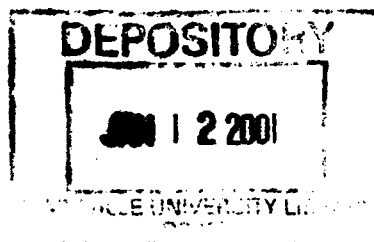




U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
November 2000





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Alexis M. Herman, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Katharine G. Abraham, *Commissioner*

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

Employment & Earnings may be ordered from: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Phone (202) 512-1800. Subscription price per year \$40 domestic and \$50 foreign. Single copy \$16 domestic and \$20 foreign. Prices are subject to change by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

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

Household data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6378
E-mail: CPSInfo@bls.gov
Internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/epshome.htm>

National establishment data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6555
E-mail: CESInfo@bls.gov
Internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>

State and area establishment data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6559
E-mail: Data_SA@bls.gov
Internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/790home.htm>

Region, State, and area labor force data:

Telephone: (202) 691-6392
E-mail: LausInfo@bls.gov
Internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/laus/home.htm>

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

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

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

November 2000
Vol. 47 No. 11

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
-----------------	-----

Cover Design:
Keith Tapscott

Employment & Earnings

Editor

John F. Stinson Jr.

Design and Layout

Phyllis L. Lott

Irma Mayfield

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of statistical tables	ii
Contents to the explanatory notes and estimates of error	v
Employment and unemployment developments, October 2000	1
Summary tables and charts	3
Explanatory notes and estimates of error	136
Index to statistical tables	180

Statistical tables

Source	Historical	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
Household data	5	7	18
Establishment data:			
Employment:			
National	44	48	65
State		53	78
Area			78
Hours and earnings:			
National	45	61	96
State and area			119
Local area labor force data:			
Region		123	
State		125	130
Area			130

Monthly Household Data

Page

Historical

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1966 to date	5
A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1988 to date	6

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age	7
A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	8
A-5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment	10
A-6. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age	11

Characteristics of the Employed

A-7. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status	12
A-8. Employed persons by age and sex	13

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-9. Unemployed persons by age and sex	14
A-10. Unemployment rates by age and sex	15
A-11. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics	16
A-12. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment	17
A-13. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment	17

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race	18
A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age	21
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	22
A-17. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	24
A-18. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, and race	25

Characteristics of the Employed

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

Characteristics of the Unemployed

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

Persons Not in the Labor Force

A-36. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex	40
--	----

Multiple Jobholders

A-37. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics	41
--	----

Vietnam-era Veterans and Nonveterans

A-38. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age	42
---	----

Monthly Establishment Data

Page

Historical

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1948 to date	44
B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date	45

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

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

States

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

Hours and Earnings

National

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

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

States and Areas

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

Hours and Earnings

National

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry	96
B-15a. Average hourly earnings in aircraft (SIC 3721) and guided missiles and space vehicles (SIC 3761) manufacturing	116
B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of production workers on manufacturing payrolls	117
B-17. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1982) dollars	118

States and Areas

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas	119
---	-----

Monthly Regional, State, and Area Labor Force Data

Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-1. Labor force status by census region and division	123
C-2. Labor force status by State	125

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area	130
--	-----

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Introduction	136	Establishment data—Continued	
Relationship between the household and establishment series	136	Summary of methods table	160
Comparability of household data with other series	137	Measures of error table	162
Comparability of payroll employment data with other series	137	The sample	162
Household data	138	Design	162
Collection and coverage	138	Coverage	163
Concepts and definitions	138	Reliability	163
Historical comparability	140	Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error	163
Changes in concepts and methods	140	Estimated standard errors for employment, hours, and earnings	163
Noncomparability of labor force levels	142	Standard errors for differences between industries and times	163
Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems	144	Revisions between preliminary and final data	164
Sampling	144	CES sample redesign	164
Selection of sample areas	145	Original sample design limitations	164
Selection of sample households	145	The new CES sample design	164
Rotation of sample	146	Frame and sample selection	164
CPS sample, 1947 to present	146	Sample enrollment activities	170
Estimating methods	146	Estimation	170
Noninterview adjustment	147	Benchmarking	171
Ratio estimates	147	Business birth and death estimation	171
First stage	147	Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment	172
Second stage	147	Variance estimation for CES redesign estimates	172
Composite estimation procedure	148	Appropriate uses of sampling variances in CES	172
Rounding of estimates	148	Sampling errors for wholesale trade	172
Reliability of the estimates	148	Statistics for States and areas	173
Nonsampling error	148	Region, State, and area labor force data	175
Sampling error (Revised effective Oct. 2000)	149	Federal-State cooperative program	175
Tables 1-B through 1-H	149	Estimating methods	175
Establishment data	156	Estimates for States	175
Data collection	156	Current monthly estimates	175
Concepts	156	Benchmark correction procedures	175
Estimating methods	159	Estimates for sub-State areas	176
Benchmarks	159	Preliminary estimate:	
Monthly estimation	159	Employment	176
Stratification	159	Unemployment	176
Link relative technique	159	Sub-State adjustment for additivity	176
Bias adjustment	159	Benchmark correction	176
		Seasonal adjustment	177

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, 618,000, 480,000, 199,000, 33,000, 5,000, and 6,000 in January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October 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, October 2000

The unemployment rate held at 3.9 percent in October, and total nonfarm employment rose by 137,000. Among the major industry divisions, construction had the largest over-the-month gain, adding 34,000 jobs. Employment was unchanged in manufacturing and little changed in services and retail trade. Average hourly earnings rose by 6 cents over the month.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons, 5.5 million, was essentially unchanged in October. The jobless rate (3.9 percent) has remained within the 3.9- to 4.1-percent range since October 1999. Unemployment rates for the major worker groups—adult men (3.4 percent), adult women (3.4 percent), teenagers (12.6 percent), whites (3.4 percent), and blacks (7.3 percent)—showed little change over the month. The rate for Hispanics declined to 5.0 percent. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment, at 135.4 million, and the employment-population ratio, at 64.4 percent, were essentially unchanged in October. The civilian labor force was little changed at 140.9 million, and the labor force participation rate was also about unchanged at 67.0 percent. (See table A-3.)

In October, about 7.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job. These multiple jobholders represented 5.6 percent of total employment, compared with 6.0 percent a year earlier. (See table A-37.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.0 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in October, compared with about 1.2 million a year earlier. 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 230,000 in October. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-36.)

Industry payroll employment

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 137,000 to 131.9

million in October, seasonally adjusted. This compares to a September gain of 148,000 jobs (after adjusting for the net effect of strikes and the layoff of the last sizable contingent of temporary census workers). Over the first 8 months of the year, the average monthly gain (after similar adjustments for strikes and changes in the number of temporary census workers) was 195,000. In October, employment gains occurred in several service-producing industry divisions and in construction and mining. (See table B-3.)

In the goods-producing sector, employment in construction grew by 34,000 in October, seasonally adjusted, following a similar increase in September. Construction employment had been little changed during the summer; the seasonal layoffs that usually start in September have been lighter than normal thus far this fall, resulting in seasonally-adjusted employment increases.

Mining employment rose by 4,000 in October. Within mining, oil and gas extraction continued to grow and has added 23,000 jobs since August 1999.

Employment in manufacturing was unchanged in October following 2 months of sharp declines. Over the month, job losses continued in lumber, apparel, and textiles. Motor vehicle employment also edged down and has declined by 46,000 since July, in part reflecting measures to reduce inventories of heavy trucks. In contrast, electronic components added 7,000 jobs in October, continuing its strong growth trend. Employment in food and kindred products rose, following declines in the prior 2 months.

In the service-producing sector, employment in the services industry was little changed in October, following 2 months of large increases. Thus far this year, employment growth in this industry has averaged 106,000 a month, slightly below the average for all of 1999. Help supply services lost 82,000 jobs in October, more than offsetting a large gain in September; employment in this industry has shown virtually no net growth since March. Elsewhere in services, amusements and recreation employment rose by 28,000 in October. Auto repair services added 10,000 jobs over the month. Employment continued to increase in health services (17,000), social services (16,000), engineering and management services (10,000), and computer services (8,000).

Employment rose by 23,000 in transportation and public utilities in October, well above the average of 14,000 for the first 9 months of this year. The October strength was in air transportation (up 7,000) and communications (up 8,000).

Finance, insurance, and real estate gained 20,000 jobs in October, the third consecutive monthly increase. Employment in real estate rose by 12,000 over the month; this industry has added 25,000 jobs over the past 3 months. Employment in security brokerages also continued to grow, adding 4,000 jobs.

Wholesale trade employment grew by 15,000 in October and has increased by 34,000 since July. All of the October gain was in nondurable goods. Retail trade employment was essentially unchanged in October. A gain of 14,000 jobs in automotive dealers and service stations was largely offset by a decline in general merchandise stores.

Government employment increased by 20,000 in October. All of this gain occurred in State and local government. There was little over-the-month change in the number of temporary census workers; only about 6,000 were left on Federal payrolls.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour

in October to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was up by 0.1 hour to 41.3 hours, following a drop of 0.2 hour in September. Factory hours remained well below the high levels that have prevailed over the last several years. In October, manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 4.4 hours. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up to 151.5 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index increased by 0.2 percent to 104.8. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 6 cents in October to \$13.89, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings edged up by 0.1 percent to \$476.43. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 3.8 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.2 percent. Since February 1999, 12-month growth rates in hourly earnings have remained in the range of 3.5 to 3.8 percent. (See table B-11.)

New Seasonal Factors for Establishment Survey Data

Following usual practice, the 6-month updates to seasonal adjustment factors for the establishment survey data will be introduced with next month's release of November data. These factors will be used for the September 2000 through April 2001 estimates and will be published in the December 2000 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. These factors will be available on Friday, December 1, on the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm>) or by calling (202) 691-6555.

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>
November	December 8	February	March 9
December	January 5	March	April 6
January	February 2	April	May 4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	1999			2000									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	208,483	208,666	208,832	208,782	208,907	209,053	209,216	209,371	209,543	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378
Civilian labor force	139,697	139,834	140,108	140,910	141,165	140,867	141,230	140,489	140,762	140,399	140,742	140,639	140,918
Percent of population	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.5	67.6	67.4	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.0
Employed	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422
Percent of population	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.3	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.4
Unemployed	5,757	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804	5,708	5,524	5,774	5,583	5,650	5,829	5,477	5,496
Not in labor force	68,786	68,832	68,724	67,872	67,742	68,187	67,986	68,882	68,781	69,329	69,193	69,522	69,460
Unemployment rates													
All workers	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6
White	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Black	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.0	7.3
Hispanic origin	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Employment													
Total	129,523	129,788	130,038	130,387	130,482	131,009	131,419	131,590	131,647	131,607	131,528	131,723	131,860
Total private	109,275	109,517	109,730	110,036	110,088	110,462	110,752	110,578	110,845	111,001	111,018	111,248	111,365
Goods-producing industries	25,483	25,527	25,561	25,677	25,624	25,738	25,725	25,684	25,700	25,756	25,644	25,610	25,648
Mining	529	527	530	530	533	536	539	539	539	538	537	539	543
Construction	6,470	6,516	6,552	6,652	6,618	6,726	6,694	6,666	6,668	6,670	6,675	6,708	6,742
Manufacturing	18,484	18,484	18,479	18,495	18,473	18,476	18,492	18,479	18,493	18,548	18,432	18,363	18,363
Service-producing industries	104,040	104,261	104,477	104,710	104,858	105,271	105,694	105,906	105,947	105,851	105,884	106,113	106,212
Transportation and public utilities	6,875	6,898	6,911	6,925	6,937	6,953	6,970	6,962	6,985	7,010	6,941	7,034	7,057
Wholesale trade	6,973	6,989	7,002	7,005	7,011	7,033	7,055	7,048	7,049	7,050	7,062	7,069	7,084
Retail trade	22,863	22,893	22,936	22,973	22,978	23,027	23,197	23,064	23,122	23,196	23,191	23,170	23,174
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,599	7,604	7,613	7,612	7,624	7,621	7,610	7,600	7,588	7,586	7,608	7,617	7,637
Services	39,482	39,606	39,707	39,844	39,914	40,090	40,195	40,220	40,401	40,403	40,572	40,748	40,765
Government	20,248	20,271	20,308	20,351	20,394	20,547	20,667	21,012	20,802	20,606	20,510	20,475	20,495
Over-the-month change													
Total	258	265	250	349	95	527	410	171	57	-40	-79	195	137
Total private	233	242	213	306	52	374	290	-174	267	156	17	230	117
Goods-producing industries	23	44	34	116	-53	114	-13	-41	16	56	-112	-34	38
Mining	2	-2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	4
Construction	31	46	36	100	-34	108	-32	-28	2	2	5	33	34
Manufacturing	-10	0	-5	16	-22	3	16	-13	14	55	-116	-69	0
Service-producing industries	235	221	216	233	148	413	423	212	41	-96	33	229	99
Transportation and public utilities	9	23	13	14	12	16	17	-8	23	25	-69	93	23
Wholesale trade	11	16	13	3	6	22	22	-7	1	1	12	7	15
Retail trade	19	30	43	37	5	49	170	-133	58	74	-5	-21	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	5	9	-1	12	-3	-11	-10	-12	-2	22	9	20
Services	161	124	101	137	70	176	105	25	181	2	169	176	17
Government	25	23	37	43	43	153	120	345	-210	-196	-96	-35	20
Hours of work¹													
Total private	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.3
Manufacturing	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.2	41.3
Overtime	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)¹													
Total private	149.3	149.6	149.8	150.6	150.6	151.0	151.7	150.5	151.3	151.4	150.9	151.4	151.5
Manufacturing	107.0	106.8	106.7	107.0	107.0	106.7	107.9	106.0	106.4	107.2	105.3	104.6	104.8
Earnings¹													
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	\$13.38	\$13.41	\$13.44	\$13.49	\$13.54	\$13.58	\$13.64	\$13.66	\$13.70	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.83	\$13.89
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.88	7.87	7.83	7.87	7.87	7.85	7.86	7.90	7.87	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	461.61	462.65	463.68	465.41	468.48	468.51	471.94	469.90	472.65	473.00	473.34	475.75	476.43

¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1996 forward are subject to revision.

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

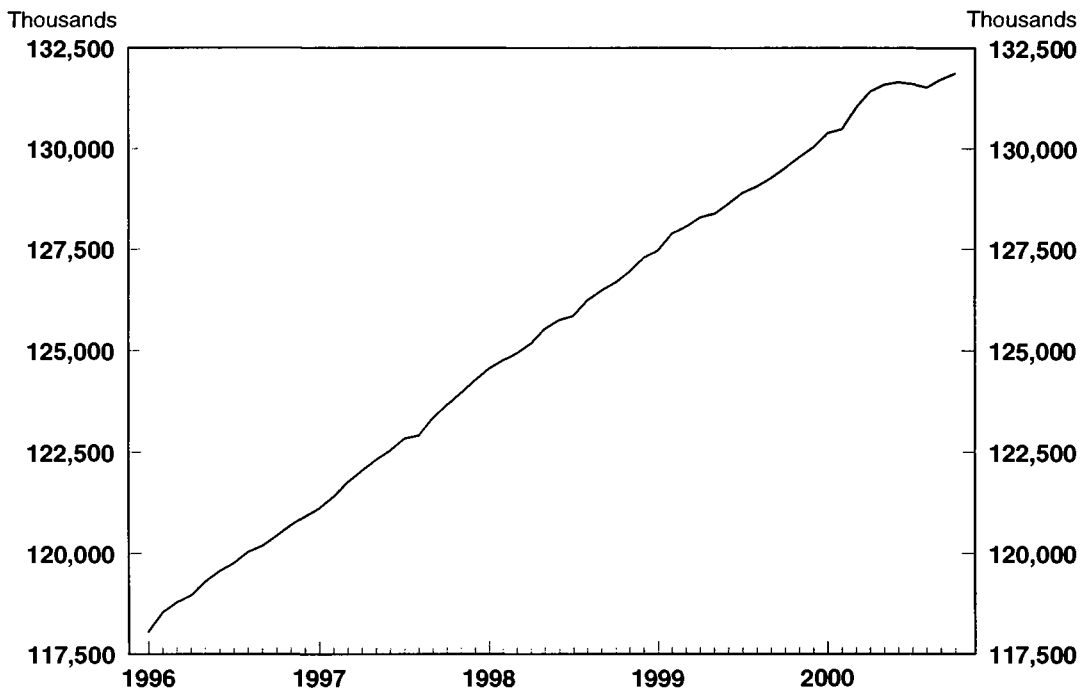
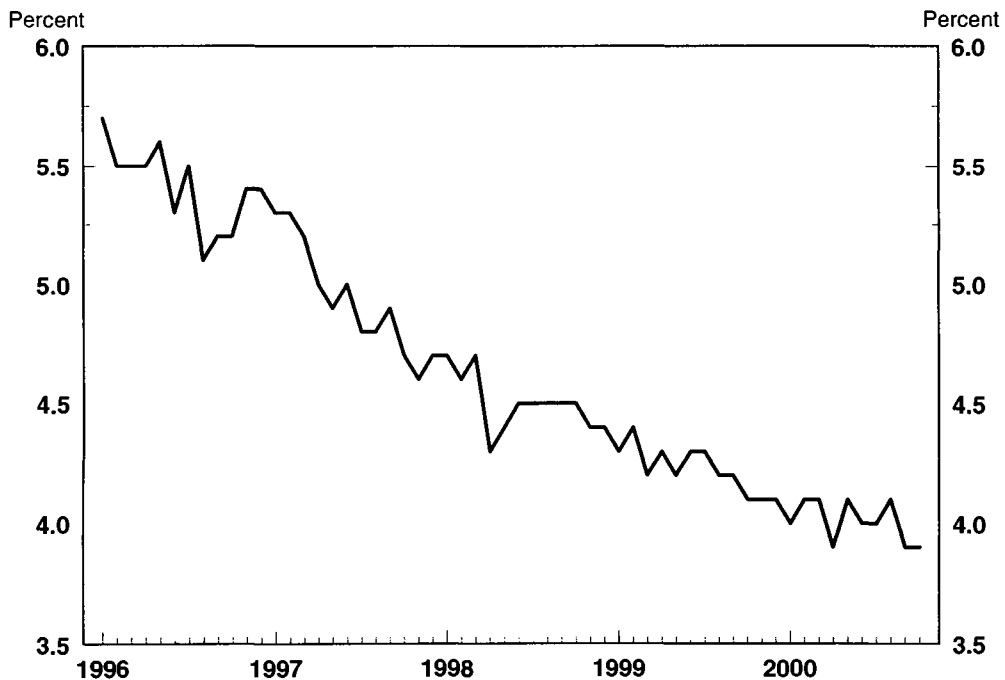


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1996-2000



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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
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:										
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
June	209,543	140,762	67.2	135,179	64.5	3,321	131,858	5,583	4.0	68,781
July	209,727	140,399	66.9	134,749	64.2	3,299	131,450	5,650	4.0	69,329
August	209,935	140,742	67.0	134,912	64.3	3,344	131,569	5,829	4.1	69,193
September	210,161	140,639	66.9	135,161	64.3	3,340	131,821	5,477	3.9	69,522
October	210,378	140,918	67.0	135,422	64.4	3,233	132,188	5,496	3.9	69,460

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 noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
MEN										
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	91,278	69,168	75.8	64,223	70.4	2,589	61,634	4,946	7.2	22,110
1992	92,270	69,964	75.8	64,440	69.8	2,575	61,866	5,523	7.9	22,306
1993	93,332	70,404	75.4	65,349	70.0	2,478	62,871	5,055	7.2	22,927
1994 ¹	94,355	70,817	75.1	66,450	70.4	2,554	63,896	4,367	6.2	23,538
1995	95,178	71,360	75.0	67,377	70.8	2,559	64,818	3,983	5.6	23,818
1996	96,206	72,087	74.9	68,207	70.9	2,573	65,634	3,880	5.4	24,119
1997 ¹	97,715	73,261	75.0	69,685	71.3	2,552	67,133	3,577	4.9	24,454
1998 ¹	98,758	73,959	74.9	70,693	71.6	2,553	68,140	3,266	4.4	24,799
1999 ¹	99,722	74,512	74.7	71,446	71.6	2,432	69,014	3,066	4.1	25,210
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²										
1999:										
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
June	100,654	75,120	74.6	72,217	71.7	2,429	69,789	2,903	3.9	25,534
July	100,745	74,917	74.4	72,063	71.5	2,465	69,598	2,854	3.8	25,828
August	100,847	75,412	74.8	72,407	71.8	2,465	69,942	3,005	4.0	25,435
September	100,963	75,233	74.5	72,352	71.7	2,548	69,805	2,881	3.8	25,730
October	101,075	75,313	74.5	72,378	71.6	2,431	69,946	2,936	3.9	25,762
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 adjusted²										
1999:										
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
June	108,889	65,642	60.3	62,962	57.8	893	62,070	2,680	4.1	43,247
July	108,983	65,482	60.1	62,686	57.5	834	61,852	2,796	4.3	43,501
August	109,088	65,330	59.9	62,505	57.3	878	61,627	2,824	4.3	43,758
September	109,198	65,406	59.9	62,809	57.5	792	62,016	2,597	4.0	43,793
October	109,303	65,605	60.0	63,044	57.7	802	62,242	2,560	3.9	43,698

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

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	208,483	208,666	208,832	208,782	208,907	209,053	209,216	209,371	209,543	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378
Civilian labor force	139,697	139,834	140,108	140,910	141,165	140,867	141,230	140,489	140,762	140,399	140,742	140,639	140,918
Percent of population	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.5	67.6	67.4	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.0
Employed	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422
Employment-population ratio	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.3	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.4
Unemployed	5,757	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804	5,708	5,524	5,774	5,583	5,650	5,829	5,477	5,496
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Not in labor force	68,786	68,832	68,724	67,872	67,742	68,187	67,986	68,882	68,781	69,329	69,193	69,522	69,460
Persons who currently want a job	4,331	4,429	4,467	4,252	4,374	4,594	4,352	4,412	4,254	4,478	4,213	4,349	4,380
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,088	100,179	100,264	100,266	100,330	100,405	100,487	100,566	100,654	100,745	100,847	100,963	101,075
Civilian labor force	74,680	74,728	74,930	75,304	75,594	75,198	75,189	74,883	75,120	74,917	75,412	75,233	75,313
Percent of population	74.6	74.6	74.7	75.1	75.3	74.9	74.8	74.5	74.6	74.4	74.8	74.5	74.5
Employed	71,623	71,732	71,927	72,358	72,473	72,313	72,307	71,948	72,217	72,063	72,407	72,352	72,378
Employment-population ratio	71.6	71.6	71.7	72.2	72.2	72.0	72.0	71.5	71.7	71.5	71.8	71.7	71.6
Agriculture	2,389	2,501	2,440	2,495	2,494	2,409	2,384	2,381	2,429	2,465	2,465	2,548	2,431
Nonagricultural industries	69,234	69,231	69,487	69,862	69,979	69,904	69,923	69,568	69,789	69,598	69,942	69,805	69,946
Unemployed	3,057	2,996	3,003	2,946	3,121	2,885	2,882	2,934	2,903	2,854	3,005	2,881	2,936
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
Not in labor force	25,408	25,451	25,334	24,963	24,737	25,206	25,298	25,683	25,534	25,828	25,435	25,730	25,762
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	91,896	91,986	92,052	92,057	92,092	92,145	92,303	92,408	92,546	92,642	92,754	92,863	92,969
Civilian labor force	70,339	70,388	70,529	70,917	71,120	70,822	70,761	70,603	70,714	70,702	71,067	71,002	71,128
Percent of population	76.5	76.5	76.6	77.0	77.2	76.9	76.7	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	76.5	76.5
Employed	67,898	68,037	68,197	68,585	68,691	68,480	68,481	68,230	68,430	68,440	68,757	68,699	68,743
Employment-population ratio	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.9	73.9	74.1	74.0	73.9
Agriculture	2,206	2,262	2,227	2,303	2,309	2,232	2,213	2,217	2,269	2,296	2,288	2,350	2,196
Nonagricultural industries	65,692	65,775	65,970	66,282	66,382	66,249	66,269	66,013	66,161	66,144	66,469	66,349	66,547
Unemployed	2,441	2,351	2,332	2,332	2,429	2,342	2,280	2,373	2,284	2,263	2,309	2,303	2,385
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
Not in labor force	21,557	21,598	21,523	21,139	20,972	21,323	21,542	21,805	21,832	21,940	21,688	21,861	21,842
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	108,395	108,487	108,569	108,516	108,577	108,649	108,729	108,805	108,889	108,983	109,088	109,198	109,303
Civilian labor force	65,017	65,106	65,178	65,606	65,572	65,668	66,041	65,606	65,642	65,482	65,330	65,406	65,605
Percent of population	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.7	60.3	60.3	60.1	59.9	59.9	60.0
Employed	62,317	62,366	62,493	62,863	62,889	62,846	63,399	62,767	62,962	62,686	62,505	62,809	63,044
Employment-population ratio	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.9	57.9	57.8	58.3	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.7
Agriculture	849	809	839	875	914	950	971	918	893	834	878	792	802
Nonagricultural industries	61,468	61,557	61,654	61,988	61,975	61,896	62,428	61,849	62,070	61,852	61,627	62,016	62,242
Unemployed	2,700	2,740	2,685	2,743	2,683	2,823	2,642	2,839	2,680	2,796	2,824	2,597	2,560
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
Not in labor force	43,378	43,381	43,391	42,910	43,005	42,980	42,688	43,199	43,247	43,501	43,758	43,793	43,698
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,458	100,573	100,666	100,579	100,666	100,713	100,809	100,929	101,007	101,111	101,209	101,321	101,448
Civilian labor force	60,955	61,052	61,154	61,576	61,575	61,671	61,920	61,614	61,596	61,508	61,260	61,386	61,481
Percent of population	60.7	60.7	60.7	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.4	61.0	61.0	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6
Employed	58,800	58,838	58,958	59,280	59,398	59,422	59,757	59,248	59,278	59,222	58,949	59,268	59,417
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.9	59.0	59.0	59.3	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.2	58.5	58.6
Agriculture	800	768	791	826	871	894	899	864	834	792	824	744	734
Nonagricultural industries	58,000	58,070	58,167	58,454	58,526	58,528	58,858	58,383	58,444	58,430	58,125	58,524	58,683
Unemployed	2,155	2,214	2,196	2,297	2,178	2,249	2,163	2,367	2,318	2,286	2,311	2,118	2,065
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4
Not in labor force	39,503	39,521	39,512	39,003	39,090	39,042	38,889	39,314	39,410	39,603	39,949	39,935	39,967
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,129	16,107	16,114	16,147	16,149	16,196	16,104	16,034	15,991	15,974	15,972	15,977	15,960
Civilian labor force	8,403	8,394	8,425	8,416	8,470	8,374	8,549	8,271	8,452	8,189	8,415	8,251	8,309
Percent of population	52.1	52.1	52.3	52.1	52.4	51.7	53.1	51.6	52.9	51.3	52.7	51.6	52.1
Employed	7,242	7,223	7,265	7,356	7,273	7,257	7,467	7,237	7,471	7,087	7,206	7,195	7,262
Employment-population ratio	44.9	44.8	45.1	45.6	45.0	44.8	46.4	45.1	46.7	44.4	45.1	45.0	45.5
Agriculture	232	280	261	242	228	233	243	217	218	211	232	247	304
Nonagricultural industries	7,010	6,943	7,004	7,114	7,046	7,024	7,224	7,020	7,253	6,876	6,974	6,948	6,958
Unemployed	1,161	1,171	1,160	1,060	1,197	1,117	1,082	1,034	981	1,101	1,209	1,056	1,047
Unemployment rate	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6
Not in labor force	7,726	7,713	7,689	7,730	7,679	7,822	7,555	7,762	7,539	7,786	7,557	7,726	7,651

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	173,585	173,709	173,821	173,812	173,886	173,983	174,092	174,197	174,316	174,443	174,587	174,745	174,899
Civilian labor force	116,654	116,703	117,008	117,716	117,821	117,832	117,988	117,097	117,451	117,258	117,551	117,535	117,500
Percent of population	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.2
Employed	112,548	112,611	112,951	113,704	113,634	113,630	113,915	112,988	113,484	113,156	113,352	113,450	113,516
Employment-population ratio	64.8	64.8	65.0	65.4	65.3	65.3	65.4	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9
Unemployed	4,106	4,092	4,057	4,011	4,187	4,202	4,073	4,108	3,967	4,103	4,199	4,085	3,984
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	59,777	59,761	59,889	60,179	60,387	60,282	60,048	59,882	60,074	59,950	60,358	60,275	60,272
Percent of population	77.0	76.9	77.0	77.3	77.6	77.4	77.0	76.7	76.9	76.7	77.1	77.0	76.9
Employed	58,043	58,067	58,221	58,487	58,631	58,541	58,386	58,184	58,409	58,302	58,701	58,543	58,548
Employment-population ratio	74.7	74.7	74.8	75.2	75.3	75.1	74.9	74.6	74.8	74.6	75.0	74.7	74.7
Unemployed	1,734	1,694	1,668	1,693	1,756	1,742	1,662	1,698	1,666	1,647	1,657	1,732	1,724
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	49,733	49,814	50,011	50,404	50,335	50,448	50,726	50,237	50,246	50,356	50,060	50,235	50,196
Percent of population	59.8	59.9	60.1	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.8	60.2	60.2	60.2	59.8	60.0	59.9
Employed	48,203	48,273	48,486	48,857	48,792	48,820	49,150	48,567	48,616	48,700	48,388	48,688	48,716
Employment-population ratio	58.0	58.0	58.2	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.3	57.8	58.2	58.1
Unemployed	1,530	1,541	1,525	1,547	1,544	1,628	1,576	1,670	1,630	1,656	1,673	1,546	1,480
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	7,144	7,128	7,108	7,132	7,099	7,102	7,214	6,978	7,130	6,953	7,133	7,025	7,032
Percent of population	56.1	56.0	55.8	56.0	55.8	55.8	56.7	54.9	56.1	54.7	56.2	55.3	55.4
Employed	6,302	6,271	6,244	6,360	6,211	6,270	6,379	6,237	6,458	6,153	6,264	6,219	6,252
Employment-population ratio	49.5	49.2	49.0	50.0	48.8	49.3	50.2	49.1	50.8	48.4	49.3	49.0	49.2
Unemployed	842	857	864	772	888	832	835	740	672	800	869	806	780
Unemployment rate	11.8	12.0	12.2	10.8	12.5	11.7	11.6	10.6	9.4	11.5	12.2	11.5	11.1
Men	11.9	12.8	13.3	12.4	14.4	11.3	13.0	10.7	11.2	12.6	13.3	12.2	11.5
Women	11.7	11.2	10.9	9.1	10.4	12.1	10.0	10.5	7.4	10.3	11.0	10.7	10.6
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	24,985	25,019	25,051	25,047	25,076	25,105	25,135	25,161	25,191	25,221	25,258	25,299	25,339
Civilian labor force	16,489	16,508	16,513	16,622	16,785	16,572	16,636	16,596	16,577	16,456	16,512	16,403	16,593
Percent of population	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.4	66.9	66.0	66.2	66.0	65.8	65.2	65.4	64.8	65.5
Employed	15,124	15,187	15,204	15,254	15,471	15,356	15,444	15,261	15,275	15,190	15,190	15,246	15,380
Employment-population ratio	60.5	60.7	60.7	60.9	61.7	61.2	61.4	60.7	60.6	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.7
Unemployed	1,365	1,321	1,309	1,368	1,314	1,216	1,191	1,335	1,302	1,266	1,322	1,156	1,213
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.0	7.3
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,281	7,277	7,273	7,386	7,441	7,300	7,351	7,261	7,263	7,292	7,337	7,274	7,387
Percent of population	72.9	72.8	72.6	73.7	74.2	72.6	73.0	72.0	72.0	72.1	72.4	71.7	72.6
Employed	6,717	6,767	6,766	6,839	6,910	6,830	6,864	6,736	6,761	6,803	6,797	6,813	6,870
Employment-population ratio	67.3	67.7	67.5	68.2	68.9	68.0	68.2	66.8	67.0	67.3	67.1	67.1	67.6
Unemployed	564	510	507	547	532	469	487	524	502	489	540	461	517
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.0
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,252	8,305	8,260	8,315	8,344	8,314	8,291	8,384	8,347	8,217	8,230	8,197	8,237
Percent of population	65.9	66.3	65.8	66.3	66.4	66.1	65.8	66.5	66.1	65.0	65.0	64.6	64.8
Employed	7,745	7,757	7,706	7,715	7,805	7,808	7,807	7,801	7,792	7,691	7,710	7,724	7,775
Employment-population ratio	61.9	61.9	61.4	61.5	62.1	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.7	60.8	60.9	60.9	61.2
Unemployed	507	548	554	600	539	506	484	583	554	525	520	472	461
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.8	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.6

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	956	926	980	921	999	958	993	951	967	947	945	932	969
Percent of population	38.5	37.3	39.5	37.2	40.4	38.7	40.2	38.5	39.2	38.4	38.4	37.8	39.4
Employed	662	663	732	701	756	718	773	724	722	696	682	709	735
Employment-population ratio	26.7	26.7	29.5	28.3	30.6	29.0	31.3	29.3	29.2	28.2	27.7	28.8	29.9
Unemployed	294	263	248	220	243	240	220	227	245	252	262	223	234
Unemployment rate	30.8	28.4	25.3	23.9	24.3	25.1	22.2	23.9	25.4	26.6	27.8	23.9	24.2
Men	35.3	31.0	27.5	24.0	22.3	21.3	22.0	27.7	32.0	25.0	33.7	26.7	28.0
Women	26.1	25.9	23.0	23.8	26.6	28.9	22.4	20.2	18.2	27.9	22.5	21.5	21.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	21,881	21,947	22,008	22,047	22,108	22,166	22,231	22,292	22,355	22,422	22,488	22,555	22,618
Civilian labor force	14,809	14,887	14,984	15,251	15,249	15,313	15,355	15,322	15,325	15,188	15,248	15,536	15,496
Percent of population	67.7	67.8	68.1	69.2	69.0	69.1	69.1	68.7	68.6	67.7	67.8	68.9	68.5
Employed	13,879	13,979	14,095	14,395	14,382	14,355	14,524	14,432	14,461	14,339	14,371	14,666	14,728
Employment-population ratio	63.4	63.7	64.0	65.3	65.1	64.8	65.3	64.7	64.7	64.0	63.9	65.0	65.1
Unemployed	930	908	889	856	868	958	831	890	864	849	876	871	767
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,246	28,228	28,144	27,995	27,376	27,523	28,069	28,096	28,227	27,888	28,306	28,346	27,931
Civilian labor force	12,201	12,132	11,956	11,895	11,971	11,726	11,945	11,815	12,004	12,328	12,441	12,417	12,312
Percent of population	43.2	43.0	42.5	42.5	43.7	42.6	42.6	42.1	42.5	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.1
Employed	11,401	11,347	11,243	11,106	11,257	10,918	11,218	10,984	11,239	11,544	11,677	11,662	11,518
Employment-population ratio	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.7	41.1	39.7	40.0	39.1	39.8	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.2
Unemployed	800	785	713	789	714	808	727	832	765	784	764	755	794
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.9	6.1	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4
High school graduates, no college²													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	57,275	57,789	57,590	57,768	57,471	58,033	58,015	57,746	57,581	57,144	56,882	57,244	57,365
Civilian labor force	37,080	37,671	37,362	37,617	37,603	37,671	37,666	37,224	36,910	37,018	36,589	36,682	36,917
Percent of population	64.7	65.2	64.9	65.1	65.4	64.9	64.9	64.5	64.1	64.8	64.3	64.1	64.4
Employed	35,874	36,445	36,071	36,305	36,294	36,401	36,401	35,895	35,659	35,782	35,238	35,463	35,641
Employment-population ratio	62.6	63.1	62.6	62.8	63.2	62.7	62.7	62.2	61.9	62.6	62.0	62.0	62.1
Unemployed	1,206	1,226	1,291	1,311	1,309	1,270	1,265	1,329	1,251	1,236	1,350	1,219	1,276
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5
Less than a bachelor's degree³													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	43,787	44,070	44,069	43,689	44,486	44,225	43,896	44,153	44,250	44,724	44,616	44,191	44,767
Civilian labor force	32,203	32,312	32,404	32,397	32,544	32,967	32,684	33,065	33,094	32,952	33,175	32,934	32,848
Percent of population	73.5	73.3	73.5	74.2	73.2	74.5	74.5	74.9	74.8	73.7	74.4	74.5	73.4
Employed	31,330	31,444	31,586	31,564	31,595	32,090	31,843	32,228	32,132	32,029	32,230	32,091	32,071
Employment-population ratio	71.6	71.3	71.7	72.2	71.0	72.6	72.5	73.0	72.6	71.6	72.2	72.6	71.6
Unemployed	873	868	818	833	949	878	841	838	962	923	946	843	778
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	44,986	44,365	44,821	45,058	45,247	44,838	44,864	45,029	45,092	45,549	45,718	45,863	45,785
Civilian labor force	35,721	35,264	35,824	36,205	36,265	36,060	36,099	36,011	35,988	35,877	35,903	36,017	35,916
Percent of population	79.4	79.5	79.9	80.4	80.1	80.4	80.5	80.0	79.8	78.8	78.5	78.5	78.4
Employed	35,106	34,655	35,186	35,540	35,678	35,481	35,545	35,433	35,437	35,254	35,250	35,319	35,329
Employment-population ratio	78.0	78.1	78.5	78.9	78.9	79.1	79.2	78.6	77.4	77.1	77.0	77.0	77.2
Unemployed	615	609	638	665	587	579	553	577	551	623	653	697	587
Unemployment rate	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status, sex, and age	1999			2000									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	110,877	111,227	111,562	112,089	112,129	112,248	113,054	112,271	112,326	112,051	112,154	112,509	112,503
Men, 16 years and over	64,005	64,259	64,358	64,727	64,883	64,933	65,097	64,772	65,009	65,038	65,346	65,006	65,030
Men, 20 years and over	62,607	62,825	62,914	63,407	63,468	63,501	63,620	63,238	63,427	63,548	63,815	63,560	63,532
Women, 16 years and over	46,847	46,968	47,161	47,152	47,195	47,253	47,841	47,442	47,424	47,115	46,888	47,576	47,465
Women, 20 years and over	45,822	45,907	46,094	46,189	46,187	46,357	46,787	46,387	46,331	46,089	45,900	46,435	46,320
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,448	2,495	2,554	2,493	2,474	2,389	2,646	2,645	2,568	2,415	2,439	2,515	2,652
Part-time workers	23,081	22,946	22,975	23,224	23,210	23,105	22,697	22,508	22,808	22,517	22,696	22,619	22,908
Men, 16 years and over	7,610	7,485	7,581	7,552	7,557	7,489	7,180	7,184	7,241	7,045	7,071	7,364	7,374
Men, 20 years and over	5,255	5,213	5,295	5,197	5,193	5,101	4,877	4,963	5,030	4,901	4,997	5,104	5,180
Women, 16 years and over	15,483	15,450	15,377	15,641	15,627	15,619	15,509	15,350	15,531	15,533	15,607	15,355	15,548
Women, 20 years and over	12,996	12,964	12,932	13,075	13,157	13,107	12,954	12,884	12,983	13,029	13,013	12,857	13,063
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,830	4,769	4,748	4,951	4,860	4,898	4,865	4,661	4,795	4,587	4,686	4,658	4,666
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,614	4,536	4,540	4,554	4,595	4,489	4,427	4,592	4,420	4,362	4,631	4,386	4,443
Men, 16 years and over	2,588	2,526	2,493	2,389	2,512	2,326	2,393	2,478	2,477	2,370	2,497	2,443	2,494
Men, 20 years and over	2,224	2,151	2,109	2,125	2,234	2,106	2,039	2,176	2,090	2,038	2,093	2,090	2,179
Women, 16 years and over	2,068	2,065	2,065	2,093	1,978	2,076	2,082	2,140	1,997	1,959	2,155	1,969	1,977
Women, 20 years and over	1,771	1,792	1,799	1,864	1,738	1,764	1,753	1,896	1,875	1,796	1,933	1,755	1,706
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	619	593	632	566	623	619	636	520	455	526	604	542	557
Looking for part-time work	1,146	1,191	1,175	1,112	1,191	1,243	1,093	1,258	1,162	1,257	1,194	1,081	1,060
Men, 16 years and over	499	502	520	483	508	462	512	525	484	488	506	452	450
Men, 20 years and over	216	199	236	213	201	225	223	230	199	217	207	206	203
Women, 16 years and over	625	686	640	615	707	772	619	730	687	767	666	611	596
Women, 20 years and over	377	406	384	415	452	514	428	502	445	474	382	365	354
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	553	586	555	483	539	505	442	527	517	566	605	509	503
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7
Men, 20 years and over	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Women, 16 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	20.2	19.2	19.8	18.5	20.1	20.6	19.4	16.4	15.0	17.9	19.9	17.7	17.4
Part-time workers	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.4
Men, 16 years and over	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.8	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.7
Women, 20 years and over	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	10.3	10.9	10.5	8.9	10.0	9.3	8.3	10.2	9.7	11.0	11.4	9.9	9.7

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422
Married men, spouse present	43,206	43,273	43,283	43,951	43,535	43,297	43,272	43,216	43,357	43,284	43,372	43,324	43,363
Married women, spouse present	33,521	33,635	33,762	34,166	33,882	33,780	33,877	33,786	33,824	33,618	33,413	33,402	33,604
Women who maintain families	8,398	8,526	8,375	8,362	8,220	8,082	8,307	8,301	8,280	8,483	8,519	8,548	8,441
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	40,718	40,363	40,800	40,924	40,806	40,595	40,665	40,858	41,148	40,784	40,937	40,963	40,696
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,023	39,283	39,311	39,614	39,703	39,510	39,680	39,537	39,270	39,239	39,026	38,966	39,480
Service occupations	17,694	17,633	17,706	18,155	18,344	18,711	18,885	18,181	18,090	17,877	17,675	18,128	18,582
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,836	14,903	14,940	14,610	14,681	14,520	14,501	14,867	14,888	15,236	15,263	15,156	15,113
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,340	18,476	18,299	18,385	18,279	18,334	18,453	18,430	18,430	18,296	18,592	18,501	18,327
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,365	3,407	3,367	3,574	3,630	3,562	3,477	3,410	3,368	3,309	3,400	3,395	3,274
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,936	2,049	2,018	2,024	2,025	2,043	2,054	2,006	2,059	2,079	2,056	2,010	2,044
Self-employed workers	1,267	1,216	1,211	1,320	1,344	1,292	1,272	1,252	1,175	1,182	1,258	1,288	1,171
Unpaid family workers	42	41	36	38	51	42	43	38	50	40	37	39	31
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	121,654	121,965	122,426	122,823	123,166	123,169	123,623	122,860	123,002	122,681	122,773	122,992	123,367
Private industries	102,837	103,063	103,467	103,810	103,772	103,571	104,343	103,691	104,225	104,184	104,277	104,013	104,320
Private households	939	944	948	952	1,016	998	1,019	953	957	807	716	812	793
Other industries	101,898	102,119	102,519	102,858	102,756	102,573	103,324	102,738	103,268	103,377	103,561	103,201	103,527
Government	18,817	18,902	18,959	19,013	19,394	19,598	19,280	19,169	18,777	18,497	18,496	18,979	19,047
Self-employed workers	8,833	8,686	8,662	8,802	8,793	8,704	8,750	8,714	8,665	8,609	8,590	8,799	8,550
Unpaid family workers	101	108	98	92	74	107	103	82	71	80	116	105	144
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,179	3,274	3,320	3,219	3,139	3,124	3,124	3,248	3,117	3,071	3,164	3,189	3,200
Slack work or business conditions	1,928	1,930	1,951	1,893	1,807	1,820	1,844	1,962	1,811	1,846	1,997	2,101	1,900
Could only find part-time work	993	1,032	1,025	1,012	1,023	953	1,016	978	1,022	900	855	815	973
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,799	18,651	18,618	18,889	19,031	18,770	18,474	18,409	18,308	18,558	18,709	18,456	18,704
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	2,983	3,105	3,157	3,066	2,985	3,003	3,021	3,096	2,967	2,940	3,038	3,021	3,031
Slack work or business conditions	1,807	1,815	1,843	1,801	1,705	1,766	1,782	1,840	1,713	1,750	1,924	1,983	1,810
Could only find part-time work	964	1,013	1,018	986	1,005	922	989	962	994	881	838	804	945
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,249	18,083	18,061	18,347	18,406	18,184	17,943	17,853	17,743	18,041	18,190	17,879	18,158

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	1999			2000									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and over	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362	135,159	135,706	134,715	135,179	134,749	134,912	135,161	135,422
16 to 24 years	20,226	20,188	20,334	20,621	20,473	20,478	20,743	20,211	20,683	20,292	20,538	20,762	20,872
16 to 19 years	7,242	7,223	7,265	7,356	7,273	7,257	7,467	7,237	7,471	7,087	7,206	7,195	7,262
16 to 17 years	2,834	2,797	2,803	2,855	2,794	2,832	2,817	2,732	2,914	2,615	2,737	2,785	2,677
18 to 19 years	4,411	4,421	4,461	4,492	4,452	4,432	4,632	4,539	4,561	4,454	4,472	4,413	4,576
20 to 24 years	12,984	12,965	13,069	13,265	13,200	13,221	13,276	12,974	13,212	13,205	13,332	13,567	13,610
25 years and over	113,666	113,897	114,075	114,641	114,810	114,737	115,009	114,585	114,453	114,478	114,440	114,413	114,572
25 to 54 years	96,436	96,635	96,729	97,199	97,246	97,120	97,349	96,841	96,790	96,768	96,566	96,657	96,781
55 years and over	17,255	17,252	17,406	17,447	17,603	17,604	17,620	17,617	17,683	17,735	17,888	17,823	17,792
Men, 16 years and over	71,623	71,732	71,927	72,358	72,473	72,313	72,307	71,948	72,217	72,063	72,407	72,352	72,378
16 to 24 years	10,521	10,508	10,570	10,727	10,745	10,858	10,858	10,556	10,748	10,556	10,683	10,737	10,825
16 to 19 years	3,725	3,695	3,730	3,773	3,782	3,833	3,825	3,718	3,787	3,623	3,650	3,654	3,635
16 to 17 years	1,462	1,439	1,445	1,471	1,494	1,510	1,436	1,404	1,486	1,313	1,389	1,394	1,305
18 to 19 years	2,267	2,234	2,278	2,301	2,267	2,334	2,385	2,349	2,306	2,296	2,256	2,256	2,322
20 to 24 years	6,796	6,813	6,840	6,954	6,963	7,025	7,033	6,838	6,962	6,933	7,032	7,084	7,190
25 years and over	61,073	61,202	61,349	61,585	61,702	61,482	61,426	61,430	61,456	61,530	61,771	61,618	61,591
25 to 54 years	51,523	51,673	51,732	51,944	51,928	51,800	51,796	51,664	51,781	51,803	51,851	51,823	51,792
55 years and over	9,542	9,574	9,649	9,658	9,784	9,723	9,630	9,691	9,679	9,739	9,952	9,801	9,766
Women, 16 years and over	62,317	62,366	62,493	62,863	62,889	62,846	63,399	62,767	62,962	62,686	62,505	62,809	63,044
16 to 24 years	9,705	9,680	9,764	9,894	9,728	9,620	9,885	9,655	9,934	9,736	9,855	10,024	10,048
16 to 19 years	3,517	3,528	3,535	3,584	3,491	3,424	3,642	3,519	3,684	3,464	3,556	3,541	3,628
16 to 17 years	1,372	1,358	1,358	1,385	1,300	1,322	1,381	1,328	1,428	1,302	1,348	1,391	1,372
18 to 19 years	2,144	2,187	2,183	2,190	2,185	2,098	2,247	2,190	2,254	2,158	2,216	2,157	2,253
20 to 24 years	6,188	6,152	6,229	6,310	6,237	6,196	6,243	6,136	6,250	6,271	6,299	6,483	6,420
25 years and over	52,593	52,695	52,726	53,056	53,108	53,255	53,583	53,155	52,997	52,947	52,669	52,795	52,982
25 to 54 years	44,913	44,962	44,997	45,254	45,319	45,321	45,553	45,177	45,009	44,965	44,715	44,834	44,989
55 years and over	7,713	7,678	7,757	7,788	7,818	7,882	7,990	7,926	8,004	7,996	7,936	8,023	8,026

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and over	5,757	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804	5,708	5,524	5,774	5,583	5,650	5,829	5,477	5,496
16 to 24 years	2,247	2,249	2,209	2,119	2,267	2,199	2,115	2,198	2,048	2,066	2,128	1,977	2,047
16 to 19 years	1,161	1,171	1,160	1,060	1,197	1,117	1,082	1,034	981	1,101	1,209	1,056	1,047
16 to 17 years	536	553	553	465	529	510	481	521	439	515	566	519	470
18 to 19 years	623	619	612	577	653	607	597	525	543	577	644	554	583
20 to 24 years	1,086	1,078	1,049	1,059	1,071	1,082	1,033	1,164	1,067	965	919	921	1,000
25 years and over	3,510	3,488	3,479	3,578	3,520	3,531	3,411	3,556	3,515	3,581	3,700	3,518	3,441
25 to 54 years	3,043	3,048	2,987	3,089	2,997	3,044	2,964	3,132	3,118	3,158	3,219	3,009	2,943
55 years and over	472	459	477	494	546	498	427	440	418	430	486	518	528
Men, 16 years and over	3,057	2,996	3,003	2,946	3,121	2,885	2,882	2,934	2,903	2,854	3,005	2,881	2,936
16 to 24 years	1,222	1,194	1,252	1,150	1,236	1,106	1,153	1,179	1,128	1,117	1,201	1,104	1,128
16 to 19 years	616	645	671	613	691	543	603	562	619	591	695	578	551
16 to 17 years	268	292	311	246	312	269	270	286	274	277	283	295	280
18 to 19 years	346	353	356	364	367	274	337	283	354	310	415	279	266
20 to 24 years	606	549	581	537	544	563	550	617	509	526	506	527	576
25 years and over	1,842	1,789	1,757	1,800	1,861	1,781	1,735	1,744	1,772	1,747	1,802	1,778	1,810
25 to 54 years	1,578	1,531	1,493	1,552	1,574	1,500	1,462	1,506	1,549	1,505	1,541	1,518	1,536
55 years and over	278	252	246	248	281	278	268	256	220	243	275	265	288
Women, 16 years and over	2,700	2,740	2,685	2,743	2,683	2,823	2,642	2,839	2,680	2,796	2,824	2,597	2,560
16 to 24 years	1,025	1,055	957	969	1,032	1,093	962	1,019	919	949	927	872	919
16 to 19 years	545	526	489	447	505	574	479	472	362	510	514	479	496
16 to 17 years	268	261	242	219	217	241	211	235	165	238	283	225	190
18 to 19 years	277	266	256	213	286	334	260	241	190	266	229	275	317
20 to 24 years	480	529	468	522	526	520	483	546	558	439	413	394	423
25 years and over	1,668	1,699	1,722	1,778	1,659	1,751	1,676	1,811	1,742	1,834	1,899	1,740	1,631
25 to 54 years	1,465	1,517	1,494	1,537	1,424	1,544	1,502	1,625	1,568	1,653	1,678	1,491	1,407
55 years and over	194	207	231	245	266	219	159	184	198	187	211	253	240

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and over	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
16 to 24 years	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	8.7	8.9
16 to 19 years	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6
16 to 17 years	15.9	16.5	16.5	14.0	15.9	15.3	14.6	16.0	13.1	16.5	17.1	15.7	14.9
18 to 19 years	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.4	12.8	12.1	11.4	10.4	10.6	11.5	12.6	11.2	11.3
20 to 24 years	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8
25 years and over	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
55 years and over	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Men, 16 years and over	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
16 to 24 years	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	10.3	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.5	9.6	10.1	9.3	9.4
16 to 19 years	14.2	14.9	15.2	14.0	15.5	12.4	13.6	13.1	14.1	14.0	16.0	13.6	13.2
16 to 17 years	15.5	16.9	17.7	14.3	17.3	15.1	15.8	16.9	15.6	17.4	16.9	17.4	17.7
18 to 19 years	13.2	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.9	10.5	12.4	10.8	13.3	11.9	15.5	11.0	10.3
20 to 24 years	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	8.3	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.4
25 years and over	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
25 to 54 years	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
55 years and over	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9
Women, 16 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
16 to 24 years	9.6	9.8	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.2	8.9	9.5	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.0	8.4
16 to 19 years	13.4	13.0	12.2	11.1	12.6	14.4	11.6	11.8	8.9	12.8	12.6	11.9	12.0
16 to 17 years	16.3	16.1	15.1	13.7	14.3	15.4	13.3	15.0	10.4	15.5	17.3	13.9	12.2
18 to 19 years	11.4	10.8	10.5	8.9	11.6	13.7	10.4	9.9	7.8	11.0	9.4	11.3	12.3
20 to 24 years	7.2	7.9	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.2	8.2	8.2	6.5	6.2	5.7	6.2
25 years and over	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.0
25 to 54 years	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0
55 years and over	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.9

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.6	13.4	14.4	12.8	12.6
White	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Black and other	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.5
Black	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.0	7.3
Hispanic origin	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0
Married men, spouse present	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Married women, spouse present	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4
Women who maintain families	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.4
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.8	6.7	5.8	4.7	5.7	5.1	7.0	5.5	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.4	7.1
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Goods-producing industries	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8
Mining	5.0	4.6	4.1	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.8	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.6	5.8	7.1
Construction	6.7	5.7	6.6	6.4	7.5	6.9	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.5
Manufacturing	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.1
Durable goods	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.8
Nondurable goods	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5
Service-producing industries	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7
Transportation and public utilities	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4
Services	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5
Government workers	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	7.7	8.3	7.1	5.0	6.5	5.6	8.4	7.6	7.3	7.0	8.5	7.8	9.2

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,518	2,493	2,401	2,477	2,616	2,541	2,306	2,483	2,450	2,417	2,615	2,511	2,428
On temporary layoff	802	851	795	739	838	781	703	894	959	856	940	823	791
Not on temporary layoff	1,716	1,642	1,606	1,739	1,778	1,759	1,602	1,589	1,491	1,561	1,674	1,688	1,637
Job leavers	778	821	825	776	759	824	833	774	671	799	782	746	837
Reentrants	1,958	1,935	2,036	2,043	1,975	1,979	1,961	2,093	2,076	1,961	1,919	1,774	1,842
New entrants	511	485	453	393	387	434	408	500	343	402	514	411	383
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	43.7	43.5	42.0	43.5	45.6	44.0	41.9	42.4	44.2	43.3	44.8	46.2	44.2
On temporary layoff	13.9	14.8	13.9	13.0	14.6	13.5	12.8	15.3	17.3	15.3	16.1	15.1	14.4
Not on temporary layoff	29.8	28.6	28.1	30.6	31.0	30.5	29.1	27.2	26.9	28.0	28.7	31.0	29.8
Job leavers	13.5	14.3	14.4	13.6	13.2	14.3	15.1	13.2	12.1	14.3	13.4	13.7	15.3
Reentrants	34.0	33.7	35.6	35.9	34.4	34.3	35.6	35.8	37.5	35.1	32.9	32.6	33.5
New entrants	8.9	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.7	7.5	7.4	8.5	6.2	7.2	8.8	7.5	7.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
New entrants .....	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,545	2,601	2,620	2,447	2,603	2,824	2,455	2,531	2,595	2,470	2,594	2,487	2,497
5 to 14 weeks	1,811	1,760	1,694	1,754	1,864	1,719	1,868	1,953	1,759	1,812	1,846	1,717	1,703
15 weeks and over	1,434	1,401	1,388	1,372	1,277	1,295	1,250	1,337	1,242	1,331	1,384	1,226	1,320
15 to 26 weeks	719	725	693	667	673	657	670	677	593	654	679	602	715
27 weeks and over	715	676	695	705	604	637	580	660	649	677	705	624	605
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.2	13.0	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.6	12.4	13.3	13.0	11.9	12.4
Median duration, in weeks	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.2	6.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	44.0	45.1	45.9	43.9	45.3	48.4	44.1	43.5	46.4	44.0	44.5	45.8	45.2
5 to 14 weeks	31.3	30.5	29.7	31.5	32.5	29.4	33.5	31.4	32.3	31.7	31.6	30.9	30.9
15 weeks and over	24.8	24.3	24.3	24.6	22.2	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.2	23.7	23.8	22.6	23.9
15 to 26 weeks	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.3	12.0	11.6	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.1	13.0
27 weeks and over	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.7	10.5	10.9	10.4	11.3	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.0

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	October 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	210,378	140,893	67.0	135,771	64.5	3,277	132,494	5,122	3.6	69,485
16 to 19 years	15,960	7,960	49.9	6,972	43.7	260	6,712	988	12.4	8,000
16 to 17 years	7,946	3,043	38.3	2,637	33.2	117	2,520	406	13.3	4,903
18 to 19 years	8,015	4,917	61.4	4,336	54.1	144	4,192	582	11.8	3,097
20 to 24 years	18,570	14,452	77.8	13,542	72.9	331	13,212	909	6.3	4,118
25 to 54 years	119,233	100,035	83.9	97,275	81.6	1,896	95,380	2,760	2.8	19,198
25 to 34 years	37,251	31,375	84.2	30,307	81.4	531	29,777	1,068	3.4	5,876
25 to 29 years	17,824	14,972	84.0	14,415	80.9	245	14,171	557	3.7	2,853
30 to 34 years	19,426	16,403	84.4	15,892	81.8	286	15,606	511	3.1	3,023
35 to 44 years	44,682	37,881	84.8	36,904	82.6	758	36,146	977	2.6	6,801
35 to 39 years	21,948	18,393	83.8	17,903	81.6	381	17,522	490	2.7	3,555
40 to 44 years	22,733	19,487	85.7	19,001	83.6	377	18,624	486	2.5	3,246
45 to 54 years	37,301	30,780	82.5	30,064	80.6	607	29,457	716	2.3	6,521
45 to 49 years	19,962	16,888	84.6	16,468	82.5	363	16,105	420	2.5	3,074
50 to 54 years	17,339	13,892	80.1	13,596	78.4	244	13,352	296	2.1	3,447
55 to 64 years	23,814	14,105	59.2	13,753	57.7	452	13,300	352	2.5	9,710
55 to 59 years	13,264	9,155	69.0	8,938	67.4	232	8,706	217	2.4	4,110
60 to 64 years	10,550	4,950	46.9	4,815	45.6	221	4,595	135	2.7	5,600
65 years and over	32,800	4,341	13.2	4,228	12.9	338	3,890	113	2.6	28,459
65 to 69 years	9,242	2,344	25.4	2,278	24.7	157	2,122	66	2.8	6,898
70 to 74 years	8,562	1,184	13.8	1,162	13.6	92	1,070	22	1.8	7,379
75 years and over	14,996	813	5.4	788	5.3	89	698	25	3.1	14,183
Men										
16 years and over	101,075	75,231	74.4	72,552	71.8	2,464	70,087	2,679	3.6	25,844
16 to 19 years	8,105	4,045	49.9	3,541	43.7	201	3,340	504	12.5	4,060
16 to 17 years	4,074	1,537	37.7	1,299	31.9	90	1,208	238	15.5	2,537
18 to 19 years	4,032	2,508	62.2	2,242	55.6	111	2,132	266	10.6	1,523
20 to 24 years	9,259	7,649	82.6	7,125	77.0	274	6,851	524	6.9	1,609
25 to 54 years	58,394	53,385	91.4	51,995	89.0	1,410	50,585	1,389	2.6	5,010
25 to 34 years	18,155	16,858	92.9	16,328	89.9	399	15,929	530	3.1	1,297
25 to 29 years	8,609	7,884	91.6	7,611	88.4	189	7,422	273	3.5	725
30 to 34 years	9,546	8,974	94.0	8,717	91.3	210	8,507	257	2.9	572
35 to 44 years	22,018	20,448	92.9	19,947	90.6	567	19,380	501	2.4	1,569
35 to 39 years	10,808	10,062	93.1	9,795	90.6	290	9,505	267	2.7	746
40 to 44 years	11,210	10,386	92.7	10,152	90.6	277	9,876	234	2.3	824
45 to 54 years	18,222	16,079	88.2	15,720	86.3	444	15,276	359	2.2	2,143
45 to 49 years	9,789	8,797	89.9	8,576	87.6	268	8,308	221	2.5	992
50 to 54 years	8,433	7,282	86.3	7,144	84.7	176	6,968	138	1.9	1,151
55 to 64 years	11,358	7,635	67.2	7,451	65.6	309	7,142	184	2.4	3,723
55 to 59 years	6,360	4,954	77.9	4,843	76.1	166	4,678	111	2.2	1,406
60 to 64 years	4,997	2,681	53.7	2,608	52.2	143	2,465	73	2.7	2,316
65 years and over	13,959	2,516	18.0	2,439	17.5	271	2,168	78	3.1	11,442
65 to 69 years	4,256	1,340	31.5	1,292	30.4	120	1,172	48	3.6	2,916
70 to 74 years	3,802	700	18.4	684	18.0	72	613	16	2.2	3,102
75 years and over	5,901	476	8.1	463	7.8	79	384	14	2.8	5,425
Women										
16 years and over	109,303	65,662	60.1	63,219	57.8	812	62,407	2,443	3.7	43,640
16 to 19 years	7,855	3,915	49.8	3,431	43.7	60	3,372	484	12.4	3,940
16 to 17 years	3,872	1,506	38.9	1,338	34.6	27	1,312	168	11.1	2,366
18 to 19 years	3,983	2,409	60.5	2,093	52.6	33	2,060	316	13.1	1,574
20 to 24 years	9,311	8,002	73.1	6,417	68.9	56	6,361	385	5.7	2,509
25 to 54 years	60,839	46,651	76.7	45,280	74.4	486	44,794	1,371	2.9	14,188
25 to 34 years	19,096	14,517	76.0	13,980	73.2	132	13,848	538	3.7	4,579
25 to 29 years	9,215	7,088	76.9	6,804	73.8	56	6,749	283	4.0	2,128
30 to 34 years	9,880	7,429	75.2	7,175	72.6	76	7,099	254	3.4	2,451
35 to 44 years	22,664	17,433	76.9	16,957	74.8	191	16,765	476	2.7	5,231
35 to 39 years	11,141	8,331	74.8	8,108	72.8	91	8,017	224	2.7	2,809
40 to 44 years	11,523	9,101	79.0	8,849	76.8	101	8,748	252	2.8	2,422
45 to 54 years	19,079	14,701	77.1	14,344	75.2	162	14,181	357	2.4	4,378
45 to 49 years	10,173	8,091	79.5	7,892	77.6	95	7,797	199	2.5	2,082
50 to 54 years	8,906	6,610	74.2	6,452	72.4	68	6,384	158	2.4	2,296
55 to 64 years	12,457	6,469	51.9	6,302	50.6	144	6,158	168	2.6	5,987
55 to 59 years	6,904	4,201	60.8	4,095	59.3	66	4,028	106	2.5	2,703
60 to 64 years	5,553	2,269	40.9	2,207	39.7	77	2,130	62	2.7	3,284
65 years and over	18,841	1,824	9.7	1,789	9.5	67	1,722	36	1.9	17,017
65 to 69 years	4,986	1,004	20.1	987	19.8	37	950	18	1.8	3,982
70 to 74 years	4,761	483	10.2	477	10.0	20	457	6	1.3	4,277
75 years and over	9,095	337	3.7	325	3.6	10	315	12	3.5	8,758

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	October 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
WHITE										
16 years and over	174,899	117,477	67.2	113,807	65.1	3,076	110,732	3,669	3.1	57,422
16 to 19 years	12,695	6,757	53.2	6,027	47.5	257	5,770	730	10.8	5,938
16 to 17 years	6,296	2,601	41.3	2,278	36.2	114	2,165	323	12.4	3,695
18 to 19 years	6,399	4,156	64.9	3,749	58.6	144	3,605	407	9.8	2,243
20 to 24 years	14,858	11,821	79.6	11,210	75.4	309	10,900	611	5.2	3,038
25 to 54 years	97,863	82,768	84.6	80,827	82.6	1,756	79,072	1,941	2.3	15,095
25 to 34 years	29,807	25,267	84.8	24,549	82.4	497	24,052	718	2.8	4,540
25 to 29 years	14,137	12,008	84.9	11,644	82.4	234	11,410	365	3.0	2,129
30 to 34 years	15,670	13,258	84.6	12,905	82.4	263	12,642	354	2.7	2,411
35 to 44 years	36,637	31,296	85.4	30,602	83.5	722	29,880	694	2.2	5,341
35 to 39 years	17,925	15,113	84.3	14,779	82.4	363	14,416	334	2.2	2,812
40 to 44 years	18,712	16,183	86.5	15,823	84.6	359	15,464	360	2.2	2,528
45 to 54 years	31,419	26,205	83.4	25,676	81.7	536	25,140	529	2.0	5,214
45 to 49 years	16,676	14,235	85.4	13,932	83.5	329	13,603	303	2.1	2,441
50 to 54 years	14,743	11,970	81.2	11,744	79.7	207	11,538	226	1.9	2,773
55 to 64 years	20,489	12,279	59.9	11,975	58.4	430	11,545	304	2.5	8,210
55 to 59 years	11,404	7,945	69.7	7,758	68.0	224	7,534	187	2.4	3,460
60 to 64 years	9,085	4,334	47.7	4,217	46.4	206	4,011	117	2.7	4,751
65 years and over	28,994	3,853	13.3	3,768	13.0	324	3,445	84	2.2	25,141
65 to 69 years	7,943	2,050	25.8	2,006	25.3	151	1,855	44	2.2	5,893
70 to 74 years	7,522	1,062	14.1	1,045	13.9	91	954	17	1.6	6,459
75 years and over	13,529	740	5.5	717	5.3	82	635	23	3.0	12,789
Men										
16 years and over	84,893	63,761	75.1	61,845	72.9	2,290	59,555	1,916	3.0	21,132
16 to 19 years	6,489	3,502	54.0	3,121	48.1	198	2,923	381	10.9	2,987
16 to 17 years	3,242	1,324	40.8	1,126	34.7	87	1,039	198	15.0	1,918
18 to 19 years	3,248	2,179	67.1	1,995	61.4	111	1,885	183	8.4	1,069
20 to 24 years	7,492	6,338	84.6	5,982	79.8	254	5,728	356	5.6	1,154
25 to 54 years	48,595	44,941	92.5	43,982	90.5	1,291	42,691	959	2.1	3,654
25 to 34 years	14,797	13,933	94.2	13,566	91.7	372	13,194	367	2.6	864
25 to 29 years	7,011	6,534	93.2	6,350	90.6	181	6,169	184	2.8	477
30 to 34 years	7,786	7,399	95.0	7,216	92.7	191	7,025	183	2.5	387
35 to 44 years	18,278	17,147	93.8	16,806	91.9	540	16,266	341	2.0	1,131
35 to 39 years	8,936	8,386	93.8	8,203	91.8	281	7,922	183	2.2	550
40 to 44 years	9,342	8,761	93.8	8,603	92.1	259	8,344	158	1.8	580
45 to 54 years	15,521	13,861	89.3	13,610	87.7	379	13,231	251	1.8	1,660
45 to 49 years	8,271	7,532	91.1	7,377	89.2	234	7,142	156	2.1	738
50 to 54 years	7,250	6,329	87.3	6,233	86.0	144	6,089	96	1.5	921
55 to 64 years	9,886	6,732	68.1	6,567	66.4	289	6,277	165	2.5	3,154
55 to 59 years	5,540	4,367	78.8	4,270	77.1	158	4,112	98	2.2	1,172
60 to 64 years	4,346	2,364	54.4	2,297	52.9	132	2,165	67	2.8	1,981
65 years and over	12,431	2,247	18.1	2,193	17.6	258	1,935	54	2.4	10,183
65 to 69 years	3,709	1,185	31.9	1,155	31.2	115	1,041	29	2.5	2,524
70 to 74 years	3,378	622	18.4	611	18.1	71	540	11	1.8	2,755
75 years and over	5,345	441	8.2	427	8.0	73	354	14	3.1	4,904
Women										
16 years and over	90,005	53,716	59.7	51,962	57.7	786	51,176	1,753	3.3	36,290
16 to 19 years	6,206	3,254	52.4	2,906	46.8	60	2,846	348	10.7	2,951
16 to 17 years	3,055	1,278	41.8	1,153	37.7	27	1,126	125	9.8	1,777
18 to 19 years	3,151	1,977	62.7	1,753	55.6	33	1,720	223	11.3	1,174
20 to 24 years	7,366	5,482	74.4	5,228	71.0	56	5,172	255	4.6	1,884
25 to 54 years	49,267	37,827	76.8	36,846	74.8	465	36,381	981	2.6	11,440
25 to 34 years	15,010	11,334	75.5	10,983	73.2	125	10,858	351	3.1	3,676
25 to 29 years	7,126	5,475	76.8	5,294	74.3	53	5,241	181	3.3	1,652
30 to 34 years	7,884	5,860	74.3	5,689	72.2	72	5,617	171	2.9	2,024
35 to 44 years	18,359	14,149	77.1	13,796	75.1	182	13,614	353	2.5	4,210
35 to 39 years	8,989	6,727	74.8	6,576	73.2	82	6,494	151	2.2	2,262
40 to 44 years	9,370	7,422	79.2	7,220	77.1	101	7,120	202	2.7	1,948
45 to 54 years	15,898	12,344	77.6	12,067	75.9	157	11,909	277	2.2	3,555
45 to 49 years	8,405	6,702	79.7	6,555	78.0	95	6,460	147	2.2	1,703
50 to 54 years	7,493	5,641	75.3	5,512	73.6	63	5,449	130	2.3	1,852
55 to 64 years	10,603	5,547	52.3	5,408	51.0	141	5,268	139	2.5	5,056
55 to 59 years	5,864	3,577	61.0	3,488	59.5	66	3,422	89	2.5	2,287
60 to 64 years	4,739	1,970	41.6	1,920	40.5	74	1,846	50	2.5	2,769
65 years and over	16,563	1,605	9.7	1,575	9.5	65	1,510	30	1.9	14,958
65 to 69 years	4,235	866	20.4	851	20.1	36	815	15	1.8	3,369
70 to 74 years	4,144	440	10.6	434	10.5	20	414	6	1.4	3,704
75 years and over	8,184	299	3.7	290	3.5	9	281	9	3.0	7,885

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)

Age, sex, and race	October 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	
BLACK										
16 years and over	25,339	16,634	65.6	15,469	61.0	139	15,330	1,165	7.0	8,704
16 to 19 years	2,461	919	37.4	702	28.5	3	699	217	23.6	1,542
16 to 17 years	1,243	345	27.8	273	22.0	3	270	72	20.8	897
18 to 19 years	1,218	574	47.1	429	35.2	-	429	146	25.4	644
20 to 24 years	2,719	1,942	71.4	1,688	62.1	20	1,668	254	13.1	777
25 to 54 years	15,003	12,166	81.1	11,521	76.8	97	11,424	645	5.3	2,837
25 to 34 years	5,135	4,280	83.4	4,008	78.1	28	3,980	272	6.4	854
25 to 29 years	2,513	2,064	82.1	1,912	76.1	8	1,904	152	7.4	449
30 to 34 years	2,621	2,217	84.6	2,096	80.0	20	2,076	120	5.4	405
35 to 44 years	5,680	4,674	82.3	4,436	78.1	19	4,416	238	5.1	1,006
35 to 39 years	2,849	2,368	83.1	2,237	78.5	6	2,231	130	5.5	481
40 to 44 years	2,831	2,306	81.5	2,198	77.7	13	2,185	108	4.7	525
45 to 54 years	4,189	3,212	76.7	3,077	73.5	49	3,028	135	4.2	977
45 to 49 years	2,363	1,680	79.6	1,788	75.7	27	1,760	92	4.9	483
50 to 54 years	1,826	1,332	73.0	1,289	70.6	22	1,267	43	3.2	494
55 to 64 years	2,348	1,265	53.9	1,237	52.7	12	1,225	28	2.2	1,083
55 to 59 years	1,299	836	64.4	820	63.1	2	817	17	2.0	463
60 to 64 years	1,049	429	40.9	418	39.8	9	408	11	2.7	620
65 years and over	2,808	342	12.2	321	11.4	7	314	21	6.1	2,466
65 to 69 years	927	191	20.6	177	19.1	2	176	14	7.1	736
70 to 74 years	802	91	11.3	86	10.7	-	86	4	4.9	711
75 years and over	1,079	60	5.6	58	5.3	5	52	3	(¹)	1,019
Men										
16 years and over	11,378	7,850	69.0	7,250	63.7	130	7,120	601	7.7	3,528
16 to 19 years	1,210	408	33.7	304	25.2	3	301	103	25.3	802
16 to 17 years	624	161	25.8	123	19.8	3	120	38	23.5	463
18 to 19 years	586	246	42.0	181	30.9	-	181	65	26.5	340
20 to 24 years	1,249	938	75.2	797	63.9	20	777	141	15.0	310
25 to 54 years	6,785	5,729	84.4	5,402	79.6	88	5,315	326	5.7	1,057
25 to 34 years	2,296	1,975	86.0	1,854	80.7	24	1,830	121	6.1	322
25 to 29 years	1,110	926	83.4	858	77.3	5	853	67	7.3	184
30 to 34 years	1,186	1,049	88.4	996	83.9	19	977	53	5.1	137
35 to 44 years	2,603	2,259	86.8	2,127	81.7	17	2,110	132	5.8	344
35 to 39 years	1,299	1,158	89.1	1,086	83.6	3	1,083	72	6.2	141
40 to 44 years	1,304	1,101	84.4	1,041	79.8	13	1,027	60	5.5	203
45 to 54 years	1,886	1,495	79.3	1,421	75.4	47	1,374	74	4.9	391
45 to 49 years	1,076	858	79.8	808	75.1	27	780	51	5.9	217
50 to 54 years	810	637	78.6	614	75.7	17	594	23	3.6	174
55 to 64 years	1,019	601	59.0	587	57.6	12	575	15	2.4	418
55 to 59 years	567	389	68.7	380	67.1	2	378	9	2.3	177
60 to 64 years	453	212	46.8	206	45.6	9	197	6	2.6	241
65 years and over	1,115	174	15.7	159	14.3	7	152	16	8.9	940
65 to 69 years	396	88	22.2	77	19.4	2	75	11	12.6	308
70 to 74 years	320	55	17.3	51	15.9	-	51	4	(¹)	265
75 years and over	399	31	7.8	31	7.8	5	26	-	-	368
Women										
16 years and over	13,961	8,784	62.9	8,220	58.9	9	8,210	564	6.4	5,177
16 to 19 years	1,251	512	40.9	398	31.8	-	398	114	22.3	739
16 to 17 years	618	184	29.8	150	24.3	-	150	34	18.4	434
18 to 19 years	633	328	51.8	247	39.1	-	247	80	24.5	305
20 to 24 years	1,470	1,004	68.3	891	60.6	-	891	113	11.2	467
25 to 54 years	8,218	6,438	78.3	6,119	74.5	9	6,110	319	4.9	1,781
25 to 34 years	2,838	2,306	81.2	2,154	75.9	4	2,150	151	6.6	533
25 to 29 years	1,403	1,138	81.1	1,054	75.1	3	1,051	84	7.4	265
30 to 34 years	1,435	1,167	81.3	1,100	76.7	2	1,099	67	5.7	268
35 to 44 years	3,077	2,415	78.5	2,309	75.0	3	2,306	106	4.4	662
35 to 39 years	1,550	1,210	78.1	1,151	74.3	3	1,149	59	4.9	340
40 to 44 years	1,527	1,205	78.9	1,157	75.8	-	1,157	48	3.9	322
45 to 54 years	2,303	1,717	74.6	1,656	71.9	2	1,653	61	3.6	586
45 to 49 years	1,287	1,021	79.3	980	76.1	-	980	41	4.0	266
50 to 54 years	1,015	695	68.5	676	66.5	2	674	20	2.8	320
55 to 64 years	1,329	664	50.0	650	48.9	-	650	13	2.0	665
55 to 59 years	732	447	61.0	439	60.0	-	439	8	1.7	285
60 to 64 years	597	217	36.4	211	35.4	-	211	6	2.7	380
65 years and over	1,693	167	9.9	162	9.6	-	162	5	3.1	1,526
65 to 69 years	532	103	19.3	100	18.9	-	100	2	2.4	429
70 to 74 years	481	35	7.3	35	7.3	-	35	-	-	446
75 years and over	680	29	4.3	26	3.9	-	26	3	(¹)	651

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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	208,483	210,378	91,896	92,969	100,458	101,448	16,129	15,960
Civilian labor force	139,761	140,893	70,401	71,185	61,292	61,747	8,068	7,960
Percent of population	67.0	67.0	76.6	76.6	61.0	60.9	50.0	49.9
Employed	134,390	135,771	68,175	69,011	59,238	59,788	6,977	6,972
Agriculture	3,293	3,277	2,268	2,264	829	753	196	260
Nonagricultural industries	131,096	132,494	65,907	66,747	58,409	59,035	6,781	6,712
Unemployed	5,372	5,122	2,226	2,175	2,054	1,959	1,091	988
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	13.5	12.4
Not in labor force	68,722	69,485	21,494	21,784	39,166	39,701	8,061	8,000
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	173,585	174,899	77,674	78,404	83,171	83,800	12,741	12,695
Civilian labor force	116,683	117,477	59,784	60,258	50,042	50,461	6,857	6,757
Percent of population	67.2	67.2	77.0	76.9	60.2	60.2	53.8	53.2
Employed	112,890	113,807	58,235	58,724	48,581	49,057	6,073	6,027
Agriculture	3,115	3,076	2,120	2,092	802	727	193	257
Nonagricultural industries	109,775	110,732	56,115	56,632	47,780	48,330	5,880	5,770
Unemployed	3,793	3,669	1,549	1,535	1,460	1,405	784	730
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	11.4	10.8
Not in labor force	56,902	57,422	17,889	18,145	33,129	33,338	5,884	5,938
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	24,985	25,339	9,986	10,168	12,517	12,710	2,482	2,461
Civilian labor force	16,527	16,634	7,334	7,443	8,286	8,272	906	919
Percent of population	66.1	65.6	73.4	73.2	66.2	65.1	36.5	37.4
Employed	15,215	15,469	6,794	6,945	7,790	7,822	631	702
Agriculture	102	139	93	127	9	9	-	3
Nonagricultural industries	15,113	15,330	6,701	6,818	7,781	7,813	631	699
Unemployed	1,311	1,165	540	498	496	450	275	217
Unemployment rate	7.9	7.0	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.4	30.3	23.6
Not in labor force	8,459	8,704	2,652	2,725	4,231	4,438	1,576	1,542

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	October 2000									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	18,349	9,075	49.5	8,365	1,897	6,468	710	156	554	7.8
16 to 19 years	12,303	5,186	42.2	4,659	564	4,096	527	90	437	10.2
20 to 24 years	6,045	3,888	64.3	3,706	1,333	2,372	183	66	117	4.7
High school	8,763	3,318	37.9	2,894	209	2,685	424	63	361	12.8
College	9,586	5,757	60.1	5,471	1,688	3,783	286	92	193	5.0
Full-time students	7,969	4,345	54.5	4,118	828	3,290	227	55	172	5.2
Part-time students	1,617	1,411	87.3	1,352	860	493	59	37	21	4.2
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,999	4,281	47.6	3,922	928	2,994	359	74	285	8.4
16 to 19 years	6,136	2,492	40.6	2,232	283	1,949	260	35	225	10.4
20 to 24 years	2,863	1,789	62.5	1,690	645	1,044	99	39	61	5.6
High school	4,608	1,682	36.5	1,457	118	1,339	225	30	195	13.4
College	4,392	2,599	59.2	2,465	810	1,655	135	44	90	5.2
Full-time students	3,634	1,916	52.7	1,820	374	1,445	96	19	77	5.0
Part-time students	757	683	90.3	645	436	209	39	25	13	5.7
Women, 16 to 24 years	9,349	4,793	51.3	4,443	969	3,474	350	81	269	7.3
16 to 19 years	6,167	2,694	43.7	2,428	281	2,146	267	54	213	9.9
20 to 24 years	3,182	2,099	66.0	2,016	688	1,328	83	27	56	4.0
High school	4,155	1,636	39.4	1,437	91	1,346	199	33	166	12.2
College	5,195	3,157	60.8	3,006	878	2,128	151	48	103	4.8
Full-time students	4,334	2,429	56.0	2,298	454	1,845	131	36	95	5.4
Part-time students	860	728	84.6	708	424	283	20	12	8	2.8
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	14,578	7,644	52.4	7,103	1,593	5,510	541	108	434	7.1
16 to 19 years	9,786	4,420	45.2	4,018	511	3,507	403	65	338	9.1
20 to 24 years	4,793	3,224	67.3	3,085	1,082	2,003	139	43	96	4.3
Men	7,232	3,663	50.7	3,374	789	2,585	289	45	244	7.9
Women	7,346	3,981	54.2	3,729	804	2,925	252	63	190	6.3
High school	6,896	2,821	40.9	2,504	184	2,320	317	42	275	11.2
College	7,682	4,823	62.8	4,599	1,409	3,190	225	66	158	4.7
Full-time students	6,378	3,651	57.3	3,473	695	2,778	179	39	140	4.9
Part-time students	1,305	1,172	89.8	1,126	714	412	46	27	18	3.9
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,638	1,010	38.3	874	242	632	136	35	101	13.4
16 to 19 years	1,836	569	31.0	470	48	421	100	16	84	17.5
20 to 24 years	803	441	55.0	405	194	211	36	19	17	8.2
Men	1,186	412	34.8	352	103	248	61	20	40	14.7
Women	1,452	598	41.2	523	139	384	75	15	60	12.5
High school	1,416	392	27.7	299	21	278	94	17	76	23.9
College	1,222	618	50.6	576	221	354	42	18	24	6.8
Full-time students	988	439	44.5	405	107	297	34	10	24	7.9
Part-time students	234	179	76.3	171	114	57	8	8	-	4.3
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,198	957	43.5	867	276	591	90	34	57	9.4
16 to 19 years	1,584	511	32.3	449	94	355	62	16	47	12.1
20 to 24 years	614	446	72.5	418	181	236	28	18	10	6.3
Men	1,081	462	42.7	421	145	275	41	13	28	8.9
Women	1,117	495	44.3	446	130	316	49	21	28	9.9
High school	1,285	318	24.7	257	61	196	60	16	45	19.0
College	913	639	70.0	609	214	395	30	18	12	4.7
Full-time students	678	426	62.9	403	90	313	23	12	11	5.4
Part-time students	236	213	90.3	206	125	82	7	6	-	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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	October 2000									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
Total	Full time			Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work			
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	16,181	13,338	82.4	12,150	10,295	1,855	1,188	1,063	124	8.9
16 to 19 years	3,657	2,774	75.9	2,313	1,701	612	461	395	66	16.6
20 to 24 years	12,524	10,563	84.3	9,837	8,594	1,243	727	668	58	6.9
Less than a high school diploma	3,761	2,587	68.8	2,137	1,738	399	449	396	53	17.4
High school graduates, no college	7,312	6,143	84.0	5,597	4,630	968	545	495	50	8.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,405	2,993	87.9	2,865	2,486	379	127	110	18	4.3
College graduates	1,702	1,616	94.9	1,550	1,441	109	65	62	3	4.0
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,365	7,413	88.6	6,745	5,992	753	669	621	48	9.0
16 to 19 years	1,969	1,553	78.9	1,309	995	314	244	216	28	15.7
20 to 24 years	6,395	5,860	91.6	5,435	4,996	439	425	405	20	7.2
Less than a high school diploma	2,067	1,670	80.8	1,403	1,232	171	267	242	25	16.0
High school graduates, no college	3,937	3,526	89.5	3,205	2,768	437	320	297	23	9.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,645	1,526	92.8	1,482	1,378	104	44	44	-	2.9
College graduates	716	692	96.6	654	614	40	37	37	-	5.4
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,817	5,924	75.8	5,405	4,303	1,102	519	443	76	8.8
16 to 19 years	1,687	1,221	72.3	1,004	706	298	217	179	38	17.8
20 to 24 years	6,129	4,704	76.7	4,401	3,598	804	302	264	38	6.4
Less than a high school diploma	1,695	916	54.1	734	507	228	182	154	28	19.9
High school graduates, no college	3,375	2,617	77.5	2,392	1,862	531	225	198	28	8.6
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,761	1,466	83.3	1,383	1,109	274	83	66	18	5.7
College graduates	986	924	93.7	896	827	69	28	25	3	3.0
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,975	10,933	84.3	10,134	8,640	1,494	799	717	82	7.3
16 to 19 years	2,909	2,336	80.3	2,009	1,515	495	327	276	51	14.0
20 to 24 years	10,066	8,597	85.4	8,125	7,126	999	472	441	31	5.5
Men	6,749	6,177	91.5	5,729	5,124	605	448	422	27	7.3
Women	6,226	4,756	76.4	4,405	3,516	889	351	296	55	7.4
Less than a high school diploma	2,963	2,112	71.3	1,801	1,488	313	311	276	35	14.7
High school graduates, no college	5,857	5,026	85.8	4,668	3,870	798	359	325	33	7.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,736	2,446	89.4	2,366	2,072	294	79	69	10	3.2
College graduates	1,419	1,349	95.1	1,299	1,210	89	50	47	3	3.7
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,542	1,851	72.8	1,516	1,240	276	336	306	30	18.1
16 to 19 years	625	350	56.0	232	141	92	118	104	14	33.6
20 to 24 years	1,916	1,501	78.3	1,283	1,099	184	218	202	16	14.5
Men	1,273	934	73.4	750	623	127	183	172	12	19.6
Women	1,269	918	72.3	765	617	149	152	134	18	16.6
Less than a high school diploma	686	403	58.8	271	194	77	132	115	17	32.8
High school graduates, no college	1,193	892	74.8	735	604	132	157	149	8	17.6
Less than a bachelor's degree	517	411	79.6	374	317	57	38	33	5	9.2
College graduates	146	144	98.8	136	125	10	9	9	-	6.0
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,038	2,330	76.7	2,150	1,848	302	180	160	20	7.7
16 to 19 years	767	538	70.1	469	349	120	69	58	11	12.8
20 to 24 years	2,271	1,792	78.9	1,681	1,498	183	111	102	9	6.2
Men	1,640	1,491	90.9	1,392	1,258	135	99	88	11	6.6
Women	1,398	839	60.0	757	590	168	82	73	9	9.7
Less than a high school diploma	1,454	1,004	69.0	898	787	111	106	91	15	10.5
High school graduates, no college	1,174	970	82.6	910	750	160	60	58	2	6.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	350	308	87.9	295	267	28	13	10	3	4.2
College graduates	60	49	(¹)	47	44	3	2	2	-	(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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	174,294	175,848	82,968	83,711	91,326	92,137	146,362	147,345	19,868	20,159	16,822	17,382
Civilian labor force	117,766	118,481	63,101	63,536	54,665	54,945	98,439	98,899	13,719	13,773	11,696	12,216
Percent of population	67.6	67.4	76.1	75.9	59.9	59.6	67.3	67.1	69.0	68.3	69.5	70.3
Employed	114,475	115,256	61,421	61,885	53,054	53,371	96,065	96,571	12,977	13,079	11,173	11,726
Employment-population ratio	65.7	65.5	74.0	73.9	58.1	57.9	65.6	65.5	65.3	64.9	66.4	67.5
Unemployed	3,291	3,225	1,681	1,651	1,610	1,574	2,374	2,329	741	694	523	490
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.0
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	28,246	27,931	13,473	13,316	14,774	14,615	22,787	22,425	4,152	4,223	7,365	7,574
Civilian labor force	12,039	12,162	7,377	7,409	4,662	4,752	9,747	9,912	1,668	1,637	4,363	4,613
Percent of population	42.6	43.5	54.8	55.6	31.6	32.5	42.8	44.2	40.2	38.8	59.2	60.9
Employed	11,303	11,437	6,980	7,034	4,324	4,403	9,249	9,436	1,481	1,444	4,096	4,355
Employment-population ratio	40.0	40.9	51.8	52.8	29.3	30.1	40.6	42.1	35.7	34.2	55.6	57.5
Unemployed	735	724	398	375	338	349	498	476	187	193	267	258
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.1	7.2	7.3	5.1	4.8	11.2	11.8	6.1	5.6
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	57,275	57,365	25,930	26,277	31,344	31,088	48,271	48,191	7,124	7,063	4,612	4,749
Civilian labor force	37,170	36,979	19,686	19,767	17,484	17,212	30,929	30,650	5,047	4,953	3,408	3,453
Percent of population	64.9	64.5	75.9	75.2	55.8	55.4	64.1	63.6	70.8	70.1	73.9	72.7
Employed	36,038	35,783	19,102	19,143	16,936	16,640	30,152	29,833	4,732	4,630	3,252	3,314
Employment-population ratio	62.9	62.4	73.7	72.9	54.0	53.5	62.5	61.9	66.4	65.6	70.5	69.8
Unemployed	1,132	1,196	584	624	548	572	777	817	315	323	156	139
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.7	6.2	6.5	4.6	4.0
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	43,787	44,767	20,048	20,488	23,739	24,279	36,745	37,548	5,350	5,477	3,006	3,003
Civilian labor force	32,564	33,179	16,258	16,547	16,306	16,632	27,017	27,549	4,274	4,345	2,415	2,462
Percent of population	74.4	74.1	81.1	80.8	68.7	68.5	73.4	73.4	79.9	79.3	80.4	82.0
Employed	31,714	32,423	15,873	16,185	15,841	16,238	26,370	26,961	4,101	4,213	2,367	2,391
Employment-population ratio	72.4	72.4	79.2	79.0	66.7	66.9	71.8	71.8	76.7	76.9	78.7	79.6
Unemployed	851	755	386	362	465	393	647	588	173	132	48	71
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.9
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	30,015	30,258	14,155	14,302	15,860	15,956	24,990	25,248	3,878	3,880	2,117	2,117
Civilian labor force	21,805	21,834	11,231	11,354	10,574	10,480	17,868	17,962	3,082	3,023	1,726	1,717
Percent of population	72.6	72.2	79.3	79.4	66.7	65.7	71.5	71.1	79.5	77.9	81.6	81.1
Employed	21,206	21,301	10,961	11,096	10,244	10,205	17,425	17,549	2,952	2,920	1,691	1,663
Employment-population ratio	70.7	70.4	77.4	77.6	64.6	64.0	69.7	69.5	76.1	75.2	79.9	78.5
Unemployed	600	533	270	257	330	275	443	413	130	103	35	54
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.2	3.4	2.0	3.1
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	13,772	14,509	5,892	6,187	7,880	8,323	11,755	12,300	1,473	1,597	889	886
Civilian labor force	10,759	11,345	5,027	5,193	5,732	6,152	9,148	9,587	1,192	1,322	689	745
Percent of population	78.1	78.2	85.3	83.9	72.7	73.9	77.8	77.9	80.9	82.8	77.5	84.1
Employed	10,508	11,122	4,911	5,089	5,597	6,034	8,944	9,412	1,149	1,293	676	728
Employment-population ratio	76.3	76.7	83.4	82.3	71.0	72.5	76.1	76.5	78.0	81.0	76.0	82.1
Unemployed	251	222	116	104	135	118	204	175	43	29	13	17
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.2	1.9	2.3
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	44,986	45,785	23,518	23,629	21,469	22,155	38,559	39,181	3,242	3,396	1,840	2,056
Civilian labor force	35,992	36,161	19,780	19,813	16,213	16,349	30,746	30,789	2,729	2,838	1,510	1,688
Percent of population	80.0	79.0	84.1	83.8	75.5	73.8	79.7	78.6	84.2	83.6	82.1	82.1
Employed	35,420	35,612	19,466	19,523	15,954	16,089	30,295	30,340	2,662	2,792	1,459	1,666
Employment-population ratio	78.7	77.8	82.8	82.6	74.3	72.6	78.6	77.4	82.1	82.2	79.3	81.1
Unemployed	573	550	314	290	259	260	452	448	67	46	52	21
Unemployment rate	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	3.4	1.3

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	October 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	112,492	97,655	11,504	3,332	23,279	1,768	20,338	1,173	4,056	1,066
16 to 19 years	2,265	1,878	330	57	4,708	216	4,363	128	485	503
16 to 17 years	255	199	52	4	2,382	18	2,276	89	102	304
18 to 19 years	2,010	1,679	277	53	2,326	198	2,088	40	383	199
20 years and over	110,227	95,777	11,174	3,275	18,571	1,552	15,975	1,044	3,571	563
20 to 24 years	9,927	8,714	1,041	173	3,615	311	3,184	120	734	175
25 years and over	100,300	87,064	10,133	3,103	14,956	1,241	12,791	924	2,837	388
25 to 54 years	86,866	75,764	8,566	2,536	10,409	1,053	8,766	590	2,499	261
55 years and over	13,434	11,299	1,568	567	4,547	188	4,025	334	339	126
Men, 16 years and over	65,000	57,759	5,634	1,606	7,551	761	6,507	284	2,209	470
16 to 19 years	1,278	1,089	168	21	2,263	122	2,098	44	252	252
20 years and over	63,722	56,671	5,466	1,585	5,288	640	4,409	240	1,957	218
20 to 24 years	5,642	5,056	514	72	1,484	171	1,280	32	443	81
25 years and over	58,080	51,615	4,952	1,514	3,805	469	3,129	208	1,514	137
25 to 54 years	50,071	44,771	4,089	1,211	1,924	383	1,452	89	1,318	71
55 years and over	8,010	6,844	863	302	1,880	86	1,676	119	196	65
Women, 16 years and over	47,492	39,896	5,870	1,726	15,727	1,007	13,832	889	1,847	596
16 to 19 years	987	789	162	36	2,445	94	2,266	85	233	251
20 years and over	46,505	39,107	5,708	1,690	13,283	912	11,566	804	1,614	345
20 to 24 years	4,286	3,658	527	101	2,131	140	1,904	88	291	94
25 years and over	42,219	35,449	5,182	1,589	11,151	772	9,662	717	1,323	251
25 to 54 years	36,795	30,993	4,477	1,325	8,485	669	7,314	502	1,181	190
55 years and over	5,424	4,455	704	264	2,667	103	2,349	215	143	61
White										
Men, 16 years and over	55,481	49,361	4,741	1,379	6,364	581	5,544	239	1,534	382
16 to 19 years	1,168	990	158	20	1,953	94	1,824	35	161	220
20 years and over	54,313	48,371	4,584	1,358	4,411	487	3,720	204	1,373	161
20 to 24 years	4,745	4,282	409	54	1,237	119	1,094	24	306	50
25 years and over	49,568	44,089	4,175	1,304	3,174	368	2,626	180	1,067	111
25 to 54 years	42,474	38,045	3,394	1,035	1,508	301	1,128	78	907	53
55 years and over	7,094	6,044	781	269	1,667	67	1,498	101	161	58
Women, 16 years and over	38,344	32,105	4,814	1,425	13,619	739	12,074	806	1,301	452
16 to 19 years	857	678	147	32	2,049	65	1,909	75	180	168
20 years and over	37,487	31,427	4,666	1,393	11,570	674	10,165	732	1,121	284
20 to 24 years	3,462	2,953	434	75	1,765	113	1,574	78	178	76
25 years and over	34,024	28,475	4,232	1,317	9,805	561	8,591	653	943	208
25 to 54 years	29,430	24,749	3,594	1,087	7,415	477	6,475	463	832	149
55 years and over	4,594	3,726	638	230	2,389	83	2,116	190	111	58
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,424	5,637	610	177	825	140	649	36	524	77
16 to 19 years	84	76	7	1	220	23	190	8	73	30
20 years and over	6,340	5,561	603	176	605	117	459	28	451	47
20 to 24 years	642	559	66	17	155	46	101	7	119	22
25 years and over	5,698	5,002	537	159	450	71	358	21	331	25
25 to 54 years	5,106	4,494	477	135	297	62	226	8	308	18
55 years and over	592	508	60	25	153	9	132	13	23	7
Women, 16 years and over	6,765	5,736	820	209	1,454	207	1,188	60	455	109
16 to 19 years	105	89	12	3	293	18	264	10	47	67
20 years and over	6,660	5,647	808	205	1,162	189	923	50	408	42
20 to 24 years	651	542	85	24	240	26	208	6	102	11
25 years and over	6,009	5,105	723	181	922	163	715	44	307	31
25 to 54 years	5,403	4,572	673	158	716	146	547	23	291	28
55 years and over	606	533	51	23	206	17	169	21	16	2

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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
Total	134,390	135,771	71,825	72,552	68,175	69,011	62,565	63,219	59,238	59,788
Managerial and professional specialty	40,973	40,977	20,619	20,281	20,434	20,145	20,354	20,696	20,195	20,518
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,605	19,664	10,715	10,609	10,641	10,554	8,891	9,055	8,832	9,003
Officials and administrators, public administration	736	699	380	358	380	358	356	341	356	341
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,023	14,018	8,347	8,132	8,274	8,083	5,676	5,887	5,638	5,837
Management-related occupations	4,846	4,946	1,987	2,119	1,987	2,113	2,858	2,827	2,837	2,824
Professional specialty	21,367	21,313	9,904	9,672	9,793	9,591	11,463	11,641	11,363	11,515
Engineers	2,194	1,992	1,954	1,801	1,952	1,796	240	191	238	191
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,945	2,071	1,366	1,416	1,366	1,412	578	656	578	655
Natural scientists	557	563	380	363	380	363	177	201	177	201
Health diagnosing occupations	1,102	1,023	816	744	816	744	287	278	287	278
Health assessment and treating occupations	3,008	3,168	378	442	375	442	2,630	2,726	2,627	2,723
Teachers, college and university	1,056	969	615	543	600	541	441	426	435	420
Teachers, except college and university	5,290	5,407	1,309	1,349	1,281	1,323	3,980	4,058	3,943	3,994
Lawyers and judges	966	912	660	647	660	647	306	265	306	265
Other professional specialty occupations	5,250	5,207	2,426	2,367	2,363	2,324	2,824	2,840	2,773	2,788
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,035	39,440	14,093	14,325	13,124	13,419	24,942	25,116	23,171	23,344
Technicians and related support	4,453	4,329	2,058	2,111	2,017	2,067	2,395	2,218	2,350	2,177
Health technologists and technicians	1,826	1,727	323	337	318	334	1,503	1,390	1,462	1,376
Engineering and science technicians	1,207	1,275	921	959	895	936	286	316	285	301
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,420	1,327	814	815	804	797	606	512	603	500
Sales occupations	16,237	16,432	8,030	8,418	7,337	7,785	8,207	8,014	7,140	6,932
Supervisors and proprietors	5,061	5,090	2,915	3,121	2,878	3,095	2,146	1,970	2,116	1,935
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,710	2,880	1,517	1,557	1,494	1,536	1,193	1,323	1,157	1,295
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,500	1,652	1,083	1,212	1,078	1,199	417	440	409	437
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,907	6,719	2,497	2,494	1,868	1,922	4,410	4,225	3,417	3,211
Sales-related occupations	59	91	18	33	18	33	41	58	41	55
Administrative support, including clerical	18,345	18,679	4,005	3,796	3,771	3,567	14,340	14,883	13,680	14,235
Supervisors	704	721	283	224	280	222	421	496	416	494
Computer equipment operators	368	335	182	180	173	177	187	156	180	151
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,255	3,181	64	66	55	60	3,191	3,115	3,106	3,016
Financial records processing	2,094	2,273	190	203	178	197	1,905	2,071	1,878	2,047
Mail and message distributing	965	980	564	575	545	559	401	405	393	393
Other administrative support, including clerical	10,959	11,189	2,722	2,548	2,540	2,352	8,236	8,641	7,707	8,133
Service occupations	17,444	18,229	6,874	7,237	5,932	6,247	10,570	10,992	9,473	9,820
Private household	813	704	19	38	15	37	794	666	723	622
Protective service	2,339	2,341	1,895	1,885	1,849	1,836	444	456	416	422
Service, except private household and protective	14,291	15,184	4,959	5,314	4,069	4,373	9,332	9,870	8,334	8,776
Food service	5,971	6,517	2,564	2,745	1,881	2,012	3,407	3,772	2,709	2,971
Health service	2,427	2,485	244	269	230	254	2,183	2,217	2,105	2,132
Cleaning and building service	3,014	3,226	1,606	1,712	1,495	1,604	1,409	1,515	1,343	1,421
Personal service	2,879	2,956	546	589	462	503	2,332	2,366	2,177	2,251
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,776	15,083	13,409	13,727	13,061	13,380	1,368	1,356	1,319	1,332
Mechanics and repairers	4,608	4,799	4,371	4,548	4,261	4,457	237	251	224	244
Construction trades	6,130	6,410	5,992	6,240	5,793	6,017	138	170	129	165
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,038	3,873	3,046	2,939	3,006	2,905	992	934	965	924
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,675	18,663	14,033	14,246	13,030	13,301	4,642	4,418	4,433	4,189
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,432	7,429	4,546	4,662	4,403	4,525	2,885	2,768	2,805	2,679
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,836	5,760	5,227	5,193	5,110	5,105	608	567	595	555
Motor vehicle operators	4,504	4,378	3,978	3,872	3,890	3,803	527	506	514	494
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,331	1,382	1,250	1,321	1,220	1,302	82	62	81	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,408	5,474	4,260	4,391	3,516	3,671	1,149	1,082	1,033	955
Construction laborers	933	1,118	903	1,076	821	1,008	30	41	29	41
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,475	4,356	3,356	3,315	2,695	2,663	1,119	1,041	1,004	914
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,487	3,378	2,798	2,736	2,594	2,520	689	642	647	585
Farm operators and managers	1,170	1,153	877	861	874	861	293	292	293	289
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,317	2,225	1,921	1,875	1,719	1,659	396	350	353	296

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	134,390	135,771	71,825	72,552	62,565	63,219
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.5	30.2	28.7	28.0	32.5	32.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.6	14.5	14.9	14.6	14.2	14.3
Professional specialty	15.9	15.7	13.8	13.3	18.3	18.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.0	29.0	19.6	19.7	39.9	39.7
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.5
Sales occupations	12.1	12.1	11.2	11.6	13.1	12.7
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	13.8	5.6	5.2	22.9	23.5
Service occupations	13.0	13.4	9.6	10.0	16.9	17.4
Private household .....	.6	.5	—	.1	1.3	1.1
Protective service	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	.7	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.6	11.2	6.9	7.3	14.9	15.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.0	11.1	18.7	18.9	2.2	2.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.9	13.7	19.5	19.6	7.4	7.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.4	4.6	4.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.3	4.2	7.3	7.2	1.0	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	4.0	5.9	6.1	1.8	1.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.6	2.5	3.9	3.8	1.1	1.0
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	112,890	113,807	61,417	61,845	51,473	51,962
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.5	31.2	29.6	28.8	33.9	34.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.5	14.8	15.1
Professional specialty	16.2	15.9	13.8	13.3	19.0	18.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.0	29.1	19.7	19.8	40.2	40.1
Technicians and related support	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.4
Sales occupations	12.4	12.6	11.6	12.2	13.4	13.1
Administrative support, including clerical	13.4	13.4	5.2	4.8	23.1	23.6
Service occupations	11.8	12.2	8.5	9.0	15.6	16.1
Private household .....	.6	.5	—	.1	1.3	1.0
Protective service	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.4	.6	.6
Service, except private household and protective	9.6	10.2	6.0	6.5	13.8	14.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.7	11.6	19.6	19.6	2.1	2.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.1	13.2	18.4	18.7	6.8	6.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	5.2	6.0	6.1	4.1	4.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.2	4.1	6.9	6.7	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.9	1.8	1.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.9	2.7	4.2	4.0	1.3	1.2
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,215	15,469	7,099	7,250	8,117	8,220
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	21.4	20.8	18.5	17.6	24.0	23.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.7	8.9	9.0	8.3	10.2	9.4
Professional specialty	11.7	11.9	9.4	9.4	13.7	14.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.1	29.3	17.9	17.8	38.9	39.4
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.9
Sales occupations	9.4	9.1	7.3	7.6	11.3	10.5
Administrative support, including clerical	16.4	16.9	8.2	7.6	23.6	25.0
Service occupations	20.9	21.9	17.0	17.9	24.4	25.5
Private household .....	.8	.7	.1	—	1.4	1.3
Protective service	3.1	3.1	4.7	4.9	1.7	1.6
Service, except private household and protective	17.1	18.1	12.3	13.0	21.3	22.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.3	8.2	13.1	14.8	2.2	2.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	20.2	18.5	31.4	29.4	10.4	8.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.9	7.3	9.2	9.1	6.8	5.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.3	6.2	11.9	11.9	1.4	1.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.0	5.0	10.3	8.4	2.2	2.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.5	.1	.2

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	October 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	3,277	97	82	55	14	151	-	20	54	8	51	19	2,725
Mining	526	73	45	21	10	30	-	12	193	25	98	18	-
Construction	9,834	1,301	156	61	92	426	-	46	5,828	133	586	1,187	17
Manufacturing	19,561	2,872	1,934	574	785	1,803	-	297	3,648	5,905	655	1,023	65
Durable goods	11,975	1,711	1,299	400	343	981	-	188	2,582	3,533	352	531	56
Nondurable goods	7,586	1,161	635	174	442	822	-	109	1,066	2,372	303	493	10
Transportation and public utilities	9,693	1,325	585	331	283	2,509	-	282	1,306	101	2,416	540	14
Wholesale and retail trade	28,237	2,509	705	258	11,751	2,279	-	5,616	1,463	327	1,205	2,072	53
Wholesale trade	5,647	680	184	84	2,330	782	-	63	364	152	584	389	35
Retail trade	22,590	1,828	522	174	9,420	1,496	-	5,553	1,099	175	621	1,683	19
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,583	2,578	356	179	2,186	2,748	-	272	168	16	7	18	54
Services	50,228	7,570	16,439	2,646	1,297	7,533	704	9,272	2,216	889	686	556	420
Private households	787	3	6	4	2	8	704	43	-	-	-	8	10
Other service industries	49,441	7,566	16,433	2,642	1,295	7,525	-	9,230	2,216	889	686	549	410
Professional services	33,214	4,578	14,073	2,151	227	5,445	-	5,511	507	174	350	95	105
Public administration	5,832	1,338	1,011	204	13	1,201	-	1,708	206	26	56	40	29

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	October 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	2,063	1,179	35	123,690	104,682	787	103,895	19,009	8,678	126
16 to 19 years	226	17	18	6,657	6,360	46	6,315	296	45	10
16 to 17 years	94	14	9	2,493	2,405	20	2,385	88	22	5
18 to 19 years	132	3	8	4,164	3,955	25	3,930	208	24	5
20 to 24 years	289	38	3	12,917	11,834	79	11,755	1,083	278	17
25 to 34 years	428	100	2	28,401	24,627	134	24,492	3,774	1,360	16
35 to 44 years	511	244	3	33,588	28,274	203	28,071	5,314	2,518	39
45 to 54 years	328	271	7	27,001	21,344	176	21,168	5,657	2,429	27
55 to 64 years	185	266	2	11,858	9,480	89	9,391	2,378	1,429	14
65 years and over	95	243	-	3,269	2,763	61	2,703	506	619	3
Men, 16 years and over	1,572	867	26	64,844	56,675	62	56,613	8,169	5,207	36
16 to 19 years	173	14	14	3,307	3,188	2	3,186	119	23	10
16 to 17 years	70	14	6	1,199	1,165	1	1,164	34	4	5
18 to 19 years	102	-	8	2,108	2,023	1	2,022	85	19	5
20 to 24 years	241	30	3	6,662	6,271	13	6,258	392	175	13
25 to 34 years	325	74	-	15,163	13,571	18	13,553	1,591	764	2
35 to 44 years	381	183	3	17,851	15,614	13	15,601	2,237	1,528	2
45 to 54 years	243	197	5	13,792	11,301	6	11,296	2,490	1,481	3
55 to 64 years	131	178	-	6,291	5,203	-	5,203	1,088	846	5
65 years and over	79	192	-	1,779	1,527	11	1,516	253	389	-
Women, 16 years and over	491	312	10	58,846	48,007	725	47,282	10,839	3,471	90
16 to 19 years	53	3	3	3,350	3,172	44	3,128	178	22	-
16 to 17 years	23	-	3	1,294	1,240	19	1,221	54	17	-
18 to 19 years	30	3	-	2,056	1,932	24	1,908	124	5	-
20 to 24 years	48	8	-	6,254	5,563	66	5,496	692	103	4
25 to 34 years	103	26	2	13,238	11,056	116	10,940	2,183	596	14
35 to 44 years	131	61	-	15,738	12,660	190	12,470	3,078	990	37
45 to 54 years	85	75	2	13,210	10,043	170	9,873	3,167	948	24
55 to 64 years	54	88	2	5,567	4,277	89	4,188	1,290	582	9
65 years and over	16	51	-	1,489	1,236	50	1,187	253	230	3

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	October 2000					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	131,266	3,157	128,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	32,773	918	31,855	25.0	29.1	24.9
1 to 4 hours	1,212	45	1,166	.9	1.4	.9
5 to 14 hours	5,106	220	4,885	3.9	7.0	3.8
15 to 29 hours	15,569	426	15,143	11.9	13.5	11.8
30 to 34 hours	10,886	226	10,660	8.3	7.2	8.3
35 hours and over	98,493	2,239	96,254	75.0	70.9	75.1
35 to 39 hours	8,577	126	8,451	6.5	4.0	6.6
40 hours	49,253	791	48,463	37.5	25.0	37.8
41 hours and over	40,663	1,323	39,340	31.0	41.9	30.7
41 to 48 hours	14,467	234	14,234	11.0	7.4	11.1
49 to 59 hours	15,335	387	14,948	11.7	12.3	11.7
60 hours and over	10,861	702	10,158	8.3	22.2	7.9
Average hours, total at work	39.5	43.3	39.4	-	-	-
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	43.3	49.8	43.2	-	-	-

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	October 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	32,773	11,504	21,268	31,855	11,213	20,642
Economic reasons	2,851	1,165	1,686	2,704	1,091	1,613
Slack work or business conditions	1,708	920	789	1,609	864	744
Could only find part-time work	873	-	873	856	-	856
Seasonal work	96	73	23	70	59	12
Job started or ended during week	173	173	-	168	168	-
Noneconomic reasons	29,922	10,339	19,583	29,151	10,122	19,030
Child-care problems	857	72	786	844	72	772
Other family or personal obligations	5,441	658	4,783	5,289	631	4,658
Health or medical limitations	825	-	825	793	-	793
In school or training	6,946	85	6,861	6,776	85	6,691
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,988	-	1,988	1,880	-	1,880
Vacation or personal day	3,256	3,256	-	3,215	3,215	-
Holiday, legal or religious	3,328	3,328	-	3,277	3,277	-
Weather-related curtailment	234	234	-	181	181	-
All other reasons	7,047	2,707	4,341	6,898	2,662	4,235
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	23.1	24.1	22.4	23.2	24.2	22.5
Other reasons	22.0	26.9	19.4	22.1	27.0	19.5

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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	October 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	128,109	31,855	2,704	10,122	19,030	96,254	39.4	43.2
Wage and salary workers	119,797	29,257	2,440	9,519	17,298	90,540	39.3	43.0
Mining	483	31	5	18	9	452	49.8	50.5
Construction	7,955	1,293	261	665	367	6,663	41.6	42.9
Manufacturing	18,701	2,296	246	1,255	795	16,405	42.3	43.4
Durable goods	11,461	1,253	133	738	382	10,208	42.8	43.5
Nondurable goods	7,240	1,043	113	517	413	6,197	41.6	43.0
Transportation and public utilities	8,964	1,518	133	725	660	7,446	42.3	44.3
Wholesale and retail trade	25,897	8,318	789	1,357	6,172	17,579	37.3	43.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,658	1,688	50	852	785	5,971	39.7	42.0
Service industries	44,553	12,857	935	3,711	8,211	31,696	38.0	42.6
Private households	768	398	81	32	286	370	30.4	42.0
All other industries	43,785	12,459	855	3,679	7,925	31,326	38.1	42.6
Public administration	5,585	1,256	21	936	299	4,329	40.3	41.5
Self-employed workers	8,186	2,530	260	593	1,677	5,656	39.7	46.0
Unpaid family workers	126	68	3	10	55	58	33.2	(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	October 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	128,109	31,855	2,704	10,122	19,030	96,254	39.4	43.2
16 to 19 years	6,529	4,676	289	230	4,158	1,852	24.8	39.8
16 to 17 years	2,430	2,225	24	44	2,157	204	18.0	38.0
18 to 19 years	4,099	2,451	265	186	2,001	1,648	28.8	40.1
20 years and over	121,580	27,179	2,414	9,892	14,872	94,402	40.1	43.2
20 to 24 years	12,924	4,338	413	895	3,030	8,586	35.9	41.3
25 years and over	108,656	22,841	2,002	8,998	11,842	85,815	40.6	43.4
25 to 54 years	92,320	17,532	1,707	7,629	8,196	74,788	41.3	43.5
55 years and over	16,336	5,309	295	1,368	3,645	11,027	37.0	42.7
Men, 16 years and over	68,270	12,052	1,262	4,827	5,963	56,218	42.2	44.7
16 to 19 years	3,277	2,210	154	118	1,938	1,067	26.3	40.5
16 to 17 years	1,177	1,074	20	16	1,037	104	18.6	39.1
18 to 19 years	2,100	1,136	134	102	900	964	30.5	40.7
20 years and over	64,993	9,842	1,108	4,709	4,026	55,151	43.0	44.7
20 to 24 years	6,752	1,859	250	403	1,206	4,893	37.7	42.1
25 years and over	58,241	7,984	858	4,306	2,819	50,257	43.6	45.0
25 to 54 years	49,321	5,608	720	3,561	1,327	43,713	44.4	45.2
55 years and over	8,920	2,376	139	744	1,493	6,544	39.5	43.9
Women, 16 years and over	59,839	19,803	1,441	5,295	13,066	40,036	36.1	41.1
16 to 19 years	3,251	2,467	135	111	2,220	785	23.3	38.9
16 to 17 years	1,252	1,151	4	28	1,120	101	17.4	36.9
18 to 19 years	1,999	1,315	131	84	1,100	684	27.0	39.2
20 years and over	56,587	17,336	1,306	5,184	10,846	39,251	36.8	41.2
20 to 24 years	6,172	2,479	163	492	1,824	3,693	34.0	40.3
25 years and over	50,415	14,857	1,143	4,692	9,022	35,558	37.2	41.2
25 to 54 years	43,000	11,925	987	4,068	6,870	31,075	37.7	41.3
55 years and over	7,416	2,933	156	624	2,153	4,483	34.0	40.9
Race								
White, 16 years and over	106,994	26,935	2,107	8,387	16,441	80,059	39.4	43.4
Men	58,002	10,126	1,006	4,056	5,064	47,876	42.5	44.9
Women	48,992	16,809	1,100	4,331	11,378	32,183	35.9	41.2
Black, 16 years and over	14,853	3,460	466	1,260	1,735	11,392	38.8	41.7
Men	6,911	1,311	194	520	597	5,600	40.7	43.1
Women	7,942	2,150	272	740	1,137	5,792	37.2	40.5
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	41,066	5,246	447	3,036	1,762	35,820	44.1	45.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,262	1,354	194	669	491	6,908	42.6	44.2
Single (never married)	18,942	5,452	621	1,122	3,709	13,489	37.9	43.0
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	31,876	10,397	619	2,854	6,924	21,479	36.1	41.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,059	3,252	358	1,174	1,720	8,807	38.1	41.4
Single (never married)	15,904	6,154	465	1,267	4,422	9,750	34.5	41.1

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	October 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	128,006	31,852	2,695	10,098	19,059	96,153	39.4	43.2
Managerial and professional specialty	39,664	8,209	320	3,650	4,239	31,456	41.7	44.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,059	3,082	104	1,654	1,324	15,977	43.5	45.3
Professional specialty	20,605	5,126	216	1,995	2,915	15,479	40.0	43.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,013	11,221	699	3,095	7,427	26,792	37.5	42.1
Technicians and related support	4,169	1,046	58	428	560	3,123	38.7	41.7
Sales occupations	15,826	4,613	404	922	3,287	11,212	38.9	44.3
Administrative support, including clerical	18,018	5,562	237	1,745	3,580	12,456	35.9	40.3
Service occupations	17,587	6,853	764	1,053	5,037	10,734	34.6	41.9
Private household	691	363	70	28	265	327	29.9	42.2
Protective service	2,247	375	31	146	198	1,872	43.0	45.6
Service, except private household and protective	14,649	6,115	664	878	4,573	8,535	33.6	41.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,667	1,969	346	1,116	506	12,698	42.3	43.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,075	3,601	566	1,184	1,851	14,474	40.4	43.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,175	1,004	187	448	369	6,171	40.9	42.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,572	1,011	145	338	529	4,561	43.2	45.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,327	1,586	234	399	953	3,742	37.0	41.2
Men, 16 years and over ¹	68,009	11,967	1,251	4,794	5,922	56,043	42.2	44.7
Managerial and professional specialty	19,777	2,838	130	1,565	1,143	16,940	44.7	46.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,316	1,214	49	799	395	9,103	46.1	47.2
Professional specialty	9,461	1,624	81	796	747	7,837	43.2	45.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,955	2,873	194	988	1,691	11,082	41.5	44.7
Technicians and related support	2,049	372	16	217	139	1,677	41.4	43.3
Sales occupations	8,205	1,601	139	434	1,028	6,604	42.7	46.2
Administrative support, including clerical	3,702	900	39	336	525	2,802	38.7	42.2
Service occupations	7,071	2,103	233	411	1,459	4,968	37.9	43.6
Private household	38	15	-	-	15	23	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,807	274	27	124	123	1,533	44.0	46.1
Service, except private household and protective	5,226	1,815	206	287	1,322	3,412	35.8	42.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,355	1,695	300	1,002	393	11,660	42.6	43.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,851	2,458	394	828	1,236	11,393	41.4	43.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,528	492	77	254	161	4,035	42.0	43.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,047	787	116	288	383	4,259	43.9	46.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,276	1,178	201	286	691	3,098	37.8	41.7
Women, 16 years and over ¹	59,996	19,885	1,443	5,305	13,137	40,111	36.1	41.1
Managerial and professional specialty	19,887	5,371	190	2,085	3,096	14,516	38.7	42.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,743	1,869	55	885	929	6,874	40.4	42.8
Professional specialty	11,144	3,502	135	1,199	2,168	7,642	37.3	42.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	24,057	8,348	504	2,108	5,736	15,710	35.2	40.3
Technicians and related support	2,120	674	41	211	421	1,447	36.0	39.8
Sales occupations	7,621	3,012	265	487	2,259	4,608	34.8	41.7
Administrative support, including clerical	14,317	4,662	198	1,409	3,055	9,655	35.2	39.7
Service occupations	10,516	4,750	531	642	3,577	5,766	32.5	40.4
Private household	653	348	70	28	250	305	29.8	42.1
Protective service	440	102	4	22	76	338	38.8	43.3
Service, except private household and protective	9,423	4,300	458	591	3,252	5,123	32.4	40.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,311	274	46	115	113	1,038	39.0	41.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,224	1,143	172	356	615	3,082	37.3	40.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,647	512	111	193	208	2,136	39.0	40.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	526	224	28	49	146	302	35.9	42.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,051	408	33	113	261	643	33.8	39.0

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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
Total, 16 years and over	2,799	2,679	3.8	3.6	2,573	2,443	4.0	3.7
Married, spouse present	887	809	2.0	1.8	832	800	2.4	2.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	334	370	3.7	4.0	491	504	3.8	3.8
Single (never married)	1,578	1,501	7.4	7.0	1,250	1,140	7.2	6.5
White, 16 years and over	1,958	1,916	3.1	3.0	1,835	1,753	3.4	3.3
Married, spouse present	686	614	1.8	1.6	666	626	2.2	2.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	245	274	3.3	3.6	379	408	3.6	3.9
Single (never married)	1,027	1,028	6.0	5.9	790	719	6.2	5.5
Black, 16 years and over	689	601	8.8	7.7	623	564	7.1	6.4
Married, spouse present	139	122	4.0	3.4	117	110	4.0	3.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	82	84	6.5	7.5	96	88	4.4	4.0
Single (never married)	467	395	15.3	12.8	410	367	11.2	10.1
Total, 25 years and over	1,681	1,651	2.7	2.6	1,610	1,574	2.9	2.9
Married, spouse present	820	770	1.9	1.8	746	699	2.3	2.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	312	361	3.6	4.0	455	482	3.6	3.8
Single (never married)	549	520	4.9	4.6	409	393	4.7	4.4
White, 25 years and over	1,193	1,178	2.2	2.2	1,181	1,150	2.6	2.6
Married, spouse present	636	585	1.7	1.6	597	545	2.1	1.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	234	265	3.3	3.6	346	389	3.4	3.8
Single (never married)	323	328	3.7	3.7	237	216	3.9	3.6
Black, 25 years and over	396	357	6.1	5.5	346	337	4.8	4.6
Married, spouse present	127	118	3.8	3.4	100	98	3.6	3.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	72	84	5.9	7.6	93	86	4.3	4.0
Single (never married)	196	154	10.5	8.1	153	154	6.6	6.7

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
Total, 16 years and over ¹	5,372	5,122	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.7
Managerial and professional specialty	692	677	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	339	330	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6
Professional specialty	353	347	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,365	1,417	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Technicians and related support	95	111	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.1
Sales occupations	636	671	3.8	3.9	2.8	2.9	4.7	5.0
Administrative support, including clerical	635	635	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.2	3.0
Service occupations	1,055	907	5.7	4.7	5.5	4.7	5.8	4.8
Private household	64	47	7.3	6.2	(²)	(²)	7.3	5.2
Protective service	82	76	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.5	7.4	1.7
Service, except private household and protective	908	784	6.0	4.9	6.6	4.9	5.6	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	520	443	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	4.9	3.0
Mechanics and repairers	135	100	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.0	6.0	2.9
Construction trades	287	237	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.6	12.8	3.0
Other precision production, craft, and repair	98	106	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,091	1,087	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.8	7.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	355	467	4.6	5.9	4.1	5.0	5.3	7.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	193	212	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.2	5.5	6.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	542	408	9.1	6.9	9.6	7.1	7.4	6.0
Construction laborers	114	93	10.9	7.7	10.9	7.6	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	429	315	8.7	6.7	9.2	7.0	7.4	5.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	168	204	4.6	5.7	4.4	5.3	5.4	7.5
No previous work experience	466	363	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	298	241	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	88	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	80	51	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
Total, 16 years and over	5,372	5,122	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.7
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,172	4,051	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.9
Mining	24	33	4.0	6.1	3.9	6.9	4.4	-
Construction	408	396	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.6	6.8
Manufacturing	661	740	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.1	4.0	5.0
Durable goods	369	408	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8
Lumber and wood products	23	26	2.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	4.1	8.8
Furniture and fixtures	30	20	4.7	3.2	3.2	2.9	7.7	3.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	22	14	3.6	2.4	4.1	1.1	2.3	5.8
Primary metal industries	29	25	3.9	3.1	4.2	3.7	2.3	-
Fabricated metal products	58	53	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	7.2	5.1
Machinery and computing equipment	46	76	1.9	3.1	2.0	2.8	1.5	3.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	57	58	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.8	4.1	4.8
Transportation equipment	54	104	2.2	4.7	2.3	5.2	2.1	3.4
Automobiles	20	57	1.3	4.2	1.3	4.6	1.5	3.0
Other transportation equipment	34	48	3.6	5.6	3.7	5.9	3.3	4.3
Professional and photographic equipment	19	8	2.5	1.1	3.2	1.9	1.6	-
Other durable goods industries	33	25	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.2	2.3
Nondurable goods	292	332	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.0	4.5	6.3
Food and kindred products	67	84	3.7	5.1	3.7	3.3	3.7	8.1
Textile mill products	16	16	3.2	3.3	3.1	.9	3.3	5.9
Apparel and other textile products	58	64	8.3	8.6	4.6	4.5	10.3	10.7
Paper and allied products	22	21	3.4	3.9	2.2	2.7	6.8	6.6
Printing and publishing	46	60	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.3	5.2
Chemicals and allied products	41	28	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	4.2	2.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	31	37	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.4
Other nondurable goods industries	10	22	3.3	7.4	4.5	6.6	-	9.4
Transportation and public utilities	229	197	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.3
Transportation	178	149	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.1	2.3	3.0
Communications and other public utilities	51	48	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,315	1,284	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	5.5	5.3
Wholesale trade	101	106	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0
Retail trade	1,214	1,178	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7	6.0	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	193	197	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6
Service industries	1,341	1,204	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.1
Professional services	468	448	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2
Other service industries	873	756	6.0	5.0	5.7	5.1	6.2	5.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	125	161	6.0	7.2	5.5	6.8	7.6	8.6
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	609	548	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
No previous work experience	466	363	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Total, 16 years and over		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		White		Black	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	5,372	5,122	2,226	2,175	2,054	1,959	1,091	988	3,793	3,669	1,311	1,165
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,162	2,076	1,225	1,167	790	789	146	120	1,559	1,520	485	425
On temporary layoff	535	531	313	326	181	165	42	41	413	393	98	103
Not on temporary layoff	1,626	1,544	912	840	609	624	104	80	1,145	1,127	387	323
Permanent job losers	1,097	1,066	605	573	447	446	46	47	806	806	217	215
Persons who completed temporary jobs	529	479	307	268	163	178	59	33	339	321	169	107
Job leavers	789	846	323	407	341	302	125	137	615	635	141	170
Reentrants	1,956	1,838	602	551	831	797	523	490	1,322	1,273	555	481
New entrants	466	363	76	50	92	72	298	241	298	242	130	89
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	40.2	40.5	55.0	53.6	38.5	40.3	13.4	12.2	41.1	41.4	37.0	36.5
On temporary layoff	10.0	10.4	14.1	15.0	8.8	8.4	3.8	4.1	10.9	10.7	7.5	8.8
Not on temporary layoff	30.3	30.1	41.0	38.6	29.7	31.9	9.6	8.1	30.2	30.7	29.5	27.7
Job leavers	14.7	16.5	14.5	18.7	16.6	15.4	11.5	13.9	16.2	17.3	10.7	14.6
Reentrants	36.4	35.9	27.1	25.3	40.4	40.7	47.9	49.6	34.9	34.7	42.3	41.3
New entrants	8.7	7.1	3.4	2.3	4.5	3.7	27.3	24.4	7.8	6.6	9.9	7.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.6
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	1.5	1.7	.5	.5	.9	1.0
Reentrants	1.4	1.3	.9	.8	1.4	1.3	6.5	6.2	1.1	1.1	3.4	2.9
New entrants .....	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	3.7	3.0	.3	.2	.8	.5

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	October 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	5,122	100.0	45.5	30.2	24.3	12.6	11.6
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,076	100.0	46.7	27.5	25.9	14.1	11.7
On temporary layoff	531	100.0	67.2	21.2	11.6	8.2	3.4
Not on temporary layoff	1,544	100.0	39.6	29.6	30.8	16.2	14.6
Permanent job losers	1,066	100.0	36.9	29.5	33.7	16.7	16.9
Persons who completed temporary jobs	479	100.0	45.7	30.0	24.3	15.0	9.3
Job leavers	846	100.0	50.2	30.9	18.9	10.4	8.5
Reentrants	1,838	100.0	42.8	33.6	23.6	11.6	12.0
New entrants	363	100.0	41.1	27.6	31.3	14.5	16.9
Men, 20 years and over	2,175	100.0	45.6	28.7	25.6	13.3	12.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,167	100.0	46.4	28.3	25.3	14.3	11.1
On temporary layoff	326	100.0	65.6	21.6	12.8	9.5	3.2
Not on temporary layoff	840	100.0	38.9	30.9	30.2	16.1	14.1
Permanent job losers	573	100.0	33.5	32.7	33.8	16.4	17.4
Persons who completed temporary jobs	268	100.0	50.4	27.0	22.6	15.5	7.1
Job leavers	407	100.0	50.4	29.2	20.4	11.9	8.5
Reentrants	551	100.0	40.5	30.8	28.7	11.1	17.6
New entrants	50	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	1,959	100.0	42.1	30.6	27.3	12.8	14.5
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	789	100.0	43.5	27.7	28.8	15.2	13.6
On temporary layoff	165	100.0	68.6	19.5	12.0	7.6	4.3
Not on temporary layoff	624	100.0	36.9	29.9	33.2	17.2	16.1
Permanent job losers	446	100.0	36.6	27.4	36.0	18.4	17.6
Persons who completed temporary jobs	178	100.0	37.7	36.1	26.3	14.1	12.2
Job leavers	302	100.0	45.7	31.2	23.2	12.6	10.6
Reentrants	797	100.0	40.1	34.4	25.5	10.9	14.6
New entrants	72	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	988	100.0	51.9	32.8	15.3	10.8	4.5
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	120	100.0	70.6	17.6	11.9	6.2	5.7
On temporary layoff	41	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Not on temporary layoff	80	100.0	68.5	14.1	17.4	9.4	8.1
Permanent job losers	47	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	33	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	137	100.0	59.7	35.6	4.7	.9	3.8
Reentrants	490	100.0	49.8	35.4	14.8	13.3	1.5
New entrants	241	100.0	42.4	33.4	24.1	13.5	10.6

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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
Total, 16 years and over	5,372	5,122	100.0	100.0	4,223	4,056	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,359	2,330	43.9	45.5	1,743	1,725	41.3	42.5
5 to 14 weeks	1,664	1,548	31.0	30.2	1,291	1,205	30.6	29.7
5 to 10 weeks	1,209	1,134	22.5	22.1	894	854	21.2	21.0
11 to 14 weeks	455	414	8.5	8.1	398	351	9.4	8.7
15 weeks and over	1,348	1,244	25.1	24.3	1,189	1,126	28.2	27.8
15 to 26 weeks	646	647	12.0	12.6	538	596	12.7	14.7
27 weeks and over	702	597	13.1	11.6	651	530	15.4	13.1
27 to 51 weeks	350	301	6.5	5.9	340	274	8.1	6.8
52 weeks and over	352	296	6.6	5.8	311	256	7.4	6.3
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.8	13.0	-	-	15.3	14.2	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	6.1	6.0	-	-	7.0	7.2	-	-

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	October 2000							Average (mean) duration	Median duration
	Thousands of persons								
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over					
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over			
TOTAL									
Total, 16 years and over	5,122	2,330	1,548	1,244	647	597	13.0	6.0	
16 to 19 years	988	513	324	151	107	45	8.9	4.4	
20 to 24 years	909	510	251	148	81	67	10.0	4.1	
25 to 34 years	1,068	478	348	242	132	110	12.4	6.6	
35 to 44 years	977	393	279	304	157	148	14.5	7.7	
45 to 54 years	716	242	244	230	118	112	15.8	8.7	
55 to 64 years	352	141	78	133	44	89	21.8	8.6	
65 years and over	113	53	25	35	9	26	19.6	7.0	
Men, 16 years and over	2,679	1,245	792	641	351	290	12.6	5.9	
16 to 19 years	504	253	167	84	61	23	8.7	4.5	
20 to 24 years	524	296	131	96	56	40	10.0	4.1	
25 to 34 years	530	231	186	114	55	58	12.7	6.9	
35 to 44 years	501	240	124	136	77	59	13.2	6.4	
45 to 54 years	359	118	112	128	69	59	15.3	8.8	
55 to 64 years	184	70	56	58	24	34	20.5	7.5	
65 years and over	78	38	16	24	9	15	19.1	6.9	
Women, 16 years and over	2,443	1,085	756	602	296	306	13.4	6.1	
16 to 19 years	484	260	157	67	46	21	9.0	4.2	
20 to 24 years	385	214	120	52	25	27	10.0	4.1	
25 to 34 years	538	247	162	129	77	52	12.1	6.0	
35 to 44 years	476	153	155	168	80	88	15.8	9.1	
45 to 54 years	357	124	131	102	49	53	16.2	8.6	
55 to 64 years	168	71	22	75	20	55	23.3	11.1	
65 years and over	36	16	9	10	-	10	(¹)	(¹)	
Race									
White, 16 years and over	3,669	1,793	1,059	817	462	355	11.8	4.9	
Men	1,916	936	565	415	264	151	10.8	4.9	
Women	1,753	858	493	402	198	204	12.9	4.9	
Black, 16 years and over	1,165	410	411	344	156	188	16.1	8.1	
Men	601	234	184	182	75	107	17.2	8.3	
Women	564	176	227	162	81	81	14.8	8.0	
Marital status									
Men, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	809	355	221	233	142	90	13.5	6.9	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	370	171	79	119	56	63	15.6	5.8	
Single (never married)	1,501	720	492	289	152	137	11.4	5.3	
Women, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	800	336	250	213	108	105	14.6	7.0	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	504	189	166	149	60	88	15.1	8.4	
Single (never married)	1,140	559	340	240	127	113	11.7	4.7	

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	October 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	677	252	223	202	118	84	13.9	7.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,417	657	440	320	150	170	12.4	5.5
Service occupations	907	417	288	202	100	102	12.2	5.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	443	225	121	97	63	34	11.9	4.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,087	518	296	273	145	127	13.5	5.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	204	97	74	33	15	18	10.9	5.0
INDUSTRY¹								
Agriculture	161	84	52	25	12	13	9.6	4.3
Construction	396	202	123	71	50	22	9.9	4.4
Manufacturing	743	328	203	213	85	128	16.7	6.8
Durable goods	411	188	109	114	54	60	16.3	6.6
Nondurable goods	332	140	94	99	31	68	17.2	7.0
Transportation and public utilities	214	100	54	60	25	35	13.8	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,286	600	399	288	155	132	11.8	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	203	91	57	55	18	37	14.7	5.4
Services	1,374	637	423	313	195	118	11.7	5.6
Public administration	136	44	43	49	23	27	18.9	10.2
No previous work experience	363	149	100	114	52	61	16.5	7.3

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			
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
	Total not in the labor force	68,722	69,485	12,193	12,118	18,539	19,198	37,990	38,169	25,465	25,844	43,257	43,640
Do not want a job now ¹	64,702	65,433	10,723	10,749	16,766	17,330	37,213	37,355	23,808	24,226	40,894	41,207
Want a job ¹	4,020	4,051	1,469	1,369	1,773	1,868	777	814	1,657	1,618	2,363	2,433
Did not search for work in previous year	2,425	2,523	800	745	1,024	1,113	601	665	943	1,017	1,483	1,506
Searched for work in previous year ²	1,594	1,529	669	624	750	755	176	150	714	601	880	927
Not available to work now	411	493	191	205	174	247	45	41	126	178	284	315
Available to work now	1,184	1,036	478	419	576	508	130	109	588	423	596	613
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	271	230	64	59	188	127	18	43	160	112	111	118
Reasons other than discouragement	913	806	414	360	388	381	112	65	428	311	485	495
Family responsibilities	123	144	28	41	88	77	7	26	20	20	104	125
In school or training	228	193	196	172	28	21	-	-	122	97	106	96
Ill health or disability	97	56	8	8	70	41	19	8	39	11	58	45
Other ⁴	465	412	182	138	202	242	82	32	248	183	217	229

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	
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	8,014	7,550	6.0	5.6	4,245	3,956	5.9	5.5	3,769	3,594	6.0	5.7
16 to 19 years	301	314	4.3	4.5	136	136	3.7	3.8	165	178	4.9	5.2
20 years and over	7,713	7,236	6.1	5.6	4,109	3,820	6.0	5.5	3,605	3,416	6.1	5.7
20 to 24 years	805	737	6.2	5.4	366	308	5.4	4.3	439	428	7.1	6.7
25 years and over	6,908	6,499	6.0	5.6	3,742	3,512	6.1	5.7	3,166	2,987	6.0	5.6
25 to 54 years	6,060	5,671	6.2	5.8	3,312	3,047	6.4	5.9	2,748	2,624	6.1	5.8
55 years and over	849	829	4.9	4.6	431	465	4.5	4.7	418	363	5.4	4.5
55 to 64 years	721	672	5.3	4.9	348	375	4.8	5.0	373	297	6.0	4.7
65 years and over	128	157	3.2	3.7	83	90	3.5	3.7	45	67	2.8	3.7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,873	6,485	6.1	5.7	3,613	3,435	5.9	5.6	3,260	3,050	6.3	5.9
Black	836	829	5.5	5.4	471	398	6.6	5.5	365	431	4.5	5.2
Hispanic origin	405	517	2.9	3.5	217	330	2.7	3.9	188	188	3.3	3.0
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	4,426	4,153	5.7	5.3	2,634	2,553	6.0	5.8	1,792	1,600	5.3	4.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,439	1,342	6.8	6.2	555	463	6.4	5.2	884	879	7.1	6.9
Single (never married)	2,149	2,056	6.0	5.6	1,056	941	5.4	4.7	1,093	1,115	6.8	6.7
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,462	4,183	-	-	2,630	2,387	-	-	1,832	1,796	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,672	1,596	-	-	504	536	-	-	1,168	1,060	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	308	292	-	-	204	209	-	-	104	84	-	-
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,511	1,420	-	-	868	790	-	-	643	629	-	-

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							
	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Total		Employed		Unemployed			
			Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Number		Percent of labor force	
							Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999	Oct. 2000
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 40 years and over	7,745	7,693	6,313	6,154	6,162	5,991	151	163	2.4	2.7
40 to 54 years	5,344	4,847	4,687	4,176	4,559	4,065	128	112	2.7	2.7
40 to 44 years	454	241	386	205	376	203	10	3	2.5	1.2
45 to 49 years	1,771	1,440	1,564	1,273	1,522	1,248	42	25	2.7	2.0
50 to 54 years	3,119	3,166	2,737	2,698	2,660	2,614	76	84	2.8	3.1
55 years and over	2,401	2,846	1,626	1,978	1,603	1,926	23	52	1.4	2.6
NONVETERANS										
Total, 40 to 54 years	21,661	22,757	19,569	20,638	19,164	20,203	405	436	2.1	2.1
40 to 44 years	9,512	9,745	8,785	9,071	8,614	8,861	171	209	1.9	2.3
45 to 49 years	7,485	7,975	6,750	7,184	6,601	7,009	149	175	2.2	2.4
50 to 54 years	4,664	5,037	4,033	4,383	3,948	4,332	85	51	2.1	1.2

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.

Need information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics?

You can get it now on the WEB.

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/cbHOME.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>

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
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	3,039	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	16,653	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:															
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	131,419	110,752	25,725	539	6,694	18,492	105,694	6,970	7,055	23,197	7,610	40,195	2,885	4,744	13,038
May	131,590	110,578	25,684	539	6,666	18,479	105,906	6,962	7,048	23,064	7,600	40,220	2,838	4,737	13,037
June	131,647	110,845	25,700	539	6,668	18,493	105,947	6,985	7,049	23,122	7,588	40,401	3,092	4,716	12,994
July	131,607	111,001	25,756	538	6,607	18,548	105,851	7,010	7,050	23,196	7,586	40,403	2,819	4,744	13,043
August	131,528	111,018	25,644	537	6,675	18,432	105,884	6,941	7,062	23,191	7,608	40,5			

**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:									
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	34.6	13.69	473.67	44.9	17.29	776.32	39.2	17.66	692.27
May	34.3	13.64	467.85	44.4	17.19	763.24	39.6	17.71	701.32
June	34.6	13.62	471.25	45.1	17.09	770.76	39.6	17.74	702.50
July	34.9	13.68	477.43	45.3	17.13	775.99	40.3	17.95	723.39
August	34.7	13.67	474.35	45.0	16.94	762.30	40.2	18.04	725.21
September ^P	34.5	13.87	478.52	46.0	17.04	783.84	40.0	18.18	727.20
October ^P	34.7	13.95	484.07	45.7	17.06	779.64	40.1	18.23	731.02

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:										
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	41.7	14.28	13.54	595.48	38.8	16.15	626.62	38.9	15.14	588.95
May	41.4	14.27	13.54	590.78	38.2	16.13	616.17	38.4	14.99	575.62
June	41.7	14.34	13.58	597.98	38.5	16.17	622.55	38.5	15.04	579.04
July	41.1	14.37	13.64	590.61	39.2	16.19	634.65	38.8	15.25	591.70
August	41.4	14.37	13.62	594.92	38.7	16.22	627.71	38.3	15.17	581.01
September ^P	41.7	14.49	13.71	604.23	38.8	16.31	632.83	38.4	15.33	588.67
October ^P	41.5	14.51	13.75	602.17	39.3	16.37	643.34	38.6	15.46	596.76

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	83.97
1969	34.2	2.30	78.66	37.1	2.93	108.70	34.7	2.61	90.57
1970	33.8	2.44	82.47	36.7	3.07	112.67	34.4	2.81	96.66
1971	33.7	2.60	87.62	36.6	3.22	117.85	33.9	3.04	103.06
1972	33.4	2.75	91.85	36.6	3.36	122.98	33.9	3.27	110.85
1973	33.1	2.91	96.32	36.6	3.53	129.20	33.8	3.47	117.29
1974	32.7	3.14	102.68	36.5	3.77	137.61	33.6	3.75	126.00
1975	32.4	3.36	108.86	36.5	4.06	148.19	33.5	4.02	134.67
1976	32.1	3.57	114.60	36.4	4.27	155.43	33.3	4.31	143.52
1977	31.6	3.85	121.66	36.4	4.54	165.26	33.0	4.65	153.45
1978	31.0	4.20	130.20	36.4	4.89	178.00	32.8	4.99	163.67
1979	30.6	4.53	138.62	36.2	5.27	190.77	32.7	5.36	175.27
1980	30.2	4.88	147.38	36.2	5.79	209.60	32.6	5.85	190.71
1981	30.1	5.25	158.03	36.3	6.31	229.05	32.6	6.41	208.97
1982	29.9	5.48	163.85	36.2	6.78	245.44	32.6	6.92	225.59
1983	29.8	5.74	171.05	36.2	7.29	263.90	32.7	7.31	239.04
1984	29.8	5.85	174.33	36.5	7.63	278.50	32.6	7.59	247.43
1985	29.4	5.94	174.64	36.4	7.94	289.02	32.5	7.90	256.75
1986	29.2	6.03	176.08	36.4	8.36	304.30	32.5	8.18	265.85
1987	29.2	6.12	178.70	36.3	8.73	316.90	32.5	8.49	275.93
1988	29.1	6.31	183.62	35.9	9.06	325.25	32.6	8.88	289.49
1989	28.9	6.53	188.72	35.8	9.53	341.17	32.6	9.38	305.79
1990	28.8	6.75	194.40	35.8	9.97	356.93	32.5	9.83	319.48
1991	28.6	6.94	198.48	35.7	10.39	370.92	32.4	10.23	331.45
1992	28.8	7.12	205.06	35.8	10.82	387.36	32.5	10.54	342.55
1993	28.8	7.29	209.95	35.8	11.35	406.33	32.5	10.78	350.35
1994	28.9	7.49	216.46	35.8	11.83	423.51	32.5	11.04	358.80
1995	28.8	7.69	221.47	35.9	12.32	442.29	32.4	11.39	369.04
1996	28.8	7.99	230.11	35.9	12.80	459.52	32.4	11.79	382.00
1997	28.9	8.33	240.74	36.1	13.34	481.57	32.6	12.28	400.33
1998	29.0	8.74	253.46	36.4	14.07	512.15	32.6	12.84	418.58
1999	29.0	9.08	263.32	36.2	14.62	529.24	32.6	13.36	435.54
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1999:									
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	28.9	9.42	272.24	36.7	15.12	554.90	32.8	13.83	453.62
May	28.8	9.39	270.43	35.9	15.02	539.22	32.4	13.76	445.82
June	29.3	9.38	274.83	36.2	14.93	540.47	32.7	13.68	447.34
July	29.8	9.38	279.52	36.7	15.01	550.87	33.0	13.74	453.42
August	29.5	9.40	277.30	36.0	14.99	539.64	32.9	13.70	450.73
September ^p	28.8	9.56	275.33	36.1	15.11	545.47	32.5	13.96	453.70
October ^p	29.0	9.57	277.53	36.7	15.26	560.04	32.8	14.09	462.15

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

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1999 forward are subject to revision.

**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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total	129,523	129,788	130,038	130,387	130,482	131,009	131,419	131,590	131,647	131,607	131,528	131,723	131,860
Total private	109,275	109,517	109,730	110,036	110,088	110,462	110,752	110,578	110,845	111,001	111,018	111,248	111,365
Goods-producing	25,483	25,527	25,561	25,677	25,624	25,738	25,725	25,684	25,700	25,756	25,644	25,610	25,648
Mining	529	527	530	530	533	536	539	539	539	538	537	539	543
Metal mining	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	44	44	43	44	44	45
Coal mining	83	82	83	81	81	80	80	80	79	79	80	80	80
Oil and gas extraction	289	288	291	293	296	300	303	305	306	306	304	307	309
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	112	112	111	111	111	111	111	110	110	110	109	108	109
Construction	6,470	6,516	6,552	6,652	6,618	6,726	6,694	6,666	6,668	6,670	6,675	6,708	6,742
General building contractors	1,464	1,470	1,474	1,498	1,491	1,508	1,497	1,497	1,498	1,498	1,505	1,510	1,519
Heavy construction, except building	872	876	882	892	885	905	899	888	877	881	882	882	883
Special trade contractors	4,134	4,170	4,196	4,262	4,242	4,313	4,298	4,281	4,293	4,291	4,288	4,316	4,340
Manufacturing	18,484	18,484	18,479	18,495	18,473	18,476	18,492	18,479	18,493	18,548	18,432	18,363	18,363
Durable goods	11,083	11,085	11,087	11,099	11,088	11,094	11,104	11,106	11,120	11,161	11,087	11,044	11,044
Lumber and wood products	831	831	831	830	832	830	830	828	827	825	818	815	812
Furniture and fixtures	553	553	552	553	553	555	557	558	558	564	555	555	553
Stone, clay, and glass products	562	564	565	568	567	568	567	566	568	571	566	564	564
Primary metal industries	697	698	698	699	699	701	699	699	699	698	695	691	689
Fabricated metal products	1,519	1,520	1,521	1,523	1,525	1,528	1,534	1,535	1,540	1,539	1,539	1,533	1,535
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,130	2,131	2,132	2,130	2,131	2,124	2,126	2,125	2,130	2,137	2,133	2,122	2,123
Computer and office equipment	369	370	370	369	368	366	364	360	360	361	363	362	360
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,672	1,670	1,673	1,679	1,684	1,682	1,691	1,693	1,697	1,719	1,718	1,714	1,720
Electronic components and accessories	638	638	640	642	645	646	651	654	661	670	675	681	688
Transportation equipment	1,873	1,870	1,867	1,871	1,855	1,865	1,859	1,863	1,864	1,863	1,818	1,808	1,806
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,022	1,022	1,023	1,027	1,029	1,028	1,026	1,026	1,030	1,029	993	986	983
Aircraft and parts	478	473	470	469	453	467	461	463	460	460	456	456	456
Instruments and related products	849	850	849	847	844	844	844	845	844	849	849	847	848
Miscellaneous manufacturing	397	398	399	399	398	397	397	394	393	396	396	395	394
Nondurable goods	7,401	7,399	7,392	7,396	7,385	7,382	7,388	7,373	7,373	7,387	7,345	7,319	7,319
Food and kindred products	1,673	1,675	1,674	1,681	1,672	1,671	1,678	1,675	1,679	1,680	1,670	1,659	1,671
Tobacco products	38	38	38	38	37	35	37	37	37	37	34	36	36
Textile mill products	550	552	549	548	549	549	548	545	542	544	542	539	534
Apparel and other textile products	674	672	669	666	665	665	665	660	652	656	644	637	632
Paper and allied products	665	665	665	664	663	662	662	661	663	662	660	659	660
Printing and publishing	1,551	1,549	1,548	1,549	1,550	1,551	1,554	1,552	1,558	1,561	1,560	1,560	1,560
Chemicals and allied products	1,032	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,028	1,028	1,026	1,024	1,024	1,022
Petroleum and coal products	133	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	131	132	132	131
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1,008	1,009	1,011	1,011	1,010	1,010	1,007	1,008	1,008	1,014	1,005	999	1,001
Leather and leather products	77	76	76	76	76	76	75	75	74	76	74	74	72
Service-producing	104,040	104,261	104,477	104,710	104,858	105,271	105,694	105,906	105,947	105,851	105,884	106,113	106,212
Transportation and public utilities	6,875	6,898	6,911	6,925	6,937	6,953	6,970	6,962	6,985	7,010	6,941	7,034	7,057
Transportation	4,441	4,453	4,459	4,470	4,479	4,492	4,509	4,501	4,510	4,536	4,549	4,550	4,565
Railroad transportation	226	226	226	225	225	222	221	219	217	219	221	219	219
Local and interurban passenger transit	489	490	491	493	494	494	498	498	493	502	503	501	503
Trucking and warehousing	1,818	1,823	1,818	1,827	1,828	1,833	1,839	1,834	1,834	1,846	1,845	1,848	1,849
Water transportation	190	190	192	192	196	197	200	200	202	199	204	205	208
Transportation by air	1,241	1,246	1,253	1,256	1,259	1,268	1,270	1,269	1,279	1,282	1,288	1,288	1,295
Pipelines, except natural gas	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12
Transportation services	464	465	466	464	465	466	469	469	473	475	476	477	479
Communications and public utilities	2,434	2,445	2,452	2,455	2,458	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,475	2,474	2,392	2,484	2,492
Communications	1,572	1,581	1,588	1,591	1,598	1,602	1,604	1,606	1,619	1,618	1,537	1,628	1,636
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	862	864	864	864	860	859	857	855	856	856	855	856	856
Wholesale trade	6,973	6,989	7,002	7,005	7,011	7,033	7,055	7,048	7,049	7,050	7,062	7,069	7,084
Durable goods	4,155	4,165	4,173	4,174	4,177	4,185	4,201	4,199	4,195	4,205	4,202	4,204	4,204
Nondurable goods	2,818	2,824	2,829	2,831	2,834	2,848	2,854	2,849	2,854	2,845	2,860	2,865	2,880

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Retail trade	22,863	22,893	22,936	22,973	22,978	23,027	23,197	23,064	23,122	23,196	23,191	23,170	23,174
Building materials and garden supplies	1,004	1,008	1,012	1,016	1,020	1,034	1,032	1,025	1,018	1,018	1,021	1,016	1,016
General merchandise stores	2,752	2,752	2,766	2,765	2,762	2,756	2,791	2,744	2,741	2,727	2,740	2,746	2,734
Department stores	2,408	2,406	2,416	2,419	2,417	2,409	2,443	2,388	2,386	2,373	2,393	2,395	2,384
Food stores	3,496	3,498	3,501	3,501	3,503	3,502	3,522	3,516	3,515	3,519	3,522	3,522	3,525
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,377	2,380	2,386	2,399	2,394	2,407	2,410	2,408	2,412	2,411	2,418	2,420	2,434
New and used car dealers	1,089	1,092	1,094	1,097	1,100	1,105	1,106	1,107	1,110	1,111	1,115	1,117	1,121
Apparel and accessory stores	1,186	1,190	1,182	1,176	1,184	1,188	1,195	1,195	1,197	1,206	1,202	1,212	1,206
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,093	1,091	1,098	1,099	1,102	1,111	1,113	1,113	1,118	1,119	1,121	1,121	1,126
Eating and drinking places	7,950	7,966	7,986	7,998	7,992	8,000	8,097	8,028	8,071	8,132	8,099	8,063	8,060
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,005	3,008	3,005	3,019	3,021	3,029	3,037	3,035	3,050	3,064	3,068	3,070	3,073
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,599	7,604	7,613	7,612	7,624	7,621	7,610	7,600	7,588	7,586	7,608	7,617	7,637
Finance	3,704	3,707	3,710	3,709	3,717	3,713	3,709	3,703	3,705	3,708	3,717	3,728	3,733
Depository institutions	2,063	2,061	2,059	2,058	2,057	2,054	2,052	2,044	2,042	2,036	2,037	2,035	2,036
Commercial banks	1,475	1,473	1,471	1,470	1,469	1,466	1,464	1,456	1,454	1,449	1,450	1,448	1,447
Savings institutions	250	250	248	247	245	243	243	243	242	240	240	239	239
Nondepository institutions	706	704	704	699	699	692	686	684	682	683	683	688	687
Mortgage bankers and brokers	348	345	343	339	338	330	323	322	321	321	319	323	322
Security and commodity brokers	703	709	713	716	723	728	732	736	741	748	753	760	764
Holding and other investment offices	232	233	234	236	238	239	239	239	240	241	244	245	246
Insurance	2,378	2,375	2,378	2,372	2,373	2,373	2,365	2,361	2,359	2,354	2,358	2,352	2,355
Insurance carriers	1,612	1,608	1,610	1,606	1,606	1,605	1,597	1,594	1,593	1,585	1,587	1,581	1,581
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	766	767	768	766	767	768	768	767	766	769	771	771	774
Real estate	1,517	1,522	1,525	1,531	1,534	1,535	1,536	1,536	1,524	1,524	1,533	1,537	1,549
Services¹	39,482	39,606	39,707	39,844	39,914	40,090	40,195	40,220	40,401	40,403	40,572	40,748	40,765
Agricultural services	774	782	782	806	796	812	801	790	788	794	799	801	805
Hotels and other lodging places	1,863	1,868	1,868	1,866	1,868	1,885	1,902	1,904	1,922	1,925	1,921	1,922	1,926
Personal services	1,247	1,252	1,257	1,263	1,265	1,265	1,272	1,262	1,271	1,273	1,285	1,285	1,292
Business services	9,465	9,502	9,538	9,571	9,615	9,681	9,735	9,715	9,773	9,768	9,800	9,927	9,840
Services to buildings	997	998	997	997	1,000	1,004	1,001	996	997	1,002	1,000	999	998
Personnel supply services	3,712	3,734	3,748	3,753	3,773	3,817	3,885	3,855	3,873	3,851	3,865	3,898	3,847
Help supply services	3,327	3,343	3,358	3,361	3,382	3,418	3,485	3,440	3,444	3,433	3,436	3,502	3,420
Computer and data processing services	1,874	1,880	1,888	1,896	1,906	1,915	1,927	1,929	1,933	1,950	1,951	1,956	1,964
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,191	1,191	1,192	1,194	1,195	1,192	1,195	1,192	1,191	1,194	1,198	1,199	1,209
Miscellaneous repair services	379	379	382	382	384	384	383	383	384	384	384	385	386
Motion pictures	624	625	624	626	623	630	634	632	635	634	636	629	629
Amusement and recreation services	1,691	1,701	1,703	1,721	1,723	1,729	1,752	1,755	1,789	1,795	1,808	1,787	1,815
Health services	10,027	10,041	10,053	10,066	10,078	10,091	10,093	10,104	10,116	10,143	10,161	10,183	10,200
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,893	1,898	1,903	1,910	1,914	1,920	1,925	1,928	1,928	1,930	1,935	1,945	1,953
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,785	1,785	1,787	1,788	1,790	1,791	1,789	1,788	1,786	1,787	1,793	1,793	1,794
Hospitals	3,992	3,992	3,997	4,001	4,002	4,004	3,999	4,005	4,008	4,018	4,021	4,033	4,035
Home health care services	636	637	637	638	639	639	641	641	642	645	646	644	645
Legal services	1,003	1,005	1,007	1,008	1,007	1,007	1,004	1,006	1,009	1,012	1,014	1,014	1,016
Educational services	2,299	2,305	2,309	2,308	2,309	2,329	2,329	2,356	2,374	2,374	2,395	2,376	2,378
Social services	2,845	2,868	2,884	2,905	2,912	2,929	2,940	2,946	2,945	2,919	2,955	2,997	3,013
Child day care services	708	721	729	737	740	749	753	758	760	768	774	769	775
Residential care	790	795	800	803	807	810	812	816	820	826	827	833	837
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	99	99	99	100	100	101	102	101	103	103	103	102	103
Membership organizations	2,431	2,434	2,438	2,439	2,439	2,440	2,439	2,438	2,441	2,429	2,433	2,448	2,450
Engineering and management services	3,300	3,310	3,327	3,344	3,354	3,369	3,368	3,390	3,415	3,411	3,435	3,449	3,459
Engineering and architectural services	964	969	974	982	984	985	987	995	1,005	1,007	1,010	1,012	1,015
Management and public relations	1,054	1,058	1,068	1,074	1,077	1,085	1,088	1,096	1,110	1,107	1,118	1,119	1,128
Government	20,248	20,271	20,308	20,351	20,394	20,547	20,667	21,012	20,802	20,606	20,510	20,475	20,495
Federal	2,647	2,646	2,646	2,663	2,700	2,816	2,885	3,238	3,092	2,819	2,657	2,632	2,632
Federal, except Postal Service	1,779	1,780	1,780	1,797	1,835	1,951	2,022	2,374	2,230	1,954	1,790	1,767	1,769
State	4,722	4,723	4,727	4,725	4,728	4,733	4,744	4,737	4,716	4,744	4,765	4,770	4,775
Education	1,979	1,980	1,983	1,981	1,981	1,982	1,990	1,983	1,967	1,994	2,002	2,001	2,004
Other State government	2,743	2,743	2,744	2,744	2,747	2,751	2,754	2,754	2,749	2,750	2,763	2,769	2,771
Local	12,879	12,902	12,935	12,963	12,966	12,998	13,038	13,037	12,994	13,043	13,088	13,073	13,088
Education	7,308	7,323	7,343	7,356	7,355	7,373	7,408	7,395	7,361	7,394	7,411	7,385	7,391
Other local government	5,571	5,579	5,592	5,607	5,611	5,625	5,630	5,642	5,633	5,649	5,677	5,688	5,697

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999

benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1996 forward are subject to revision.

**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							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total	62,487	62,591	62,713	62,822	62,936	63,078	63,137	63,315	63,616	63,737	63,772	63,738	63,748
Total private	51,127	51,209	51,318	51,396	51,493	51,604	51,644	51,740	51,967	51,919	52,053	52,179	52,201
Goods-producing	6,667	6,666	6,661	6,659	6,673	6,678	6,682	6,670	6,685	6,685	6,681	6,713	6,668
Mining	78	77	77	76	75	74	74	74	74	73	74	73	73
Construction	716	718	721	723	730	732	737	737	740	746	749	749	750
Manufacturing	5,873	5,871	5,863	5,860	5,868	5,872	5,871	5,859	5,871	5,866	5,858	5,891	5,845
Durable goods	2,958	2,959	2,957	2,956	2,964	2,967	2,969	2,964	2,970	2,971	2,972	2,993	2,977
Lumber and wood products	149	149	149	149	150	150	151	151	151	150	150	150	149
Furniture and fixtures	176	176	177	177	178	178	178	179	178	179	180	181	180
Stone, clay, and glass products	100	100	99	100	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	104	102
Primary metal industries	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	101	102	101
Fabricated metal products	343	344	344	344	344	344	345	346	347	347	348	347	345
Industrial machinery and equipment	469	471	470	472	474	474	473	471	472	474	475	478	477
Electronic and other electrical equipment	680	680	680	679	679	682	683	682	687	686	686	695	696
Transportation equipment	411	409	409	406	408	409	411	408	408	409	410	409	402
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	173	174	174	174	175	175	173	172	173	171	170	173	171
Nondurable goods	2,915	2,912	2,906	2,904	2,904	2,905	2,902	2,895	2,901	2,895	2,886	2,898	2,868
Food and kindred products	550	551	551	552	554	557	553	552	559	558	556	558	552
Tobacco products	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	11
Textile mill products	257	255	253	254	254	253	254	254	253	252	251	251	248
Apparel and other textile products	487	484	481	478	477	474	472	472	471	467	459	464	452
Paper and allied products	163	163	163	164	164	164	165	164	165	165	165	166	165
Printing and publishing	700	700	699	698	698	700	700	700	700	702	705	706	707
Chemicals and allied products	339	340	340	340	339	339	339	338	337	335	334	333	331
Petroleum and coal products	23	23	23	22	23	23	24	23	24	24	24	24	24
Rubber and misc. plastics products	345	344	344	344	344	344	344	343	342	342	343	346	341
Leather and leather products	40	40	40	40	39	39	39	38	38	38	37	38	37
Service-producing	55,820	55,925	56,052	56,163	56,263	56,400	56,455	56,645	56,931	57,052	57,091	57,025	57,080
Transportation and public utilities	2,099	2,108	2,115	2,123	2,131	2,147	2,147	2,151	2,154	2,150	2,157	2,166	2,128
Wholesale trade	2,146	2,151	2,157	2,160	2,166	2,168	2,172	2,180	2,189	2,200	2,206	2,203	2,197
Retail trade	12,011	12,003	12,006	12,004	12,016	12,033	12,034	12,045	12,159	12,106	12,135	12,176	12,172
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,748	4,750	4,754	4,752	4,752	4,756	4,761	4,761	4,759	4,752	4,746	4,748	4,757
Services	23,456	23,531	23,625	23,698	23,755	23,822	23,848	23,933	24,021	24,026	24,128	24,173	24,279
Government	11,360	11,382	11,395	11,426	11,443	11,474	11,493	11,575	11,649	11,818	11,719	11,559	11,547
Federal	1,128	1,130	1,128	1,131	1,130	1,141	1,161	1,219	1,257	1,429	1,360	1,227	1,149
State	2,419	2,426	2,432	2,439	2,440	2,441	2,443	2,447	2,452	2,447	2,443	2,452	2,462
Local	7,813	7,826	7,835	7,856	7,873	7,892	7,889	7,909	7,940	7,942	7,916	7,880	7,936

¹ This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1996 forward are subject to revision.

**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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total private	89,491	89,659	89,847	90,185	90,199	90,474	90,799	90,624	90,835	91,024	91,012	91,189	91,273
Goods-producing	18,101	18,134	18,156	18,318	18,255	18,297	18,272	18,243	18,247	18,302	18,179	18,167	18,189
Mining	400	398	400	400	400	402	404	403	403	402	399	399	401
Construction	4,999	5,034	5,055	5,205	5,158	5,212	5,179	5,158	5,161	5,159	5,150	5,186	5,205
Manufacturing	12,702	12,702	12,701	12,713	12,697	12,683	12,689	12,682	12,683	12,741	12,630	12,582	12,583
Durable goods	7,581	7,579	7,579	7,592	7,592	7,580	7,584	7,584	7,593	7,629	7,567	7,541	7,536
Lumber and wood products	682	681	681	681	681	680	679	679	676	675	669	666	662
Furniture and fixtures	441	440	440	439	440	441	443	445	445	449	442	441	438
Stone, clay, and glass products	438	440	441	444	440	443	441	441	440	444	440	439	438
Primary metal industries	546	545	546	546	547	549	548	548	547	547	546	543	540
Fabricated metal products	1,140	1,141	1,142	1,144	1,146	1,148	1,152	1,154	1,158	1,165	1,158	1,153	1,153
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,340	1,342	1,343	1,344	1,351	1,341	1,342	1,343	1,349	1,356	1,354	1,345	1,347
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,042	1,041	1,039	1,042	1,043	1,041	1,048	1,047	1,051	1,063	1,064	1,060	1,061
Transportation equipment	1,247	1,244	1,244	1,251	1,247	1,243	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,237	1,202	1,204	1,208
Motor vehicles and equipment	783	781	782	789	787	783	782	780	783	781	751	753	754
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	275	275	276	276	275	274	275	271	270	270	270	268	268
Nondurable goods	5,121	5,123	5,122	5,121	5,105	5,103	5,105	5,098	5,090	5,112	5,063	5,041	5,047
Food and kindred products	1,250	1,252	1,253	1,256	1,248	1,247	1,254	1,253	1,254	1,261	1,244	1,237	1,253
Tobacco products	27	27	27	26	26	23	25	25	25	25	22	25	24
Textile mill products	467	466	465	463	463	464	463	461	460	461	458	456	452
Apparel and other textile products	535	534	533	531	529	530	531	525	517	523	512	507	502
Paper and allied products	503	504	504	504	503	503	502	502	504	502	501	500	502
Printing and publishing	825	824	824	825	825	826	829	830	830	834	834	833	832
Chemicals and allied products	586	589	589	590	588	588	586	585	582	582	579	578	578
Petroleum and coal products	87	86	84	82	80	79	77	77	76	76	75	73	73
Rubber and misc. plastics products	784	785	787	788	787	787	783	785	787	792	783	778	778
Leather and leather products	57	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55	56	55	54	53
Service-producing	71,390	71,525	71,691	71,867	71,944	72,177	72,527	72,381	72,588	72,722	72,833	73,022	73,084
Transportation and public utilities	5,694	5,709	5,721	5,747	5,749	5,783	5,801	5,795	5,808	5,842	5,782	5,880	5,885
Wholesale trade	5,569	5,580	5,593	5,592	5,597	5,612	5,623	5,625	5,622	5,619	5,631	5,635	5,640
Retail trade	20,124	20,140	20,193	20,229	20,229	20,265	20,441	20,309	20,354	20,413	20,398	20,374	20,365
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,555	5,558	5,560	5,564	5,567	5,562	5,555	5,549	5,545	5,552	5,567	5,585	5,601
Services	34,448	34,538	34,624	34,735	34,802	34,955	35,107	35,103	35,259	35,296	35,455	35,548	35,593

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

² This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components,

cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1996 forward are subject to revision.

**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	56.5	45.9	56.2	58.7	51.4	^P 51.0	^P 57.3		
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	61.9	57.4	56.7	58.3	57.9	^P 55.6	^P 53.5			
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	65.6	60.8	61.0	61.9	59.3	^P 55.3	^P 55.6					
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	62.9	62.5	63.2
2000	64.9	63.8	^P 60.7	^P 60.4								
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	51.1	45.7	51.1	57.6	36.3	^P 36.7	^P 46.0		
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	49.3	48.9	49.6	53.6	44.2	^P 34.9	^P 30.2			
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	51.4	47.5	50.4	53.6	45.0	^P 36.7	^P 34.9					
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	42.4	42.4	46.0
2000	47.8	44.6	^P 38.5	^P 39.2								

¹ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment,

where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 1999) and all seasonally adjusted data (beginning January 1996) are subject to revision.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

State	1999				2000								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	1,937.1	1,935.7	1,937.3	1,940.5	1,941.7	1,946.9	1,948.0	1,949.2	1,956.8	1,944.3	1,947.2	1,947.8	1,951.0
Alaska	278.9	278.7	277.3	280.3	280.1	278.7	279.9	282.9	282.5	282.7	282.8	282.7	282.0
Arizona	2,179.0	2,188.0	2,190.5	2,203.0	2,214.7	2,222.5	2,227.3	2,246.0	2,255.5	2,251.0	2,268.1	2,274.7	2,275.5
Arkansas	1,142.4	1,149.1	1,151.5	1,153.8	1,158.2	1,162.3	1,165.0	1,167.3	1,168.5	1,172.4	1,170.6	1,172.6	1,172.0
California	14,063.8	14,083.9	14,120.9	14,171.3	14,211.5	14,252.5	14,270.1	14,330.7	14,384.4	14,403.9	14,436.2	14,464.7	14,487.7
Colorado	2,152.2	2,156.4	2,161.8	2,166.5	2,171.4	2,182.1	2,188.9	2,196.5	2,204.7	2,198.6	2,203.1	2,212.4	2,212.1
Connecticut	1,674.3	1,674.7	1,678.2	1,680.7	1,685.3	1,686.8	1,692.1	1,692.0	1,694.5	1,696.4	1,696.2	1,696.6	1,697.2
Delaware	413.7	415.3	416.0	417.4	415.8	419.6	421.2	422.8	422.9	425.2	424.8	422.3	422.6
District of Columbia	617.1	618.1	619.2	620.8	620.7	621.2	619.9	620.0	618.7	619.5	615.3	625.2	621.3
Florida	6,934.1	6,965.4	6,990.2	7,016.6	7,032.2	7,061.0	7,087.5	7,112.9	7,151.1	7,165.3	7,171.0	7,197.2	7,227.6
Georgia	3,931.7	3,932.8	3,939.1	3,948.1	3,971.5	3,974.1	3,995.8	4,006.0	4,017.7	3,995.5	4,003.5	4,009.3	4,018.8
Hawaii	541.2	537.1	537.3	536.8	535.9	537.2	539.7	541.5	543.6	544.6	545.0	545.5	551.3
Idaho	542.2	547.9	547.9	548.9	546.2	551.5	555.1	556.2	559.1	559.7	561.0	563.2	563.6
Illinois	5,970.3	5,972.9	5,979.3	5,983.6	5,948.2	5,985.5	6,001.8	6,012.9	6,010.4	6,012.0	6,018.3	6,017.0	6,008.3
Indiana	2,980.2	2,982.1	2,984.8	2,986.8	2,986.3	2,986.4	2,985.3	2,993.6	3,001.3	3,002.6	3,005.6	3,003.7	3,002.4
Iowa	1,466.8	1,466.9	1,469.4	1,473.4	1,477.3	1,481.2	1,484.6	1,488.4	1,492.7	1,493.1	1,492.7	1,494.8	1,494.0
Kansas	1,323.7	1,333.2	1,337.2	1,339.9	1,340.0	1,339.6	1,343.5	1,344.5	1,345.9	1,349.5	1,351.7	1,352.4	1,354.1
Kentucky	1,801.0	1,804.2	1,809.6	1,813.9	1,822.5	1,825.9	1,830.8	1,836.5	1,832.7	1,839.3	1,837.6	1,835.3	1,829.3
Louisiana	1,900.9	1,904.8	1,907.8	1,907.4	1,899.2	1,905.1	1,908.7	1,911.5	1,915.9	1,908.2	1,909.9	1,911.8	1,911.5
Maine	588.8	590.2	591.8	593.1	593.1	597.7	599.2	601.3	600.8	596.8	599.8	598.2	595.2
Maryland	2,396.3	2,401.2	2,406.3	2,409.8	2,427.5	2,424.6	2,435.0	2,441.3	2,444.8	2,441.4	2,418.6	2,420.9	2,454.4
Massachusetts	3,253.4	3,255.6	3,255.5	3,264.3	3,270.6	3,273.9	3,274.7	3,291.7	3,291.8	3,291.7	3,299.8	3,286.1	3,300.3
Michigan ²	4,575.4	4,570.8	4,575.5	4,583.2	4,578.0	4,580.3	4,589.9	4,608.4	4,614.4	4,622.7	4,620.9	4,617.0	4,612.2
Minnesota	2,619.6	2,623.9	2,627.0	2,632.7	2,637.6	2,648.2	2,651.2	2,654.8	2,649.6	2,649.4	2,650.3	2,659.3	2,661.7
Mississippi	1,162.0	1,160.3	1,158.4	1,156.9	1,159.4	1,158.9	1,159.6	1,156.5	1,158.1	1,154.7	1,155.0	1,150.1	1,145.1
Missouri	2,740.4	2,738.3	2,739.7	2,740.1	2,752.9	2,738.4	2,746.5	2,749.0	2,747.8	2,754.7	2,751.9	2,764.2	2,773.8
Montana	383.4	384.1	385.4	386.8	385.7	386.2	389.8	389.8	391.1	390.9	390.3	391.7	393.3
Nebraska	894.8	894.1	893.8	894.9	894.8	893.5	895.2	895.1	897.0	894.0	890.7	891.4	887.8
Nevada	996.0	1,001.4	1,004.2	1,007.0	1,007.9	1,008.7	1,012.5	1,015.2	1,022.2	1,025.0	1,031.0	1,037.6	1,041.1
New Hampshire	607.8	606.6	609.2	610.7	612.8	612.4	612.4	613.2	611.5	611.8	610.2	610.9	614.1
New Jersey	3,877.6	3,884.6	3,889.8	3,896.5	3,902.5	3,902.0	3,911.7	3,923.3	3,934.9	3,932.9	3,920.4	3,918.9	3,933.5
New Mexico	734.0	733.1	734.5	735.5	732.0	737.2	739.4	742.4	743.2	743.9	743.0	748.9	750.3
New York	8,475.0	8,496.0	8,514.9	8,530.7	8,556.6	8,566.2	8,577.9	8,599.6	8,635.7	8,614.6	8,615.0	8,586.8	8,653.4
North Carolina	3,881.0	3,879.2	3,885.7	3,886.4	3,906.2	3,896.6	3,911.4	3,921.4	3,925.4	3,910.9	3,934.9	3,950.7	3,920.5
North Dakota	325.1	325.5	326.5	326.1	325.2	324.4	325.2	325.3	324.6	323.8	324.2	323.2	324.4
Ohio	5,560.4	5,566.6	5,571.6	5,580.3	5,585.6	5,593.0	5,590.6	5,601.6	5,595.3	5,581.7	5,588.7	5,599.1	5,592.4
Oklahoma	1,464.7	1,470.1	1,472.3	1,475.5	1,472.2	1,480.5	1,484.3	1,486.1	1,491.8	1,488.5	1,492.2	1,493.4	1,492.7
Oregon	1,576.0	1,583.0	1,586.3	1,588.9	1,586.1	1,592.7	1,588.0	1,591.5	1,594.4	1,593.6	1,600.3	1,597.5	1,594.3
Pennsylvania	5,581.2	5,583.0	5,583.8	5,580.6	5,625.2	5,608.8	5,622.7	5,621.2	5,621.9	5,607.0	5,609.0	5,585.8	5,587.5
Rhode Island	466.8	467.7	467.7	467.6	466.1	468.8	469.0	470.6	472.8	471.7	473.3	470.1	471.5
South Carolina	1,840.5	1,843.9	1,850.0	1,855.8	1,854.3	1,862.2	1,868.3	1,868.0	1,878.3	1,877.4	1,872.9	1,881.4	1,881.2
South Dakota	373.3	376.3	377.9	378.5	378.3	378.8	380.6	379.9	377.1	376.3	377.3	378.6	377.9
Tennessee	2,682.6	2,684.4	2,688.7	2,691.8	2,693.5	2,697.8	2,719.0	2,709.6	2,719.8	2,722.1	2,724.4	2,725.4	2,715.6
Texas	9,191.4	9,212.6	9,239.8	9,264.9	9,279.1	9,306.5	9,349.1	9,358.1	9,403.3	9,403.3	9,407.8	9,414.0	9,441.7
Utah	1,057.9	1,059.4	1,060.3	1,061.9	1,060.4	1,065.6	1,068.2	1,069.0	1,071.0	1,071.8	1,071.9	1,075.3	1,083.0
Vermont	290.0	291.0	291.4	292.2	294.5	294.6	295.8	295.4	296.4	295.0	296.5	295.6	296.6
Virginia	3,417.8	3,432.4	3,435.9	3,440.9	3,451.6	3,458.4	3,463.9	3,471.1	3,474.3	3,473.0	3,465.2	3,471.2	3,486.5
Washington	2,647.1	2,653.7	2,660.1	2,665.6	2,668.3	2,658.7	2,679.9	2,679.8	2,695.2	2,690.9	2,693.9	2,702.1	2,695.5
West Virginia	722.6	726.2	727.3	728.3	729.1	729.1	732.4	732.2	746.6	730.6	730.8	728.6	732.6
Wisconsin	2,779.6	2,787.7	2,789.3	2,794.5	2,796.5	2,801.0	2,811.7	2,820.8	2,813.6	2,824.8	2,820.2	2,823.5	2,824.3
Wyoming	231.4	233.3	234.6	235.1	236.1	236.1	237.3	235.6	234.9	233.8	237.9	234.8	235.8

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Construction												
Alabama	105.1	105.4	105.3	105.8	107.1	107.9	108.6	108.5	108.6	109.1	109.9	108.6	108.8
Alaska	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.2	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.9
Arizona	157.5	157.5	158.1	158.8	157.5	159.5	157.6	159.8	159.7	157.5	156.9	158.7	160.2
Arkansas	49.8	50.5	50.9	51.2	53.0	53.4	53.8	53.6	53.3	53.2	53.8	54.1	54.6
California	690.1	695.4	700.2	705.5	713.3	720.1	716.1	729.0	729.1	735.5	740.4	740.5	748.9
Colorado	150.5	151.8	153.2	154.0	157.4	162.9	163.7	166.4	165.8	166.8	166.3	164.1	160.9
Connecticut	60.8	61.2	61.7	62.2	63.6	63.3	64.1	63.5	62.7	63.0	61.8	61.9	62.6
Delaware	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.8	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.9	25.0	24.8	24.9
District of Columbia	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3
Florida	366.8	368.0	368.7	369.6	373.4	376.0	377.6	378.6	377.8	379.1	380.0	380.1	379.2
Georgia	199.5	200.9	200.7	200.8	200.2	200.8	203.3	201.0	200.4	197.4	199.6	201.0	199.9
Hawaii ³	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.9	23.7	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.4
Idaho	35.0	36.7	36.5	36.8	36.1	37.3	37.7	37.3	38.3	39.0	38.3	38.8	38.9
Illinois	253.0	253.5	253.6	253.6	253.0	255.0	262.7	259.2	254.0	253.1	254.7	255.0	254.7
Indiana	147.0	147.4	147.6	147.6	146.7	149.5	152.2	151.1	149.7	149.8	147.5	146.9	146.9
Iowa	64.6	64.8	65.0	65.7	66.1	67.8	68.6	69.4	68.8	69.6	68.9	69.5	68.8
Kansas	66.3	66.6	67.0	67.5	68.6	67.9	69.6	69.2	69.5	69.6	69.6	69.9	70.2
Kentucky	86.6	87.4	88.0	88.4	90.6	88.7	90.0	89.1	88.5	89.9	88.6	87.0	86.8
Louisiana	130.0	130.8	131.6	131.5	126.8	130.2	129.5	131.5	131.0	130.9	131.8	132.3	131.0
Maine	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.7	30.8	30.7	31.0	29.4	30.4	30.2	30.8	30.4
Maryland	151.9	151.6	151.7	151.7	159.3	157.7	158.5	158.3	158.4	157.6	158.2	157.0	157.0
Massachusetts	120.0	120.1	120.7	122.1	125.5	124.6	126.1	127.6	127.6	126.1	126.6	127.2	128.2
Michigan ²	191.9	191.6	192.4	193.6	192.8	191.7	193.5	195.4	194.9	194.5	195.7	196.2	196.2
Minnesota	113.1	114.5	115.6	118.8	120.2	119.6	120.5	120.2	115.4	114.6	113.7	113.6	116.3
Mississippi	55.6	55.3	56.0	56.2	56.3	55.8	55.3	53.8	54.0	53.6	52.5	52.5	52.1
Missouri	141.3	141.4	140.8	140.9	145.3	140.5	142.8	141.6	142.2	141.7	141.0	144.2	142.8
Montana	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.9	19.9	20.3	21.0	21.3	20.8	21.3	20.2	20.1	20.4
Nebraska	43.7	43.7	44.1	44.9	44.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	43.4	43.7	43.4	43.1	43.4
Nevada	89.8	90.5	91.3	91.7	91.6	91.6	92.0	91.9	91.7	91.7	91.6	92.1	92.2
New Hampshire	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.8	26.1	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.0	26.1
New Jersey	137.7	139.0	139.3	139.8	142.7	141.8	142.8	143.1	144.1	144.6	145.1	145.4	146.6
New Mexico	43.6	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.9	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.0	44.2	44.0	44.8	45.0
New York	312.7	314.3	316.8	319.5	328.2	326.9	326.2	329.0	328.8	329.4	331.4	331.8	333.6
North Carolina	225.8	225.1	225.3	225.1	227.0	226.3	228.5	229.3	228.9	229.9	231.0	230.3	230.3
North Dakota	17.3	17.4	18.0	17.9	19.0	17.3	17.0	17.1	15.9	15.6	16.0	15.9	16.1
Ohio	235.8	236.8	237.2	238.2	239.2	241.1	240.9	237.1	235.2	235.1	237.8	236.5	236.8
Oklahoma	58.4	58.8	59.0	58.8	58.7	59.7	59.7	60.4	59.8	59.5	60.6	61.1	61.4
Oregon	82.7	83.5	83.7	83.7	83.2	85.5	84.4	84.6	84.1	85.7	88.4	87.4	87.6
Pennsylvania	236.2	237.6	238.9	238.5	248.1	243.8	244.3	242.7	240.4	237.7	237.4	236.7	238.6
Rhode Island	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.6	17.7	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.5
South Carolina	115.4	116.1	116.7	117.2	117.2	118.1	118.1	118.4	119.2	119.1	120.4	120.7	120.9
South Dakota	17.2	17.0	17.8	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.5	17.9	17.3	17.3	16.7	17.0	17.8
Tennessee	124.4	124.7	125.0	125.7	124.3	126.6	126.9	128.9	128.6	130.0	129.1	129.2	128.8
Texas	533.4	534.5	537.0	538.6	539.6	545.7	549.4	555.6	552.9	555.9	556.6	558.1	559.9
Utah	73.5	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.8	77.3	76.7	76.1	74.5	73.8	73.2	74.1	74.9
Vermont	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.7	14.9	14.8
Virginia	195.9	198.5	199.8	201.3	202.7	203.4	204.2	204.6	203.2	204.8	204.2	204.4	204.6
Washington	154.7	155.9	156.5	157.9	156.7	158.3	158.6	159.2	160.3	161.2	163.8	164.0	164.9
West Virginia	32.7	33.1	33.2	33.0	33.9	33.2	33.8	32.6	33.7	33.3	32.7	32.4	33.1
Wisconsin	120.5	121.1	121.8	122.5	123.1	124.0	127.0	125.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.9	123.6
Wyoming	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.3	18.2	18.7	18.5	17.6	16.7	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.8

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	367.4	367.1	366.6	365.8	365.6	366.2	366.9	366.6	366.2	365.1	365.3	363.3	361.4
Alaska	15.3	14.6	12.4	14.7	13.3	11.6	11.9	13.8	13.0	12.9	13.9	14.1	13.5
Arizona	211.8	212.1	212.5	212.8	212.7	213.5	213.9	214.5	215.1	214.6	216.2	216.4	216.3
Arkansas	252.3	253.4	253.9	253.8	252.8	254.7	254.1	254.2	253.3	253.0	254.0	253.1	253.5
California	1,926.5	1,923.7	1,922.9	1,924.6	1,921.3	1,921.9	1,920.0	1,923.6	1,924.5	1,925.8	1,920.7	1,923.1	1,919.7
Colorado	203.5	203.3	203.2	202.6	203.0	203.8	203.6	204.2	203.6	203.3	204.2	204.7	204.3
Connecticut	267.3	266.5	267.0	266.9	265.4	266.6	265.7	264.3	264.7	265.1	266.7	266.4	265.4
Delaware	59.4	59.6	59.6	59.6	58.3	59.7	59.7	59.1	58.4	58.6	58.8	59.1	58.8
District of Columbia	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.0
Florida	486.3	485.9	485.9	485.3	487.0	487.0	488.4	489.7	489.7	489.1	490.3	489.6	490.0
Georgia	599.8	599.8	600.2	600.4	605.3	605.0	605.5	607.1	606.8	604.1	604.7	603.0	602.3
Hawaii	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.9
Idaho	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.9	76.9	77.2	77.4	77.2	77.2	76.7	77.2	75.5	75.3
Illinois	955.8	955.3	954.9	955.2	950.7	952.6	951.7	951.0	952.2	952.9	955.0	950.4	949.2
Indiana	692.2	692.3	692.5	692.7	694.1	692.0	691.4	690.8	691.3	693.8	693.0	690.3	691.2
Iowa	260.4	259.9	259.9	260.3	259.8	260.9	260.5	261.4	263.1	262.9	262.6	263.4	262.3
Kansas	210.9	211.3	211.3	211.3	211.7	211.6	211.3	211.5	211.1	211.3	212.1	212.5	212.1
Kentucky	321.4	321.2	322.2	322.5	322.8	322.8	322.4	322.3	320.3	320.8	319.1	318.5	316.4
Louisiana	187.9	187.6	187.4	186.8	186.7	186.7	187.1	187.5	186.3	185.7	185.7	186.2	185.9
Maine	86.0	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.0	85.9	85.6	85.4	85.6	85.6	80.0
Maryland	177.4	176.9	177.3	177.4	178.6	177.3	177.5	178.0	177.8	177.9	177.2	177.0	176.4
Massachusetts	432.5	432.5	432.5	432.4	430.8	431.1	430.7	431.5	430.7	431.7	429.7	431.6	428.3
Michigan ²	978.9	974.0	971.1	970.5	966.5	969.6	968.1	966.7	972.2	976.4	977.2	969.3	962.6
Minnesota	439.3	439.9	439.5	439.9	440.8	440.7	439.9	439.5	438.6	438.8	438.5	437.5	438.3
Mississippi	245.3	244.3	243.1	242.4	243.0	243.9	244.0	244.3	242.2	241.5	240.9	243.6	242.4
Missouri	409.4	408.2	406.6	405.6	407.5	404.9	401.0	401.5	403.3	404.4	405.5	401.3	397.2
Montana	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.4
Nebraska	116.9	117.1	117.0	116.9	117.0	116.9	117.4	117.7	117.8	117.1	117.2	116.7	116.5
Nevada	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.3	43.5	44.0	44.1	44.1
New Hampshire	106.3	106.3	106.4	106.2	105.7	105.3	104.6	105.1	105.3	105.5	106.0	106.1	106.2
New Jersey	464.4	463.3	463.5	463.5	465.3	463.8	463.1	462.8	462.6	462.4	460.4	458.9	456.2
New Mexico	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.3	43.0	42.7	42.4
New York	889.7	889.2	889.5	889.9	891.4	889.8	888.4	885.8	883.9	881.5	882.1	881.4	879.5
North Carolina	797.2	795.7	794.5	792.6	791.7	791.9	790.6	789.1	788.0	782.9	781.6	771.5	773.8
North Dakota	23.9	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.7	24.6	24.2	24.4
Ohio	1,085.1	1,083.1	1,083.3	1,082.0	1,084.1	1,083.0	1,082.9	1,082.9	1,078.6	1,078.8	1,080.1	1,078.1	1,073.8
Oklahoma	183.9	183.6	183.7	183.6	183.2	183.7	183.9	184.2	184.8	184.8	185.2	183.8	183.7
Oregon	239.1	240.2	241.6	241.8	242.3	243.3	242.2	242.8	240.8	240.0	240.8	239.0	242.1
Pennsylvania	929.3	929.7	929.7	929.1	931.1	928.0	930.3	929.4	929.9	932.2	934.3	929.9	929.1
Rhode Island	74.0	74.0	74.1	73.9	74.1	74.1	74.0	73.1	73.2	73.1	74.8	72.6	72.8
South Carolina	342.8	342.1	342.7	342.9	343.6	343.6	343.7	342.6	342.2	341.6	341.8	341.4	340.9
South Dakota	50.0	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.2	50.0	49.9	49.3	48.6	48.9	48.9	49.5	48.5
Tennessee	510.2	510.5	509.8	508.5	507.9	506.6	507.1	507.0	507.2	506.9	507.4	504.9	502.5
Texas	1,081.4	1,082.1	1,082.4	1,081.9	1,081.6	1,083.8	1,084.1	1,078.5	1,081.6	1,083.1	1,085.0	1,085.0	1,084.8
Utah	133.0	132.8	132.5	132.3	133.0	133.0	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.6	133.3	132.4	132.9
Vermont	47.7	47.8	47.8	47.8	48.3	48.1	48.1	47.9	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.8	47.8
Virginia	397.4	396.9	396.8	397.1	398.9	396.6	396.1	395.6	394.9	393.6	392.3	393.5	392.2
Washington	359.4	357.2	356.6	356.2	354.9	339.1	353.4	353.1	352.8	353.1	350.3	351.0	349.6
West Virginia	81.4	82.0	82.1	82.2	83.1	82.6	82.3	82.1	81.7	81.8	82.1	81.3	81.3
Wisconsin	612.3	614.4	614.8	615.1	614.3	616.3	615.4	614.6	613.7	614.7	614.0	614.1	613.6
Wyoming	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.8	11.0	10.8	11.0

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Transportation and public utilities												
Alabama	95.3	95.3	95.7	96.1	95.7	96.5	96.6	95.8	96.1	96.3	96.2	95.9	95.9
Alaska	26.3	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.8	26.8
Arizona	104.9	105.6	105.9	106.2	105.6	107.1	107.1	108.6	108.8	109.1	109.8	109.9	109.8
Arkansas	69.5	69.5	69.8	69.6	70.3	70.4	70.5	70.6	70.7	71.1	71.4	71.4	71.7
California	724.0	725.6	728.1	730.4	735.5	738.3	739.4	741.3	745.5	747.1	746.1	751.0	750.4
Colorado	139.2	139.9	141.5	141.2	141.8	141.6	141.9	141.8	142.1	141.9	142.0	142.0	142.6
Connecticut	77.8	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.1	79.2	78.5	77.8	78.0	78.4	78.3	78.4
Delaware	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.9	16.9	18.0
District of Columbia	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.0	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.2	17.7	17.8	17.8	16.0	17.1
Florida	351.2	353.3	355.6	357.0	355.7	356.2	357.2	356.9	358.4	360.2	359.9	360.9	362.7
Georgia	259.1	260.0	260.8	262.0	266.5	264.4	264.0	263.8	264.9	265.4	265.3	265.6	266.3
Hawaii	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Idaho	27.0	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.8
Illinois	346.3	346.4	346.2	345.9	348.0	348.1	348.1	350.6	349.2	349.9	352.3	353.5	351.9
Indiana	147.3	147.1	146.9	147.1	145.5	146.8	146.9	145.8	147.3	147.0	145.9	146.4	146.3
Iowa	72.3	72.0	72.0	72.2	73.2	73.1	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.5	73.8	74.2	73.9
Kansas	78.8	78.8	79.2	78.8	78.6	78.8	78.9	78.9	78.7	79.4	80.5	80.8	80.8
Kentucky	106.2	106.3	106.6	107.0	108.9	108.0	108.3	107.3	107.2	107.6	107.6	108.9	109.4
Louisiana	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.5	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.4	113.9	114.1	113.8	113.9	114.6
Maine	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.8	23.3	24.7
Maryland	112.2	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.5	114.3	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.5	115.4	108.0	116.5
Massachusetts	139.9	140.2	140.2	140.8	139.4	139.3	139.4	139.7	139.8	140.2	141.2	129.1	141.3
Michigan ²	177.0	177.0	176.9	177.3	177.8	178.1	178.5	179.0	178.9	178.3	178.8	178.0	178.1
Minnesota	130.7	130.7	130.3	129.9	129.4	129.8	130.3	130.9	131.6	132.6	132.2	132.9	133.5
Mississippi	56.1	55.9	56.1	56.3	56.9	56.5	57.1	57.8	57.6	56.9	57.9	58.2	57.9
Missouri	172.9	174.1	175.0	174.5	170.2	171.1	171.5	170.7	169.9	168.3	169.1	171.5	171.5
Montana	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.5
Nebraska	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.1	57.7	58.0	57.8	58.5	58.0	57.9	57.9	57.6	57.3
Nevada	52.2	52.3	52.3	52.8	53.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	53.9	54.0	54.5	54.7	55.3
New Hampshire	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.0	20.9	19.9	21.6
New Jersey	263.3	263.5	264.2	264.9	265.4	265.5	265.3	265.3	263.7	263.5	262.0	256.9	261.8
New Mexico	35.7	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.6	35.8	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.4
New York	420.6	420.6	421.5	421.5	419.9	420.9	421.3	422.4	422.1	421.8	424.8	394.6	427.8
North Carolina	178.7	178.4	178.4	178.0	178.3	178.0	179.1	179.1	180.6	180.9	181.1	180.7	180.8
North Dakota	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.7
Ohio	246.1	246.2	246.2	246.1	245.7	246.8	246.5	248.2	247.8	248.5	249.3	250.5	250.4
Oklahoma	81.7	82.0	82.1	82.2	81.7	81.7	82.0	82.5	82.3	81.9	81.4	81.8	82.2
Oregon	78.7	78.7	78.8	78.5	78.5	78.7	79.2	79.7	79.3	79.0	79.2	79.8	80.0
Pennsylvania	293.3	293.6	294.1	294.7	298.7	297.0	297.5	299.6	298.5	297.6	298.1	286.7	298.8
Rhode Island	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.1	15.1	16.5
South Carolina	88.5	88.4	88.6	89.0	88.9	89.2	89.7	89.4	89.2	89.8	90.0	90.4	90.3
South Dakota	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9
Tennessee	172.4	172.6	173.2	173.4	171.6	170.7	170.8	172.1	172.6	172.8	173.1	173.4	173.4
Texas	565.1	567.6	569.9	571.7	574.4	575.2	577.0	578.1	579.9	581.9	584.8	587.3	589.1
Utah	59.9	60.3	60.1	59.9	59.4	59.4	59.8	59.9	59.7	60.4	60.7	61.0	61.1
Vermont	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.5	11.7	12.8
Virginia	179.4	179.8	180.6	181.4	184.1	185.1	185.0	184.9	184.5	185.8	184.6	176.9	184.8
Washington	140.4	140.5	140.8	140.5	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.6	141.3	141.1	141.6	142.5	142.0
West Virginia	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.7	35.2	37.7
Wisconsin	131.2	131.8	131.1	130.8	130.0	130.2	131.0	132.1	133.4	134.9	133.2	134.2	134.4
Wyoming	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Trade												
Alabama	449.4	450.3	451.4	452.3	454.9	454.5	453.9	454.5	452.9	453.3	452.2	454.6	455.3
Alaska	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.1	57.5	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.9
Arizona	516.2	517.7	518.5	520.4	521.9	521.6	520.9	525.3	526.8	529.4	529.6	533.3	534.5
Arkansas	262.7	265.0	265.4	266.1	267.4	268.8	267.7	268.5	267.9	269.9	268.5	269.0	270.4
California	3,213.0	3,210.5	3,217.7	3,235.9	3,228.5	3,246.7	3,246.9	3,264.5	3,263.5	3,270.8	3,280.3	3,286.3	3,290.3
Colorado	511.4	512.0	513.0	515.0	513.7	517.3	519.4	519.9	523.4	521.1	522.4	525.7	527.1
Connecticut	359.0	359.2	360.5	361.3	362.4	362.8	363.5	365.9	363.9	364.2	363.3	363.9	363.2
Delaware	90.8	91.1	91.5	92.1	91.7	92.4	92.5	93.3	92.5	93.1	92.5	91.8	92.0
District of Columbia	47.7	47.6	47.8	48.2	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.3	48.6	48.7	48.9	49.0	48.6
Florida	1,734.3	1,738.2	1,739.0	1,741.6	1,743.0	1,745.9	1,751.1	1,750.0	1,751.4	1,760.6	1,768.5	1,775.9	1,778.6
Georgia	981.3	985.2	987.9	990.1	997.1	1,001.4	1,008.0	1,012.8	1,013.5	1,014.1	1,016.0	1,014.4	1,013.5
Hawaii	133.7	133.6	134.0	133.7	133.3	133.6	134.3	135.5	134.8	135.4	135.9	135.6	134.8
Idaho	136.5	137.8	137.5	137.7	137.1	137.9	139.2	138.7	138.9	138.9	140.1	141.6	141.8
Illinois	1,347.5	1,346.6	1,347.5	1,349.6	1,338.5	1,348.4	1,346.7	1,348.9	1,347.4	1,351.3	1,354.1	1,354.9	1,358.3
Indiana	706.2	706.9	710.3	711.8	706.7	705.9	701.8	705.0	703.0	704.3	704.5	705.2	707.2
Iowa	354.0	355.2	355.9	356.6	355.5	356.8	357.3	358.7	359.2	360.2	361.4	360.2	360.4
Kansas	316.7	319.2	320.6	321.9	321.8	321.8	321.5	323.2	322.5	322.9	322.3	322.6	322.4
Kentucky	427.0	428.0	429.3	430.8	432.6	434.2	432.4	435.5	434.6	436.2	435.7	435.4	435.4
Louisiana	444.9	445.0	443.5	442.8	439.9	441.6	440.8	441.4	440.1	441.3	441.7	442.2	443.0
Maine	146.5	147.4	148.4	148.8	149.0	149.8	149.8	150.6	149.6	148.4	149.6	149.8	150.6
Maryland	553.4	554.2	555.1	554.7	558.4	561.0	561.8	563.9	560.4	558.3	560.8	563.9	565.2
Massachusetts	743.6	743.8	742.7	744.7	745.3	743.4	741.2	745.0	741.4	744.1	744.7	744.8	743.8
Michigan ²	1,075.2	1,077.3	1,080.9	1,082.6	1,082.3	1,083.1	1,086.4	1,088.5	1,082.0	1,086.4	1,083.7	1,087.8	1,087.2
Minnesota	621.6	622.1	623.4	623.7	623.6	628.7	628.5	631.2	628.4	631.0	632.0	633.2	633.7
Mississippi	253.2	253.0	252.3	252.4	251.6	250.7	249.6	248.4	246.9	247.8	247.9	247.7	247.1
Missouri	646.0	646.4	646.4	647.2	646.5	646.4	645.7	648.9	649.9	649.7	647.4	650.4	653.0
Montana	101.8	101.7	102.1	102.4	102.0	102.1	102.3	102.8	102.8	103.2	103.3	103.2	103.9
Nebraska	216.5	215.7	215.1	214.8	213.9	213.7	214.6	214.3	214.3	214.3	212.8	212.2	210.1
Nevada	205.4	206.2	206.9	207.8	207.1	207.1	208.0	208.9	210.0	211.2	213.4	215.1	216.8
New Hampshire	161.2	160.7	161.1	161.2	162.6	162.4	162.9	162.8	161.0	161.8	160.9	162.1	161.8
New Jersey	910.4	912.4	914.5	916.5	918.0	917.8	922.5	926.6	926.5	925.2	924.5	926.3	928.2
New Mexico	171.8	171.5	171.9	172.1	170.9	172.5	172.4	173.6	173.5	174.4	174.1	174.8	175.6
New York	1,713.6	1,719.1	1,723.3	1,726.6	1,727.2	1,731.3	1,733.8	1,738.1	1,740.9	1,743.2	1,745.8	1,750.3	1,752.6
North Carolina	878.0	877.1	878.3	877.3	884.3	879.5	880.7	886.0	879.6	877.5	879.1	880.2	880.8
North Dakota	81.7	81.5	81.4	81.3	79.3	81.4	81.1	81.5	81.2	81.3	80.8	80.9	81.1
Ohio	1,333.2	1,335.6	1,335.4	1,338.4	1,335.6	1,340.4	1,340.6	1,343.6	1,341.6	1,339.8	1,338.0	1,339.5	1,341.8
Oklahoma	338.2	340.1	340.7	341.9	340.4	342.6	343.5	343.1	342.3	342.9	344.2	344.1	344.6
Oregon	388.7	390.3	390.0	390.6	390.2	391.7	388.8	389.7	391.8	391.3	393.4	391.8	390.0
Pennsylvania	1,253.8	1,253.7	1,253.1	1,251.7	1,265.4	1,257.6	1,257.7	1,255.3	1,252.5	1,254.4	1,253.9	1,253.5	1,255.0
Rhode Island	105.3	105.5	105.6	105.5	105.8	106.6	106.1	107.5	106.9	107.7	108.2	107.6	107.3
South Carolina	444.0	444.7	445.6	446.7	447.7	449.5	450.3	448.9	450.3	451.7	451.3	453.1	455.1
South Dakota	91.1	92.0	92.3	92.7	92.1	92.4	92.3	92.6	91.5	92.2	92.6	91.8	92.0
Tennessee	631.1	629.5	631.1	633.0	630.0	635.2	637.1	636.1	634.8	638.4	638.4	638.2	641.9
Texas	2,192.7	2,196.7	2,204.4	2,210.7	2,209.5	2,218.8	2,231.9	2,232.7	2,241.5	2,252.6	2,252.0	2,258.7	2,262.7
Utah	249.6	250.4	250.4	251.0	251.4	251.8	252.5	252.4	252.2	252.8	252.9	253.5	254.1
Vermont	66.8	66.9	67.2	67.4	68.1	67.9	67.6	67.9	67.8	67.9	68.4	68.4	68.5
Virginia	749.4	755.1	754.1	754.2	752.4	752.7	755.3	756.6	753.0	753.5	751.4	754.1	753.9
Washington	636.3	640.1	642.6	644.1	647.1	648.3	649.3	650.3	651.8	652.1	652.3	651.9	650.4
West Virginia	162.1	162.7	163.0	163.5	163.2	163.8	163.7	164.6	163.9	164.4	164.1	165.6	166.4
Wisconsin	628.9	631.5	632.5	634.0	638.0	636.3	639.4	642.5	640.5	642.6	643.0	642.5	644.3
Wyoming	53.0	53.7	54.1	54.1	54.7	54.2	54.5	54.4	53.6	53.6	53.3	53.9	54.2

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	92.0	92.3	92.8	92.9	93.2	93.6	93.2	93.6	93.3	93.0	92.8	92.9	92.5
Alaska	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7
Arizona	141.6	142.1	143.0	143.4	144.2	144.4	144.4	145.6	145.9	146.1	146.5	146.8	146.9
Arkansas	46.0	46.6	46.6	46.7	47.1	47.0	46.8	47.0	46.9	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.6
California	823.9	825.4	825.5	826.5	829.1	831.1	829.5	829.6	829.1	829.8	832.9	834.5	833.0
Colorado	142.1	142.9	142.4	142.2	142.8	142.5	142.2	141.0	140.1	140.0	139.9	140.1	139.8
Connecticut	141.1	141.4	141.7	141.7	141.0	141.8	141.5	141.2	140.8	140.9	141.7	141.6	141.9
Delaware	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.3	50.8	50.9	50.9	50.9	51.2	51.3	51.3	50.9
District of Columbia	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.9	31.8	31.6	31.8	31.9
Florida	451.8	453.5	454.8	456.7	458.5	458.7	459.0	458.0	459.2	460.9	462.5	463.6	466.5
Georgia	203.0	203.2	203.7	203.6	205.4	204.9	205.0	205.2	205.3	205.0	206.2	205.7	204.7
Hawaii	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.4
Idaho	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.4
Illinois	406.2	406.8	407.6	407.7	407.1	407.8	408.3	407.1	407.3	406.4	407.8	407.0	407.6
Indiana	143.3	143.3	143.6	143.6	143.8	143.3	142.2	142.9	142.8	142.2	142.4	143.3	143.8
Iowa	84.9	85.2	85.4	85.5	85.3	85.6	85.5	85.9	85.6	85.5	86.1	86.0	86.0
Kansas	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.6	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.8	63.9	63.9	64.1	63.9
Kentucky	71.4	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.7	71.9	71.7	72.4	72.2	72.1	71.8	71.9	72.0
Louisiana	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.5	85.1	84.9	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.4	84.7	85.1	85.2
Maine	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.8
Maryland	141.3	141.7	142.0	142.5	141.5	140.9	141.0	140.9	140.2	140.4	140.9	141.1	140.7
Massachusetts	226.7	227.4	228.0	228.7	228.5	229.1	229.3	229.6	228.8	228.2	229.8	230.8	230.8
Michigan ²	209.2	209.3	209.5	209.2	208.9	208.8	207.5	207.2	207.3	206.0	205.6	206.7	207.9
Minnesota	160.5	160.7	160.9	161.2	161.9	161.7	161.7	160.8	160.7	161.2	160.5	159.8	160.0
Mississippi	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.2	42.2	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.3	41.4
Missouri	166.0	166.3	166.4	166.4	166.7	167.3	166.6	168.0	166.6	167.0	166.4	168.1	169.6
Montana	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1
Nebraska	61.3	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.1	61.3	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.2	61.2	61.2	60.7
Nevada	44.4	44.4	44.7	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.7	44.6	44.6	44.9	45.1
New Hampshire	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.1	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.8	33.0	32.8	32.9	32.7	32.8
New Jersey	257.7	258.7	258.7	259.4	259.9	260.1	260.8	260.9	261.2	260.8	261.3	261.9	262.7
New Mexico	33.2	32.9	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.2	33.2	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.0	33.0
New York	747.8	749.1	750.2	749.8	754.8	754.3	753.1	752.6	751.8	751.1	753.2	754.8	755.9
North Carolina	185.5	185.7	186.3	186.4	187.1	187.7	188.1	188.2	188.4	189.0	190.0	189.8	190.3
North Dakota	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.2
Ohio	309.3	310.1	310.9	311.6	311.3	312.1	312.4	312.6	312.5	312.5	312.1	312.6	313.0
Oklahoma	73.5	73.7	73.9	74.2	74.4	74.4	74.7	74.9	74.7	74.6	74.6	75.1	75.3
Oregon	95.5	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.6	94.7	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.2
Pennsylvania	323.2	323.2	323.2	323.3	324.7	325.1	325.4	325.9	324.5	323.1	322.6	323.2	322.1
Rhode Island	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.0
South Carolina	82.3	82.6	82.7	82.9	82.5	82.7	82.5	83.0	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.4	83.9
South Dakota	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	26.0
Tennessee	130.4	130.6	130.7	130.7	131.4	131.0	130.6	130.7	130.9	130.7	130.8	130.5	130.9
Texas	522.6	525.1	526.8	528.5	528.7	530.5	531.3	531.3	532.6	532.5	536.4	536.4	538.3
Utah	56.9	57.3	57.3	57.3	56.9	56.9	57.0	56.8	56.7	56.9	56.6	57.0	57.1
Vermont	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5
Virginia	183.9	184.1	184.7	184.5	185.7	185.8	185.9	187.0	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.7	189.0
Washington	138.3	138.5	139.0	139.3	138.1	138.6	138.7	138.9	139.5	139.3	139.9	139.5	139.8
West Virginia	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.6	29.5
Wisconsin	146.8	147.2	147.6	148.0	149.0	149.3	149.4	149.5	150.0	150.6	150.7	150.9	151.3
Wyoming	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Services													
Alabama	460.8	461.3	461.9	463.2	463.5	465.2	463.5	466.2	466.7	467.0	468.4	467.8	468.3
Alaska	70.9	71.0	71.2	71.4	72.0	71.7	71.9	72.1	72.7	73.3	73.1	73.0	73.2
Arizona	689.5	692.0	695.0	700.1	704.8	709.7	713.8	719.4	721.2	722.8	728.5	730.7	731.5
Arkansas	271.0	272.3	272.8	274.1	274.9	275.4	277.0	278.4	278.8	280.9	278.9	279.6	279.6
California	4,417.2	4,432.0	4,446.6	4,463.0	4,484.8	4,490.7	4,500.6	4,514.3	4,522.1	4,560.0	4,575.1	4,581.4	4,600.5
Colorado	661.4	663.2	663.6	665.5	669.4	668.2	667.5	672.6	674.3	674.8	674.2	676.2	680.3
Connecticut	530.4	529.5	529.6	530.4	533.2	533.7	536.9	537.1	537.9	542.3	543.1	543.1	542.7
Delaware	117.6	118.1	118.0	118.3	118.1	118.0	118.3	119.5	120.1	120.7	121.2	121.7	121.7
District of Columbia	277.2	277.3	277.8	278.8	279.2	279.5	278.3	278.9	277.0	276.8	276.3	278.5	278.6
Florida	2,566.3	2,587.1	2,605.2	2,622.8	2,636.7	2,652.7	2,663.9	2,678.1	2,691.3	2,710.4	2,712.2	2,730.3	2,749.3
Georgia	1,079.3	1,085.1	1,086.7	1,090.5	1,096.7	1,095.6	1,100.4	1,105.7	1,104.9	1,099.6	1,103.4	1,104.6	1,108.0
Hawaii	175.2	175.2	175.4	176.1	175.6	175.7	175.7	176.0	176.7	177.5	178.1	177.9	180.6
Idaho	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.7	136.8	139.0	140.3	141.1	142.0	142.7	143.3	143.7	144.3
Illinois	1,816.2	1,821.2	1,825.3	1,829.0	1,814.1	1,835.0	1,847.9	1,847.9	1,844.9	1,841.9	1,843.7	1,842.3	1,844.0
Indiana	734.2	733.8	732.8	732.8	735.1	737.1	736.6	743.0	746.0	746.9	747.5	747.1	749.4
Iowa	387.9	387.8	388.9	389.8	393.0	392.7	394.1	394.9	395.1	397.9	394.5	396.5	397.2
Kansas	343.9	346.1	347.5	349.0	346.6	346.5	347.9	348.5	350.2	350.2	352.5	354.7	356.1
Kentucky	466.5	468.0	469.7	471.1	469.6	474.1	473.7	478.8	477.2	479.2	480.9	482.7	483.8
Louisiana	526.5	528.1	530.6	531.6	532.1	530.4	532.2	532.4	533.2	535.5	534.1	538.1	538.3
Maine	175.6	176.1	176.3	176.9	176.2	178.0	178.6	180.6	180.5	179.7	180.8	180.7	180.4
Maryland	819.6	822.0	824.1	826.9	831.4	831.3	833.3	833.6	835.5	838.7	841.4	845.4	850.0
Massachusetts	1,170.3	1,171.8	1,171.9	1,176.2	1,178.0	1,181.7	1,185.0	1,188.2	1,186.1	1,191.5	1,198.6	1,200.0	1,201.4
Michigan ²	1,268.5	1,267.6	1,268.7	1,272.6	1,271.3	1,269.9	1,270.9	1,284.8	1,285.6	1,289.5	1,290.5	1,288.1	1,291.4
Minnesota	756.0	758.2	760.4	762.1	768.8	768.2	769.0	771.4	773.1	772.6	773.1	777.5	777.8
Mississippi	273.6	273.5	272.6	271.7	274.1	274.1	274.2	272.7	272.9	268.6	268.5	270.5	268.9
Missouri	773.0	774.4	776.5	777.4	783.2	778.6	786.1	785.8	781.3	786.9	786.8	786.6	802.0
Montana	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.2	115.8	116.2	116.7	115.9	116.2	117.2	117.5	116.9	118.0
Nebraska	244.8	244.9	244.9	246.3	244.8	244.3	243.0	243.9	242.6	242.6	243.2	243.1	243.7
Nevada	433.8	435.2	435.7	436.4	438.5	438.2	439.9	441.3	443.0	446.5	449.7	452.7	455.3
New Hampshire	178.8	177.8	179.7	180.8	180.4	180.0	180.2	180.7	179.8	179.6	179.8	180.4	181.5
New Jersey	1,269.9	1,272.7	1,274.4	1,276.5	1,273.8	1,275.5	1,278.9	1,283.4	1,287.2	1,291.8	1,292.1	1,297.5	1,299.3
New Mexico	212.4	212.4	212.9	213.6	212.1	214.1	215.1	215.5	216.1	216.4	215.5	217.1	217.9
New York	2,943.4	2,952.1	2,960.8	2,972.3	2,985.8	2,990.9	2,997.0	3,006.6	3,019.7	3,024.0	3,027.1	3,042.9	3,051.0
North Carolina	1,004.3	1,007.7	1,011.7	1,014.2	1,022.7	1,018.5	1,022.5	1,026.1	1,025.6	1,032.9	1,036.8	1,035.9	1,039.3
North Dakota	92.3	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.3	91.4	91.8	91.7	92.2	92.5	92.8	92.3	92.4
Ohio	1,560.9	1,563.9	1,566.2	1,569.4	1,572.7	1,575.1	1,572.0	1,573.9	1,568.9	1,573.3	1,574.9	1,577.9	1,575.0
Oklahoma	418.6	420.9	421.5	422.8	421.2	425.0	424.8	426.3	427.7	428.3	429.7	429.9	429.7
Oregon	429.5	432.0	433.5	435.2	435.4	435.3	434.7	434.9	433.7	435.8	432.9	435.3	435.7
Pennsylvania	1,813.1	1,813.6	1,811.6	1,811.8	1,817.4	1,817.7	1,821.8	1,819.2	1,814.3	1,819.8	1,822.3	1,825.4	1,816.1
Rhode Island	160.2	160.4	160.2	160.3	159.4	161.1	161.5	162.7	163.0	161.2	162.0	162.0	161.5
South Carolina	452.1	453.4	455.3	457.4	452.7	457.3	459.1	459.9	461.7	461.3	464.6	466.5	471.8
South Dakota	100.5	101.8	102.2	102.5	103.1	103.4	103.0	103.4	102.5	101.8	102.3	102.2	102.8
Tennessee	719.3	721.2	722.9	724.4	733.0	729.4	727.8	732.2	734.5	736.7	734.6	734.7	734.2
Texas	2,611.0	2,616.8	2,624.6	2,634.9	2,637.8	2,641.4	2,654.1	2,655.0	2,656.9	2,660.8	2,667.1	2,678.9	2,688.1
Utah	296.3	297.4	298.4	299.1	295.2	297.4	298.8	299.9	301.6	303.2	304.2	306.6	308.3
Vermont	88.4	88.7	88.8	89.3	90.1	90.4	90.5	90.9	90.3	90.2	90.9	91.0	90.9
Virginia	1,088.9	1,096.5	1,098.7	1,101.1	1,102.6	1,109.2	1,111.6	1,116.0	1,119.2	1,119.4	1,113.4	1,119.6	1,125.5
Washington	741.1	743.7	745.8	747.4	750.3	753.4	756.0	756.5	758.5	760.7	764.4	765.9	766.7
West Virginia	217.2	218.9	219.6	220.6	220.2	221.2	223.0	223.9	222.2	220.7	220.6	221.6	223.1
Wisconsin	738.1	740.6	740.8	743.0	740.4	742.4	744.3	747.8	746.3	747.3	748.5	748.5	749.1
Wyoming	54.1	54.6	55.3	55.3	54.8	53.9	54.4	54.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	55.2	55.5

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
	Government												
Alabama	357.3	354.4	354.0	354.8	352.4	353.7	355.8	354.5	363.6	351.1	353.0	355.4	359.6
Alaska	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.1	73.5	73.7	74.4	74.4	75.1	74.8	74.8	74.7	74.3
Arizona	347.3	350.9	347.4	351.2	358.1	356.8	359.6	362.8	368.0	361.5	370.6	368.9	366.1
Arkansas	188.0	188.6	188.9	189.1	189.5	189.4	191.9	191.9	194.5	194.2	193.8	195.0	191.5
California	2,245.9	2,247.9	2,256.6	2,262.3	2,275.1	2,280.1	2,294.1	2,304.7	2,346.9	2,311.9	2,317.7	2,325.0	2,322.1
Colorado	331.3	330.5	332.0	333.2	330.3	332.9	337.9	337.6	342.3	337.4	341.2	346.9	344.2
Connecticut	237.1	237.7	238.2	238.5	239.1	238.7	240.4	240.8	245.8	242.0	240.4	240.6	242.1
Delaware	54.9	55.4	55.6	55.7	54.8	56.0	57.0	57.3	58.3	59.1	58.0	56.6	56.2
District of Columbia	222.6	223.5	223.8	224.0	221.7	221.9	222.3	221.7	222.5	223.5	219.6	228.8	223.7
Florida	971.3	973.3	975.0	977.6	971.8	978.3	984.2	995.3	1,017.0	998.7	991.2	990.5	995.0
Georgia	601.5	590.5	591.3	592.8	592.4	594.1	601.7	602.7	614.3	602.0	600.5	607.2	616.4
Hawaii	117.9	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.9	112.8	113.6	113.9	115.5	115.1	114.3	115.5	119.7
Idaho	105.9	107.4	107.7	107.6	106.3	106.9	106.9	108.3	109.2	109.4	108.6	110.0	109.6
Illinois	834.6	832.5	833.6	831.8	826.1	827.8	825.4	837.4	844.7	845.8	840.1	843.1	831.9
Indiana	403.2	404.5	404.3	404.4	408.3	405.7	408.2	408.9	415.1	412.5	418.7	418.4	411.5
Iowa	240.7	240.0	240.3	241.1	242.3	242.1	243.2	242.5	245.3	241.3	243.2	242.8	243.3
Kansas	237.9	241.6	241.9	241.6	242.6	242.7	243.8	243.1	243.6	245.7	244.3	241.3	242.0
Kentucky	300.5	300.8	301.4	301.8	304.7	305.0	311.2	310.0	311.6	312.7	313.0	310.1	304.6
Louisiana	367.8	368.8	369.9	369.9	369.5	371.3	373.5	373.1	379.8	370.0	371.4	367.6	366.9
Maine	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.7	97.0	97.7	98.9	97.7	100.7	98.2	98.1	97.1	98.2
Maryland	439.1	441.1	442.2	442.4	443.3	440.6	447.8	451.4	456.9	451.6	423.3	427.1	447.1
Massachusetts	419.0	418.4	418.1	418.0	421.7	423.3	421.6	428.6	436.0	428.4	427.8	421.2	425.0
Michigan ²	668.9	668.0	669.3	670.6	671.7	672.5	678.4	680.0	686.8	684.9	682.4	684.0	681.9
Minnesota	391.1	390.5	389.5	389.7	385.6	392.2	394.0	393.4	394.6	391.4	393.2	396.8	395.0
Mississippi	230.7	230.6	230.6	230.2	229.3	230.2	231.6	231.9	236.8	238.1	239.2	230.4	229.4
Missouri	426.5	422.2	422.7	422.8	428.1	424.3	427.5	427.3	429.4	431.5	430.5	437.0	432.7
Montana	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.5	78.9	78.5	80.3	80.3	82.1	80.0	80.4	82.0	82.2
Nebraska	152.7	152.7	152.6	152.6	154.2	154.2	154.9	154.1	158.2	155.9	153.8	156.3	154.9
Nevada	116.4	118.8	119.2	119.6	118.4	119.3	119.9	120.1	124.4	122.5	122.2	123.0	121.2
New Hampshire	82.1	82.1	82.3	82.6	83.5	83.4	83.4	83.5	84.3	84.6	83.0	83.2	83.6
New Jersey	572.1	572.9	573.2	573.8	575.2	575.4	576.1	579.1	587.5	582.5	573.0	570.0	576.6
New Mexico	181.9	181.0	181.6	181.6	181.3	182.1	183.4	184.4	184.9	183.2	183.0	185.8	185.5
New York	1,442.8	1,447.2	1,448.4	1,448.7	1,444.8	1,447.5	1,453.5	1,460.6	1,484.0	1,459.1	1,446.1	1,426.4	1,448.6
North Carolina	607.5	605.5	607.2	608.8	611.1	610.7	617.9	619.7	630.3	613.8	631.3	658.3	621.2
North Dakota	71.5	71.8	72.0	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.9	72.6	72.7	71.2	71.3	71.5	72.0
Ohio	777.0	777.9	779.4	781.6	784.3	781.8	782.5	790.7	798.0	781.2	784.1	791.7	789.3
Oklahoma	283.0	283.6	283.9	284.6	285.2	285.9	288.0	287.0	292.4	288.9	288.8	290.0	288.4
Oregon	260.0	261.0	261.5	262.1	260.3	261.8	262.4	263.3	268.2	264.8	268.4	266.8	261.9
Pennsylvania	711.6	711.1	712.8	711.5	719.7	720.0	725.9	729.4	742.0	723.1	721.6	711.2	708.6
Rhode Island	63.0	63.2	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.7	63.8	63.5	65.4	64.6	63.3	63.3	63.6
South Carolina	313.5	314.6	316.4	317.7	319.8	319.9	323.0	323.9	330.7	328.8	319.5	324.1	316.6
South Dakota	71.7	72.3	72.4	72.6	71.9	71.5	73.1	73.1	73.5	72.6	73.0	74.2	72.6
Tennessee	390.4	391.0	391.7	391.8	391.1	394.0	414.5	398.3	406.9	402.4	406.8	410.3	399.6
Texas	1,541.5	1,546.1	1,551.7	1,555.7	1,563.0	1,567.4	1,576.8	1,582.2	1,613.0	1,594.7	1,560.3	1,565.5	1,575.0
Utah	180.8	179.0	179.2	179.5	179.9	182.0	182.6	182.5	184.8	183.2	182.8	182.7	186.9
Vermont	47.1	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.3	48.7	47.8	49.3	48.2	49.1	48.8	48.7
Virginia	612.9	611.6	611.4	611.6	615.2	615.7	616.0	616.9	623.3	619.4	622.6	625.2	626.7
Washington	473.6	474.5	475.4	476.8	477.2	477.6	480.0	477.8	487.7	480.0	478.3	484.0	478.9
West Virginia	140.5	140.4	140.3	140.0	140.0	139.6	141.0	140.4	156.4	141.5	142.5	141.7	140.1
Wisconsin	399.0	398.4	398.0	398.4	398.8	399.6	402.5	406.2	404.0	409.0	405.2	408.0	405.6
Wyoming	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.9	59.4	60.2	60.5	59.6	60.4	59.2	59.3	58.8	58.8

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Nonfarm payroll employment data for Michigan from July 1998 forward have been corrected to account for an understatement of the employment level that occurred with the latest benchmark revision. Seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated based on the revised data and have been applied to employment levels from 1995 forward.

³ Mining is combined with construction.

⁴ 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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total private	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.3
Goods-producing	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.5	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8
Mining	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.7	44.7	44.7	45.3	44.1	44.7	45.3	44.6	45.3	45.2
Construction	39.1	40.1	38.9	39.3	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.3	39.2	38.5	39.2
Manufacturing	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.2	41.3
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Durable goods	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.0	42.2	42.4	41.9	41.7	41.8
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
Lumber and wood products	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.2	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.5	40.7
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.0	42.9	43.7	43.2	43.2	43.4
Primary metal industries	44.3	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.3	43.7	43.7	43.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	45.2	45.3	45.4	45.3	45.4	45.2	45.0	44.7	45.0	45.2	44.4	44.6	44.1
Fabricated metal products	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.1	41.9	41.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.9	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.2	41.7	42.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.3	41.4	41.9	41.0	41.1	41.2
Transportation equipment	43.8	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.0	43.7	44.3	43.2	44.0	43.9	43.4	42.7	43.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.0	44.7	44.5	45.0	45.0	44.6	45.5	44.2	45.3	44.5	44.5	43.2	43.9
Instruments and related products	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.1	41.1	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.8	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.3
Nondurable goods	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.3	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Food and kindred products	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.9	41.2	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.3
Tobacco products	40.8	41.9	42.3	40.8	40.6	40.0	40.8	39.6	39.4	40.5	39.9	40.6	38.9
Textile mill products	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.7	40.8	40.7
Apparel and other textile products	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.8	38.0	37.1	37.0	37.3	36.9	36.7	36.6
Paper and allied products	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.2	43.6	42.8	42.8	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.7
Printing and publishing	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.9	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	43.0	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.7	42.6	42.9	42.7	42.9	43.4	43.0	43.0	43.1
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.5	42.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.0
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.8	38.1	38.0	38.9	38.2	37.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.6
Service-producing	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.8	38.2	38.6	39.0
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.2
Retail trade	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.2
Services	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.5

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

² This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal components, which are small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular

components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1996 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total private	149.3	149.6	149.8	150.6	150.6	151.0	151.7	150.5	151.3	151.4	150.9	151.4	151.5
Goods-producing	116.0	116.8	116.0	117.5	117.5	117.7	118.3	116.3	116.3	117.4	115.8	114.9	115.7
Mining	50.3	50.2	50.5	51.0	51.0	51.3	52.2	50.7	51.4	51.9	50.8	51.6	51.7
Construction	177.5	183.3	178.6	185.8	186.0	188.4	186.3	183.6	181.4	184.1	183.3	181.3	185.3
Manufacturing	107.0	106.8	106.7	107.0	107.0	106.7	107.9	106.0	106.4	107.2	105.3	104.6	104.8
Durable goods	111.8	111.5	111.5	112.1	112.1	111.8	113.1	111.2	111.8	113.0	110.6	109.6	110.0
Lumber and wood products	148.2	148.0	147.6	148.0	147.6	147.1	147.9	146.1	145.8	146.7	142.9	142.6	142.5
Furniture and fixtures	139.0	138.0	139.0	138.7	139.4	139.3	141.4	140.9	139.5	140.1	136.9	136.2	135.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	115.2	116.5	116.0	117.0	115.7	116.2	116.2	114.6	114.1	117.3	114.9	114.6	114.9
Primary metal industries	91.7	91.5	91.9	92.1	92.3	92.4	93.3	91.0	91.0	91.9	90.4	89.9	88.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	72.2	72.0	72.1	72.0	72.1	71.8	71.5	70.6	70.7	71.4	70.1	70.1	68.9
Fabricated metal products	119.5	119.3	119.4	120.5	120.7	121.2	123.0	121.2	121.9	123.3	121.1	120.0	120.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	104.5	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.4	104.6	106.2	104.5	105.7	106.5	105.4	103.4	104.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	107.4	106.8	106.8	107.4	107.5	107.8	109.6	107.1	107.8	110.4	108.1	107.9	108.3
Transportation equipment	126.4	125.5	125.0	126.8	127.0	125.7	126.7	123.6	125.9	125.7	120.7	119.0	120.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	170.1	168.5	168.0	171.4	170.9	168.6	171.7	166.4	171.2	167.7	161.3	157.0	159.8
Instruments and related products	76.3	76.3	75.8	75.0	74.3	74.0	74.7	74.0	74.3	75.2	74.2	74.2	73.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	103.0	102.8	103.1	102.6	102.2	101.6	103.0	100.2	100.1	100.9	100.1	98.9	99.1
Nondurable goods	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.7	100.7	98.9	99.0	99.4	98.2	97.7	97.8
Food and kindred products	118.0	117.9	117.7	117.7	117.0	116.9	118.4	116.3	117.3	117.1	116.3	115.4	116.6
Tobacco products	54.6	56.0	56.6	52.6	52.3	45.6	50.5	49.0	48.8	50.2	43.5	50.3	46.3
Textile mill products	79.9	80.0	79.6	79.1	80.2	80.2	80.6	78.7	78.6	78.9	77.5	77.3	76.4
Apparel and other textile products	58.9	58.6	58.7	58.6	58.5	58.8	59.2	57.2	56.1	57.3	55.5	54.6	53.9
Paper and allied products	106.7	106.6	106.4	106.4	106.7	105.9	106.7	104.8	105.2	103.8	103.6	104.1	104.5
Printing and publishing	122.0	121.8	121.8	122.0	122.0	121.8	123.2	121.7	122.4	122.7	122.0	121.9	122.0
Chemicals and allied products	103.0	103.5	103.5	103.4	102.6	102.4	102.7	102.1	102.0	103.2	101.7	101.6	101.8
Petroleum and coal products	71.3	70.1	69.1	67.5	66.3	65.2	66.6	64.0	62.9	64.6	63.0	61.2	62.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	147.4	147.6	147.9	148.5	148.3	147.9	149.3	146.8	147.6	148.5	146.1	144.8	144.5
Leather and leather products	32.9	32.4	32.2	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.3	31.9	31.9	31.4	31.0	30.6
Service-producing	164.3	164.4	165.0	165.4	165.5	165.9	166.6	165.9	167.0	166.6	166.7	167.8	167.6
Transportation and public utilities	133.8	133.8	134.4	135.0	134.7	135.5	137.3	136.1	136.4	138.7	135.1	138.9	140.4
Wholesale trade	131.8	131.3	132.0	132.3	132.1	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.0	132.6	132.2	133.0	132.0
Retail trade	143.6	143.7	144.6	144.9	144.9	144.6	144.9	143.9	145.3	144.7	144.6	144.4	144.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.6	138.9	139.4	139.1	138.8	138.7	139.3	138.7	139.8	139.2	138.8	140.4	140.0
Services	204.6	205.2	205.7	206.3	206.7	207.7	208.6	207.9	209.5	208.4	210.0	211.2	210.2

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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1996 forward are subject to revision.

**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		
	Aug. 2000 ^r	Sept. 2000 ^r	Oct. 2000 ^p	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000 ^p	Aug. 2000 to Sept. 2000 ^r	Sept. 2000 To Oct. 2000 ^p
Total	239,555	240,506	240,714	1.4	0.4	0.1
Private sector	201,059	201,550	202,023	1.4	.2	.2
Mining	1,250	1,270	1,277	5.3	1.6	.5
Construction	13,606	13,429	13,743	4.5	-1.3	2.3
Manufacturing	39,712	39,472	39,528	-1.4	-6	.1
Durable goods	24,117	23,937	23,997	-1.1	-7	.3
Nondurable goods	15,594	15,535	15,531	-1.8	-4	.0
Transportation and public utilities	13,828	14,158	14,359	4.1	2.4	1.4
Wholesale trade	14,065	14,152	14,072	.5	.6	-6
Retail trade	34,731	34,699	34,826	1.0	-.1	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,308	14,448	14,429	.3	1.0	-.1
Services	69,560	69,920	69,789	2.6	.5	-.2
Government	38,495	38,956	38,691	1.0	1.2	-.7

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$13.38	\$13.41	\$13.44	\$13.49	\$13.54	\$13.58	\$13.64	\$13.66	\$13.70	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.83	\$13.89
Goods-producing	14.99	15.03	15.05	15.13	15.20	15.25	15.30	15.29	15.34	15.40	15.45	15.45	15.55
Mining	17.09	17.00	17.04	17.09	17.14	17.27	17.26	17.25	17.24	17.23	17.05	17.04	17.09
Construction	17.33	17.37	17.44	17.50	17.60	17.67	17.78	17.75	17.77	17.90	17.93	17.98	18.01
Manufacturing	14.06	14.07	14.10	14.15	14.21	14.23	14.28	14.27	14.36	14.39	14.43	14.42	14.53
Excluding overtime ²	13.31	13.33	13.36	13.41	13.45	13.47	13.49	13.53	13.60	13.64	13.69	13.73	13.80
Service-producing	12.86	12.89	12.93	12.97	13.01	13.05	13.11	13.15	13.19	13.23	13.28	13.33	13.38
Transportation and public utilities	15.79	15.84	15.94	15.92	16.00	16.04	16.12	16.22	16.28	16.17	16.26	16.30	16.38
Wholesale trade	14.75	14.76	14.83	14.90	14.89	14.90	15.03	15.02	15.16	15.22	15.24	15.35	15.38
Retail trade	9.18	9.21	9.25	9.26	9.32	9.35	9.39	9.39	9.43	9.45	9.49	9.53	9.54
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14.73	14.76	14.78	14.86	14.87	14.95	14.98	15.01	15.05	15.03	15.12	15.18	15.19
Services	13.51	13.53	13.57	13.61	13.66	13.69	13.74	13.79	13.82	13.89	13.94	13.97	14.04
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)³	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.88	7.87	7.83	7.87	7.87	7.85	7.86	7.90	7.87	(4)
Goods-producing	8.81	8.82	8.81	8.84	8.84	8.79	8.82	8.81	8.79	8.81	8.85	8.79	(4)
Service-producing	7.56	7.56	7.57	7.58	7.56	7.53	7.56	7.58	7.56	7.56	7.61	7.59	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	461.61	462.65	463.68	465.41	468.48	468.51	471.94	469.90	472.65	473.00	473.34	475.75	476.43
Goods-producing	616.09	620.74	617.05	621.84	627.76	628.30	634.95	625.36	627.41	632.94	630.36	625.73	634.44
Mining	753.67	751.40	754.87	763.92	766.16	771.97	781.88	760.73	770.63	780.52	760.43	771.91	772.47
Construction	677.60	696.54	678.42	687.75	698.72	703.27	704.09	695.80	687.70	703.47	702.86	692.23	705.99
Manufacturing	587.71	586.72	587.97	590.06	593.98	593.39	602.62	590.78	597.38	600.06	597.40	594.10	600.09
Service-producing	423.09	422.79	425.40	426.71	426.73	428.04	430.01	430.01	433.95	432.62	434.26	437.22	437.53
Transportation and public utilities	606.34	606.67	612.10	611.33	612.80	614.33	623.84	622.85	625.15	627.40	621.13	629.18	638.82
Wholesale trade	569.35	566.78	570.96	575.14	573.27	575.14	580.16	579.77	585.18	585.97	583.69	590.98	587.52
Retail trade	266.22	267.09	269.18	269.47	271.21	271.15	270.43	270.43	273.47	272.16	273.31	274.46	275.71
Finance, insurance, and real estate	536.17	534.31	536.51	537.93	536.81	539.70	543.77	543.36	549.33	545.59	545.83	552.55	549.88
Services	441.78	442.43	443.74	445.05	446.68	447.66	449.30	449.55	451.91	451.43	454.44	456.82	456.30
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars)³	271.38	271.51	271.48	272.01	272.37	270.19	272.17	270.84	270.86	270.44	271.10	270.77	(4)
Goods-producing	362.19	364.28	361.27	363.44	364.98	362.34	366.18	360.44	359.55	361.89	361.03	356.14	(4)
Service-producing	248.73	248.12	249.06	249.39	248.10	246.85	247.99	247.84	248.68	247.35	248.72	248.84	(4)

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

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

³ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

(CPI-W) is used to deflate these series.

⁴ Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1996 forward are subject to revision.

**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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Total		129,614	130,381	131,351	132,043	132,699	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		109,589	109,833	112,042	111,766	111,907	89,739	89,997	91,957	91,690	91,780
Mining		535	534	545	548	549	405	406	407	407	407
Metal mining	10	44.7	44.3	44.2	43.8	44.4	33.9	33.9	33.4	33.1	-
Iron ores	101	7.6	7.5	8.6	8.3	-	6.3	6.2	7.2	7.0	-
Copper ores	102	14.7	14.7	13.8	13.8	-	11.1	11.3	10.4	10.4	-
Coal mining	12	83.2	82.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	68.8	68.4	66.3	66.7	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	77.7	77.3	74.4	74.8	-	64.0	63.7	61.8	62.3	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	291.4	292.4	308.1	312.0	312.3	213.3	215.4	220.4	222.4	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	132.4	131.1	129.7	129.3	-	81.8	81.7	71.3	69.7	-
Oil and gas field services	138	155.7	158.0	175.5	179.8	-	128.8	131.0	147.1	150.8	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	115.9	114.9	113.2	111.7	111.7	88.7	88.0	86.4	84.8	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	46.4	46.3	46.2	45.7	-	36.6	36.2	35.9	35.1	-
Sand and gravel	144	38.7	38.1	37.6	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,704	6,697	7,049	6,979	6,968	5,228	5,225	5,514	5,448	5,429
General building contractors	15	1,491.6	1,489.7	1,574.9	1,543.3	1,542.5	1,042.3	1,042.2	1,112.6	1,083.2	-
Residential building construction	152	791.8	788.5	837.1	820.8	-	537.9	535.8	575.2	561.8	-
Operative builders	153	30.8	30.7	31.7	30.8	-	12.2	12.5	14.4	13.3	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	669.0	670.5	706.1	691.7	-	492.2	493.9	523.0	508.1	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	945.1	942.7	959.5	961.6	953.5	798.9	797.5	812.4	814.2	-
Highway and street construction	161	322.7	318.3	328.4	326.7	-	271.4	267.1	274.5	272.8	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	622.4	624.4	631.1	634.9	-	527.5	530.4	537.9	541.4	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,266.9	4,265.0	4,514.7	4,474.4	4,471.5	3,386.9	3,385.3	3,588.8	3,550.9	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	901.4	900.6	957.1	949.5	-	667.7	665.2	714.2	705.7	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	244.1	238.3	261.5	258.5	-	204.3	199.0	220.8	217.8	-
Electrical work	173	824.1	826.7	880.5	877.8	-	653.6	655.7	699.8	696.5	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	554.6	557.6	585.5	577.5	-	482.7	486.2	510.3	502.5	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	310.3	307.9	328.1	324.6	-	235.1	232.8	247.9	244.3	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	273.8	274.1	280.9	278.0	-	218.8	217.9	222.3	220.0	-
Manufacturing		18,571	18,533	18,518	18,439	18,410	12,775	12,748	12,688	12,652	12,627
Durable goods		11,103	11,095	11,099	11,058	11,054	7,592	7,589	7,560	7,551	7,545
Lumber and wood products	24	837.6	838.0	830.4	822.1	818.1	687.0	688.0	680.0	672.3	668.0
Logging	241	81.8	82.2	78.4	76.9	-	65.4	66.2	63.9	62.7	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	181.5	181.7	182.3	180.6	-	157.9	158.0	157.9	156.4	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	141.3	141.2	140.9	139.2	-	122.3	122.1	121.4	119.9	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.5	-	34.0	34.3	34.9	35.0	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	328.7	328.8	332.0	328.9	-	263.7	263.7	265.3	262.2	-
Millwork	2431	127.7	127.3	127.7	126.4	-	99.6	99.5	99.2	97.8	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	97.4	98.1	100.8	100.2	-	78.9	79.5	81.5	80.6	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	29.4	29.5	30.4	30.1	-	25.0	25.0	25.7	25.7	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	27.5	27.3	26.9	26.6	-	24.1	24.0	23.8	23.5	-
Wood containers	244	56.5	57.0	56.1	56.2	-	48.2	48.7	47.9	47.9	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	104.1	102.9	96.9	95.5	-	82.3	81.8	76.1	74.7	-
Mobile homes	2451	78.3	77.3	70.2	69.1	-	65.2	64.6	58.0	56.9	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	85.0	85.4	84.7	84.0	-	69.5	69.6	68.9	68.4	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	550.9	554.5	556.0	555.0	554.7	438.7	441.6	441.5	440.1	439.3
Household furniture	251	289.8	292.8	294.1	293.2	-	246.5	249.5	250.4	249.0	-
Wood household furniture	2511	130.2	131.1	131.7	130.6	-	113.4	114.2	114.6	113.3	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	95.4	95.5	97.2	97.0	-	81.5	81.7	83.0	82.7	-
Metal household furniture	2514	17.7	19.3	18.5	18.9	-	14.6	16.2	15.2	15.5	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	35.8	36.2	36.0	36.2	-	27.8	28.3	28.6	28.7	-

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	74.9	75.8	77.5	78.5	—	53.5	53.9	54.8	55.9	—
Public building and related furniture	253	53.5	53.9	53.6	52.9	—	41.8	41.9	40.8	40.3	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	91.2	90.8	89.6	88.9	—	68.5	68.0	67.1	66.3	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.5	—	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.6	—
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	571.0	569.0	576.0	572.1	571.1	446.5	444.9	448.4	446.3	444.5
Flat glass	321	15.9	15.8	15.5	14.7	—	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.3	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	63.1	63.0	63.7	63.9	—	51.6	51.4	50.9	51.2	—
Glass containers	3221	23.4	22.8	21.6	21.6	—	20.3	19.9	19.0	19.0	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	39.7	40.2	42.1	42.3	—	31.3	31.5	31.9	32.2	—
Products of purchased glass	323	65.4	65.6	64.1	63.7	—	50.2	50.3	48.5	48.7	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	17.3	17.3	17.8	17.3	—	12.6	12.6	12.9	12.6	—
Structural clay products	325	33.1	32.8	33.3	33.1	—	25.8	25.5	25.9	25.6	—
Pottery and related products	326	38.0	37.8	37.1	37.2	—	29.8	29.6	29.3	29.5	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	247.7	246.4	253.6	251.9	—	194.0	193.4	198.8	197.7	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	20.7	20.5	21.2	20.9	—	13.7	13.6	14.3	13.9	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	83.3	83.3	85.9	85.7	—	64.9	65.1	66.3	66.3	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	124.3	123.4	128.2	127.2	—	100.0	99.5	103.8	103.2	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	74.1	74.0	74.1	73.6	—	57.3	57.1	57.0	56.2	—
Abrasive products	3291	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.4	—	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.1	—
Asbestos products	3292	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	—	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	—
Mineral wool	3296	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries	33	697.5	696.7	693.6	691.6	688.7	544.8	545.3	543.2	542.8	539.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	226.8	226.8	226.0	223.5	221.1	176.5	176.6	176.5	174.6	172.7
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	152.7	152.7	151.7	149.6	—	119.8	119.9	119.2	117.5	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	29.9	29.9	30.5	30.2	—	23.1	23.1	23.8	23.6	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	126.5	125.8	122.9	122.4	—	103.3	102.7	100.2	100.1	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	79.8	79.8	79.2	78.2	—	66.1	66.0	65.4	64.8	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	—	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	27.0	26.3	24.1	24.4	—	22.0	21.4	19.4	19.6	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	37.0	36.4	36.9	36.6	—	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.3	—
Primary aluminum	3334	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.2	—	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.9	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	168.8	168.7	167.8	168.5	—	127.1	127.8	128.3	129.4	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.0	—	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.5	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	19.7	19.7	18.6	18.3	—	14.6	14.5	13.3	13.1	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	72.5	72.3	73.2	74.5	—	53.9	54.5	56.4	58.0	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	94.5	95.1	95.9	96.4	—	77.0	77.5	78.2	78.5	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.6	27.1	27.0	27.7	—	22.0	22.5	22.2	22.7	—
Fabricated metal products	34	1,518.2	1,521.7	1,535.9	1,533.3	1,537.2	1,139.0	1,142.9	1,154.1	1,153.4	1,155.9
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.6	—	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	—
Metal cans	3411	29.2	29.0	29.0	28.8	—	25.2	25.1	25.0	24.9	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	121.2	120.8	117.4	116.7	—	93.6	92.8	90.2	89.7	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws ...	3423.5	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.2	—	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.7	—
Hardware, nec	3429	66.0	65.8	63.2	62.9	—	50.8	50.4	48.3	47.9	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	59.9	60.1	60.7	60.6	—	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.6	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	23.8	23.7	24.8	24.6	—	17.1	16.9	17.7	17.5	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	20.6	20.7	19.6	19.7	—	14.1	14.2	12.9	13.1	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	488.2	490.6	505.6	504.9	—	355.6	358.2	370.2	370.9	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	85.6	85.9	90.3	90.7	—	62.0	62.3	65.3	66.0	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	86.5	87.7	87.9	87.2	—	63.9	64.9	64.5	64.1	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	103.0	103.2	102.9	102.5	—	73.9	73.9	74.6	74.4	—
Sheet metal work	3444	128.5	129.4	136.4	136.4	—	98.8	99.9	105.5	105.8	—
Architectural metal work	3446	36.2	36.5	38.5	38.8	—	25.8	26.2	27.8	28.1	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	105.8	105.3	105.8	105.8	—	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.5	—
Screw machine products	3451	52.8	52.5	52.8	52.7	—	42.6	42.3	42.6	42.6	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	53.0	52.8	53.0	53.1	—	39.6	39.5	39.8	39.9	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	252.3	252.1	249.3	249.1	—	198.8	198.6	195.7	195.6	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.5	29.9	29.4	29.8	—	22.7	22.3	22.0	22.1	—
Automotive stampings	3465	119.1	119.4	116.9	116.7	—	97.5	97.5	94.6	94.9	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	89.3	89.5	89.9	89.6	—	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.4	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Metal services, nec	347	141.8	143.3	146.3	145.9	—	113.3	114.7	117.4	116.9	—
Plating and polishing	3471	85.8	86.6	90.3	90.1	—	69.3	70.3	73.4	73.0	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	56.0	56.7	56.0	55.8	—	44.0	44.4	44.0	43.9	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	41.3	41.4	38.2	38.3	—	24.1	24.3	22.0	22.0	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	19.6	19.8	17.5	17.5	—	9.4	9.5	8.0	8.0	—
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	271.4	272.1	276.7	276.4	—	198.1	199.2	203.1	203.0	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	22.2	22.1	22.0	21.9	—	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.7	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	56.2	56.4	56.4	56.2	—	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,127.5	2,123.4	2,124.1	2,116.5	2,116.1	1,336.0	1,332.4	1,340.6	1,339.8	1,339.6
Engines and turbines	351	86.8	86.5	86.5	86.1	—	57.9	56.9	57.7	57.8	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	25.4	25.1	25.9	25.6	—	13.4	13.2	14.0	14.0	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	61.4	61.4	60.6	60.5	—	44.5	43.7	43.7	43.8	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	96.7	96.2	97.3	98.8	—	66.6	65.7	66.9	69.2	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	75.0	73.8	77.5	77.8	—	52.5	50.8	53.9	54.2	—
Construction and related machinery	353	241.2	241.3	240.1	238.3	—	153.9	153.7	154.5	152.9	—
Construction machinery	3531	94.0	93.6	94.8	93.3	—	63.7	63.0	63.6	62.4	—
Mining machinery	3532	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.7	—	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.7	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	41.1	41.7	41.1	41.4	—	25.5	26.4	25.8	26.1	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.1	—	20.8	20.6	21.8	21.8	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.3	—	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.2	—
Metalworking machinery	354	334.3	334.0	331.7	331.5	—	237.9	238.1	235.3	235.0	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.9	40.6	40.1	40.1	—	25.1	25.0	24.5	24.5	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.3	—	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.4	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	159.8	160.0	160.1	160.5	—	122.0	122.5	122.1	122.4	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	52.3	52.2	51.6	51.4	—	37.2	37.2	36.8	36.8	—
Power driven handtools	3546	19.8	19.9	19.6	19.6	—	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.5	—
Special industry machinery	355	167.1	166.9	170.3	170.1	—	89.8	89.5	89.5	90.1	—
Textile machinery	3552	13.2	12.9	12.0	11.9	—	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.7	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	21.7	21.6	21.8	21.6	—	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.5	—
Food products machinery	3556	24.9	24.8	24.5	24.4	—	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.7	—
General industrial machinery	356	252.4	251.1	249.9	248.4	—	160.8	160.1	156.9	156.4	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	29.6	29.6	29.3	29.2	—	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.5	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	40.5	40.4	40.0	40.0	—	31.3	31.2	30.7	30.8	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	25.1	25.1	25.5	25.5	—	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.6	—
Blowers and fans	3564	35.8	35.6	35.7	35.2	—	25.3	25.3	25.2	24.6	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	16.2	16.1	15.2	14.9	—	11.8	11.6	10.9	10.7	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	20.0	19.7	18.9	18.8	—	14.0	13.8	13.1	13.0	—
Computer and office equipment	357	369.7	369.5	363.6	362.1	360.3	146.0	146.8	155.5	157.3	—
Electronic computers	3571	194.2	194.1	196.0	195.2	—	78.1	78.9	92.6	94.3	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	59.2	59.4	57.6	57.5	—	21.2	21.7	21.0	21.1	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	215.0	213.8	214.6	212.5	—	153.3	151.8	151.3	149.4	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	148.8	147.8	149.7	147.6	—	112.3	110.9	111.2	109.3	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	364.3	364.1	370.1	368.7	—	269.8	269.8	273.0	271.7	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	24.1	24.0	24.0	23.9	—	19.1	19.0	18.2	18.0	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	294.3	294.5	299.9	299.0	—	222.0	222.2	225.0	224.1	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,671.3	1,672.5	1,716.9	1,715.7	1,720.3	1,043.6	1,043.8	1,059.7	1,061.3	1,062.3
Electric distribution equipment	361	83.5	83.5	84.6	84.6	—	56.8	56.8	57.1	57.4	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.1	—	26.3	26.3	26.0	26.2	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	46.3	46.3	47.5	47.5	—	30.5	30.5	31.1	31.2	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	150.2	149.6	147.1	146.6	—	102.7	102.6	98.0	97.4	—
Motors and generators	3621	72.3	72.0	69.3	68.9	—	55.7	55.5	52.6	51.9	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	55.9	55.7	56.2	56.1	—	31.8	31.9	30.8	30.9	—
Household appliances	363	119.4	119.7	116.7	114.8	—	99.4	99.4	95.4	94.1	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	28.5	28.4	27.8	26.9	—	25.5	25.1	23.5	22.8	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	17.5	17.6	17.1	17.2	—	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.8	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	23.9	23.9	21.8	21.5	—	18.0	17.9	15.3	14.9	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	183.4	184.1	184.7	184.5	—	131.5	132.2	131.6	131.9	—
Electric lamps	3641	19.8	19.6	19.5	19.3	—	15.4	14.8	14.3	14.1	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	58.2	58.3	60.6	60.9	—	40.3	40.4	42.2	42.5	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	18.4	18.5	18.9	19.0	—	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	21.6	22.1	20.9	21.1	—	15.8	16.4	14.8	14.8	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	80.9	81.2	81.5	81.6	—	52.8	52.7	52.5	52.6	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	53.6	53.6	52.9	52.8	—	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.6	—
Communications equipment	366	267.4	265.7	273.2	271.2	—	118.9	116.7	120.1	119.2	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	121.0	120.9	124.2	124.1	—	54.8	54.1	51.3	51.9	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	635.3	636.8	676.1	680.1	686.6	373.2	374.3	393.2	395.5	—
Electron tubes	3671	20.1	20.1	18.8	18.8	—	15.2	15.3	14.4	14.4	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	268.0	269.0	287.3	288.1	—	111.8	112.0	112.0	111.6	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	151.5	151.4	158.1	158.4	—	102.3	102.7	108.9	108.9	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	151.2	151.9	153.0	152.3	—	108.3	109.1	111.8	113.2	—
Storage batteries	3691	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.6	—	20.0	20.3	21.3	21.4	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	70.4	70.8	70.5	69.8	—	53.7	53.9	54.1	55.1	—
Transportation equipment	37	1,879.3	1,868.8	1,818.9	1,807.3	1,801.8	1,250.9	1,239.9	1,200.6	1,202.6	1,201.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,027.8	1,020.6	997.4	989.5	982.3	785.1	778.1	751.7	753.1	750.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	357.5	350.8	332.9	334.3	—	254.2	247.2	230.2	236.5	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	48.0	48.0	50.0	48.5	—	38.1	38.2	39.7	38.5	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	555.7	556.1	554.9	548.6	—	439.3	439.9	435.6	432.2	—
Truck trailers	3715	44.3	44.2	40.9	39.1	—	34.9	34.8	31.5	30.3	—
Aircraft and parts	372	482.2	477.5	454.7	456.0	455.4	236.2	231.0	217.7	220.5	—
Aircraft	3721	247.1	245.3	230.1	229.8	—	101.9	99.5	87.6	88.3	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	98.9	97.7	93.2	94.8	—	48.6	47.2	48.6	50.9	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	136.2	134.5	131.4	131.4	—	85.7	84.3	81.5	81.3	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	166.7	168.2	165.8	161.6	—	123.1	124.0	124.9	122.9	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	100.6	101.2	94.9	90.5	—	68.3	68.3	65.5	62.8	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	66.1	67.0	70.9	71.1	—	54.8	55.7	59.4	60.1	—
Railroad equipment	374	35.7	35.5	30.3	32.7	—	25.0	25.0	21.5	24.2	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	87.8	87.3	87.4	84.3	—	22.6	22.4	22.0	19.3	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	60.8	60.3	61.7	58.7	—	13.9	13.6	12.3	9.5	—
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	59.0	59.6	61.6	61.4	—	44.8	45.4	47.3	47.2	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	24.2	24.4	25.1	25.1	—	20.5	20.8	21.1	21.1	—
Instruments and related products	38	851.3	848.0	850.5	846.8	847.2	428.2	429.8	421.6	421.2	420.4
Search and navigation equipment	381	165.6	163.8	160.3	158.9	—	42.1	42.3	40.5	40.5	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	292.3	291.3	294.1	293.3	—	148.3	147.2	145.7	145.5	—
Environmental controls	3822	39.5	39.3	36.4	35.8	—	26.0	25.7	22.9	22.6	—
Process control instruments	3823	67.0	66.6	67.6	67.5	—	34.4	34.2	34.1	34.4	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	69.5	69.0	72.3	71.7	—	27.0	26.6	28.3	28.2	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	282.4	282.2	287.0	285.9	—	167.2	167.3	168.7	168.8	—
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	109.6	109.6	110.3	109.4	—	70.4	70.4	69.5	69.2	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	97.8	97.4	98.1	98.2	—	60.1	59.9	60.1	60.9	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.1	—	23.8	23.4	21.9	21.9	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	72.1	71.9	70.6	70.3	—	42.1	44.7	40.3	40.2	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	—	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.3	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	398.7	402.2	396.6	397.8	398.9	277.1	280.2	270.5	271.1	273.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	50.1	51.1	50.2	50.3	—	34.4	35.5	34.2	33.9	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	39.5	40.4	39.6	39.8	—	26.5	27.6	26.6	26.4	—
Musical instruments	393	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.5	—	13.4	13.5	13.2	13.8	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	105.6	107.1	107.6	107.6	—	71.2	72.7	70.7	71.1	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942.4	33.7	33.7	32.5	32.4	—	22.1	22.1	19.0	18.8	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	71.9	73.4	75.1	75.2	—	49.1	50.6	51.7	52.3	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	30.1	30.2	28.9	28.7	—	20.6	20.9	19.9	19.7	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	20.2	20.3	18.5	18.6	—	15.0	15.0	13.7	13.7	—
Costume jewelry	3961	10.7	10.7	9.4	9.6	—	7.9	7.8	6.8	6.9	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	175.9	176.7	174.4	175.1	—	122.5	122.6	118.8	118.9	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	77.2	77.8	78.1	78.4	—	49.6	49.9	49.0	49.0	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Nondurable goods		7,468	7,438	7,419	7,381	7,356	5,183	5,159	5,128	5,101	5,082
Food and kindred products	20	1,727.7	1,701.6	1,729.0	1,712.5	1,699.2	1,302.5	1,276.7	1,302.2	1,289.3	1,278.5
Meat products	201	505.9	507.3	505.2	505.0	-	430.9	432.5	429.0	428.5	-
Meat packing plants	2011	149.9	150.7	149.9	149.3	-	125.8	126.6	126.4	126.1	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	104.0	104.6	105.9	106.0	-	82.8	83.7	84.3	84.1	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	252.0	252.0	249.4	249.7	-	222.3	222.2	218.3	218.3	-
Dairy products	202	143.2	142.5	146.9	144.7	-	99.4	98.5	103.4	102.0	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.6	41.6	42.7	42.3	-	34.4	34.2	35.8	35.3	-
Fluid milk	2026	60.6	60.7	61.8	61.6	-	36.5	36.4	37.9	37.8	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	271.6	238.9	267.8	257.3	-	234.3	202.4	229.2	219.9	-
Canned specialties	2032	16.2	16.0	15.4	15.5	-	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.5	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	109.1	78.5	102.4	92.2	-	97.1	67.5	88.9	79.6	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	52.6	51.2	57.3	57.2	-	46.4	45.0	50.5	50.6	-
Grain mill products	204	124.0	123.4	123.8	123.0	-	87.9	87.3	87.4	87.0	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.1	-	11.1	11.2	10.7	10.7	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	40.1	39.8	40.1	39.9	-	26.0	26.0	26.4	26.3	-
Bakery products	205	201.9	204.3	201.8	199.0	-	139.8	142.9	142.3	140.0	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	142.0	144.0	143.3	140.2	-	88.3	91.0	92.4	89.9	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	59.9	60.3	58.5	58.8	-	51.5	51.9	49.9	50.1	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	92.9	98.7	87.5	92.1	-	72.9	78.0	69.1	73.3	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	4.8	6.3	3.9	4.4	-	3.7	4.9	2.8	3.1	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	-	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.7	-
Beet sugar	2063	9.4	12.3	7.3	8.8	-	8.2	10.9	6.3	7.7	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	47.9	48.9	46.2	47.5	-	38.4	39.0	37.9	39.1	-
Fats and oils	207	28.5	28.8	29.1	28.8	-	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.9	-
Beverages	208	185.6	185.6	187.1	187.9	-	92.0	91.4	92.2	93.0	-
Malt beverages	2082	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.6	-	19.7	19.4	19.1	19.1	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.7	98.8	100.4	99.5	-	41.4	41.2	43.1	42.7	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	174.1	172.1	179.8	174.7	-	125.4	123.5	129.5	125.7	-
Tobacco products	21	39.1	40.3	34.2	37.7	37.7	28.1	29.2	22.4	25.8	26.0
Cigarettes	211	25.4	25.4	23.6	23.7	-	17.0	16.9	14.5	14.5	-
Textile mill products	22	553.6	551.2	541.5	540.4	535.1	469.0	466.9	458.2	457.2	452.8
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	63.9	64.0	62.7	62.9	-	57.3	57.4	56.2	56.3	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	57.5	57.0	56.5	56.4	-	49.0	48.5	48.1	48.1	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	9.7	9.5	8.7	8.7	-	8.1	8.0	7.3	7.4	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.7	-	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.2	-
Knitting mills	225	137.7	135.6	131.3	130.7	-	116.2	114.5	111.3	110.7	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	15.6	15.6	14.9	14.7	-	13.6	13.6	12.9	12.7	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	35.1	35.1	34.3	34.5	-	30.5	30.4	29.6	29.8	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	38.0	36.9	34.3	34.1	-	32.6	31.6	30.1	29.8	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	8.4	8.4	7.6	7.6	-	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.6	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	20.9	20.5	21.4	21.1	-	17.2	17.0	17.8	17.5	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	60.6	60.6	57.7	57.8	-	50.3	50.2	48.0	48.0	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	28.3	28.2	27.1	27.1	-	23.5	23.4	22.5	22.5	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	19.0	19.1	18.1	18.0	-	15.6	15.6	14.9	14.8	-
Carpets and rugs	227	65.3	65.7	65.2	64.8	-	54.5	54.8	53.5	52.8	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	82.8	83.0	82.2	82.5	-	73.8	74.0	73.3	73.8	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	59.7	59.8	59.0	59.3	-	53.5	53.4	52.8	53.3	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.5	-	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.7	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	55.8	55.5	57.1	56.9	-	43.2	43.0	44.1	43.9	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	684.1	680.1	647.2	643.6	638.0	543.3	540.6	514.0	511.8	506.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	22.5	22.8	20.3	21.1	-	17.8	18.1	15.8	16.6	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	153.1	152.0	140.2	138.8	-	126.3	125.4	114.0	112.6	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	28.4	27.9	23.9	23.2	-	23.5	23.2	19.1	18.4	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	48.3	47.5	45.8	45.8	-	40.7	40.2	39.0	38.9	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	27.4	27.5	25.2	24.7	-	23.5	23.5	21.0	20.4	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	203.2	201.5	192.8	192.5	-	156.4	155.9	149.9	150.4	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	15.5	15.5	14.1	13.7	-	11.2	11.1	9.9	9.6	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	30.0	29.8	28.3	28.1	-	23.2	23.0	21.3	21.3	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	16.0	15.5	14.2	14.3	-	11.4	11.3	10.4	10.6	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	141.7	140.7	136.2	136.4	-	110.6	110.5	108.3	108.9	-

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Women's and children's undergarments	234	25.6	25.3	22.2	21.5	—	20.6	20.4	17.7	17.1	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	17.9	17.8	16.1	15.7	—	14.2	14.2	12.6	12.3	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	7.7	7.5	6.1	5.8	—	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.8	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	19.3	19.3	17.8	17.6	—	15.8	16.0	15.0	15.0	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.0	—	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	—
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	31.3	31.2	31.0	30.9	—	24.7	24.3	23.6	23.8	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	214.4	213.3	208.0	206.6	—	170.2	168.9	166.1	164.7	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	19.2	19.1	17.6	17.3	—	15.3	15.2	13.9	13.4	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	54.1	54.3	52.6	52.7	—	46.0	45.9	45.3	45.4	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	62.4	62.5	61.7	62.6	—	48.1	48.2	47.8	48.3	—
Paper and allied products	26	666.2	663.8	662.0	659.0	658.5	505.0	502.5	502.6	500.8	500.9
Paper mills	262	145.3	143.7	141.9	139.3	—	113.5	112.1	111.1	109.2	—
Paperboard mills	263	48.1	47.8	46.8	46.5	—	36.9	36.7	36.1	35.9	—
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	218.9	218.1	218.2	218.8	—	170.1	169.5	169.2	169.9	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	134.1	134.0	135.4	136.5	—	100.8	100.6	102.1	103.2	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.3	—	15.0	14.6	14.8	14.7	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	46.8	46.5	45.4	45.1	—	37.7	37.7	36.5	36.2	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	242.4	242.6	244.8	244.1	—	175.3	174.9	178.2	177.9	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	45.5	45.5	46.6	46.7	—	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.0	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	39.9	40.1	39.0	39.0	—	31.2	31.2	31.5	31.4	—
Envelopes	2677	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.7	—	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.0	—
Printing and publishing	27	1,548.4	1,550.4	1,559.9	1,556.9	1,559.4	822.0	825.2	834.1	831.3	832.4
Newspapers	271	441.7	442.2	446.9	445.1	—	146.3	147.4	148.3	148.5	—
Periodicals	272	143.9	144.0	146.8	146.4	—	45.9	47.0	51.7	51.6	—
Books	273	123.8	124.4	129.3	129.2	—	55.9	56.5	60.4	60.5	—
Book publishing	2731	87.2	87.2	90.4	90.1	—	27.3	27.4	29.3	29.4	—
Book printing	2732	36.6	37.2	38.9	39.1	—	28.6	29.1	31.1	31.1	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	89.4	90.0	94.9	94.3	—	43.0	43.5	46.7	45.8	—
Commercial printing	275	567.4	568.7	565.3	566.3	—	401.6	402.3	401.0	400.2	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	375.5	376.4	373.7	374.2	—	266.7	267.1	266.5	265.8	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	171.7	172.3	171.5	171.8	—	119.2	119.7	118.9	118.9	—
Manifold business forms	276	42.7	43.0	40.6	41.1	—	28.5	28.7	27.7	28.0	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	62.9	61.8	62.3	61.3	—	47.7	46.7	46.9	46.1	—
Printing trade services	279	49.2	49.0	47.1	46.8	—	32.2	32.3	31.1	30.8	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,031.3	1,030.7	1,028.2	1,023.5	1,021.4	584.4	586.0	579.3	577.4	577.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	98.7	98.6	98.0	98.1	—	50.9	50.6	56.2	56.3	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	54.1	53.9	52.8	52.7	—	29.9	29.8	30.9	30.6	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	153.5	153.6	148.4	146.4	—	102.1	102.2	101.1	99.5	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	76.0	76.0	74.8	73.2	—	45.7	45.8	46.9	45.4	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	42.8	42.9	40.3	39.9	—	33.8	34.0	32.5	32.3	—
Drugs	283	295.9	296.5	307.2	306.0	—	136.1	137.6	137.9	137.3	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	231.9	232.5	240.9	239.9	—	109.7	111.3	111.1	110.7	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	161.9	161.7	156.8	157.5	—	107.6	108.2	97.0	98.7	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	42.0	41.9	41.3	41.3	—	30.0	30.3	24.8	25.6	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	41.0	40.5	40.1	40.4	—	23.5	23.3	22.9	23.3	—
Toilet preparations	2844	78.9	79.3	75.4	75.8	—	54.1	54.6	49.3	49.8	—
Paints and allied products	285	52.6	52.1	53.7	53.0	—	27.4	27.3	28.1	27.7	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	124.5	123.8	121.5	120.9	—	72.7	72.7	73.2	73.0	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	21.3	21.3	20.9	20.8	—	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.0	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	100.6	100.0	98.1	97.7	—	58.3	58.3	59.2	59.1	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	54.3	54.7	52.2	51.9	—	32.6	32.8	30.9	30.5	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	89.9	89.7	90.4	89.7	—	55.0	54.6	54.9	54.4	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	134.8	134.6	135.3	133.8	133.3	89.6	89.1	77.3	75.4	74.8
Petroleum refining	291	87.5	87.5	87.6	86.8	—	56.4	56.2	45.1	44.0	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	32.8	32.7	33.2	32.6	—	25.4	25.1	25.5	24.8	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	1,005.2	1,007.6	1,007.1	999.8	1,000.1	780.8	784.8	782.7	777.6	778.4
Tires and inner tubes	301	79.3	79.5	81.3	80.9	—	58.5	59.7	60.9	61.0	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	—	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	74.2	74.2	75.3	75.0	—	57.2	57.0	58.0	57.8	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	29.4	29.6	30.0	29.9	—	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.4	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	107.1	107.0	105.4	105.8	—	82.5	82.4	81.5	82.4	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	740.0	742.5	740.9	734.0	—	579.2	582.4	579.0	573.2	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	77.5	77.7	74.3	73.8	72.9	57.8	57.7	54.9	54.3	53.4
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.9	—	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.5	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	32.7	32.4	29.3	28.7	—	25.8	25.4	23.0	22.6	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	18.1	18.1	17.1	17.0	—	13.8	13.7	13.0	12.9	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.6	—	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.5	—
Luggage	316	9.5	9.6	10.6	10.7	—	7.0	7.1	8.0	8.0	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	—	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	—
Transportation and public utilities		6,908	6,924	6,922	7,077	7,107	5,722	5,740	5,759	5,916	5,932
Transportation		4,478	4,490	4,520	4,594	4,616	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation	40	228.2	227.1	221.1	221.1	220.3	—	—	—	—	—
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	201.7	200.7	195.0	195.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	500.9	506.4	437.2	514.0	521.2	459.2	465.3	399.4	474.0	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	248.9	248.4	257.3	260.8	—	225.7	225.6	234.9	237.6	—
Taxicabs	412	31.8	32.0	32.9	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	24.1	24.0	23.1	23.0	—	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.3	—
School buses	415	158.4	163.8	87.3	160.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,842.0	1,846.7	1,874.0	1,874.8	1,878.8	1,619.3	1,621.8	1,648.4	1,647.8	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,642.5	1,643.8	1,665.6	1,661.2	—	1,452.1	1,452.3	1,474.6	1,469.3	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	190.8	194.0	199.0	204.1	—	159.2	161.5	165.2	169.7	—
Water transportation	44	194.2	191.1	213.1	210.7	208.9	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	13.9	13.9	14.5	14.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation services	449	134.0	132.0	150.7	149.2	—	117.9	116.1	134.0	131.4	—
Transportation by air	45	1,233.3	1,240.2	1,284.4	1,283.5	1,293.7	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,047.3	1,055.2	1,093.5	1,093.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	561.0	562.4	582.0	582.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	138	138	141	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.4	10.5	10.4	8.3	8.1	—
Transportation services	47	466.5	465.6	477.9	477.8	480.7	382.7	382.1	395.4	395.5	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	221.3	220.3	221.7	220.9	—	185.3	184.7	184.8	184.0	—
Travel agencies	4724	173.2	172.4	172.6	172.1	—	145.3	144.8	143.6	143.2	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	189.8	189.5	196.4	197.6	—	151.6	151.2	161.2	162.5	—
Communications and public utilities		2,430	2,434	2,402	2,483	2,491	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	1,565.4	1,574.0	1,541.0	1,628.3	1,636.7	1,115.9	1,129.6	1,125.4	1,223.6	—
Telephone communications	481	1,079.2	1,085.4	1,033.9	1,118.2	—	732.8	743.7	729.3	824.8	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	900.7	906.2	845.6	927.6	—	593.8	603.6	580.3	674.6	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	248.5	248.4	250.8	252.1	—	202.8	202.5	202.0	202.9	—
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	116.5	116.7	115.5	116.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television broadcasting stations	4833	132.0	131.7	135.3	135.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	203.7	206.0	220.8	222.2	—	166.1	168.9	175.4	176.4	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	864.5	860.1	861.2	855.1	854.0	694.4	688.3	693.5	686.3	—
Electric services	491	359.7	358.2	356.7	353.3	—	287.4	285.7	287.2	283.4	—
Gas production and distribution	492	132.1	131.6	127.0	125.7	—	104.2	103.8	100.4	98.7	—
Combination utility services	493	153.6	152.8	151.0	150.5	—	122.1	119.2	121.3	120.4	—
Sanitary services	495	182.1	180.6	187.7	187.1	—	151.9	150.6	154.1	153.6	—
Wholesale trade		6,967	6,982	7,089	7,074	7,094	5,566	5,581	5,663	5,642	5,652
Durable goods	50	4,140	4,153	4,218	4,201	4,203	3,245	3,255	3,303	3,284	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	529.0	527.2	529.7	527.3	—	421.3	419.7	421.1	419.7	—
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	161.7	162.8	163.3	164.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	293.8	291.8	295.8	290.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	176.0	177.9	182.7	182.7	—	139.6	140.5	146.2	145.3	—
Furniture	5021	85.1	87.2	91.5	92.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home furnishings	5023	90.9	90.7	91.2	90.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	284.0	286.4	297.8	295.7	—	236.2	238.7	250.3	246.9	—
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	144.2	145.1	152.5	150.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction materials, nec	5039	40.0	39.9	42.9	42.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Professional and commercial equipment	504	949.2	951.5	948.1	947.3	—	721.4	722.1	715.4	713.8	—
Office equipment	5044	201.0	200.8	197.3	197.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	414.9	416.7	402.3	400.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	194.2	194.9	204.2	205.0	—	156.8	157.2	164.3	165.0	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	156.1	157.4	160.2	160.5	—	125.7	127.1	128.0	128.4	—
Electrical goods	506	559.7	564.1	584.8	585.3	—	406.0	407.4	426.0	425.8	—
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	228.7	231.2	235.9	234.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	46.3	47.1	47.9	49.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	284.7	285.8	301.0	301.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	321.0	319.1	325.3	321.5	—	268.8	267.3	271.8	267.4	—
Hardware	5072	117.5	115.7	118.3	116.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	123.6	124.4	124.6	123.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	830.0	832.0	841.4	835.7	—	663.5	667.4	674.4	669.1	—
Construction and mining machinery	5082	94.3	94.7	93.3	93.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm and garden machinery	5083	115.7	115.1	118.5	115.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	340.9	342.7	349.7	347.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial supplies	5085	150.6	151.1	153.1	153.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	335.1	337.4	347.8	345.2	—	262.5	264.6	269.5	267.3	—
Scrap and waste materials	5093	122.2	124.0	128.8	128.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable goods	51	2,827	2,829	2,871	2,873	2,891	2,321	2,326	2,360	2,358	—
Paper and paper products	511	274.8	273.2	276.2	273.3	—	229.6	227.1	230.0	227.3	—
Stationery and office supplies	5112	161.6	160.4	159.4	157.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	248.9	248.8	258.7	259.5	—	205.7	206.1	216.1	215.8	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	227.8	228.6	236.7	233.7	—	185.5	188.1	194.9	191.4	—
Groceries and related products	514	949.3	949.2	963.3	966.8	—	801.9	802.1	815.0	818.2	—
Groceries, general line	5141	297.7	296.7	298.3	296.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meats and meat products	5147	58.3	57.9	58.7	58.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	103.8	103.6	104.3	107.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	106.4	108.9	101.3	103.7	—	86.0	88.3	80.9	83.8	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	155.8	154.5	158.3	159.0	—	113.5	112.3	116.4	114.7	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	155.8	156.9	159.1	158.9	—	127.6	129.2	130.2	129.9	—
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	59.7	59.4	62.6	61.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum products, nec	5172	96.1	97.5	96.5	97.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	158.0	158.5	162.8	162.5	—	127.8	128.0	132.5	131.9	—
Beer and ale	5181	101.8	101.4	104.8	103.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	56.2	57.1	58.0	58.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	550.2	550.2	554.9	555.8	—	443.3	445.0	443.7	444.5	—
Farm supplies	5191	160.1	157.7	154.6	154.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade		22,893	22,858	23,350	23,217	23,163	20,144	20,111	20,551	20,413	20,349
Building materials and garden supplies	52	994.9	998.2	1,039.7	1,016.6	1,010.7	831.1	836.0	871.9	849.5	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	619.7	622.8	650.8	638.1	—	528.1	531.7	557.4	545.1	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	65.7	66.2	69.9	67.8	—	48.7	49.3	51.3	49.2	—
Hardware stores	525	161.9	163.5	166.3	163.1	—	134.4	136.1	140.0	137.4	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	96.5	95.4	102.4	98.1	—	80.3	79.7	85.8	81.2	—
General merchandise stores	53	2,715.0	2,787.6	2,690.9	2,701.7	2,766.4	2,542.9	2,612.2	2,512.5	2,519.7	—
Department stores	531	2,375.9	2,440.3	2,345.2	2,355.5	2,414.5	2,247.5	2,308.6	2,210.3	2,217.3	—
Variety stores	533	138.8	141.2	144.2	146.9	—	119.3	121.6	125.2	128.0	—
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	200.3	206.1	201.5	199.3	—	176.1	182.0	177.0	174.4	—
Food stores	54	3,484.8	3,502.2	3,537.4	3,512.0	3,530.8	3,146.1	3,168.5	3,192.2	3,166.5	—
Grocery stores	541	3,075.1	3,086.9	3,120.3	3,097.9	—	2,795.3	2,812.9	2,833.9	2,811.4	—
Meat and fish markets	542	48.2	48.8	46.3	46.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy products stores	545	14.1	13.7	15.5	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	195.6	196.2	192.0	190.9	—	170.4	170.3	167.2	165.6	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,384.4	2,381.8	2,444.2	2,431.9	2,439.4	1,986.6	1,974.3	2,043.0	2,034.7	—
New and used car dealers	551	1,090.3	1,091.4	1,119.8	1,120.3	1,123.3	915.0	915.9	942.7	941.5	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	404.6	405.0	404.6	405.6	-	316.9	318.2	324.8	326.8	-
Gasoline service stations	554	663.8	662.0	681.1	669.9	-	572.9	560.5	582.2	576.3	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	10.7	10.8	10.1	10.2	-	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,169.0	1,187.8	1,208.3	1,198.2	1,207.3	976.0	994.3	1,003.0	992.4	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	78.7	79.1	80.4	80.5	-	63.1	63.9	64.6	65.5	-
Women's clothing stores	562	276.6	285.1	280.9	278.5	-	226.6	234.0	225.8	222.9	-
Family clothing stores	565	420.0	430.6	446.0	443.2	-	370.4	380.8	390.4	387.4	-
Shoe stores	566	209.8	204.7	206.6	203.8	-	167.6	163.5	164.0	161.4	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,082.6	1,093.7	1,111.2	1,111.9	1,126.2	892.9	905.0	919.3	916.6	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	555.3	562.5	579.3	578.3	-	453.7	461.1	475.4	474.8	-
Furniture stores	5712	323.0	325.8	333.6	332.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	71.9	72.4	74.7	74.1	-	58.4	59.1	60.9	60.4	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	455.4	458.8	457.2	459.5	-	380.8	384.8	383.0	381.4	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	199.4	203.7	204.4	206.3	-	165.5	169.6	170.1	171.2	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	78.8	78.1	80.3	80.1	-	65.8	65.5	69.7	68.9	-
Eating and drinking places	58	8,088.1	7,882.1	8,293.7	8,194.5	7,988.6	7,271.5	7,072.8	7,474.9	7,380.0	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	2,974.5	3,024.5	3,024.8	3,050.2	3,093.6	2,496.5	2,547.5	2,534.6	2,553.3	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	655.4	662.5	668.6	667.7	-	563.6	571.3	575.6	573.3	-
Liquor stores	592	113.1	113.6	115.2	114.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	132.2	133.3	140.1	141.6	-	110.8	111.5	117.3	118.5	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,061.7	1,076.1	1,059.5	1,078.9	-	892.0	907.6	886.6	901.8	-
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	199.6	202.3	204.0	205.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book stores	5942	145.9	141.2	133.8	147.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationery stores	5943	102.7	103.0	107.0	106.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry stores	5944	151.3	153.9	156.6	160.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	247.4	249.8	252.4	248.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	46.4	47.2	41.3	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	370.2	388.9	375.7	386.1	-	314.0	331.7	316.5	325.8	-
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	246.2	265.4	247.7	259.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising machine operators	5962	68.2	68.2	69.8	69.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	94.7	97.7	92.9	93.4	-	77.3	80.2	76.2	76.8	-
Retail stores, nec	599	547.2	552.4	572.8	568.1	-	447.3	452.8	468.4	463.4	-
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	152.7	157.2	161.0	161.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optical goods stores	5995	75.5	75.5	77.0	76.5	-	58.5	58.9	59.7	59.3	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	319.0	319.7	334.8	330.0	-	260.1	260.7	271.2	265.6	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		7,590	7,578	7,685	7,619	7,614	5,548	5,529	5,643	5,579	5,574
Finance		3,692	3,691	3,735	3,719	3,719	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	2,056.6	2,054.5	2,047.9	2,029.5	2,027.7	1,477.6	1,477.2	1,479.8	1,464.1	-
Commercial banks	602	1,472.0	1,469.3	1,459.1	1,443.9	1,441.1	1,041.0	1,040.3	1,040.3	1,028.4	-
State commercial banks	6022	589.6	587.9	595.6	588.3	-	424.1	421.9	429.5	422.5	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	882.4	881.4	863.5	855.6	-	616.9	618.4	610.8	605.9	-
Savings institutions	603	249.3	248.5	240.8	238.3	237.7	-	-	-	-	-
Federal savings institutions	6035	143.8	142.9	137.8	136.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	105.5	105.6	103.0	101.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	189.4	190.4	198.9	198.2	-	150.9	151.5	158.6	157.8	-
Nondepository institutions	61	708.0	702.7	684.3	684.7	683.0	473.6	466.4	446.6	447.4	-
Personal credit institutions	614	201.9	202.4	204.9	204.1	-	108.8	108.6	106.3	105.3	-
Business credit institutions	615	132.7	133.0	138.3	138.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	351.3	345.3	320.2	321.3	319.6	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers	62	697.3	702.0	760.0	760.9	763.2	-	-	-	-	-
Security brokers and dealers	621	510.1	513.9	556.8	558.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	26.2	26.7	29.5	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity services	628	161.0	161.4	173.7	173.4	-	108.3	109.0	116.6	115.3	-
Holding and other investment offices	67	229.6	231.4	242.6	243.8	245.4	-	-	-	-	-
Holding offices	671	103.8	104.5	109.2	109.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
		Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued									
Insurance	63,64	2,372	2,374	2,365	2,348	2,351	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	1,607.2	1,609.0	1,592.5	1,578.2	1,577.9	1,234.8	1,233.3	1,238.2	1,228.0	—
Life insurance	631	504.8	505.7	489.2	485.7	—	342.0	341.9	339.1	338.2	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	368.4	368.7	368.1	368.2	—	295.0	294.9	295.4	295.9	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	298.2	298.4	297.4	297.3	—	241.7	241.6	239.8	239.9	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	559.9	561.7	564.6	554.8	—	454.1	454.8	465.9	457.4	—
Title insurance	636	83.6	82.3	77.0	76.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	765.1	765.2	772.6	770.1	773.1	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate	65	1,526	1,513	1,585	1,552	1,544	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate operators and lessors	651	575.0	573.3	587.4	573.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate agents and managers	653	774.4	766.1	814.7	800.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subdividers and developers	655	132.7	130.5	141.1	136.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		39,421	39,727	40,884	40,813	41,002	34,351	34,657	35,732	35,633	35,810
Agricultural services	07	811.8	802.6	870.1	844.6	834.1	688.1	679.8	735.8	709.9	—
Veterinary services	074	208.8	210.1	223.2	219.8	—	176.2	177.0	188.9	185.1	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	547.6	537.6	589.9	568.7	—	466.5	457.8	500.4	479.0	—
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,915.6	1,868.0	2,072.5	1,977.5	1,931.0	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and motels	701	1,855.0	1,816.4	1,980.0	1,919.0	—	1,630.0	1,592.8	1,747.4	1,688.5	—
Personal services	72	1,207.4	1,216.0	1,238.6	1,248.6	1,259.5	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	445.6	449.0	458.6	460.2	—	392.0	394.5	400.4	401.8	—
Photographic studios, portrait	722	86.0	88.5	76.6	81.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops	723	414.1	415.7	428.7	430.7	—	366.4	367.9	380.5	382.5	—
Funeral service and crematories	726	101.4	101.5	102.4	102.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	146.1	147.3	157.9	159.3	—	122.3	123.8	136.6	137.8	—
Business services	73	9,468.3	9,644.6	9,920.9	9,965.9	10,014.2	8,377.7	8,553.2	8,812.4	8,844.1	—
Advertising	731	280.7	283.8	296.9	294.7	—	198.7	201.9	216.2	213.6	—
Advertising agencies	7311	183.4	186.4	198.8	197.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit reporting and collection	732	155.1	156.6	163.7	164.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	320.3	321.1	323.7	323.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	83.7	83.7	85.7	85.3	—	67.6	68.3	69.6	68.8	—
Services to buildings	734	1,000.8	999.6	1,009.8	1,006.0	1,000.9	891.4	890.2	901.9	898.1	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	90.7	90.5	95.6	94.1	—	72.6	72.3	77.4	76.8	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	910.1	909.1	914.2	911.9	—	818.8	817.9	824.5	821.3	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	282.9	282.0	298.3	296.8	—	228.6	228.6	241.6	239.4	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	43.1	42.9	45.2	44.2	—	35.0	35.0	37.4	36.2	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	56.6	57.6	57.0	57.9	—	47.9	49.1	47.8	48.6	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	183.2	181.5	196.1	194.7	—	145.7	144.5	156.4	154.6	—
Personnel supply services	736	3,738.4	3,871.2	3,960.2	3,999.9	4,019.4	—	—	—	—	—
Employment agencies	7361	383.9	394.6	427.4	436.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Help supply services	7363	3,354.5	3,476.6	3,532.8	3,563.2	3,575.2	3,239.4	3,359.9	3,402.5	3,429.7	—
Computer and data processing services	737	1,859.8	1,866.2	1,953.1	1,949.4	1,955.9	1,481.9	1,489.1	1,574.2	1,567.8	—
Computer programming services	7371	440.9	439.7	454.8	455.0	—	371.7	368.9	383.5	382.9	—
Prepackaged software	7372	285.2	286.1	329.0	328.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	211.9	211.5	213.3	213.2	—	151.5	151.8	162.5	161.7	—
Data processing and preparation	7374	277.4	277.6	282.7	280.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	132.2	134.5	149.5	150.4	—	100.4	101.0	116.9	117.6	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	57.5	57.0	49.7	50.3	—	43.4	43.5	38.5	38.5	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,830.3	1,864.1	1,915.2	1,931.1	—	1,591.3	1,623.5	1,677.5	1,687.8	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	603.8	613.7	619.9	630.5	—	555.0	564.1	569.6	580.6	—
Security systems services	7382	70.6	71.3	67.0	70.6	—	59.2	59.9	56.2	59.3	—
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	75.0	78.3	77.8	79.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,187.7	1,191.3	1,203.0	1,200.0	1,209.2	967.3	973.8	991.9	987.8	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	209.2	209.1	218.2	214.9	—	169.4	169.5	179.3	176.3	—
Passenger car rental	7514	138.9	138.8	146.8	145.0	—	113.7	113.9	121.8	119.7	—
Automobile parking	752	81.0	80.1	81.4	81.5	—	70.3	69.8	71.5	71.7	—
Automotive repair shops	753	658.6	659.9	660.9	660.2	—	522.9	525.6	532.2	529.9	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	225.9	226.7	228.2	228.2	—	182.9	183.9	186.4	185.0	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	289.3	289.2	288.4	287.6	—	226.3	227.4	231.0	230.5	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	238.9	242.2	242.5	243.4	-	204.7	208.9	208.9	209.9	-
Carwashes	7542	133.9	136.7	137.6	138.0	-	118.6	121.5	121.9	122.4	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	376.7	380.0	387.3	384.9	386.8	308.5	311.8	317.5	315.2	-
Electrical repair shops	762	110.8	111.7	111.8	110.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	611.4	613.3	649.8	620.6	618.9	517.6	518.7	554.6	525.8	-
Motion picture production and services	781	285.4	291.6	307.1	297.3	-	246.4	251.5	265.8	255.5	-
Motion picture theaters	783	132.8	128.3	141.1	125.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video tape rental	784	175.6	175.9	183.7	179.6	-	140.8	141.2	148.5	145.8	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,760.1	1,633.6	2,093.6	1,881.2	1,754.0	1,550.7	1,423.5	1,873.9	1,655.7	-
Bowling centers	793	83.4	86.3	71.5	84.0	-	73.7	76.5	62.2	73.0	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,328.4	1,212.1	1,629.6	1,425.6	-	1,176.9	1,060.3	1,471.1	1,266.1	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	195.3	199.9	217.1	214.5	-	173.8	178.2	194.6	192.1	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	382.3	341.2	483.8	396.8	-	338.5	298.3	434.0	350.1	-
Health services	80	10004.5	10025.9	10177.6	10172.1	10198.0	8,858.1	8,878.6	9,018.8	9,011.6	-
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,885.5	1,891.9	1,942.6	1,942.8	1,952.0	1,549.9	1,559.3	1,603.0	1,601.0	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	667.6	666.9	681.1	679.6	-	583.3	583.2	596.3	594.4	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	444.6	448.0	459.7	457.9	-	368.1	372.0	382.7	381.2	-
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	173.2	173.0	177.8	175.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,787.2	1,786.9	1,798.2	1,794.4	1,795.6	1,606.4	1,606.2	1,615.3	1,610.6	-
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,365.8	1,365.5	1,373.9	1,371.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	202.9	202.3	205.3	204.0	-	181.0	180.4	183.2	182.0	-
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	218.5	219.1	219.0	218.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	3,984.8	3,992.3	4,027.5	4,028.8	4,036.2	3,653.7	3,656.2	3,692.1	3,695.1	-
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,679.6	3,686.3	3,710.0	3,710.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	76.9	76.8	79.4	79.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	228.3	229.2	238.1	239.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental laboratories	807	202.3	202.6	209.9	209.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home health care services	808	634.5	637.4	644.0	643.6	646.3	584.6	587.1	591.6	591.0	-
Legal services	81	995.1	998.6	1,019.5	1,009.0	1,011.9	793.7	795.7	813.7	801.8	-
Educational services	82	2,240.6	2,451.9	2,060.0	2,319.3	2,536.1	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools	821	691.4	715.3	659.6	729.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colleges and universities	822	1,247.2	1,428.3	1,057.0	1,262.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational schools	824	94.6	98.4	102.4	101.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	2,825.7	2,854.6	2,915.2	2,986.3	3,021.0	2,438.9	2,465.6	2,509.1	2,573.5	-
Individual and family services	832	756.7	761.2	783.7	785.9	-	657.0	660.5	676.5	678.0	-
Job training and related services	833	375.0	376.2	385.3	380.7	-	320.6	321.4	331.8	327.7	-
Child day care services	835	709.8	724.9	709.5	778.1	792.8	622.5	637.8	618.8	681.9	-
Residential care	836	782.0	787.7	831.2	829.4	834.5	676.4	681.4	716.9	715.3	-
Social services, nec	839	202.2	204.6	205.5	212.2	-	162.4	164.5	165.1	170.6	-
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	98.5	99.6	110.1	103.1	103.6	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations	86	2,407.7	2,416.4	2,472.2	2,425.2	2,435.2	-	-	-	-	-
Business associations	861	115.0	115.7	116.0	115.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional organizations	862	66.6	67.1	68.3	68.5	-	48.4	48.6	49.3	49.6	-
Labor organizations	863	139.2	140.9	137.3	141.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic and social associations	864	439.9	446.6	499.3	449.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	3,266.1	3,286.4	3,449.3	3,430.4	3,445.0	2,430.4	2,454.2	2,623.5	2,604.4	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	958.4	964.4	1,024.7	1,013.9	1,015.8	782.8	789.2	842.3	831.3	-
Engineering services	8711	725.3	731.3	775.9	770.4	-	598.6	605.2	644.5	638.6	-
Architectural services	8712	171.0	171.1	181.6	178.0	-	134.0	133.8	143.7	140.0	-
Surveying services	8713	62.1	62.0	67.2	65.5	-	50.2	50.2	54.1	52.7	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	654.6	658.1	667.1	670.6	-	441.3	449.1	481.3	483.5	-

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	605.4	609.7	633.5	622.7	—	441.0	443.5	468.9	458.6	—
Commercial physical research	8731	227.3	228.2	235.3	234.1	—	135.4	136.1	145.1	144.3	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	131.8	133.5	141.5	137.2	—	108.5	110.2	118.6	114.6	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	145.6	147.3	153.8	149.6	—	114.4	115.5	121.6	117.2	—
Management and public relations	874	1,047.7	1,054.2	1,124.0	1,123.2	1,127.8	765.3	772.4	831.0	831.0	—
Management services	8741	319.2	322.3	344.3	347.5	—	234.6	237.5	258.1	262.0	—
Management consulting services	8742	390.9	392.2	413.3	411.3	—	280.5	280.9	296.1	294.7	—
Public relations services	8743	44.9	45.8	52.7	52.8	—	29.2	30.2	35.6	35.5	—
Services, nec	89	51.6	52.0	52.7	51.9	51.8	40.5	40.7	40.4	39.7	—
Government		20,025	20,548	19,309	20,277	20,792	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government⁴		2,647	2,631	2,659	2,622	2,615	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,584.5	2,569.4	2,595.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense		635.3	630.3	628.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postal Service ⁵		862.2	863.0	857.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other executive agencies		1,087.0	1,076.1	1,110.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative		30.3	30.3	31.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial		31.8	31.6	31.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,784.4	1,768.3	1,802.1	1,765.2	1,758.0	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		48.4	48.3	47.5	47.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		14.5	14.4	14.4	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		362.7	358.8	370.6	365.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	218.6	218.0	220.5	220.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government		4,687	4,844	4,506	4,745	4,899	—	—	—	—	—
Construction		93.4	91.9	90.8	89.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		53.1	53.4	54.8	53.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		2,646.9	2,813.0	2,410.0	2,666.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	341.6	342.7	338.8	337.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	1,941.7	2,108.6	1,708.1	1,965.8	2,135.7	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		206.0	205.9	206.9	205.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		157.6	155.8	156.2	157.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,893.7	1,885.3	1,950.4	1,935.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government, except education		2,745.4	2,735.0	2,797.9	2,779.3	2,763.1	—	—	—	—	—
Local government		12,691	13,073	12,144	12,910	13,278	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		461.8	460.5	473.8	473.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		8,354.0	8,768.6	7,521.1	8,480.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	630.7	632.6	643.3	642.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	7,149.5	7,566.7	6,238.5	7,236.0	7,646.5	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		144.0	143.4	147.3	146.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		429.8	425.9	492.0	455.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		3,875.5	3,843.8	4,148.9	3,955.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government, except education		5,541.8	5,506.2	5,905.3	5,673.7	5,631.2	—	—	—	—	—

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 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: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1999 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	July 1999	Aug. 1999	June 2000	July 2000	Aug. 2000
Total	61,574	61,577	64,121	62,845	62,826
Total private	51,194	51,241	52,376	52,259	52,317
Goods-producing	6,686	6,722	6,730	6,707	6,726
Mining	80	79	75	75	74
Construction	732	733	762	768	768
Manufacturing	5,874	5,910	5,893	5,864	5,884
Durable goods	2,953	2,958	2,993	2,974	2,978
Lumber and wood products	150.3	150.5	152.0	150.8	150.6
Furniture and fixtures	175.5	175.5	180.4	178.8	180.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	100.9	101.1	102.1	103.0	102.8
Primary metal industries	101.8	102.6	102.4	101.8	102.1
Fabricated metal products	341.6	343.1	349.7	343.5	344.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	469.6	465.6	478.7	476.7	473.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	678.7	677.4	689.4	691.7	693.4
Transportation equipment	406.5	412.2	412.5	403.3	403.2
Instruments and related products	355.8	355.3	353.8	354.5	354.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	172.2	174.7	171.7	169.5	172.7
Nondurable goods	2,921	2,952	2,900	2,890	2,906
Food and kindred products	559.4	580.7	554.1	568.6	582.3
Tobacco products	11.2	11.3	10.7	10.6	11.0
Textile mill products	256.7	257.3	252.8	248.9	248.7
Apparel and other textile products	485.4	488.7	463.7	452.5	454.1
Paper and allied products	164.3	164.4	166.9	166.8	166.3
Printing and publishing	701.4	700.4	708.3	708.2	707.8
Chemicals and allied products	340.6	340.5	336.7	334.5	333.3
Petroleum and coal products	24.1	23.7	24.6	24.6	24.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	339.2	344.3	344.7	339.0	340.4
Leather and leather products	38.5	40.7	37.8	36.6	37.8
Service-producing	54,888	54,855	57,391	56,138	56,100
Transportation and public utilities	2,059	2,069	2,162	2,138	2,098
Wholesale trade	2,148	2,147	2,216	2,206	2,198
Retail trade	12,063	12,076	12,228	12,204	12,238
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,782	4,781	4,782	4,790	4,790
Services	23,456	23,446	24,258	24,214	24,267
Government	10,380	10,336	11,745	10,586	10,509
Federal	1,130	1,127	1,372	1,234	1,147
State	2,279	2,276	2,360	2,310	2,316
Local	6,971	6,933	8,013	7,042	7,046

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are

introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1999 forward are subject to revision.

**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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Alabama	1,935.9	1,937.5	1,950.3	9.8	9.3	9.2	106.2	110.6	110.0
Birmingham	483.8	494.5	499.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	29.1	32.4	32.7
Huntsville	182.3	182.3	184.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.8	6.8
Mobile	228.5	230.6	230.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.2	19.4	19.4
Montgomery	168.2	168.1	167.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	9.5	9.1
Tuscaloosa	83.5	82.1	83.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	6.0	5.8	5.8
Alaska	292.2	301.9	295.3	9.3	10.1	10.2	16.6	17.8	17.0
Anchorage	134.7	137.7	137.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	8.6	9.2	8.8
Arizona	2,175.4	2,233.5	2,271.9	10.1	10.0	10.1	158.2	160.9	161.0
Phoenix-Mesa	1,534.6	1,573.9	1,602.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	115.6	117.2	117.3
Tucson	336.4	349.2	355.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	22.4	22.4	22.4
Arkansas	1,154.2	1,168.4	1,181.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	52.0	56.4	56.6
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	150.1	154.3	156.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.8	6.8
Fort Smith	101.7	100.5	100.8	.7	.7	.7	4.0	4.0	3.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock	316.5	313.9	316.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.9	15.8	15.6
Pine Bluff	36.2	36.3	36.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	1.0	1.0
California	14,084.5	14,415.9	14,511.1	23.4	23.2	23.0	713.4	768.7	773.8
Bakersfield	188.7	187.1	189.4	8.1	8.5	8.5	10.0	10.2	10.1
Fresno	295.7	294.4	293.3	.4	.4	.4	16.6	16.7	16.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,016.6	4,062.6	4,102.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	128.4	134.4	135.8
Modesto	149.6	156.5	151.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.8	10.3	10.0
Oakland	1,019.0	1,031.3	1,036.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	65.6	68.6	69.0
Orange County	1,353.6	1,384.8	1,391.6	.7	.6	.6	76.8	81.7	81.7
Riverside-San Bernardino	940.3	970.5	978.8	.9	1.0	1.0	74.0	81.4	81.8
Sacramento	694.8	712.7	713.4	.2	.2	.2	47.3	49.0	48.9
Salinas	128.7	132.2	131.7	.1	.1	.1	6.5	6.9	6.9
San Diego	1,156.5	1,174.3	1,176.9	.3	.3	.3	68.6	72.1	71.9
San Francisco	1,050.1	1,070.6	1,073.0	.4	.4	.4	44.5	47.4	47.8
San Jose	971.3	993.3	992.5	.1	.1	.1	47.8	51.7	51.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	158.8	161.8	162.0	.8	.8	.8	8.1	8.2	8.3
Santa Rosa	182.7	184.3	187.6	.4	.4	.4	13.1	13.9	13.8
Stockton-Lodi	186.4	188.0	190.1	.1	.1	.1	11.1	11.7	11.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	168.0	175.7	175.8	.5	.5	.5	12.6	14.7	14.8
Ventura	265.8	268.6	270.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	15.5	16.1	16.2
Colorado	2,148.6	2,206.9	2,208.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	154.7	170.1	165.2
Boulder-Longmont	171.6	177.9	180.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	9.0	8.9
Colorado Springs	236.5	242.6	242.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.9	16.1	15.7
Denver	1,147.3	1,186.3	1,185.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	80.9	91.2	88.2
Connecticut	1,678.7	1,684.7	1,701.6	.8	.9	.9	64.1	66.6	66.0
Bridgeport	187.8	187.0	188.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.0	7.1	7.0
Danbury	88.4	88.4	88.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.2	4.1
Hartford	611.4	604.9	609.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.8	24.0	23.6
New Haven-Meriden	261.4	258.1	260.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.6	10.7	10.5
New London-Norwich	140.5	143.3	141.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	5.1	5.1
Stamford-Norwalk	210.4	214.2	212.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.9	6.8
Waterbury	88.3	88.1	88.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.6	3.9	3.9
Delaware	415.3	425.1	424.4	.1	.1	.1	24.7	25.9	25.7
Dover	55.0	56.8	56.4	.1	.1	.1	2.7	2.9	2.8
Wilmington-Newark	321.0	325.7	327.6	.2	.2	.2	18.3	19.0	18.7
District of Columbia	618.1	623.0	622.5	.1	.1	.1	9.3	9.4	9.4
Washington PMSA	2,650.3	2,711.6	2,728.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	143.6	154.7	153.5
Florida	6,895.2	7,072.4	7,187.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	367.7	380.8	380.1
Daytona Beach	155.5	158.1	159.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.0	8.2	8.2
Fort Lauderdale	658.6	670.1	680.1	.2	.2	.2	37.2	38.0	37.9
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	162.6	165.0	167.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.7	16.2	16.2
Gainesville	118.7	119.8	123.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.7	4.9	4.9
Jacksonville	540.0	552.2	559.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	29.5	29.3	29.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven	178.5	181.7	184.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	9.9	10.0	10.0
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	184.0	190.9	192.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.2	10.9	11.0
Miami	995.0	1,006.2	1,020.7	.2	.2	.3	35.4	37.1	37.2
Orlando	889.7	920.1	935.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	49.4	51.3	51.3
Pensacola	157.4	160.1	163.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.9	10.7	10.6
Sarasota-Bradenton	265.8	278.7	281.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	14.8	15.3	15.4
Tallahassee	157.4	157.1	160.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.6	6.5	6.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,160.4	1,199.8	1,217.1	.4	.4	.3	56.4	57.1	57.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	468.5	479.4	487.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	27.3	28.2	28.2

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Alabama	368.1	363.4	362.2	95.6	96.3	96.2	448.9	454.0	454.8
Birmingham	51.4	50.7	51.5	31.5	31.5	31.7	120.0	122.7	122.9
Huntsville	34.9	34.6	34.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	36.9	37.3	37.2
Mobile	26.2	25.4	25.4	13.4	13.8	13.6	59.9	61.8	61.1
Montgomery	18.6	18.9	19.2	7.4	7.6	7.6	39.7	39.1	38.7
Tuscaloosa	13.2	13.4	13.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	19.4	19.6	19.7
Alaska	17.4	19.7	15.5	28.2	29.4	28.7	60.0	62.1	60.4
Anchorage	2.2	2.3	2.2	14.6	15.0	14.9	32.0	32.5	32.3
Arizona	212.1	216.7	216.5	105.1	109.7	110.0	509.6	523.4	527.6
Phoenix-Mesa	164.8	166.8	166.3	80.7	85.2	85.7	363.9	372.3	375.3
Tucson	31.2	33.7	33.7	12.4	12.4	12.4	70.4	73.9	74.5
Arkansas	253.7	253.3	253.7	70.1	71.7	72.2	264.1	271.4	271.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.0	35.8	36.1	10.7	10.7	10.7	42.9	44.6	45.1
Fort Smith	28.8	28.4	28.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	20.5	20.4	20.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	33.1	32.5	32.5	21.7	22.2	22.2	72.9	72.9	73.1
Pine Bluff	8.4	8.5	8.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.0	7.2	7.2
California	1,950.9	1,948.4	1,943.3	731.3	755.5	757.9	3,218.0	3,285.7	3,295.1
Bakersfield	10.2	10.3	10.3	11.2	11.4	11.4	44.5	44.9	45.0
Fresno	35.4	32.9	31.7	13.9	14.2	14.1	70.4	70.4	70.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	642.4	629.2	629.5	237.1	245.8	246.9	899.7	901.2	904.8
Modesto	32.0	33.8	29.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	36.3	37.4	37.2
Oakland	117.9	121.0	121.6	64.6	67.7	67.6	231.5	232.2	231.9
Orange County	228.4	233.2	232.9	48.6	50.2	50.4	333.2	338.4	338.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	119.7	124.6	125.1	49.8	51.5	51.9	232.6	237.7	239.0
Sacramento	48.7	51.1	51.5	27.5	27.8	27.9	146.4	149.9	151.3
Salinas	10.4	10.5	10.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	33.9	34.5	34.3
San Diego	128.9	130.9	131.1	52.5	53.6	53.5	257.8	264.4	264.6
San Francisco	74.9	74.7	74.9	81.8	84.0	83.8	219.8	224.8	224.9
San Jose	248.9	247.3	247.8	28.6	29.5	29.5	190.3	193.9	194.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	16.3	16.0	16.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	39.7	40.7	40.6
Santa Rosa	30.5	32.5	32.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	43.2	43.5	43.7
Stockton-Lodi	28.7	27.8	27.4	13.7	13.7	13.5	42.5	44.1	43.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	21.4	22.3	22.4	6.3	7.3	7.3	41.6	43.5	43.6
Ventura	39.4	40.1	40.1	11.9	12.3	12.2	62.0	63.3	62.8
Colorado	203.4	204.8	204.1	139.3	142.4	142.5	510.4	527.6	526.1
Boulder-Longmont	32.7	32.5	32.8	5.2	5.6	5.7	35.4	38.3	38.1
Colorado Springs	27.9	29.1	29.1	13.1	13.4	13.4	52.9	53.7	53.8
Denver	89.9	89.4	89.1	98.5	104.1	104.3	270.5	279.7	278.3
Connecticut	267.6	264.6	265.5	78.0	76.7	78.6	358.3	364.4	362.6
Bridgeport	37.2	36.4	36.6	6.9	7.0	6.9	42.3	42.6	42.9
Danbury	19.0	18.9	19.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	21.1	20.9	20.8
Hartford	90.7	88.7	89.0	27.4	25.6	27.1	122.8	121.3	121.3
New Haven-Meriden	39.7	40.1	40.1	16.6	16.1	16.7	54.7	54.5	54.1
New London-Norwich	23.7	23.3	23.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	28.5	29.6	28.7
Stamford-Norwalk	25.9	24.8	24.9	10.3	10.2	10.3	44.5	44.9	44.3
Waterbury	18.2	18.7	19.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	18.1	18.3	18.2
Delaware	59.5	59.1	58.9	17.1	16.7	18.1	92.1	94.5	93.3
Dover	6.1	6.2	6.2	2.1	1.6	1.9	12.9	13.4	13.1
Wilmington-Newark	45.3	44.3	44.0	14.7	13.9	15.2	65.8	67.5	67.9
District of Columbia	12.1	12.0	12.1	17.4	16.2	17.4	48.0	48.7	49.0
Washington PMSA	100.3	100.5	100.7	127.7	126.6	133.0	480.7	494.0	491.6
Florida	485.7	487.9	489.5	349.1	359.2	360.6	1,709.8	1,750.3	1,753.8
Daytona Beach	12.4	12.9	12.8	5.7	6.2	6.2	42.2	43.4	43.1
Fort Lauderdale	37.9	36.7	36.9	32.3	34.4	34.4	181.4	185.3	186.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.1	45.6	46.7	46.8
Gainesville	5.5	5.5	5.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	24.7	24.1	24.8
Jacksonville	39.2	39.8	40.0	38.1	37.8	38.3	131.1	133.1	133.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	20.5	19.8	19.7	9.2	9.4	9.5	50.5	52.6	52.9
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	25.8	25.5	25.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	45.2	47.5	47.1
Miami	69.3	69.3	69.3	89.3	90.3	90.6	262.7	263.8	265.7
Orlando	52.4	52.6	52.7	44.6	45.6	45.6	215.8	226.3	227.4
Pensacola	9.5	9.3	9.3	7.8	8.1	8.2	39.2	40.0	39.9
Sarasota-Bradenton	21.9	22.7	22.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	60.0	61.7	61.9
Tallahassee	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	31.4	31.8	32.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	89.1	90.7	91.0	52.5	54.7	55.2	263.2	264.5	264.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	32.5	33.3	33.4	16.2	16.5	16.7	115.6	120.1	121.2

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Alabama	92.1	93.4	92.6	462.9	469.2	470.6	352.3	341.3	354.7
Birmingham	38.2	39.9	39.7	145.0	147.9	148.8	66.3	67.3	70.2
Huntsville	5.0	5.1	5.1	53.7	54.8	55.9	40.5	39.1	40.2
Mobile	10.5	10.6	10.7	65.2	65.5	65.5	35.1	34.1	34.6
Montgomery	10.8	11.0	10.8	45.5	45.7	45.3	37.3	36.3	36.9
Tuscaloosa	2.6	2.6	2.5	14.8	15.0	14.9	22.3	20.7	22.0
Alaska	13.0	13.3	12.9	73.8	78.3	76.1	73.9	71.2	74.5
Anchorage	7.7	7.8	7.6	38.6	40.7	40.2	28.4	27.5	28.6
Arizona	141.1	146.7	146.3	687.3	726.3	729.3	351.9	339.8	371.1
Phoenix-Mesa	119.9	125.2	125.1	499.3	529.1	532.0	187.5	175.2	197.7
Tucson	13.2	13.9	13.7	113.2	119.2	119.6	71.8	71.9	77.1
Arkansas	46.1	47.6	47.6	274.9	282.4	283.0	190.1	182.4	193.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.5	5.8	5.8	30.2	31.8	31.9	19.6	18.8	20.0
Fort Smith	3.2	3.2	3.2	27.6	27.3	27.3	10.3	10.0	10.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	18.3	18.4	18.3	93.9	93.8	93.8	60.7	58.3	60.9
Pine Bluff	1.2	1.3	1.3	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.9
California	824.3	837.8	833.8	4,424.0	4,590.6	4,609.7	2,199.2	2,206.0	2,274.5
Bakersfield	7.3	7.3	7.2	48.6	48.7	48.8	48.8	45.8	48.1
Fresno	14.2	14.3	14.2	77.1	77.4	76.7	67.7	68.1	69.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	234.4	237.7	237.8	1,325.4	1,357.4	1,370.2	554.9	552.9	573.8
Modesto	4.5	4.6	4.6	37.6	38.9	39.2	23.5	25.6	25.6
Oakland	57.5	55.6	55.9	309.2	313.7	315.0	170.2	170.0	173.1
Orange County	106.6	107.2	107.1	420.9	436.1	435.9	138.4	137.4	144.6
Riverside-San Bernardino	31.9	33.0	32.9	250.2	261.5	263.3	181.2	179.8	183.8
Sacramento	50.4	51.2	50.0	195.1	200.4	199.5	179.2	183.1	184.1
Salinas	6.5	6.7	6.7	36.0	37.6	37.5	29.6	30.1	29.9
San Diego	69.1	68.8	68.8	384.8	391.7	389.6	194.5	192.5	197.1
San Francisco	108.1	107.6	107.5	397.2	401.4	404.2	123.4	130.3	129.5
San Jose	32.9	33.4	33.4	334.2	346.8	346.0	88.5	90.6	89.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.5	7.9	7.9	50.6	51.5	51.3	30.8	31.9	32.2
Santa Rosa	10.3	10.3	10.2	52.0	53.0	52.8	26.7	24.0	27.2
Stockton-Lodi	8.6	8.9	9.0	45.6	45.9	46.6	36.1	35.8	37.7
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	6.7	6.9	6.9	45.8	46.7	46.2	33.1	33.8	34.1
Ventura	14.6	15.0	15.0	77.6	79.2	79.5	43.7	41.5	43.4
Colorado	141.5	140.8	139.2	657.1	682.3	676.2	329.4	326.0	342.6
Boulder-Longmont	6.7	6.8	6.5	56.4	60.5	60.3	26.8	25.2	28.6
Colorado Springs	13.9	14.1	14.1	77.5	81.6	79.5	36.3	34.6	36.7
Denver	93.9	91.9	91.6	357.0	374.7	373.9	150.9	149.7	154.1
Connecticut	140.8	142.9	141.6	532.1	545.8	544.3	237.0	222.8	242.1
Bridgeport	11.6	12.0	11.9	61.5	61.2	61.9	21.3	20.7	21.7
Danbury	5.3	5.9	5.8	25.7	26.4	26.0	10.6	9.3	10.2
Hartford	73.5	73.2	71.9	179.7	182.4	181.7	94.5	89.7	94.5
New Haven-Meriden	12.9	12.7	12.5	94.5	92.2	93.4	32.4	31.8	32.9
New London-Norwich	3.7	3.7	3.5	36.2	37.4	36.9	36.3	37.1	37.0
Stamford-Norwalk	27.3	28.7	28.6	78.0	81.3	79.6	17.8	17.4	17.6
Waterbury	4.0	4.0	4.0	27.2	26.8	26.5	13.1	12.3	12.6
Delaware	50.2	51.8	51.3	118.0	122.6	122.1	53.6	54.4	54.9
Dover	2.0	2.1	2.0	13.9	14.6	14.8	15.3	16.0	15.6
Wilmington-Newark	43.4	44.9	44.4	94.8	98.7	98.6	38.5	37.2	38.6
District of Columbia	31.1	31.9	31.8	277.9	275.2	279.4	222.2	229.5	223.3
Washington PMSA	145.3	148.9	148.5	1,064.1	1,107.1	1,108.3	587.4	578.5	592.0
Florida	450.2	463.1	464.6	2,550.7	2,719.4	2,732.8	975.9	905.4	1,000.2
Daytona Beach	6.9	6.9	6.9	56.9	58.5	58.5	23.4	22.0	24.0
Fort Lauderdale	49.7	50.7	50.8	234.3	244.5	245.5	85.6	80.3	88.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	9.4	9.5	9.5	50.7	52.6	52.2	26.2	24.5	26.8
Gainesville	5.3	5.5	5.4	37.0	38.4	38.7	39.1	38.9	41.2
Jacksonville	56.5	57.2	57.0	180.0	194.7	195.4	65.2	59.9	65.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven	8.6	8.8	8.8	51.5	54.5	54.8	25.8	24.0	26.6
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.2	6.4	6.4	65.8	70.2	70.4	24.9	23.9	25.5
Miami	67.1	69.5	69.6	333.0	342.0	344.5	138.0	134.0	143.5
Orlando	59.8	63.0	63.2	376.2	399.0	401.0	91.0	81.8	93.3
Pensacola	6.2	6.3	6.4	54.6	59.5	59.5	29.0	26.0	28.9
Sarasota-Bradenton	11.7	11.8	11.8	128.3	140.2	140.4	23.6	21.5	24.2
Tallahassee	6.8	7.2	7.2	44.7	46.2	46.3	59.0	56.8	59.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	84.5	87.2	87.9	478.0	516.8	520.1	136.3	128.4	140.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	33.8	34.0	33.9	187.3	196.0	197.2	55.8	51.3	56.8

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Georgia	3,927.4	4,005.6	4,013.6	8.2	7.8	7.7	201.7	204.5	202.1
Albany	59.8	59.8	59.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.1	3.8	3.7
Athens	74.5	74.9	76.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	3.3	3.3
Atlanta	2,176.0	2,235.4	2,240.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	117.4	122.7	121.2
Augusta-Aiken	203.3	206.7	207.5	.3	.3	.3	13.5	13.5	13.5
Columbus	122.4	124.8	125.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	6.2	6.3
Macon	151.9	156.0	156.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.2	7.7	7.5
Savannah	137.6	139.2	139.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	8.2	8.2
Hawaii	531.1	540.2	541.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.9	24.0	23.8
Honolulu	397.1	401.2	404.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.2	17.2	17.4
Idaho	554.4	565.1	570.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	38.7	41.9	41.6
Boise City	213.6	222.7	223.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.1	17.3	17.0
Illinois	5,999.3	6,021.7	6,037.3	10.8	11.0	10.8	269.8	273.5	271.3
Bloomington-Normal	89.5	88.1	90.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.0	3.9
Champaign-Urbana	101.3	100.7	102.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.2	4.0
Chicago	4,211.0	4,247.9	4,242.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	184.8	188.1	186.3
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	187.4	187.2	187.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.3	10.6	10.6
Decatur	59.9	60.4	60.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.9	3.9
Kankakee	43.1	44.0	44.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.3	2.3
Peoria-Pekin	177.1	175.9	176.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.6	8.6	8.6
Rockford	181.0	179.1	180.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.2	8.2	8.3
Springfield	114.1	119.1	114.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.5	5.5
Indiana	3,001.6	2,978.9	3,023.2	6.9	6.2	6.2	154.7	157.0	154.6
Bloomington	68.8	62.8	68.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.3	3.2
Elkhart-Goshen	126.8	127.0	127.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.7	5.6
Evansville-Henderson	161.4	162.8	163.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.9	11.2	11.3
Fort Wayne	277.3	275.4	279.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.0	15.0	14.5
Gary	272.2	271.4	275.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.2	18.1	17.1
Indianapolis	876.5	884.9	893.7	.7	.8	.8	51.1	53.9	53.9
Kokomo	53.6	54.5	54.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	2.2	2.2
Lafayette	98.7	93.8	101.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.3	4.2
Muncie	61.0	58.3	60.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.8	2.8
South Bend	136.7	136.7	137.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	8.2	7.6
Terre Haute	69.5	67.5	69.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.8	3.7	3.8
Iowa	1,470.9	1,484.9	1,498.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	69.6	77.3	74.4
Cedar Rapids	121.6	121.8	122.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.6	6.3
Des Moines	282.8	284.0	282.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.3	14.5	14.1
Dubuque	52.6	52.0	52.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.2	2.0
Iowa City	70.1	69.1	71.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.9	2.7
Sioux City	67.4	66.1	66.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	73.7	71.9	74.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.0	2.9
Kansas	1,328.8	1,338.9	1,354.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	68.6	73.7	72.4
Lawrence	48.5	47.8	49.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.9	2.8
Topeka	101.1	100.4	101.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.2	5.0
Wichita	284.9	281.4	284.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	15.9	16.2	16.0
Kentucky	1,812.8	1,837.0	1,841.2	21.5	20.9	21.0	90.5	91.7	90.6
Lexington	287.5	291.4	294.3	.3	.3	.3	15.3	16.1	16.0
Louisville	583.3	596.3	595.3	.7	.6	.6	31.7	32.7	32.9
Owensboro	45.6	46.9	46.8	.2	.2	.2	3.4	3.6	3.6
Louisiana	1,908.8	1,898.5	1,919.4	45.7	46.8	46.9	131.0	132.2	132.0
Alexandria	58.0	58.2	58.2	.1	.1	.1	4.1	4.4	4.3
Baton Rouge	305.1	305.9	310.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	36.3	38.5	38.8
Houma	75.9	75.8	76.1	5.6	6.1	6.3	4.5	4.3	4.2
Lafayette	163.2	165.3	166.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.5	9.8	9.9
Lake Charles	89.0	87.5	88.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	11.3	11.1	11.1
Monroe	72.2	73.3	73.2	.2	.2	.2	4.0	3.7	3.7
New Orleans	621.0	618.3	622.5	12.8	12.4	12.6	32.2	32.1	32.1
Shreveport-Bossier City	175.2	176.9	177.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	9.5	9.3	9.5
Maine	600.8	607.5	607.6	.1	.1	.1	31.2	33.6	33.2
Lewiston-Auburn	45.2	44.8	45.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.8	1.8	1.7
Portland	149.8	153.1	153.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.3	8.0	7.9

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Georgia	601.3	603.7	604.0	261.5	267.7	268.7	980.2	1,014.2	1,012.0
Albany	8.2	8.2	8.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	14.1	13.9	13.9
Athens	11.9	11.7	11.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	17.4	16.8	16.9
Atlanta	227.0	228.3	228.4	186.3	192.5	193.7	570.6	586.4	586.2
Augusta-Aiken	29.4	29.2	29.2	18.5	19.1	19.2	43.3	44.6	44.5
Columbus	21.2	21.7	21.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	26.7	27.1	27.2
Macon	19.4	18.9	18.8	6.1	6.3	6.3	34.9	36.2	36.1
Savannah	18.2	18.0	18.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	35.3	36.0	36.1
Hawaii	16.6	16.8	16.9	41.2	41.5	41.5	133.5	135.0	134.6
Honolulu	12.8	13.1	13.1	31.9	32.1	32.1	97.3	98.1	98.2
Idaho	78.0	76.1	75.9	27.4	27.5	28.1	138.7	142.5	142.5
Boise City	36.7	37.5	37.1	11.1	11.6	11.6	51.6	55.4	55.9
Illinois	958.5	951.8	952.0	348.1	351.7	353.7	1,343.1	1,354.4	1,353.3
Bloomington-Normal	9.0	8.8	8.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	17.8	18.1	18.1
Champaign-Urbana	12.1	12.5	12.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	21.5	21.6	22.0
Chicago	639.9	640.4	638.8	259.6	261.4	261.3	928.8	942.0	938.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	30.7	31.4	30.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	48.4	49.0	48.6
Decatur	14.3	14.1	14.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	12.7	13.5	13.4
Kankakee	6.9	7.2	7.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	11.4	11.6	11.4
Peoria-Pekin	33.7	33.6	33.7	10.3	9.9	9.8	41.7	41.7	41.6
Rockford	52.1	49.1	51.6	9.5	9.0	9.0	37.1	38.0	37.6
Springfield	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	22.8	25.0	23.0
Indiana	692.7	692.8	691.6	148.0	147.0	147.0	704.6	707.9	705.5
Bloomington	9.5	9.5	9.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	15.8	15.2	15.7
Elkhart-Goshen	65.0	65.6	65.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	23.7	23.1	22.9
Evansville-Henderson	31.5	32.6	32.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	39.3	39.6	39.5
Fort Wayne	75.0	73.8	73.9	14.2	14.3	14.3	65.2	67.2	66.8
Gary	48.7	47.2	47.1	15.4	15.6	15.6	64.6	66.4	65.9
Indianapolis	128.8	130.9	131.3	54.3	53.8	53.7	224.0	230.2	229.7
Kokomo	21.2	20.6	20.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	11.4	11.7	11.8
Lafayette	23.4	23.4	23.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	19.8	19.5	19.9
Muncie	9.9	10.1	10.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	13.8	13.5	13.7
South Bend	22.9	23.0	22.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	35.0	35.0	35.0
Terre Haute	12.4	12.7	12.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	19.6	19.6	19.6
Iowa	261.8	264.5	263.4	72.0	74.3	74.0	356.9	364.2	361.8
Cedar Rapids	21.9	22.2	22.1	11.9	12.0	12.0	26.6	26.4	26.3
Des Moines	24.5	23.8	23.6	14.9	15.9	15.7	72.3	73.6	73.0
Dubuque	11.6	11.4	11.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	13.0	13.4	13.3
Iowa City	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	14.8	14.2	14.7
Sioux City	13.8	13.4	13.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	16.4	16.4	16.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.5	15.0	15.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	17.5	17.1	17.2
Kansas	211.0	212.6	211.8	78.9	80.6	81.0	318.1	322.9	322.2
Lawrence	5.2	5.7	5.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	12.3	12.4	12.4
Topeka	9.7	10.1	9.9	5.6	5.2	5.2	22.0	21.6	21.6
Wichita	72.4	71.9	72.0	11.3	10.9	11.5	62.6	62.7	62.4
Kentucky	322.0	318.7	317.0	106.4	109.3	109.6	428.2	437.7	436.4
Lexington	48.9	49.2	49.3	11.5	12.0	12.0	64.2	66.0	66.1
Louisville	89.4	86.1	85.3	45.6	47.9	47.6	140.5	144.3	144.2
Owensboro	7.0	6.8	6.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.4	11.7	11.7
Louisiana	188.9	187.2	186.9	113.1	114.2	114.7	444.5	441.1	442.7
Alexandria	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	13.5	13.6	13.7
Baton Rouge	24.2	24.4	24.4	14.2	14.1	14.2	70.9	71.0	71.2
Houma	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.6	18.4	18.4	18.4
Lafayette	15.1	14.8	15.0	9.6	9.5	9.6	42.9	43.9	44.5
Lake Charles	11.5	11.3	11.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	19.1	19.4	19.3
Monroe	8.0	8.4	8.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	17.5	18.0	18.0
New Orleans	49.9	48.7	48.7	40.7	41.2	41.3	152.3	152.1	151.7
Shreveport-Bossier City	18.9	18.7	18.5	8.2	8.5	8.6	40.0	40.2	39.7
Maine	86.4	86.6	80.5	24.3	23.6	25.0	151.7	158.9	155.9
Lewiston-Auburn	8.0	7.9	7.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	11.2	11.3	11.2
Portland	14.8	15.1	15.1	6.8	7.1	7.9	42.1	43.8	43.1

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Georgia	203.6	207.0	205.3	1,082.6	1,113.4	1,111.3	588.3	587.3	602.5
Albany	1.7	1.8	1.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	12.4	12.9	12.8
Athens	2.4	2.4	2.5	17.7	18.3	18.7	20.4	20.4	21.4
Atlanta	137.4	139.8	138.7	674.6	701.8	703.7	260.9	261.9	266.3
Augusta-Aiken	6.0	5.9	5.9	51.4	53.7	53.8	40.9	40.4	41.1
Columbus	8.2	8.0	8.2	34.3	35.5	35.5	21.8	21.7	21.9
Macon	8.7	9.8	9.6	41.2	42.1	42.8	33.4	34.0	34.2
Savannah	4.7	4.6	4.6	41.9	42.1	42.1	20.3	21.0	21.0
Hawaii	35.1	34.7	34.5	173.9	177.8	179.3	108.9	110.4	110.5
Honolulu	27.9	27.6	27.4	123.8	126.0	128.2	87.2	87.1	88.4
Idaho	23.5	23.8	23.5	138.7	146.9	146.5	106.7	103.8	109.4
Boise City	11.5	11.7	11.5	55.3	58.5	58.4	31.3	30.7	32.1
Illinois	406.0	411.1	407.2	1,829.0	1,868.1	1,856.9	834.0	800.1	832.1
Bloomington-Normal	18.2	18.8	18.8	22.2	23.1	22.8	15.3	12.3	15.0
Champaign-Urbana	3.9	4.0	3.8	22.6	22.9	22.6	33.8	31.9	34.3
Chicago	315.6	315.5	315.0	1,380.2	1,408.3	1,401.8	500.2	490.4	499.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.1	8.2	8.1	52.1	52.7	52.1	27.0	24.8	26.4
Decatur	2.1	2.0	2.0	15.2	15.6	15.5	6.5	6.1	6.8
Kankakee	1.8	1.9	1.8	11.6	12.2	12.0	6.8	6.5	6.9
Peoria-Pekin	8.2	8.3	8.2	54.3	55.0	54.7	20.3	18.8	20.2
Rockford	7.4	7.5	7.5	48.2	49.5	48.9	18.5	17.8	17.8
Springfield	7.7	7.8	7.7	34.8	38.0	35.4	34.0	33.8	33.6
Indiana	143.5	144.6	144.0	739.5	745.6	754.6	411.7	377.8	419.7
Bloomington	2.4	2.5	2.5	14.2	14.8	15.0	21.8	15.7	20.4
Elkhart-Goshen	3.1	3.2	3.1	19.1	19.4	19.4	7.6	7.0	7.7
Evansville-Henderson	7.7	7.9	7.9	46.9	47.5	47.4	16.5	15.4	16.7
Fort Wayne	14.5	15.0	14.7	67.0	67.1	67.6	27.4	23.0	27.2
Gary	9.3	9.6	9.4	78.1	79.3	79.5	38.9	35.2	40.9
Indianapolis	65.7	66.9	66.6	241.5	244.8	246.2	110.4	103.6	111.5
Kokomo	1.6	1.6	1.6	9.3	10.2	10.0	7.0	6.9	7.0
Lafayette	3.9	4.1	4.1	19.0	19.6	19.7	26.0	20.3	28.1
Muncie	1.9	1.9	1.9	16.3	16.4	16.4	12.7	9.8	11.8
South Bend	6.8	6.9	6.8	45.1	44.9	45.6	14.0	13.3	14.3
Terre Haute	2.4	2.4	2.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	12.0	9.7	12.0
Iowa	84.8	86.9	85.9	385.9	392.5	396.4	237.7	222.9	240.6
Cedar Rapids	6.8	7.5	7.4	36.1	35.8	35.7	11.7	11.3	12.2
Des Moines	40.1	39.1	38.4	81.8	82.4	81.6	34.9	34.7	36.2
Dubuque	1.9	2.0	1.9	18.4	18.1	18.3	3.7	3.2	3.7
Iowa City	2.6	2.5	2.6	15.0	14.6	14.6	26.8	26.8	28.4
Sioux City	2.9	2.7	2.6	19.2	18.9	19.1	7.7	7.3	7.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.1	3.0	3.0	20.3	20.4	20.6	12.7	10.8	13.2
Kansas	62.8	64.4	63.8	346.4	355.1	357.2	236.6	223.0	239.4
Lawrence	1.9	1.8	1.8	12.0	11.6	11.9	13.1	11.9	13.6
Topeka	6.6	6.6	6.6	30.6	31.3	31.4	21.4	20.4	21.6
Wichita	11.7	11.7	11.7	76.5	76.2	76.8	33.4	30.8	33.4
Kentucky	71.5	72.4	72.1	471.2	489.5	488.6	301.5	296.8	305.9
Lexington	10.2	10.4	10.2	81.0	84.0	83.8	56.1	53.4	56.6
Louisville	30.3	30.6	30.4	172.1	181.1	181.0	73.0	73.0	73.3
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.8	12.3	12.3	7.7	8.2	8.2
Louisiana	85.5	85.3	85.3	528.7	535.9	540.5	371.4	355.8	370.4
Alexandria	2.6	2.6	2.6	17.3	17.1	17.0	13.4	13.1	13.2
Baton Rouge	16.8	16.4	16.5	78.5	80.2	80.4	63.2	60.3	64.4
Houma	2.1	2.0	2.0	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.2	13.7	14.0
Lafayette	6.3	6.4	6.3	43.3	44.4	44.2	24.3	24.1	24.4
Lake Charles	2.5	2.5	2.5	25.1	24.7	24.8	13.6	12.7	13.3
Monroe	5.6	5.8	5.9	20.1	20.4	20.5	12.9	13.1	12.8
New Orleans	30.8	31.0	30.9	196.9	198.6	200.2	105.4	102.2	105.0
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.5	6.5	6.4	57.4	59.4	59.4	32.6	31.9	33.0
Maine	31.1	31.2	30.9	179.9	189.2	184.7	96.1	84.3	97.3
Lewiston-Auburn	2.4	2.6	2.6	14.8	15.1	15.2	5.0	4.2	5.3
Portland	13.9	13.4	13.2	46.9	48.5	47.2	18.0	17.2	19.0

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	Total			Mining			Construction		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Maryland	2,405.2	2,416.1	2,463.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	156.4	162.5	161.7
Baltimore PMSA	1,224.5	1,219.8	1,243.3	.4	.4	.4	73.7	76.2	76.2
Baltimore City	405.5	411.1	416.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.0	16.2	16.1
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	897.0	905.4	927.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	66.7	70.9	70.3
Massachusetts	3,267.3	3,278.5	3,315.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	127.4	137.0	135.9
Barnstable-Yarmouth	64.7	71.0	66.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.4	3.4
Boston	1,995.8	2,014.1	2,026.7	.5	.6	.6	72.6	79.5	78.8
Brockton	99.4	100.0	101.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.5	5.0	4.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	53.1	50.9	52.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.1	2.0	2.1
Lawrence	160.0	160.8	161.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.9	7.5	7.4
Lowell	123.4	122.4	124.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.6	5.7
New Bedford	65.7	65.9	67.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.8	3.0	3.0
Pittsfield	43.0	44.0	43.5	.1	.1	.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Springfield	260.3	256.0	264.1	.1	.1	.1	9.6	10.8	10.7
Worcester	232.1	229.5	235.0	.2	.2	.2	8.5	9.4	9.6
Michigan ³	4,596.3	4,587.3	4,633.2	6.0	7.2	7.1	204.2	212.1	208.6
Ann Arbor	281.0	280.7	288.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.8	12.4	12.2
Benton Harbor	73.7	73.7	74.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.7	2.8
Detroit	2,158.4	2,176.9	2,194.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	87.8	89.2	87.9
Flint	172.1	168.7	171.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7	8.6	8.0
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	583.8	588.5	597.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	29.0	30.3	29.6
Jackson	63.1	64.3	65.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.3	3.3
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	216.4	215.1	220.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.5	9.9	9.7
Lansing-East Lansing	236.2	234.8	242.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.5	10.3	10.0
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	182.5	182.2	185.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.5	10.9	11.1
Minnesota	2,628.1	2,662.1	2,670.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	126.0	129.4	129.5
Duluth-Superior	115.9	116.7	117.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.7	5.6	5.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,723.8	1,734.6	1,747.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	80.3	83.1	82.7
Rochester	82.0	83.7	83.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.8	3.8
St. Cloud	92.2	92.3	94.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	5.0	5.0
Mississippi	1,167.0	1,148.6	1,150.2	5.2	5.9	5.9	56.6	53.8	53.1
Jackson	232.8	227.9	227.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.4	10.6	10.4
Missouri	2,751.8	2,744.9	2,785.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	147.1	151.1	148.7
Kansas City	968.4	982.0	986.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	53.6	56.1	55.2
St. Louis	1,333.3	1,334.0	1,347.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	78.0	82.3	81.9
Springfield	168.6	167.7	172.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	8.6	8.6
Montana	389.5	396.9	400.7	5.2	5.0	4.9	21.5	23.1	22.9
Nebraska	896.4	887.6	889.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	45.9	46.0	45.6
Lincoln	153.8	155.5	155.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	8.3	8.2
Omaha	419.6	418.5	417.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.7	22.9	22.6
Nevada	1,001.6	1,036.5	1,047.1	11.6	11.2	11.1	91.8	94.9	94.2
Las Vegas	726.4	752.7	761.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	71.5	74.0	73.6
Reno	191.2	197.4	198.9	.4	.4	.4	14.9	15.7	15.5
New Hampshire	611.0	610.6	617.2	.5	.5	.5	25.6	27.6	27.3
Manchester	103.1	102.8	104.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.4	5.4
Nashua	95.7	95.8	96.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.6	3.5
Portsmouth-Rochester	121.6	122.2	122.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.3	4.0
New Jersey	3,880.7	3,929.8	3,935.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	143.8	152.3	152.7
Atlantic-Cape May	191.6	201.9	194.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.4	7.3	7.2
Bergen-Passaic	666.7	665.5	671.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.4	25.9	25.6
Camden	493.9	496.7	499.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.7	25.0	24.7
Jersey City	247.3	250.6	254.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.8	5.8
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	633.0	642.3	644.9	.6	.6	.6	21.2	21.8	22.1
Monmouth-Ocean	380.7	393.2	385.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.5	20.2	20.4
Newark	986.7	999.2	1,004.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	35.1	36.7	37.0
Trenton	199.1	201.4	201.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.4	5.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	59.9	58.1	59.8	.3	.3	.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
New Mexico	740.0	748.2	754.3	13.5	14.4	14.5	45.2	46.4	46.1
Albuquerque	349.6	356.4	359.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.9	23.7	23.8
Las Cruces	55.9	56.8	57.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5
Santa Fe	75.4	76.6	76.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.5	4.6

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Maryland	177.9	177.0	176.9	112.9	108.1	117.2	554.6	569.8	566.3
Baltimore PMSA	98.2	95.9	95.5	59.8	56.5	61.3	278.6	283.4	283.0
Baltimore City	29.3	28.6	28.9	18.7	16.2	17.8	62.1	64.3	63.8
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	40.3	42.4	42.1	37.7	36.7	39.3	201.8	206.8	206.4
Massachusetts	433.0	431.3	428.7	140.9	126.0	142.3	745.5	753.9	745.8
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.2	22.6	26.3	23.2
Boston	210.7	210.8	209.8	87.2	79.5	87.0	428.5	431.9	429.1
Brockton	11.3	11.7	11.8	4.8	4.1	4.7	32.9	33.2	33.3
Fitchburg-Leominster	13.0	12.5	12.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	13.1	13.0	13.2
Lawrence	39.4	39.2	37.6	5.8	4.7	5.9	37.1	38.6	38.4
Lowell	27.8	27.5	26.9	7.2	5.8	7.1	28.3	29.1	29.2
New Bedford	13.1	12.6	12.9	3.6	3.1	3.4	17.2	17.7	17.9
Pittsfield	7.2	7.1	7.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	10.4	10.7	10.5
Springfield	38.6	38.8	39.1	10.7	9.2	10.7	62.3	63.5	64.1
Worcester	39.4	38.2	38.5	10.4	9.4	10.5	52.7	53.1	53.1
Michigan ³	981.3	973.0	965.1	177.8	179.1	178.9	1,074.3	1,094.6	1,086.5
Ann Arbor	54.2	55.7	55.8	6.4	6.6	6.6	56.5	57.5	57.7
Benton Harbor	19.7	19.4	19.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	16.5	16.8	16.7
Detroit	451.1	452.8	449.5	96.0	96.4	97.1	495.8	510.2	507.8
Flint	33.7	30.5	30.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	44.0	45.3	44.5
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	160.6	163.6	163.7	20.8	21.4	21.4	147.6	150.9	151.8
Jackson	12.3	12.5	12.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	15.9	16.4	16.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	48.8	48.7	48.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	49.1	50.2	50.3
Lansing-East Lansing	28.9	28.7	28.9	6.6	6.8	6.9	52.8	53.7	54.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	39.5	38.7	38.4	6.6	6.8	6.8	46.4	47.6	47.7
Minnesota	443.0	446.2	442.0	131.5	131.2	134.2	622.4	638.8	634.7
Duluth-Superior	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	28.5	28.5	28.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	278.6	281.8	279.4	95.4	95.3	96.9	402.1	408.7	408.1
Rochester	13.1	11.9	11.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	15.1	15.4	15.1
St. Cloud	17.1	17.5	17.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	27.3	26.9	27.1
Mississippi	244.7	242.8	241.9	56.4	58.5	58.2	253.8	248.5	247.7
Jackson	20.7	20.4	20.2	18.1	18.1	18.1	55.8	53.3	53.6
Missouri	409.2	400.9	396.9	173.6	169.5	172.1	647.9	651.6	654.9
Kansas City	106.2	109.8	109.5	81.2	81.8	83.4	234.8	238.5	238.4
St. Louis	188.7	184.7	182.6	87.9	84.8	86.0	314.2	322.8	321.4
Springfield	23.2	23.5	23.3	12.0	12.8	12.7	47.9	45.4	46.5
Montana	25.1	25.1	24.9	22.2	22.7	22.6	103.6	106.9	105.7
Nebraska	116.7	117.0	116.3	57.7	57.6	57.4	216.2	212.1	209.9
Lincoln	18.2	18.3	18.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	32.0	31.9	32.1
Omaha	39.6	40.1	40.1	31.6	32.0	31.7	101.0	100.9	100.3
Nevada	42.5	44.2	44.3	52.5	55.1	55.7	206.0	215.2	217.4
Las Vegas	23.5	24.4	24.4	38.6	40.8	41.1	152.0	158.7	160.3
Reno	13.3	14.0	14.2	12.3	12.9	13.1	43.5	45.3	45.6
New Hampshire	106.0	105.8	105.8	21.8	19.3	21.8	162.0	165.9	162.6
Manchester	14.7	15.5	15.3	6.3	5.6	6.4	24.6	25.8	25.6
Nashua	27.3	27.6	27.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	24.7	24.3	24.4
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.4	18.6	18.6	3.8	3.3	3.7	33.2	35.3	34.3
New Jersey	467.5	460.0	459.1	264.9	252.3	263.4	912.9	933.5	930.5
Atlantic-Cape May	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.6	6.9	41.9	47.0	42.3
Bergen-Passaic	103.9	100.8	101.5	37.4	34.4	36.2	181.8	181.5	183.5
Camden	54.5	54.8	55.0	23.1	21.4	23.0	132.3	132.6	133.5
Jersey City	27.3	25.9	26.4	30.2	30.3	31.3	58.3	59.0	60.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	89.8	88.0	86.5	48.8	46.1	47.4	146.8	149.5	150.6
Monmouth-Ocean	20.0	19.8	19.7	19.7	18.1	19.7	104.2	108.9	105.8
Newark	132.9	132.2	132.3	86.1	83.9	86.2	198.2	204.4	206.5
Trenton	16.5	16.9	17.1	7.4	6.8	7.3	33.7	34.3	34.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	12.5	12.6	12.7	2.8	2.5	2.7	11.9	12.0	11.8
New Mexico	43.6	43.9	44.0	36.0	35.8	36.4	172.5	176.7	175.9
Albuquerque	27.0	27.5	27.5	19.0	19.7	19.9	81.0	83.6	83.2
Las Cruces	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.5	11.6	11.7
Santa Fe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	16.0	16.6	16.4

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	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Maryland	141.3	142.2	140.7	823.1	853.9	853.4	437.6	401.2	445.7
Baltimore PMSA	75.7	75.7	75.4	423.5	433.6	434.3	214.6	198.1	217.2
Baltimore City	34.3	34.5	34.3	159.6	165.4	165.8	86.5	85.9	89.4
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	52.9	53.4	52.9	323.1	337.5	338.2	174.5	157.7	178.1
Massachusetts	226.4	233.1	230.6	1,174.2	1,203.1	1,205.2	418.5	392.6	425.2
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.5	3.8	3.7	21.7	23.4	21.9	7.9	8.2	8.1
Boston	170.6	175.6	173.7	788.7	809.1	807.2	237.0	227.1	240.5
Brockton	3.1	3.2	3.2	26.2	26.1	26.7	16.6	16.7	17.1
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.5	13.2	13.2	7.9	7.2	8.0
Lawrence	5.5	5.7	5.6	46.5	47.3	47.5	18.8	17.8	19.0
Lowell	3.4	3.7	3.8	35.4	35.9	35.3	15.6	14.8	16.0
New Bedford	1.9	2.0	2.0	17.1	18.1	18.2	10.0	9.4	10.4
Pittsfield	1.9	1.9	1.9	14.7	15.8	14.9	5.2	4.9	5.3
Springfield	13.1	13.1	13.0	80.1	78.6	79.9	45.8	41.9	46.5
Worcester	14.9	14.6	14.6	73.3	73.9	75.4	32.7	30.7	33.1
Michigan³	208.7	209.1	207.4	1,273.9	1,301.0	1,296.6	670.1	611.2	683.0
Ann Arbor	10.3	10.6	10.5	71.0	72.9	73.1	70.8	65.0	72.1
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.4	2.4	20.0	20.3	20.2	9.1	8.5	9.3
Detroit	113.3	112.3	111.6	683.9	704.0	703.2	229.5	211.0	236.5
Flint	6.7	6.8	6.6	49.3	50.5	50.5	24.8	21.1	25.4
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	22.7	23.2	23.1	147.0	148.8	150.1	56.1	50.3	57.7
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.9	16.2	16.5	10.3	10.2	11.0
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	10.4	10.8	10.8	55.9	57.2	57.5	35.0	30.6	35.5
Lansing-East Lansing	14.6	15.2	15.0	59.7	61.0	61.2	64.1	59.1	66.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	6.9	7.1	7.0	49.7	50.2	50.9	22.9	20.9	23.7
Minnesota	160.8	161.4	160.3	761.1	786.1	782.5	375.7	361.4	379.7
Duluth-Superior	3.4	3.5	3.5	35.0	35.7	35.7	22.2	22.0	22.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128.2	132.4	131.6	509.8	522.1	522.2	228.8	210.6	225.8
Rochester	2.5	2.6	2.6	38.0	40.4	40.2	7.5	7.3	7.9
St. Cloud	3.5	3.6	3.6	24.2	24.2	25.3	12.3	11.6	12.8
Mississippi	42.3	41.8	41.4	274.8	270.1	270.1	233.2	227.2	231.9
Jackson	16.0	14.9	14.7	62.0	61.4	61.7	48.2	48.6	48.3
Missouri	165.2	169.9	168.8	778.1	794.5	807.6	425.2	402.2	431.4
Kansas City	70.5	71.7	71.5	288.7	293.7	292.1	133.4	130.4	136.6
St. Louis	83.0	86.1	85.3	425.7	434.2	433.9	155.8	139.1	156.0
Springfield	8.9	8.7	8.6	48.5	48.9	49.1	19.8	19.8	23.2
Montana	17.5	18.2	18.1	115.5	121.1	119.7	78.9	74.8	81.9
Nebraska	61.2	61.5	60.6	245.9	243.6	244.7	151.5	148.5	153.7
Lincoln	10.9	10.7	10.6	41.7	42.1	42.5	33.9	34.9	34.8
Omaha	36.2	36.0	35.6	138.9	137.1	135.6	49.6	49.5	51.6
Nevada	44.4	45.1	45.1	436.1	455.9	457.7	116.7	114.9	121.6
Las Vegas	33.9	34.5	34.5	330.4	344.1	346.4	74.7	74.4	79.3
Reno	8.1	8.2	8.3	74.8	78.1	77.2	23.9	22.8	24.6
New Hampshire	32.8	33.1	32.8	180.4	184.7	183.1	81.9	73.7	83.3
Manchester	7.8	7.5	7.5	33.3	33.1	32.7	11.2	9.9	11.3
Nashua	4.9	4.4	4.4	24.1	24.8	24.2	8.3	8.0	8.6
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.6	6.6	6.6	33.5	35.0	34.0	21.9	19.1	21.3
New Jersey	257.9	265.3	262.7	1,275.6	1,318.0	1,304.9	555.9	546.3	560.3
Atlantic-Cape May	6.1	6.6	6.5	94.5	99.4	96.8	29.8	28.8	28.9
Bergen-Passaic	38.3	39.4	38.9	213.9	217.4	217.8	67.0	66.1	68.3
Camden	27.3	27.1	26.8	157.5	161.7	160.4	75.5	74.1	76.3
Jersey City	28.3	31.1	30.7	61.1	61.8	62.8	36.7	36.7	37.8
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	47.6	48.7	48.4	201.3	211.9	210.5	76.9	75.7	78.8
Monmouth-Ocean	18.6	19.3	18.7	135.8	143.4	137.9	62.9	63.5	62.9
Newark	76.6	78.6	77.8	318.5	327.7	326.4	138.3	134.7	137.1
Trenton	11.0	11.5	11.3	74.9	76.4	76.8	50.7	50.1	49.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.8	2.7	2.8	13.4	12.9	12.9	14.1	12.8	14.3
New Mexico	33.0	33.4	33.1	213.8	218.2	218.6	182.4	179.4	185.7
Albuquerque	19.2	19.6	19.4	112.9	115.6	116.4	67.6	66.7	69.6
Las Cruces	2.1	2.1	2.1	14.9	15.7	15.7	18.8	18.6	19.2
Santa Fe	3.6	3.8	3.7	22.5	23.2	23.0	25.7	25.5	25.7

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	Total			Mining			Construction		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P
New York	8,467.1	8,577.2	8,645.1	4.8	5.0	4.8	333.9	357.9	355.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	453.4	453.7	458.4	.6	.7	.7	19.0	20.2	19.8
Binghamton	119.2	118.9	121.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.4	5.3
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	557.5	554.5	559.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.2	24.2	23.8
Dutchess County	113.6	115.2	116.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	5.4	5.4
Elmira	44.1	44.5	44.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.6	2.5
Glens Falls	51.7	55.8	53.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.6	2.6
Nassau-Suffolk	1,193.1	1,206.8	1,222.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	61.8	65.7	65.7
New York PMSA	4,147.1	4,219.9	4,248.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.1	159.7	160.6
New York City	3,607.8	3,671.1	3,697.4	.3	.3	.3	119.3	126.0	126.7
Newburgh	129.4	130.7	131.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.1	5.1
Rochester	552.3	553.9	558.0	.4	.4	.4	21.7	22.9	22.2
Rockland County	109.1	112.1	112.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	5.3	5.3
Syracuse	352.4	353.2	361.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.4	17.3	16.7
Utica-Rome	135.6	138.1	137.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.6	4.5
Westchester County	407.3	413.2	415.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.4	26.0	26.2
North Carolina	3,894.0	3,909.2	3,934.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	228.7	233.5	233.2
Asheville	111.8	112.4	112.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.0	7.4	7.4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	819.8	820.7	827.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	52.6	53.3	53.3
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	667.9	666.0	663.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.7	36.7	36.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	673.7	678.8	684.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	41.1	41.4	41.4
North Dakota	328.0	322.6	327.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	19.7	19.1	18.2
Bismarck	50.9	51.0	51.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.0	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead	99.9	98.4	99.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	7.2	6.7
Grand Forks	49.1	46.6	48.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	2.9	2.9
Ohio	5,588.5	5,594.7	5,621.2	13.1	12.5	12.4	251.6	255.4	252.4
Akron	334.2	334.0	338.6	.6	.6	.6	15.3	14.9	14.9
Canton-Massillon	186.4	189.5	190.4	.5	.6	.6	9.5	9.8	9.7
Cincinnati	881.5	893.7	894.5	.7	.7	.7	41.9	42.6	42.3
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,175.5	1,181.2	1,179.4	.8	.7	.6	48.7	50.2	49.3
Columbus	857.6	870.9	868.2	.6	.6	.6	39.7	42.6	42.3
Dayton-Springfield	478.9	479.1	479.9	.3	.3	.3	18.8	20.0	19.6
Hamilton-Middletown	130.2	128.0	130.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.6	9.1	8.8
Lima	80.8	82.1	82.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.1	4.1
Mansfield	81.4	82.6	81.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.9	2.8
Steubenville-Weirton	50.3	51.3	51.2	.4	.4	.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
Toledo	332.5	325.6	334.8	.2	.2	.2	17.5	17.6	17.6
Youngstown-Warren	250.2	249.6	251.4	.5	.4	.4	12.1	12.2	12.0
Oklahoma	1,466.9	1,484.2	1,495.4	27.5	27.8	27.6	58.8	62.3	62.1
Enid	24.2	23.7	23.8	.7	.6	.6	.9	.9	.9
Lawton	38.4	38.7	38.9	.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
Oklahoma City	534.1	540.0	544.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	21.4	22.4	22.5
Tulsa	394.7	396.0	397.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	18.4	19.3	19.3
Oregon	1,583.1	1,590.5	1,601.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	88.8	94.1	93.9
Eugene-Springfield	141.2	140.8	142.5	.2	.2	.2	7.8	7.7	7.6
Medford-Ashland	72.0	73.0	74.5	.1	.1	.1	3.6	3.8	3.8
Portland-Vancouver	951.4	960.9	967.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	54.4	56.0	55.9
Salem	139.4	139.5	140.2	.3	.3	.3	8.1	8.3	8.2
Pennsylvania	5,593.2	5,562.4	5,599.9	21.1	19.7	19.6	248.3	253.9	250.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	278.5	279.9	281.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.0	13.8	13.5
Altoona	61.5	61.1	60.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.1	3.0
Erie	135.3	135.8	136.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.7	5.4
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	359.9	361.4	364.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.4	15.0	14.6
Johnstown	88.4	87.7	87.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.0	5.0
Lancaster	223.2	224.0	225.3	.4	.5	.5	14.0	14.3	14.1
Philadelphia PMSA	2,371.2	2,390.3	2,414.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	98.5	101.9	101.0
Philadelphia City	687.7	682.5	692.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.3	13.3	13.3
Pittsburgh	1,108.1	1,105.7	1,117.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	59.5	62.7	63.3
Reading	168.7	167.4	169.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	8.0	7.7
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	278.6	280.7	283.0	.5	.5	.5	11.9	12.5	12.5
Sharon	49.9	49.6	50.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.3	2.2
State College	70.5	67.6	72.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.6	2.6
Williamsport	54.6	54.7	56.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.5	2.4
York	167.9	165.7	169.2	.4	.4	.4	9.7	9.9	9.9

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
New York	898.1	885.4	887.8	423.6	387.5	430.8	1,719.4	1,755.7	1,758.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	38.8	38.8	38.7	18.2	16.7	18.9	94.6	95.2	95.3
Binghamton	24.9	25.6	25.7	5.1	4.8	4.9	24.8	25.6	25.7
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	86.7	86.2	86.0	26.7	24.7	27.1	130.4	131.2	131.4
Dutchess County	17.3	17.5	17.5	4.3	3.9	4.2	21.7	22.2	22.1
Elmira	9.4	8.7	8.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	10.0	10.3	10.1
Glens Falls	7.7	8.0	7.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	12.1	13.8	12.7
Nassau-Suffolk	114.3	112.1	112.8	56.7	50.7	58.7	305.6	314.9	314.7
New York PMSA	307.6	299.8	302.1	236.0	212.1	240.0	730.4	734.9	743.7
New York City	257.2	250.1	252.5	208.2	187.7	211.2	612.6	616.6	624.4
Newburgh	11.6	11.4	11.4	7.6	7.3	7.9	35.9	36.6	36.6
Rochester	118.1	115.7	115.1	18.5	18.5	19.1	118.7	122.0	121.1
Rockland County	11.6	11.6	11.6	6.0	5.4	6.2	25.3	25.8	25.9
Syracuse	50.9	51.6	51.5	20.9	20.0	21.4	79.6	81.7	81.6
Utica-Rome	19.5	19.3	19.1	4.2	3.8	4.2	28.3	29.1	28.6
Westchester County	36.8	36.1	36.0	21.1	18.4	21.9	87.9	87.8	88.4
North Carolina	799.5	773.1	776.2	179.1	180.9	181.2	876.3	878.8	878.9
Asheville	18.3	17.7	17.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	26.4	26.7	26.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	137.1	129.0	131.9	55.3	56.7	56.8	194.2	194.6	194.6
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	157.4	154.3	154.0	35.2	36.7	36.5	148.9	147.4	147.3
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	84.1	84.2	84.2	29.9	30.7	30.6	140.9	143.7	143.8
North Dakota	24.1	24.4	24.6	18.5	18.6	18.7	81.5	81.2	80.9
Bismarck	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	12.3	12.4	12.4
Fargo-Moorhead	8.1	7.9	8.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	28.4	27.8	28.1
Grand Forks	4.2	3.8	4.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	13.2	12.9	13.1
Ohio	1,089.1	1,080.2	1,078.1	247.1	251.5	251.4	1,334.1	1,348.1	1,342.6
Akron	65.3	65.1	64.5	15.3	16.6	16.7	83.1	84.6	84.3
Canton-Massillon	47.1	47.4	47.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	46.1	47.8	47.6
Cincinnati	140.7	141.7	141.6	49.1	51.1	51.2	221.3	225.9	224.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	222.4	220.6	218.2	47.2	47.5	47.2	275.4	279.9	276.9
Columbus	93.1	92.5	91.7	40.5	41.0	41.0	220.9	221.1	220.5
Dayton-Springfield	95.8	94.3	93.6	21.5	22.4	22.5	109.6	109.8	108.7
Hamilton-Middletown	23.0	22.8	23.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	33.7	33.6	33.6
Lima	20.1	20.4	20.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	18.6	19.0	18.9
Mansfield	22.7	22.8	22.1	3.4	3.6	3.6	18.6	19.0	18.8
Steubenville-Weirton	13.3	13.3	13.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.4	10.5	10.2
Toledo	62.3	60.0	62.4	15.6	16.0	15.9	80.6	80.8	81.3
Youngstown-Warren	54.3	53.9	53.6	10.2	10.2	10.2	63.5	64.3	64.2
Oklahoma	183.7	184.1	183.9	82.0	82.5	82.3	338.4	344.8	344.2
Enid	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
Lawton	3.8	3.7	3.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	9.2	9.3	9.2
Oklahoma City	57.8	57.7	57.4	25.0	25.4	25.5	123.9	125.9	125.8
Tulsa	54.8	54.8	54.7	32.6	32.7	32.7	91.8	92.6	92.3
Oregon	243.9	246.6	246.9	79.3	79.7	80.6	390.4	394.7	391.5
Eugene-Springfield	23.5	23.7	23.7	4.3	4.2	4.2	35.7	36.0	36.0
Medford-Ashland	9.2	9.5	9.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	21.2	21.1	22.1
Portland-Vancouver	145.3	145.4	146.7	55.6	56.8	57.0	236.1	240.5	239.3
Salem	19.9	20.7	20.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	29.2	29.0	29.2
Pennsylvania	930.9	935.1	930.3	294.8	278.7	300.3	1,252.5	1,258.0	1,253.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	54.9	54.7	54.2	16.3	15.8	16.7	59.1	59.8	59.6
Altoona	10.5	10.2	10.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	16.3	16.5	16.3
Erie	34.7	33.5	33.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	30.1	31.3	31.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	44.7	44.6	44.6	24.5	23.9	25.0	80.7	83.3	82.7
Johnstown	13.4	12.7	12.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	20.9	21.0	20.6
Lancaster	57.2	57.4	56.9	8.6	8.1	8.7	55.5	56.8	56.1
Philadelphia PMSA	303.7	308.1	308.0	114.0	105.6	115.8	517.7	522.7	524.7
Philadelphia City	56.8	56.4	56.2	35.7	31.3	36.2	118.9	119.3	120.7
Pittsburgh	137.9	139.4	138.5	69.0	64.4	68.2	259.1	263.4	261.1
Reading	42.2	42.1	42.0	8.8	8.1	8.6	39.3	39.2	39.3
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	53.9	53.9	54.2	16.2	15.0	15.5	66.2	66.4	66.4
Sharon	11.1	11.0	10.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	12.8	13.1	13.1
State College	8.5	8.5	8.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	13.4	13.1	13.7
Williamsport	13.6	14.2	14.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	13.0	13.3	13.3
York	46.1	46.0	45.9	8.2	8.0	8.3	40.6	41.5	41.5

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P
New York	749.1	763.6	756.9	2,940.1	3,039.9	3,047.9	1,398.1	1,382.2	1,403.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	26.1	25.8	25.6	146.1	151.6	149.6	110.0	104.7	109.8
Binghamton	4.2	4.8	4.7	32.7	33.7	32.8	22.6	19.0	22.8
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	30.8	31.3	30.9	173.8	174.5	175.1	85.9	82.4	84.8
Dutchess County	5.1	5.4	5.3	38.9	40.4	40.2	21.3	20.4	21.8
Elmira	1.2	1.3	1.2	12.7	13.2	13.3	7.3	7.1	7.2
Glens Falls	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.6	18.1	15.9	9.7	9.2	9.9
Nassau-Suffolk	84.1	86.9	85.7	390.8	403.9	399.8	179.8	172.6	184.6
New York PMSA	523.7	531.7	528.9	1,568.1	1,632.2	1,641.2	630.2	649.5	631.6
New York City	489.2	495.8	493.4	1,372.1	1,425.5	1,438.6	548.9	569.1	550.3
Newburgh	6.0	6.3	6.0	36.4	38.5	37.3	26.7	25.5	26.9
Rochester	21.0	21.7	21.0	174.1	177.7	178.9	79.8	75.0	80.2
Rockland County	5.7	6.2	6.0	36.5	39.5	38.1	19.0	18.3	19.2
Syracuse	18.1	18.9	18.5	107.2	107.3	110.7	60.3	56.4	60.9
Utica-Rome	7.9	8.0	7.8	43.6	45.8	45.4	28.0	27.5	28.0
Westchester County	27.6	28.5	28.3	151.6	158.6	156.4	57.9	57.8	57.8
North Carolina	186.4	191.9	191.3	1,004.9	1,035.9	1,039.3	615.1	611.1	630.8
Asheville	4.2	4.4	4.3	35.0	35.0	34.5	15.8	15.9	16.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	65.0	65.8	65.9	218.1	222.4	223.8	97.5	98.9	101.6
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	35.4	35.1	34.8	182.2	184.3	183.7	73.1	71.5	70.5
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	32.0	32.1	32.1	218.4	222.9	223.2	127.3	123.8	129.5
North Dakota	16.4	16.5	16.2	92.5	92.6	92.6	71.6	66.4	72.1
Bismarck	2.3	2.4	2.4	16.7	17.0	17.0	10.2	9.8	10.7
Fargo-Moorhead	7.0	7.0	6.9	30.4	30.8	30.4	14.3	12.5	14.4
Grand Forks	1.4	1.3	1.3	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.4	10.9	12.1
Ohio	309.3	315.3	312.9	1,574.5	1,593.7	1,589.2	769.7	738.0	782.2
Akron	13.9	14.2	14.3	93.0	97.7	96.5	47.7	40.3	46.8
Canton-Massillon	6.7	6.9	6.9	51.2	52.9	52.7	20.3	18.8	20.3
Cincinnati	55.5	56.8	56.7	270.8	276.8	275.0	101.5	98.1	102.6
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	80.2	81.3	80.4	356.1	360.0	359.9	144.7	141.0	146.9
Columbus	78.4	80.6	80.6	248.7	254.8	252.9	135.7	137.7	138.6
Dayton-Springfield	18.6	18.5	18.5	143.6	144.9	145.9	70.7	68.9	70.8
Hamilton-Middletown	7.8	7.4	7.3	30.9	32.0	32.0	21.3	18.0	21.1
Lima	2.1	2.1	2.1	22.4	22.7	23.1	10.2	10.4	10.5
Mansfield	2.5	2.5	2.5	20.2	20.4	20.4	11.2	11.4	11.2
Steubenville-Weirton	1.3	1.4	1.4	13.9	14.9	14.9	6.5	6.1	6.3
Toledo	11.2	11.2	11.2	97.0	98.9	98.5	48.1	40.9	47.7
Youngstown-Warren	9.5	9.4	9.3	69.3	69.9	69.9	30.8	29.3	31.8
Oklahoma	73.3	75.5	75.2	420.0	431.0	431.6	283.2	276.2	288.5
Enid	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	4.0	3.8	4.0
Lawton	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.0	9.3	9.3	11.5	11.2	11.5
Oklahoma City	30.0	30.6	30.5	164.8	169.6	169.8	105.2	102.5	107.4
Tulsa	22.1	22.7	22.6	125.0	125.9	125.7	42.9	40.9	43.2
Oregon	95.9	96.4	95.6	433.5	436.2	439.6	249.4	240.9	251.4
Eugene-Springfield	7.3	7.3	7.3	39.1	39.2	39.8	23.3	22.5	23.7
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.3	3.3	20.4	20.7	20.7	10.5	10.4	10.9
Portland-Vancouver	66.9	66.3	65.8	272.1	277.5	280.5	119.7	117.1	120.9
Salem	6.8	6.7	6.7	33.5	33.1	34.0	37.4	37.3	37.5
Pennsylvania	323.3	328.0	322.1	1,814.6	1,825.4	1,817.9	707.7	663.6	705.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.8	15.0	14.9	90.1	91.4	91.7	30.3	29.4	30.5
Altoona	1.8	1.8	1.7	17.2	17.4	16.9	8.5	8.0	8.6
Erie	5.6	5.8	5.7	39.4	40.7	41.1	15.6	13.8	15.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.1	24.8	24.6	105.3	106.6	106.5	66.2	63.2	66.6
Johnstown	4.0	4.1	4.1	25.6	26.1	26.0	14.0	13.7	14.1
Lancaster	10.3	10.5	10.4	58.3	59.0	59.1	18.9	17.4	19.5
Philadelphia PMSA	163.2	167.2	166.0	884.7	906.1	909.3	289.4	278.7	289.2
Philadelphia City	49.6	50.3	49.8	296.0	293.0	298.3	117.4	118.9	117.9
Pittsburgh	66.7	68.3	67.6	391.1	390.6	394.3	120.1	112.5	120.2
Reading	8.3	8.5	8.4	43.7	44.7	44.1	18.9	16.8	18.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	13.9	15.7	15.6	81.6	82.8	83.0	34.4	33.9	35.3
Sharon	1.5	1.6	1.6	15.1	14.4	15.4	5.5	5.3	5.7
State College	2.2	2.4	2.3	14.5	14.9	14.7	27.1	23.9	27.9
Williamsport	2.3	2.3	2.2	15.1	14.8	15.6	6.3	5.7	6.3
York	5.3	5.4	5.3	41.7	41.3	42.2	15.9	13.2	15.7

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	Total			Mining			Construction		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Rhode Island	470.2	470.8	474.8	.2	.3	.3	19.0	20.3	20.2
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	520.5	520.2	525.3	.3	.3	.3	19.8	21.1	21.0
South Carolina	1,844.8	1,878.8	1,885.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	115.9	121.9	121.4
Charleston-North Charleston	245.3	256.0	256.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.3	19.6	19.6
Columbia	302.4	309.4	312.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.3	18.7	18.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	479.9	484.2	488.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	32.5	33.2	33.1
South Dakota	376.3	380.5	378.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	18.6	19.2	19.0
Rapid City	50.4	50.5	50.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.7	3.6
Sioux Falls	112.8	116.0	114.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	6.2	6.1
Tennessee	2,693.4	2,715.1	2,725.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	128.1	133.9	132.7
Chattanooga	230.1	231.4	233.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.0	10.0	10.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	199.5	197.4	199.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.6	11.5	11.5
Knoxville	335.0	328.8	331.8	.6	.6	.5	17.0	16.8	16.8
Memphis	592.2	599.2	601.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.7	28.5	28.5
Nashville	669.4	688.6	693.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.8	35.7	35.5
Texas	9,222.8	9,403.9	9,475.5	144.3	144.6	144.4	537.3	565.7	563.7
Abilene	56.4	57.1	57.8	.8	.7	.7	2.3	2.4	2.4
Amarillo	97.9	98.6	99.6	.6	.6	.6	5.5	5.6	5.6
Austin-San Marcos	641.2	666.8	672.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	37.4	40.1	39.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur	158.3	154.9	156.2	.9	1.0	1.0	15.5	15.0	15.1
Brazoria	75.0	73.1	73.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	10.2	9.5	9.5
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	103.7	108.5	109.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.9	3.9
Bryan-College Station	75.3	73.0	77.4	.7	.7	.7	3.4	3.5	3.3
Corpus Christi	158.3	160.1	160.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	12.5	12.8	12.8
Dallas	1,920.6	1,988.0	1,995.4	10.0	9.6	9.6	101.1	110.4	110.2
El Paso	252.8	257.0	258.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.7	13.9	14.0
Ft. Worth-Arlington	772.8	793.7	797.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	42.1	45.6	45.6
Galveston-Texas City	88.1	88.7	88.7	.5	.5	.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Houston	2,041.4	2,090.1	2,106.3	61.8	63.0	62.8	149.3	157.6	157.7
Killeen-Temple	102.5	103.7	104.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	5.0	4.9
Laredo	65.4	67.3	67.5	1.0	.9	.9	2.5	2.7	2.6
Longview-Marshall	90.1	91.2	91.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.8
Lubbock	118.5	120.9	122.5	.1	.1	.1	4.5	4.5	4.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	146.6	151.9	153.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	8.0	9.2	9.1
Odessa-Midland	100.4	100.3	101.2	11.0	11.0	11.2	5.4	5.5	5.4
San Angelo	43.6	43.7	44.2	.6	.6	.7	2.2	2.3	2.2
San Antonio	708.9	717.9	723.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	37.9	39.7	39.4
Sherman-Denison	45.1	45.8	45.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.8	2.8
Texarkana	52.8	52.6	53.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.2	2.2
Tyler	81.7	82.7	83.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.7	3.7
Victoria	37.0	37.8	37.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.0	3.0
Waco	101.7	100.2	101.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.8	5.8
Wichita Falls	59.0	58.3	58.8	.8	.9	.9	2.3	2.0	2.0
Utah	1,064.4	1,072.9	1,089.4	8.0	8.0	7.8	77.6	79.1	78.9
Provo-Orem	150.3	148.0	153.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.1	11.2	11.1
Salt Lake City-Ogden	710.9	719.4	725.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	50.7	51.7	51.4
Vermont	292.0	291.0	298.5	.6	.6	.6	15.5	16.5	15.9
Barre-Montpelier	32.4	33.1	34.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	2.0	1.9
Burlington	105.4	106.0	109.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	6.6	6.4
Virginia	3,432.5	3,461.4	3,489.9	10.0	9.9	9.8	200.2	209.9	208.6
Bristol	39.2	39.0	39.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.3	1.2
Charlottesville	85.5	86.2	89.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.2	5.1
Danville	46.4	45.9	47.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.2	2.1
Lynchburg	102.2	102.9	103.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.0	6.1	5.9
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	693.4	697.3	695.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.7	43.9	43.3
Northern Virginia	1,095.6	1,129.3	1,136.9	.8	.8	.8	65.0	71.3	71.4
Richmond-Petersburg	547.4	556.1	563.3	.8	.9	.9	34.4	35.9	36.2
Roanoke	144.0	142.9	144.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.1	9.1	8.9
Washington	2,669.9	2,702.6	2,717.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	163.8	174.5	174.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,392.3	1,413.3	1,418.6	.7	.7	.7	83.9	86.3	86.4
Spokane	191.3	192.2	195.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.9	12.4	12.4
Tacoma	241.4	243.7	246.2	.2	.2	.2	15.9	17.4	17.2

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P
Rhode Island	75.4	73.4	74.2	16.2	14.8	16.6	106.6	110.4	108.6
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	97.2	96.7	97.3	18.3	16.5	18.5	120.9	123.0	122.4
South Carolina	342.7	341.4	340.8	88.9	90.8	90.7	446.8	458.6	457.9
Charleston-North Charleston	22.3	22.5	22.5	13.3	13.8	13.7	61.9	64.6	64.1
Columbia	27.2	27.2	27.3	13.7	14.0	14.1	69.4	72.4	72.8
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	118.3	118.2	118.6	20.4	20.8	20.9	123.9	126.6	127.0
South Dakota	49.9	49.6	48.6	16.8	16.6	16.9	91.7	94.4	92.2
Rapid City	4.3	4.5	4.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	14.9	15.2	14.3
Sioux Falls	14.6	13.9	13.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	27.8	29.5	28.8
Tennessee	509.9	503.5	502.2	173.4	173.7	174.4	631.0	639.1	641.6
Chattanooga	44.0	44.6	44.7	19.0	19.2	19.1	48.8	49.9	49.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	48.6	46.7	46.5	8.2	8.1	8.2	46.1	46.6	46.6
Knoxville	49.7	48.5	48.3	14.7	14.7	14.7	89.5	88.0	88.5
Memphis	63.3	62.3	61.8	72.1	73.9	75.3	146.9	150.6	150.5
Nashville	95.9	97.9	97.5	34.8	36.0	36.1	160.5	170.1	170.8
Texas	1,083.8	1,088.0	1,087.2	566.1	589.1	590.3	2,194.1	2,266.6	2,264.4
Abilene	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	14.8	14.9	15.1
Amarillo	8.9	9.1	9.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	27.2	27.4	27.5
Austin-San Marcos	80.4	86.5	86.5	22.1	23.4	23.6	142.6	149.3	150.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	24.7	22.8	22.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	36.3	36.7	36.5
Brazoria	14.1	13.6	13.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	15.6	15.6	15.6
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	12.6	13.2	12.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	24.9	26.5	26.3
Bryan-College Station	5.3	5.8	5.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	15.5	15.8	16.3
Corpus Christi	13.3	13.2	13.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	36.8	38.1	37.6
Dallas	247.9	251.8	252.0	130.5	136.2	136.3	467.0	480.3	480.0
El Paso	39.9	38.2	38.6	15.1	16.3	16.4	59.1	60.7	60.2
Ft. Worth-Arlington	112.4	111.4	110.8	75.7	78.2	78.7	191.5	199.2	198.3
Galveston-Texas City	8.1	7.8	7.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	20.1	21.1	20.7
Houston	204.9	207.9	208.1	148.7	153.1	153.4	467.0	483.3	483.6
Killeen-Temple	9.4	9.4	9.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	24.3	24.6	24.5
Laredo	1.9	2.1	2.1	11.9	12.7	12.7	17.4	18.1	18.0
Longview-Marshall	18.1	18.1	18.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	22.7	23.0	22.9
Lubbock	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.3	6.8	6.9	32.8	33.8	34.1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.5	12.0	12.0	5.9	6.6	6.6	39.2	40.6	40.6
Odessa-Midland	6.4	6.6	6.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	27.2	27.6	27.6
San Angelo	4.7	4.8	4.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	10.2	10.2	10.2
San Antonio	53.6	55.1	55.3	34.5	35.1	35.0	171.7	175.7	175.2
Sherman-Denison	9.7	9.8	9.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	10.0	9.9	9.9
Texarkana	5.9	5.9	5.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	13.9	14.0	13.9
Tyler	11.5	11.5	11.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	22.4	23.1	23.1
Victoria	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.6	9.9	9.8
Waco	16.7	16.3	16.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	22.7	22.5	22.4
Wichita Falls	8.3	8.0	8.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	14.1	14.1	14.1
Utah	133.2	132.8	133.1	59.9	61.0	61.1	250.1	255.5	254.6
Provo-Orem	18.4	18.6	18.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	34.1	34.8	34.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	84.3	84.5	84.4	47.2	48.1	48.2	167.8	169.9	169.3
Vermont	48.1	48.3	48.2	12.7	11.7	13.0	67.2	69.5	68.9
Barre-Montpelier	3.9	3.9	4.0	1.1	.9	1.0	7.0	7.4	7.3
Burlington	19.0	20.1	20.0	5.0	4.6	5.0	23.0	23.5	23.5
Virginia	399.1	393.3	393.3	180.7	177.8	185.1	753.1	757.0	753.8
Bristol	9.2	9.4	9.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	11.1	11.2	11.1
Charlottesville	8.4	8.0	7.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	17.3	17.7	17.8
Danville	15.2	15.1	15.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	9.9	10.3	10.3
Lynchburg	25.3	24.8	24.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	21.4	22.2	22.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	69.9	68.8	69.4	33.1	33.7	35.2	165.2	163.9	163.0
Northern Virginia	39.6	38.3	38.1	70.4	69.3	71.3	222.5	227.6	226.3
Richmond-Petersburg	61.0	60.7	60.7	28.0	26.7	29.2	126.3	128.5	127.8
Roanoke	18.9	18.9	18.9	8.9	8.1	8.8	36.5	36.4	36.3
Washington	364.3	355.4	354.4	143.3	144.1	145.0	643.9	658.8	657.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	209.4	202.9	202.4	86.0	87.1	87.3	328.2	342.5	340.9
Spokane	22.1	22.2	21.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	48.4	49.7	49.7
Tacoma	25.0	24.0	23.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	59.4	60.2	60.5

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Rhode Island	29.9	30.4	30.1	161.9	161.7	163.3	61.0	59.5	61.5
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	31.1	31.9	31.5	169.1	170.0	170.5	63.8	60.7	63.8
South Carolina	82.5	84.5	84.1	454.2	473.0	473.7	311.9	306.8	315.0
Charleston-North Charleston	8.9	9.1	9.1	71.1	77.4	77.7	48.5	49.0	50.2
Columbia	23.2	23.5	23.6	76.5	79.7	79.6	75.1	73.9	76.4
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	16.3	16.5	16.4	109.0	112.0	112.7	59.5	56.9	59.5
South Dakota	24.9	25.9	25.9	102.0	105.2	102.9	71.2	68.3	71.6
Rapid City	3.1	3.0	3.0	15.5	15.9	15.3	7.1	6.0	7.4
Sioux Falls	13.7	14.1	14.1	34.1	35.8	35.4	10.1	9.8	10.2
Tennessee	130.5	131.2	131.0	724.5	739.1	739.3	391.6	390.3	400.3
Chattanooga	16.7	16.8	16.8	58.8	59.4	59.8	32.8	31.5	33.3
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	7.9	8.2	8.2	48.1	48.3	48.6	29.0	28.0	29.4
Knoxville	15.6	15.5	15.6	92.7	92.0	91.8	55.2	52.7	55.6
Memphis	28.6	28.9	28.7	171.4	172.8	172.4	82.2	82.2	83.9
Nashville	43.4	43.3	43.3	216.0	222.0	223.5	85.0	83.6	86.5
Texas	523.0	539.6	538.7	2,623.9	2,697.6	2,701.2	1,550.3	1,512.7	1,585.6
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.8	20.2	20.5	10.0	10.0	10.3
Amarillo	5.5	5.5	5.5	28.0	28.7	28.6	17.0	16.3	17.3
Austin-San Marcos	33.8	35.5	35.5	188.8	195.8	196.7	134.8	134.9	138.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.4	5.5	5.4	41.0	40.6	40.5	26.7	25.6	27.1
Brazoria	2.0	2.1	2.1	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.8	13.7	14.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.8	4.0	4.0	29.4	31.3	31.3	24.0	24.1	25.3
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.8	2.8	16.4	16.8	17.0	29.7	25.9	29.8
Corpus Christi	6.3	6.3	6.3	49.8	51.2	50.9	30.7	29.3	30.7
Dallas	156.5	161.7	161.6	595.8	623.0	623.3	211.8	215.0	222.4
El Paso	9.9	10.0	10.0	60.6	62.6	62.8	55.5	55.3	56.7
Ft. Worth-Arlington	36.2	38.0	37.7	212.9	219.9	220.4	97.9	97.5	101.8
Galveston-Texas City	6.0	5.8	5.8	20.0	21.0	20.6	25.3	24.4	25.1
Houston	114.6	119.6	119.7	628.1	643.6	643.4	267.0	262.0	277.6
Killeen-Temple	4.6	4.8	4.8	28.0	29.0	29.2	28.0	27.4	28.1
Laredo	2.6	2.8	2.8	12.9	13.7	13.7	15.2	14.3	14.7
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.8	3.8	22.1	22.8	22.8	11.7	11.4	12.0
Lubbock	6.0	6.2	6.2	36.5	37.3	37.3	25.1	25.0	26.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.4	5.7	5.7	34.9	36.7	36.7	39.5	39.8	41.7
Odessa-Midland	4.0	4.0	4.0	24.0	23.8	23.6	18.5	17.7	18.8
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.7	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.1	8.9	9.4
San Antonio	50.0	52.0	52.0	225.5	229.8	231.3	133.7	128.5	133.6
Sherman-Denison	2.8	2.9	2.9	12.1	12.7	12.6	6.1	5.9	6.1
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	15.0	15.3	15.2	11.3	10.7	11.3
Tyler	4.1	4.0	4.0	24.0	24.7	24.4	11.4	11.0	11.6
Victoria	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.2	10.6	10.5	6.6	6.4	6.6
Waco	6.6	6.7	6.7	30.7	29.2	30.4	15.0	15.1	15.2
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	15.9	16.2	16.2	12.7	12.4	12.9
Utah	56.9	57.2	57.1	299.9	309.1	312.0	178.8	170.2	184.8
Provo-Orem	4.5	4.6	4.6	59.8	58.5	61.5	20.0	17.8	20.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden	46.9	46.9	46.9	196.1	202.9	202.3	115.0	112.4	119.8
Vermont	12.5	12.7	12.5	88.4	91.5	90.9	47.0	40.2	48.5
Barre-Montpelier	2.5	2.6	2.5	8.6	9.1	9.3	7.7	7.2	8.2
Burlington	5.3	5.7	5.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	15.8	13.6	16.7
Virginia	184.6	189.8	188.8	1,098.1	1,129.7	1,134.1	606.7	594.0	616.4
Bristol	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.1	8.8	9.1	5.8	5.6	5.9
Charlottesville	4.9	4.8	4.8	21.8	22.1	23.2	25.8	25.9	28.1
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.4	10.3	10.8	5.9	5.4	6.0
Lynchburg	4.3	4.3	4.3	28.6	28.9	29.6	12.9	13.1	13.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	35.2	36.0	35.7	206.5	208.2	206.2	142.8	142.8	143.1
Northern Virginia	60.7	62.8	62.1	452.8	477.1	479.0	183.8	182.1	187.9
Richmond-Petersburg	48.4	51.3	51.6	147.3	150.1	151.3	101.2	102.0	105.6
Roanoke	10.3	10.4	10.3	43.1	42.9	43.5	17.2	17.1	17.5
Washington	138.9	140.9	140.4	750.9	772.8	776.7	461.3	452.6	465.8
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	84.5	85.2	84.6	414.2	429.4	431.1	185.4	179.2	185.2
Spokane	11.2	11.2	11.0	58.7	60.4	62.0	30.8	28.0	30.7
Tacoma	12.8	12.7	12.7	71.1	71.2	74.2	47.5	48.5	48.4

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	Total			Mining			Construction		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
West Virginia	728.9	729.4	734.3	21.2	21.4	21.5	35.9	35.5	35.7
Charleston	136.4	136.6	138.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	7.5	7.5	7.6
Huntington-Ashland	122.9	124.4	125.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	5.8	5.9	5.9
Parkersburg-Marietta	70.6	70.4	71.6	.3	.3	.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
Wheeling	66.3	67.6	67.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.0
Wisconsin	2,800.8	2,836.8	2,843.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	129.7	135.1	133.3
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	204.5	210.1	209.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.9	14.2	14.4
Eau Claire	77.6	77.5	78.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.7	3.9	3.8
Green Bay	145.6	152.1	152.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.9	8.5	8.4
Janesville-Beloit	69.6	70.8	70.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	3.6	3.5
Kenosha	56.1	55.4	56.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.5	2.6
La Crosse	70.9	70.2	72.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.4	3.6	3.5
Madison	285.5	285.3	287.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.9	14.6	14.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	870.3	879.9	883.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	36.1	37.6	37.1
Racine	82.9	82.2	82.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	3.7	3.8
Sheboygan	62.4	64.3	64.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.7	3.0	2.9
Wausau	69.0	70.7	71.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.5	3.4	3.5
Wyoming	240.1	241.7	243.3	16.3	16.5	16.6	19.2	20.0	19.9
Casper	31.5	31.7	32.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Puerto Rico	985.0	978.6	985.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	68.5	68.7	68.9
Caguas	68.5	68.8	69.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.3	4.0	4.0
Mayaguez	67.3	64.9	65.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	4.0	3.9
Ponce	76.2	77.8	79.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.6	6.9	7.0
San Juan-Bayamon	615.6	612.5	616.5	.6	.7	.8	45.4	45.9	45.5
Virgin Islands	39.7	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	(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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
West Virginia	82.3	81.7	81.7	38.6	35.4	38.0	163.8	166.4	166.4
Charleston	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.8	8.0	9.4	31.4	32.9	32.7
Huntington-Ashland	15.2	14.5	14.6	6.7	7.2	7.2	31.6	32.0	32.0
Parkersburg-Marietta	13.1	13.0	12.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	17.7	18.7	18.7
Wheeling	6.0	6.0	6.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	16.9	17.5	17.0
Wisconsin	616.6	622.7	615.3	132.8	131.4	135.7	631.8	653.1	647.1
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	60.9	60.5	59.3	8.7	9.3	9.5	43.0	44.1	44.4
Eau Claire	13.6	13.1	13.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	21.0	21.6	21.6
Green Bay	30.2	30.3	29.8	10.6	11.3	11.2	33.4	34.6	34.6
Janesville-Beloit	19.9	19.8	19.8	3.3	3.4	3.6	16.5	17.4	17.2
Kenosha	12.3	11.8	11.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	14.4	15.1	15.2
La Crosse	11.3	11.6	11.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	18.3	18.0	18.4
Madison	30.8	31.6	31.1	9.7	9.5	9.9	61.8	62.0	62.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha	173.3	173.3	172.5	41.2	38.6	40.1	185.7	193.3	191.3
Racine	24.6	23.2	23.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	17.5	18.0	17.8
Sheboygan	26.7	28.4	28.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	11.0	11.1	10.9
Wausau	19.1	19.3	19.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	17.0	17.9	17.8
Wyoming	11.3	11.0	11.1	14.4	14.5	14.4	54.8	57.0	55.7
Casper	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	8.7	8.9	8.8
Puerto Rico	142.1	140.9	141.6	34.5	34.0	34.3	205.2	203.7	203.5
Caguas	14.1	14.3	14.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	16.6	16.2	16.1
Mayaguez	14.8	14.6	14.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	12.2	11.8	12.1
Ponce	9.2	8.9	8.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	13.6	14.3	14.1
San Juan-Bayamon	66.0	66.7	66.8	25.2	24.2	24.6	134.1	132.9	133.0
Virgin Islands	2.4	(²)	(²)	2.3	(²)	(²)	8.4	(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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
West Virginia	29.7	29.8	29.5	218.6	222.7	223.5	138.8	136.5	138.0
Charleston	8.0	8.2	8.2	43.3	44.2	43.9	23.7	23.5	24.0
Huntington-Ashland	4.8	5.1	5.0	37.1	38.6	38.8	20.7	20.0	21.1
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.7	2.7	2.6	20.7	20.2	21.0	9.1	8.7	9.0
Wheeling	2.8	2.8	2.7	23.8	24.1	24.6	9.8	10.1	9.9
Wisconsin	146.5	152.2	151.4	747.9	761.2	758.1	392.4	378.4	399.4
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	9.6	9.8	9.8	47.5	50.0	49.6	21.9	22.0	22.8
Eau Claire	2.4	2.6	2.6	21.5	22.4	22.2	11.8	10.5	12.1
Green Bay	11.8	14.3	14.3	35.9	37.2	38.1	15.9	15.9	16.4
Janesville-Beloit	1.8	1.8	1.8	16.4	16.2	16.3	8.5	8.6	8.7
Kenosha	1.6	1.6	1.6	14.6	14.2	14.3	8.7	8.2	8.5
La Crosse	2.6	2.7	2.7	21.8	21.7	22.1	10.0	9.1	10.4
Madison	23.0	23.6	23.5	73.0	74.5	74.5	72.3	69.4	72.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha	59.3	61.3	61.1	285.8	288.0	290.5	89.0	87.6	91.2
Racine	2.4	2.5	2.4	22.7	23.0	22.9	9.5	9.7	9.5
Sheboygan	2.2	2.2	2.2	11.9	12.2	12.1	6.4	6.1	6.6
Wausau	5.1	5.2	5.2	13.5	14.9	14.6	7.3	6.8	7.6
Wyoming	8.1	8.4	8.2	57.3	61.5	58.1	58.7	52.8	59.3
Casper	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.0	9.5	9.3	5.4	4.8	5.5
Puerto Rico	48.7	48.5	48.0	206.9	208.6	212.4	277.7	272.7	275.6
Caguas	1.6	1.7	1.6	13.0	13.0	13.2	17.3	18.1	18.2
Mayaguez	2.0	1.9	1.9	12.3	11.6	11.7	20.1	19.7	20.0
Ponce	2.2	2.1	2.1	17.8	17.9	18.3	24.1	25.1	25.9
San Juan-Bayamon	38.9	38.1	37.7	136.5	136.4	138.8	168.9	167.6	169.3
Virgin Islands	1.9	(²)	(²)	9.7	(²)	(²)	13.3	(²)	(²)

¹ Combined with construction.

² Not available.

³ Nonfarm payroll employment data for Michigan from July 1998 forward have been corrected to account for an understatement of the employment level that occurred with the latest benchmark revision.

^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.

**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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Total private		34.3	34.6	34.7	34.5	34.7	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		40.9	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.2	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		44.3	44.5	45.0	46.0	45.7	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	46.4	44.7	43.1	44.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	45.2	45.5	43.1	43.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	50.8	48.3	44.9	47.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	44.4	44.3	45.2	45.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	44.5	44.5	45.2	45.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	43.0	43.7	44.4	45.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	40.6	40.4	41.8	43.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	44.5	45.9	45.7	47.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	46.8	46.8	47.5	47.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	48.1	48.3	49.3	49.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		38.6	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.1	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	37.6	38.5	38.7	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	36.9	37.5	37.2	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	38.7	37.5	37.7	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	38.2	39.7	40.4	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	43.1	44.5	44.8	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	44.9	46.2	46.7	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	42.2	43.7	43.9	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	37.9	39.4	39.6	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	38.1	39.6	39.7	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	37.3	38.3	37.5	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	38.2	40.1	40.8	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	35.4	36.7	37.0	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	36.5	37.3	37.3	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	35.3	36.9	37.2	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.5	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6
Durable goods		42.1	42.5	41.9	42.2	42.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7
Lumber and wood products	24	40.9	41.4	40.9	41.0	41.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	-
Logging	241	41.7	42.2	42.2	41.8	-	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	42.4	43.0	41.8	42.0	-	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.7	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	42.7	43.5	42.3	42.3	-	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	41.8	41.8	40.6	41.2	-	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	41.0	41.7	41.4	41.3	-	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.0	-
Millwork	2431	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.6	-	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.8	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	40.8	41.5	40.9	40.2	-	4.2	5.0	4.0	3.5	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.7	42.8	42.5	42.3	-	4.6	5.2	5.1	4.6	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	41.1	41.4	40.8	40.3	-	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	-
Wood containers	244	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.8	-	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.8	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	38.3	38.5	38.1	37.6	-	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	-
Mobile homes	2451	38.1	38.2	37.5	37.3	-	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.5	40.8	40.3	41.0	-	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	40.3	40.5	39.8	40.2	39.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	-
Household furniture	251	39.0	39.5	38.5	39.0	-	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.9	-
Wood household furniture	2511	38.9	39.7	38.5	39.3	-	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.9	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	38.8	39.3	38.1	37.9	-	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.3	-
Metal household furniture	2514	39.8	40.9	39.1	40.8	-	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.8	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	40.0	39.0	39.4	40.2	-	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	-
Office furniture	252	43.1	42.4	43.1	42.9	-	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.4	-
Public building and related furniture	253	41.0	41.7	41.0	41.5	-	5.2	5.2	3.8	4.0	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	42.6	41.7	42.1	41.9	-	5.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	40.8	40.1	38.5	38.6	-	3.6	3.7	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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Total private		\$13.38	\$13.41	\$13.67	\$13.87	\$13.95	\$458.93	\$463.99	\$474.35	\$478.52	\$484.07
Goods-producing		15.08	15.07	15.50	15.61	15.63	616.77	625.41	637.05	644.69	643.96
Mining		17.13	17.05	16.94	17.04	17.06	758.86	758.73	762.30	783.84	779.64
Metal mining	10	18.29	18.43	19.09	19.27	—	848.66	823.82	822.78	853.66	—
Iron ores	101	20.28	20.34	20.33	20.95	—	916.66	925.47	876.22	907.14	—
Copper ores	102	16.61	16.48	17.16	17.09	—	843.79	795.98	770.48	804.94	—
Coal mining	12	19.39	19.36	19.30	19.45	—	860.92	857.65	872.36	877.20	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.60	19.57	19.47	19.60	—	872.20	870.87	880.04	889.84	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.08	16.90	16.40	16.47	—	734.44	738.53	728.16	755.97	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.01	23.09	22.63	22.61	—	934.21	932.84	945.93	979.01	—
Oil and gas field services	138	13.62	13.46	13.58	13.83	—	606.09	617.81	620.61	652.78	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.16	15.20	15.74	15.88	—	709.49	711.36	747.65	755.89	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	14.61	14.68	15.35	15.51	—	702.74	709.04	756.76	759.99	—
Construction		17.46	17.54	18.04	18.18	18.23	673.96	701.60	725.21	727.20	731.02
General building contractors	15	16.77	16.83	17.26	17.43	—	630.55	647.96	667.96	674.54	—
Residential building construction	152	15.63	15.58	15.90	16.07	—	576.75	584.25	591.48	597.80	—
Operative builders	153	15.44	15.77	17.29	17.75	—	597.53	591.38	651.83	678.05	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	18.02	18.14	18.63	18.81	—	688.36	720.16	752.65	756.16	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	17.34	17.38	17.74	17.97	—	747.35	773.41	794.75	805.06	—
Highway and street construction	161	17.90	17.92	18.23	18.42	—	803.71	827.90	851.34	851.00	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.04	17.09	17.47	17.74	—	719.09	746.83	766.93	780.56	—
Special trade contractors	17	17.70	17.80	18.35	18.45	—	670.83	701.32	726.66	726.93	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	17.97	18.00	18.76	18.93	—	684.66	712.80	744.77	751.52	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	15.77	15.91	15.89	16.22	—	588.22	609.35	595.88	613.12	—
Electrical work	173	19.40	19.49	20.42	20.50	—	741.08	781.55	833.14	830.25	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	17.35	17.35	17.86	17.91	—	614.19	636.75	660.82	659.09	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	17.53	17.40	18.31	18.40	—	639.85	649.02	682.96	690.00	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	15.47	15.65	15.84	15.90	—	546.09	577.49	589.25	583.53	—
Manufacturing		14.11	14.03	14.37	14.49	14.51	588.39	589.26	594.92	604.23	602.17
Durable goods		14.62	14.55	14.93	15.05	15.06	615.50	618.38	625.57	635.11	632.52
Lumber and wood products	24	11.56	11.60	11.83	11.88	11.93	472.80	480.24	483.85	487.08	489.13
Logging	241	13.44	13.56	13.59	13.62	—	560.45	572.23	573.50	569.32	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	11.48	11.45	11.85	11.89	—	486.75	492.35	495.33	499.38	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	11.95	11.92	12.35	12.39	—	510.27	518.52	522.41	524.10	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	9.77	9.76	10.14	10.18	—	408.39	407.97	411.68	419.42	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	11.63	11.71	11.92	11.98	—	476.83	488.31	493.49	494.77	—
Millwork	2431	11.82	11.82	11.91	12.06	—	484.62	489.35	491.88	501.70	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	11.50	11.74	11.92	11.88	—	469.20	487.21	487.53	477.58	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	10.31	10.41	10.89	10.98	—	429.93	445.55	462.83	464.45	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.07	14.16	14.42	14.38	—	578.28	586.22	588.34	579.51	—
Wood containers	244	9.37	9.39	9.50	9.62	—	365.43	369.03	373.35	382.88	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.58	11.66	11.97	12.01	—	443.51	448.91	456.06	451.58	—
Mobile homes	2451	11.72	11.83	12.07	12.12	—	446.53	451.91	452.63	452.08	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.10	10.99	11.21	11.24	—	449.55	448.39	451.76	460.84	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.33	11.33	11.82	11.88	11.88	456.60	458.87	470.44	477.58	470.45
Household furniture	251	10.80	10.79	11.10	11.20	—	421.20	426.21	427.35	436.80	—
Wood household furniture	2511	10.27	10.27	10.50	10.64	—	399.50	407.72	404.25	418.15	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	11.60	11.66	11.94	12.05	—	450.08	458.24	454.91	456.70	—
Metal household furniture	2514	10.26	9.99	10.30	10.38	—	408.35	408.59	402.73	423.50	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	11.38	11.33	11.72	11.76	—	455.20	441.87	461.77	472.75	—
Office furniture	252	11.71	12.03	13.25	13.31	—	504.70	510.07	571.08	571.00	—
Public building and related furniture	253	12.55	12.47	12.79	12.84	—	514.55	520.00	524.39	532.86	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	12.05	11.94	12.48	12.39	—	513.33	497.90	525.41	519.14	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	11.47	11.39	11.92	12.01	—	467.98	456.74	458.92	463.59	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	44.0	44.0	43.8	44.0	43.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	—
Flat glass	321	43.6	43.5	44.0	44.4	—	7.0	5.4	6.0	6.9	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	44.2	42.5	42.6	43.0	—	7.1	5.4	5.2	5.4	—
Glass containers	3221	45.8	43.5	44.7	44.8	—	8.0	6.1	6.7	6.5	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	43.2	41.8	41.3	41.9	—	6.5	4.9	4.3	4.8	—
Products of purchased glass	323	43.1	42.7	42.3	43.1	—	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.8	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	44.7	43.7	42.4	42.5	—	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0	—
Structural clay products	325	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.4	—	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	—
Pottery and related products	326	41.2	41.8	40.0	40.5	—	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	45.3	45.8	45.8	45.7	—	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.7	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	47.5	47.4	47.9	48.6	—	9.2	9.9	10.4	10.9	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	43.6	44.5	44.3	43.9	—	6.6	7.5	7.7	7.5	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	45.4	46.3	46.3	46.1	—	8.7	9.5	9.4	9.1	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	43.7	43.3	42.6	42.9	—	6.0	5.7	4.6	4.9	—
Abrasive products	3291	42.9	43.3	42.7	42.5	—	3.4	3.8	2.0	3.0	—
Asbestos products	3292	47.3	46.5	44.0	45.6	—	10.4	9.6	4.8	5.4	—
Primary metal industries	33	44.3	44.3	43.5	43.9	43.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	—
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.9	44.9	44.3	44.5	43.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	—
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.2	45.3	45.0	45.2	—	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	45.2	44.8	43.7	44.0	—	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.2	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.5	—	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.5	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	46.0	45.8	44.4	45.5	—	8.5	7.9	7.0	7.6	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	43.2	42.0	42.1	43.9	—	9.2	7.3	4.9	5.8	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	41.5	42.2	41.3	41.9	—	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.8	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	44.6	44.0	42.1	43.1	—	7.6	7.1	6.1	6.4	—
Primary aluminum	3334	44.8	44.2	41.1	42.3	—	8.5	7.7	6.2	6.3	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	44.4	44.1	43.4	43.6	—	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.8	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	41.8	42.6	41.2	42.4	—	8.6	8.4	7.6	8.0	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	44.5	42.3	44.9	45.2	—	10.4	9.1	9.8	9.5	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	44.9	44.1	43.1	43.4	—	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.5	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	43.2	43.4	42.4	43.0	—	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.7	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	43.2	43.6	44.2	44.1	—	5.2	5.3	4.6	5.0	—
Fabricated metal products	34	41.9	42.5	42.1	42.4	42.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9	—
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	46.0	45.1	44.4	44.7	—	8.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	—
Metal cans	3411	46.3	45.3	44.1	44.3	—	8.4	7.1	7.0	7.1	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	41.4	42.3	41.9	42.2	—	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	42.6	43.4	41.4	42.8	—	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.5	—
Hardware, nec	3429	41.0	41.6	42.5	42.3	—	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	42.1	44.0	41.6	41.8	—	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.7	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	40.4	42.1	40.6	41.2	—	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.8	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	41.3	43.3	42.2	43.4	—	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.2	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	41.5	42.3	42.1	42.3	—	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.0	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	42.2	43.8	42.5	43.3	—	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.1	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	40.9	42.2	41.4	41.9	—	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	41.6	42.2	42.1	42.8	—	4.5	5.1	4.6	5.0	—
Sheet metal work	3444	41.3	41.5	41.8	41.7	—	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	—
Architectural metal work	3446	40.5	41.3	41.7	41.6	—	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.4	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	41.8	42.8	42.2	42.1	—	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.8	—
Screw machine products	3451	41.1	41.8	41.4	41.3	—	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.7	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	42.6	43.9	43.0	42.9	—	5.2	5.8	4.5	4.8	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	42.8	42.9	42.6	43.2	—	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.5	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	39.8	42.0	43.3	44.1	—	4.5	4.9	6.0	6.2	—
Automotive stampings	3465	44.5	43.6	43.2	43.4	—	7.3	5.9	5.4	5.8	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	41.4	42.0	41.2	42.0	—	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.5	—
Metal services, nec	347	41.7	42.0	41.6	41.6	—	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	—
Plating and polishing	3471	41.2	41.6	41.2	41.0	—	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	42.5	42.7	42.3	42.5	—	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.5	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	42.2	43.0	41.5	43.0	—	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.5	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	44.3	44.1	43.7	44.8	—	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.9	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.2	41.7	41.5	42.1	—	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.4	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	39.2	41.1	41.1	41.5	—	3.3	3.5	4.4	5.0	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.7	—	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.2	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$14.10	\$14.00	\$14.41	\$14.54	\$14.60	\$620.40	\$616.00	\$631.16	\$639.76	\$640.94
Flat glass	321	19.07	18.40	19.24	20.15	—	831.45	800.40	846.56	894.66	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	16.12	15.78	15.98	16.14	—	712.50	670.65	680.75	694.02	—
Glass containers	3221	17.32	17.02	17.26	17.49	—	793.26	740.37	771.52	783.55	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	15.29	14.97	15.15	15.29	—	660.53	625.75	625.70	640.65	—
Products of purchased glass	323	12.49	12.36	12.96	13.05	—	538.32	527.77	548.21	562.46	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.28	19.30	19.34	19.57	—	861.82	843.41	820.02	831.73	—
Structural clay products	325	12.45	12.35	12.55	12.66	—	517.92	517.47	528.36	536.78	—
Pottery and related products	326	12.12	11.94	12.24	12.29	—	499.34	499.09	489.60	497.75	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	13.81	13.85	14.24	14.36	—	625.59	634.33	652.19	656.25	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	13.27	13.26	13.68	13.63	—	630.33	628.52	655.27	662.42	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.18	12.25	12.71	12.78	—	531.05	545.13	563.05	561.04	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	14.74	14.86	15.15	15.31	—	669.20	688.02	701.45	705.79	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.28	14.19	14.81	14.93	—	624.04	614.43	630.91	640.50	—
Abrasive products	3291	13.24	13.34	13.95	14.05	—	568.00	577.62	595.67	597.13	—
Asbestos products	3292	14.35	14.76	14.10	14.44	—	678.76	686.34	620.40	658.46	—
Primary metal industries	33	16.18	16.01	16.57	16.66	16.53	716.77	709.24	720.80	731.37	717.40
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	18.99	18.90	19.56	19.58	19.20	852.65	848.61	866.51	871.31	840.96
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	20.80	20.75	21.52	21.54	—	940.16	939.98	968.40	973.61	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	14.51	14.10	14.58	14.72	—	655.85	631.68	637.15	647.68	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.14	14.98	15.57	15.68	—	670.70	666.61	678.85	697.76	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	15.85	15.64	16.66	16.90	—	729.10	716.31	739.70	768.95	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	14.61	14.79	15.84	15.59	—	631.15	621.18	666.86	684.40	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	14.16	14.00	13.76	13.77	—	587.64	590.80	568.29	576.96	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	18.31	17.97	18.47	19.05	—	816.63	790.68	777.59	821.06	—
Primary aluminum	3334	18.61	18.04	18.71	19.45	—	833.73	797.37	768.98	822.74	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	14.93	14.64	15.05	15.22	—	662.89	645.62	653.17	663.59	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.17	15.99	15.83	15.88	—	675.91	681.17	652.20	673.31	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	17.86	17.06	17.62	18.26	—	794.77	721.64	791.14	825.35	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.37	14.31	14.86	14.82	—	645.21	631.07	640.47	643.19	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	13.19	12.98	13.45	13.51	—	569.81	563.33	570.28	580.93	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	12.65	12.40	12.38	12.48	—	546.48	540.64	547.20	550.37	—
Fabricated metal products	34	13.64	13.52	13.90	14.01	14.02	571.52	574.60	585.19	594.02	591.64
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	16.85	16.50	16.97	17.15	—	775.10	744.15	753.47	766.61	—
Metal cans	3411	17.81	17.44	18.00	18.23	—	824.60	790.03	793.80	807.59	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	12.45	12.38	12.70	12.73	—	515.43	523.67	532.13	537.21	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	12.90	12.81	13.14	13.04	—	549.54	555.95	544.00	558.11	—
Hardware, nec	3429	12.20	12.13	12.36	12.46	—	500.20	504.61	525.30	527.06	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.16	12.25	12.68	12.85	—	511.94	539.00	527.49	537.13	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	11.89	12.02	12.20	12.40	—	480.36	506.04	495.32	510.88	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	12.61	12.76	13.09	13.26	—	520.79	552.51	552.40	575.48	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.06	13.07	13.37	13.48	—	541.99	552.86	562.88	570.20	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.41	13.49	13.84	13.94	—	565.90	590.86	588.20	603.60	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.07	10.90	11.19	11.25	—	452.76	459.98	463.27	471.38	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	14.27	14.40	14.36	14.58	—	593.63	607.68	604.56	624.02	—
Sheet metal work	3444	13.52	13.50	13.96	14.01	—	558.38	560.25	583.53	584.22	—
Architectural metal work	3446	12.80	12.83	13.00	13.23	—	518.40	529.88	542.10	550.37	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	13.92	14.01	14.34	14.43	—	581.86	599.63	605.15	607.50	—
Screw machine products	3451	13.27	13.27	13.68	13.82	—	545.40	554.69	566.35	570.77	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	14.60	14.77	15.02	15.05	—	621.96	648.40	645.86	645.65	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.20	15.71	16.44	16.61	—	693.36	673.96	700.34	717.55	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.26	15.21	16.13	15.98	—	607.35	638.82	698.43	704.72	—
Automotive stampings	3465	18.26	17.36	18.42	18.75	—	812.57	756.90	795.74	813.75	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.33	13.38	13.71	13.82	—	551.86	561.96	564.85	580.44	—
Metal services, nec	347	11.69	11.66	12.00	12.11	—	487.47	489.72	499.20	503.78	—
Plating and polishing	3471	11.58	11.59	11.87	11.99	—	477.10	482.14	489.04	491.59	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	11.86	11.76	12.20	12.29	—	504.05	502.15	516.06	522.33	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.43	15.26	16.04	16.10	—	651.15	656.18	665.66	692.30	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	16.42	16.19	17.46	17.64	—	727.41	713.98	763.00	790.27	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.12	13.10	13.34	13.44	—	540.54	546.27	553.61	565.82	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	13.28	13.34	13.33	13.56	—	520.58	548.27	547.86	562.74	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	11.54	11.53	11.76	11.80	—	469.68	472.73	485.69	492.06	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	41.7	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	—
Engines and turbines	351	44.6	45.8	42.6	42.8	—	7.3	7.2	4.9	4.9	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	45.8	45.8	43.9	44.0	—	6.5	7.1	5.7	5.4	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	44.2	45.8	42.2	42.4	—	7.5	7.2	4.6	4.8	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	40.4	40.9	39.9	40.7	—	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.8	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	40.7	41.2	40.4	41.6	—	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.4	—
Construction and related machinery	353	42.0	42.8	42.6	42.5	—	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	—
Construction machinery	3531	42.3	43.2	41.1	41.6	—	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.1	—
Mining machinery	3532	38.8	39.5	39.8	39.8	—	2.3	3.0	3.8	3.9	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	44.4	45.1	47.9	46.4	—	8.0	7.8	9.7	9.4	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	40.9	42.4	41.7	41.2	—	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.3	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	40.7	40.9	42.6	42.7	—	3.5	3.3	4.3	4.2	—
Metalworking machinery	354	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.8	—	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.7	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	41.4	41.8	42.7	43.4	—	4.1	4.4	5.3	5.7	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	43.7	44.5	44.4	45.4	—	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	42.8	43.1	43.6	43.6	—	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	39.7	40.6	40.5	41.7	—	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	—
Power driven handtools	3546	41.0	41.9	39.4	38.9	—	4.1	4.6	3.4	3.5	—
Special industry machinery	355	41.4	42.1	42.6	42.8	—	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.1	—
Textile machinery	3552	40.7	41.1	40.9	40.6	—	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.1	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	39.7	40.5	40.4	41.7	—	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.6	—
Food products machinery	3556	41.8	41.8	42.5	42.3	—	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.3	—
General industrial machinery	356	41.7	42.3	42.4	42.9	—	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	40.6	40.9	41.6	42.8	—	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.7	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	42.3	44.2	44.4	44.9	—	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.3	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	41.0	42.3	41.7	41.9	—	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.3	—
Blowers and fans	3564	41.9	42.0	42.7	43.0	—	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.5	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	40.5	41.6	40.8	41.5	—	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	41.9	41.7	41.7	42.4	—	4.9	4.6	4.4	5.0	—
Computer and office equipment	357	40.9	40.9	39.7	39.2	—	3.6	3.7	2.4	2.4	—
Electronic computers	3571	40.8	40.2	39.2	38.5	—	3.2	3.0	1.5	1.6	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	40.7	41.9	40.2	40.2	—	5.3	6.2	4.2	4.1	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	41.1	40.8	42.1	41.8	—	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.7	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	41.3	40.7	42.7	41.7	—	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.1	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	41.9	42.9	42.3	42.3	—	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	40.7	41.2	39.4	40.7	—	5.9	5.4	4.2	4.9	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	42.0	43.0	42.6	42.4	—	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	41.3	41.8	41.0	41.5	41.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	—
Electric distribution equipment	361	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.0	—	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	42.5	43.3	42.2	42.0	—	4.9	5.0	4.0	3.7	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	42.2	43.0	43.9	43.9	—	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	41.8	41.7	41.0	41.7	—	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.0	—
Motors and generators	3621	42.9	42.4	41.9	42.5	—	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.9	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	39.7	40.6	39.1	40.0	—	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.8	—
Household appliances	363	40.8	40.9	38.5	39.4	—	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.6	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	38.6	38.2	35.9	36.1	—	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	40.2	40.6	38.4	38.9	—	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.1	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	40.9	41.2	39.3	41.3	—	3.6	3.0	2.0	2.6	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	41.1	42.3	40.5	40.9	—	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.0	—
Electric lamps	3641	41.2	42.1	41.5	41.7	—	3.6	4.0	2.1	2.9	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	41.2	42.3	40.7	42.1	—	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.8	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	41.8	42.5	41.3	41.1	—	4.9	4.8	3.6	3.6	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	38.9	40.3	38.4	39.9	—	3.9	3.8	1.6	2.1	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	40.8	41.2	39.3	39.8	—	5.6	5.5	3.9	4.8	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	40.7	41.0	39.8	40.1	—	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	—
Communications equipment	366	41.0	41.4	42.0	42.9	—	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.3	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	42.3	42.7	42.6	43.0	—	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.7	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.8	—	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.0	—
Electron tubes	3671	42.6	42.9	40.9	41.6	—	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	43.0	42.6	41.2	42.9	—	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.4	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	40.2	40.8	40.8	41.1	—	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	41.5	42.7	41.5	41.7	—	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	—
Storage batteries	3691	42.5	43.7	42.5	43.2	—	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.8	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	41.8	43.1	41.9	41.9	—	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$15.24	\$15.18	\$15.66	\$15.75	\$15.72	\$635.51	\$640.60	\$657.72	\$661.50	\$661.81
Engines and turbines	351	18.20	18.18	18.10	18.04	—	811.72	832.64	771.06	772.11	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	21.42	21.71	22.37	22.19	—	981.04	994.32	982.04	976.36	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.19	17.11	16.68	16.66	—	759.80	783.64	703.90	706.38	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	14.46	14.39	15.21	15.30	—	584.18	588.55	606.88	622.71	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	15.11	15.13	15.92	16.14	—	614.98	623.36	643.17	671.42	—
Construction and related machinery	353	14.20	14.19	14.57	14.59	—	596.40	607.33	620.68	620.08	—
Construction machinery	3531	14.25	14.36	14.83	14.83	—	602.78	620.35	609.51	616.93	—
Mining machinery	3532	14.56	14.67	14.98	15.04	—	564.93	579.47	596.20	598.59	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	14.48	14.35	15.07	15.12	—	642.91	647.19	721.85	701.57	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.62	14.44	14.29	14.25	—	597.96	612.26	595.89	587.10	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.12	13.11	13.47	13.52	—	533.98	536.20	573.82	577.30	—
Metalworking machinery	354	16.05	16.07	16.39	16.59	—	672.50	681.37	696.58	710.05	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	15.92	15.89	16.34	16.34	—	659.09	664.20	697.72	709.16	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	16.28	16.44	16.74	16.93	—	711.44	731.58	743.26	768.62	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	16.79	16.81	17.06	17.35	—	718.61	724.51	743.82	756.46	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.21	14.23	14.57	14.62	—	564.14	577.74	590.09	609.65	—
Power driven handtools	3546	12.79	12.79	13.54	13.55	—	524.39	535.90	533.48	527.10	—
Special industry machinery	355	15.77	15.92	16.32	16.44	—	652.88	670.23	695.23	703.63	—
Textile machinery	3552	13.64	13.83	14.37	14.44	—	555.15	568.41	587.73	586.26	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	16.01	16.16	17.07	17.03	—	635.60	654.48	689.63	710.15	—
Food products machinery	3556	15.26	15.33	15.51	15.59	—	637.87	640.79	659.18	659.46	—
General industrial machinery	356	14.52	14.48	14.67	14.72	—	605.48	612.50	622.01	631.49	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	15.42	15.40	15.73	15.98	—	626.05	629.86	654.37	683.94	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	15.48	15.20	15.01	15.08	—	654.80	671.84	666.44	677.09	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.03	14.85	15.40	15.33	—	616.23	628.16	642.18	642.33	—
Blowers and fans	3564	11.98	11.95	12.32	12.32	—	501.96	501.90	526.06	529.76	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.96	16.13	17.23	17.16	—	646.38	671.01	702.98	712.14	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.23	14.33	14.12	14.23	—	596.24	597.56	588.80	603.35	—
Computer and office equipment	357	17.10	16.52	18.59	18.47	—	699.39	675.67	738.02	724.02	—
Electronic computers	3571	19.28	18.30	21.02	20.69	—	786.62	735.66	823.98	796.57	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	14.14	13.90	14.32	14.79	—	575.50	582.41	575.66	594.56	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	13.82	13.72	13.56	13.69	—	568.00	559.78	570.88	572.24	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.14	14.05	13.67	13.82	—	583.98	571.84	583.71	576.29	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	14.71	14.73	15.17	15.30	—	616.35	631.92	641.69	647.19	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	15.19	14.93	15.04	15.06	—	618.23	615.12	592.58	612.94	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	14.60	14.64	15.14	15.29	—	613.20	629.52	644.96	648.30	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	13.64	13.60	13.81	13.82	13.86	563.33	568.48	566.21	573.53	573.80
Electric distribution equipment	361	13.06	12.88	13.38	13.47	—	552.44	556.42	578.02	579.21	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	12.09	11.91	11.97	12.12	—	513.83	515.70	505.13	509.04	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	13.90	13.72	14.52	14.55	—	586.58	589.96	637.43	638.75	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	13.02	12.95	13.17	13.24	—	544.24	540.02	539.97	552.11	—
Motors and generators	3621	11.96	12.00	11.95	12.03	—	513.08	508.80	500.71	511.28	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	14.90	14.55	15.09	15.13	—	591.53	590.73	590.02	605.20	—
Household appliances	363	13.22	13.17	13.83	13.68	—	539.38	538.65	532.46	538.99	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	15.13	15.13	16.55	16.14	—	584.02	577.97	594.15	582.65	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	13.50	13.39	14.21	13.75	—	542.70	543.63	545.66	534.88	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	11.70	11.60	11.78	11.91	—	478.53	477.92	462.95	491.88	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	13.18	13.13	13.41	13.36	—	541.70	555.40	543.11	546.42	—
Electric lamps	3641	18.14	17.75	18.07	18.14	—	747.37	747.28	749.91	756.44	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	13.43	13.55	13.51	13.54	—	553.32	573.17	549.86	570.03	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.20	12.30	12.53	12.52	—	509.96	522.75	517.49	514.57	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	9.94	9.81	9.88	9.85	—	386.67	395.34	379.39	393.02	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.10	12.96	12.45	12.51	—	534.48	533.95	489.29	497.90	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.28	12.35	12.88	12.85	—	499.80	506.35	512.62	515.29	—
Communications equipment	366	14.14	14.07	14.06	14.06	—	579.74	582.50	590.52	603.17	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	14.88	14.75	14.99	14.92	—	629.42	629.83	638.57	641.56	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	13.84	13.90	14.15	14.21	—	572.98	578.24	584.40	593.98	—
Electron tubes	3671	15.15	14.50	14.76	14.91	—	645.39	622.05	603.68	620.26	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	18.57	18.74	19.53	19.61	—	798.51	798.32	804.64	841.27	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	11.35	11.44	11.66	11.75	—	456.27	466.75	475.73	482.93	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	14.48	14.32	14.20	14.13	—	600.92	611.46	589.30	589.22	—
Storage batteries	3691	16.18	15.92	15.58	15.79	—	687.65	695.70	662.15	682.13	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	14.57	14.26	13.90	13.69	—	609.03	614.61	582.41	573.61	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	43.9	44.0	43.1	43.5	43.3	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	—
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	45.4	45.2	44.0	44.3	44.1	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.4	—
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	46.9	46.2	45.1	45.4	—	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	43.5	43.2	42.5	43.0	—	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.7	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	45.2	45.3	43.9	44.3	—	7.4	7.1	6.3	6.4	—
Truck trailers	3715	43.6	43.4	41.7	40.9	—	5.1	4.1	3.2	2.7	—
Aircraft and parts	372	42.3	43.0	43.1	43.6	—	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.5	—
Aircraft	3721	42.6	42.9	42.9	43.9	—	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.4	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	43.7	44.9	44.2	44.2	—	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.9	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	41.3	42.1	42.7	43.0	—	3.7	4.3	5.3	5.4	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	39.9	40.7	39.5	40.2	—	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.0	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	40.5	41.5	40.9	42.5	—	3.0	3.7	4.0	5.0	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	39.1	39.7	38.0	37.7	—	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	—
Railroad equipment	374	41.9	42.4	43.9	43.7	—	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.9	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	40.2	41.0	42.0	42.1	—	2.8	3.2	4.3	4.1	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	39.1	40.9	41.7	41.7	—	2.4	3.4	4.0	3.7	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	40.3	40.8	39.2	38.8	—	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.2	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	39.1	40.1	38.4	38.3	—	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.5	—
Instruments and related products	38	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.1	40.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	—
Search and navigation equipment	381	41.5	42.0	41.2	41.2	—	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.6	—	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.6	—
Environmental controls	3822	42.5	42.6	42.0	42.5	—	4.8	5.1	3.4	4.1	—
Process control instruments	3823	39.7	40.0	40.3	40.4	—	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	40.6	41.2	40.8	41.2	—	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.6	—	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	40.9	41.6	40.3	40.1	—	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.0	40.5	41.3	40.5	—	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	39.6	40.0	39.8	40.3	—	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	43.0	42.4	41.5	41.7	—	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	38.9	39.0	42.0	40.7	—	2.3	2.4	4.9	3.5	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	39.7	40.1	39.5	39.7	39.7	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.9	—
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	39.5	40.3	38.6	38.9	—	3.4	4.2	2.4	2.6	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	38.8	39.6	37.6	37.8	—	3.4	4.3	2.1	2.2	—
Musical instruments	393	38.2	39.0	39.5	39.7	—	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	40.5	40.9	39.7	39.4	—	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	39.8	41.7	40.2	40.3	—	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.0	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	40.8	40.5	39.5	39.1	—	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	39.0	38.9	38.1	38.0	—	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	37.0	37.0	38.8	39.0	—	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.5	—
Costume jewelry	3961	35.4	35.0	37.0	37.7	—	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.8	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	40.0	40.4	39.9	40.6	—	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.3	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.9	—	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.8	—
Nondurable goods		41.0	41.3	40.6	41.0	40.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.4
Food and kindred products	20	42.1	42.4	41.7	42.2	41.8	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.2	—
Meat products	201	41.7	42.3	41.6	42.0	—	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.2	—
Meat packing plants	2011	43.3	44.5	43.4	44.9	—	6.1	7.5	5.6	6.5	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	43.2	43.3	42.3	43.2	—	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.3	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.0	—	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.0	—
Dairy products	202	43.2	42.6	42.4	42.1	—	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	43.6	43.4	42.0	41.7	—	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	—
Fluid milk	2026	43.4	42.6	42.1	42.3	—	6.0	5.1	5.4	6.0	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	43.3	42.1	41.6	42.5	—	8.3	6.5	7.2	8.1	—
Canned specialties	2032	45.0	45.9	46.9	48.8	—	10.0	9.0	11.0	12.2	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	45.0	41.6	42.7	42.8	—	11.0	7.2	9.1	10.1	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	40.7	41.1	38.8	39.9	—	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.8	—
Grain mill products	204	44.9	45.5	44.9	46.3	—	7.9	8.1	7.3	8.5	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	46.8	46.9	48.1	49.5	—	9.1	8.8	8.3	10.5	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	43.0	44.0	43.6	43.5	—	6.6	7.2	6.2	6.4	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$18.50	\$18.41	\$19.02	\$19.30	\$19.34	\$812.15	\$810.04	\$819.76	\$839.55	\$837.42
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	18.96	18.85	19.58	19.88	19.96	860.78	852.02	861.52	880.68	880.24
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	22.81	23.05	24.58	24.74	—	1,069.79	1,064.91	1,108.56	1,123.20	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	15.41	15.32	15.57	15.77	—	670.34	661.82	661.73	678.11	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.73	17.49	17.90	18.18	—	801.40	792.30	785.81	805.37	—
Truck trailers	3715	11.73	11.66	12.34	12.50	—	511.43	506.04	514.58	511.25	—
Aircraft and parts	372	20.22	20.18	20.71	21.04	—	855.31	867.74	892.60	917.34	—
Aircraft	3721	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	19.95	19.89	20.64	21.03	—	871.82	893.06	912.29	929.53	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	17.79	17.84	18.14	18.33	—	734.73	751.06	774.58	788.19	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	13.86	13.94	14.42	14.51	—	553.01	567.36	569.59	583.30	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	15.17	15.40	16.03	16.21	—	614.39	639.10	655.63	688.93	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.16	12.08	12.51	12.51	—	475.46	479.58	475.38	471.63	—
Railroad equipment	374	16.71	16.79	17.48	17.95	—	700.15	711.90	767.37	784.42	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	20.05	20.30	20.28	20.06	—	806.01	832.30	851.76	844.53	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	12.73	12.80	13.06	13.10	—	513.02	522.24	511.95	508.28	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	13.06	13.20	13.31	13.35	—	510.65	529.32	511.10	511.31	—
Instruments and related products	38	14.29	14.36	14.65	14.76	14.81	587.32	594.50	600.65	606.64	604.25
Search and navigation equipment	381	17.43	17.48	17.40	17.55	—	723.35	734.16	716.88	723.06	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	14.38	14.37	14.88	14.93	—	586.70	590.61	611.57	621.09	—
Environmental controls	3822	11.97	11.91	12.20	12.24	—	508.73	507.37	512.40	520.20	—
Process control instruments	3823	14.53	14.59	14.95	15.06	—	576.84	583.60	602.49	608.42	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	16.87	16.87	17.48	17.39	—	684.92	695.04	713.18	716.47	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	12.96	13.03	13.28	13.32	—	530.06	540.75	543.15	540.79	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.45	12.50	12.65	12.67	—	509.21	520.00	509.80	508.07	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	12.10	12.21	12.53	12.64	—	484.00	494.51	517.49	511.92	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	10.90	10.90	11.29	11.52	—	431.64	436.00	449.34	464.26	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.10	18.35	18.79	19.25	—	778.30	778.04	779.79	802.73	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	11.03	10.80	12.00	12.34	—	429.07	421.20	504.00	502.24	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.43	11.45	11.60	11.71	11.78	453.77	459.15	458.20	464.89	467.67
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.07	12.21	12.12	12.33	—	476.77	492.06	467.83	479.64	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	11.92	12.08	11.89	12.11	—	462.50	478.37	447.06	457.76	—
Musical instruments	393	12.27	12.37	12.25	12.30	—	468.71	482.43	483.88	488.31	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	11.16	11.05	11.21	11.30	—	451.98	451.95	445.04	445.22	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	10.86	10.90	10.99	11.12	—	432.23	454.53	441.80	448.14	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	11.29	11.12	11.29	11.37	—	460.63	450.36	445.96	444.57	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	11.50	11.54	11.90	11.97	—	448.50	448.91	453.39	454.86	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.37	10.59	10.79	10.80	—	383.69	391.83	418.65	421.20	—
Costume jewelry	3961	9.29	9.51	9.57	9.70	—	328.87	332.85	354.09	365.69	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	11.44	11.46	11.65	11.77	—	457.60	462.98	464.84	477.86	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	12.75	12.87	12.66	12.79	—	512.55	517.37	510.20	523.11	—
Nondurable goods		13.33	13.25	13.52	13.64	13.65	546.53	547.23	548.91	559.24	556.92
Food and kindred products	20	12.18	12.09	12.40	12.52	12.46	512.78	512.62	517.08	528.34	520.83
Meat products	201	10.08	10.03	10.24	10.36	—	420.34	424.27	425.98	435.12	—
Meat packing plants	2011	10.94	10.97	10.91	11.11	—	473.70	488.17	473.49	498.84	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	11.21	11.12	11.36	11.37	—	484.27	481.50	480.53	491.18	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.10	9.01	9.37	9.45	—	365.82	365.81	377.61	378.00	—
Dairy products	202	14.21	14.04	14.42	14.65	—	613.87	598.10	611.41	616.77	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	13.03	12.82	13.09	13.19	—	568.11	556.39	549.78	550.02	—
Fluid milk	2026	15.06	14.80	15.21	15.51	—	653.60	630.48	640.34	656.07	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	11.74	11.66	12.08	12.10	—	508.34	490.89	502.53	514.25	—
Canned specialties	2032	15.91	15.53	15.66	15.91	—	715.95	712.83	734.45	776.41	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	12.15	12.25	12.81	12.76	—	546.75	509.60	546.99	546.13	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	10.98	10.89	11.30	11.46	—	446.89	447.58	438.44	457.25	—
Grain mill products	204	14.95	14.94	15.21	15.55	—	671.26	679.77	682.93	719.97	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.85	13.78	13.49	13.95	—	648.18	646.28	648.87	690.53	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	12.52	12.47	12.62	12.74	—	538.36	548.68	550.23	554.19	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	41.7	42.3	40.9	41.7	-	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.9	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	41.3	41.9	41.0	41.3	-	5.8	5.9	5.4	6.0	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	42.3	43.0	40.8	42.3	-	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.6	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	39.5	41.0	41.3	42.0	-	4.7	5.7	4.9	5.7	-
Raw cane sugar	2061	41.5	43.4	42.0	42.2	-	6.7	9.0	6.8	7.8	-
Cane sugar refining	2062	53.5	54.2	54.6	53.5	-	15.4	16.8	12.8	12.8	-
Beet sugar	2063	41.3	40.0	43.4	41.2	-	6.7	5.3	4.6	4.9	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	38.0	39.2	39.8	40.0	-	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	-
Fats and oils	207	43.6	44.0	40.8	42.1	-	7.4	7.4	5.5	6.6	-
Beverages	208	43.5	43.7	43.1	43.1	-	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.2	-
Malt beverages	2082	45.6	44.7	46.0	45.1	-	8.7	7.4	7.6	6.6	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	44.5	43.8	44.0	43.1	-	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	39.6	40.6	39.7	39.8	-	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9	-
Tobacco products	21	39.9	42.3	40.2	41.5	40.3	2.1	2.8	3.7	3.1	-
Cigarettes	211	39.7	39.5	40.5	40.4	-	2.1	1.7	4.0	3.5	-
Textile mill products	22	40.7	41.5	40.9	41.1	41.0	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.4	-	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.4	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	42.3	43.2	43.0	42.5	-	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	36.3	38.0	40.1	40.5	-	1.7	2.3	4.2	4.7	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	40.3	41.1	39.8	39.5	-	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	-
Knitting mills	225	38.0	39.2	39.3	39.4	-	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.7	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	38.1	40.5	36.1	34.6	-	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.1	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	35.8	37.4	38.3	39.0	-	2.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	37.7	38.8	41.6	41.0	-	2.3	2.9	4.7	4.4	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	37.5	38.0	35.5	36.4	-	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	39.7	40.6	39.5	40.3	-	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.5	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	39.7	41.4	40.3	41.0	-	3.8	4.7	3.9	4.3	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	38.7	41.2	39.8	40.4	-	3.1	4.3	3.9	4.4	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	40.8	42.9	42.4	42.9	-	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	-
Carpets and rugs	227	42.8	42.3	40.3	40.8	-	5.0	4.2	3.1	3.2	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	-	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	41.5	42.7	42.4	41.8	-	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.5	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	41.5	40.5	39.7	40.7	-	3.7	3.4	2.4	3.0	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	42.1	42.2	41.1	42.2	-	5.1	4.7	3.8	4.8	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	36.8	37.7	37.0	36.9	36.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	-
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	36.4	36.9	36.1	35.8	-	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	35.7	36.9	36.6	36.4	-	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	34.6	36.2	35.3	35.6	-	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	34.9	35.8	36.8	36.9	-	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	37.2	38.6	35.7	35.9	-	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	35.5	36.4	36.2	35.3	-	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	34.6	37.0	36.6	36.6	-	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	36.5	37.1	36.7	36.3	-	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	35.5	35.8	36.7	35.6	-	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	35.4	36.2	36.1	34.9	-	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	35.9	36.6	34.9	36.5	-	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	36.5	37.9	35.2	37.2	-	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.1	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	34.5	33.5	34.1	34.5	-	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	-
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	37.2	38.6	37.5	38.6	-	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.9	-
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	37.6	37.9	35.9	35.8	-	4.1	3.6	2.3	2.3	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	36.0	37.4	38.2	38.8	-	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.0	39.6	37.9	38.4	-	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.1	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	35.7	36.1	36.8	37.9	-	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.6	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	39.8	40.1	38.6	39.1	-	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.3	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	40.7	41.7	39.1	39.4	-	5.3	5.7	3.8	4.2	-
Paper and allied products	26	43.7	43.8	42.1	43.0	43.0	6.5	6.1	5.3	5.8	-
Paper mills	262	46.6	45.8	42.4	44.5	-	9.0	7.7	6.2	7.3	-
Paperboard mills	263	45.1	43.6	42.6	43.9	-	9.2	7.6	6.4	7.1	-

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$13.05	\$12.87	\$13.23	\$13.25	—	\$544.19	\$544.40	\$541.11	\$552.53	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	13.40	13.11	13.46	13.48	—	553.42	549.31	551.86	556.72	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	12.48	12.47	12.79	12.83	—	527.90	536.21	521.83	542.71	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	14.12	13.78	14.62	14.48	—	557.74	564.98	603.81	608.16	—
Raw cane sugar	2061	12.02	11.90	11.91	12.19	—	498.83	516.46	500.22	514.42	—
Cane sugar refining	2062	19.00	19.29	21.04	21.67	—	1,016.50	1,045.52	1,148.78	1,159.35	—
Beet sugar	2063	15.74	13.74	15.88	15.19	—	650.06	549.60	689.19	625.83	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	13.38	13.34	13.94	13.77	—	508.44	522.93	554.81	550.80	—
Fats and oils	207	13.65	13.44	13.82	13.67	—	595.14	591.36	563.86	575.51	—
Beverages	208	16.35	16.08	16.39	16.57	—	711.23	702.70	706.41	714.17	—
Malt beverages	2082	24.17	23.76	23.72	23.41	—	1,102.15	1,062.07	1,091.12	1,055.79	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	13.45	13.17	13.72	13.94	—	598.53	576.85	603.68	600.81	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	10.93	10.98	11.12	11.28	—	432.83	445.79	441.46	448.94	—
Tobacco products	21	18.90	17.82	20.95	18.73	\$18.08	754.11	753.79	842.19	777.30	\$728.62
Cigarettes	211	24.82	24.67	26.17	26.13	—	985.35	974.47	1,059.89	1,055.65	—
Textile mill products	22	10.78	10.73	10.97	11.06	11.03	438.75	445.30	448.67	454.57	452.23
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.12	11.03	11.25	11.40	—	469.26	473.19	480.38	483.36	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	11.59	11.54	11.82	11.84	—	490.26	498.53	508.26	503.20	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.45	11.16	11.68	11.80	—	415.64	424.08	468.37	477.90	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	9.91	9.99	10.06	10.17	—	399.37	410.59	400.39	401.72	—
Knitting mills	225	9.92	9.90	10.12	10.21	—	376.96	388.08	397.72	402.27	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.08	9.01	9.44	9.54	—	345.95	364.91	340.78	330.08	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	9.80	9.87	10.05	10.02	—	350.84	369.14	384.92	390.78	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	9.47	9.48	9.74	9.94	—	357.02	367.82	405.18	407.54	—
Knit underwear mills	2254	9.89	9.73	10.25	10.28	—	370.88	369.74	363.88	374.19	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	10.35	10.29	10.38	10.33	—	410.90	417.77	410.01	416.30	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	10.74	10.77	11.09	11.21	—	426.38	445.88	446.93	459.61	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	10.61	10.60	11.10	11.18	—	410.61	436.72	441.78	451.67	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	11.13	11.14	11.48	11.57	—	454.10	477.91	486.75	496.35	—
Carpets and rugs	227	10.76	10.68	11.10	11.18	—	460.53	451.76	447.33	456.14	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.56	10.51	10.55	10.57	—	439.30	442.47	440.99	440.77	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.49	10.45	10.53	10.56	—	435.34	446.22	446.47	441.41	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.79	10.69	10.47	10.43	—	447.79	432.95	415.66	424.50	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.15	12.00	12.33	12.48	—	511.52	506.40	506.76	526.66	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.01	8.99	9.09	9.17	9.16	331.57	338.92	336.33	338.37	337.09
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.02	9.10	9.23	9.36	—	328.33	335.79	333.20	335.09	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.39	8.37	8.52	8.57	—	299.52	308.85	311.83	311.95	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.16	8.17	8.17	8.20	—	282.34	295.75	288.40	291.92	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.48	8.39	8.56	8.60	—	295.95	300.36	315.01	317.34	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.23	8.21	8.42	8.54	—	306.16	316.91	300.59	306.59	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.52	8.45	8.38	8.43	—	302.46	307.58	303.36	297.58	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.20	8.11	8.58	8.64	—	283.72	300.07	314.03	316.22	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	10.20	10.09	9.93	9.94	—	372.30	374.34	364.43	360.82	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.68	8.64	8.27	8.44	—	308.14	309.31	303.51	300.46	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.17	8.12	8.06	8.11	—	289.22	293.94	290.97	283.04	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	8.39	8.35	8.69	8.83	—	301.20	305.61	303.28	322.30	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.28	8.24	8.34	8.50	—	302.22	312.30	293.57	316.20	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	8.65	8.63	9.60	9.75	—	298.43	289.11	327.36	336.38	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.55	8.52	8.68	8.84	—	318.06	328.87	325.50	341.22	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.30	8.25	8.80	8.93	—	312.08	312.68	315.92	319.69	—
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	8.37	8.45	8.75	8.66	—	301.32	316.03	334.25	336.01	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.00	10.01	10.16	10.28	—	390.00	396.40	385.06	394.75	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.31	8.46	8.56	8.60	—	296.67	305.41	315.01	325.94	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.71	9.68	9.77	9.83	—	386.46	388.17	377.12	384.35	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	11.61	11.61	11.75	11.87	—	472.53	484.14	459.43	467.68	—
Paper and allied products	26	16.24	16.09	16.18	16.32	16.36	709.69	704.74	681.18	701.76	703.48
Paper mills	262	20.94	20.83	21.07	21.20	—	975.80	954.01	893.37	943.40	—
Paperboard mills	263	21.05	20.97	20.73	21.22	—	949.36	914.29	883.10	931.56	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	43.2	44.3	42.8	43.5	—	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	43.7	44.9	43.2	44.0	—	6.6	6.7	5.9	6.5	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	42.2	43.5	42.7	42.1	—	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.1	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.2	43.5	42.5	43.5	—	5.5	5.2	5.7	6.0	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	42.0	42.1	41.1	41.3	—	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.6	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	43.4	42.5	43.3	42.3	—	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	41.8	40.9	38.3	38.3	—	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.6	—
Envelopes	2677	40.8	41.8	40.0	40.6	—	4.3	4.5	3.4	3.7	—
Printing and publishing	27	38.6	38.6	38.0	38.4	38.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	—
Newspapers	271	33.6	33.1	33.2	33.4	—	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	—
Periodicals	272	37.2	37.4	37.1	36.6	—	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.3	—
Books	273	41.9	41.6	40.4	40.9	—	4.5	4.5	3.6	4.2	—
Book publishing	2731	37.7	37.9	38.9	39.0	—	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.8	—
Book printing	2732	45.8	45.1	41.8	42.6	—	6.1	6.6	4.9	5.5	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	35.4	36.0	35.0	35.2	—	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	—
Commercial printing	275	40.0	40.1	39.2	39.9	—	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.0	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	40.0	40.0	39.1	39.8	—	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.0	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	39.9	40.1	39.3	39.7	—	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	—
Manifold business forms	276	41.2	41.6	40.3	40.7	—	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.3	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.2	39.4	39.3	39.5	—	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.6	—
Printing trade services	279	39.8	39.6	40.8	40.9	—	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.0	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	43.3	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.2	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.2	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	43.7	42.9	42.3	42.4	—	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.4	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	44.1	43.4	43.9	44.3	—	6.7	5.7	5.4	5.8	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	44.7	44.3	43.1	42.8	—	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.5	—	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.2	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	46.1	45.0	43.2	42.4	—	6.4	5.4	4.5	4.5	—
Drugs	283	42.0	41.8	43.5	44.0	—	5.5	5.4	4.7	5.4	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	42.6	42.3	44.1	44.7	—	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.4	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	41.3	41.8	41.0	41.8	—	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.4	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	45.6	45.2	40.6	41.2	—	6.5	6.4	4.6	4.9	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations ..	2842,3	41.6	41.8	41.7	42.4	—	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.4	—
Toilet preparations	2844	38.8	39.9	40.9	41.9	—	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	—
Paints and allied products	285	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.2	—	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.0	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	46.6	45.7	45.3	45.4	—	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.8	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	45.9	46.6	46.4	46.0	—	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.4	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	46.7	45.6	45.1	45.3	—	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.9	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	45.4	45.0	43.9	44.7	—	6.5	6.3	5.3	6.1	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.5	—	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	43.2	43.2	44.1	45.2	45.2	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.4	—
Petroleum refining	291	41.7	42.1	42.8	44.7	—	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.9	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	46.9	45.9	47.0	46.8	—	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.5	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.6	41.6	41.0	41.4	41.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	—
Tires and inner tubes	301	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.8	—	5.8	4.8	5.4	5.8	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	42.4	42.7	38.2	37.8	—	3.2	3.3	1.8	2.2	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	41.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	—	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	41.9	41.1	41.2	41.1	—	4.4	3.9	5.1	4.8	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	42.7	42.8	41.5	41.8	—	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.3	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	41.3	41.4	40.8	41.2	—	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	—
Leather and leather products	31	37.4	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	—
Leather tanning and finishing	311	42.9	41.6	41.2	40.4	—	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.6	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	35.7	36.4	36.4	36.7	—	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	36.0	36.1	36.4	36.5	—	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	37.1	37.4	33.6	33.5	—	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	—
Luggage	316	34.6	36.8	37.3	37.1	—	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.8	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	39.7	38.3	38.6	39.1	—	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.9	—
Service-producing		32.6	32.8	33.1	32.7	33.0	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		38.5	38.4	38.7	38.8	39.3	—	—	—	—	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$13.56	\$13.53	\$13.85	\$13.87	—	\$585.79	\$599.38	\$592.78	\$603.35	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	13.55	13.50	13.83	13.89	—	592.14	606.15	597.46	611.16	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	13.66	13.59	13.93	13.87	—	576.45	591.17	594.81	583.93	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	14.30	14.36	14.66	14.64	—	617.76	624.66	623.05	636.84	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.15	14.03	14.14	14.24	—	594.30	590.66	581.15	588.11	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	16.37	16.31	16.51	16.68	—	710.46	693.18	714.88	705.56	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	12.63	12.28	12.46	12.57	—	527.93	502.25	477.22	481.43	—
Envelopes	2677	13.15	13.08	13.57	13.57	—	536.52	546.74	542.80	550.94	—
Printing and publishing	27	13.98	13.98	14.29	14.47	\$14.47	539.63	539.63	543.02	555.65	\$554.20
Newspapers	271	13.81	13.70	13.98	14.19	—	464.02	453.47	464.14	473.95	—
Periodicals	272	15.36	15.37	16.19	16.18	—	571.39	574.84	600.65	592.19	—
Books	273	13.81	13.89	13.89	14.18	—	578.64	577.82	561.16	579.96	—
Book publishing	2731	13.07	13.19	13.44	13.81	—	492.74	499.90	522.82	538.59	—
Book printing	2732	14.39	14.44	14.28	14.50	—	659.06	651.24	596.90	617.70	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	13.06	13.09	13.61	13.84	—	462.32	471.24	476.35	487.17	—
Commercial printing	275	14.17	14.18	14.48	14.66	—	566.80	568.62	567.62	584.93	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	14.53	14.51	14.79	14.97	—	581.20	580.40	578.29	595.81	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	13.23	13.30	13.66	13.81	—	527.88	533.33	536.84	548.26	—
Manifold business forms	276	14.60	14.56	15.04	15.23	—	601.52	605.70	606.11	619.86	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	11.06	11.03	11.27	11.53	—	433.55	434.58	442.91	455.44	—
Printing trade services	279	16.88	16.82	16.98	17.08	—	671.82	666.07	692.78	698.57	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	17.67	17.61	17.94	18.10	18.15	765.11	758.99	769.63	781.92	784.08
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.69	19.63	19.77	19.63	—	860.45	842.13	836.27	832.31	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	20.36	20.20	20.51	20.47	—	897.88	876.68	900.39	906.82	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	18.37	18.23	18.56	18.73	—	821.14	807.59	799.94	801.64	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.11	21.01	21.07	21.26	—	943.62	937.05	937.62	946.07	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	15.38	15.30	14.91	15.30	—	709.02	688.50	644.11	648.72	—
Drugs	283	17.51	17.62	17.84	18.18	—	735.42	736.52	776.04	799.92	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.30	17.51	17.72	18.06	—	736.98	740.67	781.45	807.28	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	15.22	15.04	15.17	15.27	—	628.59	628.67	621.97	638.29	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	18.72	18.46	17.38	17.80	—	853.63	834.39	705.63	733.36	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.27	14.26	14.58	14.74	—	593.63	596.07	607.99	624.98	—
Toilet preparations	2844	13.37	13.23	14.34	14.24	—	518.76	527.88	586.51	596.66	—
Paints and allied products	285	15.19	15.10	15.10	15.29	—	639.50	634.20	626.65	629.95	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	20.77	20.90	20.86	21.03	—	967.88	955.13	944.96	954.76	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	20.55	20.91	20.69	20.77	—	943.25	974.41	960.02	955.42	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	20.93	21.03	21.11	21.28	—	977.43	958.97	952.06	963.98	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	17.99	17.82	18.52	18.78	—	816.75	801.90	813.03	839.47	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.00	15.92	16.76	16.94	—	681.60	678.19	708.95	719.95	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	21.55	21.62	21.01	21.15	21.47	930.96	933.98	926.54	955.98	970.44
Petroleum refining	291	24.61	24.74	24.38	24.51	—	1,026.24	1,041.55	1,043.46	1,095.60	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	17.04	16.90	16.66	16.61	—	799.18	775.71	783.02	777.35	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	12.51	12.42	12.81	12.87	12.89	520.42	516.67	525.21	532.82	529.78
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.36	19.23	20.01	20.13	—	820.86	811.51	840.42	861.56	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	10.27	10.36	10.04	10.49	—	435.45	442.37	383.53	396.52	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	12.71	12.66	12.72	12.79	—	530.01	526.66	524.06	528.23	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	12.66	12.66	13.16	13.20	—	530.45	520.33	542.19	542.52	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	12.39	12.26	12.62	12.66	—	529.05	524.73	523.73	529.19	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	11.81	11.72	12.08	12.12	—	487.75	485.21	492.86	499.34	—
Leather and leather products	31	9.95	9.91	10.15	10.21	10.21	372.13	374.60	383.67	387.98	385.94
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.86	12.71	12.96	13.23	—	551.69	528.74	533.95	534.49	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	9.49	9.54	9.86	9.92	—	338.79	347.26	358.90	364.06	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.23	10.17	10.39	10.33	—	368.28	367.14	378.20	377.05	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	7.99	8.11	8.13	8.30	—	296.43	303.31	273.17	278.05	—
Luggage	316	8.89	9.01	8.74	8.81	—	307.59	331.57	326.00	326.85	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	8.65	8.85	8.98	8.86	—	343.41	338.96	346.63	346.43	—
Service-producing		12.82	12.87	13.10	13.32	13.43	417.93	422.14	433.61	435.56	443.19
Transportation and public utilities		15.80	15.78	16.22	16.31	16.37	608.30	605.95	627.71	632.83	643.34

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ³	4011	44.4	44.3	42.6	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	33.7	34.3	35.1	34.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	38.7	39.3	39.3	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	40.3	40.8	41.2	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	40.2	40.7	41.3	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	40.6	40.9	39.9	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	34.6	34.9	34.7	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	43.6	42.5	42.2	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services											
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	37.3	37.4	35.7	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	37.3	37.4	35.8	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	37.9	38.6	37.7	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications											
Telephone communications	481	41.8	41.2	41.4	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	42.6	42.0	41.9	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	36.1	36.0	35.6	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	42.2	41.9	40.6	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services											
Electric services	491	41.4	41.3	41.7	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	41.3	41.8	40.7	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	43.0	43.5	42.3	42.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	43.4	42.4	41.1	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.2	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.6	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods											
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	37.1	37.8	36.9	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	37.8	38.5	37.9	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.8	39.8	39.2	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	39.9	40.2	40.1	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	38.5	39.5	40.7	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.5	40.4	40.7	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	38.2	38.1	37.3	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	38.8	39.6	39.7	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	36.0	36.7	37.0	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods											
Paper and paper products	511	37.2	36.6	34.6	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	36.2	35.5	36.5	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	37.7	38.5	38.5	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	39.2	39.2	40.1	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	33.9	35.1	32.2	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.4	39.9	39.0	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	37.3	37.4	37.9	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	38.6	38.1	37.9	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	35.4	36.2	36.2	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		28.8	28.9	29.5	28.8	29.0	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies											
Lumber and other building materials	521	37.3	37.1	37.8	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	34.9	34.7	35.3	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	30.3	30.4	31.3	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	32.1	32.9	32.6	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ³	4011	\$17.49	\$17.58	\$17.91	\$18.13	—	\$776.56	\$778.79	\$762.97	\$839.42	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	11.65	11.61	12.43	12.13	—	392.61	398.22	436.29	416.06	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	12.20	12.13	13.02	12.93	—	470.92	467.01	501.27	496.51	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	13.39	13.44	13.84	13.74	—	518.19	528.19	543.91	534.49	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.05	14.07	14.30	14.42	—	566.22	574.06	589.16	589.78	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.29	14.30	14.51	14.63	—	574.46	582.01	599.26	598.37	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	11.70	11.83	12.32	12.40	—	475.02	483.85	491.57	498.48	—
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	20.06	20.61	20.48	21.03	—	694.08	719.29	710.66	738.15	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	22.16	22.36	22.22	23.39	—	966.18	950.30	937.68	980.04	—
Transportation services	47	14.10	14.18	14.55	14.49	—	532.98	540.26	541.26	536.13	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	14.22	14.20	15.03	14.84	—	530.41	531.08	536.57	529.79	—
Travel agencies	4724	14.51	14.50	15.39	15.16	—	541.22	542.30	550.96	541.21	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	14.47	14.62	14.74	14.74	—	548.41	564.33	555.70	551.28	—
Communications	48	17.30	17.22	17.92	17.93	—	705.84	693.97	720.38	729.75	—
Telephone communications	481	17.48	17.38	18.21	18.12	—	730.66	716.06	735.89	761.04	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	18.06	17.89	18.87	18.67	—	769.36	751.38	790.65	791.61	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	18.70	18.73	18.68	18.68	—	675.07	674.28	665.01	665.01	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	14.77	14.67	15.47	15.85	—	623.29	614.67	628.08	641.93	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	20.79	20.68	21.45	21.70	—	875.26	868.56	888.03	904.89	—
Electric services	491	21.99	21.79	22.56	22.88	—	910.39	899.93	940.75	947.23	—
Gas production and distribution	492	18.98	19.02	19.60	19.74	—	783.87	795.04	797.72	815.26	—
Combination utility services	493	25.06	24.62	25.41	25.68	—	1,077.58	1,070.97	1,074.84	1,096.54	—
Sanitary services	495	17.10	17.30	18.22	18.52	—	742.14	733.52	748.84	775.99	—
Wholesale trade		14.68	14.74	15.17	15.33	\$15.46	560.78	567.49	581.01	588.67	\$596.76
Durable goods	50	15.36	15.44	15.94	16.07	—	594.43	602.16	616.88	621.91	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	13.95	13.98	14.18	14.34	—	517.55	528.44	523.24	534.88	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	13.57	13.63	14.56	14.46	—	512.95	524.76	551.82	558.16	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	13.98	14.01	14.19	14.41	—	556.40	557.60	556.25	566.31	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	18.43	18.66	19.54	19.75	—	735.36	750.13	783.55	780.13	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	17.39	17.71	18.23	18.55	—	669.52	699.55	741.96	719.74	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	14.71	14.76	15.00	15.09	—	595.76	596.30	610.50	614.16	—
Electrical goods	506	16.11	16.25	16.81	16.65	—	615.40	619.13	627.01	624.38	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	13.82	13.96	14.28	14.62	—	536.22	552.82	566.92	583.34	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	15.38	15.36	15.76	15.98	—	601.36	606.72	617.79	626.42	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	11.49	11.46	12.12	12.27	—	413.64	420.58	448.44	455.22	—
Nondurable goods	51	13.70	13.73	14.07	14.26	—	515.12	517.62	531.85	541.88	—
Paper and paper products	511	13.30	13.44	13.73	13.93	—	494.76	491.90	475.06	487.55	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	19.33	19.60	20.21	20.75	—	699.75	695.80	737.67	765.68	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	12.96	12.94	13.09	13.35	—	488.59	498.19	503.97	511.31	—
Groceries and related products	514	13.83	13.81	14.18	14.26	—	542.14	541.35	568.62	576.10	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	10.74	10.82	11.12	11.46	—	364.09	379.78	358.06	380.47	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	15.43	15.41	15.16	15.38	—	623.37	614.86	591.24	609.05	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	12.82	12.97	13.06	13.30	—	478.19	485.08	494.97	502.74	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	15.90	16.02	16.21	16.43	—	613.74	610.36	614.36	611.20	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	10.96	11.03	11.28	11.47	—	387.98	399.29	408.34	417.51	—
Retail trade		9.19	9.21	9.40	9.56	9.57	264.67	266.17	277.30	275.33	277.53
Building materials and garden supplies	52	10.97	11.07	11.45	11.65	—	389.44	391.88	412.20	418.24	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	11.41	11.57	12.06	12.27	—	425.59	429.25	455.87	466.26	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	10.76	10.87	11.23	11.42	—	375.52	377.19	396.42	400.84	—
Hardware stores	525	9.09	9.06	9.18	9.29	—	275.43	275.42	287.33	281.49	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.05	10.13	10.04	10.23	—	322.61	333.28	327.30	332.48	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	29.5	29.0	29.6	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department stores	531	29.5	29.0	29.6	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Variety stores	533	27.3	27.6	27.9	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	29.9	30.0	30.8	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Food stores	54	30.3	29.6	30.9	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Grocery stores	541	30.5	29.7	31.0	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail bakeries	546	28.3	28.6	29.3	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.1	35.7	35.8	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	
New and used car dealers	551	36.2	36.7	36.8	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.0	38.5	38.8	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Gasoline service stations	554	31.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Automotive dealers, nec	559	34.0	34.8	36.5	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Apparel and accessory stores	56	26.2	25.8	26.9	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	28.5	28.1	27.5	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Women's clothing stores	562	23.5	23.1	24.2	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Family clothing stores	565	27.0	26.4	27.7	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Shoe stores	566	26.4	26.8	28.3	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	32.9	32.9	32.6	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	33.0	33.0	33.1	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Household appliance stores	572	33.6	33.9	34.3	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	32.7	32.5	31.9	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	31.8	31.7	31.6	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	25.5	24.9	25.4	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	25.2	25.5	26.3	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.3	29.3	30.1	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.8	29.0	29.5	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Used merchandise stores	593	30.0	30.6	29.6	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.5	27.4	28.6	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonstore retailers	596	32.7	32.2	34.1	33.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Fuel dealers	598	36.4	37.0	35.6	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Retail stores, nec	599	30.0	30.1	30.9	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Optical goods stores	5995	33.0	33.1	33.3	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	30.0	30.1	31.3	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		36.1	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.7	-	-	-	-	
Depository institutions	60	35.4	35.4	35.5	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Commercial banks	602	35.3	35.4	35.4	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	
State commercial banks	6022	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.6	35.6	35.4	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Credit unions	606	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondepository institutions	61	37.3	37.2	37.5	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Personal credit institutions	614	38.3	38.1	39.2	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	37.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Insurance carriers	63	38.4	38.7	38.0	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Life insurance	631	38.6	38.5	38.8	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Medical service and health insurance	632	37.9	38.4	38.0	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	38.5	39.2	38.5	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	39.0	39.3	37.4	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Services		32.3	32.7	32.9	32.5	32.8	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural services	07	34.9	35.6	35.5	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$9.14	\$9.09	\$9.49	\$9.65	—	\$269.63	\$263.61	\$280.90	\$278.89	—
Department stores	531	9.23	9.17	9.63	9.80	—	272.29	265.93	285.05	283.22	—
Variety stores	533	7.82	7.76	7.57	7.61	—	213.49	214.18	211.20	207.75	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	8.94	8.92	9.06	9.14	—	267.31	267.60	279.05	274.20	—
Food stores	54	9.36	9.30	9.29	9.39	—	283.61	275.28	287.06	283.58	—
Grocery stores	541	9.46	9.38	9.32	9.42	—	288.53	278.59	288.92	286.37	—
Retail bakeries	546	8.53	8.59	9.16	9.32	—	241.40	245.67	268.39	264.69	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	12.77	12.74	13.01	13.22	—	448.23	454.82	465.76	470.63	—
New and used car dealers	551	16.14	15.99	16.27	16.62	—	584.27	586.83	598.74	609.95	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	10.43	10.48	10.90	10.97	—	396.34	403.48	422.92	421.25	—
Gasoline service stations	554	8.19	8.29	8.45	8.56	—	259.62	269.43	274.63	278.20	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.15	13.21	13.23	13.40	—	447.10	459.71	482.90	489.10	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	8.98	9.02	9.22	9.40	—	235.28	232.72	248.02	243.46	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	10.44	10.58	10.71	10.81	—	297.54	297.30	294.53	288.63	—
Women's clothing stores	562	9.06	9.04	9.26	9.38	—	212.91	208.82	224.09	225.12	—
Family clothing stores	565	8.75	8.74	9.09	9.34	—	236.25	230.74	251.79	246.58	—
Shoe stores	566	8.56	8.77	8.72	8.80	—	225.98	235.04	246.78	234.96	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	12.44	12.44	12.69	12.82	—	409.28	409.28	413.69	410.24	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	11.74	11.81	11.85	12.07	—	387.42	389.73	392.24	393.48	—
Household appliance stores	572	11.65	11.45	12.14	12.33	—	391.44	388.16	416.40	416.75	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	13.41	13.36	13.87	13.88	—	438.51	434.20	442.45	430.28	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	12.40	12.00	13.18	12.88	—	394.32	380.40	416.49	392.84	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	7.57	7.64	7.77	7.83	—	193.04	190.24	197.36	190.27	—
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	6.68	6.71	6.95	7.02	—	168.34	171.11	182.79	177.61	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	9.90	9.92	10.27	10.39	—	290.07	290.66	309.13	305.47	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	10.63	10.69	11.18	11.36	—	306.14	310.01	329.24	327.17	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.32	8.25	8.46	8.52	—	249.60	252.45	250.42	251.34	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.16	9.16	9.54	9.69	—	251.90	250.98	272.84	264.54	—
Nonstore retailers	596	10.44	10.32	10.80	10.78	—	341.39	332.30	368.28	365.44	—
Fuel dealers	598	13.07	13.27	13.54	13.66	—	475.75	490.99	482.02	494.49	—
Retail stores, nec	599	9.99	10.06	10.24	10.34	—	299.70	302.81	316.42	315.37	—
Optical goods stores	5995	11.52	11.51	12.03	12.16	—	380.16	380.98	400.60	398.85	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	10.36	10.52	10.58	10.68	—	310.80	316.65	331.15	330.01	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		14.64	14.69	14.99	15.11	\$15.26	528.50	530.31	539.64	545.47	\$560.04
Depository institutions	60	11.23	11.27	11.66	11.74	—	397.54	398.96	413.93	416.77	—
Commercial banks	602	10.75	10.78	11.12	11.21	—	379.48	381.61	393.65	396.83	—
State commercial banks	6022	10.50	10.52	10.85	10.95	—	367.50	369.25	383.01	386.54	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	10.91	10.96	11.32	11.40	—	388.40	390.18	400.73	405.84	—
Credit unions	606	11.07	11.11	11.41	11.48	—	390.77	393.29	406.20	406.39	—
Nondepository institutions	61	15.39	15.47	15.86	15.88	—	574.05	575.48	594.75	593.91	—
Personal credit institutions	614	12.67	12.75	13.21	13.14	—	485.26	485.78	517.83	508.52	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	21.88	21.91	22.48	22.63	—	827.06	821.63	838.50	848.63	—
Insurance carriers	63	17.08	17.13	17.53	17.66	—	655.87	662.93	666.14	674.61	—
Life insurance	631	15.43	15.54	16.09	16.17	—	595.60	598.29	624.29	622.55	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	16.26	16.34	16.73	16.75	—	616.25	627.46	635.74	636.50	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	16.64	16.69	17.14	17.16	—	640.64	654.25	659.89	660.66	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	18.55	18.61	19.03	19.31	—	723.45	731.37	711.72	733.78	—
Services		13.45	13.51	13.70	13.96	14.09	434.44	441.78	450.73	453.70	462.15
Agricultural services	07	10.61	10.59	10.84	11.04	—	370.29	377.00	384.82	384.19	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	28.3	28.7	28.9	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	37.7	38.5	38.1	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	31.0	31.2	31.8	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	33.8	34.4	34.1	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Beauty shops ⁴	723	27.4	27.7	27.8	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous personal services	729	27.8	28.1	27.9	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Business services											
Advertising	731	36.3	36.1	35.6	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Services to buildings	734	28.5	29.0	28.8	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	37.6	37.9	37.9	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	27.7	28.2	27.9	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	38.2	38.5	38.1	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Medical equipment rental	7352	35.3	34.9	34.7	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	40.9	40.8	41.4	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	38.1	38.7	37.9	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	30.3	32.4	33.1	32.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer and data processing services	737	38.6	38.7	38.0	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer programming services	7371	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer integrated systems design	7373	39.2	39.4	38.4	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Information retrieval services	7375	38.6	39.6	36.2	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	39.4	39.5	39.1	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.2	33.6	33.5	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Detective and armored car services	7381	35.0	35.5	35.7	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Security systems services	7382	37.1	37.6	37.3	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	36.1	35.8	37.0	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Passenger car rental	7514	35.7	35.3	37.1	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Automobile parking	752	32.6	32.6	33.2	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Automotive repair shops	753	37.3	37.6	37.5	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	38.0	38.1	37.9	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	
General automotive repair shops	7538	36.5	36.9	36.7	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Automotive services, except repair	754	30.2	30.7	32.4	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Carwashes	7542	27.5	28.1	30.2	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.7	38.1	37.8	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures											
Motion picture production and services	781	39.3	40.1	40.9	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Video tape rental	784	23.9	23.8	25.6	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	793	25.0	25.4	25.2	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	25.4	25.5	27.6	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Physical fitness facilities	7991	18.5	19.7	18.8	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	27.6	27.4	29.1	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.8	33.6	32.5	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	27.7	27.6	27.9	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.0	30.3	30.4	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.6	32.3	32.5	32.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.7	31.4	31.8	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospitals	806	34.4	34.7	35.0	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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$10.50	\$10.48	\$10.79	\$10.96	—	\$297.15	\$300.78	\$311.83	\$312.36	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	10.67	10.66	10.91	11.12	—	402.26	410.41	415.67	417.00	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	9.28	9.42	9.46	9.73	—	287.68	293.90	300.83	300.66	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	8.82	8.87	9.11	9.18	—	298.12	305.13	310.65	312.12	—
Beauty shops ⁴	723	9.89	9.91	10.35	10.22	—	270.99	274.51	287.73	282.07	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	10.17	10.38	10.49	10.69	—	282.73	291.68	292.67	301.46	—
Business services											
Advertising	731	18.88	18.95	19.77	19.82	—	685.34	684.10	703.81	709.56	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	11.80	11.86	11.98	12.09	—	436.60	435.26	439.67	442.49	—
Services to buildings	734	8.68	8.67	8.89	8.94	—	247.38	251.43	256.03	253.90	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.06	11.94	12.02	12.23	—	453.46	452.53	455.56	463.52	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.28	8.28	8.50	8.52	—	229.36	233.50	237.15	234.30	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	13.56	13.67	13.72	14.00	—	517.99	526.30	522.73	536.20	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.15	13.29	13.11	13.03	—	464.20	463.82	454.92	476.90	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	18.14	18.15	17.94	18.34	—	741.93	740.52	742.72	748.27	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	12.03	12.14	12.44	12.75	—	458.34	469.82	471.48	483.23	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	10.63	10.58	11.08	11.18	—	322.09	342.79	366.75	360.00	—
Computer and data processing services	737	22.48	22.68	23.31	23.62	—	867.73	877.72	885.78	897.56	—
Computer programming services	7371	25.38	25.84	26.86	27.13	—	956.83	974.17	1,007.25	1,011.95	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	21.63	22.07	22.22	23.01	—	847.90	869.56	853.25	885.89	—
Information retrieval services	7375	15.70	15.63	15.95	16.40	—	606.02	618.95	577.39	598.60	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	17.60	17.11	16.93	16.98	—	693.44	675.85	661.96	663.92	—
Miscellaneous business services											
Detective and armored car services	7381	8.80	8.74	9.31	9.35	—	308.00	308.52	332.37	334.73	—
Security systems services	7382	13.75	13.85	14.57	14.61	—	510.13	520.76	543.46	558.10	—
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.15	11.12	11.39	11.48	—	402.52	398.10	421.43	417.87	—
Passenger car rental	7514	10.29	10.20	10.56	10.69	—	367.35	360.06	391.78	386.98	—
Automobile parking	752	8.68	8.69	8.83	8.87	—	282.97	283.29	293.16	297.15	—
Automotive repair shops	753	12.91	12.93	13.44	13.51	—	481.54	486.17	504.00	502.57	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532, 4	13.55	13.53	14.29	14.25	—	514.90	515.49	541.59	540.08	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	12.73	12.79	13.08	13.24	—	464.65	471.95	480.04	479.29	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	8.68	8.72	8.94	9.02	—	262.14	267.70	289.66	279.62	—
Carwashes	7542	7.66	7.72	7.83	7.79	—	210.65	216.93	236.47	222.02	—
Miscellaneous repair services											
.....	76	13.88	13.97	14.41	14.47	—	523.28	532.26	544.70	546.97	—
Motion pictures											
Motion picture production and services	781	21.44	20.88	19.36	19.68	—	842.59	837.29	791.82	773.42	—
Video tape rental	784	7.52	7.52	7.76	7.92	—	179.73	178.98	198.66	199.58	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	793	7.93	7.85	8.36	8.25	—	198.25	199.39	210.67	205.43	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	9.24	9.44	8.91	9.55	—	234.70	240.72	245.92	235.89	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	9.48	9.45	9.85	10.14	—	175.38	186.17	185.18	182.52	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	9.72	9.94	9.35	9.97	—	268.27	272.36	272.09	281.15	—
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	14.97	15.13	15.46	15.59	—	491.02	508.37	502.45	508.23	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	14.89	14.97	15.59	15.67	—	412.45	413.17	434.96	435.63	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.04	12.94	13.13	13.32	—	391.20	392.08	399.15	404.93	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	10.33	10.35	10.75	10.90	—	336.76	334.31	349.38	356.43	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	9.93	9.92	10.29	10.44	—	314.78	311.49	327.22	333.04	—
Hospitals	806	16.14	16.14	16.52	16.66	—	555.22	560.06	578.20	581.43	—

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P	Oct. 2000 ^P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P	Oct. 2000 ^P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.1	29.5	29.4	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	81	34.7	34.9	35.0	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual and family services	832	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	833	30.8	30.9	30.3	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child day care services	835	29.5	30.0	30.3	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential care	836	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, nec	839	32.4	32.9	31.5	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.1	35.6	35.1	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services											
Engineering and architectural services	87	37.1	37.2	37.0	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering services	871	39.1	39.3	38.9	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural services	8711	39.6	39.8	39.1	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveying services	8712	37.7	37.9	38.4	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	8713	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services	872	36.0	36.5	36.4	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial physical research	873	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8731	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8732	31.4	31.1	31.6	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	8733	36.2	35.7	36.2	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management services	874	36.2	36.0	35.6	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management consulting services	8741	35.5	35.8	35.3	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations services	8742	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	8743	35.7	35.7	34.8	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	34.8	35.7	35.2	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P	Oct. 2000 ^P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P	Oct. 2000 ^P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.18	\$12.16	\$12.45	\$12.50	—	\$354.44	\$358.72	\$366.03	\$368.75	—
Legal services	81	19.03	19.23	19.98	20.16	—	660.34	671.13	699.30	701.57	—
Social services	83	9.66	9.67	9.87	10.00	—	301.39	301.70	306.96	312.00	—
Individual and family services	832	10.14	10.18	10.41	10.52	—	316.37	316.60	322.71	328.22	—
Job training and related services	833	9.31	9.36	9.61	9.64	—	286.75	289.22	291.18	295.95	—
Child day care services	835	8.49	8.48	8.50	8.82	—	250.46	254.40	257.55	261.95	—
Residential care	836	9.84	9.85	10.10	10.20	—	319.80	317.17	326.23	331.50	—
Social services, nec	839	11.74	11.79	12.12	12.16	—	380.38	387.89	381.78	386.69	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	19.00	18.83	19.17	19.47	—	666.90	670.35	672.87	685.34	—
Engineering and management services	87	18.69	18.80	18.88	19.12	—	693.40	699.36	698.56	711.26	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	20.34	20.57	20.85	21.29	—	795.29	808.40	811.07	830.31	—
Engineering services	8711	21.17	21.42	21.73	22.21	—	838.33	852.52	849.64	872.85	—
Architectural services	8712	18.56	18.69	18.98	19.31	—	699.71	708.35	728.83	741.50	—
Surveying services	8713	14.64	14.65	14.92	15.00	—	543.14	547.91	559.50	555.00	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	15.93	15.92	15.96	16.13	—	573.48	581.08	580.94	591.97	—
Research and testing services	873	18.44	18.50	18.67	18.92	—	669.37	669.70	681.46	696.26	—
Commercial physical research	8731	20.22	20.27	20.61	20.90	—	784.54	786.48	801.73	813.01	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.98	14.77	14.64	14.80	—	470.37	459.35	462.62	472.12	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	21.99	22.34	22.40	22.52	—	796.04	797.54	810.88	833.24	—
Management and public relations	874	18.59	18.69	18.56	18.64	—	672.96	672.84	660.74	669.18	—
Management services	8741	16.51	16.52	16.89	16.97	—	586.11	591.42	596.22	605.83	—
Management consulting services	8742	21.58	21.80	21.07	21.09	—	785.51	793.52	766.95	763.46	—
Public relations services	8743	16.78	16.97	17.68	18.03	—	599.05	605.83	615.26	627.44	—
Services, nec	89	18.92	18.94	18.88	19.24	—	658.42	676.16	664.58	684.94	—

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: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1999 forward are subject to revision.

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)			
	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P
Average hourly earnings, excluding lump-sum payments	\$21.95	\$22.32	\$23.12	\$23.49	\$21.63	\$21.45	\$21.45	\$21.33
Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum payments	22.01	22.38	23.20	23.57	21.77	21.60	21.50	21.37

^P = preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Industry	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000P	Oct. 2000P
Manufacturing	\$13.33	\$13.26	\$13.62	\$13.71	\$13.75
Durable goods	13.82	13.75	14.14	14.23	14.27
Lumber and wood products	11.00	10.99	11.26	11.31	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	10.80	10.82	11.31	11.35	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.08	12.99	13.38	13.49	(2)
Primary metal industries	15.01	14.88	15.44	15.50	(2)
Fabricated metal products	12.90	12.79	13.17	13.24	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	14.44	14.36	14.83	14.90	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.00	12.97	13.16	13.14	(2)
Transportation equipment	17.32	17.25	17.86	18.10	(2)
Instruments and related products	13.76	13.78	14.10	14.18	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.00	11.00	11.21	11.29	(2)
Nondurable goods	12.59	12.53	12.82	12.91	\$12.95
Food and kindred products	11.36	11.28	11.60	11.66	(2)
Tobacco products	18.40	17.25	20.03	18.06	(2)
Textile mill products	10.23	10.18	10.44	10.53	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	8.73	8.70	8.82	8.92	(2)
Paper and allied products	15.11	15.03	15.22	15.29	(2)
Printing and publishing	13.40	13.40	13.72	13.86	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	16.60	16.58	16.97	17.07	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.01	20.01	19.58	19.75	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	11.84	11.79	12.19	12.22	(2)
Leather and leather products	9.65	9.63	9.86	9.95	(2)

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

² Not available.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1999 forward are subject to revision.

**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				
	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P	Oct. 2000 ^P	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^P	Oct. 2000 ^P
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$13.38	\$13.41	\$13.67	\$13.87	\$13.95	\$458.93	\$463.99	\$474.35	\$478.52	\$484.07
Constant (1982) dollars	7.87	7.87	7.82	7.89	(2)	269.96	272.45	271.52	272.04	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.13	17.05	16.94	17.04	\$17.06	758.86	758.73	762.30	783.84	\$779.64
Constant (1982) dollars	10.08	10.01	9.70	9.69	(2)	446.39	445.53	436.35	445.62	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	17.46	17.54	18.04	18.18	\$18.23	673.96	701.60	725.21	727.20	\$731.02
Constant (1982) dollars	10.27	10.30	10.33	10.34	(2)	396.45	411.98	415.12	413.42	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.11	14.03	14.37	14.49	\$14.51	588.39	589.26	594.92	604.23	\$602.17
Constant (1982) dollars	8.30	8.24	8.23	8.24	(2)	346.11	346.01	340.54	343.51	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	15.80	15.78	16.22	16.31	\$16.37	608.30	605.95	627.71	632.83	\$643.34
Constant (1982) dollars	9.29	9.27	9.28	9.27	(2)	357.82	355.81	359.31	359.77	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	14.68	14.74	15.17	15.33	\$15.46	560.78	567.49	581.01	588.67	\$596.76
Constant (1982) dollars	8.64	8.66	8.68	8.72	(2)	329.87	333.23	332.58	334.66	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.19	9.21	9.40	9.56	\$9.57	264.67	266.17	277.30	275.33	\$277.53
Constant (1982) dollars	5.41	5.41	5.38	5.43	(2)	155.69	156.29	158.73	156.53	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	14.64	14.69	14.99	15.11	\$15.26	528.50	530.31	539.64	545.47	\$560.04
Constant (1982) dollars	8.61	8.63	8.58	8.59	(2)	310.88	311.40	308.90	310.10	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	13.45	13.51	13.70	13.96	\$14.09	434.44	441.78	450.73	453.70	\$462.15
Constant (1982) dollars	7.91	7.93	7.84	7.94	(2)	255.55	259.41	258.00	257.93	(2)

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

² Not available.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate the earnings series. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1999 forward are subject to revision.

**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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000P
Alabama	42.3	41.5	41.8	\$12.69	\$13.05	\$13.08	\$536.79	\$541.58	\$546.74
Birmingham	41.3	42.7	44.2	13.00	13.46	13.59	536.90	574.74	600.68
Mobile	44.5	42.1	42.5	14.36	14.18	14.26	639.02	596.98	606.05
Alaska	34.5	53.1	43.7	12.94	11.49	11.71	446.43	610.12	511.73
Arizona	40.7	39.8	39.9	12.68	12.57	12.80	516.08	500.29	510.72
Arkansas	41.7	41.4	41.7	11.70	11.93	12.02	487.89	493.90	501.23
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	40.7	39.9	39.6	11.49	11.61	11.58	467.64	463.24	458.57
Fort Smith	40.6	41.8	40.8	11.52	12.02	11.91	467.71	502.44	485.93
Little Rock-North Little Rock	42.4	41.3	42.0	12.24	12.88	12.91	518.98	531.94	542.22
Pine Bluff	38.5	39.4	40.4	13.84	13.47	13.46	532.84	530.72	543.78
California	41.4	41.6	41.7	14.03	14.28	14.36	580.84	594.05	598.81
Bakersfield	40.9	43.4	42.5	13.95	14.06	14.05	570.56	610.20	597.13
Fresno	42.0	41.3	40.4	12.07	12.13	12.25	506.94	500.97	494.90
Los Angeles-Long Beach	41.8	42.0	42.2	13.17	13.30	13.29	550.51	558.60	560.84
Modesto	42.2	41.5	41.1	13.71	14.23	14.31	578.56	590.55	588.14
Oakland	41.5	43.0	42.9	15.56	16.18	16.22	645.74	695.74	695.84
Orange County	42.2	43.6	43.8	13.45	13.60	13.63	567.59	592.96	596.99
Riverside-San Bernardino	41.9	42.7	42.5	12.44	12.54	12.59	521.24	535.46	535.08
Sacramento	40.7	40.9	41.3	15.07	15.09	15.09	613.35	617.18	623.22
Salinas	43.1	42.4	42.8	14.13	13.90	14.04	609.00	589.36	600.91
San Diego	39.6	39.5	39.2	13.70	13.72	13.76	542.52	541.94	539.39
San Francisco	39.8	40.1	40.2	14.80	14.58	14.61	589.04	584.66	587.32
San Jose	42.7	42.5	42.5	17.23	17.67	17.71	735.72	750.98	752.68
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	40.5	40.5	41.8	14.28	14.59	14.54	578.34	590.90	607.77
Santa Rosa	40.2	39.7	40.0	14.75	15.07	15.08	592.95	598.28	603.20
Stockton-Lodi	42.3	43.0	43.7	13.86	13.73	13.78	586.28	590.39	602.19
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	41.0	41.1	40.7	16.00	15.54	15.78	656.00	638.69	642.25
Ventura	41.9	41.4	41.0	12.84	13.01	13.02	538.00	538.61	533.82
Colorado	41.3	43.5	43.4	14.29	14.84	15.10	590.18	645.54	655.34
Denver	42.8	42.0	42.9	13.52	14.06	14.04	578.66	590.52	602.32
Connecticut	41.9	41.9	42.6	15.58	15.63	15.69	652.80	654.90	668.39
Bridgeport	40.9	40.5	41.3	16.21	15.65	15.72	662.99	633.83	649.24
Danbury	39.8	41.4	41.4	14.81	15.70	15.74	589.44	649.98	651.64
Hartford	42.0	42.6	44.2	16.43	16.78	16.83	690.06	714.83	743.89
New Haven-Meriden	42.2	41.8	42.4	15.07	15.47	15.54	635.95	646.65	658.90
New London-Norwich	42.7	42.4	42.2	15.97	16.62	16.63	681.92	704.69	701.79
Stamford-Norwalk	40.4	39.7	39.4	13.53	13.14	13.12	546.61	521.66	516.93
Waterbury	44.0	43.7	44.1	14.55	14.62	14.51	640.20	638.89	639.89
Delaware	43.5	43.4	42.6	16.26	16.68	16.75	707.31	723.91	713.55
Dover	39.1	39.9	38.9	14.47	14.68	14.80	565.78	585.73	575.72
Wilmington-Newark	45.4	45.2	44.4	19.53	19.83	19.82	886.66	896.32	880.01
District of Columbia:									
Washington PMSA	40.8	39.3	39.4	15.53	15.53	15.79	633.62	610.33	622.13
Florida	39.3	41.8	41.7	11.98	12.22	12.25	470.81	510.80	510.83
Georgia	41.1	41.3	40.9	12.68	13.01	13.01	521.15	537.31	532.10
Atlanta	41.0	39.9	38.8	13.57	13.84	13.86	556.37	552.21	537.76
Savannah	44.9	45.1	45.0	16.79	16.43	16.44	753.87	740.99	739.80
Hawaii	40.5	38.5	38.2	13.49	13.56	13.42	546.35	522.06	512.64
Honolulu	41.2	39.7	39.0	13.43	12.96	12.90	553.32	514.51	503.10
Idaho	39.8	38.7	38.4	13.82	14.14	14.33	550.04	547.22	550.27
Illinois	41.8	41.7	41.8	14.15	14.36	14.44	591.47	598.81	603.59
Bloomington-Normal	40.6	44.5	45.0	18.92	20.71	20.54	768.15	921.60	924.30
Champaign-Urbana	42.0	40.9	41.1	12.06	12.60	12.76	506.52	515.34	524.44
Chicago	42.3	41.6	41.8	13.90	14.08	14.09	587.97	585.73	588.96
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	41.0	39.5	39.6	15.53	15.67	15.55	636.73	618.97	615.78
Decatur	41.3	41.1	40.9	16.76	16.69	16.58	692.19	685.96	678.12
Kankakee	42.0	41.8	42.3	15.56	15.74	15.65	653.52	657.93	662.00
Peoria-Pekin	41.3	40.7	40.6	16.65	16.81	16.86	687.65	684.17	684.52
Rockford	43.2	41.8	42.2	16.82	15.23	16.65	726.62	636.61	702.63
Springfield	42.2	41.3	40.9	12.42	13.04	13.20	524.12	538.55	539.88

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Indiana	42.6	42.0	42.1	\$15.46	\$15.86	\$15.91	\$658.60	\$666.12	\$669.81
Bloomington	40.4	39.3	39.9	13.34	14.27	14.40	538.94	560.81	574.56
Elkhart-Goshen	39.6	39.3	39.2	13.25	14.29	14.38	524.70	561.60	563.70
Evansville-Henderson	44.2	42.3	43.0	15.25	14.97	14.64	674.05	633.23	629.52
Fort Wayne	40.4	40.6	40.8	16.07	16.23	16.38	649.23	658.94	668.30
Gary	43.4	42.2	42.3	19.99	20.49	20.53	867.57	864.68	868.42
Indianapolis	44.2	43.9	43.9	15.52	15.38	15.40	685.98	675.18	676.06
Kokomo	49.3	47.9	47.0	23.28	23.28	23.25	1,147.70	1,115.11	1,092.75
Lafayette	42.9	42.6	41.9	16.22	16.84	16.81	695.84	717.38	704.34
Muncie	44.8	44.2	44.2	14.33	13.83	13.89	641.98	611.29	613.94
South Bend	40.4	40.8	40.9	12.70	12.57	12.66	513.08	512.86	517.79
Terre Haute	45.2	44.6	44.5	14.01	14.06	14.00	633.25	627.08	623.00
Iowa	41.3	41.4	42.1	14.42	14.59	14.87	595.55	604.03	626.03
Cedar Rapids	40.7	41.2	43.1	19.44	19.33	19.07	791.21	796.40	821.92
Des Moines	38.2	40.3	41.0	14.74	15.87	16.31	563.07	639.56	668.71
Dubuque	39.0	38.4	38.0	14.76	15.55	15.42	575.64	597.12	585.96
Sioux City	38.9	39.5	38.6	12.64	12.23	12.29	491.70	483.09	474.39
Kansas	40.8	40.8	40.6	14.51	14.97	15.01	592.01	610.78	609.41
Topeka	38.5	38.4	38.8	16.92	17.95	18.05	651.42	689.28	700.34
Wichita	41.2	41.7	40.6	16.71	17.29	17.33	688.45	720.99	703.60
Kentucky	42.2	42.4	42.5	14.28	14.79	14.79	602.62	627.10	628.58
Lexington	42.0	41.4	41.8	14.61	15.26	15.19	613.62	631.76	634.94
Louisville	42.6	44.5	44.6	16.31	16.96	16.96	694.81	754.72	756.42
Louisiana	42.3	43.3	43.4	15.37	15.53	15.58	650.15	672.45	676.17
Baton Rouge	41.8	41.9	41.5	17.49	17.40	17.75	731.08	729.06	736.63
New Orleans	43.4	43.1	42.7	15.18	15.13	15.14	658.81	652.10	646.48
Shreveport-Bossier City	43.7	41.2	41.4	15.41	15.62	15.83	673.42	643.54	655.36
Maine	41.2	40.9	41.6	14.06	14.44	14.21	579.27	590.60	591.14
Lewiston-Auburn	44.7	41.5	41.9	12.43	12.81	12.62	555.62	531.62	528.78
Portland	45.3	44.5	43.6	11.81	12.16	12.32	534.99	541.12	537.15
Maryland	40.9	40.5	40.5	14.67	14.87	15.14	600.00	602.24	613.17
Baltimore PMSA	41.0	41.4	41.4	15.32	15.46	15.57	628.12	640.04	644.60
Massachusetts	41.8	41.8	42.0	14.36	14.64	14.74	600.25	611.95	619.08
Boston	41.0	41.4	41.7	15.79	15.99	16.05	647.39	661.99	669.29
Springfield	41.1	40.3	40.4	13.86	14.13	14.15	569.65	569.44	571.66
Worcester	42.1	42.1	42.1	14.67	14.75	14.83	617.61	620.98	624.34
Michigan	44.8	44.0	44.2	18.64	19.16	19.27	835.07	843.04	851.73
Ann Arbor	45.6	45.0	44.6	20.52	20.94	20.70	935.71	942.30	923.22
Detroit	46.3	45.8	45.8	20.64	20.89	21.02	955.63	956.76	962.72
Flint	44.4	45.0	44.3	25.30	24.94	25.04	1,123.32	1,122.30	1,109.27
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	42.1	42.1	42.8	15.08	15.40	15.53	634.87	648.34	664.68
Jackson	41.1	44.0	43.6	13.38	14.08	14.11	549.92	619.52	615.20
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	43.1	41.4	41.6	14.97	14.66	14.81	645.21	606.92	616.10
Lansing East Lansing	42.3	41.8	42.6	19.62	20.79	20.61	829.93	869.02	877.99
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	46.2	45.2	45.7	23.47	21.58	21.95	1,084.31	975.42	1,003.12
Minnesota	42.3	41.1	41.8	14.65	14.92	15.02	619.70	613.21	627.84
Duluth-Superior	38.7	39.2	40.0	12.65	13.49	13.68	489.56	528.81	547.20
Minneapolis-St. Paul	42.1	41.4	41.7	15.41	16.00	16.02	648.76	662.40	668.03
St. Cloud	44.7	43.3	42.9	14.17	13.89	14.16	633.40	601.44	607.46
Mississippi	41.2	40.4	40.6	11.29	11.71	11.80	465.15	473.08	479.08
Jackson	40.3	39.8	41.0	12.93	13.09	13.29	521.08	520.98	544.89
Missouri	41.9	41.6	42.5	14.20	14.32	14.45	594.98	595.71	614.13
Kansas City	42.0	41.3	43.2	14.88	15.07	15.54	624.96	622.39	671.33
St. Louis	42.3	42.8	43.1	16.39	16.14	16.08	693.30	690.79	693.05
Springfield	42.0	41.2	40.6	12.01	12.37	12.35	504.42	509.64	501.41
Montana	38.4	38.3	36.6	14.27	14.41	14.46	547.97	551.90	529.24
Nebraska	41.8	41.8	41.6	12.85	12.83	12.85	537.13	536.29	534.56
Lincoln	45.4	43.3	44.5	14.68	14.68	14.33	666.47	635.64	637.69
Omaha	42.2	41.1	41.9	13.81	14.59	14.70	582.78	599.65	615.93
Nevada	41.9	42.4	42.2	13.95	13.91	13.94	584.51	589.78	588.27
Las Vegas	43.0	42.0	41.6	14.38	12.88	12.84	618.34	540.96	534.14

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
New Hampshire	40.6	40.4	41.7	\$13.37	\$13.40	\$13.67	\$542.82	\$541.36	\$570.04
Manchester	39.1	38.6	38.4	14.47	14.84	15.53	565.78	572.82	596.35
Nashua	42.2	41.0	41.1	14.08	13.61	13.59	594.18	558.01	558.55
Portsmouth-Rochester	41.5	40.9	42.4	13.61	13.65	13.25	564.82	558.29	561.80
New Jersey	40.9	41.5	41.9	15.16	15.25	15.31	620.04	632.88	641.49
New Mexico	38.7	37.6	38.1	12.41	13.05	12.80	480.27	490.68	487.68
Albuquerque	36.8	36.2	36.9	14.91	15.63	15.67	548.69	565.81	578.22
New York	41.2	40.7	41.0	13.97	14.16	14.21	575.56	576.31	582.61
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	43.1	41.9	41.8	15.40	15.01	15.10	663.74	628.92	631.18
Binghamton	41.6	41.0	41.3	11.01	11.43	11.41	458.02	468.63	471.23
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	43.0	42.9	43.0	17.28	17.54	17.48	743.04	752.47	751.64
Dutchess County	38.9	41.0	40.6	12.03	12.57	12.85	467.97	515.37	521.71
Elmira	40.8	39.7	39.8	12.92	13.09	13.16	527.14	519.67	523.77
Nassau-Suffolk	39.6	39.4	39.9	13.05	13.22	13.33	516.78	520.87	531.87
New York PMSA	39.4	39.4	39.5	12.95	13.07	13.10	510.23	514.96	517.45
New York City	38.9	38.8	38.8	12.75	12.89	12.88	495.98	500.13	499.74
Newburgh	41.7	40.2	40.6	11.61	11.98	11.86	484.14	481.60	481.52
Rochester	42.4	41.8	42.4	15.88	16.23	16.20	673.31	678.41	686.88
Rockland County	43.7	43.3	43.5	15.98	15.97	16.23	698.33	691.50	706.01
Syracuse	41.6	41.3	41.5	15.30	15.44	15.55	636.48	637.67	645.33
Utica-Rome	40.1	40.3	40.7	12.59	12.93	12.96	504.86	521.08	527.47
Westchester County	42.0	42.7	43.3	13.12	13.18	13.37	551.04	562.79	578.92
North Carolina	40.2	40.9	41.1	12.49	12.79	12.85	502.10	523.11	528.14
Asheville	41.5	41.6	41.0	11.80	12.30	12.25	489.70	511.68	502.25
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	40.8	41.7	42.1	13.66	13.43	13.55	557.33	560.03	570.46
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	39.2	40.2	40.2	12.66	12.81	12.99	496.27	514.96	522.20
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	40.9	43.2	43.2	13.46	13.87	13.84	550.51	599.18	597.89
North Dakota	40.2	39.7	39.4	12.33	12.60	12.60	495.67	500.22	496.44
Fargo-Moorhead	41.8	41.6	40.4	12.27	12.54	12.89	512.89	521.66	520.76
Ohio	43.2	42.6	42.9	16.41	16.70	16.81	708.91	711.42	721.15
Akron	41.2	41.2	41.5	14.03	14.18	14.19	578.04	584.22	588.89
Canton-Massillon	39.9	40.1	40.8	14.31	14.13	14.14	570.97	566.61	576.91
Cincinnati	43.6	43.3	44.0	16.30	16.43	16.64	711.68	711.42	732.16
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	43.6	42.6	43.1	16.30	16.37	16.55	710.68	697.36	713.31
Columbus	42.7	41.7	42.1	15.45	15.41	15.38	659.72	642.60	647.50
Dayton-Springfield	44.1	43.3	43.5	17.50	17.57	17.56	771.75	760.78	763.86
Hamilton-Middletown	45.7	46.1	45.6	17.38	18.40	18.35	794.27	848.24	836.76
Lima	44.5	43.0	42.7	17.09	17.72	17.68	760.51	761.96	754.94
Mansfield	43.8	43.8	44.9	17.17	17.27	17.78	752.05	756.43	798.32
Staubenville-Weirton	41.1	41.6	41.2	18.79	17.88	18.18	772.27	743.81	749.02
Toledo	45.7	43.1	45.0	19.01	18.53	19.06	868.76	798.64	857.70
Youngstown-Warren	42.1	42.5	42.6	18.08	18.21	18.20	761.17	773.93	775.32
Oklahoma	42.0	41.0	41.5	12.82	13.25	13.66	538.44	543.25	566.89
Oklahoma City	43.4	42.3	43.6	14.76	14.85	15.27	640.58	628.16	665.77
Tulsa	41.8	42.6	42.8	13.23	15.97	16.03	553.01	680.32	686.08
Oregon	40.2	39.3	40.1	14.72	15.02	15.17	591.74	590.29	608.32
Eugene-Springfield	39.9	39.9	39.9	14.05	14.31	14.23	560.60	570.97	567.78
Medford-Ashland	39.7	39.9	39.4	13.74	14.38	14.42	545.48	573.76	568.15
Portland-Vancouver	40.4	39.7	40.5	15.19	15.34	15.58	613.68	609.00	630.99
Salem	39.7	37.5	37.0	12.36	12.96	13.23	490.69	486.00	489.51
Pennsylvania	41.8	41.7	42.2	14.24	14.46	14.52	595.23	602.98	612.74
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	41.2	40.7	40.6	14.22	14.80	14.79	585.86	602.36	600.47
Altoona	40.1	39.9	39.7	13.04	13.35	13.32	522.90	532.67	528.80
Erie	43.7	44.3	44.2	14.90	15.07	15.05	651.13	667.60	665.21
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39.7	40.1	40.5	14.42	15.02	14.81	572.47	602.30	599.81
Johnstown	38.8	39.3	39.5	11.88	11.61	11.71	460.94	456.27	462.55
Lancaster	41.1	41.5	42.1	13.32	13.73	13.71	547.45	569.80	577.19
Philadelphia PMSA	41.0	41.8	41.7	15.88	16.20	16.21	651.08	677.16	675.96
Pittsburgh	42.5	42.3	42.7	15.40	15.55	15.67	654.50	657.77	669.11
Reading	42.9	42.4	41.9	15.14	14.99	14.99	649.51	635.58	628.08
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	41.4	41.1	42.2	12.76	13.06	13.13	528.26	536.77	554.09
Sharon	42.2	40.5	41.2	14.59	14.61	14.64	615.70	591.71	603.17
State College	43.0	43.4	43.8	12.44	13.17	13.16	534.92	571.58	576.41
Williamsport	40.4	41.3	41.5	11.85	12.06	12.07	478.74	498.08	500.91
York	42.3	42.7	42.5	15.00	15.13	15.37	634.50	646.05	653.23

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		
	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P	September 1999	August 2000	September 2000 ^P
Rhode Island	39.5	39.9	40.2	\$11.97	\$12.15	\$12.13	\$472.82	\$484.79	\$487.63
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	39.8	40.4	40.5	12.17	12.41	12.37	484.37	501.36	500.99
South Carolina	42.1	42.3	42.2	10.76	11.00	11.01	453.00	465.30	464.62
South Dakota	42.9	43.0	43.1	10.64	10.73	10.72	456.46	461.39	462.03
Rapid City	40.4	40.3	40.6	10.77	10.71	10.72	435.11	431.61	435.23
Sioux Falls	44.5	44.5	44.7	11.10	11.32	11.32	493.95	503.74	506.00
Tennessee	40.6	39.2	39.6	12.68	12.97	13.02	514.81	508.42	515.59
Chattanooga	42.3	41.1	40.6	11.65	12.20	12.31	492.80	501.42	499.79
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	40.3	38.7	39.8	12.93	13.26	13.38	521.08	513.16	532.52
Knoxville	40.6	39.6	40.0	12.59	12.92	13.05	511.15	511.63	522.00
Memphis	40.5	40.4	40.8	13.22	13.44	13.28	535.41	542.98	541.82
Nashville	40.7	36.6	39.5	13.59	14.20	14.47	553.11	519.72	571.57
Texas	43.6	43.2	43.3	12.31	12.37	12.39	536.72	534.38	536.49
Dallas	42.4	42.5	42.5	12.40	12.46	12.49	525.76	529.55	530.83
Ft. Worth-Arlington	43.6	43.1	42.6	13.52	13.27	13.23	589.47	571.94	563.60
Houston	44.7	45.0	45.4	14.51	14.42	14.45	648.60	648.90	656.03
San Antonio	42.8	44.1	44.1	10.04	10.19	10.23	429.71	449.38	451.14
Utah	39.5	41.0	40.8	13.29	13.65	13.67	524.96	559.85	557.74
Salt Lake City-Ogden	39.3	39.9	39.7	12.81	13.38	13.40	503.43	533.86	531.98
Vermont	40.3	40.0	40.2	14.05	14.29	14.34	566.22	571.60	576.47
Burlington	46.2	41.5	42.3	15.40	14.84	14.73	711.48	615.86	623.08
Virginia	41.9	42.2	42.5	13.52	13.82	13.93	566.49	583.20	592.03
Bristol	50.2	47.0	43.6	13.09	12.36	13.25	657.12	580.92	577.70
Charlottesville	45.5	37.6	34.5	10.95	11.67	11.51	498.23	438.79	397.10
Danville	44.6	42.6	44.6	13.31	14.01	13.70	593.63	596.83	611.02
Lynchburg	43.1	40.0	43.1	13.12	13.41	13.44	565.47	536.40	579.26
Northern Virginia	40.4	39.9	39.9	13.92	14.45	14.54	562.37	576.56	580.15
Richmond-Petersburg	42.6	42.1	42.1	16.38	16.53	16.45	697.79	695.91	692.55
Roanoke	39.5	38.8	39.0	14.55	15.01	14.91	574.73	582.39	581.49
Washington	40.7	40.3	40.5	16.33	16.65	17.08	664.63	671.00	691.74
West Virginia	41.9	40.8	41.3	14.33	14.62	14.64	600.43	596.50	604.63
Charleston	48.4	46.9	48.2	16.62	17.13	16.69	804.41	803.40	804.46
Huntington-Ashland	40.3	41.8	42.9	15.28	15.67	15.66	615.78	655.01	671.81
Parkersburg-Marietta	41.9	41.8	41.5	17.89	18.46	18.52	749.59	771.63	768.58
Wheeling	40.7	39.0	39.1	17.54	18.51	18.63	713.88	721.89	728.43
Wisconsin	42.3	41.1	42.1	14.62	14.70	14.91	618.43	604.17	627.71
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	45.0	44.5	44.5	16.16	16.04	16.31	727.20	713.78	725.80
Eau Claire	43.3	42.5	41.8	13.22	13.89	13.78	572.43	590.33	576.00
Green Bay	43.4	40.5	42.9	15.02	15.37	15.77	651.87	622.49	676.53
Janesville-Beloit	43.3	42.6	42.1	18.84	18.73	19.08	815.77	797.90	803.27
Kenosha	38.9	39.6	40.0	16.92	17.37	17.64	658.19	687.85	705.60
La Crosse	40.8	40.1	42.0	12.26	12.83	12.94	500.21	514.48	543.48
Madison	41.6	39.8	39.4	14.13	14.50	14.84	587.81	577.10	584.70
Milwaukee-Waukesha	41.6	40.8	41.7	15.58	15.54	15.58	648.13	634.03	649.69
Racine	40.6	37.3	41.5	14.90	14.22	15.35	604.94	530.41	637.03
Sheboygan	43.0	42.4	43.2	14.89	14.81	15.06	640.27	627.94	650.59
Wausau	44.1	41.9	42.6	14.39	14.61	14.82	634.60	612.16	631.33
Wyoming	37.9	38.8	38.8	16.03	15.65	16.12	607.54	607.22	625.46
Puerto Rico	40.7	40.3	40.8	9.01	9.25	9.28	366.71	372.78	378.62
Virgin Islands	46.0	(¹)	(¹)	19.85	(¹)	(¹)	913.10	(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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,246.5	26,293.0	26,316.7	26,336.6	26,416.3	26,417.1	26,365.5	26,473.3	26,455.4	26,422.7	26,367.1	26,397.8	26,397.3
Employed	25,095.2	25,160.3	25,209.1	25,252.8	25,365.3	25,358.2	25,382.3	25,467.0	25,442.1	25,428.4	25,379.4	25,380.9	25,393.1
Unemployed	1,151.3	1,132.7	1,107.6	1,083.9	1,051.0	1,059.0	983.2	1,006.3	1,013.4	994.3	987.7	1,016.8	1,004.2
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,163.6	7,182.5	7,193.2	7,201.5	7,226.5	7,232.8	7,201.6	7,243.3	7,225.4	7,220.8	7,225.8	7,219.3	7,207.3
Employed	6,930.5	6,949.4	6,965.4	6,978.8	7,019.2	7,018.9	7,017.5	7,044.0	7,028.4	7,023.1	7,014.3	7,016.6	7,018.3
Unemployed	233.1	233.1	227.8	222.7	207.3	213.9	184.1	199.3	197.0	197.8	211.6	202.7	189.0
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,082.9	19,110.5	19,123.5	19,135.1	19,189.8	19,184.3	19,163.9	19,230.0	19,230.1	19,201.8	19,141.3	19,178.5	19,190.1
Employed	18,164.7	18,210.9	18,243.7	18,274.0	18,346.1	18,339.3	18,364.8	18,423.0	18,413.7	18,405.3	18,365.1	18,364.3	18,374.8
Unemployed	918.2	899.6	879.8	861.1	843.7	845.1	799.1	807.0	816.4	796.5	776.2	814.2	815.2
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	48,581.6	48,748.2	48,881.3	49,012.4	49,142.0	49,249.5	49,307.4	49,322.3	49,396.3	49,299.8	49,306.9	49,370.7	49,423.7
Employed	46,607.2	46,774.9	46,929.0	47,076.3	47,254.4	47,330.0	47,382.4	47,434.0	47,467.5	47,384.4	47,456.6	47,455.4	47,514.4
Unemployed	1,974.4	1,973.3	1,952.3	1,936.1	1,887.6	1,919.5	1,925.0	1,888.2	1,928.8	1,915.4	1,850.3	1,915.3	1,909.3
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,184.6	25,287.9	25,371.0	25,451.4	25,501.4	25,560.9	25,610.5	25,635.3	25,677.2	25,635.3	25,647.8	25,707.7	25,749.0
Employed	24,251.2	24,353.3	24,442.8	24,532.8	24,607.7	24,666.1	24,722.8	24,750.9	24,767.2	24,720.3	24,764.1	24,786.9	24,830.8
Unemployed	933.4	934.6	928.2	918.6	893.7	894.8	887.7	884.4	910.0	915.1	883.7	920.9	918.1
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,227.2	8,249.2	8,259.3	8,273.2	8,313.7	8,334.0	8,332.5	8,319.8	8,335.1	8,331.3	8,348.8	8,332.4	8,323.8
Employed	7,861.9	7,886.2	7,904.8	7,924.1	7,965.4	7,978.4	7,991.4	7,975.2	7,983.8	7,987.8	8,004.2	7,988.9	7,982.0
Unemployed	365.4	363.0	354.5	349.1	348.3	355.6	341.1	344.6	351.3	343.5	344.6	343.4	341.8
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,169.7	15,211.1	15,251.0	15,287.8	15,327.0	15,354.6	15,364.4	15,367.1	15,384.0	15,333.2	15,310.3	15,330.6	15,351.0
Employed	14,494.1	14,535.4	14,581.4	14,619.5	14,681.4	14,685.5	14,668.2	14,707.9	14,716.5	14,676.3	14,688.3	14,679.6	14,701.6
Unemployed	675.7	675.7	669.6	668.4	645.6	669.1	696.2	659.2	667.5	656.8	622.0	651.0	649.4
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
MIDWEST²													
Civilian labor force	33,543.4	33,640.6	33,720.7	33,816.4	33,916.1	33,933.2	33,926.8	33,980.5	33,964.5	33,982.2	34,019.2	34,020.6	34,031.4
Employed	32,356.7	32,470.0	32,565.1	32,671.1	32,817.5	32,800.9	32,781.7	32,842.7	32,787.6	32,805.7	32,818.0	32,805.0	32,835.2
Unemployed	1,186.7	1,170.6	1,155.6	1,145.4	1,098.7	1,132.3	1,145.1	1,137.8	1,176.9	1,176.5	1,201.2	1,215.5	1,196.2
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
East North Central²													
Civilian labor force	23,306.0	23,360.6	23,404.4	23,448.8	23,533.8	23,542.9	23,518.3	23,582.7	23,557.6	23,588.3	23,619.4	23,608.2	23,615.3
Employed	22,415.7	22,474.7	22,528.7	22,579.5	22,697.1	22,685.6	22,655.1	22,718.3	22,678.8	22,679.5	22,685.2	22,675.1	22,715.3
Unemployed	890.4	885.9	875.7	869.3	836.7	857.2	863.2	864.4	878.9	908.8	934.2	933.2	900.0
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,237.4	10,280.0	10,316.3	10,367.6	10,382.4	10,390.3	10,408.4	10,397.8	10,406.9	10,393.9	10,399.8	10,412.3	10,416.1
Employed	9,941.1	9,995.3	10,036.4	10,091.6	10,120.4	10,115.2	10,126.6	10,124.4	10,108.9	10,126.3	10,132.9	10,130.0	10,120.0
Unemployed	296.3	284.7	279.9	276.0	262.0	275.1	281.8	273.4	298.0	267.7	267.0	282.4	296.2
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
WEST													
Civilian labor force	31,260.6	31,351.4	31,431.9	31,508.3	31,607.8	31,641.1	31,686.0	31,782.0	31,820.2	31,922.1	31,851.5	31,962.4	32,007.4
Employed	29,782.0	29,881.2	29,980.9	30,063.4	30,199.9	30,243.5	30,252.1	30,362.3	30,361.0	30,425.6	30,369.8	30,449.8	30,576.2
Unemployed	1,478.7	1,470.2	1,451.0	1,444.9	1,407.8	1,397.5	1,434.0	1,419.8	1,459.2	1,496.5	1,481.7	1,512.6	1,431.3
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	8,895.5	8,928.4	8,960.7	8,994.5	9,014.4	9,020.2	9,033.4	9,042.3	9,045.6	9,048.4	9,072.1	9,074.9	9,108.2
Employed	8,533.4	8,568.6	8,609.0	8,648.1	8,679.3	8,682.6	8,704.2	8,712.9	8,727.9	8,727.0	8,742.4	8,733.9	8,774.4
Unemployed	362.1	359.8	351.8	346.4	335.2	337.6	329.2	329.4	317.7	321.5	329.7	340.9	333.8
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	22,365.1	22,423.0	22,471.2	22,513.8	22,593.3	22,620.9	22,652.6	22,739.7	22,774.6	22,873.7	22,779.3	22,887.5	22,899.3
Employed	21,248.5	21,312.5	21,371.9	21,415.3	21,520.6	21,561.0	21,547.9	21,649.4	21,633.1	21,698.7	21,627.4	21,715.8	21,801.8
Unemployed	1,116.5	1,110.4	1,099.2	1,098.5	1,072.7	1,059.9	1,104.8	1,090.4	1,141.5	1,175.0	1,152.0	1,171.7	1,097.5
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	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.

² LAUS estimates for the Midwest region and East North Central division from January 2000 forward have been revised to account for corrections in Current Employment Statistics data for Michigan.

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,151.7	2,159.2	2,169.6	2,182.5	2,197.8	2,199.9	2,186.7	2,177.7	2,187.2	2,179.0	2,187.6	2,193.8	2,186.7
Employed	2,047.9	2,056.9	2,067.2	2,079.5	2,089.7	2,098.4	2,095.2	2,087.7	2,093.8	2,096.1	2,097.7	2,094.3	2,090.5
Unemployed	103.8	102.3	102.3	103.0	108.1	101.6	91.5	90.0	93.4	82.9	89.9	99.5	96.2
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.4
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	314.9	315.7	316.7	317.6	318.9	319.2	320.1	321.3	321.2	321.8	318.8	319.5	320.8
Employed	295.5	296.6	297.7	299.4	300.1	300.7	300.8	300.2	301.5	302.0	301.4	300.9	300.5
Unemployed	19.4	19.1	19.0	18.2	18.9	18.5	19.3	21.1	19.7	19.8	17.4	18.6	20.3
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.3
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,380.8	2,386.9	2,392.0	2,396.5	2,401.2	2,398.6	2,398.1	2,397.2	2,396.7	2,396.2	2,394.5	2,393.4	2,405.8
Employed	2,279.3	2,285.3	2,292.3	2,299.7	2,302.6	2,303.9	2,305.1	2,309.0	2,305.3	2,304.4	2,305.7	2,299.5	2,320.1
Unemployed	101.5	101.6	99.7	96.8	98.7	94.7	93.0	88.3	91.5	91.8	88.8	93.9	85.7
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,229.5	1,236.3	1,243.7	1,251.8	1,256.7	1,259.0	1,262.4	1,260.2	1,263.1	1,259.5	1,262.2	1,260.5	1,252.7
Employed	1,177.2	1,184.0	1,191.8	1,198.6	1,201.8	1,200.2	1,202.6	1,204.8	1,205.9	1,208.8	1,210.6	1,208.4	1,205.3
Unemployed	52.3	52.3	51.9	53.1	54.9	58.8	59.8	55.4	57.2	50.6	51.6	52.1	47.4
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8
California													
Civilian labor force	16,630.6	16,667.4	16,695.4	16,726.0	16,794.2	16,805.4	16,820.5	16,907.1	16,943.1	17,034.6	16,966.9	17,074.9	17,077.8
Employed	15,807.2	15,841.6	15,870.9	15,898.0	15,993.9	16,026.8	15,987.4	16,089.8	16,083.6	16,139.5	16,096.5	16,201.8	16,262.9
Unemployed	823.4	825.8	824.5	828.0	800.3	778.6	833.1	817.3	859.5	895.1	870.4	873.2	814.9
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.8
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,271.9	2,281.1	2,292.1	2,301.2	2,313.5	2,312.1	2,318.0	2,313.4	2,309.0	2,310.8	2,322.0	2,312.6	2,312.6
Employed	2,208.0	2,216.0	2,227.8	2,235.8	2,254.3	2,247.1	2,254.5	2,248.2	2,258.3	2,256.5	2,259.7	2,248.6	2,249.5
Unemployed	63.9	65.0	64.3	65.5	59.2	64.9	63.5	65.2	50.8	54.2	62.3	64.0	63.2
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,690.2	1,694.2	1,696.0	1,697.1	1,706.7	1,707.8	1,707.2	1,709.0	1,708.8	1,704.7	1,703.3	1,710.9	1,709.7
Employed	1,637.8	1,642.2	1,646.6	1,649.9	1,668.7	1,666.0	1,667.4	1,669.2	1,668.2	1,665.9	1,662.0	1,667.7	1,668.9
Unemployed	52.4	52.0	49.4	47.2	38.0	41.9	39.8	39.8	40.6	38.8	41.3	43.2	40.8
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	389.0	392.0	394.3	396.7	397.0	397.8	400.6	404.9	406.4	406.5	408.3	408.9	410.5
Employed	375.8	378.4	380.6	383.0	384.8	384.0	387.9	390.3	391.6	392.2	392.8	393.0	394.5
Unemployed	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.8	12.2	13.7	12.7	14.6	14.8	14.3	15.4	15.9	16.0
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	284.4	284.7	284.9	284.4	279.9	280.8	280.0	281.0	278.6	274.2	274.8	278.3	282.1
Employed	267.6	268.2	268.0	267.3	263.2	265.3	263.9	265.5	263.5	262.2	261.1	263.3	265.8
Unemployed	16.8	16.5	16.8	17.1	16.7	15.5	16.1	15.5	15.1	12.0	13.8	15.0	16.3
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.8
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,406.6	7,446.6	7,483.6	7,508.2	7,540.4	7,547.8	7,564.4	7,591.7	7,589.0	7,581.1	7,593.9	7,600.7	7,613.1
Employed	7,127.4	7,162.0	7,193.4	7,221.2	7,260.4	7,265.2	7,280.1	7,303.1	7,303.4	7,285.5	7,311.2	7,316.4	7,329.2
Unemployed	279.1	284.6	290.2	287.1	280.0	282.6	284.3	288.6	285.6	295.7	282.8	284.3	283.9
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,104.1	4,109.7	4,110.2	4,118.8	4,118.5	4,144.7	4,145.2	4,152.8	4,181.0	4,162.8	4,177.3	4,186.2	4,189.3
Employed	3,944.2	3,955.3	3,962.2	3,970.4	3,970.0	4,003.0	4,003.0	4,005.4	4,031.0	4,012.1	4,039.0	4,031.2	4,031.1
Unemployed	159.9	154.5	148.1	148.3	148.5	141.6	142.2	147.4	150.0	150.7	138.3	155.0	158.2
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.8
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	596.3	597.8	598.9	599.5	602.5	601.3	603.8	603.1	603.5	603.0	597.6	597.8	600.8
Employed	564.6	566.0	567.6	568.8	573.0	572.9	575.5	577.4	577.4	579.0	573.5	572.3	574.4
Unemployed	31.7	31.8	31.3	30.7	29.4	28.4	28.3	25.7	26.1	24.0	24.1	25.5	26.4
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	656.4	658.6	660.1	662.8	661.9	663.1	667.1	671.2	670.9	668.6	671.4	673.8	676.4
Employed	623.8	626.7	629.8	633.6	633.0	633.9	640.1	641.7	642.0	638.9	641.6	643.7	645.2
Unemployed	32.6	31.9	30.3	29.1	28.9	29.2	26.9	29.5	28.9	29.6	29.9	30.2	31.2
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,412.9	6,413.1	6,411.4	6,409.8	6,420.2	6,434.1	6,420.4	6,454.0	6,438.9	6,446.9	6,430.0	6,442.2	6,466.0
Employed	6,135.4	6,138.9	6,140.8	6,139.5	6,158.6	6,156.5	6,139.2	6,178.2	6,161.5	6,173.7	6,151.1	6,168.3	6,183.8
Unemployed	277.5	274.2	270.6	270.3	261.6	277.6	281.3	275.8	277.5	273.2	279.0	273.9	282.2
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,074.9	3,090.3	3,098.1	3,104.5	3,116.3	3,122.5	3,109.4	3,114.0	3,109.5	3,094.8	3,123.8	3,124.0	3,102.9
Employed	2,982.1	2,998.5	3,005.7	3,014.3	3,022.6	3,022.7	3,008.9	3,006.3	3,010.8	2,985.6	3,010.1	3,016.0	3,031.2
Unemployed	92.8	91.8	92.3	90.3	93.8	99.9	100.4	107.7	98.8	109.2	113.7	108.0	71.7
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.3
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,575.9	1,578.1	1,578.9	1,585.5	1,583.9	1,586.9	1,585.1	1,581.6	1,578.4	1,572.9	1,576.2	1,577.3	1,572.6
Employed	1,537.6	1,541.4	1,544.1	1,550.9	1,546.4	1,551.8	1,551.9	1,546.6	1,542.1	1,538.5	1,543.0	1,542.3	1,536.3
Unemployed	38.3	36.7	34.8	34.6	37.6	35.1	33.2	35.0	36.3	34.3	33.3	35.0	36.2
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,438.6	1,442.4	1,445.3	1,448.4	1,451.9	1,451.2	1,450.6	1,450.9	1,453.5	1,454.2	1,452.5	1,452.3	1,451.8
Employed	1,395.3	1,398.7	1,399.8	1,401.4	1,407.5	1,403.7	1,403.8	1,402.5	1,403.8	1,406.4	1,402.9	1,403.1	1,402.1
Unemployed	43.3	43.7	45.5	47.0	44.4	47.5	46.8	48.4	49.7	47.9	49.6	49.2	49.6
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,975.8	1,978.4	1,975.8	1,972.5	1,981.2	1,991.5	1,990.8	1,986.1	1,989.9	1,985.4	1,989.9	1,988.8	1,993.4
Employed	1,889.8	1,893.3	1,895.3	1,895.6	1,906.6	1,908.6	1,913.7	1,909.3	1,910.2	1,909.5	1,913.1	1,913.1	1,917.3
Unemployed	86.0	85.1	80.5	76.9	74.7	82.9	77.1	76.8	79.7	75.9	76.8	75.6	76.2
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,054.5	2,056.8	2,056.1	2,046.4	2,044.1	2,041.0	2,053.7	2,060.3	2,063.6	2,048.3	2,034.7	2,031.7	2,006.5
Employed	1,953.1	1,957.3	1,963.3	1,959.3	1,948.6	1,943.5	1,947.0	1,969.8	1,961.6	1,950.9	1,942.9	1,935.1	1,906.6
Unemployed	101.4	99.5	92.9	87.1	95.4	97.5	106.7	90.5	102.0	97.4	91.8	96.6	99.9
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.0
Maine													
Civilian labor force	678.3	680.9	683.7	686.9	692.1	695.3	696.1	698.4	700.4	697.4	691.0	689.3	691.0
Employed	650.8	654.5	658.3	661.8	667.8	671.8	671.5	675.3	675.8	673.5	667.1	667.1	667.2
Unemployed	27.5	26.4	25.5	25.1	24.3	23.6	24.5	23.1	24.7	23.8	23.9	22.3	23.8
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,780.4	2,794.4	2,805.4	2,817.8	2,828.8	2,822.1	2,823.3	2,824.6	2,825.8	2,818.2	2,817.0	2,828.0	2,844.3
Employed	2,686.4	2,700.5	2,714.1	2,726.6	2,742.1	2,738.3	2,738.1	2,733.4	2,729.0	2,725.6	2,725.6	2,729.9	2,744.9
Unemployed	94.0	93.9	91.4	91.2	86.7	83.8	85.1	91.3	96.8	92.5	91.4	98.1	99.5
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,285.1	3,292.2	3,293.3	3,293.7	3,299.7	3,304.4	3,273.7	3,301.9	3,289.5	3,287.9	3,294.7	3,284.6	3,277.2
Employed	3,179.5	3,184.7	3,186.3	3,188.1	3,201.0	3,201.9	3,195.5	3,209.7	3,205.2	3,201.2	3,198.5	3,199.2	3,197.9
Unemployed	105.5	107.5	107.1	105.7	98.7	102.5	78.1	92.2	84.3	86.7	96.1	85.4	79.4
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4
Michigan¹													
Civilian labor force	5,137.4	5,130.5	5,116.0	5,092.3	5,128.2	5,097.3	5,105.7	5,126.5	5,124.6	5,147.3	5,159.7	5,144.3	5,143.1
Employed	4,950.3	4,940.6	4,928.8	4,909.7	4,963.9	4,957.8	4,958.9	4,973.5	4,957.4	4,977.0	4,973.7	4,946.6	4,952.5
Unemployed	187.2	189.9	187.3	182.6	164.3	139.6	146.8	153.0	167.2	170.2	186.0	197.7	190.6
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,708.8	2,717.8	2,727.7	2,739.0	2,747.0	2,748.7	2,755.1	2,761.2	2,766.4	2,753.3	2,762.5	2,772.7	2,765.9
Employed	2,633.5	2,645.4	2,657.8	2,671.8	2,677.5	2,677.0	2,680.0	2,689.0	2,682.0	2,689.0	2,693.3	2,694.1	2,690.2
Unemployed	75.3	72.4	69.9	67.3	69.5	71.7	75.1	72.3	84.4	64.3	69.2	78.5	75.6
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.7
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,277.9	1,285.4	1,291.3	1,300.0	1,305.3	1,313.6	1,313.6	1,318.2	1,322.1	1,327.3	1,326.0	1,313.6	1,307.6
Employed	1,212.8	1,219.4	1,226.5	1,233.7	1,238.3	1,240.2	1,240.9	1,245.7	1,245.7	1,246.6	1,251.4	1,248.4	1,245.7
Unemployed	65.2	66.1	64.8	66.3	67.0	73.4	72.8	72.5	76.4	80.7	74.6	65.2	61.9
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.0	4.7
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,862.0	2,881.3	2,895.5	2,916.0	2,918.9	2,916.2	2,931.5	2,916.2	2,925.1	2,929.8	2,928.2	2,930.0	2,951.4
Employed	2,770.5	2,796.8	2,811.5	2,832.9	2,851.1	2,840.6	2,846.0	2,844.7	2,842.3	2,854.6	2,857.5	2,853.9	2,858.8
Unemployed	91.5	84.5	84.0	83.1	67.8	75.6	85.5	71.5	82.9	75.2	70.7	76.1	92.6
Unemployment rate	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.1
Montana													
Civilian labor force	473.7	475.7	476.5	477.4	478.4	477.9	480.5	480.5	481.8	482.6	481.0	481.9	483.4
Employed	449.4	451.8	453.2	454.4	455.0	454.9	457.6	456.9	458.0	459.6	456.5	457.5	459.4
Unemployed	24.3	23.8	23.3	23.0	23.4	23.0	22.9	23.6	23.8	23.0	24.5	24.4	23.9
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	915.9	922.0	929.2	937.4	937.5	942.5	941.0	944.3	942.8	943.4	940.6	939.9	935.8
Employed	890.3	896.6	904.2	913.1	915.3	917.5	918.1	916.9	916.6	916.1	914.5	914.9	911.3
Unemployed	25.6	25.4	25.0	24.3	22.2	25.0	22.9	27.4	26.2	27.3	26.1	25.0	24.6
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	949.5	954.9	958.6	963.8	961.6	964.9	965.6	973.9	978.3	982.7	985.5	990.9	1,004.6
Employed	905.8	912.2	917.2	924.3	922.6	929.3	929.3	937.0	944.9	948.5	950.9	953.7	964.8
Unemployed	43.7	42.7	41.4	39.5	38.9	35.5	36.3	37.0	33.5	34.2	34.6	37.2	39.8
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	668.5	672.1	674.8	677.3	681.7	683.4	679.0	680.6	681.8	684.6	686.4	684.0	684.3
Employed	651.7	655.0	658.0	661.1	664.1	665.9	664.4	663.9	663.4	665.1	665.4	664.2	667.9
Unemployed	16.9	17.1	16.8	16.2	17.7	17.5	14.6	16.7	18.4	19.5	21.0	19.8	16.4
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.4

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,218.1	4,229.8	4,233.5	4,236.4	4,223.7	4,233.9	4,225.3	4,246.1	4,240.2	4,225.6	4,224.6	4,243.5	4,222.9
Employed	4,023.3	4,039.4	4,048.6	4,056.9	4,057.1	4,060.0	4,068.5	4,083.6	4,078.2	4,080.0	4,067.4	4,074.3	4,061.0
Unemployed	194.8	190.4	184.9	179.5	166.6	173.9	156.8	162.5	162.0	145.7	157.2	169.3	161.9
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.8
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	812.2	816.8	824.2	831.9	833.2	835.2	835.7	837.0	838.6	836.0	840.1	842.8	844.3
Employed	766.8	770.8	777.2	783.6	788.7	789.4	791.1	791.7	792.0	790.1	794.4	797.1	799.3
Unemployed	45.4	46.0	47.0	48.3	44.4	45.8	44.6	45.3	46.6	45.9	45.7	45.8	45.0
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,891.8	8,906.9	8,918.7	8,929.7	8,971.9	8,962.5	8,979.5	9,024.8	9,029.8	9,011.2	8,959.6	8,978.2	9,001.5
Employed	8,429.5	8,455.3	8,477.3	8,497.5	8,534.0	8,542.0	8,570.6	8,606.9	8,618.3	8,607.7	8,579.6	8,571.7	8,589.2
Unemployed	462.3	451.7	441.4	432.2	437.9	420.6	408.9	417.9	411.6	403.5	379.9	406.5	412.3
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.6
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,891.0	3,901.4	3,904.9	3,905.1	3,914.0	3,930.1	3,953.5	3,932.5	3,927.5	3,941.0	3,921.3	3,948.9	3,948.6
Employed	3,766.3	3,774.9	3,779.1	3,781.2	3,788.3	3,797.8	3,820.3	3,813.3	3,798.7	3,805.3	3,794.7	3,812.0	3,807.4
Unemployed	125.1	126.6	125.8	124.0	125.7	132.3	133.2	119.2	128.7	135.7	126.5	136.9	141.2
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	336.3	337.2	338.3	339.3	340.9	341.5	341.3	339.8	338.0	338.5	338.0	338.7	337.3
Employed	325.4	326.3	328.1	329.6	330.0	330.9	331.5	330.3	329.7	329.6	329.2	328.9	329.0
Unemployed	10.9	10.9	10.2	9.7	10.9	10.5	9.7	9.4	8.3	8.9	8.8	9.8	8.4
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.5
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,786.0	5,803.0	5,825.1	5,855.1	5,869.1	5,886.4	5,875.6	5,872.7	5,868.4	5,872.1	5,878.5	5,868.1	5,876.7
Employed	5,536.5	5,559.1	5,587.4	5,617.5	5,634.9	5,631.3	5,632.7	5,646.4	5,633.7	5,628.3	5,633.6	5,621.0	5,631.4
Unemployed	249.6	243.9	237.6	237.6	234.2	255.1	242.9	226.3	234.7	243.9	244.9	247.1	245.3
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,652.6	1,655.2	1,656.6	1,658.4	1,653.7	1,653.2	1,651.1	1,653.2	1,648.1	1,646.4	1,652.5	1,659.6	1,660.2
Employed	1,599.7	1,602.5	1,603.5	1,604.3	1,608.0	1,605.3	1,599.3	1,606.0	1,601.5	1,596.3	1,602.1	1,606.2	1,610.9
Unemployed	52.9	52.7	53.1	54.1	45.7	47.9	51.8	47.3	46.6	50.1	50.3	53.4	49.4
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,746.6	1,767.1	1,788.3	1,800.7	1,802.2	1,813.8	1,817.7	1,827.7	1,823.4	1,812.2	1,815.7	1,832.8	1,832.7
Employed	1,647.4	1,670.8	1,695.6	1,710.6	1,717.5	1,725.2	1,732.7	1,743.6	1,731.6	1,722.6	1,725.6	1,735.8	1,739.5
Unemployed	99.3	96.2	92.7	90.2	84.8	88.6	84.9	84.1	91.8	89.6	90.1	97.0	93.2
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.1
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	5,973.0	5,973.8	5,971.3	5,969.1	5,994.2	5,987.9	5,959.1	5,959.1	5,960.1	5,965.0	5,957.1	5,956.7	5,965.7
Employed	5,711.8	5,716.3	5,717.9	5,719.6	5,755.0	5,737.3	5,725.6	5,732.6	5,717.2	5,717.6	5,718.1	5,718.3	5,724.6
Unemployed	261.2	257.5	253.4	249.5	239.2	250.6	233.4	226.6	242.9	247.4	239.1	238.4	241.0
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	505.1	505.8	507.1	507.1	504.9	502.0	505.4	513.8	504.9	506.3	509.0	508.7	503.2
Employed	484.5	485.6	487.3	487.8	485.6	483.0	486.4	494.6	484.6	486.3	488.8	485.8	484.3
Unemployed	20.6	20.2	19.8	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.2	20.4	20.0	20.1	22.9	18.8
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.5	3.7
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,965.5	1,974.1	1,980.8	1,989.8	1,986.0	1,984.0	1,984.7	1,983.6	2,004.3	2,004.6	2,007.1	2,011.8	2,003.0
Employed	1,875.5	1,883.1	1,890.8	1,902.5	1,900.3	1,902.8	1,911.2	1,914.7	1,923.4	1,927.8	1,927.3	1,927.7	1,931.0
Unemployed	90.1	91.0	90.0	87.4	85.7	81.3	73.5	69.0	80.9	76.7	79.8	84.1	72.0
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.6

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	399.8	401.2	401.4	402.0	402.2	403.3	403.9	403.8	402.7	401.9	401.8	401.5	401.3
Employed	388.6	390.1	390.9	392.0	392.6	393.8	395.2	394.3	392.3	392.1	392.6	392.7	392.2
Unemployed	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.5	8.6	9.4	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.8	9.1
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,821.8	2,826.2	2,822.6	2,818.2	2,829.4	2,829.0	2,841.4	2,837.8	2,835.9	2,839.7	2,845.4	2,836.2	2,836.0
Employed	2,711.4	2,716.7	2,715.8	2,715.3	2,730.8	2,731.3	2,741.7	2,732.5	2,734.1	2,735.7	2,742.0	2,733.1	2,728.6
Unemployed	110.4	109.5	106.8	102.9	98.5	97.7	99.7	105.3	101.8	104.0	103.4	103.1	107.5
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,233.1	10,262.7	10,294.6	10,331.2	10,372.5	10,401.3	10,397.2	10,393.4	10,409.2	10,378.9	10,360.9	10,378.8	10,431.6
Employed	9,764.1	9,791.6	9,822.8	9,857.2	9,922.9	9,936.5	9,919.3	9,927.4	9,947.4	9,920.2	9,932.6	9,929.9	9,978.9
Unemployed	469.0	471.1	471.8	474.0	449.5	464.8	477.9	466.0	461.8	458.6	428.3	449.0	452.7
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,088.7	1,091.8	1,094.4	1,098.2	1,102.5	1,106.6	1,107.0	1,106.9	1,108.3	1,109.3	1,113.1	1,115.5	1,116.4
Employed	1,050.4	1,055.4	1,060.5	1,065.7	1,071.6	1,072.9	1,075.4	1,076.7	1,075.8	1,076.5	1,079.8	1,081.3	1,083.1
Unemployed	38.3	36.3	33.9	32.6	30.9	33.6	31.6	30.2	32.5	32.8	33.3	34.2	33.3
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	336.4	337.3	338.3	339.3	341.3	339.9	340.3	339.5	339.9	340.0	341.5	341.8	341.8
Employed	326.2	327.4	329.0	330.1	332.0	330.3	332.2	331.3	331.3	331.1	332.3	332.6	332.1
Unemployed	10.2	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.7
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,545.6	3,568.4	3,593.7	3,620.6	3,628.5	3,642.4	3,650.2	3,656.3	3,646.7	3,638.5	3,641.6	3,641.1	3,652.3
Employed	3,444.5	3,467.5	3,492.7	3,520.4	3,535.4	3,544.4	3,551.0	3,558.4	3,554.4	3,548.2	3,549.4	3,549.9	3,564.0
Unemployed	101.1	100.8	101.0	100.2	93.0	98.0	99.2	97.9	92.3	90.3	92.2	91.2	88.4
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,076.6	3,075.1	3,071.9	3,070.0	3,075.6	3,081.1	3,090.5	3,080.5	3,083.4	3,102.2	3,080.4	3,062.5	3,067.2
Employed	2,933.9	2,937.6	2,940.1	2,938.5	2,936.2	2,935.4	2,951.4	2,938.4	2,939.0	2,955.7	2,930.5	2,905.1	2,924.4
Unemployed	142.7	137.5	131.8	131.4	139.4	145.8	139.1	142.2	144.4	146.5	149.9	157.4	142.7
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.7
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	818.0	816.6	813.2	809.8	808.3	811.2	808.6	807.9	817.9	808.5	806.5	803.9	805.7
Employed	763.9	763.5	761.9	760.2	763.2	765.3	767.2	766.9	771.9	761.3	763.0	763.5	763.0
Unemployed	54.1	53.1	51.3	49.6	45.1	45.9	41.3	40.9	46.0	47.2	43.5	40.4	42.7
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.3
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,894.8	2,923.7	2,953.9	2,987.2	3,000.0	3,002.5	3,007.2	3,015.5	3,016.1	3,027.2	3,027.4	3,029.6	3,026.6
Employed	2,811.5	2,837.5	2,866.0	2,898.5	2,917.2	2,917.4	2,915.4	2,913.8	2,915.4	2,914.9	2,916.7	2,923.2	2,916.4
Unemployed	83.3	86.1	87.9	88.6	82.8	85.0	91.8	101.6	100.7	112.3	110.7	106.4	110.2
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	262.4	262.7	262.8	262.6	262.2	262.0	261.6	262.2	261.7	262.3	264.5	263.8	264.9
Employed	249.9	250.3	251.0	251.0	251.4	251.1	251.2	251.7	251.7	252.4	253.8	252.5	253.1
Unemployed	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.6	10.7	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.7	11.3	11.8
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,289.3	1,292.7	1,286.0	1,296.2	1,305.9	1,307.3	1,321.0	1,307.9	1,343.3	1,304.3	1,313.3	1,307.3	1,301.2
Employed	1,139.3	1,138.1	1,132.1	1,146.9	1,159.2	1,172.5	1,183.5	1,171.5	1,203.1	1,177.4	1,186.1	1,163.5	1,180.7
Unemployed	150.0	154.6	153.8	149.3	146.7	134.8	137.5	136.4	140.2	126.9	127.2	143.7	120.5
Unemployment rate	11.6	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.7	9.7	11.0	9.3

^P = preliminary.

¹ LAUS estimates for Michigan from January 2000 forward have been revised to account for corrections in Current Employment Statistics data.

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			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P
Alabama	2,146.6	2,192.1	2,145.5	2,178.0	111.6	105.2	106.1	97.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.5
Anniston	54.1	54.9	54.4	54.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.7
Auburn-Opelika	48.8	50.1	48.1	49.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.4
Birmingham	471.5	491.9	471.5	490.8	16.2	16.1	15.9	14.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.9
Decatur	72.8	74.9	73.3	74.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.1
Dothan	66.8	69.4	66.9	68.8	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.5	5.4	4.3	4.9
Florence	66.9	67.5	67.2	67.2	5.0	3.9	4.8	3.7	7.4	5.8	7.1	5.5
Gadsden	49.3	50.0	49.4	50.5	3.7	3.0	3.5	5.3	7.5	6.0	7.2	10.5
Huntsville	172.0	175.7	172.8	176.2	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.0
Mobile	271.0	276.1	269.4	272.4	14.0	13.2	13.6	11.9	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.4
Montgomery	165.9	170.0	166.3	166.7	7.1	7.4	6.9	5.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5
Tuscaloosa	83.6	85.1	84.4	85.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8
Alaska	322.3	327.8	316.2	322.0	15.3	14.2	15.4	16.0	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.0
Anchorage	139.2	142.5	139.1	142.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7
Arizona	2,395.8	2,412.7	2,395.8	2,419.4	123.6	110.9	113.4	96.9	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.0
Flagstaff	62.3	64.4	63.4	64.4	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.8	6.5	6.0	5.4	4.4
Phoenix-Mesa	1,588.6	1,600.4	1,591.7	1,612.0	52.0	46.3	50.8	43.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.7
Tucson	387.5	394.0	388.2	397.1	14.1	11.4	13.6	10.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.7
Yuma	76.4	74.4	71.2	68.7	31.6	30.0	25.6	24.0	41.3	40.3	35.9	34.9
Arkansas	1,233.5	1,270.0	1,229.4	1,253.1	52.6	51.0	47.9	43.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	145.8	155.0	145.4	153.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.7
Fort Smith	98.9	99.7	97.8	98.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Jonesboro	42.5	45.0	42.5	43.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock	302.2	310.4	300.5	305.4	9.7	10.1	9.2	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8
Pine Bluff	36.2	37.1	35.9	36.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.6	6.7	7.1	5.9
California	16,772.4	17,239.0	16,691.3	17,133.9	823.0	866.0	796.4	790.2	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.6
Bakersfield	285.2	289.2	283.9	286.6	25.4	28.5	24.6	25.9	8.9	9.8	8.7	9.0
Chico-Paradise	86.2	89.0	86.5	89.5	5.2	5.7	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.4	5.1	5.3
Fresno	446.8	457.2	447.6	454.8	44.3	54.7	41.2	49.7	9.9	12.0	9.2	10.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,712.8	4,785.1	4,744.6	4,824.9	281.7	276.1	280.4	264.6	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5
Merced	86.8	88.4	85.1	87.2	8.2	9.6	7.0	8.4	9.4	10.8	8.2	9.6
Modesto	212.8	223.5	208.7	213.7	16.8	17.7	15.0	16.3	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.6
Oakland	1,221.3	1,248.2	1,209.3	1,236.1	40.2	39.4	38.0	34.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8
Orange County	1,482.1	1,532.2	1,467.2	1,518.6	40.3	42.8	39.8	38.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5
Redding	73.4	77.9	73.7	77.9	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.2	5.7	6.1	5.2	5.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,449.8	1,523.8	1,437.7	1,509.9	79.8	91.4	76.2	81.3	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.4
Sacramento	799.1	827.3	787.4	815.5	30.8	33.5	29.7	30.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8
Salinas	195.2	202.8	189.6	196.7	10.6	11.9	10.3	10.2	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.2
San Diego	1,364.6	1,405.1	1,352.2	1,387.7	42.2	47.7	41.2	41.5	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0
San Francisco	966.1	993.4	958.7	980.3	24.3	24.4	22.4	20.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1
San Jose	971.6	987.8	955.3	973.5	28.2	19.6	27.1	16.8	2.9	2.0	2.8	1.7
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	109.7	113.7	110.2	113.5	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	201.2	207.5	199.5	203.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	141.5	141.0	139.5	139.3	5.9	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.1
Santa Rosa	252.1	261.5	254.8	262.1	6.5	7.4	6.2	6.1	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3
Stockton-Lodi	261.6	270.1	259.8	266.4	17.7	20.0	16.4	17.9	6.8	7.4	6.3	6.7
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	258.5	274.6	255.3	271.1	10.1	10.5	9.7	9.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.4
Ventura	397.9	410.7	397.6	406.6	21.1	23.7	20.9	21.4	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.3
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	169.4	171.7	165.2	167.9	22.2	23.0	21.6	21.3	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.7
Yolo	91.9	97.1	90.8	95.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.1
Yuba City	59.4	63.1	58.3	61.9	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.0	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.1
Colorado	2,297.5	2,342.9	2,298.3	2,337.5	63.2	62.8	62.5	61.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Boulder-Longmont	176.4	182.7	178.7	185.1	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4
Colorado Springs	263.8	267.0	263.2	265.5	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Denver	1,160.7	1,190.6	1,160.9	1,182.5	27.2	27.0	27.3	27.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Fort Collins-Loveland	143.9	143.6	145.3	144.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Grand Junction	59.7	60.2	59.9	60.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.4
Greeley	85.7	87.3	87.3	88.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4
Pueblo	60.5	59.6	60.6	59.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1
Connecticut	1,712.7	1,734.0	1,678.1	1,697.4	43.9	36.3	42.9	31.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.9
Bridgeport	215.0	218.4	212.2	214.9	6.9	5.6	6.8	4.8	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.2
Danbury	108.2	110.6	106.7	108.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2
Hartford	578.9	582.9	568.9	572.7	15.4	12.9	15.3	11.4	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.0
New Haven-Meriden	273.0	276.1	268.8	271.7	7.1	6.3	6.8	5.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.0
New London-Norwich	155.8	157.7	149.9	152.0	4.2	3.3	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.9
Stamford-Norwalk	196.9	201.0	190.7	194.7	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.1
Waterbury	116.8	117.8	113.8	115.1	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.3
Delaware	391.2	412.6	385.0	406.1	13.6	16.5	12.8	15.5	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.8
Dover	67.2	72.3	66.9	70.7	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.9	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.2
Wilmington-Newark	291.5	305.8	288.7	302.9	10.2	12.8	9.5	11.8	3.5	4.2	3.3	3.9

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			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P
District of Columbia	288.6	281.7	282.8	280.3	17.3	15.1	16.3	15.6	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.6
Washington	2,641.8	2,722.6	2,629.4	2,710.1	68.0	62.7	68.5	64.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4
Florida	7,439.5	7,657.9	7,433.0	7,637.5	289.1	297.7	296.0	300.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
Daytona Beach	193.0	196.3	191.7	195.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Fort Lauderdale	776.8	796.5	776.3	793.4	29.5	31.1	30.5	31.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	180.2	184.5	180.2	183.1	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	127.2	130.6	127.8	131.3	12.2	11.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.8	9.6	8.9
Fort Walton Beach	84.5	86.5	82.9	84.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.8
Gainesville	106.1	108.7	106.2	109.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7
Jacksonville	548.1	566.5	546.1	562.6	15.7	18.7	15.7	18.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	202.2	207.4	202.0	207.7	12.6	13.8	12.5	13.9	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	209.1	216.3	208.2	214.5	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.2	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.4
Miami	1,056.7	1,073.2	1,051.0	1,069.7	58.2	57.6	59.4	59.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5
Naples	93.2	98.1	93.8	98.7	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.9
Ocala	98.2	102.1	98.9	102.1	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.8
Orlando	897.1	935.7	897.2	932.7	23.7	24.8	23.9	24.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Panama City	67.8	68.0	66.2	66.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.0	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.5
Pensacola	175.2	180.5	175.9	180.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5
Punta Gorda	46.4	47.5	46.8	47.7	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	277.4	291.5	277.5	291.0	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7
Tallahassee	150.4	152.4	151.2	153.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,213.4	1,262.2	1,211.9	1,257.8	32.0	33.8	33.1	33.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	507.9	522.2	509.3	522.4	28.7	28.7	29.5	28.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.5
Georgia	4,082.5	4,169.7	4,107.6	4,193.5	166.7	158.7	167.6	166.4	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0
Albany	56.5	56.6	57.2	57.5	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.6	7.7	6.6	7.1	8.0
Athens	72.3	73.6	73.3	75.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4
Atlanta	2,215.0	2,285.2	2,223.6	2,294.8	70.2	70.3	69.1	73.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Augusta-Aiken	209.5	213.6	209.0	212.6	11.6	10.6	11.1	9.6	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.5
Columbus	127.6	130.0	127.8	130.3	7.3	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.7
Macon	151.9	155.5	153.0	157.0	7.2	6.3	7.3	7.1	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.5
Savannah	136.0	137.0	136.7	136.9	6.0	5.5	6.6	5.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.8
Hawaii	597.1	600.0	590.7	594.7	34.1	27.1	32.1	26.6	5.7	4.5	5.4	4.5
Honolulu	422.2	423.3	419.5	423.0	20.9	16.6	20.0	16.5	5.0	3.9	4.8	3.9
Idaho	663.4	681.1	658.9	678.6	31.0	27.3	26.5	25.2	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.7
Boise City	232.0	243.4	230.2	240.6	7.7	7.1	7.7	6.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.7
Pocatello	39.2	39.7	40.6	42.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	5.2	4.4	4.5	3.6
Illinois	6,451.7	6,482.5	6,399.1	6,449.9	286.4	277.2	261.4	266.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1
Bloomington-Normal	91.2	92.1	92.5	93.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.2
Champaign-Urbana	97.0	98.1	98.1	99.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3
Chicago	4,310.9	4,331.0	4,279.5	4,318.0	184.5	175.1	172.4	174.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	194.3	192.7	191.0	190.8	9.1	6.6	7.8	6.8	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.6
Decatur	62.1	62.0	61.0	61.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.4
Kankakee	52.8	53.0	51.9	52.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.1
Peoria-Pekin	190.3	189.0	188.5	188.7	7.6	7.0	6.7	6.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
Rockford	203.9	205.0	201.6	201.3	8.8	12.7	8.0	8.4	4.3	6.2	4.0	4.2
Springfield	114.0	113.4	108.1	108.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Indiana	3,082.9	3,127.8	3,074.4	3,101.0	88.5	104.3	86.3	65.9	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.1
Bloomington	58.2	58.0	62.5	61.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.7	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.1
Elkhart-Goshen	98.0	99.4	96.8	97.3	2.1	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.6	2.1	2.1
Evansville-Henderson	159.2	160.9	157.7	159.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.4
Fort Wayne	260.3	264.4	262.5	262.8	6.7	8.8	6.9	5.6	2.6	3.3	2.6	2.1
Gary	295.7	300.0	297.5	298.3	11.2	13.1	11.2	8.3	3.8	4.4	3.8	2.8
Indianapolis	837.4	848.2	830.8	844.1	19.7	22.0	19.4	14.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.7
Kokomo	50.8	52.4	50.4	51.5	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.2	2.3	2.3
Lafayette	86.5	88.1	90.4	93.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4
Muncie	58.7	58.8	61.3	59.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.9
South Bend	134.1	134.4	133.6	133.0	4.3	4.8	4.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.3
Terre Haute	66.7	68.8	67.7	69.6	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.4	4.2	4.8	4.0	3.4
Iowa	1,581.1	1,581.3	1,573.7	1,569.9	36.9	32.4	34.3	32.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1
Cedar Rapids	112.9	112.9	111.7	112.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4
Des Moines	256.6	254.3	249.9	250.4	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6
Dubuque	48.5	49.1	48.3	48.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.2	3.4
Iowa City	66.0	66.0	65.7	67.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sioux City	64.1	63.9	63.9	63.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	65.8	65.9	67.8	67.3	2.0	1.5	2.6	1.6	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.3

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			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P
Kansas	1,435.6	1,452.6	1,427.6	1,440.5	40.4	48.0	40.3	46.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.2
Lawrence	52.5	55.6	55.2	56.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.5
Topeka	90.3	91.0	89.7	90.4	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.7
Wichita	289.2	291.2	287.7	288.8	9.4	11.2	9.8	10.8	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.7
Kentucky	1,989.1	2,004.5	1,971.9	1,988.7	81.1	70.4	81.8	72.4	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.6
Lexington	262.8	269.2	263.2	269.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Louisville	568.0	580.2	563.0	571.5	18.7	18.0	18.9	16.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	2.9
Owensboro	52.0	52.6	51.1	52.2	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.2	5.3	3.7	5.2	4.2
Louisiana	2,068.0	2,049.0	2,058.9	2,009.2	106.6	101.8	100.8	97.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9
Alexandria	62.7	62.3	62.1	60.7	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.8
Baton Rouge	307.4	309.5	310.4	306.7	13.3	13.6	12.8	13.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.4
Houma	92.7	90.6	91.7	89.1	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8
Lafayette	180.1	176.8	177.7	173.6	9.8	8.1	9.7	7.9	5.4	4.6	5.5	4.5
Lake Charles	93.0	90.4	92.9	88.7	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.7	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.2
Monroe	72.4	72.8	72.2	71.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.9
New Orleans	615.4	612.3	615.9	599.9	29.2	29.1	27.9	27.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.6
Shreveport-Bossier City	187.3	186.7	185.6	182.7	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7
Maine	690.4	706.1	679.5	692.3	22.3	17.0	21.9	18.4	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.7
Bangor	51.0	53.1	51.4	53.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.0
Lewiston-Auburn	53.3	54.3	53.7	54.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.9
Portland	139.4	142.6	136.4	139.6	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.5
Maryland	2,788.5	2,857.1	2,788.4	2,851.6	93.2	97.2	91.5	97.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Baltimore	1,309.1	1,332.4	1,309.0	1,334.5	51.8	54.6	50.3	54.2	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1
Cumberland	44.3	44.6	44.6	43.1	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.4	6.4	7.2	6.1	5.6
Hagerstown	68.4	69.6	68.0	69.3	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.4
Massachusetts	3,323.9	3,327.2	3,269.5	3,261.9	100.6	80.0	106.2	80.1	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.5
Barnstable-Yarmouth	85.3	85.8	77.5	78.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.1
Boston	1,842.9	1,848.0	1,810.8	1,808.3	49.3	38.7	52.5	39.0	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.2
Brockton	133.6	134.0	132.0	132.4	4.8	3.8	4.9	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.8
Fitchburg-Leominster	68.3	66.5	68.2	66.2	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.3
Lawrence	205.5	208.9	203.1	205.0	8.6	7.8	9.0	7.2	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.5
Lowell	169.1	168.2	167.4	165.6	5.7	4.3	6.0	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.4
New Bedford	80.5	80.8	79.7	80.9	4.1	3.5	4.4	3.7	5.1	4.3	5.5	4.5
Pittsfield	41.0	40.6	39.3	39.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	3.4	2.7	3.8	2.9
Springfield	280.3	280.4	281.1	280.7	9.4	8.0	9.7	7.9	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.8
Worcester	250.3	250.0	249.6	248.6	7.9	6.5	8.1	6.3	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.5
Michigan¹	5,192.6	5,195.6	5,120.5	5,127.3	162.8	174.8	164.2	169.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3
Ann Arbor	306.7	306.2	304.7	306.4	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
Benton Harbor	86.4	85.7	84.7	84.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
Detroit	2,311.3	2,330.1	2,283.2	2,291.6	68.5	76.0	69.6	74.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2
Flint	197.8	192.5	195.1	190.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	624.6	624.2	616.1	618.0	18.0	19.7	17.8	19.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.1
Jackson	79.0	80.1	78.1	79.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	240.3	238.6	236.6	236.3	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
Lansing-East Lansing	245.7	245.2	245.2	247.2	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	206.1	203.4	202.6	201.9	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5
Minnesota	2,727.9	2,798.1	2,717.8	2,773.0	68.0	68.9	78.0	77.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8
Duluth-Superior	125.2	128.7	124.5	126.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,713.3	1,766.7	1,707.1	1,747.8	36.3	38.1	43.6	46.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.7
Rochester	73.4	76.2	72.5	74.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3
St. Cloud	96.3	99.6	96.9	100.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9
Mississippi	1,272.7	1,316.7	1,272.0	1,301.3	70.0	72.3	65.1	62.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.8
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	172.9	179.7	173.9	177.3	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7
Hattiesburg	49.3	51.5	49.4	51.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.4
Jackson	226.4	233.6	226.4	230.1	8.6	9.1	8.3	8.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Missouri	2,848.5	2,935.8	2,854.4	2,942.8	101.3	82.4	83.5	84.0	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
Columbia	79.1	79.8	81.5	81.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
Joplin	81.2	84.1	81.5	84.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.3
Kansas City	984.8	1,016.6	973.2	1,009.4	29.9	28.7	26.8	28.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
St. Joseph	49.6	50.9	50.5	51.6	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.6
St. Louis LMA	1,331.6	1,361.8	1,326.0	1,366.7	53.2	46.9	45.1	47.3	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.5
Springfield	165.0	170.3	166.6	173.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
Montana	481.8	489.8	471.6	481.1	20.4	20.4	20.0	19.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Billings	74.7	74.8	71.9	72.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1
Great Falls	38.4	37.8	37.7	37.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
Missoula	53.7	57.4	53.5	57.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	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							
	August		September		Number				Percent of labor force			
					August		September		August		September	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P
Nebraska	917.3	945.8	909.9	929.5	24.9	24.2	22.4	21.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3
Lincoln	143.1	151.1	142.7	150.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Omaha	388.5	403.2	386.4	397.5	9.9	10.1	9.0	9.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
Nevada	953.7	999.4	954.9	1,010.9	46.0	39.3	43.9	40.2	4.8	3.9	4.6	4.0
Las Vegas	739.8	775.8	741.7	785.4	37.1	32.7	35.7	33.4	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.3
Reno	174.2	183.0	174.9	184.6	6.0	4.9	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.7
New Hampshire	677.3	694.5	661.0	676.7	15.8	18.5	14.6	14.3	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.1
Manchester	105.9	109.4	104.0	106.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8
Nashua	105.9	107.8	102.6	104.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.2
Portsmouth-Rochester	128.8	132.6	125.8	128.6	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8
New Jersey	4,247.9	4,269.3	4,195.0	4,198.9	195.7	166.0	187.8	154.3	4.6	3.9	4.5	3.7
Atlantic-Cape May	184.4	184.4	176.1	175.0	11.1	9.1	10.8	8.5	6.0	4.9	6.2	4.9
Bergen-Passaic	684.8	679.9	677.4	672.8	32.2	26.6	30.1	24.1	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.6
Jersey City	284.9	284.4	281.8	283.5	20.6	16.6	20.1	15.9	7.2	5.8	7.1	5.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	643.5	653.4	638.6	644.3	22.3	19.9	21.1	18.6	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.9
Monmouth-Ocean	543.3	543.5	525.0	522.6	21.8	18.9	20.9	17.2	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.3
Newark	1,026.6	1,036.0	1,017.9	1,022.4	47.2	40.2	45.8	38.3	4.6	3.9	4.5	3.7
Trenton	166.1	167.9	165.6	166.3	6.8	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	63.7	62.5	64.0	62.8	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.1	7.8	7.0	7.6	6.5
New Mexico	807.8	842.6	808.3	840.0	45.1	46.4	43.5	43.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2
Albuquerque	351.8	370.3	353.5	371.1	14.6	14.9	14.0	13.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
Las Cruces	68.6	71.7	68.6	71.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.5
Santa Fe	74.0	76.9	73.7	76.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9
New York	8,989.2	9,078.9	8,826.3	8,932.0	446.5	391.9	443.0	393.4	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	456.1	461.0	449.6	452.6	14.2	13.7	16.2	16.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.6
Binghamton	123.9	126.1	123.9	125.7	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.7	2.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	577.2	577.2	564.6	563.7	30.1	27.5	28.1	27.7	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.9
Dutchess County	121.4	123.7	119.9	121.9	3.8	3.4	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.3
Elmira	44.6	45.7	44.1	44.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9
Glens Falls	64.0	65.3	59.1	60.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.9
Jamestown	67.6	68.3	66.5	66.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.9	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.3
Nassau-Suffolk	1,434.4	1,456.4	1,402.2	1,425.5	53.2	46.1	49.2	46.3	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.2
New York	4,130.3	4,163.7	4,060.2	4,113.9	254.2	220.7	246.9	208.3	6.2	5.3	6.1	5.1
New York City	3,466.8	3,491.0	3,414.8	3,461.2	230.3	200.1	222.9	187.2	6.6	5.7	6.5	5.4
Newburgh	180.5	181.8	175.7	177.2	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.0	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.4
Rochester	579.6	583.5	569.1	572.8	22.0	19.8	24.1	22.6	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.9
Syracuse	365.2	372.2	363.7	370.3	13.6	12.1	15.2	14.4	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.9
Utica-Rome	146.6	148.7	142.6	144.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.7
North Carolina	3,927.2	3,991.5	3,894.1	3,952.3	127.5	141.4	113.4	129.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.3
Asheville	110.2	112.5	109.3	111.4	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	784.6	804.4	775.2	794.8	22.4	35.0	19.4	27.0	2.9	4.4	2.5	3.4
Fayetteville	114.1	116.6	114.9	118.1	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.9
Goldensboro	48.6	50.1	48.8	49.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point	650.1	655.8	644.1	645.4	17.4	18.9	14.8	17.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.7
Greenville	64.2	67.6	64.9	67.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.7	4.8	4.0	4.9	4.0
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	173.1	175.7	170.2	173.9	3.5	4.8	3.0	4.6	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.6
Jacksonville	47.8	48.0	47.1	47.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	641.0	650.9	635.4	649.4	10.8	10.5	9.1	10.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
Rocky Mount	67.9	69.1	68.2	68.4	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.4	5.6	4.9	6.0	5.0
Wilmington	112.2	115.2	111.2	114.5	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3
North Dakota	345.6	349.0	339.6	340.8	10.9	9.6	9.6	7.2	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.1
Bismarck	54.0	55.6	53.2	54.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.9
Fargo-Moorhead	101.0	103.9	100.8	102.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4
Grand Forks	52.2	52.6	52.5	52.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.3
Ohio	5,847.3	5,956.3	5,785.5	5,875.6	237.7	234.1	242.3	238.5	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1
Akron	367.3	375.3	368.2	374.4	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.3	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8
Canton-Massillon	205.5	211.5	203.4	208.5	8.8	8.0	8.6	8.1	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.9
Cincinnati	867.2	885.9	856.5	873.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	32.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,141.5	1,153.5	1,128.8	1,135.5	49.1	47.2	53.3	49.7	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.4
Columbus	846.6	861.2	830.5	845.0	22.3	21.3	22.8	22.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7
Dayton-Springfield	477.2	482.8	471.7	475.7	18.5	18.1	18.3	18.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9
Hamilton-Middletown	186.9	189.2	188.0	190.3	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Lima	77.4	79.8	76.4	78.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.5
Mansfield	86.6	87.2	86.0	85.2	5.0	4.5	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.2	7.6	6.2
Steubenville-Weirton	56.4	57.1	55.6	55.9	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.3	5.9	4.2	5.4	4.2
Toledo	323.0	330.7	324.2	328.4	14.2	18.7	13.5	13.9	4.4	5.6	4.2	4.2
Youngstown-Warren	285.7	289.1	283.8	286.0	14.6	14.3	15.3	14.4	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.0

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			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P	1999	2000	1999	2000P
Oklahoma	1,653.7	1,662.5	1,649.4	1,656.7	48.1	48.3	50.4	47.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9
Enid	27.3	26.9	27.0	26.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6
Lawton	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1
Oklahoma City	555.9	562.4	554.0	559.1	12.2	13.2	12.8	13.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Tulsa	424.9	421.2	420.0	416.9	12.4	11.6	12.9	11.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8
Oregon	1,767.9	1,844.6	1,753.2	1,837.1	94.5	90.4	90.1	84.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.6
Corvallis	39.7	39.9	39.1	39.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.4
Eugene-Springfield	161.3	168.4	162.2	169.4	9.0	9.5	8.9	9.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6
Medford-Ashland	89.6	93.7	89.7	94.2	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.0	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.2
Portland-Vancouver	1,051.7	1,090.7	1,034.6	1,083.8	48.2	46.7	45.7	43.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.0
Salem	171.0	179.2	169.4	177.5	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.3	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.7
Pennsylvania	6,055.4	6,032.0	5,954.5	5,946.7	263.3	235.9	253.8	235.7	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	318.5	316.4	311.9	310.2	13.3	11.2	12.8	11.0	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.6
Altoona	65.0	64.5	63.9	62.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3
Erie	142.4	142.9	141.0	140.6	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.1	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	355.4	352.6	348.5	345.9	13.1	9.3	12.3	8.6	3.7	2.6	3.5	2.5
Johnstown	104.2	103.5	101.5	101.0	5.6	6.3	5.1	6.4	5.4	6.1	5.0	6.3
Lancaster	250.6	248.2	244.3	243.1	6.8	5.9	6.8	5.7	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.3
Philadelphia	2,557.5	2,574.0	2,527.2	2,538.2	111.8	100.6	111.8	101.3	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.0
Pittsburgh	1,169.8	1,163.0	1,147.3	1,144.0	49.6	45.5	45.8	44.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8
Reading	184.5	183.8	182.0	181.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.2
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	307.7	306.6	301.6	300.5	15.8	13.3	15.3	12.6	5.1	4.3	5.1	4.2
Sharon	58.2	58.1	57.8	58.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.6	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.5
State College	64.0	64.8	66.5	67.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Williamsport	56.8	56.9	56.1	57.0	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.2
York	194.6	192.7	192.8	191.9	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.0	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
Rhode Island	513.6	515.9	508.5	506.5	20.6	22.3	21.3	19.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	582.8	584.1	577.6	574.1	23.6	24.3	24.6	21.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.8
South Carolina	1,981.8	2,033.2	1,969.6	2,007.1	92.4	89.2	92.5	74.8	4.7	4.4	4.7	3.7
Charleston-North Charleston	274.0	290.9	270.1	285.1	10.5	10.0	10.0	7.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.7
Columbia	282.8	298.0	281.8	294.5	7.4	8.9	7.5	6.9	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.3
Florence	62.3	63.0	63.6	63.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	4.5
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	496.4	510.7	492.1	503.5	16.7	16.1	16.4	12.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.5
Myrtle Beach	108.5	107.3	108.2	104.8	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7
Sumter	46.5	47.4	47.0	47.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.5
South Dakota	408.5	410.1	399.4	400.7	11.5	8.7	8.8	6.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.7
Rapid City	48.2	47.3	47.1	47.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.5
Sioux Falls	103.0	105.4	102.3	104.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2
Tennessee	2,853.7	2,865.7	2,842.3	2,855.4	119.8	110.4	106.4	103.9	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6
Chattanooga	230.1	231.2	228.9	231.1	9.1	7.2	7.7	6.7	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.9
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	87.1	89.4	87.0	88.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5
Jackson	59.2	59.7	58.3	57.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	228.2	227.2	227.9	227.8	10.6	8.9	9.4	9.8	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
Knoxville	357.3	350.8	354.8	349.0	10.8	9.3	9.5	8.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.4
Memphis	570.6	580.6	567.2	576.1	23.1	22.3	20.7	22.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9
Nashville	670.0	690.4	669.2	686.6	20.1	20.2	19.1	19.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Texas	10,248.7	10,423.0	10,235.1	10,430.7	471.9	453.5	470.3	451.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3
Abilene	59.0	60.3	59.6	60.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7
Amarillo	112.8	113.7	113.6	114.1	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.6
Austin-San Marcos	712.4	740.3	712.0	742.0	15.6	15.2	16.0	15.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	182.4	176.1	180.3	175.7	16.3	14.9	16.0	14.2	9.0	8.4	8.9	8.1
Brazoria	105.3	101.9	104.8	101.7	7.5	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	126.2	130.6	124.8	129.8	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.6	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.1
Bryan-College Station	72.7	74.1	76.4	78.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5
Corpus Christi	177.6	177.6	176.1	177.2	12.4	11.6	11.7	11.5	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.5
Dallas	1,931.3	1,991.7	1,919.5	1,988.4	61.7	64.7	61.7	65.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3
El Paso	288.7	289.7	288.9	290.5	26.6	24.0	27.0	24.7	9.2	8.3	9.4	8.5
Fort Worth-Arlington	905.3	929.9	903.6	927.3	28.4	33.2	28.7	31.2	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.4
Galveston-Texas City	122.1	121.2	121.1	120.7	8.4	7.6	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.3
Houston	2,163.0	2,203.2	2,162.6	2,205.1	102.9	94.2	102.6	94.2	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.3
Killeen-Temple	115.3	116.7	115.4	116.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3
Laredo	72.3	72.7	71.8	72.9	5.7	4.7	5.5	4.9	7.8	6.5	7.7	6.7
Longview-Marshall	103.6	102.1	103.2	102.2	7.5	5.8	7.5	5.9	7.2	5.7	7.3	5.7
Lubbock	123.6	125.9	123.8	126.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	185.1	195.6	188.4	196.7	24.3	26.4	24.9	26.4	13.1	13.5	13.2	13.4
Odessa-Midland	120.9	117.7	121.2	117.9	10.5	6.5	9.8	6.4	8.7	5.6	8.0	5.4
San Angelo	50.2	49.9	49.9	50.0	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.7	4.2	3.3	4.1	3.4
San Antonio	769.8	784.5	772.8	785.4	24.4	28.4	26.0	28.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.6
Sherman-Denison	50.1	50.7	50.3	50.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.7
Texarkana	56.2	56.4	56.1	56.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	5.2	4.4	5.1	4.5

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			
	August		September		August		September		August		September	
	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P	1999	2000	1999	2000 ^P
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	90.0	90.3	89.6	91.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4
Victoria	43.6	44.2	43.4	44.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.8
Waco	101.8	101.3	102.8	102.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5
Wichita Falls	64.2	63.5	64.3	63.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.6
Utah	1,098.9	1,128.1	1,095.6	1,122.9	44.1	38.1	37.2	32.2	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.9
Provo-Orem	164.3	169.0	166.9	172.0	5.4	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden	705.0	723.3	699.4	714.4	27.7	24.2	23.8	20.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	2.9
Vermont	338.9	344.0	338.6	344.1	8.5	7.8	8.8	8.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5
Burlington	103.0	106.6	103.5	107.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Virginia	3,567.4	3,684.5	3,542.2	3,646.9	104.7	95.6	107.3	93.6	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.6
Charlottesville	74.6	79.3	75.5	80.7	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.4	2.4
Danville	56.3	58.4	57.1	58.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.7	7.1	6.1	6.3	4.6
Lynchburg	103.8	107.8	103.7	107.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	749.3	761.6	737.0	746.2	27.5	24.5	28.5	23.6	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.2
Richmond-Petersburg	512.5	532.5	507.7	528.8	13.3	12.4	13.5	12.1	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.3
Roanoke	127.0	129.5	126.7	128.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9
Washington	3,097.0	3,078.0	3,057.9	3,047.3	135.0	147.1	128.1	127.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.2
Bellingham	82.1	83.0	79.4	79.7	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.8
Bremerton	93.5	93.2	91.3	91.6	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.0
Olympia	100.3	98.0	99.2	96.9	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	96.1	97.4	95.9	96.5	5.1	5.7	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,406.9	1,402.8	1,382.3	1,383.9	46.8	50.3	46.9	45.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3
Spokane	206.9	206.8	206.9	206.5	8.9	9.8	9.6	8.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2
Tacoma	334.3	336.6	330.4	333.3	14.5	17.6	14.4	15.4	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.6
Yakima	119.7	113.8	121.7	114.3	10.2	10.0	7.7	7.1	8.5	8.8	6.4	6.3
West Virginia	826.9	811.1	817.1	804.7	51.7	38.4	48.2	37.5	6.2	4.7	5.9	4.7
Charleston	138.3	137.5	136.0	135.5	6.1	5.5	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.7
Huntington-Ashland	139.7	140.2	138.3	139.2	9.1	7.5	8.8	7.2	6.5	5.4	6.4	5.1
Parkersburg-Marietta	78.1	77.6	76.8	77.6	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.3	5.4	4.3	4.7	4.3
Wheeling	74.2	74.8	72.4	73.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.1
Wisconsin	2,911.7	3,059.8	2,889.3	3,021.6	75.0	98.7	65.5	93.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	3.1
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	220.5	234.2	219.4	230.6	4.4	5.4	4.0	5.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.3
Eau Claire	80.2	85.2	81.2	85.1	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.8
Green Bay	134.2	144.7	133.4	143.4	2.7	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.4
Janesville-Beloit	76.6	80.8	75.5	79.2	2.4	3.8	2.3	3.4	3.2	4.7	3.1	4.4
Kenosha	79.3	83.5	81.0	83.0	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.1
La Crosse	68.9	71.3	69.6	71.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
Madison	260.1	268.9	259.1	267.4	3.1	4.2	2.8	4.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.5
Milwaukee-Waukesha	797.5	842.2	793.9	832.6	24.3	32.3	21.3	31.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.8
Racine	91.5	93.8	90.5	91.7	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.1
Sheboygan	61.3	65.0	60.7	64.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.2
Wausau	72.6	76.6	71.8	75.9	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.9
Wyoming	264.9	266.9	262.4	264.8	10.7	9.2	10.2	9.5	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.6
Casper	33.1	33.4	33.1	33.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	4.9	4.2	4.6	4.4
Cheyenne	38.6	39.9	38.1	39.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.9
Puerto Rico	1,278.3	1,291.1	1,275.2	1,286.6	154.9	145.1	154.1	125.4	12.1	11.2	12.1	9.8
Aguadilla	46.4	47.1	46.6	46.8	8.4	8.1	8.4	7.2	18.0	17.3	18.1	15.3
Arecibo	51.3	50.7	51.1	50.2	7.5	6.4	7.4	5.7	14.7	12.7	14.6	11.4
Caguas	117.7	119.7	118.1	119.0	13.8	12.3	13.6	10.4	11.7	10.3	11.5	8.8
Mayaguez	89.9	87.1	89.3	86.6	13.9	11.9	14.0	10.1	15.4	13.7	15.7	11.7
Ponce	106.9	111.5	107.1	111.2	16.1	16.7	16.2	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.2	13.1
San Juan-Bayamon	704.0	713.7	702.3	713.1	68.0	63.3	67.5	54.6	9.7	8.9	9.6	7.6

^P = preliminary.

¹ LAUS estimates for Michigan and its substate areas from January 2000 forward have been revised to account for corrections in Current Employment Statistics data.

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 that includes the 12th of the month.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD AND ESTABLISHMENT SERIES

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

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

Employment

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

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

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

Hours of work

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

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 non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. For a comprehensive discussion of the various earnings series available from the household and establishment surveys, see *BLS Measures of Compensation*, Bulletin 2239 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1986).

COMPARABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

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

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

compensation but are classified as employed, rather than unemployed, in the household survey.

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

COMPARABILITY OF PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

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

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

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

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, that includes the 12th day of the month. This is known as the "reference week." Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week, referred to as the "survey week."

Each month, about 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 that are visited but found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for enumeration. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan, as will be explained later, provides for three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year earlier.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

Employed persons. All persons who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, 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 also is categorized according to the status of individuals at the time they began to look for work. The reasons for unemployment are divided into five major groups: (1) *Job losers*, comprising (a) persons *on temporary layoff*, who have been given a date to return to work or who expect to return within 6 months (persons on layoff need not be looking for work to qualify as unemployed), and (b) *permanent job losers*, whose employment ended involuntarily and who began looking for work; (2) *Job leavers*, persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work; (3) *Persons who completed temporary jobs*, who began looking for work after the jobs ended; (4) *Reentrants*, persons who previously worked but who were out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search; and (5) *New entrants*, persons who 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 who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

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

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

The class-of-worker breakdown assigns workers to the

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

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

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

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

At work part time for noneconomic reasons. This group includes those persons who usually work part time and were at work 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for a noneconomic reason. Noneconomic reasons include, for example: Illness or other medical limitations, 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 are 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 his or her activity during the reference week, persons also are classified according to their usual full- or part-time status. In this context, *full-time workers* are those who usually worked 35 hours or more (at all jobs combined). This group will include some individuals who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for either economic or non-economic reasons and those who are temporarily absent from work. Similarly, *part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week (at all jobs), regardless of the number of hours worked in the reference week. This may include some individuals who actually worked more than 34 hours in the reference week, as well as those who are temporarily absent from work. The *full-time labor force* includes all employed persons who usually work full time and unemployed persons who are either looking for full-time work or are on layoff from full-time jobs. The *part-time labor force* consists of employed persons who usually work part time and unemployed persons who are seeking or are on layoff from part-time jobs. Unemployment rates for full- and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the *full- and part-time labor force*.

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

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

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

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

employed persons regardless of whether or not their businesses were incorporated) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Changes in concepts and methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noncomparability of labor force levels

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

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

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

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

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

- In March 1973, a subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced. This adjustment, which affected the white and black-and-other groups but had little effect on totals, resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the black-and-other population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the black-and-other labor force rose by about 210,000.

Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems

Beginning in 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 census that were introduced into the CPS. Comparability was further affected in December 1971, when a question relating to major activity or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to more precisely determine the occupational classification of individuals. As a result of these changes, meaningful comparisons of occupational employ-

ment levels could not be made between 1971-72 and prior years nor between those 2 years. Unemployment rates were not significantly affected. For a further explanation of the changes in the occupational classification system, see "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of this publication.

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

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

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

Sampling

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

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

The original 1990 census-based sample design included about 66,000 housing units per month located in 792 selected geographic areas called primary sampling units (PSUs). The sample initially was selected to meet specific reliability criteria for the Nation, for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and for the sub-State areas of New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area. In 1996, the original sample design reliability criteria were modified to reduce costs. 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 unemployment 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 nonself-representing because it represents not only itself but the entire stratum. The probability of selecting a particular PSU in a nonself-representing stratum is proportional to its 1990 population. For example, within a stratum, the chance that a PSU with a population of 50,000 would be selected for the sample is twice that for a PSU having a population of 25,000.

Selection of sample households. Because the sample design is State based, the sampling ratio differs by State and depends on State population size as well as both national

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

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

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

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

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

Units in the three strata described above all existed at the time of the 1990 decennial census. Through a series of additional procedures, a sample of building permits is included in the CPS to represent housing units built after the 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 that may be abandoned, demolished, or converted to nonresidential use.

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

CPS sample, 1947 to present. Table 1-A provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use since 1947. A more detailed account of the history of the CPS sample design appears in "The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology," Technical Paper 63, (Washington, U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2000). available on the Internet at www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm. A description of the 1990 census-based sample design appears in "Redesign of the Sample for the Current Population Survey," in the May 1994 issue of this publication.

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

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	1330	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963	2333	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 usually are also obtained for estimates of level in a given month, change from year to year, and change over other intervals of time.

Rounding of estimates

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Nonsampling errors in surveys can be attributed to many sources, for example, the inability to obtain information

about all persons in the sample; differences in the interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; inability of respondents to recall information; errors made in collecting and processing the data; errors made in estimating values for missing data; and failure to represent all sample households and all persons within sample households (undercoverage).

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

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

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. The CPS covers about 92 percent of the decennial census population (adjusted for census undercount). It is known that the CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Generally, undercoverage is larger for men than for women and is larger for blacks, Hispanics, and other races than for whites. Ratio adjustment to independent age-sex-race-origin population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the biases due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have characteristics different from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-origin group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tables 1-B through 1-D are provided so that approximate standard errors of estimates can be easily obtained. Tables 1-B and 1-C give approximate standard errors for estimated monthly levels and rates for selected employment status characteristics; the tables also provide approximate standard errors for consecutive month-to-month changes in the estimates. It is impractical to show approximate standard errors for all CPS estimates in this publication, so table 1-D provides parameters and factors that allow the user to calculate approximate standard errors for a wide range of estimated levels, rates, and percentages, and also changes over time. The parameters and factors are used in formulas that are commonly called *generalized variance functions*.

The approximate standard errors provided in this publication are based on the sample design and estimation procedures as of 1996, and reflect the population levels and sample size as of that year. Standard errors for years prior

Table 1-B. Approximate standard errors for major employment status categories

(In thousands)

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

to 1996 may be roughly approximated by applying these adjustments to the standard errors presented here. (More accurate standard error estimates for historical CPS data may be found in previous issues of this publication.)

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

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

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

Use of tables 1-B and 1-C. These tables provide a quick reference for standard errors of major characteristics. Table

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

(In percent)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Consecutive month-to-month changes
- Changes in monthly estimates 1 year apart
- Quarterly averages
- Changes in consecutive quarterly averages
- Yearly averages
- Changes in consecutive yearly averages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the base y and the numerator of p are from different categories within the table, use the b parameter from table 1-D relevant to the numerator of the rate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 2. Apply the $b = 3005.06$ parameter from table 1-D

(Employment; Part-time workers) to the averaged p and y , treating the averages like estimates for a single month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	Parameters		Factors					
	a	b	Consecutive month-to-month change	Year-to-year change of monthly estimates	Quarterly averages	Change in consecutive quarterly averages	Yearly averages	Change in consecutive yearly averages
Employment								
Educational attainment	-0.000174	3005.06	0.65	1.11	0.87	0.92	0.61	0.74
Marital status, men	- .0000348	2927.43	.65	1.15	.86	.93	.59	.72
Marital status, women	- .0000325	2693.27	.65	1.18	.85	.94	.57	.72
Women who maintain families ..	- .0000325	2693.27	.65	1.18	.85	.94	.57	.72
Mining and manufacturing	- .0000174	3005.06	.37	.98	.91	.78	.74	.84
Other industries and occupations	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.25	.85	.97	.55	.70
Agriculture:								
Total .....	.0013447	2989.22	.62	1.22	.84	.91	.57	.72
Wage and salary workers .....	.0013447	2989.22	.62	1.22	.84	.91	.57	.72
Self-employed workers .....	.0013447	2989.22	.65	.92	.91	.80	.73	.82
Unpaid family workers .....	.0013447	2989.22	.65	1.21	.80	.96	.49	.61
Nonagricultural industries:								
Total	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.15	.88	.75	.71	.83
Wage and salary workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.13	.88	.84	.67	.79
Self-employed workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.15	.87	.96	.58	.71
Unpaid family workers .....	.0000174	3005.06	.65	1.26	.81	.95	.50	.65
Full-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.17	.85	.92	.59	.72
Part-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.27	.81	.89	.55	.69
Multiple jobholders	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.29	.78	.91	.50	.64
At work								
Total and nonagricultural industries:								
Total	- .0000174	3005.06	.65	1.21	.84	.77	.66	.79
1 to 4 and 5 to 14 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.36	.67	.86	.38	.51
15 to 29 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.33	.73	.88	.45	.58
30 to 34 or 35 to 39 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.34	.67	.86	.39	.51
1 to 34 or 40 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.30	.76	.87	.51	.64
41 to 48 or 49 to 59 hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.34	.71	.86	.45	.57
35+, 41+, or 60+ hours	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.25	.78	.86	.53	.65
Part time for economic reasons	- .0000174	3005.06	1.47	1.37	.67	.87	.39	.52
Part time for noneconomic reasons	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.29	.74	.85	.49	.62
Unemployment								
Educational attainment	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Marital status, men	- .0000348	2927.43	1.27	1.39	.72	.91	.43	.57
Marital status, women	- .0000325	2693.27	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.55
Women who maintain families ..	- .0000325	2693.27	1.27	1.39	.71	.90	.41	.55
Industries and occupations	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Full-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
Part-time workers	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.40	.69	.88	.40	.53
Less than 5 weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
5 to 14 weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.37	.66	.88	.35	.50
15 to 26 weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.39	.67	.89	.36	.50
15+ or 27+ weeks	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.42	.75	.93	.44	.60
All reasons for unemployment, except temporary layoff	- .0000174	3005.06	1.27	1.38	.72	.91	.42	.57
On temporary layoff	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.35	.68	.87	.40	.53
Not in the labor force								
Total	- .0000077	1586.29	.65	1.22	.87	.77	.68	.81
Persons who currently want a job and discouraged workers	- .0000174	3005.06	1.65	1.41	.63	.83	.36	.48

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.

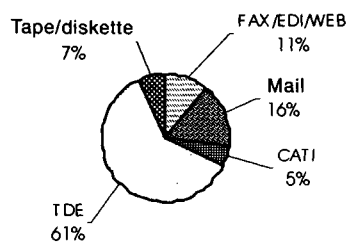
Industry employment

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 earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.

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

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

³ The sample production-worker ratio, women-worker ratio, average weekly hours, average overtime hours, and average hourly earnings are modified by a wedging technique designed to compensate for changes in the sample arising mainly from the voluntary characteristics of the reporting. The wedging procedure accepts the advantage of continuity from the use of the 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.

justments 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	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-worksites 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:

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

- 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;
- $\hat{PWRATIO}_p$ = previous-month production-worker-to-all-employee ratio;
- $pw_{c,i}$ = current-month reported production workers;
- $pw_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported production workers;
- $ae_{c,i}$ = current-month reported all employees;
- $ae_{p,i}$ = previous-month reported all employees; and
- \hat{AE}_c = current-month estimated all employees.

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

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

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

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 redesign 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:

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

where:

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

$\gamma = 1/2$;

k = number of half-samples; and

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

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

Sampling errors for 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:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &6,944,000 \pm (1.645 \cdot .0057 \cdot 6,944,000) \\
 &= 6,944,000 \pm 65,110 \\
 &= 7,009,110 \text{ to } 6,878,890
 \end{aligned}$$

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 * \$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 this month has a 5-week interval between the February and March surveys only every 29 years.

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

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

Projected seasonal factors for the establishment-based series are calculated and published twice a year, paralleling the procedure used for the household series. Revisions to historical data (usually the most recent 5 years) are made once a year, coincident with benchmark revisions. All series are seasonally adjusted using multiplicative models in X-12. Seasonal adjustment factors are computed and applied at component levels. For employment series, these are generally the 2-digit SIC levels. Seasonally adjusted totals are arithmetic aggregations for employment series and weighted averages of the seasonally adjusted data for hours and earnings series.

Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings are the product of seasonally adjusted average hourly earnings and average weekly hours. Average weekly earnings in constant dollars, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by dividing the average weekly earnings series by the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), and multiplying by 100. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by multiplying average weekly hours by production or nonsupervisory workers and dividing by the 1982 annual average base. For total private, total goods-producing, total private service-producing, and major industry divisions, the indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by summing the aggregate weekly hours for the appropriate component industries and dividing by the 1982 annual average base.

Seasonally adjusted data are not published for a number of series characterized by small seasonal components relative to their trend-cycle and/or irregular components. These

series, however, are used in the aggregation to higher level seasonally adjusted series.

Seasonal adjustment factors for Federal Government employment are derived from unadjusted data which include Christmas temporary workers employed by the Postal Service. The number of temporary census workers for the decennial census, however, is removed prior to the calculation of seasonal adjustment factors.

The standard procedure for seasonal adjustment for the local education employment series was improved with the 1997 benchmark. In the past, the seasonal factors for this industry were derived using the standard seasonal adjustment procedure of a logarithmic transformation of the data as input for the multiplicative decomposition of the series. However, in recent years, the forecasted seasonal factors have failed to adequately reflect the changing behavior of this industry in the summer months. The factors for this industry are now derived using a square-root transformation of the data as input for an additive decomposition of the series. These modifications produce seasonal factors that better reflect current industry seasonal patterns. However, the annual averages of seasonally adjusted and unadjusted series will not be equal.

BLS also makes special adjustments for floating holidays for the establishment-based series on average weekly hours and manufacturing overtime hours. From 1988 forward, these adjustments are now accomplished as part of the X-12 ARIMA/REGARIMA modeling process. The special adjustment made in November each year to adjust for the effect of poll workers in the local government employment series also is incorporated into the X-12 process from 1988 forward.

Revised seasonally adjusted national establishment-based series based on the experience through March 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 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.