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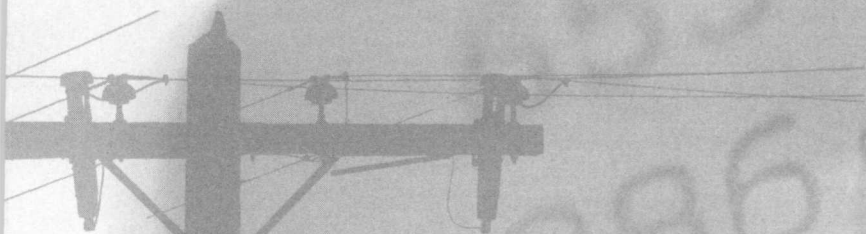
Employment & Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 2000

In this issue:

Establishment data adjustment to
reflect new benchmarks

Revised 1999 annual averages for
national establishment data



BUSINESS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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June 2000
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Calendar of Features

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

Household data

Revised seasonally adjusted series Jan.

Annual averages Jan.

Earnings by detailed occupation Jan.

Union affiliation Jan.

Minimum wage data Jan.

Employee absences Jan.

Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data,
persons of Hispanic origin, Vietnam-era veterans
and nonveterans, and weekly earnings data Jan., Apr., July, Oct.

Establishment data

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

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Editor's Note

Beginning with this issue, national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of business establishments have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment), the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and updated seasonal adjustment factors. Unadjusted data from April 1998 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1995 forward have been revised.

The article beginning on page 3 discusses the effects of the revisions and provides new seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate establishment-based estimates for March-October 2000. Revised current data appear in the "B" tables. Historical data for all national establishment data series are available at <http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>, the Current Employment Statistics homepage.

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¹ All tables containing not seasonally adjusted national establishment data.

² Table B-1 through B-6 and B-8 through B-11.

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Note on Temporary Census Workers

The hiring of temporary workers for Census 2000 affects current levels of Federal Government employment and higher aggregates that include the Federal Government. Estimates of these workers are 32,000, 72,000, 189,000, 262,000, and 619,000 in January, February, March, April, and May 2000, respectively. Preliminary employment estimates ("B" tables) that include these workers may be subject to larger than normal revisions. For additional information, see "Counting the counters: effects of Census 2000 on employment" in the February 2000 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Employment and Unemployment Developments, May 2000

Boosted by the hiring of 357,000 temporary workers to assist with Census 2000, total nonfarm payroll employment grew by 231,000 in May. Private-sector payroll employment declined by 116,000 over the month, and the unemployment rate edged back up to its March level of 4.1 percent. Average hourly earnings increased by 1 cent over the month and by 3.5 percent over the year.

Unemployment

Both the number of unemployed persons, 5.8 million, and the unemployment rate, 4.1 percent, rose in May. The rate had dipped to 3.9 percent in April and has been below 4.2 percent since October 1999. Unemployment rates increased in May for adult women (3.8 percent) and blacks (8.0 percent). Rates for other major worker groups—adult men (3.4 percent), teenagers (12.5 percent), whites (3.5 percent), and Hispanics (5.8 percent)—showed little or no change. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment declined by 991,000 in May to 134.7 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs—fell to 64.3 percent. The civilian labor force, 140.5 million, and the labor force participation rate, 67.1 percent, also declined over the month. (See table A-3.)

About 7.7 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in May. These multiple jobholders represented 5.7 percent of total employment, compared to 5.9 percent a year earlier. (See table A-37.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in May. These people wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 282,000 in May. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-36.)

Industry payroll employment

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 231,000 in May to 131.7 million, seasonally adjusted, reflecting the addi-

tion of 357,000 temporary workers to Federal Government payrolls for Census 2000. Total private employment declined by 116,000 over the month, following large increases in March and April. Since the beginning of the year, private nonfarm employment growth has averaged 182,000 a month, slightly below the average for all of 1999 (202,000). In May, job losses occurred throughout much of the private sector. (See table B-3.)

Construction employment declined by 29,000 in May, after seasonal adjustment. Since the beginning of the year, construction has added an average of 22,000 jobs a month, about in line with the monthly average for all of 1999. The May employment decline was concentrated in residential building contractors, heavy construction, concrete work, masonry, and miscellaneous special trades.

Manufacturing employment fell by 17,000 in May, following gains in both March and April. Apparel and textiles continued their long-term declines in May, losing 8,000 and 4,000 jobs, respectively. Employment also fell over the month in motor vehicles (3,000) and in computer and office equipment (3,000). Employment continued to increase in electronic components; the industry added 4,000 jobs in May, bringing the total gain this year to 15,000. Mining employment was little changed in May, following small gains over the prior 3 months.

In the service-producing sector, employment in retail trade decreased by 67,000 in May, following a very large increase (176,000) in April. Several retail industries with substantial job gains in April experienced partially offsetting losses in May; these included eating and drinking places, department stores, and food stores. Job losses continued for the second month in a row in building materials and garden supplies stores. In May, wholesale trade employment was little changed following 2 months of strong gains.

Employment in transportation and public utilities edged down in May, with small declines occurring in trucking, air transportation, and communications.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was little changed in May. In finance, continued job gains in security brokerages were offset by losses in commercial banks and mortgage brokerages. Employment at mortgage brokerages has declined by 45,000 since May 1999.

Services industry employment edged up by 17,000 in May. Monthly job gains in services have averaged 103,000 so far this year, compared with 124,000 a month for all of 1999. Within services, the help supply industry lost 36,000 jobs in

May, following a large gain (74,000) in the prior month. Employment in personal services fell by 11,000 in May. Hotel employment declined slightly following 2 months of strong growth. There was below-average job growth in health services and in computer and data processing services. Amusements and recreation added 19,000 jobs in May, its third large increase so far this year.

Government employment rose by 347,000 in May. The Federal Government hired 357,000 temporary workers for Census 2000, but employment declines continued in other federal agencies. State and local governments showed little change.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in May to 34.4 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufactur-

ing workweek decreased by 0.8 hour to 41.4 hours. Manufacturing overtime fell by 0.4 hour to 4.5 hours. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.6 percent to 150.7 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index was down by 1.9 percent to 105.8. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 1 cent in May to \$13.65, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings declined by 0.2 percent to \$469.56. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 3.5 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.2 percent. (See table B-11.)

Scheduled Release Dates			
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:			
<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>	<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>
June	July 7	September	October 6
July	August 4	October	November 3
August	September 1	November	December 8

BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to Incorporate March 1999 Benchmarks

Patricia M. Getz and Theodore C. Logothetti

With the release of data for May 2000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to reflect more currently available universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from employment data reported on unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Employment Security Agencies.

The incorporation of the March 1999 benchmarks has revised all unadjusted data for the period after the March 1998 benchmark, that is, from April 1998 forward. Seasonally adjusted employment, hours, indexes of aggregate hours, and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers have been revised from January 1995 forward. This year's benchmark release also introduces new probability-based sample estimates for the wholesale trade industry.

Summary of the benchmark revisions

The March 1999 benchmark level for total nonfarm employment is 127,125,000; this figure is 258,000 above the previously published sample-based estimate, an adjustment of 0.2 percent. (See table 1.)

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Table 2 summarizes the data for the March 1999 revisions, not seasonally adjusted, by industry. As was the case last year, the bulk of the benchmark revision was concentrated in the goods-producing industries, for which estimates were revised upward by 217,000, or 0.9 percent. Manufacturing, with an upward revision of 106,000 (0.6 percent), and construction, with an upward revision of 112,000 (1.9 percent), contributed almost equally to the overall revision in the goods-producing industries. Within construction, the majority of the revision came from the special trade contractors industry—94,000, or 2.5 percent.

Within manufacturing, nearly all of the benchmark revision came from the durable-goods industries, which had an upward revision of 114,000, or 1.0 percent. As was the case last year, transportation equipment (27,000) and fabricated metal products (26,000) were among the largest contributors to this revision. The nondurable-goods sector had a downward revision of 8,000, or 0.1 percent.

At the division level, benchmark revisions in the service-producing industries were smaller. There were upward revisions for retail trade (88,000 or 0.4 percent), the transportation and public utilities division (35,000 or 0.5 percent), and the services division (26,000 or 0.1 percent). These revisions were offset by downward revisions in the wholesale trade division (63,000 or 0.9 percent) and the finance, insurance, and real estate division (61,000 or 0.8 percent).

The relatively small revision in the services division masks the large, offsetting revisions within the industry. Business services experienced an upward revision of 109,000, or 1.2 percent, led by the upward revision of 173,000 (5.7

Table 1. Percent differences between nonfarm employment benchmarks and estimates by industry division, March 1992-99¹

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	-0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	(²)	0.4	(²)	0.2
Mining	-8	2.2	-7	.2	0.5	3.1	2.5	-2
Construction	-2.6	1.6	1.9	-1.6	.2	1.1	.3	1.9
Manufacturing	-8	1.1	1.3	.3	1.0	.7	.3	.6
Transportation and public utilities	-6	1.0	2.2	-.7	-1.2	-.3	.6	.5
Wholesale trade	.7	-2.6	1.2	1.2	-1.7	-.1	(²)	-.9
Retail trade	.9	-.2	1.3	1.6	.5	-.1	-.5	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-1.5	1.5	2.1	-1.8	-1.1	.5	.8	-.8
Services	.2	.1	-.8	.9	.1	1.0	(²)	.1
Government	.4	-.1	.4	.2	-.1	-.4	-.2	.1

¹ Differences are based on comparisons of final, published March estimates and benchmark levels, as originally published.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

percent) in the help supply services industry. Engineering and management services had a downward revision of 147,000, or 4.6 percent. Other substantial revisions were in child daycare services (53,000 or 7.6 percent), and in computer and data processing services (50,000 or 2.8 percent).

Revisions in the post-benchmark period

New estimates have been computed for each month since March 1999, based on the new benchmark levels. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the revision in total nonfarm employment showed an increase of 68,000 in February 2000, reflecting the adjustment to the new benchmark and the recomputation of bias adjustment levels and seasonal adjustment factors. (See table 3.) The monthly bias adjustment levels from April 1999 to March 2000 rose from an average of 141,000 per month to an average of 151,000 per month, excluding wholesale trade. The wholesale trade estimates from April 1999 forward reflect a new sample design, revised estimation formulas, and a new net death/birth modeling technique that replaces bias adjustment factors. (See the "CES sample redesign methodology" section for more details on the sample redesign.)

Why benchmarks differ from estimates

A benchmark revision is the difference between the benchmark level for a given March and its corresponding sample-based estimate. The overall accuracy of the establishment survey is usually gauged by the size of this difference. The benchmark revision often is regarded as a proxy for total survey error, but this does not take into account error in the universe data. The employment counts obtained from quarterly unemployment insurance tax forms are administrative data that reflect employer record-keeping practices and differing State laws and procedures. The benchmark revision can be more precisely interpreted as the difference between two independently derived employment counts, each subject to its own error sources.

Like any sample survey, the establishment survey is susceptible to two sources of error, sampling error and nonsampling error. Sampling error is present any time a sample is used to make inferences about a population. The magnitude of the sampling error, or variance, relates directly to sample size and the percentage of the universe covered by that sample. The CES monthly survey captures slightly under one-third of the universe, exceptionally high by usual sampling standards. This coverage implies a very small sampling error at the total nonfarm employment level.

Both the universe counts and the establishment survey estimates are subject to nonsampling errors common to all surveys—coverage, response, and processing errors. The error structures for both the CES monthly survey and the UI universe are complex. Still, the two programs generally produce consistent total employment figures, each validating the other. Over the last decade, annual benchmark revisions at the total nonfarm level have averaged 0.3 percent, with an absolute range from less than 0.05 percent to 0.7 percent.

Effect of benchmark revisions on other series

[Note: This section and the next apply to all industry series except those in wholesale trade, for which new procedures were adopted under the CES sample redesign.]

The routine benchmarking process also results in revisions in the series on women workers and production or nonsupervisory workers. There are no benchmark employment levels for these series; they are revised by preserving ratios of employment for the particular series to all employees prior to benchmarking, and then applying these ratios to the revised all-employee figures. These figures are calculated at the basic cell level and then aggregated to produce the summary estimates.

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not benchmarked; they are estimated solely from reports supplied by survey respondents at the basic estimating cell level. The broader industry groups of the hours and earnings series, however, require a weighting mechanism to yield meaningful averages. The production or nonsupervisory worker employment estimates for the basic cells are used as weights for the hours and earnings estimates for broader industry groupings. Adjustments of the all-employee estimates to new benchmarks may alter the weights, which, in turn, may change the estimates for hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers at higher levels of aggregation.

Generally, new employment benchmarks have little effect on hours and earnings estimates for major groupings. To influence the hours and earnings estimates of a broader group, employment revisions have to be relatively large and must affect industries that have hours or earnings averages that are substantially different from those of other industries in their group. Occasionally, corrections of errors in the reported payroll data for individual establishments may also change the averages of selected industries. Table 4 gives detailed information on revisions to specific hours and earnings series resulting from the March 1999 benchmark. The revised hours and earnings estimates for wholesale trade reflect a new sample design and a revised estimation formula. At the total private level, average hourly earnings and average weekly hours were unchanged.

Methods

Benchmark adjustment procedure. Establishment survey benchmarking is done on an annual basis to a population derived primarily from the administrative file of employees covered by unemployment insurance (UI). The time required to complete the revision process—from the full collection of the UI population data to publication of the revised industry estimates—is about 15 months. The benchmark adjustment procedure replaces the March sample-based employment estimates with UI-based population counts for

March. The benchmark therefore determines the final employment levels, while sample movements capture month-to-month trends.

Benchmarks are established for each basic estimating cell and are aggregated to develop published levels. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the sample-based estimates for the year preceding and the year following the benchmark also are then subject to revision. Employment estimates for the months between the most recent March benchmark and the previous year's benchmark are adjusted using a "wedge back" procedure. In this process, the difference between the benchmark level and the previously published March estimate for each estimating cell is computed. This difference, or error, is linearly distributed across the 11 months of estimates subsequent to the previous benchmark; eleven-twelfths of the March difference is added to February estimates, ten-twelfths to January estimates, and so on, ending with the previous April estimates, which receive one-twelfth of the March difference. The wedge procedure assumes that the total estimation error accumulated at a steady rate since the last benchmark. Applying previously derived over-the-month sample changes to the revised March level yields revised estimates for the months following the March benchmark. New bias adjustment factors, which incorporate the most recent benchmark experience, also are calculated and applied during post-benchmark estimation.

Benchmark source material. The principal source of benchmark data for private industries is the "ES-202 report." This report contains employment data provided to State Employment Security Agencies by employers covered by State UI laws. The ES-202 data are supplemented by universe counts for Federal employees derived from summaries prepared by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) for the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. These summaries are complete counts of Federal workers and usually are not subject to revision. The official OPM summaries do not provide industry detail for Federal employing units, such as hospitals, on a current monthly basis. BLS estimates these from a sample of Federal establishments. BLS uses several other sources to establish benchmarks for the remaining industries partially covered or exempt from mandatory UI coverage, accounting for nearly 2.5 percent of the nonfarm employment total.

Data on employees covered under Social Security laws, published by the U.S. Census Bureau in *County Business Patterns*, are used to augment UI data for nonoffice insurance sales workers, child daycare workers, religious organizations, and private schools and hospitals. Benchmarks for State and local government hospitals and educational institutions are based on the Annual Census of Governments conducted by the Census Bureau. Benchmark data from these sources are available only on a 1- or 2-year lagged basis. Extrapolation to a current level is accomplished by assuming and applying the employment trends from the UI-covered part of the population in these industries to the

noncovered part. Universe data for interstate railroads are obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Bias adjustment. Bias adjustment factors are computed for each 3-digit SIC level, but are applied at the basic cell level, as part of the standard monthly 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 business formations. There is a lag between an establishment opening for business and its appearance on the UI universe frame to be available for sampling. Because new firms generate a substantial amount of employment growth during any given year, nonsampling methods are used to estimate this growth; otherwise, substantial underestimation of total employment levels would occur. Formal bias adjustment procedures have been used in the CES program 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 post-benchmark year.

This procedure eventually proved inadequate during periods of rapidly changing employment trends, and the bias adjustment methods were revised. Research done in the early 1980s indicated that bias requirements were strongly correlated with current employment growth or decline. Based on this finding, a revised method was developed. It incorporated 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 methodological enhancement made the model more sensitive to cyclical changes. BLS has used the regression-adjusted mean error model since 1983 for the production of national estimates.

Although an important function of bias adjustment is to account for employment resulting from new business formations, it also adjusts for other types of nonsampling error in the survey. Because the primary input to the modeling procedure is the total estimation error, the monthly bias adjustment levels have no specific economic meaning in and of themselves, but represent a correction process for a complex joint error structure of sample and universe data.

Text table A summarizes the above discussion. It shows the March benchmarks and revisions for total private employment from 1989 through 1999. The table also shows the average monthly "bias added" and "bias required." Bias added is the average amount of bias that is added each month over the course of an interbenchmark period. For example, the bias added for 1999 was 150,000; this represents the average bias adjustment made each month over the period April 1998 through March 1999. Bias required is computed retrospectively, after the March benchmark for a given year is determined. Total bias required is the difference between a March estimate derived purely from the CES sample (that is, a series calculated without any bias adjustment) and the March benchmark. Dividing this figure by 12 gives the

Text table A. **March employment benchmarks and bias adjustments for total private industries, March 1989-99**

(In thousands)

Year	Benchmark		Average monthly bias		Over-the-year employment change ⁵
	Employment ¹	Revision ²	Added ³	Required ⁴	
1989	89,015	-93	131	123	2,835
1990	90,546	-261	85	63	1,531
1991	88,790	-583	61	12	-1,756
1992	88,347	-130	33	22	-443
1993	89,790	288	83	107	1,443
1994	92,730	688	115	171	2,940
1995	96,175	511	144	187	3,445
1996	98,158	72	129	135	1,983
1997	101,040	518	130	173	2,882
1998	103,965	85	150	157	2,925
1999	106,627	242	150	170	2,662

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

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

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

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

⁵ March-to-March changes in the benchmark employment level.

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

average monthly bias required figure. The bias required thus equals the amount of monthly bias adjustment needed to achieve a zero benchmark error. For a given year, the difference between the total bias required and total bias added is approximately the benchmark revision amount. Also included in the table, for comparison, is the March-to-March change. As discussed above, the over-the-year change shows some correlation with the bias added and bias required figures.

The current bias estimation model has limitations in its ability to react to changing economic conditions or changing error structure relationships between the sample-based estimates and the UI universe tabulations. A principal disadvantage is the model's inability to incorporate UI counts as they become available on an ongoing basis, with their 6- to 9-month lags from the reference period. The quarterly bias factors currently produced by the model are therefore subject to intervention analysis, and adjustments can be made to model results prior to the establishment of final factors for a quarter. The bias factors are reviewed primarily through detection of outliers (that is, abnormally high or low values) and by comparison of CES sample and bias trends with the most recent quarterly observations of UI universe counts.

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 the Bureau launched a production test of the new sample redesign 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 March 1999 benchmark revisions. The remaining industry divisions will be phased in with subsequent years' benchmark releases, between 2001 and 2003.

Original design limitations. The original CES survey is 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 more effectively 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 lack of timely sample-based representation of employment from new business births. Procedures have been developed for regular sample updates that 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 also 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, will still be 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 sample frame and the benchmark source for the CES employment estimates. The sample strata, or subpopulations, are defined by State, industry, and employment size, yielding a State-based design. The sampling rates for each stratum are determined through a method known as optimum allocation, which distributes a fixed number of sample units across a set of strata to minimize the overall variance, or sampling error, on the primary estimate of interest. The total nonfarm employment level is the primary estimate of interest, and the new design gives top priority to measuring it as precisely as possible, or, in other words, minimizing

the statistical error around the statewide total nonfarm employment estimates.

For the CES redesign, the number of sample units drawn was fixed to the approximate size of the existing CES sample, which is the sample size supportable with current program resources. This sample size supports and provides for highly reliable national CES estimates at the total nonfarm and detailed industry levels.

The sampling frame and the CES sample are updated twice a year with new quarters of UI-based universe data. This frame maintenance helps to keep the sample up to date by adding new firm births and deleting business deaths. In addition, the new design specifies an annual update process that includes sample frame maintenance and the redrawing of the entire sample for the first quarter of each year. Frame maintenance provides for the updating of industry, size class, and metropolitan area designations and for the merging of semi-annual birth samples into the overall frame. A high degree of overlap is expected at each annual update because all UI accounts are ordered on the frame with a permanent random number (PRN). This technique assigns random numbers to all UI accounts on the universe frame at the time they first appear and then orders the frame by PRN. The allocation for each sampling cell is fulfilled by working down the ordered PRN list until the full complement of needed units is drawn. Because the random numbers are permanent, and thus remain in essentially the same order on the frame, this technique minimizes cancellation of existing sample units and the need to solicit replacement units.

Estimation formulas. Improved estimators also have been developed for the CES survey to support the new sample design. The primary difference from the current CES estimator is the application of a weight to each sample unit in the estimation process. The weights are derived from population sampling fractions and are a standard feature of probability sample estimators. A sampled unit's weight is the inverse of its probability of selection. The new estimator is defined as a weighted link relative.

In order to prevent series breaks in the hours and earnings estimates, the initial implementation of the redesign utilizes the weighted link relative estimator for these data types, and the first month's redesign estimate links from the final month's estimate produced under the current sample design. This is a change to the usual CES procedure of initializing new hours and earnings series with the sample average value for the first month and then applying a "link and taper" methodology. That methodology accounts for the over-the-month change in the sampled units, but also includes a tapering feature used to keep the estimates close to the overall sample average over time. The taper is considered to be a level correction. However, following this procedure could result in series breaks in hours and earnings series for each major industry division as it is introduced, and affect the total private level estimates as well.

Business birth and death estimation. Regular updating of the CES sample frame with information from the UI universe files helps to keep the CES survey current with respect to employment from business births and business deaths. However, the most timely UI universe files available always will be a minimum of 9 months out of date. The CES survey thus cannot rely on regular frame maintenance alone to provide estimates for business birth and death employment contributions. BLS has researched both sample-based and model-based approaches to measuring birth units that have not yet appeared on the UI universe frame. The research demonstrated that sampling for births was not feasible in the very short CES production timeframes. Research also indicated that, while both the business birth and death components are relatively large, the net contribution is relatively small and stable. To account for this net birth/death portion of total employment, BLS is implementing an estimation procedure with two components. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. The second component is an ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputations. The ARIMA time series model forecasts at the 4-digit SIC level the over-the-month changes of the net birth/death series. The forecasts generated by the input series are used to generate the birth/death series used for the post-benchmark estimates and ongoing production.

Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment. Text table B compares the level of bias adjustment applied in the previously published CES series with the net

Text table B. **Bias adjustment effects for published series versus net birth/death model effects for the wholesale trade industry**
(In thousands)

Year and month	Wholesale trade industry	
	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post-benchmark period
Monthly amount		
1999:		
April	13	1
May	13	9
June	13	5
July	14	-6
August	14	9
September	14	4
October	12	4
November	12	6
December	12	9
2000:		
January	11	-23
February	11	6
March	11	6
Cumulative total	150	30

birth/death adjustment used in the experimental series. Over the course of the “post-benchmark year” from April 1999 to March 2000, the cumulative bias adjustment added 150,000 to the wholesale trade employment level while the net birth/death model added 30,000 overall. Note that the net birth/death 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 the series for each major industry division are phased in for official publication. The ARIMA model component will be updated and reviewed on a quarterly basis, as are the current bias adjustments. However, the net birth/death model-component figures will be 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 the current bias adjustment and new net birth/death models lies in the elements 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 design series is expected to remain significantly smaller than the bias adjustment component in the current CES estimates.

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

Benchmarking. Annual benchmark adjustments that revise 2 years of data will continue under the redesign, but with slight modifications to the annual process. Currently, when national series are benchmarked, sample links derived from the final (or third) set of monthly estimates are applied to the March benchmark level to re-estimate 1 year forward from the new benchmark levels. The year prior to the benchmark is adjusted by a simple wedge-back procedure that distributes the benchmark error in equal increments across the year 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. 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.

Further sample redesign implementation plans. The Bureau began the phase-in implementation of the new CES sample design with the wholesale trade industry estimates released with the March 1999 benchmark. BLS will continue a phase-in of the new design by major industry division. Implementation of the new sample and estimators for major divisions is scheduled to coincide with the publication of benchmark revisions so as not to disrupt published over-the-month changes for current-month estimates with a continually changing sample composition. The schedule for conversion is shown in exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1. CES redesign implementation phase-in schedule of probability-based estimates

Major division	National	State and area
Wholesale trade	June 2000	March 2001
Manufacturing	June 2001	March 2002
Mining	June 2001	March 2002
Construction	June 2001	March 2002
Transportation and public utilities	June 2002	June 2003
Finance, insurance, and real estate ..	June 2002	June 2003
Retail trade	June 2002	June 2003
Services	June 2003	June 2003

CES redesign revisions for wholesale trade

Text table C shows the differences between the wholesale trade industry employment estimates and benchmarks for March 1999. The benchmark level for the probability-based wholesale trade employment estimate would have posted a smaller benchmark revision (-6,000) than would the previously published series (-63,000).

Availability of revised data

LABSTAT, the BLS public database on the Internet, contains all historical employment, hours, and earnings data revised as a result of this benchmark, both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data, and updated seasonal adjustment factors. The data can be accessed at <http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>, the Current Employment Statistics homepage.

Text table C. **Differences between wholesale trade employment benchmarks and estimates, March 1999**
(In thousands)

Industry	CES published estimate (1)	CES redesign estimate (2)	CES benchmark (3)	CES redesign benchmark revision (3) - (2)	CES benchmark revision (3) - (1)
Wholesale trade	6,909	6,852	6,846	-6.0	-63.0
Durable goods	4,091	4,072	4,078	6.0	-13.0
Nondurable goods	2,818	2,780	2,768	-12.0	-50.0

Employment, hours, and earnings estimates are published monthly in *Employment and Earnings* for most of the significant nonfarm industries. Those industries for which monthly data are not published either are quite small or are not represented by a sufficient sample. Table 5 contains the March 1999 benchmark figures for these industries.

Seasonal adjustment procedure

BLS uses X-12 ARIMA software developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to seasonally adjust national employment, hours, and earnings series derived from the CES program. Series are seasonally adjusted using multiplicative models; additive models are not considered. For employment, seasonal adjustment factors are directly applied to the component levels. Individual 2-digit SIC levels are seasonally adjusted, and higher level aggregates are formed by summation of these components. Seasonally adjusted totals for hours and earnings are obtained by taking weighted averages of the seasonally adjusted data for the component series. Seasonally adjusted data are not published for a small number of series characterized by small seasonal components relative to their trend-cycle and irregular components. These unpublished series are used, however, in aggregations of broader seasonally adjusted levels.

BLS computes and publishes projected seasonal factors twice a year for use in seasonally adjusting the establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings series. Factors for the 6-month period, May through October 2000, are published in tables 6 through 11. Additionally, these tables include revised seasonal factors for March and April 2000, based on the most current seasonal adjustment computations; these factors are in use for the March final and April second preliminary and final estimates.

With the release of the 1995 benchmark revision, BLS began refining its seasonal adjustment procedures to control for survey interval variations, sometimes referred to as the 4- versus 5-week effect. At that time, data for 1988 forward were revised to incorporate this new methodology.

BLS also continues its special treatment in seasonally adjusting the construction industry series, which began with the 1996 benchmark revision. In the application of the interval effect modeling process to the construction series, there initially was difficulty in accurately identifying and measuring the effect because of the strong influence of vari-

able weather patterns on employment movements in the industry. Thus, interval effect modeling was not used for the construction series over the first year of the X-12 implementation. Further research allowed BLS to incorporate interval effect modeling for the construction industry by disaggregating the construction series into its finer industry and geographic estimating cells and tightening outlier designation parameters. This allowed a more precise identification of weather-related outliers that had masked the interval effect and clouded the seasonal adjustment patterns in general. With these outliers removed, interval effect modeling became feasible. The result is a seasonally adjusted series for construction that is improved because it is controlled for two potential distortions, unusual weather events and the 4- versus 5-week effect.

For a few series, model fitting for the interval effect continues to be problematic; these series are seasonally adjusted with the X-12 procedures but without the interval effect adjustment. The all-employee series that do not have the interval effect adjustment are local and interurban passenger transit; private educational services; membership organizations; miscellaneous services, not elsewhere classified; transportation equipment; and motor vehicles and equipment.

BLS is continuing the practice of making special adjustments for average weekly hours and average weekly overtime series to account for the presence or absence of religious holidays in the April survey reference period and the occurrence of Labor Day in the September reference period. From 1988 forward those adjustments are accomplished as a part of the X-12 ARIMA modeling process; estimates prior to 1988 were adjusted through a moving-holiday extension of X-11 ARIMA. A special adjustment also is made in November each year for poll workers in the local government, except education series; this adjustment is incorporated as part of the X-12 modeling process for 1988 forward. An X-11 ARIMA-based procedure is used for earlier years.

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 forecast seasonal factors have failed to 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.

Refinements in hours and earnings seasonal adjustment. With the release of the 1997 benchmark, BLS implemented refinements to the seasonal adjustment process for the hours and earnings series to correct for distortions related to the method of accounting for the varying length of payroll periods across months. There is a significant correlation between over-the-month changes in both the average weekly hours (AWH) and the average hourly earnings (AHE) series and the number of weekdays in a month, resulting in non-economic fluctuations in these two series. Both AWH and AHE show more growth in "short" months (20 or 21 weekdays) than in "long" months (22 or 23 weekdays). Much of the previously unexplained volatility in these series is attributable to this calendar effect. The calendar effect is evident from 1989 forward in most service-producing industries and at the total private level. The effect is stronger for the AWH than for the AHE series.

The calendar effect is traceable to response and processing errors associated with converting payroll and hours information from sample respondents with semi-monthly or monthly pay periods to a weekly equivalent. The response error comes from sample respondents reporting a fixed number of total hours for workers regardless of the length of the reference month, while the CES conversion process assumes that the hours reporting will be variable. A constant level of hours reporting most likely occurs when employees are salaried rather than paid by the hour, as employers are less likely

to keep actual detailed hours records for such employees. This causes artificial peaks in the AWH series in shorter months that are reversed in longer months.

The processing error occurs when respondents with salaried workers report hours correctly (vary them according to the length of the month), which dictates that different conversion factors be applied to payroll and hours. The CES processing system uses the hours conversion factor for both fields, resulting in peaks in the AHE series in short months and reversals in long months. Currently, the CES processing system can accommodate only one conversion factor per reporter.

REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling is used to identify, measure, and remove the length-of-pay-period effect for seasonally adjusted average weekly hours and average hourly earnings series. The length-of-pay-period variable proves significant for explaining AWH movements in all the service-producing industry divisions. For AHE, the length-of-pay-period variable is significant for three major industry divisions: wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. All division-level AWH series in the service-producing sector have been adjusted from January 1989 forward. The division-level AHE series for wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services have been adjusted from January 1989 forward, as well.

The series to which length-of-pay-period adjustment is applied are not subject to the 4- versus 5-week adjustment, as the modeling cannot support the number of variables that would be required in the regression equation to make both adjustments. Because the 4- versus 5-week model shows only marginal significance in the service-producing industries, its replacement with the length-of-pay-period adjustment is a viable trade-off. The 4- versus 5-week adjustment is most significant in manufacturing hours and earnings series; it will continue to be applied there and in other divisions not affected by the length-of-pay-period variable.

Table 2. Differences between nonfarm employment benchmarks and estimates by industry, March 1999

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	Benchmark	Estimate	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
Total	127,125	126,867	258	0.2
Total private	106,627	106,385	242	.2
Goods-producing	24,990	24,773	217	.9
Mining	539	540	-1	-.2
Metal mining	46	49	-3	-6.5
Coal mining	88	87	1	1.1
Oil and gas extraction	300	300	0	0
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	106	103	3	2.8
Construction	5,918	5,806	112	1.9
General building contractors	1,373	1,358	15	1.1
Heavy construction, except building	766	762	4	.5
Special trade contractors	3,780	3,686	94	2.5
Manufacturing	18,533	18,427	106	.6
Durable goods	11,105	10,991	114	1.0
Lumber and wood products	815	813	2	.2
Furniture and fixtures	544	536	8	1.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	552	556	-4	-.7
Primary metal industries	703	693	10	1.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	228	223	5	2.2
Fabricated metal products	1,515	1,489	26	1.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,154	2,144	10	.5
Computer and office equipment	368	359	9	2.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,668	1,658	10	.6
Electronic components and accessories	636	637	-1	-.2
Transportation equipment	1,901	1,874	27	1.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,012	994	18	1.8
Aircraft and parts	514	510	4	.8
Instruments and related products	861	843	18	2.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	391	384	7	1.8
Nondurable goods	7,428	7,436	-8	-.1
Food and kindred products	1,646	1,654	-8	-.5
Tobacco products	38	38	0	0
Textile mill products	567	569	-2	-.4
Apparel and other textile products	708	700	8	1.1
Paper and allied products	668	660	8	1.2
Printing and publishing	1,553	1,554	-1	-.1
Chemicals and allied products	1,034	1,035	-1	-.1
Petroleum and coal products	132	135	-3	-2.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,003	1,015	-12	-1.2
Leather and leather products	79	75	4	5.1
Service-producing	102,135	102,094	41	(¹)
Transportation and public utilities	6,720	6,685	35	.5
Transportation	4,327	4,336	-9	-.2
Railroad transportation	232	232	0	0
Local and interurban passenger transit	493	491	2	.4
Trucking and warehousing	1,756	1,759	-3	-.2
Water transportation	176	171	5	2.8
Transportation by air	1,199	1,207	-8	-.7
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	14	0	0
Transportation services	458	462	-4	-.9
Communications and public utilities	2,393	2,349	44	1.8
Communications	1,528	1,504	24	1.6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	865	846	19	2.2
Wholesale trade	6,846	6,909	-63	-.9
Durable goods	4,078	4,091	-13	-.3
Nondurable goods	2,768	2,818	-50	-1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Differences between nonfarm employment benchmarks and estimates by industry, March 1999—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	Benchmark	Estimate	Difference	
			Amount	Percent
Retail trade	22,262	22,174	88	.4
Building materials and garden supplies	950	950	0	0
General merchandise stores	2,690	2,689	1	(¹)
Department stores	2,364	2,396	-32	-1.4
Food stores	3,450	3,444	6	.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,341	2,370	-29	-1.2
New and used car dealers	1,065	1,067	-2	-.2
Apparel and accessory stores	1,123	1,130	-7	-.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,058	1,061	-3	-.3
Eating and drinking places	7,780	7,663	117	1.5
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,871	2,868	3	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,486	7,547	-61	-.8
Finance	3,666	3,681	-15	-.4
Depository institutions	2,058	2,045	13	.6
Commercial banks	1,475	1,464	11	.7
Savings institutions	253	258	-5	-2.0
Nondepository institutions	711	712	-1	-.1
Mortgage bankers and brokers	363	368	-5	-1.4
Security and commodity brokers	667	661	6	.9
Holding and other investment offices	231	263	-32	-13.9
Insurance	2,360	2,388	-28	-1.2
Insurance carriers	1,607	1,628	-21	-1.3
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	753	760	-7	-.9
Real estate	1,460	1,478	-18	-1.2
Services ²	38,323	38,297	26	.1
Agricultural services	672	664	8	1.2
Hotels and other lodging places	1,759	1,715	44	2.5
Personal services	1,281	1,260	21	1.6
Business services	8,939	8,830	109	1.2
Services to buildings	964	967	-3	-.3
Personnel supply services	3,390	3,236	154	4.5
Help supply services	3,037	2,864	173	5.7
Computer and data processing services	1,789	1,739	50	2.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,178	1,174	4	.3
Miscellaneous repair services	371	390	-19	-5.1
Motion pictures	590	582	8	1.4
Amusement and recreation services	1,495	1,515	-20	-1.3
Health services	9,939	9,919	20	.2
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,855	1,846	9	.5
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,781	1,750	31	1.7
Hospitals	3,971	3,958	13	.3
Home health care services	635	652	-17	-2.7
Legal services	986	990	-4	-.4
Educational services	2,390	2,386	4	.2
Social services	2,761	2,752	9	.3
Child day care services	695	642	53	7.6
Residential care	759	769	-10	-1.3
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	92	89	3	3.3
Membership organizations	2,414	2,379	35	1.4
Engineering and management services	3,215	3,362	-147	-4.6
Engineering and architectural services	933	923	10	1.1
Management and public relations	1,010	1,118	-108	-10.7
Services, nec	50	55	-5	-10.0
Government	20,498	20,482	16	.1
Federal	2,697	2,697	0	0
Federal, except Postal Service	1,825	1,825	0	0
State	4,804	4,800	4	.1
Education	2,105	2,086	19	.9
Other State government	2,699	2,714	-15	-.6
Local	12,997	12,985	12	.1
Education	7,602	7,592	10	.1
Other local government	5,395	5,392	3	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Table 3. Differences in seasonally adjusted levels and over-the-month changes, total nonfarm employment, January 1999-February 2000
(In thousands)

Year and month	Levels			Over-the-month changes		
	As previously published	As revised	Difference	As previously published	As revised	Difference
1999:						
January	127,378	127,463	85	192	177	-15
February	127,730	127,883	153	352	420	68
March	127,813	128,054	241	83	171	88
April	128,134	128,282	148	321	228	-93
May	128,162	128,377	215	28	95	67
June	128,443	128,630	187	281	253	-28
July	128,816	128,898	82	373	268	-105
August	128,945	129,057	112	129	159	30
September	129,048	129,265	217	103	208	105
October	129,332	129,523	191	284	258	-26
November	129,589	129,788	199	257	265	8
December	129,898	130,038	140	309	250	-59
2000:						
January	130,292	130,387	95	394	349	-45
February	130,319	130,482	163	27	95	68

Table 4. Effect of March 1999 benchmark revisions on hours and earnings estimates, selected industries¹

Industry	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Previous estimate	Revised estimate	Difference	Previous estimate	Revised estimate	Difference
Total private	34.2	34.2	0	\$13.12	\$13.12	\$0.00
Goods-producing	40.5	40.5	0	14.53	14.55	.02
Mining	42.2	42.2	0	17.01	17.06	.05
Construction	37.7	37.8	.1	16.79	16.83	.04
Manufacturing	41.4	41.4	0	13.73	13.73	0
Durable goods	42.0	42.0	0	14.20	14.19	-.01
Lumber and wood products	40.8	40.8	0	11.31	11.31	0
Furniture and fixtures	40.0	40.0	0	11.10	11.11	.01
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.2	42.2	0	13.70	13.68	-.02
Primary metal industries	43.9	43.9	0	15.53	15.51	-.02
Fabricated metal products	41.8	41.8	0	13.33	13.36	.03
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.1	42.1	0	14.81	14.82	.01
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.8	40.8	0	13.27	13.29	.02
Transportation equipment	43.9	43.9	0	17.66	17.60	-.06
Instruments and related products	41.4	41.4	0	13.97	13.98	.01
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.0	40.0	0	11.19	11.16	-.03
Nondurable goods	40.6	40.6	0	13.03	13.02	-.01
Food and kindred products	41.1	41.1	0	11.93	11.92	-.01
Tobacco products	38.1	38.1	0	19.33	19.39	.06
Textile mill products	40.3	40.3	0	10.62	10.63	.01
Apparel and other textile products	37.4	37.4	0	8.78	8.78	0
Paper and allied products	43.4	43.4	0	15.78	15.75	-.03
Printing and publishing	37.9	37.9	0	13.73	13.74	.01
Chemicals and allied products	42.8	42.8	0	17.18	17.09	-.09
Petroleum and coal products	43.7	43.7	0	21.59	21.53	-.06
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.8	41.8	0	12.20	12.25	.05
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.7	.1	9.55	9.61	.06
Private service-producing	32.6	32.5	-.1	12.67	12.66	-.01
Transportation and public utilities	38.8	38.8	0	15.51	15.53	.02
Wholesale trade ¹	38.2	37.8	-.4	14.34	14.37	.03
Retail trade	28.6	28.6	0	9.00	8.99	-.01
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	36.0	0	14.53	14.54	.01
Services	32.4	32.4	0	13.33	13.31	-.02

¹ The revised wholesale trade estimates for March 1999 reflect a new sample design and revised estimation formulas.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total		107,300	108,935	112,141	115,849	117,952	120,903	124,050	127,125
Total Private		88,347	89,790	92,730	96,175	98,158	101,040	103,965	106,627
Goods-producing		22,724	22,754	23,181	23,784	23,884	24,359	24,871	24,990
Mining		634	603	592	576	566	580	592	539
Lead and zinc ores	103	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Gold and silver ores	104	19.6	18.7	17.1	17.7	19.0	19.1	16.7	14.7
Other metal ores and mining services	106,8,9	7.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.2	6.2
Bituminous coal and lignite-surface	1221	50.7	47.1	45.8	43.4	40.2	40.0	38.4	36.1
Bituminous coal-underground	1222	68.3	63.3	59.4	56.2	50.6	50.4	49.3	46.0
Anthracite mining and coal mining services	123,4	8.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.6
Natural gas liquids	132	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6
Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals	145	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3
Dimension stone and other nonmetallic minerals	141,8,9	9.1	9.3	9.3	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.6
Construction		4,117	4,177	4,497	4,748	4,952	5,260	5,474	5,918
Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway	1622	42.5	42.4	39.6	43.6	43.1	44.8	42.7	45.8
Water, sewer, and utility lines	1623	180.0	181.6	190.8	196.8	203.7	219.3	227.5	243.3
Heavy construction, nec	1629	243.4	228.3	239.0	246.8	253.9	255.4	266.8	263.0
Masonry and other stonework	1741	120.3	118.1	127.6	137.5	140.9	152.2	153.6	171.0
Plastering, drywall, and insulation	1742	194.1	194.4	210.9	222.1	230.0	248.9	263.8	295.1
Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work	1743	29.8	30.1	31.3	33.4	34.5	37.2	40.2	45.1
Carpentry work	1751	119.4	127.3	144.9	156.2	166.4	182.9	193.0	216.6
Floor laying and floor work, nec	1752	43.8	46.6	49.9	53.1	54.5	58.8	62.7	69.1
Concrete work	177	161.2	166.0	185.9	208.1	221.4	239.8	255.7	279.4
Water well drilling	178	18.8	18.5	19.6	20.6	21.4	21.6	21.5	22.8
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	436.9	442.3	482.2	511.9	531.7	568.1	594.7	644.2
Structural steel erection	1791	58.6	56.4	59.7	62.7	68.2	72.9	76.5	84.4
Glass and glazing work	1793	32.0	32.0	33.1	35.4	37.0	39.7	42.1	46.6
Excavation work	1794	90.2	93.0	101.5	111.0	116.4	126.0	131.0	148.3
Wrecking, demolition, and other special trade contractors	1795,6,9	256.1	260.9	287.9	302.8	310.1	329.5	345.1	364.9
Manufacturing		17,973	17,974	18,092	18,460	18,366	18,519	18,805	18,533
Durable goods		10,247	10,192	10,307	10,644	10,689	10,894	11,215	11,105
Lumber and wood products:									
Special product sawmills, nec	2429	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1
Structural wood members, nec	2439	22.3	25.2	29.8	32.6	34.5	36.8	39.3	44.3
Nailed wood boxes and shooks	2441	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
Wood pallets and skids	2448	31.7	33.6	37.3	40.2	40.6	41.8	44.1	45.7
Wood containers, nec	2449	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.7
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	14.7	15.5	16.1	18.1	19.0	20.8	22.5	23.3
Wood preserving	2491	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.5
Reconstituted wood products	2493	17.4	17.6	18.9	19.9	20.6	20.8	20.0	20.6
Wood products, nec	2499	51.8	54.4	56.6	55.8	54.7	56.5	55.5	52.0
Furniture and fixtures:									
Wood television and radio cabinets, and household furniture, nec	2517,9	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.6	11.5	12.4	11.9	11.0
Wood office furniture	2521	27.2	26.5	28.0	28.3	29.0	28.9	32.3	33.6
Office furniture, except wood	2522	33.6	32.9	33.1	34.3	32.8	33.4	36.2	41.1
Wood partitions and fixtures	2541	39.7	39.7	42.3	47.8	47.5	49.8	51.4	49.4
Partitions and fixtures, except wood	2542	32.3	33.6	34.0	37.6	36.0	36.0	39.8	39.9
Draper hardware and blinds and shades	2591	19.9	18.7	20.0	20.8	20.7	21.6	21.7	23.4
Furniture and fixtures, nec	2599	14.6	15.5	16.0	16.3	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1
Stone, clay, and glass products:									
Brick and structural clay tile	3251	13.3	14.0	13.7	14.3	13.5	13.5	13.6	14.0
Clay refractories	3255	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.0
Ceramic tile and structural clay products, nec	3253,9	10.8	11.9	12.1	13.0	11.4	13.3	12.1	11.0
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.6	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.5
Vitreous and semivitreous table and kitchenware	3262,3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0
Porcelain electrical supplies	3264	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.1	10.1	10.6
Pottery products, nec	3269	13.2	14.5	14.9	14.8	14.3	13.5	13.0	12.2
Lime	3274	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Gypsum products	3275	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.6	12.7	12.8	14.3
Cut stone and stone products	328	13.6	13.1	13.6	13.1	13.8	14.7	15.2	16.6
Minerals, ground or treated	3295	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.4
Nonclay refractories	3297	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.8	8.6
Nonmetallic mineral products, nec	3299	7.4	8.3	9.3	9.9	9.6	10.3	10.6	9.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Durable goods—Continued									
Primary metal industries:									
Electrometallurgical products	3313	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.0
Steel wire and related products	3315	16.4	17.1	18.2	19.3	20.8	21.0	20.4	19.2
Cold finishing of steel shapes	3316	15.6	15.7	16.1	17.0	17.2	16.9	17.6	20.6
Steel investment foundries	3324	15.6	14.4	14.3	15.7	16.2	17.3	19.0	17.7
Primary copper	3331	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.7
Primary nonferrous metals, nec	3339	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.8	11.4
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	15.5	14.5	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.9
Aluminum extruded products	3354	26.8	27.6	27.6	31.4	31.3	32.4	33.7	34.7
Aluminum and nonferrous rolling and drawing, nec	3355,6	19.0	18.5	18.1	18.4	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.1
Aluminum die-castings	3363	28.9	30.4	31.7	36.6	37.6	38.4	39.9	40.0
Nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum	3364	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.1	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.2
Copper foundries	3366	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.5
Nonferrous foundries, nec	3369	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.1
Miscellaneous primary metal products	339	25.9	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.2	30.1	31.1	28.1
Metal heat treating	3398	14.9	15.3	16.0	17.5	18.0	18.6	19.3	19.6
Primary metal products, nec	3399	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8	8.5
Fabricated metal products:									
Metal barrels, drums, and pails	3412	8.8	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3
Cutlery	3421	11.6	11.4	11.9	11.8	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.2
Metal sanitary ware	3431	13.0	13.2	13.9	14.6	13.5	14.0	14.2	15.2
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	20.9	21.6	23.5	25.7	26.3	28.0	29.7	31.8
Miscellaneous metal work	3449	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.0	13.1	13.8	14.6
Nonferrous forgings, crowns, and closures	3463,6	11.9	11.2	11.1	11.6	12.0	12.9	13.9	14.2
Small arms, small arms ammunition, and other ordnance and accessories, nec	3482,4,9	25.0	24.1	23.2	25.0	23.5	21.0	21.8	21.4
Industrial valves	3491	26.6	25.2	25.2	26.9	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.3
Fluid power valves and hose fittings	3492	27.5	27.2	27.7	31.8	33.1	33.7	38.3	37.7
Steel springs, except wire	3493	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.0
Wire springs	3495	13.0	13.5	14.1	15.3	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.3
Fabricated pipe and fittings	3498	25.2	26.7	26.8	27.4	28.9	29.8	30.7	29.5
Metal foil and leaf, and fabricated metal products, nec	3497,9	50.2	55.5	58.0	62.6	65.1	67.0	69.8	78.2
Industrial machinery and equipment:									
Lawn and garden equipment	3524	27.1	27.2	28.4	30.4	29.7	30.5	28.6	28.1
Elevators and moving stairways	3534	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.2
Hoists, cranes, and monorails	3536	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0
Industrial patterns	3543	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.0	8.3	7.8
Welding apparatus	3548	18.5	18.0	18.9	20.7	21.5	21.4	20.7	19.7
Rolling mill and metalworking machinery, nec	3547,9	12.7	13.1	13.3	15.2	16.3	17.1	18.0	18.2
Woodworking machinery	3553	8.0	8.7	9.9	11.3	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.6
Paper industries machinery	3554	19.6	19.3	19.5	21.2	22.4	22.3	22.2	20.1
Special industry machinery, nec	3559	60.0	60.4	62.4	71.8	82.1	82.0	88.0	78.5
Packaging machinery	3565	19.0	19.8	20.1	22.1	22.7	23.0	23.8	24.8
Industrial furnaces and ovens	3567	15.9	15.6	16.5	17.7	18.7	19.1	20.1	18.7
General industrial machinery, nec	3569	40.0	40.8	42.8	44.3	46.2	48.4	50.3	43.2
Computer storage devices	3572	35.6	38.0	37.6	40.3	43.2	43.1	42.8	44.9
Computer peripheral equipment, nec	3577	55.3	53.0	57.9	60.0	71.0	72.8	77.6	72.2
Automatic vending machines	3581	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.2
Commercial laundry equipment	3582	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.4
Measuring and dispensing pumps, and service industry machinery, nec	3586,9	41.9	42.9	45.8	48.6	47.9	47.5	48.5	51.0
Fluid power cylinders and actuators	3593	16.4	16.3	17.1	18.5	18.8	18.6	19.4	19.8
Fluid power pumps and motors	3594	27.4	26.3	25.4	26.2	26.8	27.0	28.3	27.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment:									
Carbon and graphite products	3624	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.1	9.8	10.1
Electrical industrial apparatus, nec	3629	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.2	12.2
Household cooking equipment	3631	17.6	21.1	21.8	23.3	22.6	23.1	22.1	23.5
Household vacuum cleaners and appliances, nec	3635,9	25.6	25.6	25.5	23.8	24.6	24.1	26.9	26.2
Commercial lighting fixtures	3646	22.0	22.8	23.6	25.8	24.7	25.0	26.5	28.9
Vehicular lighting equipment	3647	17.5	17.6	16.8	18.0	17.8	18.5	18.4	19.1
Lighting equipment, nec	3648	9.4	10.0	10.6	12.6	12.6	13.3	13.8	14.7
Prerecorded records and tapes	3652	21.6	23.4	25.1	26.9	28.2	26.9	26.2	25.3
Radio and television communications equipment	3663	106.0	102.9	107.8	122.2	126.5	125.7	128.6	115.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Durable goods—Continued									
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued									
Communications equipment, nec	3669	23.2	24.8	25.0	28.0	29.2	29.3	29.9	31.1
Printed circuit boards	3672	92.2	99.8	100.6	114.8	126.7	132.5	143.2	128.7
Electronic capacitors	3675	18.4	19.6	19.4	20.9	21.3	20.1	19.6	17.9
Electronic resistors	3676	11.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.3	9.8	9.1
Electronic coils and transformers	3677	17.1	17.4	16.8	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.5	16.8
Electronic connectors	3678	16.2	15.6	15.9	16.9	18.4	19.7	21.1	22.1
Primary batteries, dry and wet	3692	12.1	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.4	15.0
Magnetic and optical recording media, and electrical equipment and supplies, nec	3695,9	49.7	49.2	49.9	47.0	45.9	45.5	44.2	40.0
Transportation equipment:									
Motor homes	3716	17.2	18.5	19.6	20.6	18.2	19.3	20.0	22.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	15.8	17.1	18.0	20.9	22.3	21.4	21.6	19.6
Space propulsion units and parts, and space vehicle equipment, nec	3764,9	42.4	36.4	32.5	29.7	28.0	28.0	29.2	26.7
Tanks and tank components	3795	12.8	11.1	9.7	8.7	7.3	6.5	6.5	5.7
Transportation equipment, nec	3799	14.9	16.3	19.3	22.2	23.9	25.3	25.8	29.9
Instruments and related products:									
Laboratory apparatus and furniture	3821	9.6	10.2	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0
Fluid meters and counting devices	3824	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.9	12.6
Analytical instruments	3826	28.5	28.0	27.3	27.7	30.0	31.1	32.2	31.6
Optical instruments and lenses	3827	18.8	17.4	18.4	18.1	20.1	21.9	23.9	23.8
Measuring and controlling devices, nec	3829	42.6	40.4	38.3	40.6	41.2	41.4	43.9	38.6
Dental equipment and supplies	3843	12.8	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.5	14.2	15.0	15.7
X-ray apparatus and tubes	3844	10.7	10.8	10.8	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.3	13.4
Electromedical equipment	3845	37.6	38.4	41.7	41.9	42.7	44.3	44.3	47.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:									
Silverware and plated ware	3914	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6
Jewelers' materials and lapidary work	3915	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.7
Pens and mechanical pencils	3951	8.0	8.7	8.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.3
Lead pencils and art goods	3952	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.6
Marking devices, carbon paper, and inked ribbons	3953,5	17.2	16.8	17.1	15.0	15.0	14.8	15.2	14.8
Fasteners, buttons, needles, and pins	3965	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.9
Brooms and brushes	3991	13.3	14.1	14.1	14.6	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.4
Burial caskets	3995	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.2
Hard surface floor coverings and manufacturing industries, nec ..	3996,9	54.6	57.7	61.1	62.6	63.1	66.6	72.7	71.2
Nondurable goods		7,726	7,782	7,785	7,816	7,677	7,625	7,590	7,428
Food and kindred products:									
Creamery butter	2021	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Dry, condensed, and evaporated products	2023	17.3	17.6	17.7	16.6	16.4	16.2	15.1	15.3
Ice cream and frozen desserts	2024	21.4	23.0	22.9	23.3	22.4	21.9	22.0	22.9
Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups	2034	15.0	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.5	16.5	14.8	15.1
Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings	2035	21.1	20.9	21.3	21.4	22.4	20.8	21.0	20.3
Frozen specialties, nec	2038	48.8	49.7	50.0	52.6	51.4	51.3	53.3	55.4
Cereal breakfast foods	2043	18.4	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.7	18.3	17.8	18.6
Rice milling	2044	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0
Prepared flour mixes and doughs	2045	11.5	13.0	13.9	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.4	14.3
Wet corn milling	2046	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.0
Dog and cat food	2047	16.9	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.1	19.4	20.0	19.4
Chocolate and cocoa products and chewing gum	2066,7	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.4	17.4	17.4	18.1	17.4
Salted and roasted nuts and seeds	2068	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	8.3
Cottonseed, soybean, and vegetable oil mills	2074,5,6	13.3	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.4	14.2	12.6
Animal and marine fats and oils	2077	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2
Edible fats and oils, nec	2079	10.2	11.2	10.7	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.1	8.5
Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits	2084	16.1	17.0	16.8	17.4	18.8	20.8	22.1	23.6
Distilled and blended liquors	2085	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
Malt and flavoring extracts and syrups, nec	2083,7	17.5	17.9	19.0	20.2	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.1
Canned and cured fish and seafoods	2091	8.5	8.1	8.6	7.5	7.2	7.6	6.9	6.3
Fresh or frozen packaged fish	2092	45.4	47.3	45.0	43.9	45.9	45.9	43.8	41.2
Roasted coffee	2095	11.6	10.4	10.7	9.7	9.8	10.4	9.4	9.0
Potato chips and similar snacks	2096	35.5	35.2	35.0	35.0	33.2	32.5	31.1	31.5
Manufactured ice	2097	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2
Macaroni and spaghetti	2098	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.3
Food preparations, nec	2099	62.1	65.7	68.7	66.1	72.1	71.2	72.6	72.8
Tobacco products:									
Cigars	212	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.0
Other tobacco products	213,4	10.5	10.1	9.6	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.1	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Nondurable goods—Continued									
Textile mill products:									
Lace and warp knit fabric mills, and knitting mills, nec	2258,9	21.3	21.1	21.7	21.1	21.2	21.5	21.8	19.7
Finishing plants, nec	2269	13.8	14.1	14.6	14.1	14.0	15.0	14.9	14.0
Thread mills	2284	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.4	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.6
Coated fabrics, not rubberized	2295	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.6	10.3
Tire cord and fabrics	2296	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5
Cordage and twine	2298	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.6
Nonwoven fabrics and other textile goods, nec	2297,9	28.6	28.0	29.7	30.1	28.8	30.7	31.3	30.3
Apparel and other textile products:									
Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear	2322	24.4	27.0	25.2	25.5	19.1	15.9	13.5	10.4
Men's and boys' neckwear	2323	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.7	5.4	4.6	4.2
Men's and boys' clothing, nec	2329	52.9	52.3	50.4	50.5	44.6	43.2	40.7	35.7
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	18.2	19.9	20.6	20.3	19.2	17.6	16.7	14.9
Girls' and children's outerwear, nec	2369	29.4	28.9	25.2	25.8	22.4	18.0	16.1	10.8
Fur goods	237	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
Fabric dress and work gloves	2381	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.2
Robes and dressing gowns	2384	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.1
Waterproof outerwear	2385	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.0
Leather and sheep-lined clothing	2386	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
Apparel belts	2387	8.1	8.2	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.8
Apparel and accessories, nec	2389	14.4	16.7	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.6	15.7	15.5
Textile bags	2393	10.0	10.1	10.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	10.2	9.3
Canvas and related products	2394	16.7	17.6	19.4	19.9	19.0	19.1	19.0	19.5
Pleating and stitching	2395	15.8	16.4	16.1	16.8	18.4	17.9	18.0	16.8
Other fabricated textile products	2397,9	31.7	32.7	34.7	35.7	34.6	34.0	34.5	34.0
Paper and allied products:									
Pulp mills	261	13.9	13.5	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.1	12.1
Setup paperboard boxes	2652	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.4
Fiber cans, drums, and similar products	2655	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.5
Paper, coated and laminated, packaging	2671	21.4	21.4	21.3	22.7	21.6	22.0	22.8	24.3
Bags: uncoated paper and multiwall	2674	19.6	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.1	18.2	17.2	16.5
Die-cut paper and board	2675	18.0	18.8	19.4	20.1	19.8	20.0	20.5	20.7
Sanitary paper products	2676	32.4	33.0	32.9	30.0	29.6	30.6	31.0	32.9
Stationery and converted paper products, nec	2678,9	41.1	41.8	41.4	42.1	41.3	40.9	40.1	36.4
Printing and publishing:									
Commercial printing, gravure	2754	18.9	19.5	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.4	19.8
Greeting cards	277	26.0	26.0	27.2	26.4	26.4	27.3	28.1	26.3
Blankbooks and looseleaf binders	2782	41.3	41.3	40.3	39.3	38.1	37.8	36.3	34.4
Bookbinding and related work	2789	27.0	27.2	28.3	29.9	28.2	27.9	27.5	29.1
Typesetting	2791	25.2	23.7	23.3	21.2	19.8	18.4	18.0	18.3
Platemaking services	2796	33.4	33.2	33.1	34.0	32.5	31.9	32.3	31.2
Chemicals and allied products:									
Alkalies and chlorine	2812	12.9	12.8	12.6	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.5
Industrial gases	2813	24.6	24.2	23.4	23.0	23.5	23.9	24.2	23.4
Inorganic pigments	2816	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.7
Synthetic rubber	2822	16.0	16.5	16.1	16.0	16.5	17.0	18.4	17.9
Cellulosic synthetic fibers	2823	11.4	11.7	17.6	17.8	17.5	17.0	15.5	17.0
Medicinals and botanicals	2833	18.7	19.7	19.8	20.6	21.5	23.3	24.6	27.1
Diagnostic and other biological products	2835,6	26.5	28.4	29.5	28.8	30.4	32.1	34.7	36.5
Gum and wood chemicals	2861	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.6
Nitrogenous fertilizers	2873	10.6	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.9
Phosphatic fertilizers	2874	12.1	10.4	9.4	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.4
Fertilizers, mixing only	2875	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.4
Agricultural chemicals, nec	2879	27.0	27.4	26.8	25.6	24.2	24.1	24.1	27.5
Adhesives and sealants	2891	23.0	23.5	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.6	26.1	26.2
Explosives	2892	12.9	10.1	9.0	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.9
Printing ink	2893	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.7
Other chemical preparations	2895,9	41.9	42.5	44.8	43.5	44.3	43.7	43.8	41.2
Petroleum and coal products:									
Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks	2951	11.1	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.6	12.2	13.1	13.9
Asphalt felts and coatings	2952	12.6	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.0	13.8	13.5	13.4
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	12.3	12.5	12.6	14.0	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Nondurable goods—Continued									
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:									
Gaskets, packing and sealing devices	3053	35.1	36.0	37.6	40.5	39.8	40.4	42.3	44.1
Mechanical rubber goods	3061	44.6	45.9	47.9	50.5	50.4	51.3	53.1	56.7
Fabricated rubber products, nec	3069	56.6	57.0	58.7	61.2	62.2	60.8	60.2	50.4
Unsupported plastics film and sheet	3081	55.9	56.3	57.5	61.6	62.3	62.8	62.6	62.5
Unsupported plastics profile shapes	3082	23.7	23.9	25.4	23.6	23.8	24.2	25.6	25.6
Laminated plastics plate and sheet	3083	20.2	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.4	24.1	25.0	26.7
Plastics pipe	3084	13.9	14.3	15.4	16.7	16.3	18.3	18.5	20.1
Plastics bottles	3085	30.2	31.1	31.6	33.1	32.2	32.4	34.0	36.5
Plastics foam products	3086	49.5	50.7	53.4	55.1	55.6	58.4	57.9	62.9
Custom compound purchased resins	3087	22.3	23.4	24.6	26.1	26.2	25.6	25.8	27.5
Plastics plumbing fixtures and plastic products, nec	3088,9	397.6	422.9	445.6	475.0	468.1	480.9	491.2	474.9
Leather and leather products:									
Footwear cut stock	313	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.5
House slippers	3142	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.6
Footwear, except rubber, nec	3149	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.6
Leather gloves and mittens	315	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3
Women's handbags and purses	3171	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.0	2.7
Personal leather goods, nec	3172	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	4.3
Leather goods, nec	319	9.7	9.9	10.7	12.0	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.0
Service-producing		84,576	86,181	88,960	92,065	94,068	96,544	99,179	102,135
Transportation and public utilities		5,655	5,720	5,890	6,066	6,159	6,331	6,497	6,720
Transportation:									
Other railroads and switching and terminal services	4013	32.1	31.9	26.9	26.2	25.6	24.3	25.3	26.3
Bus charter service, and bus terminal and service facilities	414,7	27.7	28.6	29.3	30.1	31.9	33.0	35.3	36.4
Local trucking, without storage	4212	(1)	407.7	432.8	442.4	450.1	460.4	470.8	484.9
Trucking, except local	4213	(1)	731.3	764.8	804.7	819.4	829.4	862.9	884.1
Local trucking, with storage	4214	(1)	64.3	67.4	70.1	71.4	72.3	73.4	79.4
Courier services, except by air	4215	(1)	64.4	83.7	96.3	102.5	107.0	112.3	119.8
General warehousing and storage	4225	70.2	72.3	79.5	84.0	88.7	93.2	100.3	111.6
Warehousing and storage, nec	4221,2,6	49.2	50.9	53.2	55.5	57.4	59.3	63.2	68.0
Trucking terminal facilities	423	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.6	8.4
Deep sea and Great Lakes freight transportation	441,2,3	34.2	30.3	29.3	28.2	26.3	25.6	23.2	24.0
Water transportation of passengers	448	15.5	15.0	16.5	16.3	16.7	17.7	18.8	19.7
Marine cargo handling	4491	56.8	53.3	55.2	59.3	55.0	57.8	54.2	57.1
Marinas	4493	16.8	17.1	17.8	18.2	19.2	20.2	20.5	21.8
Towing, tugboat, and water transportation services, nec	4492,9	33.5	33.0	35.2	35.5	35.5	38.2	40.3	38.9
Air courier services	4513	324.6	341.7	361.4	411.0	446.8	460.5	464.5	475.6
Air transportation, nonscheduled	452	28.5	30.2	34.0	40.1	42.1	43.1	45.9	46.0
Tour operators	4725	23.6	24.9	27.4	29.5	31.5	33.4	33.5	35.5
Passenger transport arrangement, nec	4729	12.1	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.3	11.8
Rental of railroad cars	474	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3
Miscellaneous transportation services	478	24.3	27.8	32.1	35.9	38.2	40.9	46.5	48.6
Communications and public utilities:									
Radiotelephone communications	4812	50.7	59.6	74.3	95.6	117.3	144.1	161.8	176.8
Telegraph and other communications	482	8.7	7.0	7.2	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.2	10.6
Communications services, nec	489	17.2	17.7	17.2	17.8	19.8	21.4	23.7	22.2
Water supply	494	25.7	26.3	26.6	27.6	28.3	28.2	29.0	31.4
Steam and air-conditioning supply, and irrigation systems	496,7	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5
Wholesale trade		5,993	5,903	6,047	6,316	6,396	6,567	6,742	6,846
Tires and tubes	5014	28.4	28.6	29.0	29.7	30.0	30.5	30.4	30.6
Motor vehicle parts, used	5015	39.5	40.0	42.0	43.6	44.5	46.5	46.9	44.9
Brick, stone, and related materials	5032	37.4	37.6	39.7	44.8	46.5	49.6	51.9	56.7
Roofing, siding, and insulation	5033	25.9	27.0	28.2	31.1	32.2	34.4	35.5	37.5
Photographic equipment and supplies	5043	28.9	27.5	27.6	26.7	24.7	22.7	21.9	22.6
Commercial equipment, nec	5046	49.7	50.4	51.1	54.1	54.4	55.5	57.1	59.6
Ophthalmic goods	5048	20.7	19.9	20.3	21.2	21.7	21.8	22.3	23.0
Professional equipment, nec	5049	35.8	35.0	34.8	35.8	35.3	35.8	36.4	36.6
Warm air heating and air-conditioning	5075	51.6	52.0	54.5	57.2	59.0	60.7	61.2	63.8
Refrigeration equipment and supplies	5078	12.9	12.7	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.9	13.4	13.9
Service establishment equipment	5087	80.5	76.4	78.5	81.9	83.8	84.7	86.4	85.2
Transportation equipment and supplies	5088	38.9	35.3	34.6	36.1	37.4	38.5	41.9	43.2
Sporting and recreational goods	5091	43.1	40.7	43.6	46.4	46.7	47.8	48.4	49.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Wholesale trade—Continued									
Toys and hobby goods and supplies	5092	24.1	25.0	26.2	27.8	27.5	28.2	28.0	28.2
Jewelry and precious stones	5094	48.0	48.5	49.1	48.0	47.9	48.3	49.8	51.6
Wholesale trade durable goods, nec	5099	69.4	64.2	69.1	76.7	77.3	82.5	81.1	77.2
Printing and writing paper	5111	23.9	23.1	22.4	23.2	23.5	23.6	23.4	22.6
Industry and personal service paper	5113	84.4	86.0	86.7	85.5	87.7	87.8	88.9	87.2
Piece goods and notions	5131	52.5	52.6	51.8	53.9	51.8	51.5	51.5	50.9
Men's and boys' clothing	5136	44.4	47.1	48.2	51.2	50.2	50.6	51.7	52.3
Women's and children's clothing	5137	85.8	81.8	84.2	90.1	86.8	89.7	90.0	88.3
Footwear	5139	22.0	22.7	23.8	25.9	25.0	26.6	27.5	26.8
Packaged frozen foods	5142	35.3	35.2	35.5	36.4	37.8	37.5	38.7	41.4
Dairy products, except dried or canned	5143	46.3	45.0	45.5	44.9	43.6	42.8	42.9	42.2
Poultry and poultry products	5144	18.7	17.5	17.1	17.4	16.4	16.1	16.0	15.9
Confectionery	5145	49.8	50.6	52.1	54.4	55.2	57.0	54.9	55.9
Fish and seafoods	5146	28.7	27.3	27.9	29.0	29.2	28.6	28.4	28.9
Groceries and related products, nec	5149	236.5	231.8	242.6	258.4	263.4	272.2	283.9	291.7
Grain and field beans	5153	63.3	59.9	59.8	60.0	58.8	58.1	57.8	57.4
Livestock	5154	35.1	34.7	34.8	33.6	31.4	30.9	31.0	29.2
Farm-product raw materials, nec	5159	16.2	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	13.9
Plastics materials and basic shapes	5162	25.6	26.5	27.2	29.2	30.0	31.3	32.4	32.2
Chemicals and allied products, nec	5169	113.2	114.9	113.9	117.6	117.7	119.7	121.4	123.9
Books, periodicals, and newspapers	5192	72.0	73.8	77.8	84.0	85.5	84.0	87.4	85.9
Flowers and florists' supplies	5193	51.1	49.7	51.6	56.1	56.3	59.0	57.0	59.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	5194	48.3	48.6	45.9	45.2	43.6	41.9	41.5	40.9
Paints, varnishes, and supplies	5198	28.0	28.2	28.5	30.0	30.4	29.9	29.4	30.5
Wholesale trade nondurable goods, nec	5199	136.6	125.3	134.6	147.9	146.8	159.5	165.1	164.2
Retail trade									
Mobile home dealers	527	23.6	25.1	28.6	33.4	36.7	41.3	43.1	47.6
Fruit and vegetable markets	543	23.2	22.3	24.0	25.3	25.2	25.8	25.9	25.7
Candy, nut, and confectionery stores	544	28.2	29.2	29.0	28.5	29.8	30.8	29.2	29.6
Miscellaneous food stores	549	44.9	49.1	56.2	64.8	72.7	82.8	79.4	83.6
Used car dealers	552	62.2	63.1	70.4	77.1	83.0	89.8	95.0	102.0
Boat dealers	555	29.0	28.1	29.8	32.6	33.9	35.4	35.7	38.3
Recreational vehicle dealers	556	19.7	20.5	22.7	24.4	25.6	26.3	27.4	29.9
Motorcycle dealers	557	23.4	23.4	25.9	28.7	30.3	31.9	33.1	36.4
Women's accessory and specialty stores	563	50.0	51.5	53.6	53.6	50.7	50.5	52.6	53.1
Children's and infants' wear stores	564	32.5	33.0	34.6	38.2	39.3	39.5	40.9	48.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	569	78.0	78.6	82.6	85.6	86.7	89.6	91.6	73.5
Floor covering stores	5713	74.5	76.3	78.8	83.1	82.1	84.5	82.8	85.9
Drapery, upholstery, and miscellaneous home furnishings	5714,9	95.1	96.7	101.3	110.7	114.8	124.0	129.9	138.8
Computer and software stores	5734	78.9	80.3	86.8	97.1	104.6	118.1	130.1	141.9
Musical instrument stores	5736	26.3	26.8	27.9	29.4	30.2	31.3	32.8	34.6
Hobby, toy, and game shops	5945	93.4	90.3	96.7	102.6	107.1	107.9	115.3	122.1
Camera, luggage, and leather goods stores	5946,8	37.8	36.7	36.1	36.7	37.3	37.9	38.3	39.7
Direct selling establishments	5963	52.4	51.7	51.7	54.2	53.3	53.8	54.2	55.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate									
Central reserve depositories	601	27.0	26.0	26.3	25.8	25.6	25.2	23.8	25.0
Foreign banks and branches and agencies	608	34.2	34.4	32.9	32.8	32.3	30.5	29.4	27.7
Functions closely related to banking	609	60.4	62.5	66.6	68.4	71.6	77.4	82.2	91.6
Federal and federally sponsored credit agencies	611	16.2	17.8	19.9	21.5	20.8	21.3	22.0	21.7
Short-term business credit	6153	49.1	49.6	53.4	56.5	63.0	68.9	73.8	83.7
Miscellaneous business credit institutions	6159	32.4	31.5	33.6	34.0	38.5	42.7	45.5	47.4
Investment advice	6282	55.2	62.7	72.5	74.9	81.0	94.7	103.6	118.6
Security and commodity services, nec	6289	25.8	24.0	24.6	24.3	25.3	27.1	28.7	31.4
Bank holding companies	6712	25.2	27.8	27.7	28.8	29.1	27.1	27.0	20.5
Holding companies, nec	6719	74.9	75.8	76.1	73.4	75.0	78.0	78.2	81.5
Trusts	673	76.5	68.2	71.0	65.9	43.0	45.4	63.2	50.7
Investment offices and miscellaneous investing	672,9	42.1	48.1	54.6	56.2	60.9	66.0	72.2	78.6
Accident and health insurance	6321	61.5	61.0	61.7	61.1	61.2	62.4	65.8	71.2
Pension, health, and welfare funds	637	39.4	39.4	41.8	42.4	43.4	44.8	47.8	60.4
Surety insurance and insurance carriers, nec	635,9	17.8	18.8	19.9	20.5	21.3	22.5	26.2	28.8
Title abstract offices	654	30.4	32.1	37.5	29.7	31.5	32.1	36.1	44.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Services		28,586	29,647	30,872	32,612	33,881	35,328	36,862	38,323
Agricultural services:									
Animal services, except veterinary	075	40.9	42.8	45.2	45.4	47.2	49.4	51.3	53.8
Hotels and other lodging places:									
Camps and recreational vehicle parks	703	22.8	23.4	23.7	25.3	26.4	25.8	26.6	29.3
Rooming and boarding houses, and membership-basis organization hotels	702,4	17.1	17.3	16.9	17.2	17.7	16.8	16.7	17.2
Personal services:									
Power laundries and garment pressing and cleaners agents	7211,2	(1)	58.4	52.9	53.2	51.1	49.0	48.9	49.6
Linen supply	7213	(1)	63.5	63.2	64.5	66.3	68.2	69.3	71.9
Drycleaning plants and carpet and upholstery cleaning, except rugs	7216,7	(1)	191.5	197.4	203.3	204.2	207.8	205.6	206.0
Industrial launderers	7218	(1)	43.8	48.4	52.4	53.2	54.6	56.2	59.3
Coin-operated laundries and laundry and garment services, nec	7215,9	(1)	58.6	54.1	53.4	53.7	54.0	53.9	54.0
Barber shops	724	13.9	13.8	12.3	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.7
Shoe repair shops and shoeshine parlors	725	6.7	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.2
Tax return preparation services	7291	114.4	118.1	122.9	127.8	124.5	116.7	123.3	130.2
Miscellaneous personal services, nec	7299	97.0	100.4	96.4	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.9	119.2
Business services:									
Outdoor, radio, television, and other advertising, nec	7312,3,9	69.6	72.1	70.6	74.7	80.4	84.9	89.4	96.3
Adjustment and collection services	7322	74.6	77.6	78.5	83.2	89.3	93.9	104.3	114.4
Credit reporting services	7323	37.9	37.7	38.0	34.0	36.5	37.0	37.9	38.0
Direct mail advertising services	7331	84.7	88.3	90.7	96.4	103.2	107.9	108.3	103.3
Commercial photography	7335	15.7	16.1	15.2	15.7	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.0
Commercial art and graphic design	7336	45.1	47.3	48.2	54.8	58.7	61.1	64.5	69.1
Secretarial and court reporting	7338	30.7	33.0	33.9	36.7	40.6	42.5	44.6	46.3
Computer facilities management	7376	25.2	25.8	23.9	25.0	27.6	27.7	28.5	35.2
Computer rental and leasing	7377	10.2	9.8	9.3	8.7	9.1	8.5	9.7	10.5
Computer related services, nec	7379	101.9	116.1	130.8	159.9	201.7	262.7	332.0	393.2
News syndicates	7383	10.2	9.9	10.0	11.0	12.3	11.8	11.9	13.2
Business services, nec	7389	647.7	702.3	713.2	816.6	902.0	980.7	1,046.9	1,049.4
Auto repair, services, and parking:									
Passenger car leasing	7515	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.7	9.2	8.8	9.4	10.9
Truck and utility trailer rental	7513,9	52.1	53.5	53.4	57.5	58.1	57.8	56.8	59.8
Auto exhaust system repair shops	7533	23.3	23.9	25.0	26.2	26.7	26.9	25.5	25.3
Automotive glass replacement shops	7536	20.0	20.6	22.3	25.7	26.9	29.7	31.6	32.7
Automotive transmission repair shops	7537	23.1	23.9	25.2	26.2	27.8	28.8	29.3	30.1
Automotive repair shops, nec	7539	50.0	50.2	50.2	52.1	53.9	54.1	53.7	54.0
Automotive services, nec	7549	66.1	71.0	79.7	88.7	97.6	105.6	108.7	114.1
Reupholstery and furniture repair	764	20.5	20.9	20.5	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	22.5
Watch and miscellaneous repair shops	763,9	212.6	224.7	204.0	225.0	235.7	234.7	240.5	240.3
Motion pictures:									
Motion picture distribution and services	782	14.9	15.0	18.8	20.8	24.3	20.5	18.6	17.6
Amusement and recreational services:									
Dance studios, schools, and halls	791	24.6	24.9	25.4	26.4	27.2	29.0	29.7	30.7
Producers, orchestras, and entertainers	792	135.9	138.5	138.6	144.3	149.5	161.9	160.3	163.0
Commercial sports	794	91.8	91.7	94.7	96.2	105.8	109.9	109.6	117.5
Public golf courses	7992	39.7	39.4	46.4	54.4	56.4	65.8	72.0	77.9
Coin-operated amusement devices	7993	28.7	35.8	41.1	70.3	69.9	80.6	80.8	79.9
Amusement parks	7996	89.3	91.2	93.4	94.9	98.7	104.0	102.6	105.1
Amusement and recreation, nec.	7999	208.4	255.4	306.3	320.5	326.2	338.0	353.1	362.7
Health services:									
Offices and clinics of osteopathic physicians	803	45.1	45.4	50.1	49.9	49.0	48.8	50.1	48.7
Offices and clinics of podiatrists	8043	25.2	25.8	26.7	27.7	27.9	28.2	28.1	28.9
Offices and clinics of health practitioners, nec.	8049	148.6	167.4	189.7	211.1	223.0	239.1	254.4	242.5
Health and allied services, nec	809	248.7	270.1	280.7	298.0	309.1	323.4	335.2	345.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment benchmarks for industries not published monthly, March 1992-99—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Services—Continued									
Specialty outpatient clinics, nec.	8093	167.1	179.5	184.3	194.4	198.3	202.5	204.9	214.0
Kidney dialysis centers and health and allied services, nec.	8092,9	81.6	90.6	96.4	103.6	110.8	120.9	130.3	131.4
Educational services:									
Libraries	823	19.9	14.3	16.2	21.9	21.9	22.3	22.9	24.1
Schools and educational services, nec.	829	108.2	113.8	120.1	130.1	139.1	150.9	166.4	177.9
Membership organizations:									
Religious organizations	866	1,149.9	1,195.3	1,238.7	1,296.5	1,321.6	1,380.2	1,468.2	1,565.6
Political and membership organizations, nec.	865,9	80.5	96.8	105.5	101.8	114.7	114.7	121.0	84.6
Engineering and management services:									
Testing laboratories	8734	79.6	80.5	82.8	88.7	88.9	91.2	97.3	97.6
Facilities support services	8744	66.3	66.3	71.7	73.1	77.3	82.4	86.4	93.3
Business consulting, nec.	8748	90.5	101.2	116.7	134.6	150.9	164.4	180.3	187.2
Government		18,953	19,145	19,411	19,674	19,794	19,863	20,085	20,498
Federal:									
Small arms ammunition and ordnance		18.8	16.9	14.1	12.9	11.9	14.9	14.0	13.6
Other manufacturing		25.6	22.3	21.1	20.3	20.0	15.2	13.9	13.0
Trade		75.3	70.1	66.1	58.7	53.3	64.4	60.7	65.3
Finance		33.6	32.8	33.6	27.9	19.7	16.4	15.3	15.4
Other services		158.9	152.8	149.1	144.1	136.1	135.1	126.8	132.9
All other Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,533.1	1,471.4	1,485.4	1,437.2	1,391.4	1,342.6	1,319.3	1,325.6
State:									
Construction		82.5	84.7	88.8	90.4	88.4	86.6	86.4	92.3
Transportation and public utilities		48.4	48.7	49.3	49.4	49.5	52.9	52.1	51.8
Services		2,680.0	2,717.6	2,764.9	2,830.1	2,799.0	2,741.8	2,749.6	2,805.2
Social services		203.7	212.0	217.2	218.5	213.0	208.7	205.6	205.9
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		135.6	138.7	139.3	141.5	141.8	140.8	155.9	150.8
Local:									
Services		7,569.6	7,718.1	7,864.5	8,032.2	8,169.0	8,339.1	8,560.6	8,767.5
Social services		121.3	123.2	131.3	138.0	141.3	138.0	138.3	144.3
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		239.5	244.5	261.8	278.7	306.2	330.0	384.1	394.5
Nonclassifiable establishments		142.5	133.9	130.6	147.1	167.6	143.6	237.5	192.0

¹ Not available.

NOTE: N.e.c. is an abbreviation for "not elsewhere classified" and designates broad categories of industries which cannot be more specifically

identified. This table includes data for totals and some industry divisions which are published regularly.

Table 6. Seasonal adjustment factors for employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2000							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total¹								
Goods-producing¹								
Mining¹								
Metal mining	0.9895	0.9887	0.9986	1.0174	1.0187	1.0154	1.0006	0.9939
Coal mining	.9994	.9982	1.0000	1.0039	1.0033	1.0013	.9973	.9976
Oil and gas extraction	.9844	.9820	.9862	1.0025	1.0085	1.0139	1.0176	1.0114
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	.9545	.9948	1.0232	1.0373	1.0427	1.0416	1.0349	1.0289
Construction¹								
General building contractors	.9530	.9767	.9982	1.0323	1.0496	1.0466	1.0223	1.0157
Heavy construction, except building	.8843	.9703	1.0398	1.0737	1.0849	1.0881	1.0897	1.0804
Special trade contractors	.9392	.9768	1.0082	1.0334	1.0507	1.0529	1.0367	1.0304
Manufacturing¹								
Durable goods¹								
Lumber and wood products	.9852	.9879	.9962	1.0097	1.0108	1.0149	1.0092	1.0081
Furniture and fixtures	1.0010	.9993	.9997	1.0030	.9820	1.0011	.9993	1.0032
Stone, clay, and glass products	.9796	.9977	1.0095	1.0191	1.0147	1.0182	1.0143	1.0129
Primary metal industries	1.0006	.9996	.9986	1.0046	.9929	.9987	1.0008	.9993
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fabricated metal products	.9997	.9989	.9996	1.0041	.9921	.9983	1.0001	1.0015
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.0025	1.0012	1.0016	1.0057	.9978	.9958	.9976	.9968
Computer and office equipment	.9922	.9918	.9995	1.0094	1.0072	1.0028	1.0001	1.0011
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.9999	.9979	.9985	1.0054	.9970	.9993	1.0010	1.0004
Electronic components and accessories	1.0005	.9989	1.0000	1.0069	1.0032	1.0013	.9986	.9982
Transportation equipment ³	1.0014	1.0020	1.0018	1.0057	.9869	1.0007	.9996	.9977
Motor vehicles and equipment ³	.9988	1.0009	1.0039	1.0076	.9778	1.0043	1.0031	.9989
Aircraft and parts	.9971	1.0001	.9963	1.0002	.9965	.9977	.9990	.9993
Instruments and related products	.9995	.9991	.9986	1.0037	1.0003	1.0019	.9998	.9989
Miscellaneous manufacturing	.9952	.9981	1.0007	1.0063	.9866	1.0027	1.0068	1.0130
Nondurable goods¹								
Food and kindred products	.9791	.9759	.9839	.9978	1.0142	1.0354	1.0324	1.0169
Tobacco products	.9786	.9393	.9200	.9132	.9121	1.0103	1.0335	1.0612
Textile mill products	.9962	.9987	1.0011	1.0081	.9933	.9997	1.0023	1.0018
Apparel and other textile products	.9973	.9994	1.0037	1.0101	.9804	1.0048	1.0096	1.0087
Paper and allied products	.9962	.9960	.9976	1.0066	1.0032	1.0034	1.0002	.9981
Printing and publishing	.9981	.9978	.9985	1.0025	1.0009	1.0000	.9980	.9998
Chemicals and allied products	.9981	.9978	1.0005	1.0059	1.0035	1.0041	.9999	.9991
Petroleum and coal products	.9775	.9934	1.0065	1.0161	1.0230	1.0218	1.0169	1.0154
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0004	1.0017	1.0002	1.0057	.9895	1.0016	1.0007	.9996
Leather and leather products	.9976	.9981	1.0041	1.0152	.9583	.9991	1.0027	1.0103
Service-producing¹								
Transportation and public utilities¹								
Transportation ¹								
Railroad transportation	.9892	.9974	1.0052	1.0142	1.0085	.9988	1.0086	1.0040
Local and interurban passenger transit ³	1.0278	1.0298	1.0360	.9995	.8696	.8694	1.0254	1.0355
Trucking and warehousing	.9805	.9859	.9963	1.0099	1.0105	1.0157	1.0143	1.0159
Water transportation	.9623	.9854	1.0109	1.0349	1.0618	1.0471	1.0262	1.0053
Transportation by air	.9895	.9900	.9945	.9981	1.0007	.9970	.9965	.9991
Pipelines, except natural gas	.9953	.9936	.9928	1.0199	1.0152	1.0110	.9939	.9924
Transportation services	.9963	.9973	1.0012	1.0027	1.0033	1.0045	1.0021	1.0030
Communications and public utilities ¹								
Communications	.9982	.9980	1.0010	1.0026	1.0029	1.0027	1.0000	1.0007
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	.9959	.9964	.9997	1.0079	1.0089	1.0067	.9992	.9976
Wholesale trade¹								
Durable goods	.9966	.9971	.9996	1.0057	1.0044	1.0038	.9993	.9997
Nondurable goods	.9937	.9969	1.0028	1.0073	1.0073	1.0038	1.0028	1.0039
Retail trade¹								
Building materials and garden supplies	.9690	1.0150	1.0438	1.0519	1.0366	1.0186	1.0002	.9947
General merchandise stores	.9646	.9666	.9712	.9776	.9782	.9820	.9838	1.0118
Department stores	.9654	.9661	.9729	.9786	.9783	.9801	.9836	1.0127
Food stores	.9867	.9881	.9948	1.0040	1.0066	1.0043	.9971	1.0017
Automotive dealers and service stations	.9918	.9975	1.0029	1.0095	1.0116	1.0108	1.0049	1.0021
New and used car dealers	.9972	.9989	1.0003	1.0042	1.0058	1.0047	1.0032	1.0018
Apparel and accessory stores	.9673	.9731	.9764	.9898	.9929	1.0055	.9887	1.0013
Furniture and home furnishings stores	.9908	.9898	.9899	.9906	.9910	.9914	.9915	1.0001
Eating and drinking places	.9834	.9976	1.0202	1.0340	1.0211	1.0240	1.0163	.9912
Miscellaneous retail establishments	.9778	.9776	.9892	.9863	.9824	.9860	.9934	1.0066

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Seasonal adjustment factors for employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry—Continued

Industry	2000							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Finance, insurance, and real estate¹								
Finance ¹								
Depository institutions	0.9977	0.9968	0.9979	1.0054	1.0076	1.0054	0.9971	0.9961
Commercial banks	.9974	.9960	.9975	1.0052	1.0082	1.0060	.9971	.9960
Savings institutions	.9990	.9990	.9985	1.0072	1.0078	1.0037	.9962	.9953
Nondepository institutions	1.0008	1.0006	1.0008	1.0048	1.0038	1.0022	.9954	.9947
Mortgage bankers and brokers	1.0024	1.0052	1.0056	1.0048	1.0027	1.0032	.9935	.9926
Security and commodity brokers	.9937	.9937	.9958	1.0059	1.0109	1.0095	1.0006	.9984
Holding and other investment offices	1.0030	1.0053	1.0034	1.0017	1.0060	.9953	.9937	.9963
Insurance ¹								
Insurance carriers	.9978	.9973	.9988	1.0033	1.0058	1.0037	.9983	.9982
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	.9980	.9982	.9996	1.0056	1.0044	1.0025	.9988	.9991
Real estate	.9766	.9897	1.0034	1.0309	1.0399	1.0339	1.0095	.9968
Services¹								
Agricultural services	.8916	1.0124	1.0747	1.1118	1.1077	1.0895	1.0541	1.0361
Hotels and other lodging places	.9581	.9739	1.0067	1.0580	1.0827	1.0787	1.0291	1.0026
Personal services	1.0504	1.0515	.9863	.9769	.9643	.9640	.9713	.9748
Business services	.9841	.9901	.9968	1.0042	1.0040	1.0123	1.0039	1.0177
Services to buildings	.9922	.9975	1.0053	1.0133	1.0069	1.0101	1.0066	1.0026
Personnel supply services	.9670	.9747	.9910	1.0056	1.0040	1.0245	1.0262	1.0447
Help supply services	.9648	.9703	.9921	1.0100	1.0054	1.0281	1.0174	1.0454
Computer and data processing services	1.0015	.9985	.9989	1.0025	.9996	1.0009	.9968	.9958
Auto repair, services, and parking	.9988	.9989	1.0009	1.0084	1.0066	1.0043	1.0010	1.0003
Miscellaneous repair services	.9934	.9983	1.0034	1.0060	1.0101	1.0074	.9994	1.0031
Motion pictures	.9966	.9904	1.0006	1.0042	1.0179	1.0219	.9873	.9837
Amusement and recreation services	.9123	.9832	1.0526	1.1476	1.1823	1.1578	1.0530	.9662
Health services	.9986	.9987	.9991	1.0032	1.0024	1.0016	.9989	.9998
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	.9974	.9970	.9986	1.0030	1.0032	1.0040	.9987	.9995
Nursing and personal care facilities	.9979	.9972	.9979	1.0032	1.0030	1.0027	1.0010	1.0010
Hospitals	.9990	.9989	.9984	1.0021	1.0031	1.0017	.9990	1.0003
Home health care services	.9987	.9988	1.0034	1.0043	.9991	.9966	.9987	1.0019
Legal services	.9946	.9941	.9945	1.0191	1.0163	1.0058	.9948	.9960
Educational services ³	1.0622	1.0630	1.0151	.9114	.8745	.8601	.9763	1.0664
Social services	1.0041	1.0055	1.0096	.9996	.9947	.9864	.9963	1.0028
Child day care services	1.0240	1.0258	1.0336	.9799	.9100	.9100	1.0125	1.0227
Residential care	.9980	.9984	.9998	1.0081	1.0075	1.0056	.9962	.9974
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	.9432	.9816	1.0360	1.0739	1.0873	1.0700	1.0085	1.0100
Membership organizations ³	.9946	.9953	.9994	1.0159	1.0300	1.0163	.9906	.9941
Engineering and management services	1.0030	1.0047	.9985	1.0068	1.0092	1.0041	.9947	.9960
Engineering and architectural services	.9904	.9942	.9979	1.0133	1.0159	1.0148	1.0024	1.0005
Management and public relations	.9962	.9988	1.0019	1.0059	1.0090	1.0058	1.0034	1.0002
Services, nec	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Government¹								
Federal ¹								
Postal Service	.9951	.9944	.9922	.9951	.9906	.9889	.9905	.9936
Federal, except Postal Service	.9981	1.0004	1.0048	1.0149	1.0135	1.0067	.9991	.9938
State ¹								
Education	1.0723	1.0716	1.0283	.9076	.8529	.8532	.9823	1.0656
Other State government	.9937	.9954	1.0000	1.0122	1.0170	1.0126	1.0036	.9971
Local ¹								
Education	1.0524	1.0468	1.0504	1.0029	.8412	.8418	.9798	1.0346
Other local government	.9809	.9835	.9949	1.0356	1.0555	1.0402	.9975	.9885

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

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

³ No adjustment was made to control for the effects of a 4- vs.

5-week interval between surveys.

NOTE: March-April factors replace those published in the December 1997 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 7. Seasonal adjustment factors for women employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2000							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total¹								
Goods-producing¹								
Mining	0.9903	0.9861	0.9937	1.0138	1.0225	1.0127	0.9952	0.9998
Construction	.9754	.9862	.9988	1.0167	1.0260	1.0244	1.0181	1.0138
Manufacturing¹								
Durable goods¹								
Lumber and wood products	.9855	.9895	.9980	1.0125	1.0076	1.0130	1.0059	1.0079
Furniture and fixtures	.9987	1.0011	1.0044	1.0032	.9853	.9984	.9969	.9996
Stone, clay, and glass products	.9922	.9971	.9977	1.0082	.9940	1.0081	1.0058	1.0062
Primary metal industries	.9945	.9973	.9981	1.0164	.9983	1.0079	1.0024	1.0003
Fabricated metal products	.9966	.9971	.9999	1.0054	.9886	1.0000	1.0013	1.0038
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.0037	1.0040	1.0042	1.0077	.9972	.9922	.9924	.9940
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.9996	.9978	.9990	1.0052	.9951	.9963	.9988	1.0003
Transportation equipment ²	1.0008	.9993	1.0010	1.0071	.9870	1.0038	.9992	1.0009
Instruments and related products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	.9934	.9942	1.0007	1.0089	.9804	1.0082	1.0130	1.0201
Nondurable goods¹								
Food and kindred products	.9652	.9582	.9736	.9960	1.0186	1.0546	1.0565	1.0310
Tobacco products	.9548	.8977	.8661	.8612	.8514	1.0270	1.0617	1.0955
Textile mill products	.9966	.9977	1.0008	1.0077	.9925	1.0023	1.0013	1.0037
Apparel and other textile products	.9984	1.0008	1.0053	1.0110	.9759	1.0038	1.0107	1.0096
Paper and allied products	.9899	.9901	.9967	1.0119	1.0075	1.0090	1.0039	1.0020
Printing and publishing	.9964	.9982	.9986	1.0041	1.0027	1.0005	.9985	1.0007
Chemicals and allied products	.9960	.9970	1.0005	1.0078	1.0045	1.0055	1.0036	1.0014
Petroleum and coal products	.9858	.9884	1.0016	1.0187	1.0202	1.0222	1.0075	.9983
Rubber and misc. plastics products	.9985	1.0006	1.0018	1.0045	.9806	.9983	1.0010	1.0022
Leather and leather products	.9952	.9974	1.0026	1.0128	.9529	1.0086	1.0065	1.0151
Service-producing¹								
Transportation and public utilities	.9981	.9977	1.0020	1.0025	.9869	.9857	1.0035	1.0058
Wholesale trade	.9950	.9951	.9979	1.0044	1.0014	1.0004	1.0018	1.0061
Retail trade	.9763	.9831	.9975	1.0077	1.0023	1.0054	1.0029	1.0022
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.9971	.9974	.9987	1.0075	1.0089	1.0069	.9981	.9963
Services	.9984	1.0022	1.0029	1.0054	1.0017	.9995	1.0004	1.0059
Government¹								
Federal	.9985	.9969	1.0011	1.0090	1.0057	.9985	.9944	.9924
State	1.0287	1.0280	1.0127	.9660	.9419	.9408	.9930	1.0277
Local	1.0323	1.0289	1.0336	1.0123	.8936	.8878	.9844	1.0225

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

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

³ Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and

irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

NOTE: March-April factors replace those published in the December 1997 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 8. Seasonal adjustment factors for production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2000							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total private²								
Goods-producing²								
Mining	0.9781	0.9829	0.9943	1.0103	1.0155	1.0199	1.0200	1.0161
Construction	.9229	.9739	1.0134	1.0458	1.0656	1.0706	1.0506	1.0431
Manufacturing²								
Durable goods²								
Lumber and wood products	.9829	.9869	.9967	1.0131	1.0131	1.0165	1.0101	1.0086
Furniture and fixtures	1.0019	.9993	.9995	.9996	.9804	.9995	.9987	1.0024
Stone, clay, and glass products	.9755	.9977	1.0091	1.0232	1.0155	1.0197	1.0173	1.0157
Primary metal industries	1.0009	1.0007	.9986	1.0055	.9907	.9956	1.0001	.9997
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Fabricated metal products	1.0011	1.0006	1.0004	1.0053	.9837	.9969	1.0006	1.0027
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.0062	1.0043	1.0040	1.0046	.9931	.9904	.9964	.9946
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1.0020	.9986	.9996	1.0030	.9924	.9962	1.0011	1.0015
Transportation equipment ⁴	1.0038	1.0056	1.0055	1.0097	.9821	.9991	.9990	.9945
Motor vehicles and equipment ⁴	1.0025	1.0040	1.0078	1.0093	.9709	1.0012	1.0006	.9948
Instruments and related products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	.9952	.9980	1.0008	1.0053	.9858	1.0012	1.0103	1.0189
Nondurable goods²								
Food and kindred products	.9755	.9700	.9777	.9971	1.0133	1.0472	1.0421	1.0207
Tobacco products	.9704	.9227	.8914	.8903	.8813	1.0065	1.0357	1.0818
Textile mill products	.9977	.9998	1.0011	1.0073	.9913	1.0003	1.0017	1.0007
Apparel and other textile products	.9980	.9996	1.0074	1.0138	.9757	1.0031	1.0094	1.0095
Paper and allied products	.9947	.9953	.9970	1.0058	1.0033	1.0035	1.0008	.9987
Printing and publishing	.9989	.9975	.9972	1.0033	.9991	.9997	.9974	1.0002
Chemicals and allied products	1.0002	.9986	1.0000	1.0058	.9986	1.0010	.9988	.9998
Petroleum and coal products	.9641	.9907	1.0084	1.0237	1.0281	1.0321	1.0273	1.0279
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1.0013	1.0027	.9995	1.0039	.9834	.9999	1.0001	1.0005
Leather and leather products	.9994	1.0017	1.0088	1.0161	.9462	1.0035	1.0054	1.0102
Service-producing²								
Transportation and public utilities	.9913	.9930	1.0008	1.0068	.9970	.9961	1.0062	1.0080
Wholesale trade	.9941	.9970	1.0010	1.0078	1.0074	1.0057	1.0013	1.0022
Retail trade	.9790	.9870	1.0013	1.0108	1.0063	1.0075	1.0019	.9992
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.9923	.9954	1.0003	1.0131	1.0175	1.0137	.9990	.9952
Services	.9932	1.0005	1.0046	1.0116	1.0110	1.0078	1.0024	1.0061

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

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

³ Seasonal adjustment factors are not computed because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and

irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

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

NOTE: March-April factors replace those published in the December 1997 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 9. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2000							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total private²								
Goods-producing²								
Mining	0.9812	0.9901	1.0073	1.0091	1.0004	1.0084	1.0163	1.0106
Construction	.9758	.9891	1.0093	1.0231	1.0260	1.0249	1.0379	1.0223
Manufacturing²								
Durable goods²								
Lumber and wood products	.9900	.9978	1.0060	1.0082	.9909	1.0125	1.0118	1.0074
Furniture and fixtures	.9919	.9833	.9864	1.0012	.9880	1.0098	1.0218	1.0078
Stone, clay, and glass products	.9802	.9916	1.0111	1.0142	1.0032	1.0144	1.0187	1.0126
Primary metal industries	.9971	.9909	1.0035	1.0050	.9811	.9951	1.0048	.9990
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ³	.9944	1.0034	1.0055	1.0007	.9939	.9970	.9971	.9939
Fabricated metal products	.9941	.9871	1.0009	1.0027	.9778	1.0003	1.0130	1.0063
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.0030	.9896	1.0017	1.0000	.9839	.9950	1.0066	.9987
Electronic and other electrical equipment	.9981	.9848	.9959	1.0021	.9803	1.0006	1.0107	1.0053
Transportation equipment	1.0030	.9949	1.0073	.9990	.9553	.9936	1.0189	1.0060
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.0060	.9991	1.0142	.9999	.9443	.9895	1.0243	1.0050
Instruments and related products	1.0008	.9925	.9955	.9975	.9852	.9971	1.0005	.9983
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0029	.9898	.9981	1.0022	.9803	1.0017	1.0120	1.0099
Nondurable goods²								
Food and kindred products	.9838	.9778	.9946	.9982	1.0000	1.0053	1.0184	1.0118
Tobacco products	.9702	.9738	1.0048	1.0169	.9742	1.0077	1.0226	1.0373
Textile mill products	.9970	.9950	.9990	1.0080	.9834	1.0040	1.0063	1.0070
Apparel and other textile products	1.0003	.9916	1.0022	1.0118	.9859	1.0037	1.0061	1.0042
Paper and allied products ⁴	.9922	.9880	.9961	.9993	.9947	.9935	1.0062	1.0076
Printing and publishing	.9986	.9926	.9929	.9902	.9921	1.0029	1.0125	1.0072
Chemicals and allied products ³	.9985	.9933	.9949	.9990	.9888	.9978	1.0042	1.0025
Petroleum and coal products	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	.9978	.9902	1.0031	1.0060	.9824	.9941	1.0067	1.0028
Leather and leather products	.9983	.9873	1.0037	1.0168	.9787	1.0197	1.0160	1.0056
Service-producing²								
Transportation and public utilities⁶	.9926	1.0034	.9941	1.0022	1.0114	1.0121	1.0061	1.0065
Wholesale trade⁶	.9892	1.0065	.9953	.9985	1.0087	.9988	.9975	1.0110
Retail trade^{3,6}	.9848	1.0023	.9986	1.0108	1.0337	1.0248	1.0007	1.0023
Finance, insurance, and real estate^{3,6}	.9941	1.0100	.9930	.9925	1.0112	.9974	.9910	1.0130
Services⁶	.9929	1.0036	.9945	.9998	1.0140	1.0092	.9952	1.0089

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

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

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

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

payroll survey.

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

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

NOTE: March-April factors replace those published in the December 1997 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 10. Seasonal adjustment factors for average weekly overtime hours of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	2000							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Manufacturing¹								
Durable goods	0.9767	0.9326	0.9963	1.0232	0.9301	1.0144	1.0969	1.0257
Nondurable goods	.9533	.9137	.9620	.9926	.9985	1.0398	1.1140	1.0568

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

NOTE: March-April factors replace those published in the

December 1997 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

Table 11. Seasonal adjustment factors for average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	2000							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total private²								
Goods-producing²								
Mining	1.0005	1.0018	0.9966	0.9915	0.9941	0.9938	1.0001	0.9982
Construction	.9926	.9931	.9975	.9982	1.0029	1.0059	1.0114	1.0122
Manufacturing	.9996	1.0003	1.0000	.9987	.9989	.9957	1.0050	.9983
Excluding overtime	1.0013	1.0045	1.0009	.9986	1.0003	.9947	.9988	.9961
Service-producing²								
Transportation and public utilities	.9989	1.0019	.9943	.9931	1.0011	.9976	1.0007	.9992
Wholesale trade ³	.9952	1.0076	.9983	.9923	1.0020	.9955	.9987	1.0055
Retail trade	1.0024	1.0027	.9997	.9945	.9922	.9908	1.0027	1.0031
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³	1.0015	1.0096	1.0004	.9921	.9985	.9915	.9953	1.0049
Services ³	1.0056	1.0069	.9977	.9897	.9889	.9828	.9992	1.0039

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

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

³ An adjustment was made to control for the distortions related to

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

NOTE: March-April factors replace those published in the December 1997 issue of this publication. All factors are multiplicative. Seasonally adjusted series are computed by dividing the original value by the corresponding seasonal factor.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	207,427	207,632	207,828	208,038	208,265	208,483	208,666	208,832	208,782	208,907	209,053	209,216	209,371
Civilian labor force	139,013	139,332	139,336	139,372	139,475	139,697	139,834	140,108	140,910	141,165	140,867	141,230	140,489
Percent of population	67.0	67.1	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.5	67.6	67.4	67.5	67.1
Employed	133,190	133,398	133,399	133,530	133,650	133,940	134,096	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715
Percent of population	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.3
Unemployed	5,823	5,934	5,937	5,842	5,825	5,757	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804	5,708	5,524	5,774
Not in labor force	68,414	68,300	68,492	68,666	68,790	68,786	68,832	68,724	67,872	67,742	68,187	67,986	68,882
Unemployment rates													
All workers	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
Men, 20 years and over	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5
White	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Black	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	8.0
Hispanic origin	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.8

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Employment													
Total	128,377	128,630	128,898	129,057	129,265	129,523	129,788	130,038	130,387	130,482	131,009	131,423	131,654
Total private	108,274	108,507	108,735	108,846	109,042	109,275	109,517	109,730	110,036	110,088	110,462	110,758	110,642
Goods-producing industries	25,436	25,432	25,488	25,430	25,460	25,483	25,527	25,561	25,677	25,624	25,738	25,717	25,670
Mining	532	529	528	526	527	529	527	530	530	533	536	539	538
Construction	6,364	6,388	6,408	6,401	6,439	6,470	6,516	6,552	6,652	6,618	6,726	6,692	6,663
Manufacturing	18,540	18,515	18,552	18,503	18,494	18,484	18,484	18,479	18,495	18,473	18,476	18,486	18,469
Service-producing industries	102,941	103,198	103,410	103,827	103,805	104,040	104,261	104,477	104,710	104,858	105,271	105,706	105,984
Transportation and public utilities	6,797	6,817	6,834	6,848	6,866	6,875	6,898	6,911	6,925	6,937	6,953	6,973	6,962
Wholesale trade	6,898	6,905	6,927	6,946	6,962	6,973	6,989	7,002	7,005	7,011	7,033	7,051	7,047
Retail trade	22,763	22,810	22,833	22,841	22,844	22,863	22,893	22,936	22,973	22,978	23,027	23,203	23,136
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,559	7,573	7,583	7,590	7,589	7,599	7,604	7,613	7,612	7,624	7,621	7,611	7,607
Services	38,821	38,970	39,070	39,191	39,321	39,482	39,606	39,707	39,844	39,914	40,090	40,203	40,220
Government	20,103	20,123	20,163	20,211	20,223	20,248	20,271	20,308	20,351	20,394	20,547	20,665	21,012
Over-the-month change													
Total	95	253	268	159	208	258	265	250	349	95	527	414	231
Total private	99	233	228	111	196	233	242	213	306	52	374	296	-116
Goods-producing industries	-57	-4	56	-58	30	23	44	34	116	-53	114	-21	-47
Mining	-7	-3	-1	-2	1	2	-2	3	0	3	3	3	-1
Construction	-16	24	20	-7	38	31	46	36	100	-34	108	-34	-29
Manufacturing	-34	-25	37	-49	-9	-10	0	-5	16	-22	3	10	-17
Service-producing industries	152	257	212	217	178	235	221	216	233	148	413	435	278
Transportation and public utilities	15	20	17	14	18	9	23	13	14	12	16	20	-11
Wholesale trade	6	7	22	19	16	11	16	13	3	6	22	18	-4
Retail trade	19	47	23	8	3	19	30	43	37	5	49	176	-67
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	14	10	7	-1	10	5	9	-1	12	-3	-10	-4
Services	103	149	100	121	130	161	124	101	137	70	176	113	17
Government	-4	20	40	48	12	25	23	37	43	43	153	118	347
Hours of work¹													
Total private	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.4
Manufacturing	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4
Overtime	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)¹													
Total private	147.6	148.2	148.5	148.4	148.6	149.3	149.6	149.8	150.6	150.6	151.0	151.6	150.7
Manufacturing	107.1	107.1	107.6	107.1	107.1	107.0	106.8	106.7	107.0	107.0	106.7	107.9	105.8
Earnings¹													
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	\$13.19	\$13.23	\$13.27	\$13.30	\$13.35	\$13.38	\$13.41	\$13.44	\$13.49	\$13.54	\$13.58	\$13.84	\$13.65
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.86	7.88	7.88	7.87	7.86	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.88	7.87	7.84	7.87	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	455.06	456.44	457.82	458.85	460.58	461.61	462.65	463.68	465.41	468.48	468.51	470.58	469.56

¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate these series.
N.A. = not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

Chart 1. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, 1996-2000

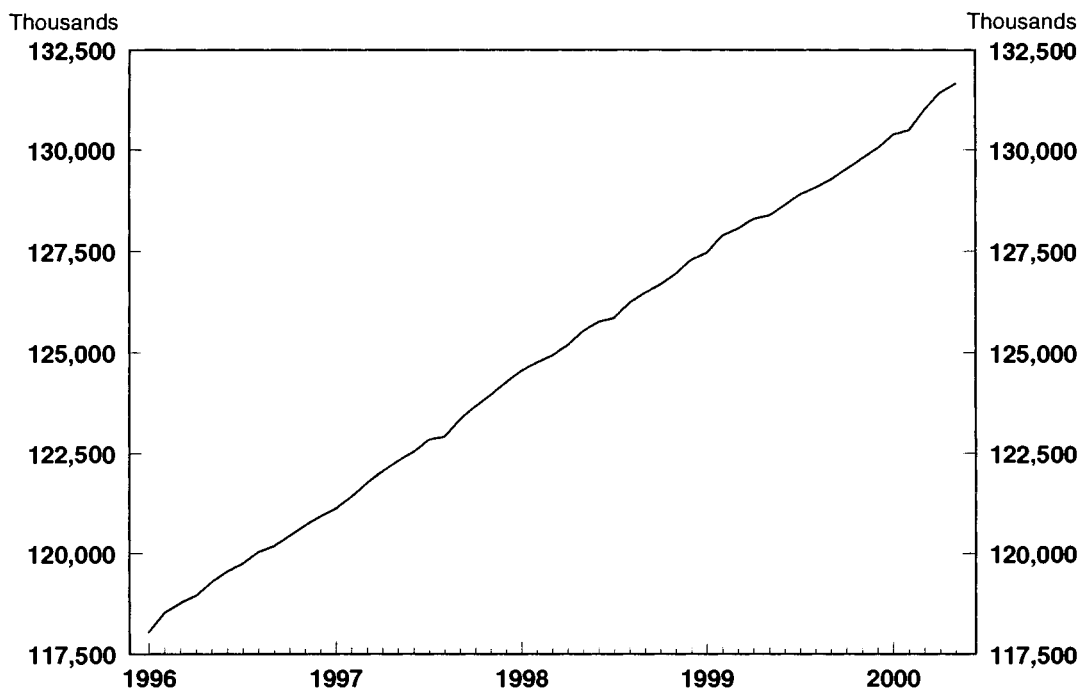
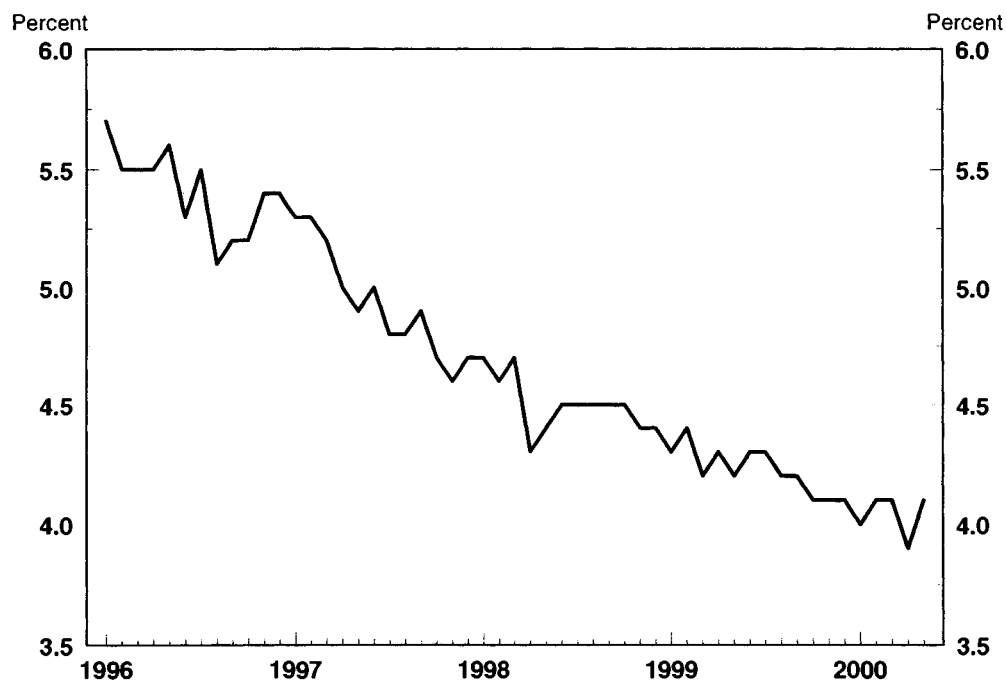


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1996-2000



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

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1966 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninsti- tutional 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										
1966	128,058	75,770	59.2	72,895	56.9	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	129,874	77,347	59.6	74,372	57.3	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	132,028	78,737	59.6	75,920	57.5	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	58.0	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.5	53,602
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.9	54,315
1971	140,216	84,382	60.2	79,367	56.6	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.9	55,834
1972 ¹	144,126	87,034	60.4	82,153	57.0	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.6	57,091
1973 ¹	147,096	89,429	60.8	85,064	57.8	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.9	57,667
1974	150,120	91,949	61.3	86,794	57.8	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.6	58,171
1975	153,153	93,775	61.2	85,846	56.1	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.5	59,377
1976	156,150	96,158	61.6	88,752	56.8	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.7	59,991
1977	159,033	99,009	62.3	92,017	57.9	3,283	88,734	6,991	7.1	60,025
1978 ¹	161,910	102,251	63.2	96,048	59.3	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.1	59,659
1979	164,863	104,962	63.7	98,824	59.9	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.1	60,806
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	59.0	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.6	61,460
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	57.8	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.7	62,067
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	57.9	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.6	62,665
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	59.5	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.5	62,839
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.2	62,744
1986 ¹	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	60.7	3,163	106,434	8,237	7.0	62,752
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	61.5	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.2	62,888
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	62.3	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.5	62,944
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	63.0	3,199	114,142	6,528	5.3	62,523
1990 ¹	189,164	125,840	66.5	118,793	62.8	3,223	115,570	7,047	5.6	63,324
1991	190,925	126,346	66.2	117,718	61.7	3,269	114,449	8,628	6.8	64,578
1992	192,805	128,105	66.4	118,492	61.5	3,247	115,245	9,613	7.5	64,700
1993	194,838	129,200	66.3	120,259	61.7	3,115	117,144	8,940	6.9	65,638
1994 ¹	196,814	131,056	66.6	123,060	62.5	3,409	119,651	7,996	6.1	65,758
1995	198,584	132,304	66.6	124,900	62.9	3,440	121,460	7,404	5.6	66,280
1996	200,591	133,943	66.8	126,708	63.2	3,443	123,264	7,236	5.4	66,647
1997 ¹	203,133	136,297	67.1	129,558	63.8	3,399	126,159	6,739	4.9	66,837
1998 ¹	205,220	137,673	67.1	131,463	64.1	3,378	128,085	6,210	4.5	67,547
1999 ¹	207,753	139,368	67.1	133,488	64.3	3,281	130,207	5,880	4.2	68,385
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ²										
1999:										
May	207,427	139,013	67.0	133,190	64.2	3,290	129,900	5,823	4.2	68,414
June	207,632	139,332	67.1	133,398	64.2	3,330	130,068	5,934	4.3	68,300
July	207,828	139,336	67.0	133,399	64.2	3,278	130,121	5,937	4.3	68,492
August	208,038	139,372	67.0	133,530	64.2	3,234	130,296	5,842	4.2	68,666
September	208,265	139,475	67.0	133,650	64.2	3,179	130,471	5,825	4.2	68,790
October	208,483	139,697	67.0	133,940	64.2	3,238	130,702	5,757	4.1	68,786
November	208,666	139,834	67.0	134,098	64.3	3,310	130,788	5,736	4.1	68,832
December	208,832	140,108	67.1	134,420	64.4	3,279	131,141	5,688	4.1	68,724
2000:										
January ³	208,782	140,910	67.5	135,221	64.8	3,371	131,850	5,689	4.0	67,872
February	208,907	141,165	67.6	135,362	64.8	3,408	131,954	5,804	4.1	67,742
March	209,053	140,867	67.4	135,159	64.7	3,359	131,801	5,708	4.1	68,187
April	209,216	141,230	67.5	135,706	64.9	3,355	132,351	5,524	3.9	67,986
May	209,371	140,489	67.1	134,715	64.3	3,298	131,417	5,774	4.1	68,882

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.

³ Beginning in January 2000, data are not strictly comparable with data

for 1999 and earlier years because of revisions in the population controls used in the household survey. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 2000" in the February 2000 issue of this publication.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1988 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Civilian noninsti- tutional 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										
1988	87,857	66,927	76.2	63,273	72.0	2,493	60,780	3,655	5.5	20,930
1989	88,762	67,840	76.4	64,315	72.5	2,513	61,802	3,525	5.2	20,923
1990 ¹	90,377	69,011	76.4	65,104	72.0	2,546	62,559	3,906	5.7	21,367
1991	91,276	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
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ²										
1999:										
May	99,563	74,318	74.6	71,207	71.5	2,420	68,787	3,111	4.2	25,245
June	99,668	74,414	74.7	71,330	71.6	2,430	68,900	3,084	4.1	25,254
July	99,761	74,498	74.7	71,437	71.6	2,435	69,002	3,061	4.1	25,263
August	99,863	74,499	74.6	71,436	71.5	2,409	69,027	3,063	4.1	25,364
September	99,976	74,643	74.7	71,630	71.6	2,361	69,269	3,013	4.0	25,333
October	100,088	74,680	74.6	71,623	71.6	2,389	69,234	3,057	4.1	25,408
November	100,179	74,728	74.6	71,732	71.6	2,501	69,231	2,996	4.0	25,451
December	100,264	74,930	74.7	71,927	71.7	2,440	69,487	3,003	4.0	25,334
2000:										
January ³	100,266	75,304	75.1	72,358	72.2	2,495	69,862	2,946	3.9	24,963
February	100,330	75,594	75.3	72,473	72.2	2,494	69,979	3,121	4.1	24,737
March	100,405	75,198	74.9	72,313	72.0	2,409	69,904	2,885	3.8	25,206
April	100,487	75,189	74.8	72,307	72.0	2,384	69,923	2,882	3.8	25,298
May	100,566	74,883	74.5	71,948	71.5	2,381	69,568	2,934	3.9	25,683
Annual averages										
WOMEN										
1988	96,756	54,742	56.6	51,696	53.4	676	51,020	3,046	5.6	42,014
1989	97,630	56,030	57.4	53,027	54.3	687	52,341	3,003	5.4	41,601
1990 ¹	98,787	56,829	57.5	53,689	54.3	678	53,011	3,140	5.5	41,957
1991	99,646	57,178	57.4	53,496	53.7	680	52,815	3,683	6.4	42,468
1992	100,535	58,141	57.8	54,052	53.8	672	53,380	4,090	7.0	42,394
1993	101,506	58,795	57.9	54,910	54.1	637	54,273	3,885	6.6	42,711
1994 ¹	102,460	60,239	58.8	56,610	55.3	855	55,755	3,629	6.0	42,221
1995	103,406	60,944	58.9	57,523	55.6	881	56,642	3,421	5.6	42,462
1996	104,385	61,857	59.3	58,501	56.0	871	57,630	3,356	5.4	42,528
1997 ¹	105,418	63,036	59.8	59,873	56.8	847	59,026	3,162	5.0	42,382
1998 ¹	106,462	63,714	59.8	60,771	57.1	825	59,945	2,944	4.6	42,748
1999 ¹	108,031	64,855	60.0	62,042	57.4	849	61,193	2,814	4.3	43,175
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ²										
1999:										
May	107,864	64,695	60.0	61,983	57.5	870	61,113	2,712	4.2	43,169
June	107,964	64,918	60.1	62,068	57.5	900	61,168	2,850	4.4	43,046
July	108,067	64,838	60.0	61,962	57.3	843	61,119	2,876	4.4	43,229
August	108,175	64,873	60.0	62,094	57.4	825	61,269	2,779	4.3	43,302
September	108,289	64,832	59.9	62,020	57.3	818	61,202	2,812	4.3	43,457
October	108,395	65,017	60.0	62,317	57.5	849	61,468	2,700	4.2	43,378
November	108,487	65,106	60.0	62,366	57.5	809	61,557	2,740	4.2	43,381
December	108,569	65,178	60.0	62,493	57.6	839	61,654	2,685	4.1	43,391
2000:										
January ³	108,516	65,606	60.5	62,863	57.9	875	61,988	2,743	4.2	42,910
February	108,577	65,572	60.4	62,889	57.9	914	61,975	2,683	4.1	43,005
March	108,649	65,668	60.4	62,846	57.8	950	61,896	2,823	4.3	42,980
April	108,729	66,041	60.7	63,399	58.3	971	62,428	2,642	4.0	42,688
May	108,805	65,606	60.3	62,767	57.7	918	61,849	2,839	4.3	43,199

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.

³ Beginning in January 2000, data are not strictly comparable with data for 1999 and earlier years because of revisions in the population controls used in the household survey. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 2000" in the February 2000 issue of this publication.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	207,427	207,632	207,828	208,038	208,265	208,483	208,666	208,832	208,782	208,907	209,053	209,216	209,371
Civilian labor force	139,013	139,332	139,336	139,372	139,475	139,697	139,834	140,108	140,910	141,165	140,867	141,230	140,489
Percent of population	67.0	67.1	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.5	67.6	67.4	67.5	67.1
Employed	133,190	133,398	133,399	133,530	133,650	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715
Employment-population ratio	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.3
Unemployed	5,823	5,934	5,937	5,842	5,825	5,757	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804	5,708	5,524	5,774
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
Not in labor force	68,414	68,300	68,492	68,666	68,790	68,786	68,832	68,724	67,872	67,742	68,187	67,986	68,882
Persons who currently want a job	4,658	4,770	4,575	4,497	4,352	4,331	4,429	4,467	4,252	4,374	4,594	4,352	4,412
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	99,563	99,668	99,761	99,863	99,976	100,088	100,179	100,264	100,266	100,330	100,405	100,487	100,566
Civilian labor force	74,318	74,414	74,498	74,499	74,643	74,680	74,728	74,930	75,304	75,594	75,198	75,189	74,883
Percent of population	74.6	74.7	74.7	74.6	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.7	75.1	75.3	74.9	74.8	74.5
Employed	71,207	71,330	71,437	71,436	71,630	71,623	71,732	71,927	72,358	72,473	72,313	72,307	71,948
Employment-population ratio	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.7	72.2	72.2	72.0	72.0	71.5
Agriculture	2,420	2,430	2,435	2,409	2,361	2,389	2,501	2,440	2,495	2,494	2,409	2,384	2,381
Nonagricultural industries	68,787	68,900	69,002	69,027	69,269	69,234	69,231	69,487	69,862	69,979	69,904	69,923	69,568
Unemployed	3,111	3,084	3,061	3,063	3,013	3,057	2,996	3,003	2,946	3,121	2,885	2,882	2,934
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Not in labor force	25,245	25,254	25,263	25,364	25,333	25,408	25,451	25,334	24,963	24,737	25,206	25,298	25,683
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	91,368	91,487	91,561	91,692	91,793	91,896	91,986	92,052	92,057	92,092	92,145	92,303	92,408
Civilian labor force	69,978	70,116	70,167	70,240	70,328	70,339	70,388	70,529	70,917	71,120	70,822	70,761	70,603
Percent of population	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.6	77.0	77.2	76.9	76.7	76.4
Employed	67,470	67,645	67,703	67,768	67,943	67,898	68,037	68,197	68,585	68,691	68,480	68,481	68,230
Employment-population ratio	73.8	73.9	73.9	73.9	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.3	74.2	73.8
Agriculture	2,224	2,246	2,256	2,237	2,189	2,206	2,262	2,227	2,303	2,309	2,232	2,213	2,217
Nonagricultural industries	65,246	65,399	65,447	65,531	65,754	65,692	65,775	65,970	66,282	66,382	66,249	66,269	66,013
Unemployed	2,508	2,471	2,464	2,472	2,385	2,441	2,351	2,332	2,332	2,429	2,342	2,280	2,373
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4
Not in labor force	21,390	21,371	21,394	21,452	21,465	21,557	21,598	21,523	21,139	20,972	21,323	21,542	21,805
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	107,864	107,964	108,067	108,175	108,289	108,395	108,487	108,569	108,516	108,577	108,649	108,729	108,805
Civilian labor force	64,695	64,918	64,838	64,873	64,832	65,017	65,106	65,178	65,606	65,572	65,668	66,041	65,606
Percent of population	60.0	60.1	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.5	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.3
Employed	61,983	62,068	61,962	62,094	62,020	62,317	62,366	62,493	62,863	62,889	62,846	63,399	62,767
Employment-population ratio	57.5	57.5	57.3	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.9	57.9	57.8	58.3	57.7
Agriculture	870	900	843	825	818	849	809	839	875	914	950	971	918
Nonagricultural industries	61,113	61,168	61,119	61,269	61,202	61,468	61,557	61,654	61,988	61,975	61,896	62,428	61,849
Unemployed	2,712	2,850	2,876	2,779	2,812	2,700	2,740	2,685	2,743	2,683	2,823	2,642	2,839
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3
Not in labor force	43,169	43,046	43,229	43,302	43,457	43,378	43,381	43,391	42,910	43,005	42,980	42,688	43,199
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,008	100,131	100,203	100,285	100,385	100,458	100,573	100,666	100,579	100,666	100,713	100,809	100,929
Civilian labor force	60,708	60,988	60,852	60,904	60,860	60,955	61,052	61,154	61,576	61,575	61,671	61,920	61,614
Percent of population	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.7	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.4	61.0
Employed	58,483	58,647	58,477	58,648	58,630	58,800	58,838	58,958	59,280	59,398	59,422	59,757	59,248
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.9	59.0	59.0	59.3	58.7
Agriculture	820	851	798	780	778	800	768	791	826	871	894	899	864
Nonagricultural industries	57,663	57,796	57,679	57,868	57,852	58,000	58,070	58,167	58,454	58,526	58,528	58,858	58,383
Unemployed	2,225	2,341	2,375	2,256	2,230	2,155	2,214	2,196	2,297	2,178	2,249	2,163	2,367
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8
Not in labor force	39,300	39,143	39,351	39,381	39,525	39,503	39,521	39,512	39,003	39,090	39,042	38,889	39,314
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,051	16,014	16,065	16,061	16,086	16,129	16,107	16,114	16,147	16,149	16,196	16,104	16,034
Civilian labor force	8,327	8,228	8,317	8,228	8,287	8,403	8,394	8,425	8,416	8,470	8,374	8,549	8,271
Percent of population	51.9	51.4	51.8	51.2	51.5	52.1	52.1	52.3	52.1	52.4	51.7	53.1	51.6
Employed	7,237	7,106	7,219	7,114	7,077	7,242	7,223	7,265	7,356	7,273	7,257	7,467	7,237
Employment-population ratio	45.1	44.4	44.9	44.3	44.0	44.9	44.8	45.1	45.6	45.0	44.8	46.4	45.1
Agriculture	246	233	224	217	212	232	280	261	242	228	233	243	217
Nonagricultural industries	6,991	6,873	6,995	6,897	6,865	7,010	6,943	7,004	7,114	7,046	7,024	7,224	7,020
Unemployed	1,090	1,122	1,098	1,114	1,210	1,161	1,171	1,160	1,060	1,197	1,117	1,082	1,034
Unemployment rate	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5
Not in labor force	7,724	7,786	7,748	7,833	7,799	7,726	7,713	7,689	7,730	7,679	7,822	7,555	7,762

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. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**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	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	172,859	172,999	173,133	173,275	173,432	173,585	173,709	173,821	173,812	173,886	173,983	174,092	174,197
Civilian labor force	116,193	116,518	116,492	116,619	116,495	116,654	116,703	117,008	117,716	117,821	117,832	117,988	117,097
Percent of population	67.2	67.4	67.3	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.2
Employed	111,898	112,115	112,193	112,308	112,303	112,548	112,611	112,951	113,704	113,634	113,630	113,915	112,988
Employment-population ratio	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	65.0	65.4	65.3	65.3	65.4	64.9
Unemployed	4,295	4,403	4,299	4,311	4,192	4,106	4,092	4,057	4,011	4,187	4,202	4,073	4,108
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	59,502	59,721	59,799	59,932	59,841	59,777	59,761	59,889	60,179	60,387	60,282	60,048	59,882
Percent of population	77.0	77.2	77.2	77.3	77.1	77.0	76.9	77.0	77.3	77.6	77.4	77.0	76.7
Employed	57,635	57,835	57,955	58,007	58,102	58,043	58,067	58,221	58,487	58,631	58,541	58,386	58,184
Employment-population ratio	74.5	74.7	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.7	74.7	74.8	75.2	75.3	75.1	74.9	74.6
Unemployed	1,867	1,886	1,844	1,925	1,739	1,734	1,694	1,668	1,693	1,756	1,742	1,662	1,698
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	49,625	49,850	49,652	49,713	49,593	49,733	49,814	50,011	50,404	50,335	50,448	50,726	50,237
Percent of population	59.9	60.1	59.8	59.9	59.7	59.8	59.9	60.1	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.8	60.2
Employed	48,004	48,167	48,000	48,140	48,010	48,203	48,273	48,486	48,857	48,792	48,820	49,150	48,567
Employment-population ratio	57.9	58.1	57.9	58.0	57.8	58.0	58.0	58.2	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.9	58.2
Unemployed	1,621	1,683	1,652	1,573	1,583	1,530	1,541	1,525	1,547	1,544	1,628	1,576	1,670
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	7,066	6,947	7,041	6,974	7,061	7,144	7,128	7,108	7,132	7,099	7,102	7,214	6,978
Percent of population	55.7	54.7	55.3	54.8	55.4	56.1	56.0	55.8	56.0	55.8	55.8	56.7	54.9
Employed	6,259	6,113	6,238	6,161	6,191	6,302	6,271	6,244	6,360	6,211	6,270	6,379	6,237
Employment-population ratio	49.3	48.1	49.0	48.4	48.6	49.5	49.2	49.0	50.0	48.8	49.3	50.2	49.1
Unemployed	807	834	803	813	870	842	857	864	772	888	832	835	740
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.0	11.4	11.7	12.3	11.8	12.0	12.2	10.8	12.5	11.7	11.6	10.6
Men	12.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	12.7	11.9	12.8	13.3	12.4	14.4	11.3	13.0	10.7
Women	10.6	12.0	11.1	11.0	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.9	9.1	10.4	12.1	10.0	10.5
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	24,798	24,833	24,867	24,904	24,946	24,985	25,019	25,051	25,047	25,076	25,105	25,135	25,161
Civilian labor force	16,290	16,308	16,366	16,321	16,474	16,489	16,508	16,513	16,622	16,785	16,572	16,636	16,596
Percent of population	65.7	65.7	65.8	65.5	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.4	66.9	66.0	66.2	66.0
Employed	15,053	15,069	14,962	15,047	15,114	15,124	15,187	15,204	15,254	15,471	15,356	15,444	15,261
Employment-population ratio	60.7	60.7	60.2	60.4	60.6	60.5	60.7	60.7	60.9	61.7	61.2	61.4	60.7
Unemployed	1,237	1,239	1,404	1,274	1,360	1,365	1,321	1,309	1,368	1,314	1,216	1,191	1,335
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	8.0
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,182	7,153	7,122	7,162	7,205	7,281	7,277	7,273	7,386	7,441	7,300	7,351	7,261
Percent of population	72.6	72.1	71.7	72.0	72.3	72.9	72.8	72.6	73.7	74.2	72.6	73.0	72.0
Employed	6,710	6,698	6,610	6,714	6,696	6,717	6,767	6,766	6,839	6,910	6,830	6,864	6,736
Employment-population ratio	67.8	67.6	66.6	67.5	67.2	67.3	67.7	67.5	68.2	68.9	68.0	68.2	66.8
Unemployed	472	455	512	448	509	564	510	507	547	532	469	487	524
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.3	7.1	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.2
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,178	8,219	8,311	8,241	8,316	8,252	8,305	8,260	8,315	8,344	8,314	8,291	8,384
Percent of population	65.8	66.1	66.7	66.1	66.5	65.9	66.3	65.8	66.3	66.4	66.1	65.8	66.5
Employed	7,647	7,667	7,670	7,673	7,759	7,745	7,757	7,706	7,715	7,805	7,808	7,807	7,801
Employment-population ratio	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.5	62.1	61.9	61.9	61.4	61.5	62.1	62.1	62.0	61.9
Unemployed	531	552	641	568	557	507	548	554	600	539	506	484	583
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.8	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	930	936	933	918	953	956	926	980	921	999	958	993	951
Percent of population	37.5	37.7	37.5	37.0	38.4	38.5	37.3	39.5	37.2	40.4	38.7	40.2	38.5
Employed	696	704	682	660	659	662	663	732	701	756	718	773	724
Employment-population ratio	28.1	28.4	27.4	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.7	29.5	28.3	30.6	29.0	31.3	29.3
Unemployed	234	232	251	258	294	294	263	248	220	243	240	220	227
Unemployment rate	25.2	24.8	26.9	28.1	30.8	30.8	28.4	25.3	23.9	24.3	25.1	22.2	23.9
Men	27.9	28.8	30.7	29.6	30.3	35.3	31.0	27.5	24.0	22.3	21.3	22.0	27.7
Women	22.5	21.2	23.4	26.7	31.4	26.1	25.9	23.0	23.8	26.6	28.9	22.4	20.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	21,548	21,618	21,684	21,752	21,820	21,881	21,947	22,008	22,047	22,108	22,166	22,231	22,292
Civilian labor force	14,555	14,624	14,617	14,710	14,766	14,809	14,887	14,984	15,251	15,249	15,313	15,355	15,322
Percent of population	67.5	67.6	67.4	67.6	67.7	67.7	67.8	68.1	69.2	69.0	69.1	69.1	68.7
Employed	13,574	13,655	13,696	13,759	13,795	13,879	13,979	14,095	14,395	14,382	14,355	14,524	14,432
Employment-population ratio	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.4	63.7	64.0	65.3	65.1	64.8	65.3	64.7
Unemployed	981	969	921	951	971	930	908	889	856	868	958	831	890
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.8

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. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**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	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,298	28,515	28,015	28,568	28,583	28,246	28,228	28,144	27,995	27,376	27,523	28,069	28,096
Civilian labor force	11,891	12,081	12,087	12,307	12,151	12,201	12,132	11,956	11,895	11,971	11,726	11,945	11,815
Percent of population	42.0	42.4	43.1	43.1	42.5	43.2	43.0	42.5	42.5	43.7	42.6	42.6	42.1
Employed	11,085	11,265	11,265	11,448	11,327	11,401	11,347	11,243	11,106	11,257	10,918	11,218	10,984
Employment-population ratio	39.2	39.5	40.2	40.1	39.6	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.7	41.1	39.7	40.0	39.1
Unemployed	806	816	822	859	824	800	785	713	789	714	808	727	832
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.9	6.1	7.0
High school graduates, no college²													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	57,931	57,963	57,162	57,195	57,518	57,275	57,789	57,590	57,768	57,471	58,033	58,015	57,746
Civilian labor force	37,365	37,382	37,014	36,954	37,188	37,080	37,671	37,362	37,617	37,603	37,671	37,666	37,224
Percent of population	64.5	64.5	64.8	64.6	64.7	64.7	65.2	64.9	65.1	65.4	64.9	64.9	64.5
Employed	36,022	35,962	35,700	35,657	35,879	35,874	36,445	36,071	36,305	36,294	36,401	36,401	35,895
Employment-population ratio	62.2	62.0	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.6	63.1	62.6	62.8	63.2	62.7	62.7	62.2
Unemployed	1,343	1,420	1,314	1,297	1,309	1,206	1,226	1,291	1,311	1,309	1,270	1,265	1,329
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6
Less than a bachelor's degree³													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	42,742	42,780	43,610	43,130	42,955	43,787	44,070	44,069	43,689	44,486	44,225	43,896	44,153
Civilian labor force	31,944	31,955	32,145	31,842	32,140	32,203	32,312	32,404	32,397	32,544	32,967	32,684	33,065
Percent of population	74.7	74.7	73.7	73.8	74.8	73.5	73.3	73.5	74.2	73.2	74.5	74.5	74.9
Employed	31,049	31,140	31,169	30,864	31,269	31,330	31,444	31,586	31,564	31,595	32,090	31,843	32,228
Employment-population ratio	72.6	72.8	71.5	71.6	72.8	71.6	71.3	71.7	72.2	71.0	72.6	72.5	73.0
Unemployed	895	815	976	978	871	873	868	818	833	949	878	841	838
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	44,442	44,464	45,042	45,086	45,081	44,986	44,365	44,821	45,058	45,247	44,838	44,864	45,029
Civilian labor force	35,677	35,757	35,827	36,037	35,722	35,721	35,264	35,824	36,205	36,265	36,060	36,099	36,011
Percent of population	80.3	80.4	79.5	79.9	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.9	80.4	80.1	80.4	80.5	80.0
Employed	35,020	35,059	35,167	35,465	35,112	35,106	34,655	35,186	35,540	35,678	35,481	35,545	35,433
Employment-population ratio	78.8	78.8	78.1	78.7	77.9	78.0	78.1	78.5	78.9	78.9	79.1	79.2	78.7
Unemployed	657	698	660	572	610	615	609	638	665	587	579	553	577
Unemployment rate	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6

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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	109,986	110,275	109,797	110,060	110,413	110,877	111,227	111,562	112,089	112,129	112,248	113,054	112,271
Men, 16 years and over	63,700	63,805	63,835	63,772	63,985	64,005	64,259	64,358	64,727	64,883	64,933	65,097	64,772
Men, 20 years and over	62,254	62,367	62,350	62,310	62,621	62,607	62,825	62,914	63,407	63,468	63,501	63,620	63,238
Women, 16 years and over	46,233	46,538	46,067	46,386	46,452	46,847	46,968	47,161	47,152	47,195	47,253	47,841	47,442
Women, 20 years and over	45,262	45,529	45,084	45,407	45,497	45,822	45,907	46,094	46,189	46,187	46,357	46,787	46,387
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,470	2,379	2,363	2,343	2,295	2,448	2,495	2,554	2,493	2,474	2,389	2,646	2,645
Part-time workers	23,228	23,108	23,437	23,386	23,205	23,081	22,946	22,975	23,224	23,210	23,105	22,697	22,508
Men, 16 years and over	7,511	7,537	7,598	7,643	7,613	7,610	7,485	7,581	7,552	7,557	7,489	7,180	7,184
Men, 20 years and over	5,192	5,282	5,351	5,483	5,302	5,255	5,213	5,295	5,197	5,193	5,101	4,877	4,963
Women, 16 years and over	15,749	15,523	15,865	15,691	15,666	15,483	15,450	15,377	15,641	15,627	15,619	15,509	15,350
Women, 20 years and over	13,218	13,137	13,312	13,204	13,169	12,996	12,964	12,932	13,075	13,157	13,107	12,954	12,884
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,818	4,689	4,774	4,699	4,734	4,830	4,769	4,748	4,951	4,860	4,898	4,865	4,661
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,633	4,641	4,705	4,712	4,568	4,614	4,536	4,540	4,554	4,595	4,489	4,427	4,592
Men, 16 years and over	2,569	2,573	2,556	2,625	2,533	2,588	2,526	2,493	2,389	2,512	2,326	2,393	2,478
Men, 20 years and over	2,272	2,229	2,239	2,295	2,172	2,224	2,151	2,109	2,125	2,234	2,106	2,039	2,176
Women, 16 years and over	2,081	2,127	2,128	2,100	2,068	2,068	2,068	2,065	2,093	1,978	2,076	2,082	2,140
Women, 20 years and over	1,852	1,903	1,939	1,861	1,792	1,771	1,792	1,799	1,864	1,738	1,764	1,753	1,896
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	509	509	527	556	604	619	593	632	566	623	619	636	520
Looking for part-time work	1,265	1,284	1,216	1,133	1,228	1,146	1,191	1,175	1,112	1,191	1,243	1,093	1,258
Men, 16 years and over	600	566	518	449	504	499	502	520	483	508	462	512	525
Men, 20 years and over	276	249	222	170	207	216	199	236	213	201	225	223	230
Women, 16 years and over	670	729	706	666	707	625	686	640	615	707	772	619	730
Women, 20 years and over	392	438	432	395	424	377	406	384	415	452	514	428	502
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	597	597	562	568	597	553	586	555	483	539	505	442	527
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3
Women, 16 years and over	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3
Women, 20 years and over	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.1	17.6	18.2	19.2	20.8	20.2	19.2	19.8	18.5	20.1	20.6	19.4	16.4
Part-time workers	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.3
Men, 16 years and over	7.4	7.0	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.7	6.8
Men, 20 years and over	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.4
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.5
Women, 20 years and over	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	11.0	11.3	10.5	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.9	10.5	8.9	10.0	9.3	8.3	10.2

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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Category	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	133,190	133,398	133,399	133,530	133,650	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715
Married men, spouse present	42,997	43,279	43,350	43,368	43,367	43,206	43,273	43,283	43,951	43,535	43,297	43,272	43,216
Married women, spouse present	33,442	33,758	33,387	33,504	33,275	33,521	33,635	33,762	34,166	33,882	33,780	33,877	33,786
Women who maintain families	8,081	8,028	8,272	8,335	8,312	8,398	8,526	8,375	8,362	8,220	8,082	8,307	8,301
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	40,503	40,802	40,823	40,800	40,784	40,718	40,363	40,800	40,924	40,806	40,595	40,665	40,858
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,939	38,777	38,673	38,874	38,634	39,023	39,283	39,311	39,614	39,703	39,510	39,680	39,537
Service occupations	18,049	18,007	17,990	17,976	17,876	17,694	17,633	17,706	18,155	18,344	18,711	18,885	18,181
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,452	14,175	14,431	14,322	14,659	14,836	14,903	14,940	14,610	14,681	14,520	14,501	14,867
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,920	18,177	18,019	18,089	18,227	18,340	18,476	18,299	18,385	18,279	18,334	18,453	18,020
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,440	3,477	3,421	3,412	3,365	3,365	3,407	3,367	3,574	3,630	3,562	3,477	3,410
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,930	1,923	1,939	1,908	1,930	1,936	2,049	2,018	2,024	2,025	2,043	2,054	2,006
Self-employed workers	1,330	1,341	1,292	1,266	1,198	1,267	1,216	1,211	1,320	1,344	1,292	1,272	1,252
Unpaid family workers	36	39	45	46	40	42	41	36	38	51	42	43	38
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	121,311	121,006	121,188	121,150	121,583	121,654	121,965	122,426	122,823	123,166	123,169	123,623	122,860
Private industries	102,540	101,999	102,156	102,036	102,503	102,837	103,063	103,467	103,810	103,772	103,571	104,343	103,691
Private households	914	983	944	873	1,035	939	944	948	952	1,016	998	1,019	953
Other industries	101,626	101,016	101,212	101,163	101,468	101,898	102,119	102,519	102,858	102,756	102,573	103,324	102,738
Government	18,771	19,007	19,032	19,114	19,080	18,817	18,902	18,959	19,013	19,394	19,598	19,280	19,169
Self-employed workers	8,726	8,840	8,820	9,000	8,791	8,833	8,686	8,662	8,802	8,793	8,704	8,750	8,714
Unpaid family workers	61	88	77	93	100	101	108	98	92	74	107	103	82
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,399	3,377	3,316	3,279	3,283	3,179	3,274	3,320	3,219	3,139	3,124	3,124	3,248
Slack work or business conditions	1,950	2,048	1,974	1,904	1,922	1,928	1,930	1,951	1,893	1,807	1,820	1,844	1,962
Could only find part-time work	1,116	1,045	1,050	1,057	1,073	993	1,032	1,025	1,012	1,023	953	1,016	978
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,692	18,716	18,983	19,230	18,801	18,799	18,651	18,618	18,889	19,031	18,770	18,474	18,409
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,229	3,209	3,142	3,127	3,112	2,983	3,105	3,157	3,066	2,985	3,003	3,021	3,096
Slack work or business conditions	1,845	1,902	1,850	1,813	1,806	1,807	1,815	1,843	1,801	1,705	1,766	1,782	1,840
Could only find part-time work	1,089	1,031	1,034	1,041	1,063	964	1,013	1,018	986	1,005	922	989	962
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,138	18,106	18,466	18,652	18,273	18,249	18,083	18,061	18,347	18,406	18,184	17,943	17,853

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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total, 16 years and over	133,190	133,398	133,399	133,530	133,650	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715
16 to 24 years	20,028	19,935	20,078	20,068	20,106	20,226	20,188	20,334	20,621	20,473	20,478	20,743	20,211
16 to 19 years	7,237	7,106	7,219	7,114	7,077	7,242	7,223	7,265	7,356	7,273	7,257	7,467	7,237
16 to 17 years	2,809	2,745	2,845	2,776	2,765	2,834	2,797	2,803	2,855	2,794	2,832	2,817	2,732
18 to 19 years	4,466	4,369	4,361	4,325	4,309	4,411	4,421	4,461	4,492	4,452	4,432	4,632	4,539
20 to 24 years	12,791	12,829	12,859	12,954	13,029	12,984	12,965	13,069	13,265	13,200	13,221	13,276	12,974
25 years and over	113,214	113,436	113,280	113,495	113,539	113,666	113,897	114,075	114,641	114,810	114,737	115,009	114,585
25 to 54 years	96,007	96,158	95,995	96,120	96,200	96,436	96,635	96,729	97,199	97,246	97,120	97,349	96,841
55 years and over	17,106	17,261	17,306	17,379	17,377	17,255	17,252	17,406	17,447	17,603	17,604	17,620	17,617
Men, 16 years and over	71,207	71,330	71,437	71,436	71,630	71,623	71,732	71,927	72,358	72,473	72,313	72,307	71,948
16 to 24 years	10,382	10,323	10,415	10,427	10,540	10,521	10,508	10,570	10,727	10,745	10,858	10,858	10,556
16 to 19 years	3,737	3,685	3,734	3,668	3,687	3,725	3,695	3,730	3,773	3,782	3,833	3,825	3,718
16 to 17 years	1,454	1,437	1,471	1,441	1,421	1,462	1,439	1,445	1,471	1,494	1,510	1,436	1,404
18 to 19 years	2,324	2,263	2,251	2,213	2,247	2,267	2,234	2,278	2,301	2,267	2,334	2,385	2,349
20 to 24 years	6,645	6,638	6,681	6,759	6,853	6,796	6,813	6,840	6,954	6,963	7,025	7,033	6,838
25 years and over	60,872	61,001	61,012	61,061	61,083	61,073	61,202	61,349	61,585	61,702	61,482	61,426	61,430
25 to 54 years	51,347	51,416	51,463	51,423	51,431	51,523	51,673	51,732	51,944	51,928	51,800	51,796	51,664
55 years and over	9,465	9,559	9,574	9,619	9,649	9,542	9,574	9,649	9,658	9,784	9,723	9,630	9,691
Women, 16 years and over	61,983	62,068	61,962	62,094	62,020	62,317	62,366	62,493	62,863	62,889	62,846	63,399	62,767
16 to 24 years	9,646	9,612	9,663	9,641	9,566	9,705	9,680	9,764	9,894	9,728	9,620	9,885	9,655
16 to 19 years	3,500	3,421	3,485	3,446	3,390	3,517	3,528	3,535	3,584	3,491	3,424	3,642	3,519
16 to 17 years	1,355	1,308	1,374	1,335	1,344	1,372	1,358	1,358	1,385	1,300	1,322	1,381	1,328
18 to 19 years	2,142	2,106	2,110	2,112	2,062	2,144	2,187	2,183	2,190	2,185	2,098	2,247	2,190
20 to 24 years	6,146	6,191	6,178	6,195	6,176	6,188	6,152	6,229	6,310	6,237	6,196	6,243	6,136
25 years and over	52,342	52,435	52,268	52,434	52,456	52,593	52,695	52,726	53,056	53,108	53,255	53,583	53,155
25 to 54 years	44,660	44,742	44,532	44,697	44,769	44,913	44,962	44,997	45,254	45,319	45,321	45,553	45,177
55 years and over	7,641	7,702	7,732	7,760	7,728	7,713	7,678	7,757	7,788	7,818	7,882	7,990	7,926

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total, 16 years and over	5,823	5,934	5,937	5,842	5,825	5,757	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804	5,708	5,524	5,774
16 to 24 years	2,130	2,172	2,160	2,139	2,226	2,247	2,249	2,209	2,119	2,267	2,199	2,115	2,198
16 to 19 years	1,090	1,122	1,098	1,114	1,210	1,161	1,171	1,160	1,060	1,197	1,117	1,082	1,034
16 to 17 years	540	534	518	526	531	536	553	553	465	529	510	481	521
18 to 19 years	563	587	578	596	690	623	619	612	577	653	607	597	525
20 to 24 years	1,040	1,050	1,062	1,025	1,016	1,086	1,078	1,049	1,059	1,071	1,082	1,033	1,164
25 years and over	3,686	3,753	3,779	3,706	3,618	3,510	3,488	3,479	3,578	3,520	3,531	3,411	3,556
25 to 54 years	3,225	3,231	3,250	3,226	3,147	3,043	3,048	2,987	3,089	2,997	3,044	2,964	3,132
55 years and over	474	534	521	475	461	472	459	477	494	546	498	427	440
Men, 16 years and over	3,111	3,084	3,061	3,063	3,013	3,057	2,996	3,003	2,946	3,121	2,885	2,882	2,934
16 to 24 years	1,184	1,212	1,187	1,148	1,163	1,222	1,194	1,252	1,150	1,236	1,106	1,153	1,179
16 to 19 years	603	613	597	591	628	616	645	671	613	691	543	603	562
16 to 17 years	310	291	282	279	283	268	292	311	246	312	269	270	286
18 to 19 years	301	330	313	319	341	346	353	356	364	367	274	337	283
20 to 24 years	581	599	590	557	535	606	549	581	537	544	563	550	617
25 years and over	1,924	1,865	1,887	1,923	1,859	1,842	1,789	1,757	1,800	1,861	1,781	1,735	1,744
25 to 54 years	1,665	1,597	1,589	1,643	1,575	1,578	1,531	1,493	1,552	1,574	1,500	1,462	1,506
55 years and over	273	270	298	284	292	278	252	246	248	281	278	268	256
Women, 16 years and over	2,712	2,850	2,876	2,779	2,812	2,700	2,740	2,685	2,743	2,683	2,823	2,642	2,839
16 to 24 years	946	960	973	991	1,063	1,025	1,055	957	969	1,032	1,093	962	1,019
16 to 19 years	487	509	501	523	582	545	526	489	447	505	574	479	472
16 to 17 years	230	243	236	247	248	268	261	242	219	217	241	211	235
18 to 19 years	262	257	265	277	349	277	266	256	213	286	334	260	241
20 to 24 years	459	451	472	468	481	480	529	468	522	526	520	483	546
25 years and over	1,762	1,888	1,892	1,783	1,759	1,668	1,699	1,722	1,778	1,659	1,751	1,676	1,811
25 to 54 years	1,560	1,634	1,661	1,583	1,572	1,465	1,517	1,494	1,537	1,424	1,544	1,502	1,625
55 years and over	201	264	223	191	169	194	207	231	245	266	219	159	184

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total, 16 years and over	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
16 to 24 years	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.8
16 to 19 years	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5
16 to 17 years	16.1	16.3	15.4	15.9	16.1	15.9	16.5	16.5	14.0	15.9	15.3	14.6	16.0
18 to 19 years	11.2	11.8	11.7	12.1	13.8	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.4	12.8	12.1	11.4	10.4
20 to 24 years	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.2
25 years and over	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
25 to 54 years	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
55 years and over	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4
Men, 16 years and over	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
16 to 24 years	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	10.3	9.2	9.6	10.0
16 to 19 years	13.9	14.3	13.8	13.9	14.6	14.2	14.9	15.2	14.0	15.5	12.4	13.6	13.1
16 to 17 years	17.6	16.8	16.1	16.2	16.6	15.5	16.9	17.7	14.3	17.3	15.1	15.8	16.9
18 to 19 years	11.5	12.7	12.2	12.6	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.9	10.5	12.4	10.8
20 to 24 years	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.2	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	8.3
25 years and over	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
55 years and over	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Women, 16 years and over	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3
16 to 24 years	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.8	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.2	8.9	9.5
16 to 19 years	12.2	13.0	12.6	13.2	14.7	13.4	13.0	12.2	11.1	12.6	14.4	11.6	11.8
16 to 17 years	14.5	15.7	14.7	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.1	15.1	13.7	14.3	15.4	13.3	15.0
18 to 19 years	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.6	14.5	11.4	10.8	10.5	8.9	11.6	13.7	10.4	9.9
20 to 24 years	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.9	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.2	8.2
25 years and over	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3
25 to 54 years	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5
55 years and over	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.3

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Category	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
Men, 20 years and over	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5
White	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Black and other	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.2
Black	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	8.0
Hispanic origin	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.8
Married men, spouse present	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
Married women, spouse present	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9
Women who maintain families	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.5
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.6	7.1	6.5	6.4	5.3	5.8	6.7	5.8	4.7	5.7	5.1	7.0	5.5
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2
Goods-producing industries	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2
Mining	5.9	4.8	6.0	4.2	6.7	5.0	4.6	4.1	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.8	4.2
Construction	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.7	6.6	6.4	7.5	6.9	5.2	5.8
Manufacturing	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.7
Durable goods	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.6
Nondurable goods	3.8	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.1	3.7
Service-producing industries	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.2
Transportation and public utilities	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4
Services	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.1
Government workers	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	10.1	9.3	9.0	9.6	5.7	7.7	8.3	7.1	5.0	6.5	5.6	8.4	7.6

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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,678	2,670	2,670	2,629	2,573	2,518	2,493	2,401	2,477	2,616	2,541	2,306	2,483
On temporary layoff	837	876	847	893	869	802	851	795	739	838	781	703	894
Not on temporary layoff	1,841	1,794	1,823	1,736	1,704	1,716	1,642	1,606	1,739	1,778	1,759	1,602	1,589
Job leavers	781	831	768	793	758	778	821	825	776	759	824	833	774
Reentrants	2,034	2,038	2,003	1,942	1,967	1,958	1,935	2,036	2,043	1,975	1,979	1,961	2,093
New entrants	440	359	459	481	504	511	485	453	393	387	434	408	500
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	45.1	45.3	45.3	45.0	44.3	43.7	43.5	42.0	43.5	45.6	44.0	41.9	42.4
On temporary layoff	14.1	14.9	14.4	15.3	15.0	13.9	14.8	13.9	13.0	14.6	13.5	12.8	15.3
Not on temporary layoff	31.0	30.4	30.9	29.7	29.4	29.8	28.6	28.1	30.6	31.0	30.5	29.1	27.2
Job leavers	13.2	14.1	13.0	13.6	13.1	13.5	14.3	14.4	13.6	13.2	14.3	15.1	13.2
Reentrants	34.3	34.6	33.9	33.2	33.9	34.0	33.7	35.6	35.9	34.4	34.3	35.6	35.8
New entrants	7.4	6.1	7.8	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.7	7.5	7.4	8.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,502	2,540	2,640	2,599	2,582	2,545	2,601	2,620	2,447	2,603	2,824	2,455	2,531
5 to 14 weeks	1,832	1,775	1,778	1,798	1,805	1,811	1,760	1,694	1,754	1,864	1,719	1,868	1,953
15 weeks and over	1,519	1,634	1,511	1,463	1,412	1,434	1,401	1,388	1,372	1,277	1,295	1,250	1,337
15 to 26 weeks	784	806	779	747	708	719	725	693	667	673	657	670	677
27 weeks and over	735	828	732	716	704	715	676	695	705	604	637	580	660
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.4	14.3	13.5	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.6
Median duration, in weeks	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8
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	42.7	42.7	44.5	44.4	44.5	44.0	45.1	45.9	43.9	45.3	48.4	44.1	43.5
5 to 14 weeks	31.3	29.8	30.0	30.7	31.1	31.3	30.5	29.7	31.5	32.5	29.4	33.5	33.5
15 weeks and over	26.0	27.5	25.5	25.0	24.3	24.8	24.3	24.3	24.6	22.2	22.2	22.4	23.0
15 to 26 weeks	13.4	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.3	12.0	11.6
27 weeks and over	12.6	13.9	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.7	10.5	10.9	10.4	11.3

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**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	May 2000									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Agri- culture	Nonagri- cultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
TOTAL										
16 years and over	209,371	140,395	67.1	134,961	64.5	3,490	131,471	5,435	3.9	68,975
16 to 19 years	16,034	8,175	51.0	7,147	44.6	263	6,884	1,027	12.6	7,859
16 to 17 years	8,016	3,102	38.7	2,594	32.4	94	2,500	508	16.4	4,914
18 to 19 years	8,018	5,073	63.3	4,553	56.8	169	4,384	520	10.2	2,945
20 to 24 years	18,312	14,085	76.9	12,931	70.6	337	12,594	1,154	8.2	4,228
25 to 54 years	118,806	100,052	84.2	97,204	81.8	2,118	95,086	2,848	2.8	18,753
25 to 34 years	37,448	31,831	85.0	30,693	82.0	743	29,951	1,138	3.6	5,616
25 to 29 years	18,012	15,309	85.0	14,699	81.6	367	14,332	610	4.0	2,703
30 to 34 years	19,436	16,522	85.0	15,994	82.3	375	15,619	528	3.2	2,913
35 to 44 years	44,682	37,842	84.7	36,781	82.3	789	35,992	1,060	2.8	6,840
35 to 39 years	22,138	18,711	84.5	18,181	82.1	384	17,797	530	2.8	3,427
40 to 44 years	22,545	19,131	84.9	18,601	82.5	405	18,196	530	2.8	3,414
45 to 54 years	36,676	30,379	82.8	29,729	81.1	586	29,143	650	2.1	6,296
45 to 49 years	19,779	16,718	84.5	16,368	82.8	308	16,060	350	2.1	3,061
50 to 54 years	16,897	13,661	80.9	13,361	79.1	278	13,082	301	2.2	3,235
55 to 64 years	23,515	13,799	58.7	13,523	57.5	434	13,089	276	2.0	9,715
55 to 59 years	13,015	8,860	68.1	8,705	66.9	230	8,475	154	1.7	4,155
60 to 64 years	10,500	4,939	47.0	4,818	45.9	204	4,614	122	2.5	5,560
65 years and over	32,704	4,284	13.1	4,155	12.7	337	3,818	129	3.0	28,420
65 to 69 years	9,311	2,318	24.9	2,237	24.0	140	2,097	81	3.5	6,993
70 to 74 years	8,539	1,156	13.5	1,122	13.1	84	1,038	33	2.9	7,383
75 years and over	14,855	811	5.5	796	5.4	113	683	15	1.9	14,044
Men										
16 years and over	100,566	74,928	74.5	72,199	71.8	2,542	69,657	2,729	3.6	25,638
16 to 19 years	8,157	4,237	51.9	3,708	45.5	196	3,512	530	12.5	3,920
16 to 17 years	4,113	1,629	39.6	1,357	33.0	63	1,294	272	16.7	2,484
18 to 19 years	4,044	2,609	64.5	2,350	58.1	133	2,217	258	9.9	1,436
20 to 24 years	9,093	7,440	81.8	6,826	75.1	260	6,566	614	8.3	1,654
25 to 54 years	58,187	53,272	91.6	51,914	89.2	1,531	50,383	1,358	2.5	4,915
25 to 34 years	18,336	17,128	93.4	16,577	90.4	586	15,991	551	3.2	1,209
25 to 29 years	8,784	8,128	92.5	7,838	89.2	295	7,543	289	3.6	656
30 to 34 years	9,553	9,000	94.2	8,739	91.5	290	8,448	261	2.9	552
35 to 44 years	21,956	20,257	92.3	19,761	90.0	523	19,238	496	2.4	1,699
35 to 39 years	10,887	10,125	93.0	9,867	90.6	264	9,603	258	2.5	762
40 to 44 years	11,069	10,132	91.5	9,894	89.4	259	9,635	238	2.4	937
45 to 54 years	17,894	15,887	88.8	15,576	87.0	422	15,154	311	2.0	2,007
45 to 49 years	9,665	8,738	90.4	8,569	88.7	217	8,352	169	1.9	927
50 to 54 years	8,230	7,150	86.9	7,008	85.1	205	6,802	142	2.0	1,080
55 to 64 years	11,165	7,493	67.1	7,340	65.7	300	7,040	153	2.0	3,673
55 to 59 years	6,201	4,720	76.1	4,639	74.8	147	4,493	81	1.7	1,480
60 to 64 years	4,965	2,772	55.8	2,700	54.4	153	2,547	72	2.6	2,192
65 years and over	13,962	2,486	17.8	2,411	17.3	255	2,156	74	3.0	11,477
65 to 69 years	4,298	1,320	30.7	1,275	29.7	112	1,163	46	3.5	2,978
70 to 74 years	3,847	720	18.7	701	18.2	63	638	19	2.7	3,126
75 years and over	5,818	445	7.7	435	7.5	81	355	10	2.2	5,372
Women										
16 years and over	108,805	65,468	60.2	62,762	57.7	948	61,814	2,705	4.1	43,337
16 to 19 years	7,876	3,937	50.0	3,440	43.7	67	3,373	497	12.6	3,939
16 to 17 years	3,903	1,473	37.7	1,237	31.7	31	1,206	236	16.0	2,430
18 to 19 years	3,973	2,464	62.0	2,203	55.4	36	2,167	261	10.6	1,509
20 to 24 years	9,219	6,645	72.1	6,105	66.2	77	6,028	540	8.1	2,574
25 to 54 years	60,618	46,780	77.2	45,290	74.7	587	44,703	1,490	3.2	13,838
25 to 34 years	19,111	14,704	76.9	14,116	73.9	157	13,960	587	4.0	4,408
25 to 29 years	9,228	7,181	77.8	6,861	74.3	72	6,789	320	4.5	2,047
30 to 34 years	9,883	7,522	76.1	7,255	73.4	85	7,170	267	3.5	2,361
35 to 44 years	22,726	17,585	77.4	17,021	74.9	266	16,755	564	3.2	5,141
35 to 39 years	11,251	8,586	76.3	8,314	73.9	120	8,194	272	3.2	2,665
40 to 44 years	11,475	8,999	78.4	8,707	75.9	146	8,561	292	3.2	2,476
45 to 54 years	18,781	14,492	77.2	14,153	75.4	164	13,989	339	2.3	4,289
45 to 49 years	10,114	7,980	78.9	7,800	77.1	91	7,708	181	2.3	2,134
50 to 54 years	8,667	6,512	75.1	6,353	73.3	73	6,280	158	2.4	2,155
55 to 64 years	12,349	6,307	51.1	6,184	50.1	135	6,049	123	2.0	6,043
55 to 59 years	6,814	4,140	60.7	4,066	59.7	83	3,983	74	1.8	2,675
60 to 64 years	5,535	2,167	39.2	2,118	38.3	51	2,067	49	2.3	3,368
65 years and over	18,742	1,799	9.6	1,744	9.3	82	1,662	55	3.0	16,943
65 to 69 years	5,012	997	19.9	962	19.2	28	934	35	3.5	4,015
70 to 74 years	4,692	435	9.3	421	9.0	22	400	14	3.3	4,257
75 years and over	9,038	366	4.0	361	4.0	32	328	5	1.5	8,672

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	May 2000									
	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	174,197	117,156	67.3	113,309	65.0	3,264	110,046	3,847	3.3	57,041
16 to 19 years	12,708	6,924	54.5	6,170	48.6	247	5,923	753	10.9	5,785
16 to 17 years	6,312	2,647	41.9	2,269	36.0	91	2,178	378	14.3	3,665
18 to 19 years	6,396	4,277	66.9	3,901	61.0	156	3,745	376	8.8	2,120
20 to 24 years	14,661	11,533	78.7	10,789	73.6	323	10,466	744	6.5	3,128
25 to 54 years	97,659	82,881	84.9	80,861	82.8	1,961	78,900	2,020	2.4	14,779
25 to 34 years	30,009	25,609	85.3	24,816	82.7	704	24,112	793	3.1	4,400
25 to 29 years	14,327	12,253	85.5	11,816	82.5	352	11,464	437	3.6	2,074
30 to 34 years	15,682	13,356	85.2	13,000	82.9	352	12,649	356	2.7	2,326
35 to 44 years	36,717	31,309	85.3	30,595	83.3	709	29,887	714	2.3	5,408
35 to 39 years	18,137	15,384	84.8	15,015	82.8	349	14,666	369	2.4	2,753
40 to 44 years	18,581	15,925	85.7	15,580	83.9	359	15,221	345	2.2	2,656
45 to 54 years	30,933	25,962	83.9	25,449	82.3	548	24,901	513	2.0	4,970
45 to 49 years	16,518	14,185	85.9	13,912	84.2	290	13,622	273	1.9	2,333
50 to 54 years	14,415	11,777	81.7	11,537	80.0	258	11,279	240	2.0	2,637
55 to 64 years	20,253	12,028	59.4	11,792	58.2	411	11,381	236	2.0	8,224
55 to 59 years	11,264	7,739	68.7	7,605	67.5	224	7,382	134	1.7	3,524
60 to 64 years	8,989	4,289	47.7	4,187	46.6	188	3,999	102	2.4	4,700
65 years and over	28,917	3,791	13.1	3,698	12.8	321	3,376	93	2.5	25,126
65 to 69 years	7,979	2,016	25.3	1,960	24.6	131	1,829	56	2.8	5,963
70 to 74 years	7,511	1,044	13.9	1,017	13.5	80	937	27	2.6	6,467
75 years and over	13,427	731	5.4	721	5.4	110	611	10	1.3	12,696
Men										
16 years and over	84,528	63,657	75.3	61,704	73.0	2,367	59,337	1,953	3.1	20,871
16 to 19 years	6,497	3,612	55.6	3,230	49.7	189	3,041	382	10.6	2,886
16 to 17 years	3,250	1,387	42.7	1,181	36.3	63	1,118	206	14.8	1,863
18 to 19 years	3,247	2,225	68.5	2,048	63.1	126	1,922	176	7.9	1,022
20 to 24 years	7,390	6,249	84.6	5,847	79.1	252	5,595	402	6.4	1,140
25 to 54 years	48,494	44,946	92.7	43,962	90.7	1,404	42,558	984	2.2	3,548
25 to 34 years	14,899	14,076	94.5	13,682	91.8	549	13,133	394	2.8	823
25 to 29 years	7,102	6,670	93.9	6,457	90.9	282	6,175	213	3.2	432
30 to 34 years	7,797	7,406	95.0	7,225	92.7	267	6,958	181	2.4	391
35 to 44 years	18,319	17,103	93.4	16,754	91.5	466	16,288	349	2.0	1,216
35 to 39 years	9,045	8,503	94.0	8,321	92.0	236	8,085	182	2.1	542
40 to 44 years	9,275	8,601	92.7	8,433	90.9	230	8,203	167	1.9	674
45 to 54 years	15,276	13,767	90.1	13,525	88.5	389	13,137	242	1.8	1,509
45 to 49 years	8,190	7,537	92.0	7,402	90.4	200	7,202	135	1.8	653
50 to 54 years	7,086	6,230	87.9	6,123	86.4	188	5,935	107	1.7	855
55 to 64 years	9,775	6,640	67.9	6,509	66.6	280	6,229	131	2.0	3,135
55 to 59 years	5,472	4,226	77.2	4,153	75.9	144	4,010	73	1.7	1,245
60 to 64 years	4,303	2,414	56.1	2,356	54.7	136	2,219	58	2.4	1,889
65 years and over	12,372	2,210	17.9	2,157	17.4	243	1,914	53	2.4	10,162
65 to 69 years	3,716	1,156	31.1	1,125	30.3	103	1,022	31	2.7	2,559
70 to 74 years	3,367	641	19.0	626	18.6	61	565	15	2.3	2,726
75 years and over	5,289	412	7.8	405	7.7	79	326	7	1.7	4,877
Women										
16 years and over	89,670	53,499	59.7	51,605	57.5	897	50,708	1,894	3.5	36,171
16 to 19 years	6,211	3,312	53.3	2,941	47.3	58	2,882	371	11.2	2,899
16 to 17 years	3,062	1,260	41.2	1,088	35.5	29	1,060	172	13.6	1,802
18 to 19 years	3,149	2,052	65.2	1,852	58.8	30	1,823	199	9.7	1,097
20 to 24 years	7,271	5,284	72.7	4,942	68.0	72	4,870	342	6.5	1,988
25 to 54 years	49,165	37,935	77.2	36,899	75.1	557	36,342	1,035	2.7	11,231
25 to 34 years	15,110	11,533	76.3	11,134	73.7	155	10,979	399	3.5	3,577
25 to 29 years	7,225	5,583	77.3	5,359	74.2	70	5,289	224	4.0	1,642
30 to 34 years	7,885	5,951	75.5	5,775	73.2	85	5,690	175	2.9	1,934
35 to 44 years	18,398	14,206	77.2	13,841	75.2	243	13,598	365	2.6	4,192
35 to 39 years	9,092	6,881	75.7	6,694	73.6	113	6,581	187	2.7	2,211
40 to 44 years	9,306	7,325	78.7	7,147	76.8	129	7,017	178	2.4	1,981
45 to 54 years	15,657	12,195	77.9	11,924	76.2	160	11,765	271	2.2	3,462
45 to 49 years	8,328	6,648	79.8	6,510	78.2	90	6,420	138	2.1	1,680
50 to 54 years	7,329	5,547	75.7	5,414	73.9	70	5,344	133	2.4	1,782
55 to 64 years	10,478	5,388	51.4	5,283	50.4	131	5,152	105	2.0	5,090
55 to 59 years	5,792	3,513	60.7	3,452	59.6	80	3,372	61	1.7	2,279
60 to 64 years	4,686	1,875	40.0	1,831	39.1	51	1,780	44	2.3	2,810
65 years and over	16,544	1,581	9.6	1,541	9.3	78	1,462	41	2.6	14,963
65 to 69 years	4,264	860	20.2	834	19.6	28	807	26	3.0	3,403
70 to 74 years	4,143	403	9.7	390	9.4	19	371	12	3.0	3,741
75 years and over	8,137	318	3.9	316	3.9	31	285	3	.8	7,819

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

May 2000										
Age, sex, and race	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agri- culture	Nonagri- cultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
BLACK										
16 years and over	25,161	16,549	65.8	15,268	60.7	140	15,128	1,281	7.7	8,612
16 to 19 years	2,469	912	36.9	699	28.3	10	689	213	23.4	1,558
16 to 17 years	1,247	321	25.7	223	17.9	-	223	98	30.4	926
18 to 19 years	1,223	591	48.3	475	38.9	10	465	116	19.6	632
20 to 24 years	2,679	1,938	72.3	1,572	58.7	14	1,558	366	18.9	741
25 to 54 years	14,896	12,134	81.5	11,482	77.1	93	11,389	652	5.4	2,761
25 to 34 years	5,149	4,364	84.7	4,093	79.5	25	4,068	271	6.2	785
25 to 29 years	2,531	2,128	84.1	1,996	78.9	6	1,990	132	6.2	403
30 to 34 years	2,618	2,236	85.4	2,097	80.1	19	2,078	139	6.2	383
35 to 44 years	5,663	4,658	82.2	4,380	77.3	43	4,337	278	6.0	1,006
35 to 39 years	2,861	2,401	83.9	2,277	79.6	23	2,254	123	5.1	460
40 to 44 years	2,802	2,257	80.5	2,102	75.0	19	2,083	155	6.9	546
45 to 54 years	4,083	3,113	76.2	3,010	73.7	25	2,985	103	3.3	971
45 to 49 years	2,353	1,809	76.9	1,750	74.4	12	1,738	59	3.3	543
50 to 54 years	1,731	1,304	75.3	1,260	72.8	14	1,246	44	3.4	427
55 to 64 years	2,325	1,215	52.3	1,190	51.2	21	1,169	25	2.0	1,110
55 to 59 years	1,290	794	61.6	778	60.3	6	772	16	2.1	495
60 to 64 years	1,035	421	40.8	412	39.8	15	397	8	2.0	615
65 years and over	2,792	350	12.5	324	11.6	2	322	26	7.4	2,442
65 to 69 years	956	203	21.2	187	19.6	-	187	16	7.7	753
70 to 74 years	760	87	11.4	82	10.8	-	82	5	5.6	673
75 years and over	1,076	60	5.6	55	5.1	2	53	6	(¹)	1,016
Men										
16 years and over	11,293	7,734	68.5	7,119	63.0	115	7,003	615	7.9	3,559
16 to 19 years	1,213	446	36.7	336	27.6	4	332	110	24.7	768
16 to 17 years	626	175	27.9	127	20.3	-	127	48	27.4	451
18 to 19 years	587	271	46.1	209	35.5	4	205	62	23.0	316
20 to 24 years	1,229	880	71.6	691	56.2	8	682	189	21.5	349
25 to 54 years	6,737	5,665	84.1	5,372	79.7	83	5,290	292	5.2	1,072
25 to 34 years	2,302	2,025	88.0	1,904	82.7	25	1,879	121	6.0	277
25 to 29 years	1,117	959	85.9	900	80.6	6	894	59	6.2	158
30 to 34 years	1,185	1,066	89.9	1,004	84.7	19	985	62	5.8	119
35 to 44 years	2,594	2,196	84.7	2,079	80.2	35	2,044	117	5.3	398
35 to 39 years	1,303	1,135	87.1	1,076	82.6	20	1,056	58	5.1	168
40 to 44 years	1,291	1,062	82.2	1,003	77.7	15	988	58	5.5	229
45 to 54 years	1,841	1,444	78.4	1,389	75.5	22	1,367	54	3.8	397
45 to 49 years	1,080	849	80.1	824	77.7	12	812	25	3.0	211
50 to 54 years	781	595	76.1	566	72.4	35	555	29	4.9	186
55 to 64 years	988	565	57.2	554	56.1	18	536	11	2.0	423
55 to 59 years	552	352	63.8	347	62.9	3	344	5	1.4	200
60 to 64 years	436	213	48.9	207	47.5	15	192	6	3.0	222
65 years and over	1,125	178	15.8	166	14.8	2	164	12	6.7	947
65 to 69 years	416	90	21.7	84	20.2	-	84	6	6.9	326
70 to 74 years	347	63	18.1	60	17.3	-	60	3	(¹)	284
75 years and over	362	25	6.8	22	6.1	2	20	3	(¹)	337
Women										
16 years and over	13,868	8,816	63.6	8,149	58.8	24	8,124	667	7.6	5,053
16 to 19 years	1,256	468	37.1	363	28.9	6	357	103	22.1	790
16 to 17 years	821	146	23.5	96	15.5	-	96	50	34.1	474
18 to 19 years	635	320	50.4	267	42.0	6	261	53	16.6	315
20 to 24 years	1,450	1,058	73.0	882	60.8	6	876	177	16.7	392
25 to 54 years	8,159	6,470	79.3	6,110	74.9	10	6,100	360	5.6	1,689
25 to 34 years	2,847	2,339	82.2	2,189	76.9	-	2,189	150	6.4	508
25 to 29 years	1,414	1,169	82.7	1,096	77.5	-	1,096	73	6.2	245
30 to 34 years	1,433	1,170	81.6	1,093	76.3	-	1,093	77	6.6	264
35 to 44 years	3,069	2,461	80.2	2,300	75.0	8	2,293	161	6.5	608
35 to 39 years	1,558	1,266	81.3	1,201	77.1	3	1,198	65	5.1	291
40 to 44 years	1,512	1,195	79.1	1,099	72.7	4	1,095	96	8.1	316
45 to 54 years	2,243	1,669	74.4	1,620	72.2	3	1,618	49	2.9	573
45 to 49 years	1,293	960	74.3	926	71.6	-	926	34	3.6	333
50 to 54 years	950	709	74.6	694	73.1	3	691	15	2.1	241
55 to 64 years	1,337	650	48.6	636	47.6	2	634	13	2.1	688
55 to 59 years	738	442	60.0	431	58.4	2	428	11	2.6	295
60 to 64 years	600	207	34.6	205	34.3	-	205	2	1.0	392
65 years and over	1,667	172	10.3	158	9.5	-	158	14	8.2	1,495
65 to 69 years	540	112	20.8	103	19.1	-	103	9	8.3	427
70 to 74 years	412	24	5.8	22	5.3	-	22	2	(¹)	388
75 years and over	715	36	5.0	33	4.6	-	33	3	(¹)	679

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in

the household survey.

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	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	207,427	209,371	91,368	92,408	100,008	100,929	16,051	16,034
Civilian labor force	138,919	140,395	70,069	70,691	60,609	61,530	8,240	8,175
Percent of population	67.0	67.1	76.7	76.5	60.6	61.0	51.3	51.0
Employed	133,411	134,961	67,738	68,491	58,524	59,322	7,150	7,147
Agriculture	3,489	3,490	2,356	2,346	835	881	297	263
Nonagricultural industries	129,923	131,471	65,382	66,145	57,689	58,442	6,852	6,884
Unemployed	5,507	5,435	2,331	2,200	2,086	2,208	1,091	1,027
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6	13.2	12.6
Not in labor force	68,508	68,975	21,299	21,718	39,399	39,398	7,810	7,859
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	172,859	174,197	77,320	78,030	82,847	83,459	12,692	12,708
Civilian labor force	116,198	117,156	59,635	60,045	49,549	50,188	7,014	6,924
Percent of population	67.2	67.3	77.1	77.0	59.8	60.1	55.3	54.5
Employed	112,160	113,309	57,904	58,475	48,067	48,665	6,189	6,170
Agriculture	3,285	3,264	2,209	2,178	799	838	276	247
Nonagricultural industries	108,875	110,046	55,695	56,297	47,267	47,826	5,913	5,923
Unemployed	4,038	3,847	1,732	1,571	1,482	1,523	825	753
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	11.8	10.9
Not in labor force	56,661	57,041	17,685	17,985	33,298	33,272	5,678	5,785
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	24,798	25,161	9,899	10,079	12,420	12,613	2,479	2,469
Civilian labor force	16,248	16,549	7,209	7,288	8,144	8,350	895	912
Percent of population	65.5	65.8	72.8	72.3	65.6	66.2	36.1	36.9
Employed	15,058	15,268	6,754	6,783	7,631	7,786	674	699
Agriculture	108	140	86	111	13	18	9	10
Nonagricultural industries	14,950	15,128	6,668	6,672	7,618	7,767	665	689
Unemployed	1,190	1,281	455	505	513	564	222	213
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.7	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.8	24.8	23.4
Not in labor force	8,550	8,612	2,690	2,791	4,277	4,263	1,584	1,558

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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	May 2000								
	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
TOTAL ENROLLED									
Total, 16 to 24 years	17,828	8,631	48.4	7,725	1,675	6,050	906	424	482
16 to 19 years	12,428	5,446	43.8	4,797	559	4,238	649	249	401
20 to 24 years	5,401	3,185	59.0	2,928	1,116	1,812	257	175	82
High school	10,315	4,330	42.0	3,767	325	3,442	563	193	371
College	7,513	4,301	57.3	3,959	1,350	2,608	343	231	112
Full-time students	6,456	3,393	52.6	3,106	802	2,304	288	195	93
Part-time students	1,057	908	85.9	853	549	304	55	36	19
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,920	4,274	47.9	3,795	887	2,908	479	232	247
16 to 19 years	6,335	2,753	43.5	2,406	321	2,086	347	132	215
20 to 24 years	2,585	1,520	58.8	1,389	567	822	131	99	32
High school	5,421	2,314	42.7	1,998	188	1,810	316	108	208
College	3,499	1,960	56.0	1,798	700	1,098	162	123	39
Full-time students	3,011	1,534	50.9	1,387	428	959	147	113	34
Part-time students	488	427	87.4	411	272	139	16	10	6
Women, 16 to 24 years	8,908	4,357	48.9	3,930	787	3,142	428	192	235
16 to 19 years	6,093	2,693	44.2	2,391	238	2,153	302	116	186
20 to 24 years	2,815	1,665	59.1	1,539	549	990	126	76	49
High school	4,895	2,016	41.2	1,769	137	1,632	247	84	163
College	4,014	2,341	58.3	2,161	650	1,510	180	108	72
Full-time students	3,445	1,860	54.0	1,719	374	1,345	141	82	59
Part-time students	569	481	84.6	442	276	165	39	26	13
White									
Total, 16 to 24 years	14,114	7,227	51.2	6,573	1,371	5,202	654	318	335
16 to 19 years	9,810	4,613	47.0	4,157	448	3,709	456	184	272
20 to 24 years	4,304	2,614	60.7	2,416	923	1,493	198	135	63
Men	7,062	3,553	50.3	3,197	733	2,464	356	179	177
Women	7,052	3,674	52.1	3,376	638	2,738	297	139	158
High school	8,061	3,663	45.4	3,262	265	2,997	401	139	262
College	6,053	3,563	58.9	3,311	1,106	2,205	253	179	73
Full-time students	5,219	2,828	54.2	2,603	651	1,952	224	160	64
Part-time students	833	736	88.3	708	455	253	28	19	9
Black									
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,533	948	37.4	751	201	550	197	79	118
16 to 19 years	1,888	576	30.5	433	80	352	143	44	99
20 to 24 years	645	372	57.6	318	120	198	54	35	19
Men	1,231	472	38.3	385	99	287	86	35	51
Women	1,302	476	36.5	365	102	264	110	43	67
High school	1,671	480	28.7	358	47	311	122	40	82
College	862	468	54.3	393	153	240	75	38	36
Full-time students	716	346	48.4	299	94	204	48	21	27
Part-time students	146	121	83.0	94	59	35	27	17	10
Hispanic origin									
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,921	722	37.6	608	163	445	114	68	46
16 to 19 years	1,538	494	32.1	398	51	346	96	50	46
20 to 24 years	383	228	59.6	210	112	98	18	18	-
Men	964	379	39.3	318	97	221	61	38	23
Women	957	343	35.9	290	66	224	53	30	23
High school	1,391	415	29.8	327	37	290	88	42	46
College	530	307	58.0	281	126	155	26	26	-
Full-time students	396	193	48.6	174	57	117	19	19	-
Part-time students	133	114	85.8	107	69	38	8	8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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	May 2000									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Percent of labor force
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	16,518	13,628	82.5	12,353	10,525	1,828	1,275	1,121	154	9.4
16 to 19 years	3,606	2,728	75.7	2,350	1,732	618	378	316	62	13.9
20 to 24 years	12,912	10,900	84.4	10,003	8,793	1,210	897	805	92	8.2
Less than a high school diploma	4,257	2,973	69.8	2,497	2,026	471	476	422	55	16.0
High school graduates, no college	6,904	5,821	84.3	5,281	4,500	782	539	479	61	9.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,822	3,401	89.0	3,206	2,701	505	195	163	32	5.7
College graduates	1,535	1,434	93.4	1,369	1,298	71	64	58	6	4.5
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,331	7,403	88.9	6,738	6,067	672	665	596	69	9.0
16 to 19 years	1,823	1,484	81.4	1,301	1,034	267	183	157	26	12.3
20 to 24 years	6,508	5,919	91.0	5,437	5,032	405	483	439	43	8.2
Less than a high school diploma	2,384	1,970	82.6	1,689	1,452	237	281	255	27	14.3
High school graduates, no college	3,582	3,216	89.8	2,943	2,700	243	273	254	19	8.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,759	1,629	92.6	1,550	1,372	177	79	61	18	4.9
College graduates	605	589	97.3	557	543	15	32	26	6	5.4
Women, 16 to 24 years	8,187	6,225	76.0	5,615	4,459	1,156	610	526	84	9.8
16 to 19 years	1,783	1,245	69.8	1,049	698	351	195	160	36	15.7
20 to 24 years	6,404	4,980	77.8	4,566	3,761	805	414	366	49	8.3
Less than a high school diploma	1,873	1,003	53.6	808	574	234	195	167	28	19.4
High school graduates, no college	3,321	2,605	78.4	2,339	1,800	539	266	225	42	10.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,063	1,772	85.9	1,656	1,329	327	116	101	15	6.5
College graduates	930	845	90.8	812	755	57	33	33	-	3.9
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	13,255	11,230	84.7	10,386	8,888	1,498	844	739	105	7.5
16 to 19 years	2,899	2,310	79.7	2,013	1,505	509	297	251	47	12.9
20 to 24 years	10,357	8,919	86.1	8,373	7,383	989	546	488	58	6.1
Men	6,825	6,308	92.4	5,879	5,326	554	428	382	46	6.8
Women	6,430	4,922	76.5	4,506	3,562	944	415	356	59	8.4
Less than a high school diploma	3,397	2,496	73.5	2,164	1,763	400	332	295	37	13.3
High school graduates, no college	5,347	4,630	86.6	4,320	3,711	609	310	267	43	6.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,225	2,886	89.5	2,736	2,306	431	150	131	18	5.2
College graduates	1,287	1,217	94.6	1,166	1,108	58	51	45	6	4.2
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,615	1,903	72.7	1,520	1,261	259	382	344	39	20.1
16 to 19 years	581	336	57.8	266	167	99	70	60	10	20.9
20 to 24 years	2,034	1,566	77.0	1,254	1,094	160	312	283	29	19.9
Men	1,211	854	70.5	641	542	99	213	192	21	24.9
Women	1,404	1,049	74.7	879	719	160	169	152	17	16.1
Less than a high school diploma	751	396	52.8	260	201	59	136	119	17	34.4
High school graduates, no college	1,309	1,007	76.9	796	646	150	212	197	14	21.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	448	395	88.2	363	322	41	32	25	7	8.1
College graduates	107	104	97.0	102	92	10	2	2	-	2.3
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,051	2,423	79.4	2,206	1,958	248	218	191	26	9.0
16 to 19 years	798	605	75.8	529	450	79	76	67	9	12.6
20 to 24 years	2,253	1,819	80.7	1,677	1,508	169	141	124	17	7.8
Men	1,599	1,459	91.2	1,357	1,261	96	102	90	12	7.0
Women	1,452	965	66.4	849	697	152	115	101	14	12.0
Less than a high school diploma	1,577	1,179	74.8	1,048	911	138	131	114	17	11.1
High school graduates, no college	1,029	864	83.9	785	705	80	78	69	9	9.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	368	311	84.4	302	275	27	9	9	-	2.8
College graduates	77	70	91.4	70	67	3	-	-	-	(1)

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

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. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	173,413	175,025	82,499	83,315	90,914	91,710	145,807	146,828	19,714	20,013	16,554	17,320
Civilian labor force	116,890	118,136	62,854	63,251	54,036	54,885	97,940	98,700	13,459	13,699	11,432	12,129
Percent of population	67.4	67.5	76.2	75.9	59.4	59.8	67.2	67.2	68.3	68.5	69.1	70.0
Employed	113,510	114,882	61,102	61,665	52,408	53,217	95,456	96,350	12,745	12,997	10,873	11,661
Employment-population ratio	65.5	65.6	74.1	74.0	57.6	58.0	65.5	65.6	64.6	64.9	65.7	67.3
Unemployed	3,381	3,254	1,752	1,586	1,628	1,668	2,484	2,350	715	702	559	468
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	3.9
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	28,298	28,096	13,403	13,048	14,895	15,049	22,739	22,363	4,273	4,350	7,069	7,278
Civilian labor force	12,052	11,966	7,433	7,159	4,619	4,806	9,818	9,624	1,654	1,719	4,139	4,313
Percent of population	42.6	42.6	55.5	54.9	31.0	31.9	43.2	43.0	38.7	39.5	58.5	59.3
Employed	11,332	11,225	7,067	6,819	4,265	4,406	9,299	9,113	1,477	1,541	3,853	4,059
Employment-population ratio	40.0	40.0	52.7	52.3	28.6	29.3	40.9	40.8	34.6	35.4	54.5	55.8
Unemployed	720	740	366	341	354	400	519	511	177	178	286	254
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	4.9	4.8	7.7	8.3	5.3	5.3	10.7	10.3	6.9	5.9
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	57,931	57,746	26,281	26,578	31,650	31,168	48,970	48,748	7,008	7,140	4,605	4,817
Civilian labor force	37,548	37,406	19,850	19,818	17,699	17,588	31,342	31,191	4,953	5,023	3,312	3,581
Percent of population	64.8	64.8	75.5	74.6	55.9	56.4	64.0	64.0	70.7	70.3	71.9	74.4
Employed	36,346	36,218	19,220	19,238	17,126	16,981	30,524	30,363	4,626	4,725	3,174	3,472
Employment-population ratio	62.7	62.7	73.1	72.4	54.1	54.5	62.3	62.3	66.0	66.2	68.9	72.1
Unemployed	1,202	1,188	629	581	573	607	818	828	328	298	138	109
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.7	6.6	5.9	4.2	3.1
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	42,742	44,153	19,757	20,464	22,985	23,690	35,772	37,191	5,255	5,264	3,081	3,274
Civilian labor force	31,640	32,760	16,008	16,644	15,631	16,116	26,206	27,257	4,137	4,175	2,472	2,613
Percent of population	74.0	74.2	81.0	81.3	68.0	68.0	73.3	73.3	78.7	79.3	80.2	79.8
Employed	30,795	31,970	15,602	16,261	15,193	15,709	25,553	26,651	3,998	4,039	2,365	2,540
Employment-population ratio	72.0	72.4	79.0	79.5	66.1	66.3	71.4	71.7	76.1	76.7	76.8	77.6
Unemployed	845	790	407	382	438	407	653	606	139	136	107	73
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.3	4.3	2.8
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	30,051	30,583	14,070	14,451	15,981	16,132	25,006	25,624	3,909	3,857	2,206	2,326
Civilian labor force	21,766	22,182	11,176	11,562	10,590	10,620	17,874	18,277	3,053	3,053	1,742	1,840
Percent of population	72.4	72.5	79.4	80.0	66.3	65.8	71.5	71.3	78.1	79.1	79.0	79.1
Employed	21,153	21,651	10,889	11,298	10,264	10,353	17,425	17,857	2,930	2,967	1,670	1,782
Employment-population ratio	70.4	70.8	77.4	78.2	64.2	64.2	69.7	69.7	74.9	76.9	75.7	76.6
Unemployed	612	530	286	264	326	266	450	420	124	86	72	58
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	4.0	2.8	4.1	3.2
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	12,691	13,570	5,687	6,013	7,004	7,558	10,766	11,567	1,345	1,407	875	948
Civilian labor force	9,874	10,578	4,833	5,082	5,041	5,496	8,332	8,980	1,084	1,122	730	773
Percent of population	77.8	78.0	85.0	84.5	72.0	72.7	77.4	77.6	80.6	79.8	83.4	81.6
Employed	9,642	10,319	4,713	4,963	4,929	5,355	8,128	8,794	1,069	1,072	695	759
Employment-population ratio	76.0	76.0	82.9	82.5	70.4	70.9	75.5	76.0	79.4	76.2	79.5	80.0
Unemployed	232	260	120	119	112	141	204	186	15	50	35	15
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.5	4.7	1.9
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	44,442	45,029	23,058	23,225	21,384	21,804	38,326	38,527	3,178	3,258	1,799	1,951
Civilian labor force	35,650	36,005	19,563	19,629	16,088	16,375	30,573	30,627	2,715	2,782	1,510	1,622
Percent of population	80.2	80.0	84.8	84.5	75.2	75.1	79.8	79.5	85.4	85.4	83.9	83.1
Employed	35,037	35,469	19,213	19,347	15,824	16,121	30,080	30,223	2,644	2,692	1,481	1,590
Employment-population ratio	78.8	78.8	83.3	83.3	74.0	73.9	78.5	78.4	83.2	82.6	82.3	81.5
Unemployed	613	536	350	282	263	254	493	404	71	90	29	32
Unemployment rate	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.2	1.9	1.9

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. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	May 2000									
	Employed ¹								Unemployed	
	Full-time workers				Part-time workers				Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work
	Total	At work		Not at work	Total	At work ²		Not at 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	112,295	101,042	8,379	2,875	22,665	2,014	19,526	1,126	4,376	1,058
16 to 19 years	2,291	1,888	358	44	4,857	238	4,449	170	565	462
16 to 17 years	237	183	50	4	2,358	41	2,232	84	182	326
18 to 19 years	2,054	1,705	308	41	2,499	197	2,217	85	383	136
20 years and over	110,005	99,153	8,021	2,830	17,809	1,776	15,077	956	3,811	596
20 to 24 years	9,909	8,757	915	237	3,022	401	2,471	150	980	174
25 years and over	100,095	90,396	7,106	2,594	14,787	1,375	12,606	806	2,831	422
25 to 54 years	86,750	78,588	6,025	2,137	10,454	1,144	8,785	525	2,546	302
55 years and over	13,346	11,808	1,081	457	4,333	231	3,821	281	285	120
Men, 16 years and over	64,972	59,358	4,144	1,470	7,226	815	6,039	372	2,309	421
16 to 19 years	1,355	1,141	189	25	2,353	110	2,175	68	289	241
20 years and over	63,617	58,217	3,954	1,445	4,874	706	3,864	304	2,020	180
20 to 24 years	5,599	5,006	489	104	1,227	166	1,003	57	538	76
25 years and over	58,018	53,212	3,465	1,341	3,647	539	2,861	246	1,482	104
25 to 54 years	50,054	46,146	2,849	1,059	1,860	441	1,307	112	1,308	51
55 years and over	7,964	7,066	616	282	1,787	98	1,554	134	174	54
Women, 16 years and over	47,323	41,683	4,235	1,405	15,439	1,198	13,487	754	2,068	638
16 to 19 years	936	747	169	20	2,504	128	2,274	102	276	221
20 years and over	46,387	40,936	4,067	1,385	12,935	1,070	11,212	652	1,792	416
20 to 24 years	4,310	3,752	426	132	1,795	235	1,467	93	442	98
25 years and over	42,077	37,184	3,640	1,253	11,140	836	9,745	559	1,350	318
25 to 54 years	36,695	32,442	3,176	1,078	8,594	703	7,478	413	1,239	252
55 years and over	5,382	4,743	465	175	2,546	132	2,267	146	111	67
White										
Men, 16 years and over	55,585	50,831	3,517	1,237	6,119	645	5,167	307	1,657	295
16 to 19 years	1,209	1,025	160	25	2,020	99	1,858	63	215	167
20 years and over	54,375	49,806	3,357	1,213	4,099	546	3,309	244	1,442	128
20 to 24 years	4,849	4,338	422	89	998	138	823	37	346	56
25 years and over	49,526	45,467	2,934	1,124	3,102	408	2,486	208	1,096	72
25 to 54 years	42,456	39,183	2,400	872	1,506	332	1,088	86	946	38
55 years and over	7,070	6,284	535	252	1,596	76	1,398	121	150	34
Women, 16 years and over	38,024	33,463	3,459	1,102	13,581	879	12,031	671	1,423	472
16 to 19 years	743	600	130	12	2,198	118	1,994	85	219	152
20 years and over	37,281	32,863	3,329	1,090	11,384	761	10,037	586	1,204	319
20 to 24 years	3,457	3,025	333	99	1,485	167	1,240	78	276	65
25 years and over	33,824	29,837	2,996	990	9,899	593	8,798	508	927	254
25 to 54 years	29,282	25,846	2,599	837	7,617	491	6,754	372	836	199
55 years and over	4,541	3,991	396	154	2,282	103	2,044	136	91	55
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,386	5,773	432	182	733	109	587	37	518	97
16 to 19 years	98	75	23	-	238	10	225	3	55	55
20 years and over	6,288	5,698	409	182	495	99	362	34	463	42
20 to 24 years	543	484	44	15	148	22	116	10	172	18
25 years and over	5,745	5,214	365	167	347	77	245	25	291	24
25 to 54 years	5,165	4,702	321	142	208	64	129	15	281	11
55 years and over	580	511	44	25	140	13	117	10	10	13
Women, 16 years and over	6,881	6,053	595	233	1,268	254	963	50	537	129
16 to 19 years	149	119	23	7	214	10	193	11	49	54
20 years and over	6,731	5,934	572	226	1,054	245	770	39	489	75
20 to 24 years	672	583	57	32	210	56	146	8	147	30
25 years and over	6,060	5,351	515	194	844	188	625	31	342	45
25 to 54 years	5,474	4,812	478	184	636	162	453	21	326	34
55 years and over	585	539	36	10	209	27	171	11	16	11

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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**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	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
Total	133,411	134,961	71,470	72,199	67,738	68,491	61,941	62,762	58,524	59,322
Managerial and professional specialty	40,477	40,833	20,393	20,588	20,255	20,466	20,084	20,244	19,928	20,044
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,625	19,605	10,671	10,923	10,604	10,859	8,954	8,682	8,916	8,615
Officials and administrators, public administration	788	731	414	400	414	400	374	331	374	326
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,031	14,009	8,211	8,383	8,146	8,329	5,821	5,626	5,791	5,570
Management-related occupations	4,806	4,865	2,046	2,140	2,043	2,130	2,760	2,725	2,751	2,719
Professional specialty	20,852	21,227	9,722	9,665	9,651	9,607	11,130	11,562	11,012	11,429
Engineers	2,051	2,164	1,853	1,951	1,850	1,951	198	213	198	209
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,782	2,088	1,233	1,387	1,229	1,379	549	701	549	701
Natural scientists	573	547	405	348	405	348	168	199	165	199
Health diagnosing occupations	1,109	1,140	846	803	846	803	262	337	262	337
Health assessment and treating occupations	2,989	2,968	445	389	445	389	2,544	2,579	2,535	2,577
Teachers, college and university	938	893	559	487	557	484	379	406	369	401
Teachers, except college and university	5,471	5,521	1,317	1,337	1,305	1,327	4,154	4,184	4,095	4,111
Lawyers and judges	1,007	909	749	635	749	633	259	274	259	274
Other professional specialty occupations	4,931	4,998	2,314	2,328	2,266	2,293	2,617	2,669	2,580	2,620
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,868	39,458	13,914	14,385	13,063	13,480	24,955	25,073	23,232	23,305
Technicians and related support	4,306	4,242	2,106	2,031	2,067	1,979	2,200	2,211	2,158	2,167
Health technologists and technicians	1,679	1,650	319	325	307	319	1,360	1,324	1,332	1,306
Engineering and science technicians	1,333	1,258	1,023	926	999	908	310	332	301	312
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,294	1,334	764	780	760	752	529	555	525	549
Sales occupations	15,980	16,380	7,963	8,295	7,431	7,670	8,018	8,085	6,920	6,994
Supervisors and proprietors	4,856	4,833	2,921	2,905	2,914	2,879	1,935	1,927	1,910	1,908
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,670	3,011	1,471	1,698	1,451	1,657	1,199	1,313	1,159	1,290
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,483	1,591	1,106	1,149	1,104	1,144	376	442	363	437
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,863	6,839	2,439	2,509	1,936	1,963	4,424	4,330	3,405	3,294
Sales-related occupations	109	106	25	34	25	26	84	73	82	65
Administrative support, including clerical	18,582	18,836	3,845	4,059	3,565	3,831	14,737	14,777	14,154	14,144
Supervisors	734	793	311	361	306	355	424	432	420	432
Computer equipment operators	287	283	119	148	113	145	168	135	168	128
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,661	3,354	66	76	62	72	3,595	3,278	3,500	3,209
Financial records processing	2,190	2,284	192	179	188	179	1,997	2,105	1,975	2,069
Mail and message distributing	986	989	582	582	556	577	404	407	399	398
Other administrative support, including clerical	10,724	11,133	2,575	2,712	2,340	2,503	8,149	8,421	7,692	7,908
Service occupations	18,075	18,199	7,269	7,170	6,192	6,146	10,806	11,029	9,559	9,876
Private household	813	848	62	26	52	25	751	822	663	741
Protective service	2,380	2,351	1,965	1,960	1,910	1,912	415	391	376	377
Service, except private household and protective	14,882	15,001	5,242	5,184	4,230	4,210	9,641	9,816	8,521	8,758
Food service	6,171	6,215	2,652	2,610	1,846	1,862	3,519	3,604	2,740	2,897
Health service	2,544	2,573	285	237	271	227	2,258	2,336	2,144	2,236
Cleaning and building service	3,052	3,079	1,705	1,721	1,592	1,600	1,348	1,359	1,282	1,301
Personal service	3,116	3,133	600	616	521	521	2,516	2,517	2,355	2,324
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,519	14,941	13,213	13,553	12,915	13,231	1,306	1,388	1,276	1,337
Mechanics and repairers	4,934	5,004	4,693	4,736	4,589	4,635	241	268	234	268
Construction trades	5,567	6,016	5,397	5,833	5,232	5,663	169	183	163	172
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,018	3,922	3,122	2,985	3,093	2,933	895	937	879	897
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,794	17,885	13,713	13,660	12,656	12,585	4,081	4,225	3,871	4,022
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,173	7,252	4,647	4,617	4,471	4,449	2,526	2,634	2,449	2,532
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,527	5,464	4,987	4,923	4,834	4,734	540	540	528	530
Motor vehicle operators	4,115	4,093	3,609	3,596	3,487	3,461	506	497	495	486
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,412	1,371	1,378	1,327	1,347	1,273	34	44	33	44
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,095	5,170	4,080	4,119	3,351	3,402	1,015	1,050	895	961
Construction laborers	870	957	829	922	769	832	41	36	33	36
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,225	4,212	3,251	3,197	2,581	2,570	974	1,015	862	925
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,678	3,645	2,969	2,843	2,658	2,582	709	802	656	737
Farm operators and managers	1,192	1,165	888	856	884	837	304	309	303	308
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,486	2,480	2,081	1,987	1,775	1,745	405	493	354	429

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	133,411	134,961	71,470	72,199	61,941	62,762
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.3	30.3	28.5	28.5	32.4	32.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.7	14.5	14.9	15.1	14.5	13.8
Professional specialty	15.6	15.7	13.6	13.4	18.0	18.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.1	29.2	19.5	19.9	40.3	39.9
Technicians and related support	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.5
Sales occupations	12.0	12.1	11.1	11.5	12.9	12.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.9	14.0	5.4	5.6	23.8	23.5
Service occupations	13.5	13.5	10.2	9.9	17.4	17.6
Private household	.6	.6	.1	—	1.2	1.3
Protective service	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.7	.7	.6
Service, except private household and protective	11.2	11.1	7.3	7.2	15.6	15.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.9	11.1	18.5	18.8	2.1	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.3	13.3	19.2	18.9	6.6	6.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	5.4	6.5	6.4	4.1	4.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.0	7.0	6.8	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.8	3.8	5.7	5.7	1.6	1.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	2.7	4.2	3.9	1.1	1.3
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	112,160	113,309	61,144	61,704	51,016	51,605
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.3	31.0	29.5	29.2	33.4	33.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.3	15.1	15.7	15.9	14.9	14.2
Professional specialty	16.0	15.9	13.8	13.3	18.6	19.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.2	29.3	19.5	19.9	40.9	40.5
Technicians and related support	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.5
Sales occupations	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.9	13.3	13.2
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	13.6	5.1	5.2	24.0	23.7
Service occupations	12.3	12.4	9.2	9.0	16.1	16.5
Private household	.5	.6	.1	(¹)	1.1	1.2
Protective service	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	.6	.5
Service, except private household and protective	10.1	10.2	6.6	6.4	14.4	14.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.4	11.6	19.1	19.5	2.2	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.7	12.7	18.2	18.1	6.2	6.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	5.2	6.1	6.2	3.8	3.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	3.9	6.7	6.5	.8	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.6	3.6	5.4	5.4	1.5	1.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.3	1.3	1.5
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,058	15,268	7,080	7,119	7,977	8,149
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	21.6	22.0	17.3	19.2	25.3	24.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.0	10.0	8.2	9.4	11.7	10.5
Professional specialty	11.5	12.0	9.2	9.8	13.7	13.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.5	29.5	17.4	18.8	38.4	38.8
Technicians and related support	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.2
Sales occupations	9.1	9.2	7.4	7.7	10.6	10.6
Administrative support, including clerical	16.2	17.4	7.1	8.7	24.3	25.0
Service occupations	22.4	21.2	18.3	16.7	26.1	25.1
Private household	1.1	.9	.2	(¹)	1.8	1.7
Protective service	3.1	2.9	5.0	4.4	1.4	1.5
Service, except private household and protective	18.3	17.4	13.1	12.3	22.9	21.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.1	8.2	15.4	15.3	1.6	2.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18.3	18.1	29.4	27.9	8.4	9.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.2	6.6	9.5	7.8	5.2	5.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.6	5.7	10.6	10.8	1.1	1.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.5	5.8	9.3	9.4	2.1	2.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.0	.2	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

used in the household survey.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	May 2000												
	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	3,490	99	122	58	12	153	—	9	54	24	60	14	2,883
Mining	528	83	61	16	5	36	—	—	194	16	95	21	—
Construction	9,312	1,305	201	54	99	400	—	18	5,507	122	568	1,022	17
Manufacturing	20,038	3,047	1,984	601	755	1,989	—	290	3,880	5,758	679	970	84
Durable goods	12,274	1,855	1,342	423	302	1,089	—	171	2,704	3,404	386	517	79
Nondurable goods	7,764	1,192	642	178	453	900	—	119	1,175	2,354	293	453	5
Transportation and public utilities	9,740	1,402	664	339	290	2,394	—	364	1,334	98	2,213	638	6
Wholesale and retail trade	27,536	2,575	648	211	11,479	2,221	—	5,317	1,516	361	1,135	1,951	120
Wholesale trade	5,354	611	139	48	2,194	824	—	52	367	156	456	417	91
Retail trade	22,181	1,964	509	164	9,285	1,396	—	5,265	1,149	205	679	1,535	29
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,959	2,563	376	207	2,397	2,847	—	310	165	10	17	17	49
Services	49,296	7,236	16,140	2,538	1,317	7,278	848	9,412	2,088	836	648	498	458
Private households	950	10	3	3	2	—	848	44	4	—	6	5	25
Other service industries	48,346	7,226	16,137	2,536	1,315	7,278	—	9,368	2,083	836	643	493	432
Professional services	32,555	4,349	13,788	2,051	209	5,346	—	5,729	387	157	362	74	104
Public administration	6,063	1,296	1,031	218	26	1,519	—	1,631	204	26	48	37	27

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

used in the household survey.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	May 2000									
	Agriculture			Nonagricultural industries						
	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Wage and salary workers					Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
				Total	Private industries			Government		
					Total	Private household workers	Other private industries			
Total, 16 years and over	2,142	1,310	37	122,644	103,514	938	102,576	19,130	8,740	87
16 to 19 years	218	39	6	6,812	6,468	97	6,371	344	66	6
16 to 17 years	74	14	6	2,482	2,408	31	2,376	75	12	6
18 to 19 years	144	25	-	4,330	4,061	66	3,995	269	55	-
20 to 24 years	307	29	2	12,380	11,393	116	11,277	988	201	12
25 to 34 years	548	191	3	28,525	24,745	132	24,613	3,780	1,420	6
35 to 44 years	507	265	17	33,379	28,230	210	28,019	5,149	2,586	28
45 to 54 years	309	275	1	26,690	20,745	173	20,572	5,944	2,437	16
55 to 64 years	173	256	4	11,735	9,377	143	9,233	2,359	1,345	9
65 years and over	79	255	3	3,124	2,557	66	2,490	567	684	10
Men, 16 years and over	1,573	948	21	64,307	55,963	54	55,909	8,344	5,323	26
16 to 19 years	156	35	5	3,479	3,340	11	3,329	139	33	-
16 to 17 years	48	10	5	1,292	1,260	4	1,256	32	2	-
18 to 19 years	108	25	-	2,187	2,080	7	2,073	107	31	-
20 to 24 years	232	26	2	6,446	5,988	2	5,986	458	110	10
25 to 34 years	434	151	1	15,224	13,515	14	13,501	1,710	764	3
35 to 44 years	333	182	9	17,675	15,423	13	15,410	2,252	1,562	-
45 to 54 years	233	189	1	13,615	11,164	7	11,157	2,451	1,537	3
55 to 64 years	114	184	2	6,171	5,118	5	5,113	1,053	865	4
65 years and over	71	181	3	1,697	1,415	2	1,413	282	453	7
Women, 16 years and over	569	362	16	58,337	47,551	884	46,667	10,787	3,416	61
16 to 19 years	62	4	1	3,333	3,128	86	3,042	205	34	6
16 to 17 years	26	4	1	1,190	1,147	27	1,120	43	10	6
18 to 19 years	36	-	-	2,143	1,981	59	1,922	162	24	-
20 to 24 years	75	2	-	5,934	5,404	113	5,291	529	92	2
25 to 34 years	114	40	2	13,301	11,230	118	11,112	2,071	656	3
35 to 44 years	175	83	8	15,704	12,806	197	12,609	2,897	1,024	27
45 to 54 years	77	86	1	13,075	9,581	166	9,415	3,494	901	13
55 to 64 years	59	72	3	5,565	4,259	139	4,120	1,306	479	5
65 years and over	7	74	1	1,427	1,142	64	1,078	285	231	4

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Hours of work	May 2000					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	130,960	3,374	127,586	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	29,143	912	28,231	22.3	27.0	22.1
1 to 4 hours	1,192	85	1,107	.9	2.5	.9
5 to 14 hours	4,511	216	4,295	3.4	6.4	3.4
15 to 29 hours	14,934	392	14,542	11.4	11.6	11.4
30 to 34 hours	8,506	218	8,288	6.5	6.5	6.5
35 hours and over	101,817	2,463	99,355	77.7	73.0	77.9
35 to 39 hours	8,667	158	8,509	6.6	4.7	6.7
40 hours	51,583	790	50,793	39.4	23.4	39.8
41 hours and over	41,567	1,514	40,052	31.7	44.9	31.4
41 to 48 hours	14,810	273	14,537	11.3	8.1	11.4
49 to 59 hours	15,438	484	14,954	11.8	14.3	11.7
60 hours and over	11,318	757	10,561	8.6	22.4	8.3
Average hours, total at work	39.9	42.9	39.8	—	—	—
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	43.7	49.1	43.6	—	—	—

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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	May 2000					
	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	29,143	8,379	20,764	28,231	8,102	20,129
Economic reasons	3,140	1,228	1,913	3,003	1,155	1,848
Slack work or business conditions	1,846	954	892	1,743	895	848
Could only find part-time work	986	—	986	965	—	965
Seasonal work	81	46	35	78	43	35
Job started or ended during week	227	227	—	217	217	—
Noneconomic reasons	26,003	7,151	18,851	25,229	6,947	18,281
Child-care problems	901	107	794	879	104	774
Other family or personal obligations	6,016	769	5,247	5,842	736	5,106
Health or medical limitations	694	—	694	650	—	650
In school or training	6,404	113	6,291	6,256	112	6,144
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,998	—	1,998	1,881	—	1,881
Vacation or personal day	3,164	3,164	—	3,128	3,128	—
Holiday, legal or religious	82	82	—	82	82	—
Weather-related curtailment	215	215	—	171	171	—
All other reasons	6,528	2,701	3,827	6,341	2,615	3,726
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	23.6	24.6	23.0	23.6	24.5	23.1
Other reasons	21.3	25.6	19.6	21.4	25.6	19.8

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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	May 2000							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over	127,586	28,231	3,003	6,947	18,281	99,355	39.8	43.6
Wage and salary workers	119,218	25,695	2,749	6,445	16,501	93,523	39.8	43.3
Mining	498	41	7	23	11	457	47.8	48.6
Construction	7,623	1,163	309	464	390	6,461	41.5	43.0
Manufacturing	19,125	1,908	222	1,004	683	17,216	42.7	43.6
Durable goods	11,753	1,044	124	590	330	10,709	43.2	43.9
Nondurable goods	7,372	865	98	414	353	6,507	41.9	43.1
Transportation and public utilities	9,043	1,333	133	486	715	7,710	42.2	44.3
Wholesale and retail trade	25,340	7,823	865	1,010	5,948	17,517	37.6	43.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,996	1,316	104	526	686	6,680	40.7	42.8
Service industries	43,673	11,187	1,047	2,468	7,672	32,486	38.7	43.1
Private households	902	497	56	50	391	405	29.5	41.6
All other industries	42,770	10,690	991	2,419	7,280	32,081	38.8	43.1
Public administration	5,921	925	63	464	398	4,996	40.6	42.2
Self-employed workers	8,280	2,488	248	501	1,739	5,792	40.5	47.1
Unpaid family workers	87	47	5	1	41	40	32.5	(¹)

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

used in the household survey.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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	May 2000							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	127,586	28,231	3,003	6,947	18,281	99,355	39.8	43.6
16 to 19 years	6,677	4,794	327	228	4,239	1,883	24.8	39.0
16 to 17 years	2,417	2,214	48	33	2,133	203	18.2	36.4
18 to 19 years	4,260	2,579	279	195	2,106	1,680	28.5	39.3
20 years and over	120,909	23,438	2,676	6,719	14,042	97,471	40.7	43.6
20 to 24 years	12,214	3,580	536	697	2,347	8,634	36.9	41.5
25 years and over	108,695	19,857	2,140	6,022	11,695	88,837	41.1	43.9
25 to 54 years	92,495	15,136	1,814	5,130	8,192	77,359	41.7	44.0
55 years and over	16,200	4,721	325	893	3,503	11,479	37.6	43.2
Men, 16 years and over	67,886	10,194	1,365	3,306	5,523	57,692	42.7	45.0
16 to 19 years	3,426	2,309	158	117	2,033	1,117	26.2	39.7
16 to 17 years	1,273	1,139	27	17	1,095	134	19.1	38.1
18 to 19 years	2,153	1,169	131	101	937	984	30.4	39.9
20 years and over	64,460	7,885	1,207	3,188	3,490	56,575	43.5	45.1
20 to 24 years	6,407	1,549	278	322	950	4,858	38.6	42.4
25 years and over	58,053	6,336	929	2,867	2,540	51,717	44.1	45.4
25 to 54 years	49,262	4,319	804	2,350	1,165	44,943	44.8	45.5
55 years and over	8,791	2,017	125	517	1,375	6,774	40.1	44.4
Women, 16 years and over	59,700	18,037	1,638	3,641	12,758	41,663	36.6	41.6
16 to 19 years	3,251	2,485	168	111	2,206	766	23.3	38.0
16 to 17 years	1,144	1,075	21	17	1,037	69	17.2	33.8
18 to 19 years	2,107	1,410	147	94	1,169	697	26.6	38.5
20 years and over	56,449	15,552	1,469	3,531	10,552	40,897	37.4	41.7
20 to 24 years	5,807	2,031	258	375	1,397	3,776	34.9	40.4
25 years and over	50,642	13,521	1,211	3,155	9,155	37,120	37.7	41.8
25 to 54 years	43,233	10,817	1,010	2,780	7,027	32,416	38.2	41.9
55 years and over	7,409	2,704	200	376	2,128	4,704	34.6	41.5
Race								
White, 16 years and over	106,833	24,180	2,353	5,749	16,077	82,654	39.9	43.8
Men	57,855	8,610	1,129	2,776	4,705	49,245	42.9	45.3
Women	48,978	15,570	1,225	2,973	11,373	33,408	36.3	41.7
Black, 16 years and over	14,629	2,817	480	878	1,459	11,812	39.2	41.8
Men	6,788	1,061	154	366	541	5,727	40.7	42.9
Women	7,841	1,756	326	512	918	6,085	37.9	40.8
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,474	4,068	413	1,968	1,687	36,405	44.6	45.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,582	1,081	245	445	392	7,501	43.3	44.8
Single (never married)	18,830	5,044	707	893	3,444	13,786	38.3	43.1
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	31,963	9,733	599	1,979	7,154	22,230	36.5	41.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,117	2,720	417	757	1,547	9,396	38.8	42.0
Single (never married)	15,620	5,584	621	906	4,057	10,036	35.1	41.6

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	May 2000							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over ¹	127,445	28,184	2,984	6,939	18,261	99,261	39.8	43.6
Managerial and professional specialty	39,633	6,504	396	2,167	3,941	33,129	42.6	45.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,072	2,431	130	1,020	1,282	16,641	44.3	46.2
Professional specialty	20,561	4,073	266	1,147	2,659	16,488	40.9	44.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,277	10,077	808	2,150	7,118	28,200	38.0	42.5
Technicians and related support	4,103	763	43	265	454	3,340	40.0	42.4
Sales occupations	15,886	4,439	388	722	3,329	11,447	39.2	44.9
Administrative support, including clerical	18,288	4,875	377	1,163	3,335	13,413	36.6	40.6
Service occupations	17,584	6,673	856	813	5,004	10,912	34.9	42.0
Private household	813	457	52	47	358	356	29.2	41.3
Protective service	2,278	313	26	106	181	1,965	42.4	44.6
Service, except private household and protective	14,494	5,904	779	660	4,465	8,590	34.0	41.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,588	1,804	348	907	549	12,784	42.2	43.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,363	3,126	576	902	1,648	14,237	40.6	43.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,057	888	158	398	333	6,169	41.3	42.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,271	804	149	222	433	4,467	43.4	46.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,035	1,435	269	282	883	3,601	36.8	41.0
Men, 16 years and over ¹	67,606	10,090	1,345	3,286	5,459	57,516	42.7	45.0
Managerial and professional specialty	20,080	2,065	207	885	973	18,015	45.6	47.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,693	965	88	454	422	9,728	46.6	47.9
Professional specialty	9,387	1,100	119	431	550	8,287	44.5	46.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	14,005	2,424	195	652	1,578	11,580	42.2	45.3
Technicians and related support	1,959	257	24	114	118	1,702	42.5	44.2
Sales occupations	8,116	1,400	104	300	996	6,715	43.4	46.9
Administrative support, including clerical	3,930	767	67	237	463	3,163	39.5	42.5
Service occupations	6,983	1,835	204	289	1,342	5,148	38.2	43.3
Private household	26	6	3	—	3	19	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,901	211	14	91	106	1,690	43.3	44.9
Service, except private household and protective	5,057	1,618	188	198	1,233	3,438	36.2	42.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,245	1,556	312	801	443	11,689	42.5	43.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,293	2,209	427	659	1,123	11,084	41.4	43.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,521	452	75	235	142	4,069	42.4	43.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,747	643	128	205	310	4,104	44.0	46.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,025	1,113	224	218	671	2,911	37.1	41.3
Women, 16 years and over ¹	59,839	18,094	1,639	3,654	12,801	41,745	36.6	41.6
Managerial and professional specialty	19,553	4,439	189	1,282	2,968	15,114	39.5	43.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,379	1,466	42	565	859	6,913	41.5	43.8
Professional specialty	11,174	2,973	148	716	2,109	8,201	38.0	42.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	24,272	7,652	614	1,498	5,540	16,620	35.7	40.7
Technicians and related support	2,144	506	19	151	336	1,638	37.6	40.6
Sales occupations	7,771	3,039	284	422	2,333	4,732	34.8	42.1
Administrative support, including clerical	14,358	4,108	311	925	2,872	10,250	35.8	40.1
Service occupations	10,601	4,838	651	524	3,662	5,764	32.7	40.9
Private household	787	450	49	47	354	337	28.8	40.9
Protective service	377	102	12	15	76	275	37.9	42.5
Service, except private household and protective	9,437	4,286	591	463	3,232	5,152	32.8	40.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,343	248	36	106	106	1,095	39.5	41.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,071	918	149	244	525	3,153	38.2	41.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,536	436	83	162	190	2,100	39.3	40.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	524	161	21	17	123	363	38.2	44.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,011	321	45	64	212	689	35.3	39.8

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**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	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
Total, 16 years and over	2,906	2,729	3.9	3.6	2,602	2,705	4.0	4.1
Married, spouse present	944	765	2.2	1.7	770	883	2.2	2.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	395	378	4.3	4.0	571	539	4.4	4.1
Single (never married)	1,567	1,586	7.3	7.3	1,260	1,284	7.2	7.3
White, 16 years and over	2,179	1,953	3.4	3.1	1,859	1,894	3.5	3.5
Married, spouse present	739	563	1.9	1.5	648	718	2.2	2.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	312	286	4.1	3.7	430	385	4.2	3.7
Single (never married)	1,127	1,104	6.6	6.3	782	792	6.1	6.1
Black, 16 years and over	565	615	7.4	7.9	625	667	7.3	7.6
Married, spouse present	128	148	3.9	4.3	91	104	3.4	3.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	77	71	6.0	5.5	109	132	4.9	5.8
Single (never married)	360	396	11.6	13.1	426	431	11.5	11.7
Total, 25 years and over	1,752	1,586	2.8	2.5	1,628	1,668	3.0	3.0
Married, spouse present	885	724	2.1	1.7	691	770	2.1	2.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	381	352	4.2	3.8	533	499	4.3	3.9
Single (never married)	486	509	4.3	4.4	404	399	4.6	4.5
White, 25 years and over	1,310	1,168	2.4	2.2	1,173	1,181	2.6	2.6
Married, spouse present	687	544	1.8	1.5	579	618	2.0	2.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	299	260	4.0	3.5	403	357	4.1	3.5
Single (never married)	324	364	3.7	4.1	191	206	3.2	3.4
Black, 25 years and over	322	315	5.1	4.9	393	387	5.5	5.3
Married, spouse present	124	130	3.9	3.9	83	93	3.2	3.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	77	70	6.1	5.5	104	123	4.8	5.6
Single (never married)	121	115	6.4	6.3	206	170	8.7	7.3

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
Total, 16 years and over ¹	5,507	5,435	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.1
Managerial and professional specialty	774	700	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	401	326	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.8
Professional specialty	373	374	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,334	1,495	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.4	4.1
Technicians and related support	115	114	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.2
Sales occupations	657	697	3.9	4.1	3.2	2.7	4.6	5.5
Administrative support, including clerical	562	684	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.5
Service occupations	1,075	1,031	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.1
Private household	84	49	9.4	5.4	(²)	(²)	9.7	5.0
Protective service	75	62	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	6.0	3.8
Service, except private household and protective	916	920	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.9	5.3	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	557	482	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.0	4.6	4.6
Mechanics and repairers	132	111	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.6	3.9
Construction trades	287	256	4.9	4.1	4.7	3.9	9.6	8.6
Other precision production, craft, and repair	138	115	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.8	4.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,117	1,103	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.9	7.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	402	362	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.0	7.3	6.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	200	192	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	515	549	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.2	7.9	11.0
Construction laborers	149	120	14.7	11.1	14.5	11.1	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	366	429	8.0	9.2	8.1	8.7	7.4	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	235	167	6.0	4.4	5.3	3.9	8.7	5.9
No previous work experience	394	451	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 19 years	250	308	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	76	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 years and over	68	53	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
Total, 16 years and over	5,507	5,435	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.1
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,348	4,316	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.3
Mining	30	20	5.4	3.7	6.0	4.1	—	(¹)
Construction	470	393	6.4	5.2	6.6	5.2	5.1	5.1
Manufacturing	700	719	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	4.3	4.2
Durable goods	400	434	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0
Lumber and wood products	40	33	5.1	4.4	5.8	4.0	2.1	6.0
Furniture and fixtures	21	32	3.0	5.1	2.6	5.1	4.1	5.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	13	21	2.0	3.4	1.8	3.8	2.9	1.6
Primary metal industries	20	17	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	5.5	3.6
Fabricated metal products	34	45	2.6	3.7	2.2	3.7	3.5	3.6
Machinery and computing equipment	92	84	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.3
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	62	50	3.3	2.6	3.3	1.9	3.1	3.5
Transportation equipment	71	76	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.0
Automobiles	38	32	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	5.3	3.3
Other transportation equipment	32	43	3.1	4.0	3.4	4.4	2.2	2.4
Professional and photographic equipment	15	18	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.0	2.2	5.1
Other durable goods industries	32	58	5.2	7.7	6.1	6.7	3.6	9.3
Nondurable goods	300	285	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.0	5.3	4.5
Food and kindred products	50	72	3.0	4.4	2.0	2.5	5.3	7.8
Textile mill products	25	18	4.7	3.3	4.2	3.7	5.3	3.0
Apparel and other textile products	60	52	7.9	7.4	5.1	7.1	9.3	7.6
Paper and allied products	28	6	4.1	1.0	4.5	1.3	3.0	—
Printing and publishing	65	68	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.3
Chemicals and allied products	28	24	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	22	31	2.2	3.3	1.7	3.8	3.6	2.2
Other nondurable goods industries	23	14	5.8	4.4	.6	3.4	17.1	6.2
Transportation and public utilities	212	217	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.0
Transportation	142	146	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.5
Communications and other public utilities	70	71	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,384	1,346	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.1	6.0	5.9
Wholesale trade	139	153	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	5.2	4.8
Retail trade	1,245	1,193	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	6.2	6.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	164	181	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.4
Service industries	1,387	1,440	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0
Professional services	540	554	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.8
Other service industries	846	885	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.3	6.2	6.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	162	123	7.3	5.4	7.5	5.2	6.5	6.0
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	603	546	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0
No previous work experience	394	451	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

used in the household survey.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

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	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	5,507	5,435	2,331	2,200	2,086	2,208	1,091	1,027	4,038	3,847	1,190	1,281
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,362	2,182	1,329	1,218	897	849	137	115	1,751	1,571	502	493
On temporary layoff	609	646	331	349	234	260	45	37	483	505	104	110
Not on temporary layoff	1,753	1,536	998	869	663	589	92	78	1,268	1,066	399	384
Permanent job losers	1,295	1,060	730	605	498	404	67	51	945	750	291	257
Persons who completed temporary jobs	458	476	268	264	164	186	25	27	323	316	108	126
Job leavers	699	694	339	261	257	344	102	89	542	547	117	109
Reentrants	2,052	2,108	624	642	827	951	602	515	1,489	1,423	460	562
New entrants	394	451	39	79	105	64	250	308	256	306	110	117
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	42.9	40.2	57.0	55.4	43.0	38.5	12.6	11.2	43.4	40.8	42.2	38.5
On temporary layoff	11.1	11.9	14.2	15.9	11.2	11.8	4.1	3.6	12.0	13.1	8.7	8.6
Not on temporary layoff	31.8	28.3	42.8	39.5	31.8	26.7	8.4	7.6	31.4	27.7	33.5	29.9
Job leavers	12.7	12.8	14.6	11.9	12.3	15.6	9.4	8.6	13.4	14.2	9.8	8.5
Reentrants	37.3	38.8	26.8	29.2	39.6	43.0	55.2	50.2	36.9	37.0	38.7	43.9
New entrants	7.2	8.3	1.7	3.6	5.0	2.9	22.9	30.0	6.3	8.0	9.3	9.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.1	3.0
Job leavers	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.6	1.2	1.1	.5	.5	.7	.7
Reentrants	1.5	1.5	.9	.9	1.4	1.5	7.3	6.3	1.3	1.2	2.8	3.4
New entrants	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	3.0	3.8	.2	.3	.7	.7

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	May 2000						
	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	5,435	100.0	46.3	28.8	25.0	13.5	11.5
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,182	100.0	45.3	29.6	25.1	14.2	10.9
On temporary layoff	646	100.0	57.5	27.7	14.7	9.8	5.0
Not on temporary layoff	1,536	100.0	40.2	30.4	29.4	16.1	13.3
Permanent job losers	1,060	100.0	38.0	31.1	30.9	18.1	12.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	476	100.0	45.1	28.7	26.2	11.6	14.6
Job leavers	694	100.0	51.7	27.1	21.1	12.0	9.2
Reentrants	2,108	100.0	45.2	27.4	27.3	13.9	13.5
New entrants	451	100.0	47.6	33.4	18.9	10.0	8.9
Men, 20 years and over	2,200	100.0	41.7	29.5	28.8	14.5	14.4
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,218	100.0	44.0	29.2	26.8	14.4	12.5
On temporary layoff	349	100.0	59.7	23.8	16.5	10.3	6.2
Not on temporary layoff	869	100.0	37.7	31.4	31.0	16.0	15.0
Permanent job losers	605	100.0	36.7	31.1	32.2	17.4	14.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	264	100.0	39.9	32.0	28.1	12.8	15.3
Job leavers	261	100.0	48.7	29.9	21.4	11.4	10.0
Reentrants	642	100.0	34.7	31.3	34.0	16.0	18.0
New entrants	79	100.0	39.4	17.2	43.4	14.9	28.6
Women, 20 years and over	2,208	100.0	45.8	28.0	26.2	14.5	11.7
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	849	100.0	43.6	31.2	25.2	15.4	9.7
On temporary layoff	260	100.0	49.3	36.2	14.5	10.5	4.0
Not on temporary layoff	589	100.0	41.1	29.0	29.9	17.6	12.3
Permanent job losers	404	100.0	37.3	31.2	31.5	20.7	10.7
Persons who completed temporary jobs	186	100.0	49.4	24.1	26.5	10.9	15.6
Job leavers	344	100.0	52.1	24.5	23.4	12.5	10.9
Reentrants	951	100.0	45.5	26.0	28.5	14.8	13.8
New entrants	64	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,027	100.0	57.3	28.9	13.9	8.9	5.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	115	100.0	71.9	22.0	6.1	4.0	2.1
On temporary layoff	37	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Not on temporary layoff	78	100.0	60.6	30.4	9.0	6.0	3.0
Permanent job losers	51	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	27	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	89	100.0	59.3	29.0	11.7	11.7	-
Reentrants	515	100.0	57.9	25.2	16.9	9.6	7.3
New entrants	308	100.0	50.2	37.4	12.4	8.8	3.6

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

used in the household survey.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

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	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
Total, 16 years and over	5,507	5,435	100.0	100.0	4,426	4,376	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,494	2,516	45.3	46.3	1,886	1,898	42.6	43.4
5 to 14 weeks	1,469	1,563	26.7	28.8	1,214	1,290	27.4	29.5
5 to 10 weeks	1,045	1,091	19.0	20.1	850	871	19.2	19.9
11 to 14 weeks	425	472	7.7	8.7	364	419	8.2	9.6
15 weeks and over	1,544	1,356	28.0	25.0	1,325	1,188	29.9	27.1
15 to 26 weeks	845	731	15.3	13.5	747	634	16.9	14.5
27 weeks and over	699	625	12.7	11.5	578	554	13.1	12.7
27 to 51 weeks	320	299	5.8	5.5	253	261	5.7	6.0
52 weeks and over	380	326	6.9	6.0	325	292	7.3	6.7
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.6	12.8	-	-	14.4	13.8	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	6.4	5.7	-	-	7.2	6.6	-	-

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

used in the household survey.

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	May 2000							
	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	5,435	2,516	1,563	1,356	731	625	12.8	5.7
16 to 19 years	1,027	588	296	143	92	51	8.0	3.8
20 to 24 years	1,154	610	291	254	131	123	11.3	4.2
25 to 34 years	1,138	523	351	264	141	123	12.9	6.7
35 to 44 years	1,060	388	339	333	195	139	14.2	8.3
45 to 54 years	650	262	164	224	106	118	17.6	7.2
55 to 64 years	276	101	80	95	46	49	17.8	9.3
65 years and over	129	44	42	44	21	23	17.1	9.5
Men, 16 years and over	2,729	1,222	807	700	350	351	13.7	6.1
16 to 19 years	530	305	159	66	31	35	8.6	3.8
20 to 24 years	614	304	172	139	68	71	12.2	4.6
25 to 34 years	551	255	166	130	74	56	13.6	6.2
35 to 44 years	496	165	173	159	95	63	13.5	8.9
45 to 54 years	311	105	79	128	52	76	21.7	9.6
55 to 64 years	153	59	43	52	20	32	19.4	10.0
65 years and over	74	29	17	29	10	18	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 16 years and over	2,705	1,295	755	656	381	274	11.9	5.2
16 to 19 years	497	283	137	77	61	16	7.4	3.8
20 to 24 years	540	306	119	115	63	52	10.2	3.8
25 to 34 years	587	267	185	135	67	68	12.3	7.0
35 to 44 years	564	223	166	175	100	75	14.8	7.6
45 to 54 years	339	157	85	96	54	42	13.7	5.3
55 to 64 years	123	43	37	43	26	17	15.8	8.0
65 years and over	55	15	25	15	10	5	(¹)	(¹)
Race								
White, 16 years and over	3,847	1,892	1,096	859	469	390	11.5	4.8
Men	1,953	933	573	446	225	221	12.4	5.2
Women	1,894	959	523	413	244	169	10.6	4.4
Black, 16 years and over	1,281	485	388	409	216	192	15.9	8.3
Men	615	222	192	201	103	98	16.4	8.0
Women	667	263	196	207	113	94	15.4	8.6
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	765	343	195	227	104	122	14.5	6.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	378	137	122	119	68	52	15.6	7.9
Single (never married)	1,586	741	490	355	178	177	12.8	5.4
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	883	409	258	217	127	90	12.1	5.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	539	223	166	149	88	62	13.7	7.5
Single (never married)	1,284	663	331	289	167	123	11.1	4.3

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Occupation and industry	May 2000							
	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	700	344	183	173	90	83	12.1	4.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,495	722	393	380	218	162	12.1	5.1
Service occupations	1,031	520	273	237	138	99	12.5	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	482	219	155	108	47	61	14.0	5.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,103	444	353	306	168	138	13.6	7.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	167	52	53	62	21	41	16.8	7.9
INDUSTRY¹								
Agriculture	123	48	37	37	14	23	11.9	7.5
Construction	396	189	115	92	52	40	12.0	5.1
Manufacturing	721	273	231	217	93	124	15.6	7.6
Durable goods	434	169	132	132	56	75	14.9	6.7
Nondurable goods	287	104	98	85	37	48	16.6	8.7
Transportation and public utilities	239	109	59	71	42	29	12.4	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,354	627	422	305	199	106	11.4	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	189	67	71	51	20	31	13.8	7.8
Services	1,643	859	389	396	218	179	12.4	4.3
Public administration	105	51	17	37	20	17	15.6	6.4
No previous work experience	451	215	151	85	45	40	11.9	5.2

¹ Includes wage and salary workers only.

used in the household survey.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls

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

(In thousands)

Category	Total		Age						Sex			
	May 1999	May 2000	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
Total not in the labor force	68,508	68,975	11,985	12,087	18,712	18,753	37,811	38,135	25,187	25,638	43,321	43,337
Do not want a job now ¹	63,242	63,986	9,348	9,690	16,740	16,913	37,154	37,384	22,865	23,416	40,377	40,570
Want a job ¹	5,267	4,989	2,638	2,397	1,972	1,841	657	752	2,323	2,222	2,944	2,767
Did not search for work in previous year	2,898	2,977	1,302	1,273	1,100	1,082	496	622	1,287	1,303	1,611	1,674
Searched for work in previous year ²	2,369	2,012	1,335	1,124	872	759	162	130	1,036	920	1,333	1,093
Not available to work now	1,221	897	890	666	297	209	34	22	530	382	691	515
Available to work now	1,148	1,116	446	458	575	550	128	108	506	538	642	578
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	256	282	62	97	156	152	38	34	134	163	122	119
Reasons other than discouragement	892	834	384	361	419	398	90	74	373	375	520	459
Family responsibilities	143	98	36	14	97	76	9	8	28	16	115	82
In school or training	208	189	170	162	38	25	-	-	86	108	122	81
Ill health or disability	70	75	6	2	42	65	23	8	31	45	40	30
Other ⁴	471	472	172	183	241	232	57	57	228	206	243	266

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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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	
	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	7,895	7,710	5.9	5.7	4,117	4,059	5.8	5.6	3,778	3,650	6.1	5.8
16 to 19 years	323	310	4.5	4.3	146	147	3.9	4.0	177	162	5.2	4.7
20 years and over	7,572	7,400	6.0	5.8	3,971	3,912	5.9	5.7	3,601	3,488	6.2	5.9
20 to 24 years	738	756	5.8	5.8	290	343	4.4	5.0	448	413	7.3	6.8
25 years and over	6,834	6,644	6.0	5.8	3,681	3,569	6.0	5.8	3,153	3,075	6.0	5.8
25 to 54 years	6,018	5,804	6.2	6.0	3,196	3,090	6.2	6.0	2,821	2,715	6.3	6.0
55 years and over	817	839	4.8	4.7	485	479	5.1	4.9	331	360	4.3	4.5
55 to 64 years	706	695	5.3	5.1	415	390	5.7	5.3	291	306	4.8	4.9
65 years and over	111	144	2.8	3.5	70	89	3.1	3.7	41	55	2.5	3.1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,783	6,714	6.0	5.9	3,539	3,628	5.8	5.9	3,244	3,086	6.4	6.0
Black	825	746	5.5	4.9	452	311	6.4	4.4	373	436	4.7	5.3
Hispanic origin	494	465	3.6	3.2	262	292	3.3	3.4	232	173	4.1	2.9
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	4,331	4,307	5.7	5.6	2,571	2,546	6.0	5.9	1,760	1,761	5.3	5.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,375	1,313	6.5	6.0	509	489	5.7	5.4	866	825	7.0	6.5
Single (never married)	2,190	2,089	6.1	5.7	1,038	1,025	5.2	5.1	1,152	1,064	7.1	6.5
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,420	4,319	—	—	2,595	2,531	—	—	1,825	1,788	—	—
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,639	1,590	—	—	493	517	—	—	1,146	1,072	—	—
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	264	278	—	—	190	206	—	—	74	72	—	—
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,537	1,460	—	—	823	777	—	—	714	683	—	—

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. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
	May 1999	May 2000	Total		Employed		Unemployed			
			May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	Number		Percent of labor force	
							May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 40 years and over	7,768	7,708	6,415	6,154	6,242	6,051	172	103	2.7	1.7
40 to 54 years	5,566	5,008	4,909	4,303	4,786	4,217	123	86	2.5	2.0
40 to 44 years	536	354	489	294	451	289	37	5	7.7	1.8
45 to 49 years	1,909	1,589	1,671	1,378	1,638	1,348	33	30	2.0	2.2
50 to 54 years	3,121	3,065	2,750	2,631	2,697	2,581	53	50	1.9	1.9
55 years and over	2,202	2,700	1,505	1,851	1,456	1,833	49	18	3.3	1.0
NONVETERANS										
Total, 40 to 54 years	21,157	22,280	19,204	20,239	18,708	19,809	496	430	2.6	2.1
40 to 44 years	9,405	9,604	8,673	8,825	8,407	8,620	267	205	3.1	2.3
45 to 49 years	7,286	7,730	6,690	7,064	6,544	6,929	147	135	2.2	1.9
50 to 54 years	4,467	4,946	3,840	4,350	3,757	4,259	82	90	2.1	2.1

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who

have never served in the Armed Forces. Beginning in January 2000, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL EMPLOYMENT**

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1948 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Total private	Goods-producing				Service-producing									Government		
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Federal	State	Local			
Annual averages																		
1948	44,866	39,216	18,774	994	2,198	15,582	26,092	4,189	2,612	6,659	1,800	5,181	1,863	(1)	(1)			
1949	43,754	37,897	17,565	930	2,194	14,441	26,189	4,001	2,610	6,654	1,828	5,239	1,908	(1)	(1)			
1950	45,197	39,170	18,506	901	2,364	15,241	26,691	4,034	2,643	6,743	1,888	5,356	1,928	(1)	(1)			
1951	47,819	41,430	19,959	929	2,637	16,393	27,860	4,226	2,735	7,007	1,956	5,547	2,302	(1)	(1)			
1952	48,793	42,185	20,198	898	2,668	16,632	28,595	4,248	2,821	7,184	2,035	5,699	2,420	(1)	(1)			
1953	50,202	43,556	21,074	866	2,659	17,549	29,128	4,290	2,862	7,385	2,111	5,835	2,305	(1)	(1)			
1954	48,990	42,238	19,751	791	2,646	16,314	29,239	4,084	2,875	7,360	2,200	5,969	2,188	(1)	(1)			
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,882	30,128	4,141	2,934	7,601	2,298	6,240	2,187	1,168	3,558			
1956	52,369	45,091	21,104	822	3,039	17,243	31,264	4,244	3,027	7,831	2,389	6,497	2,209	1,250	3,819			
1957	52,855	45,239	20,967	828	2,962	17,176	31,889	4,241	3,037	7,848	2,438	6,708	2,217	1,328	4,071			
1958	51,322	43,483	19,513	751	2,817	15,945	31,811	3,976	2,989	7,761	2,481	6,765	2,191	1,415	4,232			
1959 ²	53,270	45,186	20,411	732	3,004	16,675	32,857	4,011	3,092	8,035	2,549	7,087	2,233	1,484	4,366			
1960	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	2,270	1,536	4,547			
1961	53,999	45,404	19,857	672	2,859	16,326	34,142	3,903	3,142	8,195	2,688	7,619	2,279	1,607	4,708			
1962	55,549	46,660	20,451	650	2,948	16,853	35,098	3,906	3,207	8,359	2,754	7,982	2,340	1,668	4,881			
1963	56,653	47,429	20,640	635	3,010	16,995	36,013	3,903	3,258	8,520	2,830	8,277	2,358	1,747	5,121			
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,347	8,812	2,911	8,660	2,348	1,856	5,392			
1965	60,763	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,036	3,477	9,239	2,977	9,036	2,378	1,996	5,700			
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	3,608	9,637	3,058	9,498	2,564	2,141	6,080			
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	3,700	9,906	3,185	10,045	2,719	2,302	6,371			
1968	67,897	56,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,158	4,318	3,791	10,308	3,337	10,567	2,737	2,442	6,660			
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,785	3,512	11,169	2,758	2,533	6,904			
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	2,731	2,664	7,158			
1971	71,211	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,623	48,276	4,476	4,014	11,338	3,772	11,797	2,696	2,747	7,437			
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	4,127	11,822	3,908	12,276	2,684	2,859	7,790			
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,291	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,663	2,923	8,146			
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407			
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758			
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,030	4,582	4,562	13,193	4,271	14,551	2,733	3,273	8,865			
1977	82,471	67,344	24,346	813	3,851	19,682	58,125	4,713	4,723	13,792	4,467	15,302	2,727	3,377	9,023			
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	4,985	14,556	4,724	16,252	2,753	3,474	9,446			
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,463	21,040	63,363	5,136	5,221	14,972	4,975	17,112	2,773	3,541	9,633			
1980	90,406	74,166	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	2,866	3,610	9,765			
1981	91,152	75,121	25,497	1,139	4,188	20,170	65,655	5,165	5,375	15,171	5,298	18,615	2,772	3,640	9,619			
1982	89,544	73,707	23,812	1,128	3,904	18,780	65,732	5,081	5,295	15,158	5,340	19,021	2,739	3,640	9,458			
1983	90,152	74,282	23,330	952	3,946	18,432	66,821	4,952	5,283	15,587	5,466	19,664	2,774	3,662	9,434			
1984	94,408	78,384	24,718	966	4,380	19,372	69,690	5,156	5,568	16,512	5,684	20,746	2,807	3,734	9,482			
1985	97,387	80,992	24,842	927	4,668	19,248	72,544	5,233	5,727	17,315	5,948	21,927	2,875	3,832	9,687			
1986	99,344	82,651	24,533	777	4,810	18,947	74,811	5,247	5,761	17,880	6,273	22,957	2,899	3,893	9,901			
1987	101,958	84,948	24,674	717	4,958	18,999	77,284	5,362	5,848	18,422	6,533	24,110	2,943	3,967	10,100			
1988	105,209	87,823	25,125	713	5,098	19,314	80,084	5,512	6,030	19,023	6,630	25,504	2,971	4,076	10,339			
1989	107,884	90,105	25,254	692	5,171	19,391	82,630	5,614	6,187	19,475	6,668	26,907	2,988	4,182	10,609			
1990	109,403	91,098	24,905	709	5,120	19,076	84,497	5,777	6,173	19,601	6,709	27,934	3,085	4,305	10,914			
1991	108,249	89,847	23,745	689	4,650	18,406	84,504	5,755	6,081	19,284	6,646	28,336	2,966	4,355	11,081			
1992	108,601	89,956	23,231	635	4,492	18,104	85,370	5,718	5,997	19,356	6,602	29,052	2,969	4,408	11,267			
1993	110,713	91,872	23,352	610	4,668	18,075	87,361	5,811	5,981	19,773	6,757	30,197	2,915	4,488	11,438			
1994	114,163	95,036	23,908	601	4,986	18,321	90,256	5,984	6,162	20,507	6,896	31,579	2,870	4,576	11,682			
1995	117,191	97,885	24,265	581	5,160	18,524	92,925	6,132	6,378	21,187	6,806	33,117	2,822	4,635	11,849			
1996	119,608	100,189	24,493	580	5,418	18,495	95,115	6,253	6,482	21,597	6,911	34,454	2,757	4,606	12,056			
1997	122,690	103,133	24,962	596	5,691	18,675	97,727	6,408	6,648	21,966	7,109	36,040	2,699	4,582	12,276			
1998	125,865	106,042	25,414	590	6,020	18,805	100,451	6,611	6,800	22,295	7,389	37,533	2,686	4,612	12,525			
1999	128,786	108,616	25,482	535	6,404	18,543	103,304	6,826	6,924	22,788	7,569	39,027	2,669	4,695	12,806			
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted																		
1999:																		
May	128,377	108,274	25,436	532	6,364	18,540	102,941	6,797	6,898	22,763	7,559	38,821	2,664	4,684	12,755			
June	128,630	108,507	25,432	529	6,388	18,515	103,198	6,817	6,905	22,810	7,573	38,970	2,662	4,673	12,788			
July	128,898	108,735	25,488	528	6,408	18,552	103,410	6,834	6,927	22,833	7,583	39,070	2,656	4,691	12,816			
August	129,057	108,846	25,430	526	6,401	18,503	103,627	6,848	6,946	22,841	7,590	39,191	2,655	4,698	12,858			
September	129,265	109,042	25,460	527	6,439	18,494	103,805	6,866	6,962	22,844	7,589	39,321	2,655	4,714	12,854			
October	129,523	109,275	25,483	529	6,470	18,484	104,040	6,875	6,973	22,863	7,599	39,482	2,647	4,722	12,879			
November	129,788	109,517	25,527	527	6,516	18,484	104,261	6,898	6,989	22,893	7,604	39,606	2,646	4,723	12,902			
December	130,038	109,730	25,561	530	6,552	18,479	104,477	6,911	7,002	22,936	7,613	39,707	2,646	4,727	12,935			
2000:																		
January	130,387	110,036	25,677	530	6,652	18,495	104,710	6,925	7,005	22,973	7,612	39,844	2,663	4,725	12,963			
February	130,482	110,088	25,624	533	6,618	18,473	104,858	6,937	7,011	22,978	7,624	39,914	2,700	4,728	12,966			
March	131,009	110,462	25,738	536	6,726	18,476	105,271	6,953	7,033	23,027	7,621	40,090	2,816	4,733	12,998			
April																		

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: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ 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	43.8	17.09	748.54	39.1	17.18	671.74
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1999:									
May	34.6	\$13.20	\$456.72	44.2	\$17.05	\$753.61	39.3	\$17.06	\$670.46
June	34.6	13.15	454.99	44.2	16.98	750.52	39.8	17.13	681.77
July	34.7	13.16	456.65	44.7	17.17	767.50	39.9	17.27	689.07
August	35.1	13.20	463.32	44.5	17.05	758.73	40.0	17.31	692.40
September	34.3	13.38	458.93	44.3	17.13	758.86	38.6	17.46	673.96
October	34.6	13.41	463.99	44.5	17.05	758.73	40.0	17.54	701.60
November	34.5	13.43	463.34	44.6	17.01	758.65	39.5	17.42	688.09
December	34.6	13.46	465.72	44.4	17.19	763.24	38.8	17.47	677.84
2000:									
January	34.4	13.58	467.15	44.3	17.30	766.39	38.3	17.39	666.04
February	34.2	13.58	464.44	44.1	17.20	758.52	38.7	17.42	674.15
March	34.2	13.59	464.78	43.9	17.28	758.59	38.8	17.54	680.55
April ^P	34.6	13.68	473.33	44.9	17.31	777.22	39.2	17.65	691.88
May ^P	34.3	13.63	467.51	44.3	17.23	763.29	39.6	17.70	700.92

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ 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	13.91	13.18	580.05	38.7	15.69	607.20	38.3	14.58	558.41
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
1999:										
May	41.7	\$13.85	\$13.14	\$577.55	38.8	\$15.57	\$604.12	38.6	\$14.58	\$562.79
June	41.8	13.90	13.17	581.02	39.0	15.59	608.01	38.3	14.45	553.44
July	41.2	13.91	13.20	573.09	38.9	15.69	610.34	38.2	14.57	556.57
August	41.8	13.95	13.20	583.11	39.4	15.69	618.19	38.6	14.65	565.49
September	41.7	14.11	13.33	588.39	38.5	15.80	608.30	38.2	14.68	560.78
October	42.0	14.03	13.26	589.26	38.4	15.78	605.95	38.5	14.74	567.49
November	42.2	14.08	13.30	594.18	38.3	15.90	608.97	38.4	14.76	566.78
December	42.5	14.20	13.40	603.50	38.4	15.96	612.86	38.4	14.85	570.24
2000:										
January	41.6	14.19	13.47	590.30	38.3	15.98	612.03	38.6	14.99	578.61
February	41.5	14.19	13.47	588.89	38.1	16.05	611.51	38.1	14.91	568.07
March	41.5	14.22	13.49	590.13	38.0	16.02	608.76	38.2	14.83	566.51
April ^P	41.7	14.29	13.55	595.89	38.7	16.14	624.62	38.7	15.10	584.37
May ^P	41.4	14.28	13.55	591.19	38.5	16.09	619.47	38.3	14.92	571.44

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ 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	93.97
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	9.08	263.32	36.2	14.62	529.24	32.6	13.36	435.54
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1999:									
May	29.1	\$9.03	\$262.77	36.4	\$14.73	\$536.17	32.7	\$13.32	\$435.56
June	29.4	9.02	265.19	36.0	14.51	522.36	32.6	13.21	430.65
July	29.9	9.03	270.00	36.3	14.54	527.80	32.8	13.18	432.30
August	29.9	9.05	270.60	37.0	14.62	540.94	33.2	13.23	439.24
September	28.8	9.19	264.67	36.1	14.64	528.50	32.3	13.45	434.44
October	28.9	9.21	266.17	36.1	14.69	530.31	32.7	13.51	441.78
November	28.7	9.22	264.61	36.0	14.74	530.64	32.7	13.57	443.74
December	29.3	9.26	271.32	36.2	14.76	534.31	32.6	13.65	444.99
2000:									
January	28.5	9.33	265.91	36.8	14.99	551.63	32.7	13.78	450.61
February	28.5	9.35	266.48	36.1	14.93	538.97	32.6	13.77	448.90
March	28.6	9.37	267.98	35.9	14.97	537.42	32.5	13.77	447.53
April ^p	28.9	9.43	272.53	36.7	15.12	554.90	32.8	13.83	453.62
May ^p	28.8	9.40	270.72	35.9	14.98	537.78	32.5	13.75	446.88

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: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Total	128,377	128,630	128,898	129,057	129,265	129,523	129,788	130,038	130,387	130,482	131,009	131,423	131,654
Total private	108,274	108,507	108,735	108,846	109,042	109,275	109,517	109,730	110,036	110,088	110,462	110,758	110,642
Goods-producing	25,436	25,432	25,488	25,430	25,460	25,483	25,527	25,561	25,677	25,624	25,738	25,717	25,670
Mining	532	529	528	526	527	529	527	530	530	533	536	539	538
Metal mining	45	45	45	44	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	44
Coal mining	86	85	85	84	83	83	82	83	81	81	80	80	79
Oil and gas extraction	289	287	286	286	287	289	288	291	293	296	300	304	305
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	111	111	111	111	110	110
Construction	6,364	6,388	6,408	6,401	6,439	6,470	6,516	6,552	6,652	6,618	6,726	6,692	6,663
General building contractors	1,444	1,447	1,451	1,447	1,458	1,464	1,470	1,474	1,498	1,491	1,508	1,497	1,492
Heavy construction, except building	861	866	867	865	866	872	876	882	892	885	905	898	893
Special trade contractors	4,059	4,075	4,090	4,089	4,115	4,134	4,170	4,196	4,262	4,242	4,313	4,297	4,278
Manufacturing	18,540	18,515	18,552	18,503	18,494	18,484	18,484	18,479	18,495	18,473	18,476	18,486	18,469
Durable goods	11,091	11,083	11,125	11,097	11,090	11,083	11,085	11,087	11,099	11,088	11,094	11,103	11,103
Lumber and wood products	827	827	829	829	830	831	831	831	830	832	830	829	828
Furniture and fixtures	546	547	554	551	551	553	553	552	553	553	555	557	558
Stone, clay, and glass products	563	562	563	563	563	562	564	565	568	567	568	567	566
Primary metal industries	699	698	701	699	697	697	698	698	699	699	701	699	699
Fabricated metal products	1,515	1,515	1,517	1,515	1,518	1,519	1,520	1,521	1,523	1,525	1,528	1,534	1,534
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,141	2,139	2,142	2,135	2,133	2,130	2,131	2,132	2,130	2,131	2,124	2,125	2,127
Computer and office equipment	372	373	371	370	370	369	370	370	369	368	366	364	361
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,666	1,667	1,675	1,669	1,670	1,672	1,670	1,673	1,679	1,684	1,682	1,691	1,693
Electronic components and accessories	634	634	635	637	636	638	638	640	642	645	646	651	655
Transportation equipment	1,883	1,878	1,890	1,887	1,880	1,873	1,870	1,867	1,871	1,855	1,865	1,860	1,858
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,016	1,018	1,029	1,026	1,025	1,022	1,022	1,023	1,027	1,029	1,028	1,026	1,023
Aircraft and parts	503	496	493	488	483	478	473	470	469	453	467	461	461
Instruments and related products	857	856	859	854	852	849	850	849	847	844	844	844	845
Miscellaneous manufacturing	394	394	395	395	396	397	398	399	399	398	397	397	395
Nondurable goods	7,449	7,432	7,427	7,406	7,404	7,401	7,399	7,392	7,396	7,385	7,382	7,383	7,366
Food and kindred products	1,677	1,674	1,674	1,667	1,673	1,673	1,675	1,674	1,681	1,672	1,671	1,677	1,675
Tobacco products	38	39	38	36	38	38	38	38	38	37	35	37	37
Textile mill products	562	560	557	556	552	550	552	549	548	549	549	548	544
Apparel and other textile products	699	693	688	681	678	674	672	669	666	665	665	664	656
Paper and allied products	669	668	668	667	666	665	665	665	664	663	662	661	660
Printing and publishing	1,551	1,551	1,552	1,552	1,551	1,551	1,549	1,548	1,549	1,550	1,551	1,554	1,552
Chemicals and allied products	1,035	1,033	1,032	1,030	1,031	1,032	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,028
Petroleum and coal products	134	133	134	132	133	133	132	132	132	132	132	131	132
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1,006	1,003	1,008	1,008	1,005	1,008	1,009	1,011	1,011	1,010	1,010	1,006	1,007
Leather and leather products	78	78	76	77	77	77	76	76	76	76	76	75	75
Service-producing	102,941	103,198	103,410	103,627	103,805	104,040	104,261	104,477	104,710	104,858	105,271	105,706	105,984
Transportation and public utilities	6,797	6,817	6,834	6,848	6,866	6,875	6,898	6,911	6,925	6,937	6,953	6,973	6,962
Transportation	4,392	4,408	4,420	4,426	4,436	4,441	4,453	4,459	4,470	4,479	4,492	4,512	4,505
Railroad transportation	232	232	229	227	226	226	226	226	225	225	222	221	221
Local and interurban passenger transit	483	485	486	488	488	489	490	491	493	494	494	499	499
Trucking and warehousing	1,798	1,803	1,808	1,810	1,816	1,818	1,823	1,818	1,827	1,828	1,833	1,839	1,834
Water transportation	185	187	188	188	189	190	190	192	192	196	197	200	200
Transportation by air	1,218	1,224	1,230	1,234	1,238	1,241	1,246	1,253	1,256	1,259	1,268	1,270	1,266
Pipelines, except natural gas	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13
Transportation services	463	464	466	466	466	464	465	466	464	465	466	471	472
Communications and public utilities	2,405	2,409	2,414	2,422	2,430	2,434	2,445	2,452	2,455	2,458	2,461	2,461	2,457
Communications	1,541	1,544	1,551	1,558	1,565	1,572	1,581	1,588	1,591	1,598	1,602	1,604	1,600
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	864	865	863	864	865	862	864	864	864	860	859	857	857
Wholesale trade	6,898	6,905	6,927	6,946	6,962	6,973	6,989	7,002	7,005	7,011	7,033	7,051	7,047
Durable goods	4,102	4,102	4,118	4,132	4,143	4,155	4,165	4,173	4,174	4,177	4,185	4,197	4,200
Nondurable goods	2,796	2,803	2,809	2,814	2,819	2,818	2,824	2,829	2,831	2,834	2,848	2,854	2,847

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. P	May P
Retail trade	22,763	22,810	22,833	22,841	22,844	22,863	22,893	22,936	22,973	22,978	23,027	23,203	23,136
Building materials and garden supplies	982	985	989	992	994	1,004	1,008	1,012	1,016	1,020	1,034	1,033	1,027
General merchandise stores	2,781	2,777	2,774	2,768	2,757	2,752	2,752	2,766	2,765	2,762	2,756	2,791	2,784
Department stores	2,444	2,439	2,433	2,426	2,414	2,408	2,406	2,416	2,419	2,417	2,409	2,442	2,429
Food stores	3,496	3,494	3,495	3,498	3,495	3,496	3,498	3,501	3,501	3,503	3,502	3,523	3,511
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,364	2,365	2,368	2,369	2,372	2,377	2,380	2,386	2,399	2,394	2,407	2,409	2,410
New and used car dealers	1,075	1,078	1,081	1,084	1,087	1,089	1,092	1,094	1,097	1,100	1,105	1,105	1,107
Apparel and accessory stores	1,168	1,172	1,184	1,181	1,183	1,186	1,190	1,182	1,176	1,184	1,188	1,195	1,192
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,080	1,085	1,086	1,090	1,092	1,093	1,091	1,098	1,099	1,102	1,111	1,113	1,111
Eating and drinking places	7,932	7,965	7,958	7,958	7,956	7,950	7,966	7,986	7,998	7,992	8,000	8,098	8,065
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,960	2,967	2,979	2,985	2,995	3,005	3,008	3,005	3,019	3,021	3,029	3,041	3,036
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,559	7,573	7,583	7,590	7,589	7,599	7,604	7,613	7,612	7,624	7,621	7,611	7,607
Finance	3,689	3,693	3,700	3,704	3,702	3,704	3,707	3,710	3,709	3,717	3,713	3,709	3,708
Depository institutions	2,061	2,060	2,060	2,063	2,063	2,063	2,061	2,059	2,058	2,057	2,054	2,052	2,050
Commercial banks	1,477	1,476	1,475	1,476	1,476	1,475	1,473	1,471	1,470	1,469	1,466	1,464	1,462
Savings institutions	252	251	251	251	250	250	250	248	247	245	243	243	243
Nondepository institutions	717	718	718	716	711	706	704	704	699	699	692	686	682
Mortgage bankers and brokers	366	365	362	358	353	348	345	343	339	338	330	324	321
Security and commodity brokers	680	684	691	695	697	703	709	713	716	723	728	732	737
Holding and other investment offices	231	231	231	230	231	232	233	234	236	238	239	239	239
Insurance	2,370	2,373	2,374	2,375	2,376	2,378	2,375	2,378	2,372	2,373	2,373	2,366	2,364
Insurance carriers	1,611	1,613	1,611	1,611	1,610	1,612	1,608	1,610	1,606	1,606	1,605	1,598	1,596
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	759	760	763	764	766	766	767	768	766	767	768	768	768
Real estate	1,500	1,507	1,509	1,511	1,511	1,517	1,522	1,525	1,531	1,534	1,535	1,536	1,535
Services¹	38,821	38,970	39,070	39,191	39,321	39,482	39,606	39,707	39,844	39,914	40,090	40,203	40,220
Agricultural services	756	761	765	764	770	774	782	782	806	796	812	801	801
Hotels and other lodging places	1,837	1,845	1,851	1,857	1,863	1,863	1,868	1,868	1,866	1,868	1,885	1,899	1,892
Personal services	1,223	1,228	1,233	1,237	1,243	1,247	1,252	1,257	1,263	1,265	1,265	1,272	1,261
Business services	9,183	9,242	9,303	9,339	9,404	9,465	9,502	9,538	9,571	9,615	9,681	9,735	9,724
Services to buildings	978	982	988	992	994	997	998	997	997	1,000	1,004	1,001	1,000
Personnel supply services	3,554	3,585	3,618	3,626	3,678	3,712	3,734	3,748	3,753	3,773	3,817	3,891	3,869
Help supply services	3,189	3,216	3,244	3,251	3,298	3,327	3,343	3,358	3,361	3,382	3,418	3,492	3,456
Computer and data processing services	1,815	1,831	1,846	1,857	1,866	1,874	1,880	1,888	1,896	1,906	1,915	1,923	1,926
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,185	1,185	1,185	1,185	1,186	1,191	1,191	1,192	1,194	1,195	1,192	1,196	1,197
Miscellaneous repair services	378	375	375	376	377	379	379	382	382	384	384	382	381
Motion pictures	613	614	617	618	619	624	625	624	626	623	630	634	624
Amusement and recreation services	1,640	1,649	1,650	1,664	1,672	1,691	1,701	1,703	1,721	1,723	1,729	1,755	1,774
Health services	9,975	9,983	9,994	10,008	10,015	10,027	10,041	10,053	10,066	10,078	10,091	10,094	10,097
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,871	1,875	1,880	1,885	1,888	1,893	1,898	1,903	1,910	1,914	1,920	1,926	1,927
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,785	1,785	1,784	1,786	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,787	1,788	1,790	1,791	1,789	1,788
Hospitals	3,980	3,983	3,983	3,987	3,989	3,992	3,992	3,997	4,001	4,002	4,004	3,999	4,005
Home health care services	635	635	635	636	635	636	637	637	638	639	639	641	637
Legal services	995	997	996	999	1,000	1,003	1,005	1,007	1,008	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,006
Educational services	2,270	2,278	2,285	2,292	2,294	2,299	2,305	2,309	2,308	2,309	2,329	2,330	2,354
Social services	2,775	2,799	2,790	2,808	2,823	2,845	2,868	2,884	2,905	2,912	2,929	2,941	2,945
Child day care services	687	693	697	701	701	708	721	729	737	740	749	754	757
Residential care	768	772	776	780	785	790	795	800	803	807	810	813	816
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	97	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	100	100	101	102	100
Membership organizations	2,419	2,427	2,419	2,426	2,430	2,431	2,434	2,438	2,439	2,439	2,440	2,440	2,437
Engineering and management services	3,232	3,246	3,265	3,276	3,283	3,300	3,310	3,327	3,344	3,354	3,369	3,370	3,381
Engineering and architectural services	948	951	956	957	956	964	969	974	982	984	985	987	991
Management and public relations	1,026	1,032	1,037	1,045	1,044	1,054	1,058	1,068	1,074	1,077	1,085	1,090	1,091
Government	20,103	20,123	20,163	20,211	20,223	20,248	20,271	20,308	20,351	20,394	20,547	20,665	21,012
Federal	2,664	2,662	2,656	2,655	2,655	2,647	2,646	2,646	2,663	2,700	2,816	2,884	3,228
Federal, except Postal Service	1,789	1,788	1,782	1,783	1,785	1,779	1,780	1,780	1,797	1,835	1,951	2,021	2,365
State	4,684	4,673	4,691	4,698	4,714	4,722	4,723	4,727	4,725	4,728	4,733	4,742	4,743
Education	1,963	1,950	1,967	1,972	1,978	1,979	1,980	1,983	1,981	1,981	1,982	1,990	1,992
Other State government	2,721	2,723	2,724	2,726	2,736	2,743	2,743	2,744	2,744	2,747	2,751	2,752	2,751
Local	12,755	12,788	12,816	12,858	12,854	12,879	12,902	12,935	12,963	12,966	12,998	13,039	13,041
Education	7,238	7,257	7,273	7,305	7,299	7,308	7,323	7,343	7,356	7,355	7,373	7,410	7,418
Other local government	5,517	5,531	5,543	5,553	5,555	5,571	5,579	5,592	5,607	5,611	5,625	5,629	5,623

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the

introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1999										2000		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total	61,943	62,064	62,131	62,275	62,395	62,487	62,591	62,713	62,822	62,936	63,078	63,137	63,315
Total private	50,683	50,794	50,851	50,965	51,066	51,127	51,209	51,318	51,396	51,493	51,604	51,644	51,740
Goods-producing	6,686	6,685	6,678	6,676	6,684	6,667	6,666	6,661	6,659	6,673	6,678	6,682	6,670
Mining	83	81	80	79	79	78	77	77	76	75	74	74	74
Construction	698	703	705	711	713	716	718	721	723	730	732	737	737
Manufacturing	5,905	5,901	5,893	5,886	5,892	5,873	5,871	5,863	5,860	5,868	5,872	5,871	5,859
Durable goods	2,954	2,956	2,955	2,957	2,970	2,958	2,959	2,957	2,956	2,964	2,967	2,969	2,964
Lumber and wood products	147	147	148	148	149	149	149	149	149	150	150	151	151
Furniture and fixtures	172	173	174	174	178	176	176	177	177	178	178	178	179
Stone, clay, and glass products	102	101	101	101	101	100	100	99	100	101	101	101	101
Primary metal industries	103	103	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Fabricated metal products	342	342	343	343	345	343	344	344	344	344	344	345	346
Industrial machinery and equipment	468	469	469	470	471	469	471	470	472	474	474	473	471
Electronic and other electrical equipment	681	681	680	680	684	680	680	680	679	679	682	683	682
Transportation equipment	411	410	410	410	412	411	409	409	406	408	409	411	408
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	172	173	172	173	173	173	174	174	174	175	175	173	172
Nondurable goods	2,951	2,945	2,938	2,929	2,922	2,915	2,912	2,906	2,904	2,904	2,905	2,902	2,895
Food and kindred products	554	552	553	552	551	550	551	551	552	554	557	553	552
Tobacco products	12	12	12	12	13	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	11
Textile mill products	264	262	260	258	258	257	255	253	254	254	253	254	254
Apparel and other textile products	512	508	503	498	493	487	484	481	478	477	474	472	472
Paper and allied products	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	164	164	164	165	164
Printing and publishing	701	700	699	699	700	700	700	699	698	698	700	700	700
Chemicals and allied products	339	340	340	340	338	339	340	340	340	339	339	339	338
Petroleum and coal products	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	24	23
Rubber and misc. plastics products	341	343	343	342	343	345	344	344	344	344	344	344	343
Leather and leather products	41	41	41	41	40	40	40	40	40	39	39	39	38
Service-producing	55,257	55,379	55,453	55,599	55,711	55,820	55,925	56,052	56,163	56,263	56,400	56,455	56,645
Transportation and public utilities	2,060	2,067	2,074	2,085	2,087	2,099	2,108	2,115	2,123	2,131	2,147	2,147	2,151
Wholesale trade	2,122	2,125	2,127	2,134	2,142	2,146	2,151	2,157	2,160	2,166	2,168	2,172	2,180
Retail trade	11,987	12,008	12,013	12,019	12,024	12,011	12,003	12,006	12,004	12,016	12,033	12,034	12,045
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,717	4,719	4,722	4,731	4,738	4,748	4,750	4,754	4,752	4,752	4,756	4,761	4,761
Services	23,111	23,190	23,237	23,320	23,391	23,456	23,531	23,625	23,698	23,755	23,822	23,848	23,933
Government	11,260	11,270	11,280	11,310	11,329	11,360	11,382	11,395	11,426	11,443	11,474	11,493	11,575
Federal	1,146	1,133	1,125	1,126	1,128	1,128	1,130	1,128	1,131	1,130	1,141	1,161	1,219
State	2,404	2,409	2,410	2,413	2,413	2,419	2,426	2,432	2,439	2,440	2,441	2,443	2,447
Local	7,710	7,728	7,745	7,771	7,788	7,813	7,826	7,835	7,856	7,873	7,892	7,889	7,909

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: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the

introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Total private	88,626	88,800	88,981	89,073	89,238	89,491	89,659	89,847	90,185	90,199	90,474	90,806	90,628
Goods-producing	18,057	18,045	18,098	18,032	18,070	18,101	18,134	18,156	18,318	18,255	18,297	18,272	18,232
Mining	398	396	396	395	397	400	398	400	400	400	402	404	401
Construction	4,918	4,938	4,949	4,931	4,973	4,999	5,034	5,055	5,205	5,158	5,212	5,178	5,156
Manufacturing	12,741	12,711	12,753	12,706	12,700	12,702	12,702	12,701	12,713	12,697	12,683	12,690	12,675
Durable goods	7,584	7,572	7,620	7,590	7,580	7,581	7,579	7,579	7,592	7,592	7,580	7,589	7,585
Lumber and wood products	678	678	680	679	680	682	681	681	681	681	680	679	678
Furniture and fixtures	435	436	440	439	439	441	440	440	439	440	441	443	444
Stone, clay, and glass products	441	440	440	439	439	438	440	441	444	440	443	441	441
Primary metal industries	546	544	548	547	545	546	545	546	546	547	549	548	547
Fabricated metal products	1,137	1,136	1,147	1,137	1,138	1,140	1,141	1,142	1,144	1,146	1,148	1,153	1,154
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,352	1,349	1,355	1,343	1,341	1,340	1,342	1,343	1,344	1,351	1,341	1,342	1,341
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,042	1,040	1,053	1,045	1,043	1,042	1,041	1,039	1,042	1,043	1,041	1,049	1,050
Transportation equipment	1,247	1,244	1,252	1,256	1,252	1,247	1,244	1,244	1,251	1,247	1,243	1,237	1,236
Motor vehicles and equipment	774	776	784	785	785	783	781	782	789	787	783	783	779
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	273	273	273	274	274	275	275	276	276	275	274	275	272
Nondurable goods	5,157	5,139	5,133	5,116	5,120	5,121	5,123	5,122	5,121	5,105	5,103	5,101	5,090
Food and kindred products	1,252	1,249	1,249	1,240	1,249	1,250	1,252	1,253	1,256	1,248	1,247	1,253	1,255
Tobacco products	29	29	28	25	27	27	27	27	26	26	23	25	25
Textile mill products	475	472	472	470	468	467	466	465	463	463	464	462	461
Apparel and other textile products	558	552	547	542	538	535	534	533	531	529	530	530	520
Paper and allied products	507	506	505	505	505	503	504	504	504	503	503	502	501
Printing and publishing	827	826	825	825	824	825	824	824	825	825	826	828	829
Chemicals and allied products	584	583	583	581	585	586	589	589	590	588	588	586	584
Petroleum and coal products	88	88	88	88	87	87	86	84	82	80	79	77	76
Rubber and misc. plastics products	778	776	780	782	780	784	785	787	788	787	787	783	784
Leather and leather products	59	58	56	58	57	57	56	56	56	56	56	55	55
Service-producing	70,569	70,755	70,883	71,041	71,168	71,390	71,525	71,691	71,867	71,944	72,177	72,534	72,396
Transportation and public utilities	5,637	5,652	5,659	5,670	5,687	5,694	5,709	5,721	5,747	5,749	5,783	5,803	5,776
Wholesale trade	5,520	5,529	5,540	5,551	5,558	5,569	5,580	5,593	5,592	5,597	5,612	5,619	5,613
Retail trade	20,030	20,072	20,096	20,107	20,104	20,124	20,140	20,193	20,229	20,229	20,265	20,446	20,363
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,542	5,548	5,554	5,554	5,553	5,555	5,558	5,560	5,564	5,567	5,562	5,554	5,551
Services	33,840	33,954	34,034	34,159	34,266	34,448	34,538	34,624	34,735	34,802	34,955	35,112	35,093

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: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
DIFFUSION INDEXES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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, 356 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1996	50.4	64.5	60.3	54.8	62.6	61.5	57.3	61.0	57.9	62.6	59.3	60.0
1997	57.3	59.7	62.8	63.2	57.7	57.7	61.2	60.1	61.5	65.3	62.1	61.2
1998	63.2	56.6	60.5	58.7	58.3	59.7	53.9	58.1	56.2	53.8	59.0	57.4
1999	54.1	58.8	53.9	59.6	52.8	57.9	58.8	53.8	57.3	60.7	60.8	59.0
2000	60.8	54.1	60.7	^P 55.8	^P 42.8							
Over 3-month span:												
1996	61.1	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	64.9	64.2	61.4	65.2	64.3	65.4	63.3
1997	62.6	64.0	66.3	66.7	63.2	62.1	61.5	66.2	67.4	69.4	69.0	69.1
1998	64.3	66.6	63.2	66.3	63.6	58.0	57.4	57.9	59.7	58.1	58.6	59.4
1999	58.3	57.3	58.4	54.4	57.3	58.8	58.1	60.7	59.6	63.5	64.3	63.1
2000	61.0	62.6	^P 61.7	^P 56.0								
Over 6-month span:												
1996	62.5	64.6	65.6	64.6	64.5	64.5	67.3	65.7	65.2	67.1	66.0	67.4
1997	66.3	67.0	66.6	66.3	65.6	67.1	66.3	68.5	69.0	70.4	69.7	70.4
1998	69.8	67.4	65.2	61.8	62.9	61.4	59.0	58.4	57.4	59.7	59.3	59.1
1999	60.0	58.0	57.6	58.6	54.4	59.7	60.4	62.1	64.0	62.8	65.2	64.6
2000	^P 65.4	^P 62.1										
Over 12-month span:												
1996	64.5	66.7	64.5	65.6	68.5	67.3	67.7	66.4	68.0	69.9	68.7	66.9
1997	69.0	67.3	68.3	69.7	69.5	70.1	70.1	70.4	70.5	70.1	69.4	70.4
1998	69.7	67.3	67.3	65.9	63.9	62.5	61.5	62.1	61.0	59.8	59.8	58.1
1999	60.3	58.3	57.6	59.4	59.6	60.5	61.9	61.0	62.6	^P 62.4	^P 62.8	
2000												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1996	44.6	54.7	48.2	42.1	55.4	52.2	47.8	54.3	50.0	56.1	50.4	53.2
1997	49.6	52.5	56.1	54.0	51.4	54.3	50.7	53.6	56.5	61.9	60.4	55.4
1998	57.9	50.7	53.6	50.7	47.1	50.0	37.8	50.0	45.7	39.9	41.7	43.9
1999	45.0	41.0	42.8	46.4	40.3	46.4	54.7	38.1	46.4	51.8	51.4	50.4
2000	52.2	47.8	51.1	^P 50.0	^P 42.4							
Over 3-month span:												
1996	44.2	47.8	44.6	45.7	47.1	51.4	50.4	49.6	55.4	53.2	55.0	49.6
1997	50.7	53.2	55.8	56.1	53.2	52.5	52.5	55.8	59.7	66.5	64.7	64.0
1998	56.8	56.8	52.2	52.2	48.6	41.4	39.2	40.3	43.2	37.1	36.7	40.6
1999	36.7	37.1	37.1	34.5	37.8	43.5	39.9	45.0	42.1	50.4	51.1	50.7
2000	47.8	52.5	^P 49.3	^P 45.3								
Over 6-month span:												
1996	41.7	45.0	46.8	46.0	45.3	47.8	53.2	50.4	50.7	53.2	51.8	54.7
1997	53.2	53.2	52.5	52.9	51.8	53.2	54.7	61.2	61.2	64.4	64.7	63.7
1998	60.1	54.3	50.4	39.9	43.5	42.1	38.8	36.7	36.0	39.9	34.5	32.7
1999	35.6	33.5	33.5	37.1	32.7	38.8	41.0	45.7	48.2	43.2	48.6	51.1
2000	^P 51.1	^P 46.4										
Over 12-month span:												
1996	43.5	47.5	45.3	45.3	50.4	49.6	50.4	48.6	51.1	55.0	54.3	50.7
1997	54.7	52.5	54.0	54.0	55.4	56.8	57.2	57.9	58.3	56.8	56.8	57.2
1998	55.0	51.8	51.8	46.8	40.6	39.9	37.8	38.1	37.1	36.0	34.2	33.5
1999	37.4	32.4	31.7	35.3	36.0	37.1	38.8	39.6	42.4	^P 41.7	^P 43.2	
2000												

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. Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	1999										2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
	Total ¹													
Alabama	1,913.3	1,914.2	1,917.7	1,927.8	1,930.5	1,937.1	1,935.7	1,937.3	1,940.5	1,941.7	1,946.9	1,948.0	1,947.2	
Alaska	276.2	276.3	276.8	278.0	278.1	278.9	278.7	277.3	280.3	280.1	278.7	279.9	282.8	
Arizona	2,141.6	2,148.2	2,156.7	2,170.3	2,172.8	2,179.0	2,188.0	2,190.5	2,203.0	2,214.7	2,222.5	2,227.3	2,244.3	
Arkansas	1,137.5	1,137.0	1,137.7	1,140.4	1,141.3	1,142.4	1,149.1	1,151.5	1,153.8	1,158.2	1,162.3	1,165.0	1,167.3	
California	13,900.0	13,924.8	13,948.3	14,001.8	14,033.4	14,063.8	14,083.9	14,120.9	14,171.3	14,211.5	14,252.5	14,270.1	14,334.5	
Colorado	2,119.4	2,123.8	2,132.0	2,146.7	2,148.0	2,152.2	2,156.4	2,161.8	2,166.5	2,171.4	2,182.1	2,188.9	2,199.0	
Connecticut	1,669.1	1,668.8	1,670.7	1,675.2	1,676.2	1,674.3	1,674.7	1,678.2	1,680.7	1,685.3	1,686.8	1,692.1	1,691.7	
Delaware	410.1	410.1	410.6	409.5	413.4	413.7	415.3	416.0	417.4	415.8	419.6	421.2	422.4	
District of Columbia	612.6	613.6	614.3	615.3	617.0	617.1	618.1	619.2	620.8	620.7	621.2	619.9	619.6	
Florida	6,806.3	6,832.5	6,856.1	6,885.3	6,909.7	6,934.1	6,965.4	6,990.2	7,016.6	7,032.2	7,061.0	7,087.5	7,109.9	
Georgia	3,858.3	3,870.2	3,879.6	3,899.8	3,916.1	3,931.7	3,932.8	3,939.1	3,948.1	3,971.5	3,974.1	3,995.8	4,010.4	
Hawaii	530.6	531.6	533.8	534.9	538.8	541.2	537.1	537.3	536.8	535.9	537.2	539.7	541.0	
Idaho	533.6	535.8	538.4	540.2	542.6	542.2	547.9	547.9	548.9	546.2	551.5	555.1	556.2	
Illinois	5,953.4	5,953.7	5,966.6	5,972.5	5,968.1	5,970.3	5,972.9	5,979.3	5,983.6	5,948.2	5,985.5	6,001.8	6,011.8	
Indiana	2,959.9	2,968.0	2,968.2	2,980.7	2,980.6	2,980.2	2,982.1	2,984.8	2,986.8	2,986.3	2,986.4	2,985.3	2,991.2	
Iowa	1,467.8	1,467.5	1,469.2	1,467.3	1,465.3	1,466.8	1,466.9	1,469.4	1,473.4	1,477.3	1,481.2	1,484.6	1,489.7	
Kansas	1,322.5	1,320.8	1,324.4	1,326.5	1,325.3	1,323.7	1,333.2	1,337.2	1,339.9	1,340.0	1,339.6	1,343.5	1,344.7	
Kentucky	1,791.0	1,791.9	1,795.8	1,793.2	1,793.3	1,801.0	1,804.2	1,809.6	1,813.9	1,822.5	1,825.9	1,830.8	1,835.1	
Louisiana	1,891.4	1,888.7	1,889.9	1,896.0	1,898.1	1,900.9	1,904.8	1,907.8	1,907.4	1,899.2	1,905.1	1,908.7	1,910.2	
Maine	583.2	582.7	584.9	586.1	586.2	588.8	590.2	591.8	593.1	593.1	597.7	599.2	601.1	
Maryland	2,375.9	2,378.5	2,380.3	2,368.4	2,372.6	2,396.3	2,401.2	2,406.3	2,409.8	2,427.5	2,424.6	2,435.0	2,440.9	
Massachusetts	3,225.6	3,223.8	3,231.3	3,243.3	3,247.8	3,253.4	3,255.6	3,255.5	3,264.3	3,270.6	3,273.9	3,274.7	3,293.6	
Michigan	4,525.1	4,526.6	4,531.5	4,541.6	4,542.6	4,543.7	4,538.5	4,544.7	4,549.5	4,547.6	4,548.0	4,554.7	4,570.6	
Minnesota	2,601.5	2,600.2	2,604.4	2,614.4	2,617.0	2,619.6	2,623.9	2,627.0	2,632.7	2,637.6	2,648.2	2,651.2	2,654.8	
Mississippi	1,152.7	1,153.1	1,156.7	1,161.2	1,161.5	1,162.0	1,160.3	1,158.4	1,156.9	1,159.4	1,158.9	1,159.6	1,156.7	
Missouri	2,715.7	2,716.5	2,722.5	2,727.8	2,725.8	2,740.4	2,738.3	2,739.7	2,740.1	2,752.9	2,738.4	2,746.5	2,748.4	
Montana	379.9	379.6	380.5	383.2	382.9	383.4	384.1	385.4	386.8	385.7	386.2	389.8	389.8	
Nebraska	887.9	888.3	891.7	897.8	894.9	894.8	894.1	893.8	894.9	894.8	893.5	895.2	893.9	
Nevada	975.3	979.0	980.1	988.8	994.4	996.0	1,001.4	1,004.2	1,007.0	1,007.9	1,008.7	1,012.5	1,013.4	
New Hampshire	603.9	603.6	605.5	606.8	608.3	607.8	606.6	609.2	610.7	612.8	612.4	612.4	613.2	
New Jersey	3,854.5	3,860.0	3,864.2	3,869.8	3,870.9	3,877.6	3,884.6	3,889.8	3,896.5	3,902.5	3,902.0	3,911.7	3,923.3	
New Mexico	727.6	728.3	729.8	730.6	733.0	734.0	733.1	734.5	735.5	732.0	737.2	739.4	741.6	
New York	8,428.0	8,427.7	8,438.0	8,464.1	8,469.9	8,475.0	8,496.0	8,514.9	8,530.7	8,556.6	8,566.2	8,577.9	8,594.0	
North Carolina	3,851.9	3,852.1	3,839.4	3,885.5	3,906.2	3,881.0	3,879.2	3,885.7	3,886.4	3,906.2	3,896.6	3,911.4	3,923.4	
North Dakota	323.9	322.9	323.6	323.6	323.1	325.1	325.5	326.5	326.1	325.2	324.4	325.2	325.5	
Ohio	5,541.0	5,536.2	5,543.0	5,558.4	5,561.5	5,560.4	5,566.6	5,571.6	5,580.3	5,585.6	5,593.0	5,590.6	5,600.3	
Oklahoma	1,455.1	1,456.4	1,462.3	1,460.5	1,463.6	1,464.7	1,470.1	1,472.3	1,475.5	1,472.2	1,480.5	1,484.3	1,485.8	
Oregon	1,566.8	1,565.9	1,567.2	1,580.1	1,579.8	1,576.0	1,583.0	1,586.3	1,588.9	1,586.1	1,592.7	1,588.0	1,591.2	
Pennsylvania	5,573.0	5,571.7	5,588.6	5,584.5	5,587.1	5,581.2	5,583.0	5,583.8	5,580.6	5,625.2	5,608.8	5,622.7	5,617.6	
Rhode Island	463.8	463.2	463.2	465.6	466.8	466.8	467.7	467.7	467.6	466.1	468.8	469.0	471.8	
South Carolina	1,824.5	1,827.5	1,831.0	1,835.1	1,837.7	1,840.5	1,843.9	1,850.0	1,855.8	1,854.3	1,862.2	1,868.3	1,867.9	
South Dakota	371.5	372.2	372.1	372.2	372.7	373.3	376.3	377.9	378.5	378.3	378.8	380.6	380.7	
Tennessee	2,664.2	2,666.2	2,670.6	2,679.2	2,687.5	2,682.6	2,684.4	2,688.7	2,691.8	2,693.5	2,697.8	2,719.0	2,711.7	
Texas	9,107.5	9,119.8	9,139.5	9,137.0	9,162.9	9,191.4	9,212.6	9,239.8	9,264.9	9,279.1	9,306.5	9,349.1	9,363.9	
Utah	1,045.1	1,046.0	1,048.9	1,051.8	1,053.0	1,057.9	1,059.4	1,060.3	1,061.9	1,060.4	1,065.6	1,068.2	1,069.7	
Vermont	290.4	290.5	289.8	290.6	290.9	290.0	291.0	291.4	292.2	294.5	294.6	295.8	295.2	
Virginia	3,392.9	3,396.1	3,404.0	3,406.4	3,415.2	3,417.8	3,432.4	3,435.9	3,440.9	3,451.6	3,458.4	3,463.9	3,477.6	
Washington	2,632.8	2,633.1	2,637.2	2,645.9	2,649.8	2,647.1	2,653.7	2,660.1	2,665.6	2,668.3	2,658.7	2,679.9	2,677.5	
West Virginia	726.2	725.8	725.4	724.7	723.5	722.6	726.2	727.3	728.3	729.1	729.1	732.4	731.7	
Wisconsin	2,772.2	2,773.9	2,779.7	2,782.9	2,782.7	2,779.6	2,787.7	2,789.3	2,794.5	2,796.5	2,801.0	2,811.7	2,820.9	
Wyoming	231.5	231.2	232.4	233.8	231.2	231.4	233.3	234.6	235.1	236.1	236.1	237.3	235.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
Construction													
Alabama	102.7	102.7	102.6	104.3	104.5	105.1	105.4	105.3	105.8	107.1	107.9	108.6	107.9
Alaska	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.7
Arizona	153.2	153.5	154.4	156.1	157.1	157.5	157.5	158.1	158.8	157.5	159.5	157.6	159.6
Arkansas	50.4	50.2	50.0	49.8	50.0	49.8	50.5	50.9	51.2	53.0	53.4	53.8	53.6
California	668.3	672.3	676.2	682.0	683.7	690.1	695.4	700.2	705.5	713.3	720.1	716.1	729.3
Colorado	145.4	145.2	147.1	149.5	150.3	150.5	151.8	153.2	154.0	157.4	162.9	163.7	165.6
Connecticut	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.1	60.2	60.8	61.2	61.7	62.2	63.6	63.3	64.1	63.5
Delaware	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.8	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.6
District of Columbia	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1
Florida	363.0	363.6	364.9	366.3	366.9	366.8	368.0	368.7	369.6	373.4	376.0	377.6	378.7
Georgia	197.0	198.3	200.1	200.5	199.8	199.5	200.9	200.7	200.8	200.2	200.8	203.3	201.7
Hawaii ²	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.9	23.7
Idaho	34.4	34.6	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.0	36.7	36.5	36.8	36.1	37.3	37.7	37.8
Illinois	251.7	250.8	251.9	254.9	252.6	253.0	253.5	253.6	253.6	253.0	255.0	262.7	258.7
Indiana	148.0	147.6	147.6	147.3	146.5	147.0	147.4	147.6	147.6	146.7	149.5	152.2	150.8
Iowa	65.8	65.4	65.4	64.9	64.6	64.6	64.8	65.0	65.7	66.1	67.8	68.6	69.4
Kansas	65.1	64.9	65.4	65.6	65.8	66.3	66.6	67.0	67.5	68.6	67.9	69.6	69.1
Kentucky	86.2	86.0	86.0	86.2	86.8	86.6	87.4	88.0	88.4	90.6	88.7	90.0	89.2
Louisiana	129.4	128.7	128.7	128.6	129.3	130.0	130.8	131.6	131.5	126.8	130.2	129.5	131.2
Maine	27.8	27.1	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.7	30.8	30.7	31.0
Maryland	149.1	149.4	149.7	152.0	151.8	151.9	151.6	151.7	151.7	159.3	157.7	158.5	158.6
Massachusetts	118.8	118.7	118.9	118.5	118.8	120.0	120.1	120.7	122.1	125.5	124.6	126.1	127.9
Michigan	190.4	190.5	190.8	191.5	190.9	190.9	190.8	191.8	192.8	194.3	192.0	193.1	195.1
Minnesota	111.4	109.8	110.1	111.6	112.0	113.1	114.5	115.6	118.8	120.2	119.6	120.5	120.2
Mississippi	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.4	55.2	55.6	55.3	56.0	56.2	56.3	55.8	55.3	53.7
Missouri	135.2	135.3	136.6	141.1	141.3	141.3	141.4	140.8	140.9	145.3	140.5	142.8	141.5
Montana	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.7	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.9	19.9	20.3	21.0	21.4
Nebraska	42.5	42.4	42.6	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.7	44.1	44.9	44.9	43.8	44.6	43.3
Nevada	90.2	88.6	88.5	89.2	89.3	89.8	90.5	91.3	91.7	91.6	91.6	92.0	91.4
New Hampshire	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.8	26.1	26.3	26.3	26.3
New Jersey	136.9	137.0	137.1	137.5	137.4	137.7	139.0	139.3	139.8	142.7	141.8	142.8	143.2
New Mexico	43.4	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.9	44.1	44.1	44.1
New York	309.1	309.5	310.9	311.9	312.0	312.7	314.3	316.8	319.5	328.2	326.9	326.2	329.1
North Carolina	224.2	224.4	225.4	225.9	226.2	225.8	225.1	225.3	225.1	227.0	226.3	228.5	230.2
North Dakota	16.4	16.0	16.4	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	18.0	17.9	19.0	17.3	17.0	17.1
Ohio	236.1	234.9	235.2	235.5	235.4	235.8	236.8	237.2	238.2	239.2	241.1	240.9	236.9
Oklahoma	57.2	57.3	57.3	57.9	58.1	58.4	58.8	59.0	58.8	58.7	59.7	59.7	60.5
Oregon	82.5	82.3	82.2	82.7	82.7	82.7	83.5	83.7	83.7	83.2	85.5	84.4	84.2
Pennsylvania	234.4	236.0	235.2	236.1	235.7	236.2	237.6	238.9	238.5	248.1	243.8	244.3	243.3
Rhode Island	17.5	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.6	17.7	17.7	18.0	18.5
South Carolina	113.1	113.1	113.1	114.3	114.8	115.4	116.1	116.7	117.2	117.2	118.1	118.1	118.3
South Dakota	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.8	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.5	18.0
Tennessee	123.2	123.2	123.6	123.7	124.0	124.4	124.7	125.0	125.7	124.3	126.6	126.9	127.8
Texas	523.0	522.9	526.3	529.3	531.5	533.4	534.5	537.0	538.6	539.6	545.7	549.4	555.9
Utah	71.9	71.6	72.0	73.2	73.3	73.5	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.8	77.3	76.7	76.1
Vermont	15.5	14.7	14.3	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.1
Virginia	197.9	197.6	197.8	195.5	196.1	195.9	198.5	199.8	201.3	202.7	203.4	204.2	206.3
Washington	151.4	151.5	153.1	154.6	154.4	154.7	155.9	156.5	157.9	156.7	158.3	158.6	159.0
West Virginia	33.5	33.7	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.7	33.1	33.2	33.0	33.9	33.2	33.8	32.8
Wisconsin	121.7	120.6	121.2	120.7	120.9	120.5	121.1	121.8	122.5	123.1	124.0	127.0	126.0
Wyoming	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.3	18.2	18.7	18.5	18.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
Manufacturing													
Alabama	369.2	369.4	368.3	369.6	368.2	367.4	367.1	366.6	365.8	365.6	366.2	366.9	366.7
Alaska	13.2	13.2	12.8	14.0	14.7	15.3	14.6	12.4	14.7	13.3	11.6	11.9	14.1
Arizona	211.3	211.1	210.9	211.8	211.6	211.8	212.1	212.5	212.8	212.7	213.5	213.9	214.3
Arkansas	252.1	252.3	251.1	252.5	252.2	252.3	253.4	253.9	253.8	252.8	254.7	254.1	253.8
California	1,924.6	1,923.7	1,922.9	1,921.8	1,922.9	1,926.5	1,923.7	1,922.9	1,924.6	1,921.3	1,921.9	1,920.0	1,923.2
Colorado	204.8	204.2	204.0	204.5	204.0	203.5	203.3	203.2	202.6	203.0	203.8	203.6	204.4
Connecticut	270.7	269.4	268.4	269.1	268.1	267.3	266.5	267.0	266.9	265.4	266.6	265.7	264.2
Delaware	60.0	59.9	60.2	57.3	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.6	59.6	58.3	59.7	59.7	59.3
District of Columbia	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0
Florida	488.8	487.5	487.0	487.2	486.7	486.3	485.9	485.9	485.3	487.0	487.0	488.4	488.9
Georgia	598.9	598.9	599.2	598.4	600.8	599.8	599.8	600.2	600.4	605.3	605.0	605.5	607.2
Hawaii	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.6
Idaho	76.0	76.2	76.3	76.7	76.8	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.9	76.9	77.2	77.4	77.4
Illinois	956.6	954.8	953.9	955.3	955.7	955.8	955.3	954.9	955.2	950.7	952.6	951.7	950.8
Indiana	686.3	686.8	688.2	692.4	691.9	692.2	692.3	692.5	692.7	694.1	692.0	691.4	691.0
Iowa	262.4	262.6	261.9	261.8	261.2	260.4	259.9	259.9	260.3	259.8	260.9	260.5	261.6
Kansas	213.7	213.3	213.1	212.6	211.9	210.9	211.3	211.3	211.3	211.7	211.6	211.3	211.5
Kentucky	319.4	318.7	318.6	320.6	320.6	321.4	321.2	322.2	322.5	322.8	322.8	322.4	322.1
Louisiana	189.6	188.4	187.9	188.2	188.3	187.9	187.6	187.4	186.8	186.7	186.7	187.1	187.6
Maine	85.8	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.8	86.0	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.0	85.9
Maryland	177.0	176.4	176.2	177.6	177.3	177.4	176.9	177.3	177.4	178.6	177.3	177.5	178.1
Massachusetts	434.2	432.8	431.8	432.4	432.5	432.5	432.5	432.5	432.4	430.8	431.1	430.7	431.3
Michigan	979.8	979.7	979.7	981.5	981.6	979.8	975.6	972.4	970.4	969.0	969.1	967.4	970.0
Minnesota	439.3	438.7	438.8	438.7	438.9	439.3	439.9	439.5	439.9	440.8	440.7	439.9	440.0
Mississippi	245.1	244.2	244.8	246.6	246.2	245.3	244.3	243.1	242.4	243.0	243.9	244.0	244.4
Missouri	412.7	412.3	413.0	412.6	411.7	409.4	408.2	406.6	405.6	407.5	404.9	401.0	402.1
Montana	24.4	24.3	24.1	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.8	24.8
Nebraska	117.8	117.2	117.0	117.5	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.0	116.9	117.0	116.9	117.4	117.5
Nevada	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1
New Hampshire	106.9	106.4	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	106.4	106.2	105.7	105.3	104.6	105.1
New Jersey	468.7	467.5	466.5	466.5	464.7	464.4	463.3	463.5	463.5	465.3	463.8	463.1	462.4
New Mexico	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.8
New York	893.9	892.2	890.5	892.2	891.3	889.7	889.2	889.5	889.9	891.4	889.8	888.4	886.0
North Carolina	807.7	805.3	802.7	803.1	798.6	797.2	795.7	794.5	792.6	791.7	791.9	790.6	789.7
North Dakota	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2
Ohio	1,089.6	1,088.4	1,088.2	1,087.8	1,089.2	1,085.1	1,083.1	1,083.3	1,082.0	1,084.1	1,083.0	1,082.9	1,083.6
Oklahoma	183.2	184.5	185.3	184.7	184.2	183.9	183.6	183.7	183.6	183.2	183.7	183.9	184.1
Oregon	242.0	240.8	239.9	239.8	239.3	239.1	240.2	241.6	241.8	242.3	243.3	242.2	243.3
Pennsylvania	932.4	928.4	926.9	931.8	929.3	929.3	929.7	929.7	929.1	931.1	928.0	930.3	928.7
Rhode Island	74.9	74.6	74.2	73.3	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.1	73.9	74.1	74.1	74.0	73.5
South Carolina	347.1	346.3	345.4	344.6	342.6	342.8	342.1	342.7	342.9	343.6	343.6	343.7	342.7
South Dakota	50.3	50.4	50.2	50.0	49.8	50.0	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.2	50.0	49.9	49.6
Tennessee	506.9	507.1	506.9	510.0	511.1	510.2	510.5	509.8	508.5	507.9	506.6	507.1	507.0
Texas	1,086.5	1,084.0	1,081.7	1,084.2	1,082.5	1,081.4	1,082.1	1,082.4	1,081.9	1,081.6	1,083.8	1,084.1	1,079.9
Utah	132.2	132.5	132.6	133.3	133.1	133.0	132.8	132.5	132.3	133.0	133.0	133.0	133.8
Vermont	47.8	47.8	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.7	47.8	47.8	47.8	48.3	48.1	48.1	47.9
Virginia	392.2	393.0	393.7	394.3	397.3	397.4	396.9	396.8	397.1	398.9	396.6	396.1	396.1
Washington	368.3	366.1	364.7	363.7	362.3	359.4	357.2	356.6	356.2	354.9	339.1	353.4	353.0
West Virginia	81.6	81.2	80.7	81.4	81.3	81.4	82.0	82.1	82.2	83.1	82.6	82.3	82.1
Wisconsin	617.3	616.3	616.0	614.9	613.4	612.3	614.4	614.8	615.1	614.3	616.3	615.4	615.2
Wyoming	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
Transportation and public utilities													
Alabama	94.3	94.5	94.6	94.8	95.0	95.3	95.3	95.7	96.1	95.7	96.5	96.6	96.3
Alaska	25.7	25.9	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6
Arizona	102.8	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.9	105.6	105.9	106.2	105.6	107.1	107.1	107.6
Arkansas	69.0	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.5	69.5	69.8	69.6	70.3	70.4	70.5	70.5
California	717.6	717.9	718.0	720.8	723.0	724.0	725.6	728.1	730.4	735.5	738.3	739.4	741.3
Colorado	138.7	139.4	139.1	139.0	138.4	139.2	139.9	141.5	141.2	141.8	141.6	141.9	141.6
Connecticut	78.4	78.2	78.2	77.9	77.8	77.8	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.1	79.2	78.3
Delaware	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.8	18.0
District of Columbia	17.7	17.5	17.1	16.9	16.8	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.0	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.0
Florida	347.7	347.9	348.1	348.2	349.7	351.2	353.3	355.6	357.0	355.7	356.2	357.2	357.8
Georgia	256.5	256.9	257.3	256.6	258.0	259.1	260.0	260.8	262.0	266.5	264.4	264.0	263.7
Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Idaho	26.7	26.7	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.9
Illinois	348.6	348.2	348.0	345.2	346.0	346.3	346.4	346.2	345.9	348.0	348.1	348.1	350.4
Indiana	147.7	147.5	147.4	146.6	147.1	147.3	147.1	146.9	147.1	145.5	146.8	146.9	146.0
Iowa	71.9	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.3	72.3	72.0	72.0	72.2	73.2	73.1	73.3	73.5
Kansas	77.0	76.9	77.2	78.5	78.8	78.8	78.8	79.2	78.8	78.6	78.8	78.9	78.9
Kentucky	104.4	104.4	104.4	105.0	105.7	106.2	106.3	106.6	107.0	108.9	108.0	108.3	108.6
Louisiana	112.1	112.0	111.8	112.4	112.5	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.5	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.2
Maine	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.3
Maryland	111.2	111.3	111.8	112.2	112.1	112.2	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.5	114.3	113.6	113.3
Massachusetts	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.2	139.8	139.9	140.2	140.2	140.8	139.4	139.3	139.4	139.8
Michigan	176.6	176.4	176.4	176.5	176.7	176.9	176.9	177.0	177.4	177.1	178.1	178.4	178.7
Minnesota	131.9	131.1	131.9	131.1	130.9	130.7	130.7	130.3	129.9	129.4	129.8	130.3	131.1
Mississippi	55.3	55.4	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	55.9	56.1	56.3	56.9	56.5	57.1	57.8
Missouri	171.0	171.0	171.7	170.5	172.4	172.9	174.1	175.0	174.5	170.2	171.1	171.5	170.9
Montana	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.5
Nebraska	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.1	57.7	58.0	57.8	58.0
Nevada	51.0	51.3	51.6	51.7	52.0	52.2	52.3	52.3	52.8	53.3	53.5	53.8	54.1
New Hampshire	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.8	21.8	21.7
New Jersey	263.6	263.0	263.6	263.0	263.6	263.3	263.5	264.2	264.9	265.4	265.5	265.3	264.9
New Mexico	35.1	35.3	35.6	35.5	35.7	35.7	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.6	35.8	35.8	36.1
New York	420.0	418.7	419.5	420.4	420.6	420.6	420.6	421.5	421.5	419.9	420.9	421.3	421.7
North Carolina	176.2	176.7	177.0	177.8	178.0	178.7	178.4	178.4	178.0	178.3	178.0	179.1	180.0
North Dakota	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.4	18.3	18.5
Ohio	244.7	244.5	244.9	245.5	245.9	246.1	246.2	246.2	246.1	245.7	246.8	246.5	247.7
Oklahoma	81.8	81.6	81.5	81.6	81.6	81.7	82.0	82.1	82.2	81.7	81.7	82.0	82.4
Oregon	77.5	77.6	77.7	77.7	78.3	78.7	78.7	78.8	78.5	78.5	78.7	79.2	79.7
Pennsylvania	294.2	294.4	295.7	293.5	293.4	293.3	293.6	294.1	294.7	298.7	297.0	297.5	299.3
Rhode Island	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.0
South Carolina	87.0	87.3	87.8	88.4	88.4	88.5	88.4	88.6	89.0	88.9	89.2	89.7	89.5
South Dakota	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.8
Tennessee	172.0	172.0	172.4	171.8	172.0	172.4	172.6	173.2	173.4	171.6	170.7	170.8	174.2
Texas	559.4	559.6	561.1	560.9	562.7	565.1	567.6	569.9	571.7	574.4	575.2	577.0	578.4
Utah	59.2	59.0	59.5	59.8	59.6	59.9	60.3	60.1	59.9	59.4	59.4	59.8	59.8
Vermont	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.6
Virginia	176.2	176.9	177.6	179.0	178.9	179.4	179.8	180.6	181.4	184.1	185.1	185.0	184.9
Washington	138.5	138.8	139.2	139.8	140.0	140.4	140.5	140.8	140.5	140.6	140.1	140.6	141.1
West Virginia	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.1
Wisconsin	130.3	130.3	130.7	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.8	131.1	130.8	130.0	130.2	131.0	132.3
Wyoming	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	1999										2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
	Trade													
Alabama	441.2	442.6	444.2	447.8	448.5	449.4	450.3	451.4	452.3	454.9	454.5	453.9	453.8	453.8
Alaska	57.3	56.9	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.9	57.8	57.6	57.6	58.1
Arizona	507.6	510.5	513.5	513.5	515.2	516.2	517.7	518.5	520.4	521.9	521.6	520.9	524.5	524.5
Arkansas	261.2	260.9	261.7	262.4	262.4	262.7	265.0	265.4	266.1	267.4	268.8	267.7	268.8	268.8
California	3,178.4	3,182.8	3,187.8	3,201.5	3,210.6	3,213.0	3,210.5	3,217.7	3,235.9	3,228.5	3,246.7	3,246.9	3,262.3	3,262.3
Colorado	503.3	504.4	507.8	511.5	510.1	511.4	512.0	513.0	515.0	513.7	517.3	519.4	520.3	520.3
Connecticut	359.5	358.9	358.9	359.3	361.1	359.0	359.2	360.5	361.3	362.4	362.8	363.5	365.9	365.9
Delaware	89.5	89.5	89.6	90.1	90.5	90.8	91.1	91.5	92.1	91.7	92.4	92.5	93.3	93.3
District of Columbia	47.9	47.7	47.8	47.6	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.8	48.2	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.4	48.4
Florida	1,707.2	1,715.1	1,721.7	1,725.4	1,730.5	1,734.3	1,738.2	1,739.0	1,741.6	1,743.0	1,745.9	1,751.1	1,749.5	1,749.5
Georgia	954.7	960.2	963.9	974.1	979.3	981.3	985.2	987.9	990.1	997.1	1,001.4	1,008.0	1,012.7	1,012.7
Hawaii	132.2	132.3	132.7	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.6	134.0	133.7	133.3	133.6	134.3	135.4	135.4
Idaho	135.2	135.4	136.0	136.3	136.3	136.5	137.8	137.5	137.7	137.1	137.9	139.2	138.7	138.7
Illinois	1,345.5	1,343.9	1,345.9	1,350.5	1,349.2	1,347.5	1,346.6	1,347.5	1,349.6	1,338.5	1,348.4	1,346.7	1,350.6	1,350.6
Indiana	699.4	700.3	702.2	706.1	706.4	706.2	706.9	710.3	711.8	706.7	705.9	701.8	704.2	704.2
Iowa	356.9	356.7	357.9	356.9	355.3	354.0	355.2	355.9	356.6	355.5	356.8	357.3	358.5	358.5
Kansas	318.2	317.4	317.9	318.3	317.5	316.7	319.2	320.6	321.9	321.8	321.8	321.5	322.8	322.8
Kentucky	425.7	426.1	426.6	427.0	427.4	427.0	428.0	429.3	430.8	432.6	434.2	432.4	434.8	434.8
Louisiana	441.4	441.5	442.9	445.1	444.8	444.9	445.0	443.5	442.8	439.9	441.6	440.8	440.4	440.4
Maine	146.0	145.7	145.8	146.2	146.2	146.5	147.4	148.4	148.8	149.0	149.8	149.8	150.5	150.5
Maryland	546.8	548.1	548.4	550.1	552.2	553.4	554.2	555.1	554.7	558.4	561.0	561.8	563.5	563.5
Massachusetts	735.9	735.6	737.2	743.2	744.0	743.6	743.8	742.7	744.7	745.3	743.4	741.2	746.7	746.7
Michigan	1,061.6	1,060.5	1,061.4	1,064.9	1,065.4	1,066.0	1,067.2	1,070.9	1,072.5	1,070.7	1,071.3	1,074.5	1,076.4	1,076.4
Minnesota	617.8	618.7	619.7	621.9	620.8	621.6	622.1	623.4	623.7	623.6	628.7	628.5	629.8	629.8
Mississippi	253.4	253.9	254.1	253.7	253.3	253.2	253.0	252.3	252.4	251.6	250.7	249.6	248.2	248.2
Missouri	640.0	640.7	641.9	645.4	645.9	646.0	646.4	646.4	647.2	646.5	646.4	645.7	648.0	648.0
Montana	101.1	100.8	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.7	102.1	102.4	102.0	102.1	102.3	102.7	102.7
Nebraska	215.4	215.5	216.4	218.7	216.7	216.5	215.7	215.1	214.8	213.9	213.7	214.6	214.7	214.7
Nevada	198.3	199.9	201.3	203.4	204.5	205.4	206.2	206.9	207.8	207.1	207.1	208.0	208.0	208.0
New Hampshire	159.7	159.9	160.7	161.2	161.4	161.2	160.7	161.1	161.2	162.6	162.4	162.9	162.8	162.8
New Jersey	902.0	903.7	904.9	907.0	908.5	910.4	912.4	914.5	916.5	918.0	917.8	922.5	927.2	927.2
New Mexico	171.1	171.0	170.9	171.0	171.3	171.8	171.5	171.9	172.1	170.9	172.5	172.4	173.2	173.2
New York	1,708.7	1,705.8	1,707.6	1,712.5	1,713.3	1,713.6	1,719.1	1,723.3	1,726.6	1,727.2	1,731.3	1,733.8	1,733.5	1,733.5
North Carolina	871.2	872.0	872.7	878.0	877.2	878.0	877.1	878.3	877.3	884.3	879.5	880.7	884.1	884.1
North Dakota	81.4	81.5	82.0	81.8	81.4	81.7	81.5	81.4	81.3	79.3	81.4	81.1	81.5	81.5
Ohio	1,334.7	1,332.8	1,334.9	1,334.9	1,334.8	1,333.2	1,335.6	1,335.4	1,338.4	1,335.6	1,340.4	1,340.6	1,341.8	1,341.8
Oklahoma	335.2	335.7	336.6	337.1	337.6	338.2	340.1	340.7	341.9	340.4	342.6	343.5	343.0	343.0
Oregon	386.6	387.0	388.4	388.7	388.0	388.7	390.3	390.0	390.6	390.2	391.7	388.8	390.0	390.0
Pennsylvania	1,250.7	1,250.3	1,255.1	1,253.1	1,253.8	1,253.8	1,253.7	1,253.1	1,251.7	1,265.4	1,257.6	1,257.7	1,253.3	1,253.3
Rhode Island	103.4	103.2	104.0	105.2	105.4	105.3	105.5	105.6	105.5	105.8	106.6	106.1	107.5	107.5
South Carolina	436.5	437.2	438.0	441.9	442.9	444.0	444.7	445.6	446.7	447.7	449.5	450.3	448.7	448.7
South Dakota	90.2	90.4	90.8	90.9	91.1	91.1	92.0	92.3	92.7	92.1	92.4	92.3	92.9	92.9
Tennessee	624.6	625.2	626.9	628.1	627.7	631.1	629.5	631.1	633.0	630.0	635.2	637.1	636.1	636.1
Texas	2,160.9	2,169.2	2,174.3	2,181.6	2,188.0	2,192.7	2,196.7	2,204.4	2,210.7	2,209.5	2,218.8	2,231.9	2,232.3	2,232.3
Utah	247.6	247.9	248.4	248.8	249.0	249.6	250.4	250.4	251.0	251.4	251.8	252.5	252.2	252.2
Vermont	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.9	67.2	67.4	68.1	67.9	67.6	67.8	67.8
Virginia	746.8	748.2	749.8	750.1	750.6	749.4	755.1	754.1	754.2	752.4	752.7	755.3	757.0	757.0
Washington	632.1	632.8	633.1	634.8	636.3	636.3	640.1	642.6	644.1	647.1	648.3	649.3	648.0	648.0
West Virginia	163.2	163.4	163.4	162.9	162.4	162.1	162.7	163.0	163.5	163.2	163.8	163.7	164.0	164.0
Wisconsin	625.6	626.0	628.6	630.4	629.9	628.9	631.5	632.5	634.0	638.0	636.3	639.4	642.3	642.3
Wyoming	53.3	53.2	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.7	54.1	54.1	54.7	54.2	54.5	54.3	54.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	91.0	91.0	91.3	91.5	91.7	92.0	92.3	92.8	92.9	93.2	93.6	93.2	93.2
Alaska	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.0
Arizona	137.9	138.9	140.1	140.4	141.1	141.6	142.1	143.0	143.4	144.2	144.4	144.4	145.8
Arkansas	45.7	45.8	45.9	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.6	46.6	46.7	47.1	47.0	46.8	47.0
California	818.8	819.3	819.9	822.1	823.3	823.9	825.4	825.5	826.5	829.1	831.1	829.5	828.3
Colorado	140.7	140.8	141.1	141.7	141.9	142.1	142.9	142.4	142.2	142.8	142.5	142.2	142.1
Connecticut	140.2	140.6	140.8	140.9	140.8	141.1	141.4	141.7	141.7	141.0	141.8	141.5	141.2
Delaware	48.8	48.8	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.3	50.8	50.9	51.0
District of Columbia	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.5	31.4
Florida	443.1	446.2	447.3	449.0	450.3	451.8	453.5	454.8	456.7	458.5	458.7	459.0	458.0
Georgia	201.6	202.7	203.2	202.6	202.5	203.0	203.2	203.7	203.6	205.4	204.9	205.0	205.5
Hawaii	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.5	34.6	34.4
Idaho	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.4
Illinois	405.8	405.8	406.0	405.8	406.2	406.2	406.8	407.6	407.7	407.1	407.8	408.3	407.0
Indiana	142.4	142.2	142.3	142.8	142.9	143.3	143.3	143.6	143.6	143.8	143.3	142.2	142.0
Iowa	85.1	85.2	85.1	85.0	84.8	84.9	85.2	85.4	85.5	85.3	85.6	85.5	85.9
Kansas	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.6	63.8	64.0	63.7
Kentucky	70.9	70.9	70.9	71.1	71.2	71.4	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.7	71.9	71.7	72.1
Louisiana	85.2	84.9	84.9	85.2	85.3	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.5	85.1	84.9	85.0	85.2
Maine	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
Maryland	139.9	139.9	139.9	140.9	141.1	141.3	141.7	142.0	142.5	141.5	140.9	141.0	140.6
Massachusetts	225.6	225.8	225.7	226.3	226.7	226.7	227.4	228.0	228.7	228.5	229.1	229.3	229.5
Michigan	207.3	207.4	207.7	208.0	208.2	208.4	208.4	208.6	208.3	207.9	208.1	206.4	206.6
Minnesota	160.0	160.3	160.4	160.3	160.5	160.5	160.7	160.9	161.2	161.9	161.7	161.7	161.4
Mississippi	42.8	42.6	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.2	42.2	42.0
Missouri	165.7	166.0	166.3	165.9	166.0	166.0	166.3	166.4	166.4	166.7	167.3	166.6	168.3
Montana	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8
Nebraska	60.7	61.0	61.0	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.1	61.3	61.6	61.5
Nevada	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.3	44.4	44.4	44.7	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.5
New Hampshire	32.5	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.1	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.8
New Jersey	256.2	256.0	256.3	256.7	257.2	257.7	258.7	258.7	259.4	259.9	260.1	260.8	260.6
New Mexico	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.2	32.9	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.2	33.3
New York	745.9	746.2	746.6	748.3	748.7	747.8	749.1	750.2	749.8	754.8	754.3	753.1	752.7
North Carolina	186.1	185.7	185.3	184.9	185.1	185.5	185.7	186.3	186.4	187.1	187.7	188.1	188.2
North Dakota	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.6	16.4
Ohio	305.6	306.2	307.1	308.4	308.7	309.3	310.1	310.9	311.6	311.3	312.1	312.4	313.2
Oklahoma	73.0	73.2	73.5	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.7	73.9	74.2	74.4	74.4	74.7	75.0
Oregon	95.5	95.4	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.6
Pennsylvania	324.3	324.2	324.5	323.0	323.3	323.2	323.2	323.2	323.3	324.7	325.1	325.4	326.4
Rhode Island	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.6
South Carolina	81.1	81.2	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.3	82.6	82.7	82.9	82.5	82.7	82.5	82.9
South Dakota	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.6
Tennessee	130.8	131.2	130.7	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.6	130.7	130.7	131.4	131.0	130.6	130.7
Texas	511.8	513.1	515.3	518.2	520.6	522.6	525.1	526.6	526.5	528.7	530.5	531.3	532.9
Utah	56.5	56.7	56.7	56.8	57.0	56.9	57.3	57.3	57.3	56.9	56.9	57.0	57.1
Vermont	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.6
Virginia	183.4	183.5	183.6	183.6	184.0	183.9	184.1	184.7	184.5	185.7	185.8	185.9	187.2
Washington	137.6	137.6	137.7	137.7	137.9	138.3	138.5	139.0	139.3	138.1	138.6	138.7	138.8
West Virginia	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6
Wisconsin	145.8	146.2	146.5	146.8	146.9	146.8	147.2	147.6	148.0	149.0	149.3	149.4	149.4
Wyoming	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
Services													
Alabama	454.0	454.3	456.3	459.0	460.1	460.8	461.3	461.9	463.2	463.5	465.2	463.5	465.0
Alaska	69.7	70.3	71.0	71.0	70.9	70.9	71.0	71.2	71.4	72.0	71.7	71.9	72.1
Arizona	667.6	672.5	676.5	684.2	688.8	689.5	692.0	695.0	700.1	704.8	709.7	713.8	720.2
Arkansas	269.3	269.1	269.5	269.7	270.2	271.0	272.3	272.8	274.1	274.9	275.4	277.0	278.2
California	4,336.7	4,353.4	4,369.9	4,392.6	4,405.7	4,417.2	4,432.0	4,446.6	4,463.0	4,484.8	4,490.7	4,500.6	4,519.1
Colorado	646.3	649.3	652.4	658.2	660.2	661.4	663.2	663.6	665.5	669.4	668.2	667.5	673.8
Connecticut	524.0	525.1	527.3	531.5	531.1	530.4	529.5	529.6	530.4	533.2	533.7	536.9	537.0
Delaware	115.3	115.4	115.8	117.2	118.2	117.6	118.1	118.0	118.3	118.1	118.0	118.3	119.1
District of Columbia	274.8	274.6	275.0	275.8	276.7	277.2	277.3	277.8	278.8	279.2	279.5	278.3	279.0
Florida	2,485.6	2,500.6	2,514.2	2,534.1	2,549.3	2,566.3	2,587.1	2,605.2	2,622.8	2,636.7	2,652.7	2,663.9	2,675.4
Georgia	1,054.9	1,057.8	1,064.2	1,074.4	1,077.8	1,079.3	1,085.1	1,086.7	1,090.5	1,096.7	1,095.6	1,100.4	1,107.8
Hawaii	173.7	174.4	174.8	174.8	175.2	175.2	175.2	175.4	176.1	175.6	175.7	175.7	176.0
Idaho	131.1	131.8	133.1	134.1	134.7	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.7	136.8	139.0	140.3	140.3
Illinois	1,809.3	1,814.6	1,822.8	1,818.1	1,814.4	1,816.2	1,821.2	1,825.3	1,829.0	1,814.1	1,835.0	1,847.9	1,849.3
Indiana	726.5	727.6	730.2	733.9	735.1	734.2	733.8	732.8	732.8	735.1	737.1	736.6	739.3
Iowa	384.4	384.7	386.7	385.7	386.5	387.9	387.8	388.9	389.8	393.0	392.7	394.1	396.0
Kansas	339.6	340.5	341.4	342.8	343.0	343.9	346.1	347.5	349.0	346.6	346.5	347.9	348.7
Kentucky	460.7	460.8	462.9	465.2	466.0	466.5	468.0	469.7	471.1	469.6	474.1	473.7	477.4
Louisiana	516.8	517.4	519.6	523.9	524.9	526.5	528.1	530.6	531.6	532.1	530.4	532.2	532.5
Maine	172.8	173.3	174.2	175.0	175.5	175.6	176.1	176.3	176.9	176.2	178.0	178.6	180.7
Maryland	807.6	809.3	811.8	818.4	818.8	819.6	822.0	824.1	826.9	831.4	831.3	833.3	834.6
Massachusetts	1,154.8	1,154.6	1,160.2	1,166.9	1,168.7	1,170.3	1,171.8	1,171.9	1,176.2	1,178.0	1,181.7	1,185.0	1,188.3
Michigan	1,235.4	1,238.0	1,240.8	1,244.2	1,245.3	1,246.8	1,246.6	1,248.1	1,251.4	1,250.6	1,249.7	1,250.2	1,257.9
Minnesota	747.3	749.0	751.8	753.9	757.5	756.0	758.2	760.4	762.1	768.8	768.2	769.0	769.5
Mississippi	268.5	269.1	270.1	272.6	273.2	273.6	273.5	272.6	271.7	274.1	274.1	274.2	272.9
Missouri	768.0	765.9	767.3	769.8	771.3	773.0	774.4	776.5	777.4	783.2	778.6	786.1	784.7
Montana	110.6	111.1	111.2	112.8	113.3	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.2	115.8	116.2	116.7	116.1
Nebraska	241.4	242.4	244.3	244.9	244.9	244.8	244.9	244.9	246.3	244.8	244.3	243.0	243.6
Nevada	419.8	422.3	424.2	428.6	432.4	433.8	435.2	435.7	436.4	438.5	438.2	439.9	440.8
New Hampshire	177.6	177.3	177.9	178.4	178.3	178.8	177.8	179.7	180.8	180.4	180.0	180.2	180.3
New Jersey	1,255.2	1,260.2	1,263.7	1,266.4	1,268.1	1,269.9	1,272.7	1,274.4	1,276.5	1,273.8	1,275.5	1,278.9	1,283.7
New Mexico	209.1	209.8	210.7	210.9	211.9	212.4	212.4	212.9	213.6	212.1	214.1	215.1	215.6
New York	2,904.3	2,908.9	2,916.6	2,931.1	2,936.9	2,943.4	2,952.1	2,960.8	2,972.3	2,985.8	2,990.9	2,997.0	3,006.1
North Carolina	982.5	984.0	988.0	999.5	1,001.4	1,004.3	1,007.7	1,011.7	1,014.2	1,022.7	1,018.5	1,022.5	1,027.4
North Dakota	91.7	91.5	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.3	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.3	91.4	91.8	91.8
Ohio	1,547.4	1,546.5	1,549.2	1,557.0	1,558.6	1,560.9	1,563.9	1,566.2	1,569.4	1,572.7	1,575.1	1,572.0	1,574.1
Oklahoma	414.3	414.5	416.0	416.4	417.7	418.6	420.9	421.5	422.8	421.2	425.0	424.8	426.2
Oregon	421.4	421.4	422.6	428.8	428.1	429.5	432.0	433.5	435.2	435.4	435.3	434.7	434.1
Pennsylvania	1,809.2	1,812.5	1,818.2	1,821.9	1,822.1	1,813.1	1,813.6	1,811.6	1,811.8	1,817.4	1,817.7	1,821.8	1,818.7
Rhode Island	158.9	158.8	158.5	159.9	160.0	160.2	160.4	160.2	160.3	159.4	161.1	161.5	162.7
South Carolina	443.0	444.6	446.6	449.7	451.1	452.1	453.4	455.3	457.4	452.7	457.3	459.1	459.9
South Dakota	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.5	101.8	102.2	102.5	103.1	103.4	103.0	103.6
Tennessee	712.5	713.8	716.1	718.1	718.5	719.3	721.2	722.9	724.4	733.0	729.4	727.8	733.2
Texas	2,577.1	2,583.8	2,593.7	2,595.1	2,603.3	2,611.0	2,616.8	2,624.6	2,634.9	2,637.8	2,641.4	2,654.1	2,656.5
Utah	290.7	291.2	292.7	294.0	294.9	296.3	297.4	298.4	299.1	295.2	297.4	298.8	300.5
Vermont	88.0	88.3	88.6	88.4	88.3	88.4	88.7	88.8	89.3	90.1	90.4	90.5	90.6
Virginia	1,077.6	1,079.1	1,082.6	1,082.8	1,086.3	1,088.9	1,096.5	1,098.7	1,101.1	1,102.6	1,109.2	1,111.6	1,119.4
Washington	729.5	731.0	733.1	737.9	739.3	741.1	743.7	745.8	747.4	750.3	753.4	756.0	756.4
West Virginia	216.2	216.5	217.0	217.1	217.7	217.2	218.9	219.6	220.6	220.2	221.2	223.0	223.2
Wisconsin	731.4	732.9	735.1	736.6	737.3	738.1	740.6	740.8	743.0	740.4	742.4	744.3	747.3
Wyoming	53.2	53.1	53.1	56.6	53.6	54.1	54.6	55.3	55.3	54.8	53.9	54.4	53.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
Government													
Alabama	351.1	349.8	350.4	350.9	352.7	357.3	354.4	354.0	354.8	352.4	353.7	355.8	354.8
Alaska	73.6	73.6	73.3	73.8	73.4	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.1	73.5	73.7	74.4	74.3
Arizona	348.4	345.6	344.8	349.8	344.3	347.3	350.9	347.4	351.2	358.1	356.8	359.6	362.3
Arkansas	186.7	186.6	187.2	187.5	188.0	188.0	188.6	188.9	189.1	189.5	189.4	191.9	192.2
California	2,231.5	2,231.6	2,230.3	2,237.7	2,240.9	2,245.9	2,247.9	2,256.6	2,262.3	2,275.1	2,280.1	2,294.1	2,307.3
Colorado	326.8	327.4	327.6	329.5	330.3	331.3	330.5	332.0	333.2	330.3	332.9	337.9	338.1
Connecticut	234.8	235.2	235.9	235.6	236.3	237.1	237.7	238.2	238.5	239.1	238.7	240.4	240.9
Delaware	54.9	54.9	54.5	55.0	54.7	54.9	55.4	55.6	55.7	54.8	56.0	57.0	57.0
District of Columbia	220.3	222.0	222.5	223.0	223.5	222.6	223.5	223.8	224.0	221.7	221.9	222.3	221.6
Florida	964.8	965.5	966.8	968.9	970.1	971.3	973.3	975.0	977.6	971.8	978.3	984.2	995.5
Georgia	586.6	587.3	583.6	584.9	589.8	601.5	590.5	591.3	592.8	592.4	594.1	601.7	604.0
Hawaii	111.0	110.8	111.9	112.3	115.9	117.9	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.9	112.8	113.6	113.8
Idaho	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.4	107.0	105.9	107.4	107.7	107.6	106.3	106.9	106.9	108.1
Illinois	825.2	824.9	827.4	832.1	833.4	834.6	832.5	833.6	831.8	826.1	827.8	825.4	834.3
Indiana	402.8	409.2	403.5	404.7	403.9	403.2	404.5	404.3	404.4	408.3	405.7	408.2	411.6
Iowa	239.2	238.7	238.0	238.9	238.6	240.7	240.0	240.3	241.1	242.3	242.1	243.2	242.6
Kansas	239.9	238.8	240.4	239.6	239.1	237.9	241.6	241.9	241.6	242.6	242.7	243.8	243.4
Kentucky	301.9	303.3	304.9	297.1	300.2	300.5	300.8	301.4	301.8	304.7	305.0	311.2	309.9
Louisiana	369.2	369.3	368.5	366.9	367.7	367.8	368.8	369.9	369.9	369.5	371.3	373.5	372.6
Maine	95.9	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.3	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.7	97.0	97.7	98.9	97.5
Maryland	442.9	442.7	441.1	415.8	417.9	439.1	441.1	442.2	442.4	443.3	440.6	447.8	450.7
Massachusetts	416.1	416.2	417.0	415.5	416.0	419.0	418.4	418.1	418.0	421.7	423.3	421.6	428.6
Michigan	666.8	667.0	667.7	668.1	667.9	668.8	666.7	669.1	670.2	671.3	673.0	678.1	679.0
Minnesota	386.2	385.2	384.3	389.6	389.0	391.1	390.5	389.5	389.7	385.6	392.2	394.0	395.5
Mississippi	226.8	227.2	229.1	230.1	230.4	230.7	230.6	230.6	230.2	229.3	230.2	231.6	232.0
Missouri	418.0	420.2	420.6	417.3	412.0	426.5	422.2	422.7	422.8	428.1	424.3	427.5	427.7
Montana	79.1	78.9	78.9	79.8	79.2	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.5	78.9	78.5	80.3	80.3
Nebraska	151.2	151.0	151.7	153.2	152.7	152.7	152.7	152.6	152.6	154.2	154.2	154.9	154.1
Nevada	117.6	118.3	115.8	117.6	117.8	116.4	118.8	119.2	119.6	118.4	119.3	119.9	120.1
New Hampshire	80.8	81.1	81.3	81.7	82.5	82.1	82.1	82.3	82.6	83.5	83.4	83.4	83.8
New Jersey	569.9	570.5	570.0	570.7	569.3	572.1	572.9	573.2	573.8	575.2	575.4	576.1	579.2
New Mexico	179.9	179.9	180.0	180.5	181.6	181.9	181.0	181.6	181.6	181.3	182.1	183.4	184.1
New York	1,441.6	1,441.9	1,441.8	1,443.3	1,442.7	1,442.8	1,447.2	1,448.4	1,446.7	1,444.8	1,447.5	1,453.5	1,460.4
North Carolina	600.0	600.0	584.3	612.3	635.7	607.5	605.5	607.2	608.8	611.1	610.7	617.9	619.9
North Dakota	72.1	71.6	70.8	70.3	70.2	71.5	71.8	72.0	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.9	72.6
Ohio	769.7	769.7	770.4	776.1	775.8	777.0	777.9	779.4	781.6	784.3	781.8	782.5	790.1
Oklahoma	281.7	281.2	284.0	282.0	283.3	283.0	283.6	283.9	284.6	285.2	285.9	288.0	287.0
Oregon	259.5	259.6	259.4	265.2	266.1	260.0	261.0	261.5	262.1	260.3	261.8	262.4	263.4
Pennsylvania	707.2	705.4	712.4	704.4	708.7	711.6	711.1	712.8	711.5	719.7	720.0	725.9	728.1
Rhode Island	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.7	63.8	63.8
South Carolina	314.8	315.9	316.7	312.5	314.0	313.5	314.6	316.4	317.7	319.8	319.9	323.0	324.0
South Dakota	71.4	71.6	71.2	71.2	71.4	71.7	72.3	72.4	72.6	71.9	71.5	73.1	73.0
Tennessee	389.9	389.4	389.6	392.9	399.6	390.4	391.0	391.7	391.8	391.1	394.0	414.5	398.4
Texas	1,541.1	1,541.4	1,542.7	1,523.9	1,530.3	1,541.5	1,546.1	1,551.7	1,555.7	1,563.0	1,567.4	1,576.8	1,583.3
Utah	179.2	179.3	179.2	177.9	178.2	180.8	179.0	179.2	179.5	179.9	182.0	182.6	182.2
Vermont	47.3	48.0	47.3	47.2	48.2	47.1	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.3	48.7	47.9
Virginia	608.7	607.8	608.9	611.1	612.1	612.9	611.6	611.4	611.6	615.2	615.7	616.0	617.1
Washington	472.0	471.9	472.9	474.0	476.3	473.6	474.5	475.4	476.8	477.2	477.6	480.0	477.8
West Virginia	142.0	141.4	141.5	141.2	140.3	140.5	140.4	140.3	140.0	140.0	139.6	141.0	141.0
Wisconsin	397.3	398.8	398.8	399.5	400.4	399.0	398.4	398.0	398.4	398.8	399.6	402.5	405.8
Wyoming	58.7	58.7	60.0	58.5	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.9	59.4	60.2	60.5	59.7

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 data have been adjusted to March 1999 benchmarks (with the exception of data for New Jersey) and incorporate updated seasonal adjustment factors.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Total private	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.4
Goods-producing	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.5	40.8
Mining	43.9	43.9	44.5	44.1	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.7	44.7	44.7	45.3	44.0
Construction	39.0	39.3	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.1	40.1	38.9	39.3	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.2
Manufacturing	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4
Overtime hours	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5
Durable goods	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.8	41.9
Overtime hours	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.7
Lumber and wood products	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.2	40.6
Furniture and fixtures	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.7	40.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.6	42.9
Primary metal industries	44.2	44.3	44.4	44.4	44.5	44.3	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.9	43.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.6	44.9	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.2	45.3	45.4	45.3	45.4	45.2	45.0	44.5
Fabricated metal products	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.9	42.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.9	42.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.5
Transportation equipment	43.6	44.1	44.2	43.9	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.0	43.7	44.3	43.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.5	45.3	45.5	45.1	45.4	45.0	44.7	44.5	45.0	45.0	44.6	45.4	44.1
Instruments and related products	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.1	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.8	39.1
Nondurable goods	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.3	40.5
Overtime hours	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3
Food and kindred products	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.9	41.0
Tobacco products	39.7	39.3	40.1	39.8	40.2	40.8	41.9	42.3	40.8	40.6	40.0	40.8	39.6
Textile mill products	40.9	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.0
Apparel and other textile products	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.8	38.0	37.0
Paper and allied products	43.4	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.2	43.6	42.9
Printing and publishing	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.7	42.6	43.0	42.7
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.5	42.1	41.4
Leather and leather products	38.2	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.8	38.1	38.0	38.8	38.0
Service-producing	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.7
Wholesale trade	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5
Retail trade	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2
Services	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	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, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(1982=100)

Industry	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Total private	147.6	148.2	148.5	148.4	148.6	149.3	149.6	149.8	150.6	150.6	151.0	151.6	150.7
Goods-producing	115.5	115.8	116.1	115.5	116.0	116.0	116.8	116.0	117.5	117.5	117.7	118.3	116.1
Mining	49.8	49.6	50.3	49.7	50.2	50.3	50.2	50.5	51.0	51.0	51.3	52.2	50.3
Construction	174.2	176.2	175.3	174.6	177.5	177.5	183.3	178.6	185.8	186.0	188.4	186.2	183.6
Manufacturing	107.1	107.1	107.6	107.1	107.1	107.0	106.8	106.7	107.0	107.0	106.7	107.9	105.8
Durable goods	111.6	111.8	112.7	112.1	112.1	111.8	111.5	111.5	112.1	112.1	111.8	113.2	111.0
Lumber and wood products	147.7	147.7	147.8	147.9	147.8	148.2	148.0	147.6	148.0	147.6	147.1	147.9	145.5
Furniture and fixtures	137.8	138.4	140.1	139.0	139.4	139.0	138.0	139.0	138.7	139.4	139.3	141.7	140.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.4	115.4	115.2	116.5	116.0	117.0	115.7	116.2	116.2	114.4
Primary metal industries	91.5	91.3	92.2	92.1	91.9	91.7	91.5	91.9	92.1	92.3	92.4	93.3	90.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	70.9	70.5	71.1	71.5	71.5	72.2	72.0	72.1	72.0	72.1	71.8	71.5	69.9
Fabricated metal products	118.9	119.1	120.5	119.5	119.6	119.5	119.3	119.4	120.5	120.7	121.2	122.9	120.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	105.0	104.7	105.7	104.8	104.9	104.5	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.4	104.6	106.2	104.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	106.9	106.9	108.3	107.7	107.5	107.4	106.8	106.8	107.4	107.5	107.8	109.7	108.0
Transportation equipment	125.8	127.0	128.1	127.6	127.5	126.4	125.5	125.0	126.8	127.0	125.7	126.8	123.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	166.2	169.7	172.2	170.9	172.0	170.1	168.5	168.0	171.4	170.9	168.6	171.6	165.8
Instruments and related products	76.8	76.7	76.8	76.5	76.1	76.3	76.3	75.8	75.0	74.3	74.0	75.1	74.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	103.0	102.5	102.5	103.2	102.9	103.0	102.8	103.1	102.6	102.2	101.6	103.0	100.1
Nondurable goods	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.7	100.6	98.6
Food and kindred products	117.9	117.6	117.9	116.5	117.4	118.0	117.9	117.7	117.7	117.0	116.9	118.3	116.0
Tobacco products	57.0	56.5	55.6	49.3	53.7	54.6	56.0	56.6	52.6	52.3	45.6	50.5	49.0
Textile mill products	80.7	79.8	80.6	80.1	79.5	79.9	80.0	79.6	79.1	80.2	80.2	80.4	78.5
Apparel and other textile products	61.7	60.9	60.2	59.5	59.1	58.9	58.6	58.7	58.6	58.5	58.8	59.1	56.5
Paper and allied products	107.3	107.6	107.1	107.3	106.9	106.7	106.6	106.4	106.4	106.7	105.9	106.7	104.8
Printing and publishing	121.9	122.1	122.0	122.0	121.8	122.0	121.8	121.8	122.0	122.0	121.8	123.1	121.6
Chemicals and allied products	102.6	102.4	102.7	102.6	103.3	103.0	103.5	103.5	103.4	102.6	102.4	103.0	101.9
Petroleum and coal products	72.3	72.3	72.1	71.4	71.3	71.3	70.1	69.1	67.5	66.3	65.2	66.7	63.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	147.3	146.9	147.3	147.7	147.7	147.4	147.6	147.9	148.5	148.3	147.9	149.3	147.0
Leather and leather products	34.6	33.8	32.6	33.8	32.8	32.9	32.4	32.2	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.1
Service-producing	162.1	162.7	163.1	163.2	163.2	164.3	164.4	165.0	165.4	165.5	165.9	166.6	166.3
Transportation and public utilities	134.2	134.5	134.3	134.6	134.3	133.8	133.8	134.4	135.0	134.7	135.5	137.0	136.8
Wholesale trade	129.6	129.8	130.4	130.3	130.8	131.8	131.3	132.0	132.3	132.1	132.8	132.6	132.4
Retail trade	142.9	143.7	143.9	143.5	142.5	143.6	143.7	144.6	144.9	144.9	144.6	144.9	144.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138.2	138.7	140.0	139.2	139.6	139.6	138.9	139.4	139.1	138.8	138.7	139.2	138.8
Services	200.4	201.1	201.6	202.3	202.9	204.6	205.2	205.7	206.3	206.7	207.7	208.6	208.5

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

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
ALL-EMPLOYEE HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	March 2000 ^r	April 2000 ^r	May 2000 ^p	May 1999 to May 2000 ^p	March 2000 to April 2000 ^r	April 2000 To May 2000 ^p
Total	239,942	241,545	240,965	2.6	0.7	-0.2
Private sector	201,295	202,109	200,917	2.0	.4	-.6
Mining	1,244	1,273	1,237	1.7	2.3	-2.9
Construction	13,920	13,780	13,582	5.2	-1.0	-1.4
Manufacturing	40,051	40,357	39,808	-.9	.8	-1.4
Durable goods	24,292	24,493	24,175	-.3	.8	-1.3
Nondurable goods	15,758	15,864	15,633	-1.8	.7	-1.5
Transportation and public utilities	13,906	14,086	14,050	1.8	1.3	-.3
Wholesale trade	14,117	14,116	14,108	2.7	.0	-.1
Retail trade	34,725	34,749	34,648	.9	.1	-.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,349	14,423	14,347	.9	.5	-.5
Services	68,983	69,326	69,137	3.9	.5	-.3
Government	38,648	39,436	40,048	5.6	2.0	1.6

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

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Data refer to hours of all employees—production workers, nonsupervisory workers, and salaried workers—and are based

largely on establishment data. See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2490, chapter 10, "Productivity Measures: Business Sector and Major Subsectors".

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

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-11. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1999								2000				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$13.19	\$13.23	\$13.27	\$13.30	\$13.35	\$13.38	\$13.41	\$13.44	\$13.49	\$13.54	\$13.58	\$13.64	\$13.65
Goods-producing	14.77	14.85	14.89	14.91	14.96	14.99	15.03	15.05	15.13	15.20	15.25	15.30	15.29
Mining	17.11	17.07	17.26	17.16	17.14	17.09	17.00	17.04	17.09	17.14	17.27	17.28	17.29
Construction	17.11	17.18	17.20	17.21	17.26	17.33	17.37	17.44	17.50	17.60	17.67	17.77	17.74
Manufacturing	13.85	13.93	13.98	14.01	14.04	14.06	14.07	14.10	14.15	14.21	14.23	14.29	14.28
Excluding overtime ²	13.13	13.19	13.24	13.27	13.29	13.31	13.33	13.36	13.41	13.45	13.47	13.50	13.54
Service-producing	12.68	12.71	12.76	12.78	12.83	12.86	12.89	12.93	12.97	13.01	13.05	13.11	13.13
Transportation and public utilities	15.66	15.67	15.72	15.73	15.79	15.79	15.84	15.94	15.92	16.00	16.04	16.11	16.18
Wholesale trade	14.52	14.56	14.61	14.65	14.70	14.75	14.76	14.83	14.90	14.89	14.90	14.99	14.95
Retail trade	9.03	9.07	9.10	9.13	9.16	9.18	9.21	9.25	9.26	9.32	9.35	9.40	9.40
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14.60	14.62	14.68	14.65	14.71	14.73	14.76	14.78	14.86	14.87	14.95	14.98	14.97
Services	13.31	13.35	13.39	13.42	13.46	13.51	13.53	13.57	13.61	13.66	13.69	13.74	13.78
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	7.86	7.88	7.88	7.87	7.86	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.88	7.87	7.84	7.87	(4)
Goods-producing	8.80	8.84	8.84	8.83	8.81	8.81	8.82	8.81	8.84	8.84	8.80	8.83	(4)
Service-producing	7.55	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.57	7.58	7.56	7.53	7.56	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	455.06	456.44	457.82	458.85	460.58	461.61	462.65	463.68	465.41	468.48	468.51	470.58	469.56
Goods-producing	605.57	610.34	611.98	612.80	616.35	616.09	620.74	617.05	621.84	627.76	628.30	634.95	623.83
Mining	751.13	749.37	768.07	756.76	759.30	753.67	751.40	754.87	763.92	766.16	771.97	782.78	760.76
Construction	667.29	675.17	670.80	671.19	678.32	677.60	696.54	678.42	687.75	698.72	703.27	703.69	695.41
Manufacturing	577.55	582.27	584.36	585.62	586.87	587.71	586.72	587.97	590.06	593.98	593.39	603.04	591.19
Service-producing	415.90	416.89	419.80	419.18	420.82	423.09	422.79	425.40	426.71	426.73	428.04	430.01	430.66
Transportation and public utilities	609.17	609.56	609.94	610.32	609.49	606.34	606.67	612.10	611.33	612.80	614.33	621.85	626.17
Wholesale trade	556.12	557.65	561.02	561.10	564.48	569.35	566.78	570.96	575.14	573.27	575.14	577.12	575.58
Retail trade	261.87	263.94	264.81	264.77	263.81	266.22	267.09	269.18	269.47	271.21	271.15	270.72	270.72
Finance, insurance, and real estate	527.06	529.24	535.82	531.80	535.44	536.17	534.31	536.51	537.93	536.81	539.70	543.77	541.91
Services	433.91	435.21	436.51	437.49	438.80	441.78	442.43	443.74	445.05	446.68	447.66	449.30	450.61
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	271.03	271.85	271.70	271.67	271.25	271.38	271.51	271.48	272.01	272.37	270.35	271.54	(4)
Goods-producing	360.67	363.51	363.19	362.82	362.99	362.19	364.28	361.27	363.44	364.98	362.55	366.39	(4)
Service-producing	247.71	248.30	249.14	248.18	247.83	248.73	248.12	249.06	249.39	248.10	246.99	248.13	(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: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks, the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade, and recomputed seasonal adjustment factors. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Total		128,786	128,201	130,024	131,267	132,326	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		108,616	107,717	109,080	110,222	110,909	88,911	88,101	89,230	90,289	90,881
Mining		535	533	525	532	537	402	396	393	397	399
Metal mining	10	45.3	45.3	44.1	44.0	44.4	34.5	34.3	33.8	33.6	-
Iron ores	101	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	-	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	-
Copper ores	102	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.2	-	10.9	10.5	10.9	10.9	-
Coal mining	12	85.4	86.6	80.0	79.9	79.0	70.6	71.6	65.7	65.8	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	79.8	81.0	74.8	74.7	-	65.8	66.7	61.4	61.5	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	292.9	289.1	295.3	298.2	300.8	212.0	205.3	213.7	214.4	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	133.1	132.9	129.2	129.6	-	80.2	77.7	76.5	74.8	-
Oil and gas field services	138	156.0	152.1	163.2	165.7	-	128.5	124.1	134.9	137.3	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	111.8	111.7	106.0	109.9	112.4	84.9	84.8	79.3	83.6	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	44.9	44.7	43.3	44.8	-	35.1	35.1	33.4	34.8	-
Sand and gravel	144	36.5	36.4	33.5	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,404	6,223	6,288	6,531	6,731	4,953	4,791	4,810	5,043	5,225
General building contractors	15	1,450.1	1,408.2	1,436.7	1,461.9	1,489.8	1,008.9	972.9	991.5	1,013.6	-
Residential building construction	152	767.3	744.1	761.0	778.8	-	518.6	498.5	510.3	525.8	-
Operative builders	153	29.9	29.2	30.3	30.5	-	11.9	11.6	12.5	12.6	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	652.9	634.9	645.4	652.6	-	478.5	462.8	468.7	475.2	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	869.1	852.0	800.3	871.8	928.3	725.6	709.6	656.1	726.8	-
Highway and street construction	161	277.5	268.9	227.3	271.3	-	227.0	218.4	177.4	220.0	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	591.7	583.1	573.0	600.5	-	498.7	491.2	478.7	506.8	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,084.2	3,962.9	4,050.7	4,197.6	4,313.0	3,218.6	3,108.7	3,162.3	3,302.8	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	884.3	864.4	894.3	907.6	-	652.5	635.5	658.5	669.5	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	225.9	214.9	214.6	229.5	-	187.1	177.2	174.9	190.2	-
Electrical work	173	799.4	769.8	819.8	828.0	-	631.2	603.9	645.9	653.9	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	539.7	530.6	541.9	558.8	-	468.9	461.0	469.8	486.6	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	299.9	292.3	302.8	306.1	-	225.9	219.0	222.3	226.7	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	256.4	248.8	243.5	255.4	-	201.7	194.2	188.0	199.3	-
Manufacturing		18,543	18,515	18,408	18,423	18,444	12,739	12,723	12,640	12,647	12,661
Durable goods		11,103	11,097	11,077	11,091	11,107	7,590	7,594	7,576	7,590	7,599
Lumber and wood products	24	828.4	815.8	817.9	819.4	824.4	679.4	668.7	668.7	670.4	676.1
Logging	241	79.0	72.9	72.3	71.3	-	62.8	57.0	57.5	56.6	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	181.6	181.5	180.7	181.7	-	158.2	158.3	157.3	158.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	141.7	142.0	140.5	140.7	-	122.8	123.3	121.6	121.7	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	37.9	37.4	38.3	39.0	-	33.7	33.3	34.2	34.8	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	322.7	317.4	325.0	326.8	-	258.8	254.5	259.7	261.4	-
Millwork	2431	124.8	122.3	124.3	125.6	-	97.3	95.1	96.5	97.5	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	95.6	93.5	98.5	98.2	-	77.4	75.7	79.6	79.6	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	29.4	29.3	29.5	29.5	-	24.9	24.9	25.2	25.2	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	27.2	27.0	27.6	27.6	-	24.0	23.9	24.3	24.2	-
Wood containers	244	56.8	56.9	56.5	56.3	-	48.6	48.7	48.3	48.0	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	102.9	101.9	98.3	98.2	-	81.5	81.0	76.4	76.9	-
Mobile homes	2451	78.3	78.0	72.7	72.1	-	65.1	65.5	59.5	59.6	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	85.4	85.2	85.1	85.1	-	69.6	69.2	69.5	69.4	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	548.4	544.5	555.9	556.2	557.8	437.2	434.5	442.0	442.7	443.8
Household furniture	251	290.2	289.5	297.6	299.0	-	246.9	246.3	253.9	255.5	-
Wood household furniture	2511	130.4	129.6	132.7	133.0	-	113.4	112.8	115.7	116.0	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	94.4	94.1	97.0	97.7	-	80.7	80.3	82.8	83.7	-
Metal household furniture	2514	19.2	20.0	21.4	21.9	-	16.0	16.8	18.1	18.6	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	35.4	35.0	35.6	35.4	-	27.5	27.2	28.1	27.9	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	74.9	73.8	75.8	75.1	—	53.7	53.3	53.4	53.2	—
Public building and related furniture	253	52.2	51.2	53.1	52.8	—	40.7	39.9	40.5	39.9	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	90.2	89.1	89.0	88.9	—	67.9	67.2	66.6	66.4	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.4	—	28.0	27.8	27.6	27.7	—
Stone, clay, and glass products											
Flat glass	321	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.8	—	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.8	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	63.8	63.5	63.4	62.9	—	52.3	52.3	51.0	50.7	—
Glass containers	3221	23.5	23.4	22.4	21.8	—	20.5	20.4	19.6	19.3	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	40.3	40.1	41.0	41.1	—	31.8	31.9	31.4	31.4	—
Products of purchased glass	323	64.3	63.9	64.8	64.6	—	49.3	48.8	49.4	49.2	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	—	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.5	—
Structural clay products	325	32.4	32.2	32.5	32.9	—	25.1	24.8	25.1	25.2	—
Pottery and related products	326	38.4	38.9	37.4	37.1	—	30.1	30.4	29.4	29.1	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	240.0	239.8	234.8	244.7	—	187.2	187.5	182.4	191.3	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.5	—	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.7	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	81.8	81.7	82.7	84.4	—	63.6	63.6	64.0	65.3	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	119.0	119.0	113.0	120.9	—	95.3	95.5	90.0	97.4	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	74.6	74.9	73.9	74.2	—	57.8	58.0	56.6	56.7	—
Abrasive products	3291	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.6	—	14.8	14.9	14.3	14.4	—
Asbestos products	3292	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	—	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	—
Mineral wool	3296	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries											
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	227.6	227.0	227.3	226.6	225.5	176.5	176.0	177.2	176.6	175.5
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	153.6	153.5	153.4	152.8	—	120.2	120.1	120.5	120.1	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	29.5	29.3	29.7	30.0	—	22.6	22.4	22.9	23.1	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	127.6	128.7	125.7	124.9	—	104.3	105.4	102.7	102.3	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	79.5	79.2	79.1	78.8	—	65.8	65.5	65.4	65.2	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	—	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	27.7	28.6	26.5	26.0	—	22.6	23.6	21.4	21.2	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	37.3	37.4	36.5	36.7	—	28.9	29.0	28.3	28.5	—
Primary aluminum	3334	22.3	22.3	22.1	22.3	—	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.1	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	168.3	167.8	169.8	169.0	—	127.1	126.4	129.7	129.2	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	21.7	21.4	22.0	21.8	—	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.4	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	19.8	19.9	19.6	19.7	—	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	72.4	72.6	73.5	72.9	—	54.2	54.1	56.5	55.9	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	94.6	94.6	98.1	97.8	—	77.0	76.6	80.0	79.6	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.8	26.9	27.9	27.7	—	22.2	22.1	23.0	22.8	—
Fabricated metal products											
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	36.2	36.4	36.1	35.9	—	30.7	31.1	30.5	30.3	—
Metal cans	3411	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.7	—	25.1	25.3	24.9	24.6	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	122.0	123.3	119.7	119.7	—	93.9	94.9	92.7	92.4	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws ...	3423,5	43.7	44.2	43.8	43.6	—	33.9	34.3	34.3	34.0	—
Hardware, nec	3429	66.2	66.9	64.5	64.6	—	50.9	51.5	49.9	49.8	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	59.2	58.6	60.6	61.0	—	42.1	41.7	42.6	43.0	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	24.0	23.9	25.0	25.2	—	17.3	17.4	17.9	18.0	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	—	13.4	12.8	12.7	12.8	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	484.2	479.2	491.9	495.2	—	353.0	348.7	359.0	361.6	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	85.2	84.8	87.5	87.9	—	61.9	61.3	63.1	63.6	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	84.8	82.8	85.0	86.4	—	62.7	61.0	62.5	63.5	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	103.8	104.5	103.1	103.0	—	74.4	74.8	74.2	74.5	—
Sheet metal work	3444	127.0	125.1	131.3	132.1	—	97.4	95.6	101.3	101.7	—
Architectural metal work	3446	35.9	35.4	37.1	37.5	—	26.0	25.8	26.8	27.0	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	106.8	107.7	106.2	105.8	—	83.2	84.2	83.4	82.9	—
Screw machine products	3451	53.4	54.1	53.2	52.9	—	43.3	43.9	43.3	42.9	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	53.4	53.6	53.0	52.9	—	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.0	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	253.9	255.0	254.4	254.0	—	199.8	201.0	200.7	201.1	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.8	31.3	29.9	30.0	—	23.0	23.5	22.3	22.5	—
Automotive stampings	3465	119.8	120.5	119.8	119.8	—	97.7	98.4	97.8	98.2	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	89.6	89.2	91.4	91.3	—	68.5	68.3	70.2	70.3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Metal services, nec	347	142.8	142.8	144.8	145.8	—	114.5	114.4	116.2	116.9	—
Plating and polishing	3471	86.3	86.3	88.0	88.4	—	70.0	70.0	71.5	71.6	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	56.5	56.5	56.8	57.4	—	44.5	44.4	44.7	45.3	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	41.4	41.4	38.9	38.8	—	24.4	24.7	22.4	22.3	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	19.9	19.9	17.9	17.8	—	9.5	9.6	8.3	8.2	—
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	271.0	269.7	274.8	275.9	—	197.7	196.8	202.1	202.9	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	22.4	22.6	22.0	22.0	—	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.4	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	56.0	55.5	56.1	56.6	—	42.5	42.0	43.0	43.2	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,140.5	2,147.3	2,129.2	2,127.8	2,130.4	1,349.4	1,358.7	1,349.4	1,347.6	1,346.6
Engines and turbines	351	86.3	86.0	86.5	85.8	—	57.0	56.8	57.9	57.4	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	25.5	25.7	25.2	25.2	—	13.6	14.0	13.4	13.5	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	60.7	60.3	61.3	60.6	—	43.3	42.8	44.5	43.9	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	99.0	102.3	105.3	106.5	—	69.4	73.0	75.2	76.0	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	74.1	74.4	78.0	78.4	—	51.6	52.1	55.0	55.0	—
Construction and related machinery	353	243.7	244.4	238.6	238.9	—	155.3	156.2	150.7	152.1	—
Construction machinery	3531	93.9	93.8	93.3	94.2	—	63.6	64.1	62.1	63.8	—
Mining machinery	3532	14.9	15.5	14.0	14.0	—	8.6	8.8	8.1	8.0	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	42.9	43.4	39.5	39.3	—	26.7	26.6	23.5	23.5	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	40.1	40.0	40.3	40.1	—	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.4	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	—	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.6	—
Metalworking machinery	354	337.9	339.9	333.9	333.5	—	240.4	241.3	237.5	236.7	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	41.8	42.5	40.3	40.0	—	25.7	26.1	24.6	24.4	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.6	—	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	160.8	161.1	161.3	161.2	—	122.7	122.7	123.4	123.2	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	52.7	52.7	51.8	51.8	—	37.6	37.6	37.0	37.0	—
Power driven handtools	3546	20.2	20.4	19.4	19.4	—	15.0	15.0	14.3	14.2	—
Special industry machinery	355	168.5	168.9	166.9	167.2	—	91.6	92.7	88.7	88.6	—
Textile machinery	3552	13.4	13.6	12.3	12.2	—	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.8	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	21.9	22.0	21.7	21.6	—	12.4	12.5	11.9	11.8	—
Food products machinery	3556	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.7	—	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	—
General industrial machinery	356	254.4	255.2	252.4	251.3	—	162.0	162.3	159.2	158.4	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	30.0	30.2	29.4	29.3	—	17.2	17.4	16.5	16.6	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.3	—	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.0	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	25.0	24.8	25.6	25.4	—	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	—
Blowers and fans	3564	35.8	35.6	36.0	35.8	—	25.2	24.9	25.5	25.3	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	16.6	16.9	15.6	15.5	—	12.1	12.3	11.2	11.2	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	20.3	20.5	19.4	19.3	—	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	—
Computer and office equipment	357	370.2	368.2	363.3	361.0	360.4	148.7	147.5	155.1	152.8	—
Electronic computers	3571	195.3	194.9	192.0	190.9	—	78.6	76.3	89.2	87.1	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	58.1	56.7	58.6	58.4	—	21.9	21.7	22.4	22.4	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	213.5	214.9	214.0	215.5	—	152.1	154.1	152.1	153.6	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	147.6	149.0	148.7	150.6	—	111.2	113.2	112.1	113.7	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	367.0	367.5	368.3	368.1	—	273.0	274.8	273.0	272.0	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	24.0	23.9	24.2	24.2	—	19.2	19.2	18.7	18.7	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	296.3	296.4	298.5	298.0	—	224.5	225.8	225.3	224.0	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,669.8	1,664.6	1,681.9	1,687.3	1,690.9	1,042.8	1,043.3	1,043.4	1,047.5	1,049.2
Electric distribution equipment	361	83.2	83.0	84.8	85.1	—	56.7	57.0	57.4	57.8	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	37.0	36.8	37.9	38.1	—	25.9	25.5	27.2	27.5	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	46.2	46.2	46.9	47.0	—	30.8	31.5	30.2	30.3	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	150.9	152.3	148.6	147.9	—	103.7	105.1	100.0	99.4	—
Motors and generators	3621	72.8	73.4	71.2	70.7	—	56.1	56.5	54.2	53.8	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	56.0	56.0	55.5	55.5	—	32.2	32.3	30.9	30.8	—
Household appliances	363	118.1	117.7	119.2	119.1	—	97.1	96.5	98.3	98.1	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	28.1	28.5	28.4	27.8	—	24.1	23.9	24.4	23.6	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	17.0	16.7	17.8	17.7	—	15.0	14.6	16.0	16.0	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	23.6	23.0	22.2	22.3	—	17.5	17.2	15.7	15.7	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	183.4	183.9	183.9	183.5	—	131.5	131.1	131.8	131.5	—
Electric lamps	3641	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.8	—	15.5	15.9	14.8	14.7	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	60.0	61.6	59.7	59.7	—	40.8	41.2	41.6	41.8	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.5	—	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.1	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	21.6	21.2	21.3	20.9	—	15.9	15.4	15.3	14.9	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	80.4	80.1	80.3	80.6	—	51.8	51.3	51.9	52.5	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	53.9	53.9	52.6	53.0	—	31.8	31.7	31.2	31.6	—
Communications equipment	366	267.0	266.1	267.1	269.5	—	119.1	119.5	113.8	116.7	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	120.8	119.7	120.9	121.7	—	53.9	53.6	50.9	51.5	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	636.0	632.3	646.3	650.2	654.6	375.0	375.8	380.2	381.9	—
Electron tubes	3671	20.4	20.6	19.2	19.1	—	15.2	15.2	14.8	14.4	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	269.0	266.4	273.4	275.1	—	114.0	115.3	113.0	113.8	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	151.9	152.1	152.8	153.3	—	102.7	102.7	105.4	105.5	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	150.7	149.2	151.7	151.4	—	107.9	107.0	110.0	109.6	—
Storage batteries	3691	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.7	—	19.5	19.0	20.4	20.3	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	70.5	70.3	70.7	70.6	—	53.9	54.3	54.0	54.1	—
Transportation equipment	37	1,884.2	1,892.6	1,868.0	1,863.7	1,861.7	1,250.5	1,257.1	1,247.9	1,244.1	1,243.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,018.6	1,015.9	1,026.5	1,027.2	1,027.2	776.2	775.5	785.2	786.1	785.4
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	352.5	352.1	349.6	350.5	—	249.6	250.6	248.5	249.3	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	47.7	47.4	50.3	50.7	—	38.0	37.9	40.0	40.6	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	552.8	551.4	559.3	559.2	—	435.7	434.4	442.5	442.3	—
Truck trailers	3715	43.6	42.6	44.8	44.5	—	34.5	33.6	35.4	35.1	—
Aircraft and parts	372	494.9	506.8	465.3	461.0	459.5	243.6	251.8	225.5	221.2	—
Aircraft	3721	254.3	260.0	236.9	233.6	—	105.2	108.9	94.7	90.6	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	100.0	101.2	96.0	95.6	—	49.5	50.7	48.1	48.4	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	140.7	145.6	132.4	131.8	—	88.9	92.2	82.7	82.2	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	166.4	164.3	171.2	171.0	—	123.2	120.9	129.2	128.5	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	101.1	99.8	101.2	99.8	—	68.9	67.3	70.8	68.9	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	65.3	64.5	70.0	71.2	—	54.3	53.6	58.4	59.6	—
Railroad equipment	374	36.6	38.1	34.1	33.4	—	25.8	26.9	24.4	23.9	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	88.1	87.8	89.5	89.1	—	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.8	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	60.9	60.4	63.0	62.9	—	14.0	13.9	13.1	13.1	—
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	59.5	59.9	60.7	61.2	—	45.0	45.4	46.9	47.1	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	24.0	24.1	24.9	25.2	—	20.4	20.6	21.2	21.4	—
Instruments and related products	38	856.4	859.9	844.0	843.1	843.4	431.5	433.7	421.2	422.3	421.9
Search and navigation equipment	381	166.3	167.6	159.9	159.3	—	43.9	45.9	38.7	38.8	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	293.6	292.0	291.4	291.1	—	149.5	149.9	146.6	146.0	—
Environmental controls	3822	39.5	39.3	37.3	37.1	—	26.5	27.0	23.6	23.3	—
Process control instruments	3823	67.8	68.0	67.0	67.2	—	34.7	34.8	34.3	34.1	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	69.6	68.6	70.2	69.4	—	27.4	27.5	27.3	27.5	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	283.2	285.0	283.7	284.4	—	169.1	172.3	167.1	167.3	—
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	110.1	109.9	109.6	109.9	—	70.9	70.9	69.4	69.7	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	97.3	96.9	98.0	98.2	—	60.7	61.1	60.0	59.8	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	33.8	34.3	32.4	32.1	—	24.2	24.5	22.8	22.6	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	73.7	75.0	70.8	70.5	—	40.0	36.2	41.2	42.9	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	—	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	394.9	394.6	395.3	396.6	395.7	273.4	273.9	272.2	274.1	272.7
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	49.9	50.0	49.1	49.3	—	34.0	34.1	33.1	33.3	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	39.0	38.8	38.6	38.8	—	26.0	26.0	25.5	25.7	—
Musical instruments	393	16.5	16.2	17.3	17.2	—	13.2	13.1	13.7	13.7	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	105.3	107.2	108.6	109.7	—	71.0	72.5	73.0	74.4	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	32.6	32.3	32.4	32.5	—	21.0	20.5	19.9	19.9	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	72.7	74.9	76.2	77.2	—	50.0	52.0	53.1	54.5	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	30.5	30.8	29.1	28.5	—	20.9	21.0	20.0	19.8	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	20.2	20.4	18.9	18.3	—	14.7	14.9	13.9	13.4	—
Costume jewelry	3961	10.5	10.6	9.5	9.1	—	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.4	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	172.5	170.0	172.3	173.6	—	119.6	118.3	118.5	119.5	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	76.7	75.5	77.5	78.2	—	49.6	49.2	49.8	50.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Nondurable goods		7,440	7,418	7,331	7,332	7,337	5,149	5,129	5,064	5,057	5,062
Food and kindred products	20	1,676.7	1,640.8	1,635.6	1,636.1	1,648.3	1,251.6	1,217.2	1,216.7	1,215.6	1,226.7
Meat products	201	504.3	499.9	502.5	502.7	—	429.8	426.1	427.0	427.3	—
Meat packing plants	2011	150.0	149.4	150.5	151.1	—	125.6	125.2	126.7	127.4	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	103.0	101.2	104.9	104.6	—	82.0	80.3	83.6	83.3	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	251.3	249.3	247.1	247.0	—	222.2	220.6	216.7	216.6	—
Dairy products	202	143.0	142.0	142.7	143.5	—	99.1	98.0	100.1	100.3	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.5	40.8	40.8	41.0	—	34.1	33.3	34.0	34.1	—
Fluid milk	2026	60.8	60.6	61.2	61.4	—	36.4	35.9	37.5	37.6	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	225.6	206.6	203.0	203.1	—	189.1	170.4	167.2	167.4	—
Canned specialties	2032	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	—	12.5	12.2	11.6	11.6	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	71.6	57.6	57.4	58.2	—	60.3	46.5	45.9	46.6	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	46.1	42.7	44.1	44.8	—	40.0	36.6	38.1	38.8	—
Grain mill products	204	124.7	124.7	123.1	122.6	—	88.7	89.3	87.2	86.3	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	18.6	18.7	18.2	17.8	—	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.2	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	40.1	39.9	39.6	39.7	—	26.3	26.2	26.1	26.0	—
Bakery products	205	201.6	199.2	199.5	198.8	—	138.5	135.0	138.5	138.4	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	142.3	141.0	141.7	142.1	—	87.7	85.2	89.4	90.4	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052.3	59.3	58.2	57.8	56.7	—	50.7	49.8	49.1	48.0	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	92.1	87.5	86.8	85.5	—	72.0	67.5	68.4	67.1	—
Raw cane sugar	2061	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.2	—	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	—
Cane sugar refining	2062	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	—	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	—
Beet sugar	2063	8.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	—	7.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	47.4	45.3	44.8	44.2	—	37.5	35.2	36.4	35.8	—
Fats and oils	207	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.4	—	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.5	—
Beverages	208	183.3	180.7	181.7	182.6	—	89.7	87.3	89.6	89.7	—
Malt beverages	2082	31.7	31.4	31.3	31.5	—	19.5	19.5	19.1	19.0	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.5	97.3	97.9	98.1	—	40.9	39.6	41.8	41.7	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	173.3	171.3	167.7	168.9	—	124.9	123.7	119.0	119.6	—
Tobacco products	21	38.4	36.4	33.9	34.6	33.9	28.2	27.0	22.6	23.2	22.6
Cigarettes	211	25.5	25.3	21.8	23.5	—	17.7	18.3	13.3	14.9	—
Textile mill products	22	560.2	565.2	547.2	547.0	544.7	473.7	478.1	462.9	462.4	461.2
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	65.7	66.7	62.9	62.9	—	58.7	59.9	56.4	56.3	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	58.0	58.3	56.8	56.9	—	49.3	49.6	48.3	48.4	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	10.2	10.1	8.8	8.7	—	8.6	8.5	7.4	7.4	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	20.4	20.4	20.6	20.5	—	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.8	—
Knitting mills	225	141.0	144.7	134.4	134.2	—	118.9	122.3	113.7	113.5	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	15.9	16.2	15.9	15.9	—	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.9	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	35.8	36.4	35.0	35.0	—	31.1	31.7	30.2	30.2	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	39.6	41.3	35.0	34.6	—	33.9	35.5	30.2	29.9	—
Knit underwear mills	2254	8.7	8.9	8.1	8.0	—	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.9	—
Wet knit fabric mills	2257	21.4	22.2	21.3	21.4	—	17.6	18.3	17.7	17.8	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	61.1	61.4	59.2	59.1	—	50.8	51.3	49.1	48.9	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	28.1	27.9	27.2	27.4	—	23.5	23.5	22.5	22.6	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	19.3	19.6	18.7	18.7	—	15.8	16.0	15.3	15.3	—
Carpets and rugs	227	64.8	63.7	65.9	66.0	—	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.4	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	83.9	84.8	83.1	82.7	—	74.4	74.9	73.9	73.6	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	60.7	61.6	59.6	59.5	—	54.0	54.6	53.2	53.0	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	16.7	16.7	17.1	16.8	—	14.6	14.5	15.2	15.1	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	55.3	55.1	55.5	56.0	—	42.6	42.3	42.7	43.1	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	692.3	703.5	663.4	663.4	658.8	551.4	562.5	529.1	529.7	524.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	23.3	23.7	22.0	21.7	—	18.5	18.7	17.4	17.1	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	157.2	161.3	144.4	143.2	—	130.5	134.4	118.1	117.2	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	30.0	31.6	26.0	25.8	—	25.3	27.0	21.1	21.0	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	49.8	51.1	46.4	46.1	—	42.3	43.4	39.3	39.2	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	27.9	28.4	25.5	25.3	—	23.9	24.4	21.6	21.3	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	205.2	209.7	201.4	201.4	—	159.2	164.6	157.7	158.1	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	16.2	17.1	14.5	14.5	—	11.8	12.7	10.3	10.3	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	30.1	30.6	30.3	30.1	—	23.2	23.9	23.4	23.0	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	16.0	16.2	14.0	14.4	—	11.7	11.9	10.1	10.5	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	142.8	145.8	142.6	142.4	—	112.4	116.1	113.9	114.3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹					
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	
Nondurable goods—Continued												
Apparel and other textile products—Continued												
Women's and children's undergarments	234	26.4	27.0	22.9	22.6	—	21.2	21.4	18.5	18.1	—	
Women's and children's underwear	2341	18.6	19.1	16.6	16.3	—	14.8	15.0	13.3	12.9	—	
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	7.8	7.9	6.3	6.3	—	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.2	—	
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	19.6	19.7	18.6	18.3	—	16.0	16.1	15.6	15.3	—	
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	—	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.1	—	
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	31.1	31.5	30.3	30.5	—	24.4	24.8	23.5	23.6	—	
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	214.5	215.0	209.5	211.2	—	169.9	170.3	166.9	168.7	—	
Curtains and draperies	2391	19.2	19.3	18.7	18.7	—	15.2	15.2	14.8	14.6	—	
House furnishings, nec	2392	54.4	54.3	54.3	54.2	—	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.2	—	
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	62.1	62.1	60.8	61.8	—	48.0	48.1	47.2	48.2	—	
Paper and allied products	26	667.8	667.2	659.6	658.8	658.5	505.8	504.6	500.4	499.6	499.8	
Paper mills	262	146.2	146.5	140.4	140.2	—	114.3	114.4	109.7	109.5	—	
Paperboard mills	263	48.3	48.3	46.6	46.7	—	37.1	37.0	35.9	36.0	—	
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	218.5	218.1	217.6	216.9	—	169.3	168.3	169.0	168.2	—	
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	134.0	133.8	135.4	135.3	—	100.3	99.8	101.7	101.7	—	
Sanitary food containers	2656	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.3	—	15.1	15.2	14.8	14.7	—	
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	46.6	46.6	45.7	45.1	—	37.5	37.5	37.1	36.4	—	
Misc. converted paper products	267	242.9	242.2	244.3	243.9	—	175.7	175.3	177.3	177.1	—	
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	46.2	46.5	45.7	45.7	—	21.7	21.9	20.6	20.5	—	
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.1	—	31.4	31.2	32.0	31.9	—	
Envelopes	2677	24.8	24.7	24.9	25.0	—	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.2	—	
Printing and publishing	27	1,552.9	1,552.1	1,548.1	1,550.4	1,549.9	827.3	827.1	825.2	825.9	827.0	
Newspapers	271	442.0	440.0	442.9	442.4	—	147.1	145.7	148.0	147.3	—	
Periodicals	272	143.6	142.9	143.2	144.0	—	45.4	43.8	49.1	49.4	—	
Books	273	124.7	124.6	127.8	128.1	—	57.0	57.4	58.9	59.3	—	
Book publishing	2731	87.1	86.7	88.8	89.0	—	27.5	27.4	28.3	28.7	—	
Book printing	2732	37.6	37.9	39.0	39.1	—	29.5	30.0	30.6	30.6	—	
Miscellaneous publishing	274	90.6	91.3	94.1	94.4	—	44.1	45.3	44.8	45.5	—	
Commercial printing	275	569.9	571.3	565.1	566.2	—	404.6	405.5	401.1	401.4	—	
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	377.9	380.1	373.0	374.5	—	269.1	270.3	266.6	267.4	—	
Commercial printing, nec	2759	172.0	171.3	172.3	171.8	—	119.9	119.5	119.1	118.6	—	
Manifold business forms	276	43.3	43.4	42.0	41.7	—	29.0	28.8	27.9	27.7	—	
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	63.1	62.9	60.9	61.4	—	47.9	48.0	45.6	46.0	—	
Printing trade services	279	49.3	49.6	47.6	47.4	—	32.6	33.1	31.1	31.1	—	
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,034.0	1,034.3	1,029.4	1,028.1	1,028.8	584.8	583.4	588.4	584.9	584.3	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.6	—	53.2	53.8	53.9	54.6	—	
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	54.7	54.5	54.3	53.9	—	30.3	30.2	30.8	30.6	—	
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	154.6	155.1	149.5	148.9	—	102.3	102.0	101.3	101.1	—	
Plastics materials and resins	2821	76.7	76.7	74.8	74.3	—	46.5	46.6	46.4	46.2	—	
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	43.0	43.0	41.1	41.0	—	34.0	33.8	32.8	33.0	—	
Drugs	283	295.1	293.1	301.7	302.6	—	135.7	135.1	140.8	140.5	—	
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	231.1	229.1	236.9	237.7	—	109.5	108.9	114.2	113.7	—	
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	159.6	158.4	159.3	157.9	—	103.6	100.9	103.3	100.7	—	
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.9	41.6	42.5	42.3	—	28.3	26.9	28.8	27.9	—	
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.8	40.9	40.0	40.2	—	23.2	23.0	22.9	22.7	—	
Toilet preparations	2844	76.9	75.9	76.8	75.4	—	52.1	51.0	51.6	50.1	—	
Paints and allied products	285	52.3	51.9	53.6	53.6	—	27.3	27.1	27.9	27.7	—	
Industrial organic chemicals	286	126.7	128.5	122.2	121.9	—	73.4	73.9	72.9	72.4	—	
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	21.8	22.1	20.7	21.1	—	12.9	13.0	12.2	12.3	—	
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	102.3	103.7	98.8	98.2	—	58.7	59.0	58.7	58.1	—	
Agricultural chemicals	287	55.3	56.3	54.0	54.2	—	33.3	33.9	32.7	32.7	—	
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	91.0	91.9	90.3	90.4	—	55.9	56.7	55.6	55.2	—	
Petroleum and coal products	29	133.6	134.2	128.6	130.5	132.7	88.0	89.0	75.8	75.9	77.1	
Petroleum refining	291	88.7	89.9	86.3	86.4	—	57.1	58.5	47.9	46.4	—	
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	30.5	29.9	27.9	29.7	—	23.1	22.7	20.7	22.4	—	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	1,005.7	1,005.0	1,010.1	1,008.0	1,006.8	780.5	780.7	787.6	784.9	783.2	
Tires and inner tubes	301	79.7	79.6	80.0	80.0	—	59.1	59.5	60.6	59.9	—	
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	—	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	—	
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	74.1	74.0	74.6	74.5	—	57.1	57.0	57.7	57.8	—	
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	—	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.7	—	
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	106.9	106.5	106.8	106.2	—	82.1	81.7	82.9	82.4	—	
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	740.4	740.3	744.3	742.9	—	578.9	579.1	583.1	581.5	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	77.9	78.9	75.4	75.0	75.0	58.0	59.1	55.6	54.9	55.6
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.8	12.9	13.4	13.5	—	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	32.9	33.4	29.7	29.4	—	26.0	26.7	23.2	22.8	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	18.4	18.5	16.7	16.6	—	14.0	14.1	12.4	12.3	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	7.4	7.5	6.5	6.4	—	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.3	—
Luggage	316	9.6	9.6	10.6	10.6	—	7.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.5	—	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.9	—
Transportation and public utilities		6,826	6,753	6,901	6,938	6,971	5,660	5,592	5,733	5,762	5,781
Transportation		4,409	4,360	4,446	4,483	4,512	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation	40	229.7	233.5	219.8	220.9	222.1	—	—	—	—	—
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	203.5	207.0	193.9	194.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	484.5	495.6	507.8	513.5	516.6	444.1	455.3	470.0	474.6	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	245.4	242.8	252.8	254.3	—	222.6	220.4	230.2	232.1	—
Taxicabs	412	31.8	31.5	32.7	32.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	23.7	24.1	23.5	23.7	—	21.0	21.4	23.2	23.2	—
School buses	415	146.7	159.4	162.9	165.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,804.6	1,771.6	1,797.7	1,812.7	1,827.4	1,582.4	1,548.4	1,576.2	1,588.3	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,610.5	1,582.5	1,593.4	1,607.7	—	1,419.9	1,390.6	1,404.3	1,416.5	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	185.4	180.5	194.6	195.3	—	154.6	150.1	163.1	163.0	—
Water transportation	44	187.1	182.1	189.7	196.9	202.2	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	13.9	13.8	14.3	14.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation services	449	128.0	124.0	132.3	138.9	—	111.7	107.8	116.4	122.9	—
Transportation by air	45	1,227.0	1,202.8	1,254.8	1,257.2	1,259.1	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,043.3	1,021.6	1,068.6	1,069.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	553.9	545.9	570.0	569.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	137	135	138	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	13.0	13.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	10.7	10.9	9.0	8.7	—
Transportation services	47	463.4	461.4	464.0	469.4	472.3	379.9	377.5	384.9	387.5	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	221.2	222.7	217.7	219.8	—	185.4	186.4	182.0	183.1	—
Travel agencies	4724	173.5	174.3	170.5	171.1	—	145.5	145.9	142.6	142.3	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	187.2	184.4	190.8	192.5	—	149.1	146.3	156.7	157.0	—
Communications and public utilities		2,416	2,393	2,455	2,455	2,459	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	1,551.5	1,532.2	1,599.5	1,600.7	1,602.0	1,123.7	1,107.4	1,160.6	1,161.9	—
Telephone communications	481	1,069.7	1,056.1	1,100.1	1,100.1	—	744.2	732.2	769.5	768.7	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	892.4	879.8	915.9	915.1	—	606.5	596.6	624.7	623.2	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	247.8	247.4	250.7	250.0	—	202.1	202.0	203.5	202.3	—
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	116.3	116.2	116.6	115.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television broadcasting stations	4833	131.5	131.2	134.1	134.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	200.5	195.8	214.4	216.2	—	163.1	159.3	173.1	175.0	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	864.7	861.2	855.8	854.2	856.7	694.9	693.8	688.2	687.1	—
Electric services	491	360.0	357.9	357.3	355.5	—	289.6	289.4	285.6	284.1	—
Gas production and distribution	492	133.3	133.9	127.5	127.6	—	104.8	105.0	100.6	100.7	—
Combination utility services	493	155.7	156.7	151.8	151.1	—	123.4	124.8	123.7	123.6	—
Sanitary services	495	178.9	176.4	181.8	182.4	—	148.2	146.1	149.0	149.2	—
Wholesale trade		6,924	6,875	7,001	7,030	7,053	5,538	5,505	5,579	5,602	5,619
Durable goods	50	4,120	4,089	4,171	4,185	4,198	3,236	3,218	3,260	3,274	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	525.1	523.4	527.6	525.0	—	420.4	419.6	419.0	417.1	—
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	159.3	158.7	164.7	165.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	291.2	289.8	288.9	287.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	173.8	170.0	181.0	181.8	—	137.8	134.7	144.9	143.5	—
Furniture	5021	84.3	81.6	90.2	90.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home furnishings	5023	89.5	88.4	90.8	91.7	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	278.9	274.9	286.4	293.2	—	231.4	228.4	238.4	245.0	—
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	142.2	140.0	147.7	149.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction materials, nec	5039	38.8	37.1	40.8	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	948.5	943.0	949.9	944.7	—	727.6	728.2	718.4	715.1	—
Office equipment	5044	201.1	201.3	201.6	200.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	412.5	408.7	408.7	402.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	194.5	193.1	199.7	201.5	—	158.0	156.6	160.9	162.3	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	155.7	155.3	157.6	160.7	—	125.1	124.9	125.7	128.1	—
Electrical goods	506	557.7	552.4	571.4	573.3	—	404.7	402.1	413.8	418.6	—
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	230.0	228.2	232.6	233.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	46.6	47.2	46.9	46.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	281.0	277.0	291.9	293.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	317.6	315.7	321.0	324.6	—	263.7	259.4	268.2	269.6	—
Hardware	5072	115.1	114.0	116.7	118.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	123.6	123.8	125.2	126.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	832.7	832.0	836.9	839.9	—	665.9	665.8	668.7	670.5	—
Construction and mining machinery	5082	94.0	94.4	93.6	94.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm and garden machinery	5083	118.0	120.2	116.0	116.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	341.2	339.0	344.8	346.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial supplies	5085	150.6	149.4	152.7	154.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	329.6	322.6	339.4	341.9	—	259.3	255.2	263.0	266.4	—
Scrap and waste materials	5093	119.2	115.8	124.3	125.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable goods											
Paper and paper products	511	2,804	2,786	2,830	2,845	2,855	2,302	2,287	2,319	2,328	—
Stationery and office supplies	5112	273.4	273.3	273.3	275.3	—	229.2	229.9	229.7	228.6	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	161.5	163.0	161.1	159.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	246.0	243.3	253.6	254.7	—	203.1	200.3	210.0	211.2	—
Groceries and related products	514	223.8	217.9	229.5	228.8	—	183.0	178.3	189.7	188.4	—
Groceries, general line	5141	940.0	929.9	943.8	946.2	—	792.8	783.0	794.1	792.9	—
Meats and meat products	5147	295.6	293.8	294.8	296.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	57.9	57.3	56.2	56.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	102.1	101.4	100.0	99.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	103.9	102.7	99.2	98.2	—	83.3	81.6	79.5	78.6	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	155.6	155.0	156.7	158.2	—	113.6	113.6	111.0	112.8	—
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	155.2	153.2	156.8	156.1	—	127.6	126.0	128.3	126.9	—
Petroleum products, nec	5172	60.0	59.6	60.0	59.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	95.2	93.6	96.8	96.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer and ale	5181	157.6	156.6	157.3	158.0	—	127.6	126.9	126.2	128.1	—
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	100.2	98.7	101.2	101.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	57.4	57.9	56.1	56.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm supplies	5191	548.4	553.8	559.8	569.3	—	441.7	447.7	450.9	460.8	—
Retail trade											
Building materials and garden supplies	52	22,788	22,521	22,582	22,947	23,181	20,046	19,768	19,839	20,180	20,389
Lumber and other building materials	521	989.2	993.3	1,002.3	1,048.0	1,072.4	825.7	829.4	836.0	881.0	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	612.3	605.9	634.6	654.8	—	520.6	513.5	541.8	561.3	—
Hardware stores	525	65.0	63.5	66.8	67.6	—	48.2	47.4	47.8	48.9	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	164.2	164.7	161.6	164.9	—	136.4	136.4	135.5	138.4	—
General merchandise stores	53	98.2	110.3	92.0	112.4	—	82.3	94.0	76.3	96.4	—
Department stores	531	2,771.3	2,702.0	2,658.5	2,698.0	2,704.3	2,588.8	2,504.1	2,481.5	2,522.0	—
Variety stores	533	2,430.8	2,376.0	2,325.8	2,359.6	2,363.2	2,293.2	2,225.4	2,190.2	2,225.6	—
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	138.0	131.5	135.9	141.3	—	118.6	112.0	118.0	123.4	—
Food stores	54	202.6	194.5	196.8	197.1	—	177.0	166.7	173.3	173.0	—
Grocery stores	541	3,494.8	3,454.4	3,455.5	3,481.4	3,492.6	3,160.6	3,122.7	3,118.3	3,141.4	—
Meat and fish markets	542	3,084.6	3,052.2	3,057.9	3,073.2	—	2,809.9	2,780.5	2,778.5	2,791.2	—
Dairy products stores	545	48.7	47.5	44.1	45.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	13.3	12.1	13.8	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	197.9	198.6	192.7	193.7	—	171.9	172.6	167.0	168.7	—
New and used car dealers	551	2,368.6	2,357.2	2,387.1	2,403.2	2,417.0	1,968.8	1,958.6	1,989.4	2,006.5	—
		1,078.8	1,070.5	1,102.2	1,103.9	1,107.0	905.8	899.0	926.7	928.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	402.2	402.4	392.1	396.7	—	311.8	308.4	314.3	318.2	—
Gasoline service stations	554	665.5	662.5	662.6	667.7	—	572.3	572.3	562.6	568.4	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.1	—	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.3	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,173.7	1,128.5	1,149.5	1,162.5	1,163.8	985.3	947.0	949.8	960.3	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	81.1	79.7	78.9	79.6	—	65.6	64.6	63.2	64.3	—
Women's clothing stores	562	278.4	271.2	271.8	274.2	—	230.2	224.4	221.5	221.8	—
Family clothing stores	565	423.2	396.4	414.3	419.1	—	375.0	351.2	358.9	363.4	—
Shoe stores	566	207.6	204.5	201.0	203.8	—	165.3	162.7	158.2	160.6	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,081.5	1,065.9	1,101.1	1,101.8	1,099.5	894.1	878.9	911.5	912.3	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	554.4	544.4	567.3	567.4	—	453.5	444.2	464.0	463.5	—
Furniture stores	5712	321.1	317.6	331.9	330.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	72.6	71.9	73.2	73.7	—	59.0	58.2	59.6	60.6	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	454.5	449.6	460.6	460.7	—	381.5	376.5	387.9	388.2	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	199.3	194.3	204.8	204.7	—	166.2	161.5	171.2	170.9	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	79.4	78.9	80.5	82.0	—	67.2	66.7	69.6	70.8	—
Eating and drinking places	58	7,940.3	7,930.6	7,866.9	8,079.0	8,228.2	7,131.1	7,115.3	7,068.9	7,261.4	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	2,969.0	2,889.4	2,961.3	2,973.2	3,003.4	2,491.3	2,411.5	2,483.5	2,494.9	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	655.2	648.5	660.3	661.0	—	559.2	549.0	571.2	572.5	—
Liquor stores	592	113.1	111.5	112.0	113.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	130.5	127.7	136.7	137.9	—	109.2	106.5	115.1	115.6	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,062.1	1,018.8	1,034.8	1,035.2	—	894.0	850.5	866.3	866.0	—
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	198.7	192.4	197.7	197.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book stores	5942	138.4	133.9	136.6	136.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery stores	5943	103.2	103.3	105.7	105.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewelry stores	5944	153.4	146.8	157.6	155.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	244.7	234.9	231.1	233.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	47.2	47.2	42.6	42.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	365.5	349.4	368.0	367.4	—	309.9	294.9	311.0	310.1	—
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	242.7	227.0	242.8	243.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandising machine operators	5962	67.4	67.1	69.3	69.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	96.9	96.0	98.5	95.4	—	79.6	79.5	80.9	78.2	—
Retail stores, nec	599	545.7	537.5	551.0	563.3	—	447.6	440.7	448.4	460.8	—
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	158.6	158.4	161.7	166.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	74.1	73.8	75.9	75.4	—	57.7	57.8	59.1	58.7	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	313.0	305.3	313.4	321.0	—	255.4	249.0	252.2	260.3	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		7,569	7,521	7,571	7,581	7,604	5,546	5,514	5,519	5,528	5,553
Finance		3,691	3,672	3,705	3,701	3,702	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	2,061.0	2,056.3	2,049.0	2,045.6	2,045.5	1,482.9	1,477.3	1,475.6	1,472.5	—
Commercial banks	602	1,475.9	1,473.4	1,462.0	1,458.3	1,458.1	1,045.9	1,043.7	1,038.1	1,034.3	—
State commercial banks	6022	589.5	587.2	587.5	589.2	—	424.3	422.1	421.5	421.3	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	886.4	886.2	874.5	869.1	—	621.6	621.6	616.6	613.0	—
Savings institutions	603	251.5	252.7	243.2	242.8	242.2	—	—	—	—	—
Federal savings institutions	6035	145.2	146.1	139.9	139.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	106.3	106.6	103.3	103.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	188.3	186.2	194.5	194.8	—	150.0	148.1	154.7	154.8	—
Nondepository institutions	61	710.4	713.3	693.0	686.5	683.0	480.2	487.1	452.9	447.2	—
Personal credit institutions	614	199.5	196.7	206.0	205.8	—	109.1	109.3	108.3	107.6	—
Business credit institutions	615	132.1	130.9	135.0	134.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	356.8	364.1	330.7	325.2	322.9	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers	62	687.8	671.7	723.8	727.7	733.5	—	—	—	—	—
Security brokers and dealers	621	504.1	493.0	528.8	531.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	26.9	26.7	28.3	27.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity services	628	156.7	152.0	166.7	168.1	—	106.2	103.0	112.0	112.5	—
Holding and other investment offices	67	231.4	230.8	239.6	240.7	239.7	—	—	—	—	—
Holding offices	671	103.3	102.1	108.1	108.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,371	2,364	2,367	2,360	2,362	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	1,610.5	1,607.3	1,601.0	1,593.4	1,593.6	1,236.7	1,233.2	1,233.6	1,230.9	—
Life insurance	631	506.0	504.4	499.3	496.4	—	342.0	339.1	343.5	340.6	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	368.9	368.5	369.5	368.2	—	295.5	295.2	297.1	296.3	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	298.0	297.1	299.0	298.0	—	241.9	241.2	242.1	241.0	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	558.9	555.2	563.9	560.8	—	453.3	449.3	457.0	457.8	—
Title insurance	636	86.7	89.9	76.0	76.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	760.8	756.5	766.2	766.6	768.1	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate	65	1,507	1,485	1,499	1,520	1,540	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate operators and lessors	651	575.5	571.8	567.1	569.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate agents and managers	653	759.1	740.1	767.6	777.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subdividers and developers	655	128.7	128.8	123.8	131.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		39,027	38,776	39,804	40,240	40,388	34,027	33,812	34,717	35,130	35,254
Agricultural services	07	765.5	765.5	724.4	810.6	861.2	648.1	649.9	603.8	684.9	—
Veterinary services	074	207.3	202.5	213.8	214.3	—	175.2	170.9	180.4	180.9	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	503.5	509.1	456.2	541.4	—	427.8	434.3	379.2	458.7	—
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,847.7	1,789.3	1,806.1	1,849.1	1,904.8	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and motels	701	1,788.2	1,739.1	1,760.5	1,800.3	—	1,568.9	1,522.2	1,540.6	1,576.6	—
Personal services	72	1,233.1	1,291.0	1,328.7	1,337.9	1,243.5	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	446.1	443.1	450.2	453.9	—	392.2	389.5	394.2	398.2	—
Photographic studios, portrait	722	73.5	68.6	68.9	71.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops	723	414.2	412.9	424.8	424.4	—	365.3	363.5	376.4	375.9	—
Funeral service and crematories	726	101.8	100.9	102.8	102.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	183.0	250.8	267.4	271.0	—	157.4	222.3	232.2	236.3	—
Business services	73	9,266.8	9,043.5	9,527.4	9,638.9	9,692.5	8,200.0	7,993.9	8,436.0	8,543.9	—
Advertising	731	280.9	279.7	288.5	288.4	—	199.9	199.3	207.3	207.1	—
Advertising agencies	7311	184.1	183.4	190.4	190.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit reporting and collection	732	154.7	153.3	162.4	162.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	320.1	319.7	324.1	326.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	83.6	84.0	85.5	85.8	—	68.6	69.2	71.3	71.0	—
Services to buildings	734	985.0	975.2	995.9	998.7	1,005.3	876.2	867.0	888.5	892.0	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	90.0	90.6	89.8	91.7	—	72.2	73.3	71.8	73.7	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	895.1	884.6	906.1	907.0	—	804.0	793.7	816.7	818.3	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	273.9	268.1	277.6	281.4	—	220.2	214.5	222.8	226.0	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	42.7	42.7	44.1	43.9	—	34.0	33.4	36.2	36.0	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	55.1	53.9	55.2	55.1	—	46.7	45.6	46.6	46.1	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	176.2	171.5	178.3	182.4	—	139.5	135.5	140.0	143.9	—
Personnel supply services	736	3,600.7	3,456.5	3,691.4	3,792.7	3,833.9	—	—	—	—	—
Employment agencies	7361	372.8	359.3	393.5	404.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Help supply services	7363	3,228.0	3,097.2	3,297.9	3,388.3	3,428.5	3,117.4	2,991.1	3,177.8	3,268.1	—
Computer and data processing services	737	1,830.8	1,802.2	1,917.7	1,920.0	1,923.9	1,466.8	1,447.2	1,542.6	1,544.9	—
Computer programming services	7371	434.5	429.2	447.7	445.5	—	368.4	365.8	378.3	376.7	—
Prepackaged software	7372	276.3	267.4	307.1	310.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	207.6	204.8	210.1	209.0	—	149.9	148.6	155.5	155.5	—
Data processing and preparation	7374	276.3	276.6	283.8	287.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	129.4	126.0	141.6	144.8	—	98.0	95.6	109.6	112.2	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	57.5	57.4	52.9	48.0	—	42.7	41.2	41.0	37.1	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,820.7	1,788.8	1,869.8	1,868.4	—	1,584.0	1,553.7	1,630.1	1,626.6	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	597.0	585.4	610.4	615.2	—	549.5	537.7	563.6	567.1	—
Security systems services	7382	71.2	71.5	70.0	68.1	—	59.1	58.7	59.7	57.9	—
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	73.2	70.5	71.8	72.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,184.1	1,180.5	1,190.7	1,194.6	1,198.0	963.3	956.0	979.4	981.7	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	208.0	206.1	208.5	210.2	—	169.2	167.8	169.3	171.5	—
Passenger car rental	7514	137.2	135.5	138.4	140.0	—	112.5	111.0	113.6	115.1	—
Automobile parking	752	77.8	75.5	77.7	78.9	—	67.9	66.3	68.6	69.2	—
Automotive repair shops	753	656.0	652.8	658.8	661.0	—	518.1	511.5	528.9	530.3	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	226.2	226.0	229.1	229.6	—	183.6	183.3	187.0	187.5	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	286.4	283.3	289.0	289.6	—	221.1	215.1	230.7	231.2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	242.3	246.1	245.7	244.5	—	208.0	210.4	212.6	210.7	—
Carwashes	7542	133.9	134.0	142.0	141.0	—	118.8	118.6	126.6	125.3	—
Miscellaneous repair services											
Miscellaneous repair services	76	377.0	377.2	381.7	381.2	382.4	308.9	309.8	313.5	313.0	—
Electrical repair shops	762	110.2	109.7	111.1	111.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures											
Motion pictures	78	609.8	593.4	627.9	628.3	624.8	514.7	499.6	532.5	535.0	—
Motion picture production and services	781	278.3	270.0	295.2	293.9	—	237.6	230.2	254.1	254.9	—
Motion picture theaters	783	138.2	133.4	129.6	131.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	175.7	173.0	185.3	186.3	—	141.4	138.9	150.3	151.1	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,659.8	1,620.7	1,577.8	1,725.5	1,867.0	1,450.2	1,409.8	1,363.9	1,504.1	—
Bowling centers	793	82.2	86.3	88.2	86.3	—	72.8	76.8	78.5	76.7	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,240.5	1,190.5	1,166.7	1,284.2	—	1,088.0	1,038.8	1,011.4	1,124.3	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	197.3	195.9	207.8	209.9	—	175.8	173.6	186.7	187.2	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	348.4	323.0	294.1	342.9	—	305.5	280.8	251.9	299.1	—
Health services											
Health services	80	9,989.3	9,957.6	10,076.8	10,080.8	10,088.3	8,845.0	8,816.7	8,929.9	8,930.3	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,876.6	1,862.1	1,914.9	1,919.8	1,924.7	1,543.9	1,531.6	1,582.1	1,586.2	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	664.5	661.3	671.3	674.5	—	580.7	577.3	587.3	589.5	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	446.3	445.2	451.7	451.2	—	370.9	370.2	375.8	376.1	—
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041.2	173.0	172.6	174.4	175.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,784.5	1,779.0	1,787.1	1,783.5	1,784.6	1,603.0	1,596.8	1,605.4	1,600.2	—
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,364.9	1,360.9	1,365.9	1,363.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	202.5	202.8	203.0	202.6	—	181.0	181.4	180.5	180.0	—
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	217.1	215.3	218.2	217.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	3,982.4	3,973.0	4,000.2	3,995.0	3,998.9	3,649.5	3,642.2	3,667.0	3,660.3	—
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,678.2	3,670.1	3,688.1	3,681.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	77.3	77.4	80.6	81.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	226.9	225.5	231.5	232.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental laboratories	807	202.5	201.1	206.7	207.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health care services	808	635.6	638.5	638.3	639.8	639.2	585.3	587.7	586.7	588.1	—
Legal services											
Legal services	81	996.7	988.3	1,001.5	999.9	1,000.7	796.4	789.7	798.8	797.8	—
Educational services											
Educational services	82	2,275.7	2,402.7	2,473.9	2,476.8	2,389.9	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary and secondary schools	821	687.8	692.6	733.2	731.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colleges and universities	822	1,286.3	1,411.1	1,417.3	1,420.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational schools	824	93.9	94.0	102.1	103.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services											
Social services	83	2,800.1	2,783.3	2,940.9	2,956.7	2,973.6	2,422.1	2,410.7	2,541.1	2,554.3	—
Individual and family services	832	752.3	746.8	777.5	782.0	—	653.9	650.0	674.0	678.0	—
Job training and related services	833	378.4	371.2	379.7	380.9	—	326.1	321.2	326.2	327.4	—
Child day care services	835	694.9	702.6	767.4	772.9	782.7	611.3	618.9	675.9	681.2	—
Residential care	836	775.4	763.9	808.5	811.4	815.9	671.1	660.6	698.0	699.5	—
Social services, nec	839	199.1	198.8	207.8	209.5	—	159.7	160.0	167.0	168.2	—
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens											
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	97.9	96.0	95.3	99.9	103.8	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations											
Membership organizations	86	2,425.4	2,411.0	2,426.6	2,428.4	2,435.5	—	—	—	—	—
Business associations	861	113.9	112.9	114.8	114.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional organizations	862	66.2	66.3	68.0	67.8	—	48.1	48.1	49.5	49.4	—
Labor organizations	863	140.7	140.9	142.4	141.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civic and social associations	864	457.3	441.8	453.6	456.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services											
Engineering and management services	87	3,254.1	3,232.9	3,379.0	3,385.8	3,375.6	2,443.6	2,430.6	2,551.2	2,560.9	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	952.7	938.7	975.9	981.4	988.7	779.8	765.6	799.1	804.5	—
Engineering services	8711	719.7	708.7	739.5	743.5	—	595.6	583.9	612.6	616.9	—
Architectural services	8712	171.1	169.3	174.2	175.0	—	134.1	132.5	137.0	137.2	—
Surveying services	8713	61.9	60.7	62.2	62.9	—	50.1	49.2	49.5	50.4	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	658.8	672.2	703.5	698.3	—	454.7	468.6	504.2	502.9	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	607.2	601.9	618.5	617.5	—	449.5	448.7	451.6	452.1	—
Commercial physical research	8731	225.7	222.7	229.3	229.2	—	141.6	142.7	136.9	137.7	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	134.6	134.0	140.5	138.7	—	111.2	110.9	117.8	116.6	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	147.2	146.7	148.9	149.7	—	115.7	115.1	116.1	116.8	—
Management and public relations	874	1,035.5	1,020.1	1,081.1	1,088.6	1,092.7	759.6	747.7	796.3	801.4	—
Management services	8741	317.5	313.5	335.7	336.8	—	233.7	230.1	248.6	249.4	—
Management consulting services	8742	383.6	376.0	398.3	400.8	—	276.8	272.2	285.8	287.0	—
Public relations services	8743	44.8	44.6	48.2	48.0	—	29.3	29.2	31.4	31.0	—
Services, nec	89	51.5	50.8	53.0	53.7	53.9	40.5	40.3	40.9	41.5	—
Government		20,170	20,484	20,944	21,045	21,417	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government ⁴		2,669	2,681	2,808	2,880	3,232	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,606.7	2,619.0	2,746.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense		640.3	643.3	625.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postal Service ⁵		872.5	870.6	860.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other executive agencies		1,093.9	1,105.1	1,261.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative		30.4	30.2	30.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial		31.5	31.4	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,796.1	1,810.0	1,947.7	2,022.1	2,375.9	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		48.8	49.1	47.1	47.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.6	22.7	21.9	21.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		359.9	358.5	353.7	355.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	220.3	222.0	218.2	218.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government		4,695	4,812	4,859	4,872	4,799	—	—	—	—	—
Construction		93.1	92.3	91.9	91.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		52.8	52.2	52.7	52.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		2,670.2	2,802.5	2,822.3	2,827.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	342.1	340.5	338.2	336.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	1,968.1	2,104.1	2,125.6	2,132.0	2,048.7	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		206.7	206.5	206.0	205.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		153.3	151.4	152.5	153.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,879.1	1,864.7	1,892.5	1,899.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government, except education		2,727.1	2,707.6	2,733.8	2,739.6	2,750.6	—	—	—	—	—
Local government		12,806	12,991	13,277	13,293	13,386	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		459.5	456.0	464.5	465.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		8,471.5	8,740.7	8,958.7	8,960.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	630.5	627.0	636.7	636.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	7,272.0	7,566.4	7,759.6	7,756.5	7,792.3	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		146.0	145.3	144.6	144.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		423.0	402.0	417.8	423.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		3,875.3	3,794.3	3,854.0	3,866.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government, except education		5,534.3	5,424.6	5,517.6	5,536.3	5,593.9	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

⁴ Prepared by the Office of Personnel Management. Data relate to civilian

employment only and exclude the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

⁵ Includes rural mail carriers.

— Data not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Avg. 1999	Mar. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
Total	62,318	61,857	62,474	62,847	63,237
Total private	50,997	50,282	50,949	51,089	51,339
Goods-producing	6,678	6,637	6,619	6,621	6,621
Mining	79	82	73	73	73
Construction	711	681	714	716	719
Manufacturing	5,888	5,874	5,832	5,832	5,829
Durable goods	2,959	2,950	2,960	2,961	2,961
Lumber and wood products	148.0	144.6	148.7	148.5	148.9
Furniture and fixtures	174.9	172.2	177.9	177.6	178.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	100.9	100.9	100.0	100.3	100.0
Primary metal industries	102.4	102.4	101.5	101.7	101.8
Fabricated metal products	343.2	340.3	344.7	344.3	344.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	470.1	470.3	474.6	475.0	473.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	680.6	680.9	681.4	681.3	682.1
Transportation equipment	410.0	411.3	408.6	409.4	408.6
Instruments and related products	355.4	356.2	351.0	351.6	351.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	173.1	170.9	171.6	171.2	171.3
Nondurable goods	2,930	2,924	2,872	2,871	2,868
Food and kindred products	552.4	534.6	538.3	534.7	532.6
Tobacco products	12.3	11.7	13.1	12.9	10.8
Textile mill products	258.9	263.1	251.9	252.5	252.9
Apparel and other textile products	497.1	511.1	466.4	468.6	471.1
Paper and allied products	163.2	161.6	163.4	163.2	162.8
Printing and publishing	699.6	698.2	697.1	697.1	697.5
Chemicals and allied products	339.2	338.0	336.2	336.5	336.2
Petroleum and coal products	23.4	23.3	22.8	23.1	23.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	343.1	340.7	343.7	343.8	342.5
Leather and leather products	40.6	41.3	39.2	38.2	38.3
Service-producing	55,639	55,220	55,855	56,226	56,616
Transportation and public utilities	2,087	2,056	2,137	2,142	2,147
Wholesale trade	2,138	2,111	2,151	2,158	2,169
Retail trade	11,993	11,701	11,850	11,727	11,760
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,734	4,703	4,732	4,740	4,747
Services	23,366	23,074	23,460	23,701	23,895
Government	11,321	11,575	11,525	11,758	11,898
Federal	1,132	1,143	1,135	1,157	1,217
State	2,417	2,473	2,401	2,498	2,517
Local	7,772	7,959	7,989	8,103	8,164

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale

trade. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Alabama	1,920.7	1,948.5	1,950.1	9.8	9.5	9.5	104.0	106.9	107.8
Birmingham	480.9	490.6	493.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	29.5	30.8	31.0
Huntsville	180.3	183.1	182.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.8	6.6
Mobile	228.1	230.0	231.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.7	19.1	19.6
Montgomery	165.2	169.8	170.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.9	9.2
Tuscaloosa	82.7	84.3	84.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	5.6	5.8	5.7
Alaska	270.1	269.3	275.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	12.2	11.4	12.5
Anchorage	128.6	129.8	131.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	6.5	6.1	6.5
Arizona	2,162.3	2,244.6	2,256.3	12.8	9.9	10.0	152.0	155.9	156.9
Phoenix-Mesa	1,525.4	1,578.3	1,588.5	5.5	2.9	2.9	112.0	114.0	115.3
Tucson	336.1	353.8	355.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	21.0	22.0	22.1
Arkansas	1,140.2	1,160.6	1,169.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	50.2	51.7	53.0
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	146.4	151.9	152.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	6.1	6.3
Fort Smith	100.0	101.5	101.8	.6	.6	.6	3.8	4.1	4.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock	311.8	315.6	316.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.5	15.3	15.2
Pine Bluff	36.5	36.7	36.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	.9	.9
California	13,859.6	14,228.0	14,298.5	23.9	23.2	23.4	650.3	690.5	709.2
Bakersfield	188.2	191.5	191.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	9.6	9.6	9.5
Fresno	283.4	290.5	292.2	.4	.4	.3	15.3	15.8	15.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,987.4	4,061.2	4,075.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	121.5	127.2	128.0
Modesto	138.5	142.4	143.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.9	9.5	9.6
Oakland	1,002.2	1,018.1	1,025.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	58.6	60.9	63.0
Orange County	1,334.3	1,372.2	1,375.2	.8	.6	.6	69.7	76.6	77.2
Riverside-San Bernardino	925.6	969.2	972.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	66.5	74.6	75.5
Sacramento	680.9	700.2	702.9	.2	.2	.2	41.6	42.1	44.5
Salinas	126.2	128.4	129.5	.1	.1	.1	5.9	6.3	6.3
San Diego	1,144.5	1,169.7	1,174.9	.3	.3	.3	64.5	68.2	68.6
San Francisco	1,032.2	1,058.2	1,061.3	.5	.4	.4	40.0	43.9	44.8
San Jose	960.8	981.4	983.1	.1	.1	.1	43.6	46.0	47.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	158.2	160.7	161.6	.8	.8	.8	7.4	7.5	7.7
Santa Rosa	178.3	182.6	184.4	.4	.4	.4	11.2	11.8	12.7
Stockton-Lodi	175.3	178.9	180.1	.1	.1	.1	9.9	9.7	10.3
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	162.9	168.6	171.8	.5	.5	.5	11.4	12.5	13.5
Ventura	261.4	269.5	271.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	13.6	14.6	15.0
Colorado	2,114.4	2,186.3	2,190.7	13.1	12.6	12.8	142.7	158.8	161.2
Boulder-Longmont	170.1	174.3	174.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7	8.3	8.5
Colorado Springs	231.3	237.5	240.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.6	14.7	15.2
Denver	1,127.1	1,158.1	1,166.0	6.2	5.5	5.6	76.1	86.0	86.5
Connecticut	1,666.4	1,675.2	1,687.1	.8	.7	.8	59.2	58.1	61.4
Bridgeport	187.0	186.5	188.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.4	6.0	6.5
Danbury	88.7	89.4	90.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.9	4.1
Hartford	612.6	613.9	614.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.5	20.7	22.1
New Haven-Meriden	259.3	258.0	260.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.7	9.2	9.9
New London-Norwich	139.3	140.3	141.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.8	4.9
Stamford-Norwalk	208.2	209.4	212.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.4	6.7
Waterbury	87.3	86.8	87.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.4	3.3	3.5
Delaware	409.1	416.0	420.5	.1	.1	.2	24.3	23.5	24.5
Dover	54.3	56.1	57.1	.1	.1	.1	2.5	2.4	2.6
Wilmington-Newark	320.4	324.4	327.4	.2	.2	.1	18.1	16.8	17.7
District of Columbia	611.0	618.5	617.8	.1	.1	.1	8.7	9.1	9.3
Washington PMSA	2,606.4	2,671.7	2,683.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	136.7	141.1	145.3
Florida	6,847.0	7,148.4	7,143.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	360.3	376.0	376.2
Daytona Beach	156.4	161.2	160.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.0	8.1	8.1
Fort Lauderdale	655.3	678.3	676.8	.1	.2	.2	35.9	37.4	37.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	164.6	170.3	170.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.2	15.8	15.8
Gainesville	118.1	121.4	121.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.7	4.9	4.8
Jacksonville	535.8	551.0	551.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	29.0	29.0	29.3
Lakeland-Winter Haven	180.2	185.5	185.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	9.9	10.0	9.9
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	183.5	191.3	192.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.0	11.0	10.9
Miami	984.4	1,010.2	1,010.6	.3	.3	.3	34.1	36.3	36.4
Orlando	871.0	919.2	919.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	47.5	50.4	50.5
Pensacola	157.0	161.8	162.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.0	10.8	10.8
Sarasota-Bradenton	265.7	279.4	278.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	14.3	14.9	14.9
Tallahassee	157.5	161.5	161.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.5	6.5	6.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,151.2	1,208.2	1,210.6	.4	.4	.4	55.4	56.2	56.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	471.3	494.5	490.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	26.9	28.0	28.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Alabama	369.1	366.7	366.4	93.6	96.2	96.1	439.7	451.0	451.6
Birmingham	50.7	51.3	51.5	31.2	31.6	31.7	117.1	120.8	121.7
Huntsville	36.0	34.8	34.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	36.1	37.0	36.8
Mobile	26.6	26.0	25.9	12.9	13.3	13.4	59.4	60.3	60.6
Montgomery	18.5	19.1	19.1	7.3	7.6	7.7	37.5	38.8	38.8
Tuscaloosa	13.2	13.2	13.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	18.7	19.7	19.6
Alaska	12.7	12.2	13.2	24.5	25.1	25.7	55.0	54.0	55.6
Anchorage	2.0	2.2	2.1	13.0	14.0	14.2	30.6	30.4	30.9
Arizona	210.6	213.3	213.6	102.2	106.8	107.3	510.9	525.3	527.1
Phoenix-Mesa	164.8	164.2	164.3	78.1	82.1	82.7	364.4	375.1	376.7
Tucson	29.4	33.1	33.1	11.9	12.4	12.3	70.5	74.0	74.7
Arkansas	251.4	253.7	253.5	68.2	69.7	70.0	260.7	265.1	268.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	34.2	35.7	35.6	10.3	10.7	10.6	41.9	43.0	43.5
Fort Smith	28.5	28.6	28.6	6.4	6.7	6.7	19.9	20.5	20.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock	32.7	33.1	33.0	21.1	22.0	22.2	71.4	71.9	72.1
Pine Bluff	8.5	8.6	8.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.2	7.2	7.3
California	1,913.1	1,909.8	1,912.3	708.4	732.0	736.9	3,143.9	3,211.1	3,223.7
Bakersfield	9.6	10.3	10.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	44.0	44.7	44.9
Fresno	29.9	29.1	30.0	13.2	13.6	13.8	67.5	68.2	68.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach	647.0	636.2	635.9	230.8	240.5	241.8	875.5	889.8	892.0
Modesto	24.1	23.6	23.7	5.3	5.6	5.7	35.5	36.1	36.6
Oakland	117.1	118.6	118.9	63.3	66.2	66.5	225.9	228.4	228.8
Orange County	229.9	231.5	231.6	47.7	49.3	49.7	326.9	334.2	334.6
Riverside-San Bernardino	117.4	121.9	122.6	48.1	50.5	50.9	229.5	235.4	236.4
Sacramento	47.5	48.0	48.1	27.2	27.8	27.8	142.0	145.0	145.9
Salinas	10.6	10.3	10.2	5.5	5.5	5.7	32.7	33.2	33.5
San Diego	127.0	130.2	130.1	51.6	52.8	53.2	251.5	258.1	259.8
San Francisco	73.6	74.7	74.0	81.1	82.5	82.7	213.6	221.6	222.2
San Jose	249.7	244.1	243.9	28.1	28.9	28.9	187.1	192.2	193.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	16.2	15.4	15.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	38.5	39.9	40.3
Santa Rosa	29.6	30.4	30.9	6.2	6.7	6.7	42.1	42.7	42.9
Stockton-Lodi	22.3	22.3	22.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	41.2	42.6	42.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	19.2	21.0	21.1	6.0	6.2	6.6	40.1	41.8	42.2
Ventura	38.5	39.6	39.7	11.7	12.1	12.2	61.1	62.9	63.1
Colorado	203.8	202.8	203.3	138.6	141.3	140.9	498.0	514.9	515.2
Boulder-Longmont	33.0	32.4	32.3	4.6	5.4	5.4	34.7	35.5	35.3
Colorado Springs	27.4	28.6	28.8	13.3	13.4	13.3	49.9	51.5	51.8
Denver	90.4	89.4	89.4	97.6	101.5	101.7	264.3	268.9	270.3
Connecticut	270.4	265.9	265.3	77.4	79.0	78.1	355.0	356.0	359.3
Bridgeport	38.1	37.2	37.0	7.2	7.3	7.1	41.6	41.6	42.1
Danbury	19.3	19.2	19.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	21.0	20.7	20.6
Hartford	92.6	89.7	89.4	27.1	27.1	26.8	122.6	121.7	121.9
New Haven-Meriden	40.0	40.1	40.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	53.9	53.6	53.7
New London-Norwich	23.8	23.6	23.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	27.6	27.5	28.1
Stamford-Norwalk	25.9	25.2	25.1	10.3	10.3	10.3	44.1	44.0	44.2
Waterbury	18.0	18.2	18.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	18.1	18.2	18.2
Delaware	59.9	59.5	59.1	16.8	17.7	18.0	87.8	89.4	91.3
Dover	6.2	6.2	6.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.9	13.0	13.1
Wilmington-Newark	45.6	44.8	44.5	14.6	14.7	15.1	65.1	65.7	66.7
District of Columbia	11.9	11.9	11.9	17.7	17.9	17.8	47.5	47.7	48.4
Washington PMSA	98.8	99.3	98.9	124.0	129.9	130.5	473.9	478.9	481.9
Florida	488.6	488.8	488.3	346.9	358.1	358.3	1,710.2	1,767.0	1,756.7
Daytona Beach	12.0	12.6	12.6	5.6	6.1	6.1	43.1	44.0	44.1
Fort Lauderdale	37.6	36.2	36.2	31.7	33.8	34.1	182.7	187.6	186.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.2	46.7	47.9	47.8
Gainesville	5.6	5.5	5.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	24.0	24.3	24.4
Jacksonville	38.6	39.1	38.9	37.9	37.7	37.9	129.9	132.0	131.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven	21.0	20.5	20.4	9.2	9.4	9.4	50.6	52.9	53.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	26.1	25.6	25.5	5.6	6.2	6.5	44.8	47.4	47.7
Miami	70.4	69.6	69.6	87.9	89.3	89.3	257.3	262.0	262.0
Orlando	53.7	53.3	53.2	43.8	45.4	45.4	211.1	224.4	225.1
Pensacola	10.0	9.4	9.4	7.6	7.9	7.9	38.9	40.1	40.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	21.5	22.1	22.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	60.1	63.9	62.9
Tallahassee	4.8	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	31.1	31.8	31.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	88.8	90.1	90.3	52.8	54.8	55.3	263.5	268.1	267.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	33.0	34.0	33.3	15.8	16.4	16.3	118.0	125.3	122.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Alabama	90.6	92.9	92.8	458.1	464.0	465.9	355.8	361.3	360.0
Birmingham	37.6	39.3	39.3	143.1	144.6	145.8	69.3	70.1	70.2
Huntsville	4.9	5.1	5.1	51.6	54.4	54.3	40.6	40.5	40.6
Mobile	10.3	10.5	10.6	64.4	64.6	64.8	35.8	36.2	36.2
Montgomery	10.5	10.8	10.8	45.2	46.5	46.3	37.7	38.1	38.3
Tuscaloosa	2.5	2.6	2.6	14.9	15.1	15.1	22.5	22.6	22.5
Alaska	12.5	12.6	12.6	68.0	68.8	70.3	75.6	75.6	76.1
Anchorage	7.7	7.6	7.6	36.8	37.7	38.2	29.2	29.1	29.4
Arizona	137.9	144.7	145.7	673.9	715.9	722.4	362.0	372.8	373.3
Phoenix-Mesa	117.2	123.2	123.9	489.5	521.6	526.9	193.9	195.2	195.8
Tucson	12.8	13.7	13.8	113.0	118.4	119.2	75.5	78.4	78.2
Arkansas	45.7	46.7	47.0	270.4	275.1	278.5	190.5	195.5	195.8
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.4	5.5	5.6	29.1	30.6	31.1	19.6	20.3	20.2
Fort Smith	3.2	3.2	3.2	27.2	27.1	27.1	10.4	10.7	10.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	18.2	18.3	18.2	92.3	93.7	94.0	60.6	61.3	61.4
Pine Bluff	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.2
California	816.7	828.7	827.5	4,335.5	4,500.6	4,519.1	2,267.8	2,332.1	2,346.4
Bakersfield	7.2	7.2	7.1	47.2	48.2	47.8	51.1	52.1	52.3
Fresno	14.1	14.5	14.4	72.8	76.2	76.5	70.2	72.7	72.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	232.2	235.8	235.7	1,306.1	1,337.7	1,343.1	569.9	589.8	594.9
Modesto	4.6	4.6	4.6	35.8	37.2	37.6	24.3	25.8	26.0
Oakland	56.9	55.7	55.8	301.1	308.5	310.5	176.8	177.4	179.6
Orange County	104.7	106.4	106.3	411.1	424.9	426.1	143.5	148.7	149.1
Riverside-San Bernardino	31.7	32.3	32.5	247.9	262.2	262.5	183.5	191.3	191.5
Sacramento	50.4	51.2	51.1	192.4	201.7	201.9	179.6	184.2	183.4
Salinas	6.3	6.6	6.6	35.3	36.0	36.7	29.8	30.4	30.4
San Diego	68.2	68.6	68.6	378.8	383.6	386.2	202.6	207.9	208.1
San Francisco	107.3	106.7	106.7	388.5	397.5	394.5	127.6	130.9	136.0
San Jose	32.8	33.3	33.2	327.0	342.5	341.8	92.4	94.3	94.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.4	7.7	7.7	49.9	51.0	51.4	33.0	33.6	33.4
Santa Rosa	10.1	10.1	10.2	51.2	51.9	51.9	27.5	28.6	28.7
Stockton-Lodi	8.5	8.6	8.6	44.8	46.2	46.5	36.2	36.9	37.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	6.4	6.7	6.8	45.3	45.5	46.1	34.0	34.4	35.0
Ventura	14.9	14.8	14.9	76.0	79.0	79.9	44.5	45.4	45.6
Colorado	140.6	142.4	142.0	645.2	669.5	671.1	332.4	344.0	344.2
Boulder-Longmont	6.7	6.7	6.7	56.0	57.7	57.4	27.4	28.3	28.7
Colorado Springs	13.7	14.1	14.1	76.4	77.5	79.2	37.0	37.7	37.8
Denver	91.9	92.6	92.3	349.2	358.9	363.9	151.4	155.3	156.3
Connecticut	139.4	140.8	140.2	523.8	528.8	535.9	240.4	245.9	246.1
Bridgeport	11.3	11.7	11.7	61.1	60.7	62.1	21.3	22.0	22.4
Danbury	5.2	5.7	5.7	25.1	25.7	26.1	11.2	11.4	11.6
Hartford	72.6	73.5	72.8	178.4	181.9	182.0	98.8	99.3	99.6
New Haven-Meriden	13.0	12.6	12.5	93.0	92.7	93.7	33.2	33.4	33.8
New London-Norwich	3.8	3.8	3.8	35.6	35.6	36.3	36.6	37.8	37.6
Stamford-Norwalk	26.2	28.0	28.2	77.0	77.2	78.9	18.5	18.3	18.6
Waterbury	3.9	4.0	4.0	26.5	25.8	25.8	13.3	13.2	13.4
Delaware	48.7	50.7	51.0	115.3	117.2	118.3	56.2	57.9	58.2
Dover	2.1	2.0	2.1	13.4	14.7	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.2
Wilmington-Newark	42.8	44.6	44.8	93.4	95.3	96.2	40.6	42.3	42.2
District of Columbia	30.7	31.5	31.3	275.1	280.0	278.7	219.3	220.3	220.3
Washington PMSA	144.4	146.5	146.1	1,037.0	1,081.2	1,085.7	590.4	593.6	593.4
Florida	444.8	459.5	458.5	2,506.4	2,687.9	2,688.8	983.7	1,005.0	1,010.9
Daytona Beach	6.9	6.8	6.8	56.8	59.4	58.8	24.0	24.2	24.3
Fort Lauderdale	49.1	50.5	50.3	233.0	244.9	243.6	85.2	87.7	88.6
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	9.6	9.9	9.9	51.7	53.9	53.8	26.5	27.2	27.5
Gainesville	5.2	5.3	5.4	36.7	38.1	38.3	39.6	40.9	41.0
Jacksonville	55.7	57.0	56.2	176.6	188.7	189.9	67.7	67.1	67.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven	8.5	8.6	8.5	51.8	54.3	54.3	26.7	27.2	27.4
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.3	6.4	6.4	65.5	68.8	69.1	25.2	25.9	26.0
Miami	66.5	68.9	68.9	328.7	341.3	340.6	139.2	142.5	143.5
Orlando	57.0	60.0	59.8	366.3	391.4	390.9	91.1	93.8	93.8
Pensacola	6.0	6.3	6.3	53.8	57.6	57.9	29.5	29.5	29.6
Sarasota-Bradenton	11.8	12.0	12.0	127.7	136.7	137.0	24.5	24.3	24.5
Tallahassee	6.7	6.9	7.0	43.7	45.8	45.9	60.6	61.9	61.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	83.9	86.5	86.6	470.2	510.7	512.7	136.2	141.4	140.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	33.5	34.2	34.2	187.5	199.8	198.9	56.6	56.8	57.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Georgia	3,854.4	3,982.1	4,000.0	8.1	7.9	7.8	196.7	200.0	199.9
Albany	58.9	59.4	59.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.8	3.8	3.8
Athens	74.0	76.3	76.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.1	3.1
Atlanta	2,119.1	2,211.7	2,222.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	111.9	116.7	116.8
Augusta-Aiken	202.8	203.8	206.6	.3	.3	.3	13.4	13.2	13.1
Columbus	120.8	123.9	124.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.6	5.7	5.7
Macon	151.4	153.8	155.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	7.3	7.4
Savannah	136.6	137.8	138.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.2	7.8	7.6
Hawaii	533.1	543.6	542.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	21.1	23.6	23.4
Honolulu	399.3	405.9	406.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15.6	16.8	16.7
Idaho	530.0	547.8	553.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	33.0	34.5	36.9
Boise City	208.8	216.4	219.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.7	15.3	15.6
Illinois	5,935.3	5,938.7	5,997.9	10.5	10.6	10.7	245.6	232.1	250.2
Bloomington-Normal	88.8	89.8	90.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.3	3.3	3.4
Champaign-Urbana	103.5	103.5	104.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.6	3.5	3.7
Chicago	4,148.8	4,164.9	4,206.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	168.8	163.4	173.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	184.6	183.9	185.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.8	8.5	8.8
Decatur	59.9	59.0	60.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	3.7	3.9
Kankakee	42.9	43.1	43.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.0	2.1
Peoria-Pekin	174.8	172.9	175.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.8	7.3	7.9
Rockford	179.8	178.8	180.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.4	6.8	7.5
Springfield	112.9	113.3	113.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	4.5	4.7
Indiana	2,973.7	2,967.9	2,998.1	6.8	5.9	6.2	147.7	138.5	148.1
Bloomington	67.4	67.2	67.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.9	3.0	3.2
Elkhart-Goshen	124.8	126.6	127.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	5.0	5.2
Evansville-Henderson	158.0	159.9	161.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	11.3	10.3	10.8
Fort Wayne	275.6	273.2	274.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.1	12.3	12.8
Gary	271.4	268.2	272.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17.6	15.5	16.1
Indianapolis	865.7	875.4	883.4	.8	.8	.8	47.3	48.3	51.3
Kokomo	52.2	53.5	54.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	1.7	2.0
Lafayette	96.6	98.1	99.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	3.6	3.9
Muncie	60.8	60.3	61.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.4	2.6
South Bend	137.2	135.8	137.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.4	6.7	7.2
Terre Haute	68.8	68.8	68.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.4	3.1	3.3
Iowa	1,474.9	1,466.9	1,496.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	63.8	58.1	66.9
Cedar Rapids	121.7	121.9	121.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.2	5.7	5.9
Des Moines	283.8	282.5	284.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.8	12.1	13.2
Dubuque	53.0	51.6	52.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	1.5	1.9
Iowa City	72.7	72.7	73.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.2	2.4
Sioux City	66.7	66.7	66.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	2.8	3.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	73.5	73.3	74.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.7	2.4	2.8
Kansas	1,331.0	1,340.1	1,352.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	65.2	65.0	68.8
Lawrence	50.1	49.7	50.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.6	2.2	2.6
Topeka	102.0	100.0	101.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	4.4	4.8
Wichita	288.3	285.0	286.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	15.3	14.9	15.6
Kentucky	1,794.4	1,814.0	1,834.7	21.8	21.0	21.0	85.7	83.8	88.3
Lexington	286.6	287.7	292.9	.3	.3	.2	14.1	14.1	14.9
Louisville	575.8	585.1	590.9	.6	.6	.6	30.2	30.0	31.0
Owensboro	44.8	45.1	46.0	.2	.2	.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Louisiana	1,892.4	1,903.6	1,909.3	46.8	46.3	46.3	128.4	129.1	129.4
Alexandria	57.2	58.3	58.8	.1	.1	.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Baton Rouge	298.1	307.7	308.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	34.3	38.0	38.0
Houma	75.6	75.7	75.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	4.3	4.4	4.3
Lafayette	162.6	164.0	164.4	12.3	12.6	12.5	9.6	9.4	9.7
Lake Charles	86.1	89.1	88.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	10.8	11.0	11.1
Monroe	71.3	73.1	73.0	.2	.2	.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
New Orleans	620.5	619.6	622.6	13.7	12.7	12.4	33.0	31.3	31.5
Shreveport-Bossier City	173.8	175.3	175.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	9.2	8.9	8.9
Maine	574.4	581.7	589.8	.1	.1	.1	26.1	26.2	28.6
Lewiston-Auburn	43.5	43.9	44.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.7	1.5	1.7
Portland	143.9	147.9	148.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.7	7.0	7.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Georgia	597.1	604.8	605.0	255.6	262.4	262.4	949.0	997.5	1,005.2
Albany	8.3	8.1	8.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	13.8	13.9	14.1
Athens	11.7	12.2	12.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	17.7	17.1	16.9
Atlanta	226.0	227.0	227.1	182.4	189.5	189.2	549.3	578.3	580.6
Augusta-Aiken	29.4	29.0	29.0	18.4	18.8	18.9	43.1	43.2	44.5
Columbus	22.1	22.0	22.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	26.0	26.5	26.8
Macon	19.1	18.5	18.6	5.9	6.1	6.2	34.3	34.8	35.2
Savannah	18.0	18.2	18.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	35.0	35.3	36.1
Hawaii	16.4	16.7	16.7	40.6	40.9	41.1	131.3	134.2	134.3
Honolulu	12.7	12.9	13.1	31.6	31.8	32.0	95.1	97.6	98.1
Idaho	74.6	76.4	76.1	26.3	27.2	27.5	133.8	136.6	137.6
Boise City	36.3	37.0	37.1	10.8	11.4	11.4	49.9	52.4	53.2
Illinois	955.0	950.0	950.0	347.7	346.7	349.3	1,329.2	1,328.7	1,339.1
Bloomington-Normal	9.1	8.8	8.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	18.1	17.8	18.0
Champaign-Urbana	11.9	12.2	12.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	22.2	21.8	22.1
Chicago	638.3	635.5	636.1	260.4	256.3	259.1	916.6	922.0	928.7
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	31.1	31.5	31.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	47.8	47.6	48.0
Decatur	14.2	14.0	14.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	12.7	12.4	12.7
Kankakee	7.0	7.1	7.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	11.1	11.4	11.4
Peoria-Pekin	34.0	32.2	32.8	10.2	10.1	10.2	40.5	40.9	41.0
Rockford	52.1	51.5	51.7	8.9	9.0	8.9	38.0	37.4	38.0
Springfield	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	22.5	22.4	22.6
Indiana	687.0	689.3	690.0	147.7	145.9	146.5	696.0	692.2	698.8
Bloomington	9.3	9.4	9.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.3	15.6	15.7
Elkhart-Goshen	63.9	65.7	65.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	23.4	22.7	22.9
Evansville-Henderson	31.1	32.0	32.0	7.4	7.5	7.5	38.7	39.2	39.8
Fort Wayne	75.3	73.5	73.4	13.9	13.9	14.1	64.2	65.7	66.4
Gary	48.8	47.8	47.6	15.4	15.0	15.3	64.0	63.6	64.5
Indianapolis	126.6	128.2	129.2	54.0	54.5	54.0	221.1	225.5	227.3
Kokomo	20.3	21.1	21.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.3	11.2	11.3
Lafayette	22.6	23.4	23.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	19.7	19.8	20.0
Muncie	9.8	10.1	10.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	13.6	13.3	13.6
South Bend	22.7	22.7	22.8	5.4	5.6	5.4	35.2	34.9	35.1
Terre Haute	12.4	12.5	12.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	18.9	19.1	19.3
Iowa	261.7	258.9	261.1	72.1	72.6	73.4	355.8	349.7	357.6
Cedar Rapids	22.5	21.7	21.6	11.7	11.9	11.8	26.1	25.9	26.0
Des Moines	25.0	23.5	23.6	14.7	15.2	15.4	71.4	73.0	73.3
Dubuque	12.0	11.4	11.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	12.8	12.9	13.1
Iowa City	5.6	5.5	5.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	14.9	14.6	14.7
Sioux City	14.0	13.5	13.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	16.1	16.2	16.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.3	14.7	14.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	17.5	17.2	17.4
Kansas	214.1	211.2	211.5	76.9	78.7	79.0	316.1	318.5	320.7
Lawrence	5.4	5.6	5.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.2	12.2	12.4
Topeka	10.3	9.7	10.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	21.6	21.5	21.7
Wichita	74.3	72.0	72.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	62.6	62.8	63.0
Kentucky	319.0	321.3	320.5	104.5	106.8	108.2	423.0	425.9	432.2
Lexington	48.5	48.9	49.2	11.4	11.5	11.9	63.4	64.2	64.9
Louisville	88.6	88.7	88.2	44.6	46.4	47.1	138.7	140.1	141.8
Owensboro	6.9	6.8	6.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	11.2	11.1	11.4
Louisiana	188.0	184.9	185.9	111.6	113.2	113.4	439.7	437.9	438.9
Alexandria	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	13.0	13.4	13.5
Baton Rouge	24.5	24.4	24.4	14.0	14.0	14.1	69.2	70.7	70.5
Houma	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.5	18.2	18.2	18.2
Lafayette	15.0	14.8	15.0	9.6	9.4	9.3	42.7	43.2	43.2
Lake Charles	11.7	11.5	11.4	4.3	4.6	4.3	18.9	19.0	19.0
Monroe	8.1	8.3	8.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	17.2	17.5	17.4
New Orleans	49.9	48.8	48.9	40.9	40.4	40.5	151.3	151.2	151.6
Shreveport-Bossier City	18.9	18.5	18.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	39.8	40.1	40.2
Maine	84.9	85.5	84.6	23.4	23.5	23.7	139.5	139.6	143.6
Lewiston-Auburn	7.8	7.9	7.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.8	10.6	10.8
Portland	14.1	15.2	15.1	6.6	7.0	6.9	39.4	39.5	40.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Georgia	201.4	204.4	204.9	1,054.8	1,096.0	1,105.6	591.7	609.1	609.2
Albany	1.8	1.7	1.7	15.0	15.5	15.5	12.6	12.8	12.8
Athens	2.3	2.5	2.4	17.5	17.8	18.2	20.1	21.7	21.8
Atlanta	136.4	137.8	138.2	650.9	685.8	692.7	260.4	274.7	275.6
Augusta-Aiken	5.9	6.0	6.0	51.1	52.0	53.3	41.2	41.3	41.5
Columbus	8.2	8.2	8.2	32.9	35.0	35.2	21.8	22.1	22.0
Macon	9.1	9.4	9.5	41.6	42.7	43.1	33.5	34.0	34.0
Savannah	4.6	4.5	4.6	40.9	41.8	42.3	20.8	21.0	21.1
Hawaii	34.9	34.5	34.4	174.2	176.3	175.9	114.6	117.4	117.0
Honolulu	27.9	27.5	27.4	124.1	125.4	125.1	92.3	93.9	93.8
Idaho	23.5	23.5	23.4	130.4	138.5	139.5	105.9	108.7	109.9
Boise City	11.3	11.5	11.5	53.1	56.0	57.5	32.7	32.8	33.1
Illinois	403.6	406.3	405.4	1,804.3	1,823.9	1,845.6	839.4	840.4	847.6
Bloomington-Normal	18.0	18.8	19.0	22.0	22.7	22.7	15.3	15.4	15.4
Champaign-Urbana	3.8	3.8	3.8	22.3	22.4	22.7	36.2	36.2	36.5
Chicago	311.1	314.7	316.4	1,350.8	1,379.8	1,393.2	501.0	491.5	497.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.0	8.1	8.1	51.2	50.9	51.5	27.2	26.8	26.9
Decatur	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.0	14.9	15.2	6.7	6.6	6.8
Kankakee	1.7	1.8	1.8	11.8	11.7	11.8	6.9	6.8	6.9
Peoria-Pekin	7.9	8.2	8.2	54.2	54.0	54.3	20.2	20.2	20.9
Rockford	7.5	7.5	7.5	47.6	48.5	48.6	18.3	18.1	18.5
Springfield	7.9	7.7	7.7	34.7	35.4	35.3	34.2	34.3	34.5
Indiana	141.8	141.6	141.6	732.5	733.7	743.0	414.2	420.8	423.9
Bloomington	2.4	2.4	2.4	14.2	14.3	14.5	21.6	20.8	21.0
Elkhart-Goshen	3.0	3.1	3.2	18.8	19.2	19.2	7.6	7.9	7.6
Evansville-Henderson	7.5	7.1	7.2	45.2	46.6	46.9	15.7	16.2	16.4
Fort Wayne	14.4	14.7	14.6	66.8	65.7	65.5	27.9	27.4	27.3
Gary	9.1	9.3	9.4	77.3	77.8	80.1	39.2	39.2	39.4
Indianapolis	64.1	65.9	65.9	242.1	240.0	243.0	109.7	112.2	111.9
Kokomo	1.5	1.6	1.6	8.9	9.5	9.9	7.1	7.2	7.2
Lafayette	3.8	4.0	4.0	19.3	18.5	19.0	25.0	26.4	26.5
Muncie	1.9	1.9	1.9	16.2	15.8	16.2	13.0	13.2	13.3
South Bend	6.8	6.7	6.7	45.8	44.9	45.6	13.9	14.3	14.3
Terre Haute	2.4	2.3	2.3	16.6	16.4	16.4	12.1	12.2	12.1
Iowa	84.8	84.8	85.4	389.5	392.9	400.8	245.1	247.9	248.6
Cedar Rapids	6.7	7.1	7.3	36.7	37.4	37.0	11.8	12.2	12.3
Des Moines	40.3	39.0	39.0	81.9	82.1	82.7	36.7	37.6	37.3
Dubuque	1.9	1.9	1.9	18.4	18.2	18.4	3.9	3.9	4.0
Iowa City	2.5	2.6	2.6	15.7	16.4	16.8	29.2	28.8	28.7
Sioux City	2.8	2.8	2.8	19.0	19.3	19.3	7.8	8.1	8.1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.1	3.1	3.1	20.3	19.9	20.3	13.0	13.5	13.3
Kansas	62.5	63.7	63.8	342.2	346.2	351.1	247.8	250.4	251.0
Lawrence	2.1	1.9	1.9	11.6	11.7	11.7	14.8	14.7	14.8
Topeka	6.5	6.7	6.6	30.9	31.0	31.4	22.0	21.5	21.7
Wichita	11.3	11.7	11.7	77.7	76.2	76.7	34.8	35.0	35.0
Kentucky	70.9	71.2	71.6	461.4	468.5	477.9	308.1	315.5	315.0
Lexington	10.3	10.4	10.4	81.2	80.9	83.6	57.4	57.4	57.8
Louisville	29.8	30.3	30.5	170.3	174.8	177.9	73.0	74.2	73.8
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	2.0	11.6	11.8	12.0	7.5	7.8	8.0
Louisiana	85.1	84.8	85.0	519.3	531.1	534.1	373.5	376.3	376.3
Alexandria	2.6	2.6	2.6	16.8	17.1	17.2	13.6	13.6	13.9
Baton Rouge	16.9	16.6	16.7	77.0	79.4	79.9	61.2	63.6	63.7
Houma	2.1	2.0	2.0	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.6	14.5
Lafayette	6.2	6.4	6.3	43.0	43.4	43.7	24.2	24.8	24.7
Lake Charles	2.5	2.4	2.4	25.0	25.4	25.3	13.6	13.6	13.9
Monroe	5.6	5.7	5.7	19.3	20.5	20.5	13.4	13.3	13.3
New Orleans	30.9	30.8	31.0	196.4	198.7	200.3	104.4	105.7	106.4
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.5	6.6	6.5	55.9	57.1	57.4	33.0	33.5	33.7
Maine	30.9	31.0	30.9	170.2	173.1	177.2	99.3	102.7	101.1
Lewiston-Auburn	2.4	2.4	2.4	13.9	14.3	14.5	5.0	5.3	5.3
Portland	13.6	13.7	13.3	44.2	45.6	46.0	19.3	19.9	19.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P
Maryland	2,371.9	2,414.6	2,434.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	148.6	151.8	156.2
Baltimore PMSA	1,212.3	1,224.4	1,231.9	.4	.3	.4	68.8	71.7	73.6
Baltimore City	403.1	411.1	413.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.4	14.7	15.3
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	885.5	909.4	915.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	65.6	66.0	67.6
Massachusetts	3,221.2	3,236.7	3,284.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	115.7	113.7	123.4
Barnstable-Yarmouth	58.2	57.3	61.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.1	3.3
Boston	1,970.6	1,987.0	2,008.3	.6	.6	.6	66.8	67.1	71.7
Brockton	99.4	99.6	102.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.1	4.1	4.6
Fitchburg-Leominster	53.1	51.3	52.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.7	1.5	1.7
Lawrence	158.7	159.7	162.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.2	6.3	6.6
Lowell	123.2	123.8	125.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	4.8	5.4
New Bedford	64.6	65.4	66.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.6	2.5	2.8
Pittsfield	41.8	41.8	42.3	.1	.1	.1	1.7	1.6	1.8
Springfield	258.0	257.0	263.3	.1	.1	.1	8.3	8.0	9.3
Worcester	231.3	230.9	233.2	.2	.2	.2	7.6	7.8	8.2
Michigan	4,510.9	4,516.2	4,554.3	7.2	6.3	6.8	181.1	171.4	185.7
Ann Arbor	280.9	284.3	286.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.3	10.1	10.6
Benton Harbor	71.4	72.6	73.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.3	2.5
Detroit	2,115.7	2,141.5	2,156.2	.9	1.0	1.0	77.6	75.1	79.0
Flint	174.5	168.8	170.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	6.7	7.2
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ..	571.1	578.5	584.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.4	24.5	27.2
Jackson	61.9	62.4	63.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.5	2.8
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	214.8	214.8	217.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.1	8.8
Lansing-East Lansing	237.2	237.8	240.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	7.9	8.8
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	178.0	178.5	180.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.4	8.9	9.7
Minnesota	2,594.2	2,608.9	2,637.1	7.5	6.8	7.2	103.4	100.7	109.3
Duluth-Superior	113.0	113.3	114.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.8	4.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,689.4	1,698.0	1,722.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	67.8	64.0	70.3
Rochester	79.9	81.6	82.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.9	3.2
St. Cloud	92.1	92.7	93.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	3.3	3.9
Mississippi	1,155.8	1,155.1	1,158.0	5.0	5.6	5.7	55.3	53.8	53.5
Jackson	231.1	229.0	227.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.3	11.4	11.3
Missouri	2,729.0	2,728.8	2,754.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	133.7	134.6	138.8
Kansas City	963.3	972.4	978.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	51.3	49.6	51.8
St. Louis	1,322.6	1,320.6	1,336.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	71.6	72.8	75.1
Springfield	168.6	170.2	171.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	7.8	8.2
Montana	377.2	383.0	387.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	19.2	17.5	20.0
Nebraska	887.5	887.4	892.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	41.8	40.5	42.1
Lincoln	151.2	154.1	155.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.2	7.3	7.5
Omaha	411.7	413.6	416.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.2	20.6	21.5
Nevada	974.8	1,006.2	1,010.0	12.3	11.3	11.3	88.5	89.3	89.8
Las Vegas	707.4	734.0	736.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	70.5	71.2	71.0
Reno	185.4	191.2	192.4	.5	.4	.4	13.3	13.7	14.1
New Hampshire	599.7	604.9	607.4	.5	.4	.4	23.8	23.9	25.6
Manchester	103.3	104.1	104.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	4.8	5.2
Nashua	96.2	94.6	95.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.2	3.3
Portsmouth-Rochester	118.6	118.7	120.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	3.7	3.8
New Jersey	3,838.6	3,874.0	3,907.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	134.6	133.1	140.9
Atlantic-Cape May	177.8	174.7	178.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.5	6.5
Bergen-Passaic	662.6	666.1	670.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.8	22.6	24.4
Camden	491.5	496.8	499.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.5	22.1	22.7
Jersey City	246.6	247.0	248.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	5.3	5.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon ..	630.3	639.6	643.9	.5	.6	.5	19.4	18.7	19.8
Monmouth-Ocean	370.8	370.9	376.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.4	17.6	18.6
Newark	978.5	995.5	1,000.3	.9	.9	1.0	32.8	32.7	34.2
Trenton	199.2	201.7	202.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.7	4.9
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	59.2	58.7	59.2	.3	.3	.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
New Mexico	727.3	736.3	739.9	13.3	13.2	13.3	43.5	42.5	43.7
Albuquerque	342.4	348.5	351.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.5	21.4	22.1
Las Cruces	55.1	56.9	56.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.5	3.5
Santa Fe	73.4	74.1	74.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.1	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Maryland	176.8	176.9	177.7	110.8	112.9	113.2	540.4	549.5	556.4
Baltimore PMSA	98.4	96.4	96.3	58.0	59.1	59.8	273.9	276.6	280.0
Baltimore City	29.2	29.1	29.0	18.6	18.2	18.1	62.1	62.8	64.1
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	40.0	41.3	41.4	37.6	38.3	38.8	198.9	202.1	203.0
Massachusetts	433.7	429.6	430.5	139.0	139.0	139.8	722.4	722.7	733.6
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	18.9	18.4	19.9
Boston	212.8	210.0	210.1	85.7	85.5	85.8	418.6	422.1	426.3
Brockton	11.3	11.5	11.6	5.0	4.7	4.8	32.5	32.6	32.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	13.2	12.6	12.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	12.8	12.8	12.9
Lawrence	39.6	39.1	39.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	36.1	37.3	37.5
Lowell	27.8	27.6	27.5	7.2	7.1	7.3	27.8	28.4	28.9
New Bedford	13.1	13.0	13.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	16.7	17.0	17.3
Pittsfield	7.4	7.1	7.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	10.0	10.2	10.3
Springfield	38.0	38.4	38.6	10.1	10.2	10.3	60.6	61.7	63.3
Worcester	39.5	38.7	38.4	10.2	10.3	10.6	51.7	51.5	52.4
Michigan	978.2	965.3	966.1	175.7	176.8	177.5	1,047.4	1,052.5	1,060.4
Ann Arbor	54.0	54.7	54.7	6.4	6.7	6.7	54.8	56.2	56.1
Benton Harbor	19.4	19.6	19.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	15.7	15.7	15.9
Detroit	447.3	449.2	450.3	94.9	94.7	95.4	483.2	495.2	496.3
Flint	37.2	31.0	31.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	43.4	43.4	43.7
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	159.0	161.5	161.8	20.4	20.9	21.1	143.6	146.1	148.2
Jackson	12.2	12.4	12.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	15.5	15.7	15.8
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	48.8	48.2	48.3	7.6	7.5	7.6	47.6	48.0	48.8
Lansing-East Lansing	29.0	28.0	28.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	51.5	52.2	52.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	39.1	38.6	38.2	6.7	6.6	6.7	44.6	44.7	45.3
Minnesota	435.9	434.8	435.7	131.6	129.3	131.5	611.4	614.9	620.3
Duluth-Superior	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.8	27.4	26.9	27.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	275.3	276.5	277.6	93.8	93.9	95.4	392.8	391.9	395.0
Rochester	12.8	12.2	12.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	15.0	15.0	15.1
St. Cloud	17.0	17.1	17.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	26.3	26.1	25.9
Mississippi	245.4	242.8	244.1	54.9	56.8	57.0	253.3	248.2	248.6
Jackson	19.9	20.6	20.5	17.5	17.8	17.7	56.0	54.4	53.8
Missouri	412.8	401.2	401.2	171.0	171.2	171.4	637.7	637.1	645.3
Kansas City	107.7	108.4	108.4	80.0	81.6	81.9	230.1	235.0	234.7
St. Louis	190.3	187.2	187.6	86.6	85.2	86.4	308.7	310.7	314.2
Springfield	23.0	23.2	23.3	11.7	12.6	12.7	47.1	47.0	47.1
Montana	23.8	24.1	24.0	22.2	22.4	22.2	98.9	99.1	100.5
Nebraska	117.6	117.2	117.0	57.7	57.8	58.2	213.1	211.3	213.0
Lincoln	18.1	17.9	18.1	9.3	9.7	9.7	31.7	31.8	32.0
Omaha	40.1	39.9	39.9	31.1	31.7	31.9	98.4	99.8	100.3
Nevada	41.9	42.8	43.0	50.8	53.3	53.8	197.1	205.8	206.3
Las Vegas	23.3	23.8	23.9	37.4	39.4	39.8	146.0	152.7	153.0
Reno	13.1	13.6	13.5	11.9	12.7	12.8	41.4	43.2	43.4
New Hampshire	107.2	105.2	105.4	21.2	21.5	21.6	155.6	157.8	158.3
Manchester	14.6	15.2	15.3	6.2	6.5	6.4	24.6	25.7	25.2
Nashua	27.6	27.2	27.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	24.4	23.8	24.6
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.2	18.4	18.4	3.8	3.7	3.8	31.5	32.0	32.6
New Jersey	467.4	461.1	461.1	263.3	265.0	264.6	886.6	903.4	912.1
Atlantic-Cape May	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	35.3	34.2	35.6
Bergen-Passaic	103.3	101.1	100.8	37.2	38.0	37.3	178.1	180.8	180.6
Camden	54.4	54.9	55.2	22.9	23.1	23.3	128.8	131.4	132.1
Jersey City	26.7	24.7	25.1	30.5	30.5	30.7	57.6	58.2	59.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	91.3	90.0	89.4	48.8	48.4	48.8	144.4	148.1	148.4
Monmouth-Ocean	20.2	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.3	19.6	98.2	98.4	100.0
Newark	133.6	132.1	132.4	83.9	86.0	86.0	195.1	202.4	202.2
Trenton	16.2	16.0	16.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	32.9	34.0	34.5
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	12.4	11.8	11.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	11.7	11.7	11.8
New Mexico	41.8	41.0	41.2	35.1	36.1	36.1	169.4	169.6	171.4
Albuquerque	26.5	26.5	26.6	18.5	19.4	19.5	81.0	80.7	81.4
Las Cruces	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.1	11.4	11.5
Santa Fe	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	15.0	15.3	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Maryland	139.3	140.4	139.9	805.2	825.8	832.9	449.4	455.9	457.1
Baltimore PMSA	75.1	75.5	75.5	417.8	421.4	423.5	219.9	223.4	222.8
Baltimore City	33.9	34.2	34.1	159.4	164.6	165.3	86.5	87.5	87.2
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	52.5	53.2	53.0	312.4	326.0	327.9	178.5	182.5	183.3
Massachusetts	225.0	227.9	228.4	1,160.8	1,174.9	1,193.1	423.2	427.6	434.3
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.3	3.2	3.3	19.7	18.6	20.1	7.9	8.4	8.7
Boston	169.3	172.0	172.0	779.7	788.5	798.6	237.1	241.2	243.2
Brockton	3.2	3.1	3.2	26.4	26.5	27.5	16.9	17.1	17.7
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.6	1.6	13.6	13.0	13.4	8.2	7.8	8.3
Lawrence	5.3	5.5	5.5	45.3	45.5	46.9	20.5	20.2	21.2
Lowell	3.4	3.5	3.5	35.3	35.8	36.1	16.3	16.6	16.9
New Bedford	1.9	2.0	2.0	16.8	17.2	17.3	10.1	10.3	10.4
Pittsfield	1.9	1.9	1.8	14.2	14.0	14.4	5.1	5.4	5.3
Springfield	13.2	13.0	13.0	80.4	79.4	80.8	47.3	46.2	47.9
Worcester	15.2	14.7	14.7	72.3	74.2	75.0	34.6	33.5	33.7
Michigan	206.8	205.8	205.8	1,230.8	1,237.7	1,255.4	683.7	700.4	696.6
Ann Arbor	10.1	10.1	10.2	69.8	70.0	71.3	75.5	76.5	76.8
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.4	2.4	19.3	19.6	20.4	9.1	9.5	9.4
Detroit	112.4	111.7	112.1	663.9	673.6	682.1	235.5	241.0	240.0
Flint	6.5	6.4	6.5	49.0	49.7	50.4	25.5	25.9	26.0
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	22.4	22.4	22.7	142.3	144.1	145.0	57.0	59.0	58.4
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.6	15.4	15.9	10.4	10.7	10.7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	10.5	10.6	10.7	55.1	55.6	56.0	36.7	36.8	36.9
Lansing-East Lansing	14.6	14.7	14.9	59.2	59.7	60.5	67.9	68.7	68.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	6.8	6.8	6.9	48.5	49.1	50.1	22.9	23.8	23.8
Minnesota	159.6	160.6	160.9	747.1	758.2	767.2	397.7	403.6	405.0
Duluth-Superior	3.4	3.4	3.4	34.1	34.6	34.8	23.4	23.9	24.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul	126.1	129.0	129.9	498.1	507.0	513.2	234.9	235.2	240.7
Rochester	2.4	2.5	2.5	37.0	38.6	39.0	7.3	8.0	7.9
St. Cloud	3.4	3.5	3.4	24.2	25.0	25.4	13.7	14.2	14.5
Mississippi	42.6	41.9	42.0	270.9	272.5	273.2	228.4	233.5	233.9
Jackson	16.6	15.5	15.2	60.4	61.0	60.5	48.7	47.6	48.1
Missouri	165.1	165.3	167.0	773.9	775.9	786.3	429.7	438.3	438.9
Kansas City	70.1	71.2	71.3	286.3	287.1	289.9	137.8	139.5	140.4
St. Louis	82.7	83.9	83.6	422.0	420.2	429.1	160.7	160.6	160.6
Springfield	8.8	8.8	8.9	48.9	49.5	50.2	21.3	21.3	21.3
Montana	17.2	17.6	17.7	109.2	114.4	114.9	81.6	83.1	82.8
Nebraska	60.5	61.1	61.1	242.8	242.0	243.8	152.8	156.3	156.2
Lincoln	10.6	10.9	10.9	40.9	42.0	42.4	33.4	34.5	34.5
Omaha	35.6	36.2	36.1	135.1	134.4	135.4	50.2	51.0	51.5
Nevada	43.8	44.5	44.4	420.6	436.7	438.4	119.8	122.5	123.0
Las Vegas	33.5	34.1	34.1	318.6	331.7	332.9	76.2	79.3	79.6
Reno	8.0	8.2	8.1	72.7	74.5	75.0	24.5	24.9	25.1
New Hampshire	32.3	32.7	32.8	175.3	177.0	176.7	83.8	86.4	86.6
Manchester	7.8	7.5	7.7	34.1	33.1	33.2	11.2	11.3	11.2
Nashua	5.1	4.4	4.3	24.1	23.9	24.3	8.8	8.8	8.8
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.5	6.6	6.7	32.3	31.7	32.2	22.4	22.6	22.8
New Jersey	254.6	258.5	259.0	1,251.5	1,266.3	1,279.9	578.6	584.6	587.9
Atlantic-Cape May	5.8	6.0	6.1	88.6	86.0	88.8	28.8	29.0	29.1
Bergen-Passaic	37.9	38.7	38.8	211.9	212.4	215.3	71.4	72.5	73.5
Camden	26.8	27.0	26.7	155.3	156.6	157.0	80.8	81.7	82.4
Jersey City	27.8	28.7	29.1	60.3	61.0	60.9	38.7	38.6	38.5
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	46.6	47.8	47.7	198.3	204.3	206.6	81.0	81.7	82.7
Monmouth-Ocean	18.5	18.5	18.6	132.0	132.3	134.8	63.7	64.8	64.8
Newark	75.9	77.3	77.7	312.4	319.4	321.2	143.9	144.7	145.6
Trenton	11.2	11.3	11.4	75.3	76.1	76.6	51.8	52.3	52.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.0	12.9	13.1	14.2	14.5	14.5
New Mexico	32.8	32.9	33.1	209.0	214.2	214.7	182.4	186.8	186.4
Albuquerque	18.8	19.5	19.5	109.1	112.5	113.8	67.0	68.5	68.4
Las Cruces	2.1	2.1	2.1	14.6	15.4	15.5	18.8	19.5	19.3
Santa Fe	3.5	3.6	3.6	21.9	22.1	22.3	25.8	26.1	26.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P
New York	8,407.7	8,503.0	8,569.1	4.5	4.0	4.5	298.4	295.3	315.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	451.8	450.8	456.1	.5	.4	.6	16.5	15.1	17.0
Binghamton	117.2	118.5	119.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	3.7	4.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	550.8	548.5	552.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.8	17.6	19.2
Dutchess County	112.8	114.6	115.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.4	4.7
Elmira	44.6	44.1	44.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.8	1.9
Glens Falls	48.7	48.9	49.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	1.8	2.2
Nassau-Suffolk	1,186.9	1,202.3	1,217.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	58.0	57.8	62.3
New York PMSA	4,128.7	4,197.4	4,219.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	139.0	143.1	147.4
New York City	3,592.0	3,654.4	3,670.8	.3	.3	.3	109.7	113.4	116.3
Newburgh	127.2	129.4	129.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.4	4.5
Rochester	547.1	547.8	554.6	.4	.3	.4	18.6	17.7	18.9
Rockland County	108.3	110.8	111.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.6	4.7
Syracuse	347.7	348.8	353.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.2	12.5	14.0
Ulrica-Rome	133.5	134.4	135.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	2.9	3.4
Westchester County	405.8	409.8	414.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.5	23.1	24.3
North Carolina	3,857.2	3,904.0	3,928.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	224.8	224.6	229.6
Asheville	111.1	111.9	112.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.0	7.2	7.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	809.1	821.4	822.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	51.6	52.3	52.4
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	663.7	671.4	673.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.5	34.4	35.0
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	667.5	680.3	681.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.1	40.8	41.2
North Dakota	323.5	321.0	324.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	14.9	13.3	14.7
Bismarck	50.8	50.7	51.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.4	2.6
Fargo-Moorhead	101.1	99.9	100.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.0	5.5
Grand Forks	48.0	47.8	48.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.2	2.3
Ohio	5,534.4	5,529.7	5,581.4	13.1	12.6	12.9	228.5	217.0	229.3
Akron	330.5	333.2	337.5	.6	.6	.6	13.5	12.6	13.4
Canton-Massillon	183.6	186.9	188.4	.5	.6	.6	8.4	8.3	8.4
Cincinnati	871.4	881.6	891.6	.7	.7	.7	39.7	38.8	40.0
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,163.2	1,160.3	1,170.0	.8	.8	.7	43.7	40.9	43.8
Columbus	855.6	856.7	863.4	.7	.6	.6	36.9	37.2	39.4
Dayton-Springfield	478.3	478.9	481.2	.3	.3	.3	17.4	17.5	18.5
Hamilton-Middletown	128.1	129.1	130.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.1	7.8	8.1
Lima	79.9	80.5	81.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.9	3.9
Mansfield	81.3	81.3	81.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.6	2.7
Steubenville-Weirton	50.9	50.7	50.6	.4	.4	.4	1.8	1.7	1.8
Toledo	327.3	329.8	332.7	.2	.2	.2	16.4	15.4	16.3
Youngstown-Warren	248.0	246.0	249.9	.5	.4	.4	10.4	9.6	10.6
Oklahoma	1,457.2	1,481.2	1,485.4	28.1	27.6	27.4	56.4	58.7	59.4
Enid	24.3	24.1	24.2	.6	.6	.6	.9	.8	.9
Lawton	37.9	38.8	38.6	.1	.1	.1	1.4	1.6	1.6
Oklahoma City	525.8	539.1	540.7	6.2	5.9	6.0	20.7	21.5	21.5
Tulsa	393.1	394.9	397.4	7.5	7.1	7.1	17.6	18.6	18.8
Oregon	1,563.4	1,577.9	1,586.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	79.5	79.8	81.4
Eugene-Springfield	142.1	142.4	143.2	.1	.1	.2	6.8	6.5	6.7
Medford-Ashland	70.0	71.9	72.7	.1	.1	.1	3.3	3.3	3.4
Portland-Vancouver	938.9	960.1	963.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	50.8	51.1	51.8
Salem	134.5	134.8	135.9	.3	.3	.3	7.3	7.2	7.3
Pennsylvania	5,583.9	5,571.6	5,624.5	20.5	19.2	19.8	229.7	224.3	238.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	277.3	278.9	281.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.9	12.0	12.5
Altoona	60.4	60.4	61.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.7	2.8
Erie	134.3	133.9	135.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.1	4.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	359.2	356.8	361.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.8	13.5	14.3
Johnstown	88.1	87.9	89.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.1	4.4
Lancaster	220.9	223.2	225.8	.4	.4	.5	13.7	13.5	14.1
Philadelphia PMSA	2,365.8	2,385.9	2,408.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	92.8	92.1	96.3
Philadelphia City	685.6	686.6	691.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.3	11.1	12.1
Pittsburgh	1,104.6	1,099.0	1,113.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	53.4	51.1	56.4
Reading	167.3	168.1	169.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	6.7	7.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	278.5	279.3	282.7	.4	.3	.4	10.8	10.0	11.2
Sharon	50.0	49.9	50.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.6	1.8
State College	69.9	70.5	71.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.2	2.4
Williamsport	53.9	54.6	55.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.1	2.3
York	167.1	167.8	168.3	.4	.4	.4	9.0	9.0	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
New York	890.0	883.2	881.4	417.1	418.8	420.4	1,682.5	1,695.6	1,703.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	38.7	38.1	38.3	17.6	18.1	18.4	93.2	91.9	92.5
Binghamton	24.9	24.9	24.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	24.3	25.1	25.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	86.4	85.5	85.8	26.0	25.9	26.5	128.2	126.9	127.9
Dutchess County	16.9	17.4	17.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	21.2	21.6	21.7
Elmira	9.4	8.9	8.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.3	9.9	10.0
Glens Falls	7.7	7.8	7.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.9	11.2	11.4
Nassau-Suffolk	112.8	114.0	113.5	55.5	56.8	57.5	298.3	304.8	306.3
New York PMSA	300.4	297.1	296.7	233.1	235.5	235.6	717.5	724.8	726.2
New York City	250.5	247.5	247.2	205.5	207.7	207.8	602.3	608.0	609.5
Newburgh	11.2	11.6	11.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	34.5	35.0	35.3
Rochester	117.4	115.1	115.0	18.1	18.5	18.7	115.8	117.1	118.3
Rockland County	11.5	11.6	11.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	24.5	25.4	25.4
Syracuse	51.0	50.5	50.8	20.4	20.8	20.7	78.4	77.6	78.7
Utica-Rome	19.7	19.6	19.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	27.2	27.4	27.8
Westchester County	36.4	36.2	36.2	20.8	21.0	21.0	86.2	86.9	86.5
North Carolina	805.1	787.8	786.9	175.8	178.4	179.6	864.3	873.7	879.0
Asheville	18.4	17.9	17.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	25.9	26.1	26.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	138.5	135.3	134.5	54.2	55.7	55.9	190.8	192.7	192.2
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	159.8	156.0	156.0	34.9	36.0	36.3	147.5	148.5	149.3
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	83.1	83.9	83.9	29.5	30.5	30.4	139.9	142.5	143.6
North Dakota	24.0	23.8	24.0	18.3	18.3	18.5	80.9	79.9	81.4
Bismarck	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	12.2	12.3	12.4
Fargo-Moorhead	7.9	7.8	7.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	28.2	27.9	28.0
Grand Forks	3.8	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.0	12.9	13.0
Ohio	1,088.5	1,080.0	1,080.3	244.0	243.5	246.7	1,322.3	1,318.3	1,327.7
Akron	65.1	65.4	65.5	15.0	16.0	16.3	81.7	82.6	83.3
Canton-Massillon	46.8	46.9	47.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	45.0	46.5	46.9
Cincinnati	140.9	141.6	141.7	48.1	49.9	50.1	217.5	221.7	222.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	222.9	221.7	221.9	46.2	45.6	46.4	272.7	272.3	273.8
Columbus	93.2	92.4	92.6	40.4	40.0	40.4	219.8	217.8	218.1
Dayton-Springfield	95.9	94.4	94.4	21.4	21.8	22.0	109.0	109.9	109.3
Hamilton-Middletown	23.0	23.4	23.3	4.8	4.8	4.9	33.5	33.1	33.6
Lima	20.2	20.0	20.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	18.2	18.5	18.6
Mansfield	23.7	22.6	22.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	18.2	18.4	18.6
Steubenville-Weirton	13.2	13.3	13.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	10.4	10.2	10.2
Toledo	61.2	61.7	61.7	15.2	15.2	15.5	79.2	79.8	80.2
Youngstown-Warren	54.8	54.2	54.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	62.2	62.3	63.0
Oklahoma	182.9	183.6	183.8	81.2	81.3	81.6	333.7	339.9	341.1
Enid	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
Lawton	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	8.7	8.9	8.9
Oklahoma City	55.3	57.3	57.3	24.4	24.9	25.0	121.8	124.1	124.2
Tulsa	56.3	54.9	54.7	32.3	32.4	32.5	90.7	91.1	91.9
Oregon	238.6	238.3	239.1	77.0	78.8	79.3	381.4	381.0	385.4
Eugene-Springfield	22.7	23.4	23.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	35.1	35.1	35.4
Medford-Ashland	8.7	9.1	9.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	19.7	20.0	20.4
Portland-Vancouver	145.1	144.3	144.6	54.6	56.6	56.8	230.8	235.4	236.7
Salem	16.5	16.2	16.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	28.1	28.1	28.3
Pennsylvania	929.4	925.9	926.0	294.9	297.8	300.2	1,237.6	1,234.3	1,242.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	55.0	54.2	54.2	16.2	16.4	16.5	58.7	58.8	59.4
Altoona	10.3	10.2	10.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	16.1	16.0	16.4
Erie	34.7	33.4	33.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	30.0	30.1	30.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	45.5	43.7	43.7	24.6	24.5	24.9	80.0	81.0	81.7
Johnstown	13.2	13.0	13.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	20.4	20.2	20.5
Lancaster	57.1	57.1	57.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	54.3	55.4	56.2
Philadelphia PMSA	301.8	306.3	307.8	114.2	116.5	116.3	510.6	514.1	516.9
Philadelphia City	57.3	56.7	56.8	35.3	35.3	35.5	115.5	116.7	117.1
Pittsburgh	137.7	138.2	138.3	69.8	69.1	69.1	256.7	256.6	257.6
Reading	41.6	42.3	42.3	8.8	9.0	9.0	38.6	38.2	38.5
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	53.7	53.4	53.8	16.6	16.5	16.5	65.4	65.2	65.8
Sharon	11.8	10.9	10.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.3	12.9	12.9
State College	8.5	8.5	8.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	13.1	13.2	13.4
Williamsport	13.4	13.6	13.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.8	13.1	13.1
York	46.6	46.0	46.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	39.7	40.7	40.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
New York	741.4	747.1	747.9	2,917.9	2,985.0	3,015.1	1,455.9	1,474.0	1,481.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	25.8	26.2	25.7	147.1	148.4	150.4	112.4	112.6	113.2
Binghamton	4.0	4.6	4.6	31.9	32.2	32.4	22.8	23.0	23.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	30.4	30.6	30.7	171.9	171.9	173.6	88.1	90.1	88.9
Dutchess County	4.8	5.0	5.1	38.4	39.1	39.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
Elmira	1.3	1.2	1.3	12.7	13.2	13.3	7.5	7.6	7.6
Glens Falls	2.5	2.5	2.5	13.7	13.4	13.7	10.3	10.8	10.8
Nassau-Suffolk	83.9	84.0	85.3	388.3	390.3	397.3	190.1	194.6	195.4
New York PMSA	516.5	522.1	521.4	1,572.8	1,621.0	1,635.3	649.4	653.8	656.6
New York City	482.4	487.1	486.2	1,377.2	1,423.1	1,433.5	564.1	567.3	570.0
Newburgh	5.8	5.9	5.9	35.3	36.0	36.2	28.2	28.8	28.4
Rochester	21.0	20.9	21.1	171.1	172.2	174.9	84.7	86.0	87.3
Rockland County	5.5	5.9	5.8	36.6	37.2	37.6	19.5	20.0	20.3
Syracuse	18.1	18.3	18.4	105.2	106.7	108.3	61.4	62.4	62.7
Utica-Rome	8.0	7.9	7.9	42.5	43.6	44.0	28.6	28.7	28.6
Westchester County	27.4	27.9	28.1	151.3	153.1	156.3	61.2	61.6	61.7
North Carolina	185.3	187.0	187.8	985.9	1,015.3	1,027.4	612.0	633.2	633.9
Asheville	4.1	4.2	4.2	34.6	34.4	34.9	16.0	16.9	16.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	65.3	64.8	65.0	213.6	220.4	222.2	95.1	100.2	99.9
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	35.5	35.0	35.1	179.3	183.9	184.0	72.2	77.6	78.2
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	31.6	32.1	32.3	216.3	220.3	220.7	127.0	130.2	129.6
North Dakota	16.2	16.4	16.4	91.7	91.5	92.1	74.2	74.6	74.4
Bismarck	2.4	2.4	2.4	16.8	16.6	16.8	10.7	10.9	11.0
Fargo-Moorhead	7.0	6.9	6.9	31.2	31.3	31.5	16.1	16.0	15.9
Grand Forks	1.4	1.4	1.3	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.4	13.1	12.9
Ohio	304.3	310.7	311.8	1,551.1	1,548.4	1,574.1	782.6	799.2	798.6
Akron	13.6	13.9	14.0	91.4	92.6	94.6	49.6	49.5	49.8
Canton-Massillon	6.6	6.8	6.8	50.7	51.6	52.3	20.6	21.1	21.1
Cincinnati	54.7	56.0	56.5	265.7	265.8	271.8	104.1	107.1	108.0
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	79.0	79.5	79.7	352.3	349.8	354.9	145.6	149.7	148.8
Columbus	77.2	79.6	79.7	247.4	247.0	251.0	140.0	142.1	141.6
Dayton-Springfield	18.8	18.7	18.7	143.1	144.1	145.5	72.4	72.2	72.5
Hamilton-Middletown	7.6	7.6	7.6	29.7	30.4	30.8	21.4	22.0	22.3
Lima	2.1	2.1	2.1	21.8	22.2	22.5	10.5	10.5	10.6
Mansfield	2.5	2.4	2.4	19.8	20.4	20.3	11.2	11.5	11.5
Steubenville-Weirton	1.4	1.4	1.4	14.6	14.6	14.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
Toledo	11.1	11.2	11.0	95.4	96.1	97.5	48.6	50.2	50.3
Youngstown-Warren	9.2	9.3	9.3	68.6	67.5	69.6	32.2	32.6	32.5
Oklahoma	72.7	74.3	74.7	415.5	422.9	426.5	286.7	292.9	290.9
Enid	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.7	6.5	6.5	4.1	4.1	4.1
Lawton	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.7	9.2	9.1	11.8	11.9	11.9
Oklahoma City	30.0	30.2	30.5	162.0	165.5	166.8	105.4	108.7	109.4
Tulsa	21.2	22.3	22.5	124.0	124.3	125.7	43.5	44.2	44.2
Oregon	95.5	94.1	94.4	423.3	434.3	435.0	266.3	269.9	270.0
Eugene-Springfield	7.2	7.2	7.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	26.8	27.2	27.1
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.2	3.2	19.8	20.3	20.6	11.5	12.1	12.0
Portland-Vancouver	66.6	65.9	66.0	266.5	276.3	277.2	123.3	129.4	129.6
Salem	6.9	6.7	6.8	32.3	33.0	33.5	39.2	39.4	39.5
Pennsylvania	322.7	322.5	324.4	1,822.6	1,807.2	1,829.6	726.5	740.4	743.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.6	14.7	15.0	89.2	90.7	91.6	31.7	32.1	32.3
Altoona	1.8	1.7	1.8	16.3	16.6	16.9	8.7	8.8	8.9
Erie	5.4	5.6	5.7	38.4	39.9	40.4	16.4	16.1	16.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.4	24.2	24.5	103.0	101.7	104.4	67.9	68.2	68.2
Johnstown	4.0	4.1	4.1	26.4	26.6	27.0	14.4	14.6	14.6
Lancaster	10.0	10.4	10.4	57.6	58.1	58.8	19.4	19.9	20.1
Philadelphia PMSA	163.3	164.5	164.7	882.9	889.6	900.5	300.2	302.8	305.9
Philadelphia City	50.4	48.9	49.0	295.8	297.5	300.2	119.0	120.4	120.9
Pittsburgh	66.1	67.1	67.4	390.8	386.4	393.3	125.5	126.0	126.5
Reading	8.4	8.3	8.3	43.2	43.2	44.0	19.6	20.4	20.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	13.6	14.3	14.7	82.5	82.9	83.9	35.5	36.7	36.4
Sharon	1.5	1.5	1.6	14.9	15.2	15.2	5.8	5.8	5.9
State College	2.1	2.2	2.2	14.2	14.4	14.6	27.4	27.7	28.1
Williamsport	2.4	2.3	2.3	14.8	15.1	15.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
York	5.2	5.3	5.3	41.2	41.7	41.7	16.6	16.6	16.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Rhode Island	462.5	462.3	470.0	.2	.2	.2	17.2	16.4	18.3
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	520.3	513.1	521.4	.3	.3	.3	18.9	17.1	18.7
South Carolina	1,830.2	1,862.3	1,875.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	112.9	117.7	118.4
Charleston-North Charleston	241.8	251.6	253.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	18.7	19.3	19.3
Columbia	301.3	306.9	309.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17.1	17.9	18.2
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	478.0	481.7	485.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	32.2	32.4	33.0
South Dakota	369.6	374.9	378.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	16.2	16.0	17.2
Rapid City	48.6	49.1	50.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	2.8	3.2
Sioux Falls	110.4	111.5	113.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.3	5.1	5.7
Tennessee	2,665.1	2,707.4	2,710.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	122.5	121.4	126.1
Chattanooga	229.8	231.8	232.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10.4	9.3	9.7
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	199.2	199.1	197.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.6	11.1	11.0
Knoxville	328.7	329.3	328.8	.6	.5	.5	17.2	16.4	16.6
Memphis	582.1	598.7	595.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	26.3	27.5	27.4
Nashville	661.3	681.5	682.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	32.5	32.7	34.1
Texas	9,101.7	9,316.6	9,359.0	146.0	143.8	143.2	523.0	545.9	551.1
Abilene	56.6	56.9	57.5	.8	.7	.7	2.3	2.3	2.4
Amarillo	97.7	98.6	99.6	.6	.6	.6	5.2	5.4	5.7
Austin-San Marcos	628.5	656.4	659.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	36.4	38.5	39.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur	159.8	156.9	157.4	1.0	.9	.9	16.3	15.6	15.5
Brazoria	74.3	74.0	74.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.2	9.9	9.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	102.6	106.4	106.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.6	3.9	3.9
Bryan-College Station	75.3	76.6	76.8	.7	.7	.7	3.4	3.3	3.4
Corpus Christi	157.9	158.8	158.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
Dallas	1,890.7	1,942.2	1,954.2	10.1	9.8	9.7	97.9	103.4	105.4
El Paso	250.0	254.5	254.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.6	13.4	13.6
Ft. Worth-Arlington	761.6	782.0	785.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	40.4	42.5	43.5
Galveston-Texas City	88.7	88.9	88.5	.5	.5	.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Houston	2,010.4	2,063.8	2,066.5	64.3	62.5	62.2	146.2	153.0	153.0
Killeen-Temple	102.1	103.1	104.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.6	4.7	4.8
Laredo	64.9	66.9	67.3	1.1	.9	.9	2.4	2.6	2.6
Longview-Marshall	90.8	91.0	91.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.5	4.5	4.6
Lubbock	116.7	120.6	121.1	.1	.1	.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	147.3	153.4	154.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.5	8.3	8.5
Odessa-Midland	100.0	99.4	100.1	10.5	10.7	10.7	5.4	4.9	5.1
San Angelo	43.3	43.4	43.7	.5	.6	.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
San Antonio	700.0	715.0	717.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	37.4	38.7	38.5
Sherman-Denison	44.8	46.0	46.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Texarkana	52.0	52.6	52.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	2.1	2.2
Tyler	80.0	81.8	82.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.6	3.6
Victoria	36.0	37.0	37.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.8
Waco	100.0	101.7	102.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.1	5.5	5.6
Wichita Falls	59.3	58.7	59.1	.8	.9	.9	2.2	2.0	2.0
Utah	1,044.0	1,060.7	1,068.0	7.7	7.7	7.9	69.4	71.4	73.4
Provo-Orem	145.9	148.7	149.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10.2	9.9	10.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	697.7	710.2	711.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	45.4	46.6	47.5
Vermont	288.2	296.3	292.4	.6	.5	.6	13.7	12.9	13.7
Barre-Montpelier	31.8	32.8	32.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.4	1.6
Burlington	103.8	105.2	106.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.3	5.5	5.9
Virginia	3,391.3	3,445.5	3,474.8	10.1	9.8	9.6	197.4	198.5	204.6
Bristol	38.4	39.1	39.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.3	1.3
Charlottesville	86.3	87.9	88.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	4.8	5.0
Danville	45.9	46.4	46.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.1	2.2
Lynchburg	102.1	103.9	105.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.1	6.0	6.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	683.0	691.3	697.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	40.9	42.5	42.6
Northern Virginia	1,071.3	1,107.0	1,117.3	.8	.8	.8	61.4	64.4	66.0
Richmond-Petersburg	546.2	557.5	561.3	.9	.9	.9	34.8	34.5	35.5
Roanoke	143.2	143.9	144.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.1	9.0	9.1
Washington	2,621.6	2,654.4	2,669.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	147.1	150.4	154.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,367.9	1,393.3	1,394.4	.7	.7	.7	74.8	76.5	78.1
Spokane	189.0	191.8	193.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10.5	10.2	11.0
Tacoma	238.1	241.7	243.6	.2	.2	.2	14.3	14.9	15.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000P
Rhode Island	75.0	73.8	73.5	15.3	15.6	16.0	101.0	102.3	104.9
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	96.4	95.5	95.7	17.5	17.7	18.1	118.6	117.2	120.1
South Carolina	345.0	342.6	342.0	86.1	89.0	89.2	436.6	443.3	448.6
Charleston-North Charleston	22.1	22.8	22.8	12.9	13.6	13.7	60.1	62.1	62.8
Columbia	27.1	27.1	27.0	13.3	13.6	13.8	68.3	70.2	71.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	119.1	117.8	118.0	20.1	20.5	20.7	121.8	124.1	124.9
South Dakota	50.0	49.5	49.2	16.7	17.0	16.8	89.3	89.8	92.0
Rapid City	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	13.6	14.2	14.4
Sioux Falls	14.7	13.9	13.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	27.1	27.2	28.1
Tennessee	509.4	507.4	506.6	170.1	170.1	173.9	618.6	627.4	630.7
Chattanooga	44.0	44.9	44.9	19.3	19.1	19.1	48.5	49.3	49.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	48.4	46.9	46.6	8.0	8.2	8.2	45.2	45.7	45.8
Knoxville	48.7	49.3	48.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	86.6	87.2	86.9
Memphis	63.1	62.3	62.2	68.7	72.4	71.1	143.6	147.5	148.1
Nashville	95.6	97.9	97.6	34.0	34.9	35.2	158.0	163.9	165.3
Texas	1,080.5	1,079.8	1,076.7	555.5	574.7	576.1	2,150.7	2,209.5	2,223.6
Abilene	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	14.7	14.7	14.8
Amarillo	9.4	8.9	8.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	26.9	26.9	27.2
Austin-San Marcos	78.5	82.4	82.1	21.1	22.9	23.2	138.2	145.3	146.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	24.6	23.3	23.1	7.7	7.6	7.6	36.3	36.3	36.5
Brazoria	14.8	13.6	13.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	15.4	15.5	15.5
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	12.7	12.6	12.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	24.5	26.2	26.0
Bryan-College Station	5.0	5.4	5.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	15.4	15.4	15.5
Corpus Christi	13.4	13.2	13.2	6.6	6.8	6.9	36.5	36.8	36.9
Dallas	249.5	248.5	249.3	128.6	132.0	132.0	457.7	468.9	470.9
El Paso	39.6	38.6	37.8	14.3	15.7	15.7	58.8	59.3	59.8
Ft. Worth-Arlington	110.7	112.0	109.9	74.5	77.1	77.1	188.7	193.7	196.0
Galveston-Texas City	8.2	8.0	7.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	20.0	20.5	20.7
Houston	207.6	205.3	205.3	145.2	149.2	149.4	455.7	472.2	472.8
Killeen-Temple	9.3	9.4	9.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	24.1	24.2	24.6
Laredo	1.8	2.0	2.0	11.6	12.2	12.3	17.2	17.6	17.8
Longview-Marshall	18.7	18.0	18.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	22.9	22.7	22.9
Lubbock	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.6	6.7	32.3	33.0	33.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.9	12.8	12.2	5.7	6.3	6.4	40.3	41.4	41.8
Odessa-Midland	6.5	6.4	6.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	27.2	27.0	27.5
San Angelo	4.7	4.7	4.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	10.1	10.1	10.1
San Antonio	53.5	54.4	54.8	33.6	34.9	34.7	168.3	172.6	173.0
Sherman-Denison	9.6	9.8	9.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	9.9	9.9	10.0
Texarkana	5.7	5.8	5.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	13.7	13.9	13.9
Tyler	11.0	11.4	11.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	21.8	22.3	22.6
Victoria	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	9.5	9.7	9.8
Waco	16.7	16.4	16.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	22.4	22.5	22.8
Wichita Falls	8.7	8.0	8.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	14.0	13.9	14.2
Utah	132.0	132.6	133.3	58.8	59.5	59.6	245.2	248.4	249.5
Provo-Orem	18.0	18.1	18.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	33.5	34.1	34.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	84.4	83.9	83.9	46.8	46.6	46.3	164.5	166.3	166.1
Vermont	47.5	47.4	47.6	12.1	12.4	12.6	65.3	66.5	66.4
Barre-Montpelier	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
Burlington	18.4	19.4	19.7	5.0	4.7	4.8	22.6	22.3	22.1
Virginia	390.5	395.1	394.9	175.2	183.8	183.5	737.6	742.0	748.1
Bristol	9.2	9.3	9.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	10.5	11.0	11.2
Charlottesville	8.3	8.2	8.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	16.8	17.5	17.6
Danville	14.3	14.8	14.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.2	10.2
Lynchburg	25.0	24.8	24.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	21.2	21.9	22.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	63.5	69.2	69.3	31.6	34.4	34.8	161.7	159.9	161.4
Northern Virginia	40.8	38.8	38.5	67.6	71.8	71.9	218.1	221.0	223.1
Richmond-Petersburg	60.2	61.3	61.2	27.4	28.7	28.8	124.7	126.4	126.8
Roanoke	19.1	19.0	18.9	9.0	8.7	8.8	35.6	36.2	36.2
Washington	365.4	349.2	350.4	137.3	138.9	140.0	622.6	635.5	639.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	218.2	205.7	203.5	82.1	86.1	86.6	318.1	331.1	332.5
Spokane	21.8	21.7	21.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	47.2	49.0	49.2
Tacoma	24.1	24.1	24.0	9.6	9.3	9.3	57.6	58.3	58.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Rhode Island	29.5	29.6	29.7	159.8	159.6	162.5	64.5	64.8	64.9
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	31.0	31.1	31.3	170.9	167.2	170.3	66.7	67.0	66.9
South Carolina	81.1	82.0	82.9	446.6	456.8	463.6	320.0	329.0	329.0
Charleston-North Charleston	8.8	8.7	8.8	68.6	74.9	75.8	50.6	50.2	50.2
Columbia	22.6	23.2	23.4	75.3	78.7	78.6	77.6	76.2	76.3
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	16.1	16.5	16.4	107.4	109.5	111.1	61.3	60.9	61.1
South Dakota	23.9	25.5	25.5	99.6	101.7	102.5	72.7	74.3	74.2
Rapid City	2.9	3.3	3.3	14.9	14.6	14.9	7.5	7.7	7.8
Sioux Falls	13.0	13.8	13.8	33.3	34.3	34.9	10.2	10.5	10.5
Tennessee	130.5	130.2	130.3	712.1	724.2	733.2	397.6	422.5	404.9
Chattanooga	16.5	16.6	16.7	57.8	58.5	59.1	33.3	34.1	33.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	8.0	7.9	7.9	47.6	48.0	48.2	30.4	31.3	30.1
Knoxville	15.1	15.4	15.4	90.1	88.7	90.5	56.0	57.2	55.7
Memphis	29.1	28.6	28.7	167.9	170.8	171.8	83.4	89.6	86.1
Nashville	42.7	44.1	44.0	211.9	218.0	218.7	86.6	90.0	87.6
Texas	509.4	528.9	531.4	2,575.7	2,638.0	2,654.1	1,560.9	1,596.0	1,602.8
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.9	20.2	20.6	10.2	10.3	10.2
Amarillo	5.4	5.4	5.5	27.8	28.2	28.4	17.1	17.8	17.9
Austin-San Marcos	32.9	34.6	34.7	183.8	192.9	193.6	136.3	138.5	139.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.3	5.3	5.3	41.3	40.5	40.7	27.3	27.4	27.8
Brazoria	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.9	3.8	3.9	28.7	29.7	29.8	24.0	24.9	24.8
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.8	2.8	15.9	16.7	16.7	30.6	30.6	30.7
Corpus Christi	6.3	6.2	6.3	49.2	49.6	49.5	31.0	31.4	31.4
Dallas	154.2	158.3	158.9	583.5	603.1	608.5	209.2	218.2	219.5
El Paso	9.9	9.9	9.9	59.4	61.0	61.1	55.4	58.6	57.0
Ft. Worth-Arlington	35.9	37.0	37.3	209.8	214.1	216.5	97.2	101.6	101.6
Galveston-Texas City	6.4	5.8	5.6	19.7	20.4	20.4	25.7	25.5	25.4
Houston	110.9	116.1	116.8	613.7	629.6	630.1	266.8	275.9	276.9
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.7	4.7	28.0	28.3	28.7	28.3	28.3	28.5
Laredo	2.5	2.7	2.7	12.8	13.3	13.4	15.5	15.6	15.6
Longview-Marshall	3.7	3.7	3.8	22.0	22.6	22.7	11.9	12.3	12.4
Lubbock	6.0	6.1	6.2	34.7	37.0	37.0	26.1	26.4	26.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.3	5.4	5.5	34.6	36.1	36.3	39.8	41.9	42.1
Odessa-Midland	3.9	4.0	4.0	23.8	23.6	23.6	18.9	18.9	18.8
San Angelo	1.8	1.7	1.8	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	9.1	9.1
San Antonio	48.2	51.1	51.4	221.2	227.1	228.7	135.9	134.2	134.6
Sherman-Denison	2.7	2.9	3.0	12.1	12.5	12.6	6.0	6.3	6.4
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.7	14.8	15.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Tyler	4.1	4.0	4.0	23.5	23.7	23.9	11.4	12.1	12.0
Victoria	1.5	1.4	1.5	9.9	10.2	10.4	6.6	6.9	7.0
Waco	6.5	6.7	6.8	30.1	30.8	31.1	14.9	15.2	15.4
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	15.9	16.2	16.2	12.8	12.9	13.0
Utah	56.3	56.7	56.7	290.7	298.2	300.5	183.9	186.2	187.1
Provo-Orem	4.5	4.6	4.6	57.3	59.3	59.1	20.1	20.5	20.6
Salt Lake City-Ogden	46.1	46.3	46.2	189.8	197.0	196.3	117.8	120.6	121.7
Vermont	12.5	12.4	12.5	87.2	93.1	88.5	49.3	51.1	50.5
Barre-Montpelier	2.4	2.5	2.5	8.6	9.0	8.8	7.7	8.0	8.0
Burlington	5.2	5.4	5.4	30.5	30.9	31.2	16.8	17.0	16.9
Virginia	182.4	185.2	185.9	1,078.8	1,105.3	1,120.0	619.3	625.8	628.2
Bristol	1.2	1.2	1.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	5.8	5.9	5.9
Charlottesville	4.8	4.7	4.7	21.7	21.9	22.4	27.5	28.4	28.4
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	6.2	6.1	6.1
Lynchburg	4.3	4.3	4.2	28.3	29.6	30.2	13.6	13.5	13.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	35.3	34.5	34.7	205.8	204.1	207.0	144.2	146.7	148.1
Northern Virginia	59.7	60.5	60.7	439.3	460.6	466.4	183.6	189.1	189.9
Richmond-Petersburg	47.4	49.8	50.0	146.7	148.2	150.3	104.1	107.7	107.8
Roanoke	10.0	10.1	9.9	42.5	42.9	43.3	17.9	18.0	18.0
Washington	137.0	138.1	138.5	729.3	751.5	756.4	479.6	487.6	486.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	84.2	84.6	84.2	402.3	416.1	416.4	187.5	192.5	192.4
Spokane	11.1	11.0	11.1	57.7	58.9	59.3	32.7	32.9	32.9
Tacoma	12.7	12.4	12.5	70.3	72.4	72.7	49.3	50.1	50.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
West Virginia	724.1	722.8	729.0	21.5	20.6	20.7	32.7	29.1	32.3
Charleston	135.0	135.0	135.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	6.9	6.6	6.9
Huntington-Ashland	123.3	124.5	125.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	5.5	5.7	5.9
Parkersburg-Marietta	69.3	69.3	69.7	.3	.3	.3	3.8	3.8	3.9
Wheeling	66.1	67.0	68.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.9
Wisconsin	2,760.1	2,764.9	2,801.1	2.8	2.2	2.6	116.7	109.2	119.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	199.5	205.2	206.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.2	12.3	12.9
Eau Claire	76.4	78.1	79.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	2.8	3.4
Green Bay	142.0	148.8	150.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.3	7.2	7.7
Janesville-Beloit	70.4	69.2	70.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	2.9	3.0
Kenosha	54.2	55.3	55.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.3	2.4
La Crosse	71.4	69.1	70.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.9	2.5	3.0
Madison	282.0	284.6	287.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.5	13.3	13.8
Milwaukee-Waukesha	858.5	867.1	875.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	32.4	32.8	34.1
Racine	81.7	80.3	81.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.5	2.8	3.0
Sheboygan	61.5	61.7	63.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.6	2.5	2.6
Wausau	68.0	69.8	70.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	3.1	3.2
Wyoming	226.6	227.7	229.9	15.0	15.3	15.4	16.1	15.4	17.0
Casper	31.1	31.4	31.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
Puerto Rico	1,000.9	986.5	983.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	67.0	70.0	68.5
Caguas	70.1	70.1	69.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	4.5	4.4
Mayaguez	70.4	64.8	65.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.6	4.1	4.0
Ponce	77.2	77.7	77.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.2	7.2	7.3
San Juan-Bayamon	626.4	619.8	617.5	.7	.7	.7	46.0	46.1	45.2
Virgin Islands	41.5	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
West Virginia	81.4	81.6	81.8	38.1	37.8	37.8	161.6	160.4	162.9
Charleston	10.3	10.3	10.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	31.3	30.5	30.8
Huntington-Ashland	15.8	14.8	14.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	30.8	30.4	31.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.8	12.5	12.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	17.2	17.8	17.8
Wheeling	6.1	5.8	6.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	16.7	17.0	17.8
Wisconsin	612.4	610.2	611.1	130.2	130.2	132.4	615.1	622.4	631.2
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	59.5	60.0	59.8	8.5	9.0	9.2	41.3	42.3	42.7
Eau Claire	13.9	13.6	13.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	20.1	21.2	21.3
Green Bay	28.9	29.8	29.8	10.4	11.0	11.2	32.1	33.8	34.0
Janesville-Beloit	20.2	18.9	18.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	16.6	16.6	17.2
Kenosha	12.2	11.9	11.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	13.5	14.2	14.6
La Crosse	11.8	11.2	11.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	18.2	17.9	18.3
Madison	30.0	31.0	31.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	59.5	59.6	60.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	174.4	172.5	172.1	40.4	40.5	40.7	183.0	185.9	187.8
Racine	24.5	23.9	23.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	17.2	17.1	17.5
Sheboygan	26.2	26.5	27.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	10.6	10.6	10.8
Wausau	18.9	18.8	18.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	16.5	17.6	17.6
Wyoming	10.8	10.8	10.9	14.1	14.0	14.2	51.5	51.8	52.3
Casper	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	8.2	8.5	8.5
Puerto Rico	144.5	139.6	140.1	35.6	33.5	32.9	204.9	205.7	205.4
Caguas	14.6	14.1	13.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	16.3	16.4	16.2
Mayaguez	16.7	13.3	14.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	12.3	12.3	12.4
Ponce	9.1	8.9	8.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	13.7	14.4	14.4
San Juan-Bayamon	66.7	66.2	65.5	26.1	24.3	23.7	134.3	134.2	134.2
Virgin Islands	2.4	(²)	(²)	2.4	(²)	(²)	9.1	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
West Virginia	29.7	29.5	29.5	216.2	221.0	222.1	142.9	142.8	141.9
Charleston	8.0	7.7	7.8	42.6	43.5	43.2	24.4	25.3	25.1
Huntington-Ashland	4.6	5.1	5.1	37.0	37.6	37.7	22.0	22.9	22.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.6	2.6	2.6	20.5	19.8	20.1	9.5	9.8	9.7
Wheeling	2.8	2.8	2.8	23.4	24.7	24.7	10.5	10.0	10.2
Wisconsin	145.5	148.2	148.7	728.7	733.1	740.6	408.8	409.6	415.6
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	9.5	9.5	9.5	46.4	48.7	48.9	23.3	23.5	23.9
Eau Claire	2.5	2.4	2.5	20.9	22.0	22.3	12.5	12.6	12.7
Green Bay	11.3	13.3	13.5	35.2	36.8	37.1	16.7	16.9	17.1
Janesville-Beloit	1.8	1.8	1.8	17.1	16.8	16.9	8.7	8.9	8.9
Kenosha	1.6	1.5	1.5	14.1	14.5	14.4	8.5	8.9	9.1
La Crosse	2.6	2.7	2.7	21.8	21.8	21.8	10.7	9.6	9.9
Madison	22.7	23.4	23.2	71.5	73.3	73.1	75.4	74.5	75.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha	58.4	60.0	60.2	278.0	281.7	284.8	91.9	93.7	95.5
Racine	2.3	2.3	2.3	22.2	22.4	22.8	9.6	9.6	9.7
Sheboygan	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.9	11.7	11.7	6.5	6.7	6.9
Wausau	5.1	5.2	5.2	13.1	13.9	13.9	7.7	7.8	7.9
Wyoming	7.9	8.0	8.1	50.4	50.8	50.8	60.8	61.6	61.2
Casper	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	5.7	5.9	5.8
Puerto Rico	48.7	48.5	48.9	208.9	210.3	209.5	289.9	277.4	277.1
Caguas	1.7	1.8	1.8	13.7	13.5	13.6	18.2	18.2	18.3
Mayaguez	2.1	2.0	2.0	12.6	11.9	11.7	20.9	19.9	19.8
Ponce	2.3	2.3	2.3	18.5	17.9	17.9	24.5	24.5	24.5
San Juan-Bayamon	38.6	38.0	38.3	137.4	138.8	138.8	176.6	171.5	171.1
Virgin Islands	1.9	(²)	(²)	10.7	(²)	(²)	13.4	(²)	(²)

¹ Combined with construction.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication. All State and area data (with the exception of data for New Jersey) have been adjusted to March 1999 benchmarks.

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Here are the Bureau's addresses.

Bureau of Labor Statistics	http://stats.bls.gov
Division of Information Services	http://stats.bls.gov/opbinfo.htm
BLS Regional Offices	http://stats.bls.gov/regnhome.htm

Employment and Unemployment:

Employment, hours, and earnings by industry	
National	http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm
State and area	http://stats.bls.gov/790home.htm
National labor force statistics	http://stats.bls.gov/cpshome.htm
Region, State, and metropolitan area	
labor force data	http://stats.bls.gov/lauhome.htm
Longitudinal research	http://stats.bls.gov/nlshome.htm
Covered employment and wages	http://stats.bls.gov/cewhome.htm
Occupational employment statistics	http://stats.bls.gov/oeshome.htm
Mass layoff statistics	http://stats.bls.gov/lauhome.htm

Prices and Living Conditions:

Consumer price indexes	http://stats.bls.gov/cpihome.htm
Producer price indexes	http://stats.bls.gov/ppihome.htm
Consumer Expenditure Survey	http://stats.bls.gov/csxhome.htm

Compensation and Working Conditions:

National Compensation Survey	http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm
Collective bargaining	http://stats.bls.gov/cbahome.htm
Employment cost trends	http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm
Employee Benefits Survey	http://stats.bls.gov/ebshome.htm
Occupational Compensation Survey	http://stats.bls.gov/ocshome.htm
Safety and health	http://stats.bls.gov/oshhome.htm

Productivity:

Quarterly labor productivity	http://stats.bls.gov/lprhome.htm
Industry productivity	http://stats.bls.gov/iprhome.htm
Multifactor productivity	http://stats.bls.gov/mprhome.htm

Employment Projections	http://stats.bls.gov/emphome.htm
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International data:

Foreign labor statistics	http://stats.bls.gov/flshome.htm
U.S. import and export price indexes	http://stats.bls.gov/ipphome.htm



**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Total private		34.5	34.3	34.2	34.6	34.3	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.9	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		43.8	43.3	43.9	44.9	44.3	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	44.6	44.4	43.6	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	44.9	45.1	43.7	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	47.0	47.0	46.2	46.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	44.8	44.7	44.2	44.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	44.9	44.7	44.3	44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	42.4	41.4	43.5	44.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	40.6	40.0	41.8	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	43.6	42.1	44.5	45.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	46.3	46.4	45.2	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	48.1	48.8	47.2	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		39.1	38.7	38.8	39.2	39.6	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	38.1	38.1	37.9	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	38.1	38.7	37.1	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	42.9	41.9	42.0	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	43.7	41.5	41.5	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	42.5	42.1	42.2	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	39.8	39.7	39.7	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	35.2	34.1	34.5	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.7	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4
Durable goods		42.2	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.0	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7
Lumber and wood products	24	41.2	41.2	40.5	41.1	40.8	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.2	-
Logging	241	41.2	40.3	41.4	41.5	-	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.0	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.8	-	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	43.2	42.9	43.3	43.5	-	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	41.2	41.1	40.5	40.8	-	3.6	3.7	2.7	2.9	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	41.6	42.0	40.2	41.5	-	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.4	-
Millwork	2431	41.2	41.2	39.7	41.0	-	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.6	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	41.2	42.2	40.2	42.0	-	4.6	5.6	3.5	4.7	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	42.3	42.3	41.7	42.0	-	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	43.1	42.8	40.8	41.1	-	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.9	-
Wood containers	244	39.2	39.1	39.0	39.3	-	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	38.4	38.8	36.8	36.9	-	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.7	-
Mobile homes	2451	38.4	38.9	36.4	36.5	-	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.6	40.3	40.7	41.2	-	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.0	39.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	-
Household furniture	251	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.5	-	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	-
Wood household furniture	2511	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.6	-	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	39.1	39.4	39.6	38.7	-	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.6	-
Metal household furniture	2514	41.1	42.1	40.4	42.0	-	3.6	4.3	2.7	5.4	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	39.5	38.3	40.4	40.2	-	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.3	-
Office furniture	252	42.3	41.6	41.1	41.7	-	4.5	3.8	3.7	4.3	-
Public building and related furniture	253	40.7	39.7	39.6	40.0	-	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	42.0	41.8	41.2	41.2	-	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	39.9	39.9	37.2	38.1	-	3.6	3.7	2.4	3.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Total private		\$13.24	\$13.16	\$13.59	\$13.68	\$13.63	\$456.78	\$451.39	\$464.78	\$473.33	\$467.51
Goods-producing		14.84	14.66	15.14	15.25	15.30	608.44	599.59	619.23	626.78	625.77
Mining		17.09	16.98	17.28	17.31	17.23	748.54	735.23	758.59	777.22	763.29
Metal mining	10	18.21	18.09	18.87	18.76	—	812.17	803.20	822.73	821.69	—
Iron ores	101	19.97	20.05	20.13	20.38	—	896.65	904.26	879.68	890.61	—
Copper ores	102	16.46	16.42	16.92	16.76	—	773.62	771.74	781.70	770.96	—
Coal mining	12	19.34	19.16	19.43	19.48	—	866.43	856.45	858.81	861.02	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.57	19.41	19.64	19.65	—	878.69	867.63	870.05	872.46	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.02	16.93	17.14	17.18	—	721.65	700.90	745.59	764.51	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.08	22.81	24.09	24.33	—	937.05	912.40	1,006.96	1,051.06	—
Oil and gas field services	138	13.45	13.42	13.39	13.41	—	586.42	564.98	595.86	606.13	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.01	14.88	15.25	15.46	—	694.96	690.43	689.30	720.44	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	14.47	14.36	14.80	14.96	—	696.01	700.77	698.56	719.58	—
Construction		17.18	16.90	17.54	17.65	17.70	671.74	654.03	680.55	691.88	700.92
General building contractors	15	16.52	16.34	17.04	17.09	—	629.41	622.55	645.82	651.13	—
Residential building construction	152	15.38	15.32	15.78	15.76	—	567.52	565.31	579.13	581.54	—
Operative builders	153	15.28	15.06	16.31	16.33	—	582.17	582.82	605.10	612.38	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	17.71	17.40	18.33	18.48	—	697.77	685.56	722.20	729.96	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	16.77	16.35	16.61	17.02	—	719.43	685.07	697.62	730.16	—
Highway and street construction	161	17.04	16.27	16.32	17.24	—	744.65	675.21	677.28	729.25	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	16.64	16.39	16.71	16.92	—	707.20	690.02	705.16	730.94	—
Special trade contractors	17	17.48	17.21	17.90	17.98	—	672.98	655.70	687.36	695.83	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	17.75	17.53	18.37	18.45	—	695.80	687.18	718.27	725.09	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	15.58	15.44	15.81	15.90	—	579.58	574.37	586.55	593.07	—
Electrical work	173	19.17	18.84	19.69	19.82	—	762.97	747.95	781.69	792.80	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	17.14	16.95	17.43	17.52	—	620.47	611.90	637.94	641.23	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	17.22	17.14	17.84	17.92	—	635.42	632.47	654.73	657.66	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	15.29	14.97	15.67	15.64	—	538.21	510.48	540.62	539.58	—
Manufacturing		13.91	13.80	14.22	14.29	14.28	580.05	574.08	590.13	595.89	591.19
Durable goods		14.40	14.27	14.76	14.82	14.80	607.68	602.19	622.87	626.89	621.60
Lumber and wood products	24	11.47	11.38	11.62	11.73	11.74	472.56	468.86	470.61	482.10	478.99
Logging	241	13.21	12.91	13.24	13.41	—	544.25	520.27	548.14	556.52	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	11.41	11.34	11.62	11.68	—	487.21	480.82	495.01	499.90	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	11.86	11.79	12.09	12.17	—	512.35	505.79	523.50	529.40	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	9.74	9.66	9.91	9.93	—	401.29	397.03	401.36	405.14	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	11.57	11.52	11.81	11.91	—	481.31	483.84	474.76	494.27	—
Millwork	2431	11.58	11.49	11.85	11.96	—	477.10	473.39	470.45	490.36	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	11.63	11.67	11.78	11.96	—	479.16	492.47	473.56	502.32	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	10.33	10.28	10.66	10.70	—	436.96	434.84	444.52	449.40	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	13.91	13.78	14.33	14.43	—	599.52	589.78	584.66	593.07	—
Wood containers	244	9.23	9.12	9.38	9.45	—	361.82	356.59	365.82	371.39	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.61	11.58	11.66	11.94	—	445.82	449.30	429.09	440.59	—
Mobile homes	2451	11.79	11.76	11.79	12.14	—	452.74	457.46	429.16	443.11	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	10.95	10.95	11.07	11.09	—	444.57	441.29	450.55	456.91	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.23	11.15	11.59	11.63	11.68	452.57	447.12	462.44	465.20	464.86
Household furniture	251	10.68	10.62	10.91	10.97	—	419.72	419.49	433.13	433.32	—
Wood household furniture	2511	10.18	10.13	10.40	10.43	—	401.09	401.15	410.80	413.03	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	11.47	11.42	11.80	11.85	—	448.48	449.95	467.28	458.60	—
Metal household furniture	2514	9.89	9.69	9.87	10.10	—	406.48	407.95	398.75	424.20	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	11.39	11.40	11.43	11.60	—	449.91	436.62	461.77	466.32	—
Office furniture	252	11.88	11.79	12.68	12.67	—	502.52	490.46	521.15	528.34	—
Public building and related furniture	253	12.49	12.48	12.98	12.94	—	508.34	495.46	514.01	517.60	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	11.83	11.69	12.39	12.39	—	496.86	488.64	510.47	510.47	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	11.33	11.24	11.63	11.83	—	452.07	448.48	432.64	450.72	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	43.5	43.3	42.5	43.2	43.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.2	—
Flat glass	321	42.8	42.0	41.7	42.2	—	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.9	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	42.4	42.4	41.8	42.3	—	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	—
Glass containers	3221	44.1	44.2	42.3	43.2	—	6.4	6.8	5.4	5.9	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.3	41.2	41.5	41.7	—	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.7	—
Products of purchased glass	323	42.7	42.4	42.4	42.4	—	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.8	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	44.6	44.9	43.8	43.2	—	6.0	6.9	6.3	5.5	—
Structural clay products	325	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.5	—	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.3	—
Pottery and related products	326	41.6	41.7	41.0	41.8	—	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	44.8	44.3	42.9	44.1	—	8.0	7.4	6.7	7.5	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	—	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.3	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	44.3	44.1	43.3	43.1	—	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.5	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	44.3	43.3	41.5	43.9	—	8.0	7.0	6.3	7.7	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.6	—	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	—
Abrasive products	3291	42.4	42.3	43.0	42.7	—	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	—
Asbestos products	3292	47.7	48.5	46.7	44.8	—	9.9	10.5	9.0	7.4	—
Primary metal industries	33	44.2	44.1	44.3	44.5	44.0	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.9	—
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.8	44.6	44.9	45.2	44.7	6.3	5.9	6.8	7.1	—
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.1	44.8	45.2	45.3	—	6.5	6.0	7.1	7.4	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	44.6	45.1	45.4	46.1	—	6.0	5.9	6.7	7.3	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	44.4	44.5	45.0	45.1	—	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	45.9	46.1	46.6	46.9	—	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	43.1	42.1	40.3	41.5	—	6.8	5.8	5.2	5.6	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.1	—	4.6	5.0	4.0	4.4	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.9	—	6.8	6.3	7.0	7.0	—
Primary aluminum	3334	44.1	44.5	44.0	45.0	—	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	44.1	43.7	43.9	44.3	—	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.8	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	43.0	43.3	42.7	42.7	—	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.4	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	43.8	43.7	44.0	44.1	—	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.8	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	44.1	43.5	43.5	43.7	—	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.8	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	43.4	43.6	43.0	43.1	—	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	43.9	45.1	43.8	43.6	—	5.5	6.0	5.0	4.8	—
Fabricated metal products	34	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	—
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	44.9	44.0	43.5	44.0	—	7.2	7.0	6.0	6.4	—
Metal cans	3411	45.0	44.1	43.7	44.2	—	7.1	6.9	5.8	6.2	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	41.8	41.7	42.3	41.8	—	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.0	—	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9	—
Hardware, nec	3429	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4	—	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	42.9	42.4	42.3	42.7	—	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.7	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	41.9	42.9	40.6	41.2	—	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.7	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	41.7	40.8	40.7	40.5	—	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.5	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.9	—	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	43.2	42.7	42.5	42.9	—	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.7	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.1	—	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.5	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	42.4	42.3	43.1	42.7	—	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.8	—
Sheet metal work	3444	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.4	—	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	—
Architectural metal work	3446	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.3	—	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.7	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	42.6	42.4	42.8	43.0	—	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	—
Screw machine products	3451	41.3	41.0	42.2	42.1	—	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.7	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	44.0	43.9	43.4	43.9	—	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.7	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	43.0	43.3	43.1	43.3	—	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	41.8	40.9	43.4	43.4	—	4.8	3.8	5.3	5.3	—
Automotive stampings	3465	44.2	44.8	43.8	44.2	—	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.4	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	41.4	41.6	42.0	42.1	—	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	—
Metal services, nec	347	41.6	41.7	42.4	42.3	—	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	—
Plating and polishing	3471	41.1	40.8	42.0	42.0	—	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	42.4	43.0	43.1	42.9	—	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.3	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	41.9	41.6	41.3	41.7	—	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.0	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	43.5	42.6	42.4	42.2	—	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.8	—	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	40.9	41.4	41.8	42.4	—	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.2	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	41.0	40.6	41.6	42.5	—	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$13.87	\$13.73	\$14.03	\$14.22	\$14.25	\$603.35	\$594.51	\$596.28	\$614.30	\$618.45
Flat glass	321	18.30	17.75	18.93	18.87	—	783.24	745.50	789.38	796.31	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	15.80	15.70	15.92	16.04	—	669.92	665.68	665.46	678.49	—
Glass containers	3221	16.93	17.11	16.97	17.33	—	746.61	756.26	717.83	748.66	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	15.03	14.74	15.26	15.22	—	620.74	607.29	633.29	634.67	—
Products of purchased glass	323	12.48	12.50	12.60	12.86	—	532.90	530.00	534.24	545.26	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.17	19.40	19.67	19.59	—	854.98	871.06	861.55	846.29	—
Structural clay products	325	12.34	12.35	12.52	12.75	—	519.51	531.05	529.60	541.88	—
Pottery and related products	326	12.01	12.09	12.03	12.18	—	499.62	504.15	493.23	509.12	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	13.53	13.28	13.58	13.92	—	606.14	588.30	582.58	613.87	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	13.14	12.97	13.25	13.45	—	620.21	612.18	625.40	634.84	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.04	11.87	12.28	12.45	—	533.37	523.47	531.72	536.60	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	14.44	14.14	14.42	14.82	—	639.69	612.26	598.43	650.60	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.12	13.95	14.51	14.54	—	608.57	601.25	625.38	633.94	—
Abrasive products	3291	13.09	12.85	13.63	13.61	—	555.02	543.56	586.09	581.15	—
Asbestos products	3292	14.53	14.53	15.12	14.27	—	693.08	704.71	706.10	639.30	—
Primary metal industries											
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	18.81	18.53	19.49	19.74	19.44	842.69	826.44	875.10	892.25	868.97
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	20.62	20.30	21.48	21.80	—	929.96	909.44	970.90	987.54	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	14.20	14.15	14.56	14.68	—	633.32	638.17	661.02	676.75	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	14.69	14.56	15.17	15.31	—	652.24	647.92	682.65	690.48	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	15.32	15.16	16.06	16.26	—	703.19	698.88	748.40	762.59	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	14.62	14.74	15.59	15.81	—	630.12	620.55	628.28	656.12	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	13.90	13.79	13.79	13.76	—	579.63	579.18	580.56	565.54	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	17.58	17.06	18.08	18.11	—	771.76	750.64	799.14	813.14	—
Primary aluminum	3334	17.63	16.87	18.03	17.99	—	777.48	750.72	793.32	809.55	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	14.52	14.34	14.83	14.96	—	640.33	626.66	651.04	662.73	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	15.75	15.45	16.08	16.32	—	677.25	668.99	686.62	696.86	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	17.12	16.83	17.07	17.06	—	749.86	735.47	751.08	752.35	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.11	14.04	14.47	14.68	—	622.25	610.74	629.45	641.52	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	12.82	12.63	13.29	13.43	—	556.39	550.67	571.47	578.83	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	12.27	12.00	12.64	12.81	—	538.65	541.20	553.63	558.52	—
Fabricated metal products											
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	16.71	16.75	16.83	16.94	—	750.28	737.00	732.11	745.36	—
Metal cans	3411	17.71	17.80	17.87	18.01	—	796.95	784.98	780.92	796.04	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	12.43	12.49	12.51	12.58	—	519.57	520.83	529.17	525.84	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	12.72	12.69	12.99	13.06	—	543.14	544.40	557.27	561.58	—
Hardware, nec	3429	12.29	12.44	12.21	12.22	—	513.72	518.75	515.26	505.91	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.07	11.93	12.20	12.29	—	517.80	505.83	516.06	524.78	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	11.78	11.60	11.91	11.95	—	493.58	497.64	483.55	492.34	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	12.40	12.17	12.57	12.71	—	517.08	496.54	511.60	514.76	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	12.95	12.81	13.22	13.23	—	542.61	534.18	551.27	554.34	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.28	13.06	13.58	13.63	—	573.70	557.66	577.15	584.73	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	10.92	10.82	11.02	11.03	—	448.81	441.46	440.80	453.33	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	14.23	14.12	14.40	14.31	—	603.35	597.28	620.64	611.04	—
Sheet metal work	3444	13.34	13.19	13.73	13.85	—	550.94	543.43	565.68	573.39	—
Architectural metal work	3446	12.47	12.04	12.98	12.76	—	513.76	496.05	539.97	526.99	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	13.87	13.78	14.20	14.29	—	590.86	584.27	607.76	614.47	—
Screw machine products	3451	13.08	12.95	13.47	13.57	—	540.20	530.95	568.43	571.30	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	14.66	14.62	14.96	15.03	—	645.04	641.82	649.26	659.82	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	15.84	15.72	16.04	16.16	—	681.12	680.68	691.32	699.73	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.05	14.80	15.38	15.46	—	629.09	605.32	667.49	670.96	—
Automotive stampings	3465	17.80	17.71	17.90	18.08	—	786.76	793.41	784.02	799.14	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.21	13.09	13.57	13.58	—	546.89	544.54	569.94	571.72	—
Metal services, nec	347	11.57	11.48	11.84	11.91	—	481.31	478.72	502.02	503.79	—
Plating and polishing	3471	11.45	11.36	11.77	11.80	—	470.60	463.49	494.34	495.60	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	11.75	11.65	11.94	12.07	—	498.20	500.95	514.61	517.80	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.34	15.14	15.47	15.72	—	642.75	629.82	638.91	655.52	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	16.27	16.09	16.75	17.06	—	707.75	685.43	710.20	719.93	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	12.97	12.86	13.17	13.17	—	540.85	536.26	546.56	550.51	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	13.15	12.99	13.35	13.39	—	537.84	537.79	558.03	567.74	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	11.44	11.29	11.53	11.48	—	469.04	458.37	479.65	487.90	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.2	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	—
Engines and turbines	351	44.5	44.4	42.6	42.2	—	6.8	6.5	5.3	4.6	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	45.4	44.9	46.1	44.8	—	6.4	5.5	6.8	5.8	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	44.3	44.2	41.6	41.4	—	6.9	6.9	4.8	4.2	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	41.0	41.6	42.5	42.7	—	3.1	3.3	4.3	4.5	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	41.4	41.7	43.2	42.6	—	3.4	3.5	5.1	4.6	—
Construction and related machinery	353	42.7	42.6	43.5	43.4	—	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.1	—
Construction machinery	3531	43.2	43.3	44.6	43.9	—	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.4	—
Mining machinery	3532	40.0	39.8	40.9	39.3	—	2.9	2.0	4.1	3.5	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	44.2	43.7	44.8	46.2	—	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.7	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	41.8	41.1	42.7	42.8	—	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.7	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	41.6	41.3	42.4	42.4	—	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.5	—
Metalworking machinery	354	42.7	42.8	43.1	42.8	—	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.8	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	42.3	42.5	43.1	43.2	—	4.4	4.3	5.2	5.2	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	43.7	43.3	45.7	45.7	—	5.7	5.9	6.8	6.5	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	43.4	43.5	44.0	43.4	—	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.2	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	41.3	41.8	41.7	41.1	—	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.8	—
Power driven handtools	3546	41.3	41.8	40.0	41.6	—	3.8	3.7	4.2	5.0	—
Special industry machinery	355	41.8	41.6	42.7	43.0	—	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	—
Textile machinery	3552	40.6	39.7	40.6	41.9	—	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	40.6	41.1	41.9	42.0	—	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.6	—
Food products machinery	3556	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.4	—	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	—
General industrial machinery	356	41.9	41.7	42.7	42.7	—	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.5	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.4	—	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.9	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	42.7	42.0	44.1	44.5	—	5.8	5.2	6.9	6.5	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	42.2	42.9	42.8	42.8	—	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.9	—
Blowers and fans	3564	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.0	—	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.2	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	41.4	41.7	42.5	43.3	—	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.2	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	41.2	41.3	42.5	42.1	—	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.6	—
Computer and office equipment	357	40.9	40.5	38.8	39.3	—	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	—
Electronic computers	3571	40.4	40.4	38.0	38.9	—	3.6	3.3	1.5	1.7	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	41.6	41.4	39.1	39.9	—	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.3	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	42.1	43.0	42.1	42.8	—	4.9	5.5	4.5	4.9	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	42.4	43.6	42.5	43.3	—	5.5	6.2	5.1	5.5	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	42.4	42.2	43.0	43.0	—	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.3	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	—	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.2	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	42.5	42.4	43.1	43.0	—	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	41.4	41.1	41.7	41.6	41.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	—
Electric distribution equipment	361	41.9	41.0	43.0	42.7	—	4.7	4.0	4.9	4.8	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	42.8	42.6	43.4	42.7	—	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.4	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	41.0	39.7	42.7	42.6	—	4.9	4.0	5.3	5.1	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	41.6	41.3	42.0	42.3	—	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.1	—
Motors and generators	3621	42.3	41.8	42.3	42.9	—	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.2	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	40.4	40.3	41.2	41.1	—	3.2	3.0	4.1	3.9	—
Household appliances	363	40.7	40.2	40.8	40.4	—	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.4	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	40.3	40.9	40.8	38.5	—	1.5	1.8	0.5	1.3	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	39.3	39.7	40.3	40.6	—	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.9	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.4	—	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	41.5	41.6	42.2	41.8	—	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	—
Electric lamps	3641	42.5	42.3	44.3	44.2	—	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	41.0	40.7	42.1	41.1	—	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.4	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.6	—	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.2	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	39.9	39.6	40.3	38.8	—	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.1	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	39.5	38.6	39.7	40.3	—	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	39.3	39.2	39.5	39.7	—	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	—
Communications equipment	366	41.2	41.2	42.1	41.6	—	3.1	2.8	3.8	3.6	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	42.9	42.8	42.6	42.2	—	3.7	3.4	4.8	4.2	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	41.6	41.2	41.9	41.5	—	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	—
Electron tubes	3671	42.8	43.0	41.6	41.7	—	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.3	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	42.6	41.7	42.8	41.8	—	4.8	4.3	5.6	5.1	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	41.0	41.0	40.5	40.5	—	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	41.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	—	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	—
Storage batteries	3691	42.1	40.6	39.9	40.1	—	4.9	3.5	3.9	4.2	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	42.6	43.5	41.9	43.7	—	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$15.02	\$14.86	\$15.43	\$15.43	\$15.44	\$633.84	\$627.09	\$654.23	\$655.78	\$651.57
Engines and turbines	351	18.09	18.16	17.80	17.78	—	805.01	806.30	758.28	750.32	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	21.00	20.46	21.90	21.83	—	953.40	918.65	1,009.59	977.98	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.15	17.40	16.43	16.43	—	759.75	769.08	683.49	680.20	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	13.95	13.51	14.50	14.61	—	571.95	562.02	616.25	623.85	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	14.78	14.43	15.56	15.79	—	611.89	601.73	672.19	672.65	—
Construction and related machinery	353	14.12	14.05	14.56	14.53	—	602.92	598.53	633.36	630.60	—
Construction machinery	3531	14.20	14.14	14.81	14.78	—	613.44	612.26	660.53	648.84	—
Mining machinery	3532	14.61	14.35	14.90	15.14	—	584.40	571.13	609.41	595.00	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	14.43	14.56	15.14	15.00	—	637.81	636.27	678.27	693.00	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.47	14.34	14.55	14.38	—	604.85	589.37	621.29	615.46	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.00	12.81	13.29	13.36	—	540.80	529.05	563.50	566.46	—
Metalworking machinery	354	15.91	15.80	16.29	16.28	—	679.36	676.24	702.10	696.78	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	15.74	15.62	16.18	16.20	—	665.80	663.85	697.36	699.84	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	16.40	16.39	16.88	16.95	—	716.68	709.69	771.42	774.62	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	16.62	16.51	16.97	16.93	—	721.31	718.19	746.68	734.76	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.05	13.94	14.45	14.56	—	580.27	582.69	602.57	598.42	—
Power driven handtools	3546	12.79	12.70	13.58	13.52	—	528.23	530.86	543.20	562.43	—
Special industry machinery	355	15.65	15.48	16.24	16.30	—	654.17	643.97	693.45	700.90	—
Textile machinery	3552	13.57	13.30	14.18	14.27	—	550.94	528.01	575.71	597.91	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	16.13	15.86	16.85	16.91	—	654.88	651.85	706.02	710.22	—
Food products machinery	3556	15.23	15.20	15.45	15.62	—	638.14	642.96	655.08	662.29	—
General industrial machinery	356	14.36	14.33	14.57	14.64	—	601.68	597.56	622.14	625.13	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	15.24	15.16	15.37	15.61	—	623.32	620.04	628.63	646.25	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	15.15	15.21	15.29	15.30	—	646.91	638.82	674.29	680.85	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	14.60	14.43	14.92	15.08	—	616.12	619.05	638.58	645.42	—
Blowers and fans	3564	11.86	11.70	12.24	12.07	—	500.49	491.40	522.65	506.94	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.87	15.69	16.71	16.97	—	657.02	654.27	710.18	734.80	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.13	14.15	14.40	14.26	—	582.16	584.40	612.00	600.35	—
Computer and office equipment	357	16.49	16.07	17.72	17.74	—	674.44	650.84	687.54	697.18	—
Electronic computers	3571	18.38	17.95	19.71	19.81	—	742.55	725.18	748.98	770.61	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	14.32	14.48	14.16	14.07	—	595.71	599.47	553.66	561.39	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	13.59	13.58	13.41	13.38	—	572.14	583.94	564.56	572.66	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	13.90	13.93	13.57	13.48	—	589.36	607.35	576.73	583.68	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	14.56	14.35	15.11	15.06	—	617.34	605.57	649.73	647.58	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	14.94	14.75	15.31	15.40	—	614.03	601.80	630.77	634.48	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	14.45	14.22	15.04	15.00	—	614.13	602.93	648.22	645.00	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	13.46	13.32	13.70	13.72	13.72	557.24	547.45	571.29	570.75	566.64
Electric distribution equipment	361	13.11	13.13	13.21	13.32	—	549.31	538.33	568.03	568.76	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	12.04	12.11	11.97	12.11	—	515.31	515.89	519.50	517.10	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	14.04	14.02	14.35	14.42	—	575.64	556.59	612.75	614.29	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	12.92	12.94	13.10	13.17	—	537.47	534.42	550.20	557.09	—
Motors and generators	3621	11.87	11.81	11.99	12.02	—	502.10	493.66	507.18	515.66	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	14.72	14.73	14.96	15.04	—	594.69	593.62	616.35	618.14	—
Household appliances	363	12.98	12.79	13.63	13.73	—	528.29	514.16	556.10	554.69	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	14.92	14.54	16.20	16.20	—	601.28	594.69	660.96	623.70	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	13.69	13.95	13.59	13.93	—	538.02	553.82	547.68	565.56	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	11.27	11.13	11.63	11.77	—	459.82	451.88	467.53	475.51	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	13.01	12.87	13.32	13.35	—	539.92	535.39	562.10	558.03	—
Electric lamps	3641	17.68	17.64	18.15	18.05	—	751.40	746.17	804.05	797.81	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	13.37	13.19	13.39	13.52	—	548.17	536.83	563.72	555.67	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.18	12.22	12.62	12.51	—	505.47	503.46	519.94	520.42	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	9.78	9.81	9.69	9.87	—	390.22	388.48	390.51	382.96	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	12.66	12.21	12.57	12.74	—	500.07	471.31	499.03	513.42	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.17	12.06	12.56	12.56	—	478.28	472.75	496.12	498.63	—
Communications equipment	366	14.04	13.93	14.18	14.09	—	578.45	573.92	596.98	586.14	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	14.66	14.59	14.82	14.67	—	628.91	624.45	631.33	619.07	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	13.73	13.61	13.94	13.97	—	571.17	560.73	584.09	579.76	—
Electron tubes	3671	14.81	14.67	14.16	14.54	—	633.87	630.81	589.06	606.32	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	18.36	18.14	19.06	19.12	—	782.14	756.44	815.77	799.22	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	11.27	11.16	11.36	11.43	—	462.07	457.56	460.08	462.92	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.93	13.59	14.18	14.07	—	583.67	572.14	582.80	592.35	—
Storage batteries	3691	15.57	15.22	15.40	15.56	—	655.50	617.93	614.46	623.96	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	13.89	13.60	14.14	13.83	—	591.71	591.60	592.47	604.37	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	43.8	44.1	43.8	44.1	43.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	—
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	45.0	45.5	44.9	45.4	44.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	—
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	45.3	45.9	45.9	46.1	—	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.3	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	44.4	44.6	44.3	44.7	—	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.8	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	45.2	45.8	44.9	45.7	—	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.1	—
Truck trailers	3715	42.8	43.1	41.8	41.3	—	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.8	—
Aircraft and parts	372	42.8	42.5	43.2	42.8	—	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.8	—
Aircraft	3721	42.6	42.2	42.8	42.5	—	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.5	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	44.3	43.9	45.8	45.1	—	5.5	5.1	6.6	6.2	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.9	—	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.3	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	40.8	41.1	40.2	40.2	—	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	41.6	41.1	40.4	40.6	—	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	39.8	41.1	40.0	39.8	—	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.0	—
Railroad equipment	374	41.8	41.9	42.2	41.8	—	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.8	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	41.3	41.6	41.1	40.6	—	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.4	—	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	40.9	41.8	40.6	41.1	—	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.5	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	39.7	40.6	40.2	40.6	—	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	—
Instruments and related products	38	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.3	40.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	—
Search and navigation equipment	381	41.7	41.8	41.3	41.2	—	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.7	—	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.6	—
Environmental controls	3822	43.1	43.4	43.5	44.6	—	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	—
Process control instruments	3823	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.2	—	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.9	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	41.0	40.4	41.1	42.3	—	2.6	2.1	3.3	3.5	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	41.4	41.3	40.9	40.7	—	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	41.3	41.2	40.9	40.6	—	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	41.1	41.1	40.0	39.9	—	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.3	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	40.3	42.0	40.1	40.5	—	2.1	3.1	1.4	1.4	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	42.7	42.8	42.3	42.8	—	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.8	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	40.1	40.4	37.9	39.4	—	2.0	1.4	2.5	2.6	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	39.8	39.9	39.5	39.4	39.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.6	—
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	38.8	38.2	38.4	38.6	—	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.3	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	38.0	37.4	37.5	37.8	—	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	—
Musical instruments	393	39.5	40.0	39.4	39.9	—	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.9	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	40.6	40.9	39.8	39.9	—	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.9	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	39.1	37.2	38.2	37.8	—	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	41.2	42.3	40.3	40.6	—	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.7	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	39.1	39.0	39.7	39.6	—	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	37.5	37.9	37.4	37.6	—	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	—
Costume jewelry	3961	35.9	36.1	34.6	35.2	—	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.4	—	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.3	40.4	40.1	39.2	—	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	—
Nondurable goods		40.9	40.7	40.6	40.8	40.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Food and kindred products	20	41.8	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.8	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	—
Meat products	201	41.7	41.2	40.9	40.7	—	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.4	—
Meat packing plants	2011	43.9	43.1	43.4	42.1	—	6.8	6.4	5.6	5.0	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	43.4	43.1	41.7	42.4	—	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.1	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.2	—	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	—
Dairy products	202	42.9	42.6	41.9	41.9	—	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	43.4	43.3	42.1	41.6	—	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	—
Fluid milk	2026	42.6	42.0	41.7	42.0	—	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	41.3	40.3	39.6	39.5	—	5.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	—
Canned specialties	2032	43.1	40.7	41.9	41.4	—	6.4	5.1	6.3	6.1	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	41.1	39.2	39.2	38.8	—	6.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	39.9	40.5	38.4	39.1	—	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.4	—
Grain mill products	204	44.5	43.7	44.5	44.1	—	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	45.3	43.9	45.2	45.8	—	7.4	6.4	6.5	7.5	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	43.0	42.1	42.6	42.5	—	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$18.04	\$17.82	\$18.70	\$18.77	\$18.73	\$790.15	\$785.86	\$819.06	\$827.76	\$812.88
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	18.41	18.24	19.17	19.28	19.25	828.45	829.92	860.73	875.31	860.48
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	22.36	21.94	23.59	23.79	—	1,012.91	1,007.05	1,082.78	1,096.72	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	15.28	15.17	15.41	15.60	—	678.43	676.58	682.66	697.32	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.14	17.05	17.72	17.80	—	774.73	780.89	795.63	813.46	—
Truck trailers	3715	11.52	11.50	11.83	11.82	—	493.06	495.65	494.49	488.17	—
Aircraft and parts	372	19.75	19.33	20.47	20.48	—	845.30	821.53	884.30	876.54	—
Aircraft	3721	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	19.67	19.31	20.55	20.40	—	871.38	847.71	941.19	920.04	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	17.38	16.95	18.11	18.16	—	735.17	713.60	762.43	760.90	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	13.81	13.60	14.24	14.32	—	563.45	558.96	572.45	575.66	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	15.22	15.05	15.73	15.87	—	633.15	618.56	635.49	644.32	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	11.95	11.79	12.41	12.49	—	475.61	484.57	496.40	497.10	—
Railroad equipment	374	16.55	16.19	17.22	17.13	—	691.79	678.36	726.68	716.03	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	20.24	20.13	20.31	20.16	—	835.91	837.41	834.74	818.50	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	12.53	12.44	13.06	13.06	—	512.48	519.99	530.24	536.77	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.80	12.54	13.64	13.47	—	508.16	509.12	548.33	546.88	—
Instruments and related products	38	14.17	14.07	14.40	14.47	14.58	588.06	583.91	593.28	597.61	596.32
Search and navigation equipment	381	17.57	17.70	17.18	17.16	—	732.67	739.86	709.53	706.99	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	14.25	14.16	14.54	14.67	—	589.95	583.39	603.41	611.74	—
Environmental controls	3822	11.97	12.05	11.88	12.32	—	515.91	522.97	516.78	549.47	—
Process control instruments	3823	14.44	14.44	14.68	14.74	—	583.38	581.93	594.54	592.55	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	16.63	16.36	16.96	17.07	—	681.83	660.94	697.06	722.06	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	12.92	12.95	13.14	13.11	—	534.89	534.84	537.43	533.58	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.27	12.19	12.55	12.50	—	506.75	502.23	513.30	507.50	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	12.17	12.11	12.43	12.39	—	500.19	497.72	497.20	494.36	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	10.78	10.60	10.91	10.93	—	434.43	445.20	437.49	442.67	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	17.71	17.08	18.37	18.56	—	756.22	731.02	777.05	794.37	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	10.75	10.59	11.66	11.70	—	431.08	427.84	441.91	460.98	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.30	11.22	11.55	11.58	11.57	449.74	447.68	456.23	456.25	451.23
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	11.92	11.80	12.30	12.33	—	462.50	450.76	472.32	475.94	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	11.79	11.70	12.06	12.12	—	448.02	437.58	452.25	458.14	—
Musical instruments	393	11.96	11.75	12.29	12.34	—	472.42	470.00	484.23	492.37	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	10.83	10.66	10.99	11.08	—	439.70	435.99	437.40	442.09	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942, 4	10.64	10.42	11.04	11.11	—	416.02	387.62	421.73	419.96	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	10.91	10.74	10.97	11.07	—	449.49	454.30	442.09	449.44	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	11.46	11.63	11.80	11.91	—	448.09	453.57	468.46	471.64	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.27	10.11	10.69	10.81	—	385.13	383.17	399.81	406.46	—
Costume jewelry	3961	9.13	8.96	9.42	9.53	—	327.77	323.46	325.93	335.46	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	11.42	11.41	11.65	11.63	—	457.94	458.68	464.84	458.22	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	12.47	12.31	12.75	12.65	—	502.54	497.32	511.28	495.88	—
Nondurable goods		13.16	13.07	13.37	13.46	13.47	538.24	531.95	542.82	549.17	544.19
Food and kindred products	20	12.09	12.06	12.27	12.38	12.37	505.36	496.87	501.84	507.58	504.70
Meat products	201	9.96	9.86	10.11	10.17	—	415.33	406.23	413.50	413.92	—
Meat packing plants	2011	10.81	10.70	10.86	10.89	—	474.56	461.17	471.32	458.47	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	11.17	11.09	11.35	11.42	—	484.78	477.98	473.30	484.21	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	8.96	8.84	9.12	9.20	—	357.50	349.18	357.50	360.64	—
Dairy products	202	14.04	13.93	14.22	14.16	—	602.32	593.42	595.82	593.30	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	12.89	12.86	12.94	12.85	—	559.43	556.84	544.77	534.56	—
Fluid milk	2026	14.78	14.61	15.00	14.89	—	629.63	613.62	625.50	625.38	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	11.67	11.74	12.03	12.15	—	481.97	473.12	476.39	479.93	—
Canned specialties	2032	15.47	15.58	15.48	15.65	—	666.76	634.11	648.61	647.91	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	12.48	13.02	13.36	13.37	—	512.93	510.38	523.71	518.76	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	10.91	10.84	11.40	11.35	—	435.31	439.02	437.76	443.79	—
Grain mill products	204	15.01	14.97	14.94	15.05	—	667.95	654.19	664.83	663.71	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.47	13.18	13.32	13.25	—	610.19	578.60	602.06	606.85	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	12.33	12.25	12.57	12.57	—	530.19	515.73	535.48	534.23	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours					
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	
Nondurable goods—Continued												
Food and kindred products—Continued												
Bakery products	205	41.0	40.3	40.3	41.2	—	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.1	—	
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	41.3	40.8	40.9	41.4	—	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	—	
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	40.5	39.4	39.1	40.7	—	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.2	—	
Sugar and confectionery products	206	40.6	39.0	40.4	39.9	—	4.6	3.2	4.3	3.9	—	
Raw cane sugar	2061	47.7	44.5	42.5	38.2	—	10.1	6.8	7.7	2.5	—	
Cane sugar refining	2062	52.7	48.3	53.7	51.0	—	11.5	7.2	13.1	10.8	—	
Beet sugar	2063	40.7	39.6	41.0	41.5	—	4.2	2.9	4.2	4.8	—	
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	39.3	38.1	38.6	38.9	—	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	—	
Fats and oils	207	42.6	41.7	41.5	42.3	—	6.4	5.7	5.6	6.1	—	
Beverages	208	43.7	44.0	43.0	43.8	—	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.2	—	
Malt beverages	2082	45.8	46.2	45.9	48.1	—	7.6	7.3	7.5	8.7	—	
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	44.6	44.9	43.8	44.2	—	6.2	5.8	4.9	5.2	—	
Misc. food and kindred products	209	40.1	39.4	38.9	38.7	—	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	—	
Tobacco products	21	40.0	38.4	38.8	39.7	39.8	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.6	—	
Cigarettes	211	39.6	38.9	38.6	39.1	—	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	—	
Textile mill products	22	40.9	40.9	41.5	41.7	41.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	—	
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	42.0	41.7	42.7	43.6	—	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.0	—	
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	41.9	40.8	42.8	43.1	—	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.9	—	
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	37.2	39.3	40.9	43.1	—	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.6	—	
Narrow fabric mills	224	40.4	40.2	39.6	39.0	—	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1	—	
Knitting mills	225	39.2	39.4	39.9	39.8	—	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	—	
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	39.2	39.6	38.4	34.9	—	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.0	—	
Hosiery, nec	2252	37.6	37.2	38.6	39.3	—	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.6	—	
Knit outerwear mills	2253	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.9	—	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.7	—	
Knit underwear mills	2254	39.3	41.7	38.3	38.4	—	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.0	—	
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	40.1	40.5	42.6	43.0	—	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.8	—	
Textile finishing, except wool	226	41.3	41.9	41.5	41.2	—	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	—	
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	41.4	42.1	41.4	40.9	—	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.2	—	
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	42.3	43.1	43.2	42.6	—	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	—	
Carpets and rugs	227	42.2	42.0	41.2	41.2	—	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.3	—	
Yarn and thread mills	228	41.2	41.1	42.6	43.0	—	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	—	
Yarn spinning mills	2281	41.6	41.7	43.1	43.5	—	4.7	4.5	5.2	5.3	—	
Throwing and winding mills	2282	39.7	38.4	40.8	41.0	—	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.0	—	
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	41.9	42.2	41.9	42.6	—	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.3	—	
Apparel and other textile products	23	37.5	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	—	
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	36.8	36.4	37.0	36.8	—	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	—	
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	36.3	35.8	36.7	36.7	—	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	—	
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	35.2	34.9	35.2	35.4	—	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	—	
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	35.7	34.8	36.8	36.8	—	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	—	
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	37.4	36.9	37.1	36.3	—	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	—	
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	36.6	36.9	36.8	36.7	—	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	—	
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	35.8	35.8	35.9	37.4	—	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.6	—	
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	37.5	37.7	38.9	38.4	—	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.1	—	
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	36.4	36.6	36.6	37.1	—	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	—	
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	36.5	36.8	36.4	36.3	—	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	—	
Women's and children's undergarments	234	35.8	35.7	36.3	35.5	—	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	—	
Women's and children's underwear	2341	36.2	36.0	37.0	36.3	—	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.9	—	
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	35.0	35.2	34.6	33.7	—	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.0	—	
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	37.5	36.7	38.8	37.0	—	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	—	
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	38.2	38.5	38.8	36.6	—	3.9	4.4	3.0	2.1	—	
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	37.0	37.3	37.7	38.3	—	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	—	
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.6	40.4	39.5	39.5	—	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	—	
Curtains and draperies	2391	36.9	38.0	37.3	37.5	—	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.9	—	
House furnishings, nec	2392	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.2	—	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	—	
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	41.3	42.1	40.7	39.4	—	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	—	
Paper and allied products	26	43.5	43.6	42.9	43.1	42.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	—	
Paper mills	262	45.3	45.8	44.4	45.1	—	7.0	7.1	6.5	7.1	—	
Paperboard mills	263	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.6	—	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.7	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings					
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	
Nondurable goods—Continued												
Food and kindred products—Continued												
Bakery products	205	\$13.01	\$13.02	\$12.91	\$13.14	—	\$533.41	\$524.71	\$520.27	\$541.37	—	
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	13.17	13.06	13.07	13.25	—	543.92	532.85	534.56	548.55	—	
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	12.71	12.95	12.62	12.92	—	514.76	510.23	493.44	525.84	—	
Sugar and confectionery products	206	13.80	13.67	14.39	14.37	—	560.28	533.13	581.36	573.36	—	
Raw cane sugar	2061	11.85	11.42	12.38	11.85	—	565.25	508.19	526.15	452.67	—	
Cane sugar refining	2062	18.47	17.70	21.31	20.88	—	973.37	854.91	1,144.35	1,064.88	—	
Beet sugar	2063	14.52	14.55	15.00	15.21	—	590.96	576.18	615.00	631.22	—	
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	13.17	12.95	13.61	13.75	—	517.58	493.40	525.35	534.88	—	
Fats and oils	207	13.42	13.29	13.58	13.72	—	571.69	554.19	563.57	580.36	—	
Beverages	208	16.14	16.21	16.21	16.51	—	705.32	713.24	697.03	723.14	—	
Malt beverages	2082	23.64	23.80	23.66	23.85	—	1,082.71	1,099.56	1,085.99	1,147.18	—	
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	13.35	13.36	13.41	13.79	—	595.41	599.86	587.36	609.52	—	
Misc. food and kindred products	209	10.93	11.06	11.27	11.34	—	438.29	435.76	438.40	438.86	—	
Tobacco products	21	19.07	19.91	19.10	19.71	\$20.08	762.80	764.54	741.08	782.49	\$799.18	
Cigarettes	211	24.59	24.29	25.05	24.81	—	973.76	944.88	966.93	970.07	—	
Textile mill products	22	10.71	10.69	10.86	10.92	10.90	438.04	437.22	450.69	455.36	446.90	
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.05	11.07	11.16	11.15	—	464.10	461.62	476.53	486.14	—	
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	11.49	11.42	11.70	11.69	—	481.43	465.94	500.76	503.84	—	
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.20	11.09	11.44	11.55	—	416.64	435.84	467.90	497.81	—	
Narrow fabric mills	224	9.81	9.70	10.10	10.21	—	396.32	389.94	399.96	398.19	—	
Knitting mills	225	9.90	9.88	10.13	10.22	—	388.08	389.27	404.19	406.76	—	
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	8.96	8.84	9.41	9.49	—	351.23	350.06	361.34	331.20	—	
Hosiery, nec	2252	9.78	9.70	10.10	10.08	—	367.73	360.84	389.86	396.14	—	
Knit outerwear mills	2253	9.46	9.50	9.72	9.85	—	368.94	370.50	383.94	393.02	—	
Knit underwear mills	2254	9.94	9.86	9.74	9.96	—	390.64	411.16	373.04	382.46	—	
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	10.49	10.61	10.50	10.58	—	420.65	429.71	447.30	454.94	—	
Textile finishing, except wool	226	10.81	10.88	10.99	11.14	—	446.45	455.87	456.09	458.97	—	
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	10.55	10.54	10.95	11.08	—	436.77	443.73	453.33	453.17	—	
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	11.33	11.53	11.38	11.54	—	479.26	496.94	491.62	491.60	—	
Carpets and rugs	227	10.75	10.73	10.81	10.76	—	453.65	450.66	445.37	443.31	—	
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.45	10.37	10.41	10.48	—	430.54	426.21	443.47	450.64	—	
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.43	10.39	10.38	10.44	—	433.89	433.26	447.38	454.14	—	
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.54	10.39	10.41	10.58	—	418.44	398.98	424.73	433.78	—	
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.02	12.02	12.20	12.30	—	503.64	507.24	511.18	523.98	—	
Apparel and other textile products	23	8.86	8.83	9.05	9.06	9.07	332.25	332.01	342.09	341.56	336.50	
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	8.95	8.93	9.22	9.35	—	329.36	325.05	341.14	344.08	—	
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.27	8.24	8.52	8.52	—	300.20	294.99	312.68	312.68	—	
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.08	8.07	8.16	8.15	—	284.42	281.64	287.23	288.51	—	
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.44	8.58	8.59	8.63	—	301.31	298.58	316.11	317.58	—	
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.12	8.14	8.37	8.28	—	303.69	300.37	310.53	300.56	—	
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.41	8.35	8.37	8.40	—	307.81	308.12	308.02	308.28	—	
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.03	7.88	8.20	8.17	—	287.47	282.10	294.38	305.56	—	
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	9.92	9.82	9.85	9.90	—	372.00	370.21	383.17	380.16	—	
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.49	8.28	8.41	8.43	—	309.04	303.05	307.81	312.75	—	
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.12	8.10	8.05	8.10	—	296.38	298.08	293.02	294.03	—	
Women's and children's undergarments	234	8.38	8.50	8.69	8.63	—	300.00	303.45	315.45	306.37	—	
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.26	8.28	8.49	8.46	—	299.01	298.08	314.13	307.10	—	
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	8.66	9.02	9.24	9.07	—	303.10	317.50	319.70	305.66	—	
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.34	8.34	8.42	8.50	—	312.75	306.08	326.70	314.50	—	
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.13	8.03	8.31	8.35	—	310.57	309.16	322.43	305.61	—	
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	8.29	8.23	8.53	8.60	—	306.73	306.98	321.58	329.38	—	
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	9.79	9.76	10.11	10.06	—	387.68	394.30	399.35	397.37	—	
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.33	8.26	8.48	8.54	—	307.38	313.88	316.30	320.25	—	
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.54	9.46	9.76	9.81	—	381.60	377.45	392.35	394.36	—	
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	11.28	11.38	11.78	11.64	—	465.86	479.10	479.45	458.62	—	
Paper and allied products	26	15.94	15.80	16.00	16.17	16.21	693.39	688.88	686.40	696.93	692.17	
Paper mills	262	20.46	20.23	20.65	20.96	—	926.84	926.53	916.86	945.30	—	
Paperboard mills	263	20.48	20.01	21.01	21.30	—	905.22	888.44	932.84	949.98	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	43.5	43.4	42.8	43.2	—	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.2	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	44.0	44.2	43.6	43.7	—	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.5	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	42.6	42.1	42.9	43.3	—	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.0	42.8	41.4	42.4	—	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.9	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	42.2	42.1	41.5	41.4	—	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.1	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	42.8	42.2	43.4	43.2	—	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.1	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	41.7	42.8	37.4	38.2	—	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.6	—
Envelopes	2677	41.3	41.1	41.9	41.4	—	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.8	—
Printing and publishing	27	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	37.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	—
Newspapers	271	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.4	—	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	—
Periodicals	272	36.6	36.1	35.4	35.7	—	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.3	—
Books	273	40.9	41.1	41.0	40.7	—	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.4	—
Book publishing	2731	38.0	38.2	38.6	38.7	—	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	—
Book printing	2732	43.7	43.7	43.3	42.6	—	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.6	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	35.5	35.4	35.6	36.2	—	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	—
Commercial printing	275	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.5	—	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.4	—	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.6	—	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	—
Manifold business forms	276	42.0	41.8	41.3	40.8	—	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.1	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	38.9	38.3	39.3	39.0	—	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	—
Printing trade services	279	40.1	40.2	41.1	41.7	—	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	43.0	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.5	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	42.8	42.4	43.1	43.0	—	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	43.4	42.6	44.2	44.1	—	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	43.5	42.6	42.9	43.2	—	4.9	4.4	4.9	5.2	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	44.2	43.6	44.1	44.4	—	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.3	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	43.6	42.0	42.0	42.9	—	4.9	3.8	5.0	5.3	—
Drugs	283	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.2	—	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	42.2	41.9	41.5	41.8	—	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.9	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	41.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	—	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	45.0	43.7	42.5	41.6	—	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.6	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations ..	2842,3	41.4	40.5	40.9	41.9	—	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	—
Toilet preparations	2844	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.3	—	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	—
Paints and allied products	285	42.5	42.6	41.9	43.1	—	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.9	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	45.5	45.0	45.6	46.0	—	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.5	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	45.6	44.7	45.2	45.2	—	6.4	5.3	5.8	7.3	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	45.5	45.0	45.7	46.2	—	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	45.2	45.6	45.1	45.5	—	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	42.8	43.0	42.2	42.1	—	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.9	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	43.1	42.8	43.6	44.5	43.2	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	—
Petroleum refining	291	42.2	42.0	44.7	45.4	—	5.5	6.6	6.4	5.2	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	45.7	44.8	41.7	43.2	—	9.4	8.2	7.0	8.0	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.7	41.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	—
Tires and inner tubes	301	42.5	42.3	41.7	42.7	—	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.6	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	40.7	39.4	40.0	42.1	—	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.7	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	42.5	43.3	42.3	42.6	—	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	42.8	43.7	42.7	43.3	—	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.4	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	42.5	42.7	42.3	42.4	—	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.5	—	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.3	—
Leather and leather products	31	37.8	37.9	37.9	38.3	38.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	—
Leather tanning and finishing	311	42.9	42.7	43.5	45.1	—	5.0	4.8	6.0	6.9	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	36.6	37.3	36.0	36.4	—	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	36.2	36.4	35.2	35.9	—	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	37.5	39.1	35.3	36.4	—	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.4	—
Luggage	316	35.7	35.6	35.9	35.3	—	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	37.1	35.8	37.6	38.3	—	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.1	—
Service-producing		32.8	32.6	32.6	33.0	32.6	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		38.7	38.6	38.0	38.7	38.5	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$13.42	\$13.32	\$13.58	\$13.67	—	\$583.77	\$578.09	\$581.22	\$590.54	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	13.40	13.31	13.48	13.53	—	589.60	588.30	587.73	591.26	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	13.58	13.61	13.92	14.12	—	578.51	572.98	597.17	611.40	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	14.15	13.93	14.37	14.55	—	608.45	596.20	594.92	616.92	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	13.98	13.86	13.92	14.00	—	589.96	583.51	577.68	579.60	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	16.20	16.09	16.59	16.71	—	693.36	679.00	720.01	721.87	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	12.54	12.59	12.19	12.40	—	522.92	538.85	455.91	473.68	—
Envelopes	2677	12.96	12.70	12.88	12.72	—	535.25	521.97	539.67	526.61	—
Printing and publishing	27	13.84	13.73	14.18	14.20	\$14.16	528.69	523.11	540.26	542.44	\$533.83
Newspapers	271	13.58	13.45	13.90	14.01	—	449.50	443.85	457.31	467.93	—
Periodicals	272	15.31	15.33	15.46	15.57	—	560.35	553.41	547.28	555.85	—
Books	273	13.50	13.37	13.95	13.81	—	552.15	549.51	571.95	562.07	—
Book publishing	2731	12.83	12.67	13.56	13.60	—	487.54	483.99	523.42	526.32	—
Book printing	2732	14.04	13.94	14.27	14.00	—	613.55	609.18	617.89	596.40	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	13.02	13.11	13.39	13.31	—	462.21	464.09	476.68	481.82	—
Commercial printing	275	14.05	13.94	14.38	14.42	—	557.79	552.02	568.01	569.59	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	14.38	14.21	14.68	14.67	—	568.01	559.87	578.39	578.00	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	13.15	13.17	13.58	13.69	—	526.00	526.80	539.13	542.12	—
Manifold business forms	276	14.42	14.10	14.70	14.51	—	605.64	589.38	607.11	592.01	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	10.88	10.71	11.25	11.20	—	423.23	410.19	442.13	436.80	—
Printing trade services	279	16.96	17.13	16.87	17.01	—	680.10	688.63	693.36	709.32	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	17.38	17.17	17.63	17.84	17.92	747.34	731.44	749.28	761.77	761.60
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.13	18.78	19.35	19.39	—	818.76	796.27	833.99	833.77	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	19.75	19.41	20.23	20.13	—	857.15	826.87	894.17	887.73	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	18.11	18.02	18.33	18.53	—	787.79	767.65	786.36	800.50	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	20.59	20.36	20.98	21.23	—	910.08	887.70	925.22	942.61	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	15.30	15.24	15.19	15.11	—	667.08	640.08	637.98	648.22	—
Drugs	283	17.22	16.95	17.66	17.98	—	721.52	703.43	724.06	740.78	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.09	16.86	17.57	17.91	—	721.20	706.43	729.16	748.64	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	14.87	14.67	15.08	15.20	—	621.57	604.40	621.30	623.20	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	18.65	18.54	18.04	18.03	—	839.25	810.20	766.70	750.05	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.04	13.97	14.36	14.56	—	581.26	565.79	587.32	610.06	—
Toilet preparations	2844	12.96	12.77	13.66	13.88	—	520.99	513.35	553.23	559.36	—
Paints and allied products	285	14.89	14.64	14.99	15.09	—	632.83	623.66	628.08	650.38	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	20.56	20.24	20.80	21.03	—	935.48	910.80	948.48	967.38	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	20.52	20.38	20.70	21.34	—	935.71	910.99	935.64	964.57	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	20.71	20.35	21.00	21.14	—	942.31	915.75	959.70	976.67	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	17.66	17.54	17.27	17.46	—	798.23	799.82	778.88	794.43	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	15.82	15.73	16.27	16.36	—	677.10	676.39	686.59	688.76	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	21.39	21.42	22.24	21.73	21.23	921.91	916.78	969.66	966.99	917.14
Petroleum refining	291	24.41	24.57	25.67	25.13	—	1,030.10	1,031.94	1,147.45	1,140.90	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	16.33	15.68	16.08	16.26	—	746.28	702.46	670.54	702.43	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	12.36	12.28	12.58	12.67	12.66	515.41	513.30	520.81	528.34	525.39
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.28	19.30	19.65	19.80	—	819.40	816.39	819.41	845.46	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	10.29	10.29	10.21	10.00	—	418.80	405.43	408.40	421.00	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	12.45	12.23	12.71	12.83	—	529.13	529.56	537.63	546.56	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	12.44	12.20	12.80	12.98	—	532.43	533.14	546.56	562.03	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	12.18	12.06	12.51	12.52	—	517.65	514.96	529.17	530.85	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	11.66	11.59	11.85	11.93	—	482.72	480.99	487.04	495.10	—
Leather and leather products	31	9.77	9.66	10.01	10.14	10.07	369.31	366.11	379.38	388.36	383.67
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.51	12.18	12.75	12.93	—	536.68	520.09	554.63	583.14	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	9.33	9.26	9.68	9.80	—	341.48	345.40	348.48	356.72	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.03	9.95	10.36	10.47	—	363.09	362.18	364.67	375.87	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	7.90	7.89	8.02	8.06	—	296.25	308.50	283.11	293.38	—
Luggage	316	8.92	8.82	8.60	8.70	—	318.44	313.99	308.74	307.11	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	8.55	8.39	8.88	8.79	—	317.21	300.36	333.89	336.66	—
Service-producing		12.73	12.68	13.11	13.19	13.10	417.54	413.37	427.39	435.27	427.06
Transportation and public utilities		15.69	15.60	16.02	16.14	16.09	607.20	602.16	608.76	624.62	619.47

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ³	4011	44.8	44.0	46.4	45.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	34.2	33.7	33.9	34.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.8	38.5	37.4	38.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	39.0	38.8	38.0	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	40.2	39.9	40.0	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	36.0	36.0	35.1	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	43.3	43.6	41.7	42.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation services	47	38.3	38.6	37.3	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	38.1	38.9	36.8	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel agencies	4724	38.3	39.2	37.1	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	38.1	37.9	37.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone communications	481	41.6	41.6	40.9	41.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	42.2	42.2	41.1	41.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	35.7	35.4	35.2	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	41.4	40.7	40.2	40.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	42.3	42.5	41.2	41.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric services	491	41.7	42.2	41.4	42.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas production and distribution	492	42.1	42.3	41.3	41.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combination utility services	493	43.2	42.9	41.0	41.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary services	495	43.2	43.4	41.2	41.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade		38.3	38.1	38.2	38.7	38.3	—	—	—	—	—
Durable goods	50	38.8	38.6	38.8	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	37.1	36.7	37.7	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	38.5	39.0	37.3	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.3	39.0	39.4	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	39.9	39.8	40.1	41.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.5	40.5	41.2	41.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical goods	506	38.2	37.9	37.9	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	39.1	38.7	39.8	40.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	36.5	36.3	36.9	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable goods	51	37.5	37.5	37.3	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and paper products	511	36.8	36.8	36.0	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	35.7	35.1	36.5	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	37.8	37.9	38.2	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groceries and related products	514	38.9	38.7	38.2	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	33.5	33.2	30.3	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.3	40.2	41.0	41.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	38.0	38.0	37.8	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade		29.0	28.7	28.6	28.9	28.8	—	—	—	—	—
Building materials and garden supplies	52	35.2	35.0	35.1	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	36.9	36.7	36.9	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	35.0	35.1	34.7	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware stores	525	30.5	30.1	30.2	30.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	32.5	32.7	32.6	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation: Class I railroads plus Amtrak ³	4011	\$17.79	\$18.05	\$17.82	\$18.03	—	\$796.99	\$794.20	\$826.85	\$818.56	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	11.60	11.45	11.85	11.99	—	396.72	385.87	401.72	413.66	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	12.13	11.95	12.50	12.63	—	470.64	460.08	467.50	481.20	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	13.27	13.13	13.83	13.81	—	517.53	509.44	525.54	530.30	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	13.95	13.87	14.15	14.24	—	560.79	553.41	566.00	576.72	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.18	14.10	14.38	14.47	—	568.62	561.18	573.76	586.04	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	11.71	11.58	12.04	12.11	—	473.08	467.83	482.80	486.82	—
Water transportation: Water transportation services	449	20.02	19.49	20.73	20.64	—	720.72	701.64	727.62	736.85	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	21.79	21.58	22.35	22.56	—	943.51	940.89	932.00	947.52	—
Transportation services	47	14.13	14.19	14.43	14.69	—	541.18	547.73	538.24	562.63	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	14.46	14.70	14.63	15.03	—	550.93	571.83	538.38	562.12	—
Travel agencies	4724	14.83	15.14	14.96	15.50	—	567.99	593.49	555.02	585.90	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	14.24	14.10	14.76	14.97	—	542.54	534.39	550.55	582.33	—
Communications	48	17.35	17.38	17.59	17.60	—	702.68	700.41	700.08	712.80	—
Telephone communications	481	17.66	17.80	17.83	17.77	—	734.66	740.48	729.25	742.79	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	18.19	18.15	18.41	18.36	—	767.62	765.93	756.65	769.28	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	18.38	18.10	18.57	18.72	—	656.17	640.74	653.66	673.92	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	14.60	14.41	15.13	15.32	—	604.44	586.49	608.23	617.40	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	20.55	20.45	21.10	21.42	—	869.27	869.13	869.32	897.50	—
Electric services	491	21.71	21.51	21.97	22.49	—	905.31	907.72	909.56	953.58	—
Gas production and distribution	492	18.86	18.80	19.36	19.44	—	794.01	795.24	799.57	802.87	—
Combination utility services	493	24.69	24.88	25.68	25.89	—	1,066.61	1,067.35	1,052.88	1,084.79	—
Sanitary services	495	16.83	16.58	17.63	17.80	—	727.06	719.57	726.36	744.04	—
Wholesale trade		14.58	14.49	14.83	15.10	\$14.92	558.41	552.07	566.51	584.37	\$571.44
Durable goods	50	15.28	15.22	15.51	15.81	—	592.86	587.49	601.79	621.33	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	13.81	13.72	14.03	14.15	—	512.35	503.52	528.93	532.04	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	13.33	13.22	13.95	14.26	—	513.21	515.58	520.34	537.60	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	13.76	13.63	13.88	14.11	—	540.77	531.57	546.87	557.35	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	18.41	18.30	18.78	19.25	—	734.56	728.34	753.08	789.25	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	17.43	17.35	17.92	18.37	—	686.74	681.86	706.05	723.78	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	14.59	14.54	14.63	14.91	—	590.90	588.87	602.76	614.29	—
Electrical goods	506	16.04	16.09	16.26	16.32	—	612.73	609.81	616.25	628.32	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	13.80	13.74	14.04	14.41	—	539.58	531.74	558.79	580.72	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	15.24	15.17	15.37	15.75	—	598.93	596.18	596.36	623.70	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	11.51	11.40	11.86	12.05	—	420.12	413.82	437.63	447.06	—
Nondurable goods	51	13.57	13.43	13.85	14.07	—	508.88	503.63	516.61	533.25	—
Paper and paper products	511	13.01	12.71	13.34	13.72	—	478.77	467.73	480.24	504.90	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	18.99	18.96	19.25	20.07	—	677.94	665.50	702.63	738.58	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	12.90	12.78	13.28	13.48	—	487.62	484.36	507.30	517.63	—
Groceries and related products	514	13.75	13.63	13.87	14.08	—	534.88	527.48	529.83	547.71	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	10.46	10.21	10.84	10.97	—	350.41	338.97	328.45	346.65	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	15.28	15.33	15.45	15.69	—	615.78	616.27	633.45	654.27	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	12.56	12.24	12.77	13.00	—	477.28	465.12	482.71	500.50	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	15.97	16.13	16.93	16.54	—	614.85	617.78	645.03	628.52	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	10.97	10.85	11.20	11.31	—	392.73	391.69	405.44	415.08	—
Retail trade		9.08	9.03	9.37	9.43	9.40	263.32	259.16	267.98	272.53	270.72
Building materials and garden supplies	52	10.83	10.69	11.29	11.35	—	381.22	374.15	396.28	402.93	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	11.30	11.17	11.83	11.93	—	416.97	409.94	436.53	442.60	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	10.80	10.76	10.99	11.03	—	378.00	377.68	381.35	389.36	—
Hardware stores	525	8.89	8.79	9.19	9.23	—	271.15	264.58	277.54	282.44	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	9.83	9.58	10.05	9.99	—	319.48	313.27	327.63	333.67	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	29.6	29.4	28.5	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department stores	531	29.7	29.5	28.5	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variety stores	533	27.5	27.4	26.8	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.0	29.3	29.5	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food stores	54	29.9	29.4	29.4	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocery stores	541	30.0	29.5	29.4	29.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	28.6	28.4	28.8	28.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
New and used car dealers	551	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline service stations	554	32.0	31.7	31.7	31.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	34.6	34.1	36.0	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	26.3	26.2	25.7	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	28.5	28.7	27.3	27.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women's clothing stores	562	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family clothing stores	565	27.1	27.3	25.9	26.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoe stores	566	26.9	26.4	27.0	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	33.0	32.7	32.4	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	33.0	32.6	33.1	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	32.8	32.8	31.3	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	32.3	32.2	30.7	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	25.8	25.6	24.7	24.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.6	29.2	29.3	29.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	29.1	28.6	28.8	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	30.3	30.0	29.4	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.8	27.3	27.3	27.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	33.0	32.9	33.7	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	37.3	36.7	36.2	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail stores, nec	599	30.4	30.1	30.2	30.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	33.5	33.5	33.9	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		36.2	35.9	35.9	36.7	35.9	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	35.5	35.2	34.9	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial banks	602	35.4	35.1	34.7	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
State commercial banks	6022	35.2	35.0	34.8	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.5	35.1	34.6	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	35.6	35.6	35.4	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondepository institutions	61	37.8	37.6	37.0	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal credit institutions	614	38.6	37.9	38.2	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	37.8	37.1	37.3	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life insurance	631	38.7	38.5	38.7	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	38.8	38.6	39.1	39.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	38.9	38.5	38.3	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		32.6	32.4	32.5	32.8	32.5	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural services	07	34.8	34.9	33.6	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$8.96	\$8.94	\$9.34	\$9.47	—	\$265.22	\$262.84	\$266.19	\$272.74	—
Department stores	531	9.03	9.01	9.44	9.60	—	268.19	265.80	269.04	276.48	—
Variety stores	533	7.80	7.94	7.70	7.63	—	214.50	217.56	206.36	206.01	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	8.77	8.62	9.11	9.12	—	263.10	252.57	268.75	274.51	—
Food stores	54	9.27	9.28	9.32	9.35	—	277.17	272.83	274.01	276.76	—
Grocery stores	541	9.35	9.37	9.36	9.40	—	280.50	276.42	275.18	279.18	—
Retail bakeries	546	8.45	8.35	8.91	8.97	—	241.67	237.14	256.61	257.44	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.63	12.60	12.99	13.21	—	448.37	446.04	458.55	471.60	—
New and used car dealers	551	15.86	15.84	16.21	16.59	—	582.06	579.74	593.29	612.17	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	10.37	10.30	10.64	10.80	—	396.13	392.43	404.32	413.64	—
Gasoline service stations	554	8.18	8.13	8.40	8.42	—	261.76	257.72	266.28	268.60	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.38	12.83	12.96	13.01	—	462.95	437.50	466.56	473.56	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	8.86	8.79	9.25	9.30	—	233.02	230.30	237.73	241.80	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	10.40	10.33	10.91	10.98	—	296.40	296.47	297.84	300.85	—
Women's clothing stores	562	8.87	8.83	9.26	9.39	—	208.45	207.51	218.54	224.42	—
Family clothing stores	565	8.63	8.52	9.04	9.04	—	233.87	232.60	234.14	238.66	—
Shoe stores	566	8.51	8.43	8.77	8.81	—	228.92	222.55	236.79	240.51	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	12.29	12.15	12.58	12.80	—	405.57	397.31	407.59	416.00	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	11.63	11.54	11.82	11.96	—	383.79	376.20	391.24	395.88	—
Household appliance stores	572	11.54	11.42	11.67	11.87	—	390.05	384.85	393.28	398.83	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	13.21	12.98	13.70	13.99	—	433.29	425.74	428.81	440.69	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	12.09	11.79	12.64	12.86	—	390.51	379.64	388.05	397.37	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	7.43	7.35	7.75	7.90	—	191.69	188.16	191.43	193.55	—
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	6.62	6.55	6.81	6.84	—	169.47	165.72	172.29	175.79	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	9.83	9.76	10.22	10.24	—	290.97	284.99	299.45	302.08	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	10.45	10.29	10.98	10.99	—	304.10	294.29	316.22	316.51	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.17	8.05	8.28	8.32	—	247.55	241.50	243.43	246.27	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.11	9.05	9.62	9.63	—	253.26	247.07	262.63	266.75	—
Nonstore retailers	596	10.41	10.38	10.58	10.65	—	343.53	341.50	356.55	361.04	—
Fuel dealers	598	13.15	12.93	13.60	13.50	—	490.50	474.53	492.32	490.05	—
Retail stores, nec	599	9.96	9.97	10.14	10.20	—	302.78	300.10	306.23	311.10	—
Optical goods stores	5995	11.63	11.86	11.70	11.73	—	389.61	397.31	396.63	398.82	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	10.36	10.35	10.61	10.70	—	314.94	313.61	322.54	328.49	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		14.62	14.62	14.97	15.12	\$14.98	529.24	524.86	537.42	554.90	\$537.78
Depository institutions	60	11.27	11.22	11.67	11.71	—	400.09	394.94	407.28	421.56	—
Commercial banks	602	10.82	10.80	11.14	11.18	—	383.03	379.08	386.56	401.36	—
State commercial banks	6022	10.49	10.52	10.75	10.88	—	369.25	368.20	374.10	391.68	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.05	10.99	11.41	11.38	—	392.28	385.75	394.79	408.54	—
Credit unions	606	10.99	10.91	11.33	11.44	—	391.24	388.40	401.08	411.84	—
Nondepository institutions	61	15.30	15.24	15.34	15.67	—	578.34	573.02	567.58	595.46	—
Personal credit institutions	614	12.55	12.53	13.13	13.31	—	484.43	474.89	501.57	517.76	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	21.80	21.77	21.90	21.96	—	824.04	807.67	816.87	845.46	—
Insurance carriers	63	17.06	17.10	17.33	17.68	—	658.52	656.64	665.47	687.75	—
Life insurance	631	15.44	15.46	15.62	15.90	—	597.53	595.21	604.49	624.87	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	16.25	16.12	16.81	16.87	—	622.38	617.40	643.82	646.12	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	16.67	16.61	17.21	17.28	—	646.80	641.15	672.91	673.92	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	18.50	18.60	18.77	19.43	—	719.65	716.10	718.89	759.71	—
Services		13.36	13.30	13.77	13.83	13.75	435.54	430.92	447.53	453.62	446.88
Agricultural services	07	10.40	10.22	10.90	10.88	—	361.92	356.68	366.24	379.71	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	28.7	29.0	28.3	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	37.5	37.3	36.2	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	30.9	30.6	30.8	31.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	34.1	34.3	33.9	34.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops ⁴	723	28.0	28.2	28.0	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	27.3	28.1	25.2	27.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business services	73	33.7	33.6	33.7	34.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising	731	36.6	36.6	36.2	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	36.5	36.0	36.6	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services to buildings	734	28.8	28.7	28.5	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	37.5	37.2	36.3	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	28.0	28.0	27.8	28.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	38.6	38.8	37.3	38.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	35.7	36.1	36.0	36.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	40.8	41.0	39.4	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	38.5	38.7	37.0	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.3	32.3	32.8	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and data processing services	737	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer programming services	7371	37.9	37.9	37.6	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	39.5	39.4	39.1	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	39.1	39.2	37.0	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	39.5	39.2	39.6	40.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.3	33.1	33.2	33.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	35.2	35.0	35.3	35.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security systems services	7382	36.8	35.8	37.8	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	35.6	35.6	35.0	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	36.0	35.8	36.2	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger car rental	7514	35.6	35.2	35.6	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile parking	752	33.1	32.9	32.4	33.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive repair shops	753	37.7	38.0	37.2	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	37.3	37.6	36.3	36.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	30.7	30.3	29.5	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carwashes	7542	27.7	26.8	26.4	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures	78	30.7	29.9	31.4	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion picture production and services	781	39.6	38.4	40.8	41.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	23.8	23.4	24.0	24.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	26.5	25.8	25.6	25.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowling centers	793	25.3	25.5	25.2	25.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	26.3	25.3	25.1	25.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	28.2	27.9	27.7	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services	80	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.9	32.7	32.7	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	27.9	27.8	28.0	28.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.1	29.6	30.1	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.4	32.1	32.1	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	34.7	34.7	34.9	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$10.33	\$10.28	\$10.62	\$10.64	—	\$296.47	\$298.12	\$300.55	\$306.43	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	10.46	10.24	11.07	10.99	—	392.25	381.95	400.73	412.13	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	9.25	9.18	9.60	9.64	—	285.83	280.91	295.68	299.80	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	8.75	8.66	8.93	9.01	—	298.38	297.04	302.73	307.24	—
Beauty shops ⁴	723	9.82	9.63	10.00	10.17	—	274.96	271.57	280.00	287.81	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	9.81	9.40	9.54	9.54	—	267.81	264.14	240.41	261.40	—
Business services											
Advertising	731	13.26	13.20	13.70	13.85	—	446.86	443.52	461.69	472.29	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	18.56	18.09	19.31	19.87	—	679.30	662.09	699.02	735.19	—
Services to buildings	734	11.76	11.94	11.77	12.04	—	429.24	429.84	430.78	447.89	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	8.57	8.45	8.73	8.81	—	246.82	242.52	248.81	255.49	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	11.87	11.71	11.85	11.97	—	445.13	435.61	430.16	462.04	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	8.17	8.05	8.37	8.42	—	228.76	225.40	232.69	237.44	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.42	13.28	13.85	13.84	—	518.01	515.26	516.61	527.30	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	13.26	12.95	12.94	12.93	—	473.38	467.50	465.84	471.95	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	17.56	17.19	18.21	18.12	—	716.45	704.79	717.47	733.86	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.99	11.97	12.53	12.59	—	461.62	463.24	463.61	474.64	—
Computer and data processing services	737	10.56	10.54	10.88	10.97	—	341.09	340.44	356.86	359.82	—
Computer programming services	7371	22.38	22.20	22.93	23.26	—	861.63	852.48	878.22	904.81	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	25.45	25.42	26.12	26.73	—	964.56	963.42	982.11	1,013.07	—
Information retrieval services	7375	21.43	21.25	21.61	22.13	—	846.49	837.25	844.95	860.86	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	15.73	15.85	15.36	15.28	—	615.04	621.32	568.32	573.00	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	17.28	17.02	16.83	17.17	—	682.56	667.18	666.47	698.82	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	10.50	10.47	10.90	10.97	—	349.65	346.56	361.88	369.69	—
Security systems services	7382	8.67	8.59	9.13	9.17	—	305.18	300.65	322.29	328.29	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	13.99	14.30	14.48	14.57	—	514.83	511.94	547.34	550.75	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.45	11.37	11.84	11.83	—	407.62	404.77	414.40	416.42	—
Passenger car rental	7514	11.00	10.90	11.44	11.51	—	396.00	390.22	414.13	414.36	—
Automobile parking	752	10.07	10.03	10.54	10.64	—	358.49	353.06	375.22	379.85	—
Automotive repair shops	753	8.64	8.56	8.76	8.76	—	285.98	281.62	283.82	293.46	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	12.84	12.73	13.26	13.27	—	484.07	483.74	493.27	493.64	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.47	13.38	14.03	13.99	—	511.86	507.10	533.14	533.02	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	12.69	12.62	12.93	12.96	—	473.34	474.51	469.36	467.86	—
Carwashes	7542	8.62	8.65	8.85	8.83	—	264.63	262.10	261.08	267.55	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	7.62	7.69	7.82	7.85	—	211.07	206.09	206.45	211.95	—
Motion pictures	78	13.88	13.93	14.07	14.17	—	526.05	527.95	536.07	539.88	—
Motion picture production and services	781	15.85	16.30	15.54	15.64	—	486.60	487.37	487.96	495.79	—
Video tape rental	784	21.42	22.27	20.21	20.39	—	848.23	855.17	824.57	842.11	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.40	7.22	7.81	7.78	—	176.12	168.95	187.44	191.39	—
Bowling centers	793	9.81	9.97	10.38	10.24	—	259.97	257.23	265.73	263.17	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	7.79	7.63	8.04	8.11	—	197.09	194.57	202.61	205.18	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	9.16	9.33	9.77	9.61	—	240.91	236.05	245.23	243.13	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	9.35	9.26	9.97	9.98	—	178.59	177.79	188.43	185.63	—
Health services	80	9.68	9.82	10.11	10.03	—	272.98	273.98	280.05	284.85	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	14.20	14.10	14.56	14.60	—	467.18	462.48	479.02	484.72	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	14.85	14.77	15.31	15.34	—	488.57	482.98	500.64	507.75	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	14.79	14.70	15.34	15.54	—	412.64	408.66	429.52	438.23	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	12.92	12.83	13.09	13.03	—	388.89	379.77	394.01	402.63	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.17	10.04	10.52	10.58	—	329.51	322.28	337.69	344.91	—
Hospitals	806	9.75	9.62	10.10	10.16	—	308.10	302.07	316.13	322.07	—
		15.96	15.84	16.24	16.30	—	553.81	549.65	566.78	570.50	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.1	28.8	29.6	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal services	81	34.9	34.7	35.1	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	83	31.2	31.0	30.8	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual and family services	832	31.2	31.2	30.9	31.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job training and related services	833	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child day care services	835	29.8	29.4	29.3	29.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential care	836	32.4	32.2	32.1	33.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services, nec	839	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.3	35.3	34.8	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services	87	37.3	37.5	37.3	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	39.2	38.8	39.0	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering services	8711	39.6	39.2	39.5	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural services	8712	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surveying services	8713	37.4	37.8	36.8	36.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	36.9	38.9	38.3	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research and testing services	873	36.4	36.4	36.0	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial physical research	8731	39.2	39.1	38.5	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	31.3	31.3	30.8	30.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.1	35.8	36.3	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management and public relations	874	36.1	35.9	35.7	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management services	8741	35.3	34.7	35.7	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management consulting services	8742	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public relations services	8743	35.5	34.9	34.2	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, nec	89	35.3	35.2	35.9	36.7	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000P	May 2000P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.01	\$11.86	\$12.39	\$12.39	—	\$349.49	\$341.57	\$366.74	\$366.74	—
Legal services	81	19.01	18.73	19.77	20.07	—	663.45	649.93	693.93	720.51	—
Social services	83	9.54	9.45	9.79	9.85	—	297.65	292.95	301.53	308.31	—
Individual and family services	832	10.07	9.99	10.31	10.42	—	314.18	311.69	318.58	327.19	—
Job training and related services	833	9.25	9.16	9.43	9.49	—	283.05	279.38	286.67	290.39	—
Child day care services	835	8.29	8.22	8.62	8.64	—	247.04	241.67	252.57	254.88	—
Residential care	836	9.72	9.63	9.99	10.00	—	314.93	310.09	320.68	330.00	—
Social services, nec	839	11.63	11.48	11.91	12.04	—	376.81	369.66	383.50	391.30	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	18.68	18.39	19.22	19.30	—	659.40	649.17	668.86	683.22	—
Engineering and management services	87	18.52	18.35	18.90	19.03	—	690.80	688.13	704.97	721.24	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	20.19	20.10	21.05	21.20	—	791.45	779.88	820.95	831.04	—
Engineering services	8711	21.05	20.99	21.94	22.06	—	833.58	822.81	866.63	873.58	—
Architectural services	8712	18.32	18.19	19.13	19.36	—	696.16	687.58	725.03	747.30	—
Surveying services	8713	14.36	14.31	14.83	14.99	—	537.06	540.92	545.74	550.13	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	15.82	15.62	15.90	16.18	—	583.76	607.62	608.97	647.20	—
Research and testing services	873	18.46	18.44	18.47	18.71	—	671.94	671.22	664.92	681.04	—
Commercial physical research	8731	20.26	20.14	20.19	20.42	—	794.19	787.47	777.32	798.42	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.80	14.66	14.63	14.93	—	463.24	458.86	450.60	458.35	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	22.09	22.25	22.39	22.49	—	797.45	796.55	812.76	832.13	—
Management and public relations	874	18.35	18.22	18.83	18.84	—	662.44	654.10	672.23	678.24	—
Management services	8741	16.25	15.98	16.96	17.04	—	573.63	554.51	605.47	608.33	—
Management consulting services	8742	21.23	20.94	21.61	21.48	—	772.77	760.12	786.60	781.87	—
Public relations services	8743	16.78	16.48	17.82	18.04	—	595.69	575.15	609.44	647.64	—
Services, nec	89	18.50	18.27	18.65	18.58	—	653.05	643.10	669.54	681.89	—

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 See table B-15a for average hourly earnings in aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing.

³ Data relate to line-haul railroads with operating revenues of \$253.7 million or more in 1993 and to Amtrak.

⁴ Money payments only tips; not included.

⁵ Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

— Data not available.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade. See the article in this issue for additional information.

A Note on Average Hourly Earnings in Aircraft (SIC 3721) and Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles (SIC 3761) Manufacturing

For many years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics average hourly earnings series for production workers in aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles manufacturing (SIC 3761) have been used to escalate labor costs in contracts between aerospace companies and their customers. Although the Bureau's series by definition take account of traditional wage rate changes, they do not capture "lump-sum payments to workers in lieu of general wage increases" which were negotiated in aerospace manufacturers' collective bargaining agreements beginning in late 1983.

Because of special circumstances in the aerospace industry, BLS has calculated average hourly earnings series for SIC 3721 and SIC 3761 which include lump-sum payments. These series, beginning in October 1983, the effective date of the first aerospace bargaining agreement using lump-sum payments, were published in the June 1988 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Current and year earlier data are presented in table B-15a along with the average hourly earnings series produced as part of the Current Employment Statistics program. An explanation of the methodology used to derive these series appears in the Explanatory Notes of this publication.

B-15a. Average hourly earnings in aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing

Series	Aircraft (SIC 3721)				Guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761)			
	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P
Average hourly earnings, excluding lump-sum payments	\$21.42	\$21.35	\$22.45	\$22.60	\$22.01	\$21.72	\$21.71	\$21.46
Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum payments	21.47	21.40	22.57	22.78	22.10	21.82	21.79	21.53

^P = preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime¹, of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P
Manufacturing	\$13.18	\$13.09	\$13.49	\$13.55	\$13.55
Durable goods	13.63	13.52	13.98	14.02	14.02
Lumber and wood products	10.89	10.79	11.10	11.16	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	10.74	10.68	11.11	11.15	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.92	12.82	13.14	13.28	(2)
Primary metal industries	14.75	14.57	15.19	15.32	(2)
Fabricated metal products	12.77	12.70	12.98	13.02	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	14.22	14.08	14.59	14.60	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	12.86	12.75	13.07	13.08	(2)
Transportation equipment	16.96	16.76	17.56	17.60	(2)
Instruments and related products	13.63	13.56	13.83	13.93	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10.89	10.80	11.19	11.21	(2)
Nondurable goods	12.49	12.43	12.73	12.81	\$12.82
Food and kindred products	11.34	11.38	11.61	11.71	(2)
Tobacco products	18.39	19.44	18.45	19.07	(2)
Textile mill products	10.18	10.15	10.30	10.35	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	8.60	8.56	8.76	8.76	(2)
Paper and allied products	14.96	14.85	15.08	15.22	(2)
Printing and publishing	13.31	13.22	13.65	13.68	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	16.41	16.27	16.70	16.89	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	19.89	19.82	20.71	20.36	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	11.73	11.66	11.98	12.02	(2)
Leather and leather products	9.51	9.41	9.75	9.86	(2)

¹ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks. See the article in this issue for additional information.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars

Industry	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P	Avg. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000 ^P	May 2000 ^P
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$13.24	\$13.16	\$13.59	\$13.68	\$13.63	\$456.78	\$451.39	\$464.78	\$473.33	\$467.51
Constant (1982) dollars	7.86	7.84	7.85	7.89	(2)	271.25	268.84	268.35	273.13	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.09	16.98	17.28	17.31	\$17.23	748.54	735.23	758.59	777.22	\$763.29
Constant (1982) dollars	10.15	10.11	9.98	9.99	(2)	444.50	437.90	437.98	448.48	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	17.18	16.90	17.54	17.65	\$17.70	671.74	654.03	680.55	691.88	\$700.92
Constant (1982) dollars	10.20	10.07	10.13	10.18	(2)	398.90	389.54	392.93	399.24	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	13.91	13.80	14.22	14.29	\$14.28	580.05	574.08	590.13	595.89	\$591.19
Constant (1982) dollars	8.26	8.22	8.21	8.25	(2)	344.45	341.92	340.72	343.85	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	15.69	15.60	16.02	16.14	\$16.09	607.20	602.16	608.76	624.62	\$619.47
Constant (1982) dollars	9.32	9.29	9.25	9.31	(2)	360.57	358.64	351.48	360.43	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	14.58	14.49	14.83	15.10	\$14.92	558.41	552.07	566.51	584.37	\$571.44
Constant (1982) dollars	8.66	8.63	8.56	8.71	(2)	331.60	328.81	327.08	337.20	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.08	9.03	9.37	9.43	\$9.40	263.32	259.16	267.98	272.53	\$270.72
Constant (1982) dollars	5.39	5.38	5.41	5.44	(2)	156.37	154.35	154.72	157.26	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	14.62	14.62	14.97	15.12	\$14.98	529.24	524.86	537.42	554.90	\$537.78
Constant (1982) dollars	8.68	8.71	8.64	8.72	(2)	314.28	312.60	310.29	320.20	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	13.36	13.30	13.77	13.83	\$13.75	435.54	430.92	447.53	453.62	\$446.88
Constant (1982) dollars	7.93	7.92	7.95	7.98	(2)	258.63	256.65	258.39	261.75	(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. Data have been revised to reflect March 1999 benchmarks and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for wholesale trade. See the article in this issue for additional information.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Alabama	41.7	41.9	42.2	\$12.44	\$12.78	\$12.85	\$518.75	\$535.48	\$542.27
Birmingham	42.3	41.8	42.0	12.94	13.26	13.25	547.36	554.27	556.50
Mobile	45.3	43.4	42.2	14.41	14.06	14.05	652.77	610.20	592.91
Alaska	43.4	49.7	41.0	12.12	11.26	13.06	526.01	559.62	535.46
Arizona	40.3	40.1	40.4	12.64	12.68	12.82	509.39	508.46	517.92
Arkansas	41.5	40.7	41.4	11.50	11.93	11.98	477.25	485.55	495.97
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	40.9	40.7	40.9	11.00	11.62	11.86	449.90	472.93	485.07
Fort Smith	41.6	40.5	41.3	11.74	11.75	11.79	488.38	475.87	486.92
Little Rock-North Little Rock	41.4	39.8	41.2	12.25	12.39	12.44	507.15	493.12	512.52
Pine Bluff	39.7	39.4	39.6	13.16	13.41	13.37	522.45	528.35	529.45
California	41.6	41.3	41.7	13.84	14.07	14.10	575.74	581.09	587.97
Bakersfield	41.9	41.1	41.3	13.84	13.96	14.00	579.90	573.76	578.20
Fresno	40.9	40.2	40.9	12.11	12.33	12.32	495.30	495.67	503.89
Los Angeles-Long Beach	42.5	42.4	42.6	12.94	13.19	13.18	549.95	559.26	561.47
Modesto	41.4	41.0	40.6	13.85	14.14	14.14	573.39	579.74	574.08
Oakland	42.1	42.8	42.7	15.56	15.94	16.02	655.08	682.23	684.05
Orange County	43.0	43.4	43.5	13.32	13.47	13.57	572.76	584.60	590.30
Riverside-San Bernardino	42.0	42.3	42.2	12.33	12.54	12.53	517.86	530.44	528.77
Sacramento	40.9	40.9	40.6	14.97	14.96	14.98	612.27	611.86	608.19
Salinas	40.1	42.0	42.7	14.23	14.15	14.18	570.62	594.30	605.49
San Diego	40.0	39.7	39.7	13.67	13.71	13.69	546.80	544.29	543.49
San Francisco	40.1	40.1	40.5	14.89	14.84	14.84	597.09	595.08	601.02
San Jose	42.3	41.3	41.6	17.15	17.49	17.50	725.45	722.34	728.00
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	41.4	41.2	41.3	14.18	14.40	14.43	587.05	593.28	595.96
Santa Rosa	39.5	39.8	40.4	14.95	14.84	14.89	590.53	590.63	601.56
Stockton-Lodi	41.3	41.9	42.3	13.42	13.41	13.55	554.25	561.88	573.17
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	41.4	41.5	40.3	15.96	16.19	16.24	660.74	671.89	654.47
Ventura	42.0	42.1	42.0	12.80	12.92	12.94	537.60	543.93	543.48
Colorado	41.0	44.2	44.3	14.12	14.32	14.35	578.92	632.94	635.70
Denver	41.2	41.9	42.6	13.37	13.50	13.55	550.84	565.65	577.23
Connecticut	42.4	42.5	42.4	15.17	15.65	15.66	643.21	665.12	663.98
Bridgeport	41.5	41.8	42.0	15.33	15.83	15.85	636.20	661.69	665.70
Danbury	41.2	41.6	41.4	14.80	15.97	15.95	609.76	664.35	660.33
Hartford	42.8	43.7	43.6	16.05	16.79	16.82	686.94	733.72	733.35
New Haven-Meriden	42.6	42.4	42.4	14.88	15.01	15.23	633.89	636.42	645.75
New London-Norwich	42.2	42.2	41.8	15.72	16.55	16.68	663.38	698.41	697.22
Stamford-Norwalk	39.3	39.4	39.5	13.48	13.53	13.23	529.76	533.08	522.58
Waterbury	44.0	45.0	45.0	14.31	14.58	14.53	629.64	656.10	653.85
Delaware	42.5	42.8	42.4	15.59	16.50	16.41	662.58	706.20	695.78
Dover	39.2	41.9	41.7	14.02	14.49	14.42	549.58	607.13	601.31
Wilmington-Newark	43.0	43.3	43.9	18.77	19.53	19.37	807.11	845.64	850.34
District of Columbia: Washington PMSA	39.3	39.7	40.1	15.07	15.50	15.39	592.25	615.35	617.13
Florida	41.8	42.1	41.7	11.68	12.26	12.23	488.22	516.14	509.99
Georgia	41.6	41.0	41.0	12.41	12.83	12.87	516.26	526.03	527.67
Atlanta	40.6	40.2	40.8	13.26	13.68	13.69	538.36	549.94	558.55
Savannah	46.2	46.9	46.2	16.05	16.70	16.58	741.51	783.23	766.00
Hawaii	38.6	37.5	38.5	13.34	13.58	13.63	514.92	509.25	524.75
Honolulu	40.3	38.9	40.3	13.19	13.06	13.19	531.56	508.03	531.55
Idaho	39.1	38.6	38.2	13.12	13.61	13.61	512.99	525.34	519.90
Illinois	41.8	41.6	41.6	13.98	14.27	14.30	584.36	593.63	594.88
Bloomington-Normal	39.4	40.8	42.5	18.42	19.01	19.86	725.75	775.61	844.05
Champaign-Urbana	39.7	40.8	42.1	11.42	12.41	12.45	453.37	506.33	524.15
Chicago	42.0	41.8	41.7	13.65	14.00	14.06	573.30	585.20	586.30
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	42.0	41.4	41.6	15.65	15.75	15.77	657.30	652.05	656.03
Decatur	42.7	42.3	41.9	16.75	16.75	16.72	715.23	708.53	700.57
Kankakee	41.0	41.0	41.2	15.23	15.58	15.72	624.43	638.78	647.66
Peoria-Pekin	41.9	41.5	41.0	16.66	16.60	16.58	698.05	688.90	679.78
Rockford	42.2	43.2	42.8	16.05	17.00	16.60	677.31	734.40	710.48
Springfield	41.2	41.4	40.6	12.30	12.86	13.00	506.76	532.40	527.80

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Indiana	43.3	42.4	42.7	\$15.10	\$15.66	\$15.69	\$653.83	\$663.98	\$669.96
Bloomington	40.3	39.8	40.0	12.66	13.82	13.85	510.20	550.03	554.00
Elkhart-Goshen	39.7	39.7	39.8	12.84	13.87	13.79	509.75	550.63	548.84
Evansville-Henderson	44.8	43.9	43.8	14.33	15.30	15.28	641.98	671.67	669.26
Fort Wayne	41.3	40.7	40.6	15.64	16.36	16.36	645.93	665.85	664.21
Gary	43.8	42.8	42.5	19.43	20.72	20.62	851.03	886.81	876.35
Indianapolis	44.3	44.1	44.0	15.53	15.42	15.43	687.98	680.02	678.92
Kokomo	48.6	48.2	49.4	22.36	22.35	22.69	1,086.70	1,077.27	1,120.88
Lafayette	43.2	43.2	43.3	15.76	16.75	16.73	680.83	723.60	724.40
Muncie	45.0	44.0	43.9	14.43	13.70	13.64	649.35	602.80	598.79
South Bend	41.0	40.6	40.3	12.12	12.63	12.63	496.92	512.77	508.98
Terre Haute	44.1	43.9	44.0	14.52	14.07	14.13	640.33	617.67	621.72
Iowa	41.4	41.7	41.8	14.08	14.55	14.55	582.91	606.73	608.19
Cedar Rapids	41.8	44.7	44.2	17.29	19.17	19.01	722.72	856.89	840.24
Des Moines	39.1	40.2	40.2	14.12	15.95	16.14	552.09	641.19	648.82
Dubuque	38.7	37.5	38.6	15.10	16.68	16.37	584.37	625.50	631.88
Sioux City	38.0	34.7	35.0	12.10	11.79	11.81	459.80	409.11	413.35
Kansas	41.3	40.2	40.3	14.23	14.93	14.93	587.70	600.18	601.67
Topeka	39.3	37.9	37.3	16.73	17.84	17.72	657.49	676.13	660.95
Wichita	41.1	41.6	41.7	16.30	17.13	17.19	669.93	712.60	716.82
Kentucky	41.4	42.2	42.2	14.32	14.54	14.51	592.85	613.58	612.32
Lexington	42.0	42.2	42.0	14.20	15.12	15.14	596.40	638.06	635.88
Louisville	42.5	44.3	43.6	15.92	16.66	16.55	676.60	738.03	721.58
Louisiana	43.4	42.4	42.7	15.05	15.46	15.54	653.17	655.50	663.55
Baton Rouge	41.9	42.7	43.1	17.53	16.95	17.81	734.51	723.76	767.61
New Orleans	43.6	43.4	43.8	15.03	14.71	14.84	655.31	638.41	649.99
Shreveport-Bossier City	42.5	42.7	42.1	14.29	15.29	14.92	607.33	652.88	628.13
Maine	40.3	41.7	41.6	13.84	14.05	14.15	557.75	585.88	588.64
Lewiston-Auburn	42.3	41.9	42.1	11.97	12.52	12.61	506.33	524.58	530.88
Portland	40.1	43.7	42.5	11.33	11.85	12.04	454.33	517.84	511.70
Maryland	41.5	40.9	41.0	14.53	14.81	14.86	603.00	605.72	609.26
Baltimore PMSA	41.4	41.4	41.9	15.41	15.43	15.46	637.97	638.80	647.77
Massachusetts	41.9	42.2	41.9	14.16	14.52	14.55	593.30	612.74	609.64
Boston	40.8	41.3	41.1	15.44	15.96	16.05	629.95	659.14	659.65
Springfield	41.8	41.1	40.9	13.78	13.87	13.88	576.00	570.05	567.69
Worcester	42.1	42.7	42.4	14.44	14.85	14.95	607.92	634.09	633.88
Michigan	43.9	43.8	44.4	18.27	18.99	19.13	802.05	831.76	849.37
Ann Arbor	44.9	44.5	45.2	19.96	20.29	20.52	896.20	902.90	927.50
Detroit	44.7	45.3	45.7	20.55	20.50	20.74	918.59	928.65	947.81
Flint	43.5	46.1	47.2	25.41	25.53	25.45	1,105.34	1,176.93	1,201.24
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	41.9	42.2	42.5	14.93	15.39	15.40	625.57	649.45	654.50
Jackson	42.3	43.2	42.5	12.95	13.53	13.55	547.79	584.49	575.87
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	43.0	42.8	43.1	15.31	14.81	14.92	658.33	633.86	643.05
Lansing East Lansing	42.2	42.8	42.9	19.32	20.22	20.48	815.30	865.41	878.59
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	46.1	46.1	46.7	22.56	21.81	22.20	1,040.02	1,005.44	1,036.74
Minnesota	41.0	40.7	41.0	14.17	14.80	14.71	580.97	602.36	603.11
Duluth-Superior	38.7	38.3	39.1	12.52	12.87	13.44	484.52	492.92	525.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.9	41.9	41.9	15.23	15.76	15.74	638.14	660.34	659.51
St. Cloud	41.7	42.4	43.5	13.20	13.73	13.87	550.44	582.15	603.35
Mississippi	41.3	41.1	41.1	11.14	11.60	11.67	460.08	476.76	479.64
Jackson	40.8	38.9	40.0	13.08	12.94	13.17	533.66	503.37	526.80
Missouri	42.0	41.4	41.3	13.97	14.08	14.15	586.74	582.91	584.39
Kansas City	42.5	41.0	41.2	14.36	14.91	15.02	610.30	611.31	618.82
St. Louis	43.1	42.9	42.8	15.93	16.39	16.40	686.58	703.13	701.92
Springfield	40.5	40.5	41.1	11.75	12.12	12.13	475.88	490.86	498.54
Montana	38.6	39.0	39.4	14.13	14.17	14.24	545.42	552.63	561.05
Nebraska	41.7	41.8	41.8	12.75	12.85	12.93	531.68	537.13	540.47
Lincoln	45.2	45.2	43.8	14.69	14.80	14.47	663.99	668.96	633.78
Omaha	44.0	41.4	40.9	13.53	14.14	14.58	595.32	585.39	596.32
Nevada	41.9	41.9	42.5	14.21	13.40	13.57	595.40	561.46	576.72
Las Vegas	38.7	43.2	43.1	14.84	12.64	12.67	574.31	546.04	546.07

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
New Hampshire	40.5	41.3	40.7	\$13.13	\$13.22	\$13.27	\$531.77	\$545.98	\$540.08
Manchester	39.6	40.3	39.5	14.03	14.60	14.85	555.59	588.38	586.57
Nashua	41.4	40.8	40.7	14.58	13.69	13.80	603.61	558.55	561.66
Portsmouth-Rochester	41.2	41.2	41.8	12.98	13.34	13.36	534.78	549.60	558.44
New Jersey	41.6	41.7	41.7	14.97	15.36	15.29	622.75	640.51	637.59
New Mexico	38.6	36.7	37.2	12.76	12.98	12.81	492.54	476.36	476.53
Albuquerque	38.3	37.9	38.4	14.52	15.77	15.32	556.12	597.68	588.28
New York	41.2	41.2	41.3	13.77	14.05	14.08	567.32	578.86	581.50
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	42.8	41.7	42.1	15.19	15.27	15.24	650.13	636.75	641.60
Binghamton	40.3	42.4	42.3	10.98	11.31	11.34	442.49	479.54	479.68
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	42.9	43.0	43.3	17.18	17.36	17.57	737.02	746.48	760.78
Dutchess County	39.8	40.7	40.8	12.18	12.14	12.19	484.76	494.09	497.35
Elmira	41.5	40.3	39.8	12.66	12.93	13.03	525.39	521.07	518.59
Nassau-Suffolk	40.2	39.9	39.5	12.92	13.08	13.08	519.38	521.89	516.66
New York PMSA	39.2	39.7	39.8	12.70	12.94	12.99	497.84	513.71	517.00
New York City	38.7	39.0	39.1	12.43	12.73	12.78	481.04	496.47	499.69
Newburgh	40.9	41.5	41.2	11.59	11.37	11.41	474.03	471.85	470.09
Rochester	42.0	42.6	42.8	15.23	16.26	16.16	639.66	692.67	691.64
Rockland County	44.3	44.3	44.7	16.09	16.07	15.85	712.79	711.90	708.49
Syracuse	41.8	41.1	41.3	15.15	15.61	15.61	633.27	641.57	644.69
Utica-Rome	41.3	40.7	40.8	12.34	12.89	12.92	509.64	524.62	527.13
Westchester County	41.5	43.0	42.8	13.23	13.10	13.17	549.05	563.30	563.67
North Carolina	40.9	41.3	41.6	12.23	12.61	12.68	500.21	520.79	527.49
Asheville	41.9	42.2	42.6	11.61	11.82	11.73	486.46	498.80	499.70
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	40.8	41.9	42.3	13.27	13.58	13.68	541.42	569.00	578.66
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	39.8	40.5	40.2	12.47	12.71	12.81	496.31	514.76	514.96
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	42.8	42.3	42.8	13.29	13.82	13.79	568.81	584.59	590.21
North Dakota	40.5	40.7	40.4	11.74	12.43	12.72	475.47	505.90	513.88
Fargo-Moorhead	39.3	42.1	40.0	11.33	12.33	13.03	445.27	519.09	521.20
Ohio	43.2	43.1	43.3	16.25	16.53	16.56	702.00	712.44	717.04
Akron	42.3	42.1	42.2	13.50	14.09	14.16	571.05	593.18	597.55
Canton-Massillon	40.5	40.7	40.5	14.23	14.06	14.05	576.32	572.24	569.02
Cincinnati	43.1	43.5	43.7	15.81	16.15	16.23	681.41	702.52	709.25
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	43.4	43.3	43.6	15.98	16.22	16.25	693.53	702.32	708.50
Columbus	42.2	42.6	42.8	15.12	15.25	15.40	638.06	649.85	659.12
Dayton-Springfield	44.3	43.9	44.3	17.52	17.22	17.30	776.14	755.95	766.39
Hamilton-Middletown	46.1	44.6	45.9	17.53	17.63	17.88	808.13	786.29	820.69
Lima	42.8	44.1	44.4	16.33	17.37	17.42	698.92	766.01	773.44
Mansfield	43.9	44.7	44.6	16.22	16.97	16.93	712.06	758.55	755.07
Steubenville-Weirton	41.3	41.9	42.1	18.00	18.06	18.36	743.40	756.71	772.95
Toledo	45.6	45.5	44.7	18.59	18.97	19.00	847.70	863.13	849.30
Youngstown-Warren	42.1	42.5	43.3	18.12	17.69	18.10	762.85	751.82	783.73
Oklahoma	40.1	41.6	41.1	12.78	13.00	13.21	512.48	540.80	542.93
Oklahoma City	40.5	42.7	42.0	13.93	14.54	15.02	564.17	620.85	630.84
Tulsa	41.9	43.5	43.3	13.33	13.62	13.87	558.53	592.47	600.57
Oregon	39.9	39.9	40.4	14.48	14.89	15.08	577.75	594.11	609.23
Eugene-Springfield	40.5	40.0	41.2	14.07	13.79	13.93	569.84	551.60	573.92
Medford-Ashland	38.9	39.1	39.5	13.50	13.74	13.86	525.15	537.23	547.47
Portland-Vancouver	39.7	40.9	41.0	14.97	15.34	15.43	594.31	627.41	632.63
Salem	39.2	37.0	37.7	12.82	13.32	13.42	502.54	492.84	505.93
Pennsylvania	41.6	42.4	42.4	14.08	14.40	14.40	585.73	610.56	610.56
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	40.9	41.2	40.9	13.96	14.54	14.62	570.96	599.04	597.95
Altoona	39.5	39.0	41.0	12.78	13.13	13.15	504.81	512.07	539.15
Erie	44.4	43.8	43.7	14.70	14.76	14.72	652.68	646.48	643.26
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39.8	40.0	39.8	14.07	14.67	14.59	559.99	586.80	580.68
Johnstown	39.1	39.3	39.4	11.79	11.92	11.89	460.99	468.45	468.46
Lancaster	41.0	41.0	41.4	13.21	13.57	13.60	541.61	556.37	563.04
Philadelphia PMSA	41.4	42.6	42.2	15.62	15.97	15.95	646.67	680.32	673.09
Pittsburgh	42.3	42.8	43.3	15.08	15.71	15.74	637.88	672.38	681.54
Reading	41.9	42.8	42.8	14.43	15.06	15.11	604.62	644.56	646.70
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	40.2	41.1	41.1	12.64	12.84	12.90	508.13	527.72	530.19
Sharon	41.8	42.3	42.1	14.23	14.77	14.83	594.81	624.77	624.34
State College	41.5	42.1	42.0	12.32	12.79	12.93	511.28	538.45	543.06
Williamsport	40.6	41.6	41.1	11.46	11.96	12.05	465.28	497.53	495.25
York	42.6	43.0	42.1	14.60	15.19	15.14	621.96	653.17	637.39

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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		
	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P	April 1999	March 2000	April 2000 ^P
Rhode Island	40.3	40.7	40.9	\$11.93	\$12.18	\$12.17	\$480.78	\$495.72	\$497.75
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	40.9	40.5	41.0	12.20	12.26	12.27	498.98	496.53	503.07
South Carolina	42.6	42.8	42.8	10.59	10.88	10.90	451.13	465.66	466.52
South Dakota	42.8	43.1	43.2	10.54	10.69	10.70	451.11	460.73	462.24
Rapid City	40.5	40.2	40.2	10.60	10.70	10.70	429.30	430.14	430.14
Sioux Falls	43.8	44.5	44.7	10.99	11.22	11.25	481.36	499.29	502.87
Tennessee	40.4	40.8	40.6	12.44	12.72	12.80	502.58	518.97	519.68
Chattanooga	41.3	41.1	41.4	11.66	12.05	12.10	481.56	495.25	500.94
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	39.5	41.5	41.3	13.01	12.69	12.79	513.90	526.63	528.22
Knoxville	40.5	40.2	40.7	12.13	12.57	12.80	491.27	505.31	520.96
Memphis	39.4	40.8	41.1	13.26	13.37	13.31	522.44	545.49	547.04
Nashville	39.3	40.3	40.3	13.29	13.82	13.75	522.30	556.94	554.12
Texas	43.5	43.0	43.6	12.24	12.32	12.33	532.44	529.76	537.59
Dallas	42.4	41.8	42.0	12.43	12.42	12.44	527.03	519.16	522.48
Ft. Worth-Arlington	43.4	43.2	43.2	13.36	13.47	13.25	579.82	581.90	572.40
Houston	44.5	44.3	44.5	14.18	14.48	14.53	631.01	641.46	646.59
San Antonio	42.3	43.4	43.9	9.92	10.15	10.17	419.62	440.51	446.46
Utah	40.4	39.3	40.0	13.42	13.62	13.67	542.17	535.26	546.80
Salt Lake City-Ogden	40.9	39.2	39.4	13.12	13.22	13.37	536.61	518.22	526.77
Vermont	39.4	40.9	40.0	13.39	14.41	14.22	527.57	589.36	568.80
Burlington	44.6	49.1	45.2	14.55	16.12	15.83	648.93	791.49	715.51
Virginia	42.2	42.1	42.6	13.23	13.65	13.70	558.31	574.66	583.62
Bristol	50.3	52.2	52.5	11.59	12.46	12.69	582.98	650.41	666.22
Charlottesville	40.4	45.1	40.1	10.74	11.36	11.65	433.90	512.33	467.16
Danville	42.8	45.6	45.1	13.52	13.94	14.02	578.66	635.66	632.30
Lynchburg	44.4	43.3	45.3	12.98	13.30	13.52	576.31	575.89	612.45
Northern Virginia	41.8	39.9	39.8	13.85	14.21	14.17	578.93	566.97	563.96
Richmond-Petersburg	42.0	41.7	42.6	16.57	16.23	16.50	695.94	676.79	702.90
Roanoke	40.5	38.9	39.5	14.04	14.27	14.09	568.62	555.10	556.55
Washington	40.5	40.7	41.1	15.98	16.59	16.45	647.19	675.21	676.09
West Virginia	41.7	41.3	41.7	13.91	14.36	14.47	580.05	593.07	603.40
Charleston	47.3	47.2	47.8	15.89	16.12	16.73	751.60	760.86	799.69
Huntington-Ashland	41.4	40.6	42.1	15.14	15.24	15.29	626.80	618.74	643.71
Parkersburg-Marietta	42.6	41.4	41.5	17.46	18.52	18.56	743.80	766.73	770.24
Wheeling	39.9	38.5	41.8	16.71	17.84	18.18	666.73	686.84	759.92
Wisconsin	41.8	41.6	41.8	14.45	14.70	14.80	604.01	611.52	618.64
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	43.7	44.5	44.5	15.68	15.98	16.09	685.22	711.11	716.01
Eau Claire	42.3	42.8	40.7	11.80	12.82	12.47	499.14	548.70	507.53
Green Bay	41.8	42.2	42.9	15.32	15.33	15.70	640.38	646.93	673.53
Janesville-Beloit	42.2	41.7	44.1	19.27	19.43	19.85	813.19	810.23	875.39
Kenosha	39.1	38.9	39.0	16.12	17.50	17.48	630.29	680.75	681.72
La Crosse	41.0	39.9	40.6	12.76	12.55	12.55	523.16	500.75	509.53
Madison	39.7	40.0	39.3	13.54	14.14	14.75	537.54	565.60	579.68
Milwaukee-Waukesha	41.8	41.6	41.6	15.37	15.52	15.50	642.47	645.63	644.80
Racine	41.1	41.0	40.9	14.51	15.10	15.18	596.36	619.10	620.86
Sheboygan	44.2	42.1	42.5	14.78	14.76	15.05	653.28	621.40	639.63
Wausau	42.4	39.6	42.4	14.09	14.56	14.65	597.42	576.58	621.16
Wyoming	40.5	39.3	40.1	15.72	15.59	15.74	636.66	612.68	631.17
Puerto Rico	40.5	40.8	40.6	8.77	9.23	9.20	355.19	376.58	373.52
Virgin Islands	45.7	(¹)	(¹)	18.63	(¹)	(¹)	851.39	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

^P = preliminary.

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

State and area data (with the exception of data for New Jersey) have been adjusted to March 1999 benchmarks.

**LABOR FORCE DATA
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-1. Labor force status by census region and division, seasonally adjusted¹

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,151.8	26,158.0	26,188.6	26,224.2	26,239.4	26,246.5	26,293.0	26,316.7	26,336.6	26,416.3	26,417.1	26,365.5	26,467.3
Employed	25,002.0	24,987.2	25,012.9	25,067.2	25,079.7	25,095.2	25,160.3	25,209.1	25,252.8	25,365.3	25,358.2	25,382.3	25,463.4
Unemployed	1,149.8	1,170.9	1,175.6	1,156.9	1,159.7	1,151.3	1,132.7	1,107.6	1,083.9	1,051.0	1,059.0	983.2	1,003.9
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,127.7	7,129.8	7,139.0	7,149.4	7,154.1	7,163.6	7,182.5	7,193.2	7,201.5	7,226.5	7,232.8	7,201.6	7,243.8
Employed	6,893.6	6,887.6	6,898.2	6,914.7	6,920.6	6,930.5	6,949.4	6,965.4	6,978.8	7,019.2	7,018.9	7,017.5	7,045.2
Unemployed	234.1	242.2	240.8	234.6	233.5	233.1	233.1	227.8	222.7	207.3	213.9	184.1	198.5
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.7
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,024.1	19,028.3	19,049.5	19,074.8	19,085.3	19,082.9	19,110.5	19,123.5	19,135.1	19,189.8	19,184.3	19,163.9	19,223.6
Employed	18,108.4	18,099.6	18,114.7	18,152.5	18,159.1	18,164.7	18,210.9	18,243.7	18,274.0	18,346.1	18,339.3	18,364.8	18,418.2
Unemployed	915.7	928.7	934.8	922.3	926.2	918.2	899.6	879.8	861.1	843.7	845.1	799.1	805.4
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	48,148.2	48,186.0	48,277.5	48,351.3	48,440.4	48,581.6	48,748.2	48,881.3	49,012.4	49,142.0	49,249.5	49,307.4	49,318.9
Employed	46,131.3	46,171.1	46,266.7	46,382.7	46,469.6	46,607.2	46,774.9	46,929.0	47,076.3	47,254.4	47,330.0	47,382.4	47,437.2
Unemployed	2,016.9	2,014.9	2,010.8	1,968.7	1,970.8	1,974.4	1,973.3	1,952.3	1,936.1	1,887.6	1,919.5	1,925.0	1,881.7
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	24,915.6	24,949.6	24,985.5	25,038.7	25,101.1	25,184.6	25,287.9	25,371.0	25,451.4	25,501.4	25,560.9	25,610.5	25,634.3
Employed	23,970.9	24,001.5	24,047.4	24,115.0	24,171.2	24,251.2	24,353.3	24,442.8	24,532.8	24,607.7	24,666.1	24,722.8	24,753.5
Unemployed	944.7	948.0	938.1	923.7	929.9	933.4	934.6	928.2	918.6	893.7	894.8	887.7	880.8
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,173.4	8,177.8	8,195.3	8,210.8	8,212.7	8,227.2	8,249.2	8,259.3	8,273.2	8,313.7	8,334.0	8,332.5	8,318.1
Employed	7,798.1	7,802.2	7,818.4	7,841.2	7,844.3	7,861.9	7,886.2	7,904.8	7,924.1	7,965.4	7,978.4	7,991.4	7,974.1
Unemployed	375.3	375.6	376.9	369.6	368.4	365.4	363.0	354.5	349.1	348.3	355.6	341.1	344.0
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,059.2	15,058.7	15,096.6	15,101.8	15,126.6	15,169.7	15,211.1	15,251.0	15,287.8	15,327.0	15,354.6	15,364.4	15,366.5
Employed	14,362.3	14,367.4	14,400.9	14,426.5	14,454.2	14,494.1	14,535.4	14,581.4	14,619.5	14,681.4	14,685.5	14,668.2	14,709.6
Unemployed	696.9	691.3	695.7	675.3	672.4	675.7	675.7	669.6	668.4	645.6	669.1	696.2	656.9
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**LABOR FORCE DATA
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-1. Labor force status by census region and division, seasonally adjusted¹ — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	33,291.8	33,313.2	33,391.1	33,471.9	33,473.1	33,543.4	33,640.6	33,720.7	33,816.4	33,888.9	33,906.6	33,900.2	33,944.9
Employed	32,096.1	32,088.4	32,159.6	32,254.6	32,268.8	32,356.7	32,470.0	32,565.1	32,671.1	32,791.1	32,775.2	32,756.0	32,811.7
Unemployed	1,195.6	1,224.8	1,231.5	1,217.3	1,204.3	1,186.7	1,170.6	1,155.6	1,145.4	1,097.8	1,131.5	1,144.2	1,133.3
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	23,158.7	23,171.6	23,224.3	23,280.3	23,272.7	23,306.0	23,360.6	23,404.4	23,448.8	23,506.5	23,516.3	23,491.8	23,548.2
Employed	22,269.8	22,262.5	22,309.4	22,373.8	22,372.5	22,415.7	22,474.7	22,528.7	22,579.5	22,670.7	22,659.9	22,629.5	22,687.5
Unemployed	889.0	909.0	914.9	906.5	900.2	890.4	885.9	875.7	869.3	835.8	856.4	862.4	860.8
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,133.0	10,141.6	10,166.8	10,191.5	10,200.5	10,237.4	10,280.0	10,316.3	10,367.6	10,382.4	10,390.3	10,408.4	10,396.7
Employed	9,826.3	9,825.9	9,850.3	9,880.7	9,896.4	9,941.1	9,995.3	10,036.4	10,091.6	10,120.4	10,115.2	10,126.6	10,124.2
Unemployed	306.7	315.7	316.6	310.8	304.1	296.3	284.7	279.9	276.0	262.0	275.1	281.8	272.5
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
WEST													
Civilian labor force	31,057.5	31,099.9	31,152.0	31,221.3	31,237.0	31,260.6	31,351.4	31,431.9	31,508.3	31,607.8	31,641.1	31,686.0	31,770.2
Employed	29,478.1	29,533.3	29,595.8	29,691.5	29,731.2	29,782.0	29,881.2	29,980.9	30,063.4	30,199.9	30,243.5	30,252.1	30,362.1
Unemployed	1,579.4	1,566.6	1,556.2	1,529.8	1,505.8	1,478.7	1,470.2	1,451.0	1,444.9	1,407.8	1,397.5	1,434.0	1,408.1
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	8,802.7	8,811.9	8,830.2	8,859.4	8,873.6	8,895.5	8,928.4	8,960.7	8,994.5	9,014.4	9,020.2	9,033.4	9,040.9
Employed	8,424.2	8,431.3	8,453.5	8,485.5	8,502.9	8,533.4	8,568.6	8,609.0	8,648.1	8,679.3	8,682.6	8,704.2	8,712.7
Unemployed	378.5	380.6	376.7	373.9	370.7	362.1	359.8	351.8	346.4	335.2	337.6	329.2	328.2
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	22,254.8	22,288.0	22,321.7	22,362.0	22,363.4	22,365.1	22,423.0	22,471.2	22,513.8	22,593.3	22,620.9	22,652.6	22,729.3
Employed	21,053.9	21,102.0	21,142.3	21,206.0	21,228.3	21,248.5	21,312.5	21,371.9	21,415.3	21,520.6	21,561.0	21,547.9	21,649.4
Unemployed	1,200.9	1,186.0	1,179.5	1,155.9	1,135.1	1,116.5	1,110.4	1,099.2	1,098.5	1,072.7	1,059.9	1,104.8	1,079.9
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8

P = preliminary.

¹ These estimates are obtained from summing official 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.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,133.4	2,130.4	2,134.4	2,140.8	2,144.9	2,151.7	2,159.2	2,169.6	2,182.5	2,197.8	2,199.9	2,186.7	2,175.9
Employed	2,029.5	2,026.9	2,030.1	2,038.0	2,040.2	2,047.9	2,056.9	2,067.2	2,079.5	2,089.7	2,098.4	2,095.2	2,086.0
Unemployed	103.9	103.4	104.3	102.8	104.7	103.8	102.3	102.3	103.0	108.1	101.6	91.5	89.9
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.1
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	314.6	314.8	314.1	313.8	314.4	314.9	315.7	316.7	317.6	318.9	319.2	320.1	321.3
Employed	293.8	293.5	293.3	293.4	294.5	295.5	296.6	297.7	299.4	300.1	300.7	300.8	300.2
Unemployed	20.8	21.3	20.8	20.4	19.9	19.4	19.1	19.0	18.2	18.9	18.5	19.3	21.1
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.6
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,352.3	2,357.0	2,362.6	2,373.7	2,378.4	2,380.8	2,386.9	2,392.0	2,396.5	2,401.2	2,398.6	2,398.1	2,395.2
Employed	2,244.3	2,247.6	2,255.2	2,265.7	2,271.4	2,279.3	2,285.3	2,292.3	2,299.7	2,302.6	2,303.9	2,305.1	2,308.5
Unemployed	108.0	109.4	107.3	108.1	107.0	101.5	101.6	99.7	96.8	98.7	94.7	93.0	86.7
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,209.7	1,211.8	1,215.9	1,220.0	1,224.0	1,229.5	1,236.3	1,243.7	1,251.8	1,256.7	1,259.0	1,262.4	1,260.2
Employed	1,154.2	1,156.8	1,160.7	1,165.8	1,170.4	1,177.2	1,184.0	1,191.8	1,198.6	1,201.8	1,200.2	1,202.6	1,204.8
Unemployed	55.5	55.0	55.2	54.1	53.7	52.3	52.3	51.9	53.1	54.9	58.8	59.8	55.3
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.4
California													
Civilian labor force	16,527.1	16,552.7	16,580.8	16,614.0	16,619.5	16,630.6	16,667.4	16,695.4	16,726.0	16,794.2	16,805.4	16,820.5	16,899.3
Employed	15,631.2	15,677.4	15,713.2	15,759.7	15,783.6	15,807.2	15,841.6	15,870.9	15,898.0	15,993.9	16,026.8	15,987.4	16,091.2
Unemployed	895.9	875.3	867.7	854.3	835.9	823.4	825.8	824.5	828.0	800.3	778.6	833.1	808.1
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.8
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,251.9	2,252.2	2,256.9	2,264.3	2,265.1	2,271.9	2,281.1	2,292.1	2,301.2	2,313.5	2,312.1	2,318.0	2,314.2
Employed	2,185.1	2,186.8	2,191.8	2,200.0	2,201.0	2,208.0	2,216.0	2,227.8	2,235.8	2,254.3	2,247.1	2,254.5	2,249.1
Unemployed	66.8	65.4	65.1	64.3	64.1	63.9	65.0	64.3	65.5	59.2	64.9	63.5	65.1
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,690.8	1,690.4	1,690.3	1,689.7	1,688.9	1,690.2	1,694.2	1,696.0	1,697.1	1,706.7	1,707.8	1,707.2	1,708.7
Employed	1,634.5	1,633.1	1,634.2	1,637.7	1,638.3	1,637.8	1,642.2	1,646.6	1,649.9	1,668.7	1,666.0	1,667.4	1,669.0
Unemployed	56.3	57.3	56.1	52.0	50.6	52.4	52.0	49.4	47.2	38.0	41.9	39.8	39.7
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	386.9	385.9	385.7	387.0	387.3	389.0	392.0	394.3	396.7	397.0	397.8	400.6	404.7
Employed	372.8	371.9	372.0	373.4	374.4	375.8	378.4	380.6	383.0	384.8	384.0	387.9	390.2
Unemployed	14.1	14.0	13.7	13.5	12.9	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.8	12.2	13.7	12.7	14.5
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	280.1	281.5	283.1	283.6	285.0	284.4	284.7	284.9	284.4	279.9	280.8	280.0	280.9
Employed	261.8	263.7	265.8	266.8	268.2	267.6	268.2	268.0	267.3	263.2	265.3	263.9	265.5
Unemployed	18.3	17.9	17.3	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.8	17.1	16.7	15.5	16.1	15.4
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.5
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,306.8	7,319.3	7,339.0	7,359.7	7,381.2	7,406.6	7,446.6	7,483.6	7,508.2	7,540.4	7,547.8	7,564.4	7,588.4
Employed	7,020.5	7,035.2	7,058.7	7,085.4	7,104.5	7,127.4	7,162.0	7,193.4	7,221.2	7,260.4	7,265.2	7,280.1	7,301.6
Unemployed	286.3	284.0	280.3	274.3	276.6	279.1	284.6	290.2	287.1	280.0	282.6	284.3	286.8
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,076.3	4,082.7	4,088.2	4,090.9	4,096.8	4,104.1	4,109.7	4,110.2	4,118.8	4,118.5	4,144.7	4,145.2	4,154.0
Employed	3,907.9	3,915.5	3,920.1	3,927.1	3,934.1	3,944.2	3,955.3	3,962.2	3,970.4	3,970.0	4,003.0	4,003.0	4,006.9
Unemployed	168.4	167.2	168.1	163.8	162.7	159.9	154.5	148.1	148.3	148.5	141.6	142.2	147.1
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	593.0	593.3	593.3	593.8	594.5	596.3	597.8	598.9	599.5	602.5	601.3	603.8	603.0
Employed	558.5	559.4	559.8	561.3	562.3	564.6	566.0	567.6	568.8	573.0	572.9	575.5	577.2
Unemployed	34.6	33.9	33.5	32.4	32.2	31.7	31.8	31.3	30.7	29.4	28.4	28.3	25.7
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.3
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	651.7	651.8	652.8	654.7	656.0	656.4	658.6	660.1	662.8	661.9	663.1	667.1	671.4
Employed	615.9	616.0	617.3	620.0	622.0	623.8	626.7	629.8	633.6	633.0	633.9	640.1	641.8
Unemployed	35.9	35.8	35.6	34.7	34.0	32.6	31.9	30.3	29.1	28.9	29.2	26.9	29.7
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,368.4	6,383.3	6,401.7	6,422.8	6,409.9	6,412.9	6,413.1	6,411.4	6,409.8	6,420.2	6,434.1	6,420.4	6,452.9
Employed	6,101.4	6,103.5	6,118.9	6,137.2	6,126.0	6,135.4	6,138.9	6,140.8	6,139.5	6,158.6	6,156.5	6,139.2	6,177.8
Unemployed	266.9	279.9	282.7	285.6	283.9	277.5	274.2	270.6	270.3	261.6	277.6	281.3	275.2
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,067.6	3,070.2	3,071.2	3,070.7	3,076.7	3,074.9	3,090.3	3,098.1	3,104.5	3,116.3	3,122.5	3,109.4	3,112.1
Employed	2,975.8	2,974.3	2,977.0	2,981.5	2,983.8	2,982.1	2,998.5	3,005.7	3,014.3	3,022.6	3,022.7	3,008.9	3,005.2
Unemployed	91.8	96.0	94.2	89.2	92.9	92.8	91.8	92.3	90.3	93.8	99.9	100.4	106.9
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,569.2	1,568.9	1,573.2	1,574.9	1,576.4	1,575.9	1,578.1	1,578.9	1,585.5	1,583.9	1,586.9	1,585.1	1,581.8
Employed	1,529.0	1,528.1	1,532.9	1,534.4	1,536.3	1,537.6	1,541.4	1,544.1	1,550.9	1,546.4	1,551.8	1,551.9	1,546.9
Unemployed	40.2	40.8	40.4	40.4	40.1	38.3	36.7	34.8	34.6	37.6	35.1	33.2	34.9
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,428.0	1,428.9	1,429.5	1,435.5	1,435.7	1,438.6	1,442.4	1,445.3	1,448.4	1,451.9	1,451.2	1,450.6	1,450.7
Employed	1,386.6	1,387.7	1,390.0	1,394.6	1,393.9	1,395.3	1,398.7	1,399.8	1,401.4	1,407.5	1,403.7	1,403.8	1,402.5
Unemployed	41.4	41.2	39.5	40.9	41.8	43.3	43.7	45.5	47.0	44.4	47.5	46.8	48.2
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,967.5	1,971.7	1,976.4	1,972.9	1,973.8	1,975.8	1,978.4	1,975.8	1,972.5	1,981.2	1,991.5	1,990.8	1,985.3
Employed	1,876.0	1,879.9	1,883.9	1,884.9	1,886.7	1,889.8	1,893.3	1,895.3	1,895.6	1,906.6	1,908.6	1,913.7	1,908.8
Unemployed	91.5	91.8	92.5	88.0	87.0	86.0	85.1	80.5	76.9	74.7	82.9	77.1	76.5
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,050.3	2,041.4	2,044.7	2,049.8	2,050.3	2,054.5	2,056.8	2,056.1	2,046.4	2,044.1	2,041.0	2,053.7	2,059.5
Employed	1,940.4	1,938.5	1,943.2	1,948.2	1,949.4	1,953.1	1,957.3	1,963.3	1,959.3	1,948.6	1,943.5	1,947.0	1,969.3
Unemployed	109.9	103.0	101.4	101.6	100.9	101.4	99.5	92.9	87.1	95.4	97.5	106.7	90.2
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.4
Maine													
Civilian labor force	665.5	668.5	671.0	671.2	673.6	678.3	680.9	683.7	686.9	692.1	695.3	696.1	698.6
Employed	637.4	638.5	641.0	644.3	645.9	650.8	654.5	658.3	661.8	667.8	671.8	671.5	675.3
Unemployed	28.2	29.9	29.9	27.0	27.7	27.5	26.4	25.5	25.1	24.3	23.6	24.5	23.3
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,750.3	2,751.4	2,753.9	2,753.1	2,758.6	2,780.4	2,794.4	2,805.4	2,817.8	2,828.8	2,822.1	2,823.3	2,824.2
Employed	2,648.1	2,650.9	2,655.8	2,656.7	2,663.5	2,686.4	2,700.5	2,714.1	2,726.6	2,742.1	2,738.3	2,738.1	2,733.4
Unemployed	102.2	100.5	98.1	96.4	95.1	94.0	93.9	91.4	91.2	86.7	83.8	85.1	90.8
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,272.2	3,270.6	3,273.5	3,279.8	3,281.8	3,285.1	3,292.2	3,293.3	3,293.7	3,299.7	3,304.4	3,273.7	3,302.3
Employed	3,170.4	3,165.3	3,169.0	3,173.9	3,175.3	3,179.5	3,184.7	3,186.3	3,188.1	3,201.0	3,201.9	3,195.5	3,210.8
Unemployed	101.8	105.3	104.6	106.0	106.5	105.5	107.5	107.1	105.7	98.7	102.5	78.1	91.5
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.8
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	5,151.4	5,151.0	5,158.2	5,164.4	5,144.3	5,137.4	5,130.5	5,116.0	5,092.3	5,101.0	5,070.8	5,079.2	5,096.8
Employed	4,953.7	4,953.8	4,963.0	4,972.4	4,957.5	4,950.3	4,940.6	4,928.8	4,909.7	4,937.5	4,932.0	4,933.3	4,945.0
Unemployed	197.7	197.2	195.3	192.0	186.8	187.2	189.9	187.3	182.6	163.4	138.8	145.9	151.8
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,678.2	2,683.3	2,691.4	2,699.7	2,701.9	2,708.8	2,717.8	2,727.7	2,739.0	2,747.0	2,748.7	2,755.1	2,760.9
Employed	2,606.2	2,604.4	2,610.2	2,619.1	2,623.9	2,633.5	2,645.4	2,657.8	2,671.8	2,677.5	2,677.0	2,680.0	2,689.0
Unemployed	72.1	78.8	81.3	80.6	78.0	75.3	72.4	69.9	67.3	69.5	71.7	75.1	71.9
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,257.7	1,259.3	1,263.4	1,268.4	1,269.9	1,277.9	1,285.4	1,291.3	1,300.0	1,305.3	1,313.6	1,313.6	1,318.3
Employed	1,193.3	1,194.1	1,198.6	1,204.6	1,206.5	1,212.8	1,219.4	1,226.5	1,233.7	1,238.3	1,240.2	1,240.9	1,245.9
Unemployed	64.5	65.3	64.8	63.8	63.4	65.2	66.1	64.8	66.3	67.0	73.4	72.8	72.4
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.5
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,823.0	2,826.1	2,836.2	2,840.1	2,841.2	2,862.0	2,881.3	2,895.5	2,916.0	2,918.9	2,916.2	2,931.5	2,915.8
Employed	2,720.4	2,722.1	2,729.9	2,740.8	2,745.5	2,770.5	2,796.8	2,811.5	2,832.9	2,851.1	2,840.6	2,846.0	2,844.4
Unemployed	102.6	104.0	106.3	99.3	95.7	91.5	84.5	84.0	83.1	67.8	75.6	85.5	71.3
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.4
Montana													
Civilian labor force	473.3	473.2	473.2	474.9	473.8	473.7	475.7	476.5	477.4	478.4	477.9	480.5	480.5
Employed	448.2	448.2	448.6	450.5	449.4	449.4	451.8	453.2	454.4	455.0	454.9	457.6	457.0
Unemployed	25.1	25.0	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.3	23.0	23.4	23.0	22.9	23.5
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	900.1	900.1	903.0	906.8	910.6	915.9	922.0	929.2	937.4	937.5	942.5	941.0	943.8
Employed	873.4	873.1	876.8	880.8	884.6	890.3	896.6	904.2	913.1	915.3	917.5	918.1	916.4
Unemployed	26.7	27.0	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.6	25.4	25.0	24.3	22.2	25.0	22.9	27.3
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	931.9	935.2	938.8	941.9	945.7	949.5	954.9	958.6	963.8	961.6	964.9	965.6	973.6
Employed	890.0	892.2	894.6	897.8	901.6	905.8	912.2	917.2	924.3	922.6	929.3	929.3	936.6
Unemployed	41.8	43.1	44.2	44.2	44.1	43.7	42.7	41.4	39.5	38.9	35.5	36.3	37.1
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	662.2	662.7	665.1	666.2	666.8	668.5	672.1	674.8	677.3	681.7	683.4	679.0	680.7
Employed	643.8	644.2	646.7	648.6	649.5	651.7	655.0	658.0	661.1	664.1	665.9	664.4	664.0
Unemployed	18.4	18.4	18.4	17.6	17.3	16.9	17.1	16.8	16.2	17.7	17.5	14.6	16.7
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. P
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,191.8	4,201.4	4,207.3	4,217.1	4,220.2	4,218.1	4,229.8	4,233.5	4,236.4	4,223.7	4,233.9	4,225.3	4,245.4
Employed	3,997.5	4,000.0	4,005.3	4,017.8	4,022.2	4,023.3	4,039.4	4,048.6	4,056.9	4,057.1	4,060.0	4,068.5	4,083.6
Unemployed	194.3	201.3	202.0	199.3	198.0	194.8	190.4	184.9	179.5	166.6	173.9	156.8	161.8
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	801.9	801.0	801.8	802.4	807.2	812.2	816.8	824.2	831.9	833.2	835.2	835.7	837.0
Employed	757.1	756.1	757.5	758.6	762.6	766.8	770.8	777.2	783.6	788.7	789.4	791.1	791.4
Unemployed	44.8	44.9	44.3	43.8	44.6	45.4	46.0	47.0	48.3	44.4	45.8	44.6	45.6
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,865.4	8,856.8	8,865.7	8,881.5	8,885.3	8,891.8	8,906.9	8,918.7	8,929.7	8,971.9	8,962.5	8,979.5	9,021.4
Employed	8,406.8	8,392.0	8,398.6	8,422.3	8,424.9	8,429.5	8,455.3	8,477.3	8,497.5	8,534.0	8,542.0	8,570.6	8,603.6
Unemployed	458.6	464.8	467.1	459.2	460.4	462.3	451.7	441.4	432.2	437.9	420.6	408.9	417.8
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,858.2	3,864.3	3,863.8	3,882.9	3,888.6	3,891.0	3,901.4	3,904.9	3,905.1	3,914.0	3,930.1	3,953.5	3,933.1
Employed	3,741.5	3,743.6	3,744.7	3,761.5	3,764.5	3,766.0	3,774.9	3,779.1	3,781.2	3,788.3	3,797.8	3,820.3	3,814.3
Unemployed	116.7	120.7	119.1	121.4	124.1	125.1	126.6	125.8	124.0	125.7	132.3	133.2	118.8
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	335.6	335.2	334.4	335.2	335.1	336.3	337.2	338.3	339.3	340.9	341.5	341.3	339.8
Employed	324.0	323.4	323.3	323.3	324.1	325.4	326.3	328.1	329.6	330.0	330.9	331.5	330.3
Unemployed	11.7	11.8	11.1	11.9	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.2	9.7	10.9	10.5	9.7	9.4
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,714.0	5,711.3	5,734.7	5,753.4	5,761.9	5,786.0	5,803.0	5,825.1	5,855.1	5,869.1	5,886.4	5,875.6	5,870.9
Employed	5,468.2	5,464.5	5,476.6	5,498.3	5,509.7	5,536.5	5,559.1	5,587.4	5,617.5	5,634.9	5,631.3	5,632.7	5,645.6
Unemployed	245.8	246.9	258.1	255.1	252.2	249.6	243.9	237.6	237.6	234.2	255.1	242.9	225.3
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.8
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,642.2	1,644.5	1,647.8	1,649.0	1,651.2	1,652.6	1,655.2	1,656.6	1,658.4	1,653.7	1,653.2	1,651.1	1,652.9
Employed	1,582.7	1,587.5	1,592.5	1,595.8	1,597.8	1,599.7	1,602.5	1,603.5	1,604.3	1,608.0	1,605.3	1,599.3	1,605.9
Unemployed	59.5	57.0	55.3	53.2	53.4	52.9	52.7	53.1	54.1	45.7	47.9	51.8	46.9
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,745.7	1,747.2	1,750.8	1,757.1	1,753.5	1,746.6	1,767.1	1,788.3	1,800.7	1,802.2	1,813.8	1,817.7	1,827.9
Employed	1,645.0	1,645.2	1,647.2	1,655.6	1,651.8	1,647.4	1,670.8	1,695.6	1,710.6	1,717.5	1,725.2	1,732.7	1,743.6
Unemployed	100.7	102.1	103.6	101.5	101.7	99.3	96.2	92.7	90.2	84.8	88.6	84.9	84.4
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	5,966.9	5,970.1	5,976.6	5,976.2	5,979.8	5,973.0	5,973.8	5,971.3	5,969.1	5,994.2	5,987.9	5,959.1	5,956.8
Employed	5,704.1	5,707.6	5,710.9	5,712.4	5,712.0	5,711.8	5,716.3	5,717.9	5,719.6	5,755.0	5,737.3	5,725.6	5,731.0
Unemployed	262.8	262.5	265.7	263.8	267.7	261.2	257.5	253.4	249.5	239.2	250.6	233.4	225.8
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	503.2	503.2	504.0	505.7	506.4	505.1	505.8	507.1	507.1	504.9	502.0	505.4	514.2
Employed	483.1	481.8	482.4	484.2	485.1	484.5	485.6	487.3	487.8	485.6	483.0	486.4	495.2
Unemployed	20.1	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.3	20.6	20.2	19.8	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.1
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,953.2	1,954.5	1,951.6	1,954.5	1,960.0	1,965.5	1,974.1	1,980.8	1,989.8	1,986.0	1,984.0	1,984.7	1,983.7
Employed	1,864.9	1,865.2	1,864.7	1,868.9	1,872.5	1,875.5	1,883.1	1,890.8	1,902.5	1,900.3	1,902.8	1,911.2	1,914.6
Unemployed	88.3	89.3	86.9	85.6	87.5	90.1	91.0	90.0	87.4	85.7	81.3	73.5	69.0
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1999									2000			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	398.9	399.2	399.1	399.4	399.7	399.8	401.2	401.4	402.0	402.2	403.3	403.9	404.0
Employed	386.8	387.1	387.2	387.6	388.0	388.6	390.1	390.9	392.0	392.6	393.8	395.2	394.6
Unemployed	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.5	8.6	9.4
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,814.8	2,816.4	2,821.2	2,828.7	2,824.2	2,821.8	2,826.2	2,822.6	2,818.2	2,829.4	2,829.0	2,841.4	2,838.5
Employed	2,699.3	2,701.3	2,705.8	2,713.6	2,711.0	2,711.4	2,716.7	2,715.8	2,715.3	2,730.8	2,731.3	2,741.7	2,733.4
Unemployed	115.5	115.1	115.4	115.1	113.2	110.4	109.5	106.8	102.9	98.5	97.7	99.7	105.2
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,157.0	10,161.0	10,188.3	10,183.1	10,201.0	10,233.1	10,262.7	10,294.6	10,331.2	10,372.5	10,401.3	10,397.2	10,394.0
Employed	9,685.0	9,684.6	9,704.4	9,716.7	9,736.5	9,764.1	9,791.6	9,822.8	9,857.2	9,922.9	9,936.5	9,919.3	9,929.6
Unemployed	472.0	476.4	483.9	466.3	464.5	469.0	471.1	471.8	474.0	449.5	464.8	477.9	464.5
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,078.2	1,079.5	1,081.8	1,084.5	1,085.7	1,088.7	1,091.8	1,094.4	1,098.2	1,102.5	1,106.6	1,107.0	1,107.0
Employed	1,035.0	1,036.0	1,039.3	1,042.9	1,045.9	1,050.4	1,055.4	1,060.5	1,065.7	1,071.6	1,072.9	1,075.4	1,076.9
Unemployed	43.2	43.5	42.5	41.7	39.8	38.3	36.3	33.9	32.6	30.9	33.6	31.6	30.1
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	333.8	334.5	335.2	336.7	336.7	336.4	337.3	338.3	339.3	341.3	339.9	340.3	339.3
Employed	324.4	324.5	324.9	326.0	326.5	326.2	327.4	329.0	330.1	332.0	330.3	332.2	331.0
Unemployed	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.1	8.2
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,481.9	3,489.1	3,499.1	3,507.3	3,523.9	3,545.6	3,568.4	3,593.7	3,620.6	3,628.5	3,642.4	3,650.2	3,657.8
Employed	3,388.0	3,390.7	3,399.5	3,409.2	3,424.1	3,444.5	3,467.5	3,492.7	3,520.4	3,535.4	3,544.4	3,551.0	3,560.4
Unemployed	94.0	98.4	99.7	98.1	99.8	101.1	100.8	101.0	100.2	93.0	98.0	99.2	97.4
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,074.4	3,079.9	3,082.7	3,083.2	3,081.5	3,076.6	3,075.1	3,071.9	3,070.0	3,075.6	3,081.1	3,090.5	3,077.7
Employed	2,925.5	2,926.5	2,928.7	2,936.0	2,936.2	2,933.9	2,937.6	2,940.1	2,938.5	2,936.2	2,935.4	2,951.4	2,937.1
Unemployed	148.9	153.4	154.0	147.3	145.4	142.7	137.5	131.8	131.4	139.4	145.8	139.1	140.6
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	821.8	820.8	821.1	819.7	819.7	818.0	816.6	813.2	809.8	808.3	811.2	808.6	807.5
Employed	765.4	764.7	766.1	765.9	765.4	763.9	763.5	761.9	760.2	763.2	765.3	767.2	766.6
Unemployed	56.3	56.1	55.0	53.9	54.3	54.1	53.1	51.3	49.6	45.1	45.9	41.3	40.9
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.1
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,857.5	2,855.6	2,858.4	2,869.0	2,879.9	2,894.8	2,923.7	2,953.9	2,987.2	3,000.0	3,002.5	3,007.2	3,015.5
Employed	2,770.7	2,766.5	2,773.8	2,784.4	2,795.5	2,811.5	2,837.5	2,866.0	2,898.5	2,917.2	2,917.4	2,915.4	2,913.9
Unemployed	86.8	89.1	84.6	84.6	84.4	83.3	86.1	87.9	88.6	82.8	85.0	91.8	101.6
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	261.5	262.0	262.4	263.0	261.8	262.4	262.7	262.8	262.6	262.2	262.0	261.6	261.9
Employed	248.7	248.6	249.2	250.2	249.1	249.9	250.3	251.0	251.0	251.4	251.1	251.2	251.6
Unemployed	12.8	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.6	10.7	10.9	10.4	10.4
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,311.2	1,308.7	1,300.7	1,281.3	1,292.8	1,289.3	1,292.7	1,286.0	1,296.2	1,305.9	1,307.3	1,321.0	1,307.9
Employed	1,164.0	1,160.0	1,156.0	1,146.7	1,139.9	1,139.3	1,138.1	1,132.1	1,146.9	1,159.2	1,172.5	1,183.5	1,171.5
Unemployed	147.2	148.8	144.7	134.6	152.9	150.0	154.6	153.8	149.3	146.7	134.8	137.5	136.4
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.5	11.8	11.6	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.2	10.3	10.4	10.4

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. All estimates are

provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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			
	March		April		March		April		March		April	
	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P
Alabama	2,118.7	2,172.8	2,129.3	2,171.9	89.7	79.9	98.1	84.1	4.2	3.7	4.6	3.9
Anniston	54.4	54.6	54.3	54.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.3	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.3
Auburn-Opelika	48.7	50.0	48.9	49.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.5
Birmingham	464.3	482.3	468.8	484.1	12.9	11.7	14.6	12.6	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.6
Decatur	72.0	74.5	71.9	74.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0
Dothan	65.1	68.3	65.9	68.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.8
Florence	65.7	67.1	65.9	67.0	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.1	5.5	4.7	5.9	4.6
Gadsden	49.6	49.0	50.1	49.2	3.6	1.9	3.7	1.9	7.2	3.8	7.4	3.9
Huntsville	169.4	174.6	170.6	173.9	5.3	4.0	5.3	4.2	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.4
Mobile	267.1	272.8	267.3	273.1	10.7	11.0	11.9	11.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.1
Montgomery	161.5	168.8	162.6	168.8	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.2	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.1
Tuscaloosa	83.8	86.4	83.6	85.8	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.4
Alaska	309.0	314.2	308.2	314.8	23.3	21.8	20.6	20.9	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.6
Anchorage	139.5	142.5	138.9	142.0	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.6
Arizona	2,316.5	2,378.9	2,337.0	2,381.1	92.6	80.7	98.3	77.2	4.0	3.4	4.2	3.2
Flagstaff	60.5	61.3	60.7	62.4	4.6	3.4	3.6	2.8	7.6	5.5	5.9	4.6
Phoenix-Mesa	1,549.3	1,590.5	1,557.4	1,591.5	46.5	40.8	46.0	37.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.3
Tucson	376.5	395.9	378.9	395.7	9.9	10.7	9.6	10.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Yuma	59.1	57.2	67.6	59.4	10.5	9.7	19.8	13.1	17.7	16.9	29.2	22.1
Arkansas	1,200.6	1,256.2	1,208.8	1,259.3	57.6	62.1	51.8	51.7	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.1
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	138.5	149.1	140.9	150.8	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Fort Smith	94.6	99.1	95.6	99.3	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3
Jonesboro	41.2	43.4	41.5	43.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock	293.4	305.7	294.0	306.8	9.3	11.2	8.5	9.7	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.2
Pine Bluff	35.7	37.0	35.7	36.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.4
California	16,458.0	16,770.4	16,414.1	16,785.3	930.5	856.1	871.7	783.9	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.7
Bakersfield	276.0	278.6	277.1	276.7	39.5	37.3	35.8	31.1	14.3	13.4	12.9	11.2
Chico-Paradise	85.9	86.2	86.3	87.0	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.8	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.6
Fresno	418.9	427.2	424.6	430.4	69.0	70.0	64.8	62.7	16.5	16.4	15.3	14.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,623.6	4,675.9	4,573.1	4,682.5	273.3	248.5	261.0	242.8	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.2
Merced	83.8	87.0	83.5	86.4	14.3	14.6	12.9	12.6	17.1	16.8	15.4	14.5
Modesto	200.5	203.7	199.7	203.6	25.4	23.5	23.9	22.0	12.7	11.5	11.9	10.8
Oakland	1,203.8	1,219.4	1,205.6	1,221.6	41.4	34.3	39.6	31.3	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.6
Orange County	1,466.6	1,502.7	1,462.1	1,500.5	38.2	35.8	36.8	33.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.2
Redding	71.5	75.3	71.7	74.9	6.7	6.0	5.6	4.8	9.4	8.0	7.9	6.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,430.9	1,496.0	1,429.6	1,492.0	71.1	68.6	68.7	65.5	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.4
Sacramento	782.4	805.6	781.4	802.9	33.2	32.7	30.4	29.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7
Salinas	185.5	191.9	194.3	198.7	26.3	25.6	20.0	18.5	14.2	13.3	10.3	9.3
San Diego	1,353.1	1,381.4	1,353.4	1,381.7	42.2	38.6	40.6	36.5	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6
San Francisco	954.0	962.5	946.7	963.1	23.8	18.8	22.9	17.6	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8
San Jose	965.0	968.5	958.2	965.4	32.2	20.9	31.0	18.8	3.3	2.2	3.2	2.0
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	110.9	110.9	110.8	112.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	196.7	201.0	199.1	203.4	9.2	8.6	7.8	6.6	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	141.4	139.9	142.9	140.4	12.7	10.8	11.2	8.9	9.0	7.7	7.8	6.3
Santa Rosa	249.3	253.9	249.1	255.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	5.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3
Stockton-Lodi	249.5	252.5	249.6	252.8	25.7	24.3	23.4	22.1	10.3	9.6	9.4	8.7
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	249.2	259.7	250.1	262.5	12.0	10.9	11.1	9.6	4.8	4.2	4.4	3.6
Ventura	392.4	404.4	395.0	406.6	17.2	15.4	15.9	14.0	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.5
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	162.1	166.1	165.9	167.1	33.2	31.3	31.6	25.0	20.5	18.8	19.0	15.0
Yolo	88.7	92.6	88.4	92.3	5.1	4.8	4.1	3.6	5.8	5.2	4.7	3.9
Yuba City	55.5	57.8	55.7	57.4	9.2	9.0	8.1	7.8	16.6	15.6	14.6	13.7
Colorado	2,213.0	2,286.1	2,220.6	2,282.9	65.9	62.2	60.8	59.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6
Boulder-Longmont	171.9	177.0	173.0	176.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Colorado Springs	251.2	258.6	252.0	259.6	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Denver	1,113.2	1,142.9	1,114.5	1,141.9	26.8	25.9	24.7	24.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Fort Collins-Loveland	135.1	141.6	136.9	140.2	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9
Grand Junction	57.3	59.6	57.5	58.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3
Greeley	84.3	86.9	85.9	87.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0
Pueblo	59.8	58.9	59.6	57.9	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	5.1	4.1	4.5	3.9
Connecticut	1,681.0	1,697.9	1,677.2	1,694.9	59.0	42.1	52.5	35.9	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.1
Bridgeport	212.3	213.1	211.7	213.7	9.3	6.6	8.0	5.5	4.4	3.1	3.8	2.6
Danbury	107.6	108.9	106.9	108.8	2.9	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.7	1.7	2.4	1.4
Hartford	576.0	578.3	570.8	574.4	20.9	15.0	18.1	12.8	3.6	2.6	3.2	2.2
New Haven-Meriden	268.5	270.9	268.5	270.9	8.7	6.6	8.2	5.9	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.2
New London-Norwich	149.2	152.1	149.2	152.1	5.2	3.8	4.7	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.2
Stamford-Norwalk	189.0	193.6	190.0	194.5	4.6	3.1	4.0	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.3
Waterbury	112.8	113.8	113.6	113.4	5.0	3.6	4.7	3.0	4.4	3.2	4.1	2.7
Delaware	387.3	400.5	383.6	401.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	13.0	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
Dover	68.6	70.9	66.9	71.1	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wilmington-Newark	292.3	300.1	289.6	300.2	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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			
	March		April		March		April		March		April	
	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P
District of Columbia	278.0	278.9	278.5	279.3	18.3	15.8	16.6	13.7	6.6	5.6	6.0	4.9
Washington	2,558.3	2,668.2	2,563.3	2,673.5	65.9	59.3	61.3	53.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0
Florida	7,240.9	7,515.4	7,258.4	7,538.7	266.5	264.4	273.0	273.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6
Daytona Beach	190.1	193.9	189.6	194.0	6.2	5.5	6.1	5.4	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.8
Fort Lauderdale	760.2	780.4	758.8	782.6	30.8	30.0	32.4	31.7	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	178.5	184.6	178.6	185.5	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	122.3	128.1	122.4	127.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0
Fort Walton Beach	78.1	82.5	78.8	82.5	2.5	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.7
Gainesville	103.9	106.9	104.3	107.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
Jacksonville	529.4	547.2	531.6	550.1	15.6	17.4	15.6	18.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.3
Lakeland-Winter Haven	197.0	202.9	197.5	203.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	202.7	210.6	203.2	212.6	8.0	7.3	7.9	7.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7
Miami	1,029.2	1,049.7	1,029.9	1,054.0	60.0	56.2	63.4	59.5	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.6
Naples	92.6	98.5	92.4	97.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Ocala	96.1	100.2	97.1	100.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6
Orlando	857.4	906.0	862.0	908.7	22.4	23.1	22.7	23.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Panama City	64.9	66.8	65.9	67.4	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8
Pensacola	169.7	177.8	171.4	178.9	5.8	7.2	5.7	7.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	4.1
Punta Gorda	46.7	48.3	46.8	48.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.1
Sarasota-Bradenton	267.9	284.1	271.7	285.9	5.2	5.3	5.9	6.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2
Tallahassee	146.6	151.4	148.0	152.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,179.5	1,240.1	1,180.8	1,244.9	31.3	33.6	32.0	34.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	500.3	519.5	499.6	518.1	22.7	21.4	23.5	21.9	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.2
Georgia	4,049.8	4,133.3	4,061.6	4,139.9	170.8	142.3	150.4	129.0	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.1
Albany	58.6	55.5	56.8	55.6	5.1	2.8	4.2	2.8	8.7	5.1	7.4	5.0
Athens	75.2	74.6	73.7	75.0	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.0
Atlanta	2,168.4	2,253.5	2,190.2	2,261.4	71.6	61.0	63.0	57.7	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.6
Augusta-Aiken	205.3	207.4	208.8	209.6	10.3	8.5	9.7	7.8	5.0	4.1	4.6	3.7
Columbus	128.1	128.0	126.3	128.1	6.4	5.3	5.9	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.7	3.8
Macon	153.4	157.1	153.2	153.7	7.6	9.8	6.7	5.2	4.9	6.2	4.4	3.4
Savannah	135.9	134.3	135.6	135.5	5.6	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.0
Hawaii	590.0	601.4	593.8	603.9	33.5	26.5	34.4	25.5	5.7	4.4	5.8	4.2
Honolulu	423.0	428.0	425.3	430.6	21.0	16.6	21.8	16.0	5.0	3.9	5.1	3.7
Idaho	645.8	660.1	644.4	664.0	43.0	33.7	37.5	31.3	6.7	5.1	5.8	4.7
Boise City	225.8	235.3	225.7	237.2	9.4	7.6	8.5	7.3	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.1
Pocatello	40.4	41.6	40.1	40.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.7
Illinois	6,297.7	6,370.8	6,323.5	6,405.0	266.8	286.9	251.4	258.1	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0
Bloomington-Normal	90.2	93.4	91.6	93.8	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.3
Champaign-Urbana	97.6	100.1	99.6	100.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2
Chicago	4,199.4	4,253.3	4,214.9	4,273.5	169.4	184.3	161.7	167.3	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.9
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	186.6	189.5	188.1	189.3	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.0	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.7
Decatur	59.8	60.4	60.6	61.2	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.3
Kankakee	51.8	51.9	51.8	52.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.4	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.5
Peoria-Pekin	184.2	185.3	186.2	186.6	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.3	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.4
Rockford	197.8	200.2	199.8	201.2	8.9	9.7	8.1	8.4	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.2
Springfield	106.9	107.5	106.7	107.5	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.2
Indiana	3,041.2	3,084.3	3,065.5	3,109.9	99.9	109.7	90.1	104.8	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.4
Bloomington	60.8	61.6	62.2	62.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0
Elkhart-Goshen	94.5	97.5	95.7	97.5	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.4
Evansville-Henderson	154.8	157.6	155.6	158.9	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5
Fort Wayne	260.9	260.7	262.5	260.7	8.2	8.5	7.4	7.8	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0
Gary	295.6	296.8	299.4	300.3	13.2	14.2	11.9	13.6	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.5
Indianapolis	823.2	840.3	829.2	845.5	21.1	23.8	19.2	23.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.7
Kokomo	49.6	51.1	49.8	51.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Lafayette	90.2	91.7	90.9	92.9	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6
Muncie	61.6	61.0	62.1	61.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3
South Bend	134.5	133.7	134.7	134.6	4.1	5.0	3.7	4.8	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.6
Terre Haute	68.9	69.8	68.6	70.3	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.7	4.9	5.2	4.4	5.2
Iowa	1,559.1	1,575.2	1,566.0	1,578.6	51.8	41.0	40.6	35.1	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.2
Cedar Rapids	111.8	113.7	111.7	112.3	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.6
Des Moines	253.4	255.5	251.7	253.8	5.9	5.0	4.6	4.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7
Dubuque	48.3	48.2	49.0	48.3	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.9	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.0
Iowa City	67.1	69.5	68.2	69.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7
Sioux City	63.3	64.6	63.7	64.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	66.9	67.8	67.4	67.7	2.9	2.2	2.5	1.8	4.3	3.2	3.7	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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			
	March		April		March		April		March		April	
	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P
Kansas	1,420.1	1,443.8	1,420.8	1,443.4	43.6	48.4	39.7	46.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.2
Lawrence	56.0	57.3	56.6	57.5	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.3
Topeka	89.9	90.0	89.7	90.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.1
Wichita	288.2	292.1	289.0	291.1	8.4	11.0	8.5	10.8	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.7
Kentucky	1,936.0	1,965.7	1,954.1	1,972.8	94.2	79.1	86.8	72.6	4.9	4.0	4.4	3.7
Lexington	257.9	263.7	261.5	266.8	6.0	5.1	5.5	4.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8
Louisville	548.5	564.6	554.9	567.8	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Owensboro	49.2	50.7	50.3	51.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.9	5.1	4.5	5.0	3.8
Louisiana	2,038.3	2,039.4	2,039.6	2,048.8	105.8	99.0	100.6	80.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	3.9
Alexandria	60.5	62.1	60.9	62.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.6
Baton Rouge	298.7	309.2	300.8	310.4	11.2	11.6	11.0	9.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.0
Houma	92.1	90.6	91.3	90.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	3.3
Lafayette	175.9	175.3	177.1	176.4	10.9	8.9	10.4	7.1	6.2	5.1	5.9	4.0
Lake Charles	91.6	92.0	91.8	91.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.7
Monroe	70.6	72.2	71.0	72.6	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.0
New Orleans	616.5	610.8	613.6	614.6	25.9	26.1	25.0	21.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5
Shreveport-Bossier City	183.5	184.8	184.5	185.6	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.8
Maine	656.7	688.7	655.8	688.2	34.3	30.6	30.1	25.1	5.2	4.4	4.6	3.6
Bangor	50.2	54.8	50.4	54.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn	52.7	54.6	51.8	54.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.0
Portland	132.0	140.5	130.4	139.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.6
Maryland	2,714.7	2,795.2	2,719.5	2,793.3	103.0	84.2	91.1	79.7	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.9
Baltimore	1,277.2	1,311.0	1,282.2	1,308.0	52.6	44.2	47.9	42.7	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.3
Cumberland	44.5	44.8	44.0	44.9	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	8.8	6.1	6.4	5.2
Hagerstown	67.4	68.5	66.8	68.6	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.5	2.6	3.2	2.0
Massachusetts	3,246.3	3,256.9	3,236.8	3,266.7	117.0	93.3	92.2	81.6	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.5
Barnstable-Yarmouth	68.3	71.0	71.2	74.0	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.3	5.7	4.4	3.5	3.1
Boston	1,805.8	1,814.9	1,796.0	1,814.9	51.9	42.0	42.9	38.0	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
Brockton	131.7	133.6	132.3	135.1	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.7
Fitchburg-Leominster	67.7	66.4	68.2	67.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.3
Lawrence	200.8	204.2	201.7	206.3	9.4	7.2	8.1	6.8	4.7	3.5	4.0	3.3
Lowell	167.7	169.0	167.4	169.1	6.0	4.7	4.9	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.4
New Bedford	80.7	80.6	79.7	80.1	6.0	4.5	4.3	3.5	7.4	5.5	5.4	4.3
Pittsfield	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	5.4	4.1	4.0	3.5
Springfield	281.0	281.0	280.7	284.0	11.5	9.2	8.9	7.9	4.1	3.3	3.2	2.8
Worcester	251.6	250.5	250.0	250.2	8.9	7.1	7.0	6.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.6
Michigan	5,117.1	5,052.7	5,087.3	5,033.6	230.6	173.7	189.1	143.0	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.8
Ann Arbor	309.8	307.0	307.3	305.8	7.8	5.8	6.0	5.0	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.6
Benton Harbor	83.9	83.3	83.4	83.4	4.0	2.9	3.4	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.1	2.8
Detroit	2,292.1	2,262.0	2,274.5	2,250.2	89.1	66.3	74.9	57.4	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.6
Flint	201.4	189.1	199.5	188.4	11.1	9.2	10.9	7.9	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.2
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	607.7	605.7	606.4	604.8	21.9	17.1	17.8	14.6	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.4
Jackson	77.4	76.9	77.7	77.0	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.1	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	238.7	234.5	237.0	233.8	9.6	7.5	7.8	6.4	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.7
Lansing-East Lansing	247.0	246.1	248.3	245.5	7.5	5.8	6.0	4.5	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.8
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	202.5	198.4	201.4	197.7	11.0	8.0	9.0	6.3	5.4	4.0	4.4	3.2
Minnesota	2,646.4	2,724.6	2,668.7	2,751.5	85.8	84.4	74.7	74.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7
Duluth-Superior	121.4	124.9	122.6	125.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,663.7	1,711.6	1,674.4	1,727.8	38.4	37.7	34.4	35.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Rochester	70.5	73.9	70.8	74.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.5
St. Cloud	95.4	99.6	96.9	100.1	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.7
Mississippi	1,255.9	1,312.8	1,246.3	1,306.7	66.8	74.8	55.5	63.3	5.3	5.7	4.4	4.8
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	170.7	179.8	170.0	178.6	5.7	9.7	5.2	7.9	3.3	5.4	3.1	4.4
Hattiesburg	50.1	51.9	49.8	52.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.7	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.3
Jackson	220.3	232.0	221.1	230.1	7.2	8.6	6.4	7.7	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.3
Missouri	2,788.9	2,904.1	2,817.2	2,909.8	103.4	87.7	99.2	68.1	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.3
Columbia	81.3	82.4	81.2	81.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8
Joplin	80.9	83.3	81.5	82.7	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.3
Kansas City	966.0	1,004.4	969.4	1,001.7	30.8	29.8	28.0	25.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5
St. Joseph	49.4	51.7	49.3	51.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.2	4.5	3.2	4.0	2.4
St. Louis LMA	1,292.3	1,343.6	1,306.1	1,350.4	47.3	42.8	49.8	37.3	3.7	3.2	3.8	2.8
Springfield	162.1	172.6	164.0	173.0	4.1	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.5	1.6
Montana	470.0	477.7	473.5	480.7	29.8	27.1	24.8	23.2	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.8
Billings	72.5	74.2	73.0	74.4	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.4
Great Falls	37.7	37.5	37.9	37.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	6.3	5.8	5.2	4.9
Missoula	51.0	54.9	51.6	55.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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			
	March		April		March		April		March		April	
	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P
Nebraska	892.1	932.7	894.2	937.9	27.8	23.9	22.3	22.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
Lincoln	139.9	149.2	140.5	150.2	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
Omaha	378.6	396.0	379.7	398.5	10.7	9.4	8.7	9.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.3
Nevada	918.4	956.1	924.8	966.5	37.6	34.2	41.4	36.6	4.1	3.6	4.5	3.8
Las Vegas	707.5	741.6	713.0	747.6	27.2	26.7	30.5	28.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	3.8
Reno	171.0	175.2	170.5	176.9	7.1	5.0	7.2	5.1	4.2	2.9	4.2	2.9
New Hampshire	656.0	675.4	658.5	676.9	22.1	17.2	19.5	17.8	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.6
Manchester	104.8	108.5	105.5	108.0	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.2
Nashua	104.5	104.6	104.3	105.6	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.6
Portsmouth-Rochester	121.2	126.2	123.6	127.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.9
New Jersey	4,166.4	4,206.5	4,160.9	4,214.4	204.5	164.8	180.5	147.8	4.9	3.9	4.3	3.5
Atlantic-Cape May	167.3	165.1	167.4	166.5	17.0	13.1	13.7	11.1	10.2	7.9	8.2	6.7
Bergen-Passaic	678.6	681.6	676.6	681.6	32.7	26.1	29.6	23.6	4.8	3.8	4.4	3.5
Jersey City	283.6	279.6	281.3	280.2	21.3	16.3	20.0	15.4	7.5	5.8	7.1	5.5
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	636.3	649.5	637.2	650.3	21.0	17.3	18.9	15.7	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.4
Monmouth-Ocean	509.2	514.7	512.4	519.0	23.8	19.5	20.4	17.1	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.3
Newark	1,016.6	1,032.9	1,012.4	1,031.2	48.2	39.0	42.8	35.4	4.7	3.8	4.2	3.4
Trenton	166.8	168.0	165.7	168.0	7.3	5.5	6.3	4.9	4.4	3.2	3.8	2.9
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	64.6	63.7	64.1	63.4	6.1	5.0	5.3	4.4	9.5	7.9	8.3	6.9
New Mexico	801.9	834.6	800.3	835.4	45.2	44.7	42.9	43.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2
Albuquerque	351.4	368.9	350.6	369.2	13.5	12.6	12.5	12.4	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4
Las Cruces	67.8	71.2	67.4	71.0	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.7	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.0
Santa Fe	71.6	74.9	71.9	75.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6
New York	8,821.4	8,954.7	8,782.1	8,937.4	496.3	443.7	438.0	396.2	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	446.5	453.8	447.3	455.4	18.5	17.3	15.2	15.8	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.5
Binghamton	124.0	125.5	123.0	125.1	6.2	5.1	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	565.1	563.8	559.9	562.6	35.3	29.1	29.6	26.8	6.3	5.2	5.3	4.8
Dutchess County	118.0	121.9	118.4	122.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.4	2.9
Elmira	44.8	44.6	44.3	44.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.8
Glens Falls	57.6	58.0	57.4	58.3	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	7.4	5.7	5.8	4.6
Jamestown	65.2	66.5	64.7	66.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.1	6.3	5.3	5.3	4.7
Nassau-Suffolk	1,385.5	1,420.9	1,387.6	1,427.7	47.0	39.8	41.4	37.1	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.6
New York	4,091.6	4,141.6	4,059.3	4,109.7	261.4	241.0	240.4	209.2	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.1
New York City	3,453.1	3,488.5	3,421.7	3,455.8	238.9	221.8	220.4	191.6	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.5
Newburgh	174.2	176.9	172.5	175.7	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.9
Rochester	565.7	574.6	565.6	577.3	27.4	25.1	23.4	23.6	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.1
Syracuse	358.1	365.3	358.2	368.4	17.7	16.2	14.1	15.7	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.3
Utica-Rome	140.9	144.1	141.5	144.4	7.8	6.7	6.3	6.3	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.3
North Carolina	3,819.3	3,917.9	3,833.6	3,907.2	119.9	132.0	102.6	104.3	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.7
Asheville	109.7	111.6	109.2	110.8	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	762.3	785.4	763.6	783.0	16.7	21.8	16.2	18.1	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.3
Fayetteville	115.1	117.0	115.2	116.9	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.2
Goldensboro	47.4	48.5	47.5	48.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.1
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	635.3	653.8	637.7	653.7	13.9	16.5	12.1	13.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1
Greenville	64.3	65.7	64.4	65.3	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.8
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	169.3	173.3	169.2	172.4	3.8	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7
Jacksonville	46.3	47.2	46.3	47.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.6
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	623.3	647.4	629.2	647.1	9.4	10.6	8.4	8.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Rocky Mount	66.4	66.8	66.4	66.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	4.6
Wilmington	109.1	110.9	109.8	110.9	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.8
North Dakota	329.5	333.7	333.1	337.2	14.6	11.5	11.5	9.3	4.4	3.4	3.5	2.7
Bismarck	52.1	53.0	52.3	53.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.1
Fargo-Moorhead	99.8	101.8	101.0	102.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.9
Grand Forks	51.2	51.8	51.3	52.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.2
Ohio	5,625.3	5,805.7	5,650.7	5,803.5	256.5	257.4	229.1	208.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.6
Akron	356.9	371.7	359.8	372.2	16.5	17.2	14.3	13.6	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.7
Canton-Massillon	198.2	206.6	198.1	205.7	10.2	10.1	8.6	7.8	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.8
Cincinnati	827.8	860.8	835.1	865.8	27.9	29.3	25.9	25.9	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,094.7	1,125.6	1,099.7	1,122.6	52.3	54.6	47.9	44.0	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.9
Columbus	809.7	836.8	816.5	838.3	22.2	23.0	20.2	18.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2
Dayton-Springfield	464.7	475.1	463.8	474.1	17.7	17.9	16.4	15.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2
Hamilton-Middletown	182.0	187.7	182.6	188.9	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7
Lima	74.9	77.1	74.8	77.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.6
Mansfield	82.1	84.9	82.4	84.2	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.2	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.0
Steubenville-Weirton	57.1	55.4	57.0	55.2	4.7	2.6	4.4	2.3	8.1	4.6	7.7	4.1
Toledo	314.0	324.9	316.3	324.9	15.4	14.2	14.2	11.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.6
Youngstown-Warren	275.5	282.4	277.7	283.1	16.5	16.6	15.1	13.4	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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			
	March		April		March		April		March		April	
	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P
Oklahoma	1,636.6	1,647.1	1,638.0	1,648.5	62.3	52.6	56.8	44.2	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.7
Enid	27.3	26.9	27.4	26.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.5
Lawton	40.9	41.3	40.3	41.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.9
Oklahoma City	543.7	554.8	541.3	555.4	15.3	14.1	14.0	11.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.1
Tulsa	412.5	415.3	413.6	417.2	13.9	12.5	12.7	10.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.6
Oregon	1,747.1	1,809.4	1,736.6	1,818.5	119.1	98.6	101.6	85.3	6.8	5.5	5.9	4.7
Corvallis	41.0	40.6	40.4	40.8	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	3.6	2.4	2.9	2.1
Eugene-Springfield	162.7	168.6	162.1	169.3	10.3	9.9	8.8	8.7	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.1
Medford-Ashland	87.7	91.4	87.4	92.1	7.7	5.7	6.4	5.0	8.8	6.3	7.3	5.5
Portland-Vancouver	1,039.0	1,080.9	1,035.4	1,083.1	51.8	43.7	47.0	39.2	5.0	4.0	4.5	3.6
Salem	166.5	172.1	164.9	172.3	11.9	10.6	10.3	9.4	7.2	6.2	6.3	5.4
Pennsylvania	5,924.5	5,918.7	5,918.2	5,908.2	289.9	256.1	252.2	214.4	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	311.4	311.7	310.7	310.5	14.2	12.3	12.9	10.2	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.3
Altoona	62.2	62.9	62.7	63.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.3
Erie	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.5	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	345.4	341.3	345.7	343.0	11.8	9.8	10.6	8.6	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.5
Johnstown	102.4	101.9	101.9	101.7	7.4	6.6	5.8	5.4	7.2	6.5	5.7	5.3
Lancaster	239.0	241.5	240.4	242.6	6.9	5.9	5.8	4.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.0
Philadelphia	2,502.1	2,525.9	2,505.7	2,526.6	104.6	98.7	97.1	86.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.4
Pittsburgh	1,146.0	1,137.3	1,144.4	1,136.0	57.6	49.4	48.6	40.8	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.6
Reading	180.7	180.7	181.4	180.8	8.5	7.1	8.0	6.3	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.5
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	304.3	301.9	302.5	300.6	19.4	16.3	16.7	13.1	6.4	5.4	5.5	4.3
Sharon	57.4	57.6	57.6	57.6	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.9	4.9	5.3	4.3	5.0
State College	65.5	66.3	66.0	66.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	3.3	2.6	2.4	1.9
Williamsport	56.5	56.7	55.9	56.2	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.2	5.9	5.1	4.9	4.0
York	193.6	191.4	191.2	189.9	7.4	6.2	6.3	5.2	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.8
Rhode Island	495.7	500.6	494.4	505.2	21.8	20.5	17.6	16.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.3
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	571.3	572.9	567.6	576.1	27.0	24.1	21.1	19.4	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.4
South Carolina	1,938.3	1,974.3	1,952.0	1,982.2	74.8	62.3	77.6	58.0	3.9	3.2	4.0	2.9
Charleston-North Charleston	265.2	277.9	266.8	280.0	7.4	7.1	7.7	6.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.4
Columbia	280.7	287.0	280.7	289.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Florence	62.3	63.2	62.9	63.0	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.3	4.3	3.9	4.7	3.6
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	491.7	493.6	492.6	497.7	14.3	11.1	15.6	10.4	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.1
Myrtle Beach	100.1	104.0	103.8	105.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.5
Sumter	46.6	47.0	46.7	46.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.8	4.8	3.9	4.9	3.8
South Dakota	392.2	397.4	397.1	402.2	14.6	10.8	11.6	8.9	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.2
Rapid City	46.1	47.3	46.8	48.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.1
Sioux Falls	100.7	103.2	102.5	104.8	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5
Tennessee	2,796.4	2,822.5	2,782.5	2,806.1	121.6	102.5	104.5	94.1	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4
Chattanooga	226.3	227.7	227.7	228.6	8.1	6.2	7.2	6.1	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.7
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	85.2	85.9	84.2	85.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8
Jackson	57.6	58.9	57.3	58.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	226.0	225.8	226.0	224.3	10.8	8.9	9.7	8.5	4.8	3.9	4.3	3.8
Knoxville	349.5	348.2	346.8	346.0	14.6	11.5	10.7	9.2	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.7
Memphis	551.0	568.0	549.2	564.5	19.5	19.1	18.1	17.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
Nashville	653.7	668.7	650.7	671.1	17.7	16.3	16.5	16.2	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Texas	10,088.1	10,316.6	10,086.9	10,323.8	448.5	456.9	431.2	424.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1
Abilene	59.2	60.0	59.6	60.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
Amarillo	111.6	113.5	111.6	114.1	3.0	4.2	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.4
Austin-San Marcos	694.9	729.6	698.4	731.5	14.8	15.0	14.0	13.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur	181.2	178.1	181.6	177.7	14.5	14.5	14.9	13.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.8
Brazoria	103.1	102.9	102.6	102.7	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	124.7	130.0	124.4	129.0	12.4	12.9	11.0	11.2	10.0	9.9	8.8	8.7
Bryan-College Station	76.3	77.3	76.2	77.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Corpus Christi	174.1	175.7	173.7	174.9	10.3	11.3	10.2	10.7	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.1
Dallas	1,885.1	1,946.7	1,888.0	1,953.5	53.6	60.2	52.4	56.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9
El Paso	283.7	286.2	283.4	286.0	26.0	24.1	25.6	23.6	9.1	8.4	9.0	8.3
Fort Worth-Arlington	881.3	913.0	886.4	914.7	26.0	28.6	25.0	27.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0
Galveston-Texas City	121.3	121.1	121.1	120.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6
Houston	2,127.0	2,166.9	2,112.5	2,165.1	85.2	93.6	88.1	88.5	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.1
Killeen-Temple	113.9	115.9	114.5	116.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0
Laredo	71.9	73.4	72.2	73.7	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.3	9.2	7.8	8.4	7.1
Longview-Marshall	102.8	102.6	102.9	102.5	6.9	6.1	6.8	5.7	6.7	6.0	6.7	5.6
Lubbock	121.0	125.7	121.7	125.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	197.3	206.8	196.0	205.3	30.5	30.4	25.3	26.6	15.4	14.7	12.9	13.0
Odessa-Midland	122.2	117.2	121.3	117.2	11.0	7.5	10.9	6.8	9.0	6.4	9.0	5.8
San Angelo	49.8	49.6	49.9	49.6	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.0
San Antonio	755.2	776.0	756.1	777.6	21.9	26.1	19.9	24.4	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.1
Sherman-Denison	50.0	50.8	50.1	51.1	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.4
Texarkana	55.3	56.6	55.5	56.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	5.5	5.2	5.3	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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			
	March		April		March		April		March		April	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	88.5	90.3	88.4	90.3	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.3
Victoria	42.1	43.4	42.4	43.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.1
Waco	100.1	102.5	100.7	103.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
Wichita Falls	63.7	64.0	64.0	64.0	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.6	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.0
Utah	1,058.8	1,088.9	1,063.3	1,093.0	44.3	31.8	40.1	27.9	4.2	2.9	3.8	2.6
Provo-Orem	159.7	165.7	160.2	166.0	6.0	4.0	5.4	3.5	3.7	2.4	3.3	2.1
Salt Lake City-Ogden	676.8	695.8	676.3	695.5	26.1	19.1	24.0	17.0	3.9	2.7	3.6	2.4
Vermont	334.9	340.6	332.6	338.2	12.2	9.2	9.8	8.6	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.5
Burlington	100.8	103.3	101.5	104.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4
Virginia	3,451.5	3,621.3	3,465.7	3,638.9	88.5	91.5	79.5	82.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
Charlottesville	74.0	79.3	75.1	79.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1
Danville	55.9	58.1	55.9	58.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.3
Lynchburg	102.7	108.1	102.8	109.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	721.1	747.1	725.4	751.5	20.5	21.5	19.7	19.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6
Richmond-Petersburg	502.1	527.2	502.9	529.9	10.4	10.6	9.9	9.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Roanoke	124.7	128.8	124.9	129.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Washington	3,049.5	3,066.1	3,037.1	3,039.8	156.6	146.8	142.2	133.7	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4
Bellingham	80.8	81.3	80.0	80.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.0
Bremerton	92.8	94.5	92.6	93.4	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.7
Olympia	100.9	102.1	100.4	100.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	92.5	92.1	94.6	94.6	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.5	7.3	6.5	6.1	5.8
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,397.6	1,410.8	1,385.2	1,391.7	47.6	46.4	45.7	43.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1
Spokane	211.1	212.1	208.3	209.9	12.6	11.4	10.4	9.6	6.0	5.4	5.0	4.6
Tacoma	334.7	338.9	332.8	336.2	15.7	15.7	14.4	14.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.4
Yakima	109.3	105.7	110.8	106.3	13.3	11.6	12.0	10.4	12.1	11.0	10.8	9.8
West Virginia	810.6	800.4	816.5	802.3	63.1	48.2	57.1	41.7	7.8	6.0	7.0	5.2
Charleston	132.6	132.0	134.6	132.9	7.0	5.9	6.7	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.0	4.1
Huntington-Ashland	138.6	139.4	138.9	139.4	10.2	8.8	9.6	7.7	7.4	6.3	6.9	5.5
Parkersburg-Manetta	75.9	75.8	76.1	75.8	5.2	4.1	4.5	3.5	6.9	5.4	5.9	4.6
Wheeling	73.3	73.6	72.8	74.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.1	6.4	5.7	5.8	4.2
Wisconsin	2,830.5	2,973.5	2,835.4	2,991.6	108.8	110.6	89.7	103.9	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	214.8	227.7	214.3	228.0	6.4	6.0	5.2	5.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
Eau Claire	80.4	86.5	81.4	86.8	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0
Green Bay	130.7	141.0	130.1	141.6	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5
Janesville-Beloit	76.6	78.1	76.1	78.9	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.5
Kenosha	79.0	82.6	78.3	83.2	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.7
La Crosse	69.3	70.2	69.6	70.8	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.8	2.6	3.3
Madison	253.4	266.6	255.3	267.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha	785.5	820.5	785.7	824.9	26.9	27.7	24.2	29.9	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6
Racine	89.4	90.9	89.4	91.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5
Sheboygan	58.9	61.9	59.7	63.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3
Wausau	70.8	76.7	70.8	75.3	3.0	3.8	2.2	2.4	4.3	5.0	3.1	3.2
Wyoming	260.4	260.4	260.3	260.7	15.2	12.5	13.6	11.1	5.9	4.8	5.2	4.2
Casper	34.3	34.3	34.0	34.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	6.0	5.1	5.8	4.6
Cheyenne	40.1	40.6	39.8	40.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9
Puerto Rico	1,322.1	1,325.4	1,302.8	1,300.3	167.6	137.3	141.7	130.4	12.7	10.4	10.9	10.0
Aguadilla	48.0	47.6	46.0	46.8	8.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	17.9	15.3	15.5	14.7
Arecibo	52.4	52.6	52.0	51.3	7.7	6.7	6.6	6.3	14.7	12.7	12.6	12.3
Caguas	121.3	123.9	119.6	121.8	14.4	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.8	9.6	10.0	9.6
Mayaguez	95.2	90.9	92.1	88.4	15.5	13.6	12.0	11.1	16.3	15.0	13.0	12.6
Ponce	111.0	111.7	108.1	110.4	18.3	14.8	14.8	14.4	16.5	13.3	13.7	13.1
San Juan-Bayamon	723.4	730.5	717.3	718.5	72.3	58.1	62.9	55.9	10.0	7.9	8.8	7.8

^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.

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 50,000 households (beginning with January 1996 data) located in 754 sample areas. These areas are chosen to represent all counties and independent cities in the United States, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The data collected are based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Data based on establishment records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires and telephone interviews by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey is designed to provide industry information on nonfarm wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. The employment, hours, and earnings series are based on payroll reports from a sample of about 300,000 establishments employing about 48 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full or part time, who receive pay during the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month.

RELATION 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 which 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, since 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, 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 and nonsupervisory workers paid for by

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*, BLS Bulletin 2239 (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 are also 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 are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., 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 may also 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.

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 over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, which 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 50,000 occupied units are eligible for interview. Some 3,200 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 6 and 7 percent. In addition to the 50,000 occupied units, there are about 9,000 sample units in an average month which 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 (e.g., 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 who 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, child-care 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 some time 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 is also 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*, comprised of (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 were out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search; and (5) *New entrants*, persons who 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.)

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 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, had either 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 to work full time 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, child-care 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 were unavailable for such work.

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 their activity during the reference week, persons are also classified according to their usual full- or part-time status. In this context, *full-time workers* are those who usually worked 35 hours or more (at all jobs combined). This group will include some individuals who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for either economic or noneconomic reasons and those who are temporarily absent from work. Similarly, *part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week (at all jobs), regardless of the number of hours worked in the reference week. This may include some individuals who actually worked more than 34 hours in the reference week, as well as those who are temporarily absent from work. The *full-time labor force* includes all employed persons who usually work full time and unemployed persons who are either looking for full-time work or are on layoff from full-time jobs. The *part-time labor force* consists of employed persons who usually work part time and unemployed persons who are seeking or are on layoff from part-time jobs. Unemployment rates for full- and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the *full- and part-time labor force*.

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

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

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

Usual weekly earnings. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions, and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job in the case of multiple jobholders.) Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly (e.g., 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 or not their businesses were incorporated) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

Median earnings. These figures indicate the value which 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 as 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, 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 husbands and wives who are living apart because one or the other was employed elsewhere, on duty with the Armed Forces, or 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.

- 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 time 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 be 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-

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 *Concepts and Methods used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, BLS Report 463, October 1976 and "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 have also 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 men; other categories were relatively unaffected.

- Beginning in 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force. Four-fifths of this 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 of 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 into 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 purpose of 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-

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 purpose of 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 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 time 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 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 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 estimate cells 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 due to 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 by 325,000. Overall and subgroup unemployment rates and other percentages of labor market participation were not affected. An explanation of the changes and 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 replicate more easily 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, using old and new composite weights, the differences were as follows: Civilian labor force (-229,000), total employed (-256,000), and total unemployed (+27,000). Unemployment rates were not significantly affected.

Also beginning in January 1998, the population controls

used in the survey were revised to reflect new estimates of legal immigration to the U.S. 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 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 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 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 determine more precisely 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, 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 largely based 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 is traditionally 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.

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; they 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 was initially selected to meet specific reliability criteria for the Nation, for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and for the sub-State areas of New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area. In 1996, the original sample design reliability criteria were modified to reduce costs. 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 January 1996, includes about 59,000 households from 754 sample areas and maintains a 1.9-percent CV on national monthly estimates of unemployment level. 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. Due to the national reliability criterion, estimates for several large States are substantially more reliable than the State design criterion requires. Annual average unemploy-

ment estimates for California, Florida, New York, and Texas, for example, carry a CV of less than 4 percent.

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 59,000 housing units are assigned for data collection, of which about 50,000 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 50,000 housing units, about 6.5 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 94,000 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 housing units with three or more persons, number of persons employed in various industries, and average monthly wages for various industries. The single PSU randomly selected from each of these strata is non-self-representing because it represents not only itself but the entire stratum. The probability of selecting a particular PSU in a non-self-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 (e.g., most single family homes, townhouses, condominiums, apartment units, and mobile homes). The group quarters stratum contained housing units where 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 decen-

nial 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 which 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 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 series of data 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 No. 40, Bureau of the Census, or *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, Report 463, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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.

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.

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

Time 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
April 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 present	754	46,800	3,200	9,000

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.

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 6 to 7 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 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. Esti-

mates 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 are also usually 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

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided indicate primarily the magnitude of the sampling error. They also 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, as discussed below. The effect of nonsampling error should be small on estimates of relative change, such as month-to-month change. Estimates of monthly levels would be more severely affected by the nonsampling error.

Nonsampling errors in surveys can be attributed to many

sources, e.g., 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 to recall information; errors made in collecting and processing the data; errors made in estimating values for missing data; and failure to represent all sample households and all persons within sample households (undercoverage).

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

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, since the level of the estimates varies by rotation group. A description of these effects appears in "The Effects of Rotation Group Bias on Estimates From Panel Surveys," by Barbara A. Bailar, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Volume 70, No. 349, March 1975.

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. The CPS covers about 92 percent of the decennial census population (adjusted for census undercount). It is known that the CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Generally, undercoverage is larger for men than for women and 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 different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-origin group.

Additional information on nonsampling error in the CPS appears in *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, by Camilla Brooks and Barbara Bailar, Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards; in "The Current Population Survey: An Overview," by Marvin Thompson and Gary Shapiro, *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement*, Vol. 2, April 1973; and in *The Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 40, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. This 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 and an estimate and 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 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

Although the estimating methods used in the CPS do not produce unbiased estimates, biases for most estimates are believed to be small enough so that these confidence interval statements are approximately true.

Since it would be too costly to develop standard errors for all CPS estimates, generalized variance function techniques are used to calculate sets of standard errors for various types of labor force characteristics. It is important to keep in mind that standard errors computed from these methods reflect contributions from sampling errors and some kinds of nonsampling errors and indicate the general magnitude of an estimate's standard error rather than its precise value.

The generalized variance functions and standard errors provided here are based on the sample design and estimation procedures as of 1987 and have been adjusted to reflect the population levels and sample size as of 1996. Standard errors for years prior to 1996 may be roughly approximated by adjusting, as follows, the standard errors presented here.

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.

Table 1-B. **Standard errors for major employment status categories**

(In thousands)

Category	Monthly level	Consecutive-month change
Total, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	293	216
Employed	312	235
Unemployed	145	161
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	194	164
Employed	206	174
Unemployed	97	113
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	219	165
Employed	224	171
Unemployed	91	105
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	97	95
Employed	96	95
Unemployed	62	81
Black, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	138	101
Employed	140	105
Unemployed	66	76
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	78	69
Employed	71	72
Unemployed	43	50
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	98	73
Employed	97	74
Unemployed	44	51
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	40	42
Employed	35	37
Unemployed	32	37
Hispanic origin, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	130	91
Employed	134	107
Unemployed	63	73

More accurate standard error estimates for historical CPS data may be found in previous issues of this publication.

Tables 1-B through 1-H are provided so that approximate standard errors of estimates can be easily obtained. These tables are briefly summarized here; details illustrating the proper use of each table follow.

Tables 1-B and 1-C show standard errors for estimated monthly levels and rates for selected employment status characteristics; these tables also provide standard errors for consecutive month-to-month changes in the estimates. These standard errors are based on levels of recent estimates and can be determined directly by finding the characteristic of interest.

Tables 1-D and 1-E show standard errors for monthly levels and consecutive monthly changes in levels for general employment status characteristics. The standard errors are

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

Characteristic	Monthly level	Consecutive-month change
Total, 16 years and over	0.11	0.13
Men, 16 years and over	.15	.18
Men, 20 years and over	.14	.17
Women, 16 years and over	.16	.19
Women, 20 years and over	.16	.19
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	.74	.97
White workers	.11	.13
Black workers	.45	.53
Hispanic-origin workers	.50	.59
Married men, spouse present	.15	.18
Married women, spouse present	.18	.22
Women who maintain families	.54	.64
Occupation		
Executive, administrative, and managerial ...	.20	.24
Professional specialty	.20	.23
Technicians and related support	.45	.54
Sales	.30	.36
Administrative support, including clerical	.25	.30
Private household	1.75	2.08
Protective service	.67	.80
Service, except private household and protective service	.38	.45
Precision production, craft, and repair	.34	.40
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	.49	.58
Transportation and material moving	.55	.66
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	.73	.87
Farming, forestry, and fishing	.73	.87
Industry		
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	.13	.15
Goods-producing industries	.25	.30
Mining	1.39	1.65
Construction	.68	.81
Manufacturing	.26	.31
Durable goods	.32	.38
Nondurable goods	.42	.50
Service-producing industries	.15	.18
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	.42	.50
Wholesale and retail trade	.27	.32
Finance and services	.19	.23
Government workers	.21	.25
Agricultural wage and salary workers	1.18	1.40

calculated using linear interpolation based on the size of the monthly estimates.

Tables 1-F and 1-G give parameters that can be used with formulas to calculate a standard error on nearly any specified level, unemployment rate, percentage, or consecutive month-to-month change. For monthly levels and consecutive month-to-month changes in levels, tables 1-F and 1-G are preferred to tables 1-D and 1-E, since the formulas provide more accurate results than linear interpolation.

Table 1-H presents factors used to convert standard errors of monthly levels and rates determined from tables 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, and 1-F to standard errors pertaining to quar-

terly and yearly averages, consecutive year-to-year changes of monthly estimates, and changes in quarterly and yearly averages.

The standard errors for estimated changes from 1 month to the next, 1 year to the next, etc., depend more on the monthly levels for characteristics than on the size of the changes. Accordingly, tables 1-E, 1-G, and 1-H use monthly levels (not the magnitude of the changes) for approximating standard errors of change. Standard errors for estimated change between nonconsecutive months are not provided (except for year-to-year change); however, these may be assumed to be higher than the standard errors for consecutive monthly change.

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, industrial, and occupational categories. For characteristics not given in tables 1-B and 1-C, refer to either tables 1-D and 1-E or tables 1-F and 1-G.

Illustration. Suppose that for a given month the number of women 20 years and over in the civilian labor force is estimated to be 54,000,000. For this characteristic, the approximate standard error of 219,000 is given in table 1-B in the row, "Total, 16 years and over: Women, 20 years and over: Civilian labor force." A 90-percent confidence interval, as shown by these data, would then be the interval from 53,650,000 to 54,350,000. Concluding that the true labor force level lies within this interval would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Use of tables 1-D and 1-E. From these tables, approximate standard errors can be calculated for estimates of monthly levels and month-to-month changes in levels for major labor force characteristics by race and Hispanic origin. For major categories not shown, such as male or female, tables 1-F and 1-G can be used. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the tables may be approximated by linear interpolation. For table 1-E, which applies to estimates of consecutive month-to-month change, the average of the two monthly levels (not the change) is used to select the appropriate row in the table.

Illustration. Assume that between 2 consecutive months the estimated number of employed persons changed from 115,600,000 to 116,700,000, an apparent increase of 1,100,000. The approximate standard error on this month-to-month change estimate is based on the average level of the estimate for the 2 months, 116,150,000. Using the

Table 1-D. **Standard errors for estimates of monthly levels**
(In thousands)

Estimated monthly level	Characteristic									
	Agricultural employment		Unemployment			Labor force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment				
	Total or white	Black	Total or white	Black	Hispanic origin	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	
									Employed	Civilian labor force or not in labor force
50	12	13	12	13	13	12	12	13	14	14
100	18	18	17	18	19	17	17	18	20	20
500	41	39	38	39	42	39	39	39	44	44
1,000	62	55	54	54	59	54	54	55	61	61
2,000	96	76	76	74	82	77	77	76	83	83
4,000	157		107	96	113	108	108	103	111	111
6,000	216		131	106		131	131	120	126	126
8,000	273		150	108		151	150	131	134	134
10,000	330		167	101		168	167	137	135	135
15,000			201			202	201	137	110	110
20,000			228			229	227	113		
30,000						271	267			
40,000						302	296			
50,000						324	315			
60,000						340	327			
70,000						350	333			
80,000						354	333			
100,000						349	313			
120,000						322	264			
140,000						267	159			
160,000										
180,000										

Table 1-E. **Standard errors for estimates of month-to-month change in levels**
(In thousands)

Estimated monthly level	Characteristic									
	Agricultural employment		Unemployment			Labor force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment				
	Total or white	Black	Total or white	Black	Hispanic origin	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	
									Employed	Civilian labor force or not in labor force
50	14	12	14	15	16	10	10	10	12	10
100	19	17	20	21	22	14	14	15	17	14
500	43	37	46	46	50	32	32	33	37	31
1,000	59	52	64	63	69	45	45	45	51	43
2,000	78	72	89	84	95	63	63	62	70	59
4,000	95		124	104	127	88	88	84	93	78
6,000	94		148	106		108	108	97	105	89
8,000	73		166	92		123	123	104	110	94
10,000			180	47		137	137	108	110	95
15,000			204			165	165	100	79	76
20,000			215			187	187	58		
30,000						221	221			
40,000						245	245			
50,000						262	262			
60,000						274	274			
70,000						281	281			
80,000						283	283			
100,000						274	274			
120,000						246	246			
140,000						188	188			
160,000										
180,000										

table 1-E column titled "Labor force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, Total," it is necessary to find the standard errors corresponding to the two monthly level entries between which the value 116,150,000 lies. The standard error corresponding to 100,000,000 is given as 274,000, and the standard error corresponding to 120,000,000 is given as 246,000. Use linear interpolation to find the approximate standard error on month-to-month change corresponding to the level 116,150,000; one method of calculation is given below.

$$246,000 + \left(\frac{120,000,000 - 116,150,000}{120,000,000 - 100,000,000} \right) (274,000 - 246,000) = 251,000$$

Thus, a 90-percent confidence interval for the true month-to-month change would be approximately the interval from 698,000 to 1,502,000.

Use of tables 1-F and 1-G. These tables can be used to find approximate standard errors for a wide range of estimated monthly levels, proportions, rates, and estimates of consecutive monthly change. Instead of displaying standard errors, these tables provide parameters to be used with the formulas given below that allow the user to calculate standard errors.

Table 1-G, which applies to estimates of consecutive monthly change, lists parameters for some characteristics classified by a measure of correlation between monthly estimates. Estimates of the number of persons employed full time, for example, change relatively little from one month to the next, and the two monthly estimates are said to be highly correlated. Consecutive monthly estimates of part-time employment, by contrast, have low correlation, since these estimates are relatively volatile.

Major characteristics for which consecutive monthly estimates are known to have high or low correlation are indicated in table 1-G. Not all categories in table 1-G, however, are broken down into low or high correlation characteristics. When high or low correlation is not specified in table 1-G, the parameters in table 1-G should be selected from the rows labeled "Most characteristics" or from rows not specifying correlation.

Standard errors of estimated levels. The approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated monthly level, x , can be obtained using the formula below, where a and b are the parameters from table 1-F associated with the particular characteristic. The same formula can be used to approximate the standard error of an estimated month-to-month change in level; simply average the levels for the 2 consecutive months and use the parameters from table 1-G.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

Illustration. Assume that in a given month there are an estimated 6 million unemployed men in the civilian labor

force ($x = 6,000,000$). Obtain the appropriate a and b parameters from table 1-F ("Unemployment: Total or white"). Use the formula to compute an approximate standard error on the estimate of 6,000,000.

$$a = -0.000017962 \quad b = 2957.13$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000017962)(6,000,000)^2 + (2957.13)(6,000,000)} = 131,000$$

Suppose that in the next month the estimated number of unemployed men increases by 200,000 to 6,200,000. The average of the monthly levels is $x = 6,100,000$. Obtain the appropriate a and b parameters from table 1-G ("Unemployment: Total or white, Total, men, women"). Use the formula to compute an approximate standard error on the estimated change of 200,000.

$$a = -0.000093662 \quad b = 4191.84$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000093662)(6,100,000)^2 + (4191.84)(6,100,000)} = 149,000$$

An approximate 90-percent confidence interval for the true month-to-month change would be the interval from -38,000 to 438,000. Because this interval covers zero, one cannot assert at this level of confidence that any real change has occurred in the unemployment level. This result can also be expressed by saying that the apparent change of 200,000 is not significant at a 90-percent confidence level.

Standard errors of estimated percentages and rates. Generally, percentages and rates are not published unless the monthly base (denominator) is greater than 75,000 persons, the quarterly average base is greater than 60,000 persons, or the annual average base is greater than 35,000 persons.

The reliability of an estimated percentage or rate depends upon the magnitude of the percentage or rate and its base. When the numerator and base are in different categories, use the parameters from table 1-F or 1-G relevant to the numerator. The approximate standard error, $s_{y,p}$, of an estimated percentage or rate, p , can be obtained using the following formula, where y is the estimated number of persons in the base.

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

Illustration. For a given month, suppose that 5,600,000 women, 20 to 24 years of age, are estimated to be employed. Of this total, 1,800,000 or 32 percent are classified as part-time workers. To estimate the standard error on this percentage, proceed as follows. Obtain the parameter $b = 2529.99$ from table 1-F ("Labor force and not-in-labor-force

Table 1-F. **Parameters for computation of standard errors for estimates of monthly levels**

Characteristic	a	b
Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment:		
Total ¹	-0.000017682	2985.26
Men ¹	-0.000032770	2764.05
Women	-0.000029553	2529.99
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.000171805	2544.62
White ¹	-0.000020028	2984.72
Men	-0.000036840	2766.67
Women	-0.000033710	2526.82
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.000204195	2549.88
Black	-0.000125300	3139.26
Men	-0.000302096	2930.79
Women	-0.000182509	2637.41
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.001294516	2949.48
Hispanic origin	-0.000206380	3895.71
Not in labor force, total or white, excluding women and 16-to-19 year olds	.000005931	828.79
Agricultural employment:		
Total or white	.000782035	3048.57
Men	.000858136	2825.09
Women or both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-0.000024885	2582.39
Black	-0.000134884	3154.76
Hispanic origin:		
Total or women	.011857446	2894.85
Men or both sexes, 16 to 19 years	.015736341	1702.50
Unemployment:		
Total or white	-0.000017962	2957.13
Black	-0.000212109	3149.77
Hispanic origin	-0.000101820	3576.47

¹ Excludes not-in-labor-force data.

data other than agricultural employment and unemployment: Total, Women"). Apply the formula to obtain:

$$s_{y,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2529.99}{5,600,000}(32)(100-32)} \doteq 1.0 \text{ percent}$$

Suppose that in the next month 5,700,000 women in this same age group are reported employed and that 1,950,000 or 34 percent are part-time workers. To estimate the standard error on the observed month-to-month change of 2 percentage points, first average the values for p and y over the 2 months to get p = 33 percent and y = 5,650,000. Next, obtain the parameter b = 2690.59 from table 1-G ("Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment: Total or white, Women: Low correlation characteristics") and apply the formula as follows.

$$s_{y,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2690.59}{5,650,000}(33)(100-33)} \doteq 1.0 \text{ percent}$$

It should be noted that the numerator of the percentage (part-time employed) determined the choice of correlation. If the example had illustrated percentages of women employed full time, the numerator would have been a high correlation characteristic. Table 1-G, however, does not explicitly list high correlation parameters for employed women; thus, the row labeled "Women, Most characteristics" would have been used.

Had the example dealt with teenage women employed part time, either of two rows in table 1-G could have been applied ("Women: Low correlation characteristics" or "Both sexes, 16 to 19 years"). In situations like this, where it is not clear which row applies, a general rule to follow is to choose the row with the largest b parameter. This gives a more conservative estimate of standard error.

Use of table 1-H. Use this table with table 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, or 1-F to calculate approximate standard errors for quarterly or yearly averages, changes in consecutive quarterly or yearly averages, and consecutive year-to-year changes in monthly estimates. Table 1-H gives factors that can be used to convert standard errors for monthly levels into standard errors for other time periods and changes over time. Follow these three basic steps:

Step 1. Average estimates appropriately. For quarterly estimates, average the 3 monthly estimates. For yearly estimates, average the 12 monthly estimates. For changes in consecutive averages, average over the 2 quarters or 2 years. For consecutive year-to-year changes in monthly estimates, average the 2 months involved.

Step 2. Obtain a standard error on a monthly estimate using table 1-B or 1-C, or apply the procedures for table 1-D or 1-F to the average calculated in step 1, as if the average were an estimate for a single month.

Step 3. Determine the standard error on the average or on the estimate of change. Multiply the result from step 2 by the appropriate factor from table 1-H.

Illustration. Suppose that standard errors are desired for a quarterly average of black employment levels and for the change in averages from 1 quarter to the next. For each successive month of the first quarter, suppose the levels are observed to be 11,500,000, 11,600,000, and 11,700,000.

Step 1. The quarterly average is 11,600,000.

Step 2. Obtain the a and b parameters from table 1-F ("Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment: Black"). Use the

Table 1-G. Parameters for computation of standard errors for estimates of month-to-month change in levels

Characteristic	a	b
Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment:		
Total or white:		
Most characteristics	-0.000012482	2001.12
High correlation characteristics ¹	-.000009288	1564.84
Low correlation characteristics ¹	-.000016162	2550.56
Men:		
Most characteristics	-.000022599	1921.13
High correlation characteristics	-.000016814	1500.99
Low correlation characteristics	-.000058387	2668.56
Women:		
Most characteristics	-.000021229	1689.99
Low correlation characteristics	-.000059785	2690.59
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000186555	2616.54
Black:		
Most characteristics	-.000098960	2147.36
Low correlation characteristics	-.001928030	6513.82
Men:		
Most characteristics	-.000234427	2280.03
Low correlation characteristics	-.002881467	5829.60
Women:		
Most characteristics	-.000156363	1860.78
Low correlation characteristics	-.002311407	5420.13
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.001288452	3131.77
Hispanic origin:		
Total	-.000157201	2774.53
Civilian labor force and not in labor force	-.000102898	1930.51
Low correlation characteristics	-.002624078	8620.43
Men, civilian labor force and not in labor force	-.000248038	2347.42
Men, 16 years and over; 20 years and over; and both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000398909	3615.62
Women, 16 years and over and 20 years and over	-.000338741	2569.69
Agricultural employment:		
Total or white:		
Total	-.000395757	3838.04
Men	-.000672985	3959.25
Women or both sexes, 16 to 19 years	.000130289	2367.00
Black:		
Total or women	-.000122355	2861.72
Men or both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.019110769	5876.77
Hispanic origin:		
Total or women	.002872129	4640.81
Men or both sexes, 16 to 19 years	.002884390	4028.10
Self-employed	-.000245791	2091.57
Unemployment:²		
Total or white:		
Total, men, women	-.000093662	4191.84
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years and low correlation characteristics	-.000071624	5121.75
Black:		
Total, men, women, and both sexes, 16 to 19 years	-.000414217	4361.16
High correlation characteristics	.000048170	3088.91
Hispanic origin:		
Total, men, women	-.000252897	5054.25
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years and low correlation characteristics	-.000996431	7037.75

¹ High correlation characteristics include employed full-time, manufacturing, service workers, and not in the labor force. Low correlation characteristics include all part-time workers; employed, with a job, but not at work; unpaid family workers; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations.

² High correlation characteristics include full-time jobseekers; job losers; manufacturing workers; and operators, fabricators, and laborers. Low correlation characteristics include part-time jobseekers, reentrants, persons unemployed for less than 5 weeks and from 5 to 14 weeks.

formula for s_x to compute an approximate standard error for a monthly estimate of 11,600,000.

$$a = -0.000125300 \quad b = 3139.26$$

$$S_x = \sqrt{(-0.000125300)(11,600,000)^2 + (3139.26)(11,600,000)} \doteq 140,000$$

Step 3. Multiply this result by the factor .87 from table 1-H (column labeled "Quarterly averages" and row labeled "Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, Black"). This gives an approximate standard error of 122,000 on the quarterly average of 11,600,000.

Proceed to obtain the approximate standard error on the change in consecutive quarterly average estimates of black employment. Assume that black employment estimates for the months in the second quarter are observed to be 11,100,000, 11,200,000, and 11,300,000.

Step 1. The average for the second quarter is 11,200,000. The average of the 2 quarters is 11,400,000.

Step 2. Obtain the a and b parameters as above and use the formula for s_x to compute an approximate standard error for the estimate of 11,400,000, treating it as an estimate for a single month.

$$S_x = \sqrt{(-0.000125300)(11,400,000)^2 + (3139.26)(11,400,000)} \doteq 140,000$$

Step 3. Multiply this result by the factor .84 from table 1-H (column labeled "Change in quarterly averages" and row labeled "Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment, Black"). This gives an approximate standard error of 118,000 on the estimated change of 400,000 from one quarter to the next.

The estimated change clearly exceeds 2 standard errors; therefore, one could conclude from these data that the change in quarterly averages is significant.

Table 1-H. Factors to be used with tables 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, and 1-F to compute the approximate standard errors for levels, rates, and percentages for year-to-year change of monthly estimates, quarterly averages, change in quarterly averages, yearly averages, and change in yearly averages

Characteristic	Factor				
	Year-to year change of monthly estimate	Quarterly averages	Change in quarterly averages	Yearly averages	Change in yearly averages
Agricultural employment:					
Total or men	1.30	0.92	0.70	0.79	0.70
Women	1.30	.82	.84	.57	.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.30	.78	.88	.49	.70
Part time	1.40	.80	.80	.59	.70
Unemployment:					
Total	1.40	.74	.88	.46	.65
Part time	1.40	.67	.88	.42	.54
Labor force and not-in-labor-force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment:					
Total or white	1.30	.87	.85	.65	.70
Black	1.30	.87	.84	.65	.70
Hispanic origin	1.30	.87	.80	.65	.70
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.30	.79	.88	.54	.70
Part time	1.40	.82	.90	.51	.60

Establishment Data ("B" tables)

DATA COLLECTION

BLS cooperates with State Employment Security Agencies in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey to collect data each month on employment, hours, and earnings from a sample of nonfarm establishments (including government). This sample includes about 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://stats.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. A majority of sample units use TDE.

For establishments that do not use TDE, data are collected mostly by mail, FAX, or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), through sites established on the World Wide Web, or on magnetic tape or computer diskette. Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) is used for a small number of respondents (5 percent). 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.

It should be noted that, in the case of employment, the sum of the State figures will differ from the official U.S. national totals because of the effects of differing industrial and geographic stratification and differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments.

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.

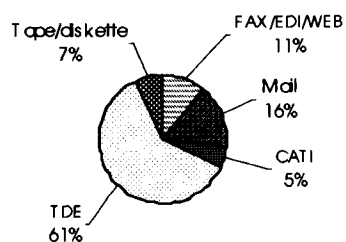
Industry employment

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 on the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

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 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.

Chart 1: Distribution of CES sample by collection mode



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 356 seasonally adjusted employment series (3-digit industries) covering all nonfarm payroll employment in the private sector. The manufacturing diffusion indexes are based on 139 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 work-

ing 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. 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, including lump-sum wage payments. These series are compiled only for aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing. The same concepts and estimation methods apply to these series as apply to the average hourly earnings series described above; the one difference between the series is definitional. The payroll data used to calculate these series include lump-sum payments made to production workers in lieu of general wage rate increases; such payments are excluded

from the definition of gross payrolls used to calculate the other average hourly earnings series.

For each sample establishment in SIC 3721 and SIC 3761 covered by a lump-sum agreement, the reported payroll data are adjusted to include a prorated portion of the lump-sum payment. Such payments generally are made once a year and cover the following 12-month period. In order to spread the payment across this period, a prorated portion of the payment is added to the payroll each month. This prorated portion is adjusted by an exit rate to reduce the lump-sum amount to account for persons who received the payment but left before the payment allocation period expired.

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

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

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

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

Estimates for the 11 months following the March benchmark also are recalculated each year. These postbenchmark estimates reflect the application of sample-based monthly changes to new benchmark levels for March, and the recom-

putation of bias adjustment factors for each month. Bias factors are updated to take into account the most recent experience of the estimates generated by the monthly sample versus the full universe counts derived from the UI.

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

Monthly estimation

Estimates are derived from a sample of approximately 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.

Bias adjustment. Except for the wholesale trade 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 er-

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.

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 earn- ings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earn- ings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and aver- age 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 wedding technique designed to compensate for changes in the sample arising mainly from the voluntary characteristics of the reporting. The wedding procedure accepts the advantage of continuity from the use of the match sample and, at the same

ror 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 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 ad-

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.

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 bias adjustments for the past decade. The table displays the average monthly “bias added” and the average monthly “bias required” with the benchmark revisions for each year. Bias added shows the average amount of bias that was added each month over the course of an interbenchmark period. For example, the bias added for 1999 is listed as 150,000; this represents the average of bias adjustments made each month over the period April 1998 through March 1999. Bias required is computed retrospectively, after the March benchmark for a given year is known. Bias 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 bias required figure. The bias required is thus defined as the amount of bias adjustment that would have achieved a zero benchmark error. The difference between the total bias required and the total bias 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 bias added and bias required figures.

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.

Table 2-B. **March employment benchmarks and bias adjustments for total private industries, March 1989-99**
(In thousands)

Year	Benchmark		Average monthly bias		Over-the-year employment change ⁵
	Employment ¹	Revision ²	Added ³	Required ⁴	
1989	89,015	-93	131	123	2,835
1990	90,546	-261	85	63	1,531
1991	88,790	-583	61	12	-1,756
1992	88,347	-130	33	22	-443
1993	89,790	288	83	107	1,443
1994	92,730	688	115	171	2,940
1995	96,175	511	144	187	3,445
1996	98,158	72	129	135	1,983
1997	101,040	518	130	173	2,882
1998	103,965	85	150	157	2,925
1999	106,627	242	150	170	2,662

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

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

³ The average amount of bias adjustment each month over the

course of an inter-benchmark period, that is, from April of the prior year through March of the given year.

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

⁵ March-to-March changes in the benchmark employment level.

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

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 coverage achieved by the sample. The establishment survey sample covers more than 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 through 2-G.

Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error. The sum of sampling and nonsampling error can be considered total survey error. Unlike most sample surveys, for which only

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

Table 2-C. Employment benchmarks and approximate coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample, March 1999

Industry	Bench- marks (thou- sands)	Sample coverage ¹		
		Number of establish- ments ²	Employees	
			Number (thou- sands)	Percent of bench- marks
Total	127,125	292,718	41,592	33
Mining	539	2,594	182	34
Construction	5,918	24,697	1,025	17
Manufacturing	18,533	48,151	7,561	41
Transportation and public utilities	6,720	³ 14,453	2,009	30
Wholesale trade	6,846	22,821	1,052	15
Retail trade	22,262	54,469	4,701	21
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,486	19,901	1,835	25
Services	38,323	69,733	7,881	21
Government:				
Federal	2,697	⁴ 7,594	2,697	100
State	4,804	8,176	3,907	81
Local	12,997	20,129	8,742	67

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 In the CES redesign probability-based sample for wholesale trade, this figure is a count of the number of UI accounts sampled.

³ The Interstate Commerce Commission provides a complete count of employment for Class I railroads plus Amtrak. Hours and earnings estimates are derived from a sample.

⁴ 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.

Estimated standard errors for employment, hours, and earnings.

The hours and earnings estimates for the basic estimating cells cannot be compared with universe data sources, and therefore are not subject to benchmark revisions, although the broader groupings may be affected slightly by changes in employment weights. Like the employment estimates, the hours and earnings estimates also are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Estimates of the sampling error for employment, hours, and earnings are computed using the method of random groups, and are expressed as relative standard errors (standard error divided by the estimate). Relative standard errors for individual industries having specified numbers of employees are presented in table 2-E; those for major industries appear in table 2-F. Multiplying the relative standard error by its estimated value gives the estimate of the standard error. The errors presented here are based on averages observed from sample data over the March 1994 through March 1995 period.

Standard errors for differences between industries and times.

The standard error of a difference is required to test for significant differences between estimates from two different industries. Because the estimates for the two industries are independent, the standard error of a difference is the square root of the sum of the estimated variance of each estimate, S_1^2 and S_2^2 :

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

The CES sample overlaps almost entirely from month to month, so monthly estimates are not independent. The covariance between these estimates must be accounted for when testing the significance of the change in estimates over time.

The standard error of the change can be estimated as follows:

$$S \text{ change} = \sqrt{s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 2\rho s_1 s_2}$$

If $S_1 = S_2$, then:

$$S \text{ change} = \sqrt{2s_1^2(1-\rho)}$$

Conservative estimates of ρ after 1 month are 0.8 for employment, 0.6 for average weekly hours, and 0.8 for average hourly earnings.

If the bias is small, the standard error can be used to construct an approximate confidence interval, or range of values, that includes the true population value. If the process of selecting a sample from the population were repeated many times, and an estimate and its standard error were calculated for each sample, then approximately 68 percent of the intervals—from 1 standard error below the estimate to 1 standard error above the estimate—would include the true population value.

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-G 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 of an 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. Redesigned samples for the remaining industry divisions will be phased in with subsequent years' benchmark releases, between 2001 and 2003.

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

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

Table 2-D. **Current (March 1999) and historical benchmark revisions**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 1999 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Total	258	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total private	242	.2	.1	.4
Goods-producing	217	.9	.4	.7
Mining	-1	-.2	.2	1.4
Metal mining	-3	-6.5	-1.5	2.7
Coal mining	1	1.1	-.5	2.7
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	.8	2.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	3	2.8	.3	1.5
Construction	112	1.9	.2	1.2
General building contractors	15	1.1	-.1	2.1
Heavy construction, except building	4	.5	.9	2.1
Special trade contractors	94	2.5	.2	1.2
Manufacturing	106	.6	.5	.6
Durable goods	114	1.0	.6	.8
Lumber and wood products	2	.2	.5	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	8	1.5	.8	1.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	-4	-.7	.3	.8
Primary metal industries	10	1.4	.3	.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	5	2.2	.7	1.1
Fabricated metal products	26	1.7	.6	.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	10	.5	.6	.9
Computer and office equipment	9	2.4	.5	1.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	10	.6	.2	.8
Electronic components and accessories	-1	-.2	.2	1.4
Transportation equipment	27	1.4	1.0	1.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	18	1.8	1.4	1.4
Aircraft and parts	4	.8	.5	1.0
Instruments and related products	18	2.1	.7	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	1.8	.7	1.5
Nondurable goods	-8	-.1	.3	.6
Food and kindred products	-8	-.5	.2	.9
Tobacco products	0	0	.7	2.6
Textile mill products	-2	-.4	.1	.9
Apparel and other textile products	8	1.1	.6	1.3
Paper and allied products	8	1.2	.4	.8
Printing and publishing	-1	-.1	(¹)	.5
Chemicals and allied products	-1	-.1	.2	.8
Petroleum and coal products	-3	-2.3	.3	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	-12	-1.2	.7	1.1
Leather and leather products	4	5.1	.8	2.3
Service-producing	41	(¹)	(¹)	.3
Transportation and public utilities	35	.5	(¹)	.8
Transportation	-9	-.2	-.2	1.2
Railroad transportation	0	0	-.9	.9
Local and interurban passenger transit	2	.4	-.3	2.0
Trucking and warehousing	-3	-.2	-1.3	2.6
Water transportation	5	2.8	1.1	3.4
Transportation by air	-8	-.7	2.2	4.7
Pipelines, except natural gas	0	0	-.6	4.3
Transportation services	-4	-.9	-.5	2.4
Communications and public utilities	44	1.8	.4	1.3
Communications	24	1.6	.4	1.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	19	2.2	.2	.8
Wholesale trade	-63	-.9	-.5	1.1
Durable goods	-13	-.3	-.4	1.3
Nondurable goods	-50	-1.8	-.6	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-D. **Current (March 1999) and historical benchmark revisions—Continued**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	March 1999 benchmark revision		Ten-year average mean percent revision	
	Level	Percent	Actual	Absolute
Retail trade	88	0.4	0.3	0.6
Building materials and garden supplies	0	0	-.6	1.3
General merchandise stores	1	(¹)	1.5	2.6
Department stores	-32	-1.4	1.9	3.1
Food stores	6	.2	-.2	.7
Automotive dealers and service stations	-29	-1.2	-1.1	1.1
New and used car dealers	-2	-.2	-.9	1.0
Apparel and accessory stores	-7	-.6	.8	1.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	-3	-.3	-1.0	1.2
Eating and drinking places	117	1.5	.9	1.3
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3	.1	(¹)	.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-61	-.8	-.2	1.2
Finance	-15	-.4	-.6	1.3
Depository institutions	13	.6	-.9	1.3
Commercial banks	11	.7	-.5	1.0
Savings institutions	-5	-2.0	-3.5	6.0
Nondepository institutions	-1	-.1	1.9	2.9
Mortgage bankers and brokers	-5	-1.4	2.4	5.5
Security and commodity brokers	6	.9	.4	1.1
Holding and other investment offices	-32	-13.9	-5.1	5.6
Insurance	-28	-1.2	.4	1.4
Insurance carriers	-21	-1.3	.4	1.6
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	-7	-.9	.3	1.0
Real estate	-18	-1.2	-.3	1.3
Services ²	26	.1	.1	.5
Agricultural services	8	1.2	1.4	1.7
Hotels and other lodging places	44	2.5	1.0	1.4
Personal services	21	1.6	1.0	1.4
Business services	109	1.2	.6	1.7
Services to buildings	-3	-.3	.4	1.3
Personnel supply services	154	4.5	1.4	3.1
Help supply services	173	5.7	2.1	2.9
Computer and data processing services	50	2.8	1.1	2.6
Auto repair, services, and parking	4	.3	-1.1	1.5
Miscellaneous repair services	-19	-5.1	-2.2	4.8
Motion pictures	8	1.4	-1.5	3.6
Amusement and recreation services	-20	-1.3	-.1	3.0
Health services	20	.2	-.5	.7
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	9	.5	-.5	1.3
Nursing and personal care facilities	31	1.7	-.2	.9
Hospitals	13	.3	-.7	.8
Home health care services	-17	-2.7	.8	2.6
Legal services	-4	-.4	-.8	1.0
Educational services	4	.2	.4	2.3
Social services	9	.3	-.2	1.4
Child day care services	53	7.6	-.8	5.4
Residential care	-10	-1.3	-.4	1.4
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	3	3.3	1.7	2.3
Membership organizations	35	1.4	2.2	2.8
Engineering and management services	-147	-4.6	-.8	1.8
Engineering and architectural services	10	1.1	-.3	1.1
Management and public relations	-108	-10.7	-1.3	3.8
Services, nec	-5	-10.0	0	3.7
Government	16	.1	(¹)	.2
Federal	0	0	0	0
Federal, except Postal Service	0	0	0	0
State	4	.1	(¹)	.5
Education	19	.9	.1	1.2
Other State government	-15	-.6	(¹)	.5
Local	12	.1	(¹)	.2
Education	10	.1	(¹)	.3
Other local government	3	.1	(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.

Table 2-E. **Relative standard errors¹ for estimates of employment, hours, and earnings**
(In percent)

Number of employees	Relative standard error		
	Employment	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
50,000	1.4	1.9	3.2
100,000	1.1	1.5	2.6
200,000	.8	1.2	2.2
500,000	.6	.9	1.7
1,000,000	.4	.7	1.3
2,000,000	.3	.6	1.1

¹ Relative errors were estimated using sample data from March 1994-March 1995.

Table 2-F. **Relative standard errors¹ for estimates of employment, hours, and earnings by industry**
(In percent)

Industry	Relative standard error		
	Employment	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Total private	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mining	.8	.6	1.1
Construction	.4	.1	.3
Manufacturing	.1	.1	.4
Durable goods	.1	.1	.5
Nondurable goods	.1	.1	.5
Transportation and public utilities	.3	.5	1.0
Wholesale trade	.2	.2	.4
Retail trade	.1	.1	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.2	.2	.7
Services	.2	.2	.4

¹ Relative errors were estimated using sample data from March 1994-March 1995.

ment Insurance (UI) Account Number, Reporting Unit Number, and LDB Number.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Sample selection weight} = N_h / n_h$$

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

Table 2-G. Errors of preliminary employment estimates

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level ¹	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Total	47,200	0	0
Total private	40,800	0	0
Goods-producing	12,800	0	0
Mining	1,700	0	.2
Metal mining	400	0	.5
Coal mining	700	.1	.6
Oil and gas extraction	1,500	-.1	.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	400	.1	.3
Construction	7,500	0	.1
General building contractors	3,900	.1	.2
Heavy construction, except building	2,900	0	.3
Special trade contractors	5,000	0	.1
Manufacturing	9,600	0	0
Durable goods	6,600	0	0
Lumber and wood products	1,500	0	.1
Furniture and fixtures	1,100	0	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,200	0	.2
Primary metal industries	1,600	0	.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	1,200	-.1	.3
Fabricated metal products	2,100	0	.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,900	.1	.1
Computer and office equipment	2,100	.3	.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment	2,300	0	.1
Electronic components and accessories	1,600	0	.2
Transportation equipment	4,700	0	.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	3,900	.1	.3
Aircraft and parts	1,600	0	.2
Instruments and related products	1,400	0	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	800	.1	.2
Nondurable goods	4,800	0	.1
Food and kindred products	2,900	0	.1
Tobacco products	600	.9	1.1
Textile mill products	1,200	0	.2
Apparel and other textile products	2,600	.2	.3
Paper and allied products	1,100	0	.1
Printing and publishing	1,700	0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1,700	-.1	.1
Petroleum and coal products	900	-.1	.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,400	0	.1
Leather and leather products	500	-.1	.4
Service-producing	43,700	0	0
Transportation and public utilities	9,300	0	.1
Transportation	8,900	-.1	.2
Railroad transportation	1,800	-.2	.6
Local and interurban passenger transit	3,500	-.2	.5
Trucking and warehousing	5,600	-.1	.2
Water transportation	1,400	-.2	.7
Transportation by air	6,600	-.1	.4
Pipelines, except natural gas	200	-.5	.8
Transportation services	1,100	-.1	.2
Communications and public utilities	4,100	.1	.1
Communications	3,600	.1	.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	1,400	0	.1
Wholesale trade	7,500	.1	.1
Durable goods	4,400	.1	.1
Nondurable goods	4,700	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-G. Errors of preliminary employment estimates—Continued

Industry	Root-mean-square error of monthly level ¹	Mean percent revision	
		Actual	Absolute
Retail trade	25,200	0	.1
Building materials and garden supplies	2,900	0	.2
General merchandise stores	17,500	0	.5
Department stores	17,200	0	.5
Food stores	6,400	0	.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	3,000	-.1	.1
New and used car dealers	1,100	-.1	.1
Apparel and accessory stores	6,400	.2	.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,400	.1	.2
Eating and drinking places	8,800	0	.1
Miscellaneous retail establishments	8,000	.2	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,700	0	.1
Finance	3,900	0	.1
Depository institutions	3,100	-.1	.1
Commercial banks	2,900	-.1	.1
Savings institutions	900	-.1	.2
Nondepository institutions	1,600	0	.2
Mortgage bankers and brokers	1,200	0	.3
Security and commodity brokers	1,000	0	.1
Holding and other investment offices	1,700	0	.6
Insurance	2,500	0	.1
Insurance carriers	2,100	0	.1
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	1,300	.1	.1
Real estate	2,600	0	.1
Services ²	28,700	0	.1
Agricultural services	3,000	.2	.3
Hotels and other lodging places	5,600	.1	.2
Personal services	4,900	-.1	.3
Business services	12,700	.1	.1
Services to buildings	2,400	0	.2
Personnel supply services	11,100	.1	.3
Help supply services	10,900	.1	.3
Computer and data processing services	2,800	.1	.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,900	0	.1
Miscellaneous repair services	1,100	0	.2
Motion pictures	6,800	.2	.9
Amusement and recreation services	9,200	.2	.4
Health services	5,500	0	0
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,500	0	.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,600	0	.1
Hospitals	3,500	0	.1
Home health care services	2,000	.1	.2
Legal services	1,300	0	.1
Educational services	12,100	0	.5
Social services	9,200	0	.2
Child day care services	4,000	.2	.5
Residential care	1,400	0	.2
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	600	0	.5
Membership organizations	3,400	0	.1
Engineering and management services	5,200	0	.1
Engineering and architectural services	2,000	-.1	.2
Management and public relations	3,400	.1	.3
Services, nec	500	.1	.8
Government	16,000	0	.1
Federal	8,700	0	.2
Federal, except Postal Service	7,700	.1	.3
State	10,200	0	.2
Education	8,600	.1	.4
Other State government	4,900	0	.1
Local	12,600	0	.1
Education	11,700	0	.1
Other local government	7,000	0	.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 1995 through December 1999.

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 semi-annual 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 adjust-

ments are made to reflect each of the worksites' probability of selection.

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

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

The basic formula for estimating employment is:

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

where:

- i = matched sample unit;
- w_i = weight associated with the CES report;
- $ae_{c,i}$ = current-month reported all employees;
- $ae_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported all employees;
- $\hat{AE}_c$ = current-month estimated all employees; and
- $\hat{AE}_p$ = previous-month estimated all employees.

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

and

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

where:

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

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

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

For initial implementation of the redesign estimates for each major industry division, all series for 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. Thus, there is more revision in the benchmark period under the redesign than experienced previously for all data types. In particular, basic cell-level hours and earnings estimates, which have no benchmark revision under current procedures, are subject to change.

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 their employment loss 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:

$$\text{Birth/death residual} = \text{Population} - \text{Sample-based estimate} + \text{Error}$$

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-H compares the level of bias adjustment applied in the previously published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the experimental series in wholesale trade. Over the course of the “postbenchmark year” from April 1999 to March 2000, the cumulative bias adjustment added 150,000 to the wholesale trade employment level, while the net birth/death model added 30,000 overall. Note that the latter model has greater variability from month to month, including months with a negative adjustment. This mainly reflects the seasonal pattern of the net birth/death series observed in the historical UI universe data series.

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

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

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

of total nonfarm employment will continue to be the most difficult issue in CES employment estimation.

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

The formula used to calculate CES variances is as follows:

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

where:

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

$\gamma = 1/2$;

k is the number of half-samples; and

$\hat{\theta}$ is the original full sample estimates

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

Sampling errors for wholesale trade. The sampling errors shown for the wholesale trade industry have been calculated

Table 2-H. Bias adjustment effects for published series versus net birth/death model effects for the wholesale trade industry (In thousands)

Year and month	Wholesale trade industry	
	Bias adjustment for published series	Net birth/death adjustment for the post-benchmark period
	Monthly amount	
1999:		
April	13	1
May	13	9
June	13	5
July	14	-6
August	14	9
September	14	4
October	12	4
November	12	6
December	12	9
2000:		
January	11	-23
February	11	6
March	11	6
Cumulative total	150	30

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 2000 estimates follow the benchmark revision (March 1999) 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 (BHS) with the probability sample data and sample weights assigned at the time of sample selection.

Illustration of the use of table 2-I. Table 2-I 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). The errors are presented as relative standard errors (standard error divided by the estimate and expressed as a percent). Multiplying the relative standard error by its estimated value gives the estimate of the standard error.

Suppose that the level of all employees for wholesale trade in a given month is estimated at 6,944,000. The approximate relative standard error of this estimate (0.57 percent) is provided in table 2-I. A 90-percent confidence interval would then be the interval:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &6,944,000 \pm (1.645 \cdot 0.0057 \cdot 6,944,000) \\
 &= 6,944,000 \pm 65,110 \\
 &= 7,009,110 \text{ to } 6,878,890
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Suppose that the over-the-month change in AHE from January to February for motor vehicles, parts, and supplies is \$0.11. The standard error for a 1-month change for this industry from the table is \$0.09. 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:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\$0.11 \pm (1.645 \cdot \$0.09) \\
 &= \$0.11 \pm \$0.15 \\
 &= -\$0.04 \text{ to } \$0.26
 \end{aligned}$$

The true value of the over-the-month change is in the interval -\$0.04 to \$0.26. 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 \$0.15 ($1.645 \cdot \$0.09$); 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.

Table 2-I. **Relative standard error for estimates of employment, hours, and earnings in wholesale trade**
(In percent)

Industry	Relative standard error		
	All employees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Wholesale trade	0.57	0.66	0.49
Durable goods	.69	.89	.60
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	1.29	1.55	1.89
Furniture and home furnishings	3.15	4.70	2.59
Lumber and other construction materials	1.84	2.12	1.96
Professional and commercial equipment	1.32	2.53	1.22
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	2.10	3.21	2.87
Electrical goods	1.76	2.47	1.53
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	1.83	4.37	2.39
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	1.82	1.85	1.08
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	2.34	3.72	1.91
Nondurable goods	.78	1.11	.82
Paper and paper products	1.95	3.63	1.87
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	2.50	3.55	2.90
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	3.27	4.73	2.43
Groceries and related products	1.22	1.81	1.70
Farm-product raw materials	2.76	2.66	3.35
Chemicals and allied products	2.56	2.23	2.77
Petroleum and petroleum products	2.54	3.13	2.28
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	1.64	4.99	2.78
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	1.62	2.43	1.68

Table 2-J. **Standard error for change in levels estimates of employment, hours, and earnings in wholesale trade**

Industry	Standard error 1-month change			Standard error 3-month change			Standard error 12-month change		
	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	All em- ployees	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Wholesale trade	8,694	0.08	0.04	13,804	0.11	0.05	26,198	0.16	0.09
Durable goods	6,024	.10	.05	9,175	.13	.07	18,995	.19	.12
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	1,784	.26	.09	2,864	.31	.12	5,838	.68	.19
Furniture and home furnishings	1,252	.44	.19	2,071	.58	.29	4,674	.83	.59
Lumber and other construction materials ..	1,362	.32	.12	2,524	.39	.16	4,155	.63	.25
Professional and commercial equipment ..	2,778	.23	.15	4,990	.32	.20	9,935	.45	.39
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	971	.42	.14	1,448	.48	.18	2,862	.90	.28
Electrical goods	2,165	.25	.19	3,222	.32	.24	7,469	.49	.34
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	1,245	.27	.13	2,091	.44	.18	5,045	.64	.38
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	2,571	.17	.09	3,824	.22	.11	7,063	.33	.20
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	2,071	.30	.11	3,385	.40	.15	6,339	.64	.37
Nondurable goods	5,750	.13	.05	9,747	.18	.07	16,865	.28	.12
Paper and paper products	1,596	.37	.18	2,841	.47	.22	4,556	.70	.37
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	1,778	.39	.24	2,769	.58	.33	5,231	.92	.59
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	1,746	.39	.16	2,897	.51	.23	5,927	.81	.39
Groceries and related products	3,091	.24	.08	5,401	.33	.11	8,969	.57	.18
Farm-product raw materials	1,260	.51	.13	1,933	.68	.20	2,552	1.04	.29
Chemicals and allied products	1,054	.49	.17	1,623	.68	.23	2,962	1.13	.36
Petroleum and petroleum products	952	.41	.11	1,560	.48	.14	3,270	.76	.30
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	926	.36	.19	1,555	.51	.31	2,176	.77	.66
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods ..	2,647	.27	.08	4,648	.35	.12	6,997	.54	.21

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 sub-State 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-

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 sub-State areas

Monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for two large sub-State 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.

Sub-State 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 sub-State 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, sub-State 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 re-adjusted to add to the revised (benchmarked) State estimates of employment and unemployment.

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 non-seasonal 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 are only carried back to 1994.

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 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 there are always 4 weeks between the February and March surveys.

Effective with the release of the March 1997 benchmarks, seasonally adjusted series for employment, hours, indexes of aggregate hours, and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers from 1989 forward incorporate refinements to the seasonal adjustment process to correct for distortions related to the method of accounting for the varying length of payroll periods across months—a calendar effect.

REGARIMA modeling also is used to identify, measure, and remove this calendar effect for the publication level seasonally adjusted hours and earnings series.

Projected seasonal factors for the establishment-based series are calculated and published twice a year, paralleling the procedure used for the household series. Revisions to historical data (usually the most recent 5 years) are made once a year, coincident with benchmark revisions. All series are seasonally adjusted using multiplicative models in X-12; additive models are not considered. 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, are 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 2000, new seasonal adjustment factors for March-October 2000, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 2000 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised factors for the September 2000-April 2001 period will appear in the December 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 individual State. BLS independently develops a national employment series; State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual State level errors and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS

does not compile a “sum-of-States” employment series, and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

Region and State labor force data

Beginning in 1992, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted labor force data for the census regions and divisions, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia (tables C-1 and C-2). Beginning in 1998, regional aggregations are derived by summing the State estimates. Using the X-11

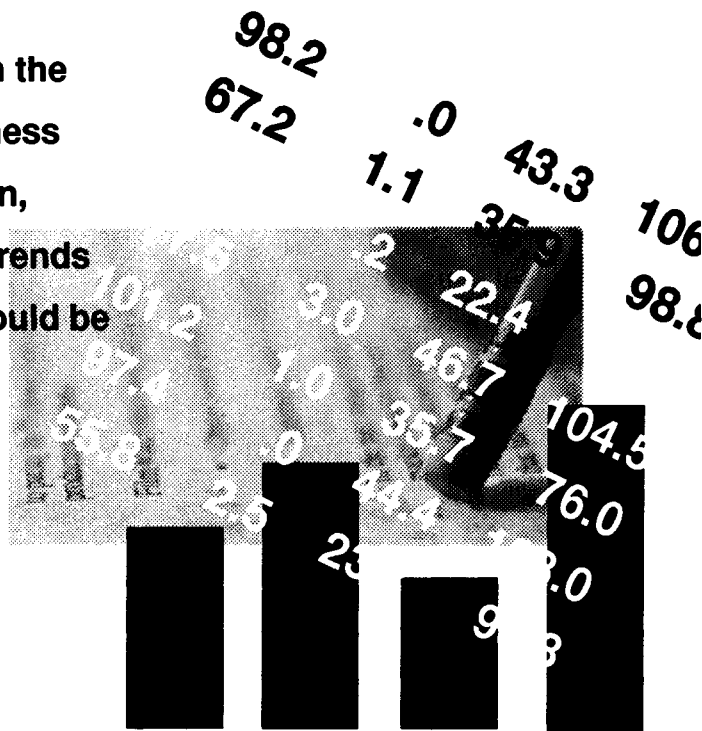
ARIMA procedure, seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied independently to the component employment and unemployment levels and then aggregated to regional or State totals. Current seasonal adjustment factors are produced for 6-month periods twice a year. Historical revisions usually are made at the beginning of each calendar year. Because of the separate processing procedures, totals for the Nation, as a whole, differ from the results obtained by aggregating regional or State data.

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