

L2.41/2:48/3



&

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

In this issue:

2000 annual averages for
national establishment data





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Elaine L. Chao, *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 \$50 domestic and \$62.50 foreign. Single copy \$26 domestic and \$32.50 foreign. Prices are subject to change by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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

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/cpshome.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/lauhome.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.

March 2001

Vol. 48 No. 3

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

Editor's Note

With this issue, regional (table C-1) and State (table C-2) labor force data reflect the incorporation of updated 1990 census-based population controls, reestimation of models, benchmarking to Current Population Survey annual averages, and revised seasonal adjustment factors. Area data (table C-3) also reflect revised inputs to the estimation process.

In addition, establishment-based State and area estimates (tables B-7, B-14, and B-18) have been adjusted to reflect March 2000 benchmark levels, and the State employment estimates in table B-7 also have been revised based on recomputed seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised regional and State labor force data and State establishment-based employment data are available at <http://stats.bls.gov/lauhome.htm> and <http://stats.bls.gov/790home.htm>, respectively.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of statistical tables	ii
Contents to the explanatory notes and estimates of error	iv
Employment and unemployment developments, February 2001	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	Other features
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	
Annual average, establishment data				(¹)

¹ All tables containing not seasonally adjusted national establishment data.

Monthly Household Data

Page

Historical

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1968 to date	5
A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1990 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, 1950 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		
Sampling error (Revised effective Oct. 2000)	149	Region, State, and area labor force data	175
Tables 1-B through 1-H	149	Federal-State cooperative program	175
Establishment data	156	Estimating methods	175
Data collection	156	Estimates for States	175
Concepts	156	Current monthly estimates	175
Estimating methods	159	Benchmark correction procedures	175
Benchmarks	159	Estimates for sub-State areas	176
Monthly estimation	159	Preliminary estimate:	
Stratification	159	Employment	176
Link relative technique	159	Unemployment	176
Bias adjustment	159	Sub-State adjustment for additivity	176
		Benchmark correction	176
		Seasonal adjustment	177

Employment and Unemployment Developments, February 2001

The unemployment rate held at 4.2 percent in February, and total nonfarm employment rose by 135,000. Large job losses continued in manufacturing, where employment declined by 94,000. Employment gains in several other industries, including services, accounted for the net increase in payroll employment. Average hourly earnings rose by 7 cents over the month.

Unemployment

Both the number of unemployed persons (5.9 million) and the unemployment rate (4.2 percent) were essentially unchanged in February. The jobless rates for most of the major worker groups—adult men (3.5 percent), adult women (3.7 percent), teenagers (13.6 percent), whites (3.7 percent), and Hispanics (6.3 percent)—were little changed from January. The unemployment rate for blacks declined to 7.5 percent, the same level as in the last quarter of 2000. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

In February, both the number of newly unemployed (those unemployed less than 5 weeks) and the number of unemployed job losers who did not expect to be recalled rose for the second consecutive month. (See tables A-12 and A-13.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment was essentially unchanged at 135.8 million, seasonally adjusted, in February. The civilian labor force, at 141.8 million persons, also was little changed over the month. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population age 16 and older who are either working or looking for work—edged down by 0.1 percentage point to 67.2 percent, still relatively high by historical standards. (See table A-3.)

About 7.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in February. These multiple jobholders represented 5.6 percent of total employment, compared with 5.8 percent a year earlier. (See table A-37.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.3 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February, the same as 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 289,000 in February, about the same as a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-36.)

Industry payroll employment

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 135,000, seasonally adjusted, in February. Since last September, the average monthly growth in payroll employment has been 103,000, compared with an average gain of 187,000 during the first 9 months of last year. In February, major job losses continued in manufacturing. These losses, however, were more than offset by gains in services and most other major industry divisions. (See table B-3.)

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment fell by 94,000 in February, following a similar loss (as revised) in January. Together, these losses exceeded the total employment decline in this industry for all of 2000. With the exception of motor vehicles, where some workers returned from temporary layoffs, employment declines in manufacturing were widespread in February. Job losses continued in fabricated metals (13,000) and in industrial machinery (11,000). Electrical equipment and apparel also lost 11,000 jobs each. Smaller employment declines occurred in a number of other industries, including furniture, primary metals, textiles, printing and publishing, paper, and rubber and plastics.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment rose by 16,000, seasonally adjusted, in February, following an unusually large increase in January. Mining employment rose by 3,000 in February, after having increased by 8,000 in January. Employment in oil and gas extraction continued to grow; this industry has gained 25,000 jobs over the last year.

In the service-producing sector, services employment increased by 95,000 in February, about in line with its average monthly increase during 2000. In February, health services employment rose by 28,000, as hospitals added 11,000 jobs. Business services gained 24,000 jobs, after 4 consecutive months of job losses. Within business services, employment rose by 15,000 in computer services, following weak growth in January. Help supply employment was little changed over the month; in the prior 4 months, job declines totaled 181,000. Social services added 15,000 jobs in February, and

private education employment grew by 20,000.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by 16,000 in February, continuing the growth trend that began last August. Strong demand for mortgage refinancing boosted employment in mortgage banks, which grew by 5,000 over the month. Employment increased by 5,000 in insurance carriers.

Employment in transportation and public utilities grew by 28,000, following a decline in January. Job growth in February was nearly double the industry's average monthly gain for 2000. Air transportation, which had accounted for most of the loss in January, added 15,000 jobs in February.

Employment in retail trade increased by 37,000 in February, following 2 months of little change. Gains were widespread. Employment in department stores, however, was little changed; this industry has lost 60,000 jobs over the year. Wholesale trade employment declined for the third consecutive month.

Government employment increased by 37,000 in February. Employment in local government grew by 26,000, including an increase of 16,000 jobs in local education. There was little change in Federal Government employment.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in February to 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek fell 0.3 hour to 40.6 hours; since June, the factory workweek has fallen by 1.0 hour. Manufacturing overtime declined by 0.3 hour in February to 3.8 hours, the lowest level since 1992. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.5 percent to 151.0 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index fell by 1.4 percent to 101.1. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 7 cents in February to \$14.10, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings increased by 0.2 percent to \$482.22. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.1 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.9 percent. (See table B-11.)

March 2000 National Benchmarks

In accordance with standard practice, BLS will release nonfarm payroll employment benchmark revisions with the May data on June 1, 2001. The March 2000 benchmark level has been finalized and will result in an upward revision of 469,000 to total nonfarm employment for the March 2000 reference month, an adjustment of 0.4 percent.

Also concurrent with the release of March 2000 benchmark revisions on June 1, BLS will continue the implementation of a new probability-based sample design for the payroll survey that began last year with the wholesale trade industry. Estimates for the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries will incorporate the new sample design with this release. Further information is available 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:			
Reference month	Release date	Reference month	Release date
March	April 6	June	July 6
April	May 4	July	August 3
May	June 1	August	September 7

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2000												2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	208,907	209,053	209,216	209,371	209,543	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378	210,577	210,743	210,889	211,026	
Civilian labor force	140,860	140,705	141,114	140,573	140,757	140,546	140,724	140,847	141,000	141,136	141,489	141,955	141,751	
Percent of population	67.4	67.3	67.4	67.1	67.2	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.2	
Employed	135,120	135,013	135,517	134,843	135,183	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	
Percent of population	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.4	
Unemployed	5,740	5,692	5,597	5,730	5,574	5,648	5,785	5,537	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936	
Not in labor force	68,047	68,348	68,102	68,798	68,786	69,181	69,211	69,314	69,378	69,441	69,254	68,934	69,275	
	Unemployment rates													
All workers	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	
Men, 20 years and over	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.8	13.4	12.8	12.8	11.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	
White	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	
Black	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	
Hispanic origin	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	2000												2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	
Employment														
Total	130,482	131,009	131,419	131,590	131,647	131,607	131,528	131,723	131,789	131,842	131,878	132,102	132,237	
Total private	110,088	110,462	110,752	110,578	110,845	111,001	111,018	111,232	111,325	111,437	111,443	111,600	111,698	
Goods-producing industries	25,624	25,738	25,725	25,684	25,700	25,756	25,644	25,639	25,665	25,635	25,569	25,639	25,564	
Mining	533	536	539	539	539	538	537	539	542	541	540	548	551	
Construction	6,618	6,726	6,694	6,666	6,668	6,670	6,675	6,720	6,745	6,734	6,717	6,875	6,891	
Manufacturing	18,473	18,476	18,492	18,479	18,493	18,548	18,432	18,380	18,378	18,360	18,312	18,216	18,122	
Service-producing industries	104,858	105,271	105,694	105,906	105,947	105,851	105,884	106,084	106,124	106,207	106,309	106,463	106,673	
Transportation and public utilities	6,937	6,953	6,970	6,962	6,985	7,010	6,941	7,037	7,046	7,060	7,086	7,077	7,105	
Wholesale trade	7,011	7,033	7,055	7,048	7,049	7,050	7,062	7,070	7,087	7,093	7,085	7,074	7,071	
Retail trade	22,978	23,027	23,197	23,064	23,122	23,196	23,191	23,179	23,193	23,238	23,245	23,250	23,287	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,624	7,621	7,610	7,600	7,588	7,586	7,608	7,622	7,638	7,647	7,661	7,676	7,692	
Services	39,914	40,090	40,195	40,220	40,401	40,403	40,572	40,685	40,696	40,764	40,797	40,884	40,979	
Government	20,394	20,547	20,667	21,012	20,802	20,606	20,510	20,491	20,464	20,405	20,435	20,502	20,539	
Over-the-month change														
Total	95	527	410	171	57	-40	-79	195	66	53	36	224	135	
Total private	52	374	290	-174	267	156	17	214	93	112	6	157	98	
Goods-producing industries	-53	114	-13	-41	16	56	-112	-5	26	-30	-66	70	-75	
Mining	3	3	3	0	0	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	8	3	
Construction	-34	108	-32	-28	2	2	5	45	25	-11	-17	158	16	
Manufacturing	-22	3	16	-13	14	55	-116	-52	-2	-18	-48	-96	-94	
Service-producing industries	148	413	423	212	41	-96	33	200	40	83	102	154	210	
Transportation and public utilities	12	16	17	-8	23	25	-69	96	9	14	26	-9	28	
Wholesale trade	6	22	22	-7	1	1	12	8	17	6	-8	-11	-3	
Retail trade	5	49	170	-133	58	74	-5	-12	14	45	7	5	37	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12	-3	-11	-10	-12	-2	22	14	16	9	14	15	16	
Services	70	176	105	25	181	2	169	113	11	68	33	87	95	
Government	43	153	120	345	-210	-196	-96	-19	-27	-59	30	67	37	
Hours of work ¹														
Total private	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.4	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.2	
Manufacturing	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	40.4	40.9	40.6	
Overtime	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100) ¹														
Total private	150.6	151.0	151.7	150.5	151.3	151.4	150.9	151.4	151.6	151.5	150.6	151.8	151.0	
Manufacturing	107.0	106.7	107.9	106.0	106.4	107.2	105.3	104.9	105.0	104.3	101.9	102.5	101.1	
Earnings ¹														
Average hourly earnings, total private:														
Current dollars	\$13.54	\$13.58	\$13.64	\$13.66	\$13.70	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.83	\$13.88	\$13.96	\$14.02	\$14.03	\$14.10	
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.87	7.84	7.87	7.88	7.86	7.87	7.90	7.87	7.89	7.91	7.93	7.90	N.A.	
Average weekly earnings, total private	468.48	468.51	471.94	469.90	472.65	473.00	473.34	475.75	477.47	478.83	478.08	481.23	482.22	

¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series. Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors used in the CPI-W.

N.A. = 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.

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

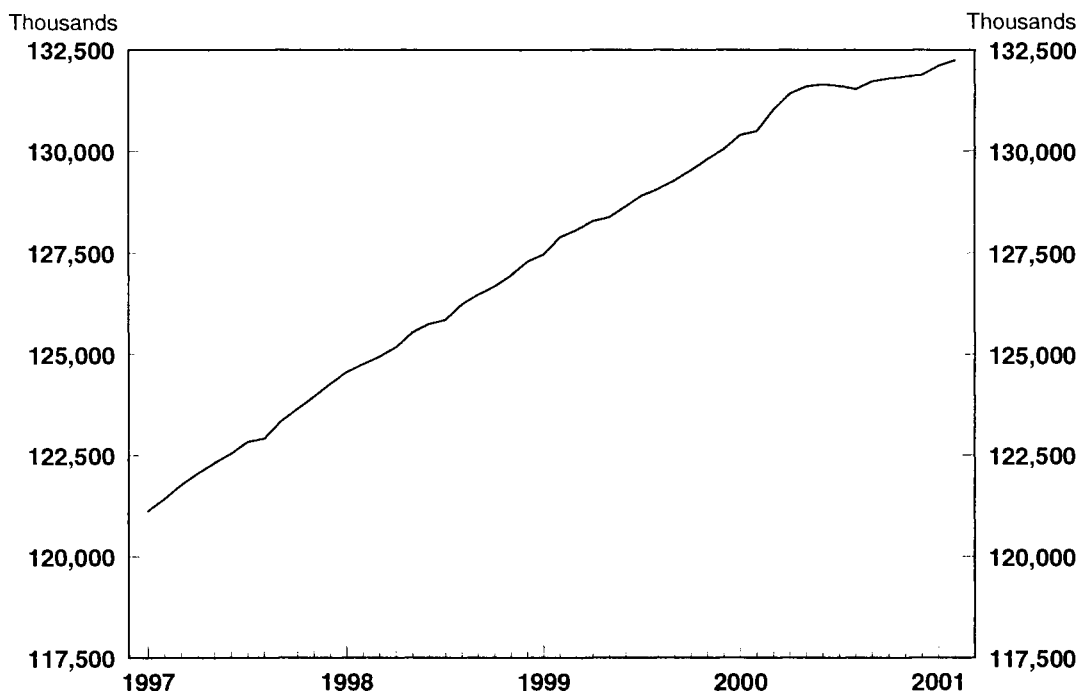
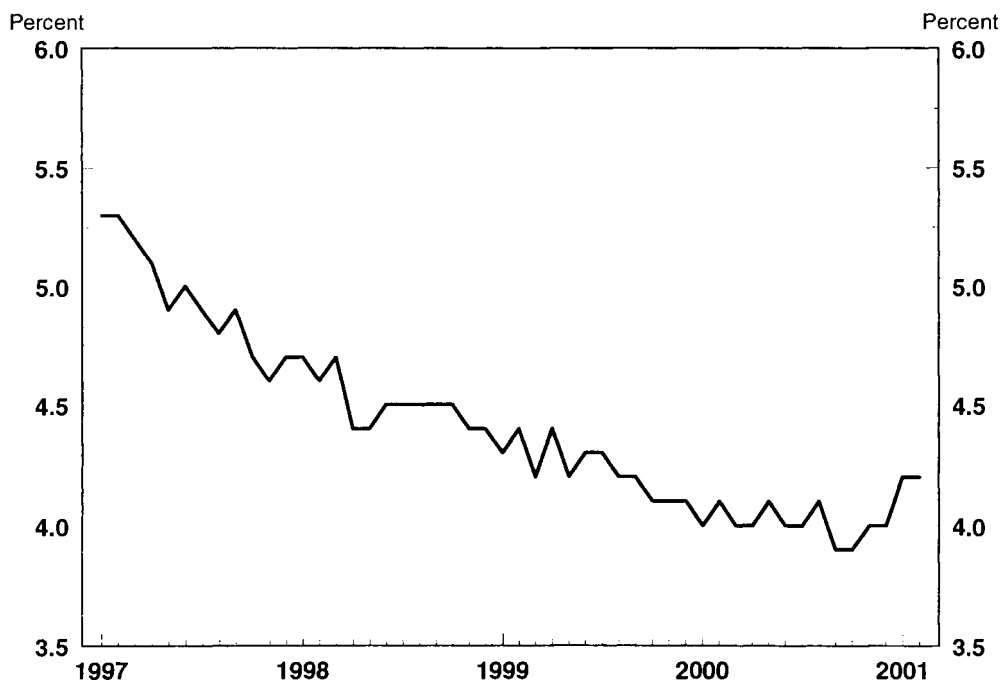


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1997-2001



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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
1968	132,028	78,737	59.6	75,920	57.5	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	58.0	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.5	53,602
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.9	54,315
1971	140,216	84,382	60.2	79,367	56.6	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.9	55,834
1972 ¹	144,126	87,034	60.4	82,153	57.0	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.6	57,091
1973 ¹	147,096	89,429	60.8	85,064	57.8	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.9	57,667
1974	150,120	91,949	61.3	86,794	57.8	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.6	58,171
1975	153,153	93,775	61.2	85,846	56.1	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.5	59,377
1976	156,150	96,158	61.6	88,752	56.8	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.7	59,991
1977	159,033	99,009	62.3	92,017	57.9	3,283	88,734	6,991	7.1	60,025
1978 ¹	161,910	102,251	63.2	96,048	59.3	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.1	59,659
1979	164,863	104,962	63.7	98,824	59.9	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.1	60,806
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	59.0	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.6	61,460
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	57.8	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.7	62,067
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	57.9	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.6	62,665
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	59.5	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.5	62,839
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.2	62,744
1986 ¹	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	60.7	3,163	106,434	8,237	7.0	62,752
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	61.5	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.2	62,888
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	62.3	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.5	62,944
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	63.0	3,199	114,142	6,528	5.3	62,523
1990 ¹	189,164	125,840	66.5	118,793	62.8	3,223	115,570	7,047	5.6	63,324
1991	190,925	126,346	66.2	117,718	61.7	3,269	114,449	8,628	6.8	64,578
1992	192,805	128,105	66.4	118,492	61.5	3,247	115,245	9,613	7.5	64,700
1993	194,838	129,200	66.3	120,259	61.7	3,115	117,144	8,940	6.9	65,638
1994 ¹	196,814	131,056	66.6	123,060	62.5	3,409	119,651	7,996	6.1	65,758
1995	198,584	132,304	66.6	124,900	62.9	3,440	121,460	7,404	5.6	66,280
1996	200,591	133,943	66.8	126,708	63.2	3,443	123,264	7,236	5.4	66,647
1997 ¹	203,133	136,297	67.1	129,558	63.8	3,399	126,159	6,739	4.9	66,837
1998 ¹	205,220	137,673	67.1	131,463	64.1	3,378	128,085	6,210	4.5	67,547
1999 ¹	207,753	139,368	67.1	133,488	64.3	3,281	130,207	5,880	4.2	68,385
2000 ¹	209,699	140,863	67.2	135,208	64.5	3,305	131,903	5,655	4.0	68,836
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ²										
2000:										
February	208,907	140,860	67.4	135,120	64.7	3,367	131,753	5,740	4.1	68,047
March	209,053	140,705	67.3	135,013	64.6	3,338	131,675	5,692	4.0	68,348
April	209,216	141,114	67.4	135,517	64.8	3,360	132,157	5,597	4.0	68,102
May	209,371	140,573	67.1	134,843	64.4	3,294	131,549	5,730	4.1	68,798
June	209,543	140,757	67.2	135,183	64.5	3,313	131,870	5,574	4.0	68,786
July	209,727	140,546	67.0	134,898	64.3	3,295	131,603	5,648	4.0	69,181
August	209,935	140,724	67.0	134,939	64.3	3,317	131,622	5,785	4.1	69,211
September	210,161	140,847	67.0	135,310	64.4	3,356	131,954	5,537	3.9	69,314
October	210,378	141,000	67.0	135,464	64.4	3,241	132,223	5,536	3.9	69,378
November	210,577	141,136	67.0	135,478	64.3	3,176	132,302	5,658	4.0	69,441
December	210,743	141,489	67.1	135,836	64.5	3,274	132,562	5,653	4.0	69,254
2001:										
January	210,889	141,955	67.3	135,999	64.5	3,179	132,819	5,956	4.2	68,934
February	211,026	141,751	67.2	135,815	64.4	3,135	132,680	5,936	4.2	69,275

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Civilian noninsti- tutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
MEN										
1990 ¹	90,377	69,011	76.4	65,104	72.0	2,546	62,559	3,906	5.7	21,367
1991	91,278	69,168	75.8	64,223	70.4	2,589	61,634	4,946	7.2	22,110
1992	92,270	69,964	75.8	64,440	69.8	2,575	61,866	5,523	7.9	22,306
1993	93,332	70,404	75.4	65,349	70.0	2,478	62,871	5,055	7.2	22,927
1994 ¹	94,355	70,817	75.1	66,450	70.4	2,554	63,896	4,367	6.2	23,538
1995	95,178	71,360	75.0	67,377	70.8	2,559	64,818	3,983	5.6	23,818
1996	96,206	72,087	74.9	68,207	70.9	2,573	65,634	3,880	5.4	24,119
1997 ¹	97,715	73,261	75.0	69,685	71.3	2,552	67,133	3,577	4.9	24,454
1998 ¹	98,758	73,959	74.9	70,693	71.6	2,553	68,140	3,266	4.4	24,799
1999 ¹	99,722	74,512	74.7	71,446	71.6	2,432	69,014	3,066	4.1	25,210
2000 ¹	100,731	75,247	74.7	72,293	71.8	2,434	69,859	2,954	3.9	25,484
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ²										
2000:										
February	100,330	75,368	75.1	72,333	72.1	2,467	69,866	3,035	4.0	24,962
March	100,405	75,125	74.8	72,246	72.0	2,418	69,828	2,879	3.8	25,280
April	100,487	75,166	74.8	72,257	71.9	2,422	69,835	2,909	3.9	25,321
May	100,566	74,977	74.6	72,049	71.6	2,396	69,653	2,928	3.9	25,589
June	100,654	75,155	74.7	72,240	71.8	2,428	69,812	2,915	3.9	25,499
July	100,745	75,026	74.5	72,141	71.6	2,452	69,689	2,885	3.8	25,719
August	100,847	75,388	74.8	72,379	71.8	2,456	69,923	3,009	4.0	25,459
September	100,963	75,305	74.6	72,398	71.7	2,541	69,857	2,907	3.9	25,658
October	101,075	75,371	74.6	72,427	71.7	2,431	69,996	2,944	3.9	25,704
November	101,175	75,386	74.5	72,354	71.5	2,321	70,033	3,032	4.0	25,789
December	101,260	75,582	74.6	72,534	71.6	2,407	70,127	3,048	4.0	25,678
2001:										
January	101,357	75,815	74.8	72,589	71.6	2,268	70,321	3,226	4.3	25,542
February	101,428	75,547	74.5	72,359	71.3	2,250	70,110	3,187	4.2	25,881
Annual averages										
WOMEN										
1990 ¹	98,787	56,829	57.5	53,689	54.3	678	53,011	3,140	5.5	41,957
1991	99,646	57,178	57.4	53,496	53.7	680	52,815	3,683	6.4	42,468
1992	100,535	58,141	57.8	54,052	53.8	672	53,380	4,090	7.0	42,394
1993	101,506	58,795	57.9	54,910	54.1	637	54,273	3,885	6.6	42,711
1994 ¹	102,460	60,239	58.8	56,610	55.3	855	55,755	3,629	6.0	42,221
1995	103,406	60,944	58.9	57,523	55.6	881	56,642	3,421	5.6	42,462
1996	104,385	61,857	59.3	58,501	56.0	871	57,630	3,356	5.4	42,528
1997 ¹	105,418	63,036	59.8	59,873	56.8	847	59,026	3,162	5.0	42,382
1998 ¹	106,462	63,714	59.8	60,771	57.1	825	59,945	2,944	4.6	42,748
1999 ¹	108,031	64,855	60.0	62,042	57.4	849	61,193	2,814	4.3	43,175
2000 ¹	108,968	65,616	60.2	62,915	57.7	871	62,044	2,701	4.1	43,352
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ²										
2000:										
February	108,577	65,492	60.3	62,787	57.8	900	61,887	2,705	4.1	43,085
March	108,649	65,580	60.4	62,767	57.8	920	61,847	2,813	4.3	43,069
April	108,729	65,948	60.7	63,260	58.2	938	62,322	2,688	4.1	42,781
May	108,805	65,596	60.3	62,794	57.7	898	61,896	2,802	4.3	43,209
June	108,889	65,602	60.2	62,943	57.8	885	62,058	2,659	4.1	43,287
July	108,983	65,520	60.1	62,757	57.6	843	61,914	2,763	4.2	43,463
August	109,088	65,336	59.9	62,560	57.3	861	61,699	2,776	4.2	43,752
September	109,198	65,542	60.0	62,912	57.6	815	62,097	2,630	4.0	43,656
October	109,303	65,629	60.0	63,037	57.7	810	62,227	2,592	3.9	43,674
November	109,402	65,750	60.1	63,124	57.7	855	62,269	2,626	4.0	43,652
December	109,483	65,907	60.2	63,302	57.8	867	62,435	2,605	4.0	43,576
2001:										
January	109,532	66,140	60.4	63,410	57.9	912	62,498	2,730	4.1	43,393
February	109,598	66,204	60.4	63,456	57.9	885	62,570	2,749	4.2	43,394

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	208,907	209,053	209,216	209,371	209,543	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378	210,577	210,743	210,889	211,026
Civilian labor force	140,860	140,705	141,114	140,573	140,757	140,546	140,724	140,847	141,000	141,136	141,489	141,955	141,751
Percent of population	67.4	67.3	67.4	67.1	67.2	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.2
Employed	135,120	135,013	135,517	134,843	135,183	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815
Employment-population ratio	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.4
Unemployed	5,740	5,692	5,597	5,730	5,574	5,648	5,785	5,537	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
Not in labor force	68,047	68,348	68,102	68,798	68,786	69,181	69,211	69,314	69,378	69,441	69,254	68,934	69,275
Persons who currently want a job	4,378	4,539	4,354	4,386	4,306	4,423	4,256	4,355	4,377	4,351	4,532	4,417	4,455
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,330	100,405	100,487	100,566	100,654	100,745	100,847	100,963	101,075	101,175	101,260	101,357	101,428
Civilian labor force	75,368	75,125	75,166	74,977	75,155	75,026	75,388	75,305	75,371	75,386	75,582	75,815	75,547
Percent of population	75.1	74.8	74.8	74.6	74.7	74.5	74.8	74.6	74.6	74.5	74.6	74.8	74.5
Employed	72,333	72,246	72,257	72,049	72,240	72,141	72,379	72,398	72,427	72,354	72,534	72,589	72,359
Employment-population ratio	72.1	72.0	71.9	71.6	71.8	71.6	71.8	71.7	71.7	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.3
Agriculture	2,467	2,418	2,422	2,396	2,428	2,452	2,456	2,541	2,431	2,321	2,407	2,268	2,250
Nonagricultural industries	69,866	69,828	69,835	69,653	69,812	69,689	69,923	69,857	69,996	70,033	70,127	70,321	70,110
Unemployed	3,035	2,879	2,909	2,928	2,915	2,885	3,009	2,907	2,944	3,032	3,048	3,226	3,187
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2
Not in labor force	24,962	25,280	25,321	25,589	25,499	25,719	25,459	25,658	25,704	25,789	25,678	25,542	25,881
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	92,092	92,145	92,303	92,408	92,546	92,642	92,754	92,863	92,969	93,061	93,117	93,184	93,227
Civilian labor force	70,952	70,773	70,776	70,662	70,785	70,782	71,029	71,053	71,155	71,135	71,289	71,492	71,288
Percent of population	77.0	76.8	76.7	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.5
Employed	68,577	68,445	68,473	68,315	68,489	68,495	68,710	68,728	68,774	68,683	68,848	68,916	68,761
Employment-population ratio	74.5	74.3	74.2	73.9	74.0	73.9	74.1	74.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	74.0	73.8
Agriculture	2,283	2,240	2,248	2,228	2,262	2,280	2,276	2,350	2,219	2,122	2,232	2,122	2,154
Nonagricultural industries	66,294	66,205	66,225	66,087	66,227	66,215	66,434	66,378	66,555	66,561	66,616	66,795	66,607
Unemployed	2,375	2,328	2,303	2,347	2,296	2,287	2,319	2,325	2,381	2,452	2,441	2,576	2,527
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Not in labor force	21,140	21,372	21,527	21,746	21,761	21,860	21,725	21,810	21,814	21,926	21,828	21,692	21,939
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	108,577	108,649	108,729	108,805	108,889	108,983	109,088	109,198	109,303	109,402	109,483	109,532	109,598
Civilian labor force	65,492	65,580	65,948	65,596	65,602	65,520	65,336	65,542	65,629	65,750	65,907	66,140	66,204
Percent of population	60.3	60.4	60.7	60.3	60.2	60.1	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.4
Employed	62,787	62,767	63,260	62,794	62,943	62,757	62,560	62,912	63,037	63,124	63,302	63,410	63,456
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.8	58.2	57.7	57.8	57.6	57.3	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.9	57.9
Agriculture	900	920	938	898	885	843	861	815	810	855	867	912	885
Nonagricultural industries	61,887	61,847	62,322	61,896	62,058	61,914	61,699	62,097	62,227	62,269	62,435	62,498	62,570
Unemployed	2,705	2,813	2,688	2,802	2,659	2,763	2,776	2,630	2,592	2,626	2,605	2,730	2,749
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Not in labor force	43,085	43,069	42,781	43,209	43,287	43,463	43,752	43,656	43,674	43,652	43,576	43,393	43,394
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,666	100,713	100,809	100,929	101,007	101,111	101,209	101,321	101,448	101,533	101,612	101,643	101,686
Civilian labor force	61,488	61,573	61,856	61,582	61,561	61,535	61,265	61,486	61,528	61,625	61,819	62,126	62,220
Percent of population	61.1	61.1	61.4	61.0	60.9	60.9	60.5	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.2
Employed	59,285	59,326	59,651	59,264	59,282	59,273	58,992	59,344	59,425	59,506	59,708	59,894	59,932
Employment-population ratio	58.9	58.9	59.2	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.3	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.9
Agriculture	854	866	871	846	829	797	808	764	748	797	822	852	839
Nonagricultural industries	58,431	58,460	58,780	58,418	58,453	58,476	58,184	58,580	58,677	58,709	58,886	59,042	59,093
Unemployed	2,203	2,247	2,205	2,318	2,279	2,262	2,273	2,142	2,103	2,119	2,111	2,232	2,288
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Not in labor force	39,178	39,140	38,953	39,347	39,446	39,576	39,944	39,835	39,920	39,908	39,793	39,516	39,466
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,149	16,196	16,104	16,034	15,991	15,974	15,972	15,977	15,960	15,983	16,014	16,063	16,113
Civilian labor force	8,420	8,359	8,482	8,329	8,411	8,229	8,430	8,308	8,317	8,376	8,381	8,337	8,243
Percent of population	52.1	51.6	52.7	51.9	52.6	51.5	52.8	52.0	52.1	52.4	52.3	51.9	51.2
Employed	7,258	7,242	7,393	7,264	7,412	7,130	7,237	7,265	7,265	7,289	7,280	7,188	7,122
Employment-population ratio	44.9	44.7	45.9	45.3	46.4	44.6	45.3	45.3	45.5	45.6	45.5	44.7	44.2
Agriculture	230	232	241	220	222	218	233	242	242	257	220	205	143
Nonagricultural industries	7,028	7,010	7,152	7,044	7,190	6,912	7,004	6,996	6,991	7,032	7,060	6,983	6,980
Unemployed	1,162	1,117	1,089	1,065	999	1,099	1,193	1,070	1,052	1,087	1,101	1,149	1,121
Unemployment rate	13.8	13.4	12.8	12.8	11.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6
Not in labor force	7,729	7,837	7,622	7,705	7,580	7,745	7,542	7,669	7,643	7,607	7,633	7,726	7,870

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.

**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	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	173,886	173,983	174,092	174,197	174,316	174,443	174,587	174,745	174,899	175,034	175,145	175,246	175,326
Civilian labor force	117,661	117,592	117,800	117,329	117,477	117,298	117,554	117,553	117,603	117,640	117,945	118,276	118,287
Percent of population	67.7	67.6	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.5
Employed	113,501	113,435	113,710	113,240	113,493	113,201	113,378	113,464	113,584	113,509	113,811	114,015	113,902
Employment-population ratio	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.8	65.0	65.1	65.0
Unemployed	4,160	4,157	4,090	4,089	3,984	4,097	4,176	4,089	4,019	4,131	4,134	4,261	4,385
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	60,285	60,116	60,052	60,038	60,101	59,982	60,363	60,259	60,286	60,280	60,349	60,494	60,487
Percent of population	77.4	77.2	77.0	76.9	77.0	76.7	77.2	76.9	76.9	76.8	76.8	77.0	76.9
Employed	58,553	58,410	58,377	58,343	58,429	58,317	58,681	58,529	58,557	58,478	58,581	58,571	58,561
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.5	58.7	58.3	58.3	58.3	57.9	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.4	58.7	58.5
Unemployed	1,732	1,706	1,675	1,695	1,672	1,665	1,682	1,730	1,729	1,802	1,768	1,923	1,926
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,263	50,370	50,581	50,276	50,262	50,328	50,083	50,256	50,281	50,335	50,527	50,794	50,854
Percent of population	60.3	60.4	60.6	60.2	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.2	60.5	60.6
Employed	48,702	48,754	48,994	48,633	48,654	48,700	48,442	48,700	48,777	48,825	48,973	49,270	49,155
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.5	58.7	58.3	58.3	58.3	57.9	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.4	58.7	58.5
Unemployed	1,561	1,616	1,587	1,643	1,608	1,628	1,641	1,556	1,504	1,510	1,554	1,524	1,699
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	7,113	7,106	7,167	7,015	7,114	6,988	7,108	7,038	7,036	7,025	7,069	6,988	6,945
Percent of population	55.9	55.9	56.4	55.2	56.0	55.0	56.0	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.7	55.1	54.6
Employed	6,246	6,271	6,339	6,264	6,410	6,184	6,255	6,235	6,250	6,206	6,257	6,174	6,186
Employment-population ratio	49.1	49.3	49.8	49.3	50.5	48.7	49.3	49.1	49.2	48.9	49.3	48.7	48.7
Unemployed	867	835	828	751	704	804	853	803	786	819	812	814	760
Unemployment rate	12.2	11.8	11.6	10.7	9.9	11.5	12.0	11.4	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.7	10.9
Men	13.8	11.6	12.9	10.9	11.7	12.5	13.1	12.2	11.8	12.4	12.2	13.3	12.6
Women	10.4	11.9	10.1	10.5	7.9	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.2
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	25,076	25,105	25,135	25,161	25,191	25,221	25,258	25,299	25,339	25,376	25,408	25,382	25,412
Civilian labor force	16,721	16,550	16,586	16,577	16,573	16,501	16,540	16,489	16,627	16,732	16,742	16,773	16,691
Percent of population	66.7	65.9	66.0	65.9	65.8	65.4	65.5	65.2	65.6	65.9	65.9	66.1	65.7
Employed	15,416	15,312	15,376	15,264	15,277	15,232	15,239	15,304	15,401	15,485	15,470	15,372	15,440
Employment-population ratio	61.5	61.0	61.2	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.5	60.8	61.0	60.9	60.6	60.8
Unemployed	1,305	1,238	1,210	1,313	1,296	1,269	1,301	1,185	1,226	1,247	1,272	1,401	1,251
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,414	7,301	7,338	7,273	7,283	7,306	7,331	7,307	7,383	7,397	7,437	7,430	7,374
Percent of population	73.9	72.6	72.9	72.2	72.1	72.3	72.4	72.0	72.6	72.6	72.9	73.0	72.4
Employed	6,891	6,815	6,843	6,755	6,777	6,811	6,802	6,832	6,868	6,888	6,897	6,918	6,887
Employment-population ratio	68.7	67.8	68.0	67.0	67.1	67.4	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.6	67.6	68.0	67.6
Unemployed	523	486	495	518	506	495	529	475	515	509	540	512	487
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.6
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,319	8,298	8,272	8,348	8,324	8,234	8,249	8,231	8,262	8,325	8,333	8,340	8,336
Percent of population	66.2	66.0	65.7	66.2	65.9	65.1	65.1	64.9	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.3
Employed	7,777	7,781	7,784	7,786	7,781	7,714	7,734	7,750	7,786	7,808	7,861	7,731	7,854
Employment-population ratio	61.9	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.6	61.0	61.1	61.1	61.3	61.3	61.7	60.6	61.5
Unemployed	542	517	488	562	543	520	515	481	476	517	472	609	482
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.7	7.3	5.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	988	951	976	956	966	961	960	951	982	1,010	972	1,002	981
Percent of population	39.9	38.4	39.5	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.6	39.9	41.0	39.5	40.8	39.8
Employed	748	716	749	723	719	707	703	722	747	789	712	723	699
Employment-population ratio	30.2	28.9	30.3	29.3	29.1	28.7	28.5	29.3	30.4	32.1	28.9	29.4	28.4
Unemployed	240	235	227	233	247	254	257	229	235	221	260	280	282
Unemployment rate	24.3	24.7	23.3	24.4	25.6	26.4	26.8	24.1	23.9	21.9	26.7	27.9	28.8
Men	23.0	22.8	23.7	27.4	31.5	25.7	31.7	26.7	27.0	22.5	30.1	26.9	31.7
Women	25.6	26.7	22.8	21.5	19.3	27.1	22.3	21.7	21.2	21.3	23.4	28.9	25.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	22,108	22,166	22,231	22,292	22,355	22,422	22,488	22,555	22,618	22,687	22,749	22,769	22,830
Civilian labor force	15,194	15,271	15,327	15,294	15,320	15,243	15,312	15,513	15,491	15,626	15,671	15,540	15,653
Percent of population	68.7	68.9	68.9	68.6	68.5	68.0	68.1	68.8	68.5	68.9	68.9	68.2	68.6
Employed	14,322	14,340	14,463	14,411	14,456	14,384	14,439	14,647	14,711	14,686	14,772	14,612	14,673
Employment-population ratio	64.8	64.7	65.1	64.6	64.7	64.2	64.2	64.9	65.0	64.7	64.9	64.2	64.3
Unemployed	872	931	864	883	864	859	873	866	780	940	899	927	980
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3

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.

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	2000												2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Less than a high school diploma														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,376	27,523	28,069	28,096	28,227	27,888	28,306	28,346	27,931	27,851	27,693	27,957	27,191	
Civilian labor force	11,996	11,884	11,986	11,966	12,035	12,249	12,264	12,301	12,192	11,958	11,822	12,008	12,074	
Percent of population	43.8	43.2	42.7	42.6	42.6	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.7	42.9	42.7	43.0	44.4	
Employed	11,263	11,092	11,254	11,144	11,269	11,470	11,491	11,542	11,408	11,171	11,077	11,193	11,140	
Employment-population ratio	41.1	40.3	40.1	39.7	39.9	41.1	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.1	40.0	40.0	41.0	
Unemployed	733	792	732	822	766	779	773	759	784	787	745	816	934	
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.7	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.7	
High school graduates, no college ²														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	57,471	58,033	58,015	57,746	57,581	57,144	56,882	57,244	57,365	57,562	57,899	58,092	57,617	
Civilian labor force	37,504	37,404	37,563	37,187	37,037	37,003	36,743	36,815	36,985	37,129	37,187	37,415	37,309	
Percent of population	65.3	64.5	64.7	64.4	64.3	64.8	64.6	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.2	64.4	64.8	
Employed	36,203	36,130	36,296	35,881	35,774	35,753	35,397	35,574	35,707	35,830	35,906	35,986	35,895	
Employment-population ratio	63.0	62.3	62.6	62.1	62.1	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.2	62.0	61.9	62.3	
Unemployed	1,301	1,274	1,267	1,306	1,263	1,250	1,346	1,241	1,278	1,299	1,281	1,429	1,414	
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	
Less than a bachelor's degree ³														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	44,486	44,225	43,896	44,153	44,250	44,724	44,616	44,191	44,767	44,770	44,596	44,313	45,263	
Civilian labor force	32,642	32,762	32,686	32,964	33,003	32,916	33,039	32,952	32,896	32,776	33,045	33,102	33,079	
Percent of population	73.4	74.1	74.5	74.7	74.6	73.6	74.1	74.6	73.5	73.2	74.1	74.7	73.1	
Employed	31,715	31,876	31,827	32,105	32,075	32,014	32,137	32,093	32,103	31,897	32,141	32,121	32,197	
Employment-population ratio	71.3	72.1	72.5	72.7	72.5	71.6	72.0	72.6	71.7	71.2	72.1	72.5	71.1	
Unemployed	927	886	859	859	928	902	902	859	793	879	904	981	882	
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	
College graduates														
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	45,247	44,838	44,864	45,029	45,092	45,549	45,718	45,863	45,785	45,706	45,839	45,790	46,167	
Civilian labor force	36,161	36,016	36,049	35,994	35,981	35,910	35,953	36,071	36,022	36,237	36,460	36,476	36,602	
Percent of population	79.9	80.3	80.4	79.9	79.8	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.3	
Employed	35,570	35,429	35,473	35,409	35,407	35,298	35,324	35,397	35,431	35,674	35,894	35,909	36,032	
Employment-population ratio	78.6	79.0	79.1	78.6	78.5	77.5	77.3	77.2	77.4	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.0	
Unemployed	591	587	576	585	574	612	629	674	591	563	566	567	570	
Unemployment rate	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status, sex, and age	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	112,081	112,076	112,821	112,202	112,330	112,165	112,130	112,459	112,547	112,321	112,527	112,877	112,540
Men, 16 years and over	64,824	64,873	65,000	64,785	65,010	65,042	65,204	65,057	65,044	64,773	64,987	64,975	64,851
Men, 20 years and over	63,406	63,354	63,526	63,285	63,443	63,520	63,676	63,588	63,576	63,296	63,542	63,559	63,487
Women, 16 years and over	47,196	47,250	47,749	47,405	47,412	47,280	46,974	47,407	47,462	47,505	47,462	47,733	47,623
Women, 20 years and over	46,189	46,296	46,701	46,351	46,332	46,199	45,978	46,348	46,359	46,445	46,418	46,711	46,583
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,486	2,426	2,594	2,566	2,555	2,446	2,476	2,523	2,612	2,580	2,567	2,607	2,470
Part-time workers	23,084	23,012	22,721	22,625	22,768	22,597	22,741	22,721	22,937	23,208	23,413	23,291	23,426
Men, 16 years and over	7,498	7,450	7,235	7,236	7,272	7,127	7,161	7,336	7,373	7,535	7,507	7,626	7,580
Men, 20 years and over	5,164	5,104	4,905	5,007	5,041	4,959	5,032	5,114	5,174	5,406	5,291	5,412	5,329
Women, 16 years and over	15,586	15,576	15,521	15,394	15,521	15,507	15,587	15,395	15,574	15,621	15,889	15,657	15,855
Women, 20 years and over	13,104	13,063	12,985	12,914	12,993	13,004	13,004	12,907	13,067	13,053	13,359	13,214	13,380
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,816	4,845	4,831	4,704	4,734	4,634	4,705	4,700	4,696	4,749	4,763	4,665	4,717
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,540	4,487	4,461	4,537	4,427	4,422	4,601	4,423	4,456	4,560	4,551	4,768	4,738
Men, 16 years and over	2,484	2,378	2,416	2,460	2,461	2,400	2,480	2,458	2,494	2,556	2,551	2,684	2,647
Men, 20 years and over	2,167	2,106	2,068	2,149	2,100	2,073	2,105	2,114	2,174	2,231	2,238	2,341	2,311
Women, 16 years and over	2,005	2,064	2,065	2,088	2,011	1,990	2,139	1,989	1,989	2,031	2,016	2,090	2,080
Women, 20 years and over	1,768	1,778	1,774	1,845	1,848	1,810	1,908	1,767	1,730	1,754	1,751	1,847	1,894
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	605	603	619	543	479	539	588	542	552	575	562	580	532
Looking for part-time work	1,184	1,191	1,122	1,210	1,163	1,223	1,194	1,097	1,087	1,096	1,122	1,192	1,179
Men, 16 years and over	504	479	505	512	483	489	497	462	460	480	499	562	530
Men, 20 years and over	205	215	216	220	209	214	209	209	206	219	212	234	211
Women, 16 years and over	695	750	619	710	673	750	662	627	616	610	624	616	663
Women, 20 years and over	447	468	429	463	434	454	389	374	369	363	352	376	407
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	532	508	477	527	520	555	596	514	512	514	558	582	561
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0
Men, 16 years and over	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9
Men, 20 years and over	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.6	19.9	19.3	17.5	15.8	18.1	19.2	17.7	17.4	18.2	18.0	18.2	17.7
Part-time workers	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8
Men, 16 years and over	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.5
Men, 20 years and over	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Women, 20 years and over	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	9.9	9.5	9.0	10.1	9.9	10.7	11.2	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.5	11.1	10.6

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Category	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	135,120	135,013	135,517	134,843	135,183	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815
Married men, spouse present	43,437	43,341	43,321	43,306	43,364	43,308	43,375	43,321	43,345	43,251	43,293	43,134	43,340
Married women, spouse present	33,841	33,765	33,795	33,723	33,745	33,621	33,507	33,491	33,622	33,633	33,635	34,249	34,059
Women who maintain families	8,251	8,119	8,330	8,335	8,340	8,460	8,492	8,516	8,449	8,495	8,501	8,426	8,373
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	40,803	40,687	40,748	40,854	41,113	40,804	40,917	40,938	40,745	41,083	41,078	41,430	41,770
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,559	39,435	39,554	39,470	39,333	39,317	39,100	39,093	39,521	39,616	39,853	40,086	39,781
Service occupations	18,269	18,609	18,665	18,175	18,111	17,968	17,749	18,190	18,555	18,471	18,550	18,158	18,283
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,729	14,603	14,595	14,886	14,950	15,191	15,189	15,083	15,050	14,748	14,848	14,889	14,970
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,284	18,336	18,412	18,047	18,398	18,313	18,561	18,472	18,305	18,184	18,171	18,092	17,889
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,555	3,498	3,452	3,410	3,377	3,332	3,390	3,390	3,318	3,238	3,357	3,372	3,252
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	2,024	2,037	2,042	2,013	2,051	2,065	2,048	2,018	2,041	2,005	2,019	1,983	1,839
Self-employed workers	1,303	1,272	1,257	1,246	1,187	1,189	1,241	1,274	1,182	1,180	1,198	1,182	1,291
Unpaid family workers	47	42	43	38	44	39	36	38	32	25	34	25	29
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	122,972	122,951	123,209	122,871	123,020	122,744	122,931	123,117	123,461	123,632	123,813	124,035	124,069
Private industries	103,713	103,500	104,041	103,787	104,184	104,152	104,287	104,114	104,388	104,486	104,461	105,192	104,966
Private households	980	967	977	934	926	821	781	824	812	827	879	859	823
Other industries	102,733	102,533	103,064	102,853	103,258	103,331	103,506	103,290	103,576	103,659	103,582	104,333	104,143
Government	19,259	19,451	19,168	19,084	18,836	18,592	18,644	19,003	19,073	19,146	19,352	18,843	19,103
Self-employed workers	8,780	8,712	8,727	8,708	8,660	8,619	8,618	8,786	8,561	8,533	8,600	8,698	8,617
Unpaid family workers	76	101	96	89	74	86	114	108	136	128	121	110	142
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,149	3,139	3,135	3,240	3,125	3,110	3,170	3,188	3,222	3,416	3,234	3,327	3,273
Slack work or business conditions	1,828	1,836	1,862	1,953	1,858	1,871	1,980	2,051	1,909	2,183	1,964	2,035	2,043
Could only find part-time work	1,015	972	1,002	972	981	918	880	831	947	886	896	954	933
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,892	18,723	18,606	18,513	18,444	18,579	18,704	18,595	18,758	18,896	18,993	18,568	19,021
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	2,997	3,002	3,021	3,077	2,981	2,972	3,038	3,030	3,044	3,285	3,088	3,227	3,143
Slack work or business conditions	1,731	1,770	1,791	1,831	1,760	1,773	1,901	1,940	1,808	2,082	1,882	1,971	1,970
Could only find part-time work	994	942	975	952	982	896	861	817	923	871	877	945	910
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,257	18,159	18,043	17,957	17,897	18,052	18,142	18,024	18,206	18,323	18,437	18,040	18,509

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	135,120	135,013	135,517	134,843	135,183	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815
16 to 24 years	20,429	20,436	20,614	20,283	20,650	20,380	20,587	20,784	20,819	20,830	20,851	20,842	20,661
16 to 19 years	7,258	7,242	7,393	7,264	7,412	7,130	7,237	7,238	7,265	7,289	7,280	7,188	7,122
16 to 17 years	2,798	2,825	2,803	2,749	2,896	2,644	2,748	2,765	2,721	2,781	2,776	2,637	2,680
18 to 19 years	4,456	4,425	4,594	4,513	4,536	4,468	4,489	4,473	4,547	4,497	4,495	4,555	4,469
20 to 24 years	13,171	13,194	13,221	13,019	13,238	13,250	13,350	13,546	13,554	13,541	13,571	13,654	13,539
25 years and over	114,698	114,594	114,826	114,543	114,509	114,485	114,375	114,579	114,625	114,665	114,986	115,254	115,209
25 to 54 years	97,113	96,991	97,161	96,863	96,834	96,785	96,640	96,751	96,811	96,902	97,103	97,205	97,125
55 years and over	17,576	17,604	17,601	17,627	17,690	17,706	17,864	17,814	17,817	17,719	17,879	18,102	18,075
Men, 16 years and over	72,333	72,246	72,257	72,049	72,240	72,141	72,379	72,398	72,427	72,354	72,534	72,589	72,359
16 to 24 years	10,698	10,792	10,770	10,590	10,732	10,611	10,704	10,746	10,798	10,791	10,790	10,797	10,585
16 to 19 years	3,756	3,801	3,784	3,734	3,751	3,646	3,669	3,670	3,653	3,671	3,686	3,673	3,598
16 to 17 years	1,478	1,491	1,432	1,407	1,475	1,321	1,386	1,377	1,340	1,356	1,331	1,297	1,344
18 to 19 years	2,273	2,317	2,366	2,324	2,301	2,295	2,277	2,277	2,318	2,306	2,346	2,397	2,280
20 to 24 years	6,942	6,991	6,986	6,856	6,981	6,965	7,035	7,076	7,145	7,120	7,104	7,124	6,987
25 years and over	61,652	61,478	61,439	61,462	61,499	61,521	61,703	61,665	61,606	61,571	61,740	61,807	61,818
25 to 54 years	51,873	51,766	51,766	51,723	51,800	51,804	51,833	51,836	51,805	51,846	51,958	51,898	51,901
55 years and over	9,749	9,735	9,641	9,705	9,695	9,730	9,907	9,804	9,782	9,752	9,781	9,970	9,907
Women, 16 years and over	62,787	62,767	63,260	62,794	62,943	62,757	62,560	62,912	63,037	63,124	63,302	63,410	63,456
16 to 24 years	9,731	9,644	9,844	9,693	9,918	9,769	9,883	10,038	10,021	10,039	10,061	10,045	10,076
16 to 19 years	3,502	3,441	3,609	3,530	3,661	3,484	3,568	3,568	3,612	3,618	3,594	3,515	3,524
16 to 17 years	1,320	1,334	1,371	1,342	1,421	1,323	1,362	1,388	1,381	1,425	1,445	1,339	1,336
18 to 19 years	2,183	2,108	2,228	2,189	2,235	2,173	2,212	2,196	2,229	2,191	2,149	2,159	2,189
20 to 24 years	6,229	6,203	6,235	6,163	6,257	6,285	6,315	6,470	6,409	6,421	6,467	6,530	6,552
25 years and over	53,046	53,116	53,387	53,081	53,010	52,964	52,672	52,914	53,019	53,094	53,246	53,448	53,391
25 to 54 years	45,240	45,225	45,395	45,140	45,034	44,981	44,807	44,915	45,006	45,056	45,145	45,307	45,225
55 years and over	7,827	7,869	7,960	7,922	7,995	7,976	7,957	8,010	8,035	7,967	8,098	8,132	8,168

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	5,740	5,692	5,597	5,730	5,574	5,648	5,785	5,537	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936
16 to 24 years	2,220	2,183	2,128	2,189	2,068	2,077	2,143	2,023	2,044	2,081	2,118	2,205	2,167
16 to 19 years	1,162	1,117	1,089	1,065	999	1,099	1,193	1,070	1,052	1,087	1,101	1,149	1,121
16 to 17 years	516	511	490	517	449	514	560	515	488	507	519	554	555
18 to 19 years	635	602	596	549	545	578	646	559	570	579	592	595	550
20 to 24 years	1,058	1,066	1,039	1,124	1,069	978	950	953	992	994	1,017	1,056	1,046
25 years and over	3,510	3,523	3,461	3,540	3,512	3,550	3,669	3,520	3,481	3,554	3,515	3,767	3,766
25 to 54 years	3,006	3,042	2,979	3,112	3,105	3,107	3,198	3,012	2,979	3,043	3,009	3,262	3,262
55 years and over	524	480	431	450	431	436	488	488	510	520	481	509	519
Men, 16 years and over	3,035	2,879	2,909	2,928	2,915	2,885	3,009	2,907	2,944	3,032	3,048	3,226	3,187
16 to 24 years	1,205	1,111	1,161	1,182	1,141	1,127	1,213	1,125	1,122	1,139	1,159	1,234	1,282
16 to 19 years	660	551	606	581	619	598	690	582	563	580	607	650	660
16 to 17 years	295	275	273	284	278	281	285	292	286	287	300	335	306
18 to 19 years	356	275	335	300	345	313	407	288	277	293	310	320	343
20 to 24 years	545	560	555	601	522	529	523	543	559	559	552	584	622
25 years and over	1,815	1,777	1,754	1,762	1,778	1,767	1,798	1,790	1,814	1,873	1,878	1,987	1,891
25 to 54 years	1,555	1,497	1,485	1,510	1,553	1,506	1,553	1,522	1,538	1,572	1,562	1,679	1,619
55 years and over	274	271	265	257	232	243	278	259	280	296	285	303	291
Women, 16 years and over	2,705	2,813	2,688	2,802	2,659	2,763	2,776	2,630	2,592	2,626	2,605	2,730	2,749
16 to 24 years	1,015	1,072	967	1,007	927	950	930	898	922	942	959	971	885
16 to 19 years	502	566	483	484	380	501	503	488	489	507	494	498	460
16 to 17 years	221	236	217	233	171	233	275	223	202	220	219	219	250
18 to 19 years	279	327	261	249	200	265	239	271	293	286	282	274	208
20 to 24 years	513	506	484	523	547	449	427	410	433	435	465	472	424
25 years and over	1,695	1,746	1,707	1,778	1,734	1,783	1,871	1,730	1,667	1,681	1,637	1,780	1,875
25 to 54 years	1,451	1,545	1,494	1,602	1,552	1,601	1,645	1,490	1,441	1,471	1,447	1,583	1,643
55 years and over	250	209	166	193	199	193	210	229	230	224	196	205	228

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
16 to 24 years	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.1	9.2	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.5
16 to 19 years	13.8	13.4	12.8	12.8	11.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6
16 to 17 years	15.6	15.3	14.9	15.8	13.4	16.3	16.9	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.8	17.4	17.2
18 to 19 years	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.8	10.7	11.5	12.6	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.0
20 to 24 years	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2
25 years and over	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
25 to 54 years	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
55 years and over	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
Men, 16 years and over	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.8
16 to 19 years	14.9	12.7	13.8	13.5	14.2	14.1	15.8	13.7	13.4	13.6	14.1	15.0	15.5
16 to 17 years	16.6	15.6	16.0	16.8	15.9	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.5	18.4	20.5	18.5
18 to 19 years	13.5	10.6	12.4	11.4	13.0	12.0	15.2	11.2	10.7	11.3	11.7	11.8	13.1
20 to 24 years	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.2
25 years and over	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
25 to 54 years	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0
55 years and over	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
16 to 24 years	9.4	10.0	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.1
16 to 19 years	12.5	14.1	11.8	12.1	9.4	12.6	12.4	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.6
16 to 17 years	14.3	15.0	13.7	14.8	10.7	15.0	16.8	13.8	12.8	13.4	13.2	14.1	15.7
18 to 19 years	11.3	13.4	10.5	10.2	8.2	10.9	9.8	11.0	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.3	8.7
20 to 24 years	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.8	8.0	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.1
25 years and over	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5
55 years and over	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Category	2000												2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
CHARACTERISTIC														
Total	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	
Men, 20 years and over	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.8	13.4	12.8	12.8	11.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	
White	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	
Black and other	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.6	
Black	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	
Hispanic origin	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	
Married men, spouse present	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	
Married women, spouse present	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	
Women who maintain families	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	6.4	6.1	
OCCUPATION ¹														
Managerial and professional specialty	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.3	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.2	
INDUSTRY														
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	
Goods-producing industries	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.2	
Mining	3.8	2.7	3.0	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.0	7.1	3.5	3.6	2.2	4.6	
Construction	7.2	6.6	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	
Manufacturing	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.5	
Durable goods	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	
Nondurable goods	3.8	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	5.0	
Service-producing industries	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	
Transportation and public utilities	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	
Wholesale and retail trade	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	
Services	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	
Government workers	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	
Agricultural wage and salary workers	6.6	6.0	8.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.8	9.4	8.9	9.0	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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,614	2,463	2,402	2,460	2,439	2,450	2,585	2,502	2,446	2,501	2,514	2,742	2,853
On temporary layoff	833	803	723	875	917	857	907	837	825	877	937	1,032	945
Not on temporary layoff	1,781	1,660	1,679	1,585	1,522	1,593	1,678	1,665	1,621	1,624	1,577	1,711	1,908
Job leavers	767	813	812	776	692	788	780	756	815	768	746	838	820
Reentrants	1,992	1,981	1,967	2,052	2,042	1,960	1,930	1,798	1,868	1,936	1,899	1,956	1,927
New entrants	400	428	411	477	416	412	503	429	398	429	466	446	372
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	45.3	43.3	43.0	42.7	43.6	43.7	44.6	45.6	44.3	44.4	44.7	45.8	47.8
On temporary layoff	14.4	14.1	12.9	15.2	16.4	15.3	15.6	15.3	14.9	15.6	16.7	17.2	15.8
Not on temporary layoff	30.9	29.2	30.0	27.5	27.2	28.4	28.9	30.4	29.3	28.8	28.0	28.6	32.0
Job leavers	13.3	14.3	14.5	13.5	12.4	14.0	13.5	13.8	14.7	13.6	13.3	14.0	13.7
Reentrants	34.5	34.8	35.2	35.6	36.5	34.9	33.3	32.8	33.8	34.4	33.8	32.7	32.3
New entrants	6.9	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.4	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.6	8.3	7.4	6.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Job leavers	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,582	2,764	2,500	2,536	2,572	2,493	2,567	2,498	2,510	2,531	2,440	2,613	2,797
5 to 14 weeks	1,830	1,743	1,835	1,901	1,776	1,811	1,832	1,750	1,755	1,796	1,852	1,977	1,669
15 weeks and over	1,292	1,300	1,274	1,325	1,260	1,319	1,373	1,247	1,311	1,317	1,326	1,371	1,490
15 to 26 weeks	687	655	660	670	609	650	673	618	702	713	675	731	793
27 weeks and over	605	645	614	655	651	669	700	629	609	604	651	640	697
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.9
Median duration, in weeks	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0
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	45.3	47.6	44.6	44.0	45.9	44.3	44.5	45.5	45.0	44.8	43.4	43.8	47.0
5 to 14 weeks	32.1	30.0	32.7	33.0	31.7	32.2	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.8	33.0	33.2	28.0
15 weeks and over	22.7	22.4	22.7	23.0	22.5	23.5	23.8	22.7	23.5	23.3	23.6	23.0	25.0
15 to 26 weeks	12.0	11.3	11.8	11.6	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.2	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.3	13.3
27 weeks and over	10.6	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	11.4	10.9	10.7	11.6	10.7	11.7

**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	Civilian noninstitutional population	February 2001								
		Total	Percent of population	Civilian labor force				Unemployed	Not in labor force	
				Employed		Agri-culture	Nonagri-cultural industries			
				Total	Percent of population					
TOTAL										
16 years and over	211,026	141,238	66.9	134,774	63.9	2,794	131,980	6,464	4.6	69,788
16 to 19 years	16,113	7,765	48.2	6,655	41.3	94	6,561	1,110	14.3	8,348
16 to 17 years	8,039	2,935	36.5	2,396	29.8	47	2,348	539	18.4	5,104
18 to 19 years	8,074	4,829	59.8	4,259	52.8	47	4,213	570	11.8	3,244
20 to 24 years	18,674	14,408	77.2	13,243	70.9	265	12,977	1,165	8.1	4,266
25 to 54 years	119,506	100,489	84.1	96,858	81.0	1,796	95,062	3,631	3.6	19,017
25 to 34 years	37,093	31,393	84.6	30,033	81.0	490	29,543	1,360	4.3	5,699
25 to 29 years	17,591	14,840	84.4	14,142	80.4	238	13,904	699	4.7	2,751
30 to 34 years	19,501	16,553	84.9	15,892	81.5	253	15,639	661	4.0	2,948
35 to 44 years	44,565	37,863	85.0	36,590	82.1	745	35,845	1,273	3.4	6,703
35 to 39 years	21,890	18,490	84.5	17,809	81.4	356	17,453	681	3.7	3,400
40 to 44 years	22,676	19,373	85.4	18,781	82.8	389	18,392	592	3.1	3,303
45 to 54 years	37,848	31,233	82.5	30,235	79.9	561	29,674	998	3.2	6,615
45 to 49 years	20,248	17,105	84.5	16,502	81.5	289	16,213	603	3.5	3,143
50 to 54 years	17,600	14,128	80.3	13,733	78.0	272	13,461	395	2.8	3,472
55 to 64 years	23,970	14,364	59.9	13,916	58.1	402	13,514	448	3.1	9,606
55 to 59 years	13,334	9,231	69.2	8,957	67.2	228	8,729	274	3.0	4,103
60 to 64 years	10,637	5,134	48.3	4,959	46.6	174	4,785	174	3.4	5,503
65 years and over	32,763	4,212	12.9	4,102	12.5	236	3,866	110	2.6	28,551
65 to 69 years	9,210	2,217	24.1	2,158	23.4	93	2,065	60	2.7	6,993
70 to 74 years	8,494	1,209	14.2	1,183	13.9	64	1,119	26	2.1	7,285
75 years and over	15,059	786	5.2	761	5.1	79	682	25	3.2	14,273
Men										
16 years and over	101,428	75,118	74.1	71,430	70.4	1,969	69,461	3,687	4.9	26,310
16 to 19 years	8,201	3,979	48.5	3,317	40.4	63	3,253	662	16.6	4,222
16 to 17 years	4,122	1,490	36.2	1,189	28.8	29	1,159	302	20.2	2,632
18 to 19 years	4,079	2,489	61.0	2,128	52.2	34	2,094	361	14.5	1,590
20 to 24 years	9,267	7,525	81.2	6,803	73.4	209	6,594	722	9.6	1,743
25 to 54 years	58,569	53,445	91.3	51,485	87.9	1,229	50,255	1,960	3.7	5,124
25 to 34 years	18,132	16,899	93.2	16,192	89.3	327	15,866	707	4.2	1,233
25 to 29 years	8,620	7,946	92.2	7,570	87.8	140	7,430	376	4.7	673
30 to 34 years	9,513	8,953	94.1	8,623	90.6	187	8,436	330	3.7	560
35 to 44 years	21,953	20,272	92.3	19,555	89.1	501	19,054	717	3.5	1,681
35 to 39 years	10,746	9,980	92.9	9,593	89.3	255	9,338	386	3.9	767
40 to 44 years	11,207	10,292	91.8	9,962	88.9	245	9,716	330	3.2	915
45 to 54 years	18,483	16,274	88.0	15,737	85.1	402	15,335	537	3.3	2,209
45 to 49 years	9,879	8,861	89.7	8,555	86.6	202	8,353	307	3.5	1,017
50 to 54 years	8,605	7,413	86.2	7,183	83.5	200	6,983	231	3.1	1,192
55 to 64 years	11,397	7,725	67.8	7,444	65.3	298	7,146	281	3.6	3,673
55 to 59 years	6,380	4,936	77.4	4,763	74.7	161	4,601	173	3.5	1,444
60 to 64 years	5,018	2,789	55.6	2,681	53.4	137	2,544	107	3.9	2,229
65 years and over	13,993	2,444	17.5	2,382	17.0	169	2,213	62	2.5	11,549
65 to 69 years	4,267	1,252	29.4	1,218	28.6	68	1,150	34	2.7	3,014
70 to 74 years	3,759	680	18.1	669	17.8	44	625	11	1.7	3,079
75 years and over	5,967	512	8.6	495	8.3	57	438	17	3.3	5,456
Women										
16 years and over	109,598	66,120	60.3	63,344	57.8	825	62,519	2,777	4.2	43,478
16 to 19 years	7,912	3,786	47.8	3,338	42.2	31	3,308	447	11.8	4,127
16 to 17 years	3,917	1,445	36.9	1,207	30.8	18	1,189	238	16.5	2,472
18 to 19 years	3,995	2,341	58.6	2,131	53.3	12	2,119	210	9.0	1,654
20 to 24 years	9,406	6,883	73.2	6,439	68.5	56	6,383	443	6.4	2,524
25 to 54 years	60,937	47,044	77.2	45,374	74.5	567	44,807	1,671	3.6	13,893
25 to 34 years	18,960	14,495	76.4	13,841	73.0	164	13,677	654	4.5	4,466
25 to 29 years	8,972	6,894	76.8	6,572	73.2	98	6,474	322	4.7	2,078
30 to 34 years	9,988	7,600	76.1	7,269	72.8	66	7,203	331	4.4	2,388
35 to 44 years	22,612	17,591	77.8	17,035	75.3	244	16,791	556	3.2	5,021
35 to 39 years	11,144	8,510	76.4	8,216	73.7	101	8,115	294	3.5	2,633
40 to 44 years	11,469	9,081	79.2	8,819	76.9	144	8,675	262	2.9	2,388
45 to 54 years	19,364	14,959	77.2	14,498	74.9	159	14,339	461	3.1	4,406
45 to 49 years	10,369	8,244	79.5	7,947	76.6	86	7,861	297	3.6	2,125
50 to 54 years	8,995	6,715	74.7	6,551	72.8	72	6,478	164	2.4	2,280
55 to 64 years	12,573	6,640	52.8	6,472	51.5	104	6,368	167	2.5	5,933
55 to 59 years	6,954	4,295	61.8	4,194	60.3	67	4,127	100	2.3	2,659
60 to 64 years	5,619	2,345	41.7	2,278	40.5	37	2,241	67	2.9	3,274
65 years and over	18,770	1,768	9.4	1,720	9.2	67	1,653	48	2.7	17,002
65 to 69 years	4,943	965	19.5	939	19.0	24	915	26	2.7	3,978
70 to 74 years	4,735	528	11.2	514	10.9	20	494	15	2.7	4,206
75 years and over	9,092	275	3.0	267	2.9	22	244	8	3.0	8,817

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	February 2001									
	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	175,326	117,883	67.2	113,029	64.5	2,689	110,340	4,853	4.1	57,443
16 to 19 years	12,709	6,529	51.4	5,752	45.3	93	5,658	778	11.9	6,180
16 to 17 years	6,306	2,480	39.3	2,088	33.1	47	2,040	393	15.8	3,825
18 to 19 years	6,404	4,049	63.2	3,664	57.2	46	3,618	385	9.5	2,354
20 to 24 years	14,980	11,833	79.0	10,981	73.3	255	10,726	852	7.2	3,147
25 to 54 years	98,041	83,264	84.9	80,525	82.1	1,723	78,802	2,739	3.3	14,777
25 to 34 years	29,664	25,342	85.4	24,372	82.2	475	23,897	970	3.8	4,323
25 to 29 years	13,970	11,974	85.7	11,504	82.3	230	11,274	470	3.9	1,996
30 to 34 years	15,694	13,367	85.2	12,867	82.0	245	12,623	500	3.7	2,327
35 to 44 years	36,539	31,296	85.6	30,309	82.9	725	29,584	987	3.2	5,244
35 to 39 years	17,749	15,078	85.0	14,562	82.0	344	14,218	516	3.4	2,671
40 to 44 years	18,791	16,218	86.3	15,747	83.8	381	15,366	471	2.9	2,573
45 to 54 years	31,837	26,627	83.6	25,845	81.2	523	25,322	782	2.9	5,210
45 to 49 years	16,835	14,434	85.7	13,975	83.0	277	13,698	458	3.2	2,401
50 to 54 years	15,002	12,193	81.3	11,870	79.1	246	11,623	324	2.7	2,809
55 to 64 years	20,598	12,505	60.7	12,109	58.8	391	11,718	396	3.2	8,093
55 to 59 years	11,454	8,043	70.2	7,795	68.1	219	7,576	248	3.1	3,411
60 to 64 years	9,144	4,462	48.8	4,314	47.2	171	4,142	148	3.3	4,682
65 years and over	28,999	3,752	12.9	3,663	12.6	227	3,436	89	2.4	25,247
65 to 69 years	7,951	1,952	24.6	1,905	24.0	90	1,815	47	2.4	5,999
70 to 74 years	7,491	1,087	14.5	1,064	14.2	64	1,000	23	2.1	6,405
75 years and over	13,556	713	5.3	694	5.1	74	621	19	2.6	12,843
Men										
16 years and over	85,129	63,693	74.8	60,853	71.5	1,895	58,957	2,840	4.5	21,436
16 to 19 years	6,494	3,358	51.7	2,878	44.3	63	2,815	480	14.3	3,136
16 to 17 years	3,245	1,255	38.7	1,019	31.4	29	990	236	18.8	1,990
18 to 19 years	3,249	2,103	64.7	1,858	57.2	33	1,825	244	11.6	1,146
20 to 24 years	7,544	6,274	83.2	5,724	75.9	200	5,524	550	8.8	1,270
25 to 54 years	48,707	45,063	92.5	43,562	89.4	1,180	42,382	1,502	3.3	3,643
25 to 34 years	14,735	13,911	94.4	13,400	90.9	315	13,085	511	3.7	824
25 to 29 years	6,934	6,511	93.9	6,240	90.0	134	6,106	271	4.2	423
30 to 34 years	7,800	7,400	94.9	7,160	91.8	181	6,979	240	3.2	401
35 to 44 years	18,240	17,093	93.7	16,528	90.6	490	16,038	565	3.3	1,147
35 to 39 years	8,853	8,340	94.2	8,040	90.8	248	7,793	300	3.6	513
40 to 44 years	9,387	8,753	93.2	8,488	90.4	243	8,245	265	3.0	634
45 to 54 years	15,732	14,059	89.4	13,634	86.7	374	13,260	426	3.0	1,673
45 to 49 years	8,352	7,617	91.2	7,377	88.3	195	7,182	240	3.1	735
50 to 54 years	7,380	6,443	87.3	6,257	84.8	178	6,078	186	2.9	937
55 to 64 years	9,943	6,792	68.3	6,539	65.8	287	6,252	252	3.7	3,151
55 to 59 years	5,563	4,343	78.1	4,182	75.2	153	4,028	161	3.7	1,220
60 to 64 years	4,379	2,448	55.9	2,358	53.8	134	2,224	91	3.7	1,931
65 years and over	12,441	2,206	17.7	2,150	17.3	166	1,984	56	2.6	10,235
65 to 69 years	3,711	1,114	30.0	1,083	29.2	65	1,017	32	2.9	2,596
70 to 74 years	3,365	625	18.6	613	18.2	44	569	11	1.8	2,741
75 years and over	5,365	467	8.7	454	8.5	57	397	13	2.9	4,898
Women										
16 years and over	90,197	54,190	60.1	52,177	57.8	794	51,383	2,013	3.7	36,007
16 to 19 years	6,215	3,171	51.0	2,874	46.2	31	2,843	298	9.4	3,043
16 to 17 years	3,060	1,225	40.0	1,068	34.9	18	1,050	157	12.8	1,835
18 to 19 years	3,155	1,947	61.7	1,806	57.2	12	1,793	141	7.2	1,208
20 to 24 years	7,436	5,559	74.8	5,257	70.7	55	5,202	302	5.4	1,877
25 to 54 years	49,334	38,201	77.4	36,964	74.9	544	36,420	1,237	3.2	11,133
25 to 34 years	14,930	11,431	76.6	10,972	73.5	160	10,812	459	4.0	3,499
25 to 29 years	7,036	5,464	77.7	5,264	74.8	96	5,168	200	3.7	1,572
30 to 34 years	7,894	5,967	75.6	5,707	72.3	63	5,644	260	4.4	1,926
35 to 44 years	18,299	14,202	77.6	13,781	75.3	234	13,547	421	3.0	4,097
35 to 39 years	8,896	6,737	75.7	6,522	73.3	97	6,425	216	3.2	2,158
40 to 44 years	9,404	7,465	79.4	7,259	77.2	138	7,121	206	2.8	1,939
45 to 54 years	16,105	12,567	78.0	12,211	75.8	150	12,062	356	2.8	3,538
45 to 49 years	8,483	6,817	80.4	6,598	77.8	81	6,517	219	3.2	1,666
50 to 54 years	7,622	5,751	75.4	5,613	73.6	68	5,545	137	2.4	1,872
55 to 64 years	10,655	5,713	53.6	5,569	52.3	103	5,466	144	2.5	4,942
55 to 59 years	5,890	3,700	62.8	3,613	61.3	66	3,547	86	2.3	2,191
60 to 64 years	4,765	2,013	42.3	1,956	41.1	37	1,918	58	2.9	2,751
65 years and over	16,557	1,546	9.3	1,513	9.1	61	1,452	32	2.1	15,012
65 to 69 years	4,241	838	19.8	822	19.4	24	798	16	1.9	3,403
70 to 74 years	4,126	462	11.2	451	10.9	20	431	11	2.5	3,664
75 years and over	8,191	246	3.0	240	2.9	17	223	5	2.2	7,945

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	February 2001									
	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	
BLACK										
16 years and over	25,412	16,511	65.0	15,192	59.8	64	15,128	1,319	8.0	8,902
16 to 19 years	2,461	889	36.1	623	25.3	-	623	266	29.9	1,573
16 to 17 years	1,245	316	25.4	195	15.6	-	195	121	38.3	929
18 to 19 years	1,217	573	47.1	428	35.2	-	428	145	25.3	644
20 to 24 years	2,729	1,926	70.6	1,666	61.1	9	1,657	260	13.5	803
25 to 54 years	15,037	12,053	80.2	11,311	75.2	44	11,267	742	6.2	2,985
25 to 34 years	5,109	4,215	82.5	3,878	75.9	6	3,872	337	8.0	894
25 to 29 years	2,485	2,003	80.6	1,803	72.6	4	1,800	200	10.0	481
30 to 34 years	2,625	2,211	84.3	2,075	79.0	3	2,072	137	6.2	413
35 to 44 years	5,676	4,657	82.0	4,420	77.9	15	4,405	236	5.1	1,020
35 to 39 years	2,836	2,368	83.5	2,236	78.9	10	2,227	131	5.5	468
40 to 44 years	2,841	2,289	80.6	2,184	76.9	5	2,179	105	4.6	552
45 to 54 years	4,252	3,181	74.8	3,013	70.9	22	2,991	169	5.3	1,070
45 to 49 years	2,399	1,837	76.6	1,725	71.9	6	1,719	113	6.1	561
50 to 54 years	1,853	1,344	72.5	1,288	69.5	16	1,272	56	4.2	509
55 to 64 years	2,388	1,306	54.7	1,275	53.4	7	1,269	30	2.3	1,082
55 to 59 years	1,320	844	63.9	834	63.2	5	830	9	1.1	476
60 to 64 years	1,068	462	43.3	441	41.3	2	439	21	4.6	606
65 years and over	2,797	338	12.1	316	11.3	5	311	21	6.4	2,460
65 to 69 years	927	204	22.0	192	20.7	3	189	12	6.0	723
70 to 74 years	752	89	11.8	86	11.4	-	86	3	3.4	663
75 years and over	1,119	44	4.0	38	3.4	2	37	6	(1)	1,074
Men										
16 years and over	11,399	7,762	68.1	7,076	62.1	55	7,021	686	8.8	3,637
16 to 19 years	1,209	445	36.8	306	25.3	-	306	139	31.3	765
16 to 17 years	625	168	27.0	119	19.1	-	119	49	29.1	456
18 to 19 years	585	276	47.2	186	31.8	-	186	90	32.6	308
20 to 24 years	1,249	903	72.3	770	61.6	9	761	133	14.7	346
25 to 54 years	6,799	5,627	82.8	5,239	77.1	36	5,202	388	6.9	1,172
25 to 34 years	2,280	1,991	87.3	1,820	79.8	6	1,814	171	8.6	289
25 to 29 years	1,095	924	84.4	834	76.1	4	830	90	9.8	171
30 to 34 years	1,185	1,067	90.0	986	83.2	3	984	81	7.6	118
35 to 44 years	2,599	2,177	83.8	2,050	78.9	10	2,040	127	5.9	422
35 to 39 years	1,292	1,098	85.0	1,028	79.6	8	1,021	70	6.4	193
40 to 44 years	1,307	1,079	82.5	1,021	78.1	3	1,019	58	5.3	229
45 to 54 years	1,919	1,458	76.0	1,369	71.3	20	1,349	89	6.1	461
45 to 49 years	1,088	846	77.8	795	73.1	6	790	50	6.0	242
50 to 54 years	831	612	73.6	573	69.0	10	559	39	6.4	219
55 to 64 years	1,015	625	61.6	605	59.6	7	598	21	3.3	390
55 to 59 years	574	396	69.0	391	68.2	5	387	5	1.3	178
60 to 64 years	441	229	51.9	213	48.4	2	211	16	6.8	212
65 years and over	1,127	163	14.4	157	13.9	3	154	6	3.5	964
65 to 69 years	412	102	24.8	100	24.2	3	97	2	2.3	310
70 to 74 years	290	37	12.6	37	12.6	-	37	-	-	253
75 years and over	425	24	5.6	21	4.8	-	21	3	(1)	401
Women										
16 years and over	14,014	8,749	62.4	8,116	57.9	9	8,107	633	7.2	5,265
16 to 19 years	1,252	444	35.5	317	25.3	-	317	127	28.6	808
16 to 17 years	620	147	23.7	75	12.1	-	75	72	48.9	473
18 to 19 years	632	297	47.0	242	38.3	-	242	55	18.6	335
20 to 24 years	1,480	1,023	69.2	897	60.6	-	897	127	12.4	456
25 to 54 years	8,239	6,426	78.0	6,072	73.7	7	6,065	354	5.5	1,813
25 to 34 years	2,829	2,223	78.6	2,058	72.7	-	2,058	166	7.4	605
25 to 29 years	1,390	1,079	77.7	970	69.8	-	970	109	10.1	310
30 to 34 years	1,439	1,144	79.5	1,088	75.6	-	1,088	56	4.9	295
35 to 44 years	3,077	2,479	80.6	2,371	77.0	5	2,366	109	4.4	598
35 to 39 years	1,544	1,269	82.2	1,208	78.2	2	1,206	61	4.8	275
40 to 44 years	1,533	1,210	78.9	1,163	75.8	3	1,160	47	3.9	323
45 to 54 years	2,332	1,723	73.9	1,644	70.5	2	1,641	79	4.6	609
45 to 49 years	1,311	991	75.6	929	70.9	-	929	62	6.3	319
50 to 54 years	1,021	732	71.6	715	70.0	2	712	17	2.3	290
55 to 64 years	1,373	681	49.6	671	48.9	-	671	10	1.4	692
55 to 59 years	746	447	60.0	443	59.4	-	443	4	1.0	299
60 to 64 years	627	233	37.2	228	36.3	-	228	6	2.4	393
65 years and over	1,670	175	10.5	159	9.5	2	158	16	9.0	1,495
65 to 69 years	515	102	19.8	92	17.9	-	92	10	9.7	413
70 to 74 years	462	52	11.3	49	10.7	-	49	3	(1)	409
75 years and over	694	21	3.0	18	2.6	2	16	3	(1)	673

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

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	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	208,907	211,026	92,092	93,227	100,666	101,686	16,149	16,113
Civilian labor force	140,185	141,238	70,704	71,139	61,576	62,335	7,905	7,765
Percent of population	67.1	66.9	76.8	76.3	61.2	61.3	48.9	48.2
Employed	133,954	134,774	67,869	68,114	59,331	60,005	6,754	6,655
Agriculture	2,973	2,794	2,018	1,906	804	794	151	94
Nonagricultural industries	130,981	131,980	65,851	66,208	58,526	59,211	6,604	6,561
Unemployed	6,231	6,464	2,835	3,025	2,245	2,329	1,151	1,110
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.7	14.6	14.3
Not in labor force	68,723	69,788	21,388	22,088	39,090	39,351	8,244	8,348
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	173,886	175,326	77,856	78,635	83,304	83,982	12,725	12,709
Civilian labor force	117,154	117,883	60,043	60,335	50,418	51,019	6,693	6,529
Percent of population	67.4	67.2	77.1	76.7	60.5	60.7	52.6	51.4
Employed	112,576	113,029	57,927	57,975	48,840	49,303	5,808	5,752
Agriculture	2,824	2,689	1,908	1,833	779	763	137	93
Nonagricultural industries	109,751	110,340	56,019	56,142	48,061	48,540	5,671	5,658
Unemployed	4,578	4,853	2,116	2,360	1,578	1,716	885	778
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.4	13.2	11.9
Not in labor force	56,732	57,443	17,813	18,300	32,886	32,963	6,032	6,180
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,076	25,412	10,036	10,189	12,564	12,762	2,476	2,461
Civilian labor force	16,542	16,511	7,355	7,317	8,289	8,305	898	889
Percent of population	66.0	65.0	73.3	71.8	66.0	65.1	36.3	36.1
Employed	15,164	15,192	6,771	6,770	7,719	7,799	673	623
Agriculture	100	64	74	55	21	9	5	-
Nonagricultural industries	15,064	15,128	6,697	6,715	7,698	7,790	669	623
Unemployed	1,378	1,319	584	547	570	506	225	266
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.1	25.0	29.9
Not in labor force	8,533	8,902	2,680	2,872	4,275	4,457	1,578	1,573

**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	February 2001									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Percent of labor force
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	19,131	9,338	48.8	8,433	1,752	6,681	905	197	708	9.7
16 to 19 years	12,856	5,382	41.9	4,675	454	4,222	706	97	609	13.1
20 to 24 years	6,275	3,956	63.0	3,758	1,299	2,459	198	100	99	5.0
High school	9,871	3,682	37.3	3,120	187	2,933	562	65	498	15.3
College	9,260	5,656	61.1	5,313	1,566	3,748	343	132	210	6.1
Full-time students	7,686	4,244	55.2	4,010	726	3,284	234	55	179	5.5
Part-time students	1,574	1,412	89.7	1,303	839	464	108	77	31	7.7
Men, 16 to 24 years	9,561	4,507	47.1	3,991	911	3,079	516	124	392	11.5
16 to 19 years	6,534	2,610	39.9	2,208	231	1,977	402	61	341	15.4
20 to 24 years	3,027	1,897	62.7	1,782	680	1,102	115	63	51	6.0
High school	5,153	1,885	36.6	1,558	121	1,437	327	41	286	17.3
College	4,408	2,622	59.5	2,433	790	1,642	189	83	106	7.2
Full-time students	3,637	1,918	52.7	1,792	349	1,443	126	37	89	6.6
Part-time students	771	705	91.3	641	441	200	64	46	17	9.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	9,570	4,831	50.5	4,442	841	3,601	389	73	316	8.0
16 to 19 years	6,322	2,772	43.8	2,467	223	2,245	305	36	269	11.0
20 to 24 years	3,247	2,059	63.4	1,975	619	1,357	84	36	47	4.1
High school	4,718	1,797	38.1	1,562	66	1,496	235	23	212	13.1
College	4,852	3,034	62.5	2,880	775	2,105	153	49	104	5.1
Full-time students	4,049	2,327	57.5	2,218	377	1,841	109	18	90	4.7
Part-time students	803	707	88.1	662	398	264	45	31	14	6.3
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,123	7,846	51.9	7,185	1,389	5,796	661	152	509	8.4
16 to 19 years	10,115	4,549	45.0	4,041	348	3,693	509	81	427	11.2
20 to 24 years	5,008	3,297	65.8	3,144	1,041	2,103	153	71	82	4.6
Men	7,560	3,775	49.9	3,378	731	2,647	397	105	292	10.5
Women	7,563	4,071	53.8	3,807	658	3,149	264	47	217	6.5
High school	7,669	3,053	39.8	2,657	138	2,519	396	47	348	13.0
College	7,454	4,794	64.3	4,528	1,251	3,277	266	105	161	5.5
Full-time students	6,203	3,660	59.0	3,485	597	2,887	175	43	132	4.8
Part-time students	1,251	1,134	90.6	1,044	654	390	90	62	29	8.0
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,754	1,004	36.5	810	278	532	195	39	155	19.4
16 to 19 years	1,914	563	29.4	402	76	325	161	15	146	28.6
20 to 24 years	840	441	52.5	408	201	207	33	25	9	7.6
Men	1,350	484	35.9	394	125	270	90	18	72	18.6
Women	1,405	520	37.0	415	153	262	105	21	83	20.1
High school	1,608	463	28.8	319	43	276	144	16	128	31.1
College	1,146	541	47.2	491	235	255	50	23	27	9.3
Full-time students	908	341	37.6	304	90	214	37	12	25	10.9
Part-time students	238	199	83.7	186	145	41	13	12	2	6.6
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,277	947	41.6	845	253	592	102	41	60	10.7
16 to 19 years	1,671	582	34.8	505	87	418	77	26	51	13.2
20 to 24 years	605	365	60.3	340	166	174	25	15	10	6.7
Men	1,164	524	45.0	454	153	301	70	32	38	13.4
Women	1,113	423	38.0	391	100	291	31	9	22	7.4
High school	1,412	385	27.3	317	49	269	68	22	46	17.6
College	864	562	65.0	528	205	323	34	20	14	6.1
Full-time students	632	355	56.2	341	94	246	15	8	7	4.2
Part-time students	232	206	89.1	187	111	77	19	12	8	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	February 2001									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Percent of labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,656	12,834	82.0	11,465	9,490	1,975	1,370	1,250	120	10.7
16 to 19 years	3,257	2,383	73.2	1,980	1,404	576	403	345	58	16.9
20 to 24 years	12,399	10,452	84.3	9,485	8,086	1,399	967	904	62	9.2
Less than a high school diploma	3,845	2,710	70.5	2,143	1,696	448	567	508	59	20.9
High school graduates, no college	6,574	5,446	82.8	4,875	3,986	889	571	527	43	10.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,510	3,074	87.6	2,896	2,395	501	178	161	18	5.8
College graduates	1,727	1,604	92.9	1,550	1,414	137	54	54	-	3.3
Men, 16 to 24 years	7,907	6,997	88.5	6,129	5,373	756	868	809	59	12.4
16 to 19 years	1,667	1,369	82.1	1,109	838	270	261	234	27	19.0
20 to 24 years	6,240	5,628	90.2	5,021	4,535	486	607	575	32	10.8
Less than a high school diploma	2,213	1,839	83.1	1,469	1,265	204	369	343	26	20.1
High school graduates, no college	3,485	3,100	89.0	2,726	2,355	371	374	350	24	12.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,517	1,390	91.7	1,297	1,144	153	93	85	9	6.7
College graduates	693	669	96.5	637	609	28	31	31	-	4.7
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,749	5,837	75.3	5,335	4,117	1,218	502	441	61	8.6
16 to 19 years	1,590	1,014	63.8	871	566	305	142	111	31	14.0
20 to 24 years	6,159	4,824	78.3	4,464	3,551	913	360	330	30	7.5
Less than a high school diploma	1,632	872	53.4	674	431	243	198	164	33	22.7
High school graduates, no college	3,089	2,346	76.0	2,149	1,631	518	197	178	19	8.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,993	1,684	84.5	1,599	1,251	348	85	76	9	5.1
College graduates	1,034	935	90.4	913	805	108	23	23	-	2.4
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,566	10,516	83.7	9,547	7,885	1,662	969	895	73	9.2
16 to 19 years	2,594	1,980	76.3	1,711	1,215	495	269	237	32	13.6
20 to 24 years	9,972	8,536	85.6	7,837	6,670	1,167	699	658	41	8.2
Men	6,478	5,857	90.4	5,224	4,608	616	633	599	34	10.8
Women	6,087	4,659	76.5	4,324	3,278	1,046	335	296	39	7.2
Less than a high school diploma	2,929	2,148	73.3	1,800	1,442	358	348	318	30	16.2
High school graduates, no college	5,361	4,513	84.2	4,067	3,310	757	445	417	28	9.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,827	2,486	87.9	2,359	1,938	421	127	112	15	5.1
College graduates	1,449	1,370	94.5	1,321	1,196	126	48	48	-	3.5
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,436	1,810	74.3	1,479	1,221	258	331	287	44	18.3
16 to 19 years	547	326	59.6	221	156	65	105	81	24	32.2
20 to 24 years	1,888	1,484	78.6	1,258	1,065	193	226	207	19	15.2
Men	1,108	863	77.9	681	562	119	182	157	25	21.1
Women	1,327	947	71.4	798	659	139	149	130	19	15.7
Less than a high school diploma	768	467	60.8	283	201	82	184	157	27	39.3
High school graduates, no college	995	760	76.4	653	543	110	107	93	14	14.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	517	443	85.7	405	344	62	38	35	3	8.5
College graduates	155	140	90.3	138	134	4	3	3	-	1.9
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,844	2,216	77.9	1,987	1,685	302	229	210	20	10.4
16 to 19 years	701	482	68.7	417	318	99	65	57	8	13.5
20 to 24 years	2,143	1,734	80.9	1,570	1,367	203	164	153	11	9.5
Men	1,484	1,341	90.4	1,214	1,090	124	127	122	6	9.5
Women	1,361	875	64.3	773	595	178	102	88	14	11.7
Less than a high school diploma	1,381	1,009	73.1	876	771	105	134	117	17	13.2
High school graduates, no college	963	778	80.8	707	591	116	71	68	3	9.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	432	366	84.6	341	262	79	25	25	-	6.8
College graduates	67	63	(1)	63	60	3	-	-	-	-

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.

**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	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,581	176,239	83,036	83,959	91,545	92,280	146,611	147,637	19,946	20,222	17,108	17,709
Civilian labor force	118,229	119,066	63,309	63,614	54,920	55,452	98,927	99,521	13,743	13,696	12,027	12,499
Percent of population	67.7	67.6	76.2	75.8	60.0	60.1	67.5	67.4	68.9	67.7	70.3	70.6
Employed	114,314	114,876	61,106	61,311	53,208	53,566	96,030	96,297	12,904	12,903	11,444	11,797
Employment-population ratio	65.5	65.2	73.6	73.0	58.1	58.0	65.5	65.2	64.7	63.8	66.9	66.6
Unemployed	3,916	4,189	2,203	2,303	1,712	1,886	2,896	3,224	839	793	583	703
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.2	6.1	5.8	4.8	5.6
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,376	27,191	12,924	12,902	14,453	14,289	21,975	21,863	4,139	4,120	7,253	7,554
Civilian labor force	11,638	11,732	7,018	6,944	4,620	4,788	9,413	9,562	1,615	1,623	4,408	4,559
Percent of population	42.5	43.1	54.3	53.8	32.0	33.5	42.8	43.7	39.0	39.4	60.8	60.4
Employed	10,829	10,706	6,537	6,357	4,292	4,348	8,800	8,757	1,452	1,430	4,093	4,127
Employment-population ratio	39.6	39.4	50.6	49.3	29.7	30.4	40.0	40.1	35.1	34.7	56.4	54.6
Unemployed	809	1,026	481	587	328	439	612	806	163	193	315	432
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.7	6.9	8.5	7.1	9.2	6.5	8.4	10.1	11.9	7.1	9.5
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population	57,471	57,617	26,235	26,505	31,236	31,112	48,555	48,391	6,937	7,253	4,771	5,007
Civilian labor force	37,403	37,238	19,867	19,765	17,536	17,473	31,254	30,991	4,867	4,901	3,510	3,786
Percent of population	65.1	64.6	75.7	74.6	56.1	56.2	64.4	64.0	70.2	67.6	73.6	75.6
Employed	35,932	35,644	19,039	18,850	16,892	16,794	30,175	29,816	4,530	4,544	3,390	3,624
Employment-population ratio	62.5	61.9	72.6	71.1	54.1	54.0	62.1	61.6	65.3	62.7	71.1	72.4
Unemployed	1,471	1,594	828	915	643	679	1,079	1,176	337	357	120	161
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	6.9	7.3	3.4	4.3
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population	44,486	45,263	20,425	20,853	24,061	24,409	37,267	38,025	5,555	5,521	3,195	3,228
Civilian labor force	32,946	33,414	16,454	16,918	16,493	16,496	27,327	27,800	4,405	4,334	2,540	2,599
Percent of population	74.1	73.8	80.6	81.1	68.5	67.6	73.3	73.1	79.3	78.5	79.5	80.5
Employed	31,911	32,423	15,906	16,388	16,005	16,035	26,586	27,030	4,152	4,161	2,446	2,521
Employment-population ratio	71.7	71.6	77.9	78.6	66.5	65.7	71.3	71.1	74.7	75.4	76.5	78.1
Unemployed	1,036	991	548	530	488	461	742	770	254	174	94	78
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	5.8	4.0	3.7	3.0
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,886	30,826	14,610	14,617	16,276	16,209	25,679	25,833	4,115	3,941	2,371	2,303
Civilian labor force	22,315	22,158	11,517	11,561	10,798	10,597	18,312	18,327	3,223	3,052	1,867	1,854
Percent of population	72.3	71.9	78.8	79.1	66.3	65.4	71.3	70.9	78.3	77.4	78.8	80.5
Employed	21,538	21,451	11,098	11,186	10,439	10,265	17,759	17,759	3,026	2,935	1,797	1,797
Employment-population ratio	69.7	69.6	76.0	76.5	64.1	63.3	69.2	68.7	73.5	74.5	75.8	78.1
Unemployed	778	707	419	375	359	332	552	568	197	117	70	57
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.1
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,601	14,437	5,815	6,236	7,785	8,200	11,588	12,192	1,440	1,580	824	925
Civilian labor force	10,631	11,256	4,936	5,357	5,694	5,899	9,016	9,473	1,183	1,282	673	745
Percent of population	78.2	78.0	84.9	85.9	73.1	71.9	77.8	77.7	82.1	81.1	81.7	80.5
Employed	10,373	10,971	4,807	5,201	5,566	5,770	8,826	9,271	1,126	1,225	649	723
Employment-population ratio	76.3	76.0	82.7	83.4	71.5	70.4	76.2	76.0	78.2	77.6	78.7	78.2
Unemployed	258	284	129	155	128	129	189	202	57	57	24	21
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.4	3.6	2.9
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population	45,247	46,167	23,452	23,699	21,795	22,468	38,815	39,358	3,315	3,329	1,888	1,920
Civilian labor force	36,242	36,683	19,970	19,988	16,272	16,695	30,932	31,167	2,855	2,838	1,569	1,555
Percent of population	80.1	79.5	85.2	84.3	74.7	74.3	79.7	79.2	86.1	85.2	83.1	81.0
Employed	35,643	36,104	19,624	19,716	16,018	16,388	30,469	30,695	2,770	2,768	1,516	1,524
Employment-population ratio	78.8	78.2	83.7	83.2	73.5	72.9	78.5	78.0	83.5	83.1	80.3	79.4
Unemployed	599	579	346	272	254	307	463	472	85	70	53	31
Unemployment rate	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.0

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.

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	February 2001									
	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	110,742	97,583	10,118	3,041	24,031	2,035	20,718	1,279	5,131	1,333
16 to 19 years	1,857	1,584	234	39	4,797	228	4,408	162	442	667
16 to 17 years	187	163	15	9	2,209	24	2,090	94	121	419
18 to 19 years	1,670	1,421	220	30	2,589	203	2,317	68	321	249
20 years and over	108,885	95,999	9,884	3,003	19,234	1,807	16,310	1,117	4,689	666
20 to 24 years	9,385	8,188	977	220	3,858	398	3,340	120	1,004	161
25 years and over	99,500	87,810	8,907	2,783	15,376	1,409	12,970	997	3,685	505
25 to 54 years	86,006	76,212	7,557	2,236	10,852	1,235	9,002	616	3,259	372
55 years and over	13,494	11,598	1,350	546	4,524	174	3,968	382	426	132
Men, 16 years and over	63,604	56,902	5,043	1,658	7,827	803	6,603	421	3,080	607
16 to 19 years	1,069	926	120	23	2,248	97	2,051	100	295	367
20 years and over	62,534	55,976	4,923	1,635	5,579	706	4,552	321	2,785	240
20 to 24 years	5,215	4,646	460	109	1,588	155	1,384	49	638	83
25 years and over	57,320	51,330	4,463	1,527	3,991	552	3,168	271	2,147	156
25 to 54 years	49,359	44,418	3,732	1,209	2,125	477	1,549	100	1,878	82
55 years and over	7,960	6,911	731	318	1,866	75	1,619	172	269	74
Women, 16 years and over	47,139	40,681	5,075	1,383	16,205	1,232	14,114	858	2,051	726
16 to 19 years	788	659	114	15	2,550	131	2,357	62	148	300
20 years and over	46,350	40,023	4,960	1,368	13,655	1,101	11,758	796	1,904	426
20 to 24 years	4,170	3,542	517	112	2,269	243	1,956	70	366	77
25 years and over	42,180	36,481	4,444	1,256	11,385	858	9,802	726	1,538	349
25 to 54 years	36,647	31,794	3,825	1,028	8,727	758	7,453	516	1,380	290
55 years and over	5,534	4,687	619	228	2,658	99	2,349	210	157	58
White										
Men, 16 years and over	54,207	48,454	4,342	1,410	6,646	646	5,626	374	2,387	453
16 to 19 years	942	828	91	23	1,935	76	1,781	79	220	260
20 years and over	53,264	47,626	4,251	1,387	4,711	570	3,845	295	2,167	193
20 to 24 years	4,396	3,918	384	94	1,328	128	1,157	43	484	65
25 years and over	48,868	43,708	3,867	1,293	3,383	442	2,688	252	1,683	127
25 to 54 years	41,869	37,656	3,197	1,016	1,693	378	1,228	86	1,441	61
55 years and over	7,000	6,052	671	277	1,690	64	1,460	166	242	66
Women, 16 years and over	37,875	32,680	4,085	1,110	14,302	971	12,568	763	1,444	569
16 to 19 years	621	516	89	15	2,253	110	2,087	56	98	199
20 years and over	37,254	32,164	3,995	1,095	12,049	861	10,481	707	1,346	370
20 to 24 years	3,315	2,830	400	85	1,941	209	1,681	52	245	57
25 years and over	33,939	29,334	3,596	1,009	10,107	652	8,800	655	1,101	313
25 to 54 years	29,225	25,353	3,065	806	7,739	566	6,695	478	973	264
55 years and over	4,714	3,980	531	203	2,368	87	2,105	177	128	49
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,298	5,655	467	176	778	132	612	34	564	122
16 to 19 years	96	84	12	—	210	21	173	16	57	82
20 years and over	6,202	5,571	456	176	568	111	439	18	507	40
20 to 24 years	591	521	56	14	179	24	152	3	118	14
25 years and over	5,612	5,050	399	162	389	88	287	14	389	26
25 to 54 years	4,950	4,467	354	129	289	83	195	11	370	18
55 years and over	661	582	46	33	100	5	92	4	19	8
Women, 16 years and over	6,855	5,889	758	208	1,261	193	1,003	65	504	130
16 to 19 years	137	114	22	—	180	18	161	2	39	88
20 years and over	6,718	5,774	736	208	1,081	176	843	63	465	41
20 to 24 years	676	552	99	25	221	25	181	15	113	14
25 years and over	6,042	5,222	637	183	860	150	661	48	352	27
25 to 54 years	5,443	4,699	574	170	629	145	456	29	334	19
55 years and over	599	523	63	13	231	5	206	20	18	8

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.

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	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
Total	133,954	134,774	71,311	71,430	67,869	68,114	62,642	63,344	59,331	60,005
Managerial and professional specialty	40,745	41,701	20,569	20,965	20,429	20,783	20,176	20,736	19,952	20,522
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,924	20,163	10,899	10,946	10,838	10,888	9,025	9,216	8,967	9,148
Officials and administrators, public administration	760	856	351	423	351	420	409	433	409	433
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,180	14,169	8,383	8,328	8,328	8,285	5,797	5,841	5,754	5,789
Management-related occupations	4,984	5,138	2,165	2,196	2,159	2,183	2,819	2,942	2,803	2,926
Professional specialty	20,821	21,538	9,671	10,019	9,591	9,895	11,151	11,520	10,985	11,374
Engineers	2,109	2,108	1,883	1,859	1,880	1,859	226	249	226	249
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,910	2,102	1,364	1,480	1,340	1,466	546	622	545	622
Natural scientists	545	643	366	452	366	452	178	191	178	191
Health diagnosing occupations	1,020	1,013	758	732	758	732	261	281	261	281
Health assessment and treating occupations	2,756	2,925	433	463	433	460	2,322	2,461	2,318	2,458
Teachers, college and university	1,104	1,030	611	553	611	544	493	478	481	469
Teachers, except college and university	5,534	5,841	1,346	1,471	1,323	1,441	4,189	4,370	4,105	4,281
Lawyers and judges	941	895	671	622	671	622	270	273	270	273
Other professional specialty occupations	4,903	4,981	2,237	2,386	2,207	2,319	2,666	2,596	2,600	2,550
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,544	39,781	14,170	14,263	13,359	13,395	25,374	25,518	23,602	23,711
Technicians and related support	4,452	4,459	2,157	2,094	2,107	2,075	2,295	2,365	2,256	2,333
Health technologists and technicians	1,734	1,810	318	385	306	378	1,416	1,425	1,398	1,411
Engineering and science technicians	1,298	1,229	996	898	967	892	302	330	285	313
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,420	1,421	843	811	833	805	577	610	573	608
Sales occupations	16,133	16,254	8,087	8,211	7,542	7,654	8,046	8,043	6,963	6,959
Supervisors and proprietors	4,956	4,939	2,953	2,831	2,921	2,800	2,003	2,108	1,963	2,069
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,853	2,934	1,564	1,670	1,530	1,655	1,288	1,264	1,253	1,231
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,596	1,583	1,155	1,196	1,151	1,191	441	387	441	375
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,612	6,690	2,383	2,488	1,908	1,983	4,228	4,201	3,221	3,204
Sales-related occupations	117	109	32	26	32	26	85	83	84	80
Administrative support, including clerical	18,959	19,067	3,926	3,958	3,710	3,667	15,033	15,109	14,382	14,420
Supervisors	652	845	294	310	292	310	358	535	358	531
Computer equipment operators	383	338	197	153	182	149	186	185	176	173
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,460	3,243	51	46	49	46	3,409	3,197	3,339	3,121
Financial records processing	2,246	2,224	150	198	150	192	2,095	2,026	2,056	1,996
Mail and message distributing	998	965	585	559	569	548	413	406	402	398
Other administrative support, including clerical	11,220	11,452	2,649	2,692	2,469	2,422	8,571	8,759	8,051	8,201
Service occupations	18,271	18,301	7,438	7,270	6,355	6,261	10,833	11,031	9,757	9,912
Private household	857	760	40	31	37	24	818	729	738	636
Protective service	2,428	2,475	1,955	1,977	1,923	1,928	474	498	457	483
Service, except private household and protective	14,985	15,066	5,444	5,261	4,395	4,310	9,541	9,805	8,562	8,792
Food service	6,327	6,401	2,760	2,755	1,969	2,017	3,567	3,645	2,901	2,946
Health service	2,458	2,485	277	227	260	204	2,181	2,258	2,095	2,187
Cleaning and building service	3,118	3,034	1,821	1,661	1,683	1,549	1,297	1,373	1,249	1,325
Personal service	3,082	3,146	586	618	483	539	2,497	2,528	2,317	2,335
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,505	14,746	13,131	13,509	12,854	13,199	1,374	1,237	1,347	1,208
Mechanics and repairers	4,814	4,782	4,566	4,548	4,495	4,456	247	234	247	215
Construction trades	5,837	6,020	5,673	5,870	5,516	5,721	164	150	155	147
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,855	3,944	2,892	3,091	2,842	3,023	963	853	945	846
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,828	17,439	13,632	13,245	12,658	12,386	4,196	4,194	4,012	4,064
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,265	6,855	4,657	4,306	4,478	4,185	2,608	2,549	2,575	2,506
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,371	5,460	4,800	4,824	4,705	4,715	572	635	553	623
Motor vehicle operators	4,107	4,209	3,615	3,667	3,534	3,577	492	542	479	530
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,264	1,250	1,184	1,157	1,171	1,138	80	93	74	93
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,192	5,124	4,176	4,114	3,475	3,486	1,016	1,010	885	934
Construction laborers	829	879	798	847	733	783	32	32	32	32
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,362	4,245	3,378	3,267	2,742	2,703	984	978	853	903
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,060	2,806	2,370	2,179	2,214	2,088	690	628	661	589
Farm operators and managers	1,068	1,113	794	835	789	829	274	277	273	277
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,992	1,693	1,576	1,343	1,425	1,259	416	350	389	312

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	133,954	134,774	71,311	71,430	62,642	63,344
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.4	30.9	28.8	29.4	32.2	32.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.3	14.4	14.5
Professional specialty	15.5	16.0	13.6	14.0	17.8	18.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.5	29.5	19.9	20.0	40.5	40.3
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.7
Sales occupations	12.0	12.1	11.3	11.5	12.8	12.7
Administrative support, including clerical	14.2	14.1	5.5	5.5	24.0	23.9
Service occupations	13.6	13.6	10.4	10.2	17.3	17.4
Private household	.6	.6	.1	(¹)	1.3	1.2
Protective service	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.8	.8	.8
Service, except private household and protective	11.2	11.2	7.6	7.4	15.2	15.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.8	10.9	18.4	18.9	2.2	2.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.3	12.9	19.1	18.5	6.7	6.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	5.1	6.5	6.0	4.2	4.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	4.1	6.7	6.8	.9	1.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	3.8	5.9	5.8	1.6	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.0
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	112,576	113,029	60,867	60,853	51,709	52,177
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.3	31.9	29.7	30.2	33.1	33.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.5	15.6	16.1	16.1	14.8	15.0
Professional specialty	15.8	16.3	13.6	14.1	18.3	18.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.6	29.4	19.9	19.8	41.1	40.7
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.6
Sales occupations	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.0	13.2	13.1
Administrative support, including clerical	13.9	13.8	5.0	5.0	24.2	24.1
Service occupations	12.5	12.4	9.3	9.2	16.2	16.2
Private household	.6	.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.1
Protective service	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.6	.6	.6
Service, except private household and protective	10.2	10.2	6.7	6.5	14.4	14.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.4	11.5	19.4	19.8	2.1	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.6	12.4	18.1	17.7	6.2	6.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	4.8	6.2	5.9	3.8	3.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	3.8	3.9	6.4	6.4	.8	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.7	3.7	5.5	5.4	1.5	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.6	2.4	3.7	3.4	1.3	1.1
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,164	15,192	7,133	7,076	8,032	8,116
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	22.5	22.3	18.7	18.7	25.9	25.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.2	10.7	8.8	9.5	11.4	11.7
Professional specialty	12.4	11.6	9.9	9.3	14.5	13.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.8	30.2	18.4	20.1	38.1	39.1
Technicians and related support	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.4
Sales occupations	8.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	10.4	10.0
Administrative support, including clerical	17.0	17.5	8.9	9.2	24.2	24.7
Service occupations	21.7	21.1	18.8	17.4	24.2	24.3
Private household	1.0	.7	(¹)	.1	1.8	1.2
Protective service	3.4	3.2	5.0	4.7	2.0	2.0
Service, except private household and protective	17.2	17.2	13.7	12.6	20.4	21.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.7	7.9	13.8	14.5	2.3	2.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18.6	17.8	29.1	28.0	9.2	9.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.0	6.6	8.9	7.5	5.3	5.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.0	6.0	10.9	11.1	1.6	1.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.6	5.2	9.3	9.4	2.3	1.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	.7	.7	1.3	1.2	.3	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	February 2001												
	Total employed	Managerial and professional specialty		Technical, sales, and administrative support			Service occupations		Precision production, craft, and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers			Farming, forestry, and fishing
		Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerical	Private household	Other service ¹		Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	
Agriculture	2,794	84	101	52	17	141	—	7	34	18	58	13	2,271
Mining	567	101	53	12	4	62	—	10	189	22	97	18	—
Construction	8,848	1,285	141	67	80	412	—	62	5,327	115	404	947	8
Manufacturing	19,639	2,990	1,965	598	721	1,898	—	278	3,802	5,509	712	1,099	68
Durable goods	11,877	1,738	1,298	428	329	1,092	—	162	2,682	3,158	396	537	57
Nondurable goods	7,762	1,252	667	170	392	806	—	116	1,120	2,351	316	561	11
Transportation and public utilities	9,613	1,303	597	393	293	2,366	—	345	1,329	128	2,315	533	11
Wholesale and retail trade	27,563	2,630	686	292	11,487	2,199	—	5,293	1,491	271	1,198	1,939	77
Wholesale trade	5,270	647	181	64	2,083	802	—	41	347	103	550	400	53
Retail trade	22,293	1,983	505	228	9,404	1,397	—	5,252	1,144	167	648	1,539	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,087	2,621	380	178	2,405	2,949	—	312	158	14	12	32	25
Services	50,516	7,698	16,646	2,645	1,219	7,676	760	9,458	2,183	762	638	514	317
Private households	838	2	2	—	—	11	760	43	—	—	5	9	6
Other service industries	49,678	7,695	16,644	2,645	1,219	7,665	—	9,416	2,183	762	633	504	311
Professional services	33,599	4,572	14,215	2,088	220	5,697	—	5,699	445	146	351	96	70
Public administration	6,146	1,450	969	224	28	1,363	—	1,775	233	17	26	30	30

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	February 2001									
	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	1,587	1,187	20	123,439	103,916	830	103,087	19,523	8,393	147
16 to 19 years	85	5	4	6,492	6,187	101	6,085	306	43	25
16 to 17 years	40	3	4	2,330	2,267	42	2,225	63	17	2
18 to 19 years	45	2	--	4,163	3,920	59	3,861	243	27	23
20 to 24 years	231	27	7	12,760	11,558	94	11,464	1,202	212	6
25 to 34 years	376	114	--	28,301	24,631	118	24,513	3,670	1,234	8
35 to 44 years	443	301	1	33,376	28,137	179	27,958	5,238	2,427	42
45 to 54 years	262	296	3	27,141	21,164	158	21,005	5,978	2,494	39
55 to 64 years	146	251	6	12,156	9,572	107	9,465	2,584	1,351	6
65 years and over	43	193	--	3,213	2,668	72	2,597	544	632	22
Men, 16 years and over	1,116	841	11	64,350	55,972	50	55,922	8,378	5,069	42
16 to 19 years	55	5	4	3,213	3,074	8	3,066	138	32	9
16 to 17 years	22	3	4	1,147	1,111	--	1,111	36	11	2
18 to 19 years	32	2	--	2,066	1,963	8	1,955	103	21	7
20 to 24 years	178	27	4	6,475	6,020	--	6,020	455	113	6
25 to 34 years	234	93	--	15,161	13,524	14	13,510	1,637	704	1
35 to 44 years	317	184	--	17,546	15,315	13	15,302	2,230	1,498	10
45 to 54 years	186	216	--	13,860	11,388	6	11,382	2,472	1,473	2
55 to 64 years	121	173	4	6,321	5,146	4	5,143	1,174	824	1
65 years and over	27	142	--	1,775	1,504	5	1,499	271	425	13
Women, 16 years and over	471	345	9	59,090	47,944	779	47,165	11,145	3,324	105
16 to 19 years	30	--	--	3,280	3,112	93	3,019	168	12	16
16 to 17 years	18	--	--	1,183	1,155	42	1,114	27	6	--
18 to 19 years	12	--	--	2,097	1,957	52	1,905	140	6	16
20 to 24 years	53	--	3	6,285	5,538	94	5,444	747	98	--
25 to 34 years	143	21	--	13,140	11,107	104	11,003	2,033	530	7
35 to 44 years	127	117	1	15,830	12,822	166	12,656	3,008	929	32
45 to 54 years	76	79	3	13,281	9,775	152	9,624	3,506	1,021	37
55 to 64 years	25	78	1	5,836	4,425	103	4,322	1,410	528	5
65 years and over	17	50	--	1,438	1,164	66	1,098	273	206	9

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Hours of work	February 2001					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	130,453	2,561	127,893	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	32,057	784	31,273	24.6	30.6	24.5
1 to 4 hours	1,162	52	1,110	.9	2.0	.9
5 to 14 hours	5,462	177	5,286	4.2	6.9	4.1
15 to 29 hours	15,855	369	15,486	12.2	14.4	12.1
30 to 34 hours	9,578	186	9,392	7.3	7.3	7.3
35 hours and over	98,396	1,777	96,619	75.4	69.4	75.5
35 to 39 hours	8,374	144	8,230	6.4	5.6	6.4
40 hours	51,145	729	50,416	39.2	28.5	39.4
41 hours and over	38,877	905	37,972	29.8	35.3	29.7
41 to 48 hours	14,190	172	14,018	10.9	6.7	11.0
49 to 59 hours	14,830	318	14,511	11.4	12.4	11.3
60 hours and over	9,857	414	9,443	7.6	16.2	7.4
Average hours, total at work	39.1	39.7	39.1	—	—	—
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	43.0	44.7	43.0	—	—	—

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	February 2001					
	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time
Total, 16 years and over	32,057	10,118	21,939	31,273	9,809	21,465
Economic reasons	3,424	1,495	1,929	3,291	1,409	1,882
Slack work or business conditions	2,209	1,270	939	2,129	1,215	914
Could only find part-time work	947	—	947	932	—	932
Seasonal work	143	100	43	105	69	36
Job started or ended during week	126	126	—	125	125	—
Noneconomic reasons	28,633	8,623	20,010	27,982	8,399	19,583
Child-care problems	799	136	663	787	136	651
Other family or personal obligations	6,354	945	5,409	6,209	928	5,281
Health or medical limitations	769	—	769	753	—	753
In school or training	7,241	118	7,123	7,166	113	7,053
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,863	—	1,863	1,770	—	1,770
Vacation or personal day	2,851	2,851	—	2,790	2,790	—
Holiday, legal or religious	765	765	—	759	759	—
Weather-related curtailment	601	601	—	532	532	—
All other reasons	7,390	3,207	4,182	7,216	3,141	4,075
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	22.9	23.3	22.5	23.0	23.7	22.5
Other reasons	21.3	25.8	19.4	21.4	25.9	19.4

**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	February 2001							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over	127,893	31,273	3,291	8,399	19,583	96,619	39.1	43.0
Wage and salary workers	119,912	28,779	2,986	7,931	17,862	91,133	39.0	42.8
Mining	501	20	1	7	12	480	48.6	49.6
Construction	7,058	1,321	339	634	348	5,737	40.3	41.5
Manufacturing	18,868	2,444	373	1,268	803	16,424	41.7	42.8
Durable goods	11,439	1,414	186	791	438	10,024	42.0	43.0
Nondurable goods	7,429	1,030	188	477	365	6,400	41.2	42.5
Transportation and public utilities	8,924	1,506	174	633	699	7,418	41.7	43.7
Wholesale and retail trade	25,299	8,331	898	1,097	6,335	16,968	36.9	43.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,203	1,487	72	565	850	6,716	40.1	42.6
Service industries	45,070	12,612	1,098	3,026	8,488	32,457	37.9	42.7
Private households	812	443	58	25	360	369	29.3	41.5
All other industries	44,257	12,169	1,039	3,002	8,128	32,088	38.1	42.7
Public administration	5,989	1,057	30	700	327	4,932	40.6	41.9
Self-employed workers	7,833	2,402	300	460	1,642	5,431	39.5	45.9
Unpaid family workers	147	92	5	8	79	55	31.9	(¹)

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

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	February 2001							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	127,893	31,273	3,291	8,399	19,583	96,619	39.1	43.0
16 to 19 years	6,370	4,741	266	177	4,299	1,629	23.2	39.1
16 to 17 years	2,250	2,082	27	12	2,043	167	16.5	38.7
18 to 19 years	4,120	2,659	239	165	2,255	1,461	26.9	39.1
20 years and over	121,523	26,532	3,025	8,223	15,284	94,990	39.9	43.1
20 to 24 years	12,642	4,501	538	755	3,208	8,142	35.0	40.9
25 years and over	108,881	22,032	2,488	7,468	12,076	86,849	40.5	43.3
25 to 54 years	92,377	16,923	2,182	6,340	8,401	75,454	41.0	43.3
55 years and over	16,503	5,108	305	1,128	3,675	11,395	37.2	42.7
Men, 16 years and over	67,535	11,715	1,587	3,930	6,197	55,820	41.8	44.3
16 to 19 years	3,140	2,204	126	85	1,993	936	24.8	39.9
16 to 17 years	1,102	976	13	10	953	126	18.2	38.5
18 to 19 years	2,038	1,228	114	75	1,040	810	28.3	40.1
20 years and over	64,394	9,511	1,461	3,845	4,204	54,884	42.6	44.4
20 to 24 years	6,441	1,842	241	303	1,298	4,598	37.0	41.8
25 years and over	57,954	7,669	1,220	3,542	2,906	50,285	43.2	44.7
25 to 54 years	49,049	5,428	1,070	2,948	1,410	43,620	43.9	44.8
55 years and over	8,905	2,240	150	594	1,496	6,665	39.4	43.9
Women, 16 years and over	60,358	19,558	1,704	4,469	13,386	40,800	36.0	41.2
16 to 19 years	3,230	2,537	139	92	2,306	693	21.7	38.0
16 to 17 years	1,148	1,106	14	2	1,090	41	14.9	(¹)
18 to 19 years	2,082	1,430	125	90	1,215	652	25.5	37.9
20 years and over	57,128	17,022	1,564	4,377	11,080	40,107	36.8	41.2
20 to 24 years	6,202	2,658	297	452	1,910	3,543	33.0	39.7
25 years and over	50,927	14,363	1,267	3,926	9,170	36,564	37.3	41.4
25 to 54 years	43,329	11,495	1,112	3,391	6,991	31,834	37.8	41.4
55 years and over	7,598	2,868	155	534	2,179	4,730	34.6	41.1
Race								
White, 16 years and over	106,907	26,785	2,676	6,949	17,160	80,122	39.1	43.2
Men	57,317	9,926	1,329	3,360	5,237	47,390	42.0	44.6
Women	49,591	16,859	1,347	3,589	11,923	32,731	35.7	41.3
Black, 16 years and over	14,652	3,078	435	1,079	1,564	11,573	38.9	41.6
Men	6,817	1,178	177	394	607	5,640	40.4	42.9
Women	7,834	1,900	258	685	957	5,934	37.6	40.4
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,633	5,031	716	2,442	1,873	35,602	43.7	45.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,011	1,256	229	539	488	6,756	42.6	44.4
Single (never married)	18,890	5,429	642	949	3,837	13,462	37.2	42.5
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	32,204	10,230	697	2,355	7,178	21,974	36.2	41.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,237	3,029	377	1,030	1,622	9,208	38.4	41.5
Single (never married)	15,918	6,299	629	1,084	4,586	9,618	33.9	41.0

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	February 2001							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over ¹	127,888	31,275	3,283	8,384	19,609	96,613	39.1	43.0
Managerial and professional specialty	40,628	7,329	418	2,765	4,146	33,299	42.0	44.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,637	2,694	158	1,225	1,311	16,943	43.7	45.4
Professional specialty	20,991	4,635	261	1,540	2,834	16,355	40.4	44.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,588	11,096	799	2,614	7,683	27,491	37.3	42.0
Technicians and related support	4,323	931	50	325	556	3,392	39.0	41.8
Sales occupations	15,748	4,608	488	749	3,371	11,140	38.5	44.4
Administrative support, including clerical	18,517	5,558	261	1,540	3,757	12,959	35.8	40.1
Service occupations	17,657	7,033	856	845	5,332	10,623	34.2	41.9
Private household	743	413	54	19	341	330	28.6	41.2
Protective service	2,389	407	25	143	239	1,982	41.8	44.7
Service, except private household and protective	14,525	6,213	777	683	4,752	8,311	33.3	41.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,228	2,136	494	1,072	571	12,092	41.4	42.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,788	3,680	715	1,088	1,876	13,108	39.2	42.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,686	1,088	244	471	374	5,598	39.7	41.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,200	1,119	208	327	584	4,081	41.7	44.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,902	1,473	263	291	919	3,429	35.9	40.5
Men, 16 years and over ¹	67,353	11,641	1,586	3,902	6,154	55,712	41.8	44.4
Managerial and professional specialty	20,557	2,540	163	1,183	1,194	18,017	44.8	46.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,709	1,045	67	542	435	9,664	46.1	47.3
Professional specialty	9,848	1,495	96	640	758	8,353	43.4	45.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,957	2,700	235	685	1,779	11,257	41.1	44.7
Technicians and related support	2,030	303	26	148	129	1,727	41.2	42.9
Sales occupations	8,050	1,464	145	255	1,064	6,586	42.6	46.5
Administrative support, including clerical	3,877	933	63	282	587	2,944	38.1	41.8
Service occupations	7,044	1,972	279	273	1,420	5,073	37.6	43.3
Private household	31	16	7	-	9	15	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,910	246	16	112	118	1,664	43.4	45.2
Service, except private household and protective	5,103	1,709	255	161	1,293	3,394	35.5	42.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,037	1,846	444	966	436	11,190	41.6	42.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,759	2,583	465	794	1,325	10,176	40.0	42.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,212	559	120	285	155	3,653	40.9	41.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,600	878	175	288	415	3,723	42.6	45.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,947	1,146	170	221	755	2,800	36.1	40.7
Women, 16 years and over ¹	60,535	19,634	1,697	4,482	13,455	40,901	36.0	41.2
Managerial and professional specialty	20,071	4,789	255	1,582	2,952	15,282	39.1	42.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,928	1,649	91	682	876	7,279	40.7	43.0
Professional specialty	11,143	3,140	165	900	2,076	8,002	37.8	42.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	24,631	8,397	564	1,929	5,904	16,234	35.1	40.3
Technicians and related support	2,293	628	24	177	427	1,665	37.0	40.7
Sales occupations	7,698	3,144	342	494	2,307	4,554	34.2	41.6
Administrative support, including clerical	14,640	4,625	197	1,258	3,170	10,015	35.2	39.6
Service occupations	10,612	5,062	577	572	3,913	5,551	32.0	40.7
Private household	712	397	46	19	331	315	28.8	41.5
Protective service	479	161	9	31	122	318	35.2	41.7
Service, except private household and protective	9,421	4,504	522	522	3,460	4,917	32.1	40.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,191	290	50	105	135	901	38.5	41.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,029	1,097	251	295	551	2,932	36.6	39.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,474	529	124	186	219	1,945	37.8	39.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	599	241	34	39	168	358	35.1	41.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	955	326	93	70	164	629	34.7	39.7

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

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

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	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	3,497	3,687	4.7	4.9	2,734	2,777	4.2	4.2
Married, spouse present	1,101	1,232	2.5	2.8	942	945	2.7	2.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	557	507	6.1	5.6	586	600	4.4	4.5
Single (never married)	1,838	1,948	8.6	9.0	1,206	1,231	7.0	6.9
White, 16 years and over	2,655	2,840	4.2	4.5	1,923	2,013	3.6	3.7
Married, spouse present	911	1,055	2.3	2.7	762	798	2.5	2.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	421	406	5.6	5.4	402	439	3.8	4.2
Single (never married)	1,323	1,380	7.7	7.9	758	775	5.9	5.8
Black, 16 years and over	685	686	8.8	8.8	693	633	7.9	7.2
Married, spouse present	120	126	3.5	3.7	132	90	4.6	3.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	118	83	9.1	6.5	171	137	7.4	6.0
Single (never married)	447	477	14.6	15.4	390	406	11.1	11.3
Total, 25 years and over	2,203	2,303	3.5	3.6	1,712	1,886	3.1	3.4
Married, spouse present	1,046	1,156	2.4	2.7	836	881	2.5	2.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	530	474	5.9	5.4	531	564	4.1	4.3
Single (never married)	627	674	5.5	5.8	345	441	4.0	4.9
White, 25 years and over	1,694	1,810	3.1	3.3	1,202	1,413	2.7	3.1
Married, spouse present	865	984	2.3	2.6	672	742	2.3	2.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	401	385	5.5	5.3	360	406	3.5	4.0
Single (never married)	429	441	4.8	4.8	170	265	2.8	4.3
Black, 25 years and over	406	414	6.3	6.5	434	379	5.9	5.2
Married, spouse present	116	123	3.4	3.7	115	84	4.1	3.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	111	75	8.8	6.0	162	137	7.1	6.1
Single (never married)	179	216	9.9	11.6	156	158	7.0	6.9

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
Total, 16 years and over ¹	6,231	6,464	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.2
Managerial and professional specialty	668	738	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	353	381	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.1
Professional specialty	315	357	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,601	1,562	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.1
Technicians and related support	86	105	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.5
Sales occupations	781	757	4.6	4.5	3.6	3.3	5.6	5.6
Administrative support, including clerical	734	700	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5
Service occupations	1,123	1,102	5.8	5.7	5.2	6.1	6.2	5.4
Private household	47	55	5.2	6.7	(²)	(²)	5.4	6.5
Protective service	76	60	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.1	5.6	3.6
Service, except private household and protective	1,001	987	6.3	6.1	6.3	7.5	6.3	5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	782	749	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.0	3.8	2.9
Mechanics and repairers	133	135	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.1	.9
Construction trades	515	486	8.1	7.5	8.2	7.6	6.2	3.7
Other precision production, craft, and repair	134	127	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,417	1,642	7.4	8.6	7.2	8.6	7.9	8.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	460	593	6.0	8.0	4.9	7.5	7.8	8.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	308	402	5.4	6.9	5.6	7.0	4.1	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	649	648	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.6	10.0	9.6
Construction laborers	204	226	19.7	20.5	19.3	20.8	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	445	421	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.2	9.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	279	334	8.4	10.6	8.4	10.0	8.2	12.9
No previous work experience	357	327	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 19 years	239	208	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	55	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 years and over	63	61	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	6,231	6,464	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.2
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,021	5,397	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.6
Mining	27	36	5.4	6.4	5.5	6.6	4.3	5.0
Construction	809	827	10.8	10.6	11.3	11.2	6.6	4.6
Manufacturing	738	951	3.6	4.7	3.1	4.3	4.4	5.5
Durable goods	394	507	3.1	4.2	2.7	3.8	4.2	5.0
Lumber and wood products	48	42	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.5	3.2	3.3
Furniture and fixtures	31	16	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.9	5.0	2.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	38	26	5.9	4.0	7.4	3.9	1.6	4.5
Primary metal industries	22	34	2.8	4.2	3.2	2.0	1.1	14.5
Fabricated metal products	21	68	1.7	4.9	1.0	4.4	3.7	6.6
Machinery and computing equipment	63	68	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	2.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	63	60	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.1
Transportation equipment	64	105	2.6	5.1	1.2	4.2	7.3	8.2
Automobiles	41	74	2.8	6.3	1.0	5.4	8.9	9.2
Other transportation equipment	23	32	2.2	3.5	1.5	2.7	4.9	6.7
Professional and photographic equipment	12	24	1.6	3.1	1.0	.9	2.4	6.5
Other durable goods industries	32	62	4.9	7.9	4.7	9.9	5.0	5.3
Nondurable goods	345	444	4.2	5.5	3.8	5.2	4.7	5.9
Food and kindred products	104	112	5.8	6.4	4.8	6.4	7.6	6.4
Textile mill products	26	48	4.9	8.5	3.4	7.4	6.8	9.5
Apparel and other textile products	51	72	6.1	10.2	7.0	9.4	5.7	10.7
Paper and allied products	18	40	2.6	5.6	3.1	5.0	1.3	7.7
Printing and publishing	50	60	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.8	2.3	2.8
Chemicals and allied products	57	60	4.3	4.5	3.8	4.9	5.1	3.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	28	39	3.4	4.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	6.4
Other nondurable goods industries	11	13	3.3	3.6	2.2	4.1	5.4	2.5
Transportation and public utilities	282	257	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.0
Transportation	216	179	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.0
Communications and other public utilities	66	78	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.3	3.9	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,589	1,546	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.5	6.5	5.7
Wholesale trade	177	203	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1
Retail trade	1,411	1,343	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	223	219	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.7
Service industries	1,353	1,562	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.2
Professional services	468	572	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.9
Other service industries	885	990	6.1	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	191	249	9.8	13.6	10.3	14.0	8.6	12.5
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	662	490	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.7
No previous work experience	357	327	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	6,231	6,464	2,835	3,025	2,245	2,329	1,151	1,110	4,578	4,853	1,378	1,319
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,029	3,309	1,871	2,031	969	1,083	189	195	2,307	2,615	616	602
On temporary layoff	1,134	1,286	747	867	317	317	71	101	952	1,127	139	132
Not on temporary layoff	1,895	2,023	1,124	1,164	652	765	119	94	1,355	1,488	477	470
Permanent job losers	1,281	1,451	719	795	492	598	70	59	923	1,071	304	337
Persons who completed temporary jobs	614	572	404	369	160	168	49	35	432	417	172	133
Job leavers	777	830	325	405	355	349	96	76	595	635	154	141
Reentrants	2,067	1,998	592	545	850	823	626	630	1,434	1,397	524	494
New entrants	357	327	47	44	71	75	239	208	242	207	85	83
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	48.6	51.2	66.0	67.1	43.2	46.5	16.5	17.6	50.4	53.9	44.7	45.6
On temporary layoff	18.2	19.9	26.3	28.7	14.1	13.6	6.1	9.1	20.8	23.2	10.1	10.0
Not on temporary layoff	30.4	31.3	39.6	38.5	29.1	32.9	10.3	8.5	29.6	30.7	34.6	35.6
Job leavers	12.5	12.8	11.5	13.4	15.8	15.0	8.4	6.9	13.0	13.1	11.2	10.7
Reentrants	33.2	30.9	20.9	18.0	37.8	35.3	54.4	56.8	31.3	28.8	38.0	37.5
New entrants	5.7	5.1	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.2	20.8	18.8	5.3	4.3	6.2	6.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	3.7	3.6
Job leavers	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	1.2	1.0	.5	.5	.9	.9
Reentrants	1.5	1.4	.8	.8	1.4	1.3	7.9	8.1	1.2	1.2	3.2	3.0
New entrants	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	3.0	2.7	.2	.2	.5	.5

**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	February 2001						
	Total unemployed		Duration of unemployment				
	Thousands of persons	Percent	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
					Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Total, 16 years and over	6,464	100.0	42.3	32.7	25.0	13.8	11.2
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,309	100.0	41.9	35.3	22.7	14.3	8.5
On temporary layoff	1,286	100.0	44.2	44.7	11.0	8.3	2.7
Not on temporary layoff	2,023	100.0	40.5	29.4	30.2	18.1	12.1
Permanent job losers	1,451	100.0	42.8	29.1	28.1	16.8	11.3
Persons who completed temporary jobs	572	100.0	34.6	30.1	35.3	21.2	14.1
Job leavers	830	100.0	49.3	29.4	21.3	10.6	10.6
Reentrants	1,998	100.0	39.7	30.6	29.7	15.0	14.7
New entrants	327	100.0	43.4	27.6	29.1	9.3	19.8
Men, 20 years and over	3,025	100.0	39.7	35.2	25.1	13.1	12.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,031	100.0	39.8	38.4	21.8	12.9	9.0
On temporary layoff	867	100.0	38.8	49.6	11.6	9.3	2.3
Not on temporary layoff	1,164	100.0	40.6	30.0	29.4	15.5	13.9
Permanent job losers	795	100.0	44.2	29.8	26.0	13.0	13.0
Persons who completed temporary jobs	369	100.0	32.7	30.5	36.8	21.0	15.8
Job leavers	405	100.0	45.8	30.0	24.3	10.7	13.6
Reentrants	545	100.0	37.1	25.6	37.3	16.5	20.8
New entrants	44	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	2,329	100.0	42.1	30.6	27.3	16.1	11.2
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,083	100.0	42.8	30.3	27.0	19.3	7.7
On temporary layoff	317	100.0	55.0	34.9	10.1	7.5	2.6
Not on temporary layoff	765	100.0	37.7	28.3	34.0	24.2	9.8
Permanent job losers	598	100.0	39.3	28.1	32.5	23.6	8.9
Persons who completed temporary jobs	168	100.0	31.8	29.1	39.1	26.1	13.0
Job leavers	349	100.0	54.6	27.1	18.3	11.5	6.8
Reentrants	823	100.0	35.7	33.1	31.2	14.8	16.4
New entrants	75	100.0	45.0	23.6	31.4	7.0	24.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,110	100.0	49.6	30.5	19.9	10.6	9.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	195	100.0	59.7	31.6	8.7	1.4	7.3
On temporary layoff	101	100.0	57.3	33.7	9.0	2.8	6.2
Not on temporary layoff	94	100.0	62.2	29.4	8.4	-	8.4
Permanent job losers	59	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	35	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	76	100.0	44.4	36.8	18.8	6.6	12.2
Reentrants	630	100.0	47.3	31.6	21.1	13.9	7.2
New entrants	208	100.0	48.8	23.9	27.3	10.6	16.7

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

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

Duration of unemployment	Total				Full-time workers			
	Thousands of persons		Percent distribution		Thousands of persons		Percent distribution	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
Total, 16 years and over	6,231	6,464	100.0	100.0	4,891	5,131	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,517	2,732	40.4	42.3	1,765	1,995	36.1	38.9
5 to 14 weeks	2,313	2,115	37.1	32.7	1,891	1,745	38.7	34.0
5 to 10 weeks	1,646	1,475	26.4	22.8	1,300	1,194	26.6	23.3
11 to 14 weeks	667	639	10.7	9.9	591	551	12.1	10.7
15 weeks and over	1,401	1,617	22.5	25.0	1,235	1,391	25.3	27.1
15 to 26 weeks	772	891	12.4	13.8	650	757	13.3	14.7
27 weeks and over	629	726	10.1	11.2	586	634	12.0	12.4
27 to 51 weeks	287	312	4.6	4.8	273	275	5.6	5.4
52 weeks and over	342	414	5.5	6.4	313	359	6.4	7.0
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.5	12.8	-	-	13.8	13.8	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	6.6	6.6	-	-	7.6	7.6	-	-

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	February 2001						
	Thousands of persons						Weeks
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over			Average (mean) duration
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	
TOTAL							
Total, 16 years and over	6,464	2,732	2,115	1,617	891	726	12.8
16 to 19 years	1,110	550	339	221	118	103	10.2
20 to 24 years	1,165	578	343	243	128	116	11.9
25 to 34 years	1,360	600	451	309	177	133	11.8
35 to 44 years	1,273	490	462	321	175	146	13.0
45 to 54 years	998	336	318	344	206	138	15.7
55 to 64 years	448	140	168	141	69	71	16.6
65 years and over	110	39	34	37	19	18	18.6
Men, 16 years and over	3,687	1,514	1,292	881	458	423	13.0
16 to 19 years	662	312	229	121	60	62	9.9
20 to 24 years	722	364	202	156	87	69	12.0
25 to 34 years	707	285	256	165	89	77	12.9
35 to 44 years	717	272	280	165	91	74	12.4
45 to 54 years	537	178	202	157	93	64	14.1
55 to 64 years	281	83	110	88	25	63	19.6
65 years and over	62	20	13	29	13	15	(¹)
Women, 16 years and over	2,777	1,218	822	736	434	303	12.6
16 to 19 years	447	238	110	100	58	42	10.6
20 to 24 years	443	214	142	88	41	47	11.7
25 to 34 years	654	315	195	144	88	56	10.6
35 to 44 years	556	218	182	156	84	72	13.8
45 to 54 years	461	158	115	188	114	74	17.6
55 to 64 years	167	57	58	53	44	8	11.6
65 years and over	48	19	21	9	6	3	(¹)
Race							
White, 16 years and over	4,853	2,116	1,666	1,071	640	432	11.4
Men	2,840	1,191	1,047	601	335	267	11.7
Women	2,013	924	619	470	305	165	11.1
Black, 16 years and over	1,319	484	364	471	229	242	17.7
Men	686	248	199	240	112	128	18.1
Women	633	236	166	231	117	114	17.3
Marital status							
Men, 16 years and over:							
Married, spouse present	1,232	482	457	293	158	135	12.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	507	194	195	118	52	66	14.5
Single (never married)	1,948	838	640	470	248	222	12.6
Women, 16 years and over:							
Married, spouse present	945	422	271	253	155	98	12.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	600	216	198	186	123	63	13.3
Single (never married)	1,231	581	353	297	156	141	12.3

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Occupation and industry	February 2001							Average (mean) duration	Median duration
	Thousands of persons					Weeks			
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over					
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over			
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	738	305	204	230	116	114	15.3	6.8	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,562	746	432	385	209	176	11.9	5.1	
Service occupations	1,102	456	392	253	138	116	12.7	6.5	
Precision production, craft, and repair	749	328	253	168	108	59	11.4	6.6	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,642	633	606	403	222	181	13.1	7.4	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	334	120	134	81	65	15	11.3	8.8	
INDUSTRY¹									
Agriculture	249	96	85	68	61	7	10.0	7.6	
Construction	837	283	413	140	77	63	11.6	8.0	
Manufacturing	953	381	278	294	180	114	13.4	7.4	
Durable goods	509	196	162	151	96	54	13.2	7.1	
Nondurable goods	444	184	116	144	84	60	13.5	7.8	
Transportation and public utilities	289	133	98	58	35	22	10.1	5.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,547	708	492	347	180	167	12.3	5.6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	225	89	79	57	37	20	13.0	7.0	
Services	1,687	754	473	460	233	227	13.8	6.0	
Public administration	104	35	34	35	25	11	15.4	11.2	
No previous work experience	327	142	90	95	31	65	16.1	6.4	

¹ Includes wage and salary workers only.

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

(In thousands)

Category	Total		Age						Sex			
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
Total not in the labor force	68,723	69,788	12,371	12,615	18,512	19,017	37,839	38,157	25,522	26,310	43,200	43,478
Do not want a job now ¹	64,292	65,288	10,778	11,054	16,511	16,893	37,003	37,341	23,779	24,439	40,512	40,849
Want a job ¹	4,431	4,500	1,594	1,560	2,001	2,124	836	815	1,743	1,871	2,688	2,629
Did not search for work in previous year	2,660	2,674	851	804	1,164	1,246	644	624	1,011	1,095	1,649	1,578
Searched for work in previous year ²	1,771	1,826	742	756	837	878	192	192	732	775	1,038	1,050
Not available to work now	497	487	196	201	257	261	45	25	156	163	342	324
Available to work now	1,273	1,339	547	555	579	617	148	167	577	613	697	727
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	262	289	71	89	144	160	47	41	159	186	103	103
Reasons other than discouragement	1,011	1,050	476	467	435	457	100	126	418	427	594	623
Family responsibilities	127	166	33	62	88	94	6	11	5	32	122	134
In school or training	286	282	246	247	38	33	2	2	146	122	140	160
Ill health or disability	94	95	18	8	58	67	18	20	46	42	48	53
Other ⁴	505	506	179	150	251	264	75	93	221	231	284	276

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.

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	
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	7,735	7,592	5.8	5.6	4,037	3,989	5.7	5.6	3,698	3,603	5.9	5.7
16 to 19 years	268	240	4.0	3.6	99	127	2.9	3.8	170	113	5.1	3.4
20 years and over	7,467	7,352	5.9	5.7	3,939	3,862	5.8	5.7	3,528	3,490	5.9	5.8
20 to 24 years	712	745	5.5	5.6	348	317	5.1	4.7	364	428	6.0	6.6
25 years and over	6,755	6,607	5.9	5.8	3,591	3,545	5.9	5.8	3,164	3,062	5.9	5.7
25 to 54 years	5,835	5,730	6.0	5.9	3,106	3,052	6.0	5.9	2,730	2,678	6.0	5.9
55 years and over	920	877	5.3	4.9	485	493	5.0	5.0	434	384	5.5	4.7
55 to 64 years	762	750	5.6	5.4	388	407	5.3	5.5	374	343	6.1	5.3
65 years and over	158	127	4.0	3.1	98	86	4.3	3.6	61	40	3.6	2.4
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,613	6,482	5.9	5.7	3,499	3,432	5.7	5.6	3,114	3,051	6.0	5.8
Black	858	824	5.7	5.4	410	431	5.7	6.1	448	393	5.6	4.8
Hispanic origin	525	481	3.7	3.3	329	284	4.0	3.4	195	197	3.3	3.2
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	4,279	4,206	5.6	5.5	2,555	2,529	5.9	5.9	1,724	1,676	5.1	4.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,435	1,403	6.7	6.6	489	493	5.7	5.8	946	909	7.4	7.1
Single (never married)	2,022	1,984	5.7	5.5	994	967	5.1	4.9	1,028	1,017	6.4	6.2
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,267	4,258	-	-	2,465	2,496	-	-	1,802	1,762	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,602	1,627	-	-	470	459	-	-	1,131	1,168	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	290	304	-	-	181	210	-	-	109	94	-	-
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,547	1,360	-	-	909	792	-	-	638	568	-	-

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 job(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.

**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							
	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Total		Employed		Unemployed			
			Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Number		Percent of labor force	
							Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 40 years and over	7,725	7,669	6,272	6,173	6,107	5,985	165	188	2.6	3.0
40 to 54 years	5,156	4,625	4,497	3,983	4,374	3,845	122	138	2.7	3.5
40 to 44 years	395	201	364	179	345	173	19	6	5.1	3.2
45 to 49 years	1,666	1,349	1,459	1,176	1,431	1,121	27	55	1.9	4.7
50 to 54 years	3,095	3,075	2,675	2,628	2,598	2,551	76	77	2.9	2.9
55 years and over	2,569	3,044	1,776	2,189	1,733	2,139	43	50	2.4	2.3
NONVETERANS										
Total, 40 to 54 years	21,933	23,173	19,912	20,942	19,286	20,253	626	689	3.1	3.3
40 to 44 years	9,481	9,763	8,754	9,033	8,465	8,728	290	305	3.3	3.4
45 to 49 years	7,634	8,104	6,947	7,314	6,762	7,075	185	239	2.7	3.3
50 to 54 years	4,818	5,305	4,211	4,595	4,059	4,450	152	145	3.6	3.2

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.

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/cbahome.htm
-----------------------------	---

Employment cost trends	http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm
------------------------------	---

Employee Benefits Survey	http://stats.bls.gov/ebshome.htm
--------------------------------	---

Occupational Compensation Survey	http://stats.bls.gov/ocshome.htm
--	---

Safety and health	http://stats.bls.gov/oshhome.htm
-------------------------	---

Productivity:

Quarterly labor productivity	http://stats.bls.gov/lprhome.htm
------------------------------------	---

Industry productivity	http://stats.bls.gov/iprhome.htm
-----------------------------	---

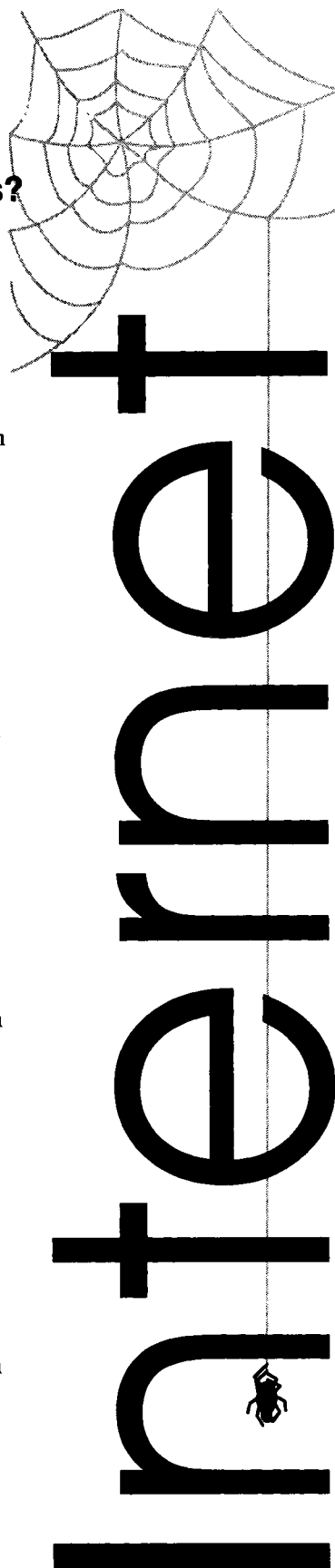
Multifactor productivity	http://stats.bls.gov/mprhome.htm
--------------------------------	---

<i>Employment Projections</i>	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, 1950 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Total private	Goods-producing				Service-producing								Government		
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Federal	State	Local		
Annual averages																	
1950	45,197	39,170	18,506	901	2,364	15,241	26,691	4,034	2,643	6,743	1,888	5,356	1,928	(1)	(1)		
1951	47,819	41,430	19,959	929	2,637	16,393	27,860	4,226	2,735	7,007	1,956	5,547	2,302	(1)	(1)		
1952	48,793	42,185	20,198	898	2,668	16,632	28,595	4,248	2,821	7,184	2,035	5,699	2,420	(1)	(1)		
1953	50,202	43,556	21,074	866	2,659	17,549	29,128	4,290	2,862	7,385	2,111	5,835	2,305	(1)	(1)		
1954	48,990	42,238	19,751	791	2,646	16,314	29,239	4,084	2,875	7,360	2,200	5,969	2,188	(1)	(1)		
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,882	30,128	4,141	2,934	7,601	2,298	6,240	2,187	1,168	3,558		
1956	52,369	45,091	21,104	822	3,039	17,243	31,264	4,244	3,027	7,831	2,389	6,497	2,209	1,250	3,819		
1957	52,855	45,239	20,967	828	2,962	17,176	31,889	4,241	3,037	7,848	2,438	6,708	2,217	1,328	4,071		
1958	51,322	43,483	19,513	751	2,817	15,945	31,811	3,976	2,989	7,761	2,481	6,765	2,191	1,415	4,232		
1959 ²	53,270	45,186	20,411	732	3,004	16,675	32,857	4,011	3,092	8,035	2,549	7,087	2,233	1,484	4,366		
1960	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	2,270	1,536	4,547		
1961	53,999	45,404	19,857	672	2,859	16,326	34,142	3,903	3,142	8,195	2,688	7,619	2,279	1,607	4,708		
1962	55,549	46,660	20,451	650	2,948	16,853	35,098	3,906	3,207	8,359	2,754	7,982	2,340	1,668	4,881		
1963	56,653	47,429	20,640	635	3,010	16,995	36,013	3,903	3,258	8,520	2,830	8,277	2,358	1,747	5,121		
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,347	8,812	2,911	8,660	2,348	1,856	5,392		
1965	60,763	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,036	3,477	9,239	2,977	9,036	2,378	1,996	5,700		
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	3,608	9,637	3,058	9,498	2,564	2,141	6,080		
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	3,700	9,906	3,185	10,045	2,719	2,302	6,371		
1968	67,897	56,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,158	4,318	3,791	10,308	3,337	10,567	2,737	2,442	6,660		
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,785	3,512	11,169	2,758	2,533	6,904		
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	2,731	2,664	7,158		
1971	71,211	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,623	48,276	4,476	4,014	11,338	3,772	11,797	2,696	2,747	7,437		
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	4,127	11,822	3,908	12,276	2,684	2,859	7,790		
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,291	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,663	2,923	8,146		
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407		
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758		
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,030	4,582	4,562	13,193	4,271	14,551	2,733	3,273	8,865		
1977	82,471	67,344	24,346	813	3,851	19,682	58,125	4,713	4,723	13,792	4,467	15,302	2,727	3,377	9,023		
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	4,985	14,556	4,724	16,252	2,753	3,474	9,446		
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,463	21,040	63,363	5,136	5,221	14,972	4,975	17,112	2,773	3,541	9,633		
1980	90,406	74,166	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	2,866	3,610	9,765		
1981	91,152	75,121	25,497	1,139	4,188	20,170	65,655	5,165	5,375	15,171	5,298	18,615	2,772	3,640	9,619		
1982	89,544	73,707	23,812	1,128	3,904	18,780	65,732	5,081	5,295	15,158	5,340	19,021	2,739	3,640	9,458		
1983	90,152	74,282	23,330	952	3,946	18,432	66,821	4,952	5,283	15,587	5,466	19,684	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		
2000	131,418	110,846	25,662	538	6,687	18,437	105,756	6,993	7,054	23,136	7,618	40,384	2,777	4,746	13,049		
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted																	
2000:																	
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	6,670	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	40,572	2,657	4,765	13,088		
September	131,723	111,232	25,639	539	6,720	18,380	106,084	7,037	7,070	23,179	7,622	40,685	2,627	4,776	13,088		
October	131,789	111,325	25,665	542	6,745	18,378	106,124	7,046	7,087	23,193	7,638	40,696	2,625	4,755	13,084		
November	131,842	111,437	25,635	541	6,734	18,360	106,207	7,060	7,093	23,238	7,647	40,764	2,615	4,748	13,042		
December	131,878	111,443	25,569	540	6,717	18,312	106,309	7,086	7,085	23,245	7,661	40,797	2,566	4,769	13,100		
2001:																	
January ^P	132,102	111,600	25,639	548	6,875	18,216	106,463	7,077	7,074	23,250	7,676	40,884	2,614	4,762	13,126		
February ^P																	

¹ Not available.

² Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959. This inclusion resulted in an increase of 212,000 (0.4 percent) in the nonfarm total for the March 1959 benchmark month.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1999 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 19

**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
2000	34.5	13.74	474.03	44.9	17.14	769.59	39.3	17.86	701.90
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2000:									
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	34.5	13.88	478.86	46.0	17.05	784.30	40.0	18.16	726.40
October	34.7	13.96	484.41	46.1	17.02	784.62	40.1	18.21	730.22
November	34.2	13.98	478.12	45.0	17.06	767.70	38.4	18.16	697.34
December	34.2	14.03	479.83	44.9	17.17	770.93	37.7	18.21	686.52
2001:									
January ^P	33.9	14.09	477.65	44.8	17.22	771.46	37.7	18.20	686.14
February ^P	33.9	14.15	479.69	45.0	17.13	770.85	37.2	18.22	677.78

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
2000	41.5	14.38	13.64	596.77	38.5	16.22	624.47	38.5	15.18	584.43
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
2000:										
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	41.7	14.50	13.71	604.65	38.7	16.31	631.20	38.5	15.32	589.82
October	41.6	14.53	13.77	604.45	39.0	16.38	638.82	38.7	15.45	597.92
November	41.6	14.62	13.87	608.19	38.5	16.43	632.56	38.5	15.46	595.21
December	41.2	14.68	13.95	604.82	38.6	16.53	638.06	38.4	15.59	598.66
2001:										
January ^P	40.7	14.61	13.95	594.63	38.1	16.59	632.08	38.0	15.54	590.52
February ^P	40.3	14.65	14.02	590.40	38.3	16.68	638.84	38.1	15.59	593.98

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
2000	28.9	9.45	273.11	36.3	15.07	547.04	32.7	13.88	453.88
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2000:									
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	28.8	9.57	275.62	36.1	15.12	545.83	32.5	13.96	453.70
October	28.9	9.58	276.86	36.6	15.24	557.78	32.8	14.07	461.50
November	28.6	9.60	274.56	35.9	15.25	547.48	32.6	14.17	461.94
December	28.9	9.65	278.89	36.1	15.32	553.05	32.5	14.29	464.43
2001:									
January ^p	28.2	9.68	272.98	35.9	15.46	555.01	32.3	14.36	463.83
February ^p	28.4	9.68	274.91	36.2	15.64	566.17	32.5	14.42	468.65

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.
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	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P	Feb.P
Total	130,482	131,009	131,419	131,590	131,647	131,607	131,528	131,723	131,789	131,842	131,878	132,102	132,237
Total private	110,088	110,462	110,752	110,578	110,845	111,001	111,018	111,232	111,325	111,437	111,443	111,600	111,698
Goods-producing	25,624	25,738	25,725	25,684	25,700	25,756	25,644	25,639	25,665	25,635	25,569	25,639	25,564
Mining	533	536	539	539	539	538	537	539	542	541	540	548	551
Metal mining	45	45	45	44	44	43	44	44	44	43	44	43	42
Coal mining	81	80	80	80	79	79	80	80	80	78	78	79	79
Oil and gas extraction	296	300	303	305	306	306	304	307	309	311	311	318	321
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	111	111	111	110	110	110	109	108	109	109	107	108	109
Construction	6,618	6,726	6,694	6,666	6,668	6,670	6,675	6,720	6,745	6,734	6,717	6,875	6,891
General building contractors	1,491	1,508	1,497	1,497	1,498	1,498	1,505	1,510	1,517	1,523	1,527	1,546	1,546
Heavy construction, except building	885	905	899	888	877	881	882	885	892	882	867	899	911
Special trade contractors	4,242	4,313	4,298	4,281	4,293	4,291	4,288	4,325	4,336	4,329	4,323	4,430	4,434
Manufacturing	18,473	18,476	18,492	18,479	18,493	18,548	18,432	18,380	18,378	18,360	18,312	18,216	18,122
Durable goods	11,088	11,094	11,104	11,106	11,120	11,161	11,087	11,052	11,052	11,058	11,037	10,949	10,903
Lumber and wood products	832	830	830	828	827	825	818	816	812	807	802	798	795
Furniture and fixtures	553	555	557	558	558	564	555	556	555	554	552	547	541
Stone, clay, and glass products	567	568	567	566	568	571	566	565	564	563	561	567	563
Primary metal industries	699	701	699	699	699	698	695	691	691	690	683	677	672
Fabricated metal products	1,525	1,528	1,534	1,535	1,540	1,539	1,539	1,534	1,533	1,535	1,530	1,517	1,504
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,131	2,124	2,126	2,125	2,130	2,137	2,133	2,121	2,124	2,127	2,124	2,118	2,107
Computer and office equipment	368	366	364	360	360	361	363	361	361	361	362	363	363
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,684	1,682	1,691	1,693	1,697	1,719	1,718	1,714	1,719	1,724	1,728	1,724	1,713
Electronic components and accessories	645	646	651	654	661	670	675	681	687	694	696	698	695
Transportation equipment	1,855	1,865	1,859	1,863	1,864	1,863	1,818	1,813	1,812	1,814	1,813	1,757	1,768
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,029	1,028	1,026	1,026	1,030	1,029	993	993	991	989	988	940	953
Aircraft and parts	453	467	461	463	460	460	456	457	456	455	456	452	453
Instruments and related products	844	844	844	845	844	849	849	847	847	850	851	853	852
Miscellaneous manufacturing	398	397	397	394	393	396	396	395	395	394	393	391	388
Nondurable goods	7,385	7,382	7,388	7,373	7,373	7,387	7,345	7,328	7,326	7,302	7,275	7,267	7,219
Food and kindred products	1,672	1,671	1,678	1,675	1,679	1,680	1,670	1,661	1,673	1,667	1,666	1,669	1,666
Tobacco products	37	35	37	37	37	37	34	37	37	37	37	36	35
Textile mill products	549	549	548	545	542	544	542	539	536	530	525	521	513
Apparel and other textile products	665	665	665	660	652	656	644	639	633	630	625	626	615
Paper and allied products	663	662	662	661	663	662	660	660	660	657	656	653	648
Printing and publishing	1,550	1,551	1,554	1,552	1,558	1,561	1,560	1,560	1,559	1,557	1,554	1,555	1,548
Chemicals and allied products	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,028	1,028	1,026	1,024	1,024	1,023	1,024	1,022	1,023	1,019
Petroleum and coal products	132	132	132	132	132	131	132	132	131	130	128	128	129
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1,010	1,010	1,007	1,008	1,008	1,014	1,005	1,002	1,001	998	991	986	977
Leather and leather products	76	76	75	75	74	76	74	74	73	72	71	70	69
Service-producing	104,858	105,271	105,694	105,906	105,947	105,851	105,884	106,084	106,124	106,207	106,309	106,463	106,673
Transportation and public utilities	6,937	6,953	6,970	6,962	6,985	7,010	6,941	7,037	7,046	7,060	7,086	7,077	7,105
Transportation	4,479	4,492	4,509	4,501	4,510	4,536	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,563	4,581	4,571	4,593
Railroad transportation	225	222	221	219	217	219	221	219	219	220	217	216	216
Local and interurban passenger transit	494	494	498	498	493	502	503	500	498	500	500	500	503
Trucking and warehousing	1,828	1,833	1,839	1,834	1,834	1,846	1,845	1,845	1,843	1,839	1,847	1,850	1,853
Water transportation	196	197	200	200	202	199	204	206	206	206	206	205	205
Transportation by air	1,259	1,268	1,270	1,269	1,279	1,282	1,288	1,291	1,297	1,310	1,321	1,312	1,327
Pipelines, except natural gas	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	12
Transportation services	465	466	469	469	473	475	476	476	474	475	478	476	477
Communications and public utilities	2,458	2,461	2,461	2,461	2,475	2,474	2,392	2,488	2,497	2,497	2,505	2,506	2,512
Communications	1,598	1,602	1,604	1,606	1,619	1,618	1,537	1,632	1,641	1,644	1,653	1,651	1,656
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	860	859	857	855	856	856	855	856	856	853	852	855	856
Wholesale trade	7,011	7,033	7,055	7,048	7,049	7,050	7,062	7,070	7,087	7,093	7,085	7,074	7,071
Durable goods	4,177	4,185	4,201	4,199	4,195	4,205	4,202	4,205	4,207	4,206	4,201	4,193	4,194
Nondurable goods	2,834	2,848	2,854	2,849	2,854	2,845	2,860	2,865	2,880	2,887	2,884	2,881	2,877

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	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Retail trade	22,978	23,027	23,197	23,064	23,122	23,196	23,191	23,179	23,193	23,238	23,245	23,250	23,287
Building materials and garden supplies	1,020	1,034	1,032	1,025	1,018	1,018	1,021	1,019	1,022	1,020	1,019	1,016	1,013
General merchandise stores	2,762	2,756	2,791	2,744	2,741	2,727	2,740	2,739	2,740	2,770	2,742	2,694	2,699
Department stores	2,417	2,409	2,443	2,388	2,386	2,373	2,393	2,389	2,389	2,419	2,411	2,354	2,357
Food stores	3,503	3,502	3,522	3,516	3,515	3,519	3,522	3,522	3,519	3,516	3,523	3,537	3,544
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,394	2,407	2,410	2,408	2,412	2,411	2,418	2,424	2,431	2,430	2,428	2,425	2,429
New and used car dealers	1,100	1,105	1,106	1,107	1,110	1,111	1,115	1,118	1,120	1,120	1,121	1,121	1,123
Apparel and accessory stores	1,184	1,188	1,195	1,195	1,197	1,206	1,202	1,209	1,205	1,211	1,217	1,222	1,229
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,102	1,111	1,113	1,113	1,118	1,119	1,121	1,122	1,128	1,130	1,137	1,136	1,133
Eating and drinking places	7,992	8,000	8,097	8,028	8,071	8,132	8,099	8,076	8,073	8,097	8,111	8,125	8,140
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,021	3,029	3,037	3,035	3,050	3,064	3,068	3,068	3,075	3,064	3,068	3,095	3,100
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,624	7,621	7,610	7,600	7,588	7,586	7,608	7,622	7,638	7,647	7,661	7,676	7,692
Finance	3,717	3,713	3,709	3,703	3,705	3,708	3,717	3,729	3,737	3,739	3,747	3,751	3,762
Depository institutions	2,057	2,054	2,052	2,044	2,042	2,036	2,037	2,038	2,034	2,033	2,035	2,033	2,035
Commercial banks	1,469	1,466	1,464	1,456	1,454	1,449	1,450	1,450	1,446	1,445	1,445	1,443	1,443
Savings institutions	245	243	243	243	242	240	240	239	238	237	237	237	236
Nondepository institutions	699	692	686	684	682	683	683	687	689	690	689	692	700
Mortgage bankers and brokers	338	330	323	322	321	321	319	322	324	323	321	325	330
Security and commodity brokers	723	728	732	736	741	748	753	759	766	768	773	776	778
Holding and other investment offices	238	239	239	239	240	241	244	245	248	248	250	250	249
Insurance	2,373	2,373	2,365	2,361	2,359	2,354	2,358	2,353	2,355	2,362	2,362	2,366	2,372
Insurance carriers	1,606	1,605	1,597	1,594	1,593	1,585	1,587	1,582	1,581	1,587	1,585	1,589	1,594
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	767	768	768	767	766	769	771	771	774	775	777	777	778
Real estate	1,534	1,535	1,536	1,536	1,524	1,524	1,533	1,540	1,546	1,546	1,552	1,559	1,558
Services¹	39,914	40,090	40,195	40,220	40,401	40,403	40,572	40,685	40,696	40,764	40,797	40,884	40,979
Agricultural services	796	812	801	790	788	794	799	801	806	810	810	825	823
Hotels and other lodging places	1,868	1,885	1,902	1,904	1,922	1,925	1,921	1,923	1,924	1,939	1,948	1,948	1,956
Personal services	1,265	1,265	1,272	1,262	1,271	1,273	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,288	1,292	1,285	1,283
Business services	9,615	9,681	9,735	9,715	9,773	9,768	9,800	9,853	9,829	9,823	9,751	9,742	9,766
Services to buildings	1,000	1,004	1,001	996	997	1,002	1,000	1,001	1,000	1,004	1,009	1,014	1,017
Personnel supply services	3,773	3,817	3,885	3,855	3,873	3,851	3,865	3,891	3,861	3,845	3,744	3,698	3,695
Help supply services	3,382	3,418	3,485	3,440	3,444	3,433	3,436	3,463	3,432	3,413	3,338	3,282	3,285
Computer and data processing services	1,906	1,915	1,927	1,929	1,933	1,950	1,951	1,955	1,966	1,982	1,996	2,000	2,015
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,195	1,192	1,195	1,192	1,191	1,194	1,198	1,200	1,206	1,206	1,215	1,227	1,225
Miscellaneous repair services	384	384	383	383	384	384	384	385	386	386	383	384	383
Motion pictures	623	630	634	632	635	634	636	631	630	631	639	640	636
Amusement and recreation services	1,723	1,729	1,752	1,755	1,789	1,795	1,808	1,785	1,791	1,793	1,787	1,807	1,806
Health services	10,078	10,091	10,093	10,104	10,116	10,143	10,161	10,178	10,191	10,208	10,229	10,258	10,286
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,914	1,920	1,925	1,928	1,928	1,930	1,935	1,945	1,950	1,953	1,960	1,967	1,972
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,790	1,791	1,789	1,788	1,786	1,787	1,793	1,791	1,793	1,793	1,796	1,801	1,805
Hospitals	4,002	4,004	3,999	4,005	4,008	4,018	4,021	4,029	4,032	4,045	4,053	4,061	4,072
Home health care services	639	639	641	641	642	645	646	645	645	644	642	644	642
Legal services	1,007	1,007	1,004	1,006	1,009	1,012	1,014	1,014	1,016	1,014	1,015	1,018	1,021
Educational services	2,309	2,329	2,329	2,356	2,374	2,374	2,395	2,388	2,357	2,365	2,389	2,391	2,411
Social services	2,912	2,929	2,940	2,946	2,945	2,919	2,955	3,001	3,019	3,032	3,054	3,062	3,077
Child day care services	740	749	753	758	760	768	774	779	784	787	792	796	802
Residential care	807	810	812	816	820	826	827	833	838	840	845	849	851
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	100	101	102	101	103	103	103	103	103	104	104	104	105
Membership organizations	2,439	2,440	2,439	2,438	2,441	2,429	2,433	2,445	2,446	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450
Engineering and management services	3,354	3,369	3,368	3,390	3,415	3,411	3,435	3,449	3,463	3,471	3,486	3,498	3,505
Engineering and architectural services	984	985	987	995	1,005	1,007	1,010	1,012	1,015	1,015	1,021	1,029	1,033
Management and public relations	1,077	1,085	1,088	1,096	1,110	1,107	1,118	1,123	1,129	1,137	1,139	1,144	1,143
Government	20,394	20,547	20,667	21,012	20,802	20,606	20,510	20,491	20,464	20,405	20,435	20,502	20,539
Federal	2,700	2,816	2,885	3,238	3,092	2,819	2,657	2,627	2,625	2,615	2,566	2,614	2,616
Federal, except Postal Service	1,835	1,951	2,022	2,374	2,230	1,954	1,790	1,764	1,762	1,760	1,753	1,753	1,753
State	4,728	4,733	4,744	4,737	4,716	4,744	4,765	4,776	4,755	4,748	4,769	4,762	4,771
Education	1,981	1,982	1,990	1,983	1,967	1,994	2,002	2,009	1,988	1,977	1,990	1,982	1,989
Other State government	2,747	2,751	2,754	2,754	2,749	2,750	2,763	2,767	2,767	2,771	2,779	2,780	2,782
Local	12,966	12,998	13,038	13,037	12,994	13,043	13,088	13,088	13,084	13,042	13,100	13,126	13,152
Education	7,355	7,373	7,408	7,395	7,361	7,394	7,411	7,396	7,391	7,377	7,387	7,400	7,416
Other local government	5,611	5,625	5,630	5,642	5,633	5,649	5,677	5,692	5,693	5,665	5,713	5,726	5,736

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total	62,936	63,078	63,137	63,315	63,616	63,737	63,772	63,738	63,748	63,894	63,903	63,973	63,948
Total private	51,493	51,604	51,644	51,740	51,967	51,919	52,053	52,179	52,201	52,325	52,363	52,444	52,475
Goods-producing	6,673	6,678	6,682	6,670	6,685	6,685	6,681	6,713	6,668	6,658	6,659	6,650	6,639
Mining	75	74	74	74	74	73	74	73	73	74	73	73	73
Construction	730	732	737	737	740	746	749	749	750	753	756	759	759
Manufacturing	5,868	5,872	5,871	5,859	5,871	5,866	5,858	5,891	5,845	5,831	5,830	5,818	5,807
Durable goods	2,964	2,967	2,969	2,964	2,970	2,971	2,972	2,993	2,977	2,971	2,973	2,969	2,968
Lumber and wood products	150	150	151	151	151	150	150	150	149	148	148	147	146
Furniture and fixtures	178	178	178	179	178	179	180	181	180	180	180	179	179
Stone, clay, and glass products	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	104	102	101	101	101	102
Primary metal industries	102	102	102	102	102	102	101	102	101	101	102	102	101
Fabricated metal products	344	344	345	346	347	347	348	347	345	344	343	344	343
Industrial machinery and equipment	474	474	473	471	472	474	475	478	477	477	478	477	477
Electronic and other electrical equipment	679	682	683	682	687	686	686	695	696	694	695	694	694
Transportation equipment	408	409	411	408	408	409	410	409	402	402	402	401	401
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	175	175	173	172	173	171	170	173	171	171	171	169	169
Nondurable goods	2,904	2,905	2,902	2,895	2,901	2,895	2,886	2,898	2,868	2,860	2,857	2,849	2,839
Food and kindred products	554	557	553	552	559	558	556	558	552	547	551	552	550
Tobacco products	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12
Textile mill products	254	253	254	254	253	252	251	251	248	247	245	243	241
Apparel and other textile products	477	474	472	472	471	467	459	464	452	449	445	443	441
Paper and allied products	164	164	165	164	165	165	165	166	165	165	165	163	163
Printing and publishing	698	700	700	700	700	702	705	706	707	707	707	706	704
Chemicals and allied products	339	339	339	338	337	335	334	333	331	332	332	333	333
Petroleum and coal products	23	23	24	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	24	25
Rubber and misc. plastics products	344	344	344	343	342	342	343	346	341	339	338	337	335
Leather and leather products	39	39	39	38	38	38	37	38	37	37	37	36	35
Service-producing	56,263	56,400	56,455	56,645	56,931	57,052	57,091	57,025	57,080	57,236	57,244	57,323	57,309
Transportation and public utilities	2,131	2,147	2,147	2,151	2,154	2,150	2,157	2,166	2,128	2,183	2,181	2,184	2,185
Wholesale trade	2,166	2,168	2,172	2,180	2,189	2,200	2,206	2,203	2,197	2,193	2,197	2,205	2,205
Retail trade	12,016	12,033	12,034	12,045	12,159	12,106	12,135	12,176	12,172	12,162	12,164	12,190	12,183
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,752	4,756	4,761	4,761	4,759	4,752	4,746	4,748	4,757	4,766	4,778	4,786	4,796
Services	23,755	23,822	23,848	23,933	24,021	24,026	24,128	24,173	24,279	24,363	24,384	24,429	24,467
Government	11,443	11,474	11,493	11,575	11,649	11,818	11,719	11,559	11,547	11,569	11,540	11,529	11,473
Federal	1,130	1,141	1,161	1,219	1,257	1,429	1,360	1,227	1,149	1,135	1,137	1,131	1,032
State	2,440	2,441	2,443	2,447	2,452	2,447	2,443	2,452	2,462	2,467	2,451	2,446	2,459
Local	7,873	7,892	7,889	7,909	7,940	7,942	7,916	7,880	7,936	7,967	7,952	7,952	7,982

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	2000												2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P	Feb.P	
Total private	90,199	90,474	90,799	90,624	90,835	91,024	91,012	91,207	91,286	91,381	91,352	91,456	91,428	
Goods-producing	18,255	18,297	18,272	18,243	18,247	18,302	18,179	18,184	18,206	18,152	18,087	18,183	18,073	
Mining	400	402	404	403	403	402	399	399	401	399	398	403	402	
Construction	5,158	5,212	5,179	5,158	5,161	5,159	5,150	5,200	5,222	5,189	5,174	5,338	5,310	
Manufacturing	12,697	12,683	12,689	12,682	12,683	12,741	12,630	12,585	12,583	12,564	12,515	12,442	12,361	
Durable goods	7,592	7,580	7,584	7,584	7,593	7,629	7,567	7,541	7,542	7,546	7,520	7,454	7,411	
Lumber and wood products	681	680	679	679	676	675	669	666	663	658	654	650	648	
Furniture and fixtures	440	441	443	445	445	449	442	441	439	438	435	433	427	
Stone, clay, and glass products	440	443	441	441	440	444	440	439	439	437	431	436	433	
Primary metal industries	547	549	548	548	547	547	546	542	542	541	535	530	525	
Fabricated metal products	1,146	1,148	1,152	1,154	1,158	1,165	1,158	1,153	1,153	1,155	1,150	1,137	1,125	
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,351	1,341	1,342	1,343	1,349	1,356	1,354	1,343	1,347	1,348	1,351	1,349	1,338	
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,043	1,041	1,048	1,047	1,051	1,063	1,064	1,060	1,060	1,066	1,070	1,062	1,053	
Transportation equipment	1,247	1,243	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,237	1,202	1,207	1,212	1,213	1,204	1,169	1,173	
Motor vehicles and equipment	787	783	782	780	783	781	751	758	758	753	746	714	721	
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	275	274	275	271	270	270	270	270	269	269	268	266	264	
Nondurable goods	5,105	5,103	5,105	5,098	5,090	5,112	5,063	5,044	5,041	5,018	4,995	4,988	4,950	
Food and kindred products	1,248	1,247	1,254	1,253	1,254	1,261	1,244	1,238	1,250	1,245	1,245	1,250	1,247	
Tobacco products	26	23	25	25	25	25	22	25	25	25	25	24	23	
Textile mill products	463	464	463	461	460	461	458	455	454	448	444	439	432	
Apparel and other textile products	529	530	531	525	517	523	512	508	503	500	496	500	489	
Paper and allied products	503	503	502	502	504	502	501	501	500	498	496	495	492	
Printing and publishing	825	826	829	830	830	834	834	834	833	828	826	826	820	
Chemicals and allied products	588	588	586	585	582	582	579	577	575	576	574	571	569	
Petroleum and coal products	80	79	77	77	76	76	75	73	72	72	70	71	72	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	787	787	783	785	787	792	783	779	776	773	767	761	755	
Leather and leather products	56	56	55	55	55	56	55	54	53	53	52	51	51	
Service-producing	71,944	72,177	72,527	72,381	72,588	72,722	72,833	73,023	73,080	73,229	73,265	73,273	73,355	
Transportation and public utilities	5,749	5,783	5,801	5,795	5,808	5,842	5,782	5,880	5,893	5,909	5,929	5,930	5,932	
Wholesale trade	5,597	5,612	5,623	5,625	5,622	5,619	5,631	5,635	5,649	5,664	5,661	5,649	5,640	
Retail trade	20,229	20,265	20,441	20,309	20,354	20,413	20,398	20,379	20,406	20,441	20,440	20,432	20,459	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,567	5,562	5,555	5,549	5,545	5,552	5,567	5,582	5,596	5,609	5,614	5,629	5,647	
Services	34,802	34,955	35,107	35,103	35,259	35,296	35,455	35,547	35,536	35,606	35,621	35,633	35,677	

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:												
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	53.7	55.2	50.6	53.4
2001	P52.1	P47.2										
Over 3-month span:												
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	58.4	50.8	52.1	52.9	P52.8
2001	P50.0											
Over 6-month span:												
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	56.0	54.4	57.2	54.5	P51.8	P49.7	
2001												
Over 12-month span:												
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	60.8	59.8	57.9	55.2	P54.4	P52.9				
2001												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
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	38.8	45.7	42.8	40.6
2001	P38.5	P28.1										
Over 3-month span:												
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	36.3	28.8	35.3	36.0	P32.0
2001	P24.1											
Over 6-month span:												
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	38.1	33.5	35.3	29.9	P25.2	P22.3	
2001												
Over 12-month span:												
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	39.2	39.2	34.2	29.9	P28.4	P24.5				
2001												

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	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	1,929.2	1,928.5	1,933.7	1,931.0	1,938.5	1,926.0	1,935.9	1,939.8	1,939.3	1,937.5	1,936.4	1,938.3	1,937.5
Alaska	281.3	282.1	282.2	282.4	283.5	282.4	285.1	285.1	285.2	284.0	284.4	284.7	285.7
Arizona	2,207.2	2,217.6	2,225.9	2,236.3	2,246.8	2,241.5	2,258.4	2,266.0	2,268.4	2,270.7	2,276.0	2,280.3	2,273.2
Arkansas	1,155.1	1,156.7	1,162.3	1,157.4	1,161.3	1,162.5	1,162.4	1,163.8	1,160.9	1,164.3	1,166.8	1,169.0	1,169.4
California	14,256.3	14,306.3	14,359.5	14,409.0	14,479.5	14,506.7	14,579.0	14,612.1	14,643.7	14,675.9	14,707.2	14,758.8	14,708.6
Colorado	2,167.6	2,174.6	2,189.0	2,200.4	2,209.1	2,210.7	2,229.2	2,235.7	2,239.8	2,242.8	2,244.7	2,247.1	2,254.7
Connecticut	1,683.5	1,683.9	1,688.1	1,690.2	1,695.2	1,696.4	1,699.4	1,696.4	1,696.0	1,696.3	1,695.9	1,697.5	1,699.9
Delaware	417.1	418.5	420.6	419.3	418.7	419.7	421.0	421.2	421.8	425.1	426.0	427.1	422.2
District of Columbia	643.6	641.3	642.6	648.0	645.9	647.0	648.6	655.0	649.8	646.0	647.5	648.9	652.8
Florida	6,957.6	6,970.4	7,002.7	7,032.3	7,071.2	7,071.0	7,083.0	7,098.3	7,119.5	7,148.7	7,164.4	7,186.5	7,214.7
Georgia	3,947.1	3,960.8	3,976.8	3,973.8	3,983.1	3,975.6	4,010.2	4,017.9	4,010.1	4,018.5	4,016.3	4,013.6	4,026.3
Hawaii	541.0	543.8	546.4	548.2	550.8	552.0	554.7	552.0	560.3	556.1	557.6	559.4	554.9
Idaho	549.7	551.3	553.5	558.1	561.3	559.1	563.3	565.3	566.3	566.3	566.9	568.1	564.0
Illinois	6,006.6	6,018.0	6,034.6	6,040.6	6,042.3	6,044.1	6,038.7	6,042.1	6,037.8	6,025.7	6,021.3	6,019.1	6,060.7
Indiana	3,003.7	3,002.9	3,013.0	3,010.0	3,011.0	3,014.9	3,016.9	3,015.0	3,010.2	3,010.4	3,013.3	3,008.9	2,996.3
Iowa	1,474.9	1,476.4	1,481.7	1,474.9	1,476.6	1,472.3	1,474.6	1,477.2	1,479.1	1,482.8	1,486.1	1,487.9	1,484.5
Kansas	1,339.1	1,336.2	1,339.0	1,346.1	1,349.5	1,348.8	1,343.8	1,345.3	1,341.2	1,347.7	1,353.3	1,353.7	1,355.3
Kentucky	1,824.5	1,822.4	1,830.4	1,819.4	1,821.5	1,818.3	1,826.5	1,825.8	1,824.6	1,826.1	1,830.6	1,834.1	1,839.4
Louisiana	1,915.4	1,920.4	1,922.4	1,927.2	1,936.3	1,927.5	1,936.0	1,935.2	1,936.3	1,940.1	1,941.8	1,944.1	1,950.5
Maine	597.0	598.9	601.7	602.6	604.0	603.6	608.4	605.3	603.4	603.9	610.5	610.3	611.8
Maryland	2,425.5	2,426.5	2,441.0	2,444.4	2,451.2	2,455.0	2,439.0	2,436.2	2,467.4	2,472.7	2,474.9	2,477.3	2,477.2
Massachusetts	3,281.4	3,285.2	3,294.1	3,308.1	3,312.9	3,320.1	3,331.1	3,319.6	3,338.0	3,342.4	3,348.7	3,357.3	3,361.3
Michigan	4,644.2	4,652.1	4,664.7	4,676.7	4,684.1	4,688.0	4,690.3	4,685.5	4,688.2	4,693.6	4,702.0	4,704.6	4,685.4
Minnesota	2,646.0	2,657.8	2,665.2	2,670.3	2,667.4	2,668.2	2,673.1	2,676.9	2,676.8	2,675.7	2,678.2	2,682.1	2,684.1
Mississippi	1,157.5	1,157.8	1,159.5	1,157.3	1,161.3	1,158.9	1,163.3	1,160.8	1,155.7	1,155.2	1,153.3	1,151.1	1,148.0
Missouri	2,752.0	2,746.4	2,753.4	2,751.3	2,751.7	2,757.1	2,757.9	2,767.3	2,768.5	2,760.6	2,764.3	2,761.3	2,770.9
Montana	384.9	386.2	389.8	387.8	389.4	387.6	391.0	391.3	391.1	390.2	391.1	391.9	393.4
Nebraska	903.7	904.5	909.6	907.5	908.9	912.2	915.4	914.9	910.8	909.3	911.5	911.5	917.1
Nevada	1,009.0	1,011.0	1,013.4	1,018.6	1,024.0	1,025.4	1,029.0	1,035.1	1,038.2	1,042.3	1,047.0	1,053.0	1,051.6
New Hampshire	615.0	615.7	618.2	620.5	621.5	621.7	622.6	622.9	624.0	621.8	624.5	624.9	627.8
New Jersey	3,963.1	3,964.2	3,978.3	3,990.9	3,998.8	3,999.0	3,999.7	3,998.5	4,008.3	4,015.1	4,022.0	4,031.1	4,030.2
New Mexico	735.9	737.8	741.4	742.5	744.4	741.7	743.9	746.4	747.1	747.2	747.6	748.4	747.1
New York	8,559.1	8,565.4	8,589.7	8,613.3	8,636.4	8,633.1	8,654.8	8,610.0	8,664.9	8,670.0	8,680.8	8,691.5	8,706.1
North Carolina	3,903.2	3,908.9	3,926.2	3,930.3	3,942.1	3,950.5	3,971.2	3,979.5	3,975.9	3,963.5	3,970.8	3,971.5	3,971.1
North Dakota	327.3	326.7	327.9	328.3	328.0	328.5	326.7	326.8	329.2	329.0	328.0	327.9	328.6
Ohio	5,622.1	5,621.8	5,634.9	5,638.1	5,641.2	5,639.2	5,649.4	5,645.5	5,650.3	5,656.7	5,659.7	5,663.4	5,649.4
Oklahoma	1,467.9	1,469.6	1,478.0	1,480.9	1,487.8	1,491.0	1,492.0	1,494.8	1,493.2	1,492.2	1,491.4	1,491.5	1,490.6
Oregon	1,590.1	1,594.0	1,596.3	1,599.5	1,607.1	1,605.9	1,614.5	1,610.8	1,609.1	1,612.4	1,615.3	1,612.6	1,602.1
Pennsylvania	5,660.4	5,652.0	5,677.4	5,682.9	5,693.9	5,690.9	5,718.0	5,704.5	5,719.1	5,724.7	5,728.2	5,734.7	5,745.2
Rhode Island	472.4	473.2	475.4	475.4	476.3	474.8	478.1	474.7	476.9	477.2	477.3	477.7	478.6
South Carolina	1,859.2	1,859.3	1,866.7	1,869.8	1,878.1	1,878.0	1,881.6	1,883.7	1,880.3	1,882.1	1,900.5	1,892.1	1,892.3
South Dakota	377.0	378.0	380.5	380.0	379.1	378.0	377.3	378.0	378.7	380.7	379.9	379.6	380.3
Tennessee	2,719.1	2,720.8	2,736.3	2,728.2	2,733.2	2,738.5	2,749.0	2,750.5	2,748.4	2,747.2	2,751.4	2,753.3	2,751.5
Texas	9,307.0	9,334.3	9,374.4	9,386.3	9,436.8	9,447.7	9,432.6	9,473.9	9,501.6	9,517.2	9,538.8	9,563.5	9,568.0
Utah	1,063.0	1,065.4	1,068.6	1,071.6	1,075.0	1,075.2	1,079.8	1,081.2	1,083.7	1,086.3	1,088.0	1,090.7	1,090.4
Vermont	295.9	296.1	298.4	296.3	298.2	298.5	298.4	298.3	299.0	299.2	299.8	300.6	299.2
Virginia	3,465.2	3,472.3	3,492.3	3,493.6	3,503.8	3,508.8	3,512.9	3,519.3	3,524.6	3,530.4	3,539.1	3,542.7	3,550.1
Washington	2,689.0	2,681.5	2,706.5	2,705.0	2,719.0	2,715.6	2,720.8	2,726.7	2,724.7	2,731.0	2,737.8	2,741.6	2,747.7
West Virginia	732.9	730.6	737.5	735.3	746.9	734.2	735.0	730.7	733.4	735.1	737.1	738.0	735.7
Wisconsin	2,817.4	2,821.1	2,834.3	2,838.3	2,834.1	2,838.7	2,841.2	2,843.8	2,837.0	2,838.8	2,842.6	2,842.7	2,849.9
Wyoming	237.2	238.5	240.5	239.8	238.6	237.6	239.6	239.7	237.8	239.3	239.9	240.7	242.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Construction												
Alabama	105.0	104.8	104.9	104.4	103.4	104.7	105.0	105.0	105.4	106.2	106.1	106.6	107.6
Alaska	14.5	15.0	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.7
Arizona	158.0	158.8	159.5	160.7	160.9	160.4	163.3	163.9	165.0	165.1	164.6	165.2	165.8
Arkansas	53.9	53.8	54.5	53.0	53.0	52.9	52.6	52.8	53.4	53.3	54.0	54.4	56.4
California	708.3	715.1	715.5	722.2	724.7	731.2	737.8	740.9	748.0	750.8	753.5	761.4	755.5
Colorado	155.0	157.5	160.1	160.6	162.4	163.5	165.2	164.3	162.5	163.8	163.6	163.5	165.6
Connecticut	64.5	64.5	65.9	65.1	65.2	65.5	64.7	64.6	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.3	66.5
Delaware	25.3	25.0	25.9	25.1	24.5	24.7	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.7
District of Columbia	10.2	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4
Florida	379.6	381.9	384.0	386.7	388.6	391.8	394.6	394.0	393.3	393.0	393.0	393.7	397.7
Georgia	202.6	203.8	206.8	203.6	203.8	204.7	208.4	208.9	208.1	208.5	207.6	208.9	210.3
Hawaii ²	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0
Idaho	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.3	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.6	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.8	35.5
Illinois	264.0	264.9	269.5	268.3	269.6	268.6	266.1	265.2	263.1	261.9	260.5	258.6	275.4
Indiana	153.3	153.3	156.0	154.2	153.7	152.7	151.3	151.5	151.3	152.6	153.7	151.1	155.8
Iowa	64.7	64.5	67.0	64.5	63.9	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.2	62.0
Kansas	66.9	66.5	66.1	65.9	65.8	65.9	63.4	64.1	64.3	64.5	64.1	65.2	65.2
Kentucky	91.0	89.9	91.0	88.4	87.9	87.2	86.3	85.3	85.0	85.2	86.1	85.9	90.2
Louisiana	129.2	129.8	130.3	130.6	131.2	131.1	131.4	131.7	131.3	131.6	132.0	132.7	137.3
Maine	29.1	29.5	29.7	30.1	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.9	30.3
Maryland	154.5	154.0	157.9	154.6	154.9	155.0	156.4	156.0	156.4	156.7	156.7	156.8	158.1
Massachusetts	124.7	123.0	127.4	128.7	128.3	128.9	130.4	130.9	132.0	133.2	134.6	135.8	136.9
Michigan	206.0	206.8	210.8	210.7	210.9	210.9	211.7	212.2	213.0	213.9	215.0	216.1	213.6
Minnesota	116.5	117.6	119.6	121.6	119.7	119.4	118.7	118.5	117.9	117.3	119.0	119.6	120.0
Mississippi	56.0	56.9	56.8	55.7	55.6	55.5	55.3	55.2	54.6	54.6	54.0	54.1	52.2
Missouri	143.1	140.6	141.6	140.5	141.1	141.2	140.4	142.1	140.6	139.7	139.0	134.3	142.8
Montana	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.2	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.6	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.2
Nebraska	44.5	44.6	45.2	44.9	44.4	44.3	44.9	44.6	44.3	44.1	43.7	42.9	44.6
Nevada	86.5	86.8	87.2	88.1	87.9	88.4	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.6	88.2	89.0	88.8
New Hampshire	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.7
New Jersey	154.6	153.6	155.9	156.3	155.5	155.9	156.3	156.8	156.4	156.7	158.1	159.1	160.4
New Mexico	43.6	43.6	43.8	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.3	44.9	44.8	45.5	45.7	45.7	45.5
New York	323.5	324.2	333.0	326.6	325.2	326.1	326.0	327.0	328.0	330.1	331.3	332.4	335.1
North Carolina	229.8	230.2	233.5	230.4	230.7	230.7	234.4	235.8	236.5	237.7	239.2	239.7	241.7
North Dakota	17.1	16.9	17.1	16.8	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.6	16.3
Ohio	249.1	247.8	254.1	251.5	251.8	251.9	254.0	253.6	254.4	255.6	256.6	257.8	259.2
Oklahoma	59.1	59.3	59.9	60.0	60.1	60.2	61.0	61.4	61.8	61.7	61.7	61.8	61.2
Oregon	83.6	83.9	83.6	83.5	84.1	84.4	86.6	86.3	86.4	88.0	89.5	88.0	89.6
Pennsylvania	246.4	243.0	251.2	249.4	249.7	250.0	253.4	253.2	255.3	255.0	255.5	255.6	255.9
Rhode Island	18.3	18.2	19.1	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
South Carolina	114.0	114.1	115.6	115.9	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.3	118.4	118.9	118.5
South Dakota	17.8	17.9	18.4	18.4	17.9	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.4	17.7	17.9	18.7
Tennessee	128.5	128.4	128.0	126.4	126.7	126.1	126.0	126.1	126.7	126.0	126.9	127.5	130.9
Texas	548.6	551.4	558.7	558.5	559.1	563.2	559.9	562.3	564.5	565.0	566.9	568.7	568.2
Utah	73.1	73.2	72.6	72.6	72.5	72.7	72.7	73.0	73.0	73.1	73.3	73.7	73.2
Vermont	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.4
Virginia	205.3	206.6	211.6	209.3	208.5	209.3	211.5	212.1	213.1	214.6	216.1	217.5	219.6
Washington	158.9	160.3	161.2	160.6	160.7	160.6	160.9	161.0	161.9	162.8	164.0	164.3	165.2
West Virginia	34.3	32.9	35.7	34.3	33.9	33.5	33.2	32.4	33.2	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.4
Wisconsin	125.0	124.9	128.1	127.3	125.4	125.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.8	126.7	126.3	126.8
Wyoming	18.1	18.3	18.7	18.6	17.6	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6	18.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Manufacturing													
Alabama	364.0	363.0	363.0	362.7	361.6	361.9	364.4	360.8	359.4	358.4	356.9	356.1	353.5
Alaska	14.6	13.8	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.8	13.0	14.2
Arizona	213.4	213.7	213.7	214.0	213.6	213.8	215.9	216.2	216.5	216.4	216.7	216.8	216.6
Arkansas	252.9	252.7	253.1	252.2	251.9	251.1	251.3	250.8	250.0	250.5	250.4	250.3	249.3
California	1,932.7	1,934.4	1,936.5	1,937.3	1,940.4	1,947.3	1,952.4	1,952.5	1,950.6	1,952.1	1,953.4	1,953.2	1,950.2
Colorado	204.8	204.8	205.0	205.1	204.7	204.9	205.8	206.3	205.9	205.4	205.8	206.5	206.2
Connecticut	263.5	263.2	262.6	262.2	261.9	262.0	263.5	262.3	262.0	261.8	261.3	261.3	260.7
Delaware	57.9	59.5	59.4	58.3	58.0	58.1	58.3	58.8	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.5	54.8
District of Columbia	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5
Florida	486.5	486.4	487.9	486.6	486.1	485.9	487.4	486.9	486.5	486.8	486.4	486.3	484.2
Georgia	592.1	592.0	591.9	590.7	588.7	587.0	589.1	586.4	586.1	585.5	582.6	581.8	578.8
Hawaii	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.4
Idaho	76.7	76.9	77.0	77.2	77.6	77.6	77.2	77.0	76.8	76.5	76.8	76.5	76.9
Illinois	947.1	948.2	948.4	946.8	945.4	943.1	946.5	943.2	940.0	939.9	941.3	940.9	937.4
Indiana	693.6	692.7	692.0	691.2	690.5	691.1	690.1	687.8	685.8	683.6	681.2	677.7	673.2
Iowa	260.7	260.5	260.8	260.6	260.9	260.8	261.4	261.2	261.1	261.3	261.6	261.4	260.4
Kansas	210.4	209.9	210.2	209.9	209.5	209.4	210.2	209.7	210.2	210.6	210.7	210.3	210.5
Kentucky	323.7	323.5	323.2	323.2	322.9	322.8	323.1	322.6	321.0	320.0	319.6	318.5	318.1
Louisiana	186.1	184.9	184.6	184.5	184.1	183.1	183.6	183.5	183.0	182.6	182.3	182.4	183.5
Maine	86.4	86.5	86.4	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.7	85.8	80.8	80.6	85.3	84.4	84.6
Maryland	179.7	179.9	180.5	180.4	179.8	180.7	180.0	179.6	179.9	179.2	179.0	178.8	178.7
Massachusetts	434.4	434.6	435.5	435.6	434.8	436.3	436.4	436.4	434.6	436.4	437.0	437.3	436.3
Michigan	980.3	981.5	979.9	983.0	983.0	984.0	987.2	979.9	977.1	974.9	976.9	974.8	950.0
Minnesota	440.3	441.2	440.6	440.3	439.8	439.8	439.8	439.1	438.2	439.5	438.9	438.9	439.3
Mississippi	239.2	238.2	237.7	237.0	236.0	235.2	234.0	233.4	231.9	230.7	229.3	227.3	225.9
Missouri	406.4	405.1	403.6	403.2	403.2	403.1	408.9	406.5	402.9	400.7	401.1	400.7	397.5
Montana	24.6	24.9	25.1	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.8	24.8
Nebraska	118.5	118.8	119.6	119.9	120.1	120.7	121.2	120.4	120.2	120.1	120.2	119.9	120.0
Nevada	43.6	43.8	43.7	44.0	44.0	44.3	44.5	44.6	44.6	45.0	45.1	45.6	45.9
New Hampshire	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.3	105.4	105.2	105.7	105.8	105.6	105.4	105.4	105.2	105.1
New Jersey	466.7	466.2	465.5	464.4	464.0	463.4	462.2	461.2	458.8	459.6	458.9	458.7	458.8
New Mexico	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.2
New York	883.9	879.1	877.9	875.8	874.2	873.8	875.6	874.3	873.2	869.0	868.7	868.0	863.0
North Carolina	789.0	788.4	787.6	787.1	786.0	785.5	786.1	777.2	780.7	775.4	774.7	772.8	770.6
North Dakota	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.7	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.2
Ohio	1,089.6	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.8	1,087.6	1,088.2	1,086.0	1,085.5	1,083.3	1,082.8	1,082.8	1,079.2	1,074.0
Oklahoma	181.8	182.2	182.7	181.4	181.9	182.9	182.9	182.8	182.3	182.3	182.2	182.0	180.7
Oregon	242.8	243.0	243.2	243.9	243.6	243.9	243.8	241.9	244.1	243.2	244.0	245.2	241.3
Pennsylvania	929.7	928.1	928.6	926.4	923.9	926.8	928.2	926.7	925.5	924.1	923.0	923.0	920.7
Rhode Island	73.7	73.7	73.3	72.8	72.7	72.3	73.5	72.2	72.7	72.7	72.3	72.3	73.0
South Carolina	345.4	347.3	347.2	348.6	348.3	348.3	349.0	348.2	347.4	347.3	346.8	346.2	344.0
South Dakota	50.4	50.5	50.3	50.0	49.7	49.9	49.8	49.8	49.9	49.9	49.6	49.2	49.1
Tennessee	511.6	510.5	508.8	510.6	509.6	510.4	512.6	511.0	508.0	506.0	505.0	503.3	500.5
Texas	1,081.9	1,085.2	1,086.1	1,084.7	1,087.3	1,088.6	1,085.9	1,085.4	1,086.4	1,087.4	1,088.2	1,086.9	1,084.9
Utah	131.2	130.5	130.6	130.7	130.7	130.8	131.8	131.8	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.7	131.6
Vermont	48.4	48.5	48.6	48.5	48.6	49.0	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.2	49.3	49.5	49.5
Virginia	394.4	393.2	392.6	389.0	389.4	387.9	387.4	388.0	386.8	386.6	386.1	385.9	387.0
Washington	357.5	341.0	355.7	354.2	352.9	352.2	351.4	350.5	347.9	347.5	346.9	346.2	347.2
West Virginia	82.6	81.7	81.3	81.1	80.5	80.4	80.6	80.3	79.8	79.9	79.9	79.8	79.7
Wisconsin	617.9	618.9	619.9	618.1	616.4	616.7	618.0	616.3	616.2	616.1	615.3	614.0	612.7
Wyoming	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Transportation and public utilities													
Alabama	94.9	95.3	95.6	95.5	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.8	96.3	96.4	95.5
Alaska	27.0	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.3	26.8	27.2	27.0	27.3
Arizona	107.3	108.3	108.6	107.8	108.1	108.5	108.9	109.4	109.4	110.1	110.4	110.7	109.8
Arkansas	69.8	69.7	70.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.5	70.9	70.8	71.0	70.4
California	733.4	735.3	736.5	741.5	743.9	745.4	746.2	751.0	750.6	752.9	755.1	759.7	760.5
Colorado	142.3	142.5	142.9	143.5	144.1	144.9	145.0	144.9	144.9	144.4	143.8	143.3	143.3
Connecticut	78.5	78.7	78.6	78.7	78.8	79.2	79.1	79.0	80.0	80.2	80.2	79.8	80.1
Delaware	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.5	16.8	17.9	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9
District of Columbia	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.5	18.0	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7
Florida	353.5	353.7	355.0	355.4	355.8	358.2	358.0	358.7	359.9	360.9	361.8	362.8	362.9
Georgia	265.1	265.8	267.7	266.0	266.1	267.9	268.0	268.5	269.0	269.3	270.3	270.8	271.9
Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Idaho	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.1	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.9
Illinois	351.0	351.3	351.7	352.5	352.9	353.2	354.5	356.3	357.1	357.9	357.0	357.0	357.9
Indiana	149.0	149.3	149.4	148.5	147.7	148.2	148.9	149.1	148.3	149.6	149.5	150.2	149.6
Iowa	72.7	72.6	72.9	73.0	72.9	73.1	72.7	72.9	73.5	73.4	73.6	73.6	73.7
Kansas	82.5	83.0	83.0	85.4	85.9	86.7	86.9	87.3	87.6	86.8	87.1	87.1	87.5
Kentucky	108.3	108.1	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.9	108.5	108.7	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.2	110.0
Louisiana	112.4	113.1	112.6	113.0	112.9	113.1	113.2	113.3	113.9	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.5
Maine	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.3	24.6	23.1	24.4	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.4
Maryland	114.5	114.4	114.9	114.6	114.9	115.4	116.0	108.3	116.4	118.7	118.7	119.8	117.7
Massachusetts	142.7	142.9	143.1	144.3	143.9	144.5	145.9	134.3	145.6	146.0	146.2	146.6	146.0
Michigan	180.7	180.5	180.7	180.4	180.8	180.5	180.9	181.1	181.6	181.2	182.0	181.7	181.7
Minnesota	134.3	134.5	134.8	134.7	134.4	134.3	134.2	135.0	135.2	135.8	136.1	136.4	136.8
Mississippi	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.0	57.2	57.4	57.0	57.1	56.7	56.6	56.7	56.8	57.0
Missouri	175.3	175.6	175.7	178.6	179.2	178.4	181.5	182.2	183.9	184.0	183.0	182.5	181.6
Montana	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5
Nebraska	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.2	58.0	58.1	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.3
Nevada	54.7	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.5	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.5	57.2	57.6	58.1	58.2
New Hampshire	22.0	22.0	21.5	22.1	22.0	22.2	21.9	20.5	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.5
New Jersey	272.4	272.5	273.0	273.4	272.4	272.5	272.9	268.3	271.8	272.3	272.1	272.6	271.3
New Mexico	36.4	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.1
New York	430.2	429.8	429.6	430.9	430.3	431.2	432.8	401.8	435.5	434.8	436.1	439.2	442.8
North Carolina	178.6	179.4	180.3	180.9	181.5	182.5	182.7	183.2	183.2	183.4	183.5	182.8	184.6
North Dakota	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8
Ohio	250.0	250.2	250.0	250.4	249.9	250.0	250.2	251.3	251.0	251.2	250.7	250.7	250.6
Oklahoma	84.2	84.3	84.5	85.1	85.2	85.6	85.3	85.6	85.8	86.0	85.5	85.4	86.1
Oregon	78.7	79.0	79.6	79.4	79.7	79.9	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.3
Pennsylvania	301.4	301.4	301.5	301.3	301.2	301.6	301.3	289.9	304.3	303.8	303.6	304.5	306.5
Rhode Island	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.8	15.9	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0
South Carolina	94.0	94.5	95.1	94.7	95.0	94.9	94.8	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.4
South Dakota	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Tennessee	175.7	176.2	176.5	178.3	178.1	178.7	178.5	178.8	178.9	178.6	179.2	179.1	182.0
Texas	577.0	579.6	582.1	583.7	586.5	590.5	592.5	594.7	597.8	601.2	603.5	605.4	605.0
Utah	59.8	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.6	60.7	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.2	61.2	60.1
Vermont	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.3
Virginia	184.6	184.6	185.0	185.6	186.0	187.4	187.3	180.8	188.5	189.2	189.8	190.6	192.3
Washington	143.1	143.7	144.5	145.0	145.3	146.0	146.9	147.9	148.1	148.8	149.2	150.1	149.8
West Virginia	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.6	35.3	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.1
Wisconsin	132.6	132.4	132.6	133.6	133.2	132.7	134.9	135.3	134.7	135.0	134.9	135.5	134.7
Wyoming	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.3

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Trade												
Alabama	446.2	446.5	447.1	446.3	447.3	446.3	446.9	447.9	448.3	449.4	450.0	452.0	450.7
Alaska	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.6	57.0	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.1	58.3	58.3	57.7
Arizona	518.4	522.4	522.2	522.5	522.8	525.8	526.7	528.8	529.7	529.6	531.1	531.4	528.5
Arkansas	264.5	266.4	266.2	266.0	265.8	266.9	267.0	267.1	267.2	267.8	269.0	269.9	270.3
California	3,251.9	3,267.8	3,280.2	3,281.5	3,283.1	3,296.1	3,313.2	3,321.2	3,328.9	3,331.8	3,335.1	3,336.0	3,329.9
Colorado	515.2	517.0	519.6	521.1	522.3	523.5	528.9	530.3	531.4	532.7	532.0	531.2	531.1
Connecticut	362.6	363.4	364.3	366.3	365.9	366.2	366.4	365.8	366.2	365.9	365.4	365.5	365.7
Delaware	90.8	90.9	91.0	91.0	90.9	91.3	92.0	91.8	91.4	92.1	93.1	93.2	92.0
District of Columbia	49.1	48.9	49.5	49.8	49.6	49.5	50.0	50.2	49.5	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.0
Florida	1,733.4	1,738.7	1,740.6	1,748.3	1,752.2	1,757.4	1,764.2	1,768.0	1,769.9	1,771.0	1,773.0	1,777.0	1,778.9
Georgia	970.9	977.2	980.1	982.8	981.1	982.1	983.9	981.9	980.2	984.7	987.8	984.9	989.7
Hawaii	134.8	135.5	135.6	136.3	136.4	136.8	137.7	138.1	137.9	138.1	138.8	139.3	138.7
Idaho	138.5	138.9	139.3	140.4	140.2	140.4	142.8	144.4	145.4	145.1	145.1	145.1	143.7
Illinois	1,356.8	1,358.4	1,363.5	1,366.2	1,361.9	1,365.0	1,369.2	1,366.5	1,374.9	1,370.4	1,367.7	1,366.2	1,369.8
Indiana	707.8	708.6	711.4	711.0	707.8	708.4	710.1	710.2	710.3	709.7	712.4	712.7	706.5
Iowa	357.0	358.6	358.7	357.2	355.5	356.4	357.0	357.5	358.0	360.8	361.2	361.8	362.0
Kansas	321.3	320.8	320.9	321.7	320.7	319.7	317.5	318.1	318.0	320.4	322.7	324.0	322.0
Kentucky	428.9	428.5	430.1	428.5	427.1	425.8	431.9	432.2	433.2	432.7	433.3	434.8	434.1
Louisiana	449.0	452.7	452.4	453.3	453.8	454.0	456.7	456.9	457.0	457.4	457.6	456.3	456.6
Maine	147.9	148.5	149.0	149.4	148.7	149.5	151.4	151.7	151.9	152.5	152.0	152.1	152.4
Maryland	550.8	551.2	552.1	554.6	553.5	555.8	558.6	560.2	559.9	561.1	561.4	560.4	557.9
Massachusetts	740.2	742.9	744.1	746.8	745.3	747.6	751.6	751.4	751.0	751.6	751.9	753.4	752.1
Michigan	1,086.2	1,087.2	1,090.2	1,095.1	1,090.8	1,092.8	1,089.0	1,094.3	1,094.2	1,103.2	1,103.3	1,104.7	1,098.6
Minnesota	628.7	630.3	631.5	632.7	631.0	631.7	633.2	633.5	633.2	632.8	634.3	634.9	635.3
Mississippi	257.3	257.5	257.1	256.8	256.8	257.0	257.0	256.8	256.5	257.4	257.1	257.0	257.6
Missouri	646.7	646.7	648.0	648.1	648.0	647.8	647.2	648.6	649.6	649.9	652.0	653.7	651.8
Montana	102.0	102.3	102.4	102.7	102.2	102.2	103.5	103.1	102.9	102.7	103.1	103.3	103.3
Nebraska	217.7	217.7	219.1	217.9	217.6	219.3	220.0	219.3	218.0	218.2	218.8	218.9	220.9
Nevada	209.6	210.8	210.8	211.6	211.4	212.2	215.4	217.7	218.7	220.2	222.0	223.3	224.3
New Hampshire	162.7	163.0	163.3	164.5	165.2	165.4	164.0	164.8	164.9	164.3	165.5	166.2	163.9
New Jersey	925.1	926.6	929.4	935.7	933.9	935.0	934.7	935.0	937.2	937.9	940.5	943.5	944.1
New Mexico	172.3	172.7	173.3	173.1	172.7	173.1	173.4	174.0	173.9	174.1	174.2	174.4	173.4
New York	1,730.9	1,734.5	1,737.3	1,744.7	1,740.4	1,744.7	1,748.2	1,753.5	1,753.9	1,760.7	1,761.2	1,762.9	1,760.2
North Carolina	891.1	894.3	895.6	896.8	898.3	898.9	906.6	907.9	907.3	908.3	907.9	905.7	897.1
North Dakota	82.2	82.0	82.0	82.1	81.7	81.9	81.8	81.6	82.0	81.9	81.8	81.8	82.0
Ohio	1,353.0	1,352.8	1,354.6	1,355.1	1,353.2	1,353.1	1,354.9	1,357.6	1,359.2	1,362.4	1,361.1	1,362.6	1,355.0
Oklahoma	341.3	341.9	342.6	342.7	342.0	343.0	342.0	342.0	342.4	341.9	342.6	342.1	341.4
Oregon	391.2	392.5	393.0	393.9	394.6	395.1	396.9	395.0	395.2	396.0	395.8	394.0	390.6
Pennsylvania	1,266.6	1,266.9	1,271.3	1,276.5	1,273.5	1,274.8	1,277.4	1,277.6	1,278.8	1,277.6	1,276.8	1,279.6	1,287.7
Rhode Island	108.1	108.3	108.6	109.6	109.0	109.2	109.4	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.0	109.5	110.8
South Carolina	444.2	444.6	445.3	445.1	445.8	443.0	447.3	448.1	449.6	450.4	451.9	452.4	452.7
South Dakota	91.9	92.1	92.7	92.8	92.1	92.1	91.6	91.7	91.7	91.9	91.8	92.1	93.2
Tennessee	638.4	639.9	639.2	642.6	642.6	642.5	644.3	646.7	648.1	649.9	650.6	652.3	653.5
Texas	2,220.5	2,230.0	2,237.4	2,236.7	2,240.4	2,247.6	2,244.3	2,255.4	2,256.0	2,259.6	2,266.0	2,270.8	2,268.9
Utah	249.8	250.5	250.9	251.0	251.0	251.6	252.0	252.2	253.1	253.7	253.7	254.3	254.1
Vermont	67.7	67.9	67.9	67.8	67.9	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.2	68.1	68.4	68.9	67.9
Virginia	760.9	763.9	766.8	767.5	767.0	768.3	766.4	769.3	769.7	769.2	769.2	769.8	769.4
Washington	644.7	647.2	650.7	652.4	653.1	655.0	654.0	654.6	655.4	656.8	658.4	659.2	658.3
West Virginia	164.3	163.7	164.4	164.3	163.9	164.1	164.2	164.4	164.0	165.0	165.2	164.7	164.5
Wisconsin	633.0	633.8	636.7	637.9	635.2	636.3	635.1	636.0	637.3	637.5	637.7	639.3	641.0
Wyoming	54.0	54.2	54.1	54.3	54.5	54.6	54.7	54.7	54.6	55.5	55.2	54.8	55.1

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	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Alabama	91.5	91.3	91.5	92.1	92.1	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.2	92.3
Alaska	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7
Arizona	142.2	143.9	143.2	142.5	142.6	142.3	143.9	144.2	144.3	145.1	145.4	145.6	144.5
Arkansas	46.3	46.2	46.1	46.0	46.0	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.5	46.2
California	817.5	819.1	820.1	817.8	817.6	817.5	822.1	824.1	826.0	827.6	829.4	831.0	829.8
Colorado	141.0	141.4	141.6	141.8	141.9	141.9	142.1	142.2	142.4	142.6	143.2	143.2	143.5
Connecticut	140.8	140.5	140.2	140.8	141.0	141.2	141.8	141.9	141.9	141.6	141.6	141.2	141.1
Delaware	50.2	50.0	50.0	50.1	50.4	50.5	50.1	50.2	50.3	50.5	50.8	50.9	51.1
District of Columbia	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.6	31.7	32.1	31.6	31.3	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9
Florida	440.2	439.9	440.4	441.5	442.8	443.7	444.3	444.3	445.2	445.4	445.5	445.8	447.5
Georgia	204.8	204.5	204.4	207.0	206.7	206.7	208.2	207.9	206.4	206.5	206.9	207.5	206.6
Hawaii	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.6
Idaho	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.6
Illinois	402.2	401.7	401.3	400.9	400.2	399.2	400.9	400.6	400.9	401.0	400.9	400.5	401.0
Indiana	141.7	141.5	141.2	140.7	140.7	140.1	140.6	140.6	140.7	140.6	140.7	141.1	141.0
Iowa	85.4	85.5	85.4	85.6	85.7	85.5	85.5	85.7	86.0	86.4	86.6	86.9	87.1
Kansas	63.1	63.2	62.8	63.3	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.7	63.9	64.6	64.8	65.0	64.7
Kentucky	77.2	77.0	76.8	76.7	76.5	76.9	76.6	76.3	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.3	76.7
Louisiana	86.8	87.1	86.9	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	86.9	86.9	87.0	87.0
Maine	32.1	32.1	32.0	32.1	32.1	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.8	33.0	32.8
Maryland	138.0	137.5	137.3	137.5	137.2	137.1	137.4	137.6	137.5	137.9	138.2	138.1	139.4
Massachusetts	226.3	225.7	225.9	227.0	226.9	228.2	227.7	228.2	228.3	228.9	228.9	229.0	229.2
Michigan	206.0	205.5	204.6	205.2	205.2	204.3	203.9	204.7	205.4	205.8	205.5	205.6	205.4
Minnesota	160.5	160.7	161.0	161.2	161.0	162.0	161.1	160.9	160.8	161.0	161.1	160.7	161.3
Mississippi	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.9	42.5
Missouri	165.9	165.6	165.5	165.7	165.8	166.4	165.8	167.0	168.5	168.1	168.1	168.9	168.9
Montana	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.1
Nebraska	60.8	60.8	60.6	61.1	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.2	61.5
Nevada	45.9	46.0	46.2	47.1	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.7
New Hampshire	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	33.1	32.9	32.8
New Jersey	262.6	263.2	264.1	264.4	264.6	264.1	264.3	265.0	265.7	266.2	266.3	266.9	267.2
New Mexico	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2
New York	745.2	745.3	745.6	744.5	743.6	744.9	747.3	749.2	748.8	749.1	749.8	749.6	753.4
North Carolina	185.6	185.6	185.5	186.4	187.0	187.3	187.6	188.3	188.3	188.3	188.1	189.1	189.9
North Dakota	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
Ohio	308.7	308.6	308.2	307.9	307.6	307.3	307.5	307.8	308.5	308.7	309.0	309.3	309.6
Oklahoma	72.9	73.0	73.0	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.7	73.8	73.8	73.9	73.9	73.9
Oregon	94.2	94.0	93.9	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.9	94.0	93.9	94.1	94.4	94.6	94.7
Pennsylvania	326.3	325.9	325.3	326.4	326.4	326.8	325.9	326.0	325.8	327.1	327.9	328.3	329.2
Rhode Island	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.2	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.6	30.6
South Carolina	81.6	81.7	81.6	81.7	81.7	81.6	81.9	81.7	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.6
South Dakota	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.0	25.9
Tennessee	131.5	131.5	131.2	131.0	130.9	131.0	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.3	131.2	131.3	130.7
Texas	522.1	522.8	523.8	523.6	523.6	524.7	524.8	525.5	526.3	526.3	526.5	526.9	527.5
Utah	57.3	56.8	57.1	57.0	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.2	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.8	58.6
Vermont	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
Virginia	186.5	186.8	187.4	188.2	188.6	189.3	189.4	190.2	190.7	191.3	191.6	191.7	192.0
Washington	137.9	137.9	137.5	137.2	136.9	136.3	136.8	136.5	137.0	137.5	137.8	138.1	138.8
West Virginia	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.4
Wisconsin	147.4	147.3	147.4	147.4	147.7	147.8	148.9	148.9	149.2	149.6	149.9	150.3	150.1
Wyoming	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	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	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Services													
Alabama	468.0	467.9	469.3	469.2	469.0	470.1	473.6	474.3	474.6	475.5	475.2	475.2	477.6
Alaska	71.9	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.8	73.6	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.2	73.6	73.7	74.1
Arizona	698.0	700.5	705.0	714.0	715.7	713.9	720.2	725.2	724.4	725.7	727.0	730.5	727.7
Arkansas	275.9	276.0	278.0	276.8	276.7	278.7	278.8	279.0	280.2	281.6	282.0	282.5	282.0
California	4,505.9	4,523.2	4,547.4	4,575.4	4,591.2	4,617.8	4,655.3	4,664.9	4,688.3	4,706.9	4,721.3	4,751.8	4,711.4
Colorado	666.0	667.0	672.1	680.8	680.1	683.3	692.2	692.9	696.1	697.5	698.7	697.1	702.7
Connecticut	532.6	532.8	534.6	534.4	534.6	537.2	541.0	539.7	539.8	539.0	538.8	540.9	540.9
Delaware	120.2	119.8	120.4	120.8	120.6	120.8	121.7	122.4	122.4	123.8	123.4	123.6	124.5
District of Columbia	298.1	296.9	297.2	301.1	298.6	299.4	301.1	302.9	301.0	299.9	301.6	302.3	306.3
Florida	2,575.7	2,579.5	2,600.0	2,614.3	2,624.1	2,631.7	2,635.7	2,649.6	2,664.5	2,687.6	2,700.0	2,714.2	2,731.4
Georgia	1,109.4	1,115.1	1,120.5	1,118.7	1,119.7	1,124.8	1,139.5	1,141.8	1,144.7	1,149.8	1,145.7	1,143.3	1,152.1
Hawaii	178.5	179.5	180.4	181.7	182.1	183.6	184.5	184.7	187.6	185.9	186.5	187.3	186.4
Idaho	138.1	138.9	140.0	141.4	141.9	142.7	143.7	144.8	145.1	144.9	145.5	146.6	144.8
Illinois	1,843.4	1,848.8	1,853.7	1,863.1	1,855.7	1,860.4	1,854.1	1,857.3	1,863.5	1,860.1	1,864.2	1,861.6	1,880.2
Indiana	743.5	742.8	746.1	747.8	748.9	751.5	753.6	755.1	758.9	757.7	758.6	760.2	753.7
Iowa	390.8	390.1	391.8	389.6	389.6	389.7	391.3	393.0	393.5	394.2	395.7	396.8	396.5
Kansas	345.9	345.8	347.6	347.8	347.7	347.1	347.2	348.0	348.5	349.6	350.0	351.6	353.0
Kentucky	470.7	470.1	472.3	468.1	467.8	467.2	470.0	471.1	472.4	475.5	477.8	480.3	482.3
Louisiana	532.8	532.2	533.2	536.9	536.7	535.3	539.3	541.3	542.5	544.5	545.3	547.9	549.5
Maine	178.8	179.4	180.4	181.4	181.7	182.3	182.8	182.6	183.4	184.1	185.7	185.8	186.9
Maryland	842.0	844.1	849.1	851.9	854.1	856.6	865.4	868.5	868.5	867.8	868.5	870.5	874.5
Massachusetts	1,190.1	1,192.6	1,196.1	1,199.8	1,201.1	1,207.7	1,211.9	1,216.1	1,216.8	1,221.1	1,224.3	1,229.1	1,233.6
Michigan	1,303.5	1,307.8	1,310.9	1,311.1	1,313.2	1,318.0	1,321.3	1,320.9	1,326.6	1,322.8	1,326.7	1,327.5	1,326.7
Minnesota	770.8	772.4	774.5	775.3	773.7	777.7	782.7	784.0	784.8	785.7	785.7	786.6	787.6
Mississippi	271.8	271.5	271.3	271.2	271.3	271.7	274.4	276.0	273.7	274.1	273.8	272.6	273.2
Missouri	784.2	782.0	784.6	785.4	781.0	782.7	787.4	788.7	795.5	792.1	791.9	791.9	794.7
Montana	114.1	114.6	115.6	114.7	115.2	116.1	116.4	116.8	117.3	117.3	117.8	117.8	119.1
Nebraska	248.9	249.8	250.7	251.1	251.5	252.2	254.1	254.2	253.8	253.5	254.2	254.5	258.2
Nevada	438.3	438.1	438.6	440.7	443.4	445.0	445.5	448.3	450.4	451.0	452.1	454.0	451.6
New Hampshire	183.3	183.8	185.4	185.9	186.1	187.2	190.1	190.8	190.2	189.1	190.6	191.1	194.8
New Jersey	1,295.6	1,295.8	1,301.9	1,308.3	1,310.9	1,316.7	1,317.5	1,322.2	1,327.0	1,330.3	1,333.4	1,336.2	1,333.4
New Mexico	212.5	213.6	214.1	215.1	214.9	215.7	216.0	216.8	217.9	217.4	217.4	217.4	216.7
New York	2,986.1	2,992.2	2,999.8	3,013.2	3,021.6	3,034.2	3,046.9	3,051.0	3,057.4	3,061.4	3,068.4	3,076.1	3,088.5
North Carolina	1,020.2	1,021.7	1,028.1	1,031.1	1,030.0	1,034.3	1,041.5	1,042.3	1,041.1	1,035.4	1,040.9	1,043.2	1,046.9
North Dakota	91.6	91.4	92.0	92.3	92.4	92.8	93.3	93.2	93.2	92.9	92.9	92.6	92.5
Ohio	1,579.8	1,580.9	1,586.5	1,587.9	1,584.7	1,592.8	1,597.5	1,591.7	1,597.0	1,598.6	1,602.3	1,605.1	1,602.9
Oklahoma	415.8	415.1	419.1	423.0	423.8	426.7	429.4	430.3	430.5	429.9	428.3	428.9	429.2
Oregon	433.6	434.6	435.3	436.8	437.9	438.7	441.7	442.4	442.5	444.4	444.8	444.1	439.0
Pennsylvania	1,843.9	1,845.0	1,853.9	1,856.5	1,859.4	1,866.9	1,884.4	1,890.0	1,884.7	1,890.9	1,894.4	1,897.5	1,897.8
Rhode Island	161.6	162.1	163.3	163.0	162.9	162.6	163.8	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.7	165.4	164.4
South Carolina	456.6	454.9	456.9	458.1	459.0	460.9	463.0	464.4	467.3	469.4	476.2	477.7	476.5
South Dakota	103.8	104.1	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.0	104.3	104.9	105.5	106.0	105.5	105.1
Tennessee	737.2	736.6	736.9	739.6	738.2	743.3	748.8	750.7	756.0	753.4	755.6	756.5	749.2
Texas	2,660.2	2,666.1	2,679.7	2,688.3	2,700.3	2,716.8	2,722.2	2,737.7	2,751.9	2,758.6	2,766.3	2,778.2	2,783.5
Utah	301.8	303.3	305.1	307.5	308.8	310.0	310.5	311.5	313.0	314.9	316.4	317.4	317.2
Vermont	90.8	91.1	91.6	90.3	91.1	91.6	91.5	91.7	92.1	92.0	92.4	92.1	92.2
Virginia	1,108.2	1,111.6	1,119.5	1,122.4	1,124.8	1,129.7	1,132.3	1,137.7	1,142.6	1,148.7	1,154.2	1,154.5	1,160.1
Washington	763.7	767.9	772.1	770.1	774.7	778.0	784.9	787.4	789.3	791.1	793.8	796.3	798.7
West Virginia	222.3	223.2	225.0	225.5	225.4	226.4	225.7	226.0	227.2	227.9	228.9	229.9	230.6
Wisconsin	756.2	758.9	762.3	764.3	765.7	766.9	770.4	770.5	768.5	769.1	771.6	773.5	776.7
Wyoming	54.8	55.0	55.4	55.2	54.7	54.9	54.6	54.7	54.5	55.0	55.5	56.2	56.5

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	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
	Government												
Alabama	350.9	351.2	353.8	352.4	360.9	346.9	349.5	355.3	355.1	351.7	351.4	351.5	352.1
Alaska	73.8	73.9	74.9	74.5	75.2	74.3	75.2	74.9	74.6	74.5	74.4	74.4	73.8
Arizona	360.1	360.2	364.0	365.1	373.5	367.1	369.7	368.5	369.1	368.9	371.1	370.4	370.6
Arkansas	188.5	188.6	190.9	189.8	194.3	193.2	192.9	194.3	190.1	190.5	190.9	191.0	191.4
California	2,283.6	2,288.4	2,300.2	2,310.0	2,355.1	2,328.0	2,328.4	2,334.0	2,327.8	2,330.3	2,335.9	2,342.3	2,347.8
Colorado	330.4	331.6	335.0	334.6	340.6	335.7	337.2	342.1	343.8	343.7	344.9	349.5	349.4
Connecticut	240.1	240.0	241.0	241.8	246.9	244.2	242.1	242.3	240.1	241.6	241.9	241.7	244.0
Delaware	55.2	55.9	56.4	56.5	56.9	56.9	56.7	56.2	56.1	57.3	57.5	57.8	57.1
District of Columbia	224.0	223.4	223.5	223.4	224.3	224.5	223.9	230.2	225.2	223.3	222.7	223.2	222.9
Florida	982.2	983.7	988.2	993.1	1,015.3	996.0	992.4	990.5	993.7	997.6	998.2	1,000.1	1,005.5
Georgia	594.3	594.3	597.5	597.3	609.2	594.6	605.3	614.7	607.9	606.5	607.7	608.6	609.1
Hawaii	113.0	113.4	114.3	114.3	116.2	115.1	115.1	111.9	117.3	114.5	114.5	114.8	111.6
Idaho	106.8	106.8	107.2	108.9	111.7	108.4	109.0	108.1	108.0	108.6	108.3	108.7	109.1
Illinois	831.9	834.5	836.4	832.8	846.7	844.9	837.6	843.2	828.4	824.6	819.9	824.5	829.2
Indiana	408.6	408.6	410.8	410.5	415.6	416.9	416.3	414.8	409.0	410.8	411.4	410.2	410.3
Iowa	241.5	242.5	243.0	242.4	246.1	241.3	241.5	241.7	241.8	241.1	241.3	241.1	240.7
Kansas	242.4	240.3	241.6	245.1	249.0	249.2	247.9	247.3	241.6	244.0	246.3	244.5	245.2
Kentucky	304.3	305.1	308.1	306.3	311.4	310.1	310.6	310.2	308.3	308.2	309.6	310.2	309.0
Louisiana	372.7	373.9	375.8	374.5	382.9	375.9	376.5	373.3	373.1	374.2	374.5	374.5	372.3
Maine	98.2	98.3	99.6	98.8	101.0	99.9	101.2	100.1	100.8	100.1	100.7	100.9	100.3
Maryland	444.6	443.9	447.8	449.4	455.4	453.0	423.8	424.6	447.4	449.9	450.9	451.5	449.5
Massachusetts	421.6	422.2	420.7	424.4	431.2	425.5	425.9	421.0	428.3	423.7	424.4	424.7	425.8
Michigan	674.1	675.5	680.3	683.3	692.5	689.7	688.3	684.6	682.4	683.9	685.1	686.4	701.1
Minnesota	387.5	393.7	395.8	397.2	400.6	396.2	396.4	398.9	399.7	396.5	396.1	397.9	396.7
Mississippi	229.2	229.6	232.1	232.3	236.9	234.4	238.5	235.7	235.5	235.1	235.4	235.8	234.9
Missouri	425.0	425.5	429.1	424.5	428.1	432.3	421.6	427.2	422.5	421.1	424.1	424.4	428.6
Montana	79.4	79.5	81.1	80.1	81.8	79.7	81.3	81.8	81.5	80.5	80.6	80.7	81.1
Nebraska	153.4	152.9	154.5	153.2	154.8	155.1	154.3	155.4	153.7	152.5	153.6	154.3	154.4
Nevada	119.2	119.0	120.1	120.9	124.5	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.4	122.2	122.8	123.6	123.3
New Hampshire	83.1	83.2	83.9	83.5	85.0	83.6	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.3	82.4	81.9	83.6
New Jersey	584.3	584.6	586.8	586.6	595.6	589.6	590.0	588.2	589.6	590.3	590.9	592.2	593.3
New Mexico	181.7	182.1	183.9	183.9	185.9	182.2	182.8	183.0	182.9	182.7	182.6	183.0	182.9
New York	1,454.6	1,455.7	1,461.9	1,473.0	1,496.6	1,473.6	1,473.4	1,448.6	1,463.6	1,460.3	1,460.7	1,458.8	1,458.7
North Carolina	605.0	605.5	611.7	613.7	624.7	627.5	628.7	641.6	634.9	631.1	632.5	634.1	636.3
North Dakota	72.8	73.0	73.2	73.3	73.5	73.3	71.2	71.8	73.4	73.5	73.2	73.4	73.2
Ohio	779.1	778.3	779.3	783.6	793.6	783.0	786.5	785.4	784.2	784.8	784.7	786.2	785.7
Oklahoma	284.6	285.4	287.8	286.9	292.5	290.3	289.1	290.2	287.9	287.5	287.9	287.9	288.6
Oregon	264.1	265.1	265.8	266.5	271.7	268.4	269.5	268.8	264.4	264.0	264.1	264.0	264.8
Pennsylvania	726.4	722.1	725.6	726.9	740.4	724.7	728.1	721.8	725.5	727.1	727.9	727.2	728.3
Rhode Island	63.7	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.0	64.5	65.3	64.4	64.5	64.1	64.2	63.7	63.7
South Carolina	321.5	320.3	323.1	323.7	330.3	330.8	326.6	327.0	319.5	318.0	328.3	318.0	321.7
South Dakota	69.7	69.8	70.7	70.4	71.1	70.1	69.7	70.2	70.0	71.0	70.7	70.8	70.2
Tennessee	391.8	393.5	411.5	395.6	402.9	402.4	403.4	402.0	395.1	397.9	398.8	399.2	400.4
Texas	1,549.8	1,552.3	1,558.9	1,562.3	1,590.4	1,566.5	1,552.8	1,561.9	1,567.4	1,567.4	1,569.6	1,574.7	1,576.9
Utah	182.1	182.9	183.9	184.2	186.4	184.3	186.3	185.9	186.0	185.8	186.0	186.5	187.4
Vermont	48.8	48.5	50.0	49.4	50.4	49.6	49.7	49.7	49.5	49.7	49.6	49.9	49.9
Virginia	615.4	615.8	619.6	621.6	629.4	626.9	628.5	631.2	623.1	622.0	622.0	622.6	619.7
Washington	479.8	479.9	481.3	481.9	491.8	483.8	482.3	485.2	481.6	483.0	484.1	483.9	486.0
West Virginia	141.5	141.5	143.5	142.6	155.8	142.4	143.8	142.4	141.6	140.7	141.1	141.5	139.2
Wisconsin	402.5	402.1	404.4	406.9	407.7	410.5	405.3	407.9	402.0	402.0	403.9	401.2	405.2
Wyoming	59.8	60.0	61.2	60.9	61.1	60.5	62.1	61.7	60.6	60.3	60.3	60.6	60.3

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Mining is combined with construction.

³ This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: All data have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks, updated seasonal adjustment factors, and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for the wholesale trade component of retail trade.

**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	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Total private	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.4	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.2
Goods-producing	41.3	41.2	41.5	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.5	39.8	40.4	39.9
Mining	44.7	44.7	45.3	44.1	44.7	45.3	44.6	45.2	45.6	44.9	44.6	45.3	45.3
Construction	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.3	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.0
Manufacturing	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	40.4	40.9	40.6
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8
Durable goods	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.0	42.2	42.4	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.7	40.7	41.1	40.9
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.7
Lumber and wood products	41.0	40.9	41.2	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.6	39.8	39.7	40.2
Furniture and fixtures	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.7	39.4	38.8	39.0	39.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.0	42.9	43.7	43.2	43.1	43.2	42.7	41.7	42.2	41.6
Primary metal industries	44.5	44.4	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.3	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.6	42.5	42.5	42.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	45.4	45.2	45.0	44.7	45.0	45.2	44.4	44.5	44.2	44.1	43.2	42.7	42.5
Fabricated metal products	42.4	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.0	42.1	41.7	40.6	41.4	41.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.3	42.3	42.9	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.3	41.4	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.3
Transportation equipment	44.0	43.7	44.3	43.2	44.0	43.9	43.4	42.9	43.1	42.9	40.8	41.6	41.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.0	44.6	45.5	44.2	45.3	44.5	44.5	43.6	44.0	43.2	40.1	41.0	40.3
Instruments and related products	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.5	39.4	39.8	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.1	38.8	39.3	39.2
Nondurable goods	41.0	40.9	41.3	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.5	40.1
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9
Food and kindred products	41.6	41.6	41.9	41.2	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	40.7	41.2	40.7
Tobacco products	40.6	40.0	40.8	39.6	39.4	40.5	39.9	40.3	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.6
Textile mill products	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.4	39.8
Apparel and other textile products	37.7	37.8	38.0	37.1	37.0	37.3	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.8	36.3	36.6	36.1
Paper and allied products	43.5	43.2	43.6	42.8	42.8	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.6	41.9	42.6	42.4
Printing and publishing	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.2	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	42.7	42.6	42.9	42.7	42.9	43.4	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.4	42.9	42.7
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.6	41.5	42.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.1	40.9	40.4
Leather and leather products	38.1	38.0	38.9	38.2	37.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.4	38.1	37.1	38.0	37.1
Service-producing	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8
Transportation and public utilities	38.3	38.3	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.8	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.5
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.4
Retail trade	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.7	29.1	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.1	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.2
Services	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6

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

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

components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 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	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P	Feb.P
Total private	150.6	151.0	151.7	150.5	151.3	151.4	150.9	151.4	151.6	151.5	150.6	151.8	151.0
Goods-producing	117.5	117.7	118.3	116.3	116.3	117.4	115.8	115.6	116.1	114.7	112.2	114.6	112.5
Mining	51.0	51.3	52.2	50.7	51.4	51.9	50.8	51.4	52.2	51.1	50.6	52.1	51.9
Construction	186.0	188.4	186.3	183.6	181.4	184.1	183.3	184.2	186.4	181.4	178.1	188.6	183.2
Manufacturing	107.0	106.7	107.9	106.0	106.4	107.2	105.3	104.9	105.0	104.3	101.9	102.5	101.1
Durable goods	112.1	111.8	113.1	111.2	111.8	113.0	110.6	110.0	110.2	109.7	106.7	107.0	105.7
Lumber and wood products	147.6	147.1	147.9	146.1	145.8	146.7	142.9	142.6	142.3	141.3	137.6	136.4	137.7
Furniture and fixtures	139.4	139.3	141.4	140.9	139.5	140.1	136.9	136.6	137.0	135.6	132.6	132.7	131.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	115.7	116.2	116.2	114.6	114.1	117.3	114.9	114.4	114.6	112.8	108.7	111.2	108.9
Primary metal industries	92.3	92.4	93.3	91.0	91.0	91.9	90.4	89.8	90.0	89.4	86.2	85.4	83.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	72.1	71.8	71.5	70.6	70.7	71.4	70.1	69.9	69.0	68.9	66.7	65.2	64.9
Fabricated metal products	120.7	121.2	123.0	121.2	121.9	123.3	121.1	120.3	120.6	119.6	116.0	116.9	115.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	105.4	104.6	106.2	104.5	105.7	106.5	105.4	104.3	104.6	104.4	102.6	104.0	101.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	107.5	107.8	109.6	107.1	107.8	110.4	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.0	107.1	107.1	105.1
Transportation equipment	127.0	125.7	126.7	123.6	125.9	125.7	120.7	119.8	120.9	120.4	113.7	112.6	111.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	170.9	168.6	171.7	166.4	171.2	167.7	161.3	159.5	161.0	157.0	144.4	141.3	140.2
Instruments and related products	74.3	74.0	74.7	74.0	74.3	75.2	74.2	73.8	73.6	73.8	72.9	73.6	74.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.2	101.6	103.0	100.2	100.1	100.9	100.1	99.9	99.5	99.0	97.9	98.4	97.4
Nondurable goods	100.0	99.7	100.7	98.9	99.0	99.4	98.2	97.9	97.9	97.0	95.4	96.5	94.8
Food and kindred products	117.0	116.9	118.4	116.3	117.3	117.1	116.3	115.5	116.6	115.6	114.2	116.1	114.4
Tobacco products	52.3	45.6	50.5	49.0	48.8	50.2	43.5	49.9	48.2	47.8	47.8	45.8	44.0
Textile mill products	80.2	80.2	80.6	78.7	78.6	78.9	77.5	77.5	77.2	75.4	74.7	73.7	71.4
Apparel and other textile products	58.5	58.8	59.2	57.2	56.1	57.3	55.5	54.9	54.5	54.0	52.8	53.7	51.8
Paper and allied products	106.7	105.9	106.7	104.8	105.2	103.8	103.6	104.3	103.6	103.4	101.3	102.8	101.7
Printing and publishing	122.0	121.8	123.2	121.7	122.4	122.7	122.0	122.7	122.8	121.5	120.2	121.5	120.0
Chemicals and allied products	102.6	102.4	102.7	102.1	102.0	103.2	101.7	101.1	101.0	100.3	99.4	100.1	99.3
Petroleum and coal products	66.3	65.2	66.6	64.0	62.9	64.6	63.0	61.5	62.0	61.0	58.2	62.5	64.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	148.3	147.9	149.3	146.8	147.6	148.5	146.1	145.0	144.5	143.6	139.3	141.0	138.2
Leather and leather products	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.3	31.9	31.9	31.4	31.0	30.5	31.0	29.6	29.8	29.1
Service-producing	165.5	165.9	166.6	165.9	167.0	166.6	166.7	167.5	167.6	168.0	167.9	168.4	168.3
Transportation and public utilities	134.7	135.5	137.3	136.1	136.4	138.7	135.1	138.5	139.2	139.2	140.4	140.0	139.7
Wholesale trade	132.1	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.0	132.6	132.2	133.3	133.3	134.0	133.2	133.3	132.7
Retail trade	144.9	144.6	144.9	143.9	145.3	144.7	144.6	144.4	144.6	145.4	144.4	146.3	145.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138.8	138.7	139.3	138.7	139.8	139.2	138.8	139.9	139.5	139.8	140.3	140.3	141.2
Services	206.7	207.7	208.6	207.9	209.5	208.4	210.0	210.5	210.5	210.9	211.0	211.0	211.3

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

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		
	Dec. 2000 ^r	Jan. 2001 ^r	Feb. 2001 ^P	Feb. 2000 to Feb. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000 to Jan. 2001 ^r	Jan. 2001 to Feb. 2001 ^P
Total	239,044	241,348	240,140	0.3	1.0	-0.5
Private sector	200,683	202,313	201,473	.4	.8	-.4
Mining	1,252	1,294	1,301	5.4	3.4	.5
Construction	13,238	13,907	13,617	-.3	5.1	-2.1
Manufacturing	38,818	38,928	38,532	-3.9	.3	-1.0
Durable goods	23,528	23,524	23,326	-4.0	.0	-.8
Nondurable goods	15,290	15,404	15,207	-3.7	.7	-1.3
Transportation and public utilities	14,269	14,255	14,263	2.6	-.1	.1
Wholesale trade	14,147	14,162	14,119	.6	.1	-.3
Retail trade	34,691	35,182	34,996	.6	1.4	-.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,410	14,451	14,437	.7	.3	-.1
Services	69,859	70,134	70,208	2.3	.4	.1
Government	38,360	39,035	38,666	-.6	1.8	-.9

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	2000											2001	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$13.54	\$13.58	\$13.64	\$13.66	\$13.70	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.83	\$13.88	\$13.96	\$14.02	\$14.03	\$14.10
Goods-producing	15.20	15.25	15.30	15.29	15.34	15.40	15.45	15.46	15.57	15.66	15.63	15.70	15.75
Mining	17.14	17.27	17.26	17.25	17.24	17.23	17.05	17.09	17.08	17.13	17.08	17.01	17.00
Construction	17.60	17.67	17.78	17.75	17.77	17.90	17.93	17.96	18.00	18.20	18.14	18.32	18.32
Manufacturing	14.21	14.23	14.28	14.27	14.36	14.39	14.43	14.43	14.56	14.63	14.60	14.58	14.67
Excluding overtime ²	13.45	13.47	13.49	13.53	13.60	13.64	13.69	13.73	13.81	13.90	13.93	13.89	14.00
Service-producing	13.01	13.05	13.11	13.15	13.19	13.23	13.28	13.33	13.36	13.44	13.53	13.52	13.61
Transportation and public utilities	16.00	16.04	16.12	16.22	16.28	16.17	16.26	16.30	16.38	16.42	16.51	16.54	16.66
Wholesale trade	14.89	14.90	15.03	15.02	15.16	15.22	15.24	15.32	15.36	15.46	15.57	15.48	15.57
Retail trade	9.32	9.35	9.39	9.39	9.43	9.45	9.49	9.54	9.56	9.60	9.66	9.61	9.65
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14.87	14.95	14.98	15.01	15.05	15.03	15.12	15.19	15.18	15.27	15.34	15.44	15.58
Services	13.66	13.69	13.74	13.79	13.82	13.89	13.94	13.97	14.00	14.12	14.20	14.22	14.31
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	7.87	7.84	7.87	7.88	7.86	7.87	7.90	7.87	7.89	7.91	7.93	7.90	(4)
Goods-producing	8.83	8.80	8.83	8.82	8.80	8.82	8.84	8.80	8.85	8.88	8.85	8.84	(4)
Service-producing	7.56	7.53	7.56	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.60	7.59	7.59	7.62	7.66	7.61	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	468.48	468.51	471.94	469.90	472.65	473.00	473.34	475.75	477.47	478.83	478.08	481.23	482.22
Goods-producing	627.76	628.30	634.95	625.36	627.41	632.94	630.36	629.22	636.81	634.23	622.07	634.28	628.43
Mining	766.16	771.97	781.88	760.73	770.63	780.52	760.43	772.47	778.85	769.14	761.77	770.55	770.10
Construction	698.72	703.27	704.09	695.80	687.70	703.47	702.86	700.44	707.40	700.70	687.51	712.65	696.16
Manufacturing	593.98	593.39	602.62	590.78	597.38	600.06	597.40	595.96	602.78	602.76	589.84	596.32	595.60
Service-producing	426.73	428.04	430.01	430.01	433.95	432.62	434.26	437.22	436.87	440.83	442.43	443.46	446.41
Transportation and public utilities	612.80	614.33	623.84	622.85	625.15	627.40	621.13	627.55	632.27	632.17	638.94	638.44	641.41
Wholesale trade	573.27	575.14	580.16	579.77	585.18	585.97	583.69	591.35	591.36	596.76	597.89	595.98	597.89
Retail trade	271.21	271.15	270.43	270.43	273.47	272.16	273.31	274.75	275.33	277.44	277.24	279.65	278.89
Finance, insurance, and real estate	536.81	539.70	543.77	543.36	549.33	545.59	545.83	551.40	548.00	551.25	555.31	557.38	564.00
Services	446.68	447.66	449.30	449.55	451.91	451.43	454.44	455.42	456.40	460.31	462.92	463.57	466.51
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	272.21	270.35	272.33	271.15	271.17	270.75	270.94	270.77	271.29	271.45	270.56	270.81	(4)
Goods-producing	364.76	362.55	366.39	360.85	359.96	362.30	360.82	358.12	361.82	359.54	352.05	356.94	(4)
Service-producing	247.95	246.99	248.13	248.13	248.97	247.64	248.57	248.84	248.22	249.90	250.38	249.56	(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. Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors used in the CPI-W.

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				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Total		131,418	128,329	132,773	129,991	130,647	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		110,846	108,048	111,954	109,555	109,802	90,850	88,251	91,832	89,498	89,682
Mining		538	519	541	537	538	401	390	399	394	392
Metal mining	10	44.1	44.8	43.3	43.1	41.3	33.5	34.3	32.7	32.5	-
Iron ores	101	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.3	-	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.9	-
Copper ores	102	14.0	14.2	13.6	13.5	-	10.7	10.9	10.4	10.2	-
Coal mining	12	79.8	81.1	78.8	78.8	78.6	66.0	67.1	65.7	65.5	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	74.5	75.8	73.4	73.4	-	61.6	62.6	61.1	61.0	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	304.4	290.7	314.2	315.3	317.4	218.4	211.9	223.1	221.6	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	129.3	130.1	127.4	126.7	-	73.2	79.8	68.7	66.0	-
Oil and gas field services	138	172.2	157.6	183.9	185.7	-	143.2	129.6	152.8	154.1	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	109.6	102.7	104.2	100.0	100.8	82.8	76.6	77.8	73.9	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	44.7	42.0	42.6	40.4	-	34.5	32.2	32.1	30.3	-
Sand and gravel	144	35.7	32.2	33.0	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,687	6,162	6,601	6,374	6,369	5,175	4,699	5,068	4,843	4,834
General building contractors	15	1,504.7	1,427.0	1,509.2	1,476.4	1,473.5	1,049.6	981.8	1,046.7	1,014.3	-
Residential building construction	152	799.9	757.2	803.1	786.1	-	543.7	506.2	543.1	527.8	-
Operative builders	153	30.7	29.9	30.5	30.6	-	13.0	11.9	12.8	12.8	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	674.1	639.9	675.6	659.7	-	492.9	463.7	490.8	473.7	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	886.1	764.4	826.7	771.2	774.2	740.4	622.7	681.5	628.5	-
Highway and street construction	161	280.7	207.5	238.9	204.8	-	228.9	159.2	187.5	154.7	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	605.3	556.9	587.8	566.4	-	511.5	463.5	494.0	473.8	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,296.0	3,970.7	4,265.4	4,126.5	4,121.4	3,385.3	3,094.0	3,339.4	3,200.6	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	928.1	888.7	943.1	935.4	-	687.2	653.8	698.5	690.7	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	239.0	208.7	233.4	215.5	-	198.5	168.7	191.5	174.2	-
Electrical work	173	853.8	815.5	880.0	870.5	-	675.5	643.5	697.5	686.5	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	562.5	528.1	548.0	527.1	-	488.6	456.3	473.3	452.4	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	316.2	298.7	325.4	317.3	-	236.5	222.9	245.2	238.0	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	260.4	236.5	241.3	231.4	-	203.5	181.1	184.4	175.6	-
Manufacturing		18,437	18,396	18,326	18,117	18,040	12,642	12,629	12,532	12,361	12,295
Durable goods		11,085	11,062	11,046	10,907	10,870	7,569	7,559	7,532	7,419	7,384
Lumber and wood products	24	821.0	820.8	801.2	787.6	780.3	671.4	670.9	653.0	640.4	634.8
Logging	241	76.0	76.8	74.4	73.0	-	61.5	61.5	60.7	59.9	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	180.7	180.1	176.8	174.7	-	156.7	156.7	152.6	150.3	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	139.7	139.8	136.0	134.1	-	120.6	121.0	116.8	114.7	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	39.0	38.3	38.9	38.8	-	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.2	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	328.3	324.7	324.8	320.5	-	261.9	258.8	258.2	253.6	-
Millwork	2431	126.3	124.8	125.5	124.0	-	97.9	97.0	97.1	95.6	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	99.6	97.6	100.0	98.7	-	80.3	78.6	80.3	79.1	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	-	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	27.1	27.5	25.6	25.2	-	23.8	24.1	22.5	21.8	-
Wood containers	244	56.1	55.8	55.5	54.9	-	47.8	47.5	47.2	46.6	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	95.6	99.0	86.6	82.9	-	74.8	77.5	66.5	63.4	-
Mobile homes	2451	69.7	73.7	61.6	58.9	-	57.4	60.7	49.6	47.3	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	84.4	84.4	83.1	81.6	-	68.8	68.9	67.8	66.6	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	555.4	553.1	553.1	546.6	540.9	441.0	439.7	437.3	431.5	427.1
Household furniture	251	295.0	294.4	292.6	288.9	-	251.1	251.0	247.9	244.3	-
Wood household furniture	2511	131.7	131.8	130.9	129.1	-	114.5	114.6	113.3	111.5	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	96.9	95.9	96.4	95.2	-	82.7	82.0	81.9	80.6	-
Metal household furniture	2514	20.0	20.7	19.3	19.3	-	16.6	17.4	15.7	15.7	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	35.7	35.1	36.1	35.4	-	28.2	27.7	28.7	28.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	77.4	76.4	79.3	78.8	—	54.9	54.2	56.1	55.6	—
Public building and related furniture	253	53.2	53.5	52.9	51.7	—	40.6	41.3	40.3	39.4	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	88.8	88.2	87.5	87.2	—	66.3	65.4	65.1	64.9	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	40.9	40.6	40.8	40.0	—	28.1	27.8	27.9	27.3	—
Stone, clay, and glass products											
Flat glass	321	15.4	15.8	14.8	14.6	—	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.2	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	63.7	63.0	65.7	64.5	—	51.1	51.1	51.6	49.8	—
Glass containers	3221	21.8	22.5	21.3	21.1	—	19.1	19.5	18.7	18.5	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.9	40.5	44.4	43.4	—	31.9	31.6	32.9	31.3	—
Products of purchased glass	323	64.3	64.8	63.4	63.6	—	49.0	49.6	48.2	48.4	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.3	—	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	—
Structural clay products	325	32.9	32.3	32.6	32.0	—	25.5	24.9	25.4	24.4	—
Pottery and related products	326	37.2	37.5	37.0	36.5	—	29.3	29.4	29.1	28.5	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	244.7	230.6	236.7	232.0	—	190.7	178.0	181.9	178.0	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	20.5	19.6	19.6	19.2	—	13.6	12.7	12.7	12.5	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	84.3	81.2	83.7	83.9	—	65.1	62.8	63.8	64.6	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	121.2	110.7	115.2	110.8	—	97.3	87.3	91.1	86.6	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	73.8	73.4	72.7	71.8	—	56.6	56.6	55.2	54.2	—
Abrasive products	3291	18.5	18.7	18.2	17.8	—	14.2	14.6	13.8	13.5	—
Asbestos products	3292	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	—	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	—
Mineral wool	3296	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries											
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	225.1	227.3	220.0	216.8	217.0	175.6	176.8	172.3	169.7	169.3
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	151.2	153.3	146.9	144.5	—	118.7	120.2	115.9	114.0	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.5	—	23.4	23.0	23.4	23.0	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	123.4	126.0	119.9	119.3	—	100.8	103.0	97.6	97.1	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	78.4	79.7	76.4	76.4	—	64.8	66.0	63.0	62.9	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	—	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	25.1	26.4	23.6	23.0	—	20.3	21.4	18.8	18.4	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	36.9	36.8	37.4	36.9	—	28.5	28.6	28.9	28.5	—
Primary aluminum	3334	22.5	22.3	23.0	22.7	—	18.2	18.2	18.6	18.4	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	168.6	168.9	166.1	164.2	—	128.9	128.6	127.0	125.1	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	21.9	21.8	20.4	20.4	—	17.4	17.4	15.8	15.8	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	19.0	19.6	18.1	17.7	—	13.8	14.5	13.1	12.7	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	73.6	72.8	74.7	74.1	—	56.7	55.3	58.2	57.0	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	97.1	96.6	96.9	96.6	—	79.1	78.7	79.3	78.8	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	27.6	27.4	27.7	27.7	—	22.7	22.6	22.8	22.7	—
Fabricated metal products											
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	35.9	36.1	35.4	34.9	—	30.4	30.7	30.1	29.6	—
Metal cans	3411	28.9	29.1	28.5	28.2	—	24.9	25.2	24.6	24.3	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	118.2	119.8	116.3	114.8	—	91.1	92.5	89.2	88.0	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.0	—	34.0	34.1	33.9	33.6	—
Hardware, nec	3429	63.6	64.7	62.1	61.3	—	48.7	49.8	47.2	46.4	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	60.7	60.0	61.7	61.2	—	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	24.9	24.4	25.2	25.2	—	17.8	17.4	17.9	17.9	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.6	—	13.0	13.3	13.2	12.6	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	500.9	490.9	507.3	503.1	—	366.6	357.9	372.5	367.9	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	89.4	86.6	91.9	91.5	—	64.8	62.7	66.9	66.4	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	87.2	86.3	85.7	84.8	—	64.0	63.6	62.3	61.4	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.4	—	74.7	74.7	75.9	75.4	—
Sheet metal work	3444	134.3	130.1	137.7	136.7	—	103.8	100.1	106.8	105.5	—
Architectural metal work	3446	38.0	36.9	38.9	38.3	—	27.3	26.2	28.2	27.8	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	105.8	106.0	105.1	104.2	—	82.7	82.8	82.1	81.2	—
Screw machine products	3451	52.8	52.9	52.3	52.1	—	42.8	42.9	42.4	42.2	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	53.0	53.1	52.8	52.1	—	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.0	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	251.3	255.4	248.0	242.2	—	197.8	201.7	194.8	190.1	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	29.7	30.0	29.4	29.1	—	22.2	22.5	21.9	21.7	—
Automotive stampings	3465	118.2	121.0	116.9	112.1	—	96.2	99.0	94.9	90.7	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	90.2	91.1	88.4	88.0	—	69.1	70.0	67.6	67.7	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Metal services, nec	347	145.5	143.2	146.2	145.0	—	116.7	114.7	117.4	116.4	—
Plating and polishing	3471	89.2	86.8	90.6	90.0	—	72.5	70.6	73.6	73.2	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	56.3	56.4	55.6	55.0	—	44.2	44.1	43.8	43.2	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	38.2	39.7	36.7	36.5	—	22.0	22.8	20.7	20.6	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.7	18.6	17.8	17.5	—	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.0	—
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	275.8	272.7	276.2	275.0	—	202.5	199.9	202.8	201.0	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	22.2	22.3	22.6	22.8	—	16.6	16.5	17.1	17.2	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	56.3	55.8	55.6	55.1	—	43.1	42.7	42.5	41.8	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,127.7	2,130.6	2,126.6	2,118.2	2,109.2	1,347.2	1,347.9	1,353.6	1,353.2	1,342.8
Engines and turbines	351	86.3	87.5	86.0	86.2	—	57.9	58.8	57.9	58.4	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	25.6	25.1	26.0	26.2	—	13.8	13.3	14.4	14.7	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	60.8	62.4	60.0	60.0	—	44.0	45.5	43.5	43.7	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	102.5	101.4	105.2	106.0	—	72.4	71.2	75.0	75.6	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	77.9	75.0	79.1	79.1	—	54.4	52.1	55.1	54.9	—
Construction and related machinery	353	239.6	241.5	236.6	235.5	—	153.0	154.2	151.4	150.9	—
Construction machinery	3531	93.6	93.8	90.1	89.8	—	62.7	63.3	59.7	59.6	—
Mining machinery	3532	14.0	14.5	13.7	13.5	—	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.6	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	41.1	41.9	42.9	43.1	—	25.6	26.6	27.7	27.9	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	39.8	40.2	39.2	38.8	—	21.6	20.9	21.7	21.9	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.1	—	22.4	22.4	22.1	21.6	—
Metalworking machinery	354	333.0	333.9	332.1	329.8	—	236.5	238.2	235.6	233.7	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.2	—	24.6	24.9	24.4	24.5	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.5	17.8	17.3	17.4	—	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.4	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	161.0	160.8	160.7	159.2	—	123.1	123.5	122.7	121.5	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	51.8	51.8	52.1	52.1	—	37.0	36.8	37.5	37.3	—
Power driven handtools	3546	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.2	—	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.2	—
Special industry machinery	355	169.0	166.3	171.8	169.6	—	89.3	88.7	90.6	89.8	—
Textile machinery	3552	12.1	12.5	11.6	11.6	—	7.8	8.1	7.6	7.6	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	21.7	21.5	21.9	21.5	—	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.4	—
Food products machinery	3556	24.6	24.8	24.4	24.3	—	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	—
General industrial machinery	356	250.6	252.6	248.9	247.7	—	158.0	160.7	157.1	156.1	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	29.3	29.5	28.9	28.8	—	16.5	16.8	16.3	16.2	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	40.2	40.4	39.9	39.5	—	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.5	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	25.5	25.4	25.8	26.0	—	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.1	—
Blowers and fans	3564	35.7	35.9	35.3	35.5	—	25.2	25.5	25.0	25.0	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.4	16.0	14.9	14.7	—	11.0	11.6	10.5	10.2	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	19.0	19.8	18.7	18.4	—	13.2	13.9	12.9	12.8	—
Computer and office equipment	357	363.2	368.5	363.6	362.3	361.2	156.1	153.9	165.7	169.1	—
Electronic computers	3571	194.5	194.5	198.1	197.0	—	91.3	86.7	98.3	101.3	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	57.9	59.3	56.9	56.9	—	22.1	22.2	24.4	25.0	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	214.3	212.7	211.8	212.0	—	151.6	151.3	147.9	148.7	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	149.3	146.5	148.0	148.0	—	111.6	110.2	109.1	109.5	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	369.1	366.2	370.6	369.1	—	272.4	270.9	272.4	270.9	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	24.0	24.2	23.3	23.2	—	18.3	18.8	17.5	17.6	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	299.3	296.1	301.7	300.5	—	224.7	223.3	225.4	223.8	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,704.1	1,676.2	1,731.6	1,720.9	1,713.6	1,054.4	1,041.3	1,072.0	1,060.0	1,054.1
Electric distribution equipment	361	84.7	84.0	84.4	84.2	—	57.5	57.1	57.5	57.0	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	37.4	37.8	36.4	36.6	—	26.7	27.1	26.0	25.9	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	47.3	46.2	48.0	47.6	—	30.8	30.0	31.5	31.1	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	147.5	148.9	146.0	145.8	—	98.8	101.2	97.9	97.3	—
Motors and generators	3621	70.0	71.9	68.5	68.0	—	53.2	54.9	52.3	51.6	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	55.8	55.3	55.8	56.1	—	30.9	31.4	30.9	30.9	—
Household appliances	363	116.9	119.8	112.8	109.2	—	95.9	99.2	92.8	89.4	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	27.1	28.3	25.5	23.1	—	23.0	24.6	21.3	18.5	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	17.4	17.9	17.3	16.9	—	15.8	16.2	16.0	15.6	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	22.0	23.2	20.6	20.5	—	15.5	16.8	14.2	14.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	184.2	182.4	185.7	183.5	—	131.8	131.0	131.8	130.6	—
Electric lamps	3641	19.5	19.7	19.3	19.0	—	14.5	14.8	14.1	13.9	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	60.4	59.1	61.9	61.7	—	42.2	41.2	43.1	42.9	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	18.8	18.5	18.9	18.5	—	14.1	13.9	14.1	13.9	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.5	—	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.0	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	80.8	80.7	80.1	77.4	—	52.2	52.6	50.8	47.8	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	52.8	53.2	52.0	50.6	—	31.6	31.8	31.1	29.6	—
Communications equipment	366	270.8	268.0	273.9	273.4	—	118.5	115.6	125.2	124.3	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	123.3	121.6	125.9	124.8	—	51.8	52.2	54.4	53.4	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	667.0	640.7	696.1	696.6	695.4	388.7	375.5	404.2	402.9	—
Electron tubes	3671	19.2	20.2	18.7	18.4	—	14.6	15.4	14.2	14.0	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	282.8	270.8	295.0	296.5	—	112.3	111.7	114.3	114.3	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	156.2	152.4	161.2	161.7	—	107.4	104.2	110.5	110.8	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	152.1	151.7	152.6	150.8	—	111.0	109.1	111.8	110.7	—
Storage batteries	3691	25.1	24.6	25.7	25.4	—	20.7	19.9	21.4	21.2	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	70.5	70.8	70.1	69.1	—	54.4	53.9	54.4	54.0	—
Transportation equipment	37	1,841.1	1,868.5	1,815.6	1,753.3	1,767.1	1,226.0	1,244.2	1,209.0	1,163.4	1,172.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,011.0	1,024.7	991.5	936.2	950.3	770.0	784.7	752.8	712.0	721.5
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	345.6	350.2	349.9	314.9	—	244.7	249.0	249.4	223.3	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	49.3	49.1	46.4	45.7	—	39.1	38.9	36.6	35.9	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	554.1	558.6	541.0	523.0	—	436.7	443.1	424.6	411.5	—
Truck trailers	3715	41.7	44.6	35.8	34.9	—	32.5	34.9	27.2	26.8	—
Aircraft and parts	372	459.1	471.0	457.8	454.0	454.9	221.7	226.1	223.5	221.5	—
Aircraft	3721	231.7	240.9	230.3	228.8	—	90.0	95.9	88.9	86.6	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	95.4	97.2	94.6	92.6	—	49.5	47.4	51.9	52.0	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	132.1	132.9	132.9	132.6	—	82.2	82.8	82.7	82.9	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	167.5	168.6	164.6	163.5	—	126.3	126.3	124.8	124.2	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	96.8	100.2	94.8	93.4	—	66.9	69.2	65.6	64.8	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	70.7	68.4	69.8	70.1	—	59.4	57.1	59.2	59.4	—
Railroad equipment	374	33.3	34.3	32.3	32.1	—	24.1	24.4	24.1	23.8	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	87.8	89.5	87.1	86.9	—	22.1	22.6	21.9	21.9	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	61.8	62.6	61.6	61.4	—	12.5	13.6	12.0	11.9	—
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	60.9	60.0	60.1	58.6	—	46.7	45.8	45.8	44.2	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	24.8	24.3	23.8	22.2	—	20.9	20.6	19.9	18.3	—
Instruments and related products	38	846.6	845.0	851.0	851.2	850.4	421.0	423.8	421.8	421.3	423.3
Search and navigation equipment	381	159.7	160.2	159.6	157.8	—	39.7	39.8	40.9	41.0	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	293.1	292.7	297.3	297.6	—	146.1	147.1	147.6	146.8	—
Environmental controls	3822	36.7	39.1	35.4	34.9	—	23.2	25.2	22.5	22.7	—
Process control instruments	3823	67.4	67.2	68.2	68.4	—	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.6	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	71.3	69.9	73.7	74.3	—	28.0	26.8	30.1	29.8	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	285.2	282.2	286.8	289.9	—	167.8	166.6	168.1	168.8	—
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	109.9	109.1	110.2	111.1	—	69.4	69.7	69.1	69.4	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.5	—	60.2	59.6	60.4	60.8	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	32.4	32.7	31.8	31.1	—	22.1	23.1	21.0	20.8	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	70.6	71.3	70.2	69.7	—	40.7	42.3	39.9	39.7	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	—	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.2	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	395.5	394.2	392.5	386.7	386.1	271.2	271.0	267.0	261.7	261.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	49.4	48.8	49.1	48.0	—	33.4	32.6	33.5	32.6	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	38.9	38.3	38.5	37.3	—	25.8	25.0	25.9	24.9	—
Musical instruments	393	17.3	17.0	17.9	17.9	—	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.0	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	108.0	107.0	107.1	104.8	—	72.1	72.0	71.0	68.9	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	32.4	32.3	31.8	29.9	—	19.3	20.1	18.1	16.2	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	75.6	74.7	75.3	74.9	—	52.8	51.9	52.9	52.7	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	28.9	29.6	28.8	28.5	—	19.9	20.3	19.8	19.6	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	18.4	19.0	17.8	17.8	—	13.5	13.8	12.9	12.9	—
Costume jewelry	3961	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.0	—	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	173.5	172.8	171.8	169.7	—	118.6	118.7	115.7	113.7	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	77.8	77.2	77.9	77.6	—	49.2	49.4	48.4	48.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Nondurable goods		7,353	7,334	7,280	7,210	7,170	5,073	5,070	5,000	4,942	4,911
Food and kindred products	20	1,671.9	1,643.2	1,660.9	1,636.9	1,631.5	1,249.2	1,223.4	1,239.7	1,222.2	1,216.5
Meat products	201	504.5	503.3	507.2	506.8	—	428.5	428.2	431.1	432.1	—
Meat packing plants	2011	150.1	150.4	151.3	151.9	—	126.5	125.9	128.1	128.9	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	105.3	104.3	105.4	105.3	—	83.6	83.1	83.0	82.9	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	249.1	248.6	250.5	249.6	—	218.4	219.2	220.0	220.3	—
Dairy products	202	144.6	141.7	144.0	144.5	—	101.6	98.8	101.5	102.3	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.8	40.9	42.3	42.3	—	34.9	33.9	35.4	35.3	—
Fluid milk	2026	61.6	61.1	61.9	61.8	—	37.8	37.2	38.0	38.2	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	222.5	205.0	204.7	197.8	—	185.9	168.6	169.7	163.3	—
Canned specialties	2032	15.0	14.9	15.4	15.2	—	12.0	11.8	12.7	12.5	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	69.7	58.8	57.5	54.5	—	57.4	47.1	45.6	43.0	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	49.3	44.1	45.3	43.6	—	43.1	38.2	39.2	37.3	—
Grain mill products	204	123.4	123.8	123.8	123.3	—	87.2	87.2	87.9	87.1	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.3	—	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.5	—	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.8	—
Bakery products	205	201.6	201.4	204.2	198.3	—	141.3	140.9	143.5	138.6	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	142.9	142.0	145.4	140.2	—	91.5	90.0	93.8	90.0	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	58.6	59.4	58.8	58.1	—	49.8	50.9	49.7	48.6	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	89.4	90.6	94.7	89.9	—	70.7	71.4	75.7	71.3	—
Raw cane sugar	2061	4.8	5.6	6.2	5.6	—	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.0	—
Cane sugar refining	2062	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	—	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	—
Beet sugar	2063	8.8	9.0	9.8	9.3	—	7.7	7.9	8.8	8.3	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	45.7	45.6	48.3	45.1	—	37.3	36.9	39.8	37.0	—
Fats and oils	207	28.6	28.5	28.0	27.2	—	19.7	19.5	19.9	19.9	—
Beverages	208	184.9	181.3	186.0	183.8	—	91.0	88.9	91.2	90.9	—
Malt beverages	2082	31.6	31.3	31.6	31.9	—	19.1	19.2	19.0	19.1	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	99.4	98.1	101.2	99.6	—	42.5	41.4	43.9	43.7	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	172.4	167.6	168.3	165.3	—	123.2	119.9	119.2	116.7	—
Tobacco products	21	36.4	39.4	39.2	38.2	36.7	24.8	28.4	26.9	26.3	25.0
Cigarettes	211	23.6	24.2	24.3	23.6	—	14.7	15.9	14.8	14.4	—
Textile mill products	22	541.3	546.0	525.6	518.1	510.8	457.6	461.0	443.6	436.3	429.5
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	62.5	63.5	60.1	59.3	—	55.9	56.9	53.7	52.9	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	56.3	57.1	55.2	54.4	—	47.8	48.6	46.8	46.1	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	—	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	20.0	20.3	19.2	19.0	—	16.3	16.5	15.5	15.4	—
Knitting mills	225	131.9	133.2	125.7	123.0	—	111.6	112.5	106.3	104.0	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	15.3	15.7	14.6	14.5	—	13.3	13.8	12.6	12.5	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	34.6	34.5	33.7	33.5	—	29.8	29.8	28.9	28.8	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	34.3	35.3	32.2	30.7	—	29.9	30.3	28.3	27.3	—
Knit underwear mills	2254	7.8	8.0	7.4	6.8	—	6.7	7.0	6.4	5.7	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	21.0	20.5	20.0	19.8	—	17.4	17.0	16.5	16.1	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	58.4	59.9	57.0	56.8	—	48.5	49.8	47.5	47.3	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	27.3	27.7	27.1	26.9	—	22.6	23.0	22.6	22.3	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	18.3	19.0	17.3	17.5	—	15.0	15.6	14.1	14.5	—
Carpets and rugs	227	65.3	65.6	64.4	63.6	—	53.5	53.8	52.6	51.8	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	82.3	83.0	80.0	78.9	—	73.5	73.8	71.3	70.0	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	59.2	60.0	57.5	56.4	—	53.1	53.6	51.4	50.2	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	16.6	16.6	15.8	15.8	—	14.8	14.6	14.1	14.0	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	56.0	54.6	55.1	54.1	—	43.1	41.7	42.3	41.2	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	649.7	657.0	624.2	616.8	611.6	516.9	521.4	495.2	490.8	486.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	21.3	22.1	20.7	20.3	—	16.8	17.5	16.3	16.0	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	141.3	147.1	135.4	133.8	—	114.9	120.2	108.6	107.2	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	24.5	26.8	22.0	22.6	—	19.7	21.9	17.3	17.8	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	46.1	47.0	45.5	45.0	—	38.9	39.7	38.2	37.7	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	25.1	26.2	23.8	22.7	—	21.0	22.1	19.6	18.7	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	195.0	195.3	185.2	184.8	—	152.4	151.5	144.3	145.4	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	14.0	14.3	13.0	12.8	—	9.8	10.2	9.0	9.0	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	28.7	29.3	26.5	26.8	—	21.8	22.2	19.5	19.9	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	14.1	14.6	13.2	13.3	—	10.4	10.6	9.9	10.1	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	138.2	137.1	132.5	131.9	—	110.4	108.5	105.9	106.4	—

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				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Women's and children's undergarments	234	22.1	23.3	20.2	19.8	—	17.7	18.7	16.1	15.7	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	16.0	16.9	14.5	14.3	—	12.6	13.4	11.4	11.2	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.5	—	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.5	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	17.7	18.2	16.8	16.8	—	14.8	15.1	14.2	14.2	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.9	—	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.0	—
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	30.4	29.6	30.3	29.5	—	23.4	23.1	23.5	23.0	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	207.5	207.4	201.4	198.0	—	165.4	164.3	161.0	158.4	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	17.9	18.6	16.7	16.3	—	14.1	14.8	13.0	12.9	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	53.0	53.7	51.8	50.8	—	45.3	45.6	44.4	43.3	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	61.2	59.3	60.0	58.4	—	47.4	45.8	46.5	45.4	—
Paper and allied products	26	660.5	662.4	656.9	651.6	646.3	501.1	502.6	497.3	494.4	491.2
Paper mills	262	140.6	141.7	138.7	137.4	—	110.0	110.9	108.3	107.3	—
Paperboard mills	263	46.6	46.8	46.0	46.1	—	36.0	36.1	35.5	35.7	—
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	218.5	218.2	219.4	217.3	—	169.5	169.7	169.4	167.8	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	136.1	135.6	137.3	136.6	—	102.5	102.1	103.1	102.6	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.2	—	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.6	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	45.5	45.9	45.2	44.0	—	36.7	37.1	36.3	35.4	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	244.0	244.1	242.4	240.5	—	177.3	176.7	176.0	175.6	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	46.1	45.6	46.4	46.1	—	20.6	20.6	20.8	21.3	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	39.7	40.2	39.5	39.3	—	31.8	31.7	31.9	31.8	—
Envelopes	2677	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.7	—	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.1	—
Printing and publishing	27	1,555.8	1,547.3	1,562.1	1,552.0	1,544.8	829.9	822.8	833.7	823.8	817.3
Newspapers	271	445.0	443.4	446.9	442.5	—	148.3	148.3	149.6	145.9	—
Periodicals	272	145.6	144.2	147.3	147.7	—	50.5	48.6	51.7	51.8	—
Books	273	129.3	126.8	132.9	132.1	—	60.2	58.4	61.9	61.1	—
Book publishing	2731	90.0	87.6	91.7	91.3	—	29.0	27.9	28.8	28.4	—
Book printing	2732	39.3	39.2	41.2	40.8	—	31.2	30.5	33.1	32.7	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	94.6	92.7	96.2	96.7	—	45.9	44.0	47.4	47.0	—
Commercial printing	275	565.4	563.4	564.0	559.5	—	400.7	399.5	399.2	395.1	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	374.0	372.7	373.2	369.2	—	266.6	265.1	266.0	262.4	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	171.5	171.0	171.0	170.8	—	118.6	119.0	117.8	117.5	—
Manifold business forms	276	41.4	42.4	40.8	41.7	—	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.8	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	61.7	62.3	61.5	60.6	—	46.3	46.6	45.9	45.3	—
Printing trade services	279	47.3	48.0	46.9	46.5	—	31.2	31.5	31.3	31.0	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,026.9	1,026.6	1,021.6	1,018.4	1,016.7	581.9	588.7	574.0	569.8	568.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	98.3	98.3	97.5	96.7	—	55.3	53.5	56.7	55.9	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	53.3	54.1	52.4	52.6	—	30.7	30.6	30.9	30.9	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	148.0	151.2	144.5	143.5	—	100.2	101.7	96.5	96.3	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	74.2	75.3	72.6	72.2	—	45.9	46.0	44.5	43.9	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	40.3	41.8	38.6	38.5	—	32.4	33.3	30.9	31.0	—
Drugs	283	305.2	298.8	310.8	312.7	—	139.5	140.3	139.6	139.6	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	239.4	234.2	243.7	245.2	—	112.9	113.8	113.3	112.8	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	157.7	159.7	155.1	154.3	—	99.6	105.6	96.7	95.7	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.7	42.9	40.1	39.2	—	26.4	30.7	23.4	22.6	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.1	40.2	39.7	40.0	—	23.0	23.4	23.3	23.4	—
Toilet preparations	2844	75.8	76.6	75.3	75.1	—	50.2	51.5	50.0	49.7	—
Paints and allied products	285	53.4	53.2	52.2	51.5	—	27.9	28.0	27.0	26.5	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	121.4	122.1	119.5	119.1	—	72.6	72.6	71.6	71.3	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.6	—	12.1	12.2	11.9	11.8	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	98.0	98.8	96.5	96.1	—	58.6	58.5	57.7	57.5	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	52.8	54.0	51.6	51.4	—	31.7	32.4	31.0	30.5	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	90.3	89.3	90.4	89.2	—	55.1	54.6	54.9	54.0	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	131.2	127.5	126.4	123.9	124.6	75.7	78.2	68.9	67.4	68.4
Petroleum refining	291	86.3	86.6	85.0	84.9	—	45.9	51.4	42.9	43.6	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	30.5	26.6	27.1	24.7	—	23.0	19.3	19.6	17.4	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	1,004.8	1,008.5	992.5	984.1	978.0	781.4	787.0	768.1	760.3	756.9
Tires and inner tubes	301	80.8	80.2	81.3	80.5	—	60.7	61.7	59.8	59.2	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	—	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	74.9	73.6	74.8	74.6	—	57.9	56.7	58.0	57.8	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	30.1	29.7	30.3	30.1	—	23.6	23.4	23.6	23.5	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	105.8	106.7	104.2	102.4	—	82.0	82.5	80.7	78.6	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	739.1	743.8	728.0	722.6	—	577.6	582.8	566.5	561.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	74.2	76.0	71.0	69.7	68.6	54.6	56.1	52.4	50.9	50.5
Leather tanning and finishing	311	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.8	—	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.2	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	28.9	30.7	27.0	26.4	—	22.6	24.1	21.2	20.5	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	16.8	17.6	16.5	16.2	—	12.6	13.3	12.7	12.3	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	6.0	6.6	5.1	4.9	—	4.9	5.5	4.1	3.9	—
Luggage	316	10.5	10.2	10.2	9.9	—	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.7	—	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.2	—
Transportation and public utilities		6,993	6,863	7,147	7,019	7,028	5,825	5,680	5,984	5,863	5,863
Transportation		4,524	4,416	4,641	4,518	4,524	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation	40	220.4	221.7	216.0	213.4	212.2	—	—	—	—	—
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	194.4	195.9	190.6	189.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	497.6	502.5	515.4	509.4	514.4	458.3	463.1	475.0	469.4	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	256.5	250.2	261.3	258.4	—	233.8	228.0	238.5	235.7	—
Taxis	412	32.9	32.6	33.3	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	23.1	23.7	22.8	22.5	—	21.6	20.9	20.8	20.4	—
School buses	415	148.4	162.2	162.0	161.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,838.5	1,791.3	1,852.3	1,814.0	1,810.7	1,613.6	1,566.2	1,627.1	1,588.6	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,629.7	1,589.7	1,634.7	1,599.8	—	1,439.0	1,397.7	1,446.0	1,410.6	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	199.2	192.4	207.6	204.8	—	165.9	160.3	172.1	169.6	—
Water transportation	44	201.2	182.4	199.9	194.8	194.6	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation services	449	141.8	126.8	141.2	137.9	—	125.3	111.1	124.5	121.7	—
Transportation by air	45	1,282.3	1,245.6	1,367.5	1,301.3	1,305.6	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,092.9	1,059.8	1,173.2	1,107.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	577.5	566.2	590.7	589.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	140	138	145	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.3	8.5	9.7	7.9	8.1	—
Transportation services	47	471.6	460.4	477.6	473.0	474.3	389.7	378.3	393.8	390.0	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	219.1	214.3	219.8	217.1	—	182.5	179.0	182.0	180.3	—
Travel agencies	4724	171.6	169.1	173.0	171.4	—	142.9	141.3	143.2	142.2	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	194.5	190.9	199.2	197.1	—	159.1	153.3	162.9	160.8	—
Communications and public utilities		2,469	2,447	2,506	2,501	2,504	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	1,612.0	1,587.1	1,652.6	1,648.6	1,652.3	1,191.2	1,147.2	1,255.4	1,252.5	—
Telephone communications	481	1,106.2	1,092.2	1,136.4	1,133.2	—	795.0	759.8	851.9	851.1	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	918.7	909.7	942.1	939.3	—	647.3	615.9	698.7	697.9	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	251.4	249.3	253.5	251.8	—	203.1	202.5	204.4	202.2	—
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	116.4	116.3	116.8	115.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television broadcasting stations	4833	135.0	133.0	136.7	135.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	219.6	211.4	229.2	229.6	—	175.9	170.3	180.5	179.6	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	856.9	859.9	852.9	852.1	851.3	689.1	687.1	686.5	685.0	—
Electric services	491	355.7	356.6	352.5	351.7	—	285.3	284.9	283.3	282.7	—
Gas production and distribution	492	126.9	130.4	124.2	123.0	—	99.9	103.1	96.7	96.1	—
Combination utility services	493	151.5	153.9	151.3	152.7	—	122.7	122.2	124.1	124.5	—
Sanitary services	495	184.7	182.1	186.3	186.2	—	151.3	147.9	152.0	151.5	—
Wholesale trade		7,054	6,955	7,097	7,022	7,022	5,628	5,534	5,668	5,588	5,586
Durable goods	50	4,196	4,158	4,206	4,175	4,175	3,284	3,246	3,295	3,260	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	527.0	528.0	524.7	522.3	—	419.0	417.1	417.6	415.7	—
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	164.4	162.5	165.4	163.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	291.5	292.9	290.5	289.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	182.8	179.1	185.8	184.7	—	146.0	142.2	149.2	147.1	—
Furniture	5021	91.1	88.9	92.4	91.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home furnishings	5023	91.7	90.2	93.4	93.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	292.1	281.1	290.0	286.9	—	243.6	231.7	242.2	238.5	—
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	149.8	146.7	149.5	149.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction materials, nec	5039	41.6	40.0	41.1	40.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	948.4	952.9	948.3	940.6	—	717.8	720.9	721.8	708.5	—
Office equipment	5044	198.5	199.2	196.0	195.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	405.0	417.7	402.4	396.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	202.8	197.6	207.0	205.2	—	163.1	158.4	166.4	165.1	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	159.3	159.0	157.0	155.6	—	127.2	127.4	124.8	123.8	—
Electrical goods	506	581.6	569.6	593.5	586.5	—	423.1	412.4	431.1	424.9	—
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	235.6	232.4	240.6	239.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	48.1	47.2	50.2	49.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	297.9	290.0	302.7	297.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	323.0	319.9	323.8	325.3	—	269.5	268.0	269.7	271.3	—
Hardware	5072	117.1	116.2	117.2	117.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	124.5	124.2	123.6	123.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	837.8	833.5	835.1	829.4	—	670.5	666.1	669.9	665.5	—
Construction and mining machinery	5082	93.8	92.8	94.4	93.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm and garden machinery	5083	115.6	114.6	112.6	113.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	347.4	345.5	348.9	344.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial supplies	5085	153.7	152.0	155.1	154.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	344.0	335.0	347.7	343.3	—	266.8	260.4	268.5	264.5	—
Scrap and waste materials	5093	126.5	122.4	127.6	124.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable goods											
Paper and paper products	511	274.5	273.8	275.3	275.1	—	228.5	225.6	228.4	229.0	—
Stationery and office supplies	5112	159.4	161.5	158.9	158.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	257.5	248.3	265.1	261.4	—	213.9	205.6	221.3	217.7	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	232.7	225.2	234.4	229.8	—	191.7	186.9	191.8	189.0	—
Groceries and related products	514	956.8	942.2	970.1	953.4	—	806.7	791.6	820.5	800.7	—
Groceries, general line	5141	296.4	296.4	295.1	292.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meats and meat products	5147	57.8	57.7	57.6	55.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	103.0	97.8	103.5	99.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	100.7	99.4	99.1	98.0	—	81.0	79.8	80.3	79.4	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	158.5	157.5	163.6	164.0	—	114.3	114.0	118.8	118.1	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	158.6	155.4	162.9	161.3	—	130.0	127.2	134.3	133.1	—
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	61.4	59.5	63.0	61.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum products, nec	5172	97.2	95.9	99.9	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	160.0	157.3	162.4	160.8	—	129.7	127.0	131.9	130.3	—
Beer and ale	5181	102.5	100.0	102.6	101.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	57.5	57.3	59.8	58.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	558.6	537.4	557.8	543.0	—	448.3	430.2	445.4	430.9	—
Farm supplies	5191	157.1	151.0	148.9	146.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade		23,136	22,605	23,914	22,872	22,722	20,358	19,879	21,092	20,066	19,892
Building materials and garden supplies											
Lumber and other building materials	521	640.7	612.9	628.8	614.7	—	547.6	522.4	534.3	520.0	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	67.9	65.6	67.3	66.4	—	49.4	48.3	49.0	48.1	—
Hardware stores	525	164.5	162.0	164.1	160.0	—	138.3	135.4	138.5	134.2	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	99.8	77.9	93.8	76.8	—	83.7	62.6	77.5	61.0	—
General merchandise stores											
Department stores	531	2,402.6	2,448.6	2,660.3	2,377.1	2,268.4	2,267.5	2,315.3	2,519.5	2,236.4	—
Variety stores	533	145.6	140.3	169.2	148.0	—	126.5	121.8	146.1	125.2	—
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	204.3	212.0	224.2	203.9	—	180.0	188.8	197.9	177.7	—
Food stores											
Grocery stores	541	3,101.9	3,088.3	3,143.8	3,119.8	—	2,816.3	2,805.8	2,852.9	2,831.9	—
Meat and fish markets	542	46.5	44.0	54.6	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy products stores	545	14.3	13.2	15.2	13.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	192.8	192.7	197.0	190.3	—	167.5	166.8	171.1	164.5	—
Automotive dealers and service stations											
New and used car dealers	551	2,413.8	2,367.1	2,416.7	2,395.0	2,399.1	2,015.5	1,966.5	2,017.6	1,995.0	—
		1,110.7	1,088.9	1,117.0	1,113.1	1,116.9	933.8	914.2	938.3	934.0	—

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				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	400.3	395.7	403.0	395.3	—	321.6	314.9	325.1	317.6	—
Gasoline service stations	554	669.1	662.1	665.0	658.9	—	571.4	560.8	568.1	561.2	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.3	—	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,199.4	1,180.1	1,323.0	1,225.4	1,184.6	994.7	983.0	1,109.7	1,013.5	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	81.7	82.4	91.3	83.4	—	66.2	66.6	76.1	68.8	—
Women's clothing stores	562	280.9	275.3	304.4	287.4	—	227.5	226.6	247.2	230.8	—
Family clothing stores	565	442.3	431.6	515.0	457.8	—	385.6	377.0	454.9	397.8	—
Shoe stores	566	203.9	202.6	210.8	205.6	—	161.3	161.0	168.0	162.6	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,117.8	1,106.6	1,182.7	1,142.3	1,123.7	925.8	919.7	986.1	943.5	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	578.8	568.7	610.4	595.4	—	475.0	466.4	505.0	488.2	—
Furniture stores	5712	333.9	330.1	342.1	339.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	74.2	73.2	76.8	75.8	—	60.4	59.8	62.1	60.7	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	464.8	464.7	495.5	471.1	—	390.3	393.5	419.0	394.6	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	207.8	206.7	221.7	211.1	—	173.4	173.3	185.9	176.3	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	83.1	81.1	99.3	86.6	—	72.1	70.2	88.8	76.4	—
Eating and drinking places	58	8,064.7	7,673.7	8,065.5	7,791.9	7,874.3	7,257.4	6,885.0	7,261.0	6,997.4	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,050.4	3,025.8	3,282.0	3,102.6	3,066.4	2,563.7	2,550.8	2,779.1	2,605.0	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	667.9	668.5	685.9	676.5	—	577.1	581.2	593.4	585.5	—
Liquor stores	592	114.6	113.7	117.6	114.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	139.2	135.2	143.1	141.9	—	116.7	113.2	119.6	119.2	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,079.8	1,087.3	1,224.3	1,109.7	—	906.8	917.8	1,043.9	932.7	—
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	204.2	203.7	223.1	212.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book stores	5942	141.0	147.9	156.9	149.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery stores	5943	105.8	104.4	106.1	106.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewelry stores	5944	161.2	168.3	176.3	172.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	246.9	240.9	271.9	245.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	42.9	44.8	44.7	42.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	382.6	374.5	421.5	391.4	—	324.1	319.7	359.2	331.3	—
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	257.0	251.6	295.2	265.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandising machine operators	5962	69.5	68.5	70.2	70.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	96.2	100.5	99.3	100.5	—	79.3	82.9	83.2	84.0	—
Retail stores, nec	599	570.2	546.1	590.3	568.3	—	466.3	443.8	483.4	459.0	—
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	167.2	158.0	174.3	164.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	76.3	74.4	78.7	78.0	—	59.1	57.3	61.1	60.4	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	326.6	313.7	337.3	326.0	—	264.0	252.8	271.5	257.6	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		7,618	7,554	7,642	7,618	7,635	5,572	5,509	5,593	5,577	5,593
Finance		3,719	3,701	3,748	3,742	3,754	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	2,043.1	2,056.1	2,036.2	2,032.2	2,030.6	1,474.1	1,482.6	1,469.9	1,464.3	—
Commercial banks	602	1,455.1	1,468.6	1,446.5	1,442.2	1,440.3	1,035.5	1,044.6	1,031.4	1,027.0	—
State commercial banks	6022	590.8	588.6	593.3	591.0	—	424.5	423.3	426.6	423.9	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	864.3	880.0	853.2	851.2	—	611.0	621.3	604.8	603.1	—
Savings institutions	603	241.1	246.5	236.7	236.4	236.1	—	—	—	—	—
Federal savings institutions	6035	138.4	142.2	135.5	135.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	102.7	104.3	101.2	100.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	197.2	192.8	202.2	202.5	—	157.0	153.1	161.1	161.3	—
Nondepository institutions	61	688.7	697.6	690.3	690.5	698.6	450.6	459.8	453.6	453.1	—
Personal credit institutions	614	205.6	204.9	207.3	206.0	—	107.0	108.7	106.3	104.2	—
Business credit institutions	615	136.9	133.4	141.0	140.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	325.3	337.6	321.5	323.2	328.4	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers	62	745.3	714.0	772.1	771.7	774.3	—	—	—	—	—
Security brokers and dealers	621	545.7	522.2	565.8	564.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	29.0	27.6	30.1	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity services	628	170.7	164.2	176.2	176.6	—	114.0	110.8	114.7	116.4	—
Holding and other investment offices	67	242.2	233.4	249.4	247.8	250.2	—	—	—	—	—
Holding offices	671	108.5	105.1	111.0	110.4	—	—	—	—	—	—

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				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,362	2,366	2,363	2,360	2,365	—	—	—	—	—
Life insurance	631	1,591.7	1,601.7	1,586.0	1,585.1	1,589.0	1,235.6	1,231.2	1,243.4	1,247.3	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	492.4	501.4	487.7	486.3	—	341.0	342.4	341.5	341.3	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	369.5	368.5	373.5	372.6	—	297.1	295.8	301.6	301.7	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	298.5	298.7	301.6	301.7	—	241.2	241.4	243.4	243.8	—
Title insurance	636	560.5	563.7	554.2	555.2	—	460.6	455.6	463.7	467.6	—
Title insurance	636	76.8	77.7	76.7	76.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	770.0	764.2	776.9	774.8	775.6	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate	65	1,537	1,487	1,531	1,516	1,516	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate operators and lessors	651	573.6	562.0	570.9	564.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate agents and managers	653	789.1	762.7	792.7	788.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subdividers and developers	655	132.6	120.4	126.7	123.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		40,384	38,994	40,686	39,996	40,448	35,249	33,931	35,496	34,806	35,227
Agricultural services	07	800.2	679.1	749.2	697.9	697.6	672.0	562.5	619.6	571.8	—
Veterinary services	074	217.9	211.0	221.5	220.3	—	183.8	178.0	186.6	185.0	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	526.9	414.0	472.2	422.6	—	442.8	340.7	387.5	341.5	—
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,910.2	1,758.4	1,860.7	1,834.4	1,850.6	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and motels	701	1,850.5	1,715.7	1,815.2	1,790.6	—	1,624.8	1,498.1	1,587.9	1,563.1	—
Personal services	72	1,275.5	1,312.6	1,277.3	1,336.5	1,362.7	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	456.8	449.3	461.1	457.1	—	399.8	394.2	402.8	399.3	—
Photographic studios, portrait	722	75.9	67.8	85.3	71.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops	723	426.5	415.8	435.5	428.8	—	377.9	367.7	386.6	379.2	—
Funeral service and crematories	726	102.6	102.3	103.7	103.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	199.1	262.5	177.5	261.3	—	173.0	228.5	155.3	231.3	—
Business services	73	9,745.5	9,356.1	9,860.7	9,509.8	9,542.0	8,640.3	8,268.4	8,744.6	8,394.0	—
Advertising	731	293.3	287.1	298.3	297.3	—	212.7	204.8	218.4	217.9	—
Advertising agencies	7311	194.9	188.9	199.2	197.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit reporting and collection	732	163.6	160.0	166.4	165.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	324.6	318.9	328.9	324.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	84.9	84.2	84.2	83.4	—	69.5	69.7	68.0	67.3	—
Services to buildings	734	1,000.6	982.6	1,002.3	998.9	1,004.0	892.9	875.9	895.2	890.8	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	92.6	87.5	92.0	91.3	—	74.5	69.6	73.9	73.2	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	908.0	895.1	910.3	907.6	—	818.4	806.3	821.3	817.6	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	289.1	270.5	291.2	285.8	—	233.0	216.2	234.5	228.6	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	44.4	43.0	45.5	46.3	—	36.5	35.2	37.5	38.1	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	56.5	53.2	58.6	58.5	—	47.5	44.9	49.4	49.4	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	188.2	174.3	187.1	181.0	—	148.9	136.1	147.6	141.1	—
Personnel supply services	736	3,834.4	3,584.3	3,839.0	3,522.4	3,511.0	—	—	—	—	—
Employment agencies	7361	415.5	378.9	435.8	411.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Help supply services	7363	3,418.9	3,205.4	3,403.2	3,111.1	3,101.7	3,293.2	3,085.9	3,272.9	2,981.5	—
Computer and data processing services	737	1,941.2	1,897.3	1,995.9	1,999.8	2,016.6	1,561.9	1,520.8	1,612.5	1,614.6	—
Computer programming services	7371	452.8	444.4	466.5	462.6	—	381.7	373.5	393.8	391.0	—
Prepackaged software	7372	318.3	296.6	331.0	334.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	212.4	210.2	217.8	218.1	—	159.8	152.7	166.3	166.1	—
Data processing and preparation	7374	283.8	282.8	286.5	287.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	147.4	140.0	155.7	157.6	—	114.3	105.6	124.3	126.1	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	51.0	53.8	52.0	52.0	—	39.6	41.9	40.4	40.0	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,898.8	1,855.4	1,938.7	1,915.6	—	1,658.0	1,619.0	1,695.5	1,674.8	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	619.0	616.3	635.5	632.9	—	569.9	568.1	585.3	581.2	—
Security systems services	7382	68.2	70.7	66.7	67.1	—	57.5	59.9	56.0	56.4	—
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	76.5	72.2	82.2	73.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,198.2	1,182.4	1,211.2	1,215.4	1,222.0	986.0	968.2	998.5	1,001.6	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	213.3	206.8	216.6	216.9	—	174.1	167.4	176.7	175.7	—
Passenger car rental	7514	142.5	136.3	145.9	146.4	—	117.3	111.6	120.1	119.7	—
Automobile parking	752	80.8	77.4	83.4	82.1	—	71.0	68.1	73.4	72.1	—
Automotive repair shops	753	660.3	657.0	664.0	661.7	—	530.6	524.8	535.9	532.9	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	228.8	227.9	230.9	230.8	—	186.6	185.5	188.6	188.3	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	289.0	288.1	292.3	290.3	—	231.2	228.1	235.5	233.5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	243.9	241.2	247.2	254.7	—	210.3	207.9	212.5	220.9	—
Carwashes	7542	139.2	136.6	139.0	149.1	—	123.5	121.2	122.6	132.9	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	383.8	376.7	383.4	378.7	378.3	314.8	308.8	313.4	309.1	—
Electrical repair shops	762	110.8	110.2	110.3	109.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures	78	630.8	619.4	641.2	631.4	634.6	535.6	522.5	545.3	535.8	—
Motion picture production and services	781	296.3	283.0	305.7	300.1	—	254.8	240.2	262.8	257.2	—
Motion picture theaters	783	132.2	133.5	127.7	126.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	184.4	185.1	189.5	186.7	—	149.5	150.6	154.7	151.9	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,770.6	1,475.5	1,605.4	1,551.3	1,586.8	1,552.5	1,266.8	1,386.5	1,332.6	—
Bowling centers	793	81.5	86.7	87.3	87.2	—	71.8	76.7	77.0	77.0	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,334.6	1,083.0	1,188.1	1,149.8	—	1,177.7	931.1	1,029.9	991.9	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	212.9	203.1	219.7	221.2	—	191.0	181.3	198.3	197.9	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	370.1	271.9	314.6	275.0	—	324.6	230.8	269.5	230.8	—
Health services	80	10139.0	10042.3	10245.8	10235.9	10261.8	8,983.6	8,893.7	9,078.5	9,070.0	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,933.0	1,906.5	1,964.7	1,964.6	1,966.1	1,595.5	1,574.6	1,620.3	1,620.4	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	678.2	669.2	686.6	684.4	—	593.5	585.4	600.1	598.6	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	455.7	447.7	462.2	461.8	—	379.3	372.4	384.3	385.4	—
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	176.2	172.0	176.6	176.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,790.7	1,782.6	1,799.6	1,796.1	1,800.8	1,607.8	1,600.9	1,616.4	1,612.9	—
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,368.9	1,362.6	1,376.5	1,374.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	203.8	202.9	204.8	204.7	—	181.5	180.4	182.8	182.5	—
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	217.9	217.1	218.3	217.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	4,018.7	3,997.4	4,056.9	4,059.0	4,066.8	3,684.3	3,661.2	3,721.2	3,723.2	—
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,702.7	3,688.8	3,732.9	3,734.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	80.3	79.0	81.2	81.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	235.7	229.6	242.8	242.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental laboratories	807	208.0	204.9	210.2	210.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health care services	808	642.0	631.8	643.6	637.0	638.2	589.8	580.3	591.6	585.2	—
Legal services	81	1,011.1	1,003.1	1,017.3	1,013.5	1,015.5	805.7	800.2	809.3	806.3	—
Educational services	82	2,355.1	2,251.9	2,518.6	2,327.2	2,542.6	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary and secondary schools	821	722.9	716.8	758.6	752.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colleges and universities	822	1,298.4	1,229.3	1,417.2	1,236.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational schools	824	102.2	96.8	103.4	101.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	83	2,963.2	2,884.9	3,060.2	3,043.6	3,080.2	2,555.8	2,491.0	2,637.9	2,621.1	—
Individual and family services	832	785.5	764.8	806.8	800.4	—	679.4	663.4	696.7	690.1	—
Job training and related services	833	382.4	374.0	387.0	382.1	—	328.6	320.4	332.2	326.8	—
Child day care services	835	764.1	744.4	807.8	805.1	818.6	670.6	653.7	709.1	706.6	—
Residential care	836	822.9	797.4	844.6	843.6	847.7	709.9	689.5	727.8	727.2	—
Social services, nec	839	208.3	204.3	214.0	212.4	—	167.2	164.0	172.1	170.4	—
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	102.0	91.7	101.2	94.9	96.4	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations	86	2,440.6	2,402.3	2,437.5	2,413.8	2,430.0	—	—	—	—	—
Business associations	861	115.8	114.2	117.6	115.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional organizations	862	68.4	67.7	70.1	69.7	—	49.5	49.2	50.6	50.3	—
Labor organizations	863	140.2	135.1	142.4	135.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civic and social associations	864	467.4	438.6	460.1	446.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services	87	3,413.2	3,313.0	3,471.3	3,467.4	3,501.4	2,586.3	2,488.4	2,636.3	2,630.1	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,001.5	969.2	1,017.6	1,015.5	1,018.7	820.7	793.2	830.3	829.4	—
Engineering services	8711	758.3	733.1	769.4	766.8	—	628.3	607.0	634.4	632.8	—
Architectural services	8712	178.3	174.0	182.4	183.8	—	140.4	136.6	143.2	144.4	—
Surveying services	8713	64.9	62.1	65.8	64.9	—	52.1	49.6	52.7	52.2	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	680.3	675.9	682.1	696.2	—	489.9	474.2	498.7	511.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	624.3	606.8	633.4	626.2	—	459.2	441.0	468.1	460.3	—
Commercial physical research	8731	232.6	228.3	236.6	235.4	—	142.2	136.5	148.2	146.8	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	139.6	133.9	142.6	137.4	—	116.8	110.6	119.5	114.4	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	151.0	145.4	151.7	151.2	—	118.5	113.6	119.1	118.3	—
Management and public relations	874	1,107.0	1,061.1	1,138.2	1,129.5	1,133.7	816.5	780.0	839.2	828.6	—
Management services	8741	341.7	327.7	350.5	347.6	—	255.2	242.3	265.6	259.9	—
Management consulting services	8742	407.9	393.2	420.2	418.0	—	291.8	283.4	296.7	294.3	—
Public relations services	8743	50.5	46.4	53.2	52.0	—	33.8	30.4	36.6	35.6	—
Services, nec	89	53.0	52.9	52.7	52.4	53.3	40.9	41.6	40.3	40.2	—
Government		20,572	20,281	20,819	20,436	20,845	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government ⁴		2,777	2,644	2,601	2,596	2,602	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,714.8	2,582.4	2,539.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense		625.5	625.8	620.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postal Service ⁵		859.8	863.7	863.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other executive agencies		1,229.6	1,092.9	1,056.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative		30.7	30.1	29.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial		31.6	31.4	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,917.4	1,780.2	1,737.9	1,737.7	1,745.7	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities	3731	47.2	47.2	47.1	47.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship building and repairing		22.0	21.9	22.1	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		14.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services	806	360.6	352.8	358.0	355.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals		219.6	218.3	221.5	221.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government		4,746	4,641	4,858	4,678	4,862	—	—	—	—	—
Construction		91.1	92.1	89.8	89.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		53.5	52.2	53.2	53.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services	806	2,685.6	2,618.0	2,799.7	2,616.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals		337.9	339.1	336.8	337.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	1,987.7	1,923.1	2,106.5	1,924.5	2,103.2	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		206.4	205.8	206.5	206.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		153.6	150.0	149.9	148.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,915.3	1,878.3	1,915.2	1,917.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government, except education		2,757.9	2,717.5	2,751.4	2,753.1	2,758.5	—	—	—	—	—
Local government		13,049	12,996	13,360	13,162	13,381	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		469.8	463.9	474.5	474.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services	806	8,623.5	8,708.9	8,970.4	8,797.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals		640.6	634.2	647.3	647.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	7,390.8	7,522.5	7,740.3	7,571.3	7,773.1	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		145.9	144.0	147.5	148.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		446.3	408.2	435.3	430.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		3,956.0	3,822.9	3,914.8	3,889.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government, except education		5,658.4	5,473.2	5,619.4	5,590.4	5,607.4	—	—	—	—	—

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 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	Avg. 2000	Dec. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000
Total	63,654	63,787	64,345	64,762	64,800
Total private	52,076	52,041	52,576	52,871	53,018
Goods-producing	6,671	6,672	6,694	6,675	6,642
Mining	74	75	73	73	73
Construction	748	724	766	762	755
Manufacturing	5,850	5,873	5,855	5,840	5,814
Durable goods	2,972	2,969	2,975	2,977	2,972
Lumber and wood products	149.1	149.5	148.4	147.5	145.6
Furniture and fixtures	179.1	178.1	179.5	179.4	179.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.3	100.2	101.7	102.0	101.7
Primary metal industries	101.7	102.1	101.6	101.9	100.6
Fabricated metal products	345.2	346.2	344.4	345.0	343.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	475.3	474.5	475.1	476.1	477.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	689.4	683.4	695.6	696.2	697.4
Transportation equipment	405.6	408.9	401.1	401.8	401.2
Instruments and related products	353.2	352.7	353.0	354.6	355.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	171.7	173.7	174.5	172.0	168.8
Nondurable goods	2,878	2,904	2,880	2,863	2,842
Food and kindred products	553.3	551.3	567.8	557.7	549.5
Tobacco products	11.9	13.9	13.1	13.3	13.4
Textile mill products	249.2	253.8	245.4	243.9	240.4
Apparel and other textile products	458.7	475.0	448.6	445.2	440.5
Paper and allied products	164.4	164.1	164.8	163.7	162.9
Printing and publishing	703.9	700.9	707.6	709.2	707.5
Chemicals and allied products	334.5	338.6	332.4	332.6	332.4
Petroleum and coal products	24.0	22.7	24.7	24.1	24.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	340.8	344.8	338.0	337.0	335.8
Leather and leather products	37.6	39.3	37.2	36.7	35.6
Service-producing	56,983	57,115	57,651	58,087	58,158
Transportation and public utilities	2,161	2,157	2,194	2,206	2,214
Wholesale trade	2,193	2,178	2,209	2,217	2,219
Retail trade	12,131	12,497	12,190	12,478	12,662
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,764	4,752	4,761	4,776	4,794
Services	24,157	23,785	24,528	24,519	24,487
Government	11,579	11,746	11,769	11,891	11,782
Federal	1,199	1,147	1,126	1,129	1,054
State	2,451	2,493	2,518	2,530	2,512
Local	7,929	8,106	8,125	8,232	8,216

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Alabama	1,903.3	1,950.7	1,921.3	8.7	8.3	8.2	101.3	106.0	104.5
Birmingham	478.5	493.6	485.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	29.3	31.1	30.9
Huntsville	181.1	186.9	184.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.8	6.8	6.9
Mobile	224.5	233.1	230.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.6	18.8	18.2
Montgomery	163.2	167.3	165.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	8.9	9.0
Tuscaloosa	82.5	84.6	82.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	5.6	5.7	5.7
Alaska	261.2	273.7	266.6	8.9	11.0	10.7	11.0	12.6	11.3
Anchorage	127.5	134.5	130.5	2.3	2.9	2.8	5.9	6.5	6.1
Arizona	2,184.3	2,312.7	2,258.4	9.6	9.7	9.6	153.7	165.7	163.6
Phoenix-Mesa	1,534.7	1,631.2	1,592.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	112.9	121.8	120.7
Tucson	345.0	357.9	349.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	21.6	21.8	21.4
Arkansas	1,135.6	1,177.0	1,151.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	50.5	53.9	52.6
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	148.4	155.4	152.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	7.1	6.9
Fort Smith	99.3	101.7	101.1	.7	.8	.8	4.1	4.2	4.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock	312.4	320.7	313.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.4	15.4	14.9
Pine Bluff	36.1	36.9	36.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.1	1.0
California	14,032.7	14,897.1	14,552.9	22.6	23.4	23.3	676.6	758.8	728.5
Bakersfield	189.9	198.0	195.8	8.4	8.9	8.8	10.2	11.4	11.4
Fresno	287.9	301.0	296.5	.4	.3	.3	15.5	17.3	16.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,993.2	4,176.2	4,082.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	126.6	137.1	134.0
Modesto	139.4	147.7	145.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.9	10.5	10.1
Oakland	1,013.1	1,072.4	1,056.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	60.0	67.2	64.9
Orange County	1,350.6	1,425.3	1,403.6	.6	.8	.8	74.0	83.2	80.5
Riverside-San Bernardino	964.6	1,023.3	1,008.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	73.4	80.2	77.9
Sacramento	688.3	734.3	721.3	.2	.2	.2	42.9	49.8	48.1
Salinas	124.8	131.2	128.8	.1	.1	.1	6.1	6.6	6.6
San Diego	1,165.1	1,225.6	1,209.2	.4	.4	.4	66.7	72.5	70.5
San Francisco	1,041.7	1,117.2	1,094.2	.2	.2	.2	42.6	47.0	45.8
San Jose	986.0	1,052.5	1,040.3	.1	.2	.2	44.3	50.5	48.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	160.0	168.7	165.6	.7	.8	.8	7.7	8.3	8.0
Santa Rosa	178.4	192.3	186.7	.4	.4	.4	12.0	14.0	13.1
Stockton-Lodi	178.2	191.5	186.9	.1	.1	.1	10.4	12.5	12.0
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	164.8	176.2	172.9	.5	.6	.5	12.1	14.2	14.0
Ventura	267.4	279.8	276.3	.9	.9	.9	13.9	15.3	14.5
Colorado	2,133.4	2,276.0	2,237.7	12.7	12.9	12.8	145.6	159.7	158.3
Boulder-Longmont	173.2	192.1	185.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	8.7	8.8
Colorado Springs	233.5	247.0	241.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.7	15.4	15.1
Denver	1,139.9	1,210.0	1,187.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	79.3	90.3	89.2
Connecticut	1,655.0	1,723.6	1,675.4	.8	.8	.8	58.8	65.9	61.2
Bridgeport	183.5	190.4	182.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.2	7.0	6.4
Danbury	87.8	91.4	88.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	4.2	4.0
Hartford	607.9	625.1	607.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.4	23.5	21.6
New Haven-Meriden	258.2	267.3	260.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.7	11.3	10.5
New London-Norwich	137.6	142.1	138.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.4	5.3
Stamford-Norwalk	204.2	212.7	207.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.1	6.6	6.4
Waterbury	85.1	89.1	87.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.2	3.6	3.2
Delaware	407.2	430.7	413.1	.1	.1	.1	23.9	25.1	23.2
Dover	54.2	57.3	55.6	.1	.1	.1	2.5	2.5	2.2
Wilmington-Newark	319.2	334.6	321.0	.2	.2	.2	18.0	18.5	17.3
District of Columbia	628.8	653.8	640.7	.1	.1	.1	9.8	11.0	10.9
Washington PMSA	2,663.7	2,826.9	2,771.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	140.7	155.7	152.0
Florida	6,931.2	7,284.7	7,188.9	6.5	6.6	6.6	374.0	395.0	394.4
Daytona Beach	156.0	162.2	160.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.2	8.7	8.6
Fort Lauderdale	661.2	699.9	690.2	.2	.2	.2	38.7	40.2	40.2
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	164.9	173.0	170.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.9	17.9	17.9
Gainesville	117.5	122.8	119.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.3	4.0	4.0
Jacksonville	547.6	581.1	571.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	29.5	31.1	31.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven	180.5	190.3	188.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.8	10.2	10.1
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	184.6	192.1	190.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.4	10.8	10.9
Miami	997.3	1,045.4	1,031.5	.6	.5	.5	35.9	37.8	37.6
Orlando	888.9	928.5	915.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	49.7	51.9	51.9
Pensacola	155.3	160.2	156.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.0	10.9	10.8
Sarasota-Bradenton	266.2	277.6	276.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.6	16.7	16.6
Tallahassee	157.6	164.9	161.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.2	6.3	6.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,172.2	1,236.4	1,224.8	.4	.5	.5	55.6	59.5	59.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	483.1	510.6	505.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	29.4	31.3	31.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Alabama	361.7	356.4	352.6	93.8	96.3	94.9	437.8	461.8	446.0
Birmingham	50.8	51.6	51.4	30.6	31.3	30.4	117.3	123.1	118.9
Huntsville	35.9	35.4	35.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	36.6	38.8	37.7
Mobile	25.5	24.9	24.8	13.0	13.9	13.5	58.3	60.8	59.8
Montgomery	17.7	18.5	18.5	7.2	7.4	7.4	37.6	39.4	37.7
Tuscaloosa	13.4	13.7	13.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	18.9	19.9	18.9
Alaska	10.9	7.7	10.4	24.9	25.4	25.1	53.2	57.7	54.0
Anchorage	2.0	2.1	2.0	14.1	14.3	14.2	30.4	32.9	30.8
Arizona	211.4	217.2	216.1	106.0	112.0	109.3	518.0	545.9	528.4
Phoenix-Mesa	163.3	166.9	166.4	82.0	86.5	84.6	368.4	388.7	376.0
Tucson	32.2	33.6	33.1	11.9	12.3	11.8	71.7	75.1	73.1
Arkansas	251.5	250.5	248.9	68.8	72.0	69.6	258.6	274.6	264.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.4	35.3	35.2	10.0	10.3	10.1	42.1	44.4	43.4
Fort Smith	28.4	28.3	28.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	19.8	20.2	19.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock	32.9	32.5	31.8	21.9	23.3	22.8	72.1	75.7	72.5
Pine Bluff	8.5	8.2	8.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	7.1	7.6	7.3
California	1,899.4	1,948.3	1,930.5	722.6	763.6	751.8	3,214.7	3,437.9	3,307.0
Bakersfield	9.5	9.6	9.7	11.0	11.5	11.3	43.8	45.7	44.5
Fresno	30.4	30.4	29.4	13.7	14.1	13.7	68.5	72.4	70.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	624.8	627.7	622.0	237.8	248.6	246.7	890.6	941.8	906.3
Modesto	23.6	25.7	25.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	36.6	38.7	37.3
Oakland	118.3	124.2	123.9	63.6	66.0	65.2	231.2	246.0	237.3
Orange County	227.1	233.1	232.7	49.7	53.0	52.5	332.7	351.2	340.6
Riverside-San Bernardino	120.4	126.2	126.4	50.3	52.5	51.0	240.0	258.5	249.6
Sacramento	48.3	51.8	51.2	27.0	28.1	27.7	148.1	161.6	156.1
Salinas	9.6	9.7	9.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	32.5	35.0	34.1
San Diego	128.7	130.9	130.2	50.2	51.8	50.4	260.0	277.9	270.5
San Francisco	70.0	70.8	69.6	82.1	85.8	84.7	217.3	232.1	223.8
San Jose	251.7	266.1	264.7	28.8	29.9	29.9	192.1	201.4	195.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	16.7	17.4	17.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	39.4	42.6	41.1
Santa Rosa	29.4	32.4	32.0	6.0	6.6	6.3	41.7	44.5	42.7
Stockton-Lodi	22.8	25.0	24.2	13.0	14.1	13.8	42.3	45.4	43.8
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	19.7	20.2	20.1	5.7	5.8	5.6	40.5	44.9	43.3
Ventura	39.8	41.5	41.3	11.1	11.4	11.1	63.5	66.1	64.6
Colorado	203.4	206.9	205.6	142.1	145.4	143.3	509.3	544.6	530.7
Boulder-Longmont	31.4	32.0	31.6	6.0	7.5	6.8	36.1	39.6	37.2
Colorado Springs	28.3	29.4	30.6	13.8	13.6	13.5	51.0	54.3	52.1
Denver	90.4	90.8	90.3	99.7	103.6	101.3	271.3	290.5	281.6
Connecticut	262.8	262.2	260.9	77.9	80.8	79.9	358.9	379.5	361.9
Bridgeport	36.8	36.5	36.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	41.5	44.2	41.6
Danbury	18.9	19.1	19.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	21.4	22.6	21.0
Hartford	90.1	89.8	88.9	27.3	28.1	27.5	125.1	129.5	123.8
New Haven-Meriden	38.4	37.9	37.8	15.8	16.5	15.8	52.9	56.1	53.4
New London-Norwich	22.9	22.9	22.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	27.2	29.2	27.8
Stamford-Norwalk	25.3	24.7	24.4	9.9	10.1	9.9	44.0	47.2	45.6
Waterbury	17.7	18.4	18.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	18.1	19.4	18.5
Delaware	57.7	58.6	54.6	17.2	18.1	17.8	87.8	95.2	89.4
Dover	6.3	6.4	6.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	12.5	13.6	13.3
Wilmington-Newark	44.3	43.9	40.0	15.1	15.6	15.2	64.6	70.1	66.5
District of Columbia	11.4	11.5	11.4	19.2	19.7	19.5	47.0	50.5	47.4
Washington PMSA	98.9	102.2	101.4	130.6	139.9	138.5	478.3	509.5	488.4
Florida	483.9	488.6	484.2	352.0	369.3	362.5	1,731.4	1,831.8	1,775.6
Daytona Beach	12.7	12.9	12.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	42.2	44.6	42.9
Fort Lauderdale	37.8	38.7	38.4	31.1	32.6	31.9	186.0	198.0	191.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.9	47.5	49.2	48.4
Gainesville	5.4	5.5	5.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	24.4	25.2	24.0
Jacksonville	38.6	39.6	39.4	40.3	42.9	41.6	133.9	144.2	139.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven	20.1	20.2	19.8	9.3	9.6	9.6	51.7	56.1	54.5
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	24.9	25.0	25.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	44.6	46.3	45.1
Miami	68.5	68.5	67.9	91.1	95.9	93.7	258.1	271.3	262.7
Orlando	54.4	55.1	54.9	44.0	45.0	42.9	215.7	225.9	219.2
Pensacola	9.2	9.0	9.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	37.4	38.7	37.0
Sarasota-Bradenton	22.0	21.8	21.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	62.2	67.0	65.6
Tallahassee	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	31.5	33.5	32.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	89.6	93.0	92.5	52.8	55.5	55.1	267.0	281.6	272.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	31.9	30.9	30.9	16.6	17.4	17.1	120.6	127.6	124.1

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Alabama	90.8	92.3	92.1	457.6	474.9	470.0	351.6	354.7	353.0
Birmingham	37.6	38.5	38.1	141.3	146.0	144.3	68.9	69.4	69.1
Huntsville	5.0	5.0	5.1	52.8	56.0	55.3	39.5	40.2	39.8
Mobile	10.2	10.6	10.4	63.9	68.0	67.4	36.0	36.1	36.1
Montgomery	10.8	10.9	10.9	44.0	45.2	45.0	37.1	37.0	36.8
Tuscaloosa	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.1	14.8	13.9	22.1	23.3	22.6
Alaska	12.4	12.6	12.3	67.2	71.4	69.8	72.7	75.3	73.0
Anchorage	7.5	7.6	7.5	36.9	39.1	38.5	28.4	29.1	28.6
Arizona	141.1	146.2	144.2	685.9	733.4	718.2	358.6	382.6	369.0
Phoenix-Mesa	118.1	123.1	122.0	495.3	533.2	520.4	192.3	208.4	199.8
Tucson	14.2	14.0	13.2	116.7	120.1	118.8	74.8	79.1	76.0
Arkansas	45.8	46.5	45.8	268.6	280.9	274.7	188.5	195.2	191.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.3	5.3	5.3	30.2	32.6	31.8	18.9	20.4	20.0
Fort Smith	3.2	3.2	3.2	26.2	27.5	27.4	10.4	10.8	10.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	18.2	18.0	17.9	91.5	94.3	92.5	60.4	61.5	60.9
Pine Bluff	1.2	1.3	1.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.1	7.9
California	811.8	832.2	825.6	4,402.7	4,764.1	4,640.7	2,282.3	2,368.8	2,345.5
Bakersfield	7.2	7.3	7.2	47.9	49.5	48.9	51.9	54.1	54.0
Fresno	14.2	14.6	14.5	74.2	78.5	77.7	71.0	73.4	73.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	228.7	233.4	232.2	1,305.5	1,388.7	1,350.1	575.1	595.1	587.6
Modesto	4.8	4.7	4.7	36.5	38.2	38.1	23.6	24.1	24.1
Oakland	57.2	58.4	58.4	306.1	331.6	329.9	174.5	176.7	174.6
Orange County	104.0	106.0	106.1	419.4	447.5	443.0	143.1	150.5	147.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	31.9	31.6	31.4	258.3	276.9	275.8	189.3	196.4	195.8
Sacramento	48.0	48.0	47.6	196.0	209.0	205.2	177.8	185.8	185.2
Salinas	6.5	6.5	6.5	35.6	37.9	37.2	29.5	30.4	29.8
San Diego	69.0	70.6	70.6	383.0	409.2	405.9	207.1	212.3	210.7
San Francisco	103.7	107.6	107.2	400.3	440.3	432.5	125.5	133.4	130.4
San Jose	31.9	31.9	31.6	343.2	375.8	372.3	93.9	96.7	97.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.7	7.8	7.8	50.3	53.4	52.6	32.5	33.2	33.2
Santa Rosa	10.2	10.1	10.1	51.5	56.0	54.3	27.2	28.3	27.8
Stockton-Lodi	8.4	8.5	8.5	44.8	48.2	47.0	36.4	37.7	37.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	7.1	7.4	7.4	45.9	48.4	48.0	33.3	34.7	34.0
Ventura	15.2	15.6	15.6	78.9	82.4	82.1	44.1	46.6	46.2
Colorado	140.2	144.0	144.1	656.4	706.3	701.3	323.7	356.2	341.6
Boulder-Longmont	6.7	7.4	7.3	59.1	64.6	63.5	26.0	32.3	30.4
Colorado Springs	13.9	14.4	14.4	75.9	80.7	78.1	36.9	39.2	38.1
Denver	91.3	93.9	93.6	354.8	378.9	374.1	147.5	156.3	151.7
Connecticut	139.8	141.5	140.7	518.6	544.9	529.0	237.4	248.0	241.0
Bridgeport	12.5	12.9	13.4	57.9	60.9	56.5	21.0	21.0	20.6
Danbury	5.5	5.8	5.9	24.8	25.7	25.0	10.6	11.2	10.7
Hartford	72.6	72.4	72.3	176.0	180.2	177.0	96.4	101.6	96.7
New Haven-Meriden	12.6	12.2	12.3	94.4	97.2	95.2	34.4	36.1	35.9
New London-Norwich	3.5	3.5	3.4	35.0	36.2	35.3	37.2	38.0	37.4
Stamford-Norwalk	26.1	26.9	26.4	74.4	78.6	76.2	18.4	18.6	18.4
Waterbury	3.2	3.3	3.3	26.2	27.8	27.2	13.0	12.8	12.9
Delaware	49.9	50.7	50.5	116.3	124.2	121.5	54.3	58.7	56.0
Dover	2.0	2.1	2.1	13.3	14.4	13.9	15.6	16.2	15.8
Wilmington-Newark	43.6	44.8	44.6	94.2	100.0	97.5	39.2	41.5	39.7
District of Columbia	31.1	32.0	31.7	288.5	305.3	298.6	221.7	223.7	221.1
Washington PMSA	144.9	151.3	149.8	1,074.9	1,152.5	1,134.2	594.3	614.7	605.7
Florida	437.7	447.4	445.7	2,554.1	2,721.6	2,709.5	991.6	1,024.4	1,010.4
Daytona Beach	6.8	6.8	6.7	56.8	59.5	59.5	23.5	24.0	23.8
Fort Lauderdale	49.4	51.7	51.5	230.7	246.9	244.8	87.3	91.6	91.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	9.2	9.3	9.2	52.3	55.1	54.6	25.9	27.0	26.4
Gainesville	5.5	5.6	5.5	36.5	38.6	38.3	39.0	41.5	39.6
Jacksonville	56.5	58.3	58.2	182.3	196.4	194.9	66.1	68.2	66.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven	8.7	9.3	9.2	51.6	54.5	55.2	26.9	28.0	27.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.2	6.2	6.2	67.8	71.9	71.4	25.5	26.5	25.9
Miami	65.8	67.6	66.9	333.9	356.7	354.0	143.4	147.1	148.2
Orlando	50.5	50.8	51.0	382.6	403.9	401.5	91.6	95.4	93.9
Pensacola	6.0	6.0	6.0	55.0	57.8	56.6	29.0	29.6	29.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	12.6	13.2	13.2	124.0	128.7	129.5	24.3	24.8	24.6
Tallahassee	6.0	6.2	6.1	45.1	48.4	48.1	59.6	61.5	59.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	85.6	87.5	86.9	479.4	510.4	510.3	141.8	148.4	147.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	34.0	35.3	35.1	194.6	210.0	209.9	56.0	58.1	57.8

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Georgia	3,899.1	4,057.3	3,985.6	7.9	7.8	7.8	196.2	209.9	206.6
Albany	58.2	59.6	59.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.4	3.8	3.6
Athens	71.9	75.1	72.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.2	3.2
Atlanta	2,153.1	2,239.2	2,200.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	113.3	119.7	119.7
Augusta-Aiken	199.4	206.1	203.3	.3	.3	.3	12.7	13.5	13.4
Columbus	119.3	123.0	120.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.5	5.3
Macon	150.0	152.4	150.4	.8	.8	.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Savannah	134.9	140.4	136.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.0	9.3	9.0
Hawaii	534.9	566.0	550.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.9	23.8	23.8
Honolulu	399.1	423.8	408.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.0	17.8	17.7
Idaho	533.1	569.4	551.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	31.0	35.6	31.8
Boise City	211.4	229.5	224.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.6	16.3	15.4
Illinois	5,874.2	6,062.9	5,934.3	9.8	9.8	9.5	232.2	255.6	242.8
Bloomington-Normal	89.3	93.5	90.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.1	2.9
Champaign-Urbana	97.6	106.5	100.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.5	3.4
Chicago	4,121.1	4,255.2	4,166.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	165.0	182.9	174.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	179.5	188.4	183.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	9.3	8.5
Decatur	59.7	60.8	59.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.0	2.9
Kankakee	43.4	45.0	44.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.9	1.8
Peoria-Pekin	171.3	175.8	172.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.4	7.7	7.5
Rockford	179.3	184.8	181.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.8	8.0	7.7
Springfield	111.7	115.2	112.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.9	4.4
Indiana	2,947.0	3,038.0	2,949.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	138.8	148.6	137.9
Bloomington	66.2	67.0	64.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	3.1	2.6
Elkhart-Goshen	124.8	127.4	124.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	5.2	4.7
Evansville-Henderson	158.0	161.9	159.4	.8	.8	.8	10.4	10.4	9.9
Fort Wayne	273.8	281.5	274.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.8	14.6	13.6
Gary	263.4	268.4	263.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.8	15.5	14.7
Indianapolis	874.5	914.1	896.9	.7	.8	.7	47.1	52.6	49.5
Kokomo	51.4	51.5	49.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.8	1.6
Lafayette	95.3	98.6	94.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	4.0	3.6
Muncie	58.0	60.9	58.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.5	2.4
South Bend	135.0	139.6	135.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.2	7.5	7.2
Terre Haute	68.6	69.9	68.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.2	3.3	3.1
Iowa	1,443.5	1,500.1	1,456.7	1.7	2.1	1.7	54.1	62.3	52.5
Cedar Rapids	122.3	125.2	122.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	6.5	6.0
Des Moines	281.3	289.1	285.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.1	12.5	11.9
Dubuque	51.4	52.4	51.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.8	1.7
Iowa City	70.8	74.2	71.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.2	2.1
Sioux City	64.9	66.7	65.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	3.3	2.9
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	71.7	73.7	71.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Kansas	1,315.9	1,362.9	1,340.8	6.6	7.1	7.2	60.6	61.9	60.7
Lawrence	48.0	50.5	48.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.1	2.1
Topeka	101.2	103.6	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.6	4.4
Wichita	282.4	290.0	285.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	14.1	14.3	13.8
Kentucky	1,781.6	1,848.6	1,801.1	20.2	19.0	18.8	82.1	85.6	81.5
Lexington	284.1	294.9	287.6	.3	.3	.3	14.2	15.5	15.0
Louisville	578.2	602.0	588.7	.6	.7	.7	28.8	30.1	28.8
Owensboro	44.2	45.7	44.4	.2	.2	.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Louisiana	1,889.9	1,959.4	1,929.9	45.4	49.6	49.6	126.5	132.5	133.5
Alexandria	56.8	58.5	57.9	.1	.1	.1	3.8	4.0	4.0
Baton Rouge	300.8	318.0	310.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	36.4	38.3	38.1
Houma	74.6	79.7	79.4	5.9	6.7	6.8	3.9	4.2	4.2
Lafayette	158.7	168.3	165.9	12.5	13.3	13.4	8.8	10.4	10.3
Lake Charles	87.2	88.9	88.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	10.9	11.0	11.2
Monroe	71.6	75.4	75.3	.2	.2	.2	3.9	4.0	4.0
New Orleans	621.5	638.0	625.6	12.2	13.1	12.9	31.4	33.9	33.8
Shreveport-Bossier City	173.5	178.1	178.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	8.8	9.7	9.5
Maine	575.9	613.4	590.4	.1	.1	.1	26.0	29.0	27.2
Lewiston-Auburn	46.1	48.4	47.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.8	2.0	1.9
Portland	146.9	156.1	152.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.6	7.5	7.2

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Georgia	588.2	582.7	577.8	263.0	272.5	269.7	957.6	1,013.8	980.4
Albany	8.2	8.2	8.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	13.8	14.2	13.9
Athens	11.7	11.3	11.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	16.8	18.3	17.4
Atlanta	223.1	221.8	220.3	190.6	196.7	194.7	558.9	598.5	577.7
Augusta-Aiken	29.1	29.7	29.6	17.1	17.3	17.3	42.3	45.4	43.1
Columbus	21.0	20.6	20.6	4.2	4.8	4.7	25.6	27.3	26.2
Macon	19.0	19.0	18.3	5.8	6.0	6.1	34.4	36.4	34.7
Savannah	17.5	17.1	17.0	9.0	9.7	9.5	34.6	36.1	34.5
Hawaii	16.8	17.3	17.3	41.2	43.3	43.2	134.5	142.0	138.8
Honolulu	13.1	13.4	13.4	32.3	34.1	34.0	97.5	101.9	99.1
Idaho	75.7	76.5	76.4	27.0	28.1	27.9	134.9	147.7	141.5
Boise City	36.4	37.5	37.4	11.2	12.4	12.1	52.0	58.2	56.1
Illinois	940.0	939.9	932.7	348.3	359.3	356.1	1,338.2	1,403.5	1,354.8
Bloomington-Normal	8.2	7.6	7.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	18.6	20.1	18.7
Champaign-Urbana	12.4	12.8	12.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	21.7	23.5	22.1
Chicago	629.8	630.9	626.1	258.3	266.7	263.7	925.5	976.2	939.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	29.2	30.9	30.3	10.2	10.5	10.4	48.2	50.7	48.6
Decatur	14.0	13.8	13.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	13.0	14.1	13.2
Kankakee	6.8	7.0	7.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	11.4	12.2	11.8
Peoria-Pekin	32.6	33.4	33.0	9.6	9.6	9.6	40.2	42.2	40.8
Rockford	50.6	49.2	48.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	38.2	40.2	38.9
Springfield	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	22.9	24.6	23.7
Indiana	688.1	677.4	669.8	146.7	151.5	146.8	693.1	732.0	697.6
Bloomington	9.4	9.3	7.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	14.7	15.4	14.2
Elkhart-Goshen	64.0	63.4	62.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	23.1	23.9	23.0
Evansville-Henderson	31.7	31.7	31.7	7.5	7.8	7.6	39.4	41.5	40.4
Fort Wayne	74.1	72.3	71.8	14.1	13.8	13.8	64.7	68.2	65.1
Gary	47.9	46.4	46.0	14.8	14.8	14.6	63.4	65.8	63.2
Indianapolis	126.5	129.5	129.1	56.8	56.9	56.3	226.5	241.0	234.1
Kokomo	20.9	18.1	17.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.1	11.8	11.4
Lafayette	22.8	23.3	22.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	19.7	20.8	19.8
Muncie	9.5	9.7	9.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	13.8	14.5	13.8
South Bend	21.5	21.8	21.5	5.1	5.3	5.1	35.3	36.8	34.9
Terre Haute	12.6	12.4	12.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	19.1	19.9	19.1
Iowa	257.9	261.1	258.8	71.3	73.9	73.0	348.6	368.7	353.0
Cedar Rapids	22.0	23.2	23.0	12.1	12.6	12.4	26.1	26.9	25.7
Des Moines	23.8	24.2	24.0	14.4	14.8	14.7	71.1	73.0	71.3
Dubuque	11.9	10.9	10.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	12.9	13.1	12.6
Iowa City	5.7	5.4	5.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	14.6	15.4	14.8
Sioux City	13.4	13.4	13.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	15.8	16.3	15.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.0	14.4	14.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	17.3	17.7	17.1
Kansas	209.3	210.3	210.0	82.4	87.3	87.3	316.7	329.1	318.8
Lawrence	5.6	5.4	5.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	11.4	12.7	11.9
Topeka	9.8	9.3	9.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	22.1	23.4	22.8
Wichita	72.0	73.3	73.1	11.2	11.5	11.3	62.8	64.3	62.8
Kentucky	323.1	320.0	318.2	107.3	109.8	108.9	418.5	445.3	424.4
Lexington	49.9	49.1	48.7	11.6	12.1	11.9	63.1	66.9	64.3
Louisville	89.5	88.1	87.6	46.2	48.3	47.6	137.9	148.3	140.3
Owensboro	6.9	6.8	6.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	11.2	11.8	11.3
Louisiana	182.9	183.2	181.4	110.8	114.6	113.2	443.4	467.6	450.9
Alexandria	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.9	13.1	14.0	13.7
Baton Rouge	23.7	24.4	24.1	14.2	14.6	14.6	71.3	77.1	74.1
Houma	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.1	9.5	9.5	18.1	19.2	19.0
Lafayette	14.0	13.9	13.6	8.7	9.0	9.0	42.0	45.4	44.4
Lake Charles	11.1	11.0	10.9	4.2	4.4	4.3	19.0	19.9	19.5
Monroe	8.2	8.2	8.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	17.3	18.2	17.9
New Orleans	48.0	47.3	47.0	40.0	40.7	40.3	155.0	160.2	155.0
Shreveport-Bossier City	19.5	19.5	19.1	8.4	8.5	8.5	39.4	40.9	39.7
Maine	85.8	85.2	84.0	23.8	24.3	23.8	140.4	154.2	144.8
Lewiston-Auburn	7.9	7.6	7.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	11.3	12.3	11.7
Portland	14.8	14.8	14.8	7.1	7.8	7.7	41.4	45.2	42.8

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	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Georgia	202.8	208.1	205.8	1,086.8	1,148.0	1,127.9	596.6	614.5	609.6
Albany	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.8	16.0	15.9	11.9	12.1	12.2
Athens	2.3	2.2	2.2	16.8	17.6	17.1	19.3	20.4	19.4
Atlanta	137.4	143.0	140.9	665.6	685.3	676.9	262.3	272.3	268.4
Augusta-Aiken	6.1	6.2	6.2	50.1	52.0	51.6	41.7	41.7	41.8
Columbus	8.0	8.8	8.8	33.8	34.5	33.8	21.4	21.5	21.4
Macon	9.3	9.2	9.1	41.1	41.2	41.6	32.8	33.1	33.1
Savannah	4.5	4.7	4.7	41.2	43.5	41.9	20.1	20.0	20.0
Hawaii	33.6	33.4	33.4	176.3	188.1	185.1	110.6	118.1	108.7
Honolulu	26.8	26.7	26.7	125.1	135.0	131.7	88.3	94.9	86.3
Idaho	23.3	23.8	23.5	133.9	145.3	141.5	105.0	109.9	106.5
Boise City	11.1	11.2	11.1	54.2	59.1	58.8	31.9	34.8	33.7
Illinois	399.7	400.1	398.9	1,789.4	1,856.1	1,827.6	816.6	838.6	811.9
Bloomington-Normal	18.6	19.8	19.8	22.8	24.7	23.8	15.0	15.4	15.0
Champaign-Urbana	3.8	3.9	3.8	22.0	23.1	22.9	30.8	36.2	31.9
Chicago	309.6	308.0	307.0	1,345.0	1,394.7	1,372.7	486.3	494.1	482.0
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	7.9	8.4	8.4	50.1	52.1	51.1	26.0	26.5	25.9
Decatur	2.0	2.1	2.0	15.8	15.8	15.7	6.3	6.7	6.4
Kankakee	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.7	12.2	12.0	7.3	7.3	7.2
Peoria-Pekin	8.1	8.1	8.1	53.8	54.5	53.6	19.6	20.3	19.9
Rockford	7.4	7.7	7.7	49.2	52.5	51.3	18.1	18.2	17.9
Springfield	7.3	7.4	7.3	36.2	37.3	37.1	32.0	32.3	31.5
Indiana	140.0	140.4	139.9	722.8	760.1	740.1	411.7	422.3	411.1
Bloomington	2.3	2.5	2.4	14.8	15.2	15.0	20.7	19.8	20.7
Elkhart-Goshen	2.9	2.8	2.8	19.4	21.0	20.5	7.8	8.3	8.1
Evansville-Henderson	8.2	8.0	7.9	44.4	45.7	45.1	15.6	16.0	16.0
Fort Wayne	14.7	14.2	14.3	66.0	70.2	68.2	27.1	27.9	27.4
Gary	9.3	9.4	9.3	76.1	78.3	77.6	37.1	38.2	37.7
Indianapolis	62.9	65.4	64.7	244.1	257.5	252.6	109.9	110.4	109.9
Kokomo	1.6	1.5	1.5	7.9	9.6	8.4	7.0	7.4	7.3
Lafayette	3.6	3.6	3.6	19.2	18.9	18.4	23.9	25.5	24.0
Muncie	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.5	16.3	16.0	11.7	12.5	11.7
South Bend	6.7	6.7	6.7	45.6	47.5	46.7	13.6	14.0	13.5
Terre Haute	2.4	2.4	2.4	16.7	17.1	16.8	12.0	12.1	12.1
Iowa	84.8	87.0	86.5	383.6	398.5	390.6	241.5	246.5	240.6
Cedar Rapids	6.7	7.5	7.4	37.5	36.3	36.0	12.1	12.2	11.9
Des Moines	40.3	40.2	40.1	83.9	88.6	87.5	35.7	35.8	35.8
Dubuque	1.9	2.0	2.0	17.6	18.9	18.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Iowa City	2.5	2.8	2.7	15.4	16.6	16.0	27.8	29.1	28.1
Sioux City	2.8	2.7	2.7	18.7	19.1	18.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.1	3.2	3.2	19.6	20.1	19.6	12.8	13.2	12.4
Kansas	62.6	64.7	64.4	338.4	351.7	347.4	239.3	250.8	245.0
Lawrence	1.8	1.7	1.6	11.4	12.0	11.4	14.0	15.2	14.3
Topeka	6.6	7.0	7.0	30.6	31.6	31.2	21.7	21.5	21.2
Wichita	11.2	11.3	11.3	75.6	78.0	76.8	34.4	36.1	35.3
Kentucky	76.4	76.2	76.1	456.6	478.5	468.3	297.4	314.2	304.9
Lexington	10.8	10.7	10.7	80.1	82.8	82.0	54.1	57.5	54.7
Louisville	34.3	35.0	35.0	168.5	175.4	172.9	72.4	76.1	75.8
Owensboro	1.8	1.9	1.8	11.3	11.5	11.2	7.4	7.9	7.6
Louisiana	86.5	87.3	86.5	523.8	548.0	545.1	370.6	376.6	369.7
Alexandria	2.7	2.7	2.7	16.3	16.7	16.4	13.5	13.4	13.3
Baton Rouge	17.4	17.0	16.8	79.9	84.3	84.2	56.9	61.3	58.0
Houma	2.0	2.1	2.1	15.3	16.2	16.3	14.0	14.2	14.1
Lafayette	6.2	6.4	6.3	43.0	45.3	44.9	23.5	24.6	24.0
Lake Charles	2.6	2.7	2.7	24.5	25.2	25.5	13.7	13.5	13.5
Monroe	5.8	6.1	6.2	19.1	20.5	20.5	13.3	14.0	14.1
New Orleans	30.8	31.4	31.1	198.6	204.4	199.2	105.5	107.0	106.3
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.4	6.6	6.5	56.2	57.7	59.6	32.3	32.5	32.5
Maine	31.8	32.8	32.5	170.6	182.5	178.5	97.4	105.3	99.5
Lewiston-Auburn	2.5	2.6	2.5	15.3	16.1	16.1	5.1	5.5	5.5
Portland	13.4	13.2	13.3	44.7	47.1	47.5	18.9	20.5	19.1

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	Total			Mining			Construction		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Maryland	2,369.7	2,499.4	2,432.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	146.6	156.3	149.6
Baltimore PMSA	1,209.5	1,278.7	1,249.0	.3	.3	.3	67.5	71.2	68.6
Baltimore City	401.4	416.4	409.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.3	13.5	13.1
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	890.3	939.1	909.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	65.1	70.2	67.6
Massachusetts	3,218.1	3,395.2	3,303.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	113.0	135.3	126.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth	55.9	60.6	57.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.5	3.3
Boston	1,984.0	2,087.3	2,034.1	.5	.7	.6	66.1	79.9	74.7
Brockton	97.7	102.2	99.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.0	5.1	4.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	52.5	54.0	53.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.6	2.0	1.7
Lawrence	159.3	170.1	165.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.1	7.2	6.6
Lowell	125.4	133.5	131.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	6.1	5.6
New Bedford	64.7	68.1	66.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.5	3.1	2.8
Pittsfield	41.2	43.2	42.0	.1	.1	.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Springfield	253.8	266.3	257.5	.1	.1	.1	7.7	9.0	8.1
Worcester	229.4	238.1	232.1	.2	.2	.1	7.8	9.0	8.5
Michigan	4,561.7	4,756.5	4,609.6	7.1	7.8	7.7	181.2	211.8	189.8
Ann Arbor	280.5	294.8	286.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.6	11.9	10.9
Benton Harbor	71.7	74.2	72.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.7	2.7
Detroit	2,169.2	2,241.3	2,172.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	82.7	93.6	88.3
Flint	167.7	172.6	168.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	8.5	7.2
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ..	579.9	609.4	594.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.4	28.4	26.8
Jackson	62.1	65.5	63.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	3.1	2.7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	212.1	223.1	214.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	9.2	8.1
Lansing-East Lansing	229.1	245.7	238.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	9.5	8.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	176.6	185.0	180.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.0	10.3	9.2
Minnesota	2,590.9	2,700.7	2,631.4	6.8	6.8	6.4	97.3	114.8	101.5
Duluth-Superior	112.9	119.0	114.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.7	4.6	3.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,699.1	1,778.2	1,731.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	66.2	74.4	68.6
Rochester	82.9	85.6	84.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.5	3.2
St. Cloud	91.7	97.5	93.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	4.2	3.5
Mississippi	1,143.8	1,157.5	1,139.8	4.1	4.6	4.7	54.0	53.7	50.9
Jackson	227.8	228.2	225.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.0	11.0	10.5
Missouri	2,690.8	2,785.0	2,714.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	131.2	133.0	132.8
Kansas City	961.5	1,007.6	990.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	49.5	52.8	52.9
St. Louis	1,309.2	1,360.0	1,320.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	71.3	76.0	75.6
Springfield	168.1	176.0	170.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	8.1	8.2
Montana	372.9	392.7	383.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	16.6	19.0	17.0
Billings	64.5	67.5	66.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.3	3.1
Missoula	48.4	52.0	50.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.6	2.4
Nebraska	886.9	919.6	902.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	39.6	42.2	40.5
Lincoln	149.3	156.6	152.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.8	7.5	7.0
Omaha	414.3	429.9	421.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.8	21.4	20.6
Nevada	991.5	1,060.9	1,041.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	82.9	89.1	86.0
Las Vegas	728.1	781.4	769.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	66.0	71.0	68.7
Reno	184.9	197.4	191.8	.5	.5	.5	12.5	13.9	13.1
New Hampshire	603.3	632.5	619.2	.4	.4	.4	22.4	25.4	24.0
Manchester	105.0	109.6	108.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	5.3	5.2
Nashua	97.4	102.6	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.6	3.3
Portsmouth-Rochester	118.5	127.1	123.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	4.3	4.1
New Jersey	3,888.1	4,069.0	3,963.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	142.0	160.7	148.1
Atlantic-Cape May	174.4	185.2	178.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	7.6	7.1
Bergen-Passaic	659.5	682.9	665.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.1	28.0	25.7
Camden	492.3	515.0	501.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.0	24.6	22.6
Jersey City	249.5	263.3	255.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.0	6.5	6.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	651.1	681.2	661.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.5	22.9	20.8
Monmouth-Ocean	371.2	393.1	382.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.0	23.4	21.3
Newark	998.0	1,041.3	1,022.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.2	39.9	37.3
Trenton	210.1	223.8	219.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	5.8	5.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	59.9	61.3	60.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.6	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Maryland	178.3	179.1	177.4	112.8	120.7	116.6	538.2	572.2	547.9
Baltimore PMSA	96.8	97.3	96.6	60.7	65.1	64.2	274.3	291.4	279.2
Baltimore City	27.9	27.1	26.7	19.7	20.3	19.6	60.6	62.1	60.4
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	42.9	44.4	44.2	37.5	39.4	35.9	198.0	210.0	199.5
Massachusetts	433.2	438.5	435.3	140.5	148.3	144.4	725.4	775.6	739.0
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	18.3	20.8	19.2
Boston	212.7	216.8	215.1	87.2	91.8	90.3	424.8	453.9	430.0
Brockton	11.6	11.8	11.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	32.0	33.6	32.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	13.2	12.8	12.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.7	13.5	13.2
Lawrence	39.3	40.0	39.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	36.5	39.8	38.2
Lowell	29.2	30.3	30.1	7.7	7.8	7.9	27.2	28.8	27.8
New Bedford	13.0	12.8	12.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	17.1	18.5	17.5
Pittsfield	6.9	6.6	6.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.9	10.7	10.2
Springfield	38.0	37.9	37.6	10.6	11.5	11.0	59.6	62.9	59.7
Worcester	38.4	38.1	37.9	10.4	10.9	10.8	51.6	53.6	51.5
Michigan	977.6	979.5	949.4	177.5	182.1	179.3	1,066.7	1,133.9	1,084.6
Ann Arbor	54.0	55.5	54.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	56.4	60.2	57.9
Benton Harbor	19.4	19.5	19.4	3.2	3.5	3.5	15.5	16.6	15.8
Detroit	455.8	457.6	434.3	97.0	99.1	97.1	498.6	530.5	506.6
Flint	31.2	30.2	30.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	43.5	46.0	43.7
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	162.8	165.4	163.8	20.4	21.3	21.3	144.4	154.6	149.1
Jackson	12.3	12.7	12.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	15.4	16.3	15.6
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	49.0	49.9	49.2	7.3	7.6	7.4	47.7	51.5	48.5
Lansing-East Lansing	28.0	28.6	28.4	6.6	7.0	6.9	51.4	55.6	52.8
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	38.9	38.9	38.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	44.7	48.3	45.7
Minnesota	435.2	438.1	434.5	133.3	137.4	135.4	616.5	650.2	625.1
Duluth-Superior	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.8	8.1	26.8	28.2	26.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul	274.4	277.6	275.6	95.3	98.4	97.5	399.3	425.7	406.1
Rochester	13.0	11.7	11.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	15.4	16.7	16.0
St. Cloud	17.3	17.7	17.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	27.3	28.5	27.5
Mississippi	237.9	227.1	224.8	55.7	56.8	56.4	253.0	261.1	254.7
Jackson	20.2	20.4	20.5	17.3	17.8	17.6	55.4	55.4	54.4
Missouri	404.4	401.8	397.9	173.1	183.3	180.7	631.5	669.3	636.8
Kansas City	106.2	107.4	107.0	84.6	90.6	89.8	232.4	246.1	236.3
St. Louis	185.1	181.7	177.8	87.8	91.0	90.0	308.2	326.4	311.3
Springfield	23.3	23.5	23.5	12.1	13.0	12.4	47.3	49.6	46.8
Montana	24.5	25.0	24.6	21.9	22.6	22.1	98.7	103.9	100.2
Billings	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	20.0	21.1	20.5
Missoula	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	12.9	14.2	13.5
Nebraska	117.9	120.2	119.8	58.2	58.6	57.7	214.3	224.3	218.2
Lincoln	18.2	18.7	18.6	7.9	8.3	8.4	31.6	33.9	32.3
Omaha	39.4	40.1	39.5	32.0	32.7	32.0	100.7	104.8	100.7
Nevada	43.2	45.6	45.7	54.1	58.4	57.9	206.7	229.2	222.8
Las Vegas	24.0	24.8	24.9	40.4	44.0	43.8	154.2	172.5	167.8
Reno	13.6	14.7	14.8	12.3	12.6	12.4	42.5	45.8	44.1
New Hampshire	106.2	105.8	105.1	21.7	22.5	21.6	159.6	170.0	161.7
Manchester	14.9	15.6	15.5	6.2	6.0	6.3	25.4	26.9	26.4
Nashua	27.5	28.2	28.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	25.3	27.2	25.7
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.7	18.7	18.6	4.1	4.4	4.3	31.3	34.1	32.3
New Jersey	461.3	459.6	454.6	269.8	275.0	270.3	912.3	969.9	930.9
Atlantic-Cape May	5.5	5.9	5.8	7.0	6.6	6.5	34.5	37.9	35.0
Bergen-Passaic	98.2	97.6	96.2	37.3	36.6	35.9	180.8	190.7	183.2
Camden	55.4	55.9	55.8	23.5	24.6	23.2	132.5	140.6	134.3
Jersey City	24.2	24.6	23.6	31.1	32.0	31.0	56.7	60.4	58.5
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	93.3	91.6	91.2	50.5	50.8	50.5	152.9	161.2	155.4
Monmouth-Ocean	19.2	18.6	18.5	21.7	22.7	22.3	100.0	107.7	103.0
Newark	133.1	132.9	132.2	85.0	87.0	85.7	204.0	217.5	209.6
Trenton	16.8	17.3	17.5	7.6	8.4	8.4	34.4	37.0	36.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	11.7	11.7	11.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	12.3	13.1	12.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P
Maryland	135.9	138.5	138.3	814.7	871.1	853.5	441.9	460.1	447.7
Baltimore PMSA	73.4	74.6	74.8	420.6	453.5	443.1	215.9	225.3	222.2
Baltimore City	32.4	32.7	32.1	161.8	171.0	167.7	85.7	89.7	89.4
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	51.2	52.0	51.5	318.3	340.6	334.2	177.3	182.5	176.8
Massachusetts	224.7	229.6	227.8	1,157.7	1,233.4	1,202.8	422.4	433.1	426.5
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.3	3.2	3.2	18.1	19.4	18.6	8.0	8.4	8.4
Boston	168.2	172.0	171.0	784.0	829.3	811.8	240.5	242.9	240.6
Brockton	3.2	3.3	3.3	25.4	26.5	25.5	16.8	17.2	16.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.5	1.6	13.2	13.9	13.4	8.3	8.3	8.7
Lawrence	7.0	7.1	7.1	45.5	50.4	48.7	19.2	19.7	19.5
Lowell	3.5	3.7	3.7	36.5	39.9	39.3	16.2	16.9	16.6
New Bedford	1.9	1.9	1.9	16.7	17.7	17.4	10.2	10.8	10.7
Pittsfield	1.9	1.9	1.8	14.3	15.0	14.7	5.1	5.5	5.5
Springfield	13.6	14.0	13.9	77.5	82.4	79.9	46.7	48.5	47.2
Worcester	14.2	13.8	13.4	74.5	79.1	77.1	32.3	33.4	32.8
Michigan	205.2	205.3	203.9	1,273.8	1,327.5	1,298.8	672.6	708.6	696.1
Ann Arbor	10.4	10.5	10.6	69.5	72.5	70.8	72.9	77.4	74.6
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.4	2.4	19.7	20.1	19.9	8.8	9.4	9.1
Detroit	111.9	111.9	111.3	684.9	709.6	699.9	237.2	237.8	234.1
Flint	6.0	6.2	6.1	48.2	49.1	48.6	25.8	26.4	25.8
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	22.6	23.0	22.8	147.6	157.6	152.7	56.7	59.1	57.7
Jackson	1.9	2.0	2.0	16.1	16.8	16.6	10.3	10.9	10.6
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	9.8	10.1	10.1	55.4	57.5	56.2	35.0	37.3	35.3
Lansing-East Lansing	14.9	15.2	15.2	58.1	60.4	59.4	61.7	69.4	67.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	6.5	6.8	6.6	47.9	49.9	49.4	22.9	23.8	23.5
Minnesota	158.9	161.0	160.0	750.8	785.4	769.5	392.1	407.0	399.0
Duluth-Superior	3.4	3.5	3.4	34.7	36.2	35.3	23.1	24.8	24.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	126.7	129.4	128.1	503.3	533.7	518.7	233.5	238.5	236.1
Rochester	2.5	2.6	2.6	39.0	40.7	40.7	7.5	7.8	7.7
St. Cloud	3.3	3.4	3.3	24.4	26.0	25.0	12.7	14.1	12.9
Mississippi	42.8	42.8	42.4	266.1	272.7	269.9	230.2	238.7	236.0
Jackson	15.2	14.2	14.3	59.6	60.1	59.3	48.6	48.8	48.8
Missouri	164.0	168.8	167.4	756.0	790.3	768.5	425.5	433.6	425.7
Kansas City	68.5	69.8	69.6	285.7	302.3	297.8	134.6	138.6	137.1
St. Louis	83.0	85.1	83.9	415.8	437.5	424.4	158.0	162.3	157.2
Springfield	8.8	8.8	8.7	47.9	49.6	48.3	20.8	23.4	23.0
Montana	17.4	18.0	17.9	110.2	116.6	115.6	79.0	82.5	81.0
Billings	3.2	3.3	3.3	36.2	38.4	38.0	9.0	8.9	8.8
Missoula	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	26.4	26.0	9.2	10.3	9.4
Nebraska	60.3	61.2	61.1	242.7	255.9	250.8	152.8	156.0	153.4
Lincoln	10.7	10.9	10.9	40.4	42.6	41.7	33.7	34.7	34.0
Omaha	35.4	36.2	36.1	136.3	141.9	140.3	50.7	52.8	52.5
Nevada	45.7	48.6	48.7	430.3	452.6	447.5	117.6	126.6	121.8
Las Vegas	34.7	36.7	36.8	329.7	347.5	345.0	77.3	83.1	80.5
Reno	8.4	9.1	9.2	72.0	75.5	73.9	23.1	25.3	23.8
New Hampshire	32.5	32.9	32.6	177.9	190.9	191.3	82.6	84.6	82.5
Manchester	7.8	7.8	7.9	34.3	35.6	35.0	11.7	12.4	11.9
Nashua	5.7	6.3	6.3	23.7	24.9	24.2	8.8	9.2	9.0
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.4	6.6	6.5	32.5	36.9	35.9	21.8	22.1	21.6
New Jersey	260.5	266.2	265.4	1,260.1	1,331.9	1,302.5	580.5	603.8	590.4
Atlantic-Cape May	5.0	5.3	5.1	86.7	91.7	89.3	28.8	30.2	29.6
Bergen-Passaic	36.8	36.4	36.0	209.7	218.5	216.0	72.6	75.1	72.7
Camden	27.7	27.1	26.9	150.8	158.0	154.8	80.4	84.2	84.2
Jersey City	30.7	34.0	34.1	62.7	66.7	64.1	38.1	39.1	38.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	51.5	51.9	51.8	202.4	218.2	210.6	80.0	84.6	81.1
Monmouth-Ocean	19.4	19.4	19.1	127.0	134.8	132.6	63.9	66.5	65.8
Newark	73.6	75.7	76.0	322.6	340.9	338.0	143.5	147.4	144.0
Trenton	12.4	13.2	13.2	78.9	85.0	82.5	55.0	57.1	56.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.5	2.4	2.4	13.7	13.3	13.5	14.4	15.0	14.8

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
New Mexico	722.6	754.3	736.0	14.3	15.6	15.9	40.9	45.3	43.1
Albuquerque	343.4	362.7	354.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.8	24.2	23.4
Las Cruces	56.8	58.4	57.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.2	3.2
Santa Fe	72.9	76.1	73.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.4	4.0
New York	8,390.1	8,812.4	8,537.2	3.8	4.3	3.6	289.9	333.4	299.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	445.0	464.7	452.1	.4	.5	.4	15.9	18.5	16.7
Binghamton	116.6	123.6	119.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	4.7	4.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	545.6	566.0	547.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.0	20.5	18.0
Dutchess County	112.0	119.2	114.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	5.4	4.8
Elmira	43.1	44.9	43.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.9	1.7
Glens Falls	48.9	51.1	49.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	2.3	1.9
Nassau-Suffolk	1,174.4	1,250.0	1,200.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.4	64.1	58.0
New York PMSA	4,158.2	4,374.2	4,251.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	139.6	161.1	147.6
New York City	3,627.4	3,813.8	3,712.5	.2	.2	.2	110.9	127.7	117.6
Newburgh	127.7	134.2	130.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	5.8	5.4
Rochester	538.4	562.9	544.9	.3	.3	.2	17.3	19.3	17.7
Rockland County	107.3	112.1	109.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	5.4	5.0
Syracuse	342.3	358.5	347.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.7	14.3	12.6
Utica-Rome	133.0	137.1	134.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.6	3.0
Westchester County	401.8	424.5	407.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.8	25.3	22.7
North Carolina	3,841.4	4,015.5	3,936.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	221.5	240.3	236.1
Asheville	110.6	115.7	112.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.2	7.6	7.4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	824.2	869.1	862.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	51.7	55.3	55.2
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	657.8	686.5	671.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.5	35.2	34.8
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	669.4	701.4	690.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	39.2	42.3	41.7
North Dakota	319.3	330.0	322.3	3.2	3.9	3.7	13.2	14.3	13.3
Bismarck	50.3	52.1	51.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.5	2.3
Fargo-Moorhead	100.3	103.1	100.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.5	5.0
Grand Forks	47.8	49.8	48.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	3.0	2.8
Ohio	5,504.1	5,727.6	5,537.8	12.3	12.5	12.0	220.7	256.8	229.6
Akron	324.3	342.3	331.3	.6	.6	.5	12.8	15.1	13.5
Canton-Massillon	183.4	192.1	188.6	.5	.5	.5	8.2	9.9	9.0
Cincinnati	865.2	903.3	875.1	.8	.8	.8	40.0	43.6	40.9
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,155.3	1,199.3	1,168.0	.8	.9	.9	42.5	49.4	43.5
Columbus	867.7	906.0	881.1	.6	.7	.7	36.9	41.1	38.8
Dayton-Springfield	472.9	488.3	475.0	.2	.2	.2	16.7	19.0	17.9
Hamilton-Middletown	129.7	135.4	130.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	8.4	7.3
Lima	80.1	83.6	81.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	4.0	3.7
Mansfield	79.0	82.7	80.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.9	2.7
Steubenville-Weirton	49.7	50.8	48.2	.4	.4	.3	1.4	1.9	1.7
Toledo	325.6	340.6	328.1	.2	.2	.2	15.2	17.2	15.6
Youngstown-Warren	242.9	250.0	241.1	.5	.5	.4	9.5	10.9	9.4
Oklahoma	1,447.6	1,501.2	1,472.4	28.2	29.4	29.6	56.8	61.4	59.4
Enid	23.7	23.5	23.0	.7	.6	.6	.9	.9	.8
Lawton	38.2	38.6	37.8	.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.6	1.6
Oklahoma City	526.8	551.2	539.9	6.2	6.8	6.9	21.5	23.1	23.0
Tulsa	391.5	408.0	399.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	17.8	19.0	18.5
Oregon	1,556.0	1,622.8	1,579.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	77.7	86.5	84.4
Eugene-Springfield	140.7	146.1	141.6	.1	.1	.1	6.3	6.7	6.3
Medford-Ashland	70.4	76.4	73.1	.1	.1	.1	3.2	3.7	3.5
Portland-Vancouver	939.0	982.0	959.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	49.6	54.2	52.7
Salem	134.5	139.4	136.2	.2	.3	.3	7.2	8.3	7.8
Pennsylvania	5,546.9	5,787.7	5,648.6	18.8	19.0	18.2	221.2	250.1	233.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	278.5	290.1	283.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.7	13.1	12.1
Altoona	59.6	61.4	60.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.8	2.6
Erie	131.8	137.7	135.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	5.1	4.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	355.1	367.9	359.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.1	14.9	14.2
Johnstown	87.5	88.9	87.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.3	3.9
Lancaster	220.1	229.4	223.4	.4	.4	.4	13.6	14.5	13.9
Philadelphia PMSA	2,346.5	2,430.8	2,363.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	90.9	99.7	94.2
Philadelphia City	688.3	704.2	686.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.7	14.2	13.1
Pittsburgh	1,096.7	1,138.0	1,109.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	50.6	57.5	53.2
Reading	168.8	173.8	168.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	7.9	7.2
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	278.7	292.7	284.2	.4	.4	.4	9.5	11.0	9.7
Sharon	48.9	51.5	49.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	2.0	1.9
State College	67.1	70.4	67.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.5	2.4
Williamsport	54.2	55.5	54.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.0	1.9
York	168.5	174.5	171.0	.4	.4	.4	9.3	10.3	9.8

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
New Mexico	41.5	42.9	42.4	36.3	38.0	37.2	169.4	177.3	170.5
Albuquerque	26.9	28.5	28.3	19.7	20.5	20.0	80.5	86.2	82.8
Las Cruces	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	11.6	12.1	11.7
Santa Fe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	15.3	16.1	15.2
New York	868.4	870.5	851.7	425.5	445.0	438.2	1,702.8	1,826.8	1,734.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	37.7	37.8	37.4	18.7	19.0	19.0	93.1	99.1	94.7
Binghamton	24.0	25.2	25.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	24.2	26.0	24.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	86.0	86.4	85.7	26.2	27.0	26.3	127.5	135.7	127.8
Dutchess County	16.9	17.4	17.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	21.5	23.1	22.2
Elmira	9.0	8.9	8.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	10.4	10.7	10.3
Glens Falls	7.8	8.0	7.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	11.0	11.6	11.1
Nassau-Suffolk	112.1	112.1	110.4	55.8	58.3	56.5	300.1	324.7	307.5
New York PMSA	287.4	287.3	276.7	239.8	244.2	241.4	733.4	790.0	750.7
New York City	237.8	237.6	227.4	212.4	215.1	212.8	616.9	665.0	632.3
Newburgh	11.6	11.8	11.7	7.3	7.6	7.7	35.2	37.6	35.9
Rochester	114.6	113.1	111.9	18.4	19.6	19.2	116.5	123.3	117.5
Rockland County	11.6	11.6	11.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	24.6	26.1	24.9
Syracuse	49.6	49.1	48.0	20.6	21.9	21.8	79.7	85.5	81.7
Utica-Rome	19.6	19.7	19.7	4.1	4.4	4.5	27.5	29.0	27.9
Westchester County	36.1	36.3	35.7	20.3	21.9	21.4	87.6	94.1	88.7
North Carolina	783.7	775.7	768.4	175.8	184.1	182.9	870.2	925.6	888.0
Asheville	17.9	17.9	17.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	27.9	29.4	29.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	136.9	134.4	132.0	55.2	56.2	56.2	200.4	212.0	210.4
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	156.7	155.3	154.2	34.2	36.8	35.7	146.7	154.5	149.9
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	84.8	89.5	89.0	30.9	32.6	32.5	140.6	146.3	140.8
North Dakota	23.9	25.1	24.7	18.5	18.9	18.7	80.4	83.5	80.7
Bismarck	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	12.3	12.5	12.2
Fargo-Moorhead	8.1	8.3	8.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	28.5	29.3	28.4
Grand Forks	3.8	4.2	4.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	12.9	13.7	13.1
Ohio	1,085.6	1,083.7	1,072.2	245.9	252.4	246.7	1,330.4	1,402.9	1,331.0
Akron	64.1	64.4	63.9	14.5	15.2	14.9	83.4	86.3	84.1
Canton-Massillon	46.1	46.0	45.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	45.5	48.3	46.8
Cincinnati	140.2	140.5	139.3	49.6	49.7	49.0	216.1	230.2	218.0
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	221.0	220.1	217.8	46.8	49.2	48.5	270.6	283.3	272.9
Columbus	94.4	94.6	93.8	41.9	43.0	42.4	226.3	241.2	229.1
Dayton-Springfield	96.8	95.7	94.4	21.7	22.4	22.6	110.9	115.5	111.2
Hamilton-Middletown	23.1	22.8	22.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	34.7	35.9	34.7
Lima	20.4	20.4	20.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	18.0	19.4	18.7
Mansfield	22.6	23.0	22.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	17.9	19.4	18.4
Steubenville-Weirton	13.5	12.6	11.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	10.1	10.2	9.8
Toledo	61.1	62.0	61.5	15.6	15.9	15.6	80.4	84.5	79.8
Youngstown-Warren	53.8	52.4	51.1	10.2	10.1	10.0	62.5	64.9	62.6
Oklahoma	181.4	182.0	180.6	83.5	85.7	85.6	336.6	348.4	336.5
Enid	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	6.2	6.2	6.0
Lawton	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	8.8	9.0	8.5
Oklahoma City	55.2	54.9	54.3	25.9	28.7	28.7	125.1	129.5	125.6
Tulsa	54.5	55.4	55.0	33.9	34.4	34.4	92.4	96.4	92.3
Oregon	237.2	242.0	237.8	78.0	80.8	79.3	382.2	404.9	383.8
Eugene-Springfield	23.6	23.3	23.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	34.5	37.1	34.7
Medford-Ashland	9.0	9.2	9.1	3.7	4.0	4.1	20.0	23.7	21.0
Portland-Vancouver	144.4	147.6	146.5	55.5	56.7	55.8	233.1	243.6	234.1
Salem	16.6	16.0	15.8	3.9	5.1	4.9	28.6	29.7	28.7
Pennsylvania	923.4	923.0	916.9	299.3	308.1	304.4	1,248.8	1,313.1	1,268.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	54.7	56.0	55.4	16.9	17.3	17.0	60.9	64.8	63.0
Altoona	10.7	10.5	10.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	16.0	16.6	15.9
Erie	34.2	33.7	33.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	29.2	30.3	29.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	43.5	43.3	42.9	26.4	28.5	28.1	79.0	81.9	78.9
Johnstown	13.0	11.9	11.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	20.2	21.0	20.3
Lancaster	57.1	57.0	56.9	8.4	8.7	8.6	55.3	58.3	56.0
Philadelphia PMSA	298.1	300.5	296.7	114.0	117.7	116.3	520.9	543.1	521.6
Philadelphia City	57.2	56.5	56.3	36.7	37.1	36.9	120.0	124.4	119.8
Pittsburgh	136.3	136.7	135.9	71.1	71.9	71.0	259.1	272.5	263.2
Reading	42.5	41.1	40.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	39.8	41.3	39.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	54.8	56.4	56.0	16.4	17.1	17.0	66.3	70.9	68.1
Sharon	11.2	11.0	10.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	13.2	13.7	13.1
State College	8.1	8.2	8.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.5	13.0	12.5
Williamsport	13.8	14.1	13.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	13.2	13.8	13.5
York	46.8	47.3	47.1	8.4	8.7	8.6	40.6	42.1	40.4

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
New Mexico	32.0	32.3	31.9	209.5	217.7	214.8	178.7	185.2	180.2
Albuquerque	18.5	19.1	18.9	111.2	115.6	113.6	65.8	68.6	67.3
Las Cruces	2.0	2.0	1.9	15.4	16.2	16.1	19.4	19.4	19.7
Santa Fe	3.5	3.7	3.5	21.1	22.5	21.9	26.0	26.4	26.3
New York	739.1	752.6	745.7	2,915.0	3,101.1	3,017.5	1,445.6	1,478.7	1,446.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	24.5	24.9	24.9	145.8	152.9	149.5	108.9	112.0	109.5
Binghamton	4.5	4.6	4.6	32.5	34.5	33.4	22.6	23.4	22.8
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	29.5	30.5	30.1	168.9	174.6	169.7	89.5	91.3	89.6
Dutchess County	4.8	4.9	4.7	37.6	41.0	39.2	22.3	22.7	22.1
Elmira	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.7	12.7	12.3	7.4	7.7	7.6
Glens Falls	2.4	2.4	2.4	14.0	14.2	14.3	10.5	11.1	10.7
Nassau-Suffolk	84.1	84.5	84.1	379.8	410.7	393.7	187.1	195.6	190.1
New York PMSA	517.8	526.8	522.7	1,588.9	1,704.9	1,661.6	651.3	659.9	651.2
New York City	485.2	493.5	490.0	1,400.2	1,505.5	1,469.5	563.8	569.2	562.7
Newburgh	5.7	5.7	5.6	34.9	37.2	36.5	28.2	28.5	27.9
Rochester	21.0	21.2	20.8	168.8	181.2	176.3	81.5	84.9	81.3
Rockland County	5.4	5.3	5.3	35.3	36.6	35.7	19.3	20.6	20.2
Syracuse	17.4	17.1	17.2	102.4	107.2	104.3	60.9	63.4	61.8
Utica-Rome	7.6	7.8	7.8	42.8	44.1	43.9	28.5	28.5	27.8
Westchester County	26.1	26.9	26.3	146.2	154.8	148.8	63.7	65.2	63.5
North Carolina	182.7	188.7	187.8	992.7	1,046.6	1,026.0	611.0	650.5	643.2
Asheville	3.4	3.5	3.3	34.1	36.7	35.4	15.7	16.0	15.4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	65.8	69.4	69.8	216.8	233.4	232.2	97.4	108.4	107.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	35.0	35.7	35.0	180.6	192.8	187.3	71.1	76.2	74.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	31.2	31.9	31.1	216.9	229.5	226.6	125.8	129.3	128.7
North Dakota	16.8	16.7	16.4	89.8	92.2	91.2	73.5	75.4	73.6
Bismarck	2.3	2.5	2.5	16.6	17.2	16.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Fargo-Moorhead	7.0	7.2	7.1	30.7	31.4	30.9	16.0	16.2	16.0
Grand Forks	1.4	1.5	1.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.7
Ohio	305.5	309.9	307.0	1,528.5	1,603.4	1,556.4	775.2	806.0	782.9
Akron	14.0	14.7	14.6	88.4	94.5	91.9	46.5	51.5	47.9
Canton-Massillon	6.8	7.0	7.0	51.0	54.2	54.0	20.4	21.3	20.6
Cincinnati	55.9	56.9	56.9	261.9	279.0	269.5	100.7	102.6	100.7
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	80.3	80.4	80.2	348.2	366.0	357.7	145.1	150.0	146.5
Columbus	76.7	77.8	77.7	251.0	263.6	258.2	139.9	144.0	140.4
Dayton-Springfield	18.0	18.0	17.7	140.1	145.6	142.6	68.5	71.9	68.4
Hamilton-Middletown	7.9	7.6	7.5	30.0	32.4	31.6	21.3	22.9	21.4
Lima	2.0	2.1	2.1	22.7	23.6	23.3	10.5	11.0	10.8
Mansfield	2.4	2.3	2.3	19.2	19.7	19.3	11.0	11.8	11.3
Steubenville-Weirton	1.3	1.3	1.3	14.0	15.0	14.4	6.4	6.6	6.4
Toledo	11.0	11.5	11.5	93.9	99.1	95.4	48.2	50.2	48.5
Youngstown-Warren	9.2	9.4	9.4	65.4	67.9	65.5	31.8	33.9	32.7
Oklahoma	72.2	74.0	73.5	406.0	426.7	420.2	282.9	293.6	287.0
Enid	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	3.8	3.9	3.8
Lawton	1.8	1.7	1.7	9.3	9.2	9.2	11.4	11.5	11.2
Oklahoma City	29.0	29.5	29.4	159.4	168.7	163.8	104.5	110.0	108.2
Tulsa	21.3	21.9	21.8	121.1	127.3	125.2	43.4	46.6	45.6
Oregon	93.1	94.6	93.7	420.7	442.8	432.9	265.4	269.5	265.9
Eugene-Springfield	7.0	7.1	7.1	38.9	40.2	39.8	26.1	27.2	26.2
Medford-Ashland	3.1	3.2	3.2	19.6	20.9	20.7	11.7	11.6	11.4
Portland-Vancouver	65.0	65.0	64.3	266.4	284.5	277.3	124.0	129.4	128.2
Salem	6.7	6.7	6.7	31.7	33.4	32.4	39.6	39.9	39.6
Pennsylvania	323.4	327.1	326.6	1,793.5	1,903.9	1,852.3	718.5	743.4	728.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.2	14.4	14.2	88.4	91.5	89.4	31.7	33.0	32.6
Altoona	1.6	1.7	1.7	15.8	16.5	16.2	8.5	8.9	8.8
Erie	5.4	5.5	5.6	37.7	41.9	41.3	16.0	16.2	15.4
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.6	24.8	24.8	99.6	106.0	101.9	67.9	68.5	68.2
Johnstown	4.0	4.2	4.2	26.3	27.1	27.1	14.4	14.8	14.7
Lancaster	9.8	10.2	10.1	56.9	60.1	58.3	18.6	20.2	19.2
Philadelphia PMSA	167.9	169.6	168.0	855.6	898.3	868.7	299.1	301.9	298.3
Philadelphia City	51.3	52.2	51.3	293.5	300.4	292.2	116.9	119.4	117.3
Pittsburgh	66.0	66.3	65.9	385.4	401.0	391.3	123.9	127.6	124.9
Reading	8.2	8.6	8.6	43.2	46.3	44.7	19.0	20.1	19.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	13.2	13.8	13.6	82.9	87.2	84.0	35.2	35.9	35.4
Sharon	1.5	1.6	1.6	13.7	15.2	14.3	5.7	5.9	5.9
State College	2.1	2.2	2.2	14.3	14.5	14.3	25.6	27.7	25.7
Williamsport	2.5	2.4	2.4	14.4	14.8	14.2	6.3	6.5	6.4
York	5.0	4.9	4.8	41.2	44.2	43.4	16.8	16.6	16.5

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	Total			Mining			Construction		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Rhode Island	460.3	484.4	468.1	.2	.2	.1	16.3	19.0	17.2
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	518.7	538.3	521.2	.2	.3	.2	17.8	20.4	18.7
South Carolina	1,824.4	1,900.6	1,862.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	111.0	118.7	116.4
Charleston-North Charleston	247.0	261.0	258.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	18.5	19.4	18.3
Columbia	302.9	306.3	299.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17.2	18.3	18.1
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	476.8	500.6	488.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	30.4	31.1	30.1
South Dakota	367.0	379.6	373.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	14.9	16.8	16.3
Rapid City	48.2	50.5	49.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	3.2	3.3
Sioux Falls	111.6	115.0	113.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.1	5.4	5.1
Tennessee	2,663.8	2,781.2	2,709.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	120.5	127.6	123.1
Chattanooga	230.0	239.6	233.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.8	10.1	9.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	194.6	202.2	197.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10.4	11.0	10.6
Knoxville	327.4	341.9	335.0	.6	.6	.6	16.3	16.9	16.6
Memphis	582.7	606.9	593.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	25.5	25.9	25.6
Nashville	666.6	698.6	683.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	33.1	34.5	34.1
Texas	9,195.8	9,641.0	9,468.6	146.3	153.0	152.9	532.2	565.3	554.8
Abilene	55.1	55.3	54.6	.8	.8	.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Amarillo	97.0	100.6	98.1	.6	.6	.6	5.4	5.1	5.1
Austin-San Marcos	646.1	689.9	678.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	36.5	39.8	38.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	158.8	162.0	159.9	.9	.9	.8	16.5	17.4	17.3
Brazoria	76.2	78.0	77.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.0	10.5	10.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	105.9	110.9	110.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.7	4.4	4.4
Bryan-College Station	73.5	79.0	74.3	.8	.7	.7	3.2	3.4	3.3
Corpus Christi	158.0	160.4	158.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.4	12.8	12.7
Dallas	1,924.5	2,045.0	2,008.3	9.7	8.8	8.8	100.0	110.3	108.3
El Paso	251.9	259.2	255.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.6	12.9	12.7
Ft. Worth-Arlington	772.4	810.1	794.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	41.1	45.1	43.9
Galveston-Texas City	86.6	87.7	86.0	.5	.5	.6	4.2	4.2	4.3
Houston	2,026.3	2,129.8	2,089.5	61.6	64.8	63.6	147.1	155.4	153.3
Killeen-Temple	101.9	105.5	103.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.4	4.5	4.4
Laredo	67.1	71.7	69.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.6
Longview-Marshall	91.6	92.8	91.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.8
Lubbock	117.7	122.9	120.2	.1	.1	.1	4.3	4.4	4.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	153.2	163.0	161.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	8.0	8.8	8.9
Odessa-Midland	99.4	103.8	102.5	11.1	11.7	11.8	5.3	6.0	6.0
San Angelo	43.6	44.1	43.6	.7	.8	.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
San Antonio	702.2	730.6	723.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	37.5	39.5	39.4
Sherman-Denison	45.2	45.9	45.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Texarkana	52.2	53.9	52.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.3	2.4	2.4
Tyler	81.7	85.7	84.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.5	3.4
Victoria	36.1	37.7	37.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Waco	99.9	102.2	100.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.1	5.4	5.3
Wichita Falls	58.3	60.3	59.4	.9	.9	.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Utah	1,044.6	1,103.8	1,071.9	7.7	8.1	8.0	66.8	72.6	67.3
Provo-Orem	148.5	158.9	154.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.6	10.5	9.7
Salt Lake City-Ogden	698.7	736.4	717.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	44.3	47.9	44.6
Vermont	293.4	306.3	297.5	.5	.6	.5	12.8	14.6	13.0
Barre-Montpelier	32.8	34.7	33.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.5	1.2
Burlington	105.2	110.7	106.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	5.5	5.1
Virginia	3,408.5	3,576.7	3,499.5	9.9	10.1	10.0	196.7	218.2	211.6
Bristol	38.6	40.1	39.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.4	1.3
Charlottesville	84.7	91.4	88.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.9	5.4	5.3
Danville	46.0	47.8	47.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.2	2.3	2.2
Lynchburg	102.4	105.2	103.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.9	6.2	6.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	683.1	710.9	693.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	40.5	43.0	42.2
Northern Virginia	1,106.0	1,189.5	1,173.1	.8	.8	.8	64.7	73.2	72.1
Richmond-Petersburg	547.2	573.8	564.1	.9	.9	.9	33.9	37.3	36.0
Roanoke	142.5	148.3	145.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.5	8.8	8.6
Washington	2,635.6	2,757.2	2,693.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	147.1	161.2	153.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,386.4	1,448.2	1,416.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	77.6	84.6	81.6
Spokane	188.0	199.1	193.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.7	11.5	10.3
Tacoma	237.4	244.2	237.8	.2	.2	.2	15.0	16.0	15.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Rhode Island	73.2	73.0	72.6	16.4	17.2	16.6	104.7	112.6	107.3
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	92.5	92.3	91.5	18.3	18.9	18.3	123.4	129.9	124.6
South Carolina	344.0	347.3	344.5	93.0	95.9	94.3	431.9	457.9	441.3
Charleston-North Charleston	22.8	22.6	22.6	14.8	15.1	15.0	60.3	63.2	62.4
Columbia	28.9	28.0	27.8	14.1	15.1	15.1	67.9	72.6	70.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	117.4	123.2	122.6	23.5	24.6	24.6	120.3	127.8	121.6
South Dakota	50.1	49.4	49.1	16.7	17.3	17.0	89.1	92.6	90.9
Rapid City	4.5	4.8	4.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	13.7	14.2	13.8
Sioux Falls	14.3	13.8	13.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	27.6	28.9	28.2
Tennessee	509.0	503.8	499.8	172.8	179.9	179.5	626.0	672.0	641.2
Chattanooga	45.0	45.6	45.7	19.7	20.6	20.4	48.4	51.9	48.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	47.3	46.2	46.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	45.2	48.8	46.7
Knoxville	47.9	47.3	46.9	14.9	15.8	15.4	87.8	93.4	90.5
Memphis	62.1	60.5	59.6	69.4	73.5	72.4	147.6	158.2	153.3
Nashville	98.5	94.9	94.1	35.3	37.6	37.5	159.6	173.6	166.2
Texas	1,076.0	1,089.7	1,081.3	572.1	610.9	602.0	2,193.6	2,319.5	2,240.0
Abilene	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	14.2	14.4	14.1
Amarillo	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	26.9	28.0	27.0
Austin-San Marcos	81.6	87.7	87.2	21.6	22.6	22.3	147.4	159.3	153.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23.6	23.4	23.3	8.0	8.2	8.1	36.5	37.1	36.0
Brazoria	13.8	14.0	14.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.6	16.2	15.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	12.1	12.7	12.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	25.4	26.8	26.4
Bryan-College Station	5.4	5.8	5.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	14.8	16.0	15.3
Corpus Christi	13.1	13.0	12.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	36.2	37.2	36.0
Dallas	249.1	251.0	249.5	131.9	143.0	139.6	472.6	511.6	494.6
El Paso	38.8	37.5	37.1	15.2	16.1	15.9	59.8	63.3	61.3
Ft. Worth-Arlington	111.5	110.8	110.4	76.2	80.5	79.9	191.7	204.5	197.1
Galveston-Texas City	8.3	8.0	8.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	19.9	20.6	19.6
Houston	205.2	211.9	210.5	147.3	156.9	155.2	466.4	490.3	471.5
Killeen-Temple	9.7	9.7	9.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	24.2	25.7	24.8
Laredo	1.9	1.8	1.8	12.3	13.4	13.2	17.3	18.3	17.4
Longview-Marshall	17.7	17.5	16.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	23.4	23.9	23.1
Lubbock	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.4	7.8	7.7	32.1	33.5	32.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.5	12.2	12.3	6.3	7.0	6.8	41.7	44.8	43.8
Odessa-Midland	6.4	6.8	6.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	26.6	27.8	27.1
San Angelo	4.9	4.4	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	10.0	10.5	10.3
San Antonio	53.8	55.0	54.8	35.9	38.8	38.7	171.5	180.6	176.0
Sherman-Denison	9.8	9.6	9.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.9	10.3	9.9
Texarkana	6.0	6.2	6.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	13.8	14.5	14.1
Tyler	11.2	11.6	11.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	22.3	23.6	22.4
Victoria	3.1	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	9.4	9.8	9.4
Waco	16.5	15.2	15.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	22.0	23.3	22.4
Wichita Falls	8.5	8.6	8.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	13.9	14.7	14.1
Utah	130.0	132.5	130.7	59.2	62.1	59.6	246.0	262.0	249.7
Provo-Orem	18.5	19.6	19.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	33.3	35.6	33.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden	82.5	83.8	83.1	47.2	50.2	48.2	165.6	174.7	167.5
Vermont	47.9	49.9	49.0	12.2	12.6	12.2	67.0	70.3	67.4
Barre-Montpelier	3.8	4.3	3.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.1	7.4	7.3
Burlington	18.7	20.0	20.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	23.2	24.2	22.9
Virginia	392.9	388.2	386.5	182.7	192.2	190.8	746.5	793.5	756.7
Bristol	9.2	8.9	8.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	10.8	11.9	11.5
Charlottesville	8.1	7.8	7.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	16.9	18.1	17.1
Danville	15.3	15.3	15.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	9.7	10.5	9.9
Lynchburg	24.7	24.3	24.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	21.1	22.7	21.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	69.9	69.4	69.6	32.9	33.8	33.2	159.9	171.9	162.2
Northern Virginia	38.5	38.6	38.2	72.8	79.2	79.0	224.2	244.6	235.1
Richmond-Petersburg	61.5	61.1	60.6	27.4	28.4	28.0	127.1	135.5	130.6
Roanoke	19.4	19.5	19.5	9.1	9.1	8.9	35.8	38.2	37.1
Washington	351.3	344.9	341.5	141.0	151.3	146.8	631.2	673.1	645.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	205.5	198.8	198.0	85.2	88.8	86.6	326.0	348.4	333.5
Spokane	21.9	22.2	21.9	8.2	8.4	8.0	48.1	52.0	50.5
Tacoma	23.2	22.6	22.2	10.3	10.6	10.0	58.0	61.0	58.2

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P
Rhode Island	29.7	30.6	30.4	155.4	166.7	159.5	64.4	65.1	64.4
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	31.3	32.5	32.3	168.1	177.4	169.4	67.1	66.6	66.2
South Carolina	80.1	81.5	80.2	440.9	473.6	462.2	321.6	323.8	321.5
Charleston-North Charleston	8.9	9.3	9.2	71.4	78.9	78.6	50.3	52.5	52.5
Columbia	22.0	22.7	22.2	75.7	76.3	72.9	77.1	73.3	72.6
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	15.6	16.1	15.7	108.2	114.3	112.0	61.4	63.5	62.3
South Dakota	25.2	26.0	25.7	100.7	104.5	102.7	69.2	72.0	70.4
Rapid City	3.1	3.2	3.0	14.7	15.7	15.6	7.0	7.2	7.0
Sioux Falls	13.9	14.2	14.2	34.1	35.5	34.9	9.8	10.2	10.2
Tennessee	130.5	131.2	129.8	710.7	756.3	733.5	390.1	406.3	398.1
Chattanooga	16.4	16.6	16.6	57.9	61.4	58.8	32.8	33.4	33.1
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	7.4	7.7	7.7	46.9	49.2	48.7	29.5	31.3	29.8
Knoxville	15.0	15.2	15.2	90.6	96.7	95.0	54.3	56.0	54.8
Memphis	29.7	29.9	30.0	168.1	177.7	173.5	80.3	81.2	79.1
Nashville	42.1	42.1	42.0	213.2	227.3	223.2	84.8	88.6	86.3
Texas	517.7	527.5	524.4	2,610.8	2,778.9	2,739.7	1,547.1	1,596.2	1,573.5
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.4	19.4	19.6	19.5	10.0	10.0	9.9
Amarillo	5.5	5.8	5.7	27.7	29.0	28.6	16.8	17.7	16.9
Austin-San Marcos	32.8	33.2	32.8	189.9	209.2	206.1	135.0	136.6	136.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.4	5.4	5.3	40.5	41.6	41.2	27.4	28.0	27.9
Brazoria	1.9	1.9	1.9	14.8	15.7	15.5	14.8	15.4	14.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.8	3.8	3.8	30.8	32.2	32.5	24.9	25.4	25.1
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.7	2.7	16.3	17.4	17.2	28.6	31.2	27.6
Corpus Christi	6.5	6.7	6.6	49.1	50.6	50.4	30.6	30.7	30.2
Dallas	155.6	157.0	156.2	589.9	636.4	627.4	215.7	226.9	223.9
El Paso	9.9	10.3	10.1	59.6	61.9	61.5	56.0	57.2	56.6
Ft. Worth-Arlington	37.8	40.4	40.4	211.7	222.1	217.7	98.4	102.8	101.5
Galveston-Texas City	5.5	5.3	5.2	19.1	19.8	19.4	25.5	25.6	25.3
Houston	111.7	115.0	114.2	623.5	658.2	646.5	263.5	277.3	274.7
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.3	4.3	28.1	29.4	29.4	27.6	28.1	27.6
Laredo	2.7	3.0	3.0	14.1	15.0	14.9	15.3	16.4	15.9
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.6	3.6	23.0	22.9	22.9	12.1	12.3	12.1
Lubbock	5.9	6.2	6.2	35.7	36.5	36.2	25.9	27.2	26.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.4	5.5	5.5	38.2	41.1	41.3	39.8	42.2	41.5
Odessa-Midland	4.0	4.0	4.0	23.9	25.0	24.6	18.2	18.3	18.1
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.2	12.4	12.3	9.1	9.2	9.1
San Antonio	50.2	50.9	50.5	219.5	232.4	231.6	131.8	131.3	130.6
Sherman-Denison	2.8	2.7	2.7	12.3	12.7	12.5	5.9	6.1	5.9
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.3	14.9	14.6	11.3	11.3	11.0
Tyler	4.3	4.3	4.3	24.1	25.8	25.6	11.6	11.9	11.8
Victoria	1.5	1.5	1.6	9.7	10.3	10.1	6.6	6.8	6.7
Waco	6.6	6.6	6.6	30.0	31.1	30.6	15.3	16.0	15.9
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.2	2.2	15.4	16.1	15.9	13.0	13.3	13.3
Utah	56.9	58.4	58.1	296.8	319.7	312.1	181.2	188.4	186.4
Provo-Orem	4.3	4.5	4.4	59.5	64.7	63.4	20.6	21.3	21.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden	46.8	48.3	48.0	194.3	209.1	204.1	115.3	119.5	119.2
Vermont	12.3	12.3	12.3	91.8	93.1	93.3	48.9	52.9	49.8
Barre-Montpelier	2.6	2.7	2.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	7.9	8.4	8.3
Burlington	5.1	4.7	4.8	31.7	33.1	32.4	16.5	18.1	16.8
Virginia	184.8	191.4	190.4	1,081.0	1,150.8	1,134.0	614.0	632.3	619.5
Bristol	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.8	9.1	9.0	5.9	6.1	6.0
Charlottesville	4.9	5.2	5.1	21.9	23.4	23.1	25.5	28.9	27.4
Danville	1.4	1.5	1.4	10.3	10.9	10.9	6.1	6.2	6.3
Lynchburg	4.3	4.7	4.6	29.5	30.2	29.6	13.3	13.6	13.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	34.1	36.0	35.4	201.1	209.6	204.8	144.7	147.2	146.1
Northern Virginia	61.4	64.6	64.1	457.7	495.5	493.1	185.9	193.0	190.7
Richmond-Petersburg	48.3	50.0	49.9	144.7	152.8	151.5	103.4	107.8	106.6
Roanoke	10.5	11.2	11.2	41.6	43.9	43.0	17.6	17.6	17.5
Washington	136.5	138.1	137.4	745.8	795.0	779.5	479.3	489.2	486.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	83.3	84.8	84.4	419.2	448.6	439.1	188.6	193.1	192.3
Spokane	11.2	10.9	11.0	57.2	61.0	59.4	31.7	33.1	32.3
Tacoma	13.1	13.6	13.5	68.3	70.1	68.6	49.3	50.1	49.7

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
West Virginia	714.0	745.8	721.5	20.5	20.8	20.5	28.6	34.2	29.6
Charleston	133.4	140.0	135.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	5.8	6.7	5.9
Huntington-Ashland	120.5	126.8	122.3	.9	.9	.9	5.0	5.6	5.1
Parkersburg-Marietta	69.0	74.0	71.9	.3	.3	.3	3.6	4.2	4.0
Wheeling	65.4	68.0	65.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.3
Wisconsin	2,748.3	2,863.1	2,788.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	108.1	123.4	110.6
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	200.8	210.3	206.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.6	14.3	13.2
Eau Claire	73.6	77.9	75.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.9	2.4
Green Bay	142.1	150.4	147.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.1	8.3	7.7
Janesville-Beloit	70.4	72.4	70.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.8	3.2	2.8
Kenosha	54.8	56.9	55.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.3	2.1
La Crosse	69.5	74.7	72.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.4	2.5	2.2
Madison	281.1	293.6	288.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.6	14.0	12.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha	850.3	879.5	860.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	30.2	34.4	31.1
Racine	79.9	83.0	81.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.1	3.7	3.2
Sheboygan	62.0	65.2	64.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.4	3.0	2.9
Wausau	68.3	70.9	69.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.9	3.3	2.9
Wyoming	227.8	239.5	234.1	16.6	17.9	18.1	15.2	16.8	15.7
Casper	30.9	32.5	31.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8
Puerto Rico	994.1	1,018.3	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	65.5	72.2	(²)
Caguas	71.2	72.6	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.3	3.6	(²)
Mayaguez	68.2	70.7	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	4.6	(²)
Ponce	78.5	82.4	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.7	7.5	(²)
San Juan-Bayamon	632.5	647.5	(²)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	45.2	47.3	(²)
Virgin Islands	41.2	42.3	42.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	1.8	1.8

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
West Virginia	81.6	80.0	79.3	37.0	37.8	36.8	160.0	168.2	161.0
Charleston	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.1	31.1	32.8	31.4
Huntington-Ashland	15.1	14.6	14.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	30.8	32.8	31.2
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.9	12.8	12.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	17.9	19.6	18.1
Wheeling	6.0	6.1	5.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	16.7	17.2	16.7
Wisconsin	611.9	611.8	608.8	129.5	137.3	132.7	618.0	653.9	625.6
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	60.2	60.2	60.5	9.2	10.0	9.9	42.0	45.4	43.1
Eau Claire	13.1	12.4	12.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	20.0	22.3	21.3
Green Bay	29.5	30.3	30.4	10.3	10.8	10.3	32.2	33.8	33.2
Janesville-Beloit	20.0	19.2	19.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	16.6	17.3	16.8
Kenosha	12.5	11.6	11.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	13.6	14.2	13.8
La Crosse	10.9	11.0	10.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	18.1	19.7	19.2
Madison	30.6	30.3	30.3	9.8	10.1	9.9	61.3	64.5	61.7
Milwaukee-Waukesha	172.8	171.4	170.8	40.7	40.2	39.5	182.2	189.7	182.7
Racine	23.2	23.8	23.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	16.7	17.6	16.7
Sheboygan	26.6	27.3	26.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	10.6	11.2	11.2
Wausau	18.8	19.3	19.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	17.0	18.1	17.3
Wyoming	11.2	11.6	11.4	14.2	14.2	14.0	51.6	54.8	53.1
Casper	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	8.4	9.0	8.7
Puerto Rico	141.6	140.3	(²)	34.1	33.8	(²)	215.9	224.9	(²)
Caguas	14.9	15.1	(²)	1.6	1.5	(²)	17.6	18.6	(²)
Mayaguez	15.1	15.3	(²)	1.2	1.2	(²)	12.6	12.8	(²)
Ponce	9.0	9.0	(²)	2.6	2.8	(²)	14.7	14.8	(²)
San Juan-Bayamon	67.2	67.8	(²)	26.6	26.5	(²)	143.0	147.6	(²)
Virgin Islands	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	9.0	9.3	9.2

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
West Virginia	29.1	29.7	29.2	218.0	231.3	227.4	139.2	143.8	137.7
Charleston	7.7	8.0	7.8	42.9	45.7	44.5	24.0	25.1	23.9
Huntington-Ashland	4.7	4.8	4.7	36.5	38.9	38.2	20.8	22.4	21.1
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.6	2.8	2.8	19.8	22.0	21.8	9.5	9.7	9.6
Wheeling	2.7	2.6	2.6	23.5	25.1	24.4	10.2	10.5	10.0
Wisconsin	146.6	150.4	149.4	732.4	774.3	757.3	399.6	409.6	402.4
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	8.9	8.9	9.0	46.0	47.9	47.1	22.8	23.8	23.3
Eau Claire	2.6	2.8	2.9	20.8	21.3	21.0	11.0	12.5	11.7
Green Bay	11.2	11.2	11.0	35.2	38.7	38.0	16.6	17.3	16.9
Janesville-Beloit	1.9	2.0	2.0	17.2	18.6	18.4	8.8	9.0	8.8
Kenosha	1.5	1.6	1.5	14.5	15.6	15.1	8.4	9.2	9.1
La Crosse	3.0	3.2	3.2	22.0	23.6	23.4	9.6	11.3	10.2
Madison	22.0	22.1	22.2	72.2	78.3	77.9	72.5	74.2	73.5
Milwaukee-Waukesha	57.5	59.1	58.7	276.1	290.5	284.7	90.7	94.3	93.2
Racine	2.3	2.3	2.2	22.7	23.0	22.9	9.6	10.1	10.0
Sheboygan	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.3	13.1	13.0	6.4	6.6	6.5
Wausau	5.0	4.9	4.9	13.4	13.6	13.7	7.6	7.9	7.8
Wyoming	7.9	8.2	8.1	51.0	54.0	52.9	60.1	62.0	60.8
Casper	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.0	9.3	9.1	5.6	5.7	5.6
Puerto Rico	48.6	47.2	(²)	211.8	221.4	(²)	275.1	277.0	(²)
Caguas	1.6	1.5	(²)	13.4	14.3	(²)	17.8	18.0	(²)
Mayaguez	2.4	2.8	(²)	12.9	13.5	(²)	19.3	20.5	(²)
Ponce	2.4	2.4	(²)	18.7	20.3	(²)	24.4	25.6	(²)
San Juan-Bayamon	38.9	40.6	(²)	141.9	146.3	(²)	169.0	170.7	(²)
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.9	11.8	12.0	12.8	12.5	12.1

¹ Combined with construction.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

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

have been revised to reflect March 2000 benchmarks and the introduction of probability-based sample estimates for the wholesale trade component of the trade industry for all States and most metropolitan areas.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Total private		34.5	34.4	34.2	33.9	33.9	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		40.9	40.8	40.3	40.0	39.5	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		44.9	44.3	44.9	44.8	45.0	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	43.7	44.1	43.6	45.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	43.8	46.2	44.1	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	45.8	45.1	44.4	47.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	44.9	45.5	45.2	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	45.0	45.7	45.5	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	44.7	43.8	45.3	44.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	42.9	42.1	43.8	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	45.6	44.9	46.0	45.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	46.2	44.6	43.9	43.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	47.9	46.2	44.5	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		39.3	38.3	37.7	37.7	37.2	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	38.1	37.5	37.1	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	36.8	36.1	36.0	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	37.8	36.2	38.2	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	39.6	39.0	38.3	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	43.2	41.7	39.4	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	43.7	40.9	37.7	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	42.9	42.0	40.1	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	38.8	37.9	37.6	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	39.5	39.1	39.0	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	37.1	36.3	36.4	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	40.0	39.5	39.7	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	36.4	35.5	34.9	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	37.0	36.2	36.8	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	35.0	32.8	31.6	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.5	41.6	41.2	40.7	40.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.6
Durable goods		42.0	42.2	41.6	41.0	40.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.6
Lumber and wood products	24	40.7	40.7	40.0	39.3	39.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	-
Logging	241	41.4	41.1	40.3	40.5	-	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.3	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	42.2	42.7	41.4	40.6	-	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.2	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	42.7	43.5	41.9	40.9	-	5.4	5.8	4.9	4.7	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	40.7	40.4	40.2	40.0	-	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	41.1	41.1	40.5	39.1	-	4.0	4.0	3.4	2.8	-
Millwork	2431	40.7	40.4	40.2	39.0	-	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	40.8	40.6	39.9	38.2	-	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.0	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.9	42.7	41.4	41.1	-	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.3	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	41.5	44.4	40.6	40.8	-	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.2	-
Wood containers	244	39.3	38.5	39.0	39.5	-	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	36.9	36.2	34.6	34.8	-	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	-
Mobile homes	2451	36.4	35.7	34.2	34.4	-	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.1	-	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	39.8	40.1	40.0	38.9	38.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.6	-
Household furniture	251	39.1	39.9	39.6	38.5	-	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.3	-
Wood household furniture	2511	39.2	39.8	39.4	38.6	-	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.2	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	38.4	38.9	39.5	36.8	-	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.7	-
Metal household furniture	2514	41.6	43.8	44.0	43.8	-	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	39.0	40.6	38.0	39.3	-	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.2	-
Office furniture	252	42.1	42.3	41.6	39.6	-	4.7	4.3	4.5	2.7	-
Public building and related furniture	253	40.6	39.3	40.7	40.2	-	3.9	3.4	3.6	2.8	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	41.2	40.3	39.9	39.8	-	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.3	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	38.1	38.0	39.2	37.1	-	3.4	2.6	3.5	2.2	-

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				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Total private		\$13.74	\$13.58	\$14.03	\$14.09	\$14.15	\$474.03	\$467.15	\$479.83	\$477.65	\$479.69
Goods-producing		15.40	15.06	15.67	15.61	15.64	629.86	614.45	631.50	624.40	617.78
Mining		17.14	17.30	17.17	17.22	17.13	769.59	766.39	770.93	771.46	770.85
Metal mining	10	19.04	18.86	19.45	19.68	—	832.05	831.73	848.02	891.50	—
Iron ores	101	20.45	20.60	20.12	20.87	—	895.71	951.72	887.29	964.19	—
Copper ores	102	17.09	16.67	17.80	17.93	—	782.72	751.82	790.32	842.71	—
Coal mining	12	19.40	19.47	19.47	19.41	—	871.06	885.89	880.04	896.74	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.59	19.69	19.66	19.60	—	881.55	899.83	894.53	913.36	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	16.76	17.13	16.56	16.63	—	749.17	750.29	750.17	746.69	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.22	23.71	21.79	22.13	—	996.14	998.19	954.40	973.72	—
Oil and gas field services	138	13.61	13.27	14.27	14.29	—	620.62	595.82	656.42	647.34	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.62	15.15	15.99	15.89	—	721.64	675.69	701.96	688.04	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	15.14	14.65	15.31	15.10	—	725.21	676.83	681.30	659.87	—
Construction		17.86	17.39	18.21	18.20	18.22	701.90	666.04	686.52	686.14	677.78
General building contractors	15	17.20	16.90	17.56	17.67	—	655.32	633.75	651.48	657.32	—
Residential building construction	152	15.91	15.74	16.33	16.48	—	585.49	568.21	587.88	585.04	—
Operative builders	153	17.00	16.33	18.57	18.91	—	642.60	591.15	709.37	686.43	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	18.51	18.09	18.81	18.85	—	733.00	705.51	720.42	735.15	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	17.33	16.48	17.33	16.98	—	748.66	687.22	682.80	674.11	—
Highway and street construction	161	17.59	16.07	17.13	16.55	—	768.68	657.26	645.80	614.01	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.21	16.61	17.40	17.11	—	738.31	697.62	697.74	694.67	—
Special trade contractors	17	18.20	17.74	18.60	18.62	—	706.16	672.35	699.36	698.25	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	18.64	18.10	19.13	19.06	—	736.28	707.71	746.07	739.53	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	15.87	15.62	15.92	16.01	—	588.78	567.01	579.49	569.96	—
Electrical work	173	20.16	19.53	20.69	20.67	—	806.40	771.44	821.39	816.47	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	17.66	17.22	17.93	17.98	—	642.82	611.31	625.76	634.69	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	18.11	17.60	18.36	18.60	—	670.07	637.12	675.65	664.02	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	15.73	15.43	15.91	15.85	—	550.55	506.10	502.76	529.39	—
Manufacturing		14.38	14.19	14.68	14.61	14.65	596.77	590.30	604.82	594.63	590.40
Durable goods		14.93	14.72	15.26	15.15	15.19	627.06	621.18	634.82	621.15	616.71
Lumber and wood products	24	11.80	11.67	11.96	11.94	11.96	480.26	474.97	478.40	469.24	470.03
Logging	241	13.48	13.17	13.52	13.37	—	558.07	541.29	544.86	541.49	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	11.79	11.69	12.02	12.01	—	497.54	499.16	497.63	487.61	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.27	12.18	12.46	12.50	—	523.93	529.83	522.07	511.25	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.11	9.91	10.53	10.42	—	411.48	400.36	423.31	416.80	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	11.93	11.80	12.12	12.11	—	490.32	484.98	490.86	473.50	—
Millwork	2431	11.99	11.85	12.22	12.20	—	487.99	478.74	491.24	475.80	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	11.90	11.75	12.01	11.99	—	485.52	477.05	479.20	458.02	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	10.88	10.63	11.13	11.19	—	455.87	453.90	460.78	459.91	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.32	14.32	14.40	14.38	—	594.28	635.81	584.64	586.70	—
Wood containers	244	9.50	9.43	9.61	9.70	—	373.35	363.06	374.79	383.15	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.93	11.79	11.97	12.08	—	440.22	426.80	414.16	420.38	—
Mobile homes	2451	12.07	11.96	12.13	12.22	—	439.35	426.97	414.85	420.37	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.17	11.09	11.42	11.31	—	452.39	452.47	462.51	453.53	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.75	11.47	12.01	11.99	12.05	467.65	459.95	480.40	466.41	462.72
Household furniture	251	11.07	10.88	11.35	11.36	—	432.84	434.11	449.46	437.36	—
Wood household furniture	2511	10.52	10.39	10.76	10.79	—	412.38	413.52	423.94	416.49	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	11.93	11.67	12.28	12.34	—	458.11	453.96	485.06	454.11	—
Metal household furniture	2514	10.19	10.12	10.39	10.40	—	423.90	443.26	457.16	455.52	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	11.70	11.64	12.00	11.88	—	456.30	472.58	456.00	466.88	—
Office furniture	252	13.04	12.45	13.52	13.39	—	548.98	526.64	562.43	530.24	—
Public building and related furniture	253	12.92	12.61	13.17	13.18	—	524.55	495.57	536.02	529.84	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	12.36	12.02	12.49	12.52	—	509.23	484.41	498.35	498.30	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	11.84	11.75	11.78	11.69	—	451.10	446.50	461.78	433.70	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	43.2	42.4	41.9	41.0	40.6	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.8	—
Flat glass	321	42.9	43.4	41.7	40.8	—	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.4	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	42.3	41.7	42.8	40.6	—	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.5	—
Glass containers	3221	43.7	42.9	43.6	44.1	—	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.3	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.5	40.9	42.4	38.5	—	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.1	—
Products of purchased glass	323	42.8	42.7	42.5	40.6	—	5.0	4.7	4.6	3.6	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	43.0	43.8	42.3	44.0	—	5.3	5.6	5.2	6.3	—
Structural clay products	325	42.1	42.5	41.4	40.5	—	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.1	—
Pottery and related products	326	41.1	41.7	41.4	40.6	—	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.0	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	44.2	42.3	41.3	40.7	—	7.7	6.4	5.8	5.6	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	47.3	46.0	45.0	43.8	—	9.7	8.3	8.6	8.0	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	43.5	42.7	42.5	42.2	—	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.1	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	43.8	40.9	39.1	38.3	—	7.8	5.8	4.9	4.6	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	43.0	43.4	43.4	42.3	—	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.4	—
Abrasive products	3291	42.7	43.3	42.5	41.9	—	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.3	—
Asbestos products	3292	45.5	46.2	44.7	40.5	—	7.0	9.1	4.3	2.9	—
Primary metal industries	33	44.0	44.6	43.3	42.6	42.1	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.3	—
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.7	45.3	43.5	42.7	42.4	6.5	6.8	5.1	5.0	—
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.2	45.7	43.8	43.1	—	6.8	7.1	5.3	5.4	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	44.2	44.8	43.0	42.0	—	6.2	6.3	5.1	4.9	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	44.5	45.0	44.3	43.1	—	6.5	6.7	6.0	5.6	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	45.7	46.7	44.8	43.6	—	7.6	7.9	6.9	6.4	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	42.4	41.5	44.7	42.5	—	5.7	6.4	5.8	4.0	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	41.8	41.5	43.4	42.9	—	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	43.4	44.1	42.2	42.5	—	6.5	7.0	5.8	5.9	—
Primary aluminum	3334	42.7	44.2	40.8	41.0	—	6.5	7.4	5.2	5.4	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	43.7	44.4	43.5	43.3	—	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.6	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	42.6	42.9	43.6	43.4	—	8.0	8.3	7.9	6.9	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	44.6	44.0	47.1	48.5	—	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.7	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	43.2	44.5	42.6	42.2	—	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.7	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	42.7	43.2	42.3	41.0	—	4.7	5.3	4.2	3.5	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	43.4	43.7	42.2	40.5	—	4.7	5.2	4.3	3.0	—
Fabricated metal products	34	42.2	42.3	41.7	41.3	41.0	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.8	—
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	44.2	44.7	43.3	43.7	—	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.4	—
Metal cans	3411	44.2	45.0	43.4	43.8	—	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.4	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	42.0	42.6	41.6	41.0	—	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	42.4	42.6	41.8	41.0	—	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	—
Hardware, nec	3429	42.0	42.8	41.5	41.0	—	4.1	4.8	3.5	3.1	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	41.7	42.7	40.1	40.8	—	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.4	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	40.5	41.1	39.9	40.5	—	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	41.6	41.4	41.9	40.8	—	4.0	3.9	4.9	3.4	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.3	—	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	42.9	43.2	42.7	42.1	—	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.5	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	41.2	40.6	40.9	39.9	—	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	42.7	43.7	42.7	42.7	—	5.0	5.6	5.1	4.7	—
Sheet metal work	3444	41.6	40.9	41.3	40.7	—	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.2	—
Architectural metal work	3446	41.5	41.5	42.0	40.8	—	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	42.4	43.4	41.6	41.5	—	4.8	5.4	4.1	4.0	—
Screw machine products	3451	41.8	42.2	41.0	41.4	—	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	43.1	44.6	42.3	41.7	—	5.0	6.0	4.2	3.8	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	42.9	43.0	41.6	41.4	—	5.3	5.4	4.6	3.8	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	43.5	43.9	42.6	43.6	—	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	—
Automotive stampings	3465	43.4	43.4	41.6	40.8	—	5.6	5.7	4.6	3.2	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	41.7	41.7	40.9	40.8	—	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.6	—
Metal services, nec	347	41.8	41.7	41.5	40.3	—	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.9	—
Plating and polishing	3471	41.3	41.4	40.9	39.7	—	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	42.6	42.2	42.4	41.4	—	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.5	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	41.7	41.0	41.3	42.3	—	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	43.1	42.5	43.5	45.7	—	3.1	2.6	4.0	3.7	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	—	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.7	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	41.7	40.9	41.4	41.2	—	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.1	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	41.5	41.5	41.1	41.3	—	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$14.32	\$13.94	\$14.50	\$14.48	\$14.51	\$618.62	\$591.06	\$607.55	\$593.68	\$589.11
Flat glass	321	19.26	18.86	19.00	18.92	—	826.25	818.52	792.30	771.94	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	16.01	15.78	16.13	16.47	—	677.22	658.03	690.36	668.68	—
Glass containers	3221	17.21	16.85	17.42	17.35	—	752.08	722.87	759.51	765.14	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	15.25	15.09	15.37	15.87	—	632.88	617.18	651.69	611.00	—
Products of purchased glass	323	12.95	12.64	13.36	13.22	—	554.26	539.73	567.80	536.73	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.49	19.10	19.57	19.95	—	838.07	836.58	827.81	877.80	—
Structural clay products	325	12.62	12.56	12.69	13.02	—	531.30	533.80	525.37	527.31	—
Pottery and related products	326	12.17	11.91	12.19	12.06	—	500.19	496.65	504.67	489.64	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	14.04	13.51	14.16	14.01	—	620.57	571.47	584.81	570.21	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	13.51	13.18	13.65	13.65	—	639.02	606.28	614.25	597.87	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.52	12.06	12.73	12.67	—	544.62	514.96	541.03	534.67	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	15.00	14.44	15.13	14.91	—	657.00	590.60	591.58	571.05	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.75	14.39	15.20	15.21	—	634.25	624.53	659.68	643.38	—
Abrasive products	3291	13.76	13.44	13.90	13.59	—	587.55	581.95	590.75	569.42	—
Asbestos products	3292	14.49	14.44	14.80	14.90	—	659.30	667.13	661.56	603.45	—
Primary metal industries	33	16.50	16.20	16.64	16.65	16.56	726.00	722.52	720.51	709.29	697.18
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	19.46	19.16	19.22	19.50	19.16	869.86	867.95	836.07	832.65	812.38
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	21.40	21.03	21.08	21.48	—	967.28	961.07	923.30	925.79	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	14.59	14.35	14.83	14.81	—	644.88	642.88	637.69	622.02	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.53	15.15	16.06	16.02	—	691.09	681.75	711.46	690.46	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	16.60	16.00	17.38	17.26	—	758.62	747.20	778.62	752.54	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	15.61	14.91	15.88	15.43	—	661.86	618.77	709.84	655.78	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	13.89	13.90	14.27	14.20	—	580.60	576.85	619.32	609.18	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	18.45	17.92	19.10	18.91	—	800.73	790.27	806.02	803.68	—
Primary aluminum	3334	18.57	17.88	19.25	19.11	—	792.94	790.30	785.40	783.51	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.05	14.80	15.36	15.18	—	657.69	657.12	668.16	657.29	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.01	16.09	16.15	15.95	—	682.03	690.26	704.14	692.23	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	17.49	16.88	17.71	16.93	—	780.05	742.72	834.14	821.11	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.74	14.51	14.91	14.96	—	636.77	645.70	635.17	631.31	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	13.42	13.21	13.61	13.64	—	573.03	570.67	575.70	559.24	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	12.57	12.74	12.51	12.41	—	545.54	556.74	527.92	502.61	—
Fabricated metal products	34	13.86	13.71	14.12	14.09	14.11	584.89	579.93	588.80	581.92	578.51
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	17.01	16.90	17.27	17.20	—	751.84	755.43	747.79	751.64	—
Metal cans	3411	18.06	17.88	18.41	18.28	—	798.25	804.60	798.99	800.66	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	12.66	12.47	12.89	12.99	—	531.72	531.22	536.22	532.59	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	13.10	12.93	13.25	13.44	—	555.44	550.82	553.85	551.04	—
Hardware, nec	3429	12.33	12.22	12.60	12.63	—	517.86	523.02	522.90	517.83	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.50	12.24	12.76	12.72	—	521.25	522.65	511.68	518.98	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.09	12.09	12.27	12.44	—	489.65	496.90	489.57	503.82	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	12.94	12.60	13.20	13.04	—	538.30	521.64	553.08	532.03	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.34	13.19	13.56	13.56	—	561.61	553.98	569.52	560.03	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.78	13.63	13.98	14.03	—	591.16	588.82	596.95	590.66	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.15	11.09	11.29	11.37	—	459.38	450.25	461.76	453.66	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	14.44	14.37	14.70	14.74	—	616.59	627.97	627.69	629.40	—
Sheet metal work	3444	13.89	13.63	14.02	13.91	—	577.82	557.47	579.03	566.14	—
Architectural metal work	3446	13.02	12.90	13.21	13.28	—	540.33	535.35	554.82	541.82	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.29	14.18	14.43	14.45	—	605.90	615.41	600.29	599.68	—
Screw machine products	3451	13.63	13.42	13.83	13.79	—	569.73	566.32	567.03	570.91	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	14.97	14.94	15.05	15.16	—	645.21	666.32	636.62	632.17	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.39	16.09	16.93	16.71	—	703.13	691.87	704.29	691.79	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.75	15.46	16.13	16.01	—	685.13	678.69	687.14	698.04	—
Automotive stampings	3465	18.40	17.92	19.28	18.99	—	798.56	777.73	802.05	774.79	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.72	13.62	13.95	13.98	—	572.12	567.95	570.56	570.38	—
Metal services, nec	347	11.98	11.83	12.13	12.20	—	500.76	493.31	503.40	491.66	—
Plating and polishing	3471	11.85	11.69	11.89	11.99	—	489.41	483.97	486.30	476.00	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	12.19	12.06	12.53	12.53	—	519.29	508.93	531.27	518.74	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.86	15.42	16.35	16.24	—	661.36	632.22	675.26	686.95	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.31	16.39	18.09	18.17	—	746.06	696.58	786.92	830.37	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.32	13.22	13.59	13.56	—	555.44	549.95	565.34	564.10	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	13.40	13.31	13.49	13.46	—	558.78	544.38	558.49	554.55	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	11.68	11.54	12.00	11.93	—	484.72	478.91	493.20	492.71	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	42.2	42.5	42.2	41.9	41.3	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.2	—
Engines and turbines	351	42.9	45.0	42.2	42.5	—	5.2	6.7	5.8	5.3	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	44.8	47.7	44.6	45.5	—	5.9	7.7	7.3	6.6	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	42.3	44.2	41.4	41.5	—	4.9	6.4	5.3	4.9	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	41.3	42.1	41.1	41.4	—	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	42.0	42.7	42.8	42.9	—	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	—
Construction and related machinery	353	43.1	43.6	43.2	42.5	—	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.0	—
Construction machinery	3531	42.8	44.3	41.6	41.5	—	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.1	—
Mining machinery	3532	40.0	41.0	41.5	40.5	—	3.9	3.7	4.9	4.4	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	46.7	45.3	47.8	46.8	—	8.8	8.2	9.8	9.7	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	42.0	42.2	42.4	41.0	—	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.2	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	42.6	42.9	42.9	42.3	—	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.4	—
Metalworking machinery	354	42.7	43.2	42.5	42.7	—	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.2	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	43.1	43.1	43.2	42.8	—	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	45.0	44.9	44.1	42.0	—	6.0	6.3	5.2	4.3	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	43.5	44.1	43.0	43.5	—	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.8	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	41.4	41.7	41.8	42.0	—	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	—
Power driven handtools	3546	39.5	39.5	38.9	38.8	—	3.8	4.2	3.1	2.5	—
Special industry machinery	355	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.5	—	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.6	—
Textile machinery	3552	41.1	41.9	42.0	40.0	—	3.5	3.8	4.1	2.8	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.9	—	5.0	4.1	5.8	4.2	—
Food products machinery	3556	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.2	—	4.4	4.8	3.9	4.0	—
General industrial machinery	356	42.6	42.7	42.7	42.3	—	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.2	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	41.8	41.3	42.2	41.9	—	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.1	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	44.1	44.4	44.0	43.7	—	6.7	7.0	6.5	5.5	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	42.5	41.7	42.4	42.4	—	4.5	3.5	5.2	4.9	—
Blowers and fans	3564	42.6	43.0	41.6	41.8	—	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.1	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	41.8	42.3	42.1	42.2	—	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.3	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	42.3	41.9	43.0	42.7	—	4.8	5.5	4.9	4.7	—
Computer and office equipment	357	39.7	39.2	41.0	39.9	—	2.5	2.5	3.4	1.4	—
Electronic computers	3571	39.1	37.9	40.5	39.4	—	1.7	1.3	2.9	0.5	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	40.3	40.8	43.0	41.2	—	4.4	5.2	4.9	3.4	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.2	—	4.7	4.3	4.5	3.8	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	42.5	41.7	41.3	41.3	—	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.1	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	42.6	43.0	42.2	42.0	—	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.7	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	40.6	41.9	39.3	39.3	—	4.8	6.0	3.9	3.4	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	42.7	43.0	42.4	42.3	—	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.0	—
Non-durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	41.4	41.6	41.5	40.7	40.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.6	—
Electric distribution equipment	361	42.9	42.3	42.7	41.8	—	4.9	4.8	5.2	3.7	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	42.8	42.5	42.3	40.5	—	4.3	4.0	4.8	2.2	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	43.1	42.1	43.0	43.0	—	5.4	5.5	5.5	4.9	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.1	—	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.7	—
Motors and generators	3621	42.1	41.4	41.7	41.5	—	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.4	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	40.4	41.1	40.0	39.9	—	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	—
Household appliances	363	39.7	40.0	39.9	40.6	—	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.8	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	37.4	37.0	37.8	40.9	—	0.7	0.5	2.2	2.0	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	39.8	39.8	40.8	41.6	—	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.8	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	40.1	40.5	38.6	38.3	—	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	41.4	41.2	41.4	39.8	—	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.5	—
Electric lamps	3641	43.0	42.7	43.1	41.2	—	4.1	4.8	4.5	3.4	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	41.4	40.3	41.5	39.3	—	4.5	3.9	4.7	3.7	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	41.4	42.8	40.6	40.8	—	3.8	4.6	2.7	2.8	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	39.5	39.2	39.2	37.0	—	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.4	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	39.6	39.8	40.2	37.7	—	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.0	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	39.9	40.4	41.0	39.1	—	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.4	—
Communications equipment	366	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.1	—	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.6	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	42.0	42.4	41.4	41.4	—	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.2	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	41.6	41.9	41.7	40.6	—	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.1	—
Electron tubes	3671	41.6	41.9	41.5	40.8	—	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	42.1	44.6	41.8	41.6	—	5.6	5.1	6.2	5.6	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	40.7	39.8	41.1	40.0	—	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.4	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	41.9	42.3	42.2	41.9	—	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.7	—
Storage batteries	3691	41.6	41.2	42.0	42.5	—	4.9	4.2	4.8	4.7	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	42.7	43.3	43.2	42.4	—	5.1	5.6	4.8	3.5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$15.63	\$15.39	\$16.04	\$15.99	\$15.94	\$659.59	\$654.08	\$676.89	\$669.98	\$658.32
Engines and turbines	351	17.96	18.03	18.45	18.18	—	770.48	811.35	778.59	772.65	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	22.08	22.09	22.78	22.29	—	989.18	1,053.69	1,015.99	1,014.20	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	16.58	16.75	16.91	16.66	—	701.33	740.35	700.07	691.39	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	14.82	14.37	14.94	14.81	—	612.07	604.98	614.03	613.13	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	15.77	15.31	15.91	15.84	—	662.34	653.74	680.95	679.54	—
Construction and related machinery	353	14.58	14.42	14.81	14.74	—	628.40	628.71	639.79	626.45	—
Construction machinery	3531	14.86	14.61	15.14	15.14	—	636.01	647.22	629.82	628.31	—
Mining machinery	3532	15.07	14.96	15.33	15.23	—	602.80	613.36	636.20	616.82	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	15.00	14.62	15.32	14.95	—	700.50	662.29	732.30	699.66	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.42	14.67	14.59	14.64	—	605.64	619.07	618.62	600.24	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.44	13.27	13.68	13.58	—	572.54	569.28	586.87	574.43	—
Metalworking machinery	354	16.42	16.29	16.68	16.69	—	701.13	703.73	708.90	712.66	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	16.31	16.22	16.44	16.50	—	702.96	699.08	710.21	706.20	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	16.87	16.77	17.01	17.12	—	759.15	752.97	750.14	719.04	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	17.11	16.96	17.43	17.42	—	744.29	747.94	749.49	757.77	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.57	14.48	14.71	14.70	—	603.20	603.82	614.88	617.40	—
Power driven handtools	3546	13.53	13.52	13.62	13.72	—	534.44	534.04	529.82	532.34	—
Special industry machinery	355	16.35	16.13	16.76	16.75	—	698.15	690.36	719.00	711.88	—
Textile machinery	3552	14.41	14.09	14.90	14.73	—	592.25	590.37	625.80	589.20	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	16.86	16.44	17.21	16.94	—	701.38	682.26	710.77	692.85	—
Food products machinery	3556	15.56	15.65	15.67	15.65	—	661.30	666.69	669.11	660.43	—
General industrial machinery	356	14.67	14.61	14.84	14.71	—	624.94	623.85	633.67	622.23	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	15.67	15.36	16.17	16.06	—	655.01	634.37	682.37	672.91	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	15.16	15.33	15.00	14.89	—	668.56	680.65	660.00	650.69	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.20	14.89	15.59	15.55	—	646.00	620.91	661.02	659.32	—
Blowers and fans	3564	12.31	12.29	12.53	12.33	—	524.41	528.47	521.25	515.39	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	17.02	16.67	17.37	17.15	—	711.44	705.14	731.28	723.73	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.30	14.57	14.18	14.19	—	604.89	610.48	609.74	605.91	—
Computer and office equipment	357	18.45	17.43	19.49	19.32	—	732.47	683.26	799.09	770.87	—
Electronic computers	3571	20.89	19.45	22.51	22.23	—	816.80	737.16	911.66	875.86	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	14.44	14.06	15.03	14.81	—	581.93	573.65	646.29	610.17	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	13.58	13.49	13.95	13.94	—	573.08	561.18	578.93	574.33	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	13.72	13.70	14.09	14.14	—	583.10	571.29	581.92	583.98	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	15.20	15.03	15.51	15.52	—	647.52	646.29	654.52	651.84	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	15.19	15.57	15.16	15.29	—	616.71	652.38	595.79	600.90	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	15.16	14.93	15.52	15.53	—	647.33	641.99	658.05	656.92	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	13.80	13.77	14.05	14.03	14.10	571.32	572.83	583.08	571.02	565.41
Electric distribution equipment	361	13.38	13.12	13.78	13.61	—	574.00	554.98	588.41	568.90	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	12.08	11.93	12.46	12.29	—	517.02	507.03	527.06	497.75	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	14.49	14.20	14.86	14.65	—	624.52	597.82	638.98	629.95	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	13.20	13.11	13.51	13.45	—	549.12	541.44	559.31	552.80	—
Motors and generators	3621	12.08	12.07	12.38	12.30	—	508.57	499.70	516.25	510.45	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	15.01	14.83	15.26	15.22	—	606.40	609.51	610.40	607.28	—
Household appliances	363	13.67	13.45	14.10	14.14	—	542.70	538.00	562.59	574.08	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	16.19	15.92	16.85	16.89	—	605.51	589.04	636.93	690.80	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	13.80	13.17	14.04	14.45	—	549.24	524.17	572.83	601.12	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	11.79	11.58	12.06	11.86	—	472.78	468.99	465.52	454.24	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	13.41	13.36	13.63	13.60	—	555.17	550.43	564.28	541.28	—
Electric lamps	3641	18.04	18.13	18.10	18.13	—	775.72	774.15	780.11	746.96	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	13.58	13.36	13.85	13.91	—	562.21	538.41	574.78	546.66	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.54	12.44	12.61	12.66	—	519.16	532.43	511.97	516.53	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	9.87	9.83	9.92	9.92	—	389.87	385.34	388.86	367.04	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	12.57	12.71	12.71	12.56	—	497.77	505.86	510.94	473.51	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.76	12.50	13.10	12.91	—	509.12	505.00	537.10	504.78	—
Communications equipment	366	14.09	14.30	14.05	14.02	—	590.37	599.17	585.89	576.22	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	14.86	14.97	15.10	15.12	—	624.12	634.73	625.14	625.97	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	14.11	14.01	14.42	14.45	—	586.98	587.02	601.31	586.67	—
Electron tubes	3671	14.65	14.16	15.42	15.26	—	609.44	593.30	639.93	622.61	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	19.42	19.05	20.06	19.76	—	817.58	849.63	838.51	822.02	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	11.61	11.36	11.98	11.98	—	472.53	452.13	492.38	479.20	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	14.27	14.53	14.38	14.29	—	597.91	614.62	606.84	598.75	—
Storage batteries	3691	15.60	15.61	15.70	15.65	—	648.96	643.13	659.40	665.13	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	14.11	14.97	14.06	13.86	—	602.50	648.20	607.39	587.66	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	43.4	43.7	42.2	41.5	41.0	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	—
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	44.2	44.8	41.8	40.9	40.4	6.2	6.2	5.0	4.0	—
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	44.9	44.6	41.8	40.2	—	6.7	5.8	5.9	4.5	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	43.4	43.4	43.0	42.0	—	4.9	4.6	3.1	2.6	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	44.3	45.4	42.0	41.5	—	6.3	6.7	5.0	4.1	—
Truck trailers	3715	41.5	43.8	40.4	38.7	—	3.2	4.6	2.2	2.2	—
Aircraft and parts	372	43.4	42.9	44.8	44.0	—	5.3	4.8	6.5	6.0	—
Aircraft	3721	43.2	42.7	44.9	43.5	—	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.4	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	45.2	45.3	46.6	45.5	—	6.3	5.7	7.9	6.8	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	42.5	41.7	43.5	43.7	—	5.1	4.4	6.1	6.1	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	40.2	40.6	40.8	39.7	—	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	41.6	41.0	44.0	43.2	—	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.3	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	38.6	40.1	37.2	35.9	—	3.3	3.6	2.4	2.2	—
Railroad equipment	374	43.1	41.1	44.3	42.7	—	4.1	3.4	4.9	3.6	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	41.4	40.9	42.3	42.9	—	3.8	3.1	4.4	4.6	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	41.0	40.2	41.8	43.2	—	3.6	2.8	3.8	4.4	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	39.8	40.3	38.1	39.9	—	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	39.1	39.7	36.2	39.8	—	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	—
Instruments and related products	38	41.2	41.4	41.3	40.9	41.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	—
Search and navigation equipment	381	41.2	41.2	41.4	40.9	—	3.0	2.5	3.6	3.2	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	41.6	41.8	41.5	41.2	—	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	—
Environmental controls	3822	43.1	44.2	41.2	42.1	—	4.4	5.4	3.2	3.2	—
Process control instruments	3823	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.7	—	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	41.4	41.5	41.7	40.9	—	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.6	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.2	—	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	40.8	42.0	41.7	42.0	—	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.4	40.5	40.9	40.0	—	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.5	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	40.1	39.5	39.5	37.7	—	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	42.0	41.1	41.5	40.0	—	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.0	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	40.0	38.8	37.9	39.5	—	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	39.4	39.1	39.5	38.9	39.0	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.1	—
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	38.3	36.9	38.6	37.8	—	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.7	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	37.4	35.6	37.5	36.9	—	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.5	—
Musical instruments	393	39.4	38.6	40.1	40.4	—	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.5	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.0	—	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.9	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	39.1	38.3	39.1	37.5	—	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.1	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	39.8	40.3	40.0	39.4	—	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	38.7	39.4	38.4	37.3	—	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.4	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	37.9	36.1	38.8	38.0	—	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	—
Costume jewelry	3961	35.9	32.3	37.0	36.2	—	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.1	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.3	—	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.1	39.4	40.3	39.1	—	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.8	—
Nondurable goods		40.7	40.7	40.7	40.2	39.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6
Food and kindred products	20	41.4	41.3	41.5	40.9	39.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	—
Meat products	201	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.3	—	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	—
Meat packing plants	2011	43.6	43.2	44.4	42.3	—	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.3	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	42.7	42.5	44.5	43.1	—	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.9	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	39.8	40.2	39.4	40.1	—	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.9	—
Dairy products	202	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.3	—	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.6	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.8	41.8	41.4	40.2	—	4.8	4.4	4.5	3.7	—
Fluid milk	2026	42.2	41.7	43.1	42.0	—	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.7	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	40.4	40.8	40.2	39.9	—	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.9	—
Canned specialties	2032	44.8	46.1	44.8	46.3	—	8.5	8.4	8.0	10.2	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	39.9	39.4	39.1	38.4	—	6.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	38.9	38.3	39.2	39.4	—	5.1	4.1	5.2	4.3	—
Grain mill products	204	44.9	44.5	45.2	44.6	—	7.1	6.8	7.8	7.6	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	46.7	43.7	46.2	45.6	—	7.8	5.7	7.4	7.4	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.9	—	6.0	6.1	6.1	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				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$19.04	\$18.57	\$19.70	\$19.28	\$19.43	\$826.34	\$811.51	\$831.34	\$800.12	\$796.63
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.58	18.99	20.36	19.75	19.95	865.44	850.75	851.05	807.78	805.98
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	24.35	23.30	25.69	25.18	—	1,093.32	1,039.18	1,073.84	1,012.24	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	15.65	15.49	15.70	15.36	—	679.21	672.27	675.10	645.12	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.95	17.66	18.36	17.93	—	795.19	801.76	771.12	744.10	—
Truck trailers	3715	12.10	11.84	12.46	12.51	—	502.15	518.59	503.38	484.14	—
Aircraft and parts	372	20.75	20.44	21.39	21.22	—	900.55	876.88	958.27	933.68	—
Aircraft	3721	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.73	20.12	21.54	21.08	—	937.00	911.44	1,003.76	959.14	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	18.22	18.06	18.65	18.59	—	774.35	753.10	811.28	812.38	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	14.39	14.26	14.67	14.83	—	578.48	578.96	598.54	588.75	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	15.96	15.94	16.23	16.49	—	663.94	653.54	714.12	712.37	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.47	12.18	12.63	12.64	—	481.34	488.42	469.84	453.78	—
Railroad equipment	374	17.70	16.83	18.54	18.04	—	762.87	691.71	821.32	770.31	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	20.34	20.33	20.75	20.58	—	842.08	831.50	877.73	882.88	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	13.07	12.87	13.53	13.53	—	520.19	518.66	515.49	539.85	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	13.34	13.28	13.44	13.87	—	521.59	527.22	486.53	552.03	—
Instruments and related products	38	14.62	14.38	15.06	14.92	14.97	602.34	595.33	621.98	610.23	613.77
Search and navigation equipment	381	17.39	17.26	17.68	17.19	—	716.47	711.11	731.95	703.07	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	14.80	14.49	15.32	15.32	—	615.68	605.68	635.78	631.18	—
Environmental controls	3822	12.04	11.96	12.38	12.41	—	518.92	528.63	510.06	522.46	—
Process control instruments	3823	14.88	14.55	15.20	15.27	—	601.15	592.19	617.12	621.49	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	17.33	17.04	17.71	17.94	—	717.46	707.16	738.51	733.75	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.26	13.11	13.61	13.50	—	542.33	545.38	563.45	556.20	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.67	12.55	13.06	12.97	—	516.94	527.10	544.60	544.74	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	12.53	12.42	12.78	12.70	—	506.21	503.01	522.70	508.00	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	11.26	11.01	11.84	11.94	—	451.53	434.90	467.68	450.14	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.81	18.40	19.40	18.99	—	790.02	756.24	805.10	759.60	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	11.84	11.30	12.48	12.33	—	473.60	438.44	472.99	487.04	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.65	11.52	11.91	11.90	11.91	459.01	450.43	470.45	462.91	464.49
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.30	12.16	12.53	12.26	—	471.09	448.70	483.66	463.43	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	12.08	11.92	12.35	12.06	—	451.79	424.35	463.13	445.01	—
Musical instruments	393	12.41	12.47	12.58	12.51	—	488.95	481.34	504.46	505.40	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	11.15	10.97	11.35	11.44	—	441.54	436.61	451.73	446.16	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942.4	11.08	10.99	11.29	11.26	—	433.23	420.92	441.44	422.25	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	11.18	10.96	11.38	11.49	—	444.96	441.69	455.20	452.71	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	11.87	11.58	12.02	12.24	—	459.37	456.25	461.57	456.55	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.80	10.68	10.90	10.85	—	409.32	385.55	422.92	412.30	—
Costume jewelry	3961	9.56	9.34	9.62	9.58	—	343.20	301.68	355.94	346.80	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	11.74	11.66	12.08	12.06	—	468.43	462.90	479.58	473.96	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	12.82	12.82	13.17	12.97	—	514.08	505.11	530.75	507.13	—
Nondurable goods		13.53	13.37	13.80	13.79	13.82	550.67	544.16	561.66	554.36	550.04
Food and kindred products	20	12.41	12.23	12.66	12.64	12.60	513.77	505.10	525.39	516.98	502.74
Meat products	201	10.24	10.15	10.33	10.37	—	424.96	421.23	431.79	428.28	—
Meat packing plants	2011	10.96	10.92	11.01	11.18	—	477.86	471.74	488.84	472.91	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	11.42	11.44	11.26	11.41	—	487.63	486.20	501.07	491.77	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.29	9.17	9.48	9.45	—	369.74	368.63	373.51	378.95	—
Dairy products	202	14.43	14.21	14.68	14.81	—	606.06	591.14	609.22	611.65	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	13.06	12.88	13.17	13.28	—	545.91	538.38	545.24	533.86	—
Fluid milk	2026	15.22	15.02	15.51	15.62	—	642.28	626.33	668.48	656.04	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	12.11	12.03	12.62	12.59	—	489.24	490.82	507.32	502.34	—
Canned specialties	2032	15.89	16.14	16.16	16.41	—	711.87	744.05	723.97	759.78	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	13.10	13.09	14.00	14.04	—	522.69	515.75	547.40	539.14	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	11.27	11.00	11.84	11.57	—	438.40	421.30	464.13	455.86	—
Grain mill products	204	15.26	14.92	15.85	15.59	—	685.17	663.94	716.42	695.31	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.52	13.23	13.88	14.04	—	631.38	578.15	641.26	640.22	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	12.66	12.54	13.00	13.05	—	544.38	540.47	562.90	572.90	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	40.8	40.7	40.0	39.7	—	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	41.1	41.0	40.4	40.0	—	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	40.3	40.3	39.2	39.2	—	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	41.2	41.3	42.7	42.1	—	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.0	—
Raw cane sugar	2061	44.8	44.4	52.8	47.6	—	9.0	11.0	14.8	12.1	—
Cane sugar refining	2062	54.2	56.4	55.8	55.5	—	12.9	17.6	12.8	10.4	—
Beet sugar	2063	41.4	41.8	41.6	42.1	—	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.5	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	39.7	40.2	41.6	41.2	—	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.5	—
Fats and oils	207	42.0	42.3	43.2	43.3	—	6.0	6.3	5.6	5.7	—
Beverages	208	43.2	41.7	43.6	42.1	—	5.4	4.6	5.3	4.8	—
Malt beverages	2082	46.4	44.8	47.2	44.2	—	7.7	8.4	7.2	5.9	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	43.4	41.3	43.3	42.9	—	5.2	3.5	5.2	5.0	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	39.0	38.6	38.5	37.2	—	5.0	4.0	4.9	3.8	—
Tobacco products	21	39.8	39.1	39.9	37.6	37.4	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.1	—
Cigarettes	211	39.1	36.2	39.4	38.1	—	2.7	1.6	2.4	1.3	—
Textile mill products	22	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.4	39.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	42.6	42.3	41.8	41.9	—	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.4	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	42.9	43.3	42.5	42.1	—	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.9	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	40.9	40.0	39.7	41.3	—	4.2	3.5	3.6	4.3	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	39.5	40.1	39.2	39.6	—	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	—
Knitting mills	225	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.0	—	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	36.5	37.3	36.2	34.4	—	2.5	3.1	2.6	1.9	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	38.7	38.2	39.0	39.1	—	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.8	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	40.6	39.8	40.8	40.3	—	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.1	—
Knit underwear mills	2254	37.4	35.9	37.5	38.2	—	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.1	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	40.6	41.4	38.5	39.5	—	5.0	5.4	3.6	3.2	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	40.7	40.1	40.6	39.7	—	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.8	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	40.2	39.1	41.7	40.0	—	4.3	3.5	5.1	3.8	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	42.4	42.5	41.0	40.7	—	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.1	—
Carpets and rugs	227	40.7	39.9	41.5	39.8	—	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.9	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	42.1	41.7	42.1	41.6	—	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.7	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	42.6	42.4	43.3	42.7	—	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.0	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	40.4	39.8	38.2	37.9	—	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.4	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	41.7	41.9	41.3	40.2	—	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.4	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	37.2	37.2	36.8	36.2	36.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	—
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	36.6	35.9	36.5	35.7	—	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	36.6	36.3	35.9	36.1	—	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	35.5	35.7	35.4	35.4	—	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	36.5	35.9	35.9	36.2	—	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	36.1	36.5	34.0	36.1	—	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	36.2	36.3	36.3	35.7	—	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	36.6	35.6	36.8	36.6	—	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	37.9	38.7	37.6	38.2	—	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	36.8	36.7	37.2	35.4	—	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.1	—	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	35.4	34.9	34.2	33.8	—	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	36.6	36.0	35.9	35.5	—	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	32.5	32.2	29.9	29.5	—	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	37.7	39.2	37.7	37.8	—	3.1	4.0	3.2	2.5	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	36.5	38.5	36.2	36.1	—	2.6	3.5	2.9	1.9	—
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	38.1	37.0	38.0	37.5	—	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.7	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	38.5	38.8	38.0	36.6	—	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.4	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	36.8	36.7	36.6	35.0	—	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.4	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	39.0	38.8	39.2	37.2	—	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.8	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	39.4	40.9	38.0	36.3	—	4.2	5.0	3.1	2.4	—
Paper and allied products	26	42.8	43.4	42.8	42.7	42.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	—
Paper mills	262	44.4	45.8	44.1	44.5	—	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.5	—
Paperboard mills	263	43.9	43.9	44.9	45.5	—	7.2	6.7	7.7	7.4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$13.10	\$12.85	\$13.30	\$13.30	—	\$534.48	\$523.00	\$532.00	\$528.01	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	13.33	13.16	13.52	13.60	—	547.86	539.56	546.21	544.00	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	12.68	12.29	12.87	12.73	—	511.00	495.29	504.50	499.02	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	14.42	14.15	14.53	14.72	—	594.10	584.40	620.43	619.71	—
Raw cane sugar	2061	12.01	12.99	11.58	12.76	—	538.05	576.76	611.42	607.38	—
Cane sugar refining	2062	21.46	21.00	23.02	23.91	—	1,163.13	1,184.40	1,284.52	1,327.01	—
Beet sugar	2063	14.69	14.16	14.29	14.64	—	608.17	591.89	594.46	616.34	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	13.85	13.51	14.17	14.17	—	549.85	543.10	589.47	583.80	—
Fats and oils	207	13.68	13.43	13.69	13.80	—	574.56	568.09	591.41	597.54	—
Beverages	208	16.39	16.22	16.57	16.27	—	708.05	676.37	722.45	684.97	—
Malt beverages	2082	23.67	23.93	23.70	23.05	—	1,098.29	1,072.06	1,118.64	1,018.81	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	13.61	13.10	13.86	13.49	—	590.67	541.03	600.14	578.72	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.25	11.04	11.57	11.57	—	438.75	426.14	445.45	430.40	—
Tobacco products	21	19.07	17.21	18.54	18.28	\$18.77	758.99	672.91	739.75	687.33	\$702.00
Cigarettes	211	25.34	24.29	25.68	25.01	—	990.79	879.30	1,011.79	952.88	—
Textile mill products	22	10.95	10.84	11.02	11.04	11.04	450.05	443.36	451.82	446.02	438.29
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.22	11.17	11.14	11.12	—	477.97	472.49	465.65	465.93	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	11.73	11.62	11.78	11.79	—	503.22	503.15	500.65	496.36	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.67	11.46	11.71	11.75	—	477.30	458.40	464.89	485.28	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	10.12	10.07	10.10	10.25	—	399.74	403.81	395.92	405.90	—
Knitting mills	225	10.16	10.10	10.29	10.36	—	401.32	396.93	403.37	404.04	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.36	9.30	9.33	9.31	—	341.64	346.89	337.75	320.26	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.04	10.05	10.00	10.14	—	388.55	383.91	390.00	396.47	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	9.89	9.74	10.29	10.31	—	401.53	387.65	419.83	415.49	—
Knit underwear mills	2254	10.16	9.81	10.85	11.12	—	379.98	352.18	406.88	424.78	—
Wet knit fabric mills	2257	10.41	10.45	10.32	10.23	—	422.65	432.63	397.32	404.09	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.08	10.83	11.26	11.21	—	450.96	434.28	457.16	445.04	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	11.01	10.75	11.19	10.96	—	442.60	420.33	466.62	438.40	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	11.46	11.17	11.64	11.74	—	485.90	474.73	477.24	477.82	—
Carpets and rugs	227	10.96	10.77	11.06	11.08	—	446.07	429.72	458.99	440.98	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.50	10.47	10.49	10.49	—	442.05	436.60	441.63	436.38	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.47	10.44	10.45	10.46	—	446.02	442.66	452.49	446.64	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.51	10.55	10.54	10.44	—	424.60	419.89	402.63	395.68	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.38	12.29	12.58	12.59	—	516.25	514.95	519.55	506.12	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.09	9.03	9.21	9.24	9.23	338.15	335.92	338.93	334.49	333.20
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.32	9.19	9.55	9.67	—	341.11	329.92	348.58	345.22	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.54	8.39	8.69	8.76	—	312.56	304.56	311.97	316.24	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.17	8.20	8.19	8.21	—	290.04	292.74	289.93	290.63	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.59	8.30	8.78	8.92	—	313.54	297.97	315.20	322.90	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.40	8.22	8.61	8.66	—	303.24	300.03	292.74	312.63	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.40	8.48	8.44	8.55	—	304.08	307.82	306.37	305.24	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.42	8.23	8.62	8.84	—	308.17	292.99	317.22	323.54	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	9.97	9.96	10.33	10.22	—	377.86	385.45	388.41	390.40	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.41	8.69	8.37	8.38	—	309.49	318.92	311.36	296.65	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.07	8.16	8.07	8.21	—	288.91	292.94	289.71	288.17	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	8.71	8.53	8.85	9.00	—	308.33	297.70	302.67	304.20	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.48	8.42	8.53	8.70	—	310.37	303.12	306.23	308.85	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	9.37	8.86	9.79	9.88	—	304.53	285.29	292.72	291.46	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.61	8.41	8.87	8.91	—	324.60	329.67	334.40	336.80	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.64	8.34	9.13	9.08	—	315.36	321.09	330.51	327.79	—
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	8.68	8.56	8.95	8.90	—	330.71	316.72	340.10	333.75	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.13	10.07	10.23	10.19	—	390.01	390.72	388.74	372.95	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.55	8.41	8.73	8.89	—	314.64	308.65	319.52	311.15	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.73	9.59	9.85	9.80	—	379.47	372.09	386.12	364.56	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	11.77	11.98	11.67	11.70	—	463.74	489.98	443.46	424.71	—
Paper and allied products	26	16.21	16.02	16.54	16.45	16.36	693.79	695.27	707.91	702.42	687.12
Paper mills	262	21.03	20.69	21.46	21.08	—	933.73	947.60	946.39	938.06	—
Paperboard mills	263	21.07	20.93	21.33	20.97	—	924.97	918.83	957.72	954.14	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	42.9	43.1	42.8	41.8	—	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.3	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	43.4	43.6	43.1	42.0	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.3	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	43.0	43.7	43.6	43.4	—	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.4	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	42.2	42.2	42.7	41.4	—	5.1	4.7	5.6	4.7	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	41.4	42.0	41.5	41.9	—	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.7	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	43.4	43.5	44.0	46.0	—	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.3	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	38.7	38.4	40.8	40.0	—	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.7	—
Envelopes	2677	41.0	42.3	40.4	41.1	—	3.5	4.4	3.6	3.6	—
Printing and publishing	27	38.1	37.9	38.3	37.7	37.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.6	—
Newspapers	271	33.2	32.4	33.5	32.6	—	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	—
Periodicals	272	36.4	36.0	38.1	36.7	—	2.3	1.5	3.2	1.9	—
Books	273	40.7	41.1	39.8	40.0	—	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	—
Book publishing	2731	38.7	39.1	38.1	38.2	—	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	—
Book printing	2732	42.6	42.9	41.4	41.6	—	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.3	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	35.4	35.5	35.3	34.8	—	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.4	—
Commercial printing	275	39.4	39.4	39.5	38.9	—	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.1	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.2	39.1	39.3	38.7	—	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.1	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.1	—	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.0	—
Manifold business forms	276	40.9	42.0	41.3	41.3	—	3.9	5.0	4.3	4.3	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.2	38.9	39.2	38.5	—	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	—
Printing trade services	279	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.6	—	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	42.8	42.8	43.2	42.7	42.5	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.7	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	42.7	43.3	42.0	41.9	—	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.5	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	—	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	43.0	42.8	42.4	42.3	—	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	44.6	43.8	44.4	44.1	—	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.2	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	42.6	42.2	41.6	42.0	—	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.2	—
Drugs	283	42.6	41.4	44.6	43.0	—	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.6	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	43.2	42.2	45.2	43.3	—	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.5	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	41.1	41.2	41.1	40.8	—	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.8	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.2	43.1	39.5	40.1	—	4.6	5.7	4.2	3.8	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.0	—	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	—
Toilet preparations	2844	40.7	39.8	41.5	41.0	—	3.4	3.1	4.5	3.8	—
Paints and allied products	285	41.6	42.1	41.1	40.5	—	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.0	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	45.8	46.9	46.1	45.7	—	6.8	6.9	7.2	6.9	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	46.4	46.9	47.7	47.7	—	7.0	7.8	7.1	7.9	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	45.7	46.9	45.9	45.5	—	6.7	6.7	7.3	6.8	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	44.5	44.6	44.2	45.0	—	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	42.3	42.4	43.0	42.9	—	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	44.2	43.2	44.2	46.2	46.5	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.4	—
Petroleum refining	291	44.4	44.0	45.9	48.6	—	5.3	5.1	6.2	6.9	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	44.4	41.8	40.9	41.3	—	8.6	6.8	5.9	5.7	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.7	40.3	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.7	—
Tires and inner tubes	301	42.2	41.7	43.0	43.6	—	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.9	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	39.8	40.9	39.4	39.0	—	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.3	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	41.7	42.8	41.5	40.7	—	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	41.8	42.5	41.9	40.8	—	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.1	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	41.8	41.9	41.6	40.7	—	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.3	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	41.1	41.3	40.7	40.4	—	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.6	—
Leather and leather products	31	37.8	37.0	37.5	37.3	36.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	—
Leather tanning and finishing	311	42.2	42.1	41.3	41.5	—	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	36.3	35.9	36.4	36.2	—	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.4	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	36.0	35.9	36.0	36.0	—	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.6	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	35.1	35.7	35.1	35.3	—	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	—
Luggage	316	36.0	33.9	35.8	35.1	—	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	38.5	37.4	38.7	37.5	—	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	—
Service-producing		32.8	32.8	32.7	32.4	32.6	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		38.5	38.3	38.6	38.1	38.3	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$13.73	\$13.53	\$13.99	\$13.98	—	\$589.02	\$583.14	\$598.77	\$584.36	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	13.67	13.45	13.96	13.93	—	593.28	586.42	601.68	585.06	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	13.91	13.80	13.94	13.96	—	598.13	603.06	607.78	605.86	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	14.55	14.36	14.85	14.76	—	614.01	605.99	634.10	611.06	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.13	13.97	14.54	14.52	—	584.98	586.74	603.41	608.39	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	16.75	16.60	16.89	17.02	—	726.95	722.10	743.16	782.92	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	12.49	12.23	13.21	13.07	—	483.36	469.63	538.97	522.80	—
Envelopes	2677	13.33	13.17	13.72	13.87	—	546.53	557.09	554.29	570.06	—
Printing and publishing	27	14.30	14.10	14.58	14.55	\$14.59	544.83	534.39	558.41	548.54	\$548.58
Newspapers	271	14.05	13.91	14.22	14.27	—	466.46	450.68	476.37	465.20	—
Periodicals	272	15.98	15.34	16.64	16.42	—	581.67	552.24	633.98	602.61	—
Books	273	13.99	13.90	14.22	13.90	—	569.39	571.29	565.96	556.00	—
Book publishing	2731	13.62	13.52	13.87	13.80	—	527.09	528.63	528.45	527.16	—
Book printing	2732	14.31	14.21	14.50	13.98	—	609.61	609.61	600.30	581.57	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	13.61	13.18	14.21	14.04	—	481.79	467.89	501.61	488.59	—
Commercial printing	275	14.47	14.28	14.71	14.70	—	570.12	562.63	581.05	571.83	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	14.78	14.58	14.99	15.11	—	579.38	570.08	589.11	584.76	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	13.66	13.47	13.94	13.68	—	540.94	533.41	550.63	534.89	—
Manifold business forms	276	14.87	14.60	15.17	15.14	—	608.18	613.20	626.52	625.28	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	11.27	11.10	11.48	11.67	—	441.78	431.79	450.02	449.30	—
Printing trade services	279	16.98	16.97	17.28	17.29	—	696.18	685.59	703.30	701.97	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	17.94	17.70	18.33	18.24	18.46	767.83	757.56	791.86	778.85	784.55
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.58	19.19	19.89	19.98	—	836.07	830.93	835.38	837.16	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	20.37	19.99	20.68	20.70	—	898.32	885.56	914.06	910.80	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	18.60	18.14	18.99	18.87	—	799.80	776.39	805.18	798.20	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.16	21.00	21.41	21.36	—	943.74	919.80	950.60	941.98	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	15.12	15.03	15.31	15.27	—	644.11	634.27	636.90	641.34	—
Drugs	283	17.99	17.98	18.38	18.24	—	766.37	744.37	819.75	784.32	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.89	17.94	18.23	18.09	—	772.85	757.07	824.00	783.30	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	15.21	15.21	15.56	15.40	—	625.13	626.65	639.52	628.32	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	17.73	18.01	17.93	17.79	—	730.48	776.23	708.24	713.38	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.60	14.21	14.93	14.63	—	608.82	591.14	625.57	599.83	—
Toilet preparations	2844	14.15	13.88	14.81	14.70	—	575.91	552.42	614.62	602.70	—
Paints and allied products	285	15.13	14.97	15.29	15.30	—	629.41	630.24	628.42	619.65	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	21.01	20.83	21.36	21.23	—	962.26	976.93	984.70	970.21	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	20.86	21.06	20.87	21.19	—	967.90	987.71	995.50	1,010.76	—
Industrial organic chemicals, nec	2869	21.23	20.94	21.64	21.43	—	970.21	982.09	993.28	975.07	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	18.10	17.76	18.74	18.65	—	805.45	792.10	828.31	839.25	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.63	16.08	17.06	17.08	—	703.45	681.79	733.58	732.73	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	21.47	21.62	21.68	21.64	22.10	948.97	933.98	958.26	999.77	1,027.65
Petroleum refining	291	24.75	24.49	24.53	24.33	—	1,098.90	1,077.56	1,125.93	1,182.44	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	16.46	15.96	16.54	15.65	—	730.82	667.13	676.49	646.35	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	12.77	12.61	13.03	13.05	13.03	527.40	523.32	534.23	531.14	525.11
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.97	19.96	20.26	19.68	—	842.73	832.33	871.18	858.05	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	10.31	10.51	10.15	9.63	—	410.34	429.86	399.91	375.57	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	12.75	12.75	12.71	12.79	—	531.68	545.70	527.47	520.55	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	13.06	12.89	13.03	13.28	—	545.91	547.83	545.96	541.82	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	12.61	12.39	12.82	12.71	—	527.10	519.14	533.31	517.30	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.02	11.86	12.31	12.38	—	494.02	489.82	501.02	500.15	—
Leather and leather products	31	10.12	10.08	10.22	10.28	10.21	382.54	372.96	383.25	383.44	376.75
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.95	12.84	13.17	13.12	—	546.49	540.56	543.92	544.48	—
Footwear, except rubber	314	9.80	9.69	9.92	9.98	—	355.74	347.87	361.09	361.28	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.34	10.34	10.20	10.23	—	372.24	371.21	367.20	368.28	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.11	7.91	8.20	8.20	—	284.66	282.39	287.82	289.46	—
Luggage	316	8.76	8.92	8.67	8.86	—	315.36	302.39	310.39	310.99	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	8.83	9.02	8.81	8.82	—	339.96	337.35	340.95	330.75	—
Service-producing		13.22	13.11	13.54	13.64	13.71	433.62	430.01	442.76	441.94	446.95
Transportation and public utilities		16.22	15.98	16.53	16.59	16.68	624.47	612.03	638.06	632.08	638.84

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ³	4011	44.5	44.7	44.3	44.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	34.6	33.4	34.6	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	38.6	38.3	37.0	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	40.5	39.4	40.1	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	40.5	39.4	40.2	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	40.0	39.4	39.2	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	35.1	36.5	34.4	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	42.0	42.9	42.2	42.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	37.5	37.9	37.0	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	36.4	37.8	35.3	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	36.6	37.9	35.6	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	38.0	37.6	37.9	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	40.2	40.8	39.8	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications	481	41.3	42.0	40.7	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	41.5	42.0	40.9	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	35.7	36.6	35.1	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	41.8	41.4	41.8	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	41.7	41.9	41.6	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.5	38.6	38.4	38.0	38.1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.9	39.5	38.8	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	37.4	37.8	37.6	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	38.0	38.5	38.8	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.1	39.3	38.5	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	40.4	41.6	40.0	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	39.7	41.0	39.2	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.8	40.8	40.4	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	37.8	38.4	38.0	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	39.8	39.9	39.7	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.3	39.7	38.8	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.1	36.7	37.4	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	37.8	37.3	37.7	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	35.3	37.0	34.1	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	36.8	36.3	36.3	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	38.3	37.6	38.8	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	39.7	38.7	40.1	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	31.9	31.4	30.4	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	38.1	38.2	38.0	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	37.7	37.5	37.4	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.4	35.5	36.2	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		28.9	28.5	28.9	28.2	28.4	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	35.5	35.0	35.1	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	37.4	36.7	37.1	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	34.9	34.6	34.1	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	30.5	30.3	30.2	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	32.5	31.5	31.5	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation: Class I railroads plus Amtrak ³	4011	\$17.95	\$17.93	\$17.97	\$17.89	—	\$798.78	\$801.47	\$796.07	\$790.74	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	12.12	11.90	12.38	12.45	—	419.35	397.46	428.35	424.55	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	12.83	12.46	13.24	13.29	—	492.67	479.71	516.36	512.99	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	13.73	13.76	13.35	13.32	—	529.98	527.01	493.95	499.50	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.29	14.06	14.51	14.46	—	578.75	553.96	581.85	566.83	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.51	14.27	14.74	14.68	—	587.66	562.24	592.55	575.46	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.25	12.06	12.47	12.49	—	490.00	475.16	488.82	482.11	—
Water transportation: Water transportation services	449	20.93	20.96	22.07	21.78	—	734.64	765.04	759.21	740.52	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	22.77	22.83	23.52	23.14	—	956.34	979.41	992.54	983.45	—
Transportation services	47	14.52	14.34	14.65	14.84	—	544.50	543.49	542.05	547.60	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	14.82	14.37	14.97	15.23	—	539.45	543.19	528.44	539.14	—
Travel agencies	4724	15.16	14.63	15.24	15.52	—	554.86	554.48	542.54	554.06	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	14.80	14.86	14.88	15.13	—	562.40	558.74	563.95	570.40	—
Communications	48	17.79	17.45	17.98	18.24	—	715.16	711.96	715.60	731.42	—
Telephone communications	481	18.00	17.51	18.16	18.53	—	743.40	735.42	739.11	759.73	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	18.58	18.11	18.67	19.01	—	771.07	760.62	763.60	785.11	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	18.77	18.91	19.02	18.84	—	670.09	692.11	667.60	659.40	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	15.45	15.27	15.80	16.01	—	624.18	619.96	646.22	667.62	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	21.47	21.00	22.10	21.94	—	895.30	873.60	923.78	910.51	—
Electric services	491	22.50	22.15	22.81	22.52	—	940.50	917.01	953.46	934.58	—
Gas production and distribution	492	19.67	19.33	20.23	20.27	—	812.37	796.40	835.50	839.18	—
Combination utility services	493	25.57	24.64	26.81	26.30	—	1,084.17	1,044.74	1,144.79	1,117.75	—
Sanitary services	495	18.17	17.69	18.91	19.06	—	757.69	741.21	786.66	785.27	—
Wholesale trade		15.18	14.99	15.59	15.54	\$15.59	584.43	578.61	598.66	590.52	\$593.98
Durable goods	50	15.92	15.71	16.37	16.32	—	619.29	620.55	635.16	626.69	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.28	14.03	14.72	14.66	—	534.07	530.33	553.47	540.95	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	14.34	13.90	14.85	14.80	—	544.92	535.15	576.18	547.60	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	14.23	13.92	14.74	14.92	—	556.39	547.06	567.49	556.52	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	19.44	19.02	20.16	20.25	—	785.38	791.23	806.40	801.90	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	18.32	17.86	18.90	19.13	—	727.30	732.26	740.88	753.72	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	15.06	14.89	15.75	15.16	—	614.45	607.51	636.30	603.37	—
Electrical goods	506	16.66	16.74	16.79	16.67	—	629.75	642.82	638.02	628.46	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	14.39	13.92	14.88	14.90	—	572.72	555.41	590.74	590.04	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	15.76	15.60	16.06	15.88	—	619.37	619.32	623.13	616.14	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	12.10	11.88	12.45	12.53	—	448.91	436.00	465.63	464.86	—
Nondurable goods	51	14.11	13.91	14.48	14.41	—	533.36	518.84	545.90	538.93	—
Paper and paper products	511	13.76	13.61	13.99	13.74	—	485.73	503.57	477.06	476.78	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	20.21	19.43	21.17	20.27	—	743.73	705.31	768.47	737.83	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.21	13.37	13.24	13.40	—	505.94	502.71	513.71	514.56	—
Groceries and related products	514	14.13	13.90	14.55	14.56	—	560.96	537.93	583.46	575.12	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.11	10.70	11.35	11.56	—	354.41	335.98	345.04	352.58	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	15.52	15.61	15.69	15.75	—	622.35	629.08	629.17	630.00	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	13.09	13.00	13.43	13.45	—	498.73	496.60	510.34	512.45	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	16.46	16.02	16.41	16.23	—	620.54	600.75	613.73	592.40	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.37	11.32	11.66	11.66	—	413.87	401.86	422.09	413.93	—
Retail trade		9.45	9.33	9.65	9.68	9.68	273.11	265.91	278.89	272.98	274.91
Building materials and garden supplies	52	11.46	11.26	11.78	11.80	—	406.83	394.10	413.48	411.82	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	12.06	11.77	12.45	12.42	—	451.04	431.96	461.90	458.30	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	11.20	10.87	11.56	11.56	—	390.88	376.10	394.20	401.13	—
Hardware stores	525	9.22	9.14	9.41	9.42	—	281.21	276.94	284.18	279.77	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.10	10.40	10.32	10.55	—	328.25	327.60	325.08	326.00	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	28.9	28.8	29.5	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department stores	531	29.0	29.0	29.6	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variety stores	533	27.1	26.3	27.9	26.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	29.9	28.5	30.5	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food stores	54	30.0	29.0	29.9	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocery stores	541	30.2	29.1	30.0	29.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	28.7	27.9	28.7	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.5	35.6	35.2	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New and used car dealers	551	36.8	37.0	36.5	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline service stations	554	32.0	32.0	31.8	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	36.8	37.2	38.4	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	25.9	25.0	26.2	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	27.3	27.6	27.4	26.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women's clothing stores	562	23.6	22.6	23.4	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family clothing stores	565	26.4	25.0	27.1	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoe stores	566	27.2	26.5	27.6	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	32.3	32.6	32.3	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	33.7	33.9	33.9	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	31.5	32.3	31.7	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	31.1	31.8	32.1	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	24.4	25.1	23.8	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	25.6	24.9	25.1	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	29.8	29.6	30.4	29.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	29.0	29.2	28.4	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	29.6	29.7	29.5	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	27.9	28.0	28.9	27.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	34.2	33.4	36.0	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	36.8	38.3	38.4	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail stores, nec	599	30.9	30.1	31.4	30.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	33.4	33.1	33.2	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	31.0	30.4	31.3	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		36.3	36.8	36.1	35.9	36.2	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	35.6	36.3	35.4	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial banks	602	35.5	36.2	35.4	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
State commercial banks	6022	35.4	36.2	35.1	34.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.6	36.2	35.5	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	35.6	36.1	35.2	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondepository institutions	61	37.5	38.2	37.2	36.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal credit institutions	614	38.9	39.7	38.8	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	37.7	38.4	37.5	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	38.4	38.8	38.3	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life insurance	631	38.8	39.2	38.3	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	38.8	38.7	38.9	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	38.2	38.8	38.1	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		32.7	32.7	32.5	32.3	32.5	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural services	07	34.6	32.9	33.1	31.9	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$9.47	\$9.18	\$9.65	\$9.67	—	\$273.68	\$264.38	\$284.68	\$269.79	—
Department stores	531	9.59	9.25	9.81	9.81	—	278.11	268.25	290.38	273.70	—
Variety stores	533	7.62	7.69	7.55	7.64	—	206.50	202.25	210.65	200.93	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.10	9.10	9.09	9.23	—	272.09	259.35	277.25	269.52	—
Food stores	54	9.38	9.31	9.55	9.66	—	281.40	269.99	285.55	285.94	—
Grocery stores	541	9.42	9.36	9.60	9.68	—	284.48	272.38	288.00	288.46	—
Retail bakeries	546	9.11	8.79	9.44	9.58	—	261.46	245.24	270.93	263.45	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	13.05	12.78	13.12	13.07	—	463.28	454.97	461.82	457.45	—
New and used car dealers	551	16.28	15.85	16.25	16.06	—	599.10	586.45	593.13	584.58	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	10.83	10.54	11.04	11.01	—	413.71	400.52	416.21	410.67	—
Gasoline service stations	554	8.48	8.47	8.68	8.69	—	271.36	271.04	276.02	272.00	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.22	13.13	13.48	13.26	—	486.50	488.44	517.63	506.53	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.31	9.19	9.41	9.57	—	241.13	229.75	246.54	233.51	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	10.90	10.87	11.02	10.94	—	297.57	300.01	301.95	288.82	—
Women's clothing stores	562	9.32	9.27	9.37	9.51	—	219.95	209.50	219.26	211.12	—
Family clothing stores	565	9.15	8.87	9.23	9.52	—	241.56	221.75	250.13	231.34	—
Shoe stores	566	8.79	8.77	8.95	8.93	—	239.09	232.41	247.02	232.18	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	12.72	12.62	12.94	12.91	—	410.86	411.41	417.96	409.25	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	11.98	11.92	12.32	12.23	—	394.14	390.98	401.63	393.81	—
Household appliance stores	572	12.02	11.85	12.57	12.36	—	405.07	401.72	426.12	409.12	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	13.78	13.57	13.76	13.86	—	434.07	438.31	436.19	429.66	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	12.79	12.39	13.34	12.59	—	397.77	394.00	428.21	392.81	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	7.78	7.76	7.56	7.72	—	189.83	194.78	179.93	173.70	—
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	6.93	6.79	7.12	7.08	—	177.41	169.07	178.71	174.88	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.27	10.14	10.37	10.51	—	306.05	300.14	315.25	308.99	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	11.15	10.86	11.57	11.49	—	323.35	317.11	328.59	327.47	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.40	8.31	8.63	8.66	—	248.64	246.81	254.59	250.27	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.54	9.47	9.44	9.63	—	266.17	265.16	272.82	265.79	—
Nonstore retailers	596	10.74	10.51	10.91	11.01	—	367.31	351.03	392.76	366.63	—
Fuel dealers	598	13.73	13.78	14.35	14.57	—	505.26	527.77	551.04	569.69	—
Retail stores, nec	599	10.24	10.11	10.29	10.39	—	316.42	304.31	323.11	316.90	—
Optical goods stores	5995	11.92	11.62	12.35	12.42	—	398.13	384.62	410.02	407.38	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	10.65	10.54	10.59	10.65	—	330.15	320.42	331.47	333.35	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		15.07	14.99	15.32	15.46	\$15.64	547.04	551.63	553.05	555.01	\$566.17
Depository institutions	60	11.72	11.66	11.92	12.00	—	417.23	423.26	421.97	424.80	—
Commercial banks	602	11.20	11.09	11.42	11.49	—	397.60	401.46	404.27	405.60	—
State commercial banks	6022	10.87	10.70	11.05	11.16	—	384.80	387.34	387.86	389.48	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.43	11.35	11.67	11.72	—	406.91	410.87	414.29	417.23	—
Credit unions	606	11.43	11.38	11.62	11.73	—	406.91	410.82	409.02	412.90	—
Nondepository institutions	61	15.71	15.45	15.99	16.20	—	589.13	590.19	594.83	597.78	—
Personal credit institutions	614	13.12	13.00	13.19	13.24	—	510.37	516.10	511.77	500.47	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	22.31	22.04	22.75	23.23	—	841.09	846.34	853.13	864.16	—
Insurance carriers	63	17.59	17.36	17.98	18.08	—	675.46	673.57	688.63	687.04	—
Life insurance	631	16.00	15.62	16.37	16.33	—	620.80	612.30	626.97	625.44	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	16.78	16.54	17.08	17.31	—	641.00	630.17	661.00	656.05	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	17.17	16.89	17.53	17.75	—	666.20	653.64	681.92	672.73	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	19.20	18.99	19.71	19.84	—	733.44	736.81	750.95	745.98	—
Services		13.88	13.78	14.29	14.36	14.42	453.88	450.61	464.43	463.83	468.65
Agricultural services	07	10.95	10.93	11.33	11.36	—	378.87	359.60	375.02	362.38	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	28.6	28.3	27.7	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	37.2	35.2	35.7	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	30.9	30.2	29.3	29.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	34.0	33.5	33.8	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops ⁴	723	28.0	27.8	28.1	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	27.5	25.0	26.7	26.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business services	73	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising	731	36.1	37.1	34.9	34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	36.5	36.5	35.5	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services to buildings	734	28.7	28.9	28.8	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	37.8	37.4	37.5	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	27.9	28.2	28.0	27.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	38.0	37.5	38.1	36.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	36.1	36.4	36.9	36.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	40.6	40.0	40.3	39.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	37.7	37.0	37.7	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.6	32.4	32.4	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and data processing services	737	38.4	39.3	38.3	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer programming services	7371	37.7	38.3	38.0	37.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	38.9	39.8	38.9	38.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	37.3	39.2	37.0	36.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	39.4	40.1	38.6	39.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	35.5	35.6	35.4	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security systems services	7382	37.2	37.4	37.0	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	35.4	35.3	34.8	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	36.2	35.8	35.6	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger car rental	7514	36.0	35.1	35.3	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile parking	752	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive repair shops	753	37.3	37.5	37.0	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.9	38.1	37.7	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	36.5	37.0	36.2	36.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	30.6	30.1	29.1	29.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carwashes	7542	27.7	26.8	25.5	26.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	37.9	37.8	37.5	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures	78	31.9	30.9	32.5	32.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion picture production and services	781	40.6	40.1	41.6	40.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	24.9	24.3	24.9	25.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	25.9	25.7	25.1	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowling centers	793	25.1	25.6	24.6	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	25.7	25.1	24.8	24.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	18.3	19.1	17.4	17.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	28.5	27.4	29.0	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services	80	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.8	33.2	32.9	32.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	28.0	28.2	28.0	27.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.6	32.8	32.5	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.8	32.0	31.7	31.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	35.0	35.2	35.1	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$10.78	\$10.64	\$11.12	\$11.08	—	\$308.31	\$301.11	\$308.02	\$309.13	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.06	11.13	11.51	11.60	—	411.43	391.78	410.91	393.24	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ⁴	701	9.65	9.51	10.02	9.91	—	298.19	287.20	293.59	291.35	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.10	8.92	9.35	9.36	—	309.40	298.82	316.03	309.82	—
Beauty shops ⁴	723	10.22	9.85	10.54	10.33	—	286.16	273.83	296.17	284.08	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	10.27	10.45	10.75	11.69	—	282.43	261.25	287.03	306.28	—
Business services	73	13.89	13.73	14.26	14.44	—	469.48	465.45	480.56	479.41	—
Advertising	731	19.72	19.29	19.88	20.01	—	711.89	715.66	693.81	692.35	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	12.02	11.86	12.37	12.25	—	438.73	432.89	439.14	429.98	—
Services to buildings	734	8.89	8.78	9.10	9.09	—	255.14	253.74	262.08	253.61	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.13	11.86	12.27	11.87	—	458.51	443.56	460.13	439.19	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.50	8.43	8.72	8.75	—	237.15	237.73	244.16	237.13	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	13.87	13.71	14.23	14.40	—	527.06	514.13	542.16	531.36	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.11	13.26	13.29	13.48	—	473.27	482.66	490.40	493.37	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	18.11	17.79	18.38	18.28	—	735.27	711.60	740.71	712.92	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	12.59	12.37	12.97	13.19	—	474.64	457.69	488.97	478.80	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.07	10.86	11.45	11.73	—	360.88	351.86	370.98	370.67	—
Computer and data processing services	737	23.36	22.82	23.88	23.56	—	897.02	896.83	914.60	890.57	—
Computer programming services	7371	26.76	26.06	27.25	26.70	—	1,008.85	998.10	1,035.50	995.91	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	22.37	21.75	23.44	22.89	—	870.19	865.65	911.82	885.84	—
Information retrieval services	7375	15.88	15.71	16.43	16.50	—	592.32	615.83	607.91	595.65	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	16.96	17.30	16.72	16.71	—	668.22	693.73	645.39	651.69	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	10.93	10.95	10.96	11.13	—	366.16	363.54	369.35	369.52	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.25	9.12	9.41	9.49	—	328.38	324.67	333.11	333.10	—
Security systems services	7382	14.51	14.49	14.48	14.69	—	539.77	541.93	535.76	545.00	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	11.90	11.75	12.18	12.17	—	421.26	414.78	423.86	423.52	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.47	11.35	11.82	11.82	—	415.21	406.33	420.79	421.97	—
Passenger car rental	7514	10.61	10.41	10.87	10.94	—	381.96	365.39	383.71	385.09	—
Automobile parking	752	8.83	8.83	9.01	8.84	—	293.16	294.04	304.54	293.49	—
Automotive repair shops	753	13.36	13.13	13.56	13.64	—	498.33	492.38	501.72	504.68	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532.4	14.12	13.83	14.39	14.52	—	535.15	526.92	542.50	545.95	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.04	12.85	13.17	13.19	—	475.96	475.45	476.75	477.48	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	8.98	8.83	9.41	9.29	—	274.79	265.78	273.83	272.20	—
Carwashes	7542	7.83	7.82	7.97	7.99	—	216.89	209.58	203.24	209.34	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	14.35	14.12	14.67	14.71	—	543.87	533.74	550.13	545.74	—
Motion pictures	78	15.26	15.22	15.90	15.08	—	486.79	470.30	516.75	484.07	—
Motion picture production and services	781	19.98	20.22	20.76	19.68	—	811.19	810.82	863.62	793.10	—
Video tape rental	784	7.85	7.79	7.91	8.01	—	195.47	189.30	196.96	202.65	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	10.11	10.36	10.75	10.71	—	261.85	266.25	269.83	269.89	—
Bowling centers	793	8.18	8.00	8.33	8.25	—	205.32	204.80	204.92	203.78	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	9.44	9.73	10.06	9.99	—	242.61	244.22	249.49	246.75	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.00	9.84	10.30	10.22	—	183.00	187.94	179.22	177.83	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	9.88	10.26	10.73	10.68	—	281.58	281.12	311.17	288.36	—
Health services	80	14.75	14.51	15.13	15.23	—	488.23	483.18	502.32	504.11	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	15.46	15.22	15.86	15.90	—	507.09	505.30	521.79	521.52	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	15.58	15.21	15.96	15.95	—	436.24	428.92	446.88	443.41	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.15	13.03	13.38	13.36	—	401.08	398.72	409.43	402.14	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	10.72	10.49	10.98	11.10	—	349.47	344.07	356.85	361.86	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.28	10.07	10.49	10.58	—	326.90	322.24	332.53	336.44	—
Hospitals	806	16.49	16.25	16.95	17.10	—	577.15	572.00	594.95	598.50	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal services	81	35.3	35.8	35.0	34.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	83	31.1	31.5	30.9	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual and family services	832	31.1	31.7	30.9	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job training and related services	833	30.5	30.9	30.1	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child day care services	835	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential care	836	32.6	33.2	32.3	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services, nec	839	32.1	32.6	32.0	31.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	35.1	35.4	34.9	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services	87	37.2	37.5	36.9	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	39.0	39.1	38.5	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering services	8711	39.3	39.5	38.8	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural services	8712	38.3	38.4	38.0	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surveying services	8713	37.1	36.5	36.8	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	37.1	37.6	36.5	36.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research and testing services	873	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial physical research	8731	38.9	39.3	38.2	38.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	31.1	30.7	30.9	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.5	36.8	36.8	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management and public relations	874	35.9	36.3	36.0	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management services	8741	35.6	36.1	35.5	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management consulting services	8742	36.3	36.8	36.5	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public relations services	8743	35.0	36.6	34.9	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, nec	89	35.8	36.5	34.8	34.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Feb. 2001P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.44	\$12.34	\$12.55	\$12.59	—	\$366.98	\$365.26	\$370.23	\$372.66	—
Legal services	81	20.12	19.82	20.41	20.49	—	710.24	709.56	714.35	711.00	—
Social services	83	9.91	9.82	10.12	10.19	—	308.20	309.33	312.71	314.87	—
Individual and family services	832	10.44	10.40	10.63	10.75	—	324.68	329.68	328.47	333.25	—
Job training and related services	833	9.57	9.47	9.78	9.73	—	291.89	292.62	294.38	294.82	—
Child day care services	835	8.69	8.60	8.95	8.98	—	258.09	254.56	264.92	260.42	—
Residential care	836	10.11	9.95	10.31	10.40	—	329.59	330.34	333.01	339.04	—
Social services, nec	839	12.13	12.02	12.33	12.42	—	389.37	391.85	394.56	396.20	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	19.32	19.05	19.47	19.56	—	678.13	674.37	679.50	684.60	—
Engineering and management services	87	19.05	19.03	19.36	19.35	—	708.66	713.63	714.38	712.08	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	21.06	20.83	21.36	21.28	—	821.34	814.45	822.36	815.02	—
Engineering services	8711	21.96	21.69	22.25	22.12	—	863.03	856.76	863.30	851.62	—
Architectural services	8712	19.18	19.04	19.51	19.67	—	734.59	731.14	741.38	751.39	—
Surveying services	8713	14.90	14.63	15.20	15.24	—	552.79	534.00	559.36	554.74	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	16.17	16.30	16.51	16.51	—	599.91	612.88	602.62	609.22	—
Research and testing services	873	18.78	18.64	19.25	19.42	—	683.59	680.36	696.85	699.12	—
Commercial physical research	8731	20.67	20.29	21.40	21.51	—	804.06	797.40	817.48	834.59	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.71	15.15	14.57	14.91	—	457.48	465.11	450.21	447.30	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	22.56	22.24	23.18	23.06	—	823.44	818.43	853.02	848.61	—
Management and public relations	874	18.78	18.99	19.01	19.06	—	674.20	689.34	684.36	676.63	—
Management services	8741	16.90	16.81	16.92	17.21	—	601.64	606.84	600.66	604.07	—
Management consulting services	8742	21.49	22.09	21.56	21.28	—	780.09	812.91	786.94	755.44	—
Public relations services	8743	17.96	17.63	18.43	18.48	—	628.60	645.26	643.21	646.80	—
Services, nec	89	18.84	18.78	19.28	19.62	—	674.47	685.47	670.94	672.97	—

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)			
	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P
Average hourly earnings, excluding lump-sum payments	\$22.40	\$22.60	\$23.78	\$23.84	\$21.93	\$21.68	\$21.91	\$21.53
Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum payments	22.48	22.67	23.84	23.89	22.05	21.78	21.94	21.55

P = preliminary.

Notice of Series Discontinuation

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue production and publication of the average hourly earnings including lump sum payments series for both the aircraft and the guided missiles and space vehicles industries after publication of March 2001 data in May 2001. These series are no longer widely used in escalating labor cost contracts, and changing payment concepts and provisions have made it difficult to continue producing viable lump sum earnings series. The average hourly earnings excluding lump sum payments series will continue to be published monthly and will appear in Table B-15 beginning in the June 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Industry	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001 ^P	Feb. 2001 ^P
Manufacturing	\$13.64	\$13.47	\$13.95	\$13.95	\$14.02
Durable goods	14.14	13.95	14.48	14.46	14.54
Lumber and wood products	11.24	11.13	11.45	11.46	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	11.26	10.98	11.53	11.61	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.36	13.09	13.64	13.68	(2)
Primary metal industries	15.37	15.06	15.62	15.68	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.14	12.99	13.43	13.46	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	14.79	14.55	15.18	15.22	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.15	13.16	13.35	13.43	(2)
Transportation equipment	17.89	17.48	18.59	18.32	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.06	13.82	14.45	14.37	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.27	11.18	11.52	11.58	(2)
Nondurable goods	12.85	12.72	13.12	13.16	\$13.23
Food and kindred products	11.67	11.53	11.92	11.93	(2)
Tobacco products	18.44	16.64	18.01	18.01	(2)
Textile mill products	10.41	10.31	10.50	10.53	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	8.82	8.77	8.95	9.02	(2)
Paper and allied products	15.24	15.06	15.55	15.51	(2)
Printing and publishing	13.75	13.61	14.00	14.06	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	16.96	16.72	17.30	17.30	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.05	20.34	20.31	20.24	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.14	11.98	12.44	12.48	(2)
Leather and leather products	9.85	9.85	9.93	10.05	(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				
	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001 ^P	Feb. 2001 ^P	Avg. 2000	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001 ^P	Feb. 2001 ^P
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$13.74	\$13.58	\$14.03	\$14.09	\$14.15	\$474.03	\$467.15	\$479.83	\$477.65	\$479.69
Constant (1982) dollars	7.88	7.95	7.96	7.95	(2)	271.96	273.35	272.32	269.55	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.14	17.30	17.17	17.22	\$17.13	769.59	766.39	770.93	771.46	\$770.85
Constant (1982) dollars	9.83	10.12	9.74	9.72	(2)	441.53	448.44	437.53	435.36	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	17.86	17.39	18.21	18.20	\$18.22	701.90	666.04	686.52	686.14	\$677.78
Constant (1982) dollars	10.25	10.18	10.33	10.27	(2)	402.70	389.72	389.63	387.21	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.38	14.19	14.68	14.61	\$14.65	596.77	590.30	604.82	594.63	\$590.40
Constant (1982) dollars	8.25	8.30	8.33	8.24	(2)	342.38	345.41	343.26	335.57	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	16.22	15.98	16.53	16.59	\$16.68	624.47	612.03	638.06	632.08	\$638.84
Constant (1982) dollars	9.31	9.35	9.38	9.36	(2)	358.27	358.12	362.12	356.70	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	15.18	14.99	15.59	15.54	\$15.59	584.43	578.61	598.66	590.52	\$593.98
Constant (1982) dollars	8.71	8.77	8.85	8.77	(2)	335.30	338.57	339.76	333.25	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.45	9.33	9.65	9.68	\$9.68	273.11	265.91	278.89	272.98	\$274.91
Constant (1982) dollars	5.42	5.46	5.48	5.46	(2)	156.69	155.59	158.28	154.05	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	15.07	14.99	15.32	15.46	\$15.64	547.04	551.63	553.05	555.01	\$566.17
Constant (1982) dollars	8.65	8.77	8.69	8.72	(2)	313.85	322.78	313.88	313.21	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	13.88	13.78	14.29	14.36	\$14.42	453.88	450.61	464.43	463.83	\$468.65
Constant (1982) dollars	7.96	8.06	8.11	8.10	(2)	260.40	263.67	263.58	261.76	(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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001P
Alabama	42.1	41.7	41.3	\$12.74	\$13.07	\$13.10	\$536.35	\$545.02	\$541.03
Birmingham	41.6	42.6	42.6	13.21	13.62	13.68	549.54	580.21	582.77
Mobile	44.1	43.7	42.0	14.09	14.42	14.17	621.37	630.15	595.14
Alaska	41.4	35.1	30.7	11.18	16.15	14.16	462.85	566.87	434.71
Arizona	40.6	40.7	40.2	12.81	12.89	12.85	520.09	524.62	516.57
Arkansas	41.7	38.7	40.5	11.90	12.29	12.27	496.23	475.62	496.94
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	42.7	37.5	41.3	11.39	11.78	11.87	486.35	441.75	490.23
Fort Smith	41.6	39.3	40.0	11.70	12.07	12.16	486.72	474.35	486.40
Little Rock-North Little Rock	40.8	37.0	40.9	12.50	13.24	13.01	510.00	489.88	532.11
Pine Bluff	40.7	38.2	40.0	13.35	13.25	13.15	543.35	506.15	526.00
California	41.3	42.2	41.1	14.10	14.50	14.47	582.33	611.90	594.72
Bakersfield	40.7	41.8	41.4	14.04	14.27	14.06	571.43	596.49	582.08
Fresno	41.0	40.3	39.9	12.33	12.36	12.37	505.53	498.11	493.56
Los Angeles-Long Beach	42.6	42.6	42.1	13.20	13.35	13.41	562.32	568.71	564.56
Modesto	41.1	40.9	40.8	14.10	14.24	14.28	579.51	582.42	582.62
Oakland	42.1	43.2	42.6	15.87	16.22	16.27	668.13	700.70	693.10
Orange County	43.2	44.1	43.0	13.42	13.68	13.65	579.74	603.29	586.95
Riverside-San Bernardino	42.1	42.8	41.2	12.52	12.71	12.82	527.09	543.99	528.18
Sacramento	40.9	39.9	39.9	15.05	15.21	15.15	615.55	606.88	604.49
Salinas	42.1	42.6	39.9	14.37	14.63	14.49	604.98	623.24	578.15
San Diego	39.6	39.6	39.6	13.71	13.85	13.84	542.92	548.46	548.06
San Francisco	40.3	40.6	40.4	14.96	15.03	15.01	602.89	610.22	606.40
San Jose	40.8	43.2	42.0	17.42	17.87	17.94	710.74	771.98	753.48
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	41.4	40.8	39.8	14.60	15.21	15.25	604.44	620.57	606.95
Santa Rosa	40.3	39.2	39.1	14.87	15.30	15.32	599.26	599.76	599.01
Stockton-Lodi	41.7	43.1	42.2	13.50	13.62	13.47	562.95	587.02	568.43
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	41.9	41.8	41.4	16.02	16.27	16.32	671.24	680.09	675.65
Ventura	41.9	41.9	41.6	12.85	13.00	13.02	538.42	544.70	541.63
Colorado	41.2	41.8	40.9	14.41	15.22	15.56	593.69	636.20	636.40
Denver	42.2	42.1	41.2	13.59	13.96	14.22	573.50	587.72	585.86
Connecticut	42.8	43.2	43.0	15.68	15.88	15.88	671.10	686.02	682.84
Bridgeport	41.1	42.1	40.1	15.80	15.44	15.26	649.38	650.02	611.93
Danbury	40.3	41.3	40.0	16.04	15.61	15.55	646.41	644.69	622.00
Hartford	43.6	44.0	42.6	16.58	16.92	16.71	722.89	744.48	711.85
New Haven-Meriden	42.0	42.6	42.0	15.04	15.52	15.30	631.68	661.15	642.60
New London-Norwich	42.1	42.9	42.0	16.34	17.02	16.91	687.91	730.16	710.22
Stamford-Norwalk	39.3	40.5	40.7	14.00	13.79	13.73	550.20	558.50	558.81
Waterbury	45.8	43.2	42.7	14.62	14.87	14.86	669.60	642.38	634.52
Delaware	42.2	43.4	41.4	16.08	16.72	16.05	678.58	725.65	664.47
Dover	38.7	39.5	39.5	14.21	14.33	14.44	549.93	566.04	570.38
Wilmington-Newark	42.9	44.8	42.7	19.32	19.94	19.44	828.83	893.31	830.09
District of Columbia:									
Washington PMSA	39.3	39.4	39.2	15.11	15.80	15.71	593.82	622.52	615.83
Florida	42.1	42.4	41.8	12.08	12.65	12.61	508.57	536.36	527.10
Georgia	41.9	41.7	40.3	12.88	13.22	13.20	539.67	551.27	531.96
Atlanta	40.1	39.6	37.9	13.71	14.36	13.93	549.77	568.66	527.95
Savannah	47.0	43.5	41.0	16.38	15.54	15.72	769.86	675.99	644.52
Hawaii	39.2	39.6	37.1	13.43	13.93	13.65	526.46	551.63	506.42
Honolulu	39.9	41.2	39.9	13.06	13.33	13.00	521.09	549.20	518.70
Idaho	40.1	39.0	38.6	14.12	14.31	14.36	566.21	558.09	554.30
Illinois	41.6	40.3	40.8	14.25	14.59	14.57	592.80	587.98	594.46
Bloomington-Normal	37.1	40.9	40.7	20.62	20.07	20.18	765.00	820.86	821.33
Champaign-Urbana	40.1	39.1	40.0	12.39	13.01	12.87	496.84	508.69	514.80
Chicago	41.8	40.7	40.9	14.02	14.35	14.32	586.04	584.05	585.69
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	41.0	39.7	40.6	15.31	16.17	15.91	627.71	641.95	645.95
Decatur	41.6	41.7	41.3	16.65	16.66	16.67	692.64	694.72	688.47
Kankakee	42.0	40.8	41.2	15.78	16.03	15.87	662.76	654.02	653.84
Peoria-Pekin	40.8	39.0	40.0	16.69	16.90	16.93	680.95	659.10	677.20
Rockford	42.6	40.3	40.9	16.62	16.54	16.58	708.01	666.56	678.12
Springfield	42.5	40.2	40.3	12.75	13.19	13.20	541.88	530.24	531.96

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
Indiana	42.6	41.0	41.0	\$15.59	\$16.03	\$15.94	\$664.13	\$657.23	\$653.54
Bloomington	40.2	38.7	39.3	13.80	14.08	13.43	554.76	544.90	527.80
Elkhart-Goshen	39.9	37.9	38.0	13.62	14.95	14.99	543.44	566.61	569.62
Evansville-Henderson	44.5	42.7	42.1	15.96	16.15	16.63	710.22	689.61	700.12
Fort Wayne	40.6	41.4	41.1	16.17	16.68	16.71	656.50	690.55	686.78
Gary	42.8	41.4	41.1	20.36	20.86	20.73	871.41	863.60	852.00
Indianapolis	44.1	44.0	44.0	15.44	15.39	15.39	680.90	677.16	677.16
Kokomo	48.1	43.5	43.6	21.80	23.27	23.24	1,048.58	1,012.25	1,013.26
Lafayette	41.5	42.3	42.5	16.51	17.27	17.05	685.17	730.52	724.63
Muncie	43.9	44.5	44.5	13.52	13.94	13.94	593.53	620.33	620.33
South Bend	40.9	40.3	40.6	12.59	12.72	12.71	514.93	512.62	516.03
Terre Haute	44.7	43.8	43.4	13.86	14.31	14.21	619.54	626.78	616.71
Iowa	41.3	41.0	41.1	14.31	15.05	14.94	591.00	617.05	614.03
Cedar Rapids	42.2	41.1	43.3	18.50	20.33	19.64	780.70	835.56	850.41
Des Moines	37.8	39.7	39.6	15.38	16.97	16.62	581.36	673.71	658.15
Dubuque	38.1	42.6	41.2	15.82	16.57	15.34	602.74	705.88	632.01
Sioux City	37.4	38.9	39.3	12.16	12.16	12.16	454.78	473.02	477.89
Kansas	39.9	40.4	39.9	14.98	15.16	15.06	597.70	612.46	600.89
Topeka	38.1	38.7	39.2	17.48	18.43	18.16	665.99	713.24	711.87
Wichita	40.8	42.2	41.3	17.21	17.60	17.70	702.17	742.72	731.01
Kentucky	42.1	42.2	42.2	14.30	15.20	15.16	602.03	641.44	639.75
Lexington	43.0	41.6	41.6	15.15	15.06	14.78	651.45	626.50	614.85
Louisville	43.7	43.2	43.0	16.65	16.97	17.02	727.61	733.10	731.86
Louisiana	43.3	42.8	42.3	15.64	15.69	15.74	677.21	671.53	665.80
Baton Rouge	43.5	43.2	43.7	17.44	17.66	18.39	758.64	762.91	803.64
New Orleans	42.8	43.3	43.1	15.32	15.47	15.82	655.70	669.85	681.84
Shreveport-Bossier City	41.8	40.5	39.3	14.43	15.57	15.30	603.17	630.59	601.29
Maine	41.4	41.4	41.1	14.13	14.63	14.67	584.98	605.68	602.94
Lewiston-Auburn	42.1	41.2	41.9	12.72	12.97	12.85	535.51	534.36	538.42
Portland	43.4	42.9	43.4	12.13	11.89	11.98	526.44	510.08	519.93
Maryland	41.0	40.5	40.2	14.72	15.23	15.19	603.52	616.82	610.64
Baltimore PMSA	40.9	41.3	41.0	15.40	15.96	15.95	629.86	659.15	653.95
Massachusetts	41.8	42.3	41.5	14.42	14.94	14.96	602.76	631.96	620.84
Boston	40.6	41.5	40.0	15.83	16.44	16.55	642.70	682.26	662.00
Springfield	40.9	41.3	39.5	13.89	14.20	14.22	568.10	586.46	561.69
Worcester	41.8	42.1	41.8	14.71	14.87	14.96	614.88	626.03	625.33
Michigan	44.4	41.3	41.4	19.03	19.70	19.19	844.93	813.61	794.47
Ann Arbor	45.6	41.0	43.1	20.33	21.20	20.63	927.05	869.20	889.15
Detroit	46.1	44.4	43.6	20.94	21.87	21.35	965.33	971.03	930.86
Flint	46.1	40.3	40.0	25.19	27.09	24.96	1,161.26	1,091.73	998.40
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	42.5	41.1	41.1	15.18	15.65	15.50	645.15	643.22	637.05
Jackson	42.4	40.8	41.5	13.34	14.26	14.43	565.62	581.81	598.85
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	42.8	42.0	41.4	14.54	14.84	14.93	622.31	623.28	618.10
Lansing East Lansing	43.0	40.5	40.3	19.88	21.15	21.01	854.84	856.58	846.70
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	46.7	42.0	42.9	21.77	21.39	21.55	1,016.66	898.38	924.50
Minnesota	40.8	41.1	40.7	14.67	15.36	15.20	598.54	631.30	618.64
Duluth-Superior	38.5	39.3	39.2	12.81	13.06	12.53	493.19	513.26	491.18
Minneapolis-St. Paul	42.1	41.7	41.2	15.55	16.32	16.18	654.66	680.54	666.62
St. Cloud	41.5	43.5	43.3	13.76	14.75	14.91	571.04	641.63	645.60
Mississippi	41.3	40.6	39.7	11.51	12.00	12.01	475.36	487.20	476.80
Jackson	39.7	36.8	38.0	13.01	13.23	13.80	516.50	486.86	524.40
Missouri	41.2	39.2	40.4	14.22	14.84	14.29	585.86	581.73	577.32
Kansas City	40.6	42.6	41.1	15.22	16.22	16.56	617.93	690.97	680.62
St. Louis	42.7	39.3	39.5	16.52	16.71	16.27	705.40	656.70	642.67
Springfield	39.7	37.2	39.1	12.31	12.61	12.96	488.71	469.09	506.74
Montana	39.7	37.7	37.7	14.15	14.51	14.63	561.76	547.03	551.55
Nebraska	41.3	40.6	39.8	12.83	13.26	13.32	529.88	538.36	530.14
Lincoln	44.7	42.2	43.0	14.58	14.62	14.66	651.73	616.96	630.38
Omaha	42.7	42.5	43.6	13.84	15.23	14.93	590.97	647.28	650.95
Nevada	40.9	43.5	42.9	13.39	14.24	14.07	547.65	619.44	603.60
Las Vegas	44.5	42.2	40.6	12.86	12.95	12.86	572.27	546.49	522.12

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
New Hampshire	40.4	41.2	41.0	\$13.21	\$13.72	\$13.59	\$533.68	\$565.26	\$557.19
Manchester	38.2	41.1	40.9	14.31	15.54	15.25	546.64	638.69	623.73
Nashua	40.4	41.7	40.1	13.64	13.82	13.87	551.06	576.29	556.19
Portsmouth-Rochester	41.8	41.6	40.9	13.23	13.50	13.62	553.01	561.60	557.06
New Jersey	41.7	42.4	41.5	15.45	15.86	15.70	644.27	672.46	651.55
New Mexico	40.5	41.6	37.1	13.47	14.76	14.03	545.54	614.02	520.51
Albuquerque	39.6	41.1	38.4	15.77	16.47	16.68	624.49	676.92	640.51
New York	41.3	41.0	40.5	14.11	14.55	14.46	582.74	596.55	585.63
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.7	41.8	41.3	15.61	15.51	15.39	650.94	648.32	635.61
Binghamton	41.4	39.9	40.1	11.27	11.42	11.33	466.58	455.66	454.33
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	42.8	43.7	42.7	17.32	18.30	18.14	741.30	799.71	774.58
Dutchess County	40.1	40.8	40.4	12.24	13.09	13.05	490.82	534.07	527.22
Elmira	40.1	40.6	40.2	13.03	13.53	13.54	522.50	549.32	544.31
Nassau-Suffolk	39.3	39.7	39.5	13.14	13.54	13.59	516.40	537.54	536.81
New York PMSA	39.7	39.5	39.3	12.99	13.55	13.53	515.70	535.23	531.73
New York City	39.0	38.6	38.5	12.84	13.37	13.34	500.76	516.08	513.59
Newburgh	41.1	40.8	41.2	11.60	11.99	12.10	476.76	489.19	498.52
Rochester	41.8	41.7	40.7	16.18	16.63	16.41	676.32	693.47	667.89
Rockland County	44.5	44.0	43.2	15.78	16.42	16.13	702.21	722.48	696.82
Syracuse	41.4	41.5	41.1	15.67	15.11	15.01	648.74	627.07	616.91
Utica-Rome	41.0	40.2	40.3	12.96	13.10	13.02	531.36	526.62	524.71
Westchester County	42.4	43.6	42.8	12.88	13.60	13.76	546.11	592.96	588.93
North Carolina	41.4	41.2	40.5	12.58	13.05	13.02	520.81	537.66	527.31
Asheville	43.9	40.9	41.4	11.79	12.39	12.41	517.58	506.75	513.77
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	42.1	42.1	41.6	13.70	13.76	13.81	576.77	579.30	574.50
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	39.8	39.5	38.9	12.66	13.14	13.14	503.87	519.03	511.15
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	42.3	41.8	41.6	13.74	14.23	14.10	581.20	594.81	586.56
North Dakota	39.8	40.3	39.4	12.65	13.01	13.03	503.47	524.30	513.38
Fargo-Moorhead	40.0	40.9	39.5	12.32	12.85	13.19	492.80	525.57	521.01
Ohio	43.4	42.6	42.1	16.55	17.03	16.85	718.27	725.48	709.39
Akron	42.1	41.9	41.5	14.22	14.53	14.44	598.66	608.81	599.26
Canton-Massillon	40.3	40.5	39.9	14.21	14.05	13.82	572.66	569.03	551.42
Cincinnati	44.3	44.0	43.1	16.29	16.72	16.65	721.65	735.68	717.62
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	43.8	42.5	41.7	16.22	16.79	16.77	710.44	713.58	699.31
Columbus	42.6	42.9	42.0	15.19	15.51	15.38	647.09	665.38	645.96
Dayton-Springfield	44.6	43.3	42.7	17.47	17.55	17.42	779.16	759.92	743.83
Hamilton-Middletown	45.8	46.0	44.7	17.38	18.83	18.64	796.00	866.18	833.21
Lima	44.5	42.6	42.6	17.48	18.42	18.38	777.86	784.69	782.99
Mansfield	45.0	44.6	43.0	16.59	18.34	17.31	746.55	817.96	744.33
Steubenville-Weirton	42.5	40.9	40.6	18.75	17.71	17.76	796.88	724.34	721.06
Toledo	43.6	41.9	41.7	18.71	19.34	19.15	815.76	810.35	798.56
Youngstown-Warren	42.8	40.8	40.0	17.81	18.57	18.35	762.27	757.66	734.00
Oklahoma	40.5	38.8	41.0	12.67	13.61	12.85	513.14	528.07	526.85
Oklahoma City	41.7	40.2	40.7	14.13	14.90	13.23	589.22	598.98	538.46
Tulsa	43.6	43.1	45.3	13.50	15.32	15.15	588.60	660.29	686.30
Oregon	40.6	39.9	39.2	14.91	15.17	15.20	605.35	605.28	595.84
Eugene-Springfield	40.8	40.1	37.5	14.24	14.84	15.06	580.99	595.08	564.75
Medford-Ashland	40.8	39.0	37.8	13.71	13.85	14.03	559.37	540.15	530.33
Portland-Vancouver	40.9	40.4	39.8	15.16	15.45	15.40	620.04	624.18	612.92
Salem	36.3	37.8	37.0	13.30	13.82	13.70	482.79	522.40	506.90
Pennsylvania	42.3	41.9	41.4	14.42	14.82	14.81	609.97	620.96	613.13
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	41.6	41.9	41.8	14.52	15.03	15.15	604.03	629.76	633.27
Altoona	39.7	40.8	39.1	12.58	12.78	12.82	499.43	521.42	501.26
Erie	44.3	44.8	43.5	14.74	15.78	15.46	652.98	706.94	672.51
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39.7	39.8	40.1	14.62	15.11	14.98	580.41	601.38	600.70
Johnstown	38.3	37.6	37.3	11.92	11.93	11.91	456.54	448.57	444.24
Lancaster	41.3	41.3	40.2	14.02	14.52	14.41	579.03	599.68	579.28
Philadelphia PMSA	42.2	42.0	40.9	15.76	16.00	15.97	665.07	672.00	653.17
Pittsburgh	42.8	42.2	41.4	15.59	15.59	15.62	667.25	657.90	646.67
Reading	42.6	42.4	43.3	15.20	15.23	15.37	647.52	645.75	665.52
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	40.2	41.1	40.3	12.81	13.28	13.12	514.96	545.81	528.74
Sharon	41.0	41.2	39.2	14.71	14.88	14.71	603.11	613.06	576.63
State College	42.2	41.2	41.7	12.70	13.08	12.92	535.94	538.90	538.76
Williamsport	41.5	40.1	39.6	11.91	12.40	12.55	494.27	497.24	496.98
York	41.8	42.1	42.1	15.22	15.67	15.67	636.20	659.71	659.71
Rhode Island	39.6	40.7	40.0	12.19	12.19	12.19	482.72	496.13	487.60
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	39.5	41.3	41.0	12.27	12.42	12.39	484.67	512.95	507.99

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		
	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P	January 2000	December 2000	January 2001 ^P
South Carolina	42.8	42.2	42.0	\$10.85	\$11.00	\$11.03	\$464.38	\$464.20	\$463.26
South Dakota	43.1	43.0	42.9	10.63	10.79	10.85	458.15	463.97	465.47
Rapid City	40.1	40.4	39.4	10.73	10.79	9.72	430.27	435.92	382.97
Sioux Falls	44.5	44.4	44.7	11.15	11.36	11.20	496.18	504.38	500.64
Tennessee	40.8	40.1	39.2	12.81	13.22	13.22	522.65	530.12	518.22
Chattanooga	41.6	39.2	38.3	12.02	12.58	12.67	500.03	493.14	485.26
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	41.9	39.7	39.5	12.71	12.97	12.76	532.55	514.91	504.02
Knoxville	39.8	40.9	40.1	12.49	13.16	13.21	497.10	538.24	529.72
Memphis	40.1	40.8	40.7	13.50	13.81	13.73	541.35	563.45	558.81
Nashville	40.0	40.2	40.0	14.05	14.60	14.40	562.00	586.92	576.00
Texas	43.2	43.1	43.0	12.33	12.48	12.50	532.66	537.89	537.50
Dallas	41.7	42.3	42.4	12.38	12.40	12.43	516.25	524.52	527.03
Ft. Worth-Arlington	43.6	42.9	43.4	13.43	13.36	13.36	585.55	573.14	579.82
Houston	44.3	45.2	44.6	14.58	14.58	14.52	645.89	659.02	647.59
San Antonio	43.1	45.1	44.9	10.12	10.27	10.28	436.17	463.18	461.57
Utah	39.0	40.1	38.8	13.37	13.97	13.73	521.43	560.20	532.72
Salt Lake City-Ogden	38.5	39.1	37.7	12.93	13.77	13.56	497.81	538.41	511.21
Vermont	40.9	39.9	39.9	14.01	14.19	14.28	573.01	566.18	569.77
Burlington	45.7	42.7	42.6	15.40	14.83	14.82	703.78	633.24	631.33
Virginia	42.5	42.5	42.0	13.73	14.08	14.02	583.53	598.40	588.84
Bristol	48.6	46.9	51.4	12.39	12.66	13.21	602.15	593.75	678.99
Charlottesville	46.7	42.0	47.7	11.35	11.91	12.57	530.05	500.22	599.59
Danville	44.2	42.2	40.7	13.68	14.27	14.23	604.66	602.19	579.16
Lynchburg	44.9	42.6	39.7	13.31	13.69	13.95	597.62	583.19	553.82
Northern Virginia	39.3	39.4	38.2	13.94	15.07	15.00	547.84	593.76	573.00
Richmond-Petersburg	41.8	44.2	42.7	16.20	17.15	16.88	677.16	758.03	720.78
Roanoke	38.8	39.1	39.7	14.03	15.52	15.71	544.36	606.83	623.69
Washington	40.8	40.3	39.8	16.64	17.32	17.40	678.91	698.00	692.52
West Virginia	41.8	40.2	40.6	14.45	14.73	14.76	604.01	592.15	599.26
Charleston	47.9	46.2	45.5	16.83	17.01	17.12	806.16	785.86	778.96
Huntington-Ashland	40.1	42.3	42.5	15.16	15.44	15.36	607.92	653.11	652.80
Parkersburg-Marietta	41.7	41.4	40.7	18.22	18.31	18.19	759.77	758.03	740.33
Wheeling	39.2	39.9	40.8	18.10	17.11	17.07	709.52	682.69	696.46
Wisconsin	41.7	41.1	40.9	14.70	15.15	15.03	612.99	622.67	614.73
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	45.2	44.3	43.9	16.12	16.48	16.54	728.62	730.06	726.11
Eau Claire	43.1	41.7	41.0	13.46	14.00	14.07	580.13	583.80	576.87
Green Bay	43.4	41.0	39.3	15.14	15.34	15.56	657.08	628.94	611.51
Janesville-Beloit	40.8	43.0	42.9	18.65	20.93	19.66	760.92	899.99	843.41
Kenosha	38.4	39.4	39.7	17.14	15.72	15.85	658.18	619.37	629.25
La Crosse	40.5	40.3	40.9	12.16	13.04	12.83	492.48	525.51	524.75
Madison	40.9	37.9	33.8	13.96	14.14	14.60	570.96	535.91	493.48
Milwaukee-Waukesha	41.3	40.7	40.7	15.63	15.84	15.59	645.52	644.69	634.51
Racine	45.1	38.8	40.4	14.28	15.48	15.23	644.03	600.62	615.29
Sheboygan	42.2	41.4	41.9	15.01	14.95	15.03	633.42	618.93	629.76
Wausau	40.9	41.1	39.0	14.70	14.93	15.27	601.23	613.62	595.53
Wyoming	39.8	39.1	38.9	15.46	15.68	16.10	615.31	613.09	626.29
Puerto Rico	39.9	41.2	(¹)	9.15	9.56	(¹)	365.09	393.87	(¹)
Virgin Islands	44.7	43.1	40.4	19.43	20.28	20.53	868.52	874.07	829.41

¹ Not available.
^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication. All State and area data have been revised to reflect March 2000 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	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,187.6	26,173.9	26,160.5	26,204.6	26,226.2	26,249.6	26,253.0	26,293.8	26,360.7	26,412.1	26,481.9	26,525.7	26,584.4
Employed	25,145.0	25,129.4	25,158.9	25,189.1	25,209.5	25,234.7	25,256.8	25,283.3	25,354.8	25,411.0	25,472.6	25,526.6	25,617.1
Unemployed	1,042.6	1,044.5	1,001.6	1,015.5	1,016.7	1,014.9	996.2	1,010.6	1,005.9	1,001.1	1,009.3	999.1	967.3
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,164.6	7,159.6	7,151.4	7,164.0	7,166.2	7,176.2	7,183.7	7,192.3	7,207.6	7,227.9	7,254.3	7,273.2	7,293.5
Employed	6,943.0	6,938.4	6,946.7	6,956.8	6,960.5	6,972.1	6,984.8	6,998.0	7,018.6	7,046.2	7,074.1	7,100.8	7,120.6
Unemployed	221.7	221.2	204.6	207.2	205.7	204.1	198.9	194.3	189.0	181.8	180.3	172.3	172.9
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,023.0	19,014.3	19,009.2	19,040.6	19,060.0	19,073.5	19,069.3	19,101.6	19,153.1	19,184.2	19,227.6	19,252.5	19,290.8
Employed	18,202.0	18,190.9	18,212.2	18,232.4	18,249.0	18,262.6	18,272.1	18,285.3	18,336.1	18,364.8	18,398.5	18,425.7	18,496.5
Unemployed	821.0	823.3	797.0	808.3	811.0	810.9	797.2	816.3	817.0	819.4	829.1	826.8	794.4
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	48,610.7	48,648.1	48,730.6	48,751.7	48,882.0	48,957.3	48,993.3	49,105.7	49,200.8	49,358.9	49,526.1	49,634.9	49,854.6
Employed	46,658.2	46,689.1	46,792.0	46,816.5	46,927.4	46,997.5	47,082.3	47,177.6	47,283.8	47,449.0	47,611.7	47,752.8	47,929.1
Unemployed	1,952.5	1,959.0	1,938.6	1,935.1	1,954.5	1,959.8	1,911.0	1,928.1	1,917.0	1,909.9	1,914.3	1,882.1	1,925.5
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,244.6	25,274.6	25,337.7	25,370.9	25,458.0	25,505.5	25,527.2	25,597.2	25,654.0	25,735.6	25,816.8	25,879.4	26,000.9
Employed	24,329.0	24,360.3	24,435.2	24,466.6	24,538.0	24,578.9	24,628.1	24,684.9	24,745.2	24,831.4	24,912.8	24,974.3	25,065.1
Unemployed	915.6	914.4	902.6	904.3	920.0	926.6	899.1	912.4	908.8	904.2	904.0	905.1	935.8
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,210.3	8,215.4	8,219.2	8,216.5	8,234.9	8,247.6	8,260.6	8,265.0	8,277.9	8,305.8	8,330.6	8,344.6	8,379.3
Employed	7,845.7	7,848.6	7,861.9	7,851.5	7,866.6	7,877.8	7,898.5	7,901.4	7,912.4	7,936.9	7,957.9	7,975.1	8,008.5
Unemployed	364.6	366.7	357.3	365.0	368.3	369.8	362.1	363.5	365.4	368.9	372.7	369.6	370.8
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,155.8	15,158.1	15,173.6	15,164.2	15,189.0	15,204.1	15,205.4	15,243.5	15,269.0	15,317.5	15,378.6	15,410.8	15,474.4
Employed	14,483.5	14,480.3	14,494.9	14,498.4	14,522.8	14,540.7	14,555.7	14,591.3	14,626.2	14,680.7	14,741.0	14,803.4	14,855.5
Unemployed	672.3	677.9	678.7	665.8	666.2	663.4	649.7	652.2	642.8	636.8	637.7	607.4	618.9
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0

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	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.P
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	33,524.4	33,539.0	33,561.5	33,575.7	33,612.0	33,671.1	33,707.9	33,763.3	33,822.4	33,907.5	34,000.7	34,058.4	34,206.1
Employed	32,320.7	32,301.0	32,334.9	32,346.1	32,371.9	32,415.2	32,458.1	32,506.5	32,584.2	32,686.5	32,763.3	32,820.6	32,883.1
Unemployed	1,203.7	1,238.0	1,226.6	1,229.6	1,240.1	1,255.9	1,249.8	1,256.8	1,238.3	1,221.0	1,237.4	1,237.9	1,323.0
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	23,310.7	23,323.8	23,330.7	23,346.8	23,366.4	23,395.6	23,415.8	23,439.4	23,464.5	23,509.2	23,558.1	23,604.2	23,697.6
Employed	22,425.7	22,415.9	22,433.1	22,444.9	22,458.5	22,475.1	22,498.0	22,519.6	22,565.7	22,624.5	22,653.9	22,685.1	22,700.9
Unemployed	885.0	907.9	897.7	901.9	907.8	920.5	917.8	919.8	898.9	884.7	904.2	919.1	996.7
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,213.7	10,215.2	10,230.8	10,228.9	10,245.6	10,275.5	10,292.1	10,323.8	10,357.9	10,398.4	10,442.6	10,454.3	10,508.5
Employed	9,895.0	9,885.1	9,901.8	9,901.2	9,913.4	9,940.1	9,960.2	9,986.8	10,018.5	10,062.0	10,109.4	10,135.5	10,182.2
Unemployed	318.7	330.2	329.0	327.7	332.2	335.4	331.9	337.0	339.4	336.3	333.2	318.8	326.3
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1
WEST													
Civilian labor force	31,452.4	31,509.5	31,557.5	31,624.7	31,699.1	31,813.9	31,824.4	31,900.9	31,955.0	32,032.6	32,121.3	32,171.9	32,190.2
Employed	29,980.5	30,032.0	30,075.7	30,147.6	30,208.8	30,309.9	30,333.8	30,420.1	30,492.3	30,573.3	30,667.8	30,747.7	30,791.5
Unemployed	1,472.0	1,477.4	1,481.8	1,477.1	1,490.3	1,503.9	1,490.6	1,480.7	1,462.7	1,459.3	1,453.5	1,424.2	1,398.8
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	8,845.9	8,850.9	8,862.0	8,873.5	8,895.0	8,912.9	8,938.5	8,964.2	9,001.9	9,040.7	9,084.2	9,119.0	9,145.1
Employed	8,503.1	8,511.1	8,528.8	8,540.4	8,563.3	8,579.9	8,605.5	8,630.5	8,666.9	8,703.4	8,744.0	8,784.1	8,806.5
Unemployed	342.7	339.8	333.2	333.1	331.7	333.1	333.0	333.7	335.0	337.3	340.2	334.9	338.5
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	22,606.6	22,658.5	22,695.5	22,751.2	22,804.1	22,900.9	22,885.9	22,936.6	22,953.2	22,991.9	23,037.1	23,052.9	23,045.2
Employed	21,477.3	21,520.9	21,546.9	21,607.1	21,645.5	21,730.1	21,728.3	21,789.6	21,825.4	21,869.9	21,923.8	21,963.7	21,985.0
Unemployed	1,129.2	1,137.6	1,148.6	1,144.0	1,158.6	1,170.9	1,157.6	1,147.0	1,127.8	1,122.0	1,113.3	1,089.3	1,060.2
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6

P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that compose the various census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South

Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington. Data have been revised to incorporate updated population controls, reestimation of models, benchmarking to CPS annual averages, and new seasonal adjustment factors.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,142.3	2,142.2	2,142.0	2,141.7	2,147.0	2,148.8	2,152.8	2,157.7	2,160.7	2,168.5	2,172.0	2,175.2	2,188.7
Employed	2,038.7	2,040.6	2,044.5	2,043.5	2,049.4	2,052.1	2,055.1	2,058.7	2,061.7	2,068.5	2,072.9	2,076.4	2,081.3
Unemployed	103.6	101.5	97.6	98.2	97.6	96.7	97.6	99.0	99.0	100.0	99.1	98.8	107.4
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	319.6	320.1	319.8	320.3	320.4	321.1	321.0	322.0	323.3	324.0	325.0	326.1	327.0
Employed	297.3	298.0	297.9	298.2	298.5	299.4	300.1	301.1	302.3	303.5	305.0	306.7	307.0
Unemployed	22.3	22.1	22.0	22.1	21.8	21.7	20.9	20.9	21.0	20.5	20.1	19.4	20.0
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.1
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,338.6	2,332.4	2,327.9	2,325.0	2,329.1	2,330.9	2,335.6	2,342.5	2,353.5	2,367.1	2,380.4	2,399.5	2,410.9
Employed	2,241.2	2,237.1	2,234.7	2,233.3	2,237.2	2,238.4	2,245.5	2,252.7	2,265.5	2,278.3	2,292.4	2,311.7	2,317.5
Unemployed	97.4	95.3	93.2	91.7	91.8	92.6	90.1	89.8	88.0	88.8	88.0	87.8	93.5
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,228.5	1,228.5	1,229.3	1,226.7	1,229.5	1,232.3	1,234.4	1,238.5	1,241.0	1,247.7	1,256.7	1,263.1	1,264.8
Employed	1,172.5	1,171.0	1,172.5	1,170.2	1,173.4	1,176.5	1,178.9	1,183.8	1,188.5	1,195.9	1,203.8	1,211.7	1,210.6
Unemployed	56.0	57.5	56.8	56.4	56.1	55.8	55.5	54.6	52.5	51.8	52.9	51.4	54.2
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
California													
Civilian labor force	16,856.9	16,902.6	16,942.4	17,002.3	17,055.2	17,139.3	17,128.4	17,168.9	17,182.7	17,213.3	17,245.7	17,251.0	17,249.9
Employed	16,025.0	16,066.8	16,091.9	16,155.2	16,194.0	16,262.8	16,265.3	16,316.9	16,341.9	16,378.4	16,412.7	16,435.5	16,466.1
Unemployed	831.9	835.8	850.5	847.1	861.2	876.5	863.1	852.0	840.8	834.9	833.1	815.5	783.8
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,249.6	2,247.8	2,252.7	2,255.2	2,257.6	2,266.8	2,271.0	2,276.2	2,287.6	2,299.7	2,315.7	2,325.7	2,331.6
Employed	2,186.7	2,184.5	2,189.3	2,191.5	2,195.9	2,203.0	2,207.2	2,212.8	2,225.3	2,238.6	2,254.5	2,266.9	2,273.7
Unemployed	62.9	63.4	63.4	63.7	61.7	63.8	63.9	63.3	62.3	61.1	61.2	58.7	57.9
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,735.0	1,740.8	1,743.6	1,746.2	1,751.3	1,753.0	1,753.3	1,752.9	1,750.4	1,748.2	1,743.8	1,738.4	1,735.3
Employed	1,688.6	1,694.9	1,701.5	1,706.0	1,710.5	1,713.1	1,715.2	1,715.1	1,713.5	1,712.8	1,709.6	1,704.4	1,703.1
Unemployed	46.4	45.9	42.1	40.2	40.9	40.0	38.2	37.8	37.0	35.4	34.2	33.9	32.1
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	398.7	401.2	404.0	405.7	407.5	409.1	411.1	412.5	413.2	414.2	415.2	416.0	417.5
Employed	383.2	385.3	388.1	389.4	391.0	392.4	394.4	395.4	396.6	398.1	399.4	400.0	400.2
Unemployed	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.8	16.0	17.3
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	280.4	279.6	279.2	278.9	277.9	277.1	276.8	278.6	279.4	279.5	279.9	279.0	283.3
Employed	264.4	263.9	263.5	263.2	262.3	262.0	261.0	262.5	262.7	262.6	262.9	261.9	266.0
Unemployed	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.1	15.7	16.1	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.2
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,399.3	7,399.6	7,417.6	7,431.8	7,452.9	7,470.7	7,478.5	7,503.8	7,531.8	7,564.7	7,598.7	7,632.3	7,674.9
Employed	7,128.5	7,131.8	7,150.4	7,163.2	7,185.0	7,200.6	7,219.3	7,238.2	7,263.2	7,293.5	7,324.9	7,355.9	7,386.6
Unemployed	270.9	267.8	267.1	268.6	268.0	270.0	259.2	265.7	268.6	271.2	273.8	276.4	288.3
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,131.6	4,143.2	4,156.2	4,158.2	4,172.3	4,177.6	4,181.2	4,186.6	4,186.9	4,194.3	4,195.2	4,195.3	4,210.9
Employed	3,970.5	3,984.2	3,993.9	3,997.9	4,011.3	4,015.1	4,026.4	4,033.0	4,036.9	4,047.2	4,052.9	4,056.6	4,062.3
Unemployed	161.1	159.0	162.2	160.2	160.9	162.5	154.8	153.6	150.0	147.1	142.4	138.7	148.5
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	594.0	594.3	594.4	594.7	595.3	595.4	595.0	593.9	596.2	596.8	597.3	597.7	599.1
Employed	565.3	566.5	567.9	568.5	569.7	571.2	570.9	569.3	571.6	572.4	573.0	572.5	574.5
Unemployed	28.7	27.9	26.6	26.2	25.6	24.1	24.1	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.3	25.2	24.6
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	649.5	651.2	651.1	653.9	655.4	656.2	658.0	659.6	661.5	663.3	665.3	667.2	668.0
Employed	617.2	618.7	620.1	622.1	623.7	624.4	626.1	628.0	629.5	631.4	633.1	635.1	638.2
Unemployed	32.3	32.4	31.1	31.8	31.7	31.8	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.0	29.9
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,437.4	6,442.6	6,434.0	6,440.5	6,436.8	6,434.2	6,416.4	6,418.9	6,414.2	6,404.2	6,388.7	6,366.3	6,377.9
Employed	6,166.3	6,162.2	6,157.8	6,164.7	6,161.7	6,156.9	6,140.6	6,139.1	6,134.6	6,129.5	6,098.2	6,068.5	6,074.7
Unemployed	271.2	280.4	276.3	275.9	275.1	277.3	275.8	279.8	279.6	274.7	290.5	297.7	303.2
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,078.5	3,079.6	3,079.0	3,078.2	3,080.4	3,076.6	3,090.1	3,087.6	3,079.9	3,085.3	3,093.3	3,101.1	3,120.1
Employed	2,970.7	2,967.1	2,968.7	2,967.5	2,973.3	2,968.8	2,982.6	2,990.0	2,995.6	3,000.4	3,007.5	3,014.6	3,020.9
Unemployed	107.9	112.5	110.3	110.7	107.1	107.8	107.5	97.6	84.4	85.0	85.9	86.5	99.2
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,566.6	1,566.8	1,566.0	1,559.9	1,557.9	1,557.2	1,559.2	1,559.7	1,560.6	1,564.1	1,570.3	1,567.7	1,579.0
Employed	1,525.0	1,523.8	1,525.4	1,518.9	1,516.8	1,515.4	1,518.4	1,519.4	1,520.5	1,524.3	1,529.8	1,528.1	1,538.8
Unemployed	41.6	43.0	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.7	40.8	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.6	39.5	40.3
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,405.3	1,399.3	1,396.8	1,398.3	1,399.5	1,401.3	1,402.1	1,407.2	1,413.2	1,424.2	1,436.7	1,447.9	1,452.9
Employed	1,359.9	1,349.7	1,346.1	1,345.3	1,345.6	1,346.8	1,347.5	1,352.5	1,359.2	1,370.4	1,383.8	1,397.3	1,400.1
Unemployed	45.5	49.6	50.8	53.0	53.9	54.4	54.6	54.7	54.0	53.7	53.0	50.6	52.8
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,976.1	1,979.4	1,980.4	1,974.3	1,976.8	1,979.0	1,983.4	1,981.5	1,983.8	1,986.6	1,989.7	1,990.8	2,005.4
Employed	1,893.9	1,895.4	1,899.6	1,893.0	1,895.3	1,897.2	1,901.4	1,900.2	1,902.2	1,904.5	1,908.5	1,910.3	1,923.1
Unemployed	82.2	84.1	80.8	81.3	81.5	81.8	82.0	81.3	81.6	82.1	81.2	80.5	82.3
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,034.6	2,030.2	2,029.9	2,029.4	2,030.0	2,023.7	2,021.7	2,019.2	2,016.5	2,029.5	2,043.2	2,047.0	2,066.2
Employed	1,927.4	1,922.0	1,919.5	1,921.7	1,917.9	1,911.6	1,911.3	1,908.1	1,903.7	1,913.5	1,920.4	1,928.2	1,947.4
Unemployed	107.2	108.2	110.5	107.7	112.2	112.1	110.4	111.1	112.8	116.0	122.8	118.8	118.8
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7
Maine													
Civilian labor force	687.4	687.7	688.8	689.7	690.0	689.4	688.3	688.0	689.2	688.9	689.0	688.5	694.5
Employed	659.4	660.0	661.8	663.1	664.1	664.3	665.0	665.1	666.4	667.6	668.7	669.6	677.3
Unemployed	28.0	27.7	27.0	26.5	26.0	25.1	23.2	22.9	22.8	21.3	20.3	18.9	17.2
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,768.4	2,766.6	2,771.6	2,778.0	2,784.4	2,791.9	2,794.7	2,803.6	2,824.4	2,842.1	2,857.1	2,874.3	2,874.8
Employed	2,669.3	2,661.4	2,668.7	2,670.2	2,674.0	2,680.1	2,684.3	2,692.2	2,712.7	2,730.6	2,747.6	2,767.1	2,771.2
Unemployed	99.1	105.1	102.9	107.9	110.5	111.8	110.4	111.4	111.7	111.5	109.5	107.2	103.6
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,229.9	3,220.6	3,206.1	3,211.1	3,208.8	3,215.0	3,222.7	3,229.5	3,243.5	3,261.8	3,285.8	3,302.3	3,313.4
Employed	3,134.7	3,125.6	3,121.4	3,122.6	3,122.4	3,128.1	3,136.3	3,146.0	3,161.8	3,182.0	3,203.9	3,225.9	3,232.3
Unemployed	95.2	95.0	84.7	88.4	86.4	86.9	86.3	83.5	81.7	79.8	81.9	76.5	81.0
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	5,175.1	5,175.7	5,185.6	5,190.7	5,195.1	5,205.2	5,208.0	5,207.6	5,206.3	5,219.3	5,224.5	5,223.3	5,238.8
Employed	5,002.6	5,005.2	5,013.9	5,014.1	5,014.0	5,020.6	5,019.0	5,012.4	5,012.5	5,025.4	5,027.6	5,025.2	5,004.0
Unemployed	172.6	170.5	171.7	176.6	181.0	184.6	189.0	195.2	193.8	193.9	196.9	198.1	234.8
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.5
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,707.7	2,709.8	2,711.4	2,713.0	2,717.3	2,727.5	2,734.5	2,744.8	2,755.3	2,766.0	2,783.2	2,793.7	2,799.7
Employed	2,618.4	2,619.3	2,621.1	2,624.0	2,628.0	2,636.6	2,644.2	2,653.4	2,664.8	2,677.5	2,693.7	2,708.4	2,713.8
Unemployed	89.2	90.5	90.3	89.0	89.3	90.9	90.2	91.4	90.5	88.5	89.4	85.3	85.9
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,311.6	1,319.2	1,324.5	1,329.0	1,335.1	1,339.9	1,338.0	1,329.6	1,324.6	1,326.3	1,324.9	1,313.7	1,311.9
Employed	1,235.9	1,241.3	1,247.3	1,250.5	1,255.3	1,257.7	1,261.6	1,257.2	1,254.0	1,254.7	1,251.3	1,246.4	1,252.8
Unemployed	75.7	77.8	77.2	78.5	79.8	82.2	76.4	72.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	67.3	59.1
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.5
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,888.2	2,892.6	2,906.5	2,906.0	2,915.3	2,928.6	2,932.9	2,943.3	2,957.4	2,966.3	2,965.6	2,954.4	2,983.9
Employed	2,793.2	2,793.0	2,805.8	2,809.2	2,815.2	2,828.3	2,833.6	2,840.1	2,848.2	2,857.0	2,861.6	2,854.9	2,875.9
Unemployed	95.0	99.5	100.8	96.8	100.1	100.3	99.3	103.2	109.2	109.3	104.1	99.5	108.0
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Montana													
Civilian labor force	477.4	477.9	479.7	478.4	479.4	479.5	479.5	479.6	479.6	479.5	479.9	479.2	478.8
Employed	453.1	453.6	455.8	454.4	455.3	455.6	455.6	456.0	456.2	456.7	457.3	457.7	457.1
Unemployed	24.3	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.4	22.8	22.6	21.5	21.7
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	910.1	911.3	913.1	914.3	917.0	921.5	923.5	927.5	929.7	935.4	942.0	946.1	947.7
Employed	883.6	883.8	885.9	885.8	888.6	892.8	895.4	899.7	902.5	908.3	914.6	920.1	923.7
Unemployed	26.6	27.5	27.3	28.4	28.4	28.7	28.1	27.8	27.2	27.1	27.4	26.0	24.0
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	962.2	966.2	970.4	974.2	979.9	983.3	987.6	991.7	998.8	1,002.9	1,007.0	1,008.0	1,013.4
Employed	921.8	927.3	931.7	936.3	942.7	945.8	949.9	953.6	957.8	959.9	962.3	963.9	970.6
Unemployed	40.5	39.0	38.8	37.9	37.2	37.5	37.7	38.1	41.0	43.0	44.7	44.1	42.8
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	677.8	679.0	680.3	683.4	684.8	686.6	687.2	687.0	687.6	688.6	690.6	693.3	696.8
Employed	657.3	658.5	660.3	662.3	663.7	665.5	666.7	667.5	669.6	671.7	675.0	677.7	682.3
Unemployed	20.5	20.5	20.1	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.5	19.6	18.0	16.8	15.5	15.7	14.5
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1

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	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,171.2	4,167.8	4,162.7	4,166.2	4,168.5	4,169.1	4,166.9	4,182.7	4,197.9	4,214.4	4,234.0	4,252.3	4,251.0
Employed	4,014.1	4,007.5	4,011.9	4,012.7	4,013.3	4,014.7	4,013.6	4,023.9	4,037.6	4,053.9	4,071.4	4,091.6	4,098.4
Unemployed	157.1	160.3	150.8	153.5	155.2	154.4	153.4	158.8	160.3	160.5	162.7	160.6	152.5
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	814.0	818.6	822.5	826.0	829.9	829.3	835.0	839.3	842.3	844.6	846.2	846.2	844.4
Employed	776.1	780.1	785.0	787.6	791.0	792.0	795.5	798.1	800.0	800.9	801.7	801.4	800.5
Unemployed	37.9	38.5	37.5	38.3	39.0	37.4	39.5	41.2	42.3	43.7	44.5	44.8	44.0
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,890.4	8,889.1	8,898.6	8,922.1	8,935.9	8,937.1	8,937.8	8,948.1	8,972.3	8,976.5	8,991.5	8,992.8	8,972.3
Employed	8,468.5	8,474.2	8,490.1	8,510.6	8,526.1	8,533.0	8,541.9	8,541.6	8,567.6	8,573.4	8,584.7	8,589.0	8,593.3
Unemployed	422.0	414.9	408.5	411.5	409.8	404.1	395.9	406.4	404.7	403.0	406.8	403.7	379.0
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,918.0	3,929.0	3,939.6	3,941.5	3,953.4	3,964.8	3,958.0	3,972.2	3,972.3	3,981.2	3,983.9	3,984.4	4,007.9
Employed	3,785.1	3,792.9	3,804.3	3,807.3	3,812.8	3,819.6	3,816.5	3,822.9	3,822.9	3,827.6	3,829.3	3,828.7	3,840.3
Unemployed	132.8	136.1	135.3	134.2	140.6	145.2	141.5	149.3	149.4	153.6	154.6	155.7	167.6
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	336.7	336.6	337.2	337.5	337.6	338.6	338.9	340.2	339.6	339.7	341.0	341.1	341.9
Employed	325.6	326.0	326.6	327.0	327.6	328.3	328.9	329.5	330.3	331.0	331.5	332.3	333.9
Unemployed	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.7	9.3	8.7	9.5	8.9	7.9
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,743.5	5,744.4	5,740.7	5,738.4	5,746.9	5,755.6	5,769.0	5,778.5	5,804.6	5,826.1	5,851.6	5,888.7	5,910.2
Employed	5,505.0	5,499.7	5,504.3	5,505.0	5,509.9	5,517.1	5,532.5	5,539.4	5,568.6	5,593.4	5,620.4	5,654.1	5,666.0
Unemployed	238.5	244.8	236.4	233.3	237.0	238.5	236.5	239.1	236.0	232.7	231.2	234.5	244.1
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,647.3	1,645.7	1,646.7	1,646.8	1,646.6	1,646.7	1,646.8	1,649.3	1,649.9	1,648.7	1,649.8	1,651.4	1,649.9
Employed	1,598.0	1,595.0	1,595.1	1,595.3	1,595.2	1,595.4	1,596.2	1,598.4	1,599.9	1,600.0	1,601.7	1,605.0	1,606.3
Unemployed	49.4	50.7	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.4	50.5	50.9	50.0	48.6	48.1	46.4	43.6
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,796.2	1,801.4	1,804.3	1,808.5	1,807.4	1,806.9	1,808.2	1,814.4	1,806.3	1,800.0	1,793.5	1,788.0	1,794.6
Employed	1,703.2	1,708.5	1,712.7	1,718.3	1,716.0	1,717.8	1,720.2	1,725.5	1,720.9	1,715.4	1,714.6	1,712.4	1,715.4
Unemployed	93.0	92.9	91.6	90.2	91.4	89.1	88.0	89.0	85.4	84.6	78.9	75.6	79.1
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	5,961.3	5,957.4	5,947.9	5,952.4	5,955.7	5,967.3	5,964.5	5,970.8	5,982.9	5,993.3	6,002.0	6,007.5	6,067.5
Employed	5,719.5	5,709.3	5,710.2	5,709.1	5,709.7	5,714.9	5,716.6	5,719.8	5,730.9	5,737.4	5,742.4	5,745.1	5,804.8
Unemployed	241.9	248.1	237.8	243.3	246.0	252.4	247.9	251.0	252.0	255.8	259.7	262.4	262.8
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	505.0	503.5	504.7	506.4	503.6	503.3	504.1	504.0	503.4	505.1	506.5	507.7	510.2
Employed	483.3	481.4	483.3	485.1	481.9	482.0	483.2	482.9	483.9	486.2	487.6	489.4	491.5
Unemployed	21.7	22.1	21.4	21.3	21.7	21.3	20.9	21.0	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.3	18.7
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,967.6	1,969.6	1,970.8	1,972.6	1,983.1	1,984.6	1,989.2	1,992.5	1,989.1	1,989.8	2,005.3	2,008.6	2,015.8
Employed	1,880.7	1,885.1	1,890.1	1,894.2	1,901.4	1,905.5	1,912.6	1,915.8	1,918.1	1,926.1	1,938.3	1,937.0	1,944.6
Unemployed	86.9	84.6	80.7	78.4	81.7	79.1	76.6	76.7	71.0	63.7	67.0	71.6	71.2
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000												2001
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	399.1	398.9	399.7	400.1	400.9	400.9	401.0	401.2	402.1	402.8	403.7	403.3	403.3
Employed	389.4	389.5	391.0	391.0	391.5	391.8	392.0	392.3	393.0	393.6	394.5	394.4	395.9
Unemployed	9.7	9.4	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	7.4
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,780.3	2,774.6	2,772.3	2,771.5	2,775.9	2,779.9	2,786.5	2,796.1	2,808.8	2,824.3	2,844.1	2,864.9	2,873.4
Employed	2,677.2	2,671.3	2,670.5	2,664.5	2,666.6	2,670.8	2,680.4	2,685.3	2,694.5	2,709.2	2,725.2	2,742.0	2,751.3
Unemployed	103.1	103.3	101.7	107.0	109.3	109.1	106.1	110.8	114.3	115.1	118.9	122.9	122.1
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,245.3	10,253.7	10,267.8	10,261.4	10,282.9	10,301.4	10,302.6	10,336.5	10,361.6	10,391.7	10,429.0	10,449.2	10,493.5
Employed	9,785.7	9,792.3	9,807.9	9,811.2	9,836.3	9,857.2	9,869.2	9,901.0	9,934.2	9,971.2	10,015.1	10,058.5	10,091.2
Unemployed	459.6	461.4	459.9	450.2	446.6	444.1	433.4	435.5	427.4	420.4	413.9	390.7	402.3
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,089.6	1,090.9	1,091.6	1,093.9	1,096.3	1,099.3	1,103.8	1,107.0	1,111.2	1,116.4	1,122.2	1,127.0	1,131.6
Employed	1,052.7	1,054.3	1,056.1	1,058.7	1,060.6	1,063.6	1,068.4	1,071.6	1,075.9	1,080.7	1,085.8	1,090.8	1,091.7
Unemployed	36.9	36.6	35.5	35.3	35.6	35.7	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.8	36.4	36.2	39.9
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	329.5	328.1	327.8	327.3	327.6	328.7	328.1	330.9	333.4	335.4	338.7	343.0	343.4
Employed	319.6	318.1	318.5	317.7	318.0	319.1	318.3	321.3	323.5	325.9	329.2	333.8	334.1
Unemployed	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.3
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,554.8	3,559.6	3,569.3	3,576.3	3,589.4	3,601.4	3,611.6	3,624.9	3,635.6	3,650.5	3,662.9	3,677.1	3,703.0
Employed	3,468.7	3,476.9	3,490.8	3,498.2	3,509.6	3,521.6	3,532.7	3,546.5	3,556.0	3,571.7	3,584.8	3,599.9	3,625.8
Unemployed	86.1	82.7	78.6	78.1	79.8	79.8	78.9	78.4	79.6	78.8	78.1	77.3	77.2
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,039.8	3,040.1	3,034.5	3,025.4	3,025.7	3,038.4	3,033.3	3,037.4	3,044.7	3,057.8	3,075.6	3,090.2	3,074.6
Employed	2,886.5	2,881.2	2,876.6	2,866.9	2,867.2	2,879.0	2,871.8	2,876.8	2,888.7	2,900.2	2,918.7	2,936.6	2,921.9
Unemployed	153.3	158.9	157.9	158.4	158.6	159.4	161.5	160.6	156.1	157.6	156.9	153.5	152.7
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	825.7	826.2	829.5	827.9	837.2	828.4	826.1	822.4	821.3	819.3	818.7	812.3	812.9
Employed	778.6	778.7	785.3	783.0	790.7	781.9	780.9	778.4	776.2	773.9	772.7	767.3	768.0
Unemployed	47.1	47.4	44.2	45.0	46.5	46.5	45.2	43.9	45.1	45.4	45.9	45.0	44.9
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,876.1	2,881.5	2,891.4	2,898.9	2,907.2	2,923.9	2,932.4	2,946.8	2,959.4	2,974.2	2,999.9	3,024.9	3,050.7
Employed	2,781.2	2,781.8	2,788.4	2,793.7	2,799.7	2,811.7	2,823.3	2,838.7	2,854.3	2,875.8	2,900.2	2,922.6	2,935.3
Unemployed	94.9	99.7	103.0	105.3	107.5	112.2	109.1	108.1	105.1	98.4	99.7	102.3	115.4
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	265.1	265.9	266.1	266.9	267.5	267.6	268.0	268.3	267.3	267.1	267.3	266.2	266.2
Employed	254.5	255.4	256.3	256.6	256.9	257.2	257.4	257.7	256.7	256.9	256.9	256.5	257.4
Unemployed	10.7	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.4	9.8	8.8
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,305.5	1,306.6	1,316.2	1,305.9	1,335.7	1,304.5	1,311.3	1,309.1	1,302.0	1,291.1	1,292.8	1,297.4	1,275.6
Employed	1,160.2	1,170.0	1,178.2	1,169.6	1,197.2	1,175.1	1,182.4	1,168.3	1,179.6	1,169.3	1,173.2	1,166.8	1,150.4
Unemployed	145.3	136.6	138.0	136.2	138.5	129.4	128.8	140.8	122.4	121.9	119.6	130.6	125.2
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.8	10.8	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.8

^P = preliminary.

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

revised to incorporate updated population controls, reestimation of models, benchmarking to CPS annual averages, and new seasonal adjustment factors.

**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		
	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P
Alabama	2,121.3	2,178.9	2,167.6	103.1	87.0	106.9	4.9	4.0	4.9
Anniston	53.4	53.1	52.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	5.5	4.5	5.1
Auburn-Opelika	49.0	50.2	49.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.3	2.8	3.2
Birmingham	466.2	484.2	477.7	15.1	11.7	13.8	3.2	2.4	2.9
Decatur	72.9	75.1	74.8	3.6	2.6	4.7	5.0	3.5	6.3
Dothan	66.0	67.4	66.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	4.7	4.2	4.7
Florence	66.1	67.6	68.2	4.4	3.9	5.6	6.6	5.8	8.2
Gadsden	48.5	50.6	49.9	2.6	4.1	4.5	5.3	8.2	9.0
Huntsville	171.7	178.4	178.3	5.5	4.3	6.5	3.2	2.4	3.6
Mobile	265.1	275.5	274.2	13.2	10.3	12.9	5.0	3.7	4.7
Montgomery	161.1	166.5	164.8	6.0	4.9	5.6	3.7	3.0	3.4
Tuscaloosa	83.1	85.9	83.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.7
Alaska	314.9	320.6	321.5	27.9	19.5	25.0	8.9	6.1	7.8
Anchorage	143.9	148.6	147.7	8.4	6.1	7.4	5.8	4.1	5.0
Arizona	2,311.9	2,403.8	2,383.0	90.5	80.4	86.4	3.9	3.3	3.6
Flagstaff	60.3	64.0	63.4	4.7	3.6	4.3	7.7	5.7	6.8
Phoenix-Mesa	1,539.3	1,605.7	1,592.6	44.8	38.5	42.5	2.9	2.4	2.7
Tucson	385.2	390.6	387.6	13.3	10.1	11.5	3.4	2.6	3.0
Yuma	59.5	66.1	63.2	10.0	12.4	10.5	16.8	18.8	16.5
Arkansas	1,205.3	1,251.2	1,241.4	67.1	49.1	64.9	5.6	3.9	5.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	141.9	150.7	148.6	3.8	2.6	3.4	2.7	1.7	2.3
Fort Smith	95.4	97.4	97.6	4.3	2.9	3.7	4.5	3.0	3.8
Jonesboro	41.6	43.7	43.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	4.1	3.6	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	295.2	305.8	301.7	11.7	8.9	11.1	4.0	2.9	3.7
Pine Bluff	35.6	36.5	36.6	2.9	2.4	3.2	8.3	6.7	8.7
California	16,771.3	17,203.7	17,162.7	921.8	755.2	872.1	5.5	4.4	5.1
Bakersfield	282.8	285.6	283.0	35.4	32.5	34.5	12.5	11.4	12.2
Chico-Paradise	84.7	89.4	86.4	7.0	5.7	7.3	8.2	6.4	8.4
Fresno	434.7	462.1	460.2	67.4	60.9	68.9	15.5	13.2	15.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,694.2	4,825.1	4,810.2	273.0	226.0	260.5	5.8	4.7	5.4
Merced	83.5	83.8	83.1	14.5	12.4	14.6	17.4	14.8	17.6
Modesto	200.7	202.7	204.0	23.5	19.9	23.2	11.7	9.8	11.4
Oakland	1,223.1	1,252.4	1,253.7	38.3	27.7	33.8	3.1	2.2	2.7
Orange County	1,488.1	1,521.4	1,520.3	39.8	30.6	35.3	2.7	2.0	2.3
Redding	74.0	75.1	75.6	6.3	4.8	6.2	8.6	6.4	8.2
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,498.1	1,533.1	1,537.1	74.2	62.9	71.4	5.0	4.1	4.6
Sacramento	797.7	820.5	821.0	35.2	26.7	32.7	4.4	3.3	4.0
Salinas	191.2	189.4	189.6	31.8	24.1	29.6	16.6	12.7	15.6
San Diego	1,384.2	1,411.2	1,412.4	42.2	33.3	38.2	3.1	2.4	2.7
San Francisco	960.6	1,000.4	991.2	22.1	17.8	22.3	2.3	1.8	2.2
San Jose	981.3	1,010.5	1,011.8	24.9	13.5	16.4	2.5	1.3	1.6
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	112.3	115.1	112.8	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	3.2
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	200.1	203.3	201.2	9.7	7.7	8.3	4.8	3.8	4.1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	137.9	140.1	137.4	12.6	9.5	11.4	9.1	6.8	8.3
Santa Rosa	251.2	261.6	257.2	7.5	5.3	6.6	3.0	2.0	2.6
Stockton-Lodi	251.9	258.0	257.4	26.0	22.6	26.0	10.3	8.7	10.1
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	254.1	260.8	260.9	11.9	8.7	10.4	4.7	3.3	4.0
Ventura	405.0	411.6	411.2	19.4	16.9	18.2	4.8	4.1	4.4
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	168.2	170.7	166.8	29.8	27.0	29.2	17.7	15.8	17.5
Yolo	92.5	91.9	91.0	5.5	4.3	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.8
Yuba City	55.5	56.7	56.3	8.2	7.2	8.2	14.8	12.6	14.5
Colorado	2,213.0	2,317.7	2,294.4	66.5	49.7	61.1	3.0	2.1	2.7
Boulder-Longmont	174.5	190.0	185.8	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.6	1.7	2.2
Colorado Springs	252.3	261.8	259.9	8.5	6.1	7.6	3.4	2.3	2.9
Denver	1,123.0	1,173.4	1,165.4	27.9	21.4	26.0	2.5	1.8	2.2
Fort Collins-Loveland	134.6	146.0	141.0	4.5	3.2	4.0	3.3	2.2	2.9
Grand Junction	56.9	59.8	58.2	2.7	1.8	2.4	4.7	3.0	4.2
Greeley	82.5	86.5	85.7	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.5
Pueblo	57.9	58.4	57.6	2.9	2.1	2.5	4.9	3.6	4.3
Connecticut	1,711.3	1,721.2	1,712.1	54.0	25.4	39.7	3.2	1.5	2.3
Bridgeport	214.6	215.6	211.8	8.0	3.7	5.8	3.7	1.7	2.8
Danbury	109.1	111.2	109.3	2.3	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.6
Hartford	586.4	586.1	582.4	19.8	9.1	14.3	3.4	1.5	2.4
New Haven-Meriden	275.9	278.0	277.9	8.5	4.4	6.5	3.1	1.6	2.3
New London-Norwich	151.6	152.0	152.0	5.0	2.2	3.5	3.3	1.4	2.3
Stamford-Norwalk	191.8	195.0	194.7	3.9	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.5
Waterbury	114.1	115.9	116.3	4.5	2.2	3.5	3.9	1.9	3.0
Delaware	396.3	418.2	414.7	18.0	14.0	19.7	4.5	3.3	4.7
Dover	69.4	72.9	71.9	3.1	2.2	2.0	4.5	3.0	2.8
Wilmington-Newark	299.1	315.2	314.6	13.4	12.4	19.3	4.5	3.9	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P
District of Columbia	275.1	276.9	277.9	16.2	16.1	17.4	5.9	5.8	6.3
Washington	2,619.5	2,744.1	2,734.2	64.5	56.4	61.3	2.5	2.1	2.2
Florida	7,288.9	7,627.2	7,563.2	283.4	247.2	302.1	3.9	3.2	4.0
Daytona Beach	186.5	194.4	192.9	5.9	5.6	7.1	3.2	2.9	3.7
Fort Lauderdale	756.0	797.3	788.8	31.2	26.5	31.7	4.1	3.3	4.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	177.5	185.9	183.8	4.8	4.3	5.0	2.7	2.3	2.7
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	125.7	131.5	131.9	7.9	7.2	7.9	6.3	5.4	6.0
Fort Walton Beach	78.0	81.6	78.7	3.3	2.5	3.1	4.3	3.0	3.9
Gainesville	102.6	106.9	104.1	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.2
Jacksonville	539.2	572.0	565.4	17.6	16.2	20.4	3.3	2.8	3.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven	199.6	209.6	208.4	8.6	8.5	10.0	4.3	4.0	4.8
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	202.5	209.8	208.1	7.8	6.3	7.5	3.9	3.0	3.6
Miami	1,029.1	1,072.0	1,069.7	58.2	52.5	63.9	5.7	4.9	6.0
Naples	97.4	104.6	103.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8
Ocala	96.8	101.1	100.4	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.5
Orlando	870.1	909.8	898.7	23.8	21.2	25.8	2.7	2.3	2.9
Panama City	63.9	63.9	63.8	5.9	4.5	5.5	9.2	7.1	8.7
Pensacola	169.6	174.3	172.4	7.6	6.3	8.5	4.5	3.6	4.9
Punta Gorda	49.9	51.8	51.9	1.7	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.2	3.2
Sarasota-Bradenton	270.0	282.3	281.5	6.4	5.3	7.6	2.4	1.9	2.7
Tallahassee	146.6	153.9	150.8	3.9	3.5	4.3	2.7	2.3	2.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,196.0	1,258.2	1,249.0	36.1	30.7	37.9	3.0	2.4	3.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	505.1	530.5	526.7	22.6	18.8	22.9	4.5	3.5	4.3
Georgia	4,074.0	4,215.1	4,150.1	145.3	128.2	132.5	3.6	3.0	3.2
Albany	55.5	56.2	55.4	3.5	2.9	2.7	6.3	5.2	4.9
Athens	71.3	74.7	72.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6
Atlanta	2,204.7	2,290.8	2,260.6	62.8	55.0	60.6	2.8	2.4	2.7
Augusta-Aiken	203.6	208.7	206.2	10.2	7.3	7.4	5.0	3.5	3.6
Columbus	124.5	126.9	125.1	6.4	4.4	4.7	5.1	3.5	3.8
Macon	149.9	152.1	150.0	5.8	4.9	4.9	3.8	3.2	3.3
Savannah	132.4	137.4	133.6	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.9
Hawaii	593.7	598.9	598.7	28.8	21.8	24.8	4.9	3.6	4.1
Honolulu	421.8	428.0	423.9	18.3	13.7	15.0	4.3	3.2	3.5
Idaho	640.5	664.0	658.8	40.6	33.3	38.1	6.3	5.0	5.8
Boise City	228.3	241.6	238.7	10.1	7.6	8.4	4.4	3.1	3.5
Pocatello	39.7	40.1	43.5	2.6	1.9	2.1	6.7	4.7	4.8
Illinois	6,361.2	6,366.0	6,307.3	306.4	288.4	342.0	4.8	4.5	5.4
Bloomington-Normal	92.9	93.9	91.7	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.3
Champaign-Urbana	94.6	100.0	95.3	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.5
Chicago	4,227.9	4,239.9	4,199.9	190.9	181.2	209.6	4.5	4.3	5.0
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	188.4	189.5	187.5	11.4	7.2	9.4	6.1	3.8	5.0
Decatur	61.1	60.9	59.9	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.3	5.9	6.7
Kankakee	52.6	52.6	52.6	3.3	2.7	3.5	6.2	5.1	6.7
Peoria-Pekin	184.6	183.4	182.8	8.6	8.0	10.0	4.7	4.3	5.5
Rockford	201.7	201.2	199.9	10.7	9.8	12.0	5.3	4.9	6.0
Springfield	106.6	106.1	105.1	4.5	4.0	5.2	4.2	3.8	4.9
Indiana	3,030.0	3,092.1	3,072.0	121.4	84.8	113.2	4.0	2.7	3.7
Bloomington	60.3	60.6	60.0	1.7	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.4	3.7
Elkhart-Goshen	95.4	97.7	97.5	3.0	3.1	4.3	3.1	3.2	4.4
Evansville-Henderson	154.8	156.9	156.6	6.1	4.3	5.1	4.0	2.7	3.2
Fort Wayne	259.0	264.9	262.8	9.3	7.5	9.7	3.6	2.8	3.7
Gary	291.1	292.3	290.9	15.2	10.1	11.6	5.2	3.4	4.0
Indianapolis	832.9	862.8	861.1	25.3	16.9	21.3	3.0	2.0	2.5
Kokomo	48.6	49.0	49.6	1.6	2.0	4.0	3.2	4.1	8.0
Lafayette	88.3	90.4	88.3	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.4
Muncie	58.5	60.5	59.9	2.6	1.8	2.5	4.5	3.0	4.1
South Bend	132.4	135.0	133.6	5.7	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.7	3.5
Terre Haute	69.5	70.0	70.0	4.1	3.2	3.9	5.9	4.6	5.6
Iowa	1,553.8	1,562.9	1,566.2	54.9	38.9	53.3	3.5	2.5	3.4
Cedar Rapids	115.0	116.4	114.9	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.3
Des Moines	255.4	260.0	259.7	6.7	4.9	6.5	2.6	1.9	2.5
Dubuque	48.2	48.6	48.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.9	3.5	4.5
Iowa City	67.6	70.3	69.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.2
Sioux City	62.8	64.0	63.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.6	3.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	67.2	68.0	67.0	2.8	2.0	2.4	4.1	2.9	3.6

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		
	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P
Kansas	1,392.4	1,445.3	1,439.6	51.9	46.3	59.0	3.7	3.2	4.1
Lawrence	54.0	56.9	55.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.7	3.1	4.1
Topeka	89.3	91.8	92.0	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.1
Wichita	283.9	290.9	291.4	12.1	9.8	10.9	4.3	3.4	3.8
Kentucky	1,946.6	1,988.3	1,975.7	94.1	73.9	94.1	4.8	3.7	4.8
Lexington	259.2	266.9	263.8	5.7	4.9	6.2	2.2	1.8	2.4
Louisville	557.2	577.0	571.3	20.6	17.1	18.7	3.7	3.0	3.3
Owensboro	49.8	50.4	50.4	2.7	1.8	2.6	5.4	3.6	5.1
Louisiana	2,008.8	2,024.7	2,040.8	124.6	107.8	136.4	6.2	5.3	6.7
Alexandria	60.0	60.4	61.0	3.5	3.2	4.2	5.8	5.4	6.9
Baton Rouge	299.3	310.7	311.1	14.7	14.7	18.3	4.9	4.7	5.9
Houma	88.5	91.8	92.6	4.5	3.5	4.6	5.1	3.8	5.0
Lafayette	169.6	173.4	174.2	11.2	8.3	10.7	6.6	4.8	6.2
Lake Charles	89.7	89.1	91.2	5.4	4.6	5.8	6.1	5.1	6.4
Monroe	70.0	72.5	74.0	3.1	3.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.0
New Orleans	606.9	607.4	610.0	32.7	28.6	34.5	5.4	4.7	5.7
Shreveport-Bossier City	181.3	181.0	186.1	10.5	8.9	11.5	5.8	4.9	6.2
Maine	675.5	681.0	682.3	35.5	17.7	24.7	5.3	2.6	3.6
Bangor	51.7	52.7	52.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	3.7	1.9	3.0
Lewiston-Auburn	56.0	55.8	56.9	2.4	1.2	1.6	4.3	2.1	2.9
Portland	136.0	138.9	139.9	3.7	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.6
Maryland	2,739.0	2,861.5	2,845.0	108.6	95.2	112.7	4.0	3.3	4.0
Baltimore	1,284.9	1,343.2	1,342.1	55.7	49.3	58.3	4.3	3.7	4.3
Cumberland	45.1	46.1	46.0	4.2	3.6	4.8	9.3	7.9	10.5
Hagerstown	67.9	69.2	69.0	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.8	2.9	4.8
Massachusetts	3,208.3	3,305.5	3,290.2	117.5	67.3	103.1	3.7	2.0	3.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth	68.7	72.1	71.0	4.2	2.4	3.7	6.1	3.3	5.2
Boston	1,787.7	1,848.4	1,837.0	52.8	30.8	44.7	3.0	1.7	2.4
Brockton	128.8	131.8	131.1	5.1	2.8	4.6	3.9	2.2	3.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	67.0	67.5	68.1	2.9	1.8	2.6	4.3	2.7	3.9
Lawrence	202.7	211.5	210.1	9.6	6.3	7.7	4.8	3.0	3.7
Lowell	169.2	176.0	176.3	6.0	3.1	4.7	3.6	1.8	2.7
New Bedford	79.8	80.8	82.2	5.9	3.4	5.7	7.4	4.3	6.9
Pittsfield	37.9	38.6	38.6	1.9	1.1	1.7	4.9	2.8	4.4
Springfield	274.3	281.5	279.5	11.5	6.8	10.9	4.2	2.4	3.9
Worcester	245.8	250.0	249.5	8.8	5.1	7.8	3.6	2.0	3.1
Michigan	5,116.4	5,214.5	5,179.0	207.8	179.1	270.0	4.1	3.4	5.2
Ann Arbor	306.5	314.9	311.0	7.2	5.8	8.4	2.3	1.8	2.7
Benton Harbor	83.6	84.4	84.8	3.6	3.2	4.6	4.3	3.8	5.5
Detroit	2,320.3	2,349.6	2,337.0	78.2	69.8	115.7	3.4	3.0	5.0
Flint	191.2	192.4	194.9	10.7	9.0	14.9	5.6	4.7	7.6
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	614.6	632.3	626.5	21.1	18.6	25.4	3.4	2.9	4.1
Jackson	77.7	80.0	79.3	2.8	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	4.7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	234.6	240.7	236.2	9.4	8.2	10.6	4.0	3.4	4.5
Lansing-East Lansing	240.1	251.6	248.0	7.2	6.3	8.1	3.0	2.5	3.3
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	199.5	203.0	202.5	9.6	7.5	10.9	4.8	3.7	5.4
Minnesota	2,669.6	2,773.6	2,761.5	110.3	77.2	107.2	4.1	2.8	3.9
Duluth-Superior	122.4	127.9	126.8	6.7	4.6	6.9	5.5	3.6	5.4
Minneapolis-St.Paul	1,677.1	1,751.6	1,742.8	48.2	36.6	49.0	2.9	2.1	2.8
Rochester	73.1	75.0	75.6	2.3	1.4	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.5
St. Cloud	96.8	101.9	100.8	4.6	3.4	5.3	4.7	3.3	5.2
Mississippi	1,300.8	1,315.4	1,300.9	81.9	56.8	65.1	6.3	4.3	5.0
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	176.5	178.8	177.7	9.0	5.6	6.3	5.1	3.2	3.6
Hattiesburg	52.6	53.9	53.5	2.3	1.3	1.5	4.4	2.5	2.8
Jackson	227.1	230.9	228.4	8.7	6.4	7.5	3.8	2.8	3.3
Missouri	2,851.7	2,951.6	2,947.2	105.3	95.9	117.8	3.7	3.2	4.0
Columbia	82.0	84.9	86.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4
Joplin	82.1	81.0	81.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5
Kansas City	978.9	1,033.1	1,036.1	30.4	29.6	37.0	3.1	2.9	3.6
St. Joseph	50.2	49.5	51.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	3.8	3.3	3.9
St. Louis LMA	1,327.6	1,388.1	1,364.8	48.3	49.9	56.1	3.6	3.6	4.1
Springfield	169.3	178.4	176.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	2.6	2.3	2.9
Montana	470.7	472.9	472.1	29.2	23.2	26.6	6.2	4.9	5.6
Billings	71.9	73.1	73.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.6
Great Falls	36.8	37.5	37.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	6.0	4.6	5.4
Missoula	54.4	56.7	54.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	4.5	3.4	4.3

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		
	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P
Nebraska	898.7	941.2	936.2	31.7	23.1	29.1	3.5	2.5	3.1
Lincoln	140.6	148.4	147.3	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.0	2.6
Omaha	387.2	405.0	403.0	12.5	9.6	12.0	3.2	2.4	3.0
Nevada	949.7	1,001.2	1,000.8	44.7	39.5	47.0	4.7	3.9	4.7
Las Vegas	740.1	784.9	785.3	33.9	31.7	36.1	4.6	4.0	4.6
Reno	170.7	179.5	178.1	6.8	5.5	7.4	4.0	3.1	4.1
New Hampshire	671.6	691.6	690.6	23.7	14.9	17.7	3.5	2.2	2.6
Manchester	108.6	111.0	112.3	3.4	2.0	2.5	3.2	1.8	2.2
Nashua	106.8	110.0	110.0	3.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.5
Portsmouth-Rochester	125.5	131.5	130.6	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.3
New Jersey	4,133.5	4,249.9	4,212.8	178.9	148.2	173.7	4.3	3.5	4.1
Atlantic-Cape May	163.3	167.9	165.6	15.3	11.5	13.9	9.4	6.9	8.4
Bergen-Passaic	660.7	672.4	666.7	27.7	22.9	26.2	4.2	3.4	3.9
Jersey City	277.5	287.9	283.4	17.3	15.4	16.5	6.2	5.4	5.8
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	646.7	667.1	658.2	18.9	15.6	18.9	2.9	2.3	2.9
Monmouth-Ocean	505.2	525.5	520.1	21.9	17.0	21.4	4.3	3.2	4.1
Newark	1,012.7	1,040.1	1,039.0	40.9	34.7	40.5	4.0	3.3	3.9
Trenton	171.1	179.7	179.0	6.0	5.1	6.0	3.5	2.8	3.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	63.8	64.5	64.6	5.4	4.8	5.7	8.5	7.5	8.9
New Mexico	806.7	843.7	837.1	40.5	41.0	46.5	5.0	4.9	5.6
Albuquerque	354.6	374.1	370.8	11.3	11.9	12.9	3.2	3.2	3.5
Las Cruces	69.1	71.9	72.2	5.0	4.6	5.7	7.2	6.4	7.9
Santa Fe	72.3	75.8	74.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8
New York	8,834.7	8,979.5	8,917.2	475.4	376.8	432.1	5.4	4.2	4.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	443.6	450.2	449.8	19.4	14.0	17.4	4.4	3.1	3.9
Binghamton	123.0	125.9	126.0	5.9	4.1	5.1	4.8	3.3	4.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	556.9	562.4	559.6	32.8	27.6	32.5	5.9	4.9	5.8
Dutchess County	117.6	121.7	120.7	4.3	3.1	4.1	3.6	2.5	3.4
Elmira	43.1	43.7	43.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	5.4	4.1	4.6
Glens Falls	57.4	58.1	58.6	3.4	2.5	3.1	6.0	4.3	5.3
Jamestown	64.6	66.2	65.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	5.9	5.0	5.8
Nassau-Suffolk	1,375.3	1,426.0	1,405.5	46.9	36.5	44.9	3.4	2.6	3.2
New York	4,149.2	4,188.9	4,152.2	247.3	200.9	215.9	6.0	4.8	5.2
New York City	3,519.6	3,540.2	3,510.8	226.6	184.7	195.2	6.4	5.2	5.6
Newburgh	172.8	177.3	177.1	5.9	4.7	6.0	3.4	2.6	3.4
Rochester	559.6	568.2	566.5	27.3	21.0	25.4	4.9	3.7	4.5
Syracuse	356.3	363.7	363.2	18.6	15.5	19.5	5.2	4.3	5.4
Utica-Rome	141.5	142.4	143.6	7.2	5.9	7.4	5.1	4.2	5.2
North Carolina	3,852.6	3,959.8	3,941.0	150.4	141.1	185.2	3.9	3.6	4.7
Asheville	108.5	111.8	111.6	3.2	2.7	4.6	3.0	2.4	4.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	776.4	815.8	820.4	23.3	26.1	34.0	3.0	3.2	4.1
Fayetteville	118.5	119.8	118.7	5.1	4.5	5.9	4.3	3.7	4.9
Goldensboro	47.9	46.9	47.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	4.4	3.8	4.7
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	633.2	654.3	647.2	19.2	18.3	23.6	3.0	2.8	3.7
Greenville	66.5	64.9	65.7	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.8	4.3	5.5
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	172.4	175.4	175.9	3.9	5.0	7.3	2.2	2.9	4.1
Jacksonville	46.8	47.0	46.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	4.0	3.7	4.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	627.5	651.1	645.6	11.7	10.6	13.5	1.9	1.6	2.1
Rocky Mount	65.2	64.8	64.9	4.4	3.7	4.2	6.7	5.8	6.4
Wilmington	114.7	117.0	115.8	5.3	4.4	5.6	4.6	3.7	4.8
North Dakota	326.8	334.7	331.2	13.8	8.7	9.8	4.2	2.6	3.0
Bismarck	51.6	53.4	53.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	3.6	2.4	2.8
Fargo-Moorhead	100.2	102.6	101.5	3.1	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.7	2.1
Grand Forks	51.3	52.5	52.3	2.2	1.3	1.8	4.4	2.5	3.4
Ohio	5,651.0	5,882.1	5,811.4	276.4	219.1	281.4	4.9	3.7	4.8
Akron	355.8	375.8	368.3	17.4	14.0	16.8	4.9	3.7	4.6
Canton-Massillon	199.1	208.4	207.3	10.2	7.8	9.9	5.1	3.8	4.8
Cincinnati	831.4	870.4	854.7	31.2	26.3	33.2	3.7	3.0	3.9
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,104.1	1,143.6	1,124.3	62.4	47.5	53.2	5.7	4.2	4.7
Columbus	828.5	871.8	855.3	23.6	19.1	24.5	2.9	2.2	2.9
Dayton-Springfield	459.9	478.3	475.0	18.9	16.8	24.8	4.1	3.5	5.2
Hamilton-Middletown	185.0	194.2	189.4	6.0	4.9	6.7	3.3	2.5	3.6
Lima	74.8	78.4	78.1	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.6	4.0	5.1
Mansfield	81.1	83.7	82.5	5.7	3.8	4.7	7.0	4.6	5.6
Steubenville-Weirton	54.9	56.0	53.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	5.2	5.9	6.5
Toledo	314.1	329.1	324.4	14.6	11.9	18.1	4.7	3.6	5.6
Youngstown-Warren	273.4	282.2	277.8	16.8	14.7	18.9	6.1	5.2	6.8

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		
	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P
Oklahoma	1,624.8	1,642.1	1,627.0	55.5	42.7	49.6	3.4	2.6	3.0
Enid	26.7	25.7	25.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.2	2.1	2.3
Lawton	40.8	39.8	39.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.8	2.9	3.1
Oklahoma City	542.8	552.5	547.1	13.6	11.7	13.7	2.5	2.1	2.5
Tulsa	413.3	416.8	413.1	13.2	9.7	11.3	3.2	2.3	2.7
Oregon	1,773.1	1,781.3	1,771.7	108.6	71.1	94.7	6.1	4.0	5.3
Corvallis	39.2	40.3	39.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.8	2.7
Eugene-Springfield	167.0	166.7	165.0	11.1	8.1	9.7	6.6	4.8	5.9
Medford-Ashland	90.1	92.5	90.5	6.6	3.3	5.2	7.3	3.5	5.8
Portland-Vancouver	1,053.4	1,069.3	1,066.2	45.9	32.3	42.0	4.4	3.0	3.9
Salem	169.2	171.0	168.0	11.6	7.5	9.4	6.8	4.4	5.6
Pennsylvania	5,883.0	6,001.5	5,989.3	272.3	229.3	293.1	4.6	3.8	4.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	310.8	317.0	317.7	13.2	9.7	13.2	4.3	3.1	4.2
Altoona	62.1	63.4	63.6	3.2	3.1	3.9	5.2	5.0	6.2
Erie	138.0	141.7	142.5	8.0	6.5	8.5	5.8	4.6	6.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	340.7	347.7	345.7	10.6	8.1	10.7	3.1	2.3	3.1
Johnstown	101.7	102.6	103.7	6.8	7.0	8.3	6.7	6.8	8.0
Lancaster	239.6	248.4	245.0	6.7	5.6	7.7	2.8	2.3	3.1
Philadelphia	2,474.9	2,521.0	2,503.6	101.9	86.9	104.4	4.1	3.4	4.2
Pittsburgh	1,138.9	1,159.0	1,159.1	53.5	44.1	57.0	4.7	3.8	4.9
Reading	181.2	185.5	183.6	6.8	6.8	8.7	3.8	3.7	4.7
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	304.0	311.4	311.7	19.0	14.8	19.9	6.2	4.7	6.4
Sharon	56.7	58.5	58.0	3.3	2.7	3.4	5.7	4.7	5.8
State College	63.5	65.9	64.3	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.3
Williamsport	56.1	56.9	57.2	2.9	2.8	3.7	5.2	4.9	6.4
York	192.7	196.7	196.7	6.9	5.7	7.3	3.6	2.9	3.7
Rhode Island	499.6	512.2	504.3	26.1	16.2	23.1	5.2	3.2	4.6
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	572.3	583.1	576.9	30.6	18.3	27.5	5.3	3.1	4.8
South Carolina	1,928.5	1,974.8	1,976.8	95.5	64.5	80.0	5.0	3.3	4.0
Charleston-North Charleston	269.2	282.5	283.9	10.3	6.5	8.2	3.8	2.3	2.9
Columbia	278.1	282.1	278.6	8.1	5.7	7.3	2.9	2.0	2.6
Florence	62.6	62.4	63.0	3.6	2.7	3.3	5.8	4.3	5.2
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	480.5	504.2	498.1	16.3	11.1	14.1	3.4	2.2	2.8
Myrtle Beach	99.9	103.7	104.7	7.7	4.2	6.1	7.7	4.1	5.9
Sumter	46.9	46.9	47.4	2.7	2.1	2.5	5.7	4.5	5.3
South Dakota	389.2	396.5	393.4	12.8	9.1	10.6	3.3	2.3	2.7
Rapid City	46.1	47.7	47.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.9	1.9	2.3
Sioux Falls	102.5	105.1	104.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.8
Tennessee	2,736.1	2,855.1	2,828.9	119.1	107.5	137.9	4.4	3.8	4.9
Chattanooga	224.3	234.4	229.5	7.2	6.3	6.7	3.2	2.7	2.9
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	85.7	89.7	89.0	2.8	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.1	4.7
Jackson	58.1	61.2	60.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.5	3.2	4.2
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	217.0	225.1	223.7	9.4	7.5	10.7	4.3	3.3	4.8
Knoxville	342.6	357.1	356.0	13.7	10.0	15.1	4.0	2.8	4.2
Memphis	545.8	574.6	564.7	21.2	20.9	23.5	3.9	3.6	4.2
Nashville	645.6	683.5	672.5	18.4	18.9	22.4	2.9	2.8	3.3
Texas	10,166.1	10,461.0	10,409.5	490.8	353.6	429.3	4.8	3.4	4.1
Abilene	58.2	57.5	57.7	2.3	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9
Amarillo	111.6	113.7	112.0	4.4	2.8	3.3	3.9	2.5	2.9
Austin-San Marcos	715.2	755.2	752.0	16.4	12.1	15.6	2.3	1.6	2.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	179.7	178.5	178.8	15.6	11.6	13.1	8.7	6.5	7.3
Brazoria	106.3	106.0	106.0	7.7	5.2	6.1	7.3	4.9	5.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	129.4	129.9	131.8	13.8	9.3	11.2	10.7	7.2	8.5
Bryan-College Station	73.9	78.9	74.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.6
Corpus Christi	173.9	172.7	172.2	11.6	8.4	9.6	6.7	4.9	5.6
Dallas	1,917.9	2,014.5	2,005.3	62.5	50.2	61.9	3.3	2.5	3.1
El Paso	284.7	284.7	284.6	26.0	18.9	22.3	9.1	6.7	7.8
Fort Worth-Arlington	896.8	931.2	923.2	30.0	23.8	29.4	3.3	2.6	3.2
Galveston-Texas City	117.6	117.1	115.8	7.4	5.5	6.2	6.3	4.7	5.4
Houston	2,128.6	2,194.1	2,173.8	100.2	67.0	79.0	4.7	3.1	3.6
Killeen-Temple	114.3	117.1	116.3	4.2	3.4	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.6
Laredo	73.9	76.2	76.2	6.4	4.2	5.6	8.6	5.6	7.3
Longview-Marshall	103.2	101.7	101.8	7.2	4.4	6.0	6.9	4.3	5.9
Lubbock	121.3	126.4	123.6	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	206.6	208.9	213.6	34.1	26.1	31.6	16.5	12.5	14.8
Odessa-Midland	117.5	118.1	117.9	8.3	4.3	5.2	7.0	3.6	4.4
San Angelo	49.5	49.7	49.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	3.7	2.4	3.0
San Antonio	762.1	783.2	783.2	27.9	21.1	26.1	3.7	2.7	3.3
Sherman-Denison	50.1	49.9	49.6	2.1	1.5	1.8	4.3	3.0	3.7
Texarkana	55.1	56.3	55.6	3.1	2.1	2.5	5.7	3.7	4.4
Tyler	89.8	92.8	92.5	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.8

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		
	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P	Jan. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001P
Texas (Continued.)									
Victoria	42.3	43.7	43.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.7	2.9	3.5
Waco	100.3	101.8	101.3	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.7
Wichita Falls	62.8	62.9	62.5	3.3	1.7	2.0	5.2	2.7	3.1
Utah	1,079.6	1,127.9	1,120.7	37.0	30.2	40.0	3.4	2.7	3.6
Provo-Orem	166.3	176.0	174.2	4.6	3.6	4.8	2.7	2.0	2.8
Salt Lake City-Ogden	691.3	721.7	719.1	21.9	18.7	24.5	3.2	2.6	3.4
Vermont	325.0	344.6	338.8	12.7	8.3	12.0	3.9	2.4	3.5
Burlington	99.0	106.3	103.7	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.6	2.2
Virginia	3,507.7	3,654.8	3,652.5	90.7	71.0	81.1	2.6	1.9	2.2
Charlottesville	74.2	79.7	77.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3
Danville	55.5	56.6	57.1	2.7	1.7	2.4	4.8	3.0	4.2
Lynchburg	104.0	106.7	106.6	1.7	2.3	3.1	1.7	2.1	2.9
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	724.1	747.0	742.8	21.4	17.5	19.5	3.0	2.3	2.6
Richmond-Petersburg	506.8	529.4	529.7	9.5	9.3	9.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Roanoke	124.9	129.6	129.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.8
Washington	3,031.5	3,093.6	3,066.0	176.3	151.9	175.4	5.8	4.9	5.7
Bellingham	82.1	82.3	82.2	5.1	4.7	5.5	6.3	5.7	6.7
Bremerton	95.1	96.0	94.7	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.8	5.3
Olympia	100.7	101.5	100.1	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.2
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	90.1	93.6	93.1	8.3	7.4	8.6	9.3	7.9	9.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,401.9	1,437.8	1,425.1	54.1	46.8	53.5	3.9	3.3	3.8
Spokane	209.2	214.1	211.5	14.1	12.0	13.9	6.7	5.6	6.6
Tacoma	332.8	335.5	332.4	17.8	15.5	17.9	5.4	4.6	5.4
Yakima	103.0	103.4	103.8	14.6	12.7	14.9	14.2	12.3	14.3
West Virginia	814.5	811.7	801.4	54.5	44.4	52.1	6.7	5.5	6.5
Charleston	135.6	136.2	133.5	6.8	5.5	6.3	5.0	4.0	4.7
Huntington-Ashland	136.4	138.3	136.3	9.4	6.2	8.1	6.9	4.5	5.9
Parkersburg-Marietta	76.1	79.0	78.1	4.3	3.1	3.8	5.6	3.9	4.8
Wheeling	72.7	73.7	72.2	4.4	3.6	4.4	6.0	4.9	6.1
Wisconsin	2,834.3	3,008.1	3,006.3	112.2	89.2	132.7	4.0	3.0	4.4
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	216.0	230.7	231.0	6.1	5.0	7.4	2.8	2.2	3.2
Eau Claire	78.8	84.3	84.1	3.6	2.9	4.3	4.6	3.4	5.1
Green Bay	130.7	141.1	141.0	3.9	3.2	4.5	3.0	2.3	3.2
Janesville-Beloit	76.9	80.1	80.7	3.7	2.7	4.0	4.8	3.4	5.0
Kenosha	80.0	84.8	85.0	3.3	3.0	4.6	4.1	3.6	5.4
La Crosse	68.8	74.1	73.1	3.2	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.7	3.8
Madison	255.0	272.0	271.6	4.7	3.5	5.5	1.8	1.3	2.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha	780.7	823.0	824.8	27.6	23.6	32.6	3.5	2.9	4.0
Racine	88.5	92.8	93.4	4.9	3.7	5.4	5.6	4.0	5.8
Sheboygan	60.3	64.7	65.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.9
Wausau	71.5	75.3	76.0	3.0	2.3	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.5
Wyoming	260.0	263.4	261.1	13.8	9.8	11.9	5.3	3.7	4.6
Casper	33.8	34.4	34.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	5.6	3.9	4.7
Cheyenne	40.2	41.2	41.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	4.1	2.9	3.9
Puerto Rico	1,308.2	1,299.0	1,279.5	152.7	116.1	133.2	11.7	8.9	10.4
Aguadilla	46.5	45.9	45.7	8.0	6.4	7.6	17.2	13.9	16.6
Arecibo	52.2	51.4	51.5	7.5	5.2	5.7	14.4	10.1	11.1
Caguas	123.2	121.1	119.9	14.0	9.5	11.7	11.4	7.8	9.8
Mayaguez	91.2	88.1	86.6	14.0	8.7	11.2	15.4	9.8	13.0
Ponce	110.2	111.3	109.9	16.6	13.3	14.5	15.0	12.0	13.2
San Juan-Bayamon	722.1	724.8	707.4	65.7	52.7	58.3	9.1	7.3	8.2

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. Data for all states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City have

been revised to incorporate updated population controls, reestimation of models, and benchmarking to CPS annual averages. Data for the remaining metropolitan areas have been revised to reflect updated inputs and the new statewide estimates.

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 jobholders, who are counted more than once if they work on more than one farm during the reporting period. There also are wide differences in sampling techniques and data collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of their impact on differences in the levels and trends of the two series.

COMPARABILITY OF PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Statistics on manufacturers and business, U.S. Census Bureau. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the U.S. Census Bureau from its censuses or sample surveys of manufacturing and business establishments. The major reasons for 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	1,330	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963	2,333	33,500	1,500	6,000
Mar. 1963 to Dec. 1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
Aug. 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1972 to Dec. 1977	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1978 to Dec. 1979	614	53,500	2,500	10,000
Jan. 1980 to Apr. 1981	629	62,200	2,800	12,000
May 1981 to Dec. 1984	629	57,800	2,500	11,000
Jan. 1985 to Mar. 1988	729	57,000	2,500	11,000
Apr. 1988 to Mar. 1989	729	53,200	2,600	11,500
April 1989 to Oct. 1994 ³	729	57,400	2,600	11,800
Nov. 1994 to Aug. 1995 ⁴	792	54,500	3,500	10,000
Sept. 1995 to Dec. 1995	792	52,900	3,400	9,700
Jan. 1996 to present	754	46,800	3,200	9,000

¹ Beginning in May 1956, these areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

² Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.

³ The sample was increased incrementally during the 8-month period, April-November 1989.

⁴ Includes 2,000 additional assigned housing units from Georgia and Virginia that were gradually phased in during the 10-month period, October 1994-August 1995.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability of the respondents for other reasons. This noninterview adjustment is made separately for clusters of similar sample areas that are usually, but not necessarily, contained within a State. Similarity of sample areas is based on Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) status and size. Within each cluster, there is a further breakdown by residence. Each MSA cluster is split by "central city" and "balance of the MSA." Each non-MSA cluster is split by "urban" and "rural" residence categories. The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 6 to 7 percent, depending on weather, vacation, etc.

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

a. First-stage ratio estimation. The purpose of the first-stage ratio adjustment is to reduce the contribution to variance that results from selecting a sample of PSUs rather than drawing sample households from every PSU in the Nation. This adjustment is made to the CPS weights in two race cells: Black and nonblack; it is applied only to PSUs

that are not self-representing and for those States that have a substantial number of black households. The procedure corrects for differences that existed in each State cell at the time of the 1990 census between 1) the race distribution of the population in sample PSUs and 2) the race distribution of all PSUs. (Both 1 and 2 exclude self-representing PSUs.)

b. Second-stage ratio estimation. This procedure substantially reduces the variability of estimates and corrects, to some extent, for CPS undercoverage. The CPS sample weights are adjusted to ensure that sample-based estimates of population match independent population controls. Three sets of controls are used:

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

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

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

The independent population controls are prepared by projecting forward the resident population as enumerated on April 1, 1990. The projections are derived by updating demographic census data with information from a variety of other data sources that account for births, deaths, and net migration. Estimated numbers of resident Armed Forces personnel and institutionalized persons reduce the resident population to the civilian noninstitutional population. Esti-

mates of net census undercount, determined from the Post Enumeration Survey, are added to the population projections. Prior to January 1994, the projections were based on earlier censuses, and there was no correction for census undercount. A summary of the current procedures used to make population projections is given in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," appearing in the February 1994 issue of this publication.

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

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

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.

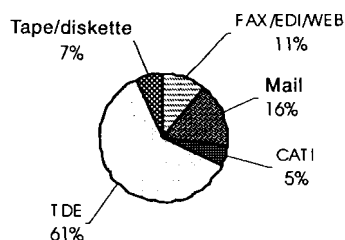
Industry employment

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 either full- or part-time on the last day of the calendar month or the last day of the last full pay period of the calendar month. Intermittent Federal Government workers are counted if they performed any service during the month. Agencies are required to consistently report employment data on either a calendar month basis or pay period basis. The only exception to this rule occurs at the end of the fiscal year when all agencies are required to report data as of September 30th.

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

Chart 1: Distribution of CES sample by collection mode



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.

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 working at the site of construction or in shops or yards at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades.

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

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

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

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

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

Indexes of aggregate weekly hours. The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the average of the 12 monthly figures for 1982. 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 wedding technique designed to compensate for changes in the sample arising mainly from the voluntary characteristics of the reporting. The wedding procedure accepts the advantage of continuity from the use of the match sample and, at the same

ror in the survey—the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firm births. There is a lag of several months between an establishment's opening for business and its appearing on the UI universe frame and being available for sampling. Nonsampling methods must be used to capture the portion of employment growth accounted for by new firms; otherwise, substantial underestimation of total employment levels would occur. Formal bias adjustment procedures have been used in the establishment survey since the late 1960s. Prior to the 1983 benchmark, bias adjustments were derived from a simple mean error model, which averaged undercount errors for the previous 3 years to arrive at bias projections for the coming year. The undercount errors were measured as the difference between sample-based estimate results and benchmark levels.

This procedure eventually proved inadequate during periods of rapidly changing employment trends, and the bias adjustment methodology was revised. Research done in the early 1980s indicated that bias requirements were strongly correlated with current employment growth or decline. Based on this research, a revised method was developed that uses the sample data on employment growth over the most recent two quarters, and a regression-derived coefficient for the significance of that change, to adjust the mean error model results. This change in methodology provided a more cyclically sensitive bias model. The regression-adjusted mean error model has been used for the production of national estimates since 1983.

The current model still has limitations on its ability to react to changing economic conditions or changing error structure relationships between the sample-based estimates and the UI universe counts. A principal limitation is the inability to incorporate UI universe counts as they become available on an ongoing basis, with a 6- to 9-month lag from the reference period. For this reason, the current quarterly outputs from the model are subject to intervention analysis and ad-

time, tapers or wedges the estimate toward the level of the latest sample average.

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

adjustments can be made to model results prior to the establishment of final bias levels for a quarter. Review for purposes of intervention analysis is done primarily in terms of detection of outlier (abnormally high or low) values, and by comparison of CES sample and bias trends with the most recent quarterly observations of UI universe counts.

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

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

Table 2-B summarizes bias adjustments for the past decade. The table displays the average monthly “bias added” and the average monthly “bias required” with the benchmark revisions for each year. Bias added shows the average amount of bias that was added each month over the course of an interbenchmark period. For example, the bias added for 1999 is listed as 150,000; this represents the average of bias adjustments made each month over the period April 1998 through March 1999. Bias required is computed retrospectively, after the March benchmark for a given year is known. Bias required figures are calculated by taking the difference between a March estimate derived purely from the sample

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

THE SAMPLE

Design

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

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

The sampling plan used in the establishment survey is a form of sampling with probability proportionate to size,

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ The average amount of bias adjustment each month over the

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

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

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

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

Coverage

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

Reliability

The establishment survey, like other sample surveys, is subject to two types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The magnitude of sampling error, or variance, is directly related to the size of the sample and the percentage of universe coverage achieved by the sample. The establishment survey sample covers more than one-third of total universe employment; this yields a very small variance on the total nonfarm estimates. Measurements of error associated with sample estimates are provided in tables 2-D through 2-G.

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

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

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

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

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

² In the CES redesign probability-based sample for wholesale trade, this figure is a count of the number of UI accounts sampled.

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

⁴ Total Federal employment counts by agency for use in national estimates are provided to BLS by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Detailed industry estimates for the Executive Branch, as well as State and area estimates of Federal employment, are based on a sample of reports covering about 60 percent of employment in Federal establishments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If $S_1 = S_2$, then:

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

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

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

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

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

CES sample redesign

In June 1995, BLS announced plans for a comprehensive sample redesign of its monthly payroll survey. The initial research phase for the CES sample redesign was completed in 1997, and BLS launched a production test of the new sample design at that time. The production test phase concluded in June 2000, when the first estimates from the new design, for the wholesale trade industry, were published with the 1999 benchmark revisions. Redesigned samples for the remaining industry divisions will be phased in with subsequent years' benchmark releases, between 2001 and 2003.

Original sample design limitations. The original CES survey is based on a quota sample, the inception of which, over 50 years ago, predated the introduction of probability sampling as the internationally recognized standard for sample surveys. Quota samples are known to be at risk for potentially significant biases. Introducing a probability-based

sample for CES ensures a proper representation of the universe of nonfarm business establishments through randomized selection techniques and the regular rotation of sample members.

In addition, the CES sample redesign addresses a second critical limitation of the current CES sample, which is lack of timely sample-based representation of employment from new business births. Procedures have been developed for regular sample updates that will ensure better representation of new units in the CES sample. Time series modeling techniques are being used to estimate the residual portion of birth employment not accounted for through the improved sampling techniques. Introduction of a probability-based sample for the CES survey allows for the publication of sampling errors and confidence intervals, standard survey accuracy measures not directly applicable to the current nonprobability design. Overall accuracy of the survey employment estimates, however, is still best measured by the magnitude of annual benchmark revisions, as they encompass the total estimation error associated with the CES employment series.

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

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

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

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

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

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

(In percent)

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

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

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

(In percent)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

Table 2-G. Errors of preliminary employment estimates

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Nec is an abbreviation for "not elsewhere classified" and designates broad categories of industries that cannot be more specifically identified. Errors are based on differences from January 1995 through December 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The basic formula for estimating employment is:

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

where:

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

and

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment. Table 2-H compares the level of bias adjustment applied in the previously published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the 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:

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

where:

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

$\gamma = 1/2$;

k = 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 ($1.645 \cdot \$0.09$); therefore, one could conclude from these data that the change is not significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

Estimates for States

Current monthly estimates. Effective January 1996, civilian labor force and unemployment estimates for all States and the District of Columbia are produced using models based on a "signal-plus-noise" approach. The model of the

signal is a time series model of the true labor force which consists of three components: A variable coefficient regression, a flexible trend, and a flexible seasonal component. The regression techniques are based on historical and current relationships found within each State's economy as reflected in the different sources of data that are available for each State—the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and the unemployment insurance (UI) system. The noise component of the models explicitly accounts for auto correlation in the CPS sampling error and changes in the average magnitude of the error. In addition, the models can identify and remove the effects of outliers in the historical CPS series. While all the State models have important components in common, they differ somewhat from one another to better reflect individual State characteristics.

Two models—one for the employment-to-population ratio and one for the unemployment rate—are used for each State. The employment-to-population ratio, rather than the employment level, and the unemployment rate, rather than the unemployment level, are estimated primarily because these ratios are usually more meaningful for economic analysis.

The employment-to-population ratio models use the relationship between the State's monthly employment from the CES and the CPS. The models also include trend and seasonal components to account for movements in the CPS not captured by the CES series. The seasonal component accounts for the seasonality in the CPS not explained by the CES, while the trend component adjusts for long-run systematic differences between the two series.

The unemployment rate models use the relationship between the State's monthly unemployment insurance (UI) claims data and the CPS unemployment rate, along with trend and seasonal components.

In both the employment-to-population ratio and unemployment rate models, an important feature is the use of a technique that allows the equations to adjust automatically to structural changes that occur. The regression portion of the model includes a built-in tuning mechanism, known as the Kalman Filter, which revises a model's coefficients when the new data that become available each month indicate that changes in the data relationships have taken place. Once the estimates are developed from the models, levels are calculated for employment, unemployment, and labor force.

Benchmark correction procedures. Once each year, monthly estimates for all States and the District of Columbia are adjusted, or benchmarked, by BLS to the annual average CPS estimates. The benchmarking technique employs a pro-

cedure (called the Denton method) which adjusts the annual average of the models to equal the CPS annual average, while preserving, as much as possible, the original monthly seasonal pattern of the model estimates.

Estimates for sub-State areas

Monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for two large sub-State areas—New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area—are obtained using the same modeling approach as for states. Estimates for the nearly 2,400 remaining LMAs, are prepared through indirect estimation techniques, described below.

Preliminary estimate—employment. The total civilian employment estimates are based largely on CES data. These “place-of-work” estimates must be adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Factors for adjusting from place of work to place of residence have been developed on the basis of employment relationships at the time of the 1990 decennial census. These factors are applied to the CES estimates for the current period to obtain adjusted employment estimates, to which are added estimates for employment not represented in the CES—agricultural employees, nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers, and private household workers.

Preliminary estimate—unemployment. In the current month, the estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of two categories: (1) Persons who were previously employed in industries covered by State UI laws; and (2) those who were entering the civilian labor force for the first time or reentering after a period of separation.

Sub-State adjustment for additivity. Estimates of employment and unemployment are prepared for the State and all LMAs within the State. The LMA estimates geographically exhaust the entire State. Thus, a proportional adjustment is applied to all sub-State preliminary LMA estimates to ensure that they add to the independently estimated State totals for employment and unemployment. For California and New York, the proportional adjustment is applied to all LMAs other than the two modeled areas, to ensure that the LMA estimates sum to an independent model-based estimate for the balance of State.

Benchmark correction. At the end of each year, sub-State estimates are revised. The revisions incorporate any changes in the inputs, such as revisions in the CES-based employment figures, corrections in UI claims counts, and updated historical relationships. The updated estimates are then re-adjusted to add to the revised (benchmarked) State estimates of employment and unemployment.

Seasonal Adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical and other non-seasonal movements in the series. In evaluating changes in a seasonally adjusted series, it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, because they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but are also affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself. Seasonally adjusted series for selected labor force and establishment-based data are published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

Household data

Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called *X-11 ARIMA* (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average), which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method. A detailed description of the procedure appears in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method* by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983.

BLS uses an extension of X-11 ARIMA to allow it to adjust more adequately for the effects of the presence or absence of religious holidays in the April survey reference period and of Labor Day in the September reference period. This extension was applied for the first time at the end of 1989 to three persons-at-work labor force series which tested as having significant and well-defined effects in their April data associated with the timing of Easter.

At the beginning of each calendar year, projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January-June period. In July of each year, BLS calculates and publishes in *Employment and Earnings* projected seasonal adjustment factors for use in the second half, based on the experience through June. Revisions of historical data, usually for the most recent 5 years, are made only at the beginning of each calendar year. However, as a result of the revisions to the estimates for 1970-81 based on 1980 census population counts, revisions to seasonally adjusted series in early 1982 were carried back to 1970. In 1994, data were

revised only for that year because of the major redesign and 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount, introduced into the Current Population Survey. In 1996, 1990-93 data also were revised to incorporate these 1990 census-based population controls and seasonally adjusted series were revised back to 1990. Subsequent revisions were carried back only to 1994 through 1998, when the standard 5-year revision period was reinstated.

All labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. For example, for each of the three major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment, and unemployment—data for four sex-age groups (men and women under and over 20 years of age) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to derive seasonally adjusted total figures. The seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is a sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components. The total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components, and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force. Because of the independent seasonal adjustment of various series, components will not necessarily add to totals.

In each January issue (March issue in 1996), *Employment and Earnings* publishes revised seasonally adjusted data for selected labor force series based on the experience through December, new seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate the civilian unemployment estimate for the first 6 months of the following year, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure.

Establishment data

Effective in June 1996, with the release of the March 1995 benchmark revisions, BLS began using an updated version of the X-12 ARIMA software developed by the Bureau of the Census to seasonally adjust national establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings series.

The conversion to X-12 ARIMA allows BLS to refine its seasonal adjustment procedures to control for survey interval variations, sometime referred to as the 4- vs. 5-week effect. While the CES survey is referenced to a consistent concept, the pay period including the 12th day of the month, inconsistencies arise because there are variations of 4 or 5 weeks between the week of the 12th in any given pair of months. In highly seasonal months and industries, this variation can be an important determinant of the magnitude of

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.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Topic	Monthly		Quarterly averages		Annual averages
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	
Absences from work					46-47
Aggregate weekly hours (index)	B-9				
Agricultural industries	A-1-3, 7, 11	A-15, 21-22, 30, 35	D-1, 5, 9	D-12-15	A-1-2; 1-2, 5-6, 12-13, 15, 17-18, 26, 32
At work	A-7	A-23-27	D-5		19-23
Class of worker	A-7	A-22	D-5	D-14-15	12-13, 15-16
Diffusion index	B-6				
Discouraged workers		A-36			35
Earnings, hourly	B-11	B-2, 15-18			B-2, 15-17; 52; 2
Earnings, weekly	B-11	B-2, 15, 15a 17-18		D-20-22	B-2, 15, 17; 37-39, 52; 2
Educational attainment	A-5	A-16, 17	D-3		7
Employment by:					
Age	A-3-4, 6, 8	A-14-16, 18, 22	D-1-2, 4, 6	D-12-13, 16	3-6, 8-9, 14-15
Hispanic origin	A-4	A-16-17	D-2	D-12-16	4-7, 11-13, 18
Industry	B-3-5, 7	A-21; B-12-14			B-1, 12-13; 16-18; 50; 1
Occupation	A-7	A-19-21	D-5	D-14-15	9-13, 17
Race	A-4	A-14-18, 20	D-2	D-12, 14, 16	3, 5, 7-8, 10-12, 14, 17-18
Sex	A-2-4, 6-8; B-4	A-14-20, 22; B-13	D-1-2, 4-6	D-12-16	B-13; 2-18
Full-time workers	A-6	A-18, 33	D-4	D-14-15	8, 12-13, 30
Historical data					A-1-2; B-1-2; 1-2
Hours of work	B-8-10	A-23-27; B-2, 15, 18			B-15; 19-23, 52; 2
Jobsearch methods					33-34
Marital status	A-7, 11	A-26, 28, 34	D-5, 9		24, 31
Minimum-wage workers					44-45
Multiple jobholders		A-37			36
Nonagricultural industries	A-1-3, 7	A-15, 22	D-1, 5		A-1-2; 1-2, 5-6, 12-13, 15
Not in the labor force		A-36			35
Part-time workers	A-6	A-18	D-4	D-14-15	8, 12-13
Production or nonsupervisory workers	B-5, 8-9, 11	B-12, 15-18			B-12, 15-17; 51-52
School enrollment		A-16			
State, region, and area data	B-7; C-1-2	B-14, 18; C-3			1-5
Unemployment by:					
Age	A-3-4, 6, 9-10	A-14-16, 18, 28 31-32, 34	D-1-2, 7-8	D-12-13, 17	3-6, 8, 24, 27, 29 33
Duration	A-13	A-32-35	D-11	D-19	29-32
Hispanic origin	A-4	A-16-17	D-2	D-12-13, 17-19	4-7, 28
Industry of last job	A-11	A-30, 35	D-9		26, 32
Occupation of last job	A-11	A-29, A-35	D-9		25, 32
Race	A-4	A-14-18, 28 31, 34	D-2	D-12, 17-21	3, 5, 7-8, 24, 28, 31, 33
Reason	A-12	A-31-32	D-10	D-18	27-29
Sex	A-2-4, 6, 9-10	A-14-18, 28-32, 34	D-1-2, 7-8	D-12-13, 17	2-8, 24, 25-27, 29, 31, 33-35
Union affiliation					40-43
Veterans, Vietnam-era		A-38		D-23-24	48-49

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

ALABAMA	Department of Industrial Relations, Room 427, Industrial Relations Bldg., Montgomery 36130	NEBRASKA	Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 94600, Lincoln 68509-4600
ALASKA	Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 21149, Juneau 99802-5501	NEVADA	Employment Security Department, Research and Analysis Bureau, 500 East 3 rd St., Carson City 89713
ARIZONA	Department of Economic Security, 1789 West Jefferson St., Phoenix 85007	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Department of Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, 32 South Main St., Concord 03301
ARKANSAS	Employment Security Department, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 2981, Little Rock 72203-2981	NEW JERSEY	Department of Labor, Labor Market and Demographic Research, P.O. Box 388, Trenton 08625
CALIFORNIA	Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, 7000 Franklin Blvd., Suite 1100, Sacramento 95823	NEW MEXICO	Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque 87103
COLORADO	Department of Labor and Employment, Tower 2, Suite 300, 1515 Arapahoe Ave., Denver 80202-2117	NEW YORK	Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, State Campus, Room 400, Bldg. 12, Albany 12240-0020
CONNECTICUT	Labor Department, Employment Security Division, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Blvd., Wethersfield 06109	NORTH CAROLINA	Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh 27611
DELAWARE	Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 9965, Wilmington 19809	NORTH DAKOTA	Job Service, P.O. Box 5507, Bismark 58502
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Room 201, 500 C St., NW., Washington, DC 20001	OHIO	Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Division, 78-80 Chestnut St., Columbus 43215
FLORIDA	Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, 2012 Capital Circle SE., Room 200, Hartman Bldg., Tallahassee 32399-2151	OKLAHOMA	Employment Security Commission, Economic Research and Analysis Division, 2401 North Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City 73105
GEORGIA	Department of Labor, Labor Information Systems, 148 International Blvd., NE., Atlanta 30303	OREGON	Employment Department, 875 Union St., NE., Salem 97311
HAWAII	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office, Room 304, 830 Punchbowl St., Honolulu 96813	PENNSYLVANIA	Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, Labor and Industry Bldg., Room 220, Seventh and Forster Sts., Harrisburg 17121-0001
IDAHO	Department of Labor, 317 West Main St., Boise 83735	PUERTO RICO	Department of Labor and Human Resources, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 17 th Fl., 505 Munoz Rivera Ave., Hato Rey 00918 (CES); Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Analysis Section, 15 th Fl., 505 Munoz Rivera Ave., Hato Rey 00918 (LAUS)
ILLINOIS	Department of Employment Security, Economic Information and Analysis Division, (7 North), 401 South State St., Chicago 60605	RHODE ISLAND	Department of Labor and Training, Research and Analysis, 101 Friendship St., Providence 02903-3740
INDIANA	Department of Workforce Development, Labor Market Information, 10 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis 46204	SOUTH CAROLINA	Employment Security Division, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 995, Columbia 29202
IOWA	Workforce Development, 1000 East Grand Ave., Des Moines 50319	SOUTH DAKOTA	Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, P.O. Box 4730, Aberdeen 57402-4730
KANSAS	Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, 401 SW Topeka Ave., Topeka 66603	TENNESSEE	Department of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division, 500 James Robertson Parkway, 11 th Floor, Nashville 37245-1000
KENTUCKY	Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Research and Analysis Branch, 275 East Main St., Frankfort 40602	TEXAS	Workforce Commission, Economic Research and Analysis, 9001 North IH-35, Suite 103A, Austin 78753
LOUISIANA	Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Division, P.O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge 70804-9094	UTAH	Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, 140 East 300 South, P.O. Box 45249, Salt Lake City 84114
MAINE	Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services, 20 Union St., Augusta 04330	VERMONT	Department of Employment and Training, Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 488, Montpelier 05601
MARYLAND	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulations, Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information, Room 601, 1100 North Eutaw St., Baltimore 21201	VIRGINIA	Employment Commission, Economic Information Services Division, P.O. Box 1358, Richmond 23218-1358
MASSACHUSETTS	Division of Employment and Training, Charles F. Hurley Bldg., 19 Staniford St., Boston 02114	VIRGIN ISLANDS	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 53-A, 54-A&B Kronprindsens Gade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801-3359 (CES)
MICHIGAN	Department of Career Development, Employment Service Agency, Labor Market Research, Room 520, 7310 Woodward Ave., Detroit 48202	WASHINGTON	Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, P.O. Box 9046, Olympia 98507-9046
MINNESOTA	Department of Economic Security, Research and Statistical Services, 5 th Fl., 390 North Robert St., St. Paul 55101	WEST VIRGINIA	Bureau of Employment Programs Research, Information Analysis, 112 California Ave., Charleston 25305
MISSISSIPPI	Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department, P.O. Box 1699, Jackson 39215-1699	WISCONSIN	Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, 201 East Washington Ave., Madison 53707
MISSOURI	Division of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 59, Jefferson City 65104	WYOMING	Employment Resources Division, Research and Planning, P.O. Box 2760, Casper 82602
MONTANA	Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 1728, Helena 59624		