1
Louisiana	449.1	447.9	450.6	451.3	451.6	451.5	450.7	449.4	447.1	447.4	452.0	452.1	452.3
Maine	151.4	151.4	151.9	151.5	151.3	151.1	151.0	150.7	151.3	151.3	151.9	152.3	152.7
Maryland	554.3	555.0	554.8	555.0	554.5	553.9	552.6	551.9	552.1	550.2	552.5	550.2	549.2
Massachusetts	740.4	740.7	741.0	740.2	739.2	735.6	736.5	735.4	735.7	735.8	739.2	734.6	732.5
Michigan	1,074.9	1,073.3	1,069.2	1,070.6	1,070.0	1,069.7	1,066.5	1,059.5	1,059.1	1,062.3	1,062.1	1,061.0	1,057.7
Minnesota	634.9	634.3	633.1	633.0	631.2	629.6	629.1	627.0	630.4	630.9	631.2	630.3	627.8
Mississippi	253.2	252.0	253.9	253.0	252.6	251.5	251.9	250.3	250.4	251.9	251.6	251.7	251.2
Missouri	644.0	644.8	645.9	643.7	645.9	642.3	640.0	631.9	642.1	644.0	638.8	639.1	635.2
Montana	102.5	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.6	101.0	101.3	101.4	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.3	101.8
Nebraska	213.6	212.4	214.4	213.3	213.1	212.2	211.7	211.3	214.5	214.5	214.6	215.5	214.4
Nevada	220.8	221.7	221.6	222.2	222.2	222.0	221.7	221.9	223.7	224.6	226.2	227.4	227.6
New Hampshire	165.4	165.4	165.4	165.0	165.2	164.7	164.6	164.8	166.1	165.6	165.9	166.7	166.6
New Jersey	929.8	931.4	927.9	926.8	922.7	921.1	923.8	923.7	930.0	926.8	927.5	928.0	926.7
New Mexico	174.6	174.1	173.5	173.8	172.7	172.9	172.9	172.7	174.2	173.6	174.3	174.8	174.0
New York	1,738.5	1,737.9	1,733.8	1,733.9	1,732.6	1,726.2	1,723.8	1,724.2	1,718.0	1,720.2	1,719.6	1,722.9	1,721.0
North Carolina	889.9	887.7	889.0	893.3	888.9	886.6	886.5	886.9	887.5	885.9	885.9	887.4	884.3
North Dakota	82.5	82.1	81.7	81.7	81.5	81.7	81.7	81.8	82.1	81.8	82.3	81.2	81.3
Ohio	1,332.3	1,330.6	1,329.1	1,328.3	1,327.2	1,327.3	1,326.2	1,325.9	1,325.1	1,320.5	1,321.9	1,319.5	1,315.5
Oklahoma	344.0	343.6	343.1	343.3	343.6	343.5	344.3	344.6	343.8	342.8	344.5	346.4	344.6
Oregon	391.3	390.4	389.7	389.7	389.6	389.3	388.3	387.9	387.8	387.0	388.3	389.2	390.2
Pennsylvania	1,275.3	1,276.8	1,273.4	1,271.1	1,268.8	1,265.9	1,267.6	1,271.5	1,265.1	1,262.9	1,263.5	1,262.6	1,259.7
Rhode Island	108.0	108.2	107.9	107.9	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.7	108.5	109.0	109.0	108.8	109.5
South Carolina	430.5	428.9	430.5	430.5	431.5	432.5	435.8	434.2	437.8	438.8	439.8	440.9	439.1
South Dakota	93.3	92.7	93.2	93.4	93.2	93.8	94.1	93.9	94.3	94.9	94.6	94.3	95.0
Tennessee	638.3	635.1	634.5	634.9	636.5	637.2	637.6	638.3	639.7	638.9	640.6	637.2	635.4
Texas	2,277.2	2,274.9	2,274.9	2,274.8	2,269.5	2,252.4	2,247.5	2,240.3	2,249.2	2,251.8	2,254.3	2,252.5	2,253.4
Utah	252.5	251.6	250.4	250.0	249.9	249.7	248.2	247.4	249.9	251.1	248.8	248.5	247.6
Vermont	68.3	67.9	67.8	67.7	67.6	67.0	67.4	67.2	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	68.2
Virginia	768.3	767.3	767.8	767.2	766.2	765.2	763.2	758.8	767.2	761.6	761.0	760.1	760.9
Washington	637.8	635.5	635.0	634.4	631.8	628.8	627.0	624.4	629.4	627.8	628.1	626.5	624.6
West Virginia	162.1	161.6	161.1	160.9	160.1	161.2	161.2	161.7	161.1	162.4	161.6	161.1	160.0
Wisconsin	640.5	639.3	641.5	642.3	641.2	641.4	640.9	640.0	642.1	642.5	641.7	643.8	643.2
Wyoming	55.4	55.2	54.7	54.8	54.9	55.1	55.1	55.0	54.9	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	92.5	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.3	92.1	92.0	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.6
Alaska	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.9
Arizona	150.6	150.5	151.1	151.0	151.1	151.3	151.4	151.3	151.2	150.9	151.0	150.7	149.3
Arkansas	46.1	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.4	46.6
California	840.4	842.5	845.1	846.3	847.5	848.8	850.7	851.0	850.6	848.5	846.1	846.9	845.7
Colorado	144.8	144.9	144.8	144.4	144.1	144.4	143.2	142.4	143.1	142.9	142.9	142.8	143.2
Connecticut	142.5	142.3	142.6	142.8	142.6	142.4	142.2	142.1	142.7	142.3	142.0	142.1	142.0
Delaware	52.2	52.0	52.2	52.0	51.6	52.1	52.1	52.0	51.8	51.8	51.6	51.2	50.9
District of Columbia	32.7	32.7	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	33.0	33.1
Florida	458.7	459.5	459.4	460.4	459.9	460.1	459.5	457.5	457.4	457.5	458.4	459.9	460.0
Georgia	209.3	209.3	207.1	206.8	206.9	207.5	206.0	206.2	206.4	207.6	206.7	206.7	206.3
Hawaii	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.8	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.1
Idaho	24.0	24.0	24.4	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.6
Illinois	404.8	405.0	404.5	404.3	404.7	404.8	405.3	404.6	402.6	401.9	401.9	402.8	401.7
Indiana	140.3	140.4	140.8	140.5	140.3	140.4	140.3	140.5	141.0	141.1	140.8	141.2	140.7
Iowa	87.9	88.2	88.7	88.6	89.0	89.3	89.5	89.6	90.2	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.4
Kansas	65.8	66.1	65.9	66.0	66.3	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.6
Kentucky	75.0	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.5	76.1	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.1
Louisiana	86.5	86.8	86.9	86.9	86.7	86.9	86.7	86.6	87.0	86.8	86.5	86.6	86.5
Maine	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.1
Maryland	142.6	143.2	143.4	143.3	143.2	143.2	143.1	143.2	141.9	141.6	141.5	142.1	141.9
Massachusetts	233.0	233.4	232.8	232.8	232.5	232.5	232.5	232.3	232.3	232.5	232.6	232.8	233.5
Michigan	209.4	209.3	209.6	210.2	210.4	210.4	210.4	210.6	209.3	210.0	210.1	210.3	211.2
Minnesota	167.4	167.8	166.9	166.5	165.8	165.4	165.1	165.1	165.7	165.7	165.4	165.9	166.0
Mississippi	43.1	43.0	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.4	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.1
Missouri	171.9	171.2	170.4	171.0	171.1	171.4	170.6	170.5	171.2	170.1	169.8	169.3	168.4
Montana	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.2
Nebraska	62.2	62.1	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.3	63.1	62.8	62.7	63.0	62.8
Nevada	49.1	49.3	49.6	50.1	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.1	51.3
New Hampshire	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.9	34.2
New Jersey	268.6	269.0	268.6	268.8	270.6	282.1	279.9	279.3	276.4	276.1	274.8	274.5	274.5
New Mexico	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.9	32.9
New York	747.3	746.2	745.8	744.9	744.5	722.0	724.7	722.0	721.1	717.2	717.3	717.3	718.4
North Carolina	189.2	189.1	189.1	189.6	190.0	190.3	190.3	190.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.7	188.3
North Dakota	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.1
Ohio	312.3	313.2	313.6	313.9	313.9	313.8	313.3	313.0	313.8	312.5	311.5	311.7	311.9
Oklahoma	74.2	74.2	74.4	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.2	75.4	75.2	75.9	75.8	75.5	75.8
Oregon	94.6	94.5	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.7	95.2	96.1	96.1	95.6	95.7	95.9
Pennsylvania	328.8	328.2	327.7	327.4	328.2	328.7	329.1	329.5	328.6	328.5	328.0	327.4	327.1
Rhode Island	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.4	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.8
South Carolina	83.3	83.3	84.2	84.3	84.4	84.9	84.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	85.0	84.5	84.8
South Dakota	27.9	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.8	27.8	28.0
Tennessee	132.0	132.3	132.7	132.7	132.6	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.9	133.4	133.0	132.7	132.5
Texas	534.2	534.3	533.9	534.6	535.2	534.2	533.5	532.0	531.3	530.3	530.6	530.3	530.5
Utah	59.8	60.2	60.2	60.4	60.4	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.3	60.3	59.8	59.8	59.7
Vermont	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0
Virginia	193.2	193.5	193.8	193.9	194.1	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.3	193.0	192.9	193.1	193.2
Washington	139.8	139.9	141.8	142.1	143.1	143.5	143.9	143.9	144.2	144.5	144.2	144.1	143.7
West Virginia	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.8	30.0	29.5	29.6	29.2
Wisconsin	149.7	149.8	150.5	150.6	150.7	151.0	151.0	151.1	151.5	151.7	152.5	152.2	152.2
Wyoming	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
	Services												
Alabama	480.0	480.9	482.2	483.1	483.8	481.9	482.2	481.7	480.1	481.3	481.3	481.7	482.9
Alaska	72.4	72.5	73.3	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.3	73.7	73.5	73.9	73.6	73.7	74.4
Arizona	711.2	710.4	711.9	711.2	709.2	705.5	700.8	699.2	706.5	705.0	706.9	705.4	710.5
Arkansas	280.8	281.0	280.4	280.4	280.3	278.5	278.7	278.4	280.0	279.4	280.3	280.1	280.4
California	4,690.5	4,677.5	4,684.1	4,684.9	4,689.2	4,687.9	4,673.6	4,686.6	4,690.8	4,668.2	4,677.7	4,675.0	4,682.2
Colorado	694.7	693.2	690.6	690.4	686.8	683.2	676.7	673.0	673.7	671.6	673.6	675.7	676.4
Connecticut	540.1	540.5	539.8	539.7	539.1	538.1	538.1	537.9	538.4	538.3	538.6	540.2	541.6
Delaware	122.1	121.7	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.0	122.3	121.5	122.5	122.4	121.6
District of Columbia	303.9	302.7	304.8	305.4	305.1	303.6	304.7	305.3	308.1	308.2	307.1	309.1	310.2
Florida	2,687.0	2,690.6	2,680.5	2,687.3	2,691.8	2,695.7	2,695.1	2,695.4	2,689.4	2,694.2	2,695.4	2,704.3	2,696.7
Georgia	1,157.6	1,154.6	1,154.4	1,148.2	1,146.4	1,149.5	1,137.2	1,131.0	1,122.8	1,126.2	1,128.9	1,131.6	1,132.7
Hawaii	186.9	186.7	187.4	187.5	188.1	184.7	183.5	183.5	184.2	184.0	184.5	184.4	184.0
Idaho	150.1	150.2	150.9	152.4	151.8	152.0	152.8	153.2	154.0	154.6	154.1	154.1	153.2
Illinois	1,864.1	1,862.2	1,864.3	1,863.3	1,865.1	1,860.2	1,855.3	1,853.1	1,850.2	1,838.2	1,830.4	1,830.7	1,832.3
Indiana	751.8	751.1	748.2	750.3	755.6	748.6	747.2	747.9	752.2	746.4	750.3	748.4	748.3
Iowa	396.2	395.0	393.0	394.5	394.8	394.8	394.6	394.8	395.2	395.3	393.0	393.4	395.0
Kansas	354.8	355.3	357.9	360.8	360.6	360.6	360.6	362.3	364.4	367.2	367.9	366.8	368.0
Kentucky	481.8	481.5	481.1	482.8	485.7	487.3	488.9	489.6	492.5	491.5	489.7	491.8	495.7
Louisiana	540.6	541.9	544.5	546.5	545.4	545.1	544.9	546.6	547.7	547.1	547.3	545.8	542.9
Maine	186.9	187.2	187.6	187.4	187.2	186.7	187.3	187.3	188.0	187.9	188.2	188.7	189.3
Maryland	859.3	860.1	867.1	868.2	867.8	862.1	862.1	862.3	858.9	855.8	853.6	857.8	860.0
Massachusetts	1,234.0	1,231.7	1,223.8	1,224.0	1,221.5	1,221.0	1,219.7	1,218.0	1,217.2	1,217.9	1,217.5	1,217.4	1,216.4
Michigan	1,300.1	1,300.3	1,304.3	1,299.2	1,297.9	1,294.8	1,294.4	1,293.5	1,296.1	1,288.1	1,289.8	1,286.9	1,286.0
Minnesota	793.3	792.0	788.4	787.2	786.6	787.3	787.1	785.8	791.8	791.3	791.0	792.7	794.5
Mississippi	270.3	268.9	271.6	271.4	271.0	270.3	269.5	269.4	271.0	271.2	272.3	272.0	270.8
Missouri	790.3	789.8	786.1	786.3	785.7	784.1	780.2	777.4	784.6	782.4	782.9	783.1	787.0
Montana	116.0	116.4	115.4	116.0	116.1	116.2	116.6	116.5	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.5	118.1
Nebraska	257.0	257.1	258.9	260.4	261.2	262.0	263.6	263.0	260.0	262.1	262.7	261.8	263.9
Nevada	455.7	455.4	453.7	451.9	448.8	444.3	445.1	447.6	451.4	453.4	455.6	457.1	458.5
New Hampshire	190.6	190.4	191.4	191.8	191.6	190.2	191.0	191.6	194.1	193.7	193.1	194.4	193.1
New Jersey	1,342.3	1,345.3	1,341.1	1,338.6	1,342.2	1,342.6	1,344.2	1,347.3	1,348.7	1,345.4	1,345.6	1,347.7	1,344.7
New Mexico	222.4	222.3	222.8	223.3	223.8	222.7	222.7	223.1	222.7	225.1	225.7	224.1	224.2
New York	3,078.1	3,072.5	3,065.2	3,065.4	3,062.4	3,061.0	3,058.1	3,057.8	3,052.2	3,047.7	3,048.5	3,045.1	3,052.0
North Carolina	1,045.5	1,045.5	1,047.4	1,049.2	1,057.5	1,046.6	1,046.8	1,047.6	1,049.7	1,052.3	1,053.6	1,054.6	1,060.4
North Dakota	94.5	94.8	93.9	94.0	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.2	93.9	94.1	94.2	94.3	94.2
Ohio	1,602.1	1,603.1	1,604.0	1,601.0	1,601.1	1,600.0	1,599.0	1,599.1	1,609.8	1,610.0	1,605.2	1,597.5	1,598.3
Oklahoma	435.7	436.2	437.5	439.4	441.0	438.3	439.8	440.0	436.5	435.4	441.0	442.1	440.8
Oregon	447.5	446.4	444.6	443.8	443.8	443.7	444.4	444.8	443.6	444.4	444.6	443.4	444.8
Pennsylvania	1,907.8	1,912.6	1,923.9	1,920.0	1,916.1	1,904.4	1,901.6	1,900.6	1,906.3	1,910.9	1,903.9	1,906.3	1,911.7
Rhode Island	167.7	168.1	169.9	169.5	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.8	170.1	170.1	170.7	172.9	174.3
South Carolina	453.5	453.0	458.8	459.4	462.9	465.4	462.7	461.7	464.1	464.7	464.2	466.5	467.9
South Dakota	102.4	101.1	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.9	103.5	104.5
Tennessee	751.7	751.1	753.9	756.1	759.1	758.0	759.5	760.4	773.4	772.6	771.5	769.4	769.7
Texas	2,761.0	2,755.9	2,747.8	2,750.4	2,741.0	2,737.9	2,737.6	2,741.9	2,745.0	2,749.2	2,748.3	2,752.6	2,754.4
Utah	316.8	315.4	315.8	315.4	314.4	314.0	313.9	314.2	323.9	324.2	320.5	318.9	319.5
Vermont	92.7	92.6	92.3	92.4	92.1	92.9	93.1	93.3	92.4	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.9
Virginia	1,157.0	1,156.3	1,153.7	1,152.1	1,152.1	1,152.2	1,150.2	1,155.2	1,154.2	1,154.3	1,154.6	1,154.0	1,158.8
Washington	779.2	777.3	773.3	770.1	768.4	766.1	765.5	764.5	767.8	766.4	765.5	764.6	766.9
West Virginia	232.6	232.9	234.4	233.4	232.9	230.9	232.6	232.5	234.1	234.2	235.0	234.8	234.7
Wisconsin	774.7	774.3	776.4	777.7	775.3	772.8	775.6	777.4	778.7	782.4	782.2	788.4	792.0
Wyoming	57.8	57.6	57.3	57.8	57.9	57.6	57.9	58.2	59.0	60.0	59.9	59.7	61.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
	Government												
Alabama	350.3	350.0	347.4	355.3	356.2	354.1	354.3	354.2	354.2	354.2	354.5	354.4	354.0
Alaska	77.9	78.4	79.2	79.4	79.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.3	79.9	79.7	79.8	79.6
Arizona	373.2	375.6	378.6	382.3	372.8	380.6	382.2	381.4	386.3	383.6	382.7	382.9	376.3
Arkansas	192.9	192.9	192.8	192.2	195.0	194.6	195.0	195.4	196.6	196.1	196.5	196.8	197.3
California	2,371.7	2,382.4	2,393.0	2,417.8	2,402.9	2,408.5	2,413.9	2,418.9	2,424.2	2,429.6	2,435.5	2,440.0	2,442.4
Colorado	342.3	344.0	345.2	347.9	346.9	349.4	350.3	351.5	351.9	352.4	353.5	354.0	353.7
Connecticut	243.0	243.4	242.8	244.6	244.6	245.1	245.7	246.3	247.9	246.6	246.2	247.5	249.9
Delaware	57.0	57.1	57.3	57.1	57.4	56.5	56.5	56.7	55.5	56.4	56.8	56.7	56.8
District of Columbia	221.5	222.9	223.9	226.8	222.4	221.9	220.9	220.0	220.5	220.0	220.9	221.0	220.3
Florida	1,020.8	966.2	1,033.3	1,140.3	1,036.0	1,037.2	1,040.0	1,037.1	1,036.7	1,033.6	1,034.8	1,036.8	1,041.8
Georgia	605.4	605.1	603.0	606.4	606.4	607.1	607.8	609.5	608.7	611.1	614.3	612.7	615.1
Hawaii	112.1	114.8	115.2	114.7	116.3	116.3	116.8	116.8	118.2	117.4	117.8	113.6	119.5
Idaho	110.4	109.8	110.5	110.5	111.0	111.9	112.0	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.7
Illinois	846.5	844.0	846.0	842.3	840.8	842.1	841.5	843.3	848.8	843.6	844.7	841.5	845.4
Indiana	405.2	405.7	409.5	412.3	410.9	412.2	412.0	412.6	412.0	416.2	415.7	416.4	411.4
Iowa	244.2	244.6	245.6	245.8	247.5	247.6	247.6	247.3	246.5	247.3	245.9	245.5	245.5
Kansas	247.3	246.5	249.6	249.1	252.5	249.8	250.4	250.8	252.2	249.2	251.3	248.8	250.7
Kentucky	309.3	308.8	310.2	311.1	311.2	310.5	311.3	311.6	314.6	312.9	313.4	312.9	312.9
Louisiana	376.4	377.9	376.5	379.2	378.3	379.7	380.1	380.9	379.4	378.9	378.7	377.9	377.9
Maine	100.8	101.3	101.7	102.1	103.3	103.4	103.6	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	105.3
Maryland	450.2	450.2	436.0	448.3	454.9	456.1	458.0	458.5	456.4	459.5	460.9	460.2	459.8
Massachusetts	429.1	427.8	428.3	428.9	431.3	430.2	430.2	430.3	431.3	429.6	427.1	426.4	428.1
Michigan	687.1	686.7	685.7	687.9	688.1	690.5	689.7	691.2	699.9	698.3	698.3	696.0	690.1
Minnesota	400.0	400.2	402.7	402.6	405.7	403.0	401.4	402.6	404.0	405.8	405.4	402.2	405.9
Mississippi	237.4	238.5	241.4	241.3	240.5	240.5	240.1	239.6	242.8	242.3	242.2	241.5	239.6
Missouri	428.2	430.8	424.3	431.1	430.0	428.4	428.0	428.9	429.2	425.6	425.4	425.2	424.7
Montana	84.5	85.8	84.6	84.1	84.0	83.2	83.0	83.2	84.4	83.9	83.8	83.9	84.2
Nebraska	156.2	156.5	156.1	156.4	156.6	156.3	157.4	156.8	156.2	156.9	157.1	157.4	157.5
Nevada	126.0	130.5	126.4	128.2	128.2	127.5	127.9	128.1	127.7	128.8	129.3	129.0	130.3
New Hampshire	84.8	84.8	82.5	82.8	83.5	84.0	83.9	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.1	84.4	84.8
New Jersey	600.5	601.6	599.9	602.3	604.3	603.6	604.7	605.0	607.8	608.1	608.9	608.3	610.5
New Mexico	185.0	186.8	185.0	185.8	187.5	188.3	188.2	188.5	190.1	190.1	190.1	190.6	192.7
New York	1,472.3	1,475.2	1,479.8	1,477.7	1,478.8	1,477.4	1,478.6	1,478.4	1,482.2	1,482.3	1,482.1	1,482.1	1,482.4
North Carolina	611.2	609.7	624.4	632.0	628.0	631.8	634.0	633.7	635.6	637.7	639.1	637.8	638.7
North Dakota	73.5	74.2	72.9	73.5	74.5	73.9	73.8	73.7	74.1	73.8	73.3	73.6	75.0
Ohio	789.6	791.0	794.4	794.6	796.9	797.9	797.7	797.6	799.1	801.6	801.4	801.2	796.9
Oklahoma	295.2	294.6	294.3	294.0	295.7	297.1	299.4	298.6	300.0	300.5	300.9	301.4	302.4
Oregon	269.9	269.6	268.1	271.2	270.6	270.4	270.2	269.5	270.4	270.9	271.1	270.9	272.0
Pennsylvania	726.8	727.8	732.3	732.2	733.0	735.0	735.9	733.3	733.4	735.0	735.6	734.1	735.4
Rhode Island	64.5	65.1	64.7	65.0	64.8	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.7	64.3	64.5	64.0
South Carolina	321.9	321.0	318.2	319.8	319.4	319.4	319.0	317.8	314.0	313.9	313.0	313.1	313.7
South Dakota	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.1	73.7	73.6	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.5	72.8	73.8	73.8
Tennessee	402.4	404.8	406.1	407.7	397.8	401.6	402.2	402.1	402.6	404.4	403.7	405.8	405.5
Texas	1,578.5	1,582.4	1,583.0	1,586.6	1,590.3	1,596.2	1,598.1	1,601.7	1,605.4	1,609.5	1,612.8	1,613.9	1,617.3
Utah	189.4	190.3	191.1	191.3	191.9	190.8	191.4	192.1	193.5	190.7	190.9	190.8	191.4
Vermont	49.6	50.1	50.2	50.3	50.4	50.7	50.3	50.3	51.0	50.5	50.3	50.1	50.3
Virginia	629.0	630.3	630.9	631.0	632.3	631.7	632.7	632.5	636.0	629.4	632.2	634.6	636.2
Washington	503.7	504.7	506.7	507.3	507.5	510.6	510.1	511.3	514.6	515.5	514.6	516.3	516.4
West Virginia	141.5	141.6	136.8	142.5	141.7	140.6	141.1	141.1	139.2	140.1	140.5	140.5	140.9
Wisconsin	414.7	415.4	413.4	414.6	416.1	417.2	416.0	417.9	414.6	413.6	416.9	416.1	416.4
Wyoming	61.2	61.5	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.8	61.2	61.6	61.7	61.3	62.1

[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 2001 benchmarks levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Industry	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
Total private	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3
Goods-producing	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5
Mining	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.0	43.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.5
Construction	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.1
Manufacturing	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1
Overtime hours	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Durable goods	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4
Overtime hours	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Lumber and wood products	40.5	40.9	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0
Furniture and fixtures	38.5	39.7	39.7	39.1	38.6	38.8	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.5	40.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.9	43.8	43.7	43.9	43.6	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.8
Primary metal industries	43.7	43.8	43.6	43.7	43.4	43.0	43.7	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.8	44.6	44.6	45.3	44.5	43.9	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.7	45.7
Fabricated metal products	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.4	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.3
Transportation equipment	42.0	42.1	42.2	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.9	42.9	43.6	42.4	42.4	42.5	43.2	44.3	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	43.6
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.8	40.6	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.7
Miscellaneous manfacturing	38.3	38.2	38.1	37.7	37.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.7	39.5
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.7
Overtime hours	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Food and kindred products	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.7
Tobacco products	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.7	40.0	39.9	40.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.2
Textile mill products	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.4	39.3	40.0	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4
Apparel and other textile products	37.4	37.4	37.1	36.9	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0
Paper and allied products	41.7	41.8	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.6	42.0	42.0
Printing and publishing	38.0	38.3	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.8
Chemicals and allied products	42.2	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.8	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.3	41.4
Leather and leather products	36.3	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.6	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8
Service-producing	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.2	38.1	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.1
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.8
Retail trade	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.1	36.2	36.1
Services	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7

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

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Total private	150.6	150.4	149.9	149.6	148.7	148.2	148.3	148.1	148.3	148.2	148.1	148.2	148.6
Goods-producing	111.0	110.6	109.6	108.8	107.5	106.9	106.6	106.2	106.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.7
Mining	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.5	54.3	54.7	54.8	54.2	54.6	54.0	53.5	53.7	54.1
Construction	186.0	185.6	184.6	183.6	181.7	182.6	181.5	182.4	182.3	178.1	178.3	176.2	179.0
Manufacturing	98.2	97.9	96.8	96.0	94.8	93.8	93.6	93.0	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.1
Durable goods	102.4	101.8	100.5	99.5	97.9	96.6	96.4	95.7	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.4
Lumber and wood products	136.2	137.1	136.1	137.5	134.7	133.6	134.6	132.8	134.1	134.7	133.3	134.4	134.0
Furniture and fixtures	125.3	127.9	126.4	122.6	119.2	118.6	119.5	121.3	121.9	123.2	124.7	122.9	122.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	118.6	117.8	117.0	117.3	116.0	115.2	113.9	114.4	114.6	113.1	113.6	112.3	113.6
Primary metal industries	84.6	83.8	82.8	82.5	80.6	78.1	78.4	76.4	76.4	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	65.5	64.1	64.1	64.7	63.1	61.1	61.0	57.9	57.9	58.4	58.3	59.1	58.7
Fabricated metal products	113.1	113.4	112.3	111.1	109.8	108.4	108.8	108.4	109.0	109.2	109.1	110.0	109.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	92.4	91.2	89.1	88.3	87.0	85.1	84.3	83.3	82.6	83.1	83.1	82.9	83.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	96.8	94.3	92.3	90.5	88.4	87.1	86.5	83.9	82.5	83.1	82.9	82.2	81.6
Transportation equipment	111.4	111.6	111.4	108.9	107.2	106.9	106.6	107.3	106.2	105.5	105.7	105.5	105.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	146.0	146.4	147.9	142.8	139.8	140.1	141.4	143.9	142.8	143.0	144.2	144.0	142.9
Instruments and related products	72.7	72.4	71.5	71.7	70.8	70.1	69.8	69.1	68.7	68.6	68.2	67.9	68.2
Miscellaneous manfacturing	93.0	92.0	89.3	89.1	88.5	87.3	89.1	89.2	89.3	90.2	90.2	90.7	92.2
Nondurable goods	92.6	92.4	91.6	91.2	90.6	90.0	89.8	89.3	89.3	89.6	89.3	89.4	89.9
Food and kindred products	115.5	114.8	115.4	115.0	115.9	115.2	114.7	114.8	114.8	115.5	115.4	115.4	116.7
Tobacco products	49.4	49.3	52.9	49.2	49.5	49.4	50.2	51.3	51.3	51.0	49.1	51.5	53.0
Textile mill products	66.6	65.7	65.0	64.2	62.7	61.6	61.7	61.5	62.0	62.4	62.1	61.6	61.4
Apparel and other textile products	48.0	47.9	46.6	45.9	45.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.5
Paper and allied products	97.8	97.6	96.0	96.8	96.1	95.8	95.4	94.8	95.5	95.5	94.9	95.0	95.4
Printing and publishing	115.1	115.5	114.0	113.2	112.2	110.9	110.2	108.3	107.4	106.8	106.0	106.1	106.8
Chemicals and allied products	96.4	97.6	96.0	95.6	95.4	95.2	94.5	94.0	94.2	94.4	93.6	95.1	95.5
Petroleum and coal products	70.5	70.0	71.3	71.6	70.9	71.9	71.5	71.8	71.8	70.9	67.9	70.6	72.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	137.2	137.0	135.2	135.1	133.2	132.5	132.9	131.7	132.6	133.8	135.1	134.3	134.6
Leather and leather products	25.1	24.3	24.5	24.0	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.1	22.6
Service-producing	168.5	168.2	167.9	167.8	167.2	166.7	167.0	167.0	167.2	167.4	167.3	167.6	167.8
Transportation and public utilities	140.5	139.7	139.2	137.7	136.5	135.2	135.1	134.9	135.2	134.4	134.4	134.4	133.7
Wholesale trade	126.3	126.1	126.3	126.1	124.8	124.7	125.4	125.3	125.6	125.9	125.7	125.6	127.2
Retail trade	146.9	146.8	146.7	146.4	146.4	146.2	145.9	146.3	146.8	147.3	146.8	147.6	147.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	140.6	139.6	139.8	139.7	139.9	140.2	140.0	140.3	140.8	140.7	140.9	141.0	140.7
Services	212.5	212.5	211.9	212.4	211.3	210.6	211.5	211.1	211.1	211.3	211.5	211.8	212.6

[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.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	April 2002[r]	May 2002[r]	June 2002[p]	June 2001 To June 2002[p]	April 2002 To May 2002[r]	May 2002 To June 2002[p]
Total	237,154	237,359	237,799	-0.8	0.1	0.2
Private sector	196,972	197,356	197,988	-1.4	.2	.3
Mining	1,243	1,243	1,255	-1.9	.0	1.0
Construction	13,265	13,157	13,322	-2.9	-.8	1.2
Manufacturing	35,779	35,727	35,754	-5.0	-.1	.1
Durable goods	21,386	21,343	21,324	-6.3	-.2	-.1
Nondurable goods	14,393	14,384	14,430	-3.0	-.1	.3
Transportation and public utilities	13,530	13,593	13,531	-4.6	.5	-.5
Wholesale trade	13,300	13,308	13,480	.1	.1	1.3
Retail trade	35,204	35,414	35,265	-.1	.6	-.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,518	14,545	14,609	.1	.2	.4
Services	70,133	70,369	70,772	.3	.3	.6
Government	40,182	40,003	39,811	2.4	-.4	-.5

[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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Industry	2001							2002					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
	Average hourly earnings												
Total private (in current dollars)	$14.29	$14.33	$14.38	$14.43	$14.46	$14.52	$14.56	$14.59	$14.62	$14.65	$14.68	$14.70	$14.76
Goods-producing	15.89	15.92	15.99	16.02	16.05	16.11	16.18	16.24	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39
Mining	17.62	17.63	17.62	17.62	17.70	17.68	17.51	17.69	17.66	17.72	17.63	17.86	17.63
Construction	18.30	18.29	18.37	18.39	18.40	18.47	18.60	18.65	18.68	18.74	18.83	18.78	18.79
Manufacturing	14.81	14.86	14.91	14.95	14.99	15.03	15.08	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.26	15.31
Excluding overtime[2]	14.13	14.19	14.22	14.28	14.31	14.36	14.39	14.42	14.46	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56
Service-producing	13.82	13.86	13.91	13.97	14.00	14.06	14.10	14.11	14.14	14.18	14.21	14.24	14.30
Transportation and public utilities	16.77	16.81	16.81	16.87	16.96	17.03	17.09	17.13	17.16	17.26	17.26	17.30	17.39
Wholesale trade	15.89	15.87	15.88	15.99	15.97	15.98	16.07	16.10	16.19	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.13
Retail trade	9.75	9.77	9.79	9.81	9.84	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.92	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.07
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.78	15.85	15.88	15.93	15.97	16.00	16.06	16.06	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.19	16.30
Services	14.61	14.68	14.76	14.83	14.88	14.94	14.98	15.01	15.04	15.08	15.13	15.17	15.21
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)[3]	7.94	7.99	8.02	8.01	8.06	8.10	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.10	8.12	(4)
Goods-producing	8.83	8.88	8.92	8.89	8.94	8.98	9.05	9.06	9.06	9.04	9.01	9.03	(4)
Service-producing	7.68	7.73	7.76	7.75	7.80	7.84	7.89	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.84	7.86	(4)
	Average weekly earnings												
Total private (in current dollars)	488.72	490.09	490.36	492.06	491.64	495.13	496.50	497.52	500.00	501.03	502.06	502.74	506.27
Goods-producing	641.96	643.17	644.40	645.61	643.61	647.62	650.44	654.47	657.71	659.75	659.33	658.91	663.80
Mining	766.47	765.14	766.47	768.23	761.10	769.08	766.94	760.67	766.44	767.28	747.51	767.98	766.91
Construction	721.02	720.63	721.94	720.89	717.60	725.87	727.26	736.68	735.99	732.73	734.37	726.79	734.69
Manufacturing	602.77	606.29	606.84	606.97	607.10	607.21	612.25	614.28	617.42	622.79	621.27	624.13	629.24
Service-producing	451.91	453.22	454.86	456.82	456.40	458.36	461.07	461.40	462.38	465.10	464.67	467.07	469.04
Transportation and public utilities	640.61	640.46	640.46	639.37	644.48	647.14	652.84	652.65	655.51	659.33	661.06	664.32	662.56
Wholesale trade	607.00	606.23	608.20	612.42	606.86	610.44	615.48	615.02	620.08	623.23	617.01	617.40	625.84
Retail trade	280.80	281.38	281.95	282.53	283.39	285.12	285.82	286.11	287.68	289.55	289.13	291.71	293.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate	572.81	572.19	573.27	573.48	574.92	576.00	578.16	579.77	582.10	584.27	584.10	586.08	588.43
Services	477.75	480.04	481.18	484.94	485.09	487.04	489.85	489.33	490.30	491.61	493.24	494.54	497.37
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)[3]	271.66	273.34	273.49	273.06	273.89	276.15	277.68	277.63	278.40	278.04	277.08	277.60	(4)
Goods-producing	356.84	358.71	359.40	358.27	358.56	361.19	363.78	365.22	366.21	366.12	363.87	363.84	(4)
Service-producing	251.20	252.77	253.69	253.51	254.26	255.64	257.87	257.48	257.45	258.10	256.44	257.91	(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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Total		132,851	133,299	130,608	131,434	131,849	–	–	–	–	–
Total private		111,592	112,351	109,013	109,793	110,586	91,481	92,161	89,283	90,007	90,736
Mining		566	575	557	559	562	443	453	436	437	441
Metal mining	10	36.5	35.5	32.1	32.1	33.0	27.5	26.9	24.5	24.0	–
Iron ores	101	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	–	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	–
Copper ores	102	10.0	9.9	8.7	8.6	–	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.7	–
Coal mining	12	78.1	79.7	80.5	80.2	79.7	65.1	66.5	67.3	67.1	–
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	73.1	74.5	75.1	74.8	–	60.9	62.1	62.8	62.6	–
Oil and gas extraction	13	337.7	345.2	333.9	332.1	335.5	264.3	271.5	259.6	258.7	–
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	124.2	126.2	122.5	122.1	–	74.8	76.6	72.2	71.8	–
Oil and gas field services	138	209.8	215.2	208.3	206.9	–	185.6	191.0	184.2	183.7	–
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	113.2	114.8	110.6	114.2	113.7	86.2	88.4	84.8	87.5	–
Crushed and broken stone	142	45.6	46.0	44.1	46.2	–	35.9	36.4	34.4	36.2	–
Sand and gravel	144	37.6	38.2	35.8	37.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction		6,768	6,945	6,400	6,594	6,794	5,270	5,422	4,894	5,072	5,255
General building contractors	15	1,460.6	1,504.9	1,416.4	1,448.1	1,497.8	1,004.9	1,043.1	953.0	975.5	–
Residential building construction	152	752.0	778.2	749.0	772.1	–	503.8	525.4	492.2	508.9	–
Operative builders	153	32.8	34.1	32.7	32.8	–	13.5	14.4	13.5	13.4	–
Nonresidential building construction	154	675.8	692.6	634.7	643.2	–	487.6	503.3	447.3	453.2	–
Heavy construction, except building	16	950.0	981.5	875.0	938.0	966.0	799.5	826.5	718.7	777.0	–
Highway and street construction	161	309.4	324.8	272.6	305.4	–	255.0	268.7	219.0	250.2	–
Heavy construction, except highway	162	640.6	656.7	602.4	632.6	–	544.5	557.8	499.7	526.8	–
Special trade contractors	17	4,357.1	4,458.1	4,108.6	4,208.2	4,329.9	3,465.2	3,551.9	3,221.8	3,319.5	–
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	936.3	946.8	901.9	907.7	–	689.5	697.8	657.6	662.7	–
Painting and paper hanging	172	230.4	246.4	201.4	216.9	–	191.7	207.4	162.7	178.8	–
Electrical work	173	860.4	871.0	807.3	818.1	–	683.5	690.7	632.3	643.3	–
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	584.2	595.2	564.0	576.9	–	513.7	522.8	491.7	503.2	–
Carpentry and floor work	175	329.1	338.1	311.3	320.8	–	244.7	252.4	226.9	233.0	–
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	245.7	255.1	228.5	236.9	–	193.3	202.5	177.8	185.3	–
Manufacturing		17,838	17,835	16,744	16,760	16,838	12,044	12,027	11,220	11,241	11,301
Durable goods		10,767	10,745	9,962	9,968	10,006	7,235	7,207	6,620	6,633	6,663
Lumber and wood products	24	784.0	798.1	756.6	768.0	776.7	633.2	645.1	608.9	619.8	627.6
Logging	241	70.8	74.1	64.0	68.0	–	56.1	58.7	49.9	53.2	–
Sawmills and planing mills	242	171.8	173.7	168.7	169.1	–	147.4	149.5	144.9	145.2	–
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	134.2	135.9	131.6	132.2	–	114.5	116.3	112.6	112.9	–
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	35.8	36.0	35.4	35.0	–	31.5	31.8	31.0	30.8	–
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	326.3	332.4	323.7	329.7	–	259.0	264.3	257.6	262.5	–
Millwork	2431	122.4	125.3	120.5	122.9	–	93.5	96.0	91.0	93.0	–
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	101.1	103.2	105.0	106.6	–	82.8	84.6	87.1	88.6	–
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	28.7	28.7	26.7	26.9	–	24.3	24.4	22.7	22.8	–
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	25.6	25.9	25.4	25.6	–	22.3	22.5	21.9	22.1	–
Wood containers	244	56.7	56.9	55.0	54.5	–	45.5	45.8	45.7	45.7	–
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	77.5	79.2	69.8	70.3	–	59.8	60.8	50.5	51.5	–
Mobile homes	2451	52.5	53.3	48.2	48.2	–	43.3	43.7	36.5	37.4	–
Miscellaneous wood products	249	80.9	81.8	75.4	76.4	–	65.4	66.0	60.3	61.7	–
Furniture and fixtures	25	529.8	525.3	499.0	495.8	499.4	419.1	414.7	391.6	390.3	393.7
Household furniture	251	269.8	265.7	258.1	255.1	–	226.9	223.0	216.4	214.5	–
Wood household furniture	2511	117.5	116.3	109.5	108.3	–	102.0	100.6	94.4	93.8	–
Upholstered household furniture	2512	88.2	85.9	87.0	86.6	–	73.4	71.4	72.7	72.1	–
Metal household furniture	2514	18.1	17.7	18.1	17.6	–	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.1	–
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	35.4	35.3	34.5	33.6	–	27.7	27.5	27.4	27.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	75.6	74.4	65.8	65.1	–	53.4	51.8	43.6	43.1	–
Public building and related furniture	253	53.0	53.5	52.1	52.6	–	42.6	43.4	41.7	41.8	–
Partitions and fixtures	254	89.8	90.4	81.9	82.6	–	67.9	68.5	60.7	62.2	–
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	41.6	41.3	41.1	40.4	–	28.3	28.0	29.2	28.7	–
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	577.4	580.7	548.7	554.7	561.3	452.7	456.0	428.0	433.8	437.5
Flat glass	321	15.2	15.4	15.1	14.8	–	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.3	–
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	66.2	65.5	61.5	60.8	–	52.0	51.3	49.7	48.9	–
Glass containers	3221	21.1	21.5	21.7	21.6	–	18.5	18.8	19.4	19.3	–
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	45.1	44.0	39.8	39.2	–	33.5	32.5	30.3	29.6	–
Products of purchased glass	323	64.0	64.2	59.9	60.1	–	49.3	49.3	46.2	46.2	–
Cement, hydraulic	324	18.3	18.9	18.7	18.4	–	13.1	13.7	13.4	13.4	–
Structural clay products	325	31.8	31.8	31.3	31.1	–	25.3	25.3	24.8	24.7	–
Pottery and related products	326	37.4	36.4	34.2	34.3	–	29.6	28.7	26.9	26.9	–
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	254.0	258.9	244.3	251.0	–	203.7	207.9	194.3	201.0	–
Concrete block and brick	3271	21.3	21.9	21.3	22.0	–	13.9	14.5	14.0	14.7	–
Concrete products, nec	3272	89.2	90.2	85.1	85.9	–	72.0	72.3	68.0	68.7	–
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	125.3	128.5	120.2	125.3	–	103.8	106.9	98.8	104.1	–
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	69.0	68.8	62.9	63.2	–	51.0	51.4	45.6	46.1	–
Abrasive products	3291	17.2	17.1	14.9	14.9	–	13.1	13.2	10.9	11.0	–
Mineral wool	3296	22.4	22.6	21.6	21.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries	33	664.3	661.6	596.7	595.1	594.0	515.3	511.4	456.8	456.8	455.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	210.9	211.2	187.0	187.0	186.8	163.3	163.2	143.4	143.1	142.9
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	140.7	141.0	123.6	123.9	–	109.9	109.7	94.5	94.7	–
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	29.5	29.8	26.6	26.8	–	22.5	22.7	20.1	20.3	–
Iron and steel foundries	332	115.0	114.8	104.8	104.7	–	95.0	94.9	86.3	86.4	–
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	72.1	71.7	66.8	66.8	–	60.7	60.4	55.5	55.6	–
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	–	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	–
Steel foundries, nec	3325	23.5	23.7	21.7	21.5	–	19.2	19.4	18.6	18.4	–
Primary nonferrous metals	333	32.3	32.4	28.5	28.6	–	24.7	24.7	22.2	22.4	–
Primary aluminum	3334	18.9	19.0	16.8	16.9	–	15.2	15.2	14.0	14.2	–
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	174.9	173.1	154.6	153.4	–	131.0	128.4	113.6	113.3	–
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	20.9	20.2	19.7	19.7	–	16.7	15.9	15.9	16.0	–
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	21.6	21.4	18.9	18.2	–	16.2	16.0	14.7	14.3	–
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	79.0	77.6	64.9	64.6	–	57.6	55.7	44.6	44.5	–
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	89.3	88.4	82.1	82.1	–	71.1	70.3	63.3	63.5	–
Aluminum foundries	3365	23.5	23.0	21.4	21.2	–	18.6	18.2	14.9	14.9	–
Fabricated metal products	34	1,489.5	1,489.4	1,422.8	1,422.7	1,430.2	1,108.6	1,108.3	1,054.6	1,054.9	1,062.8
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.6	–	29.2	29.3	29.7	29.6	–
Metal cans	3411	27.8	27.6	28.3	28.3	–	24.1	23.8	24.5	24.5	–
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	114.3	114.5	110.1	109.4	–	87.9	88.1	84.0	83.4	–
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	44.4	44.3	42.0	41.4	–	34.5	34.4	32.4	31.9	–
Hardware, nec	3429	59.1	59.5	56.6	57.0	–	45.3	45.7	43.3	43.7	–
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	58.2	58.5	55.4	55.5	–	40.4	40.5	38.3	38.5	–
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	22.9	22.8	22.1	22.1	–	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	–
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.1	19.1	18.1	18.0	–	12.7	12.8	12.2	12.2	–
Fabricated structural metal products	344	499.3	501.6	476.4	479.5	–	360.5	362.9	341.6	345.3	–
Fabricated structural metal	3441	96.6	96.6	93.4	93.7	–	69.6	69.5	66.1	66.4	–
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	83.5	84.8	82.1	82.9	–	61.1	62.4	60.5	61.1	–
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	103.1	102.8	98.9	100.3	–	74.0	74.1	70.8	72.8	–
Sheet metal work	3444	127.1	128.1	116.8	116.8	–	95.9	96.8	86.9	87.3	–
Architectural metal work	3446	39.3	39.1	38.0	38.9	–	28.7	28.7	27.7	28.3	–
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	99.8	99.7	93.3	92.8	–	76.3	76.4	71.5	71.2	–
Screw machine products	3451	50.0	49.5	44.0	43.5	–	40.5	40.2	35.3	35.1	–
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	49.8	50.2	49.3	49.3	–	35.8	36.2	36.2	36.1	–
Metal forgings and stampings	346	233.6	230.4	218.4	219.1	–	183.3	179.7	171.3	171.5	–
Iron and steel forgings	3462	29.3	28.9	27.9	27.4	–	21.2	20.9	20.2	19.9	–
Automotive stampings	3465	115.1	113.0	108.0	108.6	–	94.9	92.3	88.9	89.3	–
Metal stampings, nec	3469	76.3	75.8	70.6	71.3	–	57.4	56.8	53.3	53.5	–
Metal services, nec	347	140.3	140.1	137.3	136.1	–	113.7	113.3	111.4	110.0	–
Plating and polishing	3471	83.6	83.2	79.5	79.2	–	69.3	69.1	66.0	65.7	–
Metal coating and allied services	3479	56.7	56.9	57.8	56.9	–	44.4	44.2	45.4	44.3	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	38.2	38.6	38.9	38.7	–	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	–
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.9	18.2	18.8	18.3	–	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.5	–
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	271.4	271.4	258.3	257.0	–	194.9	195.6	184.2	182.8	–
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	22.0	22.1	19.8	19.7	–	15.5	15.6	13.8	13.8	–
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	54.2	53.5	51.7	51.5	–	39.5	39.1	38.1	37.9	–
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,053.3	2,038.0	1,844.4	1,840.1	1,844.0	1,258.8	1,245.2	1,113.5	1,111.0	1,113.2
Engines and turbines	351	81.0	79.7	76.5	76.7	–	51.7	50.4	48.6	48.9	–
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.1	–	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	–
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	54.8	53.5	50.3	50.6	–	37.3	35.9	34.2	34.4	–
Farm and garden machinery	352	96.4	95.6	92.7	92.8	–	65.2	64.2	62.3	62.2	–
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	69.7	69.9	66.7	66.8	–	48.2	48.0	45.8	45.7	–
Construction and related machinery	353	235.1	234.4	206.0	206.3	–	147.4	146.1	125.5	126.2	–
Construction machinery	3531	85.6	84.0	74.7	74.7	–	56.6	55.4	48.8	49.2	–
Mining machinery	3532	14.4	14.5	14.0	14.0	–	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	–
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	48.5	49.8	42.3	42.7	–	30.2	30.5	24.4	24.8	–
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	38.0	37.8	32.7	33.0	–	20.4	20.6	17.1	17.2	–
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	29.9	29.7	25.1	24.9	–	19.6	19.3	15.8	15.7	–
Metalworking machinery	354	309.5	308.5	278.5	276.2	–	211.8	210.8	188.4	187.7	–
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	38.6	38.3	32.1	31.5	–	22.9	22.7	18.5	18.3	–
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	16.5	16.5	13.5	13.4	–	9.3	9.3	7.3	7.4	–
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	147.6	147.7	138.2	138.4	–	109.7	109.2	101.4	101.9	–
Machine tool accessories	3545	46.7	46.3	42.5	41.9	–	32.3	32.1	28.5	28.3	–
Power driven handtools	3546	18.5	18.7	16.1	15.6	–	12.7	12.8	11.0	10.7	–
Special industry machinery	355	160.7	158.3	138.4	137.4	–	83.5	81.4	69.0	68.1	–
Textile machinery	3552	11.4	11.3	10.0	9.8	–	6.9	6.9	6.0	5.9	–
Printing trades machinery	3555	19.8	19.7	17.2	17.3	–	11.5	11.4	9.8	9.8	–
Food products machinery	3556	24.2	23.9	22.7	22.9	–	13.0	12.8	12.0	12.1	–
General industrial machinery	356	244.1	243.2	218.3	218.1	–	153.4	152.3	133.5	133.7	–
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	29.5	29.7	27.3	27.9	–	16.3	16.6	14.7	15.2	–
Ball and roller bearings	3562	40.8	40.5	36.5	36.5	–	31.0	30.6	27.3	27.3	–
Air and gas compressors	3563	24.0	24.2	21.7	21.5	–	13.1	13.1	11.1	11.2	–
Blowers and fans	3564	35.3	35.7	31.4	31.2	–	23.9	23.9	20.5	20.5	–
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.7	15.6	15.1	14.6	–	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.7	–
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	18.9	18.8	17.2	17.3	–	13.7	13.6	12.2	12.2	–
Computer and office equipment	357	352.8	348.0	310.7	307.7	308.5	127.5	124.1	110.6	108.3	–
Electronic computers	3571	189.7	188.1	167.1	165.3	–	67.2	66.7	58.9	58.0	–
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	56.0	52.0	45.4	44.5	–	20.8	18.4	16.3	15.8	–
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	207.8	207.8	190.1	191.3	–	143.8	143.8	128.7	129.4	–
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	145.9	145.5	129.9	131.3	–	107.6	107.2	94.5	95.3	–
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	365.9	362.5	333.2	333.6	–	274.5	272.1	246.9	246.5	–
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	21.6	22.2	20.6	20.6	–	17.0	17.5	16.4	16.4	–
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	302.3	298.8	272.8	273.0	–	230.5	227.8	204.9	204.6	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,669.8	1,646.7	1,441.7	1,434.0	1,432.6	1,012.6	994.8	848.0	841.6	839.8
Electric distribution equipment	361	81.6	79.8	71.9	70.3	–	54.6	52.7	47.1	45.5	–
Transformers, except electronic	3612	35.6	33.9	30.9	30.3	–	24.3	22.7	20.5	20.0	–
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	46.0	45.9	41.0	40.0	–	30.3	30.0	26.6	25.5	–
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	144.3	143.6	134.2	134.6	–	93.6	92.5	85.0	85.2	–
Motors and generators	3621	65.6	65.3	61.4	61.5	–	46.1	45.9	42.9	42.9	–
Relays and industrial controls	3625	55.3	55.3	51.3	51.3	–	31.0	30.6	27.5	27.4	–
Household appliances	363	107.5	109.0	102.2	102.1	–	88.2	88.4	81.7	81.6	–
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	27.5	29.4	23.8	24.1	–	22.6	23.3	18.3	18.6	–
Household laundry equipment	3633	19.4	19.5	20.2	20.2	–	17.4	17.5	17.7	17.7	–
Electric housewares and fans	3634	18.0	17.9	18.0	17.4	–	13.2	13.0	13.3	12.6	–
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	174.7	173.2	159.4	159.7	–	126.4	125.5	113.2	114.1	–
Electric lamps	3641	18.6	18.3	17.4	17.3	–	14.7	14.5	13.3	13.3	–
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	60.4	59.6	53.7	53.7	–	41.7	41.1	36.7	36.7	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	18.4	18.5	17.1	17.4	–	14.1	14.4	13.2	13.6	–
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	18.0	17.9	16.3	16.2	–	12.8	12.7	11.3	11.4	–
Household audio and video equipment	365	73.7	74.5	67.8	65.9	–	45.2	46.2	42.9	41.0	–
Household audio and video equipment	3651	48.1	49.9	45.8	43.9	–	26.4	28.1	26.6	24.7	–
Communications equipment	366	273.1	268.8	223.7	221.7	–	119.3	116.7	89.8	88.4	–
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	122.5	120.7	91.4	88.8	–	54.1	52.8	35.4	33.9	–
Electronic components and accessories	367	682.6	666.3	566.5	564.0	565.8	391.8	380.2	307.5	305.5	–
Electron tubes	3671	19.6	19.6	16.8	16.3	–	14.3	14.3	11.8	11.5	–
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	306.4	301.6	267.0	267.2	–	130.8	127.7	108.5	108.8	–
Electronic components, nec	3679	157.6	152.6	127.2	127.0	–	103.2	98.7	79.8	79.6	–
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	132.3	131.5	116.0	115.7	–	93.5	92.6	80.8	80.3	–
Storage batteries	3691	22.4	22.7	19.1	19.0	–	17.8	18.0	15.2	15.1	–
Engine electrical equipment	3694	60.3	59.4	51.7	51.1	–	46.9	46.0	39.8	39.2	–
Transportation equipment	37	1,774.1	1,775.2	1,672.3	1,678.9	1,686.1	1,160.8	1,155.5	1,077.6	1,083.1	1,089.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	955.3	954.6	913.7	916.9	923.6	716.3	711.1	677.5	679.9	685.2
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	343.1	340.1	330.3	333.2	–	236.8	231.1	224.2	227.3	–
Truck and bus bodies	3713	47.3	47.3	45.3	45.2	–	37.2	37.2	35.7	35.4	–
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	516.2	518.5	494.4	494.4	–	404.0	404.3	382.6	382.0	–
Truck trailers	3715	31.3	31.8	24.5	25.1	–	23.9	24.5	18.5	19.1	–
Aircraft and parts	372	462.3	464.1	414.2	414.4	412.3	220.5	220.7	188.0	189.6	–
Aircraft	3721	233.5	233.6	206.3	208.0	–	89.8	89.3	70.8	73.4	–
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	98.5	99.3	93.9	93.2	–	48.5	48.8	45.6	45.3	–
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	130.3	131.2	114.0	113.2	–	82.2	82.6	71.6	70.9	–
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	163.0	162.1	156.9	159.6	–	123.9	123.2	117.1	118.1	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	97.7	97.3	95.4	97.4	–	69.3	68.8	64.9	66.7	–
Boat building and repairing	3732	65.3	64.8	61.5	62.2	–	54.6	54.4	52.2	51.4	–
Railroad equipment	374	29.5	30.1	26.1	26.6	–	20.0	20.5	17.6	18.1	–
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	84.3	84.9	82.8	81.4	–	19.9	20.1	19.0	18.1	–
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	57.6	58.4	56.1	56.0	–	11.5	11.7	10.9	10.5	–
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	60.6	60.0	59.8	61.4	–	46.2	45.7	44.9	45.8	–
Travel trailers and campers	3792	23.7	23.1	23.0	24.1	–	20.9	20.2	20.2	20.9	–
Instruments and related products	38	843.9	846.7	809.2	807.1	809.4	416.8	417.4	394.3	393.4	394.2
Search and navigation equipment	381	150.2	151.5	149.6	148.5	–	37.5	37.7	35.9	35.3	–
Measuring and controlling devices	382	302.0	301.8	277.3	276.7	–	148.9	148.8	136.6	136.0	–
Environmental controls	3822	36.8	36.4	34.6	34.5	–	26.9	26.5	25.4	25.3	–
Process control instruments	3823	68.2	68.8	63.9	63.5	–	34.9	35.2	32.2	31.7	–
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	71.8	71.8	63.7	63.9	–	23.4	23.4	19.8	19.9	–
Medical instruments and supplies	384	287.4	289.6	288.8	289.7	–	172.3	173.1	169.8	170.2	–
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	111.1	112.6	113.2	113.4	–	70.7	71.3	70.9	70.6	–
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	97.7	97.5	97.4	97.4	–	62.1	61.8	61.3	61.6	–
Ophthalmic goods	385	32.2	31.8	29.3	28.7	–	23.5	23.0	21.6	21.5	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	67.4	67.2	60.9	60.3	–	31.1	31.2	28.2	28.3	–
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	4.7	4.8	3.3	3.2	–	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.1	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	381.1	383.7	370.2	371.4	372.3	257.1	258.2	246.5	248.1	250.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	45.3	45.1	44.0	44.0	–	29.4	29.3	28.1	28.4	–
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	35.8	35.7	34.8	34.8	–	22.7	22.7	21.5	21.8	–
Musical instruments	393	17.1	16.6	16.0	16.1	–	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.6	–
Toys and sporting goods	394	97.4	98.9	93.1	93.5	–	64.4	65.1	59.0	59.0	–
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	26.0	26.5	24.4	24.6	–	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.6	–
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	71.4	72.4	68.7	68.9	–	49.3	50.2	44.6	44.4	–
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	29.3	29.3	30.0	29.6	–	19.8	19.8	20.4	20.3	–
Costume jewelry and notions	396	18.0	18.1	16.0	15.8	–	12.8	13.0	11.5	11.4	–
Costume jewelry	3961	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	–	5.8	6.0	4.7	4.7	–
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	174.0	175.7	171.1	172.4	–	117.2	118.0	115.0	116.4	–
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	81.8	82.9	79.4	80.5	–	50.8	50.9	49.1	50.1	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Nondurable goods		7,071	7,090	6,782	6,792	6,832	4,809	4,820	4,600	4,608	4,638
Food and kindred products	20	1,666.4	1,688.3	1,657.0	1,665.4	1,683.5	1,222.3	1,240.6	1,215.6	1,222.7	1,234.8
Meat products	201	510.0	513.9	516.0	518.9	–	437.5	440.2	443.4	445.9	–
Meat packing plants	2011	149.1	150.5	148.1	148.7	–	124.3	124.8	122.0	122.7	–
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	106.1	107.3	108.9	109.7	–	84.0	85.1	87.4	88.3	–
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	254.8	256.1	259.0	260.5	–	229.2	230.3	234.0	234.9	–
Dairy products	202	145.9	147.9	145.4	146.8	–	99.2	100.9	100.2	100.8	–
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.9	42.3	41.5	41.5	–	33.1	33.7	33.2	33.4	–
Fluid milk	2026	61.8	62.5	61.7	62.3	–	35.8	36.1	36.8	36.7	–
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	202.9	212.9	198.3	201.2	–	166.8	176.5	161.9	164.9	–
Canned specialties	2032	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.2	–	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.1	–
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	59.2	63.1	58.0	61.0	–	48.5	52.5	46.6	49.2	–
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	40.4	43.7	39.4	39.0	–	34.0	37.2	33.2	32.9	–
Grain mill products	204	121.5	121.4	119.3	118.9	–	85.5	85.7	84.4	84.3	–
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	17.7	17.9	17.6	18.0	–	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.5	–
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	36.6	36.9	36.1	36.4	–	22.8	23.0	22.6	23.1	–
Bakery products	205	200.6	200.3	201.9	202.7	–	137.3	137.0	137.5	138.4	–
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	142.3	141.5	141.3	141.5	–	87.7	86.9	86.1	86.3	–
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	58.3	58.8	60.6	61.2	–	49.6	50.1	51.4	52.1	–
Sugar and confectionery products	206	86.7	85.9	86.2	83.5	–	64.9	64.5	64.1	61.2	–
Cane sugar	2061,2	8.5	7.8	10.0	9.9	–	5.9	5.6	7.6	7.6	–
Beet sugar	2063	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.6	–	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.6	–
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	46.3	46.1	43.5	43.8	–	35.1	35.0	32.1	32.1	–
Fats and oils	207	27.7	28.2	28.0	28.3	–	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.0	–
Beverages	208	190.4	192.6	185.9	186.8	–	85.1	86.5	82.1	83.8	–
Malt beverages	2082	32.5	32.6	31.6	31.4	–	19.5	19.4	18.7	18.7	–
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.9	100.1	96.6	96.6	–	34.5	35.2	32.9	33.4	–
Misc. food and kindred products	209	180.7	185.2	176.0	178.3	–	127.6	130.9	123.7	125.4	–
Tobacco products	21	31.8	32.3	32.3	32.2	33.0	22.5	22.8	23.6	23.3	24.1
Cigarettes	211	22.5	23.0	23.6	23.7	–	15.7	16.1	16.5	16.6	–
Textile mill products	22	485.1	479.9	435.4	435.2	435.2	404.8	401.7	360.3	359.3	359.8
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	51.5	51.3	50.8	50.3	–	45.0	45.0	44.9	44.5	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	51.3	51.0	46.5	46.3	–	43.1	42.8	38.3	38.3	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	8.3	8.1	5.9	5.7	–	6.8	6.8	4.7	4.3	–
Narrow fabric mills	224	18.1	17.7	16.3	16.3	–	14.7	14.3	13.3	13.3	–
Knitting mills	225	113.0	113.3	88.9	88.8	–	92.6	93.5	72.0	72.2	–
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	13.5	13.4	11.2	11.2	–	11.4	11.3	9.5	9.6	–
Hosiery, nec	2252	31.8	31.9	26.9	26.8	–	27.9	28.3	23.4	23.1	–
Knit outerwear mills	2253	28.7	29.4	19.2	19.1	–	24.9	25.8	16.4	16.4	–
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	15.4	15.0	12.4	12.1	–	12.5	12.2	9.9	9.8	–
Textile finishing, except wool	226	55.1	53.1	50.7	51.2	–	45.3	43.7	42.6	42.8	–
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	25.9	24.8	22.7	23.1	–	21.5	20.9	20.0	20.2	–
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.7	–	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	–
Carpets and rugs	227	64.3	63.8	62.8	63.0	–	55.8	55.3	51.0	50.3	–
Yarn and thread mills	228	71.3	69.9	65.8	65.0	–	62.3	61.3	58.0	57.4	–
Yarn spinning mills	2281	51.4	50.2	47.1	46.4	–	45.2	44.2	41.4	41.0	–
Throwing and winding mills	2282	14.7	14.7	13.8	13.7	–	12.5	12.6	12.1	11.9	–
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	52.2	51.7	47.7	48.6	–	39.2	39.0	35.5	36.2	–
Apparel and other textile products	23	578.8	573.0	523.5	525.5	529.5	447.5	442.6	401.7	404.3	405.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	17.7	17.5	15.1	15.3	–	13.7	13.6	11.5	11.7	–
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	119.1	118.8	106.9	106.5	–	95.6	95.5	84.8	84.9	–
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	21.5	21.2	16.4	15.9	–	17.4	17.5	13.0	12.8	–
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	36.5	36.9	37.2	37.7	–	30.2	30.5	30.7	31.5	–
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	23.9	23.5	20.5	20.4	–	20.1	19.7	17.2	16.9	–
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	163.5	157.0	151.7	153.4	–	122.3	116.8	113.7	115.2	–
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	11.1	10.1	9.5	9.6	–	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	–
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	22.8	22.2	19.8	20.6	–	17.0	17.1	14.5	15.2	–
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	11.5	11.5	8.3	8.4	–	8.9	8.9	5.8	5.9	–
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	118.1	113.2	114.1	114.8	–	88.5	83.8	86.7	87.3	–
Women's and children's undergarments	234	17.1	16.6	13.8	13.9	–	12.5	12.2	9.3	9.5	–
Women's and children's underwear	2341	11.9	11.6	10.4	10.5	–	8.8	8.6	6.9	7.0	–
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	5.2	5.0	3.4	3.4	–	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.5	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	12.6	12.5	9.4	9.6	–	9.4	9.4	6.7	6.9	–
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	6.0	6.1	4.8	5.0	–	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.5	–
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	29.6	30.6	27.2	26.9	–	23.7	24.7	21.8	21.7	–
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	205.0	206.0	188.4	188.8	–	159.8	159.9	146.1	146.5	–
Curtains and draperies	2391	17.3	17.2	16.2	16.9	–	13.6	12.9	12.4	12.9	–
House furnishings, nec	2392	50.5	49.6	47.2	46.9	–	41.8	40.9	39.3	39.0	–
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	61.5	62.3	58.1	57.5	–	48.0	48.3	45.8	45.1	–
Paper and allied products	26	636.6	638.6	612.2	611.4	616.2	482.6	484.1	465.6	464.4	469.3
Paper mills	262	132.4	134.3	125.6	125.5	–	103.0	104.6	98.3	97.9	–
Paperboard mills	263	43.6	43.6	43.1	42.8	–	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.3	–
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	212.3	212.0	202.6	202.7	–	164.9	163.9	157.1	157.1	–
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	131.9	131.4	125.1	125.5	–	98.5	98.0	93.9	94.2	–
Sanitary food containers	2656	16.7	16.9	16.4	16.6	–	15.1	15.1	14.5	14.7	–
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.1	43.1	42.3	42.3	–	35.0	34.7	34.2	34.1	–
Misc. converted paper products	267	234.9	235.2	227.7	227.3	–	170.1	171.0	166.1	165.5	–
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	45.9	45.3	44.5	44.5	–	20.4	20.0	19.7	19.6	–
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	39.6	40.4	39.2	39.1	–	29.8	30.5	29.8	29.8	–
Envelopes	2677	23.0	22.6	21.9	22.1	–	17.8	17.5	16.9	17.0	–
Printing and publishing	27	1,498.0	1,496.6	1,408.6	1,403.3	1,403.2	786.2	784.6	734.6	732.0	731.5
Newspapers	271	424.6	425.1	405.7	404.5	–	139.3	140.4	133.0	132.5	–
Periodicals	272	145.2	146.6	134.6	134.5	–	48.0	47.8	46.4	46.6	–
Books	273	126.9	126.7	115.8	114.8	–	56.8	56.1	49.9	49.6	–
Book publishing	2731	87.9	88.4	81.0	80.1	–	26.8	27.0	24.5	24.1	–
Book printing	2732	39.0	38.3	34.8	34.7	–	30.0	29.1	25.4	25.5	–
Miscellaneous publishing	274	93.3	93.3	92.4	90.9	–	45.7	46.3	47.6	46.7	–
Commercial printing	275	545.2	541.9	512.9	511.6	–	381.6	378.1	354.1	353.5	–
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	361.2	358.8	336.7	336.4	–	253.2	249.2	231.9	232.0	–
Commercial printing, nec	2759	164.6	163.9	156.8	155.5	–	115.0	115.2	108.6	108.1	–
Manifold business forms	276	39.4	38.6	38.2	37.5	–	26.5	25.8	25.8	25.3	–
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	55.3	55.7	48.0	47.9	–	40.6	41.2	35.0	34.8	–
Printing trade services	279	44.5	44.2	40.7	40.9	–	30.1	30.1	28.0	28.0	–
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,022.6	1,027.0	1,006.7	1,006.2	1,011.8	561.2	561.6	549.4	549.2	552.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	95.3	95.3	90.1	90.0	–	51.9	51.6	49.4	49.5	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	50.2	50.1	46.5	46.7	–	27.8	27.6	25.6	25.6	–
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	145.5	144.8	138.5	138.6	–	97.0	96.7	93.2	93.3	–
Plastics materials and resins	2821	76.4	76.3	74.3	74.6	–	46.5	46.6	45.9	46.0	–
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	38.7	38.5	35.2	35.1	–	31.9	31.8	29.1	29.1	–
Drugs	283	317.5	321.5	327.3	326.6	–	137.4	139.1	140.7	140.1	–
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	247.2	249.4	253.6	253.3	–	110.8	112.1	111.7	111.4	–
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	156.4	156.8	149.1	149.6	–	96.8	96.4	92.1	92.5	–
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.1	41.2	39.4	39.4	–	24.9	24.8	22.7	22.1	–
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	41.1	40.7	38.8	39.8	–	25.1	24.7	24.5	25.3	–
Toilet preparations	2844	74.2	74.9	70.9	70.4	–	46.8	46.9	44.9	45.1	–
Paints and allied products	285	50.4	50.4	48.7	48.7	–	26.2	26.4	25.9	25.8	–
Industrial organic chemicals	286	117.5	118.3	114.7	114.4	–	65.7	65.7	64.2	64.0	–
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	19.8	19.5	17.9	17.9	–	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.4	–
Oher industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	97.7	98.8	96.8	96.5	–	55.6	55.9	54.9	54.6	–
Agricultural chemicals	287	48.9	48.2	46.4	46.3	–	29.1	28.2	27.6	27.2	–
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	91.1	91.7	91.9	92.0	–	57.1	57.5	56.3	56.8	–
Petroleum and coal products	29	125.6	128.2	124.3	126.3	127.2	86.7	88.0	90.0	91.9	92.7
Petroleum refining	291	81.9	83.6	81.3	81.6	–	55.7	56.2	57.2	57.8	–
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	28.9	29.8	29.0	30.8	–	22.3	22.9	23.3	24.7	–
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	964.3	964.8	927.0	930.6	937.1	749.0	748.4	717.9	720.0	726.3
Tires and inner tubes	301	75.9	75.2	72.0	72.1	–	58.0	57.4	54.5	54.6	–
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	–	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6	–
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	71.1	71.0	63.3	63.7	–	56.0	55.8	49.9	50.3	–
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	29.4	29.5	26.3	26.3	–	23.7	23.8	21.1	21.1	–
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	101.0	100.2	95.8	96.4	–	77.0	76.3	71.5	71.9	–
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	711.7	714.1	691.2	693.7	–	554.5	555.6	538.4	539.6	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	61.7	61.0	55.2	55.9	55.3	46.5	45.9	40.8	41.2	40.6
Leather tanning and finishing	311	8.9	8.8	7.6	7.6	–	7.1	7.1	5.7	5.7	–
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	25.7	25.2	23.7	24.0	–	20.4	19.8	18.4	18.6	–
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.1	–	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.3	–
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	5.5	4.8	3.4	3.4	–	4.3	3.7	2.5	2.6	–
Luggage	316	8.5	8.3	6.2	6.4	–	6.8	6.8	4.6	4.7	–
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.6	–	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.2	–
Transportation and public utilities		7,137	7,150	6,765	6,804	6,834	6,024	6,037	5,701	5,725	5,768
Transportation		4,552	4,559	4,303	4,343	4,366	–	–	–	–	–
Railroad transportation	40	235.8	234.7	230.5	231.8	232.3	–	–	–	–	–
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	499.3	475.3	488.1	493.9	480.6	466.3	444.4	463.2	467.7	–
Local and suburban transportation	411	239.8	239.0	233.1	236.3	–	218.2	217.8	216.8	220.1	–
Taxicabs	412	32.5	32.1	31.1	30.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	24.7	24.8	22.6	22.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
School buses	415	162.1	139.4	165.1	167.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,850.7	1,871.7	1,808.2	1,826.6	1,844.4	1,632.1	1,653.7	1,598.1	1,612.0	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,625.0	1,644.0	1,575.1	1,591.7	–	1,441.0	1,461.1	1,400.8	1,413.3	–
Public warehousing and storage	422	215.3	217.4	221.5	223.0	–	182.4	184.1	187.2	188.2	–
Water transportation	44	193.5	202.4	185.4	195.3	204.6	–	–	–	–	–
Water transportation of freight	441-4	38.3	38.2	37.7	37.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water transportation services	449	126.9	130.6	123.2	130.0	–	110.2	113.7	108.0	114.5	–
Transportation by air	45	1,284.4	1,286.1	1,150.9	1,155.7	1,164.4	–	–	–	–	–
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,087.2	1,085.6	963.5	965.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	596.5	598.4	504.9	506.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	147.1	150.6	139.3	141.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	14.9	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.6	10.9	11.2	10.8	10.5	–
Transportation services	47	473.1	474.0	425.3	424.9	424.8	395.7	395.1	352.2	351.1	–
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	215.8	215.9	185.2	185.4	–	179.5	179.0	151.0	149.5	–
Travel agencies	4724	166.5	165.0	141.1	139.1	–	138.6	136.5	115.5	111.9	–
Freight transportation arrangement	473	195.5	195.9	186.1	184.5	–	161.3	161.0	154.4	153.1	–
Communications and public utilities		2,585	2,591	2,462	2,461	2,468	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	48	1,732.8	1,731.1	1,625.1	1,624.3	1,622.9	1,349.1	1,348.5	1,250.9	1,246.6	–
Telephone communications	481	1,209.2	1,207.4	1,101.9	1,098.5	–	948.3	947.4	847.8	841.4	–
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	978.5	976.8	890.0	888.0	–	760.5	760.4	695.7	690.9	–
Radio and television broadcasting	483	251.1	251.3	250.0	250.6	–	203.3	203.9	202.8	203.5	–
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	114.6	114.6	115.5	116.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Television broadcasting stations	4833	136.5	136.7	134.5	134.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cable and other pay television services	484	233.2	233.6	237.4	239.7	–	182.2	182.0	186.3	187.9	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	851.7	859.4	837.0	836.6	845.3	684.7	692.9	671.4	670.5	–
Electric services	491	358.3	362.1	360.4	359.3	–	286.5	289.6	287.1	286.0	–
Gas production and distribution	492	126.1	127.5	120.7	121.2	–	100.5	102.5	96.4	97.0	–
Combination utility services	493	148.6	148.6	142.0	143.0	–	119.8	119.7	115.9	116.3	–
Sanitary services	495	178.0	179.9	172.2	171.4	–	146.3	148.8	140.1	139.6	–
Wholesale trade		6,795	6,825	6,662	6,686	6,713	5,403	5,433	5,334	5,352	5,379
Durable goods	50	4,042	4,056	3,901	3,913	3,933	3,146	3,162	3,056	3,066	–
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	499.2	502.9	493.9	495.1	–	395.7	398.9	392.7	394.5	–
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	157.6	157.2	158.0	157.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	266.3	270.3	263.7	264.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings	502	169.5	168.1	162.9	163.7	–	136.3	135.6	131.7	133.5	–
Furniture	5021	84.8	82.5	78.9	79.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home furnishings	5023	84.7	85.6	84.0	84.4	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	279.3	282.5	276.6	281.7	–	232.2	235.5	232.3	237.5	–
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	138.0	138.8	136.9	138.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction materials, nec	5039	36.8	37.4	36.7	37.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and commercial equipment	504	922.1	926.8	890.6	889.4	–	686.1	691.8	671.2	669.4	–
Office equipment	5044	192.5	191.4	184.9	182.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	387.7	392.8	366.2	365.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	204.6	205.7	203.1	205.4	–	161.7	163.4	164.9	165.5	–
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	150.5	149.8	142.2	142.2	–	119.4	119.2	114.1	114.5	–
Electrical goods	506	569.0	570.7	528.7	528.8	–	410.2	413.1	380.9	380.9	–
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	231.5	229.8	219.8	219.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	42.6	42.7	42.7	43.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	294.9	298.2	266.2	265.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	315.7	315.3	310.8	312.5	–	264.5	263.2	257.4	257.6	–
Hardware	5072	112.7	113.1	108.2	108.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	124.4	124.2	124.1	124.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	817.9	820.8	782.1	785.1	–	656.5	658.8	632.7	634.4	–
Construction and mining machinery	5082	94.6	95.8	93.5	93.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farm and garden machinery	5083	116.2	118.0	118.8	119.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	332.2	329.4	307.7	308.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial supplies	5085	147.0	148.3	139.0	139.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	319.2	318.9	312.9	314.9	–	244.7	245.4	242.8	243.4	–
Scrap and waste materials	5093	109.4	107.6	102.9	103.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nondurable goods	51	2,753	2,769	2,761	2,773	2,780	2,257	2,271	2,278	2,286	–
Paper and paper products	511	261.8	263.1	256.6	256.3	–	217.3	219.1	213.8	212.8	–
Stationery and office supplies	5112	155.0	156.1	151.5	151.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	271.6	272.8	282.5	285.7	–	227.5	232.1	246.0	246.2	–
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	199.7	201.4	195.9	195.5	–	161.8	162.5	161.2	160.7	–
Groceries and related products	514	928.3	938.6	921.6	925.1	–	780.7	786.8	775.2	779.9	–
Groceries, general line	5141	300.3	302.8	291.1	290.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meats and meat products	5147	54.9	55.4	55.3	56.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	99.3	103.8	97.3	98.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farm-product raw materials	515	95.2	97.6	90.6	90.6	–	78.0	79.9	75.2	74.9	–
Chemicals and allied products	516	156.4	156.8	158.7	158.9	–	114.1	113.6	115.8	115.8	–
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	142.2	143.5	144.1	145.6	–	117.8	119.4	121.7	123.6	–
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	54.0	54.7	56.5	57.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum products, nec	5172	88.2	88.8	87.6	88.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	167.0	169.2	172.0	174.9	–	133.3	136.0	138.3	139.8	–
Beer and ale	5181	105.0	107.2	105.4	107.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	62.0	62.0	66.6	67.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	530.7	525.5	538.5	539.9	–	426.4	421.9	431.2	432.7	–
Farm supplies	5191	163.5	160.4	163.0	164.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade		23,582	23,801	23,110	23,355	23,515	20,724	20,928	20,340	20,583	20,724
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1,087.6	1,106.8	1,074.2	1,117.0	1,120.9	922.0	945.6	917.8	963.9	–
Lumber and other building materials	521	696.6	716.0	708.6	732.6	–	598.4	622.9	620.4	648.4	–
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	62.7	64.7	60.7	61.4	–	45.2	47.3	43.8	44.1	–
Hardware stores	525	162.4	164.1	160.5	165.1	–	138.0	139.5	137.3	141.7	–
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	128.8	125.9	112.7	125.9	–	112.5	108.7	92.8	105.6	–
General merchandise stores	53	2,843.7	2,865.1	2,823.0	2,825.8	2,834.5	2,635.0	2,656.4	2,625.4	2,631.1	–
Department stores	531	2,512.6	2,532.7	2,494.2	2,496.7	2,501.3	2,350.5	2,369.3	2,336.3	2,339.7	–
Variety stores	533	152.9	154.0	152.0	151.2	–	130.3	132.9	136.3	136.7	–
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	178.2	178.4	176.8	177.9	–	154.2	154.2	152.8	154.7	–
Food stores	54	3,432.3	3,454.5	3,363.5	3,381.9	3,408.1	3,095.3	3,113.0	3,028.8	3,052.9	–
Grocery stores	541	3,038.1	3,055.9	2,984.0	2,997.8	–	2,756.4	2,770.5	2,705.8	2,724.1	–
Meat and fish markets	542	47.6	48.6	44.7	44.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail bakeries	546	192.7	194.2	184.6	187.6	–	167.3	168.2	157.3	160.7	–
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,425.1	2,448.2	2,421.1	2,439.5	2,452.2	2,031.9	2,055.3	2,041.3	2,059.9	–
New and used car dealers	551	1,117.0	1,124.8	1,127.2	1,133.0	1,133.2	941.5	950.2	954.4	958.6	–
Auto and home supply stores	553	405.3	411.0	403.5	405.7	–	327.3	331.8	329.5	332.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Gasoline service stations	554	651.5	658.7	636.8	640.8	–	559.1	566.2	550.8	555.7	–
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.8	13.8	12.8	13.1	–	11.5	11.3	10.5	10.7	–
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,173.8	1,185.7	1,140.9	1,146.7	1,163.8	968.3	979.5	934.2	938.5	–
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	83.8	82.7	75.7	75.7	–	67.9	67.1	62.7	62.6	–
Women's clothing stores	562	272.6	272.7	266.6	265.8	–	219.0	219.4	210.6	210.7	–
Family clothing stores	565	440.1	450.5	428.0	434.2	–	381.7	391.3	369.6	376.2	–
Shoe stores	566	194.4	194.9	190.9	189.4	–	154.2	154.7	148.0	143.5	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,119.5	1,124.1	1,127.7	1,131.5	1,136.5	917.5	918.3	930.3	930.1	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	572.1	574.3	577.1	582.7	–	467.1	467.4	478.5	482.8	–
Furniture stores	5712	325.6	324.5	326.3	328.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Household appliance stores	572	73.6	73.6	72.0	72.7	–	59.3	58.7	57.9	57.8	–
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	473.8	476.2	478.6	476.1	–	391.1	392.2	393.9	389.5	–
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	221.0	222.6	227.7	227.7	–	183.0	184.7	187.3	186.6	–
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	72.0	71.8	68.0	65.6	–	61.3	60.8	56.8	54.5	–
Eating and drinking places	58	8,404.0	8,526.0	8,136.7	8,265.5	8,355.1	7,558.6	7,668.3	7,320.7	7,445.4	–
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,095.7	3,091.0	3,022.6	3,046.8	3,043.9	2,595.3	2,591.9	2,541.5	2,560.8	–
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	704.7	710.9	697.2	699.5	–	614.5	618.7	606.2	607.2	–
Liquor stores	592	114.7	115.7	113.2	114.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Used merchandise stores	593	134.0	133.9	137.1	138.4	–	111.1	110.8	114.3	115.3	–
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,087.8	1,088.2	1,044.5	1,051.6	–	906.9	909.5	877.0	881.0	–
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	208.0	212.3	206.2	210.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Book stores	5942	147.0	140.8	139.6	141.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stationery stores	5943	109.6	108.7	103.7	101.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jewelry stores	5944	155.8	156.0	147.0	148.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	245.0	249.9	225.7	230.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	48.6	48.3	49.6	49.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonstore retailers	596	380.1	377.5	378.1	376.9	–	318.8	317.6	314.5	314.2	–
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	254.3	250.9	253.9	253.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Merchandising machine operators	5962	64.9	64.1	60.2	59.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel dealers	598	94.7	94.9	97.6	95.5	–	78.3	78.8	82.3	79.9	–
Retail stores, nec	599	579.7	569.9	554.9	570.2	–	472.2	462.4	455.1	470.5	–
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	169.3	160.2	160.7	171.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Optical goods stores	5995	69.8	69.1	67.2	67.6	–	55.1	54.1	53.8	55.5	–
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	340.6	340.6	327.0	330.8	–	271.4	271.6	265.3	268.2	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate[2]		7,719	7,788	7,714	7,744	7,802	5,614	5,674	5,623	5,647	5,706
Finance		3,803	3,832	3,804	3,813	3,840	–	–	–	–	–
Depository institutions	60	2,050.0	2,070.9	2,068.5	2,072.0	2,083.6	1,480.7	1,499.6	1,488.9	1,491.2	–
Commercial banks	602	1,432.7	1,446.5	1,442.1	1,446.3	1,454.6	1,023.6	1,036.9	1,022.4	1,025.3	–
State commercial banks	6022	571.2	579.2	582.2	585.2	–	412.0	419.8	418.2	420.7	–
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	861.5	867.3	859.9	861.1	–	611.6	617.1	604.2	604.6	–
Savings institutions	603	254.5	257.6	263.3	263.3	265.3	–	–	–	–	–
Federal savings institutions	6035	147.1	148.3	149.7	148.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	107.4	109.3	113.6	114.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit unions	606	201.9	204.0	209.5	210.9	–	160.5	162.2	167.2	168.1	–
Nondepository institutions	61	712.9	724.2	754.8	755.7	763.5	463.8	472.8	526.4	527.5	–
Personal credit institutions	614	221.2	222.1	223.0	222.9	–	118.5	118.7	122.8	122.9	–
Business credit institutions	615	149.1	150.1	150.5	150.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	321.4	330.6	360.0	360.7	368.9	–	–	–	–	–
Security and commodity brokers	62	782.7	780.9	720.6	722.3	729.9	–	–	–	–	–
Security brokers and dealers	621	565.5	564.5	506.4	508.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exhanges	622,3	30.3	30.1	27.5	27.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security and commodity services	628	186.9	186.3	186.7	186.6	–	122.8	121.5	122.2	122.5	–
Holding and other investment offices	67	257.8	256.3	259.7	262.5	263.2	–	–	–	–	–
Holding offices	671	110.5	111.4	112.6	113.7	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,365	2,378	2,368	2,368	2,374	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance carriers	63	1,595.2	1,604.0	1,585.9	1,582.5	1,587.1	1,221.8	1,229.1	1,212.1	1,208.7	–
Life insurance	631	477.4	480.0	464.4	461.7	–	326.1	326.4	309.8	307.3	–
Medical service and health insurance	632	392.3	394.7	399.2	399.6	–	315.2	316.6	321.5	321.3	–
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	314.5	315.4	318.5	318.1	–	253.9	254.0	257.4	256.7	–
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	544.3	548.9	537.3	535.8	–	438.0	442.4	432.2	431.2	–
Title insurance	636	80.5	80.4	81.0	81.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	769.6	774.3	782.1	785.2	786.9	–	–	–	–	–
Real estate	65	1,551	1,578	1,542	1,563	1,588	–	–	–	–	–
Real estate operators and lessors	651	602	612	592	596	–	–	–	–	–	–
Real estate agents and managers	653	772.2	784.3	777.4	785.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subdividers and developers	655	131.5	134.6	123.5	130.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		41,187	41,432	41,061	41,291	41,528	35,959	36,187	35,735	35,950	36,162
Agricultural services	07	908.3	936.1	870.3	925.1	942.5	768.9	794.1	731.3	784.1	–
Veterinary services	074	227.2	232.6	234.4	236.4	–	190.9	195.9	198.4	200.4	–
Landscape and horticultural services	078	621.9	641.8	576.7	628.8	–	529.3	547.1	484.4	534.2	–
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,902.0	1,992.7	1,753.8	1,805.2	1,897.4	–	–	–	–	–
Hotels and motels	701	1,835.7	1,901.0	1,698.1	1,739.1	–	1,612.9	1,677.3	1,486.2	1,525.8	–
Personal services	72	1,249.3	1,237.8	1,355.5	1,263.9	1,253.4	–	–	–	–	–
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	438.1	441.1	425.9	425.7	–	381.9	383.8	370.5	369.3	–
Photographic studios, portrait	722	68.4	67.1	64.2	66.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beauty shops	723	434.4	438.2	450.5	454.6	–	384.5	388.4	400.4	404.6	–
Funeral service and crematories	726	103.7	103.9	107.2	106.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous personal services	729	191.3	174.2	295.3	198.3	–	165.4	149.8	258.0	171.8	–
Business services	73	9,619.5	9,658.5	9,201.9	9,308.3	9,402.4	8,490.4	8,529.9	8,049.0	8,152.6	–
Advertising	731	299.5	300.8	285.2	283.8	–	218.3	218.6	199.4	198.0	–
Advertising agencies	7311	196.6	197.2	182.9	182.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit reporting and collection	732	171.3	174.8	199.1	201.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	344.7	350.7	376.1	376.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	88.3	89.6	94.0	93.6	–	70.4	71.6	75.3	75.1	–
Services to buildings	734	1,025.1	1,032.6	1,025.6	1,029.7	1,041.5	918.7	927.0	908.0	909.9	–
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	96.3	98.5	99.2	101.5	–	78.7	80.9	71.5	72.7	–
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	928.8	934.1	926.4	928.2	–	840.0	846.1	836.5	837.2	–
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	297.1	306.4	300.1	309.8	–	240.4	249.4	239.7	248.6	–
Medical equipment rental	7352	43.4	43.9	47.4	47.5	–	35.6	36.2	39.6	39.8	–
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	56.3	57.6	56.7	57.8	–	47.7	49.1	48.2	49.2	–
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	197.4	204.9	196.0	204.5	–	157.1	164.1	151.9	159.6	–
Personnel supply services	736	3,503.0	3,504.1	3,085.0	3,187.8	3,247.3	–	–	–	–	–
Employment agencies	7361	369.2	364.6	314.5	318.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Help supply services	7363	3,133.8	3,139.5	2,770.5	2,869.4	2,928.3	3,006.1	3,011.8	2,653.7	2,754.5	–
Computer and data processing services	737	2,227.5	2,238.9	2,191.8	2,186.7	2,189.9	1,807.8	1,819.1	1,762.3	1,756.5	–
Computer programming services	7371	577.8	580.6	564.4	562.7	–	489.1	491.8	468.8	466.4	–
Prepackaged software	7372	316.1	320.5	315.5	316.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer integrated systems design	7373	237.6	240.8	239.2	238.4	–	178.5	181.3	184.5	183.9	–
Data processing and preparation	7374	293.5	294.1	300.4	298.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information retrieval services	7375	228.3	228.5	222.7	224.8	–	183.0	183.6	186.8	188.0	–
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	55.4	55.6	56.1	56.3	–	43.5	43.6	44.4	44.4	–
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,751.3	1,750.2	1,739.0	1,732.5	–	1,531.8	1,533.4	1,525.2	1,518.4	–
Detective and armored car services	7381	599.6	601.8	627.3	627.8	–	553.5	556.1	583.5	584.1	–
Security systems services	7382	83.4	82.9	82.7	83.2	–	70.1	69.9	69.0	69.3	–
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	65.2	65.1	60.7	61.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,263.3	1,268.2	1,262.1	1,263.9	1,270.1	1,044.1	1,048.6	1,040.3	1,040.8	–
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	222.7	227.1	212.5	215.2	–	181.9	186.8	175.2	177.3	–
Passenger car rental	7514	148.2	151.5	139.7	141.4	–	122.2	125.8	116.1	117.1	–
Automobile parking	752	82.4	82.0	79.6	79.9	–	72.6	72.4	69.1	69.4	–
Automotive repair shops	753	693.0	699.5	707.8	710.8	–	560.4	565.9	571.2	574.3	–
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	240.4	242.2	250.0	249.9	–	196.7	197.9	204.6	204.9	–
General automotive repair shops	7538	306.3	308.7	311.9	313.3	–	247.1	249.4	250.6	251.9	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	265.2	259.6	262.2	258.0	–	229.2	223.5	224.8	219.8	–
Carwashes	7542	146.2	141.0	142.4	138.2	–	130.1	125.0	125.7	121.1	–
Miscellaneous repair services	76	374.4	374.6	376.5	376.8	379.8	307.7	307.5	305.8	305.0	–
Electrical repair shops	762	110.9	112.3	120.2	120.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motion pictures	78	578.4	597.6	573.0	579.9	589.7	489.7	507.9	480.9	488.5	–
Motion picture production and services	781	257.9	266.7	254.3	253.7	–	217.0	224.9	205.0	204.8	–
Motion picture theaters	783	142.1	151.3	138.0	149.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Video tape rental	784	162.1	163.3	163.5	159.4	–	132.9	134.1	137.0	133.6	–
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,840.8	1,987.5	1,585.2	1,717.8	1,875.7	1,623.1	1,764.0	1,376.3	1,506.3	–
Bowling centers	793	76.5	71.6	82.1	73.5	–	66.9	62.3	72.8	64.5	–
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,376.2	1,534.2	1,149.0	1,257.7	–	1,223.0	1,375.7	1,003.0	1,108.4	–
Physical fitness facilities	7991	227.7	226.9	216.8	215.5	–	205.6	204.6	196.2	194.7	–
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	386.7	460.2	320.2	368.8	–	340.2	411.4	278.1	324.8	–
Health services	80	10317.9	10392.6	10591.5	10621.1	10683.8	9,151.0	9,221.7	9,406.9	9,427.0	–
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,993.0	2,008.8	2,040.3	2,051.2	2,061.6	1,642.9	1,655.7	1,674.3	1,685.5	–
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	701.7	704.7	712.0	713.1	–	613.7	616.8	626.8	627.5	–
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	453.4	456.9	466.6	467.2	–	377.3	381.5	390.4	389.6	–
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	187.0	188.2	193.6	192.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,832.8	1,849.5	1,878.0	1,879.8	1,890.1	1,647.9	1,664.5	1,695.4	1,696.2	–
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,380.9	1,393.6	1,415.5	1,416.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intermediate care facilities	8052	216.0	218.1	220.4	221.1	–	193.5	195.6	198.0	198.9	–
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	235.9	237.8	242.1	242.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	4,062.5	4,092.9	4,190.4	4,201.7	4,230.1	3,731.3	3,760.9	3,856.7	3,863.6	–
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,748.8	3,775.5	3,860.7	3,870.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	73.3	74.1	76.2	76.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	240.4	243.3	253.5	254.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical and dental laboratories	807	220.8	222.2	227.2	227.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home health care services	808	633.9	635.7	643.1	646.5	646.3	584.4	584.7	592.2	595.0	–
Legal services	81	1,028.8	1,054.2	1,050.6	1,056.7	1,081.6	816.2	839.1	828.8	833.6	–
Educational services	82	2,496.0	2,234.3	2,649.8	2,563.5	2,305.2	–	–	–	–	–
Elementary and secondary schools	821	769.6	735.3	765.9	775.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colleges and universities	822	1,383.5	1,159.6	1,534.2	1,437.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vocational schools	824	103.2	99.7	107.5	106.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social services	83	3,066.0	3,051.2	3,186.2	3,193.8	3,162.8	2,648.8	2,634.6	2,751.1	2,759.3	–
Individual and family services	832	862.3	866.8	908.2	911.1	–	748.0	751.5	784.6	787.3	–
Job training and related services	833	391.6	397.9	395.1	394.7	–	336.1	342.5	340.8	340.5	–
Child day care services	835	737.4	704.5	745.4	750.4	715.2	649.1	619.1	654.8	660.2	–
Residential care	836	856.6	869.9	899.8	899.8	910.6	741.1	753.0	779.6	779.9	–
Social services, nec	839	218.1	212.1	237.7	237.8	–	174.5	168.5	191.3	191.4	–
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	113.6	119.4	106.8	111.3	117.0	–	–	–	–	–
Membership organizations	86	2,462.7	2,510.6	2,465.3	2,473.7	2,519.7	–	–	–	–	–
Business associations	861	114.6	116.7	109.4	111.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional organizations	862	71.2	71.7	73.2	73.3	–	51.3	51.6	53.0	53.0	–
Labor organizations	863	146.0	148.9	145.3	147.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Civic and social associations	864	457.2	496.3	461.6	466.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering and management services	87	3,572.3	3,622.3	3,641.8	3,638.4	3,654.7	2,731.6	2,784.3	2,770.8	2,764.4	–
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,051.2	1,071.4	1,031.4	1,039.7	1,047.9	856.8	875.6	834.3	843.6	–
Engineering services	8711	796.6	810.8	783.0	790.2	–	655.6	668.8	640.1	647.9	–
Architectural services	8712	190.3	194.5	185.7	186.1	–	148.9	152.8	143.4	144.2	–
Surveying services	8713	64.3	66.1	62.7	63.4	–	52.3	54.0	50.8	51.5	–
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	689.7	690.4	731.6	705.8	–	512.2	515.0	557.0	533.6	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers[1]				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	671.2	684.1	679.8	687.1	–	510.4	525.2	522.2	527.7	–
Commercial physical research	8731	252.0	256.6	260.6	263.1	–	173.6	179.7	187.5	188.8	–
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	144.3	145.2	137.4	139.5	–	119.8	120.7	112.0	113.8	–
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	163.2	168.5	170.4	173.0	–	127.2	132.5	132.4	134.5	–
Management and public relations	874	1,160.2	1,176.4	1,199.0	1,205.8	1,207.9	852.2	868.5	857.3	859.5	–
Management services	8741	318.7	323.8	323.8	327.4	–	239.7	244.5	233.0	236.3	–
Management consulting services	8742	462.2	467.4	481.4	484.3	–	327.0	333.2	327.5	327.6	–
Public relations services	8743	53.3	52.5	50.2	49.7	–	36.6	36.1	34.9	34.5	–
Services, nec	89	50.1	50.9	46.4	48.1	48.4	38.5	39.1	35.6	37.1	–
Government		21,259	20,948	21,595	21,641	21,263	–	–	–	–	–
Federal Government[3]		2,615	2,641	2,603	2,604	2,621	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, by agency[3]		2,551.9	2,577.0	2,538.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Defense		616.8	621.5	614.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Postal Service[4]		852.5	844.2	821.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other executive agencies		1,082.6	1,111.3	1,102.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legislative		30.2	30.8	30.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Judicial		32.9	32.9	33.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,762.5	1,796.5	1,781.1	1,784.5	1,801.8	–	–	–	–	–
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		44.5	44.8	44.6	44.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	21.1	21.3	21.9	22.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		12.9	13.0	13.4	13.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		344.5	353.4	340.8	343.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	215.6	217.7	216.0	215.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
State government		4,919	4,706	5,080	4,996	4,766	–	–	–	–	–
Construction		89.1	91.7	88.5	88.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities		52.1	53.0	52.1	52.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		2,855.3	2,613.0	3,014.7	2,918.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	343.5	346.6	349.9	348.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education	82	2,135.0	1,886.6	2,284.9	2,190.7	1,931.1	–	–	–	–	–
Social services		219.2	219.1	214.8	214.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		157.6	160.7	165.1	165.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,922.4	1,948.2	1,924.3	1,935.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
State government, except education		2,783.9	2,819.3	2,794.7	2,805.2	2,835.1	–	–	–	–	–
Local government		13,725	13,601	13,912	14,041	13,876	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities		484.7	490.6	490.3	493.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		9,184.0	8,862.5	9,345.7	9,412.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	623.5	628.0	646.0	647.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education	82	7,987.1	7,624.2	8,126.3	8,177.2	7,787.9	–	–	–	–	–
Social services		150.9	150.7	151.6	152.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		422.5	459.6	421.8	434.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		4,056.1	4,247.8	4,076.0	4,135.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local government, except education		5,737.7	5,976.7	5,785.7	5,863.5	6,087.7	–	–	–	–	–

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

[2] Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

[3] 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.

[4] Includes rural mail carriers.

– Data not available.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002
Total	64,289	64,442	63,659	63,896	64,094
Total private	52,205	52,344	51,371	51,532	51,739
Goods-producing	6,477	6,438	6,016	6,008	6,006
Mining	74	75	76	75	75
Construction	707	712	707	715	725
Manufacturing	5,696	5,651	5,233	5,218	5,206
Durable goods	2,935	2,910	2,637	2,625	2,623
Lumber and wood products	142.6	142.5	138.8	138.8	139.6
Furniture and fixtures	172.1	171.6	157.9	158.1	160.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	98.7	97.6	90.9	90.6	91.4
Primary metal industries	105.2	104.3	93.1	92.7	91.3
Fabricated metal products	342.3	340.8	317.5	317.2	317.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	459.5	454.5	400.9	399.0	398.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	701.9	686.7	577.9	570.5	567.7
Transportation equipment	398.4	398.1	373.5	372.0	371.3
Instruments and related products	349.3	348.0	330.6	329.3	328.7
Miscellaneous manfacturing	165.2	165.6	156.1	156.4	156.6
Nondurable goods	2,761	2,741	2,596	2,593	2,583
Food and kindred products	543.7	545.3	538.7	538.1	538.5
Tobacco products	10.3	10.3	11.0	10.5	10.2
Textile mill products	227.3	224.9	198.9	198.8	197.2
Apparel and other textile products	419.5	409.6	370.9	370.6	368.0
Paper and allied products	157.4	156.3	149.2	149.0	147.7
Printing and publishing	679.0	673.1	632.2	629.3	625.2
Chemicals and allied products	342.1	342.5	339.9	339.9	339.0
Petroleum and coal products	20.9	20.8	20.0	19.9	20.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	326.4	325.0	305.2	306.4	307.6
Leather and leather products	34.6	33.3	30.1	30.1	29.2
Service-producing	57,812	58,004	57,643	57,888	58,088
Transportation and public utilities	2,245	2,241	2,087	2,072	2,066
Wholesale trade	2,113	2,109	2,065	2,067	2,067
Retail trade	12,080	12,197	11,930	11,952	12,050
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,820	4,832	4,853	4,855	4,857
Services	24,470	24,527	24,420	24,578	24,693
Government	12,084	12,098	12,288	12,364	12,355
Federal	1,109	1,111	1,088	1,094	1,099
State	2,584	2,589	2,620	2,643	2,650
Local	8,391	8,398	8,580	8,627	8,606

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
Alabama	1,921.5	1,901.3	1,904.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	106.8	103.4	104.5
Birmingham	486.3	484.9	486.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	30.7	31.0	31.3
Huntsville	187.7	184.8	184.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.4	7.0	7.0
Mobile	230.7	229.7	230.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.7	17.6	17.4
Montgomery	165.9	165.5	165.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	9.0	9.2
Tuscaloosa	83.7	81.4	81.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	6.1	5.8	5.8
Alaska	293.5	284.0	295.8	11.8	10.3	10.2	14.8	13.2	15.2
Anchorage	140.1	138.0	141.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	7.7	7.0	7.9
Arizona	2,277.8	2,259.2	2,254.1	9.6	8.8	8.9	166.8	155.9	157.0
Phoenix-Mesa	1,602.4	1,586.0	1,581.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	122.9	115.0	115.6
Tucson	353.5	350.2	349.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	22.0	20.9	21.2
Arkansas	1,164.8	1,154.9	1,159.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	53.7	54.8	56.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	161.0	164.1	164.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	7.6	7.6
Fort Smith	102.2	98.8	99.7	1.0	.9	.9	4.4	4.2	4.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock	316.1	312.8	313.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.9	15.4	15.7
Pine Bluff	36.4	36.2	35.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.3	1.2	1.2
California	14,741.5	14,656.1	14,700.8	24.1	23.4	23.6	767.6	746.6	755.2
Bakersfield	200.3	203.7	204.1	9.1	8.5	8.6	12.1	12.0	12.1
Fresno	306.3	307.8	310.0	.4	.4	.4	17.7	17.5	17.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,112.3	4,075.1	4,083.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	132.7	126.5	128.2
Modesto	147.6	151.1	151.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.2	10.2	10.0
Oakland	1,060.3	1,054.9	1,057.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	70.1	68.2	69.2
Orange County	1,421.3	1,428.0	1,429.8	.6	.7	.7	80.3	81.2	81.5
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,026.3	1,055.4	1,059.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	86.7	88.4	89.9
Sacramento	731.5	735.2	734.8	.4	.4	.4	53.5	53.2	53.5
Salinas	130.8	129.4	130.2	.2	.2	.2	6.5	6.1	6.1
San Diego	1,225.1	1,244.2	1,249.4	.3	.3	.3	73.8	74.6	75.3
San Francisco	1,075.8	1,042.3	1,044.3	.1	.1	.1	46.1	43.7	43.6
San Jose	1,026.2	968.2	971.6	.2	.2	.2	49.5	43.4	43.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	167.7	167.0	167.7	.8	.8	.8	8.4	8.5	8.5
Santa Rosa	192.0	189.4	190.6	.3	.3	.3	13.3	13.0	13.3
Stockton-Lodi	191.3	193.9	195.3	.2	.2	.2	13.1	12.9	13.1
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	179.1	179.1	180.6	.6	.7	.7	14.6	14.2	14.4
Ventura	281.2	280.3	281.3	.9	.9	.9	15.7	14.4	14.8
Colorado	2,232.8	2,189.8	2,191.0	13.8	14.6	14.8	167.9	160.5	165.7
Boulder-Longmont	191.8	187.1	187.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	8.2	8.6
Colorado Springs	247.4	243.1	246.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.1	14.6	14.6
Denver	1,192.9	1,160.1	1,162.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	91.5	87.9	88.8
Connecticut	1,691.4	1,670.3	1,682.1	.9	.9	.9	66.5	63.0	65.4
Bridgeport	187.5	182.6	183.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	6.5	6.7
Danbury	88.4	87.0	87.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.9	4.0
Hartford	618.7	607.3	608.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.5	22.2	22.7
New Haven-Meriden	261.6	260.8	262.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.9	10.7	11.1
New London-Norwich	141.4	142.6	144.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	4.9	4.9
Stamford-Norwalk	207.0	201.6	203.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.3	6.1	6.3
Waterbury	85.4	84.8	85.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.7	3.6	3.8
Delaware	422.2	413.5	418.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.2	24.0	24.7
Dover	55.9	55.8	56.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.7	2.8	2.9
Wilmington-Newark	330.5	326.3	329.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.1	17.8	18.1
District of Columbia	646.4	649.2	648.0	.1	.1	.1	11.0	9.8	9.9
Washington PMSA	2,791.9	2,791.2	2,803.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	161.1	157.9	160.0
Florida	7,234.1	7,230.9	7,225.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	401.1	402.7	405.8
Daytona Beach	161.3	159.8	159.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.0	9.0	9.1
Fort Lauderdale	704.3	702.4	703.0	.2	.2	.2	43.7	45.5	45.7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	178.5	179.6	178.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.6	18.5	18.3
Gainesville	122.4	122.6	122.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.5	4.3	4.3
Jacksonville	570.4	574.0	575.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.7	30.8	31.1
Lakeland-Winter Haven	185.7	185.0	184.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.1	11.6	11.6
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	193.9	191.3	191.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.4	11.4	11.4
Miami	1,036.3	1,043.2	1,044.0	.5	.5	.5	36.6	36.2	36.6
Orlando	920.1	910.5	910.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.4	47.7	48.2
Pensacola	155.7	156.7	157.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.6	12.3	12.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	284.5	284.4	282.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.2	16.2	16.1
Tallahassee	162.5	163.8	164.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.4	6.3	6.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,245.5	1,237.2	1,235.9	.5	.5	.5	60.0	62.3	63.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	512.5	517.7	514.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	32.1	32.2	32.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
Alabama	340.8	330.1	329.3	96.2	92.7	92.7	442.2	434.7	436.3
Birmingham	50.0	48.0	47.7	31.1	29.8	29.9	116.4	115.8	116.1
Huntsville	35.2	33.4	33.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	38.6	37.4	37.6
Mobile	25.3	25.3	25.5	13.1	12.2	12.2	59.9	59.7	59.9
Montgomery	17.7	17.1	16.9	7.3	7.2	7.3	37.7	37.4	37.5
Tuscaloosa	13.2	12.3	12.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	18.7	17.8	17.9
Alaska	12.5	11.3	11.6	28.8	26.9	28.9	58.6	56.3	59.5
Anchorage	2.3	2.2	2.3	15.6	15.0	15.8	32.1	32.2	32.8
Arizona	211.6	195.5	195.3	111.9	105.7	106.0	530.8	539.0	536.9
Phoenix-Mesa	160.6	147.1	146.4	87.5	82.0	82.1	378.8	386.9	385.4
Tucson	34.0	32.2	32.3	12.0	10.8	10.8	72.1	71.7	71.3
Arkansas	241.3	228.3	228.8	72.1	75.4	75.6	269.1	265.3	267.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.2	34.8	34.9	12.6	15.7	15.8	45.6	45.8	46.1
Fort Smith	27.8	25.7	26.2	6.5	6.3	6.3	20.6	20.3	20.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock	31.8	29.4	29.2	21.9	21.4	21.4	73.1	72.0	72.3
Pine Bluff	7.8	7.4	7.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.3	7.2	7.2
California	1,913.8	1,822.1	1,823.6	754.4	720.1	722.4	3,313.7	3,332.4	3,348.0
Bakersfield	11.8	12.5	12.5	11.2	11.0	11.0	44.6	45.3	45.6
Fresno	31.4	30.3	30.4	14.3	13.9	14.3	71.8	72.2	72.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	608.6	591.2	590.8	247.1	246.2	248.2	901.6	901.9	903.8
Modesto	24.3	25.1	24.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	38.1	39.6	39.8
Oakland	121.8	116.6	116.6	64.1	61.6	62.5	237.2	234.8	235.9
Orange County	226.9	220.7	219.9	52.5	52.0	52.4	347.4	349.6	350.2
Riverside-San Bernardino	124.4	123.6	124.3	52.2	51.9	52.0	256.3	260.4	261.2
Sacramento	52.5	46.4	46.4	27.9	26.7	26.6	155.8	157.0	157.8
Salinas	10.4	9.9	10.1	5.0	4.6	4.7	33.4	33.4	33.6
San Diego	130.5	128.2	128.7	52.0	50.5	50.7	269.6	275.6	277.1
San Francisco	65.0	61.6	61.7	81.5	72.1	72.4	218.5	213.1	213.6
San Jose	259.1	231.2	231.7	30.5	28.7	28.6	193.2	187.1	187.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	16.8	16.0	16.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	39.9	39.6	39.7
Santa Rosa	32.5	30.1	30.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	43.7	43.3	43.6
Stockton-Lodi	23.1	22.6	22.7	14.2	13.5	13.4	44.7	45.5	45.8
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	21.7	21.5	21.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	43.4	43.3	43.6
Ventura	41.2	41.2	41.6	11.0	11.1	11.1	66.3	66.1	66.3
Colorado	201.2	185.1	185.2	144.7	135.9	136.0	523.2	517.3	514.1
Boulder-Longmont	31.3	29.0	28.2	6.8	5.8	5.8	42.7	41.7	41.8
Colorado Springs	29.4	26.1	26.6	13.1	12.9	13.0	53.7	52.4	52.0
Denver	86.1	81.0	80.5	102.2	95.0	95.2	278.4	272.2	274.1
Connecticut	256.1	243.4	242.9	79.7	76.6	76.9	357.9	354.2	360.2
Bridgeport	35.9	35.3	35.1	7.9	8.1	8.1	40.9	39.7	40.2
Danbury	18.0	17.7	17.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	20.5	19.7	19.9
Hartford	89.2	86.8	86.4	27.8	27.5	27.6	122.0	116.2	117.2
New Haven-Meriden	37.0	36.3	35.9	15.7	15.5	15.6	53.0	51.5	52.8
New London-Norwich	22.8	22.8	22.8	6.4	5.9	6.0	28.3	28.0	28.9
Stamford-Norwalk	23.9	22.7	22.8	9.8	9.6	9.5	43.0	41.2	41.8
Waterbury	16.8	16.1	16.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	17.6	17.0	17.4
Delaware	56.7	53.4	55.3	17.5	16.8	16.9	91.3	89.8	91.7
Dover	6.2	6.1	6.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	12.0	12.0	12.4
Wilmington-Newark	42.6	39.7	41.2	15.4	14.9	15.2	67.2	67.3	68.2
District of Columbia	11.4	10.9	10.9	17.6	17.2	17.3	51.2	50.3	50.8
Washington PMSA	101.8	98.7	99.1	141.2	131.9	132.0	492.6	493.2	498.7
Florida	474.2	448.3	447.9	368.4	354.6	353.9	1,791.9	1,779.4	1,779.1
Daytona Beach	13.3	13.1	13.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	44.2	42.9	42.8
Fort Lauderdale	39.2	37.1	37.3	32.8	32.4	32.2	194.8	190.6	191.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	50.0	49.8	49.6
Gainesville	4.8	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	24.8	25.3	25.2
Jacksonville	38.0	37.9	38.0	40.1	38.2	38.1	134.7	133.9	133.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven	18.6	17.7	17.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	52.7	52.3	52.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	25.1	23.5	23.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	47.3	46.2	46.2
Miami	65.5	61.1	60.8	96.0	95.0	94.8	266.2	265.1	265.9
Orlando	55.4	52.7	53.1	46.1	43.4	43.1	223.0	222.2	222.7
Pensacola	8.7	8.6	8.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	39.4	40.1	40.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	21.4	21.1	21.1	5.6	5.2	5.1	64.4	64.1	63.5
Tallahassee	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	32.4	32.5	32.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	89.2	84.4	84.8	58.2	54.2	54.3	275.2	271.2	271.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	29.3	26.5	26.4	18.8	18.6	18.6	130.0	130.0	128.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]
Alabama	92.3	92.1	92.4	480.6	481.7	482.9	354.3	358.3	358.1
Birmingham	38.9	39.5	39.7	146.5	148.6	149.4	70.1	69.6	70.0
Huntsville	5.1	5.0	5.1	55.3	56.3	55.9	41.0	40.9	40.7
Mobile	10.6	10.7	10.7	69.2	69.3	69.7	34.9	34.9	34.9
Montgomery	10.0	9.9	9.9	46.7	47.0	46.7	37.7	37.9	38.2
Tuscaloosa	2.6	2.5	2.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	22.6	22.6	22.5
Alaska	12.8	12.7	12.9	73.6	71.5	75.0	80.6	81.8	82.5
Anchorage	7.8	7.7	7.8	40.6	40.6	41.5	30.4	30.7	30.7
Arizona	150.4	150.5	149.4	714.7	709.6	711.2	382.0	394.2	389.4
Phoenix-Mesa	126.5	125.8	124.7	518.8	513.8	516.2	204.9	213.1	208.7
Tucson	14.7	15.2	15.2	117.4	116.9	116.2	79.4	81.0	81.0
Arkansas	46.2	46.4	46.7	281.9	280.5	281.4	196.6	200.4	199.7
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.5	5.6	5.7	33.9	33.1	33.4	20.9	21.5	21.3
Fort Smith	3.2	3.1	3.1	27.2	26.8	27.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock	17.9	17.9	18.0	93.5	93.7	94.3	62.0	63.0	62.7
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.4
California	841.3	846.4	847.0	4,708.4	4,679.7	4,686.9	2,418.2	2,485.4	2,494.1
Bakersfield	7.3	7.4	7.5	49.7	50.6	50.6	54.5	56.4	56.2
Fresno	14.8	14.8	14.9	79.3	79.8	80.0	76.6	78.9	79.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	232.2	234.6	234.6	1,377.7	1,357.2	1,359.2	608.1	613.3	614.9
Modesto	4.9	5.0	5.0	38.7	40.1	40.6	24.6	25.4	25.4
Oakland	59.2	60.3	60.3	325.5	322.9	323.1	180.4	188.5	188.0
Orange County	111.4	114.1	113.7	448.4	450.0	451.6	153.8	159.7	159.8
Riverside-San Bernardino	33.8	34.6	34.9	271.1	281.4	281.2	200.6	213.9	214.7
Sacramento	49.0	48.9	48.7	204.8	206.1	204.5	187.6	196.5	196.9
Salinas	6.6	6.8	6.8	37.6	36.4	36.6	31.1	32.0	32.1
San Diego	70.7	71.9	72.2	408.9	420.0	421.1	219.3	223.1	224.0
San Francisco	107.1	102.8	102.6	426.4	414.8	416.4	131.1	134.1	133.9
San Jose	33.3	32.4	32.5	364.1	347.3	348.9	96.3	97.9	98.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	8.4	8.3	8.2	53.4	52.7	53.1	34.9	36.2	36.4
Santa Rosa	10.8	10.8	10.7	55.5	55.9	56.0	29.5	29.7	30.0
Stockton-Lodi	9.0	9.8	10.2	47.9	49.1	49.1	39.1	40.3	40.8
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	7.2	7.2	7.2	50.1	49.5	49.9	36.0	37.3	37.6
Ventura	17.9	18.6	18.6	82.4	81.7	81.9	45.8	46.3	46.1
Colorado	144.4	142.4	141.8	689.0	674.3	672.3	348.6	359.7	361.1
Boulder-Longmont	7.4	7.4	7.6	66.3	65.5	65.7	29.0	29.5	29.6
Colorado Springs	14.6	15.4	15.6	81.6	80.9	83.2	38.9	40.8	41.5
Denver	94.5	91.3	91.4	376.8	363.3	363.2	157.1	162.9	162.8
Connecticut	142.0	141.2	141.3	541.2	538.6	542.7	247.1	252.4	251.8
Bridgeport	12.3	11.8	11.8	61.5	60.0	60.3	21.7	21.2	21.3
Danbury	5.7	5.6	5.7	26.0	25.1	25.5	11.3	12.2	11.9
Hartford	73.2	72.8	72.6	181.5	179.4	181.0	101.5	102.4	101.4
New Haven-Meriden	12.7	12.8	12.9	96.8	98.8	99.0	35.5	35.2	35.3
New London-Norwich	3.4	3.4	3.4	37.2	36.7	37.5	38.1	40.9	41.2
Stamford-Norwalk	27.1	27.4	27.4	78.0	76.0	77.0	18.9	18.6	18.6
Waterbury	3.5	3.7	3.7	26.6	27.6	27.5	13.3	13.0	13.0
Delaware	51.9	51.2	51.1	122.6	121.5	122.1	58.0	56.7	56.8
Dover	2.2	2.4	2.4	15.0	14.8	15.0	15.8	15.6	15.6
Wilmington-Newark	45.7	45.3	45.1	97.8	98.0	98.9	43.7	43.3	43.2
District of Columbia	32.4	32.9	33.0	302.1	309.7	306.8	220.6	218.3	219.2
Washington PMSA	151.8	152.5	152.8	1,134.4	1,147.2	1,148.9	607.8	608.7	611.0
Florida	458.7	460.4	460.9	2,694.9	2,720.5	2,710.2	1,038.5	1,058.8	1,061.4
Daytona Beach	6.6	6.5	6.5	58.0	57.9	57.6	24.1	24.6	24.4
Fort Lauderdale	50.8	50.8	50.7	246.8	248.0	247.7	96.0	97.8	98.2
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	10.2	10.4	10.4	58.3	59.0	58.3	26.9	27.3	27.5
Gainesville	6.2	6.4	6.4	37.6	37.6	37.6	42.0	42.1	42.5
Jacksonville	58.0	58.8	58.7	199.7	205.3	206.2	68.7	68.6	68.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	9.6	9.7	9.7	54.4	55.0	54.3	26.8	26.1	26.5
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.6	6.6	6.6	71.1	71.4	71.2	26.9	27.1	27.1
Miami	67.6	67.3	67.3	353.0	364.9	364.6	150.9	153.1	153.5
Orlando	52.3	52.5	52.4	394.0	392.9	392.4	97.4	98.6	98.1
Pensacola	6.2	6.1	6.1	52.9	53.7	53.9	29.7	29.8	29.9
Sarasota-Bradenton	12.9	12.9	13.0	139.1	139.8	138.1	24.9	25.1	25.1
Tallahassee	6.2	6.4	6.3	47.9	49.1	49.4	61.2	61.3	61.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	92.6	92.5	92.3	520.9	519.0	515.9	148.9	153.1	153.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	37.4	37.9	38.0	205.8	212.8	210.7	59.1	59.7	59.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
Georgia	3,982.7	3,882.6	3,895.7	7.7	7.4	7.5	204.8	191.0	192.8
Albany	56.3	55.3	55.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.9	2.8
Athens	73.0	73.2	73.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.2	3.2
Atlanta	2,208.8	2,143.0	2,151.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	121.7	112.4	111.6
Augusta-Aiken	199.7	199.1	198.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.7	12.8	12.6
Columbus	118.6	119.0	119.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.6	5.9
Macon	148.8	147.7	148.9	.7	.6	.6	5.6	6.2	6.5
Savannah	137.7	139.6	140.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	9.1	9.5
Hawaii	556.7	545.9	553.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.6	24.6	24.8
Honolulu	413.9	404.4	412.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.7	17.3	17.5
Idaho	571.8	565.8	569.3	2.2	1.7	1.9	38.4	34.4	36.2
Boise City	231.8	231.0	232.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.8	16.2	16.5
Illinois	6,056.0	5,917.8	5,962.6	10.1	9.4	9.6	280.1	254.7	267.0
Bloomington-Normal	91.7	92.6	91.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	3.3	3.3
Champaign-Urbana	106.8	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	3.2	3.2
Chicago	4,247.9	4,140.5	4,174.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	196.4	176.7	188.7
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	185.4	183.1	184.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.3	8.5	8.7
Decatur	57.9	55.3	55.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	2.6	2.7
Kankakee	44.7	44.4	44.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.2	2.2
Peoria-Pekin	176.6	171.5	172.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.3	8.3	8.7
Rockford	179.9	176.8	177.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	7.6	7.9
Springfield	116.5	113.1	114.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.0	4.8	4.9
Indiana	2,973.9	2,908.8	2,928.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	150.6	137.3	145.0
Bloomington	65.0	65.6	61.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	2.8	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen	120.0	118.1	118.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.0	4.1
Evansville-Henderson	162.3	157.8	158.6	.9	1.0	1.0	11.8	11.0	10.8
Fort Wayne	271.9	263.4	267.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.2	11.1	13.8
Gary	264.8	253.1	254.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.5	15.3	15.6
Indianapolis	896.4	877.2	887.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	51.0	47.9	51.1
Kokomo	51.1	48.9	49.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.6	1.7
Lafayette	92.1	97.4	96.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.0	4.0
Muncie	59.5	58.1	58.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.3	2.4
South Bend	134.8	131.0	133.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	6.6	7.1
Terre Haute	67.6	66.7	66.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.1	3.1
Iowa	1,488.4	1,466.9	1,478.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	66.1	62.9	67.7
Cedar Rapids	122.6	120.6	121.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	7.4	7.7
Des Moines	292.3	288.8	290.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.4	15.2	16.3
Dubuque	51.7	51.1	51.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.1	2.2
Iowa City	75.2	76.2	75.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.6	2.7
Sioux City	67.4	66.0	66.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	2.9
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	74.4	72.7	72.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.3	2.4
Kansas	1,365.2	1,367.6	1,374.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	66.1	66.1	67.9
Lawrence	52.8	52.4	52.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.5	2.5
Topeka	105.0	103.2	103.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	4.4	4.7
Wichita	290.5	283.2	283.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.7	15.6	15.7
Kentucky	1,826.5	1,827.0	1,838.7	19.9	20.2	20.2	88.9	86.8	89.6
Lexington	288.6	290.8	290.9	.3	.3	.3	14.8	15.3	15.6
Louisville	586.1	580.2	582.6	.5	.6	.6	30.9	31.7	32.3
Owensboro	44.7	45.0	45.6	.1	.1	.2	3.3	3.7	3.8
Louisiana	1,938.8	1,932.6	1,930.6	53.9	52.3	52.0	124.1	120.6	121.6
Alexandria	56.2	56.6	56.3	.1	.1	.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
Baton Rouge	308.8	309.7	311.2	.9	1.0	1.0	35.9	35.7	36.0
Houma	80.4	80.6	80.6	7.1	7.0	7.1	3.8	3.2	3.3
Lafayette	170.7	170.7	170.5	17.3	16.7	16.6	9.5	8.9	9.1
Lake Charles	87.2	88.4	88.0	.8	.8	.8	10.0	10.9	10.6
Monroe	75.0	75.1	75.2	.2	.2	.2	3.9	4.0	4.0
New Orleans	630.2	626.4	624.9	12.0	11.7	11.6	30.7	29.2	29.3
Shreveport-Bossier City	177.4	174.8	174.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	9.0	8.4	8.5
Maine	611.7	601.2	613.1	.1	.1	.1	30.8	28.2	30.5
Lewiston-Auburn	45.9	45.3	45.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.3	2.3	2.3
Portland	153.5	153.8	155.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.8	7.5	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
Georgia	550.8	535.7	539.7	269.5	248.9	251.2	971.5	946.9	945.1
Albany	7.8	7.5	7.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	13.2	12.9	13.0
Athens	11.0	9.6	9.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	17.1	16.9	16.6
Atlanta	211.0	209.0	211.9	194.2	176.4	178.2	570.1	546.8	546.4
Augusta-Aiken	28.7	27.4	27.2	17.3	17.1	16.8	41.5	42.3	42.2
Columbus	18.6	19.1	19.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	25.1	24.4	24.7
Macon	18.6	19.2	19.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	33.7	32.2	32.0
Savannah	16.4	15.9	15.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	34.9	34.7	34.4
Hawaii	18.1	17.8	17.6	43.3	38.8	38.8	136.6	132.0	132.1
Honolulu	14.2	14.0	14.0	33.9	29.9	29.9	97.7	94.3	94.5
Idaho	75.4	70.2	70.2	28.0	27.4	27.4	141.9	138.9	139.9
Boise City	37.1	34.4	34.4	12.5	12.2	12.3	56.6	56.5	56.7
Illinois	909.3	884.5	884.5	358.3	344.3	346.2	1,360.6	1,335.5	1,346.3
Bloomington-Normal	7.2	7.3	7.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	18.6	18.9	18.4
Champaign-Urbana	12.8	11.8	11.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	22.3	22.0	22.1
Chicago	606.4	593.1	592.3	267.1	253.1	254.1	941.0	930.8	937.7
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	30.4	29.5	29.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	47.7	46.6	46.9
Decatur	13.0	11.7	11.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Kankakee	6.7	6.5	6.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	11.8	11.7	11.9
Peoria-Pekin	33.4	32.8	32.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	40.0	38.6	38.7
Rockford	46.6	44.5	44.6	8.7	8.3	8.3	38.5	38.0	38.2
Springfield	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	23.0	22.9	23.0
Indiana	648.0	618.5	620.6	149.9	142.1	142.9	698.5	683.4	687.8
Bloomington	8.7	5.8	5.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	14.6	14.9	14.7
Elkhart-Goshen	57.9	58.1	58.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	22.7	21.5	21.5
Evansville-Henderson	32.0	30.9	31.0	8.0	7.5	7.6	39.2	38.1	38.3
Fort Wayne	67.0	64.0	64.6	13.8	14.1	14.2	66.5	64.2	64.7
Gary	44.2	38.5	38.4	15.1	14.8	14.8	63.7	61.0	61.5
Indianapolis	125.1	119.3	120.0	59.1	56.7	56.7	226.0	223.9	225.6
Kokomo	18.2	17.7	17.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	11.8	11.6	11.7
Lafayette	22.1	21.7	22.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	19.8	19.3	19.3
Muncie	9.1	8.7	8.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	13.6	13.6	13.5
South Bend	20.2	20.3	20.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	33.9	32.3	32.9
Terre Haute	11.2	10.6	10.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	18.5	18.3	18.3
Iowa	254.1	245.2	246.3	71.7	71.8	71.8	354.5	346.1	348.7
Cedar Rapids	22.1	20.4	20.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	26.5	25.4	25.1
Des Moines	23.2	23.0	23.0	14.8	14.7	14.9	72.1	72.2	72.2
Dubuque	10.7	10.2	10.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	12.8	12.6	12.8
Iowa City	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	14.9	14.9	14.6
Sioux City	14.1	14.1	14.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	16.2	15.5	15.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.9	14.6	14.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	17.4	17.5	17.5
Kansas	206.0	200.2	200.0	89.5	88.7	88.8	317.9	313.7	316.0
Lawrence	5.6	5.5	5.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.9	11.5	11.5
Topeka	9.9	9.5	9.5	6.3	5.7	5.6	22.7	22.3	22.4
Wichita	73.6	67.7	67.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	62.1	62.0	62.3
Kentucky	309.5	299.5	300.1	107.4	105.5	105.7	423.5	427.3	430.0
Lexington	46.7	45.0	44.8	11.7	12.1	12.1	63.4	64.5	64.2
Louisville	86.0	83.4	82.9	46.5	45.7	45.2	138.7	136.9	137.6
Owensboro	6.7	6.4	6.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	11.0	10.7	10.9
Louisiana	183.3	176.0	176.5	117.7	117.6	117.4	450.5	450.6	451.8
Alexandria	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	12.9	12.9	12.9
Baton Rouge	24.7	24.4	24.3	14.9	14.9	15.0	72.7	73.5	73.8
Houma	8.0	8.1	8.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	18.4	18.8	18.8
Lafayette	14.1	12.5	12.4	9.6	10.4	10.4	43.3	44.8	44.7
Lake Charles	11.0	10.4	10.4	4.9	4.8	4.7	19.4	19.8	19.8
Monroe	8.5	8.3	8.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	17.1	16.9	16.9
New Orleans	46.2	44.1	43.9	41.7	39.7	39.7	155.0	156.3	156.1
Shreveport-Bossier City	18.6	16.2	16.1	8.3	8.2	8.2	39.7	40.1	40.4
Maine	81.4	75.5	75.7	24.5	24.0	24.5	150.2	146.2	151.4
Lewiston-Auburn	7.2	6.7	6.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	11.5	11.3	11.4
Portland	14.1	13.4	13.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	42.3	42.1	42.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
Georgia	209.7	206.1	205.9	1,157.5	1,133.9	1,138.4	611.2	612.7	615.1
Albany	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.8	15.3	15.4	11.5	11.6	11.5
Athens	2.4	2.5	2.4	17.2	17.8	18.0	20.3	21.3	21.4
Atlanta	144.1	140.6	140.0	689.9	677.3	681.2	275.8	278.6	279.9
Augusta-Aiken	6.0	6.4	6.4	52.9	53.1	52.7	40.6	40.0	40.2
Columbus	8.5	8.8	8.8	35.2	35.8	35.5	21.4	21.5	21.5
Macon	8.8	8.5	8.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	34.1	34.1	34.2
Savannah	4.5	4.7	4.7	43.4	45.6	46.1	20.6	20.4	20.5
Hawaii	32.6	32.9	33.1	187.2	184.6	185.1	115.3	115.2	122.2
Honolulu	26.4	26.7	26.8	132.7	131.0	131.8	92.3	91.2	98.0
Idaho	24.0	24.6	24.6	149.3	153.5	152.9	112.6	115.1	116.2
Boise City	11.4	11.8	11.9	62.1	63.2	63.7	35.3	36.7	37.0
Illinois	404.2	401.3	401.2	1,871.4	1,832.5	1,847.0	862.0	855.6	860.8
Bloomington-Normal	19.6	19.9	19.9	23.8	24.5	24.4	15.7	16.3	16.1
Champaign-Urbana	4.2	4.3	4.4	23.1	22.6	22.5	36.3	37.5	37.4
Chicago	313.1	309.0	308.6	1,406.9	1,373.4	1,382.5	515.1	502.6	508.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.2	8.5	8.6	52.7	53.0	53.1	26.7	26.5	27.0
Decatur	2.1	2.1	2.1	15.0	14.8	14.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
Kankakee	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.0	11.9	12.0	7.7	7.6	7.7
Peoria-Pekin	8.0	8.1	8.0	55.1	53.4	53.5	20.9	20.3	20.6
Rockford	7.6	7.7	7.8	50.6	51.3	51.3	19.6	19.4	19.6
Springfield	7.3	7.4	7.3	37.9	36.6	37.2	33.1	32.5	32.8
Indiana	140.6	140.5	140.7	762.4	752.9	758.8	417.3	427.2	425.8
Bloomington	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.4	15.6	15.5	18.9	22.4	18.4
Elkhart-Goshen	2.8	2.9	2.9	20.7	20.7	20.9	8.3	8.2	8.3
Evansville-Henderson	8.6	8.5	8.5	45.9	44.7	44.7	15.9	16.1	16.7
Fort Wayne	15.0	15.0	15.0	67.3	66.1	66.2	28.1	28.9	29.2
Gary	8.9	9.0	9.0	77.7	76.3	77.0	38.7	38.2	38.2
Indianapolis	62.7	61.0	60.8	258.4	253.0	256.3	114.1	115.4	116.7
Kokomo	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.9	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.3
Lafayette	3.8	3.9	3.9	18.1	17.1	17.6	22.0	29.3	27.1
Muncie	2.0	2.1	2.1	16.2	15.9	16.0	12.3	12.3	12.7
South Bend	6.5	6.4	6.5	47.5	46.2	46.8	14.5	14.3	14.7
Terre Haute	2.4	2.4	2.5	18.1	17.9	18.0	11.0	11.7	10.7
Iowa	87.8	90.2	90.5	400.7	397.3	398.6	251.3	251.4	253.1
Cedar Rapids	7.6	7.8	7.9	35.8	36.6	37.0	12.7	12.5	12.7
Des Moines	41.3	41.6	41.3	89.1	84.6	85.1	37.4	37.5	37.3
Dubuque	2.1	2.1	2.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
Iowa City	2.5	2.6	2.6	16.6	17.5	17.4	29.7	29.9	29.7
Sioux City	2.7	2.7	2.7	19.5	19.0	18.7	8.3	8.2	8.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.2	3.3	3.3	20.2	19.6	19.3	13.0	12.9	12.7
Kansas	65.7	66.2	66.4	356.0	367.9	369.1	256.5	257.5	259.2
Lawrence	1.6	1.6	1.5	13.4	13.6	13.6	15.7	15.7	15.9
Topeka	7.0	7.1	7.0	31.7	31.9	31.8	22.4	22.3	22.4
Wichita	12.0	12.0	12.0	78.3	77.3	77.3	37.2	37.2	37.4
Kentucky	75.4	75.7	76.1	484.8	492.8	497.7	317.1	319.2	319.3
Lexington	10.2	10.2	10.2	82.6	84.0	84.5	58.9	59.4	59.2
Louisville	34.3	34.3	34.4	175.6	174.2	176.4	73.6	73.4	73.2
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.8	12.2	12.2	7.9	8.0	8.1
Louisiana	86.3	86.3	86.2	543.1	547.4	544.5	379.9	381.8	380.6
Alexandria	2.5	2.5	2.5	16.0	16.4	16.3	13.2	13.1	13.0
Baton Rouge	16.6	16.7	16.8	82.8	83.1	83.6	60.3	60.4	60.7
Houma	2.2	2.3	2.3	17.1	17.1	17.1	14.4	14.7	14.6
Lafayette	6.5	6.6	6.6	46.6	46.5	46.4	23.8	24.3	24.3
Lake Charles	2.6	2.7	2.7	24.7	25.1	25.0	13.8	13.9	14.0
Monroe	6.1	6.1	6.2	21.5	21.7	21.7	13.5	13.5	13.5
New Orleans	31.4	31.4	31.3	207.2	208.7	207.6	106.0	105.3	105.4
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.6	6.6	6.6	59.8	59.8	59.5	32.0	32.2	32.2
Maine	33.4	33.9	33.9	187.3	185.6	189.2	104.0	107.7	107.8
Lewiston-Auburn	2.6	2.7	2.7	15.0	15.1	15.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
Portland	13.8	14.3	14.5	48.9	49.8	50.9	19.2	19.4	19.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]
Maryland	2,482.1	2,451.7	2,465.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	164.0	153.5	154.7
Baltimore PMSA	1,262.2	1,251.5	1,256.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	74.4	70.6	70.9
Baltimore City	405.9	401.5	402.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.4	11.3	11.6
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	926.8	910.8	915.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	73.3	67.7	68.4
Massachusetts	3,356.7	3,296.0	3,311.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	138.8	139.0	142.8
Barnstable-Yarmouth	64.5	62.2	65.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.6	3.6
Boston	2,055.0	2,014.2	2,020.5	.7	.7	.8	81.2	80.6	82.8
Brockton	100.4	99.8	99.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.0	5.0	5.2
Fitchburg-Leominster	53.3	52.2	52.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.1	2.0	2.1
Lawrence	166.4	161.7	162.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.3	6.8	6.9
Lowell	132.5	129.9	130.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.4	6.6	6.8
New Bedford	66.7	65.8	66.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.9	2.8	2.9
Pittsfield	42.3	41.5	42.7	.1	.1	.1	2.0	1.8	2.0
Springfield	265.7	264.2	266.4	.1	.1	.1	9.3	8.8	9.4
Worcester	239.2	237.0	238.6	.2	.1	.1	9.4	9.0	9.1
Michigan	4,628.5	4,540.7	4,585.6	7.9	7.3	7.5	208.9	190.3	204.6
Ann Arbor	287.7	289.8	290.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.2	12.4	12.8
Benton Harbor	72.4	72.6	73.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.6	2.7
Detroit	2,164.1	2,119.6	2,132.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	87.4	80.6	83.8
Flint	167.6	162.3	163.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	6.6	6.9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	591.3	583.5	588.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.0	28.2	29.6
Jackson	65.4	64.4	64.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.1	3.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	216.7	218.7	218.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.8	9.7	10.4
Lansing-East Lansing	239.6	237.8	237.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.7	9.7	10.4
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	181.7	176.9	178.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.9	9.1	9.5
Minnesota	2,703.7	2,645.2	2,682.1	6.2	5.3	5.8	123.1	112.9	123.7
Duluth-Superior	116.0	114.8	116.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.4	3.7	4.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,759.6	1,728.4	1,747.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	81.0	76.0	80.9
Rochester	87.3	86.0	87.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.4	3.7
St. Cloud	96.7	94.6	95.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	3.8	4.5
Mississippi	1,138.7	1,132.3	1,132.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	51.1	53.7	53.9
Jackson	232.8	232.6	231.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.4	12.6	12.5
Missouri	2,765.1	2,703.4	2,708.1	5.0	5.7	5.6	145.6	136.5	137.0
Kansas City	991.3	1,001.4	1,001.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	53.8	54.9	55.1
St. Louis	1,337.7	1,309.4	1,317.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	79.2	71.2	73.6
Springfield	168.8	170.5	173.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	9.8	10.2
Montana	396.0	390.6	396.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	21.4	19.0	21.3
Billings	68.1	67.8	69.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.5	3.9
Missoula	52.1	52.2	52.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.5	2.7
Nebraska	915.0	909.7	916.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	44.4	41.6	43.4
Lincoln	157.8	154.8	156.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	6.9	7.2
Omaha	424.9	420.6	422.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.6	23.3	23.6
Nevada	1,060.0	1,064.7	1,071.7	10.2	9.0	9.1	89.5	91.1	92.8
Las Vegas	784.4	790.5	794.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	71.5	72.9	73.8
Reno	197.8	197.8	199.1	.5	.4	.4	15.7	15.6	16.1
New Hampshire	630.3	623.0	629.0	.5	.5	.5	27.3	26.5	27.6
Manchester	108.5	106.0	106.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.4	5.5
Nashua	99.9	98.1	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.5	3.6
Portsmouth-Rochester	127.6	125.9	127.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.2	4.3
New Jersey	4,045.8	3,998.8	4,020.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	164.1	159.1	163.2
Atlantic-Cape May	191.7	185.7	192.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	9.9	10.0
Bergen-Passaic	671.5	660.5	661.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.4	26.1	26.6
Camden	507.3	503.0	505.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	22.8	23.2
Jersey City	258.6	257.2	257.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.2	6.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	679.7	677.2	678.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.1	24.1	24.7
Monmouth-Ocean	402.7	397.4	404.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	22.9	23.2
Newark	1,023.8	1,011.9	1,015.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	41.1	39.6	40.7
Trenton	226.6	223.2	225.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.2	5.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.4	59.9	60.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.2	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]
Maryland	178.0	172.7	172.8	118.0	113.9	114.8	552.6	543.6	548.7
Baltimore PMSA	95.9	95.7	95.4	64.3	61.2	61.7	280.0	276.3	278.0
Baltimore City	26.2	25.9	25.7	21.3	20.5	20.8	57.6	54.1	54.3
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	44.2	41.4	41.5	38.7	37.6	38.0	199.6	195.6	196.8
Massachusetts	425.8	403.6	402.8	147.6	139.5	140.3	736.8	723.0	731.3
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	21.3	20.3	21.9
Boston	212.5	201.1	201.2	92.2	86.5	86.7	423.7	416.4	419.6
Brockton	11.0	10.7	10.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	32.4	31.7	31.6
Fitchburg-Leominster	12.0	11.1	11.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	13.3	13.4	13.5
Lawrence	38.6	34.3	34.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	37.3	37.1	37.7
Lowell	29.8	27.7	27.7	7.7	8.1	8.0	27.4	27.3	27.6
New Bedford	12.9	12.3	12.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	18.0	17.8	18.0
Pittsfield	6.4	6.3	6.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.2	9.7	10.0
Springfield	36.5	34.2	34.2	10.6	10.1	10.1	61.3	60.2	60.9
Worcester	37.4	35.1	35.2	11.1	11.6	11.5	51.8	50.0	50.5
Michigan	931.5	909.0	911.1	181.9	178.5	180.0	1,076.8	1,045.9	1,061.5
Ann Arbor	52.0	50.6	51.1	7.0	6.7	6.7	57.2	56.3	57.0
Benton Harbor	18.7	18.6	18.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	16.3	16.3	16.2
Detroit	433.4	424.8	423.7	97.5	95.3	96.6	496.1	485.3	490.1
Flint	29.4	28.1	28.0	6.4	6.4	6.5	42.6	40.7	40.9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	156.9	150.7	151.5	21.6	22.3	22.1	145.4	144.4	146.2
Jackson	11.9	11.2	11.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	15.6	15.3	15.4
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	47.7	47.8	47.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	49.4	49.2	49.9
Lansing-East Lansing	26.6	24.9	24.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	51.7	51.6	51.9
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	36.4	33.8	33.7	7.2	7.1	7.2	45.1	43.9	44.5
Minnesota	425.8	407.5	408.1	136.8	127.4	128.9	635.8	622.3	629.1
Duluth-Superior	8.2	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	27.6	27.1	27.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	267.9	259.8	259.7	96.6	89.5	90.2	410.4	402.9	407.6
Rochester	12.4	11.0	11.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	16.0	15.4	15.9
St. Cloud	17.5	17.1	17.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	26.5	25.1	24.8
Mississippi	214.9	208.2	207.7	57.2	56.1	55.8	254.1	251.7	252.5
Jackson	19.1	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	17.2	55.8	54.7	54.6
Missouri	384.9	362.2	362.2	176.7	168.6	168.0	647.4	637.0	640.6
Kansas City	101.9	101.4	101.3	86.1	86.4	86.4	233.5	236.7	237.1
St. Louis	180.3	171.0	170.1	89.1	86.9	87.0	311.4	305.2	308.3
Springfield	21.9	21.1	21.3	12.3	11.8	11.9	45.9	47.2	48.1
Montana	23.2	22.6	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.0	102.8	101.1	102.0
Billings	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	20.6	21.0	21.1
Missoula	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	13.7	13.7	13.8
Nebraska	117.8	112.3	112.7	58.4	56.7	56.9	213.7	213.8	214.3
Lincoln	18.3	16.7	17.1	8.6	8.5	8.4	32.8	32.9	33.2
Omaha	38.1	36.6	36.4	32.0	30.8	31.0	100.3	99.0	99.3
Nevada	46.5	45.7	46.0	59.1	56.9	57.1	220.0	224.9	226.1
Las Vegas	25.5	25.6	25.7	44.7	43.1	43.1	166.6	170.6	171.2
Reno	14.7	14.4	14.4	12.8	12.3	12.3	43.0	43.7	43.9
New Hampshire	104.6	99.9	99.9	21.9	20.8	21.0	164.6	163.0	165.8
Manchester	14.4	12.4	12.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	26.7	26.4	26.9
Nashua	27.8	27.2	27.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	25.1	24.9	25.2
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.5	16.7	16.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	33.4	33.0	33.6
New Jersey	454.3	426.4	426.1	273.6	263.2	264.4	929.5	912.7	923.1
Atlantic-Cape May	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	41.4	37.8	41.7
Bergen-Passaic	94.9	89.8	89.3	38.9	37.0	36.9	179.9	178.0	178.6
Camden	53.9	50.8	50.4	23.5	23.3	23.3	133.4	131.5	132.8
Jersey City	23.7	23.0	22.8	31.6	30.4	30.5	54.7	53.1	53.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	94.0	89.0	89.3	49.6	47.3	47.2	154.9	153.4	154.2
Monmouth-Ocean	19.4	18.0	18.0	22.1	22.1	22.3	105.6	101.8	104.5
Newark	129.6	120.2	119.8	86.1	81.0	81.5	204.6	203.8	205.5
Trenton	17.4	16.7	16.9	8.4	8.3	8.4	37.5	36.2	36.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	11.5	10.8	11.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	13.5	13.1	13.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]
Maryland	142.3	141.4	141.8	861.7	854.4	860.0	463.9	470.6	470.7
Baltimore PMSA	77.0	76.2	76.6	447.1	446.7	448.9	223.5	224.8	224.8
Baltimore City	32.9	32.1	32.3	171.0	171.1	171.6	84.5	86.5	85.7
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	53.4	52.9	53.1	331.4	326.3	327.5	186.2	189.3	189.7
Massachusetts	231.5	232.1	232.3	1,236.7	1,222.3	1,223.7	438.0	435.0	437.0
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.7	3.8	3.9	21.7	20.6	21.9	8.7	8.6	8.8
Boston	173.2	172.8	172.7	827.5	813.7	814.0	244.0	242.4	242.7
Brockton	3.3	3.4	3.4	26.3	26.5	26.3	17.7	17.9	17.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.7	13.1	13.4	8.8	9.1	9.1
Lawrence	6.5	6.2	6.2	50.5	50.7	51.7	20.4	21.1	20.7
Lowell	4.1	4.1	4.1	40.0	39.4	39.8	17.1	16.7	16.9
New Bedford	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.9	16.8	17.0	10.7	11.0	11.1
Pittsfield	1.9	2.0	2.1	14.9	14.7	15.2	5.4	5.5	5.7
Springfield	14.1	14.6	14.7	84.2	85.1	86.0	49.6	51.1	51.0
Worcester	14.1	14.8	14.7	81.2	82.2	82.9	34.0	34.2	34.6
Michigan	209.9	209.4	210.9	1,311.8	1,285.6	1,300.1	699.8	714.7	709.9
Ann Arbor	10.8	10.5	11.0	74.2	73.8	74.8	74.3	79.5	76.7
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.4	2.5	19.5	19.7	20.1	9.4	9.5	9.7
Detroit	112.3	111.3	111.7	692.3	678.1	680.0	243.9	243.1	244.9
Flint	6.1	6.0	6.0	49.1	48.1	48.3	26.2	26.4	26.6
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	23.5	23.3	23.1	154.3	153.9	154.1	59.6	60.7	61.7
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.1	17.6	18.1	18.1	11.2	10.8	11.0
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	9.6	9.8	9.7	57.8	57.2	57.4	34.7	37.3	35.5
Lansing-East Lansing	15.5	15.4	15.6	60.6	60.2	60.5	67.7	69.2	67.9
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	7.0	7.2	7.3	51.4	50.9	51.2	24.7	24.9	24.8
Minnesota	166.9	165.4	166.3	797.9	791.9	804.0	411.2	412.5	416.2
Duluth-Superior	4.7	4.6	4.8	35.2	35.4	36.0	23.9	24.7	24.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	131.5	131.3	131.5	529.8	524.6	531.2	241.7	243.7	245.3
Rochester	2.3	2.3	2.3	41.9	43.2	43.5	8.1	7.9	7.8
St. Cloud	3.5	3.7	3.7	27.3	27.5	27.8	13.7	13.9	13.9
Mississippi	43.1	42.0	42.1	273.3	272.5	273.0	239.4	242.9	241.8
Jackson	15.1	14.5	14.5	62.5	64.5	65.0	49.8	49.6	49.4
Missouri	171.6	168.6	168.2	796.2	786.4	791.7	437.7	438.4	434.8
Kansas City	71.0	70.9	70.9	303.1	307.5	308.5	141.9	143.6	142.0
St. Louis	85.5	85.5	85.7	427.9	427.5	430.1	164.3	162.1	163.0
Springfield	8.8	9.1	9.1	49.7	49.4	50.7	21.5	22.1	22.1
Montana	17.8	18.2	18.3	115.9	116.7	117.7	87.4	86.0	86.8
Billings	3.3	3.4	3.4	23.5	23.7	24.1	8.7	8.4	8.6
Missoula	2.3	2.2	2.2	16.8	17.1	17.3	9.9	10.2	9.9
Nebraska	62.3	62.8	63.1	257.4	262.1	263.1	159.8	159.2	161.6
Lincoln	11.3	11.9	12.0	42.7	42.0	41.9	36.2	35.9	36.8
Omaha	36.1	35.3	35.4	142.1	141.9	142.6	52.7	53.7	53.8
Nevada	49.1	51.0	51.3	456.9	454.4	456.7	128.7	131.7	132.6
Las Vegas	37.6	39.3	39.4	352.8	350.7	352.4	84.1	86.9	87.2
Reno	9.0	9.1	9.2	76.3	76.1	76.5	25.8	26.2	26.3
New Hampshire	33.8	33.8	34.1	190.4	191.3	192.9	87.2	87.2	87.2
Manchester	8.1	8.4	8.5	35.7	35.1	34.7	11.8	11.8	12.0
Nashua	6.3	6.1	6.3	25.1	24.3	24.9	9.7	9.9	9.9
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.6	6.3	6.4	36.8	36.2	36.8	23.9	25.1	25.2
New Jersey	268.6	273.4	274.7	1,347.7	1,343.7	1,351.4	606.3	618.6	616.1
Atlantic-Cape May	5.9	6.1	6.2	92.3	88.9	91.6	30.5	30.9	30.8
Bergen-Passaic	36.1	35.0	35.4	219.3	217.5	218.8	75.0	77.1	76.2
Camden	28.7	29.2	29.3	160.7	160.5	162.6	83.2	84.9	84.3
Jersey City	35.0	38.2	38.1	68.1	66.9	67.5	39.3	39.4	39.1
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	47.8	47.7	47.6	222.1	227.3	228.8	86.2	88.4	87.0
Monmouth-Ocean	20.3	20.5	20.7	144.3	144.5	146.7	67.1	67.6	68.8
Newark	78.1	81.9	81.8	337.7	336.6	337.8	146.6	148.8	148.3
Trenton	13.7	13.2	13.4	84.2	82.9	83.5	59.7	60.7	61.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.1	1.9	1.9	13.6	13.3	13.5	14.7	15.1	15.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
New Mexico	760.5	760.3	763.0	16.4	15.3	15.0	46.4	42.7	43.1
Albuquerque	360.1	360.8	362.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.6	23.3	23.4
Las Cruces	59.1	59.2	59.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.2	3.2
Santa Fe	75.7	76.2	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.2	4.4
New York	8,691.0	8,517.7	8,591.9	5.1	4.7	5.1	339.5	321.0	339.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	464.4	462.3	465.5	.6	.5	.6	18.6	17.4	18.9
Binghamton	121.5	117.7	118.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.1	4.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	555.9	547.6	554.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.2	19.2	21.1
Dutchess County	119.6	118.0	119.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.1	5.7
Elmira	43.7	42.7	42.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	1.8	1.9
Glens Falls	51.9	48.9	50.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.0	2.3
Nassau-Suffolk	1,230.1	1,222.2	1,237.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	63.7	62.5	64.4
New York PMSA	4,284.5	4,165.5	4,183.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	159.1	151.3	156.1
New York City	3,725.9	3,612.8	3,624.0	.2	.2	.2	125.3	118.9	122.2
Newburgh	134.1	132.4	134.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.5	5.8
Rochester	557.1	542.3	548.5	.5	.4	.4	20.9	18.4	19.9
Rockland County	111.2	110.2	111.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.2	5.3
Syracuse	355.6	349.7	352.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.3	13.1	14.2
Utica-Rome	135.2	133.9	135.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.3	3.8
Westchester County	423.0	419.2	423.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.1	25.0	26.2
North Carolina	3,908.2	3,881.6	3,895.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	231.0	223.7	224.0
Asheville	112.8	113.0	113.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	7.2	7.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	840.6	835.5	838.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	54.8	53.6	53.9
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	659.1	653.8	654.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.0	33.3	33.3
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	692.3	700.0	697.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	42.4	41.3	41.8
North Dakota	335.5	329.6	335.0	3.7	3.4	3.7	15.9	13.5	16.2
Bismarck	52.6	53.0	53.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.5	2.8
Fargo-Moorhead	103.7	104.0	104.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.1	6.0
Grand Forks	49.3	49.0	48.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.0	2.4
Ohio	5,597.4	5,509.5	5,549.2	12.8	12.3	12.3	239.9	220.8	230.4
Akron	328.4	326.2	326.0	.6	.6	.6	14.2	13.5	14.3
Canton-Massillon	186.4	186.9	187.6	.6	.6	.6	8.9	8.4	8.6
Cincinnati	884.2	873.0	877.7	.8	.7	.8	41.3	39.8	40.1
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,160.8	1,143.7	1,154.0	.8	.8	.7	45.6	43.7	46.1
Columbus	892.7	880.5	886.6	.6	.7	.7	40.7	38.2	40.7
Dayton-Springfield	480.5	474.5	474.4	.2	.2	.2	16.6	15.1	15.5
Hamilton-Middletown	135.2	133.6	134.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	8.0	8.3
Lima	79.1	77.5	77.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.4	3.5
Mansfield	80.8	79.5	80.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.8	3.0
Steubenville-Weirton	49.9	49.8	50.5	.2	.3	.3	1.7	1.9	2.0
Toledo	328.9	322.4	325.4	.2	.2	.2	16.2	15.3	16.1
Youngstown-Warren	241.9	235.3	236.7	.5	.5	.5	10.4	10.2	10.3
Oklahoma	1,518.5	1,523.0	1,529.2	31.3	31.8	32.1	64.4	64.8	65.7
Enid	23.7	23.5	23.6	.7	.6	.6	.8	.8	.8
Lawton	39.3	39.6	39.6	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oklahoma City	547.5	547.5	549.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	23.4	24.3	24.8
Tulsa	408.9	408.6	409.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	19.9	20.5	21.1
Oregon	1,606.1	1,571.9	1,583.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	78.8	71.7	71.4
Eugene-Springfield	142.8	142.3	143.5	.2	.1	.1	6.2	6.1	6.3
Medford-Ashland	74.5	73.4	74.2	.1	.1	.1	3.6	3.6	3.7
Portland-Vancouver	971.7	946.7	952.0	.8	.8	.8	52.4	49.1	49.5
Salem	137.1	135.6	136.6	.3	.2	.3	6.6	6.3	6.6
Pennsylvania	5,748.3	5,660.1	5,688.9	19.1	19.2	19.3	253.3	244.8	254.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	293.3	288.9	292.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8	12.6	12.9
Altoona	61.3	59.7	60.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.6	2.7
Erie	134.9	133.4	135.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	4.7	5.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	368.8	364.2	364.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.8	14.1	14.5
Johnstown	89.0	86.1	87.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.1	4.4
Lancaster	228.0	229.5	230.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.1	15.1	15.6
Philadelphia PMSA	2,421.4	2,388.1	2,399.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	105.1	101.8	105.3
Philadelphia City	690.5	684.5	686.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8	11.9	11.9
Pittsburgh	1,143.5	1,125.8	1,133.6	4.1	3.8	3.8	60.5	54.5	57.8
Reading	170.7	171.6	172.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.7	8.9
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	287.8	284.0	284.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.7	10.8	11.7
Sharon	51.9	50.4	51.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	1.8	2.0
State College	72.0	72.6	72.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.4	2.6
Williamsport	55.6	55.1	55.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	1.9	2.1
York	172.2	168.6	168.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.0	10.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
New Mexico	43.1	41.7	41.6	37.1	37.6	37.5	174.8	173.2	173.8
Albuquerque	28.4	27.6	27.5	19.6	20.3	20.4	83.6	82.8	83.5
Las Cruces	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Santa Fe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	15.4	15.1	15.3
New York	844.2	800.4	799.5	441.5	423.4	428.0	1,734.8	1,693.7	1,719.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	37.8	34.5	34.7	19.9	20.0	20.2	95.1	94.8	95.9
Binghamton	23.4	20.4	20.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	24.5	24.7	24.8
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	81.7	80.3	80.2	27.3	26.5	27.2	127.5	125.5	127.0
Dutchess County	18.3	17.6	17.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	22.8	22.8	23.2
Elmira	8.0	7.7	7.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.5	10.5	10.6
Glens Falls	7.5	7.1	7.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	11.7	11.0	11.4
Nassau-Suffolk	108.6	104.0	103.6	58.3	58.0	58.8	309.3	304.4	308.8
New York PMSA	281.1	267.1	267.3	245.3	227.9	229.8	739.5	722.8	729.2
New York City	230.8	219.1	218.9	215.5	198.5	200.1	621.2	604.8	609.8
Newburgh	11.7	11.2	11.3	7.0	6.8	6.9	37.0	36.3	37.3
Rochester	108.8	101.3	101.4	20.3	19.3	19.4	117.9	115.3	117.9
Rockland County	11.8	11.5	11.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	25.4	25.3	25.7
Syracuse	47.0	43.9	43.9	22.0	20.6	20.3	83.0	82.0	83.7
Utica-Rome	17.9	17.6	17.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	28.2	27.8	28.2
Westchester County	36.5	34.8	35.0	22.6	22.5	22.7	88.1	87.9	89.1
North Carolina	737.8	699.8	699.7	184.3	180.2	179.6	892.1	881.8	889.1
Asheville	17.2	15.9	15.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	27.5	27.8	27.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	125.1	122.5	123.5	56.8	54.9	54.9	202.1	198.8	199.1
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	148.7	146.7	146.9	37.1	36.0	35.9	147.2	142.8	143.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	87.2	83.3	82.8	33.2	32.7	32.9	144.4	140.2	140.8
North Dakota	25.5	25.2	25.5	19.2	19.0	19.1	83.6	81.2	82.2
Bismarck	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	12.7	12.8	13.0
Fargo-Moorhead	8.3	8.2	8.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	29.1	28.8	29.0
Grand Forks	3.9	3.7	3.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	13.7	13.4	13.5
Ohio	1,028.5	1,001.1	1,002.9	251.6	246.1	247.4	1,332.5	1,306.5	1,319.8
Akron	61.2	59.8	59.4	15.1	15.0	15.0	83.6	82.0	82.6
Canton-Massillon	43.8	43.1	43.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	45.2	45.0	45.4
Cincinnati	137.0	132.3	132.0	46.9	47.4	47.5	217.4	214.9	216.5
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	208.1	201.4	201.7	47.9	46.7	47.2	265.2	259.1	261.8
Columbus	91.1	87.8	88.1	43.5	42.2	42.1	228.2	226.2	227.1
Dayton-Springfield	89.6	85.4	85.2	21.9	19.9	19.9	110.3	110.3	110.7
Hamilton-Middletown	21.5	20.9	21.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	36.8	35.4	35.6
Lima	19.0	17.5	17.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	18.3	18.2	18.4
Mansfield	22.6	21.7	21.9	3.5	3.3	3.4	18.0	17.8	17.8
Steubenville-Weirton	12.1	11.8	11.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	10.2	9.7	10.2
Toledo	59.1	56.6	57.5	16.4	16.2	16.2	78.9	76.8	77.3
Youngstown-Warren	47.9	44.5	44.5	10.7	10.4	10.5	61.5	59.9	60.4
Oklahoma	178.2	174.2	175.2	85.7	83.2	83.3	344.0	344.4	345.7
Enid	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.3	6.2	6.3
Lawton	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	8.7	8.5	8.5
Oklahoma City	51.6	47.9	48.0	26.3	25.4	25.3	127.1	127.1	127.8
Tulsa	56.2	56.7	56.8	35.1	35.3	35.2	92.3	89.5	89.6
Oregon	236.3	221.3	223.9	79.4	77.1	77.6	387.9	383.5	386.8
Eugene-Springfield	22.3	21.2	21.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	34.8	35.1	35.2
Medford-Ashland	8.7	8.4	8.4	3.8	3.7	3.8	21.3	20.1	20.5
Portland-Vancouver	147.2	135.1	136.2	56.3	53.8	53.9	233.2	227.6	229.0
Salem	15.9	15.0	15.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	29.1	29.1	29.4
Pennsylvania	897.0	851.8	847.3	308.9	294.6	296.1	1,277.2	1,252.2	1,265.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	56.4	52.1	52.4	16.9	16.7	16.7	63.0	63.1	63.7
Altoona	9.9	9.2	9.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	16.3	16.2	16.6
Erie	31.7	30.5	30.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	30.0	29.3	29.9
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	42.5	40.9	38.0	27.3	26.9	26.9	81.2	79.8	81.0
Johnstown	11.4	10.5	10.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	20.1	19.6	19.9
Lancaster	55.4	55.3	55.2	8.6	8.7	8.9	56.0	55.6	56.2
Philadelphia PMSA	291.4	275.6	275.0	115.4	111.1	111.4	529.4	519.8	526.1
Philadelphia City	52.4	50.7	50.8	36.2	33.5	33.7	118.1	116.1	117.0
Pittsburgh	134.0	132.5	132.2	74.0	69.6	70.2	263.3	257.2	260.7
Reading	40.4	39.2	39.1	8.6	8.5	8.6	38.5	38.1	38.4
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	54.2	51.1	51.2	17.7	17.8	17.8	67.8	66.7	67.3
Sharon	10.8	10.1	10.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.4	13.2	13.3
State College	8.1	7.4	7.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	13.2	13.5	13.4
Williamsport	14.2	13.7	13.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	13.6	13.3	13.5
York	46.0	44.5	43.9	9.0	8.6	8.7	40.9	40.1	40.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
New Mexico	32.6	32.8	33.0	222.9	223.7	224.9	187.2	193.3	194.1
Albuquerque	19.6	19.7	19.7	115.5	115.7	116.8	68.8	71.4	71.2
Las Cruces	1.9	1.9	1.9	16.4	16.7	16.8	20.4	20.2	20.3
Santa Fe	3.7	3.7	3.8	23.0	23.5	23.6	26.1	26.8	27.0
New York	744.6	713.3	716.6	3,093.5	3,057.3	3,073.4	1,487.8	1,503.9	1,510.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	25.5	25.7	25.9	154.3	156.6	156.9	112.6	112.8	112.4
Binghamton	4.6	4.6	4.6	34.5	33.6	33.7	24.6	24.9	24.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	31.0	31.2	31.5	173.9	171.9	173.7	93.3	93.0	93.6
Dutchess County	4.7	4.7	4.7	40.0	39.3	39.7	23.1	23.7	23.3
Elmira	1.4	1.3	1.4	12.2	12.3	12.2	7.5	7.4	7.5
Glens Falls	2.1	2.0	2.0	15.8	14.5	15.7	10.9	10.8	10.8
Nassau-Suffolk	81.3	80.4	80.7	412.0	412.2	419.2	196.9	200.7	201.8
New York PMSA	523.0	491.5	493.1	1,683.9	1,648.2	1,651.1	652.6	656.7	656.7
New York City	490.5	459.5	461.0	1,479.9	1,446.2	1,446.6	562.5	565.6	565.2
Newburgh	5.6	5.4	5.5	37.7	37.5	38.1	29.4	29.7	29.8
Rochester	21.3	21.7	21.9	180.4	177.2	179.2	87.0	88.7	88.4
Rockland County	4.9	4.8	4.8	36.9	36.8	37.1	20.4	20.3	20.8
Syracuse	17.5	17.2	17.2	107.9	107.9	107.8	63.9	65.0	65.4
Utica-Rome	8.0	8.0	8.1	44.3	44.6	44.8	28.8	28.4	28.7
Westchester County	26.4	26.0	26.1	158.6	157.1	158.8	64.7	65.9	65.9
North Carolina	188.9	187.3	187.8	1,050.6	1,053.4	1,064.7	619.5	651.4	646.3
Asheville	3.2	3.4	3.4	36.5	37.4	38.1	16.0	16.6	16.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	68.7	67.0	67.2	232.6	230.3	231.2	100.5	108.4	108.4
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	34.8	34.2	34.2	185.6	186.7	188.1	71.7	74.1	73.0
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	31.8	32.2	32.4	231.2	238.3	237.3	122.1	132.0	129.1
North Dakota	17.0	17.2	17.1	95.1	94.2	94.9	75.5	75.9	76.3
Bismarck	2.4	2.4	2.5	17.2	17.5	17.6	11.0	11.2	11.3
Fargo-Moorhead	7.4	7.6	7.5	32.8	33.2	33.1	15.0	16.1	15.3
Grand Forks	1.5	1.4	1.4	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.4	13.4	12.6
Ohio	312.1	310.6	311.8	1,612.7	1,597.5	1,609.5	807.3	814.6	815.1
Akron	15.0	15.3	15.4	90.9	90.2	91.5	47.8	49.8	47.2
Canton-Massillon	7.0	7.2	7.3	54.7	56.5	56.3	21.3	21.4	21.5
Cincinnati	56.4	56.3	56.5	277.3	275.4	278.1	107.1	106.2	106.2
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	82.3	81.5	81.7	360.3	360.3	363.6	150.6	150.2	151.2
Columbus	78.0	77.5	77.6	266.3	261.4	263.0	144.3	146.5	147.3
Dayton-Springfield	18.1	18.5	18.3	150.0	151.3	149.7	73.8	73.8	74.9
Hamilton-Middletown	8.2	8.0	8.0	32.1	32.7	33.0	23.1	23.7	23.9
Lima	2.1	2.2	2.2	22.2	22.7	22.3	10.9	10.6	10.8
Mansfield	2.5	2.5	2.6	19.8	19.7	19.9	11.6	11.7	11.9
Steubenville-Weirton	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.2	15.5	15.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
Toledo	11.3	11.0	11.1	97.9	96.0	97.2	48.9	50.3	49.8
Youngstown-Warren	8.9	9.0	8.9	68.8	68.0	68.5	33.2	32.8	33.1
Oklahoma	74.3	75.3	75.7	438.9	443.0	443.4	301.7	306.3	308.1
Enid	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.5	6.6	6.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
Lawton	1.8	2.0	2.1	10.0	10.2	10.2	11.7	11.9	11.7
Oklahoma City	29.5	29.8	30.0	173.4	177.6	177.6	108.9	107.8	108.2
Tulsa	22.0	22.1	22.2	132.0	133.2	133.4	45.4	45.7	45.8
Oregon	94.6	95.4	95.7	448.7	444.7	446.1	278.6	276.7	280.1
Eugene-Springfield	7.3	7.5	7.6	40.2	41.2	41.3	27.5	26.8	27.1
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.3	3.3	21.8	22.7	22.6	12.0	11.5	11.8
Portland-Vancouver	65.3	64.0	63.7	285.6	286.6	288.2	130.9	129.7	130.7
Salem	6.7	6.8	6.8	33.5	33.5	33.6	40.1	39.9	40.1
Pennsylvania	328.6	326.4	327.8	1,921.3	1,915.8	1,925.1	742.9	755.3	752.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.7	15.0	14.9	96.1	95.9	97.7	33.4	33.5	33.9
Altoona	1.9	1.8	1.9	17.0	16.6	17.0	8.8	9.0	8.8
Erie	5.7	5.7	5.8	41.3	42.1	42.5	16.2	16.4	16.4
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.1	24.1	24.1	109.6	108.5	109.8	69.3	69.9	69.8
Johnstown	4.2	4.2	4.2	28.2	27.5	27.7	14.9	14.8	14.9
Lancaster	10.3	10.3	10.5	62.4	63.5	63.7	20.2	21.0	20.8
Philadelphia PMSA	170.3	167.7	167.9	898.6	898.6	901.4	311.2	313.5	312.5
Philadelphia City	50.2	50.2	50.2	302.6	303.0	304.4	118.2	119.1	118.2
Pittsburgh	66.0	65.0	65.3	414.0	415.7	416.4	127.6	127.5	127.2
Reading	8.4	8.7	8.7	45.9	47.5	48.1	20.4	20.9	20.8
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	13.4	13.3	13.3	86.7	87.7	87.5	36.3	36.6	35.8
Sharon	1.6	1.7	1.7	15.7	15.6	15.8	6.1	6.0	6.0
State College	2.2	2.2	2.2	15.4	15.0	15.3	28.1	29.6	28.7
Williamsport	2.5	2.4	2.4	14.7	15.3	15.1	6.5	6.7	6.7
York	4.8	4.8	4.7	43.6	43.5	43.4	17.5	17.1	17.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]
Rhode Island	483.0	481.2	486.5	.2	.2	.2	18.8	17.7	18.3
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	537.0	535.2	539.7	.3	.2	.2	20.6	18.9	19.6
South Carolina	1,848.7	1,834.7	1,843.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	111.1	110.0	110.9
Charleston-North Charleston	249.9	250.3	252.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.7	20.4	20.6
Columbia	294.5	293.8	295.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.4	16.5	16.8
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	483.9	489.6	491.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.8	31.3	31.7
South Dakota	385.0	375.6	386.2	1.2	.8	.9	19.0	16.5	19.0
Rapid City	51.6	49.6	51.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.4	3.8
Sioux Falls	116.5	116.7	119.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.4	5.6	6.4
Tennessee	2,717.2	2,707.8	2,712.8	4.1	3.6	3.7	122.3	118.4	120.1
Chattanooga	236.1	236.3	235.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.5	9.6	9.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	198.8	196.1	197.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.9	11.6	11.8
Knoxville	344.2	346.4	347.2	.6	.5	.5	17.0	16.7	16.5
Memphis	595.3	587.9	587.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.2	25.0	25.2
Nashville	684.4	687.5	688.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.0	32.9	33.3
Texas	9,572.9	9,459.3	9,480.4	161.1	159.4	159.1	571.6	557.5	560.6
Abilene	55.1	53.8	53.6	1.0	.9	.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
Amarillo	99.2	97.3	97.8	.7	.7	.7	5.4	5.0	5.1
Austin-San Marcos	677.7	672.1	671.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	40.8	39.6	39.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	158.1	158.9	159.1	.7	.7	.7	15.9	15.4	15.3
Brazoria	78.3	79.7	79.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.9	11.6	11.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	112.6	112.4	112.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.5	4.5
Bryan-College Station	78.8	78.6	78.8	.8	.8	.8	3.5	3.5	3.6
Corpus Christi	160.4	160.3	160.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	12.4	13.8	13.9
Dallas	2,008.9	1,982.2	1,985.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	110.5	104.8	105.3
El Paso	257.1	253.3	253.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.6	12.0	12.1
Ft. Worth-Arlington	805.2	796.6	800.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	45.1	46.1	46.3
Galveston-Texas City	88.6	87.6	87.9	.5	.5	.5	4.2	3.9	3.9
Houston	2,126.8	2,116.6	2,122.5	68.1	68.0	68.0	162.1	162.4	163.1
Killeen-Temple	104.4	104.8	104.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.7	4.7
Laredo	70.1	71.2	71.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Longview-Marshall	94.0	92.0	92.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.9
Lubbock	124.3	124.8	124.9	.1	.1	.1	4.7	5.1	5.1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	163.9	167.3	167.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Odessa-Midland	105.1	105.3	105.4	12.6	12.2	12.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
San Angelo	44.8	45.1	45.2	1.0	.9	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.2
San Antonio	734.5	732.6	735.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	40.8	42.8	43.2
Sherman-Denison	45.3	43.8	43.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.9	2.9
Texarkana	53.3	52.3	52.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.7	2.8
Tyler	84.5	85.1	85.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Victoria	37.9	37.3	37.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0
Waco	100.2	100.6	99.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.5	5.5
Wichita Falls	60.4	60.2	59.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Utah	1,084.4	1,069.0	1,068.0	8.0	7.7	7.7	70.3	62.8	63.7
Provo-Orem	152.3	151.4	148.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.7	10.1	10.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden	723.0	711.9	712.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	45.3	41.1	41.6
Vermont	297.6	293.2	295.0	.6	.7	.7	15.1	13.6	15.2
Barre-Montpelier	33.9	33.7	34.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.3	1.6
Burlington	109.7	107.1	108.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.0	5.4
Virginia	3,545.6	3,494.6	3,511.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	217.0	203.5	206.2
Bristol	40.0	40.1	39.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.4	1.4
Charlottesville	89.0	87.3	87.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.2	5.2
Danville	45.6	44.7	44.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.3	2.4
Lynchburg	102.0	100.4	99.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.1	6.3	6.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	710.0	703.9	708.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.3	39.4	40.1
Northern Virginia	1,179.0	1,152.4	1,161.9	.7	.6	.7	75.6	73.0	74.1
Richmond-Petersburg	563.7	559.5	561.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.5	35.6	36.1
Roanoke	145.6	144.5	145.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	8.8	8.6
Washington	2,719.5	2,639.0	2,657.0	3.4	3.0	3.1	155.7	137.8	142.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,412.7	1,354.0	1,362.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	80.2	72.5	73.9
Spokane	200.5	193.5	195.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.5	9.8	10.2
Tacoma	245.4	242.8	244.3	.2	.3	.3	16.1	16.8	17.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]
Rhode Island	70.9	67.9	68.1	17.3	16.7	16.7	107.4	106.5	108.9
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	88.9	86.3	86.8	18.8	18.3	18.4	123.9	123.6	125.5
South Carolina	335.2	316.3	316.2	95.8	95.1	95.7	434.3	439.6	443.0
Charleston-North Charleston	22.8	21.8	21.8	15.0	13.6	13.6	60.3	60.0	60.5
Columbia	29.0	28.6	28.6	14.5	14.1	14.1	66.5	67.1	67.3
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	119.4	117.3	117.3	24.1	24.4	24.6	118.5	115.8	116.3
South Dakota	46.4	43.3	43.8	17.3	16.6	16.9	94.5	93.6	96.3
Rapid City	4.4	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	14.7	14.4	15.1
Sioux Falls	13.3	12.8	12.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	29.0	29.4	29.9
Tennessee	479.2	466.6	466.4	180.0	172.8	174.5	637.0	631.8	633.5
Chattanooga	43.2	41.5	41.3	21.2	20.3	20.4	50.0	51.0	50.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	44.7	42.5	42.7	7.9	7.5	7.5	46.8	46.9	47.1
Knoxville	45.0	45.5	45.4	16.4	15.7	15.7	93.9	94.6	94.4
Memphis	59.1	55.7	55.7	70.0	67.8	67.7	148.3	146.9	146.8
Nashville	90.8	90.8	90.5	38.7	38.8	39.0	165.2	165.5	166.3
Texas	1,067.3	1,008.1	1,006.5	598.6	574.3	575.2	2,273.1	2,241.4	2,250.2
Abilene	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	14.5	13.9	14.0
Amarillo	9.0	8.9	8.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	27.4	27.1	27.3
Austin-San Marcos	79.9	70.9	70.7	21.6	20.7	20.7	155.3	153.3	153.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur	22.6	21.9	22.0	8.3	8.2	8.1	35.8	35.9	36.0
Brazoria	14.1	13.7	13.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	16.3	16.3	16.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	11.9	10.8	10.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	27.5	27.2	27.4
Bryan-College Station	5.6	5.2	5.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	15.7	15.6	15.7
Corpus Christi	12.9	12.7	12.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	37.0	36.0	35.9
Dallas	243.3	231.7	231.4	141.3	138.1	138.4	494.7	488.2	489.7
El Paso	35.3	32.6	32.3	15.5	14.4	14.5	61.4	61.0	61.2
Ft. Worth-Arlington	109.5	105.2	104.9	81.0	78.8	79.0	200.5	196.8	197.4
Galveston-Texas City	8.1	7.7	7.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	20.5	20.0	20.2
Houston	216.0	211.7	211.9	154.6	146.1	146.1	475.8	477.2	479.1
Killeen-Temple	9.2	8.7	8.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	25.4	25.3	25.4
Laredo	1.5	1.5	1.5	12.4	12.0	12.0	18.3	18.3	18.4
Longview-Marshall	16.9	15.7	15.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	24.2	23.8	24.1
Lubbock	7.2	6.9	6.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	33.0	33.7	33.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.0	10.5	10.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	43.4	44.3	43.9
Odessa-Midland	7.2	6.9	6.9	4.5	5.1	5.1	27.6	27.6	27.6
San Angelo	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	10.3	10.3	10.2
San Antonio	54.7	53.0	53.0	36.7	34.8	34.7	177.6	175.3	176.3
Sherman-Denison	8.8	7.4	7.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	10.0	9.6	9.6
Texarkana	5.7	5.6	5.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	14.1	13.7	13.7
Tyler	11.3	11.4	11.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	22.7	22.6	22.6
Victoria	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.8	9.6	9.6
Waco	14.6	14.2	14.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	22.8	22.5	22.6
Wichita Falls	8.2	7.9	7.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	14.1	14.0	13.8
Utah	127.1	119.7	119.3	60.6	58.3	58.4	251.6	246.3	246.8
Provo-Orem	19.0	16.8	16.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	33.9	32.7	32.7
Salt Lake City-Ogden	80.2	76.8	76.6	47.7	45.7	45.6	167.5	163.2	163.7
Vermont	48.0	44.5	44.6	12.3	12.1	12.3	67.6	66.1	67.2
Barre-Montpelier	4.0	3.7	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.0	7.0	7.2
Burlington	19.7	17.9	17.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	24.0	23.3	23.6
Virginia	372.3	359.0	360.3	191.0	177.7	178.8	767.4	752.4	761.4
Bristol	8.8	8.3	8.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	11.5	11.7	11.6
Charlottesville	7.4	5.9	5.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	17.1	17.0	17.1
Danville	13.9	13.3	13.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.4	9.0	9.0
Lynchburg	22.8	22.0	21.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	22.0	21.5	21.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	69.2	68.8	69.1	33.8	32.3	32.6	164.2	161.9	163.6
Northern Virginia	40.5	39.3	39.5	83.7	72.2	73.1	232.2	227.8	229.8
Richmond-Petersburg	56.9	56.1	55.7	28.6	28.4	28.4	128.2	125.3	125.9
Roanoke	18.5	17.4	17.5	9.2	9.4	9.3	37.2	36.7	37.0
Washington	341.4	310.7	312.2	147.1	136.7	136.8	636.1	618.7	623.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	197.2	181.0	180.9	88.0	81.1	81.5	325.3	312.6	314.9
Spokane	21.5	18.3	18.3	8.3	7.6	7.6	49.5	48.1	48.4
Tacoma	22.3	21.2	21.2	10.7	10.5	10.5	59.5	56.5	57.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[P]
Rhode Island	32.0	33.4	33.5	170.9	173.2	174.6	65.5	65.6	66.2
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	33.6	34.8	34.8	182.8	184.4	185.4	68.1	68.7	69.0
South Carolina	83.8	84.5	85.1	460.9	468.4	471.6	326.0	319.3	319.5
Charleston-North Charleston	9.5	9.6	9.6	73.7	75.7	76.3	49.9	49.2	49.6
Columbia	23.0	23.8	23.8	68.8	69.6	70.2	75.3	74.1	74.2
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	16.8	16.7	16.8	110.2	116.8	117.6	64.1	67.3	67.2
South Dakota	27.8	27.7	27.9	103.8	102.3	105.0	75.0	74.8	76.4
Rapid City	3.2	2.9	2.9	16.2	15.9	16.7	7.0	7.1	7.2
Sioux Falls	15.1	15.5	15.7	35.6	36.3	37.0	10.3	10.6	10.7
Tennessee	132.0	132.3	132.6	754.8	770.2	772.8	407.8	412.1	409.2
Chattanooga	17.1	17.1	17.2	61.4	62.2	62.0	33.7	34.6	34.3
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	7.9	8.1	8.1	48.9	48.6	48.9	30.7	30.9	30.9
Knoxville	15.3	15.3	15.3	99.8	100.9	102.2	56.2	57.2	57.2
Memphis	30.2	29.9	29.9	178.1	175.9	176.9	83.4	86.7	84.8
Nashville	42.0	41.9	42.0	226.3	227.8	228.6	88.4	89.8	88.9
Texas	534.0	528.3	529.5	2,767.3	2,751.2	2,760.5	1,599.9	1,639.1	1,638.8
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.6	19.4	19.1	9.7	9.5	9.5
Amarillo	5.4	5.2	5.2	28.7	28.6	28.9	17.7	17.0	16.9
Austin-San Marcos	34.3	34.1	34.3	203.8	203.6	203.5	140.3	148.2	147.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.2	5.2	5.2	42.2	43.8	44.1	27.4	27.8	27.7
Brazoria	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.1	15.4	15.5
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.9	3.9	3.9	32.8	33.1	33.4	26.4	27.5	27.5
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.7	2.8	17.8	17.3	17.3	31.2	32.3	32.1
Corpus Christi	6.4	6.2	6.3	50.9	49.9	50.0	30.8	31.5	31.5
Dallas	157.0	156.9	156.7	631.1	622.6	623.1	222.2	230.8	231.3
El Paso	11.0	11.2	11.2	63.6	62.5	62.6	58.7	59.6	59.7
Ft. Worth-Arlington	40.9	41.5	41.8	221.0	218.8	221.0	103.0	104.8	105.0
Galveston-Texas City	5.5	5.3	5.3	20.3	20.3	20.5	25.6	26.2	26.2
Houston	116.1	115.2	115.4	660.8	658.7	661.5	273.3	277.3	277.4
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.3	4.3	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.3	29.3	29.4
Laredo	2.9	3.0	3.0	15.2	15.6	15.8	16.4	17.4	17.4
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.6	3.6	23.8	23.8	23.7	12.5	12.3	12.3
Lubbock	6.5	6.5	6.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	27.5	27.2	27.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.6	6.0	6.0	43.6	45.8	46.2	42.7	44.0	44.0
Odessa-Midland	4.1	4.0	4.0	25.4	25.2	25.3	18.3	18.9	18.9
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.7	13.4	13.2	9.2	9.5	9.6
San Antonio	52.4	51.3	51.6	236.7	236.4	237.6	133.5	136.7	136.7
Sherman-Denison	2.8	3.0	3.0	12.8	12.7	12.7	6.1	6.3	6.3
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.9	14.3	14.3	11.2	11.4	11.4
Tyler	4.3	4.4	4.4	26.0	26.5	26.7	11.7	12.0	11.9
Victoria	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.3	10.1	10.2	6.9	6.8	6.9
Waco	6.5	6.5	6.5	29.5	30.4	29.4	16.5	17.1	17.1
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	16.7	16.8	16.8	13.3	13.5	13.3
Utah	59.6	59.3	59.5	313.1	318.9	316.0	194.1	196.0	196.6
Provo-Orem	4.8	5.1	5.1	59.7	61.6	58.4	21.6	22.6	22.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden	48.7	49.3	49.3	207.0	208.3	208.1	123.9	125.2	125.6
Vermont	12.7	12.8	12.9	89.7	91.0	89.7	51.6	52.4	52.4
Barre-Montpelier	2.7	2.7	2.7	9.0	9.3	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.7
Burlington	5.1	5.3	5.3	33.3	33.0	33.5	17.3	17.8	17.7
Virginia	193.3	192.3	192.8	1,160.5	1,156.0	1,163.9	634.0	643.8	638.3
Bristol	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.3	9.9	9.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Charlottesville	5.1	4.9	5.0	23.4	23.4	23.6	28.2	28.4	28.5
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.8	11.3	11.3	6.5	6.3	6.3
Lynchburg	4.4	4.5	4.5	30.0	29.5	29.0	13.1	13.0	13.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	35.9	36.4	36.5	216.0	216.3	217.9	146.6	148.8	148.4
Northern Virginia	64.6	64.0	64.6	490.4	482.9	487.0	191.3	192.6	193.1
Richmond-Petersburg	52.1	52.3	52.2	156.1	154.6	156.0	105.3	107.2	106.7
Roanoke	10.6	10.3	10.3	43.2	43.9	44.0	18.1	18.0	18.4
Washington	139.5	143.7	144.0	782.7	764.6	770.7	513.6	523.8	524.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	86.4	87.8	88.0	436.9	415.4	419.1	197.6	202.6	203.0
Spokane	11.2	11.3	11.4	63.8	64.4	65.4	34.7	34.0	34.4
Tacoma	13.1	13.2	13.2	70.5	70.9	71.0	53.0	53.4	53.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002P
West Virginia	740.4	732.0	735.1	22.0	22.5	22.2	34.6	33.9	34.7
Charleston	136.3	134.9	135.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	6.7	6.6	7.0
Huntington-Ashland	122.2	123.2	122.4	.9	.8	.8	5.7	5.3	5.6
Parkersburg-Marietta	70.3	70.0	70.1	.4	.4	.4	3.7	3.6	3.7
Wheeling	67.4	66.6	67.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.6
Wisconsin	2,843.3	2,809.6	2,844.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	126.8	115.7	126.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	206.3	202.8	205.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8	11.9	13.6
Eau Claire	77.8	77.0	77.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.4	4.0
Green Bay	146.6	146.4	147.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	8.3	8.9
Janesville-Beloit	69.9	69.6	70.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.1	3.4
Kenosha	55.2	54.1	55.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.8	3.0
La Crosse	73.8	74.1	74.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.9	3.3
Madison	296.4	295.4	295.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.3	11.7	12.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha	865.1	854.2	858.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.6	31.9	33.5
Racine	81.0	80.4	81.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.4	3.8
Sheboygan	63.2	60.8	61.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.3	2.5
Wausau	70.1	70.0	70.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.6	2.9
Wyoming	247.5	242.5	251.1	19.2	18.8	19.2	18.3	17.5	18.9
Casper	32.9	32.7	33.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Puerto Rico	1,010.8	997.2	1,000.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	72.2	71.5	70.7
Caguas	72.5	71.3	71.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	3.8	3.9
Mayaguez	69.4	68.5	68.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	5.6	5.5
Ponce	79.4	80.0	80.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.2	6.2
San Juan-Bayamon	644.6	640.6	643.4	.7	.6	.6	48.3	49.6	49.1
Virgin Islands	44.6	44.1	43.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.7	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]
West Virginia	78.3	73.7	73.7	37.3	36.7	36.7	162.7	160.2	161.3
Charleston	10.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.4	30.9	30.4	30.5
Huntington-Ashland	13.3	13.0	13.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	30.8	30.4	30.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.0	11.6	11.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	18.1	18.0	18.0
Wheeling	6.1	5.8	5.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	16.6	16.1	16.3
Wisconsin	586.0	562.7	564.1	136.2	130.8	132.7	639.7	634.3	644.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	58.5	55.3	54.9	9.5	9.7	9.6	44.3	43.7	44.0
Eau Claire	12.3	11.4	11.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	21.2	20.8	21.0
Green Bay	28.7	27.6	27.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	33.2	33.9	34.1
Janesville-Beloit	17.9	17.3	17.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	17.0	16.7	16.9
Kenosha	12.3	11.5	11.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	13.8	13.5	13.7
La Crosse	10.6	9.7	9.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	19.1	19.1	19.2
Madison	30.3	29.5	29.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	61.9	61.4	62.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha	162.7	158.3	157.9	40.7	39.4	39.8	184.6	182.3	184.0
Racine	21.5	21.2	21.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	17.9	17.4	17.7
Sheboygan	26.1	24.5	24.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	11.0	10.9	11.1
Wausau	18.7	17.8	17.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	17.7	18.7	18.6
Wyoming	10.9	10.8	10.7	14.1	13.8	14.0	55.5	53.7	55.7
Casper	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	8.8	8.6	8.7
Puerto Rico	137.3	128.7	129.3	33.8	33.0	33.1	222.7	214.0	215.8
Caguas	15.3	15.2	15.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	18.1	17.4	17.5
Mayaguez	14.8	13.6	13.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	12.1	11.5	11.7
Ponce	8.5	8.1	8.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	14.3	14.0	14.1
San Juan-Bayamon	67.8	65.5	66.0	25.9	25.6	25.7	147.2	140.2	141.4
Virgin Islands	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	9.6	9.8	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]	May. 2001	Apr. 2002	May. 2002[p]
West Virginia	29.6	29.6	29.6	233.3	234.0	235.1	142.6	141.4	141.8
Charleston	7.7	7.8	7.7	45.4	45.5	45.4	24.0	24.8	24.8
Huntington-Ashland	4.6	5.1	5.1	38.8	38.8	39.2	21.3	23.0	21.7
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.8	2.8	2.9	21.0	21.2	21.1	9.8	9.9	9.9
Wheeling	2.8	2.8	2.8	24.9	25.0	25.2	10.6	10.4	10.6
Wisconsin	149.7	151.4	152.1	777.3	782.9	794.4	424.6	429.3	427.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	9.3	9.6	9.7	48.2	48.2	48.9	23.7	24.3	24.6
Eau Claire	2.7	2.9	2.9	22.2	22.5	22.8	12.7	12.7	12.2
Green Bay	10.9	10.4	10.4	37.6	37.2	37.1	17.5	18.1	18.2
Janesville-Beloit	2.0	2.1	2.1	17.4	17.8	18.0	9.0	9.0	9.1
Kenosha	1.5	1.4	1.4	14.4	13.8	14.2	9.0	9.0	9.2
La Crosse	3.2	3.4	3.4	22.9	23.6	23.9	11.2	11.7	11.5
Madison	22.5	23.7	23.7	78.8	81.3	81.6	78.1	77.3	75.5
Milwaukee-Waukesha	58.1	58.0	58.2	289.3	288.3	289.2	95.2	96.1	96.0
Racine	2.3	2.3	2.4	22.8	23.1	23.3	10.2	10.5	10.6
Sheboygan	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.9	12.6	13.0	6.6	6.8	6.8
Wausau	4.7	4.7	4.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
Wyoming	8.3	8.3	8.5	57.9	56.8	60.0	63.3	62.8	64.1
Casper	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.9	9.9	10.2	5.7	5.6	5.7
Puerto Rico	47.5	47.0	47.0	220.5	221.3	221.7	275.4	280.4	281.2
Caguas	1.6	1.5	1.5	14.2	14.3	14.3	17.6	17.7	17.7
Mayaguez	2.3	2.0	2.0	13.8	14.4	14.3	20.2	20.3	20.3
Ponce	2.3	2.3	2.3	20.1	20.1	20.1	25.7	27.1	27.0
San Juan-Bayamon	37.9	37.7	37.7	147.3	149.0	149.6	169.5	172.4	173.3
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.4	11.6	11.5	12.3	12.4	12.5

[1] Combined with construction.
[2] Not available.
[p] = preliminary.
NOTE: All State and area data currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Total private		34.1	34.4	33.9	34.1	34.7	–	–	–	–	–
Goods-producing		40.6	40.7	40.2	40.4	40.8	–	–	–	–	–
Mining		44.1	43.8	42.4	43.2	43.7	–	–	–	–	–
Metal mining	10	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iron ores	101	44.4	42.5	39.2	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Copper ores	102	44.5	44.7	44.8	45.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal mining	12	47.9	47.4	45.6	45.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	48.0	47.4	45.5	45.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oil and gas extraction	13	41.9	41.5	40.3	41.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	41.6	40.8	37.7	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oil and gas field services	138	42.4	42.1	41.5	41.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	47.8	48.1	46.0	47.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crushed and broken stone	142	47.1	47.8	47.2	47.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction		40.2	40.1	38.7	39.0	39.6	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors	15	38.9	38.7	38.1	38.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residential building construction	152	37.7	37.6	36.4	36.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operative builders	153	36.1	36.2	36.2	37.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonresidential building construction	154	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building	16	45.5	44.4	43.1	43.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway and street construction	161	46.5	45.8	42.5	43.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except highway	162	45.1	43.7	43.4	43.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trade contractors	17	39.3	39.5	38.0	38.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	39.1	39.6	38.7	38.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Painting and paper hanging	172	39.2	39.1	37.6	38.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical work	173	40.0	39.9	38.8	39.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	37.3	37.2	36.0	35.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carpentry and floor work	175	37.6	38.2	38.1	38.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	36.8	36.4	33.9	34.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing		40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3
Durable goods		41.1	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Lumber and wood products	24	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	–
Logging	241	41.4	41.9	42.0	41.7	–	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.2	–
Sawmills and planing mills	242	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.9	–	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	–
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.2	–	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	–
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	39.0	39.0	41.0	40.9	–	2.1	2.5	3.7	3.7	–
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	–	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	–
Millwork	2431	41.7	42.0	41.9	41.7	–	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.9	–
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	44.6	43.7	44.6	44.3	–	5.9	5.2	6.1	6.1	–
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.1	40.7	41.9	42.0	–	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.5	–
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	39.6	38.7	35.5	36.3	–	6.5	6.7	5.4	5.8	–
Wood containers	244	39.5	39.3	39.8	40.8	–	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.5	–
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	35.5	36.1	34.0	34.7	–	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.5	–
Mobile homes	2451	34.0	34.6	33.0	33.3	–	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.5	–
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.2	40.0	39.8	39.5	–	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	–
Furniture and fixtures	25	38.2	38.7	40.4	40.2	40.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	–
Household furniture	251	36.2	36.4	39.6	38.5	–	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.2	–
Wood household furniture	2511	36.7	36.1	39.9	38.7	–	1.7	1.5	3.7	2.5	–
Upholstered household furniture	2512	34.1	35.4	39.4	37.4	–	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.8	–
Metal household furniture	2514	43.6	41.0	45.6	47.1	–	3.2	2.0	6.6	7.4	–
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	36.9	39.4	38.6	38.3	–	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	–
Office furniture	252	38.8	40.4	40.6	40.1	–	2.9	3.9	2.6	2.7	–
Public building and related furniture	253	40.7	42.1	43.5	45.0	–	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	–
Partitions and fixtures	254	43.0	43.3	42.2	43.5	–	5.9	6.5	4.0	5.5	–
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	38.7	37.1	37.8	38.5	–	3.7	3.0	4.3	5.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Total private		$14.21	$14.20	$14.69	$14.67	$14.69	$484.56	$488.48	$497.99	$500.25	$509.74
Goods-producing		15.83	15.89	16.27	16.30	16.38	642.70	646.72	654.05	658.52	668.30
Mining		17.42	17.53	17.70	17.73	17.58	768.22	767.81	750.48	765.94	768.25
Metal mining	10	18.64	18.64	18.60	18.62	–	805.25	801.52	799.80	806.25	–
Iron ores	101	21.03	21.27	21.41	21.31	–	933.73	903.98	839.27	856.66	–
Copper ores	102	15.68	15.74	15.94	16.01	–	697.76	703.58	714.11	728.46	–
Coal mining	12	18.55	18.71	19.75	19.48	–	888.55	886.85	900.60	894.13	–
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	18.64	18.83	19.86	19.59	–	894.72	892.54	903.63	899.18	–
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.65	17.80	17.75	17.89	–	739.54	738.70	715.33	733.49	–
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.82	23.85	23.93	23.74	–	990.91	973.08	902.16	954.35	–
Oil and gas field services	138	15.11	15.35	15.46	15.59	–	640.66	646.24	641.59	648.54	–
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.60	15.61	15.70	15.83	–	745.68	750.84	722.20	751.93	–
Crushed and broken stone	142	15.15	15.16	15.21	15.42	–	713.57	724.65	717.91	738.62	–
Construction		18.18	18.22	18.70	18.68	18.72	730.84	730.62	723.69	728.52	741.31
General building contractors	15	17.59	17.59	18.22	18.23	–	684.25	680.73	694.18	698.21	–
Residential building construction	152	16.58	16.50	16.97	16.88	–	625.07	620.40	617.71	611.06	–
Operative builders	153	17.64	17.84	17.68	17.63	–	636.80	645.81	640.02	657.60	–
Nonresidential building construction	154	18.56	18.66	19.49	19.59	–	744.26	746.40	781.55	797.31	–
Heavy construction, except building	16	17.41	17.64	17.98	17.95	–	792.16	783.22	774.94	777.24	–
Highway and street construction	161	17.89	18.21	17.83	17.91	–	831.89	834.02	757.78	780.88	–
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.18	17.35	18.04	17.96	–	774.82	758.20	782.94	775.87	–
Special trade contractors	17	18.55	18.55	19.02	19.01	–	729.02	732.73	722.76	724.28	–
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	19.23	19.15	19.40	19.30	–	751.89	758.34	750.78	748.84	–
Painting and paper hanging	172	16.49	16.48	17.44	17.37	–	646.41	644.37	655.74	673.96	–
Electrical work	173	20.79	20.84	21.30	21.48	–	831.60	831.52	826.44	837.72	–
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	18.10	18.03	18.22	18.46	–	675.13	670.72	655.92	653.48	–
Carpentry and floor work	175	18.84	19.00	19.52	19.24	–	708.38	725.80	743.71	748.44	–
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	16.25	16.15	16.75	16.84	–	598.00	587.86	567.83	575.93	–
Manufacturing		14.75	14.79	15.20	15.22	15.28	600.33	603.43	620.16	622.50	629.54
Durable goods		15.19	15.24	15.66	15.68	15.73	624.31	626.36	646.76	649.15	654.37
Lumber and wood products	24	12.16	12.19	12.33	12.42	12.54	497.34	498.57	504.30	510.46	520.41
Logging	241	13.78	14.09	13.78	13.93	–	570.49	590.37	578.76	580.88	–
Sawmills and planing mills	242	12.05	12.14	12.23	12.36	–	495.26	500.17	507.55	517.88	–
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.46	12.54	12.64	12.77	–	519.58	524.17	527.09	538.89	–
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.56	10.61	10.74	10.86	–	411.84	413.79	440.34	444.17	–
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.41	12.37	12.50	12.55	–	526.18	522.01	525.00	529.61	–
Millwork	2431	12.78	12.64	12.81	12.85	–	532.93	530.88	536.74	535.85	–
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	12.14	12.05	12.11	12.27	–	541.44	526.59	540.11	543.56	–
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	11.09	11.19	11.90	11.80	–	455.80	455.43	498.61	495.60	–
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.73	15.08	14.90	14.75	–	583.31	583.60	528.95	535.43	–
Wood containers	244	9.88	9.85	10.46	10.35	–	390.26	387.11	416.31	422.28	–
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.72	11.71	12.13	12.37	–	416.06	422.73	412.42	429.24	–
Mobile homes	2451	11.86	11.90	12.27	12.50	–	403.24	411.74	404.91	416.25	–
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.85	11.76	12.08	12.23	–	476.37	470.40	480.78	483.09	–
Furniture and fixtures	25	12.13	12.19	12.54	12.58	12.66	463.37	471.75	506.62	505.72	510.20
Household furniture	251	11.26	11.35	11.83	11.79	–	407.61	413.14	468.47	453.92	–
Wood household furniture	2511	10.84	10.87	11.38	11.36	–	397.83	392.41	454.06	439.63	–
Upholstered household furniture	2512	11.86	11.98	12.39	12.30	–	404.43	424.09	488.17	460.02	–
Metal household furniture	2514	10.34	10.36	10.77	10.83	–	450.82	424.76	491.11	510.09	–
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	12.07	12.14	12.82	12.95	–	445.38	478.32	494.85	495.99	–
Office furniture	252	13.01	12.98	13.20	13.32	–	504.79	524.39	535.92	534.13	–
Public building and related furniture	253	13.18	13.30	13.89	14.08	–	536.43	559.93	604.22	633.60	–
Partitions and fixtures	254	13.22	13.10	13.42	13.41	–	568.46	567.23	566.32	583.34	–
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	12.50	12.57	12.70	12.73	–	483.75	466.35	480.06	490.11	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	44.3	44.4	43.5	43.8	44.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	–
Flat glass	321	40.1	40.8	38.4	38.9	–	2.9	3.3	2.4	2.6	–
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	43.5	43.3	43.5	43.5	–	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.8	–
Glass containers	3221	46.4	44.9	45.6	46.3	–	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.4	–
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.9	42.3	42.2	41.7	–	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.4	–
Products of purchased glass	323	41.2	42.2	43.3	43.5	–	4.4	5.0	7.8	8.0	–
Cement, hydraulic	324	46.2	46.6	46.4	44.2	–	5.5	6.1	6.7	4.7	–
Structural clay products	325	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	–	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.2	–
Pottery and related products	326	41.5	40.7	41.5	41.2	–	4.1	3.5	5.3	4.9	–
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	47.8	47.7	45.4	46.1	–	8.9	8.8	7.3	7.8	–
Concrete block and brick	3271	43.2	42.5	42.0	42.1	–	5.8	5.4	4.6	4.9	–
Concrete products, nec	3272	43.7	44.3	42.0	42.2	–	8.2	7.9	5.9	6.3	–
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	51.3	50.8	47.6	49.0	–	9.9	10.0	8.5	9.4	–
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	39.2	39.9	40.7	40.6	–	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	–
Abrasive products	3291	39.0	41.5	41.7	41.6	–	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	–
Primary metal industries	33	43.5	43.8	44.2	44.2	44.4	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	–
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.4	45.1	45.3	45.8	46.1	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.0	–
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.4	46.0	45.9	46.7	–	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.1	–
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	42.6	45.0	47.2	46.1	–	6.9	9.1	11.0	9.9	–
Iron and steel foundries	332	44.5	44.8	44.7	44.8	–	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	–
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	44.9	45.6	45.8	46.2	–	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.5	–
Malleable iron foundries	3322	57.0	54.2	51.4	52.2	–	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.8	–
Steel foundries, nec	3325	45.9	45.1	43.5	42.8	–	7.7	7.3	5.9	5.6	–
Primary nonferrous metals	333	46.6	46.4	45.4	45.3	–	10.4	10.6	12.7	12.9	–
Primary aluminum	3334	46.4	46.3	45.1	45.6	–	11.3	11.3	15.9	16.6	–
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	42.5	42.5	43.0	42.5	–	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	–
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	39.8	39.9	44.9	44.2	–	3.9	3.9	6.6	6.0	–
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	42.5	42.5	43.4	44.0	–	9.8	9.8	8.6	9.8	–
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	41.3	41.6	42.5	41.7	–	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	–
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	41.2	41.3	42.6	42.5	–	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.2	–
Aluminum foundries	3365	42.3	43.5	44.7	44.5	–	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.2	–
Fabricated metal products	34	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	41.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	–
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	45.1	46.2	44.6	44.8	–	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.5	–
Metal cans	3411	45.2	46.6	44.7	44.5	–	6.3	7.2	7.2	6.7	–
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	40.4	39.9	40.4	41.1	–	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	–
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	42.0	40.9	40.9	41.2	–	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.0	–
Hardware, nec	3429	39.3	39.1	40.3	41.3	–	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.2	–
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	41.7	41.7	41.7	42.0	–	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	–
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	41.0	41.1	41.1	40.9	–	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	–
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	41.8	41.5	40.1	40.4	–	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.8	–
Fabricated structural metal products	344	41.8	42.1	41.6	42.0	–	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.3	–
Fabricated structural metal	3441	42.5	42.0	41.7	42.0	–	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	–
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	42.5	42.7	41.7	42.5	–	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.3	–
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	43.5	43.0	43.1	43.4	–	5.1	5.1	4.5	5.1	–
Sheet metal work	3444	40.1	41.5	41.1	41.0	–	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.1	–
Architectural metal work	3446	40.3	40.9	39.0	39.8	–	4.5	4.7	2.9	4.0	–
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	39.2	39.9	38.1	38.6	–	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.9	–
Screw machine products	3451	39.2	39.6	38.6	39.2	–	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.4	–
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	39.2	40.3	37.5	38.0	–	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	–
Metal forgings and stampings	346	42.9	42.5	44.0	43.9	–	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.4	–
Iron and steel forgings	3462	41.2	40.8	41.4	41.0	–	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	–
Automotive stampings	3465	44.9	44.0	46.9	46.7	–	4.4	3.9	5.5	5.3	–
Metal stampings, nec	3469	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.6	–	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	–
Metal services, nec	347	39.4	39.0	38.8	39.8	–	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.4	–
Plating and polishing	3471	38.7	38.3	38.1	39.4	–	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.6	–
Metal coating and allied services	3479	40.6	40.0	39.8	40.5	–	4.6	4.7	6.6	6.6	–
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	40.8	40.6	42.5	42.5	–	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	–
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	42.2	41.8	42.8	43.3	–	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	–
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.4	–	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	–
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	37.1	34.7	34.3	33.7	–	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	–
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.1	–	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	$15.01	$15.11	$15.35	$15.45	$15.50	$664.94	$670.88	$667.73	$676.71	$689.75
Flat glass	321	19.04	19.20	19.05	19.20	–	763.50	783.36	731.52	746.88	–
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	17.11	17.20	17.85	18.03	–	744.29	744.76	776.48	784.31	–
Glass containers	3221	18.10	18.13	18.98	19.18	–	839.84	814.04	865.49	888.03	–
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	16.51	16.63	17.07	17.19	–	691.77	703.45	720.35	716.82	–
Products of purchased glass	323	13.32	13.30	13.66	13.65	–	548.78	561.26	591.48	593.78	–
Cement, hydraulic	324	18.93	18.94	19.48	19.71	–	874.57	882.60	903.87	871.18	–
Structural clay products	325	12.05	11.96	11.92	11.91	–	492.85	491.56	487.53	489.50	–
Pottery and related products	326	12.60	12.89	13.22	13.16	–	522.90	524.62	548.63	542.19	–
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	14.98	15.12	15.27	15.46	–	716.04	721.22	693.26	712.71	–
Concrete block and brick	3271	14.53	14.43	14.90	15.06	–	627.70	613.28	625.80	634.03	–
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.76	12.74	13.03	12.94	–	557.61	564.38	547.26	546.07	–
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	16.32	16.59	16.50	16.84	–	837.22	842.77	785.40	825.16	–
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	15.17	15.05	15.17	15.03	–	594.66	600.50	617.42	610.22	–
Abrasive products	3291	13.38	13.26	12.76	12.76	–	521.82	550.29	532.09	530.82	–
Primary metal industries	33	16.78	16.93	17.25	17.35	17.45	729.93	741.53	762.45	766.87	774.78
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	20.26	20.39	20.69	20.81	20.96	899.54	919.59	937.26	953.10	966.26
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	22.19	22.28	22.52	22.68	–	1,007.43	1,024.88	1,033.67	1,059.16	–
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	15.75	16.25	16.83	16.71	–	670.95	731.25	794.38	770.33	–
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.63	15.75	16.16	16.24	–	695.54	705.60	722.35	727.55	–
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	16.82	16.89	17.28	17.42	–	755.22	770.18	791.42	804.80	–
Malleable iron foundries	3322	15.11	15.41	15.67	15.44	–	861.27	835.22	805.44	805.97	–
Steel foundries, nec	3325	13.89	14.04	14.00	13.95	–	637.55	633.20	609.00	597.06	–
Primary nonferrous metals	333	19.16	19.34	19.59	19.57	–	892.86	897.38	889.39	886.52	–
Primary aluminum	3334	19.45	19.63	20.27	20.25	–	902.48	908.87	914.18	923.40	–
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.26	15.29	15.64	15.69	–	648.55	649.83	672.52	666.83	–
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	15.84	16.09	16.74	16.87	–	630.43	641.99	751.63	745.65	–
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	18.75	18.98	19.26	19.20	–	796.88	806.65	835.88	844.80	–
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.59	14.47	14.56	14.62	–	602.57	601.95	618.80	609.65	–
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	13.04	13.23	13.69	13.73	–	537.25	546.40	583.19	583.53	–
Aluminum foundries	3365	12.93	13.08	13.73	13.59	–	546.94	568.98	613.73	604.76	–
Fabricated metal products	34	14.22	14.25	14.66	14.64	14.69	588.71	589.95	606.92	611.95	615.51
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	17.27	17.15	17.66	17.61	–	778.88	792.33	787.64	788.93	–
Metal cans	3411	18.37	18.29	18.74	18.73	–	830.32	852.31	837.68	833.49	–
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	13.40	13.40	13.93	13.80	–	541.36	534.66	562.77	567.18	–
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	13.38	13.26	13.78	13.78	–	561.96	542.33	563.60	567.74	–
Hardware, nec	3429	13.82	13.87	14.43	14.15	–	543.13	542.32	581.53	584.40	–
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.69	12.79	13.07	13.16	–	529.17	533.34	545.02	552.72	–
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.09	12.17	12.69	12.95	–	495.69	500.19	521.56	529.66	–
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	13.15	13.23	13.53	13.67	–	549.67	549.05	542.55	552.27	–
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.59	13.64	13.92	13.88	–	568.06	574.24	579.07	582.96	–
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.59	13.77	13.97	13.76	–	577.58	578.34	582.55	577.92	–
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.83	11.79	12.15	12.14	–	502.78	503.43	506.66	515.95	–
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	15.10	15.04	15.21	15.11	–	656.85	646.72	655.55	655.77	–
Sheet metal work	3444	13.86	14.03	14.32	14.40	–	555.79	582.25	588.55	590.40	–
Architectural metal work	3446	13.50	13.40	14.07	14.14	–	544.05	548.06	548.73	562.77	–
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.43	14.42	15.19	15.18	–	565.66	575.36	578.74	585.95	–
Screw machine products	3451	13.74	13.71	14.29	14.30	–	538.61	542.92	551.59	560.56	–
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	15.22	15.19	16.09	16.07	–	596.62	612.16	603.38	610.66	–
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.79	16.73	17.46	17.52	–	720.29	711.03	768.24	769.13	–
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.58	15.75	15.79	15.75	–	641.90	642.60	653.71	645.75	–
Automotive stampings	3465	18.90	18.81	19.87	19.80	–	848.61	827.64	931.90	924.66	–
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.95	14.03	14.16	14.47	–	549.63	551.38	557.90	573.01	–
Metal services, nec	347	12.61	12.73	12.74	12.78	–	496.83	496.47	494.31	508.64	–
Plating and polishing	3471	11.99	12.07	12.07	12.16	–	464.01	462.28	459.87	479.10	–
Metal coating and allied services	3479	13.54	13.72	13.68	13.67	–	549.72	548.80	544.46	553.64	–
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.26	15.46	15.40	15.36	–	622.61	627.68	654.50	652.80	–
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.39	17.48	17.67	17.69	–	733.86	730.66	756.28	765.98	–
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.79	13.85	14.22	14.20	–	569.53	567.85	585.86	587.88	–
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	14.37	14.50	15.22	15.51	–	533.13	503.15	522.05	522.69	–
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	12.29	12.42	12.50	12.51	–	473.17	479.41	482.50	476.63	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	–
Engines and turbines	351	43.6	43.0	42.3	42.7	–	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.3	–
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	48.2	48.1	46.0	46.1	–	5.5	5.2	3.9	3.9	–
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	41.8	40.9	40.8	41.3	–	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.4	–
Farm and garden machinery	352	40.9	40.1	39.2	39.0	–	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5	–
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.2	–	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.0	–
Construction and related machinery	353	42.1	41.5	40.9	40.9	–	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.3	–
Construction machinery	3531	39.6	40.2	39.1	37.9	–	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.4	–
Mining machinery	3532	41.0	41.9	40.3	41.6	–	5.3	5.0	3.7	4.6	–
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	48.2	44.3	45.9	47.2	–	11.2	9.3	7.2	8.0	–
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	42.4	41.3	43.3	44.3	–	4.4	4.5	6.1	7.1	–
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	38.4	38.4	35.1	35.8	–	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	–
Metalworking machinery	354	40.2	39.8	39.8	40.2	–	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	–
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.9	39.9	39.0	40.2	–	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	–
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	35.3	37.1	33.8	33.8	–	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	–
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	40.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	–	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	–
Machine tool accessories	3545	39.6	39.5	40.4	41.1	–	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.1	–
Power driven handtools	3546	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.3	–	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	–
Special industry machinery	355	41.0	40.6	39.5	39.1	–	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.4	–
Textile machinery	3552	36.9	36.1	35.1	36.8	–	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	–
Printing trades machinery	3555	38.2	38.2	39.1	38.9	–	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	–
Food products machinery	3556	43.3	42.7	42.9	41.6	–	7.0	5.5	4.9	4.9	–
General industrial machinery	356	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.7	–	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	–
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	40.4	39.8	39.2	39.4	–	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	–
Ball and roller bearings	3562	40.3	40.3	38.7	38.9	–	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	–
Air and gas compressors	3563	47.3	46.5	45.0	46.0	–	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.1	–
Blowers and fans	3564	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.4	–	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.7	–
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	35.5	34.7	37.0	38.2	–	3.0	2.6	4.0	4.5	–
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	43.9	43.2	43.7	43.2	–	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.8	–
Computer and office equipment	357	37.8	37.8	39.6	39.7	–	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	–
Electronic computers	3571	36.9	37.2	41.1	41.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	–
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	41.5	41.9	40.0	39.5	–	3.4	4.6	3.5	3.2	–
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	41.0	41.0	40.4	41.5	–	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.8	–
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	41.8	41.8	40.9	42.0	–	5.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	–
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	41.3	41.1	41.4	41.3	–	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	–
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	40.1	40.3	43.3	42.3	–	4.1	4.7	5.6	5.3	–
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.5	–	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	–
Electric distribution equipment	361	38.4	38.8	38.9	39.3	–	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	–
Transformers, except electronic	3612	36.3	37.3	37.7	39.1	–	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.9	–
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.4	–	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.5	–
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.9	–	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	–
Motors and generators	3621	42.4	41.6	41.3	42.2	–	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.6	–
Relays and industrial controls	3625	38.7	39.8	38.4	38.9	–	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	–
Household appliances	363	37.6	36.5	36.8	36.9	–	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	–
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	35.0	35.0	31.7	32.9	–	1.7	2.5	0.6	0.6	–
Household laundry equipment	3633	40.2	38.5	41.2	41.2	–	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	–
Electric housewares and fans	3634	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.0	–	3.8	2.1	3.7	4.0	–
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	39.0	39.7	39.8	39.2	–	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.9	–
Electric lamps	3641	41.0	41.5	42.1	42.0	–	2.9	3.3	4.2	3.6	–
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	38.8	40.4	39.9	38.4	–	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	–
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	37.2	37.2	36.8	36.6	–	3.8	4.4	3.3	3.2	–
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	37.0	37.8	37.9	36.8	–	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	–
Household audio and video equipment	365	38.6	38.8	36.6	36.9	–	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	–
Household audio and video equipment	3651	39.0	39.0	37.8	38.3	–	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.0	–
Communications equipment	366	39.6	40.5	39.3	39.2	–	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	–
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	36.8	38.5	34.8	36.5	–	1.0	2.6	0.7	1.3	–
Electronic components and accessories	367	38.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	–	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	–
Electron tubes	3671	43.3	44.1	42.8	43.5	–	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	–
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	39.6	40.0	37.2	36.2	–	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	–
Electronic components, nec	3679	40.8	40.8	40.7	41.8	–	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.5	–
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	39.4	40.0	41.3	40.9	–	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	–
Storage batteries	3691	39.8	38.7	40.8	42.0	–	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	–
Engine electrical equipment	3694	40.2	41.6	43.9	43.3	–	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.3	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	$15.76	$15.79	$16.30	$16.34	$16.34	$643.01	$639.50	$660.15	$665.04	$666.67
Engines and turbines	351	18.18	18.24	19.11	19.33	–	792.65	784.32	808.35	825.39	–
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	20.45	20.65	21.45	21.47	–	985.69	993.27	986.70	989.77	–
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.17	17.10	18.00	18.32	–	717.71	699.39	734.40	756.62	–
Farm and garden machinery	352	14.88	14.84	15.58	15.54	–	608.59	595.08	610.74	606.06	–
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	15.98	15.83	16.75	16.65	–	640.80	628.45	666.65	652.68	–
Construction and related machinery	353	14.79	14.86	15.30	15.33	–	622.66	616.69	625.77	627.00	–
Construction machinery	3531	15.25	15.33	15.96	16.06	–	603.90	616.27	624.04	608.67	–
Mining machinery	3532	14.94	14.97	14.92	14.88	–	612.54	627.24	601.28	619.01	–
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	14.68	14.81	15.66	15.50	–	707.58	656.08	718.79	731.60	–
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.44	14.40	14.41	14.37	–	612.26	594.72	623.95	636.59	–
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.62	13.58	13.82	13.82	–	523.01	521.47	485.08	494.76	–
Metalworking machinery	354	16.92	16.93	17.31	17.32	–	680.18	673.81	688.94	696.26	–
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	15.93	15.95	16.43	16.48	–	651.54	636.41	640.77	662.50	–
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.04	17.19	17.01	17.47	–	601.51	637.75	574.94	590.49	–
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	18.00	18.02	18.25	18.23	–	727.20	720.80	739.13	743.78	–
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.20	14.36	14.71	14.89	–	562.32	567.22	594.28	611.98	–
Power driven handtools	3546	13.22	13.26	14.11	14.16	–	510.29	502.55	546.06	556.49	–
Special industry machinery	355	16.38	16.33	16.67	16.70	–	671.58	663.00	658.47	652.97	–
Textile machinery	3552	13.00	12.97	13.18	13.25	–	479.70	468.22	462.62	487.60	–
Printing trades machinery	3555	17.88	18.09	18.27	18.28	–	683.02	691.04	714.36	711.09	–
Food products machinery	3556	16.39	16.42	16.88	17.12	–	709.69	701.13	724.15	712.19	–
General industrial machinery	356	14.83	14.88	15.60	15.65	–	603.58	604.13	631.80	636.96	–
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	15.92	15.90	16.96	16.85	–	643.17	632.82	664.83	663.89	–
Ball and roller bearings	3562	14.90	14.98	15.91	16.09	–	600.47	603.69	615.72	625.90	–
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.45	15.63	15.86	15.79	–	730.79	726.80	713.70	726.34	–
Blowers and fans	3564	11.92	12.16	13.04	12.98	–	488.72	500.99	539.86	537.37	–
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	17.30	17.12	17.44	17.57	–	614.15	594.06	645.28	671.17	–
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.01	13.79	14.62	14.71	–	615.04	595.73	638.89	635.47	–
Computer and office equipment	357	17.90	18.12	19.50	19.52	–	676.62	684.94	772.20	774.94	–
Electronic computers	3571	19.99	20.18	22.05	21.85	–	737.63	750.70	906.26	898.04	–
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	15.62	15.95	16.42	16.89	–	648.23	668.31	656.80	667.16	–
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	14.21	14.31	14.33	14.25	–	582.61	586.71	578.93	591.38	–
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.38	14.48	14.39	14.31	–	601.08	605.26	588.55	601.02	–
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	15.39	15.34	15.58	15.74	–	635.61	630.47	645.01	650.06	–
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	15.62	16.00	16.11	16.34	–	626.36	644.80	697.56	691.18	–
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	15.36	15.31	15.54	15.69	–	637.44	632.30	643.36	651.14	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	14.36	14.49	14.87	14.91	14.99	560.04	569.46	581.42	582.98	589.11
Electric distribution equipment	361	14.39	14.58	15.02	14.94	–	552.58	565.70	584.28	587.14	–
Transformers, except electronic	3612	13.08	13.29	13.42	13.37	–	474.80	495.72	505.93	522.77	–
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	15.34	15.50	16.19	16.16	–	615.13	618.45	644.36	636.70	–
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	14.12	14.18	14.22	14.18	–	573.27	574.29	573.07	579.96	–
Motors and generators	3621	13.19	13.06	13.09	12.96	–	559.26	543.30	540.62	546.91	–
Relays and industrial controls	3625	16.14	16.33	16.39	16.59	–	624.62	649.93	629.38	645.35	–
Household appliances	363	13.05	13.24	13.08	12.98	–	490.68	483.26	481.34	478.96	–
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	15.26	15.80	14.73	14.58	–	534.10	553.00	466.94	479.68	–
Household laundry equipment	3633	12.23	12.36	12.03	11.74	–	491.65	475.86	495.64	483.69	–
Electric housewares and fans	3634	12.85	12.83	13.30	13.44	–	501.15	483.69	510.72	524.16	–
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	14.04	14.07	14.73	14.69	–	547.56	558.58	586.25	575.85	–
Electric lamps	3641	18.06	18.31	19.92	19.63	–	740.46	759.87	838.63	824.46	–
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	14.40	14.32	14.75	14.90	–	558.72	578.53	588.53	572.16	–
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.60	12.61	12.80	12.67	–	468.72	469.09	471.04	463.72	–
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	11.90	12.07	11.98	12.40	–	440.30	456.25	454.04	456.32	–
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.31	13.44	13.77	14.03	–	513.77	521.47	503.98	517.71	–
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.73	12.92	12.69	12.97	–	496.47	503.88	479.68	496.75	–
Communications equipment	366	14.93	14.99	15.22	15.16	–	591.23	607.10	598.15	594.27	–
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	15.57	15.21	15.19	15.24	–	572.98	585.59	528.61	556.26	–
Electronic components and accessories	367	14.98	15.21	15.78	15.89	–	579.73	594.71	613.84	618.12	–
Electron tubes	3671	14.74	14.83	15.55	15.89	–	638.24	654.00	665.54	691.22	–
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	19.99	20.39	21.39	21.76	–	791.60	815.60	795.71	787.71	–
Electronic components, nec	3679	12.64	12.80	13.07	13.21	–	515.71	522.24	531.95	552.18	–
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.42	13.37	14.10	14.30	–	528.75	534.80	582.33	584.87	–
Storage batteries	3691	15.55	15.84	16.79	17.20	–	618.89	613.01	685.03	722.40	–
Engine electrical equipment	3694	12.58	12.44	13.34	13.33	–	505.72	517.50	585.63	577.19	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	42.7	42.3	42.9	42.9	42.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	–
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	43.8	43.6	44.9	44.9	44.2	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.7	–
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	44.5	43.0	44.9	44.4	–	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.1	–
Truck and bus bodies	3713	43.6	43.9	43.9	45.1	–	3.8	4.5	3.5	4.5	–
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	43.6	43.9	45.3	45.3	–	4.1	4.3	5.4	5.3	–
Truck trailers	3715	45.3	45.1	44.6	46.3	–	2.9	2.7	2.1	3.1	–
Aircraft and parts	372	42.9	42.8	41.3	41.1	–	4.6	4.5	3.6	3.6	–
Aircraft	3721	41.7	41.9	40.7	40.3	–	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	–
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	44.7	44.1	41.9	41.2	–	6.1	5.8	4.4	4.2	–
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	43.1	43.0	41.5	41.8	–	4.6	4.5	3.1	3.3	–
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	37.9	36.8	35.4	36.4	–	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	39.2	37.5	35.3	36.7	–	4.5	4.4	2.9	3.9	–
Boat building and repairing	3732	36.2	35.9	35.5	36.1	–	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	–
Railroad equipment	374	40.5	38.4	40.1	38.0	–	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.0	–
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	41.9	41.5	43.1	43.4	–	6.1	6.1	5.8	3.9	–
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	41.1	41.2	43.3	43.3	–	9.4	9.5	9.3	6.0	–
Misc. transportation equipment	379	38.4	38.4	41.4	40.8	–	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.2	–
Travel trailers and campers	3792	36.7	38.2	41.9	40.8	–	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	–
Instruments and related products	38	40.9	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	–
Search and navigation equipment	381	38.0	38.3	39.2	38.5	–	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	–
Measuring and controlling devices	382	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	–	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	–
Environmental controls	3822	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	–	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	–
Process control instruments	3823	40.8	40.2	39.7	39.3	–	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.8	–
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	39.5	38.8	39.7	39.9	–	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	–
Medical instruments and supplies	384	41.4	41.3	39.8	40.1	–	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	–
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	43.7	43.0	41.5	42.0	–	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.2	–
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	39.4	40.0	38.0	38.4	–	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	–
Ophthalmic goods	385	45.2	45.0	44.8	43.2	–	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	38.6	37.5	38.2	38.3	–	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.2	–
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	34.6	35.0	37.7	36.7	–	0.3	0.3	2.7	1.4	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	37.9	38.4	38.8	38.7	39.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	–
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	36.0	35.5	36.3	36.2	–	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	–
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	34.8	34.2	34.8	34.7	–	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	–
Musical instruments	393	41.0	40.2	40.5	40.6	–	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	–
Toys and sporting goods	394	38.4	39.2	41.3	41.0	–	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	–
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	36.9	38.8	36.4	36.7	–	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.5	–
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	38.9	39.3	42.9	42.4	–	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	–
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	38.3	38.4	37.2	37.6	–	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	–
Costume jewelry and notions	396	35.6	35.5	36.9	37.8	–	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.0	–
Costume jewelry	3961	34.7	34.9	40.8	42.3	–	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.0	–
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	38.0	38.8	38.4	38.3	–	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	–
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.3	41.5	40.9	41.3	–	2.1	2.3	3.5	3.6	–
Nondurable goods		40.1	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3
Food and kindred products	20	40.7	41.1	40.5	41.0	41.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.9	–
Meat products	201	40.6	40.7	40.0	40.6	–	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.3	–
Meat packing plants	2011	43.0	42.6	42.9	43.1	–	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	–
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	42.2	42.3	40.2	40.8	–	5.8	5.7	4.8	5.4	–
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	38.8	39.1	38.4	39.2	–	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.5	–
Dairy products	202	42.0	42.2	41.4	41.7	–	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	–
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	43.8	44.2	43.1	43.2	–	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	–
Fluid milk	2026	42.0	41.9	41.4	41.8	–	5.8	5.6	4.4	4.7	–
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.9	–	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.2	–
Canned specialties	2032	41.7	40.9	41.2	42.1	–	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	–
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	42.8	41.3	43.1	43.6	–	7.4	7.6	7.2	8.4	–
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	43.9	43.9	43.6	42.9	–	5.2	5.9	7.8	6.9	–
Grain mill products	204	43.0	43.4	41.7	42.0	–	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	–
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	46.1	47.8	45.7	46.2	–	8.3	9.5	7.6	8.1	–
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	38.8	39.3	37.7	37.7	–	5.1	5.4	3.9	3.9	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	$18.88	$18.96	$19.68	$19.65	$19.75	$806.18	$802.01	$844.27	$842.99	$841.35
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.23	19.31	20.22	20.17	20.32	842.27	841.92	907.88	905.63	898.14
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	23.77	23.99	24.93	24.77	–	1,057.77	1,031.57	1,119.36	1,099.79	–
Truck and bus bodies	3713	16.89	17.04	17.47	17.56	–	736.40	748.06	766.93	791.96	–
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.36	17.53	18.38	18.39	–	756.90	769.57	832.61	833.07	–
Truck trailers	3715	12.14	12.18	12.47	12.48	–	549.94	549.32	556.16	577.82	–
Aircraft and parts	372	20.79	20.85	21.49	21.56	–	891.89	892.38	887.54	886.12	–
Aircraft	3721	23.45	23.51	24.40	24.28	–	977.87	985.07	993.08	978.48	–
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.45	20.46	20.72	20.90	–	914.12	902.29	868.17	861.08	–
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	18.19	18.29	19.15	19.25	–	783.99	786.47	794.73	804.65	–
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	14.86	14.83	15.24	15.37	–	563.19	545.74	539.50	559.47	–
Ship building and repairing	3731	16.46	16.47	16.79	16.92	–	645.23	617.63	592.69	620.96	–
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.66	12.66	13.32	13.32	–	458.29	454.49	472.86	480.85	–
Railroad equipment	374	18.00	18.06	18.50	18.45	–	729.00	693.50	741.85	701.10	–
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	21.31	21.27	21.90	21.94	–	892.89	882.71	943.89	952.20	–
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	22.51	22.32	23.46	23.46	–	925.16	919.58	1,015.82	1,015.82	–
Misc. transportation equipment	379	12.86	13.08	13.13	13.12	–	493.82	502.27	543.58	535.30	–
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.69	12.61	12.57	12.61	–	465.72	481.70	526.68	514.49	–
Instruments and related products	38	14.67	14.74	15.11	15.11	15.16	600.00	599.92	607.42	607.42	618.53
Search and navigation equipment	381	18.73	18.92	19.32	19.62	–	711.74	724.64	757.34	755.37	–
Measuring and controlling devices	382	14.78	14.77	15.39	15.45	–	607.46	604.09	627.91	630.36	–
Environmental controls	3822	11.72	11.76	12.35	12.52	–	478.18	476.28	501.41	505.81	–
Process control instruments	3823	15.20	15.18	15.64	15.68	–	620.16	610.24	620.91	616.22	–
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	17.65	17.59	18.42	18.25	–	697.18	682.49	731.27	728.18	–
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.71	13.78	13.96	13.94	–	567.59	569.11	555.61	558.99	–
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.56	12.57	12.88	12.91	–	548.87	540.51	534.52	542.22	–
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	13.81	13.96	14.13	14.08	–	544.11	558.40	536.94	540.67	–
Ophthalmic goods	385	11.38	11.22	11.62	11.58	–	514.38	504.90	520.58	500 26	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.25	18.82	18.77	18.41	–	704.45	705.75	717.01	705.10	–
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	10.52	10.31	11.41	11.35	–	363.99	360.85	430.16	416.55	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.11	12.07	12.36	12.36	12.35	458.97	463.49	479.57	478.33	486.59
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.66	12.56	12.99	12.83	–	455.76	445.88	471.54	464.45	–
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	12.63	12.50	13.15	12.93	–	439.52	427.50	457.62	448.67	–
Musical instruments	393	11.04	11.17	11.51	11.50	–	452.64	449.03	466.16	466.90	–
Toys and sporting goods	394	12.15	12.19	12.15	12.22	–	466.56	477.85	501.80	501.02	–
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	12.37	12.44	12.31	12.31	–	456.45	482.67	448.08	451.78	–
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	12.09	12.12	12.11	12.19	–	470.30	476.32	519.52	516.86	–
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	12.19	12.22	12.85	12.95	–	466.88	469.25	478.02	486.92	–
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.57	10.60	11.37	11.25	–	376.29	376.30	419.55	425.25	–
Costume jewelry	3961	9.31	9.41	10.33	10.01	–	323.06	328.41	421.46	423.42	–
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	12.23	12.10	12.43	12.44	–	464.74	469.48	477.31	476.45	–
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	13.39	13.17	13.78	13.65	–	539.62	546.56	563.60	563.75	–
Nondurable goods		14.06	14.11	14.53	14.55	14.61	563.81	568.63	582.65	586.37	594.63
Food and kindred products	20	12.85	12.89	13.18	13.25	13.32	523.00	529.78	533.79	543.25	552.78
Meat products	201	10.68	10.68	10.84	10.92	–	433.61	434.68	433.60	443.35	–
Meat packing plants	2011	11.32	11.34	11.52	11.63	–	486.76	483.08	494.21	501.25	–
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	12.33	12.27	12.44	12.60	–	520.33	519.02	500.09	514.08	–
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.64	9.66	9.81	9.86	–	374.03	377.71	376.70	386.51	–
Dairy products	202	14.70	14.81	15.19	15.24	–	617.40	624.98	628.87	635.51	–
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	13.03	13.12	13.52	13.67	–	570.71	579.90	582.71	590.54	–
Fluid milk	2026	15.69	15.82	15.62	15.68	–	658.98	662.86	646.67	655.42	–
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	12.14	12.13	12.88	12.95	–	496.53	496.12	529.37	529.66	–
Canned specialties	2032	15.70	15.62	15.61	15.76	–	654.69	638.86	643.13	663.50	–
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	13.12	13.13	13.44	13.49	–	561.54	542.27	579.26	588.16	–
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	11.65	11.73	13.07	12.92	–	511.44	514.95	569.85	554.27	–
Grain mill products	204	15.38	15.45	15.55	15.71	–	661.34	670.53	648.44	659.82	–
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.58	13.97	13.29	13.37	–	626.04	667.77	607.35	617.69	–
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	13.20	13.21	13.14	13.19	–	512.16	519.15	495.38	497.26	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	39.9	41.2	39.3	40.1	–	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.9	–
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	39.8	39.7	38.8	39.5	–	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.1	–
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	40.0	43.8	40.2	41.0	–	3.5	4.6	3.7	3.5	–
Sugar and confectionery products	206	42.5	42.5	43.5	43.4	–	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	–
Cane sugar	2061,2	54.3	55.9	61.5	60.0	–	8.5	10.0	12.7	9.3	–
Beet sugar	2063	43.4	42.1	41.5	42.6	–	3.6	2.5	3.4	2.4	–
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	42.7	42.4	41.0	40.8	–	6.0	6.8	5.5	5.7	–
Fats and oils	207	39.5	40.2	42.6	42.1	–	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.7	–
Beverages	208	44.1	45.2	44.9	46.0	–	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.2	–
Malt beverages	2082	45.6	46.0	47.1	46.5	–	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.3	–
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	46.0	47.6	45.6	48.9	–	6.5	6.7	8.7	10.8	–
Misc. food and kindred products	209	35.9	36.9	36.7	37.5	–	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.4	–
Tobacco products	21	38.9	40.9	40.9	41.7	42.4	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	–
Cigarettes	211	42.3	43.7	43.8	44.3	–	3.5	5.0	4.9	4.5	–
Textile mill products	22	40.2	40.4	41.7	41.5	41.8	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.0	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	39.4	39.0	39.8	38.9	–	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.0	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	38.9	38.6	41.2	42.2	–	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.2	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	44.6	42.6	41.7	42.6	–	2.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	–
Narrow fabric mills	224	40.9	41.9	39.0	38.7	–	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.6	–
Knitting mills	225	39.4	40.2	39.8	40.1	–	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.6	–
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	37.0	37.0	36.3	36.6	–	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	–
Hosiery, nec	2252	36.2	36.3	36.9	37.2	–	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	–
Knit outerwear mills	2253	42.4	44.9	42.7	44.1	–	4.8	6.5	8.1	8.8	–
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	37.8	36.2	38.4	38.1	–	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.2	–
Textile finishing, except wool	226	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.2	–	3.8	3.5	5.7	5.4	–
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	45.5	43.9	47.7	47.1	–	4.2	3.7	7.6	7.1	–
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.6	–	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	–
Carpets and rugs	227	42.4	44.3	45.3	44.3	–	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.8	–
Yarn and thread mills	228	39.6	39.2	42.2	41.4	–	3.3	3.2	4.9	4.6	–
Yarn spinning mills	2281	39.6	38.8	41.8	40.9	–	3.8	3.6	5.4	5.0	–
Throwing and winding mills	2282	40.6	41.1	43.7	42.8	–	1.7	2.3	3.6	2.9	–
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	39.2	39.0	42.1	41.5	–	2.3	2.9	4.1	4.0	–
Apparel and other textile products	23	38.0	37.8	37.2	37.2	37.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	–
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	33.4	34.9	34.6	35.6	–	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	–
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	38.0	37.8	36.6	36.0	–	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	–
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	34.3	32.5	33.1	33.2	–	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	–
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	35.7	36.7	34.3	33.8	–	0.7	1.3	0.8	2.2	–
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	39.1	39.8	34.6	33.8	–	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.6	–
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	37.7	37.6	36.6	37.1	–	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	–
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	32.0	33.0	30.9	30.6	–	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.7	–
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	42.4	44.1	43.5	45.7	–	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.0	–
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	38.5	38.7	35.5	36.3	–	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	–
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	37.2	36.6	36.0	36.1	–	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	–
Women's and children's undergarments	234	31.8	33.7	33.0	32.7	–	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	–
Women's and children's underwear	2341	32.0	34.1	34.4	34.2	–	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	–
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	31.4	32.8	29.0	28.6	–	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	–
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	38.9	38.7	40.4	40.9	–	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	–
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	39.2	38.8	43.6	42.9	–	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.0	–
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	34.6	33.3	32.9	33.9	–	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.0	–
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.6	39.2	39.0	38.8	–	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.9	–
Curtains and draperies	2391	39.3	38.4	36.5	37.6	–	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.3	–
House furnishings, nec	2392	37.2	39.2	39.2	38.7	–	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	–
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	44.0	41.5	41.9	40.9	–	5.5	3.8	5.4	5.4	–
Paper and allied products	26	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.0	–
Paper mills	262	42.1	41.7	43.1	43.9	–	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.4	–
Paperboard mills	263	40.1	40.8	39.1	39.8	–	6.0	6.8	6.5	7.5	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	$14.19	$14.13	$14.64	$14.82	–	$566.18	$582.16	$575.35	$594.28	–
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	14.31	14.34	14.52	14.66	–	569.54	569.30	563.38	579.07	–
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	13.97	13.80	14.84	15.08	–	558.80	604.44	596.57	618.28	–
Sugar and confectionery products	206	15.38	15.72	15.53	15.57	–	653.65	668.10	675.56	675.74	–
Cane sugar	2061,2	15.00	15.42	15.20	15.13	–	814.50	861.98	934.80	907.80	–
Beet sugar	2063	17.46	17.61	17.44	17.26	–	757.76	741.38	723.76	735.28	–
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	15.24	15.82	16.03	16.10	–	650.75	670.77	657.23	656.88	–
Fats and oils	207	12.57	12.65	12.86	12.90	–	496.52	508.53	547.84	543.09	–
Beverages	208	17.59	17.53	18.30	18.14	–	775.72	792.36	821.67	834.44	–
Malt beverages	2082	24.72	24.95	25.30	24.89	–	1,127.23	1,147.70	1,191.63	1,157.38	–
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	15.21	15.32	16.74	17.01	–	699.66	729.23	763.34	831.79	–
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.69	11.74	11.85	11.87	–	419.67	433.21	434.90	445.13	–
Tobacco products	21	22.39	22.59	22.80	23.10	$23.22	870.97	923.93	932.52	963.27	$984.53
Cigarettes	211	25.77	26.07	26.94	27.06	–	1,090.07	1,139.26	1,179.97	1,198.76	–
Textile mill products	22	11.30	11.32	11.65	11.71	11.70	454.26	457.33	485.81	485.97	489.06
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.54	11.47	11.87	11.98	–	454.68	447.33	472.43	466.02	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	12.32	12.32	12.70	12.85	–	479.25	475.55	523.24	542.27	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	12.20	12.47	12.20	11.97	–	544.12	531.22	508.74	509.92	–
Narrow fabric mills	224	11.02	10.98	11.28	11.18	–	450.72	460.06	439.92	432.67	–
Knitting mills	225	10.75	10.67	10.98	11.01	–	423.55	428.93	437.00	441.50	–
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.06	9.03	9.12	9.10	–	335.22	334.11	331.06	333.06	–
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.63	10.55	10.65	10.69	–	384.81	382.97	392.99	397.67	–
Knit outerwear mills	2253	11.03	10.88	11.91	12.06	–	467.67	488.51	508.56	531.85	–
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	11.08	11.07	11.31	11.30	–	418.82	400.73	434.30	430.53	–
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.25	11.31	11.76	11.75	–	471.38	468.23	508.03	507.60	–
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	10.79	10.96	11.31	11.24	–	490.95	481.14	539.49	529.40	–
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	12.11	12.17	12.83	12.89	–	497.72	503.84	528.60	536.22	–
Carpets and rugs	227	11.03	11.35	11.40	11.61	–	467.67	502.81	516.42	514.32	–
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.67	10.64	11.01	10.96	–	422.53	417.09	464.62	453.74	–
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.65	10.61	10.96	10.89	–	421.74	411.67	458.13	445.40	–
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.59	10.64	10.86	10.79	–	429.95	437.30	474.58	461.81	–
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.59	12.60	12.97	12.96	–	493.53	491.40	546.04	537.84	–
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.36	9.42	9.93	9.93	9.98	355.68	356.08	369.40	369.40	374.25
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.47	9.48	9.26	9.35	–	316.30	330.85	320.40	332.86	–
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.57	8.63	9.06	9.09	–	325.66	326.21	331.60	327.24	–
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.70	8.80	8.88	8.87	–	298.41	286.00	293.93	294.48	–
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.95	8.89	9.17	9.22	–	319.52	326.26	314.53	311.64	–
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.39	8.48	9.32	9.34	–	328.05	337.50	322.47	315.69	–
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.62	8.76	8.98	9.03	–	324.97	329.38	328.67	335.01	–
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	9.04	9.02	9.25	9.47	–	289.28	297.66	285.83	289.78	–
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	9.90	9.94	10.82	10.84	–	419.76	438.35	470.67	495.39	–
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.75	8.67	9.82	9.86	–	336.88	335.53	348.61	357.92	–
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.30	8.46	8.54	8.54	–	308.76	309.64	307.44	308.29	–
Women's and children's undergarments	234	8.98	9.07	9.80	9.73	–	285.56	305.66	323.40	318.17	–
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.64	8.76	9.54	9.38	–	276.48	298.72	328.18	320.80	–
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	9.82	9.83	10.68	10.90	–	308.35	322.42	309.72	311.74	–
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.66	8.58	8.36	8.43	–	336.87	332.05	337.74	344.79	–
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.99	8.92	8.16	8.23	–	352.41	346.10	355.78	353.07	–
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	8.74	8.64	9.23	9.28	–	302.40	287.71	303.67	314.59	–
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.46	10.50	11.28	11.24	–	414.22	411.60	439.92	436.11	–
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.56	8.63	8.59	8.70	–	336.41	331.39	313.54	327.12	–
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.40	9.54	10.02	9.94	–	349.68	373.97	392.78	384.68	–
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	12.58	12.77	14.06	14.23	–	553.52	529.96	589.11	582.01	–
Paper and allied products	26	16.72	16.89	17.33	17.49	17.48	690.54	702.62	717.46	729.33	732.41
Paper mills	262	21.46	21.93	22.40	22.59	–	903.47	914.48	965.44	991.70	–
Paperboard mills	263	21.41	21.54	22.32	22.58	–	858.54	878.83	872.71	898.68	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.2	–	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.6	–
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	40.3	40.8	41.2	41.2	–	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	–
Sanitary food containers	2656	41.4	43.3	42.1	43.7	–	4.6	5.5	5.2	6.6	–
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	42.5	43.5	43.2	43.1	–	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	–
Misc. converted paper products	267	40.7	40.9	39.9	40.0	–	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.0	–
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	43.4	44.0	43.1	43.6	–	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.9	–
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	36.9	37.6	37.5	38.0	–	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.2	–
Envelopes	2677	39.9	39.5	36.7	37.7	–	3.6	3.1	2.2	2.5	–
Printing and publishing	27	37.7	37.8	37.1	37.2	37.4	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	–
Newspapers	271	32.7	32.6	32.5	33.0	–	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	–
Periodicals	272	37.5	37.0	34.6	34.9	–	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	–
Books	273	39.8	39.4	40.7	40.0	–	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	–
Book publishing	2731	38.0	38.2	39.7	39.2	–	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	–
Book printing	2732	41.4	40.6	41.7	40.7	–	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	–
Miscellaneous publishing	274	34.1	34.2	31.4	32.2	–	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.7	–
Commercial printing	275	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.9	–	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	–
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.1	39.5	38.6	38.6	–	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	–
Commercial printing, nec	2759	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.9	–	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	–
Manifold business forms	276	38.5	38.5	35.4	35.2	–	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	–
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.2	38.8	40.1	40.3	–	2.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	–
Printing trade services	279	39.8	40.7	39.9	40.2	–	5.0	4.7	4.9	3.9	–
Chemicals and allied products	28	42.3	42.2	41.8	42.2	42.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.2	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.1	–	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	42.2	41.9	41.9	40.7	–	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.1	–
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	41.7	41.7	41.9	42.5	–	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.8	–
Plastics materials and resins	2821	42.2	42.5	44.2	44.3	–	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.7	–
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	41.4	40.3	39.1	39.9	–	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.9	–
Drugs	283	43.1	43.5	42.7	42.7	–	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	–
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	42.8	43.1	42.4	42.3	–	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.1	–
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.0	–	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	–
Soap and other detergents	2841	43.9	44.5	45.8	46.8	–	5.4	4.9	3.8	3.2	–
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	36.3	36.0	37.0	37.3	–	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	–
Toilet preparations	2844	41.4	40.9	39.5	40.3	–	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.2	–
Paints and allied products	285	40.7	39.6	38.7	39.9	–	6.3	4.4	7.2	9.3	–
Industrial organic chemicals	286	44.1	43.5	42.6	43.3	–	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	–
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	40.4	40.4	37.5	37.4	–	6.0	5.2	3.0	2.9	–
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	44.8	44.0	43.5	44.3	–	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.7	–
Agricultural chemicals	287	42.4	40.7	40.9	39.0	–	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.6	–
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	44.6	45.3	44.5	46.2	–	5.0	5.8	7.8	9.5	–
Petroleum and coal products	29	41.8	42.9	40.2	40.1	41.7	5.7	6.4	4.7	4.2	–
Petroleum refining	291	41.4	42.1	39.2	38.3	–	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.6	–
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	41.4	43.7	39.6	41.3	–	5.5	6.2	3.3	3.4	–
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	40.6	40.9	41.3	41.3	41.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	–
Tires and inner tubes	301	42.9	43.6	45.1	45.7	–	4.6	4.6	5.8	6.2	–
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	41.7	44.8	41.4	40.0	–	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.4	–
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	41.6	41.0	40.6	41.3	–	4.8	3.7	3.8	4.3	–
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	40.8	40.3	39.4	40.4	–	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.3	–
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	39.5	40.5	41.8	40.8	–	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.9	–
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	40.4	40.6	40.9	40.9	–	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	–
Leather and leather products	31	36.2	36.8	37.4	36.7	37.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	–
Leather tanning and finishing	311	44.2	44.6	43.3	42.6	–	4.2	3.1	4.7	5.1	–
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	37.4	38.7	40.3	38.8	–	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	–
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	33.1	35.8	39.2	36.6	–	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	–
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	47.2	46.8	44.9	46.3	–	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	–
Luggage	316	28.4	27.8	29.1	29.6	–	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	–
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	31.5	30.0	30.2	30.8	–	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.2	–
Service-producing		32.6	32.9	32.5	32.6	33.3	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities		38.1	38.4	38.0	38.3	38.6	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	June 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	$14.36	$14.50	$14.90	$15.02	–	$593.07	$610.45	$627.29	$633.84	–
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	14.25	14.51	14.80	14.83	–	574.28	592.01	609.76	611.00	–
Sanitary food containers	2656	14.60	14.49	14.85	15.02	–	604.44	627.42	625.19	656.37	–
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	15.19	15.22	16.06	16.18	–	645.58	662.07	693.79	697.36	–
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.52	14.55	14.86	14.97	–	590.96	595.10	592.91	598.80	–
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	18.02	18.14	18.64	18.87	–	782.07	798.16	803.38	822.73	–
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	13.47	13.38	13.32	13.40	–	497.04	503.09	499.50	509.20	–
Envelopes	2677	12.94	13.01	13.59	13.53	–	516.31	513.90	498.75	510.08	–
Printing and publishing	27	14.76	14.75	15.11	15.05	$15.16	556.45	557.55	560.58	559.86	$566.98
Newspapers	271	14.01	14.15	14.66	14.56	–	458.13	461.29	476.45	480.48	–
Periodicals	272	16.10	16.15	16.50	16.18	–	603.75	597.55	570.90	564.68	–
Books	273	15.22	15.03	15.72	15.89	–	605.76	592.18	639.80	635.60	–
Book publishing	2731	14.74	14.56	14.27	14.62	–	560.12	556.19	566.52	573.10	–
Book printing	2732	15.61	15.45	17.06	17.05	–	646.25	627.27	711.40	693.94	–
Miscellaneous publishing	274	14.57	14.36	14.35	14.13	–	496.84	491.11	450.59	454.99	–
Commercial printing	275	15.08	15.09	15.40	15.34	–	594.15	599.07	600.60	596.73	–
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	15.25	15.20	15.51	15.42	–	596.28	600.40	598.69	595.21	–
Commercial printing, nec	2759	14.56	14.60	14.99	14.97	–	583.86	585.46	599.60	597.30	–
Manifold business forms	276	14.65	14.85	15.09	15.29	–	564.03	571.73	534.19	538.21	–
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	11.13	11.27	11.47	11.46	–	436.30	437.28	459.95	461.84	–
Printing trade services	279	17.37	17.04	17.54	17.65	–	691.33	693.53	699.85	709.53	–
Chemicals and allied products	28	18.52	18.55	19.01	18.97	19.06	783.40	782.81	794.62	800.53	811.96
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.56	19.74	20.01	20.09	–	780.44	785.65	798.40	785.52	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	20.72	21.01	21.57	21.44	–	874.38	880.32	903.78	872.61	–
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	19.14	19.26	19.92	19.96	–	798.14	803.14	834.65	848.30	–
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.26	21.60	22.37	22.46	–	897.17	918.00	988.75	994.98	–
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	16.85	16.57	16.49	16.37	–	697.59	667.77	644.76	653.16	–
Drugs	283	18.39	18.32	18.82	18.62	–	792.61	796.92	803.61	795.07	–
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.97	17.92	18.50	18.18	–	769.12	772.35	784.40	769.01	–
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	16.46	16.59	17.14	16.99	–	669.92	673.55	692.46	696.59	–
Soap and other detergents	2841	20.82	20.90	21.23	21.17	–	914.00	930.05	972.33	990.76	–
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.02	14.27	14.14	13.60	–	508.93	513.72	523.18	507.28	–
Toilet preparations	2844	15.14	15.18	16.27	16.38	–	626.80	620.86	642.67	660.11	–
Paints and allied products	285	16.28	16.01	17.16	17.59	–	662.60	634.00	664.09	701.84	–
Industrial organic chemicals	286	21.76	21.59	22.00	22.20	–	959.62	939.17	937.20	961.26	–
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	22.63	23.44	24.29	23.45	–	914.25	946.98	910.88	877.03	–
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	21.62	21.29	21.66	22.02	–	968.58	936.76	942.21	975.49	–
Agricultural chemicals	287	19.57	20.53	20.24	20.35	–	829.77	835.57	827.82	793.65	–
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.90	16.82	16.98	16.88	–	753.74	761.95	755.61	779.86	–
Petroleum and coal products	29	21.81	21.77	22.39	22.01	22.17	911.66	933.93	900.08	882.60	924.49
Petroleum refining	291	24.42	24.53	25.74	25.21	–	1,010.99	1,032.71	1,009.01	965.54	–
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	17.79	17.62	16.95	17.35	–	736.51	769.99	671.22	716.56	–
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	13.29	13.29	13.68	13.67	13.71	539.57	543.56	564.98	564.57	570.34
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.36	19.51	20.38	20.23	–	830.54	850.64	919.14	924.51	–
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	8.89	8.45	7.89	8.05	–	370.71	378.56	326.65	322.00	–
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	13.42	13.42	14.41	14.20	–	558.27	550.22	585.05	586.46	–
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	13.45	13.58	14.50	13.99	–	548.76	547.27	571.30	565.20	–
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	13.14	13.10	13.50	13.58	–	519.03	530.55	564.30	554.06	–
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.66	12.64	12.93	12.93	–	511.46	513.18	528.84	528.84	–
Leather and leather products	31	10.24	10.27	10.39	10.43	10.29	370.69	377.94	388.59	382.78	384.85
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.25	12.45	12.98	12.91	–	541.45	555.27	562.03	549.97	–
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	9.84	9.70	9.87	9.93	–	368.02	375.39	397.76	385.28	–
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.38	10.02	10.09	10.27	–	343.58	358.72	395.53	375.88	–
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.99	9.02	8.90	9.03	–	424.33	422.14	399.61	418.09	–
Luggage	316	9.25	9.62	9.51	9.40	–	262.70	267.44	276.74	278.24	–
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	10.07	10.00	10.81	11.06	–	317.21	300.00	326.46	340.65	–
Service-producing		13.72	13.69	14.25	14.20	14.21	447.27	450.40	463.13	462.92	473.19
Transportation and public utilities		16.65	16.69	17.31	17.23	17.31	634.37	640.90	657.78	659.91	668.17

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	33.3	33.4	33.1	33.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local and suburban transportation	411	36.3	37.3	36.9	36.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and warehousing	42	39.9	40.5	39.6	39.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	39.9	40.6	39.5	39.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public warehousing and storage	422	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	34.8	34.9	34.1	34.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	39.7	40.6	43.7	45.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation services	47	35.6	35.9	35.6	35.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	35.2	35.8	35.5	35.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel agencies	4724	35.2	36.2	35.5	35.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Freight transportation arrangement	473	34.4	34.8	34.5	34.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	48	40.1	40.3	39.5	39.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Telephone communications	481	40.5	40.7	39.5	39.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	40.8	40.9	39.4	39.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radio and television broadcasting	483	34.6	34.5	34.7	34.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cable and other pay television services	484	44.5	45.5	45.4	44.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electric services	491	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gas production and distribution	492	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Combination utility services	493	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitary services	495	42.0	41.5	43.3	43.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade		38.2	38.2	38.2	38.3	39.2	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods	50	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	35.9	35.6	34.7	35.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings	502	38.4	38.4	37.0	37.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.3	39.5	38.8	38.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and commercial equipment	504	39.0	38.7	39.6	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	38.4	38.5	40.1	40.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical goods	506	37.0	37.2	37.1	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	40.7	40.3	40.9	41.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.7	38.3	38.0	38.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nondurable goods	51	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and paper products	511	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	37.5	37.6	37.5	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	38.8	39.0	39.1	38.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Groceries and related products	514	39.6	39.9	39.6	40.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farm-product raw materials	515	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.7	40.5	42.0	42.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	37.4	37.8	37.8	37.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	37.5	38.1	38.6	38.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	37.1	37.0	36.0	36.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade		28.7	29.2	28.7	29.1	29.7	–	–	–	–	–
Building materials and garden supplies	52	36.1	37.0	36.2	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and other building materials	521	37.5	38.7	37.9	38.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	34.9	35.5	36.6	36.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hardware stores	525	30.1	30.9	29.8	29.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	36.5	35.5	35.2	37.1	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	$12.25	$12.46	$12.70	$12.71	–	$407.93	$416.16	$420.37	$430.87	–
Local and suburban transportation	411	13.20	13.31	13.69	13.78	–	479.16	496.46	505.16	501.59	–
Trucking and warehousing	42	13.97	13.90	14.33	14.30	–	557.40	562.95	567.47	569.14	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.10	14.03	14.46	14.39	–	562.59	569.62	571.17	572.72	–
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.74	12.68	13.12	13.40	–	501.96	503.40	515.62	526.62	–
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	21.38	21.13	23.34	23.09	–	744.02	737.44	795.89	785.06	–
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	24.16	23.61	24.62	23.47	–	959.15	958.57	1,075.89	1,070.23	–
Transportation services	47	15.24	15.22	16.17	15.98	–	542.54	546.40	575.65	568.89	–
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	15.33	15.15	16.15	15.74	–	539.62	542.37	573.33	554.05	–
Travel agencies	4724	15.80	15.56	16.86	16.33	–	556.16	563.27	598.53	581.35	–
Freight transportation arrangement	473	16.19	16.27	17.18	17.17	–	556.94	566.20	592.71	599.23	–
Communications	48	18.45	18.55	19.32	19.33	–	739.85	747.57	763.14	761.60	–
Telephone communications	481	18.72	18.79	19.81	19.92	–	758.16	764.75	782.50	786.84	–
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	19.18	19.27	20.55	20.72	–	782.54	788.14	809.67	818.44	–
Radio and television broadcasting	483	19.19	19.25	19.43	19.43	–	663.97	664.13	674.22	670.34	–
Cable and other pay television services	484	16.17	16.51	17.13	16.76	–	719.57	751.21	777.70	750.85	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	22.13	22.17	22.97	22.84	–	929.46	935.57	971.63	963.85	–
Electric services	491	23.08	23.06	23.89	23.72	–	985.52	986.97	1,020.10	1,008.10	–
Gas production and distribution	492	20.88	21.08	21.92	21.91	–	849.82	874.82	885.57	882.97	–
Combination utility services	493	25.79	25.76	26.65	26.65	–	1,101.23	1,115.41	1,140.62	1,135.29	–
Sanitary services	495	18.98	19.09	19.85	19.60	–	797.16	792.24	859.51	854.56	–
Wholesale trade		15.71	15.81	16.11	16.08	$16.15	600.12	603.94	615.40	615.86	$633.08
Durable goods	50	16.54	16.63	16.93	16.90	–	636.79	638.59	650.11	652.34	–
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.62	14.70	14.97	15.07	–	524.86	523.32	519.46	528.96	–
Furniture and home furnishings	502	15.42	15.46	15.25	15.46	–	592.13	593.66	564.25	573.57	–
Lumber and other construction materials	503	15.29	15.33	15.59	15.66	–	600.90	605.54	604.89	607.61	–
Professional and commercial equipment	504	20.25	20.74	21.17	20.99	–	789.75	802.64	838.33	843.80	–
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	19.29	19.40	19.45	19.23	–	740.74	746.90	779.95	780.74	–
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	15.65	15.66	16.14	16.29	–	630.70	629.53	650.44	658.12	–
Electrical goods	506	16.69	16.48	16.78	16.81	–	617.53	613.06	622.54	618.61	–
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	15.37	15.48	15.45	15.40	–	625.56	623.84	631.91	636.02	–
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	16.26	16.19	16.46	16.38	–	639.02	634.65	646.88	643.73	–
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	12.96	13.02	13.33	13.31	–	488.59	498.67	506.54	509.77	–
Nondurable goods	51	14.54	14.66	14.99	14.96	–	549.61	557.08	566.62	566.98	–
Paper and paper products	511	13.72	13.86	14.34	14.21	–	463.74	469.85	483.26	477.46	–
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	19.85	20.50	21.23	20.90	–	744.38	770.80	796.13	769.12	–
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.58	13.53	13.69	13.51	–	526.90	527.67	535.28	522.84	–
Groceries and related products	514	14.67	14.69	14.90	15.05	–	580.93	586.13	590.04	602.00	–
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.37	11.31	11.46	11.61	–	357.02	360.79	366.72	371.52	–
Chemicals and allied products	516	16.04	16.38	16.57	16.32	–	652.83	663.39	695.94	696.86	–
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	13.78	13.66	14.03	13.98	–	515.37	516.35	530.33	522.85	–
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	17.10	16.96	17.01	17.18	–	641.25	646.18	656.59	668.30	–
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.65	11.77	11.94	11.88	–	432.22	435.49	429.84	428.87	–
Retail trade		9.67	9.70	10.00	9.98	10.01	277.53	283.24	287.00	290.42	297.30
Building materials and garden supplies	52	11.89	11.76	12.09	12.10	–	429.23	435.12	437.66	445.28	–
Lumber and other building materials	521	12.69	12.40	12.72	12.74	–	475.88	479.88	482.09	490.49	–
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	11.86	11.77	11.92	12.15	–	413.91	417.84	436.27	437.40	–
Hardware stores	525	9.36	9.43	9.71	9.73	–	281.74	291.39	289.36	286.06	–
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.02	10.13	10.53	10.37	–	365.73	359.62	370.66	384.73	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department stores	531	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Variety stores	533	27.5	28.1	29.2	29.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.3	30.5	29.9	30.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food stores	54	30.1	30.9	29.4	30.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grocery stores	541	30.3	31.1	29.4	30.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail bakeries	546	27.9	28.4	30.2	30.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.1	36.6	35.8	36.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
New and used car dealers	551	36.4	37.2	36.2	36.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Auto and home supply stores	553	36.7	38.3	37.2	37.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gasoline service stations	554	31.8	35.1	35.0	35.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive dealers, nec	559	33.9	35.8	34.9	36.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and accessory stores	56	25.4	26.4	25.5	25.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	27.2	27.7	28.8	28.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women's clothing stores	562	24.3	24.9	25.4	25.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Family clothing stores	565	25.5	26.8	26.4	26.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shoe stores	566	26.6	27.6	23.1	23.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	32.0	32.8	32.2	32.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	32.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Household appliance stores	572	31.6	32.6	31.0	32.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	31.8	32.8	31.6	31.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	31.0	31.8	30.8	31.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	23.4	23.9	24.6	24.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eating and drinking places[2]	58	25.4	25.6	25.2	25.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.3	29.6	29.3	29.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.0	28.6	27.9	28.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Used merchandise stores	593	29.8	30.1	29.1	28.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	26.8	27.6	27.5	27.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonstore retailers	596	34.4	34.2	34.3	34.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel dealers	598	35.7	35.9	36.3	36.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail stores, nec	599	31.9	31.2	30.3	31.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Optical goods stores	5995	32.0	32.4	32.5	32.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	32.0	32.6	31.5	32.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate[3]		35.6	36.2	35.8	35.8	36.8	–	–	–	–	–
Depository institutions	60	35.1	35.5	35.2	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial banks	602	34.8	35.2	35.0	34.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
State commercial banks	6022	34.5	34.6	34.9	34.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.0	35.6	35.1	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit unions	606	35.5	36.5	35.4	35.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nondepository institutions	61	34.7	34.8	35.4	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personal credit institutions	614	36.0	36.6	36.4	36.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	34.8	34.8	36.4	35.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance carriers	63	37.5	38.6	38.1	38.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life insurance	631	38.2	39.4	38.7	39.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.7	38.7	38.3	38.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	39.9	40.0	39.6	40.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	35.4	37.7	37.1	37.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services		32.5	32.8	32.4	32.4	33.0	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural services	07	35.8	36.1	34.1	34.7	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	$9.81	$9.79	$10.23	$10.25	–	$281.55	$282.93	$298.72	$302.38	–
Department stores	531	9.96	9.95	10.42	10.44	–	285.85	286.56	303.22	306.94	–
Variety stores	533	7.71	7.63	7.80	7.87	–	212.03	214.40	227.76	232.95	–
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.18	9.14	9.50	9.51	–	278.15	278.77	284.05	286.25	–
Food stores	54	9.72	9.81	10.22	10.15	–	292.57	303.13	300.47	304.50	–
Grocery stores	541	9.73	9.83	10.26	10.18	–	294.82	305.71	301.64	305.40	–
Retail bakeries	546	9.79	9.78	9.92	9.92	–	273.14	277.75	299.58	306.53	–
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.88	12.82	13.13	13.04	–	452.09	469.21	470.05	469.44	–
New and used car dealers	551	16.53	17.04	17.48	17.35	–	601.69	633.89	632.78	633.28	–
Auto and home supply stores	553	11.59	11.51	11.81	11.77	–	425.35	440.83	439.33	437.84	–
Gasoline service stations	554	6.34	5.86	5.95	5.92	–	201.61	205.69	208.25	207.79	–
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.66	13.74	14.80	14.89	–	463.07	491.89	516.52	539.02	–
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.70	9.65	9.90	9.78	–	246.38	254.76	252.45	248.41	–
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	10.46	10.13	10.21	9.98	–	284.51	280.60	294.05	279.44	–
Women's clothing stores	562	9.86	9.73	10.22	10.05	–	239.60	242.28	259.59	255.27	–
Family clothing stores	565	9.73	9.73	9.67	9.58	–	248.12	260.76	255.29	252.91	–
Shoe stores	566	9.02	9.08	9.69	9.46	–	239.93	250.61	223.84	223.26	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	13.24	13.34	13.43	13.38	–	423.68	437.55	432.45	433.51	–
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	12.13	12.07	12.43	12.39	–	390.59	397.10	408.95	406.39	–
Household appliance stores	572	12.34	13.12	13.43	13.33	–	389.94	427.71	416.33	435.89	–
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	14.71	14.90	14.70	14.65	–	467.78	488.72	464.52	467.34	–
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	13.26	13.33	13.39	12.99	–	411.06	423.89	412.41	403.99	–
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	8.34	8.36	8.73	8.66	–	195.16	199.80	214.76	211.30	–
Eating and drinking places[2]	58	7.08	7.11	7.24	7.26	–	179.83	182.02	182.45	184.40	–
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.68	10.66	10.96	11.01	–	312.92	315.54	321.13	328.10	–
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	11.62	11.70	11.94	12.10	–	325.36	334.62	333.13	342.43	–
Used merchandise stores	593	8.80	8.71	8.79	8.66	–	262.24	262.17	255.79	250.27	–
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.89	9.78	10.06	10.16	–	265.05	269.93	276.65	283.46	–
Nonstore retailers	596	11.32	11.37	11.82	11.81	–	389.41	388.85	405.43	407.45	–
Fuel dealers	598	13.67	13.66	14.23	13.95	–	488.02	490.39	516.55	502.20	–
Retail stores, nec	599	10.59	10.60	10.91	10.91	–	337.82	330.72	330.57	348.03	–
Optical goods stores	5995	12.29	12.18	12.37	12.41	–	393.28	394.63	402.03	405.81	–
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	11.07	11.01	11.42	11.39	–	354.24	358.93	359.73	366.76	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate[3]		15.72	15.68	16.23	16.20	$16.30	559.63	567.62	581.03	579.96	$599.84
Depository institutions	60	12.25	12.15	12.55	12.54	–	429.98	431.33	441.76	438.90	–
Commercial banks	602	11.66	11.56	11.94	11.93	–	405.77	406.91	417.90	415.16	–
State commercial banks	6022	11.45	11.34	11.83	11.79	–	395.03	392.36	412.87	405.58	–
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.80	11.70	12.01	12.02	–	413.00	416.52	421.55	420.70	–
Credit unions	606	11.73	11.80	12.46	12.40	–	416.42	430.70	441.08	436.48	–
Nondepository institutions	61	17.42	17.51	18.13	18.10	–	604.47	609.35	641.80	633.50	–
Personal credit institutions	614	13.92	13.79	14.16	14.03	–	501.12	504.71	515.42	506.48	–
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	23.11	23.14	23.93	23.96	–	804.23	805.27	871.05	857.77	–
Insurance carriers	63	18.16	18.18	18.96	18.84	–	681.00	701.75	722.38	725.34	–
Life insurance	631	16.74	16.89	17.70	17.52	–	639.47	665.47	684.99	685.03	–
Medical service and health insurance	632	16.92	16.86	17.51	17.40	–	654.80	652.48	670.63	673.38	–
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	17.24	17.18	17.87	17.73	–	687.88	687.20	707.65	712.75	–
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	20.04	19.93	20.73	20.58	–	709.42	751.36	769.08	773.81	–
Services		14.52	14.45	15.16	15.13	15.10	471.90	473.96	491.18	490.21	498.30
Agricultural services	07	11.19	11.16	11.71	11.67	–	400.60	402.88	399.31	404.95	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	28.7	29.5	28.4	28.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Landscape and horticultural services	078	38.6	38.8	36.7	37.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels[2]	701	30.1	30.4	29.8	30.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	34.3	34.3	33.6	34.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beauty shops[2]	723	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous personal services	729	32.1	30.9	29.6	30.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business services	73	33.7	33.9	33.5	33.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advertising	731	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	34.9	34.8	35.3	35.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services to buildings	734	28.8	28.7	28.7	29.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	37.3	37.5	37.0	36.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	38.0	38.5	37.4	37.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical equipment rental	7352	37.1	37.8	36.3	36.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	41.1	41.6	40.5	41.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	37.3	37.7	36.6	37.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.4	32.7	32.1	32.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer and data processing services	737	37.8	38.1	38.4	37.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programming services	7371	37.5	37.9	38.2	38.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer integrated systems design	7373	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information retrieval services	7375	37.3	37.3	37.6	37.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	37.9	37.1	37.2	37.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.2	33.5	32.3	32.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detective and armored car services	7381	34.6	34.8	34.0	34.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security systems services	7382	35.9	37.2	37.3	36.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	35.2	35.5	34.8	34.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	35.4	35.6	34.3	34.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passenger car rental	7514	35.0	35.4	33.6	33.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automobile parking	752	33.7	33.8	33.2	32.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive repair shops	753	37.0	37.4	36.9	37.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
General automotive repair shops	7538	36.1	36.3	35.9	36.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Automotive services, except repair	754	31.2	31.4	30.2	30.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carwashes	7542	28.1	28.0	26.2	26.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.6	37.9	37.6	37.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motion pictures	78	31.2	31.2	29.4	29.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motion picture production and services	781	40.3	38.6	37.2	37.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Video tape rental	784	25.4	25.8	23.5	22.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amusement and recreation services	79	25.0	26.4	24.7	24.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bowling centers	793	23.5	24.5	25.3	24.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	24.9	26.6	24.4	24.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Physical fitness facilities	7991	17.0	17.3	15.9	15.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	28.6	28.7	27.6	27.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health services	80	33.1	33.3	33.1	33.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.8	33.1	33.1	33.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.2	32.6	32.2	32.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.1	31.6	31.5	31.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hospitals	806	35.1	35.2	35.0	35.2	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	$11.41	$11.34	$11.91	$11.95	–	$327.47	$334.53	$338.24	$339.38	–
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.17	11.16	11.70	11.65	–	431.16	433.01	429.39	434.55	–
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels[2]	701	10.02	9.89	10.21	10.20	–	301.60	300.66	304.26	308.04	–
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.44	9.46	9.78	9.81	–	323.79	324.48	328.61	334.52	–
Beauty shops[2]	723	10.74	10.95	10.90	10.97	–	300.72	305.51	303.02	306.06	–
Miscellaneous personal services	729	11.32	11.18	12.27	12.52	–	363.37	345.46	363.19	378.10	–
Business services	73	14.87	14.92	15.46	15.41	–	501.12	505.79	517.91	517.78	–
Advertising	731	20.06	19.94	19.84	19.95	–	694.08	687.93	686.46	686.28	–
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	12.71	12.99	13.91	13.67	–	443.58	452.05	491.02	483.92	–
Services to buildings	734	9.19	9.24	9.31	9.40	–	264.67	265.19	267.20	272.60	–
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.75	12.72	13.18	13.30	–	475.58	477.00	487.66	489.44	–
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.74	8.79	8.87	8.96	–	244.72	245.24	248.36	253.57	–
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	14.59	14.39	14.88	14.80	–	554.42	554.02	556.51	559.44	–
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.97	13.69	14.18	13.96	–	518.29	517.48	514.73	506.75	–
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	19.17	19.28	20.22	20.12	–	787.89	802.05	818.91	826.93	–
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	13.19	12.94	13.19	13.19	–	491.99	487.84	482.75	490.67	–
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.68	11.59	11.99	11.88	–	378.43	378.99	384.88	384.91	–
Computer and data processing services	737	24.10	24.33	25.03	25.32	–	910.98	926.97	961.15	959.63	–
Computer programming services	7371	27.75	27.81	28.76	28.78	–	1,040.63	1,054.00	1,098.63	1,099.40	–
Computer integrated systems design	7373	24.07	24.15	24.55	24.00	–	936.32	944.27	962.36	940.80	–
Information retrieval services	7375	16.51	16.48	16.77	16.81	–	615.82	614.70	630.55	627.01	–
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	16.64	16.63	17.26	17.73	–	630.66	616.97	642.07	666.65	–
Miscellaneous business services	738	11.29	11.34	11.48	11.53	–	374.83	379.89	370.80	378.18	–
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.50	9.54	9.77	9.80	–	328.70	331.99	332.18	334.18	–
Security systems services	7382	15.08	15.12	15.75	15.90	–	541.37	562.46	587.48	580.35	–
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.32	12.33	12.70	12.73	–	433.66	437.72	441.96	444.28	–
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.65	11.68	11.88	11.87	–	412.41	415.81	407.48	408.33	–
Passenger car rental	7514	10.76	10.81	10.76	10.77	–	376.60	382.67	361.54	362.95	–
Automobile parking	752	9.05	9.23	9.67	9.56	–	304.99	311.97	321.04	313.57	–
Automotive repair shops	753	13.89	13.86	14.21	14.24	–	513.93	518.36	524.35	526.88	–
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	14.84	14.69	15.14	15.14	–	559.47	561.16	575.32	575.32	–
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.46	13.53	13.78	13.83	–	485.91	491.14	494.70	497.88	–
Automotive services, except repair	754	9.47	9.42	9.74	9.78	–	295.46	295.79	294.15	296.33	–
Carwashes	7542	7.94	7.87	8.05	8.17	–	223.11	220.36	210.91	216.51	–
Miscellaneous repair services	76	14.87	14.89	15.30	15.32	–	559.11	564.33	575.28	571.44	–
Motion pictures	78	14.62	13.88	14.89	14.82	–	456.14	433.06	437.77	434.23	–
Motion picture production and services	781	19.43	18.75	20.45	20.43	–	783.03	723.75	760.74	760.00	–
Video tape rental	784	8.09	8.02	8.20	8.49	–	205.49	206.92	192.70	191.87	–
Amusement and recreation services	79	10.55	10.02	11.25	11.07	–	263.75	264.53	277.88	267.89	–
Bowling centers	793	8.62	8.62	8.67	8.94	–	202.57	211.19	219.35	217.24	–
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	9.76	9.31	10.36	10.20	–	243.02	247.65	252.78	246.84	–
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.23	10.31	10.46	10.59	–	173.91	178.36	166.31	167.32	–
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	10.51	10.03	11.09	11.00	–	300.59	287.86	306.08	305.80	–
Health services	80	15.36	15.38	16.02	16.11	–	508.42	512.15	530.26	533.24	–
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	15.97	15.96	16.50	16.60	–	523.82	528.28	546.15	549.46	–
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	16.28	16.29	17.17	17.17	–	454.21	451.23	470.46	468.74	–
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.50	13.55	14.00	14.01	–	405.00	407.86	418.60	418.90	–
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	11.20	11.25	11.60	11.64	–	360.64	366.75	373.52	374.81	–
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.65	10.71	11.03	11.05	–	331.22	338.44	347.45	349.18	–
Hospitals	806	17.25	17.29	18.13	18.29	–	605.48	608.61	634.55	643.81	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal services	81	34.8	35.1	34.8	34.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social services	83	30.9	31.2	31.0	31.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual and family services	832	30.8	31.0	30.7	30.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Job training and related services	833	30.4	30.6	30.1	30.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child day care services	835	29.8	30.1	29.9	30.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residential care	836	32.1	32.5	32.3	32.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social services, nec	839	32.0	31.6	32.2	32.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.3	35.2	34.9	35.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering and management services	87	36.7	37.0	37.2	36.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering and architectural services	871	38.6	38.9	38.4	38.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering services	8711	38.9	39.2	38.8	38.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Architectural services	8712	37.8	38.3	37.3	36.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surveying services	8713	37.4	37.6	36.5	37.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	35.8	36.2	38.1	35.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Research and testing services	873	36.2	36.4	35.7	35.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial physical research	8731	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	30.6	30.5	27.8	28.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.0	36.8	36.2	35.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Management and public relations	874	35.7	35.9	36.4	36.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Management services	8741	35.6	36.0	36.5	36.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Management consulting services	8742	35.7	35.9	35.9	36.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public relations services	8743	34.9	35.1	33.6	33.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services, nec	89	35.2	34.8	34.7	35.2	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
		May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002p	June 2002p
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	$12.68	$12.72	$12.92	$12.91	–	$377.86	$379.06	$385.02	$386.01	–
Legal services	81	20.85	21.07	21.37	21.38	–	725.58	739.56	743.68	739.75	–
Social services	83	10.25	10.28	10.64	10.65	–	316.73	320.74	329.84	331.22	–
Individual and family services	832	10.70	10.76	11.13	11.15	–	329.56	333.56	341.69	343.42	–
Job training and related services	833	9.77	9.90	10.32	10.35	–	297.01	302.94	310.63	312.57	–
Child day care services	835	8.98	8.92	9.27	9.26	–	267.60	268.49	277.17	278.73	–
Residential care	836	10.48	10.48	10.75	10.77	–	336.41	340.60	347.23	347.87	–
Social services, nec	839	12.63	12.82	13.19	13.20	–	404.16	405.11	424.72	423.72	–
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	19.92	19.92	20.66	20.68	–	703.18	701.18	721.03	723.80	–
Engineering and management services	87	19.70	19.63	20.41	20.41	–	722.99	726.31	759.25	747.01	–
Engineering and architectural services	871	21.62	21.33	22.35	22.25	–	834.53	829.74	858.24	852.18	–
Engineering services	8711	22.44	22.16	23.11	23.00	–	872.92	868.67	896.67	892.40	–
Architectural services	8712	19.95	19.66	20.91	20.88	–	754.11	752.98	779.94	770.47	–
Surveying services	8713	15.70	15.46	16.35	16.07	–	587.18	581.30	596.78	594.59	–
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	16.75	16.88	17.63	17.73	–	599.65	611.06	671.70	627.64	–
Research and testing services	873	19.87	19.79	20.94	20.88	–	719.29	720.36	747.56	741.24	–
Commercial physical research	8731	22.56	22.59	23.89	23.66	–	868.56	871.97	914.99	906.18	–
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.77	14.77	15.35	15.41	–	451.96	450.49	426.73	431.48	–
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	23.39	22.78	23.74	23.71	–	842.04	838.30	859.39	848.82	–
Management and public relations	874	19.30	19.31	20.00	19.85	–	689.01	693.23	728.00	722.54	–
Management services	8741	17.23	17.11	18.10	17.83	–	613.39	615.96	660.65	654.36	–
Management consulting services	8742	21.19	21.39	22.21	22.14	–	756.48	767.90	797.34	801.47	–
Public relations services	8743	19.28	18.89	19.32	19.22	–	672.87	663.04	649.15	640.03	–
Services, nec	89	19.49	19.48	20.11	19.99	–	686.05	677.90	697.82	703.65	–

[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] Money payments only tips; not included.
[3] Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

– Data not available.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Industry	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Manufacturing	$14.08	$14.10	$14.49	$14.50	$14.52
Durable goods	14.50	14.53	14.92	14.93	14.95
Lumber and wood products	11.45	11.48	11.61	11.69	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	11.73	11.74	12.06	12.11	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.00	14.09	14.32	14.38	(2)
Primary metal industries	15.70	15.80	16.11	16.18	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.60	13.60	14.01	13.96	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.07	15.09	15.62	15.64	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.96	14.02	14.39	14.42	(2)
Transportation equipment	17.95	18.00	18.63	18.61	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.19	14.24	14.66	14.68	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.82	11.76	12.04	12.03	(2)
Nondurable goods	13.43	13.45	13.85	13.85	$13.87
Food and kindred products	12.16	12.16	12.48	12.50	(2)
Tobacco products	21.64	21.55	21.76	22.11	(2)
Textile mill products	10.88	10.87	11.09	11.17	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.11	9.19	9.65	9.64	(2)
Paper and allied products	15.86	15.97	16.40	16.51	(2)
Printing and publishing	14.24	14.21	14.60	14.55	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	17.55	17.57	17.96	17.86	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.42	20.26	21.16	20.92	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.74	12.74	13.10	13.07	(2)
Leather and leather products	10.07	10.10	10.22	10.25	(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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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				
	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]	May 2001	June 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[p]	June 2002[p]
Total private:										
Current dollars	$14.21	$14.20	$14.69	$14.67	$14.69	$484.56	$488.48	$497.99	$500.25	$509.74
Constant (1982) dollars	7.89	7.88	8.10	8.09	(2)	269.20	271.08	274.53	275.77	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.42	17.53	17.70	17.73	$17.58	768.22	767.81	750.48	765.94	$768.25
Constant (1982) dollars	9.68	9.73	9.76	9.77	(2)	426.79	426.09	413.72	422.24	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	18.18	18.22	18.70	18.68	$18.72	730.84	730.62	723.69	728.52	$741.31
Constant (1982) dollars	10.10	10.11	10.31	10.30	(2)	406.02	405.45	398.95	401.61	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.75	14.79	15.20	15.22	$15.28	600.33	603.43	620.16	622.50	$629.54
Constant (1982) dollars	8.19	8.21	8.38	8.39	(2)	333.52	334.87	341.87	343.16	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	16.65	16.69	17.31	17.23	$17.31	634.37	640.90	657.78	659.91	$668.17
Constant (1982) dollars	9.25	9.26	9.54	9.50	(2)	352.43	355.66	362.61	363.79	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	15.71	15.81	16.11	16.08	$16.15	600.12	603.94	615.40	615.86	$633.08
Constant (1982) dollars	8.73	8.77	8.88	8.86	(2)	333.40	335.15	339.25	339.50	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.67	9.70	10.00	9.98	$10.01	277.53	283.24	287.00	290.42	$297.30
Constant (1982) dollars	5.37	5.38	5.51	5.50	(2)	154.18	157.18	158.21	160.10	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	15.72	15.68	16.23	16.20	$16.30	559.63	567.62	581.03	579.96	$599.84
Constant (1982) dollars	8.73	8.70	8.95	8.93	(2)	310.91	314.99	320.30	319.71	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	14.52	14.45	15.16	15.13	$15.10	471.90	473.96	491.18	490.21	$498.30
Constant (1982) dollars	8.07	8.02	8.36	8.34	(2)	262.17	263.02	270.77	270.24	(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 currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of May 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[P]	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[P]	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[P]
Alabama	40.7	40.8	40.8	$13.32	$13.23	$13.27	$542.12	$539.78	$541.42
Birmingham	42.3	42.3	42.7	13.94	13.68	13.78	589.66	578.66	588.41
Mobile	42.4	43.3	43.1	14.56	14.78	14.76	617.34	639.97	636.16
Alaska	34.8	31.3	31.1	14.62	17.15	18.35	508.78	536.80	570.69
Arizona	39.8	40.0	39.8	13.05	13.79	13.81	519.39	551.60	549.64
Arkansas	39.4	39.4	40.3	12.36	12.72	12.70	486.98	501.17	511.81
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	39.7	38.7	40.5	12.28	12.94	12.71	487.52	500.78	514.76
Fort Smith	39.4	38.4	41.1	12.20	13.22	13.12	480.68	507.65	539.23
Little Rock-North Little Rock	39.8	38.1	39.2	13.01	13.08	13.17	517.80	498.35	516.26
Pine Bluff	38.6	39.3	38.8	13.17	14.49	14.19	508.36	569.46	550.57
California	40.8	40.8	40.8	14.63	14.95	14.99	596.90	609.96	611.59
Bakersfield	41.5	42.5	42.5	14.28	14.39	14.28	592.62	611.58	606.90
Fresno	40.0	40.8	40.6	12.33	12.57	12.54	493.20	512.86	509.12
Los Angeles-Long Beach	41.3	41.1	41.1	13.43	13.45	13.46	554.66	552.80	553.21
Modesto	39.7	39.4	39.9	14.42	14.57	14.63	572.47	574.06	583.74
Oakland	43.0	42.9	42.9	16.40	17.16	17.24	705.20	736.16	739.60
Orange County	42.4	41.9	41.8	13.71	13.64	13.72	581.30	571.52	573.50
Riverside-San Bernardino	41.5	41.8	41.8	12.70	12.81	12.82	527.05	535.46	535.88
Sacramento	40.1	39.7	40.0	15.24	15.35	15.38	611.12	609.40	615.20
Salinas	41.7	40.8	41.2	14.64	15.02	14.78	610.49	612.82	608.94
San Diego	39.8	40.0	39.8	13.87	14.26	14.24	552.03	570.40	566.75
San Francisco	40.1	39.4	39.2	15.06	15.19	15.14	603.91	598.49	593.49
San Jose	39.9	40.1	40.6	18.17	18.57	18.68	724.98	744.66	758.41
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	39.4	40.5	40.9	15.10	15.30	15.30	594.94	619.65	625.77
Santa Rosa	39.2	38.7	39.3	15.68	15.98	15.93	614.66	618.43	626.05
Stockton-Lodi	41.7	42.2	41.9	13.56	13.38	13.41	565.45	564.64	561.88
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	40.7	41.8	42.7	16.42	16.81	16.85	668.29	702.66	719.50
Ventura	42.6	42.0	42.5	13.21	13.32	13.32	562.75	559.44	566.10
Colorado	38.2	40.6	42.4	15.24	15.48	15.99	582.17	628.49	677.98
Denver	39.0	42.5	43.9	14.08	14.27	14.31	549.12	606.48	628.21
Connecticut	42.7	42.5	42.4	16.04	16.20	16.22	684.91	688.50	687.73
Bridgeport	40.8	42.3	42.3	15.26	15.85	15.75	622.61	670.46	666.23
Danbury	39.8	39.0	39.1	15.77	15.37	15.39	627.65	599.43	601.75
Hartford	42.3	42.3	42.1	16.85	17.65	17.51	712.76	746.60	737.17
New Haven-Meriden	42.7	42.7	42.5	15.65	16.28	16.16	668.26	695.16	686.80
New London-Norwich	41.4	40.6	40.7	17.17	17.74	17.83	710.84	720.24	725.68
Stamford-Norwalk	39.6	40.7	41.2	14.12	13.76	14.14	559.15	560.03	582.57
Waterbury	40.8	40.3	39.6	14.94	15.65	15.57	609.55	630.70	616.57
Delaware	42.5	42.2	42.6	16.85	16.39	16.39	716.13	691.66	698.21
Dover	40.0	39.6	39.9	14.71	14.54	14.47	588.40	575.78	577.35
Wilmington-Newark	43.5	44.7	44.2	20.07	19.64	19.92	873.05	877.91	880.46
District of Columbia:									
Washington PMSA	39.9	41.0	40.7	15.82	15.68	15.69	631.22	642.88	638.58
Florida	41.6	41.0	40.8	12.63	13.19	13.18	525.41	540.79	537.74
Georgia	40.1	42.7	42.8	13.05	12.96	13.04	523.31	553.39	558.11
Atlanta	39.7	38.9	39.5	14.19	14.28	14.42	563.34	555.49	569.59
Savannah	41.9	42.4	44.1	16.05	17.19	17.83	672.50	728.86	786.30
Hawaii	37.3	35.5	34.8	14.03	14.35	14.27	523.32	509.43	496.60
Honolulu	38.1	35.5	34.9	13.50	13.70	13.67	514.35	486.35	477.08
Idaho	37.5	37.4	37.8	15.08	15.73	15.66	565.50	588.30	591.95
Illinois	40.3	40.2	40.3	14.52	14.65	14.68	585.16	588.93	591.60
Bloomington-Normal	38.7	39.6	39.3	19.62	20.47	20.78	759.29	810.61	816.65
Champaign-Urbana	39.5	40.7	40.1	13.02	13.91	13.87	514.29	566.14	556.19
Chicago	40.3	40.1	40.4	14.35	14.50	14.52	578.31	581.45	586.61
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	40.2	39.9	39.4	15.82	16.03	16.16	635.96	639.60	636.70
Decatur	40.6	40.0	41.3	16.84	16.97	17.10	683.70	678.80	706.23
Kankakee	39.7	40.2	41.2	16.13	16.35	16.46	640.36	657.27	678.15
Peoria-Pekin	39.8	41.4	41.5	17.13	17.32	17.50	681.77	717.05	726.25
Rockford	40.6	41.1	41.1	17.02	16.98	17.10	691.01	697.88	702.81
Springfield	39.7	39.8	40.4	13.35	13.32	13.28	530.00	530.14	536.51

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P
Indiana	40.8	40.8	41.0	$16.14	$16.61	$16.63	$658.51	$677.69	$681.83
Bloomington	39.4	37.9	38.1	14.69	14.78	14.63	578.79	560.16	557.40
Elkhart-Goshen	37.5	38.2	38.4	15.37	15.90	15.80	576.38	607.38	606.72
Evansville-Henderson	42.7	41.2	42.3	16.41	16.17	16.33	700.71	666.20	690.76
Fort Wayne	40.2	41.2	41.1	16.23	16.40	16.26	652.45	675.68	668.29
Gary	42.0	40.2	40.2	20.56	21.19	21.77	863.52	851.84	875.15
Indianapolis	44.0	43.9	43.9	15.58	15.59	15.60	685.52	684.40	684.84
Kokomo	42.2	48.2	48.7	23.53	25.78	25.86	992.97	1,242.60	1,259.38
Lafayette	42.1	42.5	43.2	16.92	16.05	16.01	712.33	682.13	691.63
Muncie	45.1	45.3	45.4	14.38	14.65	14.71	648.54	663.65	667.83
South Bend	40.4	40.4	40.8	12.74	13.22	13.28	514.70	534.09	541.82
Terre Haute	42.3	41.1	42.2	14.14	15.37	15.48	598.12	631.71	653.26
Iowa	41.0	42.0	42.0	14.75	15.26	15.22	604.75	640.92	639.24
Cedar Rapids	41.3	44.6	42.0	19.32	19.41	19.20	797.92	865.69	806.40
Des Moines	38.8	42.4	42.7	15.62	16.40	16.72	606.06	695.36	713.94
Dubuque	39.3	35.7	36.2	15.67	16.82	16.45	615.83	600.47	595.49
Sioux City	39.7	44.9	44.2	12.42	12.28	12.67	493.07	551.37	560.01
Kansas	39.6	40.4	40.8	15.16	15.93	15.87	600.34	643.57	647.50
Topeka	37.2	38.5	38.9	17.47	18.66	18.93	649.88	718.41	736.38
Wichita	40.4	40.7	41.1	17.67	18.33	18.23	713.87	746.03	749.25
Kentucky	41.2	41.3	42.0	15.47	15.54	15.58	637.36	641.80	654.36
Lexington	40.7	38.8	39.6	15.21	15.21	15.16	619.05	590.15	600.34
Louisville	42.9	41.1	41.5	18.22	17.95	18.01	781.64	737.75	747.42
Louisiana	42.5	41.9	42.2	15.82	16.07	16.12	672.35	673.33	680.26
Baton Rouge	41.7	43.2	43.3	17.98	19.01	18.36	749.77	821.23	794.99
New Orleans	42.4	43.4	43.4	15.87	15.81	15.64	672.89	686.15	678.78
Shreveport-Bossier City	41.9	39.3	39.9	15.70	15.32	15.26	657.83	602.08	608.87
Maine	40.1	41.7	41.3	15.12	15.78	15.85	606.31	658.03	654.61
Lewiston-Auburn	41.3	39.5	38.8	13.55	14.19	14.24	559.62	560.51	552.51
Portland	42.7	41.8	42.7	12.28	13.16	13.06	524.36	550.09	557.66
Maryland	40.3	40.8	41.1	15.14	16.13	16.15	610.14	658.10	663.77
Baltimore PMSA	40.5	39.4	40.2	15.68	16.71	16.73	635.04	658.37	672.55
Massachusetts	40.9	40.8	40.9	15.19	15.62	15.69	621.27	637.30	641.72
Boston	40.3	40.0	39.9	16.61	16.79	16.82	669.38	671.60	671.12
Springfield	39.2	40.2	40.5	14.31	14.44	14.48	560.95	580.49	586.44
Worcester	40.9	41.0	41.1	15.08	15.09	15.12	616.77	618.69	621.43
Michigan	41.8	42.6	42.6	19.66	20.26	20.08	821.79	863.08	855.41
Ann Arbor	43.7	43.6	43.4	21.09	22.14	22.30	921.63	965.30	967.82
Detroit	44.5	43.7	44.0	21.73	22.26	22.15	966.99	972.76	974.60
Flint	41.8	43.3	43.4	24.58	26.18	26.27	1,027.44	1,133.59	1,140.12
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	40.0	39.6	39.4	15.59	16.19	16.14	623.60	641.12	635.92
Jackson	40.5	40.1	40.2	14.23	14.37	14.47	576.32	576.24	581.69
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	40.1	41.4	41.3	15.20	15.30	15.26	609.52	633.42	630.24
Lansing East Lansing	40.6	40.5	40.7	21.32	22.32	22.36	865.59	903.96	910.05
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	43.6	42.5	42.6	22.06	21.76	21.60	961.82	924.80	920.16
Minnesota	39.6	39.1	39.2	15.25	15.74	15.67	603.90	615.43	614.26
Duluth-Superior	37.9	38.2	37.3	13.71	15.27	15.40	519.61	583.31	574.42
Minneapolis-St. Paul	40.7	40.4	39.8	16.18	16.32	16.34	658.53	659.33	650.33
St. Cloud	41.7	41.4	42.0	14.58	15.01	14.83	607.99	621.41	622.86
Mississippi	39.1	40.5	40.4	12.07	12.58	12.51	471.94	509.49	505.40
Jackson	38.9	42.6	43.4	13.91	13.74	13.88	541.10	585.32	602.39
Missouri	40.8	40.3	40.1	14.82	15.44	15.53	604.66	622.23	622.75
Kansas City	43.4	44.2	43.4	16.88	17.52	17.23	732.59	774.38	747.78
St. Louis	42.1	41.5	41.4	16.80	17.37	17.45	707.28	720.86	722.43
Springfield	39.3	40.2	38.9	12.58	12.63	12.51	494.39	507.73	486.64
Montana	38.6	38.3	38.5	14.50	14.16	14.27	559.70	542.33	549.40
Nebraska	40.7	39.2	40.3	13.28	13.56	13.57	540.50	531.55	546.87
Lincoln	40.4	41.7	42.1	14.92	15.38	15.55	602.77	641.35	654.66
Omaha	41.2	42.9	41.8	14.78	14.68	15.02	608.94	629.77	627.84
Nevada	43.5	39.9	39.7	13.95	14.52	14.28	606.83	579.35	566.92
Las Vegas	41.3	42.4	41.1	13.01	14.10	14.17	537.31	597.84	582.39

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002P
New Hampshire	40.6	42.9	42.9	$13.96	$13.66	$13.67	$566.78	$586.01	$586.44
Manchester	41.0	39.6	40.0	15.44	15.63	15.75	633.04	618.95	630.00
Nashua	39.0	38.3	37.8	14.07	13.52	13.44	548.73	517.82	508.03
Portsmouth-Rochester	41.3	39.4	40.2	13.79	14.00	14.13	569.53	551.60	568.03
New Jersey	41.3	40.9	40.8	15.74	15.97	15.93	650.06	653.17	649.94
New Mexico	37.6	39.1	40.0	14.26	13.73	14.97	536.18	536.84	598.80
Albuquerque	37.1	38.4	38.2	16.32	16.23	15.88	605.47	623.23	606.62
New York	40.1	40.8	40.8	14.65	15.17	15.18	587.47	618.94	619.34
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.2	41.6	41.3	15.50	15.87	15.74	638.60	660.19	650.06
Binghamton	39.8	40.2	40.1	11.43	11.51	11.69	454.91	462.70	468.77
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	42.7	42.8	42.6	18.05	18.90	18.94	770.74	808.92	806.84
Dutchess County	39.7	39.2	38.6	13.30	13.97	13.88	528.01	547.62	535.77
Elmira	40.2	40.1	40.7	13.72	13.86	13.66	551.54	555.79	555.96
Nassau-Suffolk	39.5	39.0	39.0	13.69	13.62	13.66	540.76	531.18	532.74
New York PMSA	38.7	38.9	38.9	14.15	14.50	14.58	547.61	564.05	567.16
New York City	37.8	38.1	38.0	14.02	14.46	14.53	529.96	550.93	552.14
Newburgh	40.1	38.2	38.3	12.37	12.43	12.16	496.04	474.83	465.73
Rochester	40.7	41.6	41.3	16.36	17.17	17.09	665.85	714.27	705.82
Rockland County	44.2	43.3	43.3	16.60	17.18	17.07	733.72	743.89	739.13
Syracuse	41.0	41.4	41.2	15.73	16.02	15.95	644.93	663.23	657.14
Utica-Rome	39.6	39.7	39.5	12.89	13.11	13.08	510.44	520.47	516.66
Westchester County	42.4	42.6	42.9	14.08	13.95	14.09	596.99	594.27	604.46
North Carolina	40.0	40.4	40.4	13.20	13.54	13.64	528.00	547.02	551.06
Asheville	40.2	38.3	37.9	12.34	12.36	12.52	496.07	473.39	474.51
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	40.1	39.9	39.4	14.07	14.05	14.26	564.21	560.60	561.84
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	39.3	41.3	40.5	13.27	13.26	13.26	521.51	547.64	537.03
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	41.2	42.0	42.7	14.43	14.45	14.30	594.52	606.90	610.61
North Dakota	39.9	38.0	38.8	12.47	13.19	12.86	497.55	501.22	498.97
Fargo-Moorhead	40.7	39.4	39.8	12.34	13.66	13.41	502.24	538.20	533.72
Ohio	41.7	41.3	41.6	17.13	17.36	17.37	714.32	716.97	722.59
Akron	41.4	40.2	40.3	14.46	14.85	14.84	598.64	596.97	598.05
Canton-Massillon	39.9	40.1	40.4	14.05	15.69	15.62	560.60	629.17	631.05
Cincinnati	42.2	41.5	41.8	16.89	16.85	16.81	712.76	699.28	702.66
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	41.2	40.5	40.9	16.86	16.82	17.03	694.63	681.21	696.53
Columbus	41.2	41.5	41.5	15.64	15.79	15.71	644.37	655.29	651.97
Dayton-Springfield	42.5	42.5	42.5	17.91	18.12	18.06	761.18	770.10	767.55
Hamilton-Middletown	45.1	45.5	46.1	18.95	19.01	19.26	854.65	864.96	887.89
Lima	41.3	41.1	41.1	18.45	19.20	19.11	761.99	789.12	785.42
Mansfield	43.6	43.1	43.1	17.87	18.31	18.08	779.13	789.16	779.25
Steubenville-Weirton	42.7	43.3	43.4	18.11	18.67	18.81	773.30	808.41	816.35
Toledo	42.8	43.7	43.9	19.56	20.45	20.58	837.17	893.67	903.46
Youngstown-Warren	41.1	41.9	41.0	19.19	19.68	19.58	788.71	824.59	802.78
Oklahoma	39.1	37.9	38.7	12.93	13.89	13.91	505.56	526.43	538.32
Oklahoma City	37.4	39.5	39.4	13.68	14.50	14.90	511.63	572.75	587.06
Tulsa	42.1	40.0	40.4	15.00	14.68	14.51	631.50	587.20	586.20
Oregon	39.9	40.1	40.0	15.50	16.16	16.09	618.45	648.02	643.60
Eugene-Springfield	39.8	41.2	40.9	14.89	15.79	15.89	592.62	650.55	649.90
Medford-Ashland	39.5	40.8	42.7	14.60	14.72	15.26	576.70	600.58	651.60
Portland-Vancouver	39.0	37.9	38.0	15.80	16.12	15.99	616.20	610.95	607.62
Salem	38.1	38.9	38.6	13.32	13.62	13.74	507.49	529.82	530.36
Pennsylvania	41.1	41.3	41.5	14.81	14.94	14.93	608.69	617.02	619.60
Allentown-Bethlem-Easton	41.0	41.7	41.6	15.11	15.01	15.05	619.51	625.92	626.08
Altoona	38.1	38.9	39.7	12.78	13.13	13.30	486.92	510.76	528.01
Erie	43.0	43.8	44.3	15.90	15.59	15.47	683.70	682.84	685.32
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	40.4	39.2	39.7	14.82	15.54	15.31	598.73	609.17	607.81
Johnstown	37.8	40.3	41.2	11.69	12.17	12.09	441.88	490.45	498.11
Lancaster	40.1	39.9	39.7	14.59	14.87	14.89	585.06	593.31	591.13
Philadelphia PMSA	40.7	40.9	40.7	16.07	16.88	17.04	654.05	690.39	693.53
Pittsburgh	40.9	42.0	41.9	15.56	15.64	15.59	636.40	656.88	653.22
Reading	40.6	40.9	40.7	14.99	15.30	15.19	608.59	625.77	618.23
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	40.7	40.5	40.7	13.42	13.62	13.64	546.19	551.61	555.15
Sharon	38.4	39.5	40.0	14.90	15.51	15.41	572.16	612.65	616.40
State College	41.2	38.6	39.2	12.98	13.47	13.37	534.78	519.94	524.10
Williamsport	41.0	41.4	41.5	12.09	12.57	12.60	495.69	520.40	522.90
York	42.5	41.7	42.2	15.84	15.68	15.56	673.20	653.86	656.63
Rhode Island	40.2	40.2	40.0	12.19	12.29	12.29	490.04	494.06	491.60
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	41.1	41.7	41.8	12.34	12.40	12.36	507.17	517.08	516.65

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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		
	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[P]	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[P]	May 2001	Apr. 2002	May 2002[P]
South Carolina	42.3	42.0	42.1	$11.17	$11.80	$11.81	$472.49	$495.60	$497.20
South Dakota	41.5	42.8	41.6	11.49	11.97	12.00	476.84	512.32	499.20
Rapid City	38.6	37.6	34.0	10.50	12.14	11.78	405.30	456.46	400.52
Sioux Falls	44.7	43.5	42.4	11.85	11.91	12.23	529.70	518.09	518.55
Tennessee	39.1	39.3	39.3	13.36	13.51	13.60	522.38	530.94	534.48
Chattanooga	39.0	40.5	40.4	12.72	12.81	12.88	496.08	518.81	520.35
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	38.0	36.8	36.7	12.90	12.61	12.39	490.20	464.05	454.71
Knoxville	40.6	40.9	40.9	13.07	13.36	13.27	530.64	546.42	542.74
Memphis	40.1	38.5	38.3	14.07	14.18	14.17	564.21	545.93	542.71
Nashville	39.4	38.4	38.7	14.53	14.85	15.11	572.48	570.24	584.76
Texas	42.6	41.8	41.8	12.53	12.70	12.68	533.78	530.86	530.02
Dallas	42.4	42.7	42.9	12.48	12.62	12.61	529.15	538.87	540.97
Ft. Worth-Arlington	42.4	40.6	40.7	13.52	13.48	13.49	573.25	547.29	549.04
Houston	44.6	42.7	42.4	14.43	14.41	14.34	643.58	615.31	608.02
San Antonio	45.2	46.1	46.0	10.38	10.52	10.49	469.18	484.97	482.54
Utah	39.1	37.0	37.6	13.72	14.19	14.20	536.45	525.03	533.92
Salt Lake City-Ogden	37.4	34.9	35.3	13.65	14.51	14.46	510.51	506.40	510.44
Vermont	39.6	39.8	39.7	14.22	14.48	14.49	563.11	576.30	575.25
Burlington	40.9	41.7	41.0	14.88	15.10	15.11	608.59	629.67	619.51
Virginia	41.6	42.1	42.3	14.14	14.56	14.64	588.22	612.98	619.27
Bristol	45.0	41.6	40.9	12.81	12.97	12.88	576.45	539.55	526.79
Charlottesville	42.7	41.1	41.7	12.20	12.82	13.00	520.94	526.90	542.10
Danville	38.9	43.6	43.5	14.70	15.49	15.67	571.83	675.36	681.65
Lynchburg	41.4	42.9	42.5	13.66	13.71	13.84	565.52	588.16	588.20
Northern Virginia	39.1	39.9	39.4	15.28	15.33	15.48	597.45	611.67	609.91
Richmond-Petersburg	41.8	43.3	43.6	17.88	17.96	18.17	747.38	777.67	792.21
Roanoke	39.2	38.3	38.2	15.51	15.76	15.68	607.99	603.61	598.98
Washington	39.8	40.2	40.3	17.36	18.03	17.95	690.93	724.81	723.39
West Virginia	41.2	41.3	41.4	14.79	15.42	15.44	609.35	636.85	639.22
Charleston	45.6	46.1	45.1	17.26	18.14	18.23	787.06	836.25	822.17
Huntington-Ashland	43.1	42.1	41.8	15.41	16.07	16.21	664.17	676.55	677.58
Parkersburg-Marietta	40.6	41.0	41.0	17.88	18.56	17.98	725.93	760.96	737.18
Wheeling	40.5	39.6	39.7	18.49	18.68	18.73	748.85	739.73	743.58
Wisconsin	40.4	41.2	41.3	15.14	15.60	15.70	611.66	642.72	648.41
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	43.3	41.4	41.4	16.77	17.37	17.65	726.14	719.12	730.71
Eau Claire	40.7	41.6	42.0	14.13	14.33	14.42	575.09	596.13	605.64
Green Bay	40.6	39.0	39.9	15.18	15.05	15.26	616.31	586.95	608.87
Janesville-Beloit	40.3	40.6	39.8	20.06	21.42	21.33	808.42	869.65	848.93
Kenosha	36.8	37.5	36.1	17.17	18.29	18.56	631.86	685.88	670.02
La Crosse	39.0	38.5	38.7	13.00	13.57	13.36	507.00	522.45	517.03
Madison	39.0	38.2	38.9	14.25	14.60	14.93	555.75	557.72	580.78
Milwaukee-Waukesha	40.5	41.3	41.5	15.69	16.05	16.22	635.45	662.87	673.13
Racine	41.0	42.2	42.2	16.25	16.80	16.75	666.25	708.96	706.85
Sheboygan	41.4	42.0	42.7	15.26	15.36	15.51	631.76	645.12	662.28
Wausau	40.2	40.5	41.1	14.80	15.49	15.34	594.96	627.35	630.47
Wyoming	37.7	37.9	37.5	16.58	16.73	16.56	625.07	634.07	621.00
Puerto Rico	39.5	40.8	40.0	9.71	10.31	10.22	383.55	420.65	408.80
Virgin Islands	41.0	43.8	41.6	20.92	20.71	21.75	857.72	907.10	904.80

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: All State and area data currently reflect March 2001 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2003 estimates, all data will be converted to the North American Industry Classification System. See page 2 of this publication for additional information. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,279.7	26,294.1	26,291.5	26,301.0	26,324.1	26,315.7	26,332.0	26,308.7	26,633.2	26,639.6	26,648.5	26,696.8	26,712.1
Employed	25,175.0	25,156.7	25,128.0	25,098.0	25,099.5	25,047.2	25,021.7	24,978.8	25,271.2	25,256.0	25,241.9	25,265.1	25,276.7
Unemployed	1,104.7	1,137.4	1,163.4	1,203.1	1,224.6	1,268.5	1,310.3	1,330.0	1,362.1	1,383.6	1,406.7	1,431.7	1,435.4
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,207.2	7,210.5	7,213.5	7,219.3	7,217.0	7,221.1	7,225.7	7,217.0	7,314.8	7,317.1	7,314.3	7,329.2	7,326.6
Employed	6,956.0	6,948.9	6,937.6	6,934.3	6,929.5	6,924.7	6,918.3	6,905.5	7,015.1	7,021.2	7,016.7	7,011.3	7,021.4
Unemployed	251.2	261.6	275.9	285.1	287.5	296.4	307.4	311.5	299.7	295.9	297.6	317.9	305.2
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,072.5	19,083.6	19,078.0	19,081.7	19,107.1	19,094.6	19,106.3	19,091.7	19,318.5	19,322.5	19,334.3	19,367.7	19,385.5
Employed	18,219.0	18,207.8	18,190.4	18,163.7	18,170.0	18,122.5	18,103.4	18,073.3	18,256.1	18,234.7	18,225.2	18,253.8	18,255.3
Unemployed	853.5	875.8	887.6	918.0	937.1	972.0	1,002.9	1,018.5	1,062.3	1,087.7	1,109.1	1,113.9	1,130.2
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	49,341.2	49,345.9	49,425.0	49,476.7	49,473.8	49,611.2	49,663.6	49,677.7	50,231.4	50,214.6	50,219.9	50,309.2	50,214.4
Employed	47,087.1	47,045.0	47,043.2	47,078.6	47,021.9	47,027.3	46,974.4	46,914.7	47,560.4	47,526.6	47,469.6	47,493.6	47,468.3
Unemployed	2,254.1	2,300.9	2,381.9	2,398.1	2,451.9	2,583.9	2,689.3	2,763.0	2,671.0	2,688.0	2,750.4	2,815.6	2,746.1
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,756.8	25,739.6	25,790.9	25,830.3	25,811.5	25,889.2	25,899.1	25,902.0	26,202.7	26,180.5	26,192.6	26,242.4	26,156.8
Employed	24,627.5	24,589.8	24,599.5	24,630.2	24,585.5	24,586.4	24,540.6	24,505.1	24,860.6	24,829.2	24,799.3	24,827.4	24,803.6
Unemployed	1,129.3	1,149.8	1,191.4	1,200.1	1,226.0	1,302.8	1,358.4	1,396.9	1,342.1	1,351.3	1,393.3	1,415.0	1,353.3
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,209.6	8,202.4	8,221.8	8,213.1	8,222.6	8,245.5	8,252.7	8,257.4	8,378.1	8,375.7	8,369.4	8,361.9	8,340.7
Employed	7,807.8	7,794.5	7,797.6	7,792.0	7,789.8	7,791.4	7,786.1	7,778.5	7,912.8	7,911.9	7,882.0	7,885.3	7,881.9
Unemployed	401.8	408.0	424.3	421.2	432.8	454.1	466.7	478.9	465.2	463.8	487.4	476.5	458.7
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,374.7	15,403.9	15,412.3	15,433.3	15,439.7	15,476.6	15,511.8	15,518.3	15,650.6	15,658.3	15,657.9	15,704.9	15,716.9
Employed	14,651.8	14,660.7	14,646.1	14,656.4	14,646.6	14,649.6	14,647.7	14,631.1	14,787.0	14,785.5	14,788.2	14,780.9	14,782.8
Unemployed	722.9	743.2	766.3	776.9	793.1	827.1	864.1	887.3	863.7	872.8	869.6	924.0	934.1
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	33,868.7	33,887.8	33,923.9	33,907.2	33,918.7	33,970.6	33,969.7	33,934.4	34,267.9	34,287.1	34,276.4	34,209.7	34,145.7
Employed	32,378.5	32,356.0	32,366.8	32,333.6	32,327.2	32,309.2	32,262.4	32,211.6	32,511.5	32,525.2	32,447.6	32,356.0	32,345.6
Unemployed	1,490.2	1,531.8	1,557.2	1,573.6	1,591.4	1,661.4	1,707.2	1,722.8	1,756.4	1,762.0	1,828.9	1,853.7	1,800.1
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	23,451.7	23,458.4	23,490.3	23,475.0	23,481.8	23,526.0	23,529.0	23,504.3	23,708.9	23,720.2	23,701.1	23,627.5	23,568.5
Employed	22,357.1	22,333.3	22,343.9	22,311.3	22,303.5	22,294.1	22,254.6	22,218.4	22,379.9	22,395.4	22,328.8	22,238.1	22,208.0
Unemployed	1,094.6	1,125.1	1,146.5	1,163.6	1,178.3	1,232.0	1,274.4	1,285.9	1,329.0	1,324.8	1,372.3	1,389.5	1,360.5
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,417.0	10,429.4	10,433.6	10,432.2	10,436.9	10,444.6	10,440.7	10,430.1	10,559.0	10,567.0	10,575.3	10,582.2	10,577.2
Employed	10,021.4	10,022.7	10,022.9	10,022.2	10,023.7	10,015.2	10,007.9	9,993.2	10,131.6	10,129.8	10,118.7	10,118.0	10,137.6
Unemployed	395.6	406.7	410.7	410.0	413.2	429.5	432.8	436.9	427.4	437.2	456.6	464.2	439.6
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2
WEST													
Civilian labor force	32,111.6	32,154.0	32,179.7	32,213.4	32,246.0	32,352.9	32,407.2	32,392.8	32,667.3	32,767.7	32,720.8	32,735.3	32,622.9
Employed	30,516.1	30,515.0	30,506.1	30,489.9	30,461.6	30,469.2	30,440.4	30,397.8	30,605.5	30,731.2	30,646.8	30,666.1	30,635.9
Unemployed	1,595.5	1,639.0	1,673.6	1,723.6	1,784.4	1,883.6	1,966.8	1,995.0	2,061.8	2,036.6	2,074.0	2,069.2	1,987.0
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	9,079.0	9,097.3	9,106.8	9,122.6	9,142.2	9,176.8	9,203.5	9,225.4	9,352.6	9,373.0	9,373.4	9,344.3	9,340.1
Employed	8,698.6	8,708.2	8,707.1	8,713.5	8,712.1	8,714.0	8,714.1	8,712.0	8,828.3	8,837.9	8,841.0	8,830.0	8,839.5
Unemployed	380.4	389.1	399.7	409.1	430.1	462.9	489.5	513.3	524.3	535.1	532.4	514.3	500.6
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	23,032.6	23,056.7	23,072.9	23,090.8	23,103.8	23,176.0	23,203.7	23,167.4	23,314.7	23,394.7	23,347.4	23,391.0	23,282.8
Employed	21,817.5	21,806.8	21,799.0	21,776.4	21,749.5	21,755.3	21,726.3	21,685.8	21,777.2	21,893.3	21,805.8	21,836.1	21,796.4
Unemployed	1,215.1	1,249.9	1,273.9	1,314.4	1,354.3	1,420.8	1,477.4	1,481.6	1,537.5	1,501.5	1,541.6	1,554.9	1,486.4
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.4

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,141.8	2,142.3	2,144.5	2,144.5	2,146.5	2,152.9	2,151.6	2,150.4	2,163.5	2,165.2	2,161.7	2,154.3	2,153.5
Employed	2,034.3	2,031.6	2,031.1	2,029.4	2,027.5	2,029.4	2,023.9	2,020.6	2,049.7	2,047.0	2,032.7	2,033.3	2,030.8
Unemployed	107.5	110.7	113.4	115.2	118.9	123.5	127.7	129.8	113.8	118.2	129.1	121.0	122.6
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.7
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	322.1	321.7	321.7	321.9	322.0	322.4	322.0	322.1	328.6	328.3	329.5	329.7	328.7
Employed	301.8	301.5	301.5	301.7	301.9	302.8	302.4	302.6	309.3	309.4	308.8	308.1	308.9
Unemployed	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.1	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.4	18.9	20.8	21.6	19.8
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.0
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,408.4	2,417.4	2,421.8	2,430.6	2,440.1	2,448.2	2,455.6	2,462.3	2,480.5	2,481.1	2,483.5	2,486.1	2,488.5
Employed	2,303.5	2,307.3	2,312.0	2,316.6	2,316.5	2,318.9	2,318.8	2,320.0	2,336.5	2,332.6	2,337.8	2,343.5	2,346.1
Unemployed	104.9	110.1	109.8	114.0	123.6	129.3	136.8	142.3	144.0	148.4	145.6	142.7	142.4
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,227.8	1,226.7	1,224.9	1,223.8	1,223.9	1,223.9	1,225.0	1,224.3	1,270.5	1,276.9	1,282.7	1,284.4	1,282.8
Employed	1,164.9	1,163.5	1,161.4	1,160.6	1,159.7	1,159.3	1,159.2	1,157.4	1,209.0	1,213.7	1,216.2	1,215.8	1,215.2
Unemployed	62.8	63.2	63.4	63.2	64.2	64.6	65.9	66.9	61.6	63.2	66.5	68.6	67.7
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3
California													
Civilian labor force	17,310.2	17,335.7	17,360.6	17,383.4	17,400.5	17,463.3	17,502.4	17,482.9	17,553.8	17,617.5	17,582.0	17,612.4	17,528.8
Employed	16,432.8	16,430.9	16,438.9	16,427.8	16,416.3	16,431.8	16,434.0	16,414.9	16,438.9	16,523.1	16,439.0	16,459.9	16,433.1
Unemployed	877.4	904.8	921.7	955.6	984.2	1,031.6	1,068.4	1,067.9	1,114.9	1,094.4	1,143.0	1,152.5	1,095.7
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,287.1	2,291.5	2,292.6	2,297.0	2,301.8	2,309.0	2,318.0	2,321.3	2,380.0	2,384.4	2,376.9	2,361.9	2,364.7
Employed	2,211.1	2,212.9	2,208.7	2,209.1	2,207.9	2,206.0	2,205.6	2,202.6	2,245.8	2,247.7	2,243.6	2,235.8	2,242.5
Unemployed	76.0	78.6	83.9	87.9	93.9	103.0	112.5	118.8	134.2	136.8	133.4	126.0	122.2
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,719.0	1,717.2	1,715.5	1,714.7	1,710.2	1,710.0	1,709.7	1,708.8	1,712.0	1,711.5	1,708.6	1,711.8	1,714.1
Employed	1,666.2	1,661.4	1,656.1	1,652.8	1,648.3	1,645.8	1,643.0	1,639.7	1,651.9	1,651.9	1,648.1	1,646.4	1,650.7
Unemployed	52.8	55.8	59.4	61.9	61.9	64.2	66.7	69.1	60.1	59.6	60.5	65.4	63.4
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	418.5	418.3	417.7	418.0	418.9	420.1	419.7	419.7	418.2	419.6	418.9	420.2	417.7
Employed	404.2	404.1	403.8	404.1	405.1	406.3	405.7	405.2	402.4	405.1	402.8	402.8	400.5
Unemployed	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.8	14.5	16.1	17.5	17.2
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	278.1	278.7	278.8	278.7	277.5	276.9	276.4	275.6	275.9	274.9	274.7	275.7	274.4
Employed	260.1	259.9	260.2	260.1	259.1	258.5	257.7	258.0	257.4	255.5	256.4	258.1	256.7
Unemployed	18.1	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.4	18.4	17.6	17.7
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.5
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,654.1	7,641.9	7,686.1	7,734.9	7,701.3	7,731.8	7,735.4	7,752.5	7,801.6	7,798.1	7,784.7	7,787.4	7,763.8
Employed	7,313.4	7,289.8	7,319.5	7,358.7	7,317.6	7,314.1	7,300.4	7,286.1	7,387.1	7,368.0	7,367.1	7,375.0	7,369.8
Unemployed	340.8	352.1	366.5	376.2	383.7	417.7	434.9	466.5	414.5	430.1	417.7	412.4	394.0
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,136.0	4,131.2	4,126.6	4,111.1	4,108.4	4,122.1	4,116.3	4,110.4	4,207.1	4,186.0	4,202.5	4,220.8	4,212.6
Employed	3,976.0	3,968.5	3,962.2	3,949.2	3,943.3	3,945.0	3,930.6	3,923.9	4,014.6	3,996.6	4,010.2	4,027.6	4,014.7
Unemployed	159.9	162.7	164.4	161.9	165.1	177.1	185.7	186.5	192.5	189.3	192.3	193.2	197.9
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	603.8	605.9	605.6	604.7	607.0	610.1	611.0	609.0	608.1	604.6	602.4	599.1	597.6
Employed	577.7	579.5	578.6	578.5	579.6	577.1	576.1	575.1	579.4	575.9	574.5	573.2	572.3
Unemployed	26.0	26.4	27.0	26.2	27.4	33.1	34.9	33.9	28.7	28.7	27.8	26.0	25.3
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	680.1	682.5	684.2	686.8	687.6	689.6	691.4	693.3	690.8	692.8	692.4	689.3	687.3
Employed	646.8	649.0	650.4	653.0	652.8	654.3	654.7	655.4	652.4	654.7	654.4	653.4	652.7
Unemployed	33.3	33.5	33.9	33.8	34.8	35.3	36.7	37.9	38.3	38.2	38.0	35.9	34.6
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,357.4	6,352.2	6,345.8	6,329.9	6,335.4	6,336.5	6,333.3	6,324.1	6,371.7	6,384.8	6,371.4	6,329.3	6,311.8
Employed	6,025.3	6,014.9	6,003.0	5,982.9	5,981.8	5,973.4	5,960.0	5,947.7	5,997.0	6,016.5	5,983.6	5,926.3	5,916.0
Unemployed	332.1	337.2	342.7	347.0	353.6	363.1	373.2	376.4	374.7	368.3	387.8	403.0	395.8
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.3
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,099.3	3,097.6	3,111.0	3,116.6	3,114.4	3,119.9	3,118.5	3,110.6	3,141.9	3,150.2	3,125.2	3,128.9	3,116.3
Employed	2,974.1	2,965.8	2,972.3	2,974.7	2,968.8	2,964.9	2,959.6	2,950.8	2,986.0	2,989.0	2,971.1	2,969.0	2,961.0
Unemployed	125.2	131.9	138.7	141.9	145.5	154.9	158.9	159.9	155.9	161.2	154.1	159.9	155.3
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,583.4	1,582.4	1,588.5	1,593.4	1,599.5	1,600.1	1,599.0	1,603.1	1,598.0	1,604.6	1,602.6	1,604.7	1,622.7
Employed	1,531.5	1,530.6	1,534.6	1,539.7	1,542.8	1,540.9	1,539.9	1,543.3	1,545.0	1,549.4	1,547.9	1,546.4	1,565.1
Unemployed	51.9	51.8	53.9	53.7	56.7	59.2	59.0	59.9	53.0	55.1	54.7	58.4	57.6
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,380.1	1,378.7	1,378.6	1,377.7	1,377.0	1,377.5	1,377.6	1,377.5	1,447.5	1,449.0	1,447.7	1,446.9	1,447.3
Employed	1,322.2	1,319.9	1,319.5	1,318.8	1,317.9	1,316.9	1,316.2	1,316.4	1,384.2	1,384.9	1,383.5	1,382.5	1,385.3
Unemployed	57.9	58.9	59.1	58.9	59.1	60.6	61.3	61.1	63.3	64.1	64.1	64.4	62.0
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,964.3	1,962.0	1,967.8	1,962.6	1,962.5	1,967.9	1,969.8	1,970.6	1,996.5	1,995.0	1,992.6	1,995.6	1,996.2
Employed	1,860.1	1,855.7	1,853.2	1,851.9	1,851.7	1,849.0	1,850.2	1,848.0	1,888.6	1,890.6	1,886.0	1,888.9	1,889.6
Unemployed	104.2	106.3	114.6	110.7	110.8	118.8	119.7	122.6	107.8	104.4	106.5	106.7	106.6
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,045.4	2,046.8	2,052.0	2,048.2	2,056.2	2,063.1	2,064.9	2,065.2	2,029.9	2,038.9	2,022.6	2,017.4	2,022.5
Employed	1,927.3	1,929.4	1,934.8	1,932.9	1,932.4	1,935.2	1,930.5	1,927.8	1,910.3	1,918.1	1,909.0	1,900.9	1,891.9
Unemployed	118.1	117.4	117.1	115.3	123.9	127.9	134.4	137.4	119.6	120.8	113.6	116.5	130.5
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.5
Maine													
Civilian labor force	682.6	682.7	684.1	684.0	684.5	685.1	686.0	684.1	682.8	683.3	684.9	685.0	681.7
Employed	655.5	655.3	655.8	655.4	655.3	655.6	656.6	654.9	656.8	656.6	657.0	657.5	656.5
Unemployed	27.2	27.5	28.3	28.6	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.2	26.0	26.7	27.9	27.4	25.2
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,832.5	2,837.8	2,840.9	2,845.6	2,848.0	2,852.1	2,852.5	2,847.9	2,897.1	2,906.9	2,935.1	2,932.0	2,916.4
Employed	2,719.2	2,724.6	2,724.0	2,728.0	2,728.9	2,728.6	2,725.8	2,721.2	2,760.8	2,773.0	2,778.9	2,773.4	2,777.9
Unemployed	113.3	113.2	117.0	117.6	119.1	123.5	126.7	126.7	136.3	133.9	156.2	158.5	138.5
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.4	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,281.3	3,283.1	3,287.8	3,294.1	3,296.0	3,298.5	3,301.9	3,297.1	3,357.7	3,359.8	3,359.5	3,374.4	3,369.0
Employed	3,167.2	3,164.9	3,162.1	3,163.0	3,162.6	3,159.8	3,156.6	3,150.5	3,210.3	3,212.0	3,214.2	3,214.3	3,219.7
Unemployed	114.1	118.1	125.7	131.1	133.4	138.6	145.3	146.6	147.4	147.8	145.4	160.1	149.3
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	5,164.4	5,165.2	5,172.4	5,168.2	5,165.9	5,184.0	5,185.6	5,179.8	5,218.0	5,175.6	5,187.8	5,169.2	5,164.9
Employed	4,903.3	4,897.7	4,898.6	4,885.1	4,880.0	4,881.2	4,868.3	4,858.2	4,876.9	4,880.3	4,875.6	4,856.3	4,845.8
Unemployed	261.0	267.5	273.8	283.0	285.9	302.9	317.3	321.6	341.1	295.3	312.2	312.9	319.1
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,814.0	2,819.1	2,823.5	2,822.0	2,820.8	2,827.2	2,828.3	2,827.4	2,849.7	2,849.9	2,853.4	2,854.7	2,855.0
Employed	2,711.1	2,714.7	2,718.1	2,717.8	2,718.8	2,718.0	2,717.5	2,713.3	2,733.5	2,729.3	2,728.4	2,731.6	2,735.2
Unemployed	102.9	104.4	105.4	104.3	102.0	109.1	110.7	114.1	116.2	120.7	124.9	123.1	119.8
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,292.0	1,287.7	1,291.7	1,289.7	1,291.8	1,294.2	1,298.0	1,297.0	1,322.1	1,316.8	1,316.0	1,321.1	1,311.1
Employed	1,225.5	1,221.2	1,222.7	1,218.7	1,217.2	1,216.8	1,215.6	1,212.7	1,236.2	1,232.1	1,228.7	1,226.7	1,224.0
Unemployed	66.5	66.5	69.1	71.0	74.6	77.4	82.4	84.3	86.0	84.7	87.3	94.4	87.1
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.6
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,969.1	2,977.6	2,970.5	2,967.0	2,967.0	2,965.2	2,959.4	2,944.9	2,960.3	2,956.3	2,964.2	2,968.4	2,947.5
Employed	2,836.6	2,837.4	2,830.2	2,825.7	2,823.9	2,818.8	2,812.7	2,801.1	2,820.8	2,815.0	2,810.1	2,813.3	2,806.7
Unemployed	132.4	140.1	140.3	141.2	143.2	146.5	146.7	143.8	139.5	141.3	154.1	155.1	140.7
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.8
Montana													
Civilian labor force	465.9	466.0	462.9	462.1	462.0	462.2	463.0	463.1	473.1	473.9	472.5	472.1	469.6
Employed	444.4	444.8	442.0	441.1	440.8	441.1	441.7	441.4	453.1	453.2	450.7	450.5	450.2
Unemployed	21.5	21.2	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.7	19.9	20.7	21.9	21.6	19.4
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.1
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	927.1	927.4	928.5	928.2	929.2	930.2	931.7	930.9	954.5	956.5	957.3	955.7	954.3
Employed	898.8	899.0	899.7	899.6	900.0	900.5	901.4	899.6	922.4	923.6	922.5	918.5	919.0
Unemployed	28.3	28.4	28.9	28.6	29.2	29.7	30.4	31.3	32.1	32.9	34.8	37.2	35.3
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.7
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	1,017.0	1,019.4	1,022.7	1,024.0	1,025.5	1,037.2	1,040.6	1,044.8	1,053.0	1,053.9	1,056.0	1,051.3	1,053.4
Employed	968.0	968.9	970.1	970.1	971.9	969.3	970.9	972.4	987.2	989.5	994.5	993.1	995.2
Unemployed	49.1	50.5	52.6	53.9	53.7	68.0	69.7	72.4	65.9	64.5	61.5	58.2	58.2
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	686.3	687.3	688.7	689.8	688.8	688.8	689.8	688.6	709.3	708.1	707.4	707.2	709.3
Employed	664.6	663.8	663.0	662.2	661.2	661.8	662.4	661.7	681.0	680.0	678.4	678.7	679.4
Unemployed	21.7	23.5	25.7	27.6	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.9	28.3	28.1	29.0	28.4	30.0
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,174.7	4,179.6	4,171.0	4,172.4	4,181.7	4,195.5	4,200.8	4,201.1	4,267.0	4,271.5	4,277.6	4,266.3	4,257.8
Employed	4,005.2	4,004.8	3,996.0	3,991.3	3,994.9	3,999.9	4,000.2	3,997.7	4,059.5	4,049.0	4,040.0	4,029.1	4,025.7
Unemployed	169.5	174.8	174.9	181.1	186.8	195.5	200.6	203.4	207.5	222.4	237.6	237.3	232.0
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	836.9	836.2	837.0	835.9	837.3	838.8	839.2	839.5	858.5	861.3	860.5	856.5	855.3
Employed	797.9	797.8	797.1	796.9	796.6	797.2	796.7	796.9	806.3	808.3	808.4	805.1	803.9
Unemployed	39.0	38.4	39.9	39.0	40.7	41.5	42.4	42.7	52.2	53.1	52.1	51.4	51.4
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,824.6	8,818.4	8,820.1	8,825.6	8,838.4	8,810.3	8,819.4	8,812.4	8,941.0	8,965.0	8,964.8	8,994.4	9,006.4
Employed	8,422.9	8,405.1	8,397.1	8,380.6	8,378.2	8,335.6	8,323.9	8,306.2	8,426.7	8,437.0	8,433.0	8,447.1	8,454.7
Unemployed	401.7	413.3	423.0	445.0	460.2	474.7	495.5	506.2	514.2	528.1	531.8	547.3	551.7
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,988.4	3,982.5	3,983.9	3,981.8	3,990.6	4,009.5	4,015.9	4,014.8	4,020.3	4,006.3	3,987.8	4,010.1	3,989.3
Employed	3,771.0	3,763.8	3,755.7	3,755.3	3,757.9	3,765.3	3,756.5	3,753.3	3,763.2	3,754.7	3,723.0	3,734.3	3,716.3
Unemployed	217.3	218.7	228.2	226.5	232.7	244.2	259.4	261.5	257.0	251.5	264.8	275.8	272.9
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.8
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	338.5	339.1	338.3	338.3	337.6	338.0	338.5	339.0	339.3	339.6	339.3	340.0	339.1
Employed	329.5	329.5	329.0	329.0	329.0	328.8	328.7	328.5	329.1	329.6	328.6	327.7	327.2
Unemployed	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	10.7	12.2	11.9
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.5
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,842.9	5,855.5	5,869.4	5,868.3	5,874.8	5,885.8	5,890.1	5,888.7	5,910.0	5,929.2	5,939.6	5,934.7	5,924.6
Employed	5,598.9	5,603.7	5,615.5	5,612.7	5,616.0	5,617.1	5,611.2	5,607.8	5,610.8	5,607.7	5,597.4	5,588.0	5,579.6
Unemployed	244.0	251.8	253.9	255.6	258.7	268.8	279.0	280.9	299.3	321.5	342.2	346.7	345.1
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,656.4	1,664.1	1,666.0	1,668.6	1,671.1	1,676.6	1,683.2	1,686.9	1,691.0	1,698.8	1,704.0	1,708.0	1,709.3
Employed	1,599.7	1,601.5	1,601.2	1,601.9	1,603.8	1,605.2	1,608.4	1,608.4	1,619.2	1,627.3	1,632.7	1,632.1	1,633.0
Unemployed	56.7	62.6	64.8	66.7	67.3	71.4	74.8	78.5	71.7	71.5	71.2	75.9	76.3
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,793.6	1,795.8	1,793.3	1,796.8	1,796.4	1,798.8	1,788.1	1,780.7	1,804.2	1,804.6	1,803.3	1,808.7	1,799.5
Employed	1,686.6	1,686.0	1,678.1	1,677.3	1,671.8	1,669.5	1,649.6	1,641.7	1,658.9	1,659.2	1,660.5	1,673.1	1,668.9
Unemployed	107.1	109.8	115.2	119.5	124.6	129.3	138.5	139.0	145.3	145.4	142.8	135.7	130.6
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.3
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	6,073.2	6,085.5	6,086.9	6,083.7	6,087.0	6,088.8	6,086.1	6,078.3	6,110.5	6,086.0	6,091.8	6,106.9	6,121.4
Employed	5,790.9	5,797.8	5,797.3	5,791.8	5,796.9	5,787.1	5,779.3	5,769.4	5,769.8	5,748.8	5,752.2	5,777.7	5,774.9
Unemployed	282.3	287.7	289.6	291.9	290.1	301.8	306.7	308.9	340.6	337.2	339.7	329.3	346.5
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	503.7	505.5	503.2	502.2	502.5	502.9	502.0	501.8	507.7	508.9	508.0	505.0	506.0
Employed	479.8	480.5	478.3	478.7	479.7	479.0	477.4	476.7	482.4	487.4	486.6	482.0	482.5
Unemployed	23.9	24.9	24.9	23.5	22.8	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.3	21.5	21.4	23.0	23.5
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,949.0	1,943.0	1,944.7	1,943.0	1,944.0	1,944.6	1,942.2	1,941.2	2,001.7	1,997.9	2,005.5	2,000.8	1,994.7
Employed	1,845.0	1,837.1	1,836.1	1,832.5	1,832.2	1,830.3	1,826.7	1,823.3	1,893.3	1,886.3	1,884.8	1,885.5	1,884.2
Unemployed	103.9	105.9	108.5	110.4	111.7	114.3	115.5	118.0	108.4	111.6	120.8	115.3	110.5
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.5
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	404.8	405.0	405.8	405.5	405.7	406.5	406.2	407.2	409.6	411.1	410.9	411.7	411.3
Employed	391.7	391.5	391.8	391.6	391.4	391.4	391.4	391.1	396.7	398.0	397.6	397.9	399.1
Unemployed	13.1	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.3	15.2	14.8	16.2	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.8	12.2
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001								2002				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,811.5	2,810.5	2,817.8	2,816.3	2,821.8	2,830.5	2,833.4	2,839.3	2,896.0	2,898.7	2,899.1	2,890.9	2,879.9
Employed	2,687.9	2,685.9	2,690.6	2,692.0	2,693.4	2,696.2	2,696.4	2,697.1	2,738.4	2,742.2	2,734.6	2,736.4	2,737.5
Unemployed	123.6	124.5	127.2	124.3	128.4	134.4	137.0	142.2	157.6	156.5	164.5	154.5	142.4
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.9
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,445.2	10,466.3	10,469.5	10,492.7	10,488.4	10,512.9	10,538.7	10,541.9	10,659.2	10,643.7	10,648.7	10,695.1	10,702.3
Employed	9,959.9	9,966.3	9,948.6	9,961.0	9,950.7	9,949.9	9,949.6	9,937.5	10,048.5	10,026.4	10,030.3	10,032.2	10,042.8
Unemployed	485.3	500.0	520.9	531.7	537.7	563.1	589.1	604.4	610.7	617.4	618.4	662.9	659.5
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,113.1	1,112.2	1,113.8	1,113.9	1,115.5	1,119.2	1,122.8	1,128.1	1,145.9	1,154.9	1,160.1	1,154.4	1,149.0
Employed	1,067.0	1,066.3	1,065.9	1,065.3	1,064.3	1,065.6	1,063.9	1,062.0	1,086.6	1,091.1	1,090.7	1,087.8	1,088.2
Unemployed	46.1	46.0	47.9	48.7	51.2	53.6	58.9	66.1	59.3	63.7	69.3	66.6	60.8
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.3
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	334.2	334.7	334.4	334.7	335.0	335.9	336.3	336.5	345.3	345.5	345.9	345.8	346.4
Employed	322.7	323.0	322.4	322.3	322.3	322.8	322.3	321.9	332.8	333.3	332.4	332.3	332.6
Unemployed	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.6	12.2	13.5	13.6	13.8
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,666.7	3,670.9	3,679.3	3,681.1	3,689.4	3,700.3	3,706.8	3,707.3	3,766.6	3,773.4	3,768.5	3,780.5	3,775.5
Employed	3,547.6	3,548.6	3,546.4	3,546.6	3,547.3	3,544.8	3,541.8	3,539.8	3,609.6	3,617.9	3,609.2	3,604.8	3,620.9
Unemployed	119.1	122.4	132.9	134.5	142.1	155.5	165.1	167.6	157.0	155.4	159.3	175.7	154.6
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.1
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,002.9	2,997.5	2,991.7	2,983.9	2,977.9	2,981.3	2,980.2	2,972.7	3,019.9	3,039.8	3,030.2	3,041.0	3,028.2
Employed	2,818.6	2,809.0	2,801.9	2,791.1	2,779.9	2,774.2	2,764.1	2,751.4	2,790.8	2,825.7	2,823.0	2,821.9	2,813.2
Unemployed	184.3	188.5	189.8	192.9	198.0	207.2	216.0	221.3	229.2	214.1	207.1	219.0	215.0
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.1
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	833.6	835.4	832.9	836.1	833.4	831.7	833.8	832.5	814.2	817.7	814.9	814.9	812.5
Employed	791.1	793.5	791.7	795.7	794.0	793.4	795.4	794.4	772.1	772.0	767.0	766.0	762.4
Unemployed	42.5	41.9	41.3	40.4	39.4	38.3	38.5	38.1	42.0	45.6	47.9	49.0	50.1
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.2
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,987.6	2,988.0	2,991.8	2,992.0	2,991.3	2,999.8	3,001.5	3,001.1	3,067.3	3,080.4	3,077.2	3,065.4	3,050.9
Employed	2,855.4	2,851.3	2,854.5	2,855.9	2,856.9	2,857.5	2,855.4	2,853.9	2,909.2	2,902.0	2,901.2	2,898.4	2,905.6
Unemployed	132.2	136.7	137.3	136.1	134.5	142.3	146.0	147.2	158.0	178.4	175.9	167.0	145.3
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.8
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	270.6	271.9	271.8	272.2	272.4	272.7	272.9	273.0	270.8	270.7	271.5	272.7	272.3
Employed	260.0	261.1	260.9	261.4	261.3	261.6	261.8	261.5	260.4	260.9	261.0	260.7	260.7
Unemployed	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.4	9.8	10.5	12.0	11.6
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.3
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,290.4	1,292.1	1,275.7	1,306.8	1,312.9	1,311.0	1,317.8	1,310.7	1,323.1	1,370.1	1,356.0	1,358.6	1,347.7
Employed	1,140.8	1,145.8	1,137.7	1,149.7	1,153.9	1,154.3	1,164.8	1,164.5	1,176.3	1,185.5	1,186.8	1,192.0	1,181.2
Unemployed	149.5	146.3	138.0	157.1	159.0	156.6	153.0	146.3	146.8	184.6	169.2	166.6	166.5
Unemployment rate	11.6	11.3	10.8	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.1	13.5	12.5	12.3	12.4

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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			
	April		May		April		May		April		May	
	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p
Alabama	2,134.2	2,143.4	2,130.6	2,141.7	98.1	112.3	95.7	110.5	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.2
Anniston	52.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.7	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.2
Auburn-Opelika	50.3	51.1	50.1	51.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.3
Birmingham	472.3	479.9	471.1	480.4	13.9	18.4	13.6	18.4	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.8
Decatur	72.8	72.0	73.2	71.3	3.3	4.9	3.4	4.1	4.6	6.8	4.7	5.7
Dothan	66.7	66.6	66.9	66.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
Florence	66.0	64.8	65.7	64.4	4.3	6.3	4.6	6.1	6.5	9.8	7.1	9.4
Gadsden	48.2	46.9	47.9	46.5	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.6	7.5	5.8	6.5	5.6
Huntsville	177.8	177.8	176.8	176.8	5.0	6.8	4.9	6.5	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.7
Mobile	271.4	273.9	270.6	274.1	13.3	14.2	12.6	14.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.2
Montgomery	163.1	165.0	162.8	165.3	5.5	6.3	5.4	6.7	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.0
Tuscaloosa	84.6	83.2	84.0	83.1	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.3	3.3
Alaska	314.9	322.8	322.0	328.7	20.1	21.5	19.7	19.2	6.4	6.7	6.1	5.8
Anchorage	143.8	147.7	144.7	148.3	6.1	6.8	5.9	6.1	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.1
Arizona	2,387.4	2,471.4	2,410.4	2,490.8	90.9	132.6	104.7	142.3	3.8	5.4	4.3	5.7
Flagstaff	62.7	65.4	63.4	65.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5
Phoenix-Mesa	1,595.8	1,657.7	1,608.3	1,663.7	48.2	85.1	54.8	86.0	3.0	5.1	3.4	5.2
Tucson	390.7	403.2	391.2	404.2	11.0	17.7	11.4	17.4	2.8	4.4	2.9	4.3
Yuma	63.8	60.4	70.0	68.8	14.3	10.4	21.1	19.5	22.4	17.1	30.1	28.3
Arkansas	1,225.8	1,281.3	1,233.0	1,287.9	58.0	64.4	59.8	64.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.0
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	152.6	164.1	153.5	165.1	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Fort Smith	96.3	98.6	97.1	99.7	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.8	4.4
Jonesboro	42.1	43.6	42.6	44.1	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock	297.6	311.4	299.4	312.9	11.5	13.1	11.8	13.1	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.2
Pine Bluff	35.6	37.5	35.9	37.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2
California	17,207.4	17,507.6	17,214.9	17,432.3	829.1	1,123.8	811.5	1,030.3	4.8	6.4	4.7	5.9
Bakersfield	286.8	293.5	287.0	291.9	31.3	35.5	27.7	30.0	10.9	12.1	9.6	10.3
Chico-Paradise	88.6	90.5	87.6	89.6	6.1	6.8	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.5	6.4	6.8
Fresno	437.3	442.0	442.4	439.8	63.2	65.7	57.0	55.8	14.5	14.9	12.9	12.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,844.6	4,865.8	4,805.6	4,823.1	245.7	325.0	245.5	311.3	5.1	6.7	5.1	6.5
Merced	83.0	82.9	83.3	83.3	12.7	13.5	11.1	11.3	15.2	16.3	13.3	13.6
Modesto	204.0	212.4	206.8	212.8	22.6	25.1	21.4	23.1	11.1	11.8	10.4	10.8
Oakland	1,251.6	1,284.9	1,252.0	1,279.4	38.5	73.1	42.6	69.2	3.1	5.7	3.4	5.4
Orange County	1,525.8	1,564.0	1,528.1	1,557.1	39.4	60.0	40.5	56.8	2.6	3.8	2.6	3.6
Redding	75.7	77.1	75.2	75.6	5.1	5.9	4.5	4.8	6.7	7.6	6.0	6.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,542.4	1,610.5	1,546.6	1,608.8	68.9	85.2	68.2	81.4	4.5	5.3	4.4	5.1
Sacramento	821.2	841.0	820.9	835.3	29.8	40.7	29.9	38.0	3.6	4.8	3.6	4.5
Salinas	196.6	198.1	197.5	197.5	18.7	21.5	12.9	14.5	9.5	10.9	6.5	7.4
San Diego	1,412.9	1,462.3	1,416.2	1,459.5	38.8	56.7	39.9	53.3	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.7
San Francisco	972.3	973.3	976.0	970.5	28.4	52.5	32.3	48.6	2.9	5.4	3.3	5.0
San Jose	1,005.8	998.5	1,005.3	993.7	27.6	75.6	33.9	71.0	2.7	7.6	3.4	7.1
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	117.4	121.1	118.5	122.4	3.0	3.7	2.6	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	202.3	204.0	204.4	205.1	6.6	8.0	5.4	6.4	3.3	3.9	2.7	3.1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	142.1	144.8	144.7	146.2	9.2	12.5	6.5	8.8	6.5	8.6	4.5	6.0
Santa Rosa	260.2	265.5	263.0	266.4	6.3	11.4	6.4	10.2	2.4	4.3	2.4	3.8
Stockton-Lodi	262.1	273.4	267.0	275.0	22.5	27.6	21.0	24.0	8.6	10.1	7.9	8.7
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	266.1	274.0	269.1	275.4	9.0	13.1	9.0	12.1	3.4	4.8	3.3	4.4
Ventura	414.9	423.7	418.0	423.7	13.9	19.2	14.3	17.9	3.3	4.5	3.4	4.2
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	173.6	171.8	171.7	168.4	26.6	27.1	23.0	21.8	15.3	15.7	13.4	12.9
Yolo	92.5	94.9	93.5	94.6	3.7	4.5	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	3.3	4.0
Yuba City	57.3	57.8	58.1	58.2	7.7	8.6	7.0	7.5	13.4	14.9	12.1	12.8
Colorado	2,253.5	2,333.7	2,266.9	2,344.3	69.0	122.6	68.3	114.3	3.1	5.3	3.0	4.9
Boulder-Longmont	188.2	192.3	188.4	192.4	5.1	10.0	5.3	9.3	2.7	5.2	2.8	4.9
Colorado Springs	258.3	268.1	260.5	271.0	9.5	16.0	9.2	14.8	3.7	6.0	3.5	5.5
Denver	1,130.9	1,162.0	1,141.6	1,168.3	30.7	63.0	30.4	58.6	2.7	5.4	2.7	5.0
Fort Collins-Loveland	142.8	150.8	144.6	152.9	4.4	7.0	4.2	6.5	3.1	4.6	2.9	4.3
Grand Junction	56.4	59.6	57.5	60.7	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.6	4.4	3.2	3.8
Greeley	87.3	94.2	87.8	95.2	3.0	5.0	2.9	4.8	3.5	5.3	3.3	5.0
Pueblo	57.3	59.0	58.0	59.1	2.6	3.8	2.4	3.4	4.5	6.5	4.1	5.8
Connecticut	1,707.1	1,698.6	1,719.4	1,714.2	46.9	62.0	56.1	66.8	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.9
Bridgeport	214.7	212.4	217.0	214.4	7.1	9.7	8.7	10.5	3.3	4.6	4.0	4.9
Danbury	107.7	107.2	108.8	108.3	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	3.1
Hartford	586.7	579.1	589.0	583.4	16.3	21.1	19.5	23.1	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.0
New Haven-Meriden	275.4	275.8	276.9	277.9	7.7	9.5	9.1	9.9	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.6
New London-Norwich	151.4	154.2	152.8	156.6	3.9	4.8	4.5	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.4
Stamford-Norwalk	190.5	187.6	192.0	189.2	3.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.9
Waterbury	112.8	113.8	114.1	114.8	4.4	6.0	5.1	6.3	3.9	5.3	4.4	5.5
Delaware	416.0	418.1	415.6	414.9	13.4	16.1	12.7	15.5	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.7
Dover	72.4	72.5	71.9	72.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7
Wilmington-Newark	311.1	314.5	309.4	311.3	9.5	14.0	9.3	12.3	3.1	4.5	3.0	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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			
	April		May		April		May		April		May	
	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p
District of Columbia	274.7	273.2	275.3	271.5	15.0	15.5	16.6	16.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.0
Washington	2,705.2	2,779.1	2,724.9	2,784.4	64.2	106.6	75.6	102.1	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.7
Florida	7,590.4	7,735.7	7,666.1	7,771.7	316.8	397.5	328.4	379.8	4.2	5.1	4.3	4.9
Daytona Beach	193.8	195.5	194.5	195.7	7.1	10.4	7.5	9.8	3.7	5.3	3.8	5.0
Fort Lauderdale	799.1	816.8	808.6	820.7	34.9	47.6	36.0	44.8	4.4	5.8	4.5	5.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	191.6	195.2	192.1	195.6	5.0	7.1	5.3	7.2	2.6	3.6	2.7	3.7
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	128.1	130.4	128.8	130.6	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.2	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.5
Fort Walton Beach	81.9	85.0	83.7	86.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
Gainesville	107.2	107.5	108.0	108.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3
Jacksonville	558.4	573.9	566.1	579.5	21.1	28.2	22.3	27.9	3.8	4.9	3.9	4.8
Lakeland-Winter Haven	202.7	203.9	204.7	204.7	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	209.7	212.0	212.5	213.0	7.7	11.0	8.0	10.3	3.7	5.2	3.7	4.8
Miami	1,064.3	1,089.3	1,074.4	1,092.7	68.0	80.7	69.3	76.8	6.4	7.4	6.5	7.0
Naples	106.2	114.1	106.0	113.7	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
Ocala	98.2	97.9	98.9	98.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.5
Orlando	896.3	912.9	906.6	916.1	28.8	48.3	30.3	44.5	3.2	5.3	3.3	4.9
Panama City	65.1	66.0	65.7	66.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.8
Pensacola	169.6	171.2	170.9	172.6	8.1	7.4	8.2	7.0	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.1
Punta Gorda	51.9	55.2	51.8	55.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	286.8	291.1	289.7	291.1	8.0	9.7	7.4	8.9	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.0
Tallahassee	150.8	153.2	152.2	155.5	4.4	5.0	4.6	5.4	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,261.4	1,277.1	1,276.6	1,283.6	43.6	56.1	45.3	52.7	3.5	4.4	3.6	4.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	534.9	544.9	537.5	544.7	24.6	29.0	26.5	28.4	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.2
Georgia	4,117.8	4,193.0	4,138.9	4,215.3	142.7	177.5	150.5	188.5	3.5	4.2	3.6	4.5
Albany	53.6	53.9	53.5	54.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.3	5.3	4.8	5.4	6.1
Athens	73.1	75.5	73.5	75.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8
Atlanta	2,268.9	2,316.4	2,275.3	2,328.2	63.8	101.9	68.3	108.4	2.8	4.4	3.0	4.7
Augusta-Aiken	203.0	209.4	204.8	208.8	7.9	9.2	9.6	9.4	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.5
Columbus	122.9	127.3	123.5	127.9	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4
Macon	142.9	147.2	144.0	148.4	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9
Savannah	134.5	142.5	135.5	143.5	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.4
Hawaii	605.6	600.1	601.8	595.5	27.7	26.3	25.7	24.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2
Honolulu	429.2	425.1	426.8	423.6	16.6	17.2	15.5	16.0	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.8
Idaho	673.0	684.3	681.1	688.4	34.9	37.5	31.7	33.0	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.8
Boise City	247.0	250.3	249.6	252.0	9.2	11.6	9.5	11.0	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.4
Pocatello	40.9	41.2	41.2	40.9	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.0	4.2	6.3	3.8	5.0
Illinois	6,318.7	6,281.5	6,341.0	6,291.6	317.6	384.8	315.1	375.6	5.0	6.1	5.0	6.0
Bloomington-Normal	92.0	93.3	91.8	92.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5
Champaign-Urbana	99.9	99.4	99.7	99.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0
Chicago	4,211.8	4,191.4	4,229.4	4,203.4	210.1	268.2	210.4	262.6	5.0	6.4	5.0	6.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	183.3	186.2	184.7	188.4	7.6	9.1	7.9	8.5	4.1	4.9	4.3	4.5
Decatur	57.7	56.1	57.7	56.3	3.5	4.1	3.4	4.2	6.1	7.3	5.9	7.4
Kankakee	51.9	52.5	52.2	52.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.6	6.3	5.3	6.1
Peoria-Pekin	182.9	179.3	184.4	179.0	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.0	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5
Rockford	197.7	197.7	197.1	197.2	11.5	14.6	11.5	13.9	5.8	7.4	5.9	7.0
Springfield	106.4	104.7	106.7	105.3	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.1
Indiana	3,097.8	3,128.8	3,117.9	3,135.1	121.3	159.9	121.2	151.3	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.8
Bloomington	62.8	62.6	60.4	58.8	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.8
Elkhart-Goshen	95.0	95.4	95.4	95.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4
Evansville-Henderson	159.3	159.3	160.6	160.1	5.6	6.3	5.6	6.3	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.9
Fort Wayne	261.9	262.9	264.9	266.0	11.3	13.7	11.5	12.6	4.3	5.2	4.3	4.8
Gary	293.7	294.6	296.9	293.2	14.7	21.0	14.2	17.5	5.0	7.1	4.8	6.0
Indianapolis	862.2	875.1	869.1	874.7	24.7	39.2	25.4	39.3	2.9	4.5	2.9	4.5
Kokomo	50.2	48.9	50.5	49.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4
Lafayette	89.7	94.3	87.6	92.6	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5
Muncie	60.5	61.2	60.8	61.5	2.6	3.4	2.5	3.2	4.3	5.5	4.1	5.2
South Bend	134.2	134.6	135.0	136.2	5.7	6.9	5.7	6.4	4.2	5.1	4.2	4.7
Terre Haute	70.2	70.4	69.6	69.9	3.8	4.3	3.7	4.3	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.1
Iowa	1,577.1	1,600.1	1,577.0	1,615.2	51.3	58.3	44.1	49.0	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.0
Cedar Rapids	112.6	115.0	112.0	118.0	2.7	4.4	2.5	4.0	2.4	3.9	2.2	3.4
Des Moines	256.2	263.1	257.4	269.0	6.8	7.9	5.8	7.0	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.6
Dubuque	47.7	48.3	47.7	48.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.6
Iowa City	70.5	72.9	69.9	74.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4
Sioux City	63.6	64.7	63.8	65.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	67.0	68.0	67.0	68.9	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.2	3.0	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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			
	April		May		April		May		April		May	
	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p
Kansas	1,374.3	1,439.3	1,374.9	1,441.5	55.3	62.4	54.8	59.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.1
Lawrence	56.4	59.0	56.6	59.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9
Topeka	88.1	91.1	87.7	90.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
Wichita	276.0	288.2	275.8	286.6	10.2	16.2	10.2	15.2	3.7	5.6	3.7	5.3
Kentucky	1,952.9	1,980.7	1,970.7	2,002.4	97.6	100.9	100.7	102.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Lexington	260.7	268.6	261.6	270.7	7.3	9.1	8.0	9.6	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.5
Louisville	558.1	570.2	562.1	576.4	20.9	27.4	22.0	28.8	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.0
Owensboro	48.9	50.0	49.4	50.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	5.4	4.7	5.3	4.8
Louisiana	2,035.9	2,011.8	2,037.2	2,014.5	106.7	105.2	104.3	116.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.8
Alexandria	59.1	58.9	59.2	58.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.3
Baton Rouge	306.4	305.0	307.1	305.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	15.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.2
Houma	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.6	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.9
Lafayette	178.1	178.2	178.5	177.8	8.2	8.8	8.0	9.6	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.4
Lake Charles	89.5	88.7	89.4	88.8	4.8	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.4	5.5	5.7
Monroe	73.7	72.5	73.7	72.3	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	5.0	4.1	4.9	4.5
New Orleans	610.5	598.4	609.0	596.0	27.5	27.2	27.1	30.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.2
Shreveport-Bossier City	184.9	180.8	184.3	180.8	9.6	10.8	9.6	11.9	5.2	6.0	5.2	6.6
Maine	674.9	676.4	681.6	680.9	29.2	30.1	26.9	25.1	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.7
Bangor	53.5	53.5	53.4	53.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2
Lewiston-Auburn	53.5	53.0	53.5	52.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.4
Portland	136.6	137.7	137.2	138.1	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.4
Maryland	2,788.9	2,896.0	2,814.7	2,898.5	97.4	145.8	107.2	132.4	3.5	5.0	3.8	4.6
Baltimore	1,307.9	1,361.8	1,319.4	1,362.3	50.7	74.8	57.6	70.4	3.9	5.5	4.4	5.2
Cumberland	45.1	44.8	45.3	44.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	6.9	7.7	6.4	6.9
Hagerstown	68.4	71.1	69.1	71.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.6	5.1	3.7	4.4
Massachusetts	3,243.6	3,341.6	3,262.3	3,351.1	98.5	149.8	105.8	141.0	3.0	4.5	3.2	4.2
Barnstable-Yarmouth	72.1	75.9	75.3	79.1	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.4	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.0
Boston	1,807.3	1,852.2	1,812.2	1,851.2	46.1	75.5	51.7	72.2	2.5	4.1	2.9	3.9
Brockton	130.3	134.4	129.9	133.5	4.5	6.3	4.8	5.9	3.4	4.7	3.7	4.4
Fitchburg-Leominster	65.9	68.2	66.6	68.6	2.7	4.1	2.8	3.9	4.1	6.0	4.2	5.7
Lawrence	213.2	220.2	214.6	220.9	9.2	14.7	9.4	14.4	4.3	6.7	4.4	6.5
Lowell	173.5	179.8	174.6	180.5	5.3	9.5	5.9	9.1	3.1	5.3	3.4	5.0
New Bedford	78.5	80.6	78.7	80.7	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.4
Pittsfield	37.5	38.6	37.8	39.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.1
Springfield	277.9	288.2	279.3	289.4	9.7	12.2	9.7	11.6	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.0
Worcester	249.3	259.6	250.9	260.2	7.8	12.5	8.7	12.0	3.1	4.8	3.5	4.6
Michigan	5,111.5	5,114.4	5,166.1	5,167.6	242.7	301.8	244.3	302.4	4.7	5.9	4.7	5.9
Ann Arbor	309.7	313.4	310.3	313.7	7.6	11.1	8.2	10.9	2.5	3.5	2.6	3.5
Benton Harbor	82.9	83.5	84.0	84.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.6
Detroit	2,289.0	2,282.8	2,310.1	2,302.8	100.0	130.1	105.5	136.0	4.4	5.7	4.6	5.9
Flint	188.4	185.6	190.7	188.1	12.9	14.5	13.1	15.6	6.8	7.8	6.9	8.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	617.6	623.2	625.6	631.2	25.2	36.6	27.9	39.3	4.1	5.9	4.5	6.2
Jackson	80.3	80.7	81.3	81.5	3.8	4.9	3.8	4.9	4.7	6.1	4.6	6.1
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	236.1	237.8	237.5	238.4	10.2	11.1	10.8	11.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.8
Lansing-East Lansing	247.9	245.6	247.4	246.0	7.8	9.2	7.3	9.3	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.8
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	200.3	198.9	202.6	200.1	10.1	12.9	10.2	12.5	5.0	6.5	5.0	6.3
Minnesota	2,805.1	2,851.2	2,813.7	2,854.6	108.4	127.3	89.2	106.1	3.9	4.5	3.2	3.7
Duluth-Superior	127.5	129.7	127.5	130.1	8.2	7.4	7.1	6.2	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.8
Minneapolis-St.Paul	1,761.3	1,798.9	1,759.2	1,801.5	53.6	73.7	49.1	66.7	3.0	4.1	2.8	3.7
Rochester	77.7	79.5	77.6	79.7	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.7	2.2	3.1
St. Cloud	103.7	104.4	102.7	103.2	4.8	5.0	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.8	3.5	3.6
Mississippi	1,284.3	1,309.0	1,294.5	1,313.6	57.1	84.9	68.7	89.4	4.4	6.5	5.3	6.8
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	173.9	177.3	174.7	177.3	5.8	9.7	6.7	10.0	3.3	5.5	3.8	5.6
Hattiesburg	53.1	52.7	53.6	52.5	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.1	4.7
Jackson	233.5	230.2	235.2	230.2	7.3	10.0	8.9	10.6	3.1	4.3	3.8	4.6
Missouri	2,972.9	2,964.0	2,973.6	2,951.5	130.0	148.8	124.1	132.3	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.5
Columbia	87.5	85.8	86.9	85.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9
Joplin	84.8	81.9	84.5	81.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.2
Kansas City	1,000.4	1,046.7	1,001.2	1,040.4	41.2	49.8	42.6	46.6	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.5
St. Joseph	53.0	51.5	52.9	51.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.6	4.5	5.7	4.4	5.1
St. Louis LMA	1,356.6	1,363.6	1,358.3	1,364.0	60.5	71.5	57.8	65.9	4.5	5.2	4.3	4.8
Springfield	172.8	178.3	172.1	179.8	5.9	7.1	5.5	6.3	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.5
Montana	466.7	472.4	467.8	471.5	21.6	21.5	19.4	17.3	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.7
Billings	72.1	73.9	72.3	73.0	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9
Great Falls	36.8	36.5	36.8	36.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.4
Missoula	55.6	57.8	55.4	56.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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			
	April		May		April		May		April		May	
	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p
Nebraska	924.9	953.5	928.6	955.8	25.1	33.8	27.4	34.5	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.6
Lincoln	145.4	148.9	146.8	148.7	3.4	4.9	4.1	5.1	2.3	3.3	2.8	3.4
Omaha	394.5	402.4	392.1	400.7	10.9	15.3	12.0	15.6	2.8	3.8	3.1	3.9
Nevada	1,006.7	1,043.1	1,011.0	1,047.2	48.6	57.6	44.6	53.6	4.8	5.5	4.4	5.1
Las Vegas	789.5	821.9	793.2	825.5	37.5	46.0	35.1	43.5	4.8	5.6	4.4	5.3
Reno	180.3	185.9	181.3	187.0	7.2	8.7	6.6	8.1	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.3
New Hampshire	684.7	704.1	683.9	706.9	24.0	29.9	20.5	28.8	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.1
Manchester	108.7	110.6	108.7	110.6	3.2	4.6	2.9	4.3	2.9	4.1	2.7	3.9
Nashua	107.5	109.9	106.7	110.6	4.0	6.0	3.8	5.8	3.7	5.5	3.5	5.3
Portsmouth-Rochester	129.2	133.2	130.4	133.9	3.9	4.9	3.3	4.2	3.0	3.7	2.5	3.2
New Jersey	4,144.0	4,237.8	4,166.7	4,249.9	149.0	219.8	159.5	222.1	3.6	5.2	3.8	5.2
Atlantic-Cape May	163.5	167.9	168.4	171.8	9.9	11.6	9.6	10.6	6.1	6.9	5.7	6.2
Bergen-Passaic	654.1	660.7	652.8	658.7	23.9	35.3	26.1	35.0	3.7	5.3	4.0	5.3
Jersey City	276.3	286.3	279.0	286.5	14.7	21.3	16.6	21.7	5.3	7.5	5.9	7.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	655.5	673.4	656.4	672.7	17.8	28.6	18.5	29.4	2.7	4.3	2.8	4.4
Monmouth-Ocean	522.5	538.9	529.1	545.1	17.3	25.6	17.6	25.5	3.3	4.8	3.3	4.7
Newark	1,006.9	1,028.6	1,009.2	1,027.9	36.5	55.9	39.1	56.4	3.6	5.4	3.9	5.5
Trenton	178.1	181.6	179.1	182.7	5.0	7.9	5.5	8.0	2.8	4.3	3.1	4.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.1	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.3
New Mexico	837.4	856.4	833.8	852.2	37.1	49.5	38.2	50.7	4.4	5.8	4.6	5.9
Albuquerque	371.9	381.3	367.8	377.9	11.4	18.2	11.9	18.9	3.1	4.8	3.2	5.0
Las Cruces	72.1	73.9	72.8	74.1	5.0	5.7	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.7	7.0	8.2
Santa Fe	74.4	76.4	74.4	76.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.8
New York	8,744.3	8,911.9	8,762.8	8,943.3	368.9	521.1	370.3	519.9	4.2	5.8	4.2	5.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	438.8	451.8	440.0	451.3	12.5	16.9	12.7	16.0	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.6
Binghamton	121.0	123.3	121.2	123.1	3.7	7.4	3.7	7.2	3.1	6.0	3.1	5.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	537.4	551.6	544.0	553.2	27.2	32.5	28.1	30.9	5.1	5.9	5.2	5.6
Dutchess County	119.5	122.8	120.1	123.4	3.0	4.9	3.2	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.7	4.0
Elmira	41.7	42.6	41.8	42.5	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.8	4.1	6.6	4.6	6.5
Glens Falls	55.7	56.0	57.1	57.4	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	4.6	5.4	3.6	4.4
Jamestown	62.1	63.4	63.1	64.4	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.8	4.7	6.2	4.8	5.9
Nassau-Suffolk	1,370.9	1,418.9	1,382.2	1,428.3	35.9	54.9	38.0	55.9	2.6	3.9	2.7	3.9
New York	4,128.4	4,167.5	4,110.0	4,173.9	200.9	288.1	196.8	292.7	4.9	6.9	4.8	7.0
New York City	3,495.4	3,515.5	3,471.9	3,518.0	184.0	263.3	178.5	267.4	5.3	7.5	5.1	7.6
Newburgh	174.0	178.3	175.8	180.7	5.6	7.2	6.0	7.9	3.2	4.1	3.4	4.4
Rochester	547.8	559.3	552.9	562.2	20.4	32.6	22.7	32.6	3.7	5.8	4.1	5.8
Syracuse	350.7	359.4	353.0	360.3	13.7	19.3	14.8	19.1	3.9	5.4	4.2	5.3
Utica-Rome	136.9	140.5	137.7	141.1	6.0	7.3	6.3	6.9	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.9
North Carolina	3,955.3	3,980.9	3,986.2	3,987.1	185.2	257.8	211.3	267.0	4.7	6.5	5.3	6.7
Asheville	110.5	111.4	110.7	111.5	3.8	5.2	3.7	5.2	3.4	4.7	3.3	4.6
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	802.5	808.8	815.6	809.5	32.6	49.2	48.0	51.1	4.1	6.1	5.9	6.3
Fayetteville	119.9	118.2	119.9	118.3	5.9	7.5	6.0	8.0	4.9	6.3	5.0	6.7
Goldsboro	49.4	48.2	49.7	48.3	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.1	5.0	6.1	5.5	6.3
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point	639.1	642.7	640.5	642.5	26.2	37.5	28.5	39.4	4.1	5.8	4.4	6.1
Greenville	68.8	67.7	68.8	67.5	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.9	5.5	6.4	6.0	7.2
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	177.9	182.0	180.8	182.0	8.3	14.3	10.9	14.7	4.7	7.9	6.0	8.1
Jacksonville	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.6	3.9	5.2	3.9	5.2
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	647.7	671.0	649.5	667.2	16.5	32.3	18.1	34.3	2.6	4.8	2.8	5.1
Rocky Mount	66.3	66.8	66.8	66.9	4.5	6.9	4.9	7.2	6.8	10.3	7.3	10.8
Wilmington	116.5	117.6	116.8	118.5	4.5	7.2	4.4	7.5	3.8	6.1	3.7	6.3
North Dakota	337.6	337.8	340.8	340.8	10.0	12.1	7.6	10.0	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.9
Bismarck	53.4	54.5	54.1	54.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4
Fargo-Moorhead	104.1	105.6	103.7	104.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.9
Grand Forks	53.1	53.1	52.3	52.6	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.1	3.7	4.3	2.7	3.9
Ohio	5,776.3	5,873.5	5,833.4	5,916.8	217.1	324.6	219.2	320.5	3.8	5.5	3.8	5.4
Akron	362.6	369.4	364.9	368.9	13.6	20.8	13.7	19.3	3.7	5.6	3.8	5.2
Canton-Massillon	202.5	208.8	204.3	209.7	7.6	11.5	7.4	10.8	3.7	5.5	3.6	5.2
Cincinnati	854.6	864.9	861.8	872.8	29.9	39.3	29.7	40.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.7
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,108.5	1,134.7	1,120.2	1,143.0	43.7	73.8	44.8	71.1	3.9	6.5	4.0	6.2
Columbus	865.7	876.8	872.0	885.6	20.0	36.6	21.3	38.4	2.3	4.2	2.4	4.3
Dayton-Springfield	476.4	480.9	478.2	482.0	17.7	25.7	17.8	26.3	3.7	5.4	3.7	5.4
Hamilton-Middletown	195.2	197.4	197.0	200.1	5.4	8.6	5.8	9.0	2.8	4.3	2.9	4.5
Lima	75.6	76.1	76.0	76.5	3.4	4.8	3.4	4.6	4.4	6.3	4.5	6.0
Mansfield	81.8	83.7	83.3	84.4	3.7	5.5	4.1	5.3	4.5	6.6	4.9	6.3
Steubenville-Weirton	55.4	54.3	55.8	55.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.8
Toledo	320.9	324.3	323.2	327.1	12.4	19.3	12.4	18.8	3.9	6.0	3.8	5.7
Youngstown-Warren	274.7	272.7	278.4	274.7	15.6	17.9	15.5	17.4	5.7	6.5	5.6	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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			
	April		May		April		May		April		May	
	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p
Oklahoma	1,650.5	1,702.3	1,650.0	1,703.1	51.9	71.8	55.5	75.0	3.1	4.2	3.4	4.4
Enid	25.9	26.0	25.7	26.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8
Lawton	40.7	41.8	40.4	41.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
Oklahoma City	549.6	563.9	547.6	562.0	15.9	22.9	16.7	23.1	2.9	4.1	3.0	4.1
Tulsa	417.6	429.5	416.4	429.2	11.9	18.9	13.1	20.6	2.9	4.4	3.1	4.8
Oregon	1,782.2	1,799.2	1,784.0	1,789.8	104.0	136.2	98.7	122.3	5.8	7.6	5.5	6.8
Corvallis	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.8	3.7	2.4	3.3
Eugene-Springfield	165.6	166.8	165.2	165.3	10.6	11.4	10.3	10.1	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.1
Medford-Ashland	90.8	92.2	90.8	91.2	5.9	6.9	5.2	6.0	6.5	7.4	5.7	6.6
Portland-Vancouver	1,066.4	1,076.7	1,069.1	1,076.3	51.9	80.8	53.9	76.2	4.9	7.5	5.0	7.1
Salem	170.6	170.9	171.0	171.4	10.2	12.1	9.8	10.9	6.0	7.1	5.7	6.4
Pennsylvania	6,000.3	6,045.2	6,062.1	6,110.4	252.3	303.7	278.1	342.4	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	322.1	326.9	325.6	331.4	11.0	16.3	12.7	18.6	3.4	5.0	3.9	5.6
Altoona	62.8	62.6	64.0	63.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.9
Erie	139.8	141.2	140.5	143.5	7.3	9.6	7.9	10.5	5.2	6.8	5.6	7.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	347.9	351.5	353.3	355.0	9.8	12.4	11.5	14.1	2.8	3.5	3.3	4.0
Johnstown	101.6	99.8	102.1	101.2	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7
Lancaster	246.0	251.9	249.5	254.4	6.6	8.1	7.6	9.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.7
Philadelphia	2,499.2	2,529.7	2,524.4	2,554.5	93.9	122.8	106.8	141.3	3.8	4.9	4.2	5.5
Pittsburgh	1,164.2	1,169.5	1,175.2	1,181.8	45.3	55.1	49.8	61.9	3.9	4.7	4.2	5.2
Reading	183.6	188.6	185.5	191.2	8.0	10.7	9.2	12.6	4.3	5.7	5.0	6.6
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	306.4	307.7	307.9	309.5	14.8	17.0	14.9	18.8	4.8	5.5	4.9	6.1
Sharon	58.6	57.9	59.2	58.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0
State College	68.0	68.7	67.5	68.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.4
Williamsport	57.5	57.8	57.5	58.0	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.9	5.0	6.3	5.3	6.8
York	196.7	195.0	198.6	196.1	7.5	8.6	9.2	9.9	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.0
Rhode Island	498.3	498.2	497.5	499.8	21.3	20.5	22.0	21.7	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.3
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	569.4	572.7	568.2	573.8	24.6	25.1	25.2	25.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
South Carolina	1,950.1	1,998.2	1,970.8	2,017.0	91.0	105.1	105.3	112.2	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.6
Charleston-North Charleston	272.1	278.3	273.4	281.3	9.3	9.9	9.6	10.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.9
Columbia	272.0	278.1	273.7	280.6	7.4	8.7	8.7	10.0	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.6
Florence	63.1	63.3	63.7	64.0	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.2	6.2	5.5	6.8	6.5
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	495.0	516.4	499.2	521.3	18.8	25.9	23.3	28.4	3.8	5.0	4.7	5.5
Myrtle Beach	105.0	107.7	107.2	109.6	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.7
Sumter	46.4	47.9	47.2	48.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	6.0	6.8	7.0	7.2
South Dakota	403.1	410.4	408.2	414.7	12.7	13.5	11.9	11.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.7
Rapid City	47.7	48.1	48.6	48.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9
Sioux Falls	105.4	109.7	105.8	109.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
Tennessee	2,780.1	2,860.8	2,789.6	2,858.1	110.0	143.0	107.8	126.8	4.0	5.0	3.9	4.4
Chattanooga	229.3	236.5	229.4	236.5	6.3	8.4	6.4	8.2	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.5
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	87.4	91.7	88.4	92.5	3.1	4.0	3.2	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.5
Jackson	58.6	59.4	58.8	59.6	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.2	4.0	5.7	4.3	5.3
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	221.3	228.8	221.7	228.8	9.1	13.0	8.9	12.0	4.1	5.7	4.0	5.3
Knoxville	352.6	364.6	354.7	365.7	10.6	12.4	10.1	10.8	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.0
Memphis	556.2	566.5	557.1	565.6	19.4	28.1	20.2	25.9	3.5	5.0	3.6	4.6
Nashville	662.0	684.0	663.0	686.5	20.1	26.4	19.7	24.0	3.0	3.9	3.0	3.5
Texas	10,355.5	10,606.6	10,398.6	10,644.6	424.8	604.6	457.3	622.0	4.1	5.7	4.4	5.8
Abilene	57.4	56.1	57.5	56.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9
Amarillo	110.8	110.7	111.2	111.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3
Austin-San Marcos	747.2	764.4	747.8	762.9	20.9	40.6	25.6	41.0	2.8	5.3	3.4	5.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur	175.9	176.8	176.5	178.2	13.4	13.1	15.2	14.5	7.6	7.4	8.6	8.2
Brazoria	104.9	110.2	105.6	110.9	5.5	7.1	5.7	7.6	5.3	6.4	5.4	6.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	131.5	133.3	131.7	133.3	10.2	11.1	10.5	10.9	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.2
Bryan-College Station	78.6	79.3	78.3	79.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Corpus Christi	173.9	175.0	173.3	175.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.1	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8
Dallas	1,985.0	2,036.3	1,989.2	2,039.2	71.2	132.9	81.2	136.5	3.6	6.5	4.1	6.7
El Paso	280.4	281.0	282.7	282.2	21.7	22.0	22.4	22.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
Fort Worth-Arlington	924.2	949.0	927.2	952.9	31.1	52.4	33.8	54.1	3.4	5.5	3.6	5.7
Galveston-Texas City	116.9	119.1	117.9	120.2	5.8	7.6	6.4	8.3	4.9	6.4	5.4	6.9
Houston	2,171.1	2,227.6	2,186.1	2,242.5	78.9	115.6	86.9	123.2	3.6	5.2	4.0	5.5
Killeen-Temple	115.6	118.8	115.9	119.1	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.9	3.9	4.8	4.1	4.9
Laredo	74.4	77.0	75.0	77.1	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.4	6.9	7.3	6.8	7.0
Longview-Marshall	102.0	103.2	102.3	103.5	4.7	6.3	5.0	6.6	4.6	6.1	4.9	6.4
Lubbock	126.6	129.5	126.6	129.5	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	209.3	218.4	208.1	215.6	24.4	25.5	22.8	23.4	11.7	11.7	11.0	10.8
Odessa-Midland	117.6	121.7	118.7	122.1	4.6	6.4	4.9	6.5	3.9	5.3	4.1	5.3
San Angelo	49.6	50.8	50.0	51.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.3	2.6	3.3
San Antonio	776.2	799.0	783.7	804.1	25.7	35.9	27.1	37.9	3.3	4.5	3.5	4.7
Sherman-Denison	49.7	50.1	50.1	49.9	2.0	3.3	2.5	3.3	4.0	6.6	5.0	6.7
Texarkana	55.3	55.7	55.4	56.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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			
	April		May		April		May		April		May	
	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p	2001	2002	2001	2002p
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	90.6	93.0	90.5	93.1	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.4	4.2
Victoria	43.7	44.4	44.0	44.5	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.4	4.8	3.8	4.9
Waco	100.5	102.3	99.6	101.4	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.6	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.5
Wichita Falls	63.0	63.9	62.8	63.6	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.1	4.3
Utah	1,099.0	1,138.9	1,104.6	1,140.0	42.7	63.0	45.7	60.5	3.9	5.5	4.1	5.3
Provo-Orem	171.0	176.2	168.2	172.6	5.5	10.0	5.9	9.2	3.2	5.7	3.5	5.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden	699.4	725.0	704.7	727.3	26.8	39.5	28.8	38.6	3.8	5.5	4.1	5.3
Vermont	330.8	342.4	330.8	342.8	11.9	14.2	10.4	12.4	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.6
Burlington	102.2	105.4	103.1	105.9	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.8
Virginia	3,641.6	3,757.9	3,671.1	3,779.3	92.5	149.5	119.1	154.7	2.5	4.0	3.2	4.1
Charlottesville	79.2	80.0	78.6	80.6	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.5
Danville	57.1	59.1	57.9	59.0	4.2	5.9	5.4	5.8	7.4	10.1	9.3	9.8
Lynchburg	105.7	109.3	105.4	108.6	2.9	6.2	3.8	6.2	2.8	5.7	3.6	5.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	745.0	772.3	754.3	778.0	20.7	30.9	25.6	33.2	2.8	4.0	3.4	4.3
Richmond-Petersburg	525.8	540.9	528.2	542.8	13.1	20.2	17.0	21.4	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.9
Roanoke	128.3	132.8	129.0	133.0	2.8	4.5	3.4	4.6	2.1	3.4	2.7	3.4
Washington	2,978.5	3,008.9	3,000.3	3,025.3	174.9	212.1	178.3	209.0	5.9	7.0	5.9	6.9
Bellingham	79.8	80.5	80.3	80.4	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1
Bremerton	91.7	94.5	92.5	94.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.9
Olympia	98.7	101.4	98.6	101.4	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	92.9	99.0	94.9	100.4	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.7
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,360.5	1,362.4	1,367.5	1,366.9	61.0	89.4	64.9	90.1	4.5	6.6	4.7	6.6
Spokane	208.9	207.1	208.4	208.0	12.6	13.6	12.0	12.8	6.1	6.6	5.8	6.1
Tacoma	327.5	335.9	328.7	337.0	19.3	24.5	19.9	24.8	5.9	7.3	6.0	7.4
Yakima	104.0	102.8	107.7	105.6	12.2	10.8	11.5	10.3	11.7	10.5	10.7	9.8
West Virginia	830.9	811.4	840.2	819.2	43.0	49.1	41.2	48.9	5.2	6.1	4.9	6.0
Charleston	136.7	131.9	138.5	133.4	5.5	6.8	5.3	6.9	4.0	5.2	3.9	5.2
Huntington-Ashland	137.7	137.2	138.5	136.9	8.1	7.9	8.6	7.9	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.8
Parkersburg-Marietta	78.0	76.6	78.2	76.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.2
Wheeling	74.3	73.2	75.2	74.1	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.1	4.4	5.3
Wisconsin	2,968.8	3,046.3	2,978.1	3,040.4	142.2	174.0	124.5	137.7	4.8	5.7	4.2	4.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	226.1	231.1	225.7	231.3	9.0	12.2	7.6	10.0	4.0	5.3	3.4	4.3
Eau Claire	82.9	86.1	83.7	84.9	4.4	5.4	3.3	3.7	5.3	6.3	3.9	4.4
Green Bay	137.1	142.1	137.1	141.4	5.3	7.2	4.9	5.8	3.9	5.1	3.6	4.1
Janesville-Beloit	78.1	80.3	78.1	79.8	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.5	6.4	6.8	5.8	5.6
Kenosha	80.8	82.5	81.5	83.2	3.7	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.6	4.4	4.8
La Crosse	72.7	75.6	73.1	75.3	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.4	3.4	3.4
Madison	272.1	279.1	271.4	277.6	5.4	7.5	4.8	6.2	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha	807.4	825.8	808.1	822.7	36.3	47.4	36.4	42.3	4.5	5.7	4.5	5.1
Racine	90.5	93.4	91.1	93.5	6.0	6.9	5.6	5.9	6.6	7.4	6.2	6.3
Sheboygan	62.7	62.8	63.0	63.0	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.6	3.7	5.2	3.7	4.2
Wausau	74.6	76.5	74.4	75.8	3.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	4.3	5.1	3.8	3.9
Wyoming	268.4	270.9	269.0	270.8	10.7	12.2	9.6	10.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.9
Casper	35.2	35.6	35.0	35.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.0	4.7	3.8	4.5
Cheyenne	42.2	42.2	41.5	41.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.5
Puerto Rico	1,287.5	1,353.4	1,299.1	1,356.8	144.5	162.7	148.0	165.6	11.2	12.0	11.4	12.2
Aguadilla	46.3	47.6	46.7	48.9	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.7	18.1	16.8	18.0	17.8
Arecibo	50.4	53.1	51.1	53.2	6.5	8.9	7.0	8.5	13.0	16.7	13.7	15.9
Caguas	119.4	125.7	120.7	125.9	11.5	13.5	12.2	13.8	9.6	10.7	10.1	11.0
Mayaguez	88.2	92.7	88.5	92.1	13.0	13.0	11.7	12.7	14.7	14.0	13.2	13.7
Ponce	108.9	113.0	109.2	113.6	15.6	15.3	15.9	15.7	14.3	13.5	14.6	13.8
San Juan-Bayamon	715.2	757.2	722.8	757.2	63.1	72.9	66.0	73.7	8.8	9.6	9.1	9.7

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. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	207,432	208,044	208,660	208,914	209,377	209,941	210,566	211,029	211,533	212,138	212,758	213,210	213,664
Civilian labor force	139,173	139,507	140,036	140,656	140,877	140,697	141,257	141,749	141,549	141,700	142,291	141,868	142,605
Percent of population	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.3	67.3	67.0	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.8	66.9	66.5	66.7
Employed	133,238	133,581	134,292	134,995	135,246	134,987	135,649	135,804	135,221	134,839	134,308	133,894	134,149
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.4	64.4	63.9	63.6	63.1	62.8	62.8
Unemployed	5,935	5,926	5,744	5,661	5,631	5,710	5,609	5,945	6,328	6,860	7,983	7,975	8,456
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	99,565	99,867	100,177	100,334	100,569	100,852	101,170	101,430	101,688	101,997	102,318	102,544	102,768
Civilian labor force	74,401	74,573	74,857	75,184	75,159	75,192	75,479	75,581	75,602	75,705	76,009	75,637	76,204
Percent of population	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.9	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.5	74.3	74.2	74.3	73.8	74.2
Employed	71,308	71,481	71,833	72,254	72,243	72,228	72,469	72,370	72,138	71,992	71,673	71,290	71,605
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.6	71.6	71.7	72.0	71.8	71.6	71.6	71.4	70.9	70.6	70.0	69.5	69.7
Agriculture	2,466	2,379	2,443	2,469	2,421	2,469	2,381	2,283	2,284	2,275	2,287	2,333	2,326
Nonagricultural industries	68,842	69,102	69,390	69,785	69,822	69,759	70,088	70,087	69,854	69,717	69,385	68,957	69,279
Unemployed	3,094	3,091	3,024	2,930	2,917	2,964	3,010	3,211	3,463	3,713	4,336	4,347	4,599
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0
Not in labor force	25,164	25,294	25,320	25,150	25,410	25,660	25,691	25,849	26,086	26,292	26,309	26,908	26,564
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	91,386	91,682	91,978	92,098	92,419	92,753	93,049	93,232	93,522	93,812	94,084	94,268	94,505
Civilian labor force	70,085	70,260	70,481	70,816	70,775	70,914	71,230	71,321	71,479	71,609	71,954	71,658	72,271
Percent of population	76.7	76.6	76.6	76.9	76.6	76.5	76.6	76.5	76.4	76.3	76.5	76.0	76.5
Employed	67,615	67,780	68,099	68,488	68,463	68,576	68,803	68,737	68,651	68,565	68,322	67,996	68,410
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.9	73.7	73.4	73.1	72.6	72.1	72.4
Agriculture	2,270	2,207	2,246	2,276	2,248	2,290	2,195	2,146	2,110	2,101	2,118	2,159	2,159
Nonagricultural industries	65,344	65,574	65,853	66,212	66,215	66,286	66,608	66,590	66,541	66,464	66,204	65,837	66,251
Unemployed	2,471	2,480	2,382	2,328	2,312	2,338	2,427	2,584	2,828	3,045	3,632	3,662	3,861
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.3
Not in labor force	21,300	21,422	21,497	21,282	21,645	21,839	21,820	21,911	22,043	22,202	22,130	22,610	22,234
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	107,866	108,177	108,484	108,580	108,808	109,090	109,396	109,599	109,845	110,141	110,441	110,665	110,896
Civilian labor force	64,772	64,934	65,179	65,472	65,718	65,505	65,779	66,168	65,947	65,995	66,282	66,232	66,401
Percent of population	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.3	60.4	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.0	59.9	60.0	59.8	59.9
Employed	61,930	62,100	62,459	62,741	63,003	62,759	63,180	63,434	63,082	62,848	62,635	62,604	62,544
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.4	57.4	57.6	57.8	57.9	57.5	57.8	57.9	57.4	57.1	56.7	56.6	56.4
Agriculture	863	845	848	886	910	854	838	872	851	846	914	882	794
Nonagricultural industries	61,067	61,255	61,612	61,855	62,093	61,904	62,342	62,562	62,232	62,002	61,721	61,722	61,749
Unemployed	2,842	2,834	2,720	2,731	2,715	2,746	2,599	2,735	2,865	3,147	3,647	3,628	3,857
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.8
Not in labor force	43,094	43,243	43,304	43,108	43,090	43,585	43,617	43,431	43,898	44,146	44,159	44,434	44,495
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	100,021	100,291	100,566	100,652	100,915	101,214	101,531	101,702	101,944	102,169	102,434	102,643	102,940
Civilian labor force	60,785	60,935	61,173	61,449	61,665	61,455	61,703	62,177	62,044	62,156	62,357	62,360	62,601
Percent of population	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.1	61.1	60.7	60.8	61.1	60.9	60.8	60.9	60.8	60.8
Employed	58,467	58,634	58,959	59,229	59,404	59,205	59,597	59,942	59,676	59,543	59,265	59,305	59,329
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.5	58.7	58.9	58.5	58.3	57.9	57.8	57.6
Agriculture	814	801	803	837	849	804	784	823	805	796	851	819	747
Nonagricultural industries	57,653	57,834	58,155	58,391	58,555	58,401	58,813	59,119	58,871	58,747	58,414	58,486	58,582
Unemployed	2,318	2,300	2,214	2,220	2,261	2,250	2,106	2,235	2,367	2,613	3,092	3,054	3,272
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.2
Not in labor force	39,236	39,356	39,393	39,203	39,250	39,759	39,828	39,525	39,900	40,014	40,077	40,283	40,339
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,025	16,071	16,117	16,164	16,043	15,974	15,986	16,095	16,067	16,156	16,240	16,298	16,219
Civilian labor force	8,303	8,312	8,382	8,391	8,438	8,328	8,324	8,251	8,026	7,935	7,980	7,851	7,733
Percent of population	51.8	51.7	52.0	51.9	52.6	52.1	52.1	51.3	50.0	49.1	49.1	48.2	47.7
Employed	7,157	7,167	7,235	7,278	7,379	7,206	7,249	7,125	6,893	6,732	6,721	6,592	6,410
Employment-population ratio[2]	44.7	44.6	44.9	45.0	46.0	45.1	45.3	44.3	42.9	41.7	41.4	40.4	39.5
Agriculture	244	217	241	242	234	229	239	185	220	224	232	237	215
Nonagricultural industries	6,912	6,949	6,994	7,036	7,145	6,976	7,010	6,940	6,674	6,508	6,489	6,355	6,195
Unemployed	1,146	1,146	1,147	1,113	1,059	1,122	1,075	1,126	1,133	1,203	1,259	1,258	1,323
Unemployment rate	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.8	16.0	17.1
Not in labor force	7,722	7,759	7,735	7,773	7,605	7,647	7,661	7,844	8,041	8,222	8,261	8,448	8,486

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
[2] Employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in tables D-1 through D-11 will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-2. 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	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	172,862	173,280	173,705	173,893	174,202	174,592	175,026	175,329	175,658	176,071	176,493	176,787	177,092
Civilian labor force	116,381	116,639	116,933	117,490	117,563	117,532	117,748	118,145	117,891	118,024	118,492	118,130	118,644
Percent of population	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.6	67.5	67.3	67.3	67.4	67.1	67.0	67.1	66.8	67.0
Employed	111,991	112,349	112,839	113,382	113,509	113,378	113,671	113,815	113,254	113,021	112,639	112,265	112,457
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.8	64.8	65.0	65.2	65.2	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.5	64.2	63.8	63.5	63.5
Unemployed	4,390	4,290	4,094	4,108	4,054	4,154	4,077	4,329	4,636	5,003	5,852	5,865	6,188
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.2
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	59,647	59,902	59,860	60,151	60,047	60,233	60,314	60,424	60,493	60,619	60,911	60,569	60,990
Percent of population	77.1	77.3	77.0	77.3	77.0	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.9	76.4	76.7
Employed	57,786	58,031	58,153	58,459	58,368	58,512	58,548	58,504	58,402	58,360	58,127	57,835	58,068
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.7	74.9	74.8	75.1	74.8	74.8	74.6	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.4	72.9	73.1
Unemployed	1,860	1,871	1,707	1,692	1,680	1,722	1,766	1,920	2,091	2,259	2,783	2,735	2,922
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.8
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	49,721	49,699	49,959	50,233	50,403	50,245	50,408	50,758	50,605	50,663	50,827	50,945	51,171
Percent of population	60.0	59.9	60.0	60.3	60.4	60.1	60.1	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.4
Employed	48,036	48,101	48,411	48,655	48,797	48,622	48,896	49,152	48,889	48,811	48,666	48,756	48,864
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.0	57.9	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.1	58.3	58.5	58.1	57.9	57.6	57.6	57.6
Unemployed	1,684	1,598	1,548	1,578	1,606	1,623	1,513	1,606	1,716	1,852	2,161	2,190	2,307
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	7,014	7,037	7,114	7,106	7,113	7,054	7,025	6,963	6,793	6,742	6,754	6,615	6,484
Percent of population	55.3	55.3	55.8	55.8	56.0	55.5	55.3	54.8	53.2	52.6	52.6	51.5	50.5
Employed	6,168	6,217	6,275	6,268	6,344	6,245	6,227	6,159	5,963	5,850	5,846	5,674	5,526
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.6	48.8	49.3	49.3	49.9	49.2	49.1	48.5	46.7	45.7	45.5	44.1	43.0
Unemployed	846	820	839	838	769	810	798	803	830	893	908	941	959
Unemployment rate	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.8	11.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	13.2	13.4	14.2	14.8
Men	12.4	12.2	12.6	12.7	11.8	12.5	12.1	12.7	13.5	14.2	15.0	15.2	16.2
Women	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.8	9.7	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.9	12.2	11.8	13.3	13.4
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	24,799	24,906	25,018	25,076	25,162	25,260	25,374	25,412	25,502	25,604	25,719	25,812	25,899
Civilian labor force	16,281	16,452	16,504	16,603	16,584	16,521	16,700	16,721	16,687	16,744	16,756	16,758	16,883
Percent of population	65.7	66.1	66.0	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.8	65.8	65.4	65.4	65.1	64.9	65.2
Employed	15,028	15,089	15,175	15,321	15,306	15,252	15,460	15,378	15,315	15,295	15,102	15,073	15,080
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.6	60.6	60.7	61.1	60.8	60.4	60.9	60.5	60.1	59.7	58.7	58.4	58.2
Unemployed	1,253	1,363	1,329	1,282	1,278	1,269	1,239	1,343	1,372	1,449	1,654	1,685	1,803
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.9	10.1	10.7
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,163	7,187	7,271	7,339	7,310	7,319	7,403	7,380	7,335	7,429	7,410	7,523	7,548
Percent of population	72.4	72.3	72.7	73.1	72.5	72.3	72.7	72.4	71.7	72.3	71.8	72.6	72.6
Employed	6,704	6,692	6,745	6,826	6,805	6,817	6,882	6,842	6,760	6,821	6,767	6,828	6,839
Employment-population ratio[2]	67.7	67.3	67.4	68.0	67.5	67.3	67.6	67.2	66.1	66.4	65.6	65.9	65.7
Unemployed	459	495	526	513	505	502	522	538	575	607	643	695	710
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.4
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,184	8,315	8,286	8,311	8,308	8,237	8,313	8,363	8,408	8,419	8,426	8,319	8,407
Percent of population	65.9	66.7	66.1	66.1	65.9	65.0	65.3	65.5	65.7	65.5	65.3	64.2	64.7
Employed	7,636	7,719	7,749	7,769	7,770	7,724	7,834	7,831	7,876	7,832	7,708	7,602	7,611
Employment-population ratio[2]	61.5	61.9	61.8	61.8	61.6	61.0	61.5	61.4	61.5	60.9	59.7	58.7	58.5
Unemployed	548	596	537	541	538	512	480	532	532	587	718	717	797
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.0	8.5	8.6	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-2. 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	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
BLACK–Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	934	950	947	953	966	966	983	978	944	896	921	916	928
Percent of population	37.7	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	39.7	38.1	36.1	36.9	36.7	37.2
Employed	688	678	681	726	731	711	745	705	679	642	627	643	631
Employment-population ratio[2]	27.8	27.3	27.4	29.3	29.6	28.8	30.3	28.6	27.4	25.8	25.2	25.8	25.3
Unemployed	246	272	266	227	234	255	238	273	265	254	293	273	297
Unemployment rate	26.4	28.6	28.1	23.9	24.3	26.4	24.2	27.9	28.1	28.4	31.9	29.8	32.0
Men	29.9	29.5	30.5	23.5	27.4	28.2	26.4	29.0	31.3	30.1	31.6	32.9	34.7
Women	23.0	27.8	25.7	24.2	21.1	24.8	22.2	26.9	25.1	26.6	32.1	26.4	29.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	21,549	21,752	21,945	22,107	22,293	22,488	22,685	22,829	23,023	23,222	23,416	23,603	23,799
Civilian labor force	14,561	14,737	14,896	15,230	15,323	15,360	15,566	15,667	15,663	15,784	15,967	15,969	16,129
Percent of population	67.6	67.7	67.9	68.9	68.7	68.3	68.6	68.6	68.0	68.0	68.2	67.7	67.8
Employed	13,579	13,775	13,994	14,344	14,463	14,474	14,697	14,708	14,665	14,777	14,776	14,770	14,933
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.0	63.3	63.8	64.9	64.9	64.4	64.8	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.1	62.6	62.7
Unemployed	982	961	902	886	860	887	869	959	997	1,007	1,191	1,199	1,196
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.5	7.4

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
[2] Employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,268	28,389	28,206	27,631	28,131	28,180	27,825	27,571	28,394	27,542	27,548	27,785	28,111
Civilian labor force	11,942	12,124	12,103	11,949	11,905	12,327	12,033	12,069	12,183	12,022	12,123	12,157	12,340
Percent of population	42.2	42.7	42.9	43.2	42.3	43.7	43.2	43.8	42.9	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.9
Employed	11,127	11,281	11,332	11,196	11,122	11,550	11,256	11,228	11,357	11,148	11,126	11,165	11,297
Employment-population ratio	39.4	39.7	40.2	40.5	39.5	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.0	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.2
Unemployed	815	843	770	753	783	778	777	840	825	874	997	991	1,043
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.5
High school graduates, no college[2]													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	57,946	57,292	57,551	57,757	57,781	57,090	57,609	57,790	57,337	57,286	57,380	57,432	57,012
Civilian labor force	37,431	37,190	37,428	37,412	37,278	36,859	37,159	37,207	36,950	36,966	36,829	36,710	36,644
Percent of population	64.6	64.9	65.0	64.8	64.5	64.6	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.5	64.2	63.9	64.3
Employed	36,063	35,866	36,180	36,139	35,994	35,573	35,860	35,805	35,514	35,391	35,044	34,766	34,580
Employment-population ratio	62.2	62.6	62.9	62.6	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.1	60.5	60.7
Unemployed	1,368	1,324	1,247	1,273	1,284	1,287	1,299	1,401	1,436	1,575	1,785	1,944	2,064
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.6
Less than a bachelor's degree[3]													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	42,860	43,231	43,975	44,133	44,100	44,510	44,711	44,919	44,681	45,402	45,395	45,173	44,703
Civilian labor force	31,942	31,984	32,402	32,628	32,895	32,907	32,955	33,144	33,195	33,486	33,438	33,098	32,865
Percent of population	74.5	74.0	73.7	73.9	74.6	73.9	73.7	73.8	74.3	73.8	73.7	73.3	73.5
Employed	31,058	31,044	31,554	31,734	32,017	32,005	32,117	32,222	32,189	32,383	32,054	31,714	31,303
Employment-population ratio	72.5	71.8	71.8	71.9	72.6	71.9	71.8	71.7	72.0	71.3	70.6	70.2	70.0
Unemployed	884	940	848	894	878	902	838	922	1,006	1,104	1,384	1,384	1,561
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.8
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	44,398	45,070	44,724	45,048	44,995	45,710	45,776	45,979	46,221	46,796	47,158	47,432	48,464
Civilian labor force	35,623	35,966	35,609	36,059	36,017	36,057	36,188	36,523	36,642	36,789	37,194	37,577	38,279
Percent of population	80.2	79.8	79.6	80.0	80.0	78.9	79.1	79.4	79.3	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.0
Employed	34,925	35,356	34,992	35,446	35,454	35,404	35,621	35,898	35,861	35,948	36,112	36,509	37,149
Employment-population ratio	78.7	78.4	78.2	78.7	78.8	77.5	77.8	78.1	77.6	76.8	76.6	77.0	76.7
Unemployed	698	610	617	613	563	652	567	625	781	840	1,082	1,068	1,130
Unemployment rate	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-4. 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	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	109,905	110,148	111,392	111,992	112,426	112,250	112,555	112,716	112,173	111,670	110,831	110,760	110,265
Men, 16 years and over	63,725	63,863	64,282	64,770	64,967	65,086	64,936	64,828	64,574	64,515	64,075	63,806	63,794
Men, 20 years and over	62,312	62,430	62,872	63,361	63,430	63,574	63,474	63,442	63,227	63,200	62,780	62,534	62,497
Women, 16 years and over	46,172	46,348	47,069	47,168	47,451	47,251	47,564	47,827	47,603	47,159	46,753	46,986	46,472
Women, 20 years and over	45,215	45,367	46,037	46,185	46,392	46,195	46,502	46,785	46,614	46,230	45,845	46,056	45,624
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,378	2,351	2,483	2,446	2,605	2,482	2,579	2,489	2,332	2,240	2,207	2,170	2,143
Part-time workers	23,292	23,412	22,955	23,051	22,778	22,686	23,133	23,179	23,000	23,216	23,435	23,132	23,886
Men, 16 years and over	7,543	7,669	7,536	7,461	7,240	7,220	7,500	7,551	7,528	7,552	7,552	7,486	7,784
Men, 20 years and over	5,260	5,410	5,219	5,142	4,985	5,038	5,303	5,318	5,377	5,424	5,500	5,472	5,865
Women, 16 years and over	15,754	15,741	15,414	15,575	15,548	15,491	15,633	15,623	15,471	15,664	15,887	15,650	16,082
Women, 20 years and over	13,261	13,231	12,944	13,056	13,020	12,968	13,116	13,183	13,064	13,265	13,435	13,291	13,724
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,770	4,771	4,792	4,853	4,773	4,680	4,714	4,678	4,559	4,527	4,499	4,369	4,296
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,700	4,722	4,552	4,488	4,491	4,529	4,492	4,764	5,108	5,628	6,578	6,745	7,151
Men, 16 years and over	2,546	2,599	2,523	2,404	2,433	2,489	2,529	2,705	2,903	3,127	3,690	4,032	3,955
Men, 20 years and over	2,237	2,275	2,159	2,123	2,100	2,124	2,207	2,366	2,594	2,823	3,357	3,407	3,619
Women, 16 years and over	2,164	2,125	2,061	2,031	2,071	2,052	1,996	2,060	2,187	2,463	2,794	2,944	3,107
Women, 20 years and over	1,918	1,882	1,796	1,774	1,826	1,849	1,735	1,842	1,958	2,182	2,555	2,619	2,816
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	545	565	597	592	566	557	551	556	556	623	667	719	716
Looking for part-time work	1,255	1,189	1,185	1,172	1,165	1,172	1,103	1,182	1,236	1,237	1,375	1,232	1,327
Men, 16 years and over	567	488	510	490	500	480	486	525	543	539	583	536	574
Men, 20 years and over	241	199	220	212	215	211	212	226	231	228	263	262	239
Women, 16 years and over	693	698	669	687	665	686	617	661	695	695	778	708	739
Women, 20 years and over	409	420	404	445	451	405	357	392	422	436	513	437	473
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	606	570	561	515	499	556	534	564	583	573	599	533	615
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1]													
Full-time workers	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.1
Men, 16 years and over	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.5
Women, 16 years and over	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.3
Women, 20 years and over	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	18.6	19.4	19.4	19.5	17.9	18.3	17.6	18.3	19.3	21.8	23.2	24.9	25.0
Part-time workers	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.3
Men, 16 years and over	7.0	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.9
Men, 20 years and over	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.6	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.6	9.5	10.6	10.2	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.7	10.9	12.5

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-5. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Category	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	133,238	133,581	134,292	134,995	135,246	134,987	135,649	135,804	135,221	134,839	134,308	133,894	134,149
Married men, spouse present	43,141	43,351	43,319	43,577	43,258	43,305	43,343	43,354	43,483	43,169	42,872	43,139	43,285
Married women, spouse present	33,475	33,458	33,738	33,788	33,793	33,539	33,733	33,966	33,619	33,620	33,255	33,477	33,393
Women who maintain families	8,091	8,274	8,402	8,253	8,338	8,482	8,463	8,305	8,342	8,387	8,348	8,378	8,376
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	40,571	40,809	40,676	40,743	40,852	40,923	41,046	41,684	41,872	41,826	41,918	41,847	41,914
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,844	38,852	39,220	39,433	39,498	39,206	39,654	39,673	38,980	38,915	38,582	38,375	38,408
Service occupations	17,952	18,042	17,678	18,334	18,340	17,955	18,503	18,253	18,376	18,374	18,465	18,629	18,849
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,438	14,345	14,880	14,692	14,834	15,080	14,901	14,962	14,889	14,902	14,649	14,393	14,338
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,924	18,107	18,395	18,351	18,259	18,454	18,213	18,027	17,833	17,617	17,362	17,394	17,332
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,478	3,422	3,402	3,514	3,422	3,383	3,294	3,289	3,221	3,217	3,301	3,346	3,280
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,928	1,927	2,002	2,025	2,042	2,052	2,006	1,908	1,886	1,844	1,881	1,891	1,905
Self-employed workers	1,363	1,251	1,250	1,288	1,239	1,233	1,181	1,230	1,207	1,256	1,293	1,289	1,177
Unpaid family workers	33	44	44	43	39	38	32	30	37	25	22	33	34
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	121,018	121,416	122,123	122,863	123,086	122,855	123,689	123,937	123,335	123,025	122,471	122,487	122,688
Private industries	102,163	102,274	103,238	103,607	104,001	104,142	104,544	104,899	104,358	103,879	103,278	103,303	103,092
Private households	925	985	951	964	953	807	838	851	788	803	798	704	792
Other industries	101,237	101,289	102,287	102,643	103,048	103,335	103,706	104,048	103,570	103,076	102,481	102,599	102,300
Government	18,856	19,142	18,886	19,256	19,085	18,713	19,146	19,038	18,977	19,146	19,193	19,184	19,596
Self-employed workers	8,771	8,883	8,760	8,737	8,692	8,682	8,587	8,673	8,619	8,542	8,512	8,223	8,249
Unpaid family workers	75	94	96	86	92	104	125	123	104	103	88	91	101
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,416	3,316	3,199	3,164	3,193	3,174	3,230	3,262	3,438	3,703	4,267	4,066	4,015
Slack work or business conditions	1,990	1,929	1,907	1,858	1,887	1,976	1,995	2,014	2,200	2,362	2,863	2,675	2,635
Could only find part-time work	1,081	1,080	1,010	995	993	879	904	925	941	1,009	1,130	1,077	1,075
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,830	19,010	18,627	18,830	18,536	18,581	18,878	18,794	18,605	18,874	18,590	18,406	18,950
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,240	3,151	3,037	3,012	3,056	3,026	3,090	3,124	3,302	3,562	4,119	3,875	3,862
Slack work or business conditions	1,878	1,820	1,795	1,768	1,798	1,880	1,900	1,931	2,109	2,280	2,765	2,556	2,525
Could only find part-time work	1,061	1,063	986	974	973	861	885	910	924	988	1,105	1,053	1,059
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,241	18,448	18,073	18,263	17,981	18,020	18,307	18,287	18,110	18,333	18,011	17,869	18,454

[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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-6. Employed persons by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Age and sex	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Total, 16 years and over	133,238	133,581	134,292	134,995	135,246	134,987	135,649	135,804	135,221	134,839	134,308	133,894	134,149
16 to 24 years	19,981	20,138	20,230	20,450	20,571	20,585	20,794	20,621	20,199	20,099	19,973	19,735	19,733
16 to 19 years	7,157	7,167	7,235	7,278	7,379	7,206	7,249	7,125	6,893	6,732	6,721	6,592	6,410
16 to 17 years	2,778	2,801	2,813	2,827	2,810	2,722	2,752	2,663	2,617	2,505	2,505	2,425	2,316
18 to 19 years	4,380	4,360	4,424	4,445	4,565	4,481	4,502	4,477	4,269	4,226	4,218	4,164	4,089
20 to 24 years	12,824	12,972	12,995	13,172	13,191	13,379	13,545	13,496	13,306	13,367	13,252	13,143	13,322
25 years and over	113,210	113,496	114,039	114,565	114,615	114,470	114,832	115,202	114,959	114,816	114,311	114,190	114,390
25 to 54 years	96,007	96,183	96,709	97,016	96,959	96,704	97,015	97,132	96,716	96,497	95,741	95,266	95,051
55 years and over	17,160	17,346	17,332	17,542	17,627	17,808	17,814	18,075	18,212	18,344	18,560	18,935	19,300
Men, 16 years and over	71,308	71,481	71,833	72,254	72,243	72,228	72,469	72,370	72,138	71,992	71,673	71,290	71,605
16 to 24 years	10,320	10,476	10,547	10,721	10,741	10,663	10,775	10,618	10,395	10,403	10,209	10,093	10,151
16 to 19 years	3,693	3,701	3,734	3,766	3,780	3,652	3,666	3,634	3,487	3,427	3,351	3,294	3,195
16 to 17 years	1,431	1,441	1,468	1,479	1,437	1,360	1,345	1,331	1,309	1,240	1,240	1,155	1,161
18 to 19 years	2,269	2,249	2,262	2,288	2,343	2,283	2,320	2,325	2,175	2,180	2,111	2,147	2,035
20 to 24 years	6,627	6,775	6,813	6,955	6,961	7,011	7,109	6,984	6,907	6,976	6,858	6,799	6,955
25 years and over	60,958	61,052	61,257	61,549	61,466	61,616	61,664	61,768	61,708	61,645	61,432	61,217	61,432
25 to 54 years	51,405	51,452	51,656	51,854	51,764	51,811	51,878	51,880	51,716	51,648	51,279	50,972	50,881
55 years and over	9,518	9,613	9,599	9,709	9,670	9,829	9,778	9,919	9,955	10,007	10,144	10,269	10,505
Women, 16 years and over	61,930	62,100	62,459	62,741	63,003	62,759	63,180	63,434	63,082	62,848	62,635	62,604	62,544
16 to 24 years	9,660	9,662	9,683	9,729	9,830	9,922	10,019	10,003	9,804	9,696	9,764	9,642	9,582
16 to 19 years	3,464	3,466	3,501	3,512	3,600	3,554	3,583	3,491	3,406	3,305	3,370	3,298	3,215
16 to 17 years	1,347	1,360	1,345	1,348	1,374	1,362	1,406	1,332	1,308	1,266	1,265	1,270	1,156
18 to 19 years	2,112	2,111	2,162	2,157	2,223	2,198	2,181	2,152	2,094	2,046	2,107	2,017	2,054
20 to 24 years	6,197	6,196	6,182	6,217	6,230	6,368	6,436	6,512	6,398	6,392	6,394	6,344	6,367
25 years and over	52,252	52,445	52,782	53,016	53,149	52,853	53,168	53,433	53,251	53,171	52,879	52,973	52,958
25 to 54 years	44,602	44,732	45,053	45,162	45,195	44,893	45,137	45,252	45,000	44,849	44,461	44,294	44,170
55 years and over	7,642	7,733	7,733	7,833	7,957	7,979	8,036	8,156	8,257	8,337	8,416	8,666	8,795

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-7. Unemployed persons by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Age and sex	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Total, 16 years and over	5,935	5,926	5,744	5,661	5,631	5,710	5,609	5,945	6,328	6,860	7,983	7,975	8,456
16 to 24 years	2,183	2,207	2,206	2,172	2,137	2,089	2,069	2,202	2,303	2,431	2,643	2,687	2,701
16 to 19 years	1,146	1,146	1,147	1,113	1,059	1,122	1,075	1,126	1,133	1,203	1,259	1,258	1,323
16 to 17 years	551	525	547	492	492	531	508	524	511	552	546	503	590
18 to 19 years	597	629	607	604	568	600	575	584	621	663	721	735	732
20 to 24 years	1,037	1,061	1,059	1,059	1,078	967	993	1,076	1,170	1,228	1,384	1,429	1,378
25 years and over	3,767	3,717	3,496	3,516	3,506	3,618	3,492	3,773	4,049	4,424	5,256	5,326	5,810
25 to 54 years	3,232	3,215	3,043	3,031	3,052	3,134	3,005	3,282	3,525	3,842	4,569	4,636	4,968
55 years and over	517	491	458	500	443	475	489	505	510	578	700	707	830
Men, 16 years and over	3,094	3,091	3,024	2,930	2,917	2,964	3,010	3,211	3,463	3,713	4,336	4,347	4,599
16 to 24 years	1,202	1,183	1,214	1,148	1,159	1,164	1,144	1,254	1,305	1,351	1,486	1,492	1,488
16 to 19 years	623	612	642	602	605	626	583	626	635	669	704	685	738
16 to 17 years	310	284	288	271	282	288	291	289	294	307	314	277	331
18 to 19 years	320	328	354	326	328	338	292	332	344	364	390	401	409
20 to 24 years	579	571	572	546	554	538	561	628	670	682	783	807	750
25 years and over	1,896	1,907	1,792	1,795	1,762	1,798	1,845	1,973	2,164	2,358	2,815	2,876	3,135
25 to 54 years	1,623	1,610	1,532	1,534	1,509	1,531	1,556	1,684	1,861	2,026	2,392	2,479	2,645
55 years and over	273	293	253	270	253	260	282	298	300	332	420	410	490
Women, 16 years and over	2,842	2,834	2,720	2,731	2,715	2,746	2,599	2,735	2,865	3,147	3,647	3,628	3,857
16 to 24 years	981	1,024	992	1,024	978	925	924	948	998	1,080	1,157	1,196	1,214
16 to 19 years	523	534	506	511	454	496	492	500	498	534	555	574	585
16 to 17 years	241	241	260	221	209	243	217	235	217	245	232	226	259
18 to 19 years	277	301	253	278	240	262	282	253	277	299	331	334	323
20 to 24 years	458	490	486	513	524	429	432	449	500	546	601	622	628
25 years and over	1,872	1,809	1,704	1,721	1,744	1,820	1,647	1,800	1,885	2,065	2,440	2,450	2,675
25 to 54 years	1,609	1,605	1,512	1,498	1,543	1,603	1,449	1,598	1,665	1,816	2,177	2,158	2,323
55 years and over	244	198	204	230	189	215	207	206	210	246	280	297	340

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-8. Unemployment rates by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Age and sex	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Total, 16 years and over	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9
16 to 24 years	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.7	12.0	12.0
16 to 19 years	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.8	16.0	17.1
16 to 17 years	16.6	15.8	16.3	14.8	14.9	16.3	15.6	16.4	16.3	18.1	17.9	17.2	20.3
18 to 19 years	12.0	12.6	12.1	12.0	11.1	11.8	11.3	11.5	12.7	13.6	14.6	15.0	15.2
20 to 24 years	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	6.7	6.8	7.4	8.1	8.4	9.5	9.8	9.4
25 years and over	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.8
25 to 54 years	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.0
55 years and over	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.1
Men, 16 years and over	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0
16 to 24 years	10.4	10.1	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.5	12.7	12.9	12.8
16 to 19 years	14.4	14.2	14.7	13.8	13.8	14.6	13.7	14.7	15.4	16.3	17.4	17.2	18.8
16 to 17 years	17.8	16.5	16.4	15.5	16.4	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.3	19.9	20.2	19.4	22.2
18 to 19 years	12.4	12.7	13.5	12.5	12.3	12.9	11.2	12.5	13.7	14.3	15.6	15.7	16.7
20 to 24 years	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.3	8.2	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.6	9.7
25 years and over	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.9
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.9
55 years and over	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.5
Women, 16 years and over	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.8
16 to 24 years	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.2	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.2
16 to 19 years	13.1	13.4	12.6	12.7	11.2	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.7	13.9	14.1	14.8	15.4
16 to 17 years	15.2	15.0	16.2	14.1	13.2	15.2	13.4	15.0	14.2	16.2	15.5	15.1	18.3
18 to 19 years	11.6	12.5	10.5	11.4	9.7	10.6	11.5	10.5	11.7	12.7	13.6	14.2	13.6
20 to 24 years	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	6.3	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.0
25 years and over	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.8
25 to 54 years	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.6	5.0
55 years and over	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-9. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Category	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.3
Women, 20 years and over	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.5	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.8	16.0	17.1
White	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.2
Black and other	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.5
Black	7.7	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.9	10.1	10.7
Hispanic origin	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.5	7.4
Married men, spouse present	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.9
Married women, spouse present	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.9
Women who maintain families	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.2	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.6	7.7	8.3
OCCUPATION[1]													
Managerial and professional specialty	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.7	5.9	6.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	7.1	7.4	7.6	8.9	9.0	9.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.4	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.9	7.5	6.9	7.7	6.8	8.0	6.2
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.0	6.4
Goods-producing industries	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.4	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.6
Mining	6.3	5.4	4.3	3.2	3.3	4.9	4.4	3.6	5.2	4.5	5.7	5.6	6.1
Construction	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.7	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.7	8.7	9.1
Manufacturing	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	6.4	6.8	6.9
Durable goods	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.7	5.5	6.9	7.3	7.0
Nondurable goods	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.7
Service-producing industries	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.6	5.5	6.0
Transportation and public utilities	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	6.1	5.8	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.4	6.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.8
Services	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
Government workers	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	9.6	7.9	7.5	6.0	7.7	7.7	9.1	9.8	9.1	9.4	9.3	10.7	8.8

[1] Seasonally adjusted data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-10. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ..	2,652	2,635	2,495	2,537	2,380	2,531	2,508	2,871	3,134	3,442	4,430	4,317	4,567
On temporary layoff	844	865	817	794	841	876	881	980	1,023	1,068	1,184	1,099	1,082
Not on temporary layoff	1,808	1,770	1,677	1,743	1,539	1,655	1,628	1,891	2,111	2,374	3,246	3,218	3,485
Job leavers	814	780	802	776	767	783	772	810	800	829	879	873	918
Reentrants	2,027	1,988	1,984	1,985	2,029	1,906	1,899	1,910	1,913	2,071	2,224	2,310	2,414
New entrants	435	473	468	418	428	444	433	412	464	465	486	507	534
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ..	44.7	44.8	43.4	44.4	42.5	44.7	44.7	47.8	49.7	50.6	55.2	53.9	54.2
On temporary layoff	14.2	14.7	14.2	13.9	15.0	15.5	15.7	16.3	16.2	15.7	14.8	13.7	12.8
Not on temporary layoff	30.5	30.1	29.2	30.5	27.5	29.2	29.0	31.5	33.4	34.9	40.5	40.2	41.3
Job leavers	13.7	13.3	13.9	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.5	12.7	12.2	11.0	10.9	10.9
Reentrants	34.2	33.8	34.5	34.7	36.2	33.6	33.8	31.8	30.3	30.4	27.7	28.9	28.6
New entrants	7.3	8.1	8.1	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs ..	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.2
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4

D-11. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	1999			2000				2001				2002	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,579	2,609	2,593	2,624	2,512	2,536	2,497	2,693	2,782	2,802	3,066	2,961	2,800
5 to 14 weeks	1,809	1,811	1,748	1,784	1,840	1,814	1,772	1,881	2,032	2,229	2,606	2,504	2,711
15 weeks and over	1,564	1,468	1,383	1,308	1,298	1,322	1,306	1,444	1,527	1,778	2,256	2,598	2,970
15 to 26 weeks	807	751	691	666	661	647	689	767	829	1,004	1,213	1,386	1,370
27 weeks and over	757	717	692	642	638	674	617	677	698	774	1,044	1,213	1,600
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.7	13.3	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.6	13.1	14.0	15.0	17.0
Median duration, in weeks	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.3	10.1
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	43.3	44.3	45.3	45.9	44.5	44.7	44.8	44.7	43.9	41.2	38.7	36.7	33.0
5 to 14 weeks	30.4	30.8	30.5	31.2	32.6	32.0	31.8	31.3	32.0	32.7	32.9	31.1	32.0
15 weeks and over	26.3	24.9	24.2	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.4	24.0	24.1	26.1	28.5	32.2	35.0
15 to 26 weeks	13.6	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.4	12.4	12.7	13.1	14.7	15.3	17.2	16.2
27 weeks and over	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.2	11.3	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.4	13.2	15.0	18.9

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-12. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Total		White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	211,533	213,664	175,658	177,092	25,502	25,899	23,023	23,799
Civilian labor force	141,602	142,603	117,974	118,666	16,694	16,868	15,658	16,115
Percent of population	66.9	66.7	67.2	67.0	65.5	65.1	68.0	67.7
Employed	135,416	134,366	113,450	112,653	15,361	15,125	14,703	14,968
Agriculture	3,293	3,279	3,077	3,067	143	128	727	757
Nonagricultural industries	132,123	131,087	110,373	109,586	15,218	14,997	13,976	14,211
Unemployed	6,186	8,237	4,524	6,013	1,333	1,744	955	1,147
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.8	3.8	5.1	8.0	10.3	6.1	7.1
Not in labor force	69,931	71,061	57,684	58,426	8,808	9,030	7,365	7,684
Men, 16 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,688	102,768	85,302	86,047	11,441	11,629	11,353	11,720
Civilian labor force	75,683	76,233	64,162	64,389	7,773	8,004	9,087	9,238
Percent of population	74.4	74.2	75.2	74.8	67.9	68.8	80.0	78.8
Employed	72,334	71,798	61,683	61,065	7,085	7,163	8,608	8,648
Agriculture	2,399	2,443	2,218	2,273	130	110	621	658
Nonagricultural industries	69,936	69,354	59,465	58,792	6,955	7,052	7,988	7,990
Unemployed	3,348	4,435	2,479	3,324	688	841	479	590
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.8	3.9	5.2	8.9	10.5	5.3	6.4
Not in labor force	26,005	26,535	21,140	21,658	3,667	3,626	2,266	2,482
Men, 20 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,522	94,505	78,774	79,486	10,224	10,401	10,126	10,465
Civilian labor force	71,465	72,202	60,547	60,994	7,321	7,523	8,423	8,623
Percent of population	76.4	76.4	76.9	76.7	71.6	72.3	83.2	82.4
Employed	68,775	68,527	58,564	58,223	6,776	6,852	8,063	8,153
Agriculture	2,205	2,253	2,032	2,085	126	108	581	620
Nonagricultural industries	66,570	66,273	56,532	56,137	6,650	6,744	7,482	7,533
Unemployed	2,690	3,675	1,983	2,771	545	671	359	471
Unemployment rate	3.8	5.1	3.3	4.5	7.4	8.9	4.3	5.5
Not in labor force	22,057	22,303	18,227	18,492	2,903	2,878	1,704	1,841
Women, 16 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	109,845	110,896	90,356	91,045	14,061	14,270	11,669	12,079
Civilian labor force	65,919	66,370	53,812	54,277	8,921	8,865	6,570	6,877
Percent of population	60.0	59.8	59.6	59.6	63.4	62.1	56.3	56.9
Employed	63,081	62,568	51,767	51,589	8,276	7,962	6,094	6,320
Agriculture	894	836	859	795	13	17	106	99
Nonagricultural industries	62,187	61,732	50,908	50,794	8,263	7,944	5,988	6,221
Unemployed	2,838	3,802	2,045	2,688	645	903	476	557
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.7	3.8	5.0	7.2	10.2	7.2	8.1
Not in labor force	43,926	44,526	36,544	36,768	5,140	5,405	5,099	5,202
Women, 20 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,944	102,940	84,109	84,765	12,801	13,001	10,510	10,891
Civilian labor force	61,949	62,505	50,461	51,014	8,423	8,410	6,101	6,401
Percent of population	60.8	60.7	60.0	60.2	65.8	64.7	58.0	58.8
Employed	59,645	59,322	48,804	48,782	7,903	7,639	5,721	5,946
Agriculture	838	779	805	745	13	14	99	96
Nonagricultural industries	58,807	58,543	48,000	48,038	7,890	7,625	5,621	5,850
Unemployed	2,304	3,183	1,657	2,231	520	772	380	455
Unemployment rate	3.7	5.1	3.3	4.4	6.2	9.2	6.2	7.1
Not in labor force	39,995	40,435	33,647	33,751	4,379	4,591	4,409	4,490
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years								
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,067	16,219	12,776	12,842	2,477	2,496	2,386	2,443
Civilian labor force	8,188	7,896	6,966	6,658	950	935	1,134	1,090
Percent of population	51.0	48.7	54.5	51.8	38.4	37.4	47.5	44.6
Employed	6,996	6,517	6,082	5,648	682	634	919	869
Agriculture	250	247	240	237	4	6	46	40
Nonagricultural industries	6,746	6,271	5,842	5,411	678	628	872	828
Unemployed	1,192	1,379	884	1,010	268	301	215	222
Unemployment rate	14.6	17.5	12.7	15.2	28.2	32.2	19.0	20.3
Not in labor force	7,879	8,323	5,810	6,183	1,527	1,562	1,252	1,353

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-13. Employment status of the Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban-origin population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Total Hispanic origin[1]		Mexican origin		Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,023	23,799	14,664	15,221	2,128	2,107	1,048	1,067
Civilian labor force	15,658	16,115	10,075	10,442	1,289	1,274	607	556
Percent of population	68.0	67.7	68.7	68.6	60.6	60.4	57.9	52.1
Employed	14,703	14,968	9,430	9,720	1,217	1,158	578	522
Agriculture	727	757	644	672	10	16	9	2
Nonagricultural industries	13,976	14,211	8,786	9,048	1,207	1,141	569	520
Unemployed	955	1,147	646	722	71	116	29	34
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.1	6.4	6.9	5.5	9.1	4.7	6.1
Not in labor force	7,365	7,684	4,589	4,779	839	833	441	512
Men, 16 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,353	11,720	7,456	7,725	907	937	548	512
Civilian labor force	9,087	9,238	6,132	6,256	620	647	373	298
Percent of population	80.0	78.8	82.2	81.0	68.3	69.1	68.1	58.3
Employed	8,608	8,648	5,806	5,889	584	589	358	285
Agriculture	621	658	545	586	10	12	9	2
Nonagricultural industries	7,988	7,990	5,262	5,302	574	577	349	283
Unemployed	479	590	325	368	36	58	15	14
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.4	5.3	5.9	5.8	9.0	4.0	4.6
Not in labor force	2,266	2,482	1,325	1,469	287	290	174	213
Men, 20 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,126	10,465	6,607	6,891	807	828	518	480
Civilian labor force	8,423	8,623	5,652	5,827	573	606	357	291
Percent of population	83.2	82.4	85.5	84.6	71.1	73.2	68.9	60.6
Employed	8,063	8,153	5,414	5,528	552	563	343	278
Agriculture	581	620	507	551	10	10	9	2
Nonagricultural industries	7,482	7,533	4,907	4,977	542	553	334	277
Unemployed	359	471	238	299	21	43	14	12
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.5	4.2	5.1	3.7	7.1	4.0	4.3
Not in labor force	1,704	1,841	955	1,064	233	222	161	189
Women, 16 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,669	12,079	7,208	7,496	1,221	1,170	500	556
Civilian labor force	6,570	6,877	3,944	4,186	669	626	233	257
Percent of population	56.3	56.9	54.7	55.8	54.8	53.5	46.7	46.3
Employed	6,094	6,320	3,624	3,831	633	569	220	237
Agriculture	106	99	99	86	–	4	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	5,988	6,221	3,524	3,746	633	564	220	237
Unemployed	476	557	320	355	36	58	14	20
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	5.3	9.2	5.9	7.8
Not in labor force	5,099	5,202	3,264	3,310	552	544	267	298
Women, 20 years and over								
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,510	10,891	6,400	6,706	1,103	1,047	482	520
Civilian labor force	6,101	6,401	3,609	3,871	622	567	231	241
Percent of population	58.0	58.8	56.4	57.7	56.4	54.2	48.1	46.4
Employed	5,721	5,946	3,361	3,590	594	522	218	225
Agriculture	99	96	92	83	–	4	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	5,621	5,850	3,269	3,507	594	518	218	225
Unemployed	380	455	248	282	29	45	14	17
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.1	6.9	7.3	4.6	8.0	5.9	7.0
Not in labor force	4,409	4,490	2,791	2,835	481	479	250	278
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years								
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,386	2,443	1,658	1,624	218	233	48	67
Civilian labor force	1,134	1,090	815	744	93	101	18	24
Percent of population	47.5	44.6	49.1	45.8	42.6	43.2	([2])	35.0
Employed	919	869	655	603	71	73	17	19
Agriculture	46	40	45	38	–	2	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	872	828	610	565	71	71	17	19
Unemployed	215	222	160	141	21	28	1	5
Unemployment rate	19.0	20.3	19.6	19.0	23.1	27.4	([2])	([2])
Not in labor force	1,252	1,353	843	880	125	132	30	44

[1] Includes persons of Central or South American origin and of other Hispanic origin, not shown separately.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 60,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-14. Employed white, black, and Hispanic-origin workers by sex, occupation, class of worker, and full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
SEX								
Total (all civilian workers)	135,416	134,366	113,450	112,653	15,361	15,125	14,703	14,968
Men	72,334	71,798	61,683	61,065	7,085	7,163	8,608	8,648
Women	63,081	62,568	51,767	51,589	8,276	7,962	6,094	6,320
OCCUPATION								
Managerial and professional specialty	41,890	41,945	36,083	36,101	3,468	3,434	2,219	2,243
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20,466	20,483	17,914	17,917	1,605	1,599	1,198	1,169
Professional specialty	21,424	21,462	18,170	18,184	1,863	1,835	1,021	1,074
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,905	38,319	32,544	32,377	4,424	4,175	3,394	3,401
Technicians and related support	4,491	4,329	3,705	3,612	484	442	323	298
Sales occupations	16,029	16,115	13,842	14,055	1,401	1,354	1,359	1,432
Administrative support, including clerical	18,386	17,875	14,996	14,710	2,539	2,379	1,712	1,671
Service occupations	18,482	18,962	14,232	14,456	3,322	3,472	2,952	3,188
Private household	711	727	595	601	83	86	218	264
Protective service	2,445	2,515	1,873	1,874	481	552	227	222
Service, except private household and protective	15,326	15,720	11,763	11,981	2,759	2,834	2,507	2,702
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,908	14,348	13,249	12,787	1,126	1,088	2,182	2,209
Mechanics and repairers	4,838	4,750	4,336	4,211	356	393	555	516
Construction trades	6,130	6,049	5,521	5,497	437	404	1,054	1,134
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,941	3,549	3,393	3,079	333	291	573	559
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,817	17,316	14,229	13,715	2,812	2,786	3,172	3,095
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,892	6,303	5,471	4,935	1,014	1,008	1,332	1,233
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,723	5,766	4,582	4,603	955	984	748	786
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,202	5,247	4,176	4,176	843	794	1,091	1,096
Construction laborers	1,010	1,006	871	843	111	118	315	273
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,192	4,242	3,305	3,333	733	676	777	823
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,414	3,476	3,112	3,217	208	169	783	832
CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	2,008	2,029	1,861	1,890	98	86	634	675
Self-employed workers	1,244	1,212	1,176	1,142	44	42	92	80
Unpaid family workers	40	38	40	35	–	–	1	2
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	123,326	122,668	102,497	102,105	14,690	14,430	13,258	13,445
Government	18,949	19,556	15,092	15,655	2,958	3,077	1,524	1,591
Private industries	104,377	103,113	87,405	86,450	11,732	11,354	11,734	11,854
Private households	802	808	655	661	107	105	233	284
Other industries	103,575	102,305	86,750	85,789	11,625	11,248	11,501	11,569
Self-employed workers	8,699	8,323	7,784	7,398	527	562	699	764
Unpaid family workers	98	95	92	83	1	5	19	3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS								
Full-time workers	112,613	110,709	93,717	92,126	13,288	13,045	12,756	12,694
Part-time workers	22,802	23,657	19,733	20,528	2,073	2,079	1,947	2,273

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-15. Employed Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban-origin workers by sex, occupation, class of worker, and full- or part-time status

(In thousands)

Category	Total Hispanic origin[1]		Mexican origin		Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
SEX								
Total (all civilian workers)	14,703	14,968	9,430	9,720	1,217	1,158	578	522
Men	8,608	8,648	5,806	5,889	584	589	358	285
Women	6,094	6,320	3,624	3,831	633	569	220	237
OCCUPATION								
Managerial and professional specialty	2,219	2,243	1,165	1,153	266	253	141	150
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,198	1,169	652	625	140	108	78	86
Professional specialty	1,021	1,074	513	528	126	145	63	64
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,394	3,401	2,013	2,035	376	374	159	163
Technicians and related support	323	298	188	189	43	35	16	9
Sales occupations	1,359	1,432	805	856	127	131	77	84
Administrative support, including clerical	1,712	1,671	1,020	990	206	208	66	71
Service occupations	2,952	3,188	1,796	2,005	249	230	83	75
Private household	218	264	121	144	3	5	3	4
Protective service	227	222	126	111	33	41	14	11
Service, except private household and protective	2,507	2,702	1,549	1,750	213	184	66	59
Precision production, craft, and repair	2,182	2,209	1,527	1,589	125	124	75	71
Mechanics and repairers	555	516	366	332	56	50	35	23
Construction trades	1,054	1,134	779	850	29	39	30	35
Other precision production, craft, and repair	573	559	382	406	40	35	9	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,172	3,095	2,226	2,226	188	153	112	62
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,332	1,233	958	874	90	56	31	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	748	766	487	528	54	56	40	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,091	1,096	781	824	44	41	41	21
Construction laborers	315	273	243	220	8	3	8	5
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	777	823	537	604	36	38	33	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing	783	832	704	712	13	24	8	1
CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	634	675	574	605	10	15	5	1
Self-employed workers	92	80	68	67	–	–	4	1
Unpaid family workers	1	2	1	–	–	2	–	–
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	13,258	13,445	8,344	8,576	1,172	1,106	526	485
Government	1,524	1,591	911	970	193	188	51	66
Private industries	11,734	11,854	7,434	7,606	980	918	475	418
Private households	233	284	127	153	4	6	3	4
Other industries	11,501	11,569	7,306	7,453	976	912	472	414
Self-employed workers	699	764	433	471	33	36	43	34
Unpaid family workers	19	3	9	1	2	–	–	1
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS								
Full-time workers	12,756	12,694	8,210	8,260	1,063	979	511	447
Part time workers	1,947	2,273	1,220	1,460	154	178	67	75

[1] Includes persons of Central or South American origin and of other Hispanic origin, not shown separately.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-16. Employed persons by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

(In thousands)

Age and sex	Total		White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
Total, 16 years and over	135,416	134,366	113,450	112,653	15,361	15,125	14,703	14,968
16 to 19 years	6,996	6,517	6,082	5,648	682	634	919	869
16 to 17 years	2,617	2,317	2,297	2,038	232	199	248	246
18 to 19 years	4,379	4,200	3,784	3,610	449	435	671	622
20 to 24 years	13,347	13,354	11,129	11,173	1,562	1,588	1,932	1,958
25 years and over	115,073	114,494	96,239	95,832	13,117	12,903	11,852	12,141
25 to 54 years	96,852	95,185	80,324	78,900	11,523	11,291	10,661	10,846
55 years and over	18,221	19,309	15,915	16,932	1,594	1,612	1,192	1,295
Men, 16 years and over	72,334	71,798	61,683	61,065	7,085	7,163	8,608	8,648
16 to 19 years	3,559	3,271	3,119	2,842	309	311	545	495
16 to 17 years	1,324	1,176	1,165	1,029	109	103	143	145
18 to 19 years	2,235	2,095	1,954	1,813	200	208	402	349
20 to 24 years	6,928	6,970	5,886	5,926	688	735	1,146	1,147
25 years and over	61,847	61,556	52,677	52,297	6,088	6,117	6,918	7,006
25 to 54 years	51,864	51,024	43,850	42,978	5,341	5,340	6,213	6,299
55 years and over	9,984	10,532	8,827	9,319	747	777	705	707
Women, 16 years and over	63,081	62,568	51,767	51,589	8,276	7,962	6,094	6,320
16 to 19 years	3,437	3,246	2,963	2,806	373	323	374	374
16 to 17 years	1,292	1,141	1,132	1,009	123	96	105	101
18 to 19 years	2,144	2,105	1,830	1,797	250	227	268	273
20 to 24 years	6,419	6,384	5,242	5,247	874	852	786	811
25 years and over	53,225	52,938	43,562	43,535	7,029	6,786	4,934	5,135
25 to 54 years	44,988	44,160	36,474	35,922	6,182	5,951	4,447	4,548
55 years and over	8,238	8,778	7,088	7,613	847	835	487	587

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-17. Unemployment rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

(Percent)

Age and sex	Total		White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
Total, 16 years and over	4.4	5.8	3.8	5.1	8.0	10.3	6.1	7.1
16 to 19 years	14.6	17.5	12.7	15.2	28.2	32.2	19.0	20.3
16 to 17 years	18.3	22.2	16.1	18.9	34.9	42.2	27.8	27.1
18 to 19 years	12.2	14.6	10.5	12.9	24.2	26.3	15.1	17.3
20 to 24 years	8.1	9.4	6.7	7.9	16.9	17.9	7.8	9.0
25 years and over	3.2	4.6	2.9	4.0	5.4	7.8	4.6	5.7
25 to 54 years	3.3	4.7	3.0	4.1	5.6	8.2	4.7	5.6
55 years and over	2.5	3.7	2.3	3.6	3.7	5.6	4.0	6.0
Men, 16 years and over	4.4	5.8	3.9	5.2	8.9	10.5	5.3	6.4
16 to 19 years	15.6	18.8	13.7	16.3	31.8	35.3	18.0	19.5
16 to 17 years	20.1	23.9	17.6	20.1	40.2	45.1	29.4	24.8
18 to 19 years	12.7	15.7	11.2	13.9	26.0	29.1	13.0	17.1
20 to 24 years	8.7	9.6	7.4	8.4	18.2	18.4	7.8	7.8
25 years and over	3.2	4.5	2.8	4.1	6.0	7.6	3.7	5.1
25 to 54 years	3.3	4.7	2.9	4.2	6.1	7.9	3.6	4.9
55 years and over	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.8	5.3	6.0	4.4	6.4
Women, 16 years and over	4.3	5.7	3.8	5.0	7.2	10.2	7.2	8.1
16 to 19 years	13.4	16.0	11.6	14.0	25.1	28.8	20.4	21.4
16 to 17 years	16.3	20.4	14.5	17.6	29.4	38.8	25.6	30.3
18 to 19 years	11.6	13.4	9.7	11.9	22.7	23.5	18.2	17.5
20 to 24 years	7.4	9.1	5.9	7.4	15.8	17.4	7.9	10.7
25 years and over	3.3	4.6	3.0	4.0	4.8	8.0	6.0	6.5
25 to 54 years	3.4	4.8	3.1	4.1	5.2	8.4	6.2	6.7
55 years and over	2.3	3.5	2.2	3.3	2.3	5.2	3.4	5.4

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-18. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Reasons	Total		White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Total unemployed	6,186	8,237	4,524	6,013	1,333	1,744	955	1,147
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,958	4,315	2,195	3,243	601	842	433	581
On temporary layoff	882	936	721	775	120	125	127	171
Not on temporary layoff	2,076	3,379	1,474	2,468	481	717	306	410
Permanent job losers	1,538	2,683	1,118	2,003	324	514	207	301
Persons who completed temporary jobs	539	696	356	465	156	202	98	109
Job leavers	745	854	572	669	140	142	96	86
Reentrants	1,959	2,474	1,393	1,709	469	613	299	363
New entrants	524	594	365	391	124	147	127	117
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	47.8	52.4	48.5	53.9	45.1	48.3	45.3	50.7
On temporary layoff	14.3	11.4	15.9	12.9	9.0	7.2	13.3	14.9
Not on temporary layoff	33.6	41.0	32.6	41.1	36.1	41.1	32.0	35.8
Job leavers	12.0	10.4	12.6	11.1	10.5	8.1	10.1	7.5
Reentrants	31.7	30.0	30.8	28.4	35.2	35.2	31.3	31.6
New entrants	8.5	7.2	8.1	6.5	9.3	8.4	13.3	10.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.7	3.6	5.0	2.8	3.6
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.6	.8	.8	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.8	3.6	1.9	2.3
New entrants	.4	.4	.3	.3	.7	.9	.8	.7

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-orgin 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-19. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Total		White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Total, 16 years and over	6,186	8,237	4,524	6,013	1,333	1,744	955	1,147
Less than 5 weeks	2,890	2,903	2,226	2,276	519	482	474	452
5 to 14 weeks	1,758	2,353	1,267	1,722	393	489	251	342
15 weeks and over	1,538	2,982	1,030	2,014	421	773	231	353
15 to 26 weeks	865	1,441	614	1,011	199	347	131	192
27 weeks and over	673	1,540	417	1,003	222	426	99	161
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.4	16.7	11.2	15.4	16.3	20.3	11.5	14.8
Median duration, in weeks	5.7	9.3	4.8	8.4	8.2	12.3	4.7	7.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	46.7	35.2	49.2	37.9	38.9	27.6	49.6	39.4
5 to 14 weeks	28.4	28.6	28.0	28.6	29.5	28.1	26.3	29.8
15 weeks and over	24.9	36.2	22.8	33.5	31.6	44.3	24.2	30.8
15 to 26 weeks	14.0	17.5	13.6	16.8	15.0	19.9	13.7	16.8
27 weeks and over	10.9	18.7	9.2	16.7	16.6	24.4	10.4	14.0

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
QUARTERLY AVERAGES

D-20. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics

Characteristic	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over	99,917	98,730	$595	$608
Men, 16 years and over	55,896	55,604	667	683
16 to 24 years	6,385	6,340	394	399
25 years and over	49,511	49,264	716	738
Women, 16 years and over	44,021	43,126	514	521
16 to 24 years	5,240	4,981	348	356
25 years and over	38,781	38,145	547	562
RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND SEX				
White	82,348	81,281	609	625
Men	47,292	46,918	687	710
Women	35,056	34,363	522	536
Black	12,635	12,382	495	502
Men	5,887	5,964	537	535
Women	6,747	6,418	460	471
Hispanic origin	12,012	11,859	417	421
Men	7,375	7,291	445	456
Women	4,637	4,568	383	391

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-21. Median weekly earnings of part-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics

Characteristic	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over	20,956	21,260	$176	$189
Men, 16 years and over	6,953	6,808	160	181
16 to 24 years	3,805	3,567	135	149
25 years and over	3,147	3,241	215	228
Women, 16 years and over	14,003	14,451	186	194
16 to 24 years	4,441	4,527	134	138
25 years and over	9,562	9,924	220	230
RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND SEX				
White	18,167	18,368	178	190
Men	5,855	5,707	161	176
Women	12,312	12,661	188	196
Black	1,924	1,989	162	186
Men	694	726	146	203
Women	1,230	1,264	170	176
Hispanic origin	1,876	2,178	178	183
Men	765	723	180	190
Women	1,111	1,455	177	181

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

D-22. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation and sex

Occupation and sex	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings	
	II 2001	II 2002	II 2001	II 2002
TOTAL				
Managerial and professional specialty	32,209	32,118	$846	$884
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15,891	15,923	846	893
Professional specialty	16,318	16,195	845	877
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28,116	27,728	523	543
Technicians and related support	3,673	3,563	659	664
Sales occupations	10,212	10,353	576	593
Administrative support, including clerical	14,231	13,811	489	503
Service occupations	10,951	11,096	379	384
Private household	328	302	245	328
Protective service	2,231	2,236	618	646
Service, except private household and protective	8,393	8,558	348	356
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,027	11,614	620	625
Mechanics and repairers	4,189	3,979	642	678
Construction trades	4,334	4,404	606	604
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,504	3,231	620	604
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14,983	14,556	476	486
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,341	5,847	464	470
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,631	4,737	583	582
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,011	3,971	396	399
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,631	1,617	346	360
Men				
Managerial and professional specialty	16,174	16,210	1,017	1,049
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,334	8,530	1,009	1,088
Professional specialty	7,840	7,680	1,025	1,013
Technical, sales, and administrative support	10,502	10,824	665	708
Technicians and related support	1,853	1,768	750	823
Sales occupations	5,616	5,816	704	762
Administrative support, including clerical	3,032	3,240	574	599
Service occupations	5,200	5,187	437	443
Private household	10	20	([1])	([1])
Protective service	1,834	1,795	$655	$689
Service, except private household and protective	3,355	3,372	374	382
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,111	10,681	636	642
Mechanics and repairers	4,043	3,777	650	680
Construction trades	4,229	4,297	608	606
Other precision production, craft, and repair	2,839	2,606	677	643
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	11,586	11,345	505	517
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,093	3,825	518	521
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,306	4,354	595	592
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,188	3,166	405	411
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,323	1,356	357	373
Women				
Managerial and professional specialty	16,035	15,908	728	755
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7,557	7,393	700	735
Professional specialty	8,478	8,515	745	773
Technical, sales, and administrative support	17,614	16,903	478	485
Technicians and related support	1,820	1,795	586	587
Sales occupations	4,595	4,537	434	433
Administrative support, including clerical	11,199	10,571	475	487
Service occupations	5,751	5,909	332	346
Private household	317	282	246	328
Protective service	396	442	517	512
Service, except private household and protective	5,038	5,185	327	339
Precision production, craft, and repair	915	933	477	459
Mechanics and repairers	146	202	528	580
Construction trades	105	107	536	500
Other precision production, craft, and repair	665	625	447	418
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,397	3,211	366	384
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,249	2,022	364	383
Transportation and material moving occupations	325	383	458	482
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	823	805	354	355
Farming, forestry, and fishing	309	261	312	296

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 touchtone data entry, telephone interviews, and mail questionnaires 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 over 300,000 establishments employing about 37 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.)

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

• 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-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 63RV (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2002), 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-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 substate 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" housing units 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 housing units 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 housing units are allocated to the District of Columbia and 31 States. (These are generally the States with the smallest samples after the 60,000 housing units 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 such characteristics as unemployment, proportion of hous-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ing 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 63RV, (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2002), 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 and in Appendix J, "Changes to the Current Population Survey Sample in July 2001," of Technical Paper 63RV referenced above.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, to some extent, for CPS undercoverage. The CPS sample

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 may be found in Appendix G, "Reinterview: Design and Methodology," of "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology," Technical Paper 63RV (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2002), available on the Internet at **www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm**.

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

women and is larger for blacks, Hispanics, and other races than for whites. Ratio adjustment to independent age-sex-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 63RV referenced above. 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 for all CPS estimates in this publication, so table 1-D provides parameters and factors that allow the user to calculate

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

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 209,000 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 209,000 by the factor 1.645 to obtain 344,000. This number is subtracted from and then added to 60,000,000 to obtain an approximate 90-percent confidence interval: 59,656,000 to 60,344,000. 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 monthly changes, changes in consecutive quarterly and yearly averages, and changes in monthly estimates 1 year apart).

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

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

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Step 1. Appropriately average estimates of monthly rates or percentages to obtain p, and also average estimates of

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Characteristic	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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Characteristic	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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Establishment Data ("B" tables)

DATA COLLECTION

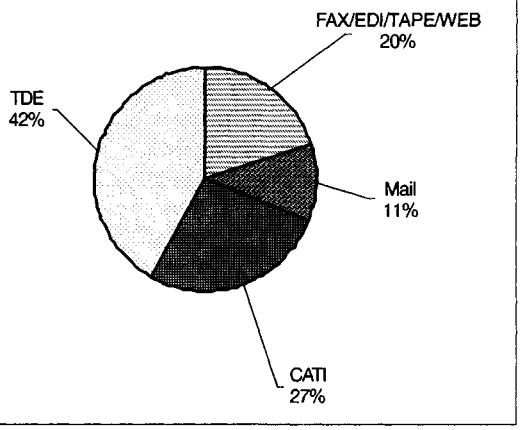
BLS cooperates with State Employment Security Agencies in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey to collect data each month on employment, hours, and earnings from a sample of nonfarm establishments (including government). This sample includes over 300,000 reporting units. From 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 growing number of respondents (27 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 from the Surface Transportation Board, and relate to all employees except executives, officials, and staff assistants 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 the services and government industry divisions. (See the section on CES sample redesign for information on other 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.

Benchmarks

For the establishment survey, annual benchmarks are constructed in order to realign the sample-based employment

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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. For national series, the March sample-based estimates only are replaced with UI counts. For State and metropolitan area series, all available months of UI data are used to replace sample-based estimates. State and area series are based on smaller samples and are therefore more vulnerable to both sampling and nonsampling errors than national estimates.

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 98 percent of private employment within the scope of the establishment survey is covered by UI. A benchmark for the remaining 2 percent is constructed from alternate sources, primarily records from the Railroad Retirement Board and *County Business Patterns*. 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 over 300,000 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. For the services division, 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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, most often it 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 identical to the bias adjustment described above. Beginning with 2000, the model adjustment varies across major industry divisions, because of the phased-in implementation of the CES sample redesign. As divisions made the transition to the new methodology, a model-based estimate for the net employment change of business births and deaths replaced bias adjustment.

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 cover-

Table 2-B. **March employment benchmarks and model adjustments for total private industries, March 1991-2001**
(In thousands)

Year	Benchmark		Average monthly model adjustment		Over-the-year employment change[5]
	Employment[1]	Revision[2]	Added[3]	Required[4]	
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
2001[7]	110,377	-192	146	130	945

[1] Universe counts for March of each year are used to make annual benchmark adjustments to the employment estimates. About 98 percent of the benchmark employment is from unemployment insurance administrative records, and the remaining 2 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 interbenchmark 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 level.

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

[7] Wholesale trade, mining, construction, and manufacturing use the net birth/death model.

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

age 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. While ES-202 employment counts are available for all months, only the March ES-202 employment levels are used in CES national benchmarking because there are differences in monthly seasonal patterns between CES sample-based series and the ES-202 universe counts. These differences are likely attributable to error sources in both data series; however, the sample-based estimates are believed to more accurately capture true month-to-month economic movements. The ES-202 data are susceptible to administrative effects between quarters, as the UI tax records which serve as the ES-202 source are filed quarterly. The CES data are susceptible to sampling error and possible sample design biases. At the State and metropolitan area levels, these CES error sources are more serious as the sample sizes are much smaller than at the national level, thus the State and area benchmarking process includes replacement of all months of estimates with ES-202 employment counts.

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 2001**

Industry	Employment benchmarks (thousands)	Sample coverage		
		Number of establishments[1]	Employees	
			Number (thousands)	Percent of benchmarks
Total	131,580	219,308	39,401	30
Mining	550	1,441	155	28
Construction	6,383	12,147	738	12
Manufacturing	18,040	22,773	6,012	33
Transportation and public utilities	7,098	[2]9,122	1,950	27
Wholesale trade	6,786	9,799	666	10
Retail trade	23,117	54,759	5,053	22
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,646	10,607	1,746	23
Services	40,757	64,443	7,695	19
Government:				
Federal	2,608	[3]6,907	2,608	100
State	4,979	7,667	3,854	77
Local	13,616	19,643	8,924	66

[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 Surface Transportation Board 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. Mining, construction, and manufacturing industries were published under the new design for the first time in June 2001, with the 2000 benchmark revisions, and in June 2002, the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries were also brought into the new sample design, with the 2001 benchmark revisions. The services industry will have its first published estimates under the redesigned sample in the next benchmark release, in June 2003.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Table 2-D. **Current (March 2001) and historical benchmark revisions**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 2001 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Total	-123	-0.1	0.2	0.3
Total private	-192	-.2	.2	.3
Goods-producing	-126	-.5	.4	.7
Mining	2	.4	.7	1.1
Metal mining	0	0	-1.5	2.7
Coal mining	2	2.6	.6	2.2
Oil and gas extraction	2	.6	1.3	1.8
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	-1	-.9	.7	1.5
Construction	-143	-2.2	.1	1.4
General building contractors	-80	-5.7	-.3	2.6
Heavy construction, except building	-4	-.5	1.1	1.4
Special trade contractors	-58	-1.4	(1)	1.2
Manufacturing	15	.1	.5	.6
Durable goods	10	.1	.6	.8
Lumber and wood products	-4	-.5	.8	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	-6	-1.1	.9	1.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	.4	.5	1.0
Primary metal industries	5	.7	.3	.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	-2	-.9	.3	.9
Fabricated metal products	7	.5	.6	.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	2	.1	.5	.8
Computer and office equipment	-10	-2.8	.4	1.7
Electronic and other electrical equipment	23	1.3	.5	.8
Electronic components and accessories	15	2.1	.8	1.4
Transportation equipment	10	.6	.9	.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	12	1.2	1.2	1.2
Aircraft and parts	-3	-.6	.2	.8
Instruments and related products	-23	-2.7	.3	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-5	-1.3	.8	1.5
Nondurable goods	5	.1	.3	.5
Food and kindred products	10	.6	.3	.9
Tobacco products	2	6.1	1.0	3.0
Textile mill products	7	1.4	.1	1.1
Apparel and other textile products	2	.3	.5	1.3
Paper and allied products	-2	-.3	.4	.8
Printing and publishing	0	0	(1)	.5
Chemicals and allied products	-12	-1.2	.3	.7
Petroleum and coal products	-1	-.8	.2	1.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	.3	.6	.9
Leather and leather products	-4	-6.3	-.8	2.3
Service-producing	3	(1)	.2	.2
Transportation and public utilities	29	.4	.2	.8
Transportation	-26	-.6	.1	.9
Railroad transportation	6	2.6	.4	1.4
Local and interurban passenger transit	1	.2	-.7	2.1
Trucking and warehousing	-5	-.3	-.9	2.4
Water transportation	-9	-4.9	-.5	3.3
Transportation by air	-19	-1.5	2.3	3.8
Pipelines, except natural gas	1	7.1	1.3	5.2
Transportation services	1	.2	-.1	1.9
Communications and public utilities	55	2.1	.5	1.3
Communications	46	2.7	.6	2.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	9	1.1	.1	.7
Wholesale trade	-244	-3.6	-.7	1.2
Durable goods	-130	-3.2	-.4	1.2
Nondurable goods	-114	-4.2	-1.0	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Table 2-D. **Current (March 2001) and historical benchmark revisions—Continued**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 2001 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Retail trade	96	.4	.5	.7
Building materials and garden supplies	24	2.4	-.1	1.2
General merchandise stores	99	3.5	1.7	2.8
Department stores	102	4.1	2.0	3.2
Food stores	-76	-2.2	-.2	.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	-8	-.3	-.7	.7
New and used car dealers	-9	-.8	-.7	.8
Apparel and accessory stores	-30	-2.6	-.1	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	0	0	-.7	1.2
Eating and drinking places	97	1.2	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous retail establishments	-9	-.3	.2	.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67	.9	([1])	1.1
Finance	28	.7	-.2	1.0
Depository institutions	13	.6	-.5	1.0
Commercial banks	7	.5	-.5	1.0
Savings institutions	1	.4	-1.4	4.9
Nondepository institutions	12	1.7	1.7	2.8
Mortgage bankers and brokers	4	1.3	1.8	5.0
Security and commodity brokers	10	1.3	.7	1.0
Holding and other investment offices	-6	-2.4	-4.0	5.2
Insurance	13	.5	.3	1.2
Insurance carriers	-2	-.1	.4	1.2
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	13	1.7	.2	1.2
Real estate	26	1.7	-.1	1.4
Services[2]	-14	([1])	.2	.3
Agricultural services	13	1.7	.9	1.2
Hotels and other lodging places	-39	-2.1	.6	1.3
Personal services	-1	-.1	.6	1.2
Business services	-21	-.2	.7	1.2
Services to buildings	0	0	.1	1.1
Personnel supply services	-12	-.3	.9	2.0
Help supply services	8	.2	1.8	2.6
Computer and data processing services	31	1.4	2.5	3.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	-45	-3.6	-.8	1.9
Miscellaneous repair services	10	2.7	-1.2	4.1
Motion pictures	-11	-1.9	-2.7	3.9
Amusement and recreation services	-18	-1.1	-.3	3.0
Health services	26	.3	-.3	.5
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	20	1.0	.1	.8
Nursing and personal care facilities	19	1.0	.1	.8
Hospitals	-4	-.1	-.5	.6
Home health care services	-12	-1.9	.6	2.2
Legal services	3	3	-.5	.7
Educational services	28	1.1	.4	1.9
Social services	-12	-.4	.1	1.0
Child day care services	-33	-4.5	-.1	4.3
Residential care	9	1.1	-.1	1.2
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	1	1.0	1.7	2.2
Membership organizations	-29	-1.2	1.5	2.3
Engineering and management services	60	1.7	-.6	1.5
Engineering and architectural services	0	0	([1])	1.0
Management and public relations	31	2.7	-1.5	3.0
Services, nec	-1	-2.0	-.9	3.5
Government	69	.3	.1	.3
Federal	0	0	0	0
Federal, except Postal Service	0	0	0	0
State	6	.1	.1	.6
Education	9	.4	.1	1.1
Other State government	-3	-.1	([1])	.4
Local	63	.5	.1	.3
Education	85	1.1	.3	.4
Other local government	-21	-.4	([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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level[1]	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Total	47,900	0	0
Total private	36,000	0	0
Goods-producing	15,800	0	0
Mining	1,600	0	0.2
Metal mining	500	-0.1	.7
Coal mining	500	.1	.5
Oil and gas extraction	1,400	0	.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	500	.1	.3
Construction	7,000	0	.1
General building contractors	3,000	.1	.2
Heavy construction, except building	3,200	.1	.3
Special trade contractors	5,500	0	.1
Manufacturing	11,600	0	0
Durable goods	10,900	0	.1
Lumber and wood products	1,700	0	.2
Furniture and fixtures	1,100	0	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,400	0	.2
Primary metal industries	1,600	0	.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1,200	-.2	.4
Fabricated metal products	2,000	0	.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,600	0	.1
Computer and office equipment	2,000	.2	.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment	2,700	-.1	.1
Electronic components and accessories	1,700	-.1	.2
Transportation equipment	6,100	0	.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	4,500	0	.3
Aircraft and parts	2,400	-.1	.2
Instruments and related products	1,600	-.1	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,000	0	.2
Nondurable goods	4,800	0	.1
Food and kindred products	3,000	0	.1
Tobacco products	900	.6	1.4
Textile mill products	1,200	0	.2
Apparel and other textile products	2,800	.2	.3
Paper and allied products	1,200	0	.1
Printing and publishing	1,600	0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1,700	0	.1
Petroleum and coal products	800	-.1	.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,700	0	.1
Leather and leather products	300	.1	.4
Service-producing	49,600	0	0
Transportation and public utilities	8,200	0	.1
Transportation	8,000	-.1	.1
Railroad transportation	2,200	-.2	.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	2,900	-.2	.5
Trucking and warehousing	4,700	-.1	.2
Water transportation	1,600	0	.7
Transportation by air	6,900	0	.4
Pipelines, except natural gas	100	-.4	.6
Transportation services	1,600	-.1	.3
Communications and public utilities	3,800	.1	.1
Communications	3,300	.1	.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,400	0	.1
Wholesale trade	8,300	0	.1
Durable goods	4,100	0	.1
Nondurable goods	7,300	0	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	25,500	0	.1
Building materials and garden supplies	2,600	0	.2
General merchandise stores	19,200	-.1	.5
Department stores	19,200	-.1	.6
Food stores	5,300	0	.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	3,100	-.1	.1
New and used car dealers	1,100	-.1	.1
Apparel and accessory stores	6,500	.1	.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,400	0	.2
Eating and drinking places	12,200	0	.1
Miscellaneous retail establishments	8,700	.2	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,100	0	.1
Finance	4,900	0	.1
Depository institutions	3,300	-.1	.1
Commercial banks	3,100	-.1	.2
Savings institutions	600	0	.2
Nondepository institutions	2,000	0	.2
Mortgage bankers and brokers	1,500	0	.4
Security and commodity brokers	1,600	0	.2
Holding and other investment offices	1,700	-.1	.5
Insurance	2,500	0	.1
Insurance carriers	2,100	0	.1
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1,300	.1	.1
Real estate	2,200	0	.1
Services[2]	28,600	0	.1
Agricultural services	3,700	.1	.3
Hotels and other lodging places	6,500	0	.3
Personal services	6,000	-.1	.3
Business services	14,600	0	.1
Services to buildings	2,700	0	.2
Personnel supply services	10,900	0	.3
Help supply services	11,000	0	.3
Computer and data processing services	3,900	0	.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	2,000	0	.1
Miscellaneous repair services	1,000	0	.2
Motion pictures	5,800	.3	.8
Amusement and recreation services	10,700	.2	.5
Health services	4,500	0	0
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,400	0	.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,400	0	.1
Hospitals	3,000	0	.1
Home health care services	1,700	0	.2
Legal services	1,400	0	.1
Educational services	12,600	.1	.4
Social services	8,800	.1	.2
Child day care services	3,700	.2	.4
Residential care	1,400	0	.1
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	500	0	.4
Membership organizations	3,400	0	.1
Engineering and management services	5,400	0	.1
Engineering and architectural services	1,800	-.1	.1
Management and public relations	3,600	.1	.3
Services, nec	500	0	.8
Government	26,300	0	.1
Federal	13,600	.1	.3
Federal, except Postal Service	11,600	.2	.4
State	12,500	0	.2
Education	11,700	0	.5
Other State government	5,200	0	.2
Local	17,900	0	.1
Education	16,800	0	.2
Other local government	8,600	.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 1997 through December 2001.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 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, initially the number of sample units drawn was fixed to the approximate size of the existing CES sample for each state; the sample size assumed to be supportable by current program resources. However, after a few years of experience, BLS recognized that the sample size needed to be reduced in order to support the more costly data collection and follow-up techniques inherent in a probability-based design. Therefore, the overall sample size was reduced by approximately 20 percent with the March 2000 sample update; the smaller redesign sample size was effective with the June 2002 implementation of the March 2001 benchmark. Even with the sample size reduction, the CES program can support the publication of considerable industry and geographic detail within a State, and provide 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 98 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 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 previ-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ous 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.

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

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

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

$$\frac{\left(\left(\sum_i w_i \times pw_{p,i} \right) \right)}{\left(\left(\sum_i w_i \times ae_{p,i} \right) \right)}$$

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:

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

$$\frac{\left(\left(\sum_i w_i \times wh_{p,i} \right) \right)}{\left(\left(\sum_i w_i \times pw_{p,i} \right) \right)}$$

and

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

$$\frac{\left(\left(\sum_i w_i \times pr_{p,i} \right) \right)}{\left(\left(\sum_i w_i \times wh_{p,i} \right) \right)}$$

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 average weekly man hours;

$\hat{WH}_p$ = previous-month estimated average weekly 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 each major industry division, both the year prior to and the year following the March benchmark month are revised to incorporate sample-based estimates calculated from the new sample and estimators wherever possible. In the June 2002 implementation, 2 full years of transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate estimates were replaced with redesign-based estimates. For industries that do not have the complete probability sample enrolled by the previous March benchmark month, the published quota estimates were wedged and the post-benchmark estimates were calculated using the new sample and estimators. This technique was used for the introduction of redesign estimates for the retail trade series in June 2002. Thus, there is more revision in the benchmark period 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.

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 previous published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the redesign series in transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Over the course of the "post-benchmark year" from April 2001 to March 2002, the cumulative bias adjustment added 327,000 to the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate estimates, while the net birth/death model added 45,000 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 subgroups 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;

γ = $^1/_2$;

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.

Table 2-F. **Bias adjustment effects for published series versus net birth/death model effects for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries**

(In thousands)

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities		Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate	
	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					
2001:						
April	7	3	21	50	2	3
May	7	12	21	54	2	9
June	7	7	21	53	2	5
July	7	0	21	3	2	-2
August	7	7	21	12	2	7
September	7	3	21	-10	2	4
October	6	3	21	-44	3	0
November	6	0	21	-16	3	0
December	6	2	21	-1	3	7
2002:						
January	4	-12	10	-91	5	-19
February	4	1	10	-18	5	2
March	4	3	10	5	5	3
Cumulative total	72	29	219	-3	36	19

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Sampling errors for probability-based industries. The sampling errors shown for the industries in table 2-G 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 2002 estimates follow the benchmark revision (March 2001) 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:

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

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 finance, insurance, and real estate in a given month is estimated at 7,654,000. The approximate relative standard error of this estimate (0.59 percent) is provided in table 2-G. A 90-percent confidence interval would then be the interval:

$$\begin{aligned} &7{,}654{,}000 \pm (1.645 * .0059 * 7{,}654{,}000) \\ &= 7{,}654{,}000 \pm 74{,}286 \\ &= 7{,}579{,}714 \text{ to } 7{,}728{,}286 \end{aligned}$$

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 in coal mining is $0.11. The standard error for a 1-month change for coal mining from the table is $0.14. 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:

$$\begin{aligned} &\$0.11 \pm (1.645 * \$0.14) \\ &= \$0.11 \pm \$0.23 \\ &= -\$0.12 \text{ to } \$0.34 \end{aligned}$$

The true value of the over-the-month change is in the interval -$0.12 to $0.34. Because this interval includes $0.00 (no change), the change of $0.11 shown is not significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Alternatively, the estimated change of $0.11 does not exceed $0.23 (1.645 * $0.14); therefore, one could conclude from these data that the change is not 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.

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	2.13	2.79	2.30
Metal mining	3.97	4.19	3.42
Coal mining	4.24	3.86	2.84
Oil and gas extraction	2.65	4.43	4.04
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	3.42	1.95	2.21
Construction	.71	.83	.72
General building contractors	1.27	1.46	1.41
Heavy construction, except building	1.86	1.90	1.46
Special trade contractors	.92	1.24	.95
Manufacturing	.27	.30	.27
Durable goods	.36	.42	.34
Lumber and wood products	1.06	1.43	.80
Furniture and fixtures	1.06	1.66	1.27
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.21	2.30	1.36
Primary metal industries	.97	1.66	1.04
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1.45	3.38	1.87
Fabricated metal products	.82	1.12	.84
Industrial machinery and equipment	.69	.90	.78
Computer and office equipment	2.14	6.36	4.27
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.91	1.18	1.20
Electronic components and accessories	1.46	1.22	2.46
Transportation equipment	1.25	1.09	.98
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.96	1.47	1.47
Aircraft and parts	1.58	1.66	2.02
Instruments and related products	1.19	1.69	1.00
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.65	1.93	2.00
Nondurable goods	.44	.53	.43
Food and kindred products	1.03	1.03	1.02
Tobacco products	3.57	3.20	4.28
Textile mill products	1.24	2.00	1.41
Apparel and other textile products	2.10	2.18	1.50
Paper and allied products	.98	1.15	.85
Printing and publishing	.80	1.15	1.36
Chemicals and allied products	.94	1.32	1.57
Petroleum and coal products	2.04	5.29	2.93
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	.76	1.21	.78
Leather and leather products	4.27	3.39	1.63
Transportation and public utilities	.67	.98	2.28
Transportation	1.04	1.27	3.64
Railroad transportation	6.99	(1)	(1)
Local and interurban passenger transit	2.70	4.58	2.81
Trucking and warehousing	1.44	1.81	8.07
Water transportation	3.43	5.07	3.69
Transportation by air	1.99	2.68	3.60
Pipelines, except natural gas	3.74	5.75	4.87
Transportation services	1.70	2.25	2.74
Communications and public utilities	1.04	1.64	1.49
Communications	1.60	2.28	2.17
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1.07	1.90	1.65
Wholesale trade	.60	.81	.89
Durable goods	.61	.78	1.07
Nondurable goods	1.03	1.57	1.53

See footnote at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Industry	Relative standard error		
	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Retail trade	.37	1.18	3.60
Building materials and garden supplies	1.69	1.67	2.09
General merchandise stores	.77	.95	.42
Department stores	.86	1.02	.47
Food stores	.85	5.94	4.07
Automotive dealers and service stations	.65	3.59	22.30
New and used car dealers	.63	1.59	34.52
Apparel and accessory stores	2.18	3.27	2.33
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1.40	2.83	2.75
Eating and drinking places	.67	1.52	2.36
Miscellaneous retail establishments	1.09	1.40	1.25
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.59	.87	1.15
Finance	.90	1.46	1.74
Depository institutions	.81	1.25	1.10
Commercial banks	1.02	1.61	1.67
Savings institutions	1.55	2.24	2.90
Nondepository institutions	2.66	3.02	6.46
Mortgage bankers and brokers	4.10	4.03	8.96
Security and commodity brokers	2.08	5.49	4.97
Holding and other investment offices	2.61	5.19	3.42
Insurance	1.10	1.34	1.30
Insurance carriers	1.51	1.73	1.19
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1.30	1.87	3.47
Real estate	1.39	2.73	2.93

[1] Hours and earnings estimates are not published.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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	2,655	0.40	0.13	4,830	0.54	0.17	7,795	0.85	0.32
Metal mining	364	.44	.11	692	.84	.18	1,227	1.46	.38
Coal mining	532	.50	.14	932	.71	.21	2,193	1.42	.47
Oil and gas extraction	2,359	.68	.22	4,254	.88	.29	6,393	1.30	.53
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	843	.44	.10	1,889	.58	.15	2,915	.72	.27
Construction	13,115	.11	.04	21,294	.17	.06	32,490	.30	.11
General building contractors	6,423	.22	.09	10,071	.28	.12	16,619	.39	.19
Heavy construction, except building	4,860	.32	.10	7,760	.42	.16	11,010	.64	.26
Special trade contractors	10,812	.15	.06	18,029	.20	.08	27,525	.43	.14
Manufacturing	14,631	.06	.02	21,013	.07	.02	43,181	.11	.03
Durable goods	11,334	.08	.03	16,649	.10	.03	32,204	.14	.04
Lumber and wood products	2,906	.24	.05	4,825	.30	.06	7,191	.44	.08
Furniture and fixtures	2,039	.25	.05	3,130	.32	.07	4,955	.43	.11
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,104	.36	.07	3,685	.45	.09	5,829	.71	.17
Primary metal industries	1,836	.25	.08	3,022	.29	.10	5,912	.37	.14
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	929	.40	.20	1,481	.51	.26	3,260	.78	.30
Fabricated metal products	3,214	.15	.04	5,304	.21	.05	10,875	.37	.08
Industrial machinery and equipment	4,168	.15	.04	6,628	.20	.06	10,576	.27	.11
Computer and office equipment	1,855	.48	.14	3,684	.63	.30	6,223	1.60	.74
Electronic and other electrical equipment	3,605	.19	.06	5,770	.26	.08	12,619	.55	.13
Electronic components and accessories	1,858	.32	.12	4,128	.37	.17	8,234	.57	.28
Transportation equipment	6,511	.26	.09	8,848	.38	.14	16,545	.42	.15
Motor vehicles and equipment	6,570	.35	.12	8,734	.59	.21	16,718	.60	.22
Aircraft and parts	1,109	.33	.10	2,117	.39	.14	5,422	.63	.30
Instruments and related products	1,935	.27	.06	3,905	.39	.08	7,597	.56	.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,821	.30	.07	2,899	.35	.12	4,687	.49	.18
Nondurable goods	8,151	.09	.02	13,093	.12	.03	22,553	.19	.05
Food and kindred products	5,559	.20	.04	9,393	.25	.06	11,524	.37	.11
Tobacco products	574	.54	.28	1,190	.49	.60	1,683	1.01	.50
Textile mill products	1,594	.23	.04	2,339	.32	.04	4,045	.56	.12
Apparel and other textile products	3,005	.28	.05	5,237	.38	.06	8,449	.65	.11
Paper and allied products	1,537	.23	.06	2,602	.26	.08	5,936	.43	.14
Printing and publishing	3,230	.20	.05	5,133	.26	.08	9,212	.39	.13
Chemicals and allied products	2,250	.24	.09	4,517	.33	.12	9,090	.54	.19
Petroleum and coal products	982	.88	.25	1,568	1.48	.36	2,583	2.12	.59
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	2,422	.19	.04	4,018	.24	.06	6,267	.38	.09
Leather and leather products	701	.46	.09	1,305	.65	.14	2,636	1.00	.20
Transportation and public utilities	11,250	.14	.05	14,618	.19	.08	33,196	.32	.35
Transportation	8,522	.18	.06	12,582	.24	.09	32,813	.40	.51
Railroad transportation	2,275	(1)	(1)	4,551	(1)	(1)	4,551	(1)	(1)
Local and interurban passenger transit	3,603	.46	.11	7,366	.58	.15	10,584	1.02	.22
Trucking and warehousing	5,446	.27	.08	8,282	.35	.12	20,873	.58	1.05
Water transportation	2,491	.69	.25	4,388	.96	.41	4,714	1.53	.53
Transportation by air	3,814	.44	.14	6,858	.60	.20	19,545	.82	.59
Pipelines, except natural gas	108	.78	.47	185	1.45	.55	442	1.78	.73
Transportation services	2,392	.33	.15	3,872	.44	.21	6,680	.78	.36
Communications and public utilities	3,966	.19	.07	8,247	.26	.11	21,528	.40	.21
Communications	3,289	.25	.09	7,573	.33	.13	20,401	.57	.30
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	2,088	.29	.12	3,093	.39	.14	7,292	.59	.26
Wholesale trade	10,675	.11	.04	17,344	.14	.06	33,433	.26	.11
Durable goods	7,412	.12	.06	12,574	.15	.09	21,427	.26	.15
Nondurable goods	6,944	.17	.05	11,101	.24	.08	21,586	.45	.17

See footnotes at end of table.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

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
Retail trade	25,248	.05	.02	38,453	.07	.03	[2]	[2]	[2]
Building materials and garden supplies	4,263	.23	.09	6,386	.28	.09	[2]	[2]	[2]
General merchandise stores	4,498	.06	.02	8,189	.07	.02	[2]	[2]	[2]
Department stores	4,066	.06	.02	7,298	.07	.02	[2]	[2]	[2]
Food stores	7,643	.15	.06	13,058	.22	.07	[2]	[2]	[2]
Automotive dealers and service stations	5,198	.16	.07	7,597	.24	.10	[2]	[2]	[2]
New and used car dealers	2,516	.23	.15	3,683	.33	.18	[2]	[2]	[2]
Apparel and accessory stores	7,611	.22	.08	12,974	.35	.10	[2]	[2]	[2]
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3,955	.25	.12	7,145	.36	.17	[2]	[2]	[2]
Eating and drinking places	16,327	.08	.02	26,936	.10	.03	[2]	[2]	[2]
Miscellaneous retail establishments	8,166	.16	.05	17,238	.18	.06	[2]	[2]	[2]
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,984	.11	.05	17,703	.14	.08	30,886	.26	.13
Finance	5,543	.19	.08	9,489	.19	.12	26,084	.44	.20
Depository institutions	3,043	.19	.05	4,894	.19	.06	10,773	.37	.09
Commercial banks	2,528	.27	.05	4,547	.29	.06	8,123	.48	.12
Savings institutions	644	.39	.13	1,095	.43	.20	2,744	.68	.31
Nondepository institutions	3,502	.38	.23	5,883	.53	.36	16,849	.85	.79
Mortgage bankers and brokers	2,790	.58	.44	5,310	.83	.59	12,621	1.31	1.35
Security and commodity brokers	2,498	.59	.30	6,107	.43	.43	11,298	1.73	.73
Holding and other investment offices	1,913	.55	.17	3,657	.75	.31	5,363	1.52	.57
Insurance	3,749	.14	.06	6,573	.19	.08	18,368	.35	.17
Insurance carriers	2,604	.18	.08	5,436	.23	.09	16,301	.45	.18
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	2,995	.23	.09	3,807	.25	.13	8,083	.57	.39
Real estate	6,376	.27	.08	12,090	.35	.15	13,116	.77	.30

[1] Hours and earnings estimates are not published.
[2] Estimates of variance are not available for this period due to the limited length of historical probability-based estimates.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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-

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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. For this reason, calculations of over-the-year change in the establishment hours and earnings series should use seasonally adjusted data.

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 2002, new seasonal adjustment factors for March-October 2002, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised factors for the September 2002-April 2003 period will appear in the December 2002 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

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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 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.

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Obtaining information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Office or Topic	Internet address	E-mail
Bureau of Labor Statistics	http://www.bls.gov	
Information services	http://www.bls.gov/opub/	blsdata_staff@bls.gov
Employment and unemployment		
Employment, hours, and earnings:		
National	http://www.bls.gov/ces/	cesinfo@bls.gov
State and local	http://www.bls.gov/sae/	data_sa@bls.gov
Labor force statistics:		
National	http://www.bls.gov/cps/	cpsinfo@bls.gov
Local	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	lausinfo@bls.gov
UI-covered employment, wages	http://www.bls.gov/cew/	cewinfo@bls.gov
Occupational employment	http://www.bls.gov/oes/	oesinfo@bls.gov
Mass layoffs	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	mlsinfo@bls.gov
Longitudinal data	http://www.bls.gov/nls/	nls_info@bls.gov
Prices and living conditions		
Consumer price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/cpi	cpi_info@bls.gov
Producer price indexes)	http://www.bls.gov/ppi	ppi-info@bls.gov
Import and export price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/mxp	ippinfo_ipp@bls.gov
Consumer expenditures	http://www.bls.gov/cex	cexinfo@bls.gov
Compensation and working conditions		
National Compensation Survey:	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employee benefits	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employment cost trends	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational compensation	http://www.bls.gov/ocs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational illnesses, injuries	http://www.bls.gov/iif/	oshstaff@bls.gov
Fatal occupational injuries	http://stats.bls.gov/iif	cfoistaff@bls.gov
Collective bargaining	http://www.bls.gov/cba	cbainfo@bls.gov
Productivity		
Labor	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dprweb@bls.gov
Industry	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dipsweb@bls.gov
Multifactor	http://www.bls.gov/mfp/	dprweb@bls.gov
Projections		
Employment	http://www.bls.gov/emp/	oohinfo@bls.gov
Occupation	http://www.bls.gov/oco/	oohinfo@bls.gov
International	http://www.bls.gov/fls/	flshelp@bls.gov
Regional centers		
*Atlanta	http://www.bls.gov/ro4/	BLSinfoAtlanta@bls.gov
Boston	http://www.bls.gov/ro1/	BLSinfoBoston@bls.gov
Chicago	http://www.bls.gov/ro5/	BLSinfoChicago@bls.gov
Dallas	http://www.bls.gov/ro6/	BLSinfoDallas@bls.gov
Kansas City	http://www.bls.gov/ro7/	BLSinfoKansasCity@bls.gov
New York	http://www.bls.gov/ro2/	BLSinfoNY@bls.gov
Philadelphia	http://www.bls.gov/ro3/	BLSinfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov
San Francisco	http://www.bls.gov/ro9/	BLSinfoSF@bls.gov
Other Federal statistical agencies	http://www.fedstats.gov	

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NCS National Wage Data

Obtain the latest NCS national data on occupational wages.

National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States, 2000

BLS Bulletin 2548

This bulletin contains occupational hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker characteristics, establishment characteristics, and geographical areas.

National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the Nine Census Divisions, 2000

BLS Bulletin 2547-1, New England
BLS Bulletin 2547-2, Middle Atlantic
BLS Bulletin 2547-3, East North Central
BLS Bulletin 2547-4, West North Central
BLS Bulletin 2547-5, South Atlantic
BLS Bulletin 2547-6, East South Central
BLS Bulletin 2547-7, West South Central
BLS Bulletin 2547-8, Mountain
BLS Bulletin 2547-9, Pacific

Electronic files of these surveys are available on the Internet at:
http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm

For more information on available National Compensation Surveys please contact:

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175
Washington, DC 20212-0001
Telephone: (202) 691-6199
E-mail: ocltinfo@bls.gov

To purchase the latest BLS national wage data bulletins, write to:

New Orders
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
Telephone: (412) 644-2721

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE KEY: A: Monthly household data; B: Monthly national and State and area establishment data; C: Monthly regional, State, and area labor force data; D: Quarterly, household data only, in the January, April, July, and October issues. Annual averages: Household data in the January issue; national establishment data in the January, March, and June issues; State and area establishment and labor force data in the May issue. For additional information see the listing on the inside front cover of this publication.

Topic	Monthly		Quarterly averages		Annual averages
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	
Absences from work					46-47
Aggregate weekly hours (index)	B-9				
Agricultural industries	A-1-3, 7, 11	A-15, 21-22, 30, 35	D-1, 5, 9	D-12-15	A-1-2; 1-2, 5-6, 12-13, 15, 17-18, 26, 32
At work	A-7	A-23-27	D-5		19-23
Class of worker	A-7	A-22	D-5	D-14-15	12-13, 15-16
Diffusion index	B-6				
Discouraged workers		A-36			35
Earnings, hourly	B-11	B-2, 15-18			B-2, 15-17; 52; 2
Earnings, weekly	B-11	B-2, 15, 17-18		D-20-22	B-2, 15, 17; 37-39, 52; 2
Educational attainment	A-5	A-16, 17	D-3		7
Employment by:					
Age	A-3-4, 6, 8	A-14-16, 18, 22	D-1-2, 4, 6	D-12-13, 16	3-6, 8-9, 14-15
Hispanic origin	A-4	A-16-17	D-2	D-12-16	4-7, 11-13, 18
Industry	B-3-5, 7	A-21; B-12-14			B-1, 12-13; 16-18; 50; 1
Occupation	A-7	A-19-21	D-5	D-14-15	9-13, 17
Race	A-4	A-14-18, 20	D-2	D-12, 14, 16	3, 5, 7-8, 10-12, 14, 17-18
Sex	A-2-4, 6-8; B-4	A-14-20, 22; B-13	D-1-2, 4-6	D-12-16	B-13; 2-18
Full-time workers	A-6	A-18, 33	D-4	D-14-15	8, 12-13, 30
Historical data					A-1-2; B-1-2; 1-2
Hours of work	B-8-10	A-23-27; B-2, 15, 18			B-15; 19-23, 52; 2
Jobsearch methods					33-34
Marital status	A-7, 11	A-26, 28, 34	D-5, 9		24, 31
Minimum-wage workers					44-45
Multiple jobholders		A-37			36
Nonagricultural industries	A-1-3, 7	A-15, 22	D-1, 5		A-1-2; 1-2, 5-6, 12-13, 15
Not in the labor force		A-36			35
Part-time workers	A-6	A-18	D-4	D-14-15	8, 12-13
Production or nonsupervisory workers	B-5, 8-9, 11	B-12, 15-18			B-12, 15-17; 51-52
School enrollment		A-16			
State, region, and area data	B-7; C-1-2	B-14, 18; C-3			1-5
Unemployment by:					
Age	A-3-4, 6, 9-10	A-14-16, 18, 28 31-32, 34	D-1-2, 7-8	D-12-13, 17	3-6, 8, 24, 27, 29 33
Duration	A-13	A-32-35	D-11	D-19	29-32
Hispanic origin	A-4	A-16-17	D-2	D-12-13, 17-19	4-7, 28
Industry of last job	A-11	A-30, 35	D-9		26, 32
Occupation of last job	A-11	A-29, A-35	D-9		25, 32
Race	A-4	A-14-18, 28 31, 34	D-2	D-12, 17-21	3, 5, 7-8, 24, 28, 31, 33
Reason	A-12	A-31-32	D-10	D-18	27-29
Sex	A-2-4, 6, 9-10	A-14-18, 28-32, 34	D-1-2, 7-8	D-12-13, 17	2-8, 24, 25-27, 29, 31, 33-35
Union affiliation					40-43

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Cooperating State Agencies
Current Employment Statistics (CES) and State and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Programs

ALABAMA	Department of Industrial Relations, Room 427, Industrial Relations Bldg., Montgomery 36130
ALASKA	Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 21149, Juneau 99802-5501
ARIZONA	Department of Economic Security, 1789 West Jefferson St., Phoenix 85007
ARKANSAS	Employment Security Department, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 2981, Little Rock 72203-2981
CALIFORNIA	Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, 7000 Franklin Blvd., Suite 1100, Sacramento 95823
COLORADO	Department of Labor and Employment, Tower 2, Suite 300, 1515 Arapahoe Ave., Denver 80202-2117
CONNECTICUT	Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Blvd., Wethersfield 06109
DELAWARE	Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 9965, Wilmington 19809
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Department of Employment Services, Office of Policy, Legislative and Statistical Analysis, Room 3304, 77 P Street, NE., Washington, DC 20002
FLORIDA	Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics, 367 Marpan Lane, Bldg. B, Tallahassee 32305-0902
GEORGIA	Department of Labor, Workforce Information and Analysis, 148 International Blvd., NE., CWC 300, Atlanta 30303-1751
HAWAII	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office, Room 304, 830 Punchbowl St., Honolulu 96813
IDAHO	Department of Labor, 317 West Main St., Boise 83735
ILLINOIS	Department of Employment Security, Economic Information and Analysis Division, (7 North), 401 South State St., Chicago 60605
INDIANA	Department of Workforce Development, Labor Market Information, 10 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis 46204
IOWA	Workforce Development, 1000 East Grand Ave., Des Moines 50319
KANSAS	Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, 401 SW. Topeka Ave., Topeka 66603
KENTUCKY	Workforce Development Cabinet, Department for Employment Services, Research and Statistics Branch, 275 East Main Street 2W, Frankfort 40601
LOUISIANA	Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Division, P.O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge 70804-9094
MAINE	Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services, 20 Union St., Augusta 04330
MARYLAND	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulations, Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information, Room 316, 1100 North Eutaw St., Baltimore 21201
MASSACHUSETTS	Division of Employment and Training, Charles F. Hurley Bldg., 19 Staniford St., Boston 02114
MICHIGAN	Department of Career Development, Employment Service Agency, Office of Labor Market Information, Cadillac Place, 3032 West Grand Blvd., 9th Floor, Detroit, 48202
MINNESOTA	Department of Economic Security, Research and Statistical Services, 5th Floor, 390 North Robert St., St. Paul 55101
MISSISSIPPI	Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department, P.O. Box 1699, Jackson 39215-1699
MISSOURI	Department of Economic Development, Economic Research and Information Center, P.O. Box 3150, Jefferson City 65102-3150
MONTANA	Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 1728, Helena 59624
NEBRASKA	Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 94600, Lincoln 68509-4600
NEVADA	Employment Security Department, Research and Analysis Bureau, 500 East 3rd St., Carson City 89713
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Department of Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, 32 South Main St., Concord 03301
NEW JERSEY	Department of Labor, Labor Market and Demographic Research, P.O. Box 388, Trenton 08625
NEW MEXICO	Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque 87103
NEW YORK	Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, State Campus, Room 400, Bldg. 12, Albany 12240-0020
NORTH CAROLINA	Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh 27611
NORTH DAKOTA	Job Service, P.O. Box 5507, Bismark 58502
OHIO	Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Division, 78-80 Chestnut St., Columbus 43215
OKLAHOMA	Employment Security Commission, Economic Research and Analysis Division, 2401 North Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City 73105
OREGON	Employment Department, 875 Union St., NE., Salem 97311
PENNSYLVANIA	Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, Labor and Industry Bldg., Room 220, Seventh and Forster Sts., Harrisburg 17121-0001
PUERTO RICO	Department of Labor and Human Resources, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 17th Floor, 505 Munoz Rivera Ave., San Juan 00918
RHODE ISLAND	Department of Labor and Training, Labor Market Information, 1511 Pontiac Avenue, Cranston 02920
SOUTH CAROLINA	Employment Security Division, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 995, Columbia 29202
SOUTH DAKOTA	Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, P.O. Box 4730, Aberdeen 57402-4730
TENNESSEE	Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Statistics Division, 500 James Robertson Parkway, 11th Floor, Nashville 37245-1000
TEXAS	Workforce Commission, Economic Research and Analysis, 9001 North IH-35, Suite 103A, Austin 78753
UTAH	Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, 140 East 300 South, P.O. Box 45249, Salt Lake City 84114
VERMONT	Department of Employment and Training, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 488, Montpelier 05601
VIRGINIA	Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division, P.O. Box 1358, Richmond 23218-1358
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 53-A, 54-A&B Kronprindsens Gade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801-3359 (CES)
WASHINGTON	Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, P.O. Box 9046, Olympia 98507-9046
WEST VIRGINIA	Bureau of Employment Programs Research, Information Analysis, 112 California Ave., Charleston 25305
WISCONSIN	Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, 201 East Washington Ave., Madison 53707
WYOMING	Employment Resources Division, Research and Planning, P.O. Box 2760, Casper 82602

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Postal Square Building, Rm. 2850
2 Massachusetts Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20212-0001

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300
Address Service Requested

PERIODICALS
Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Labor
(USPS 485-010)

Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis