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Elaine L. Chao, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Katharine G. Abraham, *Commissioner*

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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/lauihome.htm>

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Calendar of Features

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

Household data

Revised seasonally adjusted series Jan.

Annual averages Jan.

Earnings by detailed occupation Jan.

Union affiliation Jan.

Minimum wage data Jan.

Employee absences Jan.

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

Establishment data

National annual averages:

Industry divisions (preliminary) Jan.

Industry detail March, June

Women employees March, June

National data revised to reflect new benchmarks
and new seasonal adjustment factors June

State and area annual averages May

Area definitions May

Region, State, and area labor force data

Annual averages May

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Editor

John F. Stinson Jr.

Design and Layout

Phyllis L. Lott

Editor's Note

Effective with the publication of July 2001 data, official labor force estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS) shown in table A and tables A-1 through A-38 reflect the expansion of the monthly CPS sample from about 50,000 to about 60,000 eligible households. Data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program shown in tables C-1 through C-3 also will reflect the expanded sample effective with July 2001 data (and revised June 2001 data) that will appear in the September issue of this publication. For additional information, see the article beginning on page 3.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of statistical tables	ii
Contents to the explanatory notes and estimates of error	iv
Employment and unemployment developments, July 2001	1
Expansion of the Current Population Survey sample effective July 2001	3
Summary tables and charts	8
Explanatory notes and estimates of error	139
Index to statistical tables	184

Statistical tables

Source	Historical	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted
Household data	10	12	23
Establishment data:			
Employment:			
National	48	52	69
State		57	82
Area			82
Hours and earnings:			
National	49	65	100
State and area			122
Local area labor force data:			
Region		126	
State		128	133
Area			133

Monthly Household Data

Page

Historical

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1968 to date	10
A-2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1990 to date	11

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age	12
A-4. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	13
A-5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment	15
A-6. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex and age	16

Characteristics of the Employed

A-7. Employed persons by marital status, occupation, class of worker, and part-time status	17
A-8. Employed persons by age and sex	18

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-9. Unemployed persons by age and sex	19
A-10. Unemployment rates by age and sex	20
A-11. Unemployment rates by occupation, industry, and selected demographic characteristics	21
A-12. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment	22
A-13. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment	22

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment Status

A-14. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race	23
A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age	26
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	27
A-17. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	29
A-18. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, and race	30

Characteristics of the Employed

A-19. Employed persons by occupation, sex, and age	31
A-20. Employed persons by occupation, race, and sex	32
A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation	33
A-22. Employed persons in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age, sex, and class of worker	34
A-23. Persons at work in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by hours of work	35
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	35
A-25. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status	36
A-26. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, marital status, and usual full- or part-time status ..	37
A-27. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and usual full- or part-time status	38

Characteristics of the Unemployed

A-28. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex	39
A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex	40
A-30. Unemployed persons by industry and sex	41
A-31. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and race	42
A-32. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment	43
A-33. Unemployed total and full-time workers by duration of unemployment	43
A-34. Unemployed persons by age, sex, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment	44
A-35. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment	45

Persons Not in the Labor Force

A-36. Persons not in the labor force by desire and availability for work, age, and sex	45
--	----

Multiple Jobholders

A-37. Multiple jobholders by selected demographic and economic characteristics	46
--	----

Vietnam-era Veterans and Nonveterans

A-38. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age	47
---	----

Monthly Establishment Data

Page

Historical

B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1950 to date	48
B-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date	49

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

B-3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and selected component groups	52
B-4. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	54
B-5. Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	55
B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change	56

States

B-7. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by State and major industry	57
--	----

Hours and Earnings

National

B-8. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	65
B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	66
B-10. Hours of wage and salary workers on nonfarm payrolls by major industry	67
B-11. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by major industry	68

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

Employment

National

B-12. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry	69
B-13. Women employees on nonfarm payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group	81

States and Areas

B-14. Employees on nonfarm payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry	82
--	----

Hours and Earnings

National

B-15. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls by detailed industry	100
B-16. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of production workers on manufacturing payrolls	120
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	121

States and Areas

B-18. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas	122
---	-----

Monthly Regional, State, and Area Labor Force Data

Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-1. Labor force status by census region and division	126
C-2. Labor force status by State	128

Not Seasonally Adjusted Data

C-3. Labor force status by State and metropolitan area	133
--	-----

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Introduction	139	Establishment data—Continued	
Relationship between the household and establishment series	139	Link relative technique	162
Comparability of household data with other series	140	Model-based adjustment	162
Comparability of payroll employment data with other series	140	Summary of methods table	163
Household data	141	The sample	165
Collection and coverage	141	Design	165
Concepts and definitions	141	Coverage	165
Historical comparability	143	Reliability	165
Changes in concepts and methods	143	Measures of error table	165
Noncomparability of labor force levels	145	Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error	166
Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems	147	Revisions between preliminary and final data	166
Sampling	147	CES sample redesign	166
Selection of sample areas	148	Original sample design limitations	166
Selection of sample households	149	The new CES sample design	171
Rotation of sample	149	Frame and sample selection	171
CPS sample, 1947 to present	149	Sample enrollment activities	172
Estimating methods	150	Estimation	172
Noninterview adjustment	150	Benchmarking	173
Ratio estimates	150	Business birth and death estimation	174
First stage	150	Difference between the birth/death model and bias adjustment	174
Second stage	150	Variance estimation for CES redesign estimates	174
Composite estimation procedure	151	Appropriate uses of sampling variances in CES	175
Rounding of estimates	151	Sampling errors for probability-based industries	175
Reliability of the estimates	151	Statistics for States and areas	175
Nonsampling error	151		
Sampling error (Revised effective Oct. 2000)	152	Region, State, and area labor force data	179
Tables I-B through I-H	152	Federal-State cooperative program	179
Establishment data	159	Estimating methods	179
Data collection	159	Estimates for States	179
Concepts	159	Current monthly estimates	179
Estimating methods	161	Benchmark correction procedures	179
Benchmarks	162	Estimates for sub-State areas	180
Monthly estimation	162	Preliminary estimate:	
Stratification	162	Employment	180
		Unemployment	180
		Sub-State adjustment for additivity	180
		Benchmark correction	180
		Seasonal adjustment	181

Employment and Unemployment Developments, July 2001

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in July, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.5 percent. Payroll employment was down by 42,000 over the month. Job losses continued in manufacturing, and employment in most other major industries showed little significant change.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons was essentially unchanged at 6.4 million in July, and the unemployment rate held at 4.5 percent. The jobless rate has been either 4.4 or 4.5 percent since April; its most recent low was 3.9 percent in October 2000. The rates for all the major worker groups—adult men (3.9 percent), adult women (3.9 percent), teenagers (14.8 percent), whites (4.0 percent), blacks (7.9 percent), and Hispanics (6.0 percent)—showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Total employment and the labor force

The civilian labor force grew by 420,000 in July to 141.8 million, and the labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population 16 years of age and older who are either working or looking for work—edged up to 66.9 percent. Total employment increased by 447,000 over the month to 135.4 million, seasonally adjusted. Despite this rise, total employment in July was still 620,000 below its January 2001 level. The employment-population ratio rose slightly in July to 63.9 percent. (See table A-3.)

About 7.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in July. These multiple jobholders represented 5.5 percent of the employed, the same as a year earlier. (See table A-37.)

Persons not in the labor force

About 1.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in July, about the same as a year earlier. These were people who wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. In July, the number of discouraged workers was 308,000. 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 was down by 42,000 in July to a level of 132.4 million, seasonally adjusted. This was the third decline in the past 4 months, resulting in a net loss of about 260,000 jobs over the period. Manufacturing employment continued to fall, but July's decline was the smallest so far this year. The other major industry groups posted little or no change in employment over the month. (See table B-3.)

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing shed 49,000 jobs in July, bringing total losses in the industry since July 2000 to 837,000. The decline this July was less than half the size of the losses in each of the prior 3 months. In July, employment in electrical equipment and in industrial machinery continued to decline, by 24,000 and 21,000, respectively. So far this year, these two industries together have lost a total of 247,000 jobs, accounting for about 40 percent of the total job loss in manufacturing. Employment in primary metals fell in July, the ninth consecutive monthly decrease. In automobile manufacturing, employment has fallen by 45,000 so far this year despite an increase of 11,000 over the month. Among nondurable manufacturing industries, printing and publishing experienced another large employment decline in July and has lost 65,000 jobs in the past 12 months.

Employment in construction was little changed in July, following a decline in June. Monthly job growth in the industry has averaged 11,000 thus far in 2001, compared with 18,000 per month in 2000. In July, job gains in heavy construction were offset by losses in special trade contracting. Job growth continued in mining. Oil and gas extraction has added 21,000 jobs so far this year, while metal mining has lost 7,000.

In the service-producing sector, employment in the services industry was little changed overall in July. The help supply industry, which provides temporary workers to businesses on a contractual basis, lost 42,000 jobs in July. This was the tenth consecutive monthly employment decline for this industry, and its losses since last September now total 429,000 jobs. Large employment gains occurred in health services (25,000) and in engineering and management services (13,000).

Employment in retail trade was little changed in July. Job gains in eating and drinking places (40,000) and automobile dealers (5,000) were partially offset by losses in food

stores, apparel stores, and building materials and garden supply stores. In July, employment in wholesale trade was unchanged following three months with large declines. Job losses in the distribution of durable goods were exactly offset by gains in the nondurable-goods component of the industry.

Employment in transportation and public utilities was little changed in July, following a decline of 16,000 in June. After gaining an average of 14,000 jobs a month in 2000, employment in the industry has changed little on balance since December. Air transportation and transportation services continued their declining employment trends with small job losses in July.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment edged down in July, following a larger decline in June. Together, the June and July job losses in this industry totaled 18,000. Security and commodity brokerages continued to shed jobs and accounted for most of the 2-month decline.

Employment in government edged up in July, with most of the gains in State and local government education. This was the second consecutive month of large seasonally adjusted job gains for State education employment, as light hiring for the school year last autumn resulted in smaller than usual layoffs during the summer months.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in July at 34.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek ticked up by 0.1 hour to 40.8 hours. Manufacturing overtime was flat at 3.9 hours. Over the past 12 months, the factory workweek has fallen by 1.0 hour and factory overtime by 0.8 hour. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.1 percent in July to 151.0 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index was unchanged at 98.1. The factory index had declined in each of the previous 5 months, and has fallen by 8.3 percent over the past 12 months. The current level is the lowest since March 1983. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 4 cents in July to \$14.35, seasonally adjusted. Over the month, average weekly earnings rose by 0.3 percent to \$490.77. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 4.4 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 3.8 percent. (See table B-11.)

Scheduled Release Dates			
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:			
<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>	<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>
August	September 7	November	December 7
September	October 5	December	January 4
October	November 2	January	February 1

Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001

Ryan T. Helwig, Randy E. Ilg, and Sandra L. Mason

Effective with the release of July 2001 data, official labor force estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program reflect the expansion of the monthly CPS sample from about 50,000 to about 60,000 eligible households. This expansion of the monthly CPS sample was one part of the Census Bureau's plan to meet the requirements of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) legislation. The SCHIP legislation requires the Census Bureau to improve State estimates of the number of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance. These estimates are obtained from the Annual Demographic Supplement to the CPS.

In September 2000, the Census Bureau began expanding the monthly CPS sample in 31 states and the District of Columbia. The additional 10,000 households were added to the sample over a 3-month period. BLS chose not to include the additional households in the official labor force estimates, however, until it had sufficient time to evaluate the estimates from the 60,000-household sample. This article discusses the impact of the sample expansion on national labor force estimates and on the State and area labor force statistics over the January-June 2001 period.

Effect of the sample expansion on national CPS estimates

At the national level, the estimates (not seasonally adjusted) derived from the 50,000- and 60,000-household samples were virtually the same. In any given month, the 60,000-household sample estimates for the overall labor force participation rate and the employment-population ratio differed by no more than 0.1 percentage point from estimates produced from the 50,000-household sample. The overall unemployment rates were identical in both samples over the period. (See table 1.)

A marginal benefit of the new sample is that it will slightly improve the coefficient of variation on the national unemployment level, from about 1.9 percent to about 1.8 per-

cent, assuming an unemployment rate of 6 percent. (The coefficient of variation, or CV, is defined as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate, expressed as a percentage.) The relatively small improvement reflects the allocation of the additional sample to less populous States that have a smaller impact on the national coefficient of variation. A simple across-the-board proportional increase in State sample sizes would have resulted in a larger drop in the CV at the national level.

As shown in table 1, there were only marginal differences in the monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment levels between the two samples. Estimates from both samples were examined for other data series as well, such as occupational employment, full- and part-time employment, and multiple jobholding, and the differences over the January-June period appeared to be insignificant.

Among the major worker groups, labor force estimates from the 50,000- and 60,000-household samples were essentially the same over the January-June period. While differences in the estimates for some population subgroups may appear relatively large, they likely reflect the greater known variance associated with estimates for these groups, such as blacks, Hispanics, and teenagers.

At the national level, previously published monthly labor force estimates for January to June will not be revised, because the differences between the two samples were only minimal. The 2001 annual averages for all labor force series, however, will be calculated using the monthly average (January-December) from the expanded 60,000-household sample.

Effect of the sample expansion on LAUS State estimates

At the State level, the sample expansion was not evenly distributed, but rather concentrated in States (and the District of Columbia) with the least reliable March estimates of children in poverty without health insurance. States were identified for sample supplementation based on the standard error of their March estimate of low-income children without health insurance.

The sample expansion resulted in substantial improvements in the quality of the State CPS data by reducing the coefficient of variation on the monthly and annual average labor force estimates. (See table 2, which provides the current CVs for all States and the resultant CVs for those States

Ryan T. Helwig and Randy E. Ilg are economists in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Telephone: (202) 691-6378; e-mail: Helwig_R@bls.gov and Ilg_R@bls.gov. Sandra L. Mason is a supervisory economist in the Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Telephone: (202) 691-6392; e-mail: Mason_S@bls.gov.

receiving the additional households.) The SCHIP expansion did not result in systematically higher or lower labor force values across the States.

The monthly State CPS employment and unemployment estimates are not used directly, but instead are inputs to the LAUS estimating models, which provide the “official” estimates of the State levels. For this reason, the impact of the new sample on the model-based estimates also was analyzed. In comparing the old and new estimates, no systematic differences in the levels or in the direction of change were found in either the CPS unemployment rates or the model-based estimates. For the vast majority of monthly comparisons between the old and new State samples, the differences also were not statistically significant. Exceptions included the April unemployment rates for both Colorado and the District of Columbia and the January and March unemployment rates for Connecticut.

While the sample expansion was not designed to reduce error in the unemployment rate estimates, the substantial sample increases in selected States have important implications for the LAUS models. These models are designed to respond to changes in the reliability of the monthly State CPS data. The “noise component” directly incorporates measures of the magnitude (standard deviation) of the CPS sampling error in the estimation process. More reliable CPS data are given more weight in the estimation methodology. When the CPS data are less reliable, the model estimates depend more on historical patterns than on the current monthly CPS data. This property of the LAUS models

allows them to exploit the SCHIP sample immediately. The new, lower CPS standard deviations were fed into the models’ noise component, resulting in stronger weighting of the combined-sample CPS in the model-based estimates for the 31 States and the District of Columbia.

States not involved directly in the sample expansion may have small changes in their CPS estimates due to the second-stage ratio adjustment procedure used in the CPS. (For more information, see the “Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error” section in this issue of *Employment and Earnings*.) Because the national sample estimates change slightly due to the SCHIP-related sample expansion, small adjustments to the sample weights in those States with no sample expansion will be made to ensure conformity to national demographic controls. The impact on the CPS data for these States, and on their model-based estimates, is minimal.

The new sample will be the basis for the July 2001 and June 2001 revised estimates for all States, the District of Columbia, New York City, and Los Angeles-Long Beach. The LAUS additivity process forces sub-State employment and unemployment estimates to equal their respective state-wide totals. Therefore, beginning with July 2001/June 2001 revised data, sub-State estimates will reflect the new sample through the additivity process. The new sample data for all months of 2001 will be used to calculate the 2001 annual average data that will appear in the 2001 *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment* and in the 2001 benchmarking of State and sub-State labor force estimates.

Table 1. National labor force estimates using old and new CPS samples, January-June 2001, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	January			February			March		
	Old sample	New sample	Difference	Old sample	New sample	Difference	Old sample	New sample	Difference
Civilian labor force									
Total, 16 years and over	141,049	141,178	-129	141,238	141,263	-25	141,751	141,794	-43
16 to 19 years	7,724	7,773	-49	7,765	7,802	-37	7,769	7,808	-39
Men, 20 years and over	71,161	71,225	-64	71,139	71,195	-56	71,251	71,284	-33
Women, 20 years and over	62,164	62,181	-17	62,335	62,266	69	62,731	62,703	28
White	117,622	117,754	-132	117,883	117,952	-69	118,166	118,185	-19
Black	16,577	16,583	-6	16,511	16,485	26	16,699	16,717	-18
Hispanic origin	15,513	15,482	31	15,662	15,605	57	15,820	15,769	51
Participation rate									
Total, 16 years and over	66.9	66.9	.0	66.9	66.9	.0	67.1	67.1	.0
16 to 19 years	48.1	48.4	-0.3	48.2	48.5	-0.3	48.2	48.5	-0.3
Men, 20 years and over	76.4	76.4	.0	76.3	76.4	-.1	76.4	76.4	.0
Women, 20 years and over	61.2	61.2	.0	61.3	61.2	.1	61.6	61.6	.0
White	67.1	67.2	-.1	67.2	67.3	-.1	67.4	67.4	.0
Black	65.3	65.3	.0	65.0	64.9	.1	65.6	65.7	-.1
Hispanic origin	68.1	68.0	.1	68.6	68.4	.2	69.1	68.9	.2
Employed									
Total, 16 years and over	134,462	134,605	-143	134,774	134,833	-59	135,298	135,287	11
16 to 19 years	6,601	6,618	-17	6,655	6,692	-37	6,680	6,711	-31
Men, 20 years and over	68,101	68,174	-73	68,114	68,163	-49	68,171	68,152	19
Women, 20 years and over	59,760	59,813	-53	60,005	59,978	27	60,447	60,424	23
White	112,768	112,925	-157	113,029	113,108	-79	113,445	113,420	25
Black	15,170	15,158	12	15,192	15,190	2	15,264	15,277	-13
Hispanic origin	14,525	14,490	35	14,629	14,569	60	14,737	14,680	57
Part time for economic reasons	3,693	3,793	-100	3,424	3,496	-72	3,338	3,290	48
Employment-population ratio									
Total, 16 years and over	63.8	63.8	.0	63.9	63.9	.0	64.1	64.1	.0
16 to 19 years	41.1	41.2	-0.1	41.3	41.6	-0.3	41.5	41.6	-0.1
Men, 20 years and over	73.1	73.2	-.1	73.1	73.1	.0	73.1	73.1	.0
Women, 20 years and over	58.8	58.8	.0	59.0	59.0	.0	59.4	59.4	.0
White	64.3	64.4	-.1	64.5	64.5	.0	64.7	64.7	.0
Black	59.8	59.7	.1	59.8	59.8	.0	60.0	60.0	.0
Hispanic origin	63.8	63.6	.2	64.1	63.8	.3	64.4	64.1	.3
Unemployed									
Total, 16 years and over	6,587	6,573	14	6,464	6,430	34	6,453	6,507	-54
16 to 19 years	1,123	1,155	-32	1,110	1,110	0	1,088	1,097	-9
Men, 20 years and over	3,060	3,050	10	3,025	3,032	-7	3,080	3,132	-52
Women, 20 years and over	2,404	2,367	37	2,329	2,288	41	2,285	2,278	7
White	4,854	4,829	25	4,853	4,844	9	4,721	4,766	-45
Black	1,407	1,425	-18	1,319	1,294	25	1,435	1,439	-4
Hispanic origin	989	991	-2	1,034	1,036	-2	1,083	1,089	-6
Unemployment rate									
Total, 16 years and over	4.7	4.7	.0	4.6	4.6	.0	4.6	4.6	.0
16 to 19 years	14.5	14.9	-0.4	14.3	14.2	0.1	14.0	14.1	-0.1
Men, 20 years and over	4.3	4.3	.0	4.3	4.3	.0	4.3	4.4	-.1
Women, 20 years and over	3.9	3.8	.1	3.7	3.7	.0	3.6	3.6	.0
White	4.1	4.1	.0	4.1	4.1	.0	4.0	4.0	.0
Black	8.5	8.6	-.1	8.0	7.9	.1	8.6	8.6	.0
Hispanic origin	6.4	6.4	.0	6.6	6.6	.0	6.8	6.9	-.1

See note at end of table.

Table 1. National labor force estimates using old and new CPS samples, January-June 2001, not seasonally adjusted—Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	April			May			June		
	Old sample	New sample	Difference	Old sample	New sample	Difference	Old sample	New sample	Difference
Civilian labor force									
Total, 16 years and over	141,073	141,132	-59	141,048	141,192	-144	142,684	142,770	-86
16 to 19 years	7,573	7,629	-56	7,639	7,710	-71	9,351	9,414	-63
Men, 20 years and over	71,409	71,424	-15	71,360	71,480	-120	71,627	71,696	-69
Women, 20 years and over	62,091	62,078	13	62,049	62,003	46	61,707	61,661	46
White	117,572	117,678	-106	117,491	117,637	-146	118,859	118,938	-79
Black	16,576	16,540	36	16,608	16,610	-2	16,897	16,886	11
Hispanic origin	15,712	15,682	30	15,592	15,579	13	15,669	15,662	7
Participation rate									
Total, 16 years and over	66.7	66.8	-0.1	66.7	66.7	.0	67.4	67.4	.0
16 to 19 years	47.1	47.4	-.3	47.6	48.0	-0.4	58.1	58.5	-0.4
Men, 20 years and over	76.4	76.5	-.1	76.3	76.4	-.1	76.5	76.6	-.1
Women, 20 years and over	61.0	60.9	.1	60.9	60.8	.1	60.5	60.4	.1
White	67.0	67.0	.0	66.9	67.0	-.1	67.6	67.7	-.1
Black	65.1	64.9	.2	65.1	65.1	.0	66.2	66.1	.1
Hispanic origin	68.4	68.3	.1	67.7	67.7	.0	67.9	67.8	.1
Employed									
Total, 16 years and over	135,122	135,151	-29	135,202	135,340	-138	135,923	136,005	-82
16 to 19 years	6,563	6,624	-61	6,627	6,683	-56	7,797	7,833	-36
Men, 20 years and over	68,644	68,624	20	68,772	68,884	-112	68,910	68,974	-64
Women, 20 years and over	59,915	59,903	12	59,804	59,773	31	59,215	59,198	17
White	113,162	113,249	-87	113,261	113,408	-147	113,926	114,005	-79
Black	15,334	15,296	38	15,314	15,321	-7	15,434	15,436	-2
Hispanic origin	14,761	14,732	29	14,707	14,693	14	14,640	14,636	4
Part time for economic reasons	3,108	3,165	-57	3,270	3,237	33	3,924	3,964	-40
Employment-population ratio									
Total, 16 years and over	63.9	63.9	.0	63.9	64.0	-0.1	64.2	64.2	.0
16 to 19 years	40.8	41.1	-0.3	41.3	41.6	-.3	48.5	48.6	-0.1
Men, 20 years and over	73.5	73.5	.0	73.5	73.6	-.1	73.6	73.7	-.1
Women, 20 years and over	58.8	58.8	.0	58.7	58.6	.1	58.0	58.0	.0
White	64.5	64.5	.0	64.5	64.6	-.1	64.8	64.9	-.1
Black	60.2	60.1	.1	60.1	60.1	.0	60.4	60.5	-.1
Hispanic origin	64.3	64.2	.1	63.9	63.8	.1	63.4	63.4	.0
Unemployed									
Total, 16 years and over	5,951	5,982	-31	5,846	5,852	-6	6,762	6,765	-3
16 to 19 years	1,010	1,005	5	1,013	1,027	-14	1,554	1,581	-27
Men, 20 years and over	2,765	2,801	-36	2,588	2,595	-7	2,716	2,721	-5
Women, 20 years and over	2,175	2,176	-1	2,245	2,229	16	2,492	2,462	30
White	4,410	4,429	-19	4,230	4,229	1	4,932	4,933	-1
Black	1,242	1,244	-2	1,294	1,289	5	1,463	1,450	13
Hispanic origin	951	950	1	885	886	-1	1,029	1,026	3
Unemployment rate									
Total, 16 years and over	4.2	4.2	.0	4.1	4.1	.0	4.7	4.7	.0
16 to 19 years	13.3	13.2	0.1	13.3	13.3	.0	16.6	16.8	-0.2
Men, 20 years and over	3.9	3.9	.0	3.6	3.6	.0	3.8	3.8	.0
Women, 20 years and over	3.5	3.5	.0	3.6	3.6	.0	4.0	4.0	.0
White	3.8	3.8	.0	3.6	3.6	.0	4.1	4.1	.0
Black	7.5	7.5	.0	7.8	7.8	.0	8.7	8.6	.1
Hispanic origin	6.1	6.1	.0	5.7	5.7	.0	6.6	6.6	.0

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not pre-

sented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 2. Old and new CPS sample size by State, and coefficients of variation on the annual average level of unemployment

State	Number of households			CV using old sample ¹ (percent)	Expected CV using new sample ¹ (percent)	Percent change in CV
	Old CPS sample size	Additional CPS sample size	New CPS sample size			
Alabama	910	210	1,120	7.221	6.544	-9.4
Alaska	880	270	1,150	7.414	6.503	-12.3
Arizona	820	0	820	6.952	6.952	.0
Arkansas	920	0	920	7.214	7.214	.0
California	4,260	0	4,260	2.930	2.930	.0
Colorado	820	550	1,370	7.020	5.821	-17.1
Connecticut	600	600	1,200	7.658	5.415	-29.3
Delaware	700	260	960	7.364	6.280	-14.7
District of Columbia	780	190	970	7.993	7.149	-10.6
Florida	3,180	0	3,180	3.711	3.711	.0
Georgia	970	0	970	6.255	6.255	.0
Hawaii	540	290	830	7.760	6.411	-17.4
Idaho	1,040	0	1,040	6.827	6.827	.0
Illinois	2,320	0	2,320	4.186	4.186	.0
Indiana	830	500	1,330	6.972	5.701	-18.2
Iowa	780	400	1,180	7.245	6.208	-14.3
Kansas	870	450	1,320	7.325	6.249	-14.7
Kentucky	820	190	1,010	7.203	6.533	-9.3
Louisiana	850	0	850	7.028	7.028	.0
Maine	780	660	1,440	7.592	5.682	-25.2
Maryland	770	510	1,280	7.146	5.688	-20.4
Massachusetts	1,330	0	1,330	5.012	5.012	.0
Michigan	1,980	0	1,980	4.471	4.471	.0
Minnesota	860	450	1,310	7.281	6.348	-12.8
Mississippi	770	0	770	7.327	7.327	.0
Missouri	790	360	1,150	7.111	5.896	-17.1
Montana	900	0	900	7.206	7.206	.0
Nebraska	790	350	1,140	7.151	6.300	-11.9
Nevada	890	400	1,290	7.034	5.839	-17.0
New Hampshire	660	660	1,320	7.531	5.325	-29.3
New Jersey	1,690	0	1,690	4.431	4.431	.0
New Mexico	830	0	830	7.215	7.215	.0
New York	3,730	0	3,730	3.240	3.240	.0
North Carolina	1,650	0	1,650	5.588	5.588	.0
North Dakota	880	360	1,240	7.417	6.512	-12.2
Ohio	2,170	0	2,170	4.397	4.397	.0
Oklahoma	960	120	1,080	7.426	7.100	-4.4
Oregon	750	380	1,130	7.319	6.125	-16.3
Pennsylvania	2,620	0	2,620	4.134	4.134	.0
Rhode Island	620	630	1,250	7.752	5.482	-29.3
South Carolina	720	280	1,000	7.406	6.396	-13.6
South Dakota	870	380	1,250	7.108	6.295	-11.4
Tennessee	850	90	940	7.011	6.636	-5.3
Texas	2,680	0	2,680	3.615	3.615	.0
Utah	690	90	780	7.113	6.803	-4.4
Vermont	770	650	1,420	7.331	5.353	-27.0
Virginia	950	240	1,190	6.833	6.236	-8.7
Washington	740	510	1,250	7.582	6.317	-16.7
West Virginia	970	220	1,190	7.068	6.365	-9.9
Wisconsin	900	550	1,450	7.392	6.301	-14.8
Wyoming	890	220	1,110	7.294	6.699	-8.2

¹ Coefficient of variation for the annual average estimated level of unemployment, assuming a 6 percent unemployment rate.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378	210,577	210,743	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921
Civilian labor force	140,546	140,724	140,847	141,000	141,136	141,489	141,955	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272	141,354	141,774
Percent of population	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.1	66.8	66.8	66.9
Employed	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379
Percent of population	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.9
Unemployed	5,648	5,785	5,537	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422	6,395
Not in labor force	69,181	69,211	69,314	69,378	69,441	69,254	68,934	69,275	69,304	69,592	70,254	70,370	70,147
Unemployment rates													
All workers	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Men, 20 years and over	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8
White	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Black	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.9
Hispanic origin	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.0

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^a	July ^a
Employment													
Total	131,899	131,837	132,046	132,145	132,279	132,367	132,428	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,437	132,395
Total private	111,180	111,237	111,463	111,564	111,689	111,753	111,799	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,622	111,549
Goods-producing industries	25,774	25,727	25,696	25,713	25,711	25,688	25,633	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,198	25,151
Mining	542	543	547	551	548	548	550	555	557	560	564	565	566
Construction	6,678	6,699	6,728	6,758	6,781	6,791	6,826	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,867	6,868
Manufacturing	18,554	18,485	18,421	18,404	18,382	18,349	18,257	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,766	17,717
Service-producing industries	106,125	106,110	106,350	106,432	106,568	106,679	106,795	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,239	107,244
Transportation and public utilities	7,034	6,963	7,062	7,076	7,093	7,108	7,106	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,114	7,110
Wholesale trade	7,030	7,037	7,042	7,059	7,070	7,068	7,067	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,022
Retail trade	23,311	23,348	23,371	23,380	23,395	23,406	23,415	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,570	23,576
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,536	7,549	7,556	7,569	7,575	7,582	7,594	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,626
Services	40,495	40,613	40,736	40,767	40,845	40,901	40,984	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,087	41,064
Government	20,719	20,600	20,583	20,581	20,590	20,614	20,629	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,815	20,846
Over-the-month change													
Total	-70	-62	209	99	134	88	61	167	59	-165	41	-93	-42
Total private	151	57	226	101	125	64	46	116	28	-201	18	-138	-73
Goods-producing industries	47	-47	-31	17	-2	-23	-55	-6	-25	-181	-97	-126	-47
Mining	-1	1	4	4	-3	0	2	5	2	3	4	1	1
Construction	15	21	29	30	23	10	35	54	49	-77	29	-14	1
Manufacturing	33	-69	-64	-17	-22	-33	-92	-65	-76	-107	-130	-113	-49
Service-producing industries	-117	-15	240	82	136	111	116	173	84	16	138	33	5
Transportation and public utilities	19	-71	99	14	17	15	-2	17	4	-8	11	-16	-4
Wholesale trade	11	7	5	17	11	-2	-1	-3	2	-13	-15	-16	0
Retail trade	31	37	23	9	15	11	9	57	-15	73	16	24	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-5	13	7	13	6	7	12	15	9	8	18	-13	-5
Services	48	118	123	31	78	56	83	36	53	-80	85	9	-23
Government	-221	-119	-17	-2	9	24	15	51	31	36	23	45	31
Hours of work¹													
Total private	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Manufacturing	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.2	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8
Overtime	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)¹													
Total private	151.6	151.3	151.7	151.8	151.8	151.2	152.2	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	151.0
Manufacturing	107.0	105.5	104.7	104.6	103.9	102.2	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.1
Earnings¹													
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.84	\$13.90	\$13.97	\$14.03	\$14.03	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.21	\$14.24	\$14.31	\$14.35
Constant (1982) dollars	7.87	7.90	7.88	7.90	7.92	7.94	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.94	7.93	7.95	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	473.00	473.34	476.10	478.16	479.17	479.83	482.63	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.77

¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

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

^a = preliminary.

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

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

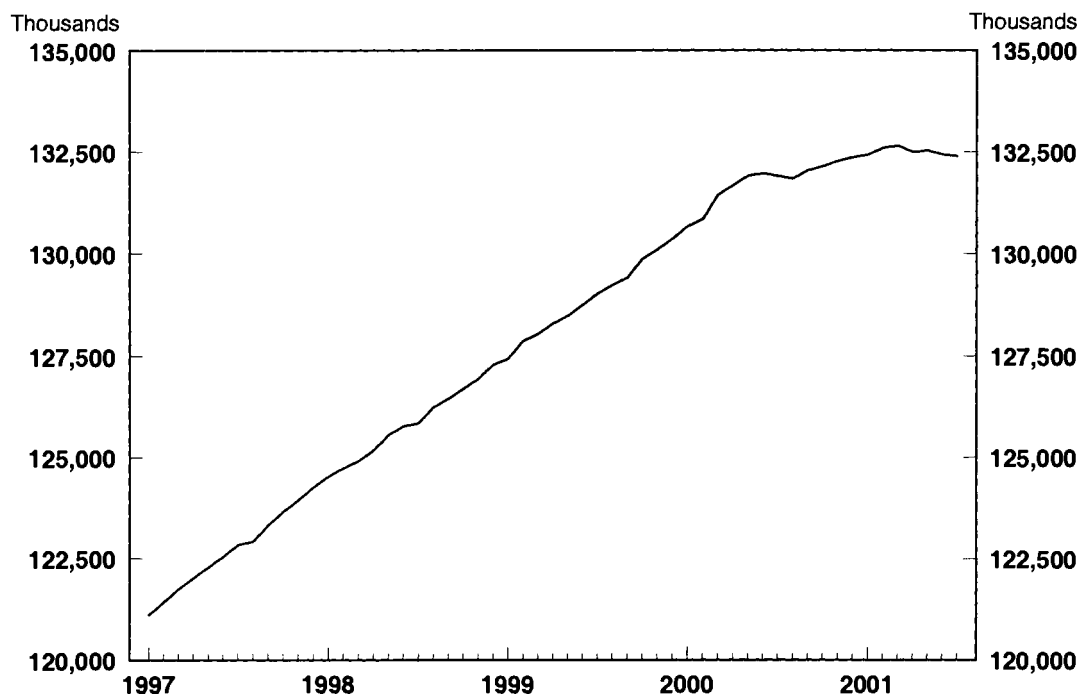
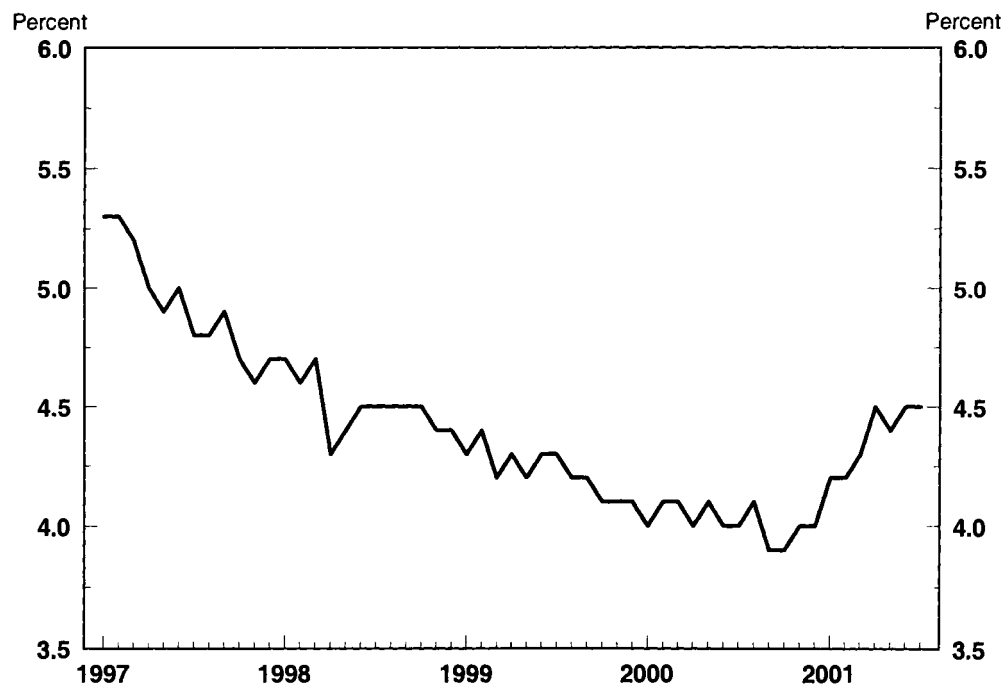


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1997-2001



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:										
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
March	211,171	141,868	67.2	135,780	64.3	3,161	132,618	6,088	4.3	69,304
April	211,348	141,757	67.1	135,354	64.0	3,192	132,162	6,402	4.5	69,592
May	211,525	141,272	66.8	135,103	63.9	3,193	131,910	6,169	4.4	70,254
June	211,725	141,354	66.8	134,932	63.7	2,995	131,937	6,422	4.5	70,370
July	211,921	141,774	66.9	135,379	63.9	3,045	132,334	6,395	4.5	70,147

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.

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:										
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
March	101,504	75,516	74.4	72,201	71.1	2,296	69,905	3,315	4.4	25,988
April	101,593	75,741	74.6	72,245	71.1	2,307	69,938	3,496	4.6	25,852
May	101,684	75,344	74.1	71,978	70.8	2,326	69,652	3,366	4.5	26,340
June	101,786	75,462	74.1	71,926	70.7	2,198	69,728	3,535	4.7	26,324
July	101,885	75,719	74.3	72,279	70.9	2,212	70,068	3,439	4.5	26,167
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:										
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
March	109,667	66,352	60.5	63,578	58.0	865	62,713	2,774	4.2	43,315
April	109,756	66,016	60.1	63,109	57.5	885	62,225	2,907	4.4	43,740
May	109,842	65,928	60.0	63,125	57.5	867	62,258	2,803	4.3	43,914
June	109,939	65,893	59.9	63,006	57.3	797	62,208	2,887	4.4	44,046
July	110,035	66,055	60.0	63,100	57.3	834	62,266	2,956	4.5	43,980

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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	209,727	209,935	210,161	210,378	210,577	210,743	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921
Civilian labor force	140,546	140,724	140,847	141,000	141,136	141,489	141,955	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272	141,354	141,774
Percent of population	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.1	66.8	66.8	66.9
Employed	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379
Employment-population ratio	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.9
Unemployed	5,648	5,785	5,537	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422	6,395
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Not in labor force	69,181	69,211	69,314	69,378	69,441	69,254	68,934	69,275	69,304	69,592	70,254	70,370	70,147
Persons who currently want a job	4,423	4,256	4,355	4,377	4,351	4,532	4,417	4,455	4,174	4,368	4,535	4,600	4,529
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,745	100,847	100,963	101,075	101,175	101,260	101,357	101,428	101,504	101,593	101,684	101,786	101,885
Civilian labor force	75,026	75,388	75,305	75,371	75,386	75,582	75,815	75,547	75,516	75,741	75,344	75,462	75,719
Percent of population	74.5	74.8	74.6	74.6	74.5	74.6	74.8	74.5	74.4	74.6	74.1	74.1	74.3
Employed	72,141	72,379	72,398	72,427	72,354	72,534	72,589	72,359	72,201	72,245	71,978	71,926	72,279
Employment-population ratio	71.6	71.8	71.7	71.7	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.3	71.1	71.1	70.8	70.7	70.9
Agriculture	2,452	2,456	2,541	2,431	2,321	2,407	2,268	2,250	2,296	2,307	2,326	2,198	2,212
Nonagricultural industries	69,689	69,923	69,857	69,996	70,033	70,127	70,321	70,110	69,905	69,938	69,652	69,728	70,068
Unemployed	2,885	3,009	2,907	2,944	3,032	3,048	3,226	3,187	3,315	3,496	3,366	3,535	3,439
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5
Not in labor force	25,719	25,459	25,658	25,704	25,789	25,678	25,542	25,881	25,988	25,852	26,340	26,324	26,167
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	92,642	92,754	92,863	92,969	93,061	93,117	93,184	93,227	93,285	93,410	93,541	93,616	93,708
Civilian labor force	70,782	71,029	71,053	71,155	71,135	71,289	71,492	71,288	71,261	71,575	71,351	71,346	71,555
Percent of population	76.4	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.3	76.2	76.4
Employed	68,495	68,710	68,728	68,774	68,683	68,848	68,916	68,761	68,534	68,706	68,595	68,466	68,745
Employment-population ratio	73.9	74.1	74.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	74.0	73.8	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.1	73.4
Agriculture	2,280	2,276	2,350	2,219	2,122	2,232	2,122	2,154	2,150	2,117	2,169	2,035	2,028
Nonagricultural industries	66,215	66,434	66,378	66,555	66,561	66,616	66,795	66,607	66,383	66,589	66,426	66,430	66,717
Unemployed	2,287	2,319	2,325	2,381	2,452	2,441	2,576	2,527	2,728	2,869	2,756	2,880	2,810
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Not in labor force	21,860	21,725	21,810	21,814	21,926	21,828	21,692	21,939	22,023	21,836	22,190	22,270	22,154
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	108,983	109,088	109,198	109,303	109,402	109,483	109,532	109,598	109,667	109,756	109,842	109,939	110,035
Civilian labor force	65,520	65,336	65,542	65,629	65,750	65,907	66,140	66,204	66,352	66,016	65,928	65,893	66,055
Percent of population	60.1	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.1	60.0	59.9	60.0
Employed	62,757	62,560	62,912	63,037	63,124	63,302	63,410	63,456	63,578	63,109	63,125	63,006	63,100
Employment-population ratio	57.6	57.3	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.9	57.9	58.0	57.5	57.5	57.3	57.3
Agriculture	843	861	815	810	855	867	912	885	865	885	867	797	834
Nonagricultural industries	61,914	61,699	62,097	62,227	62,269	62,435	62,498	62,570	62,713	62,225	62,258	62,208	62,266
Unemployed	2,763	2,776	2,630	2,592	2,626	2,605	2,730	2,749	2,774	2,907	2,803	2,887	2,956
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5
Not in labor force	43,463	43,752	43,656	43,674	43,652	43,576	43,393	43,394	43,315	43,740	43,914	44,046	43,980
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	101,111	101,209	101,321	101,448	101,533	101,612	101,643	101,686	101,779	101,870	101,938	102,023	102,067
Civilian labor force	61,535	61,265	61,486	61,528	61,625	61,819	62,126	62,220	62,412	62,132	62,119	61,890	62,145
Percent of population	60.9	60.5	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.9
Employed	59,273	58,992	59,344	59,425	59,506	59,708	59,894	59,932	60,178	59,741	59,766	59,510	59,752
Employment-population ratio	58.6	58.3	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.6	58.3	58.5
Agriculture	797	808	764	748	797	822	852	839	819	847	822	752	773
Nonagricultural industries	58,476	58,184	58,580	58,677	58,709	58,886	59,042	59,093	59,359	58,895	58,943	58,759	58,978
Unemployed	2,262	2,273	2,142	2,103	2,119	2,111	2,232	2,288	2,233	2,390	2,353	2,380	2,394
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Not in labor force	39,576	39,944	39,835	39,920	39,908	39,793	39,516	39,466	39,367	39,738	39,819	40,132	39,921
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	15,974	15,972	15,977	15,960	15,983	16,014	16,063	16,113	16,108	16,068	16,046	16,086	16,145
Civilian labor force	8,229	8,430	8,308	8,317	8,376	8,381	8,337	8,243	8,195	8,050	7,802	8,118	8,074
Percent of population	51.5	52.8	52.0	52.1	52.4	52.3	51.9	51.2	50.9	50.1	48.6	50.5	50.0
Employed	7,130	7,237	7,238	7,265	7,289	7,280	7,188	7,122	7,067	6,907	6,742	6,956	6,883
Employment-population ratio	44.6	45.3	45.3	45.5	45.6	45.5	44.7	44.2	43.9	43.0	42.0	43.2	42.6
Agriculture	218	233	242	274	257	220	205	143	191	229	201	209	244
Nonagricultural industries	6,912	7,004	6,996	6,991	7,032	7,060	6,983	6,980	6,876	6,678	6,541	6,748	6,638
Unemployed	1,099	1,193	1,070	1,052	1,087	1,101	1,149	1,121	1,127	1,143	1,060	1,162	1,191
Unemployment rate	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8
Not in labor force	7,745	7,542	7,669	7,643	7,607	7,633	7,726	7,870	7,913	8,018	8,244	7,968	8,071

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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	174,443	174,587	174,745	174,899	175,034	175,145	175,246	175,326	175,416	175,533	175,653	175,789	175,924
Civilian labor force	117,298	117,554	117,553	117,603	117,640	117,945	118,276	118,287	118,243	118,145	117,688	117,733	117,982
Percent of population	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.0	67.0	67.1
Employed	113,201	113,378	113,464	113,584	113,509	113,811	114,015	113,902	113,853	113,434	113,185	113,037	113,237
Employment-population ratio	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.8	65.0	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.3	64.4
Unemployed	4,097	4,176	4,089	4,019	4,131	4,134	4,261	4,385	4,389	4,711	4,503	4,696	4,745
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	59,982	60,363	60,259	60,286	60,280	60,349	60,494	60,487	60,358	60,598	60,512	60,389	60,432
Percent of population	76.7	77.2	76.9	76.9	76.8	76.8	77.0	76.9	76.7	77.0	76.8	76.6	76.6
Employed	58,317	58,681	58,529	58,557	58,478	58,581	58,571	58,561	58,366	58,488	58,493	58,244	58,362
Employment-population ratio	74.6	75.0	74.7	74.7	74.5	74.6	74.5	74.5	74.2	74.3	74.3	73.9	74.0
Unemployed	1,665	1,682	1,730	1,729	1,802	1,768	1,923	1,926	1,991	2,110	2,019	2,145	2,069
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,328	50,083	50,256	50,281	50,335	50,527	50,794	50,854	50,910	50,697	50,611	50,431	50,684
Percent of population	60.2	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.2	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.3	60.2	59.9	60.2
Employed	48,700	48,442	48,700	48,777	48,825	48,973	49,270	49,155	49,318	48,907	48,902	48,749	48,925
Employment-population ratio	58.3	57.9	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.4	58.7	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.1	57.9	58.1
Unemployed	1,628	1,641	1,556	1,504	1,510	1,554	1,524	1,699	1,593	1,790	1,708	1,682	1,759
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	6,988	7,108	7,038	7,036	7,025	7,069	6,988	6,945	6,975	6,850	6,566	6,913	6,866
Percent of population	55.0	56.0	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.7	55.1	54.6	54.8	53.7	51.4	54.0	53.6
Employed	6,184	6,255	6,235	6,250	6,206	6,257	6,174	6,186	6,169	6,039	5,790	6,044	5,950
Employment-population ratio	48.7	49.3	49.1	49.2	48.9	49.3	48.7	48.7	48.5	47.3	45.3	47.2	46.5
Unemployed	804	853	803	786	819	812	814	760	806	812	776	869	916
Unemployment rate	11.5	12.0	11.4	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.6	13.3
Men	12.5	13.1	12.2	11.8	12.4	12.2	13.3	12.6	11.8	12.8	13.1	14.5	13.7
Women	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.2	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.6	13.0
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	25,221	25,258	25,299	25,339	25,376	25,408	25,382	25,412	25,441	25,472	25,501	25,533	25,565
Civilian labor force	16,501	16,540	16,489	16,627	16,732	16,742	16,773	16,691	16,789	16,666	16,639	16,756	16,693
Percent of population	65.4	65.5	65.2	65.6	65.9	65.9	66.1	65.7	66.0	65.4	65.2	65.6	65.3
Employed	15,232	15,239	15,304	15,401	15,485	15,470	15,372	15,440	15,348	15,299	15,311	15,343	15,374
Employment-population ratio	60.4	60.3	60.5	60.8	61.0	60.9	60.6	60.8	60.3	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.1
Unemployed	1,269	1,301	1,185	1,226	1,247	1,272	1,401	1,251	1,441	1,367	1,328	1,413	1,320
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.9
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,306	7,331	7,307	7,383	7,397	7,437	7,430	7,374	7,404	7,369	7,275	7,317	7,395
Percent of population	72.3	72.4	72.0	72.6	72.6	72.9	73.0	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.2	71.5	72.1
Employed	6,811	6,802	6,832	6,868	6,888	6,897	6,918	6,887	6,776	6,761	6,723	6,744	6,808
Employment-population ratio	67.4	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.6	67.6	68.0	67.6	66.4	66.2	65.8	65.9	66.4
Unemployed	495	529	475	515	509	540	512	487	628	608	552	573	586
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.6	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.9
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,234	8,249	8,231	8,262	8,325	8,333	8,340	8,336	8,418	8,353	8,421	8,491	8,409
Percent of population	65.1	65.1	64.9	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.9	65.3	65.8	66.3	65.5
Employed	7,714	7,734	7,750	7,786	7,808	7,861	7,731	7,854	7,885	7,892	7,882	7,917	7,903
Employment-population ratio	61.0	61.1	61.1	61.3	61.3	61.7	60.6	61.5	61.7	61.7	61.6	61.8	61.6
Unemployed	520	515	481	476	517	472	609	482	533	460	539	573	506
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.7	7.3	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.4	6.8	6.0

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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	961	960	951	982	1,010	972	1,002	981	968	944	942	948	890
Percent of population	39.0	39.0	38.6	39.9	41.0	39.5	40.8	39.8	39.2	38.2	38.0	38.2	35.8
Employed	707	703	722	747	789	712	723	699	688	646	706	681	663
Employment-population ratio	28.7	28.5	29.3	30.4	32.1	28.9	29.4	28.4	27.9	26.1	28.5	27.5	26.7
Unemployed	254	257	229	235	221	260	280	282	280	299	236	267	227
Unemployment rate	26.4	26.8	24.1	23.9	21.9	26.7	27.9	28.8	28.9	31.6	25.1	28.2	25.5
Men	25.7	31.7	26.7	27.0	22.5	30.1	26.9	31.7	27.7	34.9	30.0	30.7	26.9
Women	27.1	22.3	21.7	21.2	21.3	23.4	28.9	25.7	30.2	28.6	20.3	26.0	24.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	22,422	22,488	22,555	22,618	22,687	22,749	22,769	22,830	22,889	22,957	23,021	23,090	23,157
Civilian labor force	15,243	15,312	15,513	15,491	15,626	15,671	15,540	15,653	15,770	15,775	15,608	15,570	15,788
Percent of population	68.0	68.1	68.8	68.5	68.9	68.9	68.2	68.6	68.9	68.7	67.8	67.4	68.2
Employed	14,384	14,439	14,647	14,711	14,686	14,772	14,612	14,673	14,782	14,747	14,634	14,538	14,843
Employment-population ratio	64.2	64.2	64.9	65.0	64.7	64.9	64.2	64.3	64.6	64.2	63.6	63.0	64.1
Unemployed	859	873	866	780	940	899	927	980	988	1,028	975	1,032	945
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.0

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to

totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

**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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,888	28,306	28,346	27,931	27,851	27,693	27,957	27,191	27,564	28,326	28,350	28,504	27,679
Civilian labor force	12,249	12,264	12,301	12,192	11,958	11,822	12,008	12,074	12,103	12,371	12,319	12,170	12,188
Percent of population	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.7	42.9	42.7	43.0	44.4	43.9	43.7	43.5	42.7	44.0
Employed	11,470	11,491	11,542	11,408	11,171	11,077	11,193	11,140	11,267	11,558	11,523	11,338	11,380
Employment-population ratio	41.1	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.1	40.0	40.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.6	39.8	41.1
Unemployed	779	773	759	784	787	745	816	934	836	813	797	831	808
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.6
High school graduates, no college²													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	57,144	56,882	57,244	57,365	57,562	57,899	58,092	57,617	57,660	57,456	57,456	57,099	56,947
Civilian labor force	37,003	36,743	36,815	36,985	37,129	37,187	37,415	37,309	37,189	37,053	36,952	36,821	36,970
Percent of population	64.8	64.6	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.2	64.4	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.5	64.9
Employed	35,753	35,397	35,574	35,707	35,830	35,906	35,986	35,895	35,746	35,650	35,507	35,391	35,468
Employment-population ratio	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.2	62.0	61.9	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.8	62.0	62.3
Unemployed	1,250	1,346	1,241	1,278	1,299	1,281	1,429	1,414	1,443	1,403	1,446	1,431	1,502
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1
Less than a bachelor's degree³													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	44,724	44,616	44,191	44,767	44,770	44,596	44,313	45,263	45,182	44,653	44,576	44,812	45,444
Civilian labor force	32,916	33,039	32,952	32,896	32,776	33,045	33,102	33,079	33,241	33,044	33,192	33,314	33,296
Percent of population	73.6	74.1	74.6	73.5	73.2	74.1	74.7	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.5	74.3	73.3
Employed	32,014	32,137	32,093	32,103	31,897	32,141	32,121	32,197	32,360	32,065	32,188	32,263	32,301
Employment-population ratio	71.6	72.0	72.6	71.7	71.2	72.1	72.5	71.1	71.6	71.8	72.2	72.0	71.1
Unemployed	902	902	859	793	879	904	981	882	881	978	1,004	1,051	994
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	45,549	45,718	45,863	45,785	45,706	45,839	45,790	46,167	45,979	46,045	46,271	46,348	46,784
Civilian labor force	35,910	35,953	36,071	36,022	36,237	36,460	36,476	36,602	36,642	36,646	36,687	36,592	36,634
Percent of population	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.3	79.7	79.6	79.3	78.9	78.3
Employed	35,298	35,324	35,397	35,431	35,674	35,894	35,909	36,032	35,916	35,802	35,915	35,796	35,859
Employment-population ratio	77.5	77.3	77.2	77.4	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.0	78.1	77.8	77.6	77.2	76.6
Unemployed	612	629	674	591	563	566	567	570	726	845	771	796	775
Unemployment rate	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

³ Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status, sex, and age	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	112,165	112,130	112,459	112,547	112,321	112,527	112,877	112,540	112,996	112,494	112,143	111,977	112,347
Men, 16 years and over	65,042	65,204	65,057	65,044	64,773	64,987	64,975	64,851	64,731	64,652	64,526	64,408	64,727
Men, 20 years and over	63,520	63,676	63,588	63,576	63,296	63,542	63,559	63,487	63,309	63,269	63,265	63,050	63,397
Women, 16 years and over	47,280	46,974	47,407	47,462	47,505	47,462	47,733	47,623	48,244	47,849	47,647	47,590	47,677
Women, 20 years and over	46,199	45,978	46,348	46,359	46,445	46,418	46,711	46,583	47,218	46,851	46,670	46,600	46,598
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,446	2,476	2,523	2,612	2,580	2,567	2,607	2,470	2,469	2,374	2,209	2,327	2,351
Part-time workers	22,597	22,741	22,721	22,937	23,208	23,413	23,291	23,426	22,931	22,857	22,913	22,955	22,914
Men, 16 years and over	7,127	7,161	7,336	7,373	7,535	7,507	7,626	7,580	7,568	7,596	7,451	7,551	7,516
Men, 20 years and over	4,959	5,032	5,114	5,174	5,406	5,291	5,412	5,329	5,274	5,372	5,341	5,410	5,293
Women, 16 years and over	15,507	15,587	15,395	15,574	15,621	15,889	15,657	15,855	15,388	15,311	15,455	15,395	15,415
Women, 20 years and over	13,004	13,004	12,907	13,067	13,053	13,359	13,214	13,380	13,009	12,957	13,073	12,955	13,066
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,634	4,705	4,700	4,696	4,749	4,763	4,665	4,717	4,648	4,528	4,499	4,590	4,555
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,422	4,601	4,423	4,456	4,560	4,551	4,768	4,738	4,907	5,048	5,059	5,162	5,173
Men, 16 years and over	2,400	2,480	2,458	2,494	2,556	2,551	2,684	2,647	2,868	2,888	2,890	2,977	2,886
Men, 20 years and over	2,073	2,105	2,114	2,174	2,231	2,238	2,341	2,311	2,489	2,583	2,570	2,658	2,584
Women, 16 years and over	1,990	2,139	1,989	1,989	2,031	2,016	2,090	2,080	2,056	2,149	2,153	2,198	2,267
Women, 20 years and over	1,810	1,908	1,767	1,730	1,754	1,751	1,847	1,894	1,836	1,923	1,973	1,963	2,002
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	539	588	542	552	575	562	580	532	582	542	516	541	588
Looking for part-time work	1,223	1,194	1,097	1,087	1,096	1,122	1,192	1,179	1,167	1,338	1,104	1,282	1,242
Men, 16 years and over	489	497	462	460	480	499	562	530	492	597	488	543	560
Men, 20 years and over	214	209	209	206	219	212	234	211	233	264	199	237	227
Women, 16 years and over	750	662	627	616	610	624	616	663	716	730	641	724	693
Women, 20 years and over	454	389	374	369	363	352	376	407	395	464	362	421	411
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	555	596	514	512	514	558	582	561	538	610	543	624	604
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Men, 16 years and over	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Men, 20 years and over	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
Women, 20 years and over	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	18.1	19.2	17.7	17.4	18.2	18.0	18.2	17.7	19.1	18.6	18.9	18.9	20.0
Part-time workers	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.3	5.1
Men, 16 years and over	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	7.3	6.2	6.7	6.9
Men, 20 years and over	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	4.1
Women, 16 years and over	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.3
Women, 20 years and over	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	10.7	11.2	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.5	11.1	10.6	10.4	11.9	10.8	12.0	11.7

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

**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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379
Married men, spouse present	43,308	43,375	43,321	43,345	43,251	43,293	43,134	43,340	43,385	43,516	43,733	43,428	43,294
Married women, spouse present	33,621	33,507	33,491	33,622	33,633	33,635	34,249	34,059	34,080	33,662	33,686	33,380	33,603
Women who maintain families	8,460	8,492	8,516	8,449	8,495	8,501	8,426	8,373	8,049	8,160	8,319	8,529	8,567
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	40,804	40,917	40,938	40,745	41,083	41,078	41,430	41,770	42,023	41,841	41,996	41,987	41,917
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,317	39,100	39,093	39,521	39,616	39,853	40,086	39,781	39,433	39,014	38,743	38,998	39,067
Service occupations	17,968	17,749	18,190	18,555	18,471	18,550	18,158	18,283	18,289	18,258	18,224	18,576	18,642
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,191	15,189	15,083	15,050	14,748	14,848	14,889	14,970	14,895	14,834	14,962	14,794	14,997
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,313	18,561	18,472	18,305	18,184	18,171	18,092	17,889	17,999	18,127	17,904	17,564	17,571
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,332	3,390	3,390	3,318	3,238	3,357	3,372	3,252	3,321	3,238	3,251	3,136	3,166
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	2,065	2,048	2,018	2,041	2,005	2,019	1,983	1,839	1,910	1,902	1,958	1,775	1,786
Self-employed workers	1,189	1,241	1,274	1,182	1,180	1,198	1,182	1,291	1,231	1,223	1,201	1,166	1,256
Unpaid family workers	39	36	38	32	25	34	25	29	36	47	38	36	22
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	122,744	122,931	123,117	123,461	123,632	123,813	124,035	124,069	123,814	123,395	123,416	123,009	123,432
Private industries	104,152	104,287	104,114	104,388	104,486	104,461	105,192	104,966	104,680	104,541	104,349	104,197	104,513
Private households	821	781	824	812	827	879	859	823	881	812	789	744	790
Other industries	103,331	103,506	103,290	103,576	103,659	103,582	104,333	104,143	103,800	103,729	103,559	103,453	103,723
Government	18,592	18,644	19,003	19,073	19,146	19,352	18,843	19,103	19,134	18,854	19,067	18,812	18,919
Self-employed workers	8,619	8,618	8,786	8,561	8,533	8,600	8,698	8,617	8,784	8,608	8,530	8,741	8,574
Unpaid family workers	86	114	108	136	128	121	110	142	138	93	103	94	88
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,110	3,170	3,188	3,222	3,416	3,234	3,327	3,273	3,164	3,201	3,371	3,637	3,466
Slack work or business conditions	1,871	1,980	2,051	1,909	2,183	1,964	2,035	2,043	1,914	2,097	2,215	2,299	2,120
Could only find part-time work	918	880	831	947	886	896	954	933	907	873	900	1,025	999
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,579	18,704	18,595	18,758	18,896	18,993	18,568	19,021	18,647	18,713	18,581	18,472	18,845
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	2,972	3,038	3,030	3,044	3,285	3,088	3,227	3,143	3,007	3,061	3,197	3,532	3,336
Slack work or business conditions	1,773	1,901	1,940	1,808	2,082	1,882	1,971	1,970	1,828	1,985	2,089	2,234	2,059
Could only find part-time work	896	861	817	923	871	877	945	910	877	864	876	1,024	965
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,052	18,142	18,024	18,206	18,323	18,437	18,040	18,509	18,132	18,176	18,061	18,039	18,309

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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and over	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932	135,379
16 to 24 years	20,380	20,587	20,784	20,819	20,830	20,851	20,842	20,661	20,467	20,277	19,962	20,152	20,301
16 to 19 years	7,130	7,237	7,238	7,265	7,289	7,280	7,188	7,122	7,067	6,907	6,742	6,956	6,883
16 to 17 years	2,644	2,748	2,765	2,721	2,781	2,776	2,637	2,680	2,642	2,581	2,651	2,642	2,550
18 to 19 years	4,468	4,489	4,473	4,547	4,497	4,495	4,555	4,469	4,445	4,337	4,085	4,324	4,332
20 to 24 years	13,250	13,350	13,546	13,554	13,541	13,571	13,654	13,539	13,399	13,370	13,220	13,196	13,419
25 years and over	114,485	114,375	114,579	114,625	114,665	114,986	115,254	115,209	115,340	115,057	115,102	114,770	115,081
25 to 54 years	96,785	96,640	96,751	96,811	96,902	97,103	97,205	97,125	97,237	96,783	96,803	96,562	96,758
55 years and over	17,706	17,864	17,814	17,817	17,719	17,879	18,102	18,075	18,089	18,173	18,292	18,215	18,233
Men, 16 years and over	72,141	72,379	72,398	72,427	72,354	72,534	72,589	72,359	72,201	72,245	71,978	71,926	72,279
16 to 24 years	10,611	10,704	10,746	10,798	10,791	10,790	10,797	10,585	10,512	10,530	10,229	10,265	10,539
16 to 19 years	3,646	3,669	3,670	3,653	3,671	3,686	3,673	3,598	3,668	3,539	3,383	3,461	3,535
16 to 17 years	1,321	1,386	1,377	1,340	1,356	1,331	1,297	1,344	1,353	1,325	1,299	1,312	1,296
18 to 19 years	2,295	2,277	2,277	2,318	2,306	2,346	2,397	2,280	2,331	2,227	2,080	2,175	2,215
20 to 24 years	6,965	7,035	7,076	7,145	7,120	7,104	7,124	6,987	6,844	6,991	6,845	6,804	7,004
25 years and over	61,521	61,703	61,665	61,606	61,571	61,740	61,807	61,818	61,735	61,717	61,748	61,670	61,738
25 to 54 years	51,804	51,833	51,836	51,805	51,846	51,958	51,898	51,901	51,808	51,650	51,771	51,725	51,775
55 years and over	9,730	9,907	9,804	9,782	9,752	9,781	9,970	9,907	9,928	9,998	9,973	9,921	9,936
Women, 16 years and over	62,757	62,560	62,912	63,037	63,124	63,302	63,410	63,456	63,578	63,109	63,125	63,006	63,100
16 to 24 years	9,769	9,883	10,038	10,021	10,039	10,061	10,045	10,076	9,955	9,747	9,733	9,887	9,763
16 to 19 years	3,484	3,568	3,568	3,612	3,618	3,594	3,515	3,524	3,400	3,368	3,359	3,495	3,348
16 to 17 years	1,323	1,362	1,388	1,381	1,425	1,445	1,339	1,336	1,288	1,256	1,352	1,330	1,254
18 to 19 years	2,173	2,212	2,196	2,229	2,191	2,149	2,159	2,189	2,113	2,110	2,006	2,149	2,117
20 to 24 years	6,285	6,315	6,470	6,409	6,421	6,467	6,530	6,552	6,555	6,379	6,374	6,392	6,415
25 years and over	52,964	52,672	52,914	53,019	53,094	53,246	53,448	53,391	53,604	53,340	53,354	53,101	53,343
25 to 54 years	44,981	44,807	44,915	45,006	45,056	45,145	45,307	45,225	45,429	45,133	45,032	44,837	44,983
55 years and over	7,976	7,957	8,010	8,035	7,967	8,098	8,132	8,168	8,161	8,176	8,318	8,293	8,297

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and over	5,648	5,785	5,537	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422	6,395
16 to 24 years	2,077	2,143	2,023	2,044	2,081	2,118	2,205	2,167	2,263	2,349	2,198	2,340	2,281
16 to 19 years	1,099	1,193	1,070	1,052	1,087	1,101	1,149	1,121	1,127	1,143	1,060	1,162	1,191
16 to 17 years	514	560	515	488	507	519	554	555	502	518	486	505	609
18 to 19 years	578	646	559	570	579	592	595	550	624	626	569	652	582
20 to 24 years	978	950	953	992	994	1,017	1,056	1,046	1,135	1,206	1,138	1,177	1,090
25 years and over	3,550	3,669	3,520	3,481	3,554	3,515	3,767	3,766	3,844	4,043	3,981	4,110	4,104
25 to 54 years	3,107	3,198	3,012	2,979	3,043	3,009	3,262	3,262	3,373	3,472	3,545	3,621	3,604
55 years and over	436	488	488	510	520	481	509	519	481	517	483	521	521
Men, 16 years and over	2,885	3,009	2,907	2,944	3,032	3,048	3,226	3,187	3,315	3,496	3,366	3,535	3,439
16 to 24 years	1,127	1,213	1,125	1,122	1,139	1,159	1,234	1,282	1,285	1,293	1,264	1,371	1,228
16 to 19 years	598	690	582	563	580	607	650	660	587	627	610	655	629
16 to 17 years	281	285	292	286	287	300	335	306	250	305	273	288	304
18 to 19 years	313	407	288	277	293	310	320	343	338	326	336	369	331
20 to 24 years	529	523	543	559	559	552	584	622	698	666	654	716	599
25 years and over	1,767	1,798	1,790	1,814	1,873	1,878	1,987	1,891	2,046	2,208	2,125	2,167	2,220
25 to 54 years	1,506	1,553	1,522	1,538	1,572	1,562	1,679	1,619	1,745	1,900	1,850	1,866	1,910
55 years and over	243	278	259	280	296	285	303	291	294	298	296	311	307
Women, 16 years and over	2,763	2,776	2,630	2,592	2,626	2,605	2,730	2,749	2,774	2,907	2,803	2,887	2,956
16 to 24 years	950	930	898	922	942	959	971	885	978	1,055	934	968	1,053
16 to 19 years	501	503	488	489	507	494	498	460	540	516	450	507	562
16 to 17 years	233	275	223	202	220	219	219	250	252	213	213	216	305
18 to 19 years	265	239	271	293	286	282	274	208	285	300	234	283	251
20 to 24 years	449	427	410	433	435	465	472	424	438	539	485	461	491
25 years and over	1,783	1,871	1,730	1,667	1,681	1,637	1,780	1,875	1,798	1,834	1,856	1,942	1,884
25 to 54 years	1,601	1,645	1,490	1,441	1,471	1,447	1,583	1,643	1,628	1,572	1,695	1,755	1,694
55 years and over	193	210	229	230	224	196	205	228	188	219	186	209	214

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and over	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
16 to 24 years	9.2	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.5	10.0	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.1
16 to 19 years	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8
16 to 17 years	16.3	16.9	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.8	17.4	17.2	16.0	16.7	15.5	16.0	19.3
18 to 19 years	11.5	12.6	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.0	12.3	12.6	12.2	13.1	11.8
20 to 24 years	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.2	7.5
25 years and over	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
55 years and over	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8
Men, 16 years and over	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5
16 to 24 years	9.6	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.8	10.4
16 to 19 years	14.1	15.8	13.7	13.4	13.6	14.1	15.0	15.5	13.8	15.1	15.3	15.9	15.1
16 to 17 years	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.5	18.4	20.5	18.5	15.6	18.7	17.4	18.0	19.0
18 to 19 years	12.0	15.2	11.2	10.7	11.3	11.7	11.8	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.0
20 to 24 years	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.7	9.5	7.9
25 years and over	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5
25 to 54 years	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
55 years and over	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Women, 16 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5
16 to 24 years	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.9	9.8	8.8	8.9	9.7
16 to 19 years	12.6	12.4	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.6	13.7	13.3	11.8	12.7	14.4
16 to 17 years	15.0	16.8	13.8	12.8	13.4	13.2	14.1	15.7	16.4	14.5	13.6	14.0	19.6
18 to 19 years	10.9	9.8	11.0	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.3	8.7	11.9	12.4	10.4	11.6	10.6
20 to 24 years	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3	7.8	7.1	6.7	7.1
25 years and over	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
25 to 54 years	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.6
55 years and over	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Category	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Men, 20 years and over	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.6	14.3	14.8
White	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Black and other	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.0
Black	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.9
Hispanic origin	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.0
Married men, spouse present	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Married women, spouse present	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
Women who maintain families	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.9	7.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.2	9.1	7.5	7.1	6.2	7.5
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7
Goods-producing industries	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6
Mining	4.5	4.3	5.0	7.1	3.5	3.6	2.2	4.6	3.5	5.1	5.5	6.8	3.7
Construction	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.8
Manufacturing	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1
Durable goods	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.7
Nondurable goods	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.7
Service-producing industries	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4
Transportation and public utilities	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.2
Services	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.3
Government workers	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.8	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.2	11.3	9.2	8.2	9.6	10.9

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,450	2,585	2,502	2,446	2,501	2,514	2,742	2,853	2,963	3,199	3,159	3,291	3,252
On temporary layoff	857	907	837	825	877	937	1,032	945	991	1,053	1,084	940	1,003
Not on temporary layoff	1,593	1,678	1,665	1,621	1,624	1,577	1,711	1,908	1,972	2,146	2,075	2,351	2,249
Job leavers	788	780	756	815	768	746	838	820	814	749	820	810	774
Reentrants	1,960	1,930	1,798	1,868	1,936	1,899	1,956	1,927	1,908	2,005	1,801	1,906	1,912
New entrants	412	503	429	398	429	466	446	372	386	462	482	477	436
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	43.7	44.6	45.6	44.3	44.4	44.7	45.8	47.8	48.8	49.9	50.4	50.8	51.0
On temporary layoff	15.3	15.6	15.3	14.9	15.6	16.7	17.2	15.8	16.3	16.4	17.3	14.5	15.7
Not on temporary layoff	28.4	28.9	30.4	29.3	28.8	28.0	28.6	32.0	32.5	33.5	33.1	36.3	35.3
Job leavers	14.0	13.5	13.8	14.7	13.6	13.3	14.0	13.7	13.4	11.7	13.1	12.5	12.1
Reentrants	34.9	33.3	32.8	33.8	34.4	33.8	32.7	32.3	31.4	31.3	28.8	29.4	30.0
New entrants	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.6	8.3	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
New entrants	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	2000						2001						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,493	2,567	2,498	2,510	2,531	2,440	2,613	2,797	2,674	2,958	2,679	2,809	2,612
5 to 14 weeks	1,811	1,832	1,750	1,755	1,796	1,852	1,977	1,669	1,992	1,977	2,028	2,084	2,150
15 weeks and over	1,319	1,373	1,247	1,311	1,317	1,326	1,371	1,490	1,517	1,499	1,484	1,540	1,587
15 to 26 weeks	650	673	618	702	713	675	731	793	814	759	852	804	935
27 weeks and over	669	700	629	609	604	651	640	697	703	740	632	737	652
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.2	13.0	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.5
Median duration, in weeks	5.9	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	44.3	44.5	45.5	45.0	44.8	43.4	43.8	47.0	43.2	46.0	43.3	43.7	41.1
5 to 14 weeks	32.2	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.8	33.0	33.2	28.0	32.2	30.7	32.8	32.4	33.9
15 weeks and over	23.5	23.8	22.7	23.5	23.3	23.6	23.0	25.0	24.5	23.3	24.0	23.9	25.0
15 to 26 weeks	11.6	11.7	11.2	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.3	13.3	13.2	11.8	13.8	12.5	14.7
27 weeks and over	11.9	12.1	11.4	10.9	10.7	11.6	10.7	11.7	11.4	11.5	10.2	11.4	10.3

**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	July 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	
TOTAL										
16 years and over	211,921	143,181	67.6	136,385	64.4	3,449	132,936	6,797	4.7	68,739
16 to 19 years	16,145	9,788	60.6	8,364	51.8	373	7,991	1,424	14.5	6,357
16 to 17 years	8,041	4,063	50.5	3,314	41.2	166	3,148	749	18.4	3,978
18 to 19 years	8,104	5,725	70.6	5,050	62.3	207	4,843	675	11.8	2,379
20 to 24 years	18,921	15,054	79.6	13,888	73.4	330	13,557	1,166	7.7	3,867
25 to 54 years	119,893	99,782	83.2	96,123	80.2	1,985	94,138	3,659	3.7	20,111
25 to 34 years	37,021	30,913	83.5	29,567	79.9	559	29,008	1,346	4.4	6,108
25 to 29 years	17,489	14,555	83.2	13,877	79.3	252	13,625	678	4.7	2,934
30 to 34 years	19,532	16,358	83.8	15,689	80.3	306	15,383	669	4.1	3,174
35 to 44 years	44,423	37,348	84.1	35,991	81.0	787	35,204	1,357	3.6	7,075
35 to 39 years	21,573	18,142	84.1	17,464	81.0	387	17,078	677	3.7	3,432
40 to 44 years	22,850	19,207	84.1	18,527	81.1	400	18,127	680	3.5	3,643
45 to 54 years	38,449	31,521	82.0	30,566	79.5	639	29,926	956	3.0	6,928
45 to 49 years	20,455	17,162	83.9	16,630	81.3	356	16,275	532	3.1	3,293
50 to 54 years	17,994	14,359	79.8	13,935	77.4	284	13,651	424	3.0	3,635
55 to 64 years	24,126	14,356	59.5	13,954	57.8	469	13,485	401	2.8	9,771
55 to 59 years	13,380	9,158	68.4	8,896	66.5	276	8,621	262	2.9	4,222
60 to 64 years	10,746	5,198	48.4	5,058	47.1	193	4,865	140	2.7	5,549
65 years and over	32,834	4,200	12.8	4,055	12.3	292	3,763	146	3.5	28,634
65 to 69 years	9,344	2,272	24.3	2,191	23.4	113	2,078	81	3.6	7,072
70 to 74 years	8,457	1,178	13.9	1,139	13.5	93	1,046	39	3.3	7,278
75 years and over	15,034	750	5.0	725	4.8	86	638	26	3.4	14,284
Men										
16 years and over	101,885	76,936	75.5	73,441	72.1	2,517	70,924	3,494	4.5	24,950
16 to 19 years	8,177	5,118	62.6	4,360	53.3	287	4,074	757	14.8	3,059
16 to 17 years	4,099	2,127	51.9	1,748	42.6	130	1,618	380	17.9	1,971
18 to 19 years	4,078	2,990	73.3	2,613	64.1	157	2,456	377	12.6	1,088
20 to 24 years	9,383	7,913	84.3	7,298	77.8	262	7,037	614	7.8	1,471
25 to 54 years	58,807	53,718	91.3	51,901	88.3	1,447	50,454	1,817	3.4	5,089
25 to 34 years	18,147	16,794	92.5	16,151	89.0	437	15,714	642	3.8	1,353
25 to 29 years	8,545	7,798	91.3	7,469	87.4	200	7,269	329	4.2	748
30 to 34 years	9,602	8,996	93.7	8,683	90.4	238	8,445	313	3.5	606
35 to 44 years	21,887	20,255	92.5	19,561	89.4	539	19,022	694	3.4	1,632
35 to 39 years	10,592	9,853	93.0	9,513	89.8	277	9,236	339	3.4	739
40 to 44 years	11,295	10,403	92.1	10,047	89.0	262	9,785	355	3.4	893
45 to 54 years	18,773	16,669	88.8	16,189	86.2	470	15,719	480	2.9	2,104
45 to 49 years	10,005	9,057	90.5	8,803	88.0	256	8,547	254	2.8	949
50 to 54 years	8,768	7,613	86.8	7,386	84.2	214	7,172	227	3.0	1,155
55 to 64 years	11,506	7,750	67.4	7,523	65.4	309	7,214	227	2.9	3,756
55 to 59 years	6,420	4,906	76.4	4,761	74.2	177	4,584	145	3.0	1,514
60 to 64 years	5,086	2,844	55.9	2,762	54.3	132	2,630	82	2.9	2,243
65 years and over	14,011	2,437	17.4	2,359	16.8	213	2,146	78	3.2	11,575
65 to 69 years	4,317	1,276	29.6	1,234	28.6	86	1,148	42	3.3	3,041
70 to 74 years	3,782	704	18.6	682	18.0	60	622	22	3.1	3,078
75 years and over	5,912	457	7.7	443	7.5	67	376	14	3.1	5,455
Women										
16 years and over	110,035	66,246	60.2	62,943	57.2	932	62,011	3,302	5.0	43,790
16 to 19 years	7,968	4,671	58.6	4,004	50.2	86	3,918	667	14.3	3,298
16 to 17 years	3,942	1,936	49.1	1,566	39.7	36	1,531	369	19.1	2,007
18 to 19 years	4,026	2,735	67.9	2,437	60.5	50	2,387	298	10.9	1,291
20 to 24 years	9,538	7,142	74.9	6,589	69.1	69	6,521	552	7.7	2,396
25 to 54 years	61,086	46,064	75.4	44,222	72.4	538	43,684	1,842	4.0	15,022
25 to 34 years	18,874	14,119	74.8	13,415	71.1	121	13,294	704	5.0	4,755
25 to 29 years	8,944	6,757	75.6	6,409	71.7	53	6,356	349	5.2	2,187
30 to 34 years	9,930	7,362	74.1	7,007	70.6	69	6,938	355	4.8	2,568
35 to 44 years	22,536	17,093	75.8	16,430	72.9	248	16,183	663	3.9	5,443
35 to 39 years	10,981	8,289	75.5	7,951	72.4	110	7,841	338	4.1	2,693
40 to 44 years	11,555	8,804	76.2	8,480	73.4	138	8,341	325	3.7	2,751
45 to 54 years	19,676	14,852	75.5	14,376	73.1	169	14,207	475	3.2	4,824
45 to 49 years	10,450	8,105	77.6	7,827	74.9	99	7,728	278	3.4	2,344
50 to 54 years	9,226	6,746	73.1	6,549	71.0	70	6,479	197	2.9	2,480
55 to 64 years	12,620	6,606	52.3	6,432	51.0	160	6,272	174	2.6	6,014
55 to 59 years	6,960	4,252	61.1	4,135	59.4	98	4,037	117	2.7	2,708
60 to 64 years	5,660	2,354	41.6	2,296	40.6	62	2,235	58	2.4	3,306
65 years and over	18,823	1,764	9.4	1,696	9.0	79	1,617	67	3.8	17,059
65 to 69 years	5,026	995	19.8	957	19.0	26	930	39	3.9	4,031
70 to 74 years	4,674	475	10.2	457	9.8	33	425	17	3.6	4,200
75 years and over	9,123	294	3.2	282	3.1	20	262	11	3.9	8,829

**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	July 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	175,924	119,119	67.7	114,222	64.9	3,282	110,940	4,897	4.1	56,805
16 to 19 years	12,805	8,244	64.4	7,211	56.3	360	6,851	1,033	12.5	4,561
16 to 17 years	6,329	3,376	53.3	2,835	44.8	157	2,678	541	16.0	2,953
18 to 19 years	6,476	4,868	75.2	4,376	67.6	203	4,172	492	10.1	1,608
20 to 24 years	15,087	12,361	81.9	11,570	76.7	318	11,252	791	6.4	2,726
25 to 54 years	98,229	82,346	83.8	79,727	81.2	1,880	77,848	2,618	3.2	15,883
25 to 34 years	29,540	24,745	83.8	23,855	80.8	526	23,329	890	3.6	4,795
25 to 29 years	13,875	11,649	84.0	11,224	80.9	243	10,981	426	3.7	2,226
30 to 34 years	15,665	13,096	83.6	12,631	80.6	283	12,348	464	3.5	2,569
35 to 44 years	36,419	30,806	84.6	29,835	81.9	751	29,084	970	3.2	5,614
35 to 39 years	17,598	14,885	84.6	14,395	81.8	376	14,019	490	3.3	2,714
40 to 44 years	18,821	15,921	84.6	15,441	82.0	375	15,065	480	3.0	2,900
45 to 54 years	32,269	26,795	83.0	26,037	80.7	603	25,435	758	2.8	5,474
45 to 49 years	17,010	14,472	85.1	14,059	82.6	338	13,721	414	2.9	2,538
50 to 54 years	15,259	12,323	80.8	11,979	78.5	265	11,714	345	2.8	2,936
55 to 64 years	20,752	12,473	60.1	12,136	58.5	445	11,690	337	2.7	8,280
55 to 59 years	11,516	7,955	69.1	7,740	67.2	260	7,480	215	2.7	3,560
60 to 64 years	9,237	4,517	48.9	4,396	47.6	186	4,210	122	2.7	4,719
65 years and over	29,051	3,695	12.7	3,577	12.3	279	3,299	118	3.2	25,356
65 to 69 years	7,945	1,950	24.5	1,894	23.8	107	1,787	57	2.9	5,995
70 to 74 years	7,470	1,054	14.1	1,017	13.6	85	932	37	3.5	6,416
75 years and over	13,635	690	5.1	667	4.9	86	580	24	3.4	12,945
Men										
16 years and over	85,439	65,060	76.1	62,567	73.2	2,374	60,193	2,494	3.8	20,378
16 to 19 years	6,543	4,346	66.4	3,796	58.0	280	3,516	550	12.7	2,196
16 to 17 years	3,257	1,804	55.4	1,523	46.8	127	1,396	281	15.6	1,453
18 to 19 years	3,286	2,542	77.4	2,273	69.2	153	2,120	269	10.6	743
20 to 24 years	7,597	6,111	87.0	6,194	81.5	249	5,945	416	6.3	987
25 to 54 years	48,798	45,102	92.4	43,832	89.8	1,357	42,475	1,270	2.8	3,696
25 to 34 years	14,672	13,742	93.7	13,306	90.7	406	12,900	436	3.2	930
25 to 29 years	6,890	6,398	92.9	6,185	89.8	191	5,995	212	3.3	492
30 to 34 years	7,782	7,345	94.4	7,121	91.5	215	6,906	224	3.0	437
35 to 44 years	18,180	17,000	93.5	16,536	91.0	516	16,020	464	2.7	1,180
35 to 39 years	8,776	8,257	94.1	8,029	91.5	267	7,762	228	2.8	519
40 to 44 years	9,404	8,743	93.0	8,507	90.5	249	8,258	235	2.7	661
45 to 54 years	15,946	14,360	90.1	13,990	87.7	435	13,555	370	2.6	1,586
45 to 49 years	8,440	7,758	91.9	7,563	89.6	240	7,322	196	2.5	682
50 to 54 years	7,506	6,601	88.0	6,427	85.6	195	6,232	174	2.6	904
55 to 64 years	10,023	6,845	68.3	6,650	66.4	286	6,365	195	2.8	3,178
55 to 59 years	5,595	4,351	77.8	4,230	75.6	162	4,068	121	2.8	1,244
60 to 64 years	4,428	2,494	56.3	2,420	54.7	124	2,296	74	3.0	1,934
65 years and over	12,478	2,156	17.3	2,094	16.8	201	1,893	62	2.9	10,322
65 to 69 years	3,709	1,087	29.3	1,060	28.6	82	978	27	2.5	2,621
70 to 74 years	3,361	637	19.0	615	18.3	53	563	22	3.4	2,724
75 years and over	5,407	432	8.0	419	7.7	67	352	13	3.0	4,976
Women										
16 years and over	90,485	54,058	59.7	51,655	57.1	908	50,746	2,404	4.4	36,427
16 to 19 years	6,262	3,898	62.2	3,415	54.5	80	3,335	483	12.4	2,364
16 to 17 years	3,072	1,572	51.2	1,312	42.7	30	1,283	260	16.5	1,500
18 to 19 years	3,190	2,326	72.9	2,103	65.9	50	2,052	223	9.6	865
20 to 24 years	7,490	5,750	76.8	5,376	71.8	69	5,307	375	6.5	1,739
25 to 54 years	49,431	37,244	75.3	35,895	72.6	522	35,373	1,349	3.6	12,187
25 to 34 years	14,868	11,002	74.0	10,549	70.9	120	10,429	454	4.1	3,866
25 to 29 years	6,985	5,251	75.2	5,038	72.1	52	4,986	213	4.1	1,734
30 to 34 years	7,883	5,751	73.0	5,510	69.9	68	5,443	241	4.2	2,132
35 to 44 years	18,239	13,806	75.7	13,299	72.9	235	13,064	507	3.7	4,433
35 to 39 years	8,822	6,628	75.1	6,366	72.2	109	6,257	262	4.0	2,195
40 to 44 years	9,417	7,178	76.2	6,933	73.6	126	6,807	245	3.4	2,239
45 to 54 years	16,323	12,436	76.2	12,047	73.8	168	11,880	388	3.1	3,888
45 to 49 years	8,570	6,714	78.3	6,496	75.8	98	6,398	218	3.2	1,856
50 to 54 years	7,754	5,722	73.8	5,552	71.6	70	5,482	170	3.0	2,032
55 to 64 years	10,729	5,628	52.4	5,485	51.1	160	5,326	142	2.5	5,102
55 to 59 years	5,921	3,604	60.9	3,510	59.3	98	3,412	94	2.6	2,317
60 to 64 years	4,808	2,023	42.1	1,975	41.1	62	1,914	48	2.4	2,785
65 years and over	16,573	1,539	9.3	1,483	9.0	78	1,406	55	3.6	15,034
65 to 69 years	4,236	863	20.4	833	19.7	25	808	30	3.4	3,373
70 to 74 years	4,109	417	10.2	402	9.8	33	369	15	3.7	3,692
75 years and over	8,228	259	3.1	248	3.0	20	228	11	4.1	7,969

**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	Civilian noninstitutional population	July 2001								Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Civilian labor force				Number	Percent of labor force	
				Total	Percent of population	Employed				
						Agri-culture	Nonagri-cultural industries			
BLACK										
16 years and over	25,565	16,990	66.5	15,481	60.6	107	15,374	1,509	8.9	8,575
16 to 19 years	2,483	1,179	47.5	858	34.5	4	854	321	27.3	1,304
16 to 17 years	1,253	535	42.7	363	29.0	—	363	172	32.2	718
18 to 19 years	1,231	644	52.3	495	40.2	4	491	149	23.2	587
20 to 24 years	2,747	1,978	72.0	1,673	60.9	11	1,662	306	15.5	769
25 to 54 years	15,115	12,149	80.4	11,333	75.0	69	11,264	817	6.7	2,966
25 to 34 years	5,092	4,249	83.4	3,894	76.5	21	3,873	355	8.4	843
25 to 29 years	2,471	2,024	81.9	1,825	73.9	6	1,820	198	9.8	447
30 to 34 years	2,621	2,226	84.9	2,069	78.9	16	2,053	157	7.1	396
35 to 44 years	5,688	4,625	81.3	4,306	75.7	25	4,281	319	6.9	1,062
35 to 39 years	2,841	2,319	81.6	2,173	76.5	9	2,164	146	6.3	522
40 to 44 years	2,846	2,306	81.0	2,133	74.9	16	2,117	173	7.5	540
45 to 54 years	4,335	3,274	75.5	3,133	72.3	23	3,110	142	4.3	1,061
45 to 49 years	2,426	1,873	77.2	1,785	73.6	4	1,781	87	4.7	554
50 to 54 years	1,909	1,402	73.4	1,347	70.6	19	1,329	54	3.9	507
55 to 64 years	2,412	1,316	54.6	1,271	52.7	17	1,254	45	3.5	1,096
55 to 59 years	1,307	845	64.7	817	62.5	15	802	28	3.3	462
60 to 64 years	1,106	471	42.6	454	41.0	2	452	18	3.8	634
65 years and over	2,806	366	13.1	347	12.4	6	341	19	5.3	2,440
65 to 69 years	1,036	240	23.1	224	21.6	3	221	16	6.5	796
70 to 74 years	705	83	11.8	81	11.5	3	78	2	2.2	622
75 years and over	1,066	44	4.1	42	3.9	—	42	2	(¹)	1,022
Men										
16 years and over	11,470	8,022	69.9	7,226	63.0	102	7,124	797	9.9	3,448
16 to 19 years	1,220	583	47.8	410	33.6	4	407	173	29.7	637
16 to 17 years	629	253	40.2	171	27.2	—	171	81	32.2	376
18 to 19 years	592	331	55.9	239	40.4	4	235	92	27.7	261
20 to 24 years	1,257	898	71.4	748	59.5	11	737	150	16.7	360
25 to 54 years	6,837	5,725	83.7	5,288	77.3	64	5,224	437	7.6	1,112
25 to 34 years	2,272	1,958	86.2	1,794	78.9	21	1,772	165	8.4	314
25 to 29 years	1,089	914	84.0	822	75.5	6	816	92	10.1	174
30 to 34 years	1,184	1,044	88.2	972	82.1	16	956	72	6.9	140
35 to 44 years	2,606	2,227	85.5	2,038	78.2	20	2,018	189	8.5	379
35 to 39 years	1,295	1,099	84.9	1,015	78.4	9	1,007	84	7.6	196
40 to 44 years	1,311	1,128	86.0	1,022	78.0	11	1,011	106	9.4	183
45 to 54 years	1,959	1,540	78.6	1,457	74.3	23	1,434	83	5.4	420
45 to 49 years	1,106	882	79.7	831	75.1	4	827	51	5.8	224
50 to 54 years	853	658	77.1	626	73.3	20	607	32	4.9	195
55 to 64 years	1,049	614	58.5	588	56.1	17	571	25	4.2	435
55 to 59 years	576	385	66.9	368	63.9	15	353	17	4.5	191
60 to 64 years	473	228	48.3	220	46.6	2	218	8	3.5	245
65 years and over	1,106	202	18.3	191	17.3	6	185	11	5.5	904
65 to 69 years	454	145	32.0	135	29.8	3	133	10	6.9	309
70 to 74 years	298	41	13.7	41	13.7	3	37	—	—	257
75 years and over	354	16	4.5	15	4.2	—	15	1	(¹)	338
Women										
16 years and over	14,094	8,967	63.6	8,255	58.6	5	8,250	712	7.9	5,127
16 to 19 years	1,263	596	47.2	447	35.4	—	447	148	24.9	667
16 to 17 years	624	282	45.2	192	30.7	—	192	91	32.1	341
18 to 19 years	639	314	49.0	256	40.0	—	256	58	18.4	326
20 to 24 years	1,490	1,080	72.5	925	62.1	—	925	156	14.4	409
25 to 54 years	8,278	6,424	77.6	6,045	73.0	5	6,040	380	5.9	1,854
25 to 34 years	2,820	2,291	81.2	2,100	74.5	—	2,100	191	8.3	529
25 to 29 years	1,382	1,109	80.3	1,003	72.6	—	1,003	106	9.6	273
30 to 34 years	1,438	1,182	82.2	1,097	76.3	—	1,097	85	7.2	256
35 to 44 years	3,082	2,398	77.8	2,268	73.6	5	2,263	130	5.4	684
35 to 39 years	1,547	1,220	78.9	1,158	74.8	—	1,158	63	5.2	326
40 to 44 years	1,535	1,178	76.7	1,111	72.4	5	1,106	67	5.7	357
45 to 54 years	2,376	1,735	73.0	1,676	70.5	—	1,676	59	3.4	641
45 to 49 years	1,320	991	75.1	954	72.3	—	954	37	3.7	329
50 to 54 years	1,056	744	70.4	722	68.4	—	722	22	2.9	312
55 to 64 years	1,364	703	51.5	683	50.1	—	683	20	2.8	661
55 to 59 years	731	460	62.9	449	61.5	—	449	10	2.3	271
60 to 64 years	633	243	38.4	233	36.9	—	233	10	4.0	390
65 years and over	1,700	164	9.7	156	9.2	—	156	8	5.1	1,536
65 to 69 years	582	94	16.2	89	15.2	—	89	6	5.9	488
70 to 74 years	407	42	10.4	40	9.9	—	40	2	(¹)	365
75 years and over	711	28	3.9	27	3.8	—	27	1	(¹)	684

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	209,727	211,921	92,642	93,708	101,111	102,067	15,974	16,145
Civilian labor force	142,101	143,181	71,138	71,818	61,015	61,575	9,948	9,788
Percent of population	67.8	67.6	76.8	76.6	60.3	60.3	62.3	60.6
Employed	136,097	136,385	68,927	69,081	58,556	58,940	8,614	8,364
Agriculture	3,736	3,449	2,519	2,231	885	846	332	373
Nonagricultural industries	132,361	132,936	66,408	66,850	57,670	58,094	8,282	7,991
Unemployed	6,004	6,797	2,211	2,737	2,459	2,636	1,334	1,424
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.7	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.3	13.4	14.5
Not in labor force	67,626	68,739	21,504	21,891	40,096	40,492	6,026	6,357
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,443	175,924	78,161	78,896	83,580	84,223	12,702	12,805
Civilian labor force	118,533	119,119	60,325	60,714	49,830	50,161	8,378	8,244
Percent of population	67.9	67.7	77.2	77.0	59.6	59.6	66.0	64.4
Employed	114,294	114,222	58,769	58,771	48,067	48,240	7,458	7,211
Agriculture	3,508	3,282	2,341	2,093	847	828	320	360
Nonagricultural industries	110,786	110,940	56,428	56,677	47,220	47,411	7,138	6,851
Unemployed	4,240	4,897	1,557	1,943	1,763	1,921	920	1,033
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.8	11.0	12.5
Not in labor force	55,910	56,805	17,836	18,182	33,750	34,062	4,324	4,561
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,221	25,565	10,109	10,250	12,647	12,831	2,465	2,483
Civilian labor force	16,808	16,990	7,357	7,439	8,198	8,371	1,252	1,179
Percent of population	66.6	66.5	72.8	72.6	64.8	65.2	50.8	47.5
Employed	15,356	15,481	6,831	6,815	7,622	7,808	904	858
Agriculture	138	107	118	98	17	5	2	4
Nonagricultural industries	15,219	15,374	6,712	6,717	7,605	7,803	901	854
Unemployed	1,452	1,509	527	624	576	564	349	321
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.9	7.2	8.4	7.0	6.7	27.8	27.3
Not in labor force	8,413	8,575	2,752	2,811	4,448	4,460	1,213	1,304

**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	July 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 ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	8,564	4,549	53.1	4,151	1,815	2,336	399	206	193	8.8
16 to 19 years	5,000	2,244	44.9	1,977	691	1,286	267	132	135	11.9
20 to 24 years	3,564	2,305	64.7	2,174	1,123	1,050	132	74	58	5.7
High school	3,425	1,297	37.9	1,075	325	749	222	115	107	17.1
College	5,139	3,253	63.3	3,076	1,489	1,587	177	91	86	5.4
Full-time students	3,772	2,167	57.4	2,050	916	1,134	117	60	56	5.4
Part-time students	1,367	1,086	79.4	1,026	573	453	60	31	29	5.5
Men, 16 to 24 years	4,032	2,114	52.4	1,934	891	1,043	180	89	92	8.5
16 to 19 years	2,354	1,052	44.7	944	351	593	107	47	60	10.2
20 to 24 years	1,678	1,063	63.3	990	540	450	73	41	31	6.8
High school	1,728	671	38.8	577	191	386	94	45	49	14.0
College	2,304	1,443	62.6	1,357	700	657	86	44	43	6.0
Full-time students	1,712	980	57.2	924	452	472	56	27	29	5.7
Part-time students	591	463	78.3	433	248	185	31	17	13	6.6
Women, 16 to 24 years	4,532	2,435	53.7	2,217	923	1,293	218	117	101	9.0
16 to 19 years	2,646	1,193	45.1	1,033	340	693	160	85	75	13.4
20 to 24 years	1,886	1,242	65.9	1,184	583	600	59	32	27	4.7
High school	1,697	625	36.9	497	134	363	128	70	58	20.5
College	2,835	1,810	63.8	1,719	789	930	90	47	43	5.0
Full-time students	2,060	1,187	57.6	1,126	464	662	61	34	27	5.1
Part-time students	776	623	80.3	593	325	268	29	13	16	4.7
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	6,265	3,662	58.5	3,396	1,524	1,872	266	120	146	7.3
16 to 19 years	3,652	1,826	50.0	1,638	597	1,041	188	80	108	10.3
20 to 24 years	2,613	1,836	70.3	1,758	927	831	78	40	38	4.3
Men	2,948	1,685	57.2	1,578	771	808	107	43	64	6.4
Women	3,317	1,977	59.6	1,818	753	1,065	159	77	82	8.0
High school	2,477	1,042	42.1	885	274	611	157	71	86	15.1
College	3,788	2,620	69.2	2,511	1,249	1,261	109	49	60	4.2
Full-time students	2,691	1,721	63.9	1,652	766	886	69	29	40	4.0
Part-time students	1,097	899	81.9	859	483	376	40	20	20	4.5
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,590	609	38.3	503	215	288	106	70	36	17.3
16 to 19 years	982	292	29.7	232	63	169	60	38	22	20.6
20 to 24 years	607	316	52.1	271	152	119	45	32	14	14.3
Men	761	275	36.1	213	79	134	62	38	24	22.5
Women	829	334	40.3	290	136	154	44	32	12	13.1
High school	720	203	28.2	147	35	112	56	38	18	27.4
College	870	406	46.7	356	180	175	50	32	18	12.3
Full-time students	676	274	40.5	239	117	123	35	24	11	12.7
Part-time students	193	132	68.1	117	64	53	15	7	8	11.5
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,147	474	41.3	409	180	229	65	30	34	13.7
16 to 19 years	764	226	29.5	189	89	100	37	17	20	16.3
20 to 24 years	383	248	64.8	220	91	129	28	14	14	11.3
Men	522	174	33.4	156	75	80	19	12	6	10.7
Women	625	300	47.9	253	105	149	46	18	28	15.4
High school	621	169	27.2	126	57	69	43	23	20	25.3
College	526	305	58.0	283	122	160	22	8	14	7.3
Full-time students	351	180	51.1	162	45	117	18	8	10	9.8
Part-time students	174	125	71.8	121	78	43	4	-	4	3.5

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	July 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	26,502	20,293	76.6	18,101	13,037	5,064	2,192	1,691	501	10.8
16 to 19 years	11,145	7,544	67.7	6,387	3,264	3,123	1,157	750	407	15.3
20 to 24 years	15,357	12,749	83.0	11,714	9,774	1,940	1,035	941	94	8.1
Less than a high school diploma	8,852	5,521	62.4	4,526	2,388	2,138	996	653	343	18.0
High school graduates, no college	8,958	7,294	81.4	6,504	5,054	1,450	790	681	109	10.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	6,626	5,644	85.2	5,375	4,109	1,266	269	229	40	4.8
College graduates	2,067	1,834	88.7	1,697	1,487	210	137	128	9	7.5
Men, 16 to 24 years	13,529	10,916	80.7	9,724	7,505	2,220	1,191	956	235	10.9
16 to 19 years	5,823	4,066	69.8	3,416	1,910	1,506	650	432	218	16.0
20 to 24 years	7,705	6,850	88.9	6,308	5,595	713	542	524	17	7.9
Less than a high school diploma	4,876	3,312	67.9	2,752	1,680	1,072	560	380	180	16.9
High school graduates, no college	4,682	4,052	86.6	3,624	3,018	606	428	388	40	10.6
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,095	2,766	89.4	2,627	2,153	474	139	124	15	5.0
College graduates	876	786	89.7	721	653	68	65	65	-	8.2
Women, 16 to 24 years	12,974	9,377	72.3	8,377	5,532	2,844	1,000	734	266	10.7
16 to 19 years	5,322	3,478	65.4	2,971	1,353	1,617	507	318	190	14.6
20 to 24 years	7,652	5,899	77.1	5,406	4,179	1,227	493	417	77	8.4
Less than a high school diploma	3,976	2,209	55.6	1,774	707	1,066	436	273	163	19.7
High school graduates, no college	4,276	3,242	75.8	2,880	2,036	844	362	293	69	11.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,530	2,878	81.5	2,748	1,956	792	130	104	26	4.5
College graduates	1,191	1,048	88.0	975	833	142	73	64	9	6.9
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	21,627	16,944	78.3	15,385	11,135	4,251	1,558	1,202	356	9.2
16 to 19 years	9,153	6,418	70.1	5,573	2,869	2,704	845	542	304	13.2
20 to 24 years	12,474	10,525	84.4	9,812	8,266	1,546	713	660	53	6.8
Men	11,192	9,272	82.8	8,412	6,569	1,843	860	675	185	9.3
Women	10,435	7,672	73.5	6,973	4,566	2,407	699	527	171	9.1
Less than a high school diploma	7,099	4,588	64.6	3,872	2,067	1,805	716	462	254	15.6
High school graduates, no college	7,250	6,039	83.3	5,482	4,265	1,217	557	474	82	9.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	5,545	4,751	85.7	4,585	3,526	1,059	166	149	17	3.5
College graduates	1,733	1,565	90.3	1,446	1,276	169	119	117	2	7.6
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,641	2,549	70.0	2,027	1,435	592	522	403	119	20.5
16 to 19 years	1,501	887	59.1	626	317	308	261	177	84	29.5
20 to 24 years	2,140	1,662	77.7	1,402	1,118	284	260	226	34	15.7
Men	1,717	1,207	70.3	945	688	257	261	224	38	21.7
Women	1,924	1,342	69.8	1,082	747	335	260	179	81	19.4
Less than a high school diploma	1,366	764	55.9	516	258	258	248	174	74	32.4
High school graduates, no college	1,382	1,010	73.1	813	648	166	197	177	20	19.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	760	666	87.7	592	439	154	74	52	21	11.1
College graduates	134	109	81.4	106	91	15	3	-	3	3.1
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	4,149	2,947	71.0	2,592	2,048	544	355	303	51	12.0
16 to 19 years	1,630	989	60.7	817	523	294	172	135	38	17.4
20 to 24 years	2,519	1,957	77.7	1,775	1,525	250	182	169	14	9.3
Men	2,160	1,778	82.3	1,565	1,298	267	213	190	23	12.0
Women	1,989	1,169	58.8	1,027	750	277	142	114	28	12.1
Less than a high school diploma	2,081	1,332	64.0	1,129	865	264	202	168	34	15.2
High school graduates, no college	1,281	1,005	78.5	888	748	139	117	104	14	11.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	671	506	75.5	485	359	126	21	18	3	4.2
College graduates	117	104	88.8	90	75	15	14	14	-	13.1

NOTE: In the summer months, the educational attainment levels of youth not enrolled in school are increased by the temporary movement of high school and college students into that group. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups

will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

**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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	175,306	176,854	83,459	84,325	91,847	92,529	147,012	148,032	20,063	20,334	17,263	17,861
Civilian labor force	117,354	118,339	63,314	63,905	54,040	54,434	98,015	98,513	13,608	13,832	11,940	12,372
Percent of population	66.9	66.9	75.9	75.8	58.8	58.8	66.7	66.5	67.8	68.0	69.2	69.3
Employed	113,729	114,133	61,643	61,783	52,086	52,350	95,381	95,440	12,808	12,950	11,451	11,813
Employment-population ratio	64.9	64.5	73.9	73.3	56.7	56.6	64.9	64.5	63.8	63.7	66.3	66.1
Unemployed	3,625	4,206	1,672	2,122	1,953	2,083	2,634	3,073	801	882	489	559
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.1	5.9	6.4	4.1	4.5
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	27,888	27,679	13,143	13,175	14,745	14,505	22,251	22,135	4,320	4,270	7,388	7,750
Civilian labor force	12,015	11,986	7,264	7,370	4,751	4,616	9,805	9,718	1,647	1,692	4,325	4,584
Percent of population	43.1	43.3	55.3	55.9	32.2	31.8	44.1	43.9	38.1	39.6	58.5	59.1
Employed	11,279	11,221	6,900	6,988	4,379	4,233	9,266	9,192	1,482	1,501	4,087	4,300
Employment-population ratio	40.4	40.5	52.5	53.0	29.7	29.2	41.6	41.5	34.3	35.2	55.3	55.5
Unemployed	736	765	364	382	372	383	540	526	165	191	238	284
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.4	5.0	5.2	7.8	8.3	5.5	5.4	10.0	11.3	5.5	6.2
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	57,144	56,947	26,019	26,340	31,126	30,606	48,043	47,797	7,092	7,170	4,685	4,725
Civilian labor force	36,380	36,286	19,476	19,461	16,904	16,825	30,142	30,007	4,928	4,983	3,429	3,479
Percent of population	63.7	63.7	74.9	73.9	54.3	55.0	62.7	62.8	69.5	69.5	73.2	73.6
Employed	35,138	34,795	18,898	18,648	16,240	16,147	29,312	28,969	4,567	4,601	3,305	3,345
Employment-population ratio	61.5	61.1	72.6	70.8	52.2	52.8	61.0	60.6	64.4	64.2	70.6	70.8
Unemployed	1,242	1,491	578	813	664	678	829	1,038	361	383	124	134
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.1	3.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.5	7.3	7.7	3.6	3.9
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	44,724	45,444	20,729	20,713	23,994	24,730	37,697	38,150	5,359	5,527	3,169	3,249
Civilian labor force	33,052	33,432	16,765	16,727	16,288	16,705	27,497	27,704	4,233	4,325	2,516	2,584
Percent of population	73.9	73.6	80.9	80.8	67.9	67.5	72.9	72.6	79.0	78.3	79.4	79.5
Employed	32,093	32,366	16,354	16,238	15,739	16,128	26,785	26,903	4,044	4,105	2,431	2,505
Employment-population ratio	71.8	71.2	78.9	78.4	65.6	65.2	71.1	70.5	75.5	74.3	76.7	77.1
Unemployed	959	1,066	410	489	549	577	712	801	189	220	85	79
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.9	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.1
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	30,624	30,685	14,590	14,324	16,034	16,361	25,717	25,598	3,862	3,919	2,234	2,331
Civilian labor force	22,107	22,086	11,574	11,339	10,533	10,746	18,266	18,084	2,991	3,069	1,782	1,853
Percent of population	72.2	72.0	79.3	79.2	65.7	65.7	71.0	70.6	77.5	78.3	79.8	79.5
Employed	21,454	21,309	11,295	10,996	10,160	10,313	17,777	17,499	2,862	2,907	1,725	1,790
Employment-population ratio	70.1	69.4	77.4	76.8	63.4	63.0	69.1	68.4	74.1	74.2	77.2	76.8
Unemployed	652	777	279	343	373	434	489	585	129	163	57	63
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.0	2.7	3.2	4.3	5.3	3.2	3.4
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	14,099	14,758	6,139	6,389	7,960	8,369	11,979	12,552	1,497	1,607	936	918
Civilian labor force	10,946	11,346	5,191	5,388	5,755	5,959	9,231	9,620	1,241	1,256	734	731
Percent of population	77.6	76.9	84.6	84.3	72.3	71.2	77.1	76.6	82.9	78.1	78.5	79.7
Employed	10,639	11,057	5,060	5,242	5,580	5,815	9,007	9,404	1,182	1,198	706	714
Employment-population ratio	75.5	74.9	82.4	82.0	70.1	69.5	75.2	74.9	78.9	74.6	75.5	77.9
Unemployed	306	289	131	146	175	143	223	216	59	57	28	17
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.3
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	45,549	46,784	23,567	24,097	21,982	22,688	39,022	39,950	3,292	3,368	2,021	2,138
Civilian labor force	35,907	36,635	19,810	20,347	16,097	16,288	30,571	31,083	2,800	2,831	1,669	1,725
Percent of population	78.8	78.3	84.1	84.4	73.2	71.8	78.3	77.8	85.1	84.1	82.6	80.7
Employed	35,219	35,752	19,490	19,909	15,729	15,842	30,018	30,376	2,715	2,743	1,627	1,663
Employment-population ratio	77.3	76.4	82.7	82.6	71.6	69.8	76.9	76.0	82.5	81.5	80.5	77.8
Unemployed	688	883	320	438	368	445	553	707	86	88	42	62
Unemployment rate	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.6

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	July 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	114,728	96,848	9,801	8,079	21,657	2,238	17,198	2,221	5,615	1,181
16 to 19 years	3,955	3,306	525	124	4,409	457	3,685	267	882	542
16 to 17 years	979	775	155	49	2,335	163	2,016	157	365	384
18 to 19 years	2,976	2,530	371	75	2,074	295	1,669	111	517	158
20 years and over	110,773	93,542	9,276	7,955	17,247	1,781	13,513	1,953	4,733	639
20 to 24 years	10,897	9,485	983	429	2,991	486	2,342	162	1,014	152
25 years and over	99,876	84,058	8,293	7,526	14,257	1,294	11,171	1,791	3,719	487
25 to 54 years	85,958	72,743	6,908	6,307	10,165	1,164	7,704	1,297	3,312	347
55 years and over	13,918	11,314	1,385	1,219	4,091	130	3,467	494	407	140
Men, 16 years and over	66,483	58,019	4,919	3,545	6,958	1,012	5,486	460	3,009	485
16 to 19 years	2,261	1,923	275	64	2,099	249	1,726	124	480	278
20 years and over	64,222	56,097	4,644	3,481	4,859	763	3,760	336	2,529	208
20 to 24 years	6,135	5,426	523	186	1,163	213	894	57	566	49
25 years and over	58,087	50,671	4,121	3,295	3,696	550	2,866	279	1,964	159
25 to 54 years	49,900	43,710	3,415	2,775	2,001	490	1,384	126	1,730	88
55 years and over	8,186	6,962	705	519	1,695	60	1,482	153	234	71
Women, 16 years and over	48,245	38,829	4,882	4,534	14,698	1,226	11,712	1,761	2,606	696
16 to 19 years	1,693	1,383	250	60	2,310	208	1,959	144	403	264
20 years and over	46,552	37,446	4,632	4,474	12,388	1,018	9,753	1,617	2,204	432
20 to 24 years	4,762	4,059	460	243	1,827	273	1,449	105	449	103
25 years and over	41,790	33,386	4,172	4,231	10,561	744	8,304	1,512	1,755	328
25 to 54 years	36,058	29,034	3,492	3,532	8,164	674	6,320	1,170	1,582	259
55 years and over	5,732	4,353	680	699	2,396	70	1,984	341	173	69
White										
Men, 16 years and over	56,749	49,426	4,237	3,087	5,818	794	4,636	388	2,113	380
16 to 19 years	2,026	1,719	246	61	1,770	208	1,457	105	327	223
20 years and over	54,723	47,706	3,991	3,026	4,048	586	3,179	283	1,786	157
20 to 24 years	5,313	4,711	444	158	881	159	676	46	391	26
25 years and over	49,409	42,995	3,547	2,867	3,167	427	2,503	237	1,395	132
25 to 54 years	42,200	36,869	2,921	2,410	1,632	376	1,157	99	1,202	68
55 years and over	7,209	6,126	626	457	1,535	51	1,345	139	193	64
Women, 16 years and over	38,829	30,909	4,014	3,906	12,825	932	10,317	1,576	1,873	531
16 to 19 years	1,439	1,202	184	54	1,976	173	1,666	137	295	188
20 years and over	37,390	29,707	3,831	3,852	10,850	760	8,651	1,439	1,579	342
20 to 24 years	3,879	3,297	369	213	1,496	205	1,215	77	310	65
25 years and over	33,511	26,410	3,461	3,639	9,353	555	7,436	1,362	1,269	277
25 to 54 years	28,728	22,796	2,882	3,050	7,167	497	5,625	1,045	1,134	215
55 years and over	4,783	3,614	579	589	2,186	57	1,811	318	135	63
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,473	5,652	478	344	753	156	556	42	719	77
16 to 19 years	184	156	25	3	227	24	189	14	128	45
20 years and over	6,289	5,496	453	341	526	132	366	28	591	33
20 to 24 years	583	502	64	17	164	44	117	4	133	17
25 years and over	5,706	4,994	388	324	362	88	250	24	458	16
25 to 54 years	5,043	4,437	335	271	245	85	146	14	428	9
55 years and over	662	556	53	52	117	2	104	11	30	7
Women, 16 years and over	6,974	5,778	674	522	1,281	242	913	126	591	121
16 to 19 years	197	139	53	5	251	30	213	7	86	62
20 years and over	6,777	5,639	621	517	1,030	212	700	119	505	59
20 to 24 years	687	583	82	22	238	53	165	20	125	31
25 years and over	6,091	5,056	539	496	792	159	535	99	380	28
25 to 54 years	5,393	4,529	466	399	652	153	421	78	354	26
55 years and over	698	528	73	97	141	6	114	21	26	2

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

according to their usual status.

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

**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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
Total	136,097	136,385	73,408	73,441	68,927	69,081	62,689	62,943	58,556	58,940
Managerial and professional specialty	40,517	41,629	20,459	20,931	20,308	20,704	20,058	20,698	19,800	20,424
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,748	20,427	10,814	11,078	10,760	11,005	8,933	9,348	8,865	9,265
Officials and administrators, public administration	755	828	389	442	387	442	366	386	364	386
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	13,984	14,467	8,271	8,438	8,235	8,380	5,714	6,029	5,649	5,967
Management-related occupations	5,008	5,133	2,154	2,198	2,138	2,183	2,854	2,934	2,852	2,913
Professional specialty	20,769	21,202	9,644	9,853	9,548	9,699	11,125	11,349	10,935	11,158
Engineers	2,102	2,122	1,916	1,927	1,916	1,924	186	196	184	193
Mathematical and computer scientists	2,190	2,041	1,488	1,455	1,471	1,446	702	586	702	582
Natural scientists	588	601	414	384	414	384	174	217	174	217
Health diagnosing occupations	1,028	1,135	756	795	756	793	271	340	271	337
Health assessment and treating occupations	3,065	3,099	416	387	414	384	2,649	2,712	2,647	2,710
Teachers, college and university	801	895	490	555	490	553	311	340	308	330
Teachers, except college and university	4,771	4,949	1,148	1,218	1,127	1,189	3,624	3,731	3,537	3,674
Lawyers and judges	866	981	607	672	604	672	259	309	259	309
Other professional specialty occupations	5,359	5,380	2,411	2,461	2,355	2,354	2,949	2,919	2,854	2,807
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,474	39,145	14,447	14,415	13,437	13,409	25,028	24,730	23,013	22,835
Technicians and related support	4,506	4,593	2,174	2,154	2,099	2,099	2,332	2,438	2,256	2,379
Health technologists and technicians	1,733	1,754	342	285	342	283	1,391	1,469	1,346	1,437
Engineering and science technicians	1,349	1,392	1,005	1,017	960	984	344	375	330	359
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,424	1,447	827	852	797	833	597	595	580	583
Sales occupations	16,412	16,190	8,261	8,142	7,637	7,513	8,151	8,048	7,002	6,888
Supervisors and proprietors	4,943	5,014	2,976	2,969	2,934	2,945	1,967	2,045	1,948	2,006
Sales representatives, finance and business services	3,133	2,730	1,723	1,488	1,696	1,454	1,410	1,242	1,363	1,186
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,508	1,518	1,096	1,182	1,093	1,163	412	336	408	318
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,744	6,841	2,444	2,469	1,901	1,919	4,300	4,372	3,228	3,325
Sales-related occupations	83	87	22	34	12	32	62	54	56	53
Administrative support, including clerical	18,557	18,362	4,012	4,118	3,701	3,797	14,545	14,243	13,755	13,568
Supervisors	771	667	270	242	266	239	501	425	500	424
Computer equipment operators	302	360	150	181	137	169	153	179	143	172
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,278	3,049	58	62	46	60	3,220	2,987	3,113	2,878
Financial records processing	2,319	2,229	192	174	185	170	2,126	2,054	2,096	2,030
Mail and message distributing	906	864	582	527	557	504	324	337	312	324
Other administrative support, including clerical	10,981	11,192	2,760	2,931	2,511	2,654	8,221	8,261	7,590	7,741
Service occupations	18,288	18,996	7,122	7,562	5,965	6,379	11,166	11,434	9,685	9,928
Private household	789	723	31	38	23	26	758	685	649	598
Protective service	2,595	2,555	2,089	2,042	1,984	1,946	506	514	392	416
Service, except private household and protective	14,903	15,717	5,001	5,482	3,959	4,408	9,902	10,235	8,644	8,915
Food service	6,213	6,441	2,552	2,769	1,804	1,993	3,661	3,672	2,821	2,748
Health service	2,477	2,798	220	291	208	272	2,256	2,507	2,169	2,403
Cleaning and building service	3,082	3,298	1,607	1,733	1,476	1,602	1,475	1,565	1,381	1,487
Personal service	3,131	3,180	621	690	472	541	2,510	2,490	2,273	2,277
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,419	15,222	14,080	13,830	13,658	13,443	1,338	1,392	1,289	1,353
Mechanics and repairers	5,027	4,898	4,788	4,630	4,670	4,513	239	268	237	260
Construction trades	6,472	6,617	6,304	6,449	6,051	6,211	168	167	157	156
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,919	3,707	2,988	2,751	2,937	2,720	931	957	895	936
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,558	17,762	14,205	13,770	12,800	12,627	4,353	3,992	4,093	3,781
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,261	6,561	4,519	4,202	4,310	4,026	2,741	2,359	2,628	2,272
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,605	5,841	5,088	5,275	4,895	5,173	517	566	502	549
Motor vehicle operators	4,173	4,519	3,723	4,009	3,582	3,926	450	510	438	494
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,433	1,322	1,366	1,267	1,313	1,247	67	55	65	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,691	5,361	4,597	4,293	3,595	3,429	1,095	1,068	963	960
Construction laborers	1,124	1,080	1,085	1,047	923	885	39	33	37	32
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,567	4,281	3,511	3,246	2,673	2,544	1,056	1,035	926	929
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,842	3,631	3,097	2,934	2,758	2,518	745	697	676	618
Farm operators and managers	1,210	1,192	919	887	911	870	291	305	290	302
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2,632	2,439	2,178	2,046	1,848	1,648	455	392	386	317

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	136,097	136,385	73,408	73,441	62,689	62,943
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	29.8	30.5	27.9	28.5	32.0	32.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.5	15.0	14.7	15.1	14.3	14.9
Professional specialty	15.3	15.5	13.1	13.4	17.7	18.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.0	28.7	19.7	19.6	39.9	39.3
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.9
Sales occupations	12.1	11.9	11.3	11.1	13.0	12.8
Administrative support, including clerical	13.6	13.5	5.5	5.6	23.2	22.6
Service occupations	13.4	13.9	9.7	10.3	17.8	18.2
Private household	.6	.5	(¹)	.1	1.2	1.1
Protective service	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.8	.8	.8
Service, except private household and protective	11.0	11.5	6.8	7.5	15.8	16.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.3	11.2	19.2	18.8	2.1	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.6	13.0	19.3	18.7	6.9	6.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.3	4.8	6.2	5.7	4.4	3.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.3	6.9	7.2	.8	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.2	3.9	6.3	5.8	1.7	1.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	2.7	4.2	4.0	1.2	1.1
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	114,294	114,222	62,687	62,567	51,606	51,655
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.5	31.4	28.6	29.3	32.9	34.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.2	15.7	15.5	15.9	14.8	15.5
Professional specialty	15.3	15.7	13.1	13.4	18.1	18.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.1	28.6	19.7	19.4	40.5	39.7
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.9
Sales occupations	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	13.3	13.0
Administrative support, including clerical	13.4	13.1	5.1	5.1	23.5	22.8
Service occupations	12.4	12.8	8.8	9.3	16.8	17.0
Private household	.6	.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.1
Protective service	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.6	.7	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.0	10.5	6.1	6.7	14.8	15.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.9	11.8	19.9	19.8	2.1	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.0	12.4	18.4	17.9	6.4	5.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.0	4.5	5.8	5.5	4.0	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	4.1	6.6	6.8	.7	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	3.8	6.0	5.6	1.6	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.1	2.9	4.6	4.3	1.4	1.3
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,356	15,481	7,268	7,226	8,089	8,255
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	22.1	22.2	18.1	17.9	25.6	26.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.0	10.4	8.7	9.5	11.1	11.2
Professional specialty	12.1	11.8	9.4	8.4	14.5	14.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28.9	29.7	19.3	20.0	37.6	38.1
Technicians and related support	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.8	3.8	3.4
Sales occupations	9.6	10.2	8.4	8.9	10.7	11.2
Administrative support, including clerical	16.1	16.8	8.4	9.3	23.1	23.4
Service occupations	21.2	21.8	16.5	17.6	25.4	25.4
Private household	.7	.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.0
Protective service	3.0	2.8	4.7	4.5	1.4	1.4
Service, except private household and protective	17.5	18.4	11.7	13.1	22.7	23.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.9	7.5	14.6	14.3	1.9	1.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18.8	17.7	29.5	28.0	9.2	8.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.2	6.1	9.1	7.4	5.4	4.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.0	6.2	10.9	11.7	1.5	1.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.7	5.4	9.4	8.9	2.3	2.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.2	.3	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	July 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	3,449	116	123	54	30	187	—	10	42	3	51	21	2,814
Mining	559	132	43	11	9	37	—	—	201	9	101	14	1
Construction	10,180	1,485	180	90	72	400	—	26	5,976	120	625	1,176	30
Manufacturing	18,946	2,874	2,099	642	733	1,719	—	281	3,587	5,197	715	1,012	87
Durable goods	11,607	1,710	1,410	432	351	949	—	137	2,556	3,106	365	516	75
Nondurable goods	7,339	1,164	689	211	381	770	—	144	1,031	2,090	349	496	12
Transportation and public utilities	9,812	1,371	674	372	347	2,386	—	296	1,239	98	2,447	572	10
Wholesale and retail trade	28,373	2,689	650	296	11,627	2,319	—	5,584	1,597	335	1,220	1,962	94
Wholesale trade	5,044	681	96	62	1,967	742	—	77	340	120	555	369	35
Retail trade	23,329	2,008	553	234	9,660	1,577	—	5,507	1,257	215	665	1,594	59
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,704	2,664	322	213	2,108	2,762	—	322	186	11	19	36	61
Services	50,189	7,679	16,161	2,638	1,237	7,155	723	9,995	2,175	769	619	553	485
Private households	837	3	14	—	—	9	723	44	2	1	5	17	19
Other service industries	49,351	7,676	16,147	2,638	1,237	7,146	—	9,951	2,173	768	614	535	466
Professional services	32,460	4,593	13,552	2,126	187	5,111	—	5,784	434	168	323	88	94
Public administration	6,174	1,417	951	276	29	1,398	—	1,759	218	20	44	14	49

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	July 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	2,028	1,392	29	124,162	105,792	811	104,981	18,371	8,694	79
16 to 19 years	335	25	13	7,920	7,429	103	7,326	491	61	11
16 to 17 years	137	15	13	3,125	2,941	65	2,876	184	18	6
18 to 19 years	197	10	-	4,795	4,488	38	4,450	307	43	5
20 to 24 years	272	58	-	13,323	12,196	102	12,094	1,126	230	5
25 to 34 years	395	162	1	27,684	24,307	136	24,171	3,377	1,324	-
35 to 44 years	471	311	5	32,701	27,712	167	27,544	4,990	2,477	26
45 to 54 years	306	329	5	27,384	21,810	143	21,667	5,574	2,522	21
55 to 64 years	192	273	4	12,002	9,658	131	9,526	2,344	1,479	4
65 years and over	56	235	-	3,150	2,680	29	2,652	469	601	12
Men, 16 years and over	1,493	1,004	20	65,673	57,587	77	57,510	8,086	5,226	25
16 to 19 years	253	23	11	4,027	3,790	15	3,774	237	37	9
16 to 17 years	105	15	10	1,606	1,520	10	1,510	86	8	4
18 to 19 years	148	8	-	2,421	2,270	6	2,264	152	29	5
20 to 24 years	212	49	-	6,917	6,448	12	6,436	469	117	2
25 to 34 years	298	138	1	14,940	13,489	18	13,470	1,452	774	-
35 to 44 years	338	199	2	17,555	15,348	17	15,331	2,207	1,462	4
45 to 54 years	233	235	2	14,162	11,712	4	11,708	2,450	1,553	3
55 to 64 years	117	189	3	6,317	5,301	7	5,293	1,016	895	2
65 years and over	42	171	-	1,754	1,500	3	1,497	254	387	5
Women, 16 years and over	534	388	9	58,489	48,204	734	47,471	10,285	3,468	54
16 to 19 years	81	2	3	3,893	3,639	87	3,552	253	23	2
16 to 17 years	32	1	3	1,519	1,421	55	1,366	98	10	2
18 to 19 years	49	2	-	2,373	2,218	32	2,186	155	14	-
20 to 24 years	60	9	-	6,405	5,748	91	5,658	657	113	2
25 to 34 years	97	24	-	12,744	10,818	117	10,701	1,925	550	-
35 to 44 years	133	112	3	15,146	12,363	150	12,214	2,782	1,015	22
45 to 54 years	73	94	2	13,221	10,098	139	9,959	3,124	968	18
55 to 64 years	75	84	1	5,685	4,357	124	4,233	1,328	584	3
65 years and over	15	64	-	1,396	1,180	26	1,155	215	214	8

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Hours of work	July 2001					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	126,085	3,309	122,776	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	28,391	799	27,592	22.5	24.1	22.5
1 to 4 hours	1,546	38	1,508	1.2	1.2	1.2
5 to 14 hours	4,045	172	3,872	3.2	5.2	3.2
15 to 29 hours	14,043	379	13,665	11.1	11.4	11.1
30 to 34 hours	8,756	210	8,547	6.9	6.3	7.0
35 hours and over	97,694	2,510	95,184	77.5	75.9	77.5
35 to 39 hours	8,275	149	8,126	6.6	4.5	6.6
40 hours	52,366	902	51,464	41.5	27.3	41.9
41 hours and over	37,053	1,458	35,595	29.4	44.1	29.0
41 to 48 hours	13,080	288	12,791	10.4	8.7	10.4
49 to 59 hours	13,938	406	13,532	11.1	12.3	11.0
60 hours and over	10,035	764	9,271	8.0	23.1	7.6
Average hours, total at work	39.6	43.9	39.5	—	—	—
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	42.8	49.3	42.7	—	—	—

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	July 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	28,391	9,801	18,590	27,592	9,589	18,003
Economic reasons	3,681	1,543	2,138	3,559	1,485	2,075
Slack work or business conditions	2,167	1,209	958	2,094	1,175	919
Could only find part-time work	1,113	—	1,113	1,088	—	1,088
Seasonal work	240	173	68	227	160	67
Job started or ended during week	161	161	—	150	150	—
Noneconomic reasons	24,710	8,258	16,452	24,032	8,104	15,929
Child-care problems	648	67	581	635	64	571
Other family or personal obligations	5,170	694	4,476	5,016	679	4,337
Health or medical limitations	746	—	746	725	—	725
In school or training	4,363	69	4,294	4,252	65	4,187
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,716	—	1,716	1,618	—	1,618
Vacation or personal day	5,052	5,052	—	4,971	4,971	—
Holiday, legal or religious	152	152	—	152	152	—
Weather-related curtailment	89	89	—	74	74	—
All other reasons	6,774	2,135	4,639	6,590	2,098	4,492
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	23.2	23.4	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.1
Other reasons	21.4	23.0	20.6	21.5	23.0	20.7

**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	July 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	122,776	27,592	3,559	8,104	15,929	95,184	39.5	42.7
Wage and salary workers	114,623	25,013	3,243	7,507	14,264	89,610	39.5	42.5
Mining	500	53	7	32	14	447	48.2	48.8
Construction	8,332	1,223	356	487	380	7,108	41.6	43.0
Manufacturing	17,425	1,981	328	1,140	512	15,444	42.0	42.7
Durable goods	10,611	1,107	161	700	246	9,504	42.3	42.8
Nondurable goods	6,814	873	168	440	266	5,941	41.5	42.5
Transportation and public utilities	8,868	1,291	152	559	579	7,577	42.3	44.0
Wholesale and retail trade	25,674	7,730	1,072	1,245	5,412	17,945	37.7	42.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,699	1,348	64	544	740	6,351	40.0	42.2
Service industries	40,347	10,593	1,241	2,995	6,357	29,754	38.0	41.8
Private households	773	414	76	31	306	360	29.1	40.9
All other industries	39,574	10,179	1,165	2,964	6,050	29,394	38.2	41.8
Public administration	5,779	795	22	505	269	4,983	40.9	41.9
Self-employed workers	8,074	2,533	316	593	1,624	5,541	39.6	45.7
Unpaid family workers	79	46	1	4	41	34	31.3	(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	July 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	122,776	27,592	3,559	8,104	15,929	95,184	39.5	42.7
16 to 19 years	7,612	4,369	570	349	3,451	3,242	29.9	38.9
16 to 17 years	2,952	2,162	201	83	1,878	790	25.4	37.6
18 to 19 years	4,659	2,207	369	265	1,572	2,452	32.7	39.4
20 years and over	115,165	23,223	2,990	7,755	12,478	91,942	40.1	42.8
20 to 24 years	12,972	3,608	694	723	2,191	9,364	37.4	41.3
25 years and over	102,192	19,614	2,295	7,032	10,287	82,578	40.5	43.0
25 to 54 years	86,602	14,970	1,980	5,887	7,103	71,632	41.0	43.1
55 years and over	15,590	4,644	315	1,145	3,184	10,946	37.4	42.3
Men, 16 years and over	66,975	10,646	1,729	3,948	4,969	56,329	42.2	44.2
16 to 19 years	3,893	2,064	340	142	1,583	1,829	30.9	39.3
16 to 17 years	1,519	1,054	123	33	899	465	26.6	37.5
18 to 19 years	2,374	1,010	217	109	684	1,364	33.7	39.9
20 years and over	63,082	8,582	1,389	3,806	3,386	54,500	42.9	44.3
20 to 24 years	6,794	1,531	327	368	836	5,263	39.4	42.4
25 years and over	56,288	7,051	1,062	3,438	2,550	49,237	43.3	44.6
25 to 54 years	47,579	4,990	924	2,852	1,214	42,590	43.9	44.7
55 years and over	8,709	2,061	138	586	1,336	6,648	39.9	43.8
Women, 16 years and over	55,801	16,946	1,830	4,156	10,960	38,855	36.3	40.6
16 to 19 years	3,718	2,305	230	207	1,868	1,413	28.8	38.5
16 to 17 years	1,433	1,108	78	51	980	325	24.2	37.8
18 to 19 years	2,285	1,197	152	156	888	1,088	31.6	38.7
20 years and over	52,082	14,641	1,600	3,949	9,092	37,442	36.8	40.6
20 to 24 years	6,178	2,077	367	355	1,355	4,101	35.3	39.9
25 years and over	45,904	12,564	1,233	3,594	7,737	33,341	37.0	40.7
25 to 54 years	39,023	9,980	1,056	3,035	5,889	29,043	37.5	40.8
55 years and over	6,881	2,583	177	559	1,848	4,298	34.2	40.1
Race								
White, 16 years and over	102,123	23,460	2,850	6,792	13,819	78,662	39.6	42.9
Men	56,774	8,973	1,395	3,408	4,169	47,801	42.4	44.4
Women	45,349	14,488	1,454	3,384	9,650	30,861	35.9	40.6
Black, 16 years and over	14,341	2,909	529	991	1,390	11,431	38.9	41.2
Men	6,739	1,139	236	377	526	5,599	40.3	42.5
Women	7,602	1,770	294	613	863	5,832	37.5	40.1
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	39,212	4,799	635	2,477	1,688	34,413	43.6	44.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,184	1,045	189	473	382	7,139	43.0	44.4
Single (never married)	19,579	4,803	906	998	2,899	14,776	38.9	42.6
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	28,175	8,669	677	2,215	5,777	19,505	35.8	40.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	11,500	2,864	391	924	1,549	8,635	38.3	41.3
Single (never married)	16,126	5,412	762	1,017	3,633	10,714	35.7	40.6

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	July 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	122,576	27,553	3,565	8,079	15,909	95,023	39.5	42.7
Managerial and professional specialty	36,907	6,890	568	2,917	3,405	30,017	41.4	43.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,250	2,707	176	1,318	1,212	16,543	43.3	44.9
Professional specialty	17,657	4,183	392	1,598	2,193	13,474	39.3	42.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,715	9,281	884	2,470	5,928	27,434	38.1	41.8
Technicians and related support	4,389	799	61	306	432	3,590	40.0	42.0
Sales occupations	15,402	4,231	483	917	2,831	11,172	39.2	43.7
Administrative support, including clerical	16,924	4,251	339	1,247	2,665	12,672	36.6	40.0
Service occupations	17,783	6,402	981	899	4,522	11,381	35.5	41.5
Private household	693	381	71	31	279	311	28.3	40.5
Protective service	2,356	388	31	161	197	1,968	42.4	44.4
Service, except private household and protective	14,734	5,632	879	707	4,046	9,102	34.7	40.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,512	1,873	438	884	551	12,640	41.9	43.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,658	3,107	695	909	1,503	13,551	40.6	43.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,106	870	233	389	248	5,236	40.4	41.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,411	843	150	265	428	4,568	43.9	46.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,142	1,395	312	255	827	3,747	37.3	41.3
Men, 16 years and over ¹	66,578	10,533	1,727	3,921	4,885	56,046	42.2	44.2
Managerial and professional specialty	19,395	2,529	239	1,381	908	16,866	44.3	45.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,506	1,109	74	644	390	9,397	45.6	46.7
Professional specialty	8,889	1,420	165	737	518	7,469	42.7	44.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,794	2,296	260	770	1,265	11,497	42.0	44.4
Technicians and related support	2,072	268	35	125	107	1,804	42.2	43.5
Sales occupations	7,813	1,316	158	387	771	6,497	43.2	46.0
Administrative support, including clerical	3,909	713	67	259	387	3,196	39.4	41.7
Service occupations	7,165	1,930	334	339	1,257	5,235	38.1	42.6
Private household	38	17	5	—	12	21	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,872	275	18	134	122	1,597	43.2	44.8
Service, except private household and protective	5,254	1,637	311	205	1,122	3,617	36.4	41.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,233	1,627	403	797	428	11,606	42.2	43.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,992	2,151	490	635	1,026	10,841	41.6	43.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,934	446	116	227	103	3,488	41.5	42.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,927	653	114	224	315	4,274	44.7	46.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,130	1,051	259	184	608	3,079	38.1	41.8
Women, 16 years and over ¹	55,998	17,020	1,838	4,157	11,025	38,977	36.3	40.6
Managerial and professional specialty	17,512	4,361	329	1,536	2,497	13,151	38.1	41.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,744	1,598	102	674	822	7,146	40.4	42.7
Professional specialty	8,768	2,763	226	862	1,675	6,005	35.9	39.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	22,921	6,985	623	1,699	4,662	15,937	35.7	39.9
Technicians and related support	2,317	531	26	181	324	1,786	38.0	40.6
Sales occupations	7,590	2,915	326	530	2,060	4,675	35.0	40.7
Administrative support, including clerical	13,015	3,539	272	988	2,278	9,476	35.7	39.4
Service occupations	10,619	4,472	647	560	3,265	6,146	33.7	40.6
Private household	655	364	66	31	267	291	28.1	40.2
Protective service	484	113	13	27	74	370	39.2	42.6
Service, except private household and protective	9,480	3,995	569	502	2,924	5,485	33.8	40.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,279	246	35	88	123	1,033	39.3	41.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,667	956	204	275	477	2,711	36.9	39.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,172	424	116	162	145	1,748	38.4	39.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	483	189	35	41	113	294	35.5	41.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,012	343	53	72	219	668	34.3	39.0

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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
Total, 16 years and over	2,936	3,494	3.8	4.5	3,068	3,302	4.7	5.0
Married, spouse present	820	1,098	1.9	2.5	1,058	1,104	3.1	3.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	355	404	3.9	4.3	616	638	4.8	4.8
Single (never married)	1,760	1,992	7.6	8.6	1,395	1,560	7.4	8.2
White, 16 years and over	2,075	2,494	3.2	3.8	2,165	2,404	4.0	4.4
Married, spouse present	628	837	1.6	2.2	848	889	2.9	3.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	267	290	3.5	3.8	478	513	4.7	4.9
Single (never married)	1,180	1,366	6.3	7.3	839	1,002	6.0	7.1
Black, 16 years and over	701	797	8.8	9.9	750	712	8.5	7.9
Married, spouse present	138	189	4.1	5.2	142	134	5.1	4.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	75	87	6.0	7.2	119	104	5.4	4.7
Single (never married)	488	520	14.6	16.3	490	474	12.6	12.0
Total, 25 years and over	1,672	2,122	2.6	3.3	1,953	2,083	3.6	3.8
Married, spouse present	767	1,039	1.8	2.4	931	1,006	2.9	3.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	342	393	3.8	4.3	569	594	4.6	4.6
Single (never married)	562	691	4.9	5.9	453	484	5.1	5.5
White, 25 years and over	1,210	1,527	2.2	2.8	1,424	1,546	3.2	3.5
Married, spouse present	590	795	1.6	2.1	751	800	2.7	2.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	254	282	3.5	3.8	441	472	4.5	4.6
Single (never married)	366	450	4.1	4.9	232	274	3.8	4.6
Black, 25 years and over	363	474	5.6	7.2	437	408	6.1	5.6
Married, spouse present	127	173	3.9	4.9	116	126	4.4	4.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	75	84	6.1	7.0	109	102	5.1	4.6
Single (never married)	161	217	8.2	11.9	211	180	8.9	7.5

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
Total, 16 years and over ¹	6,004	6,797	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.0
Managerial and professional specialty	878	1,075	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	370	470	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.4
Professional specialty	507	605	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,495	1,647	3.6	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Technicians and related support	83	102	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0
Sales occupations	677	780	4.0	4.6	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.3
Administrative support, including clerical	734	765	3.8	4.0	4.1	5.0	3.7	3.7
Service occupations	1,089	1,186	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1
Private household	62	70	7.3	8.8	(²)	(²)	7.0	8.5
Protective service	63	78	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.8
Service, except private household and protective	964	1,039	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.5	5.8	6.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	518	628	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.7	5.5	6.5
Mechanics and repairers	151	166	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.4	8.8	1.5
Construction trades	249	311	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.6	12.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair	118	152	2.9	3.9	2.3	2.9	5.0	6.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,228	1,404	6.2	7.3	5.8	6.5	7.6	10.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	499	659	6.4	9.1	5.6	8.0	7.8	11.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	255	235	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.6	7.2	6.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	475	510	7.7	8.7	7.8	8.4	7.5	9.9
Construction laborers	118	113	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.0	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	357	396	7.3	8.5	7.2	8.2	7.5	9.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	166	208	4.1	5.4	3.0	5.3	8.6	6.0
No previous work experience	623	644	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 19 years	467	515	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	86	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 years and over	70	65	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
Total, 16 years and over	6,004	6,797	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.0
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,503	5,288	4.1	4.8	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.9
Mining	19	18	3.9	3.3	4.4	3.9	—	.3
Construction	363	420	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.0	3.3	4.4
Manufacturing	773	1,080	3.8	5.5	3.2	4.7	5.1	7.3
Durable goods	454	650	3.7	5.4	3.3	4.8	5.0	7.1
Lumber and wood products	17	53	2.4	7.7	1.8	7.8	4.3	7.5
Furniture and fixtures	32	38	4.7	5.9	5.1	3.7	3.6	9.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	19	31	3.2	6.7	2.4	6.5	6.2	7.4
Primary metal industries	28	39	3.6	5.2	4.1	3.7	1.4	12.1
Fabricated metal products	42	82	3.2	6.4	2.5	5.1	5.3	11.5
Machinery and computing equipment	83	94	3.4	4.0	2.5	4.1	6.6	3.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	61	126	3.3	6.3	3.6	4.5	2.7	9.1
Transportation equipment	117	130	5.3	5.7	4.0	5.2	9.3	6.9
Automobiles	96	109	7.5	8.4	5.5	8.1	13.2	9.4
Other transportation equipment	21	21	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.9	3.5
Professional and photographic equipment	8	14	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.1	.4	1.5
Other durable goods industries	46	42	6.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	7.4	5.3
Nondurable goods	319	430	4.0	5.7	3.1	4.6	5.3	7.5
Food and kindred products	74	104	4.2	5.9	3.1	4.0	6.3	9.7
Textile mill products	21	49	3.9	9.1	5.5	8.3	2.6	10.0
Apparel and other textile products	67	52	8.9	9.7	8.2	6.3	9.4	11.6
Paper and allied products	23	27	3.9	4.7	.7	2.8	11.4	9.9
Printing and publishing	52	77	2.9	4.4	2.2	4.9	3.8	3.8
Chemicals and allied products	32	51	2.4	4.1	2.9	3.3	1.5	5.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	27	51	2.8	6.0	1.7	5.3	5.2	7.5
Other nondurable goods industries	21	20	7.6	5.8	9.0	6.3	4.9	4.5
Transportation and public utilities	287	313	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.2
Transportation	202	226	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.7	3.7	3.6
Communications and other public utilities	85	87	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,384	1,470	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.5
Wholesale trade	113	145	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.8
Retail trade	1,270	1,325	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	171	251	2.1	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.9
Service industries	1,506	1,736	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.6
Professional services	602	678	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.2
Other service industries	905	1,058	5.7	6.7	5.1	6.1	6.5	7.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	125	171	5.0	7.8	3.4	7.5	9.4	8.5
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	754	693	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.9
No previous work experience	623	644	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	6,004	6,797	2,211	2,737	2,459	2,636	1,334	1,424	4,240	4,897	1,452	1,509
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,489	3,327	1,265	1,818	1,081	1,362	143	147	1,846	2,470	533	692
On temporary layoff	887	1,033	397	490	441	481	48	62	713	833	139	152
Not on temporary layoff	1,603	2,294	868	1,328	640	881	95	85	1,133	1,637	394	541
Permanent job losers	1,105	1,721	633	1,009	419	662	53	50	785	1,265	280	363
Persons who completed temporary jobs	498	573	235	319	221	219	41	35	348	372	113	178
Job leavers	843	825	276	358	392	344	175	123	651	652	161	132
Reentrants	2,049	2,000	625	500	874	862	549	639	1,368	1,344	552	498
New entrants	623	644	44	61	112	68	467	515	374	432	205	186
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	41.5	49.0	57.2	66.4	44.0	51.7	10.7	10.3	43.5	50.4	36.7	45.9
On temporary layoff	14.8	15.2	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.2	3.6	4.3	16.8	17.0	9.6	10.1
Not on temporary layoff	26.7	33.8	39.3	48.5	26.0	33.4	7.1	6.0	26.7	33.4	27.1	35.8
Job leavers	14.0	12.1	12.5	13.1	15.9	13.1	13.1	8.6	15.4	13.3	11.1	8.8
Reentrants	34.1	29.4	28.3	18.3	35.5	32.7	41.2	44.9	32.3	27.5	38.0	33.0
New entrants	10.4	9.5	2.0	2.2	4.6	2.6	35.0	36.2	8.8	8.8	14.2	12.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.2	4.1
Job leavers	.6	.6	.4	.5	.6	.6	1.8	1.3	.5	.5	1.0	.8
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	.9	.7	1.4	1.4	5.5	6.5	1.2	1.1	3.3	2.9
New entrants	.4	.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	4.7	5.3	.3	.4	1.2	1.1

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

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	July 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	6,797	100.0	42.3	34.5	23.2	12.9	10.3
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,327	100.0	41.5	33.4	25.0	15.8	9.2
On temporary layoff	1,033	100.0	62.4	29.0	8.6	6.5	2.1
Not on temporary layoff	2,294	100.0	32.1	35.4	32.5	20.0	12.5
Permanent job losers	1,721	100.0	29.6	36.0	34.4	21.6	12.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	573	100.0	39.8	33.5	26.6	15.3	11.4
Job leavers	825	100.0	55.5	30.7	13.8	7.8	6.0
Reentrants	2,000	100.0	37.9	35.9	26.2	11.9	14.3
New entrants	644	100.0	42.9	41.0	16.2	7.4	8.7
Men, 20 years and over	2,737	100.0	37.6	34.0	28.4	16.9	11.5
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,818	100.0	37.3	33.3	29.4	18.8	10.6
On temporary layoff	490	100.0	61.2	26.9	11.9	9.1	2.8
Not on temporary layoff	1,328	100.0	28.5	35.7	35.9	22.4	13.5
Permanent job losers	1,009	100.0	25.4	36.3	38.3	24.4	13.9
Persons who completed temporary jobs	319	100.0	38.1	33.7	28.1	16.0	12.1
Job leavers	358	100.0	53.4	34.3	12.3	8.1	4.2
Reentrants	500	100.0	28.1	37.3	34.6	15.4	19.1
New entrants	61	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	2,636	100.0	43.5	33.3	23.1	12.3	10.8
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,362	100.0	44.9	34.3	20.8	12.8	8.0
On temporary layoff	481	100.0	60.6	33.1	6.3	4.7	1.6
Not on temporary layoff	881	100.0	36.4	34.9	28.7	17.2	11.5
Permanent job losers	662	100.0	34.4	35.4	30.3	18.2	12.0
Persons who completed temporary jobs	219	100.0	42.5	33.7	23.8	13.9	9.8
Job leavers	344	100.0	53.0	27.6	19.3	9.2	10.1
Reentrants	862	100.0	37.2	33.7	29.0	13.3	15.7
New entrants	68	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,424	100.0	49.0	37.9	13.2	6.3	6.9
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	147	100.0	62.3	27.0	10.7	7.2	3.5
On temporary layoff	62	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Not on temporary layoff	85	100.0	45.2	36.3	18.5	12.4	6.1
Permanent job losers	50	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	35	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	123	100.0	68.4	28.8	2.9	2.9	-
Reentrants	639	100.0	46.3	37.8	15.9	7.2	8.7
New entrants	515	100.0	43.8	43.3	13.0	5.7	7.3

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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
Total, 16 years and over	6,004	6,797	100.0	100.0	4,841	5,615	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	2,734	2,873	45.5	42.3	2,085	2,247	43.1	40.0
5 to 14 weeks	1,970	2,347	32.8	34.5	1,620	1,968	33.5	35.0
5 to 10 weeks	1,550	1,775	25.8	26.1	1,260	1,471	26.0	26.2
11 to 14 weeks	420	572	7.0	8.4	360	497	7.4	8.8
15 weeks and over	1,300	1,576	21.7	23.2	1,136	1,400	23.5	24.9
15 to 26 weeks	590	876	9.8	12.9	515	790	10.6	14.1
27 weeks and over	711	700	11.8	10.3	620	610	12.8	10.9
27 to 51 weeks	296	333	4.9	4.9	268	296	5.5	5.3
52 weeks and over	414	367	6.9	5.4	352	314	7.3	5.6
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.9	12.3	-	-	13.5	12.9	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	5.5	6.2	-	-	6.1	6.7	-	-

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	July 2001							
	Thousands of persons						Weeks	
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over			Average (mean) duration	Median duration
				Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over		
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	6,797	2,873	2,347	1,576	876	700	12.3	6.2
16 to 19 years	1,424	697	539	188	89	98	8.8	4.6
20 to 24 years	1,166	539	427	200	116	84	10.5	5.3
25 to 34 years	1,346	552	452	343	202	141	13.0	7.0
35 to 44 years	1,357	517	485	355	201	154	13.4	7.4
45 to 54 years	956	370	292	294	168	126	14.4	7.4
55 to 64 years	401	131	126	144	82	62	17.0	10.4
65 years and over	146	66	26	53	18	35	18.6	5.6
Men, 16 years and over	3,494	1,394	1,203	897	517	380	13.0	6.9
16 to 19 years	757	365	274	118	54	65	9.5	4.8
20 to 24 years	614	264	254	96	58	38	9.9	6.0
25 to 34 years	642	247	217	179	120	59	13.4	7.3
35 to 44 years	694	254	234	206	126	80	14.3	8.3
45 to 54 years	480	165	138	178	100	78	15.9	9.1
55 to 64 years	227	71	75	80	43	37	17.8	10.2
65 years and over	78	28	11	39	16	24	25.8	14.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,302	1,479	1,144	679	359	320	11.6	5.5
16 to 19 years	667	332	265	69	36	34	8.0	4.5
20 to 24 years	552	275	173	104	58	46	11.1	4.5
25 to 34 years	704	305	236	164	82	82	12.7	6.6
35 to 44 years	663	263	251	148	75	73	12.4	6.5
45 to 54 years	475	206	154	116	67	49	12.9	5.7
55 to 64 years	174	60	50	64	39	25	16.1	10.7
65 years and over	67	39	15	13	2	11	(¹)	(¹)
Race								
White, 16 years and over	4,897	2,230	1,660	1,008	598	410	10.9	5.4
Men	2,494	1,086	812	595	361	234	11.7	6.1
Women	2,404	1,143	847	413	236	177	10.0	4.9
Black, 16 years and over	1,509	495	538	476	232	244	16.6	8.3
Men	797	232	313	252	120	132	17.2	8.6
Women	712	263	225	224	112	112	16.0	7.9
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,098	420	354	324	202	122	13.5	7.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	404	153	134	118	57	61	16.3	8.0
Single (never married)	1,992	821	715	456	258	198	12.2	6.3
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	1,104	513	378	213	120	93	11.1	5.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	638	273	197	168	90	78	12.5	6.4
Single (never married)	1,560	693	570	297	148	149	11.6	5.5

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	July 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	1,075	448	378	249	150	99	11.9	6.7	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,647	664	611	372	213	158	12.3	6.6	
Service occupations	1,186	520	387	279	147	132	12.5	5.9	
Precision production, craft, and repair	628	284	204	140	85	55	11.5	6.2	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,404	602	422	380	201	179	13.7	6.5	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	208	78	78	52	31	21	11.6	6.6	
INDUSTRY¹									
Agriculture	171	81	57	34	19	15	10.1	4.9	
Construction	424	211	132	81	40	42	12.5	4.6	
Manufacturing	1,084	427	349	308	189	119	13.4	7.8	
Durable goods	653	233	233	186	129	58	13.1	8.4	
Nondurable goods	431	194	116	121	60	61	13.8	6.4	
Transportation and public utilities	333	129	85	120	71	49	16.2	8.8	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,481	616	518	347	201	146	12.0	6.4	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	260	99	105	56	29	27	11.8	6.8	
Services	2,095	891	757	447	240	207	11.7	6.0	
Public administration	117	48	23	46	24	22	17.8	9.6	
No previous work experience	644	276	264	104	48	56	11.1	5.3	

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			
	July 2000	July 2001	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
Total not in the labor force	67,626	68,739	9,674	10,224	19,539	20,111	38,413	38,405	24,400	24,950	43,226	43,790
Do not want a job now ¹	63,224	64,251	8,170	8,577	17,510	18,056	37,545	37,619	22,479	23,138	40,746	41,113
Want a job ¹	4,402	4,488	1,505	1,647	2,029	2,055	868	785	1,922	1,812	2,480	2,676
Did not search for work in previous year	2,747	2,710	859	907	1,185	1,208	703	594	1,097	1,078	1,650	1,632
Searched for work in previous year ²	1,654	1,778	646	740	844	847	164	191	825	734	830	1,044
Not available to work now	484	553	183	257	261	258	40	38	208	185	276	368
Available to work now	1,170	1,225	463	483	583	590	125	152	617	549	553	676
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	265	308	91	122	149	131	25	55	176	171	89	137
Reasons other than discouragement	906	917	372	361	434	458	100	97	441	377	465	540
Family responsibilities	137	139	50	37	82	92	5	10	27	29	110	110
In school or training	81	131	62	96	19	34	—	—	43	66	39	65
Ill health or disability	97	71	6	10	61	41	30	20	54	26	43	45
Other ⁴	590	576	254	218	271	291	64	67	317	256	273	320

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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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	
	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	7,553	7,452	5.5	5.5	4,024	3,920	5.5	5.3	3,529	3,532	5.6	5.6
16 to 19 years	575	513	6.7	6.1	243	200	5.4	4.6	332	313	8.0	7.8
20 years and over	6,979	6,939	5.5	5.4	3,782	3,720	5.5	5.4	3,197	3,219	5.5	5.5
20 to 24 years	789	861	5.7	6.2	357	414	4.9	5.7	432	448	6.7	6.8
25 years and over	6,190	6,078	5.4	5.3	3,425	3,306	5.6	5.4	2,765	2,772	5.3	5.3
25 to 54 years	5,358	5,283	5.6	5.5	2,963	2,861	5.7	5.5	2,395	2,423	5.4	5.5
55 years and over	831	795	4.8	4.4	461	445	4.8	4.5	370	349	4.7	4.3
55 to 64 years	696	648	5.2	4.6	370	358	5.0	4.8	326	290	5.3	4.5
65 years and over	135	147	3.4	3.6	91	88	3.9	3.7	44	59	2.7	3.5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,413	6,393	5.6	5.6	3,453	3,378	5.5	5.4	2,960	3,015	5.7	5.8
Black	845	796	5.5	5.1	409	411	5.6	5.7	436	384	5.4	4.7
Hispanic origin	480	532	3.3	3.6	286	295	3.3	3.4	193	237	3.3	3.9
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	3,919	3,898	5.1	5.1	2,407	2,341	5.6	5.4	1,512	1,557	4.6	4.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,258	1,217	6.0	5.6	507	463	5.7	5.2	751	754	6.1	6.0
Single (never married)	2,376	2,337	6.1	6.1	1,110	1,115	5.2	5.2	1,266	1,222	7.3	7.0
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,043	4,017	-	-	2,337	2,382	-	-	1,706	1,635	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,593	1,573	-	-	592	512	-	-	1,001	1,061	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	416	324	-	-	258	196	-	-	158	127	-	-
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,441	1,493	-	-	802	804	-	-	639	689	-	-

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

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

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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							
	July 2000	July 2001	Total		Employed		Unemployed			
			July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	Number		Percent of labor force	
							July 2000	July 2001	July 2000	July 2001
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 40 years and over	7,698	7,676	6,136	6,024	5,929	5,837	207	187	3.4	3.1
40 to 54 years	4,908	4,360	4,298	3,777	4,130	3,656	167	121	3.9	3.2
40 to 44 years	329	160	295	135	279	127	16	8	5.4	5.8
45 to 49 years	1,539	1,238	1,351	1,079	1,299	1,049	52	30	3.8	2.8
50 to 54 years	3,040	2,962	2,652	2,563	2,552	2,480	100	83	3.8	3.2
55 years and over	2,790	3,316	1,839	2,247	1,799	2,180	40	67	2.2	3.0
NONVETERANS										
Total, 40 to 54 years	22,482	23,679	20,307	21,446	19,924	20,783	383	663	1.9	3.1
40 to 44 years	9,687	9,874	8,910	9,098	8,732	8,788	177	310	2.0	3.4
45 to 49 years	7,845	8,271	7,110	7,527	6,979	7,317	131	211	1.8	2.8
50 to 54 years	4,950	5,534	4,287	4,820	4,213	4,679	75	142	1.7	2.9

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.

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								
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government		
													Federal	State	Local
Annual averages															
1950	45,197	39,170	18,506	901	2,364	15,241	26,691	4,034	2,643	6,743	1,888	5,356	1,928	(1)	(1)
1951	47,819	41,430	19,959	929	2,637	16,393	27,860	4,226	2,735	7,007	1,956	5,547	2,302	(1)	(1)
1952	48,793	42,185	20,198	898	2,668	16,632	28,595	4,248	2,821	7,184	2,035	5,699	2,420	(1)	(1)
1953	50,202	43,556	21,074	866	2,659	17,549	29,128	4,290	2,862	7,385	2,111	5,835	2,305	(1)	(1)
1954	48,990	42,238	19,751	791	2,646	16,314	29,239	4,084	2,875	7,360	2,200	5,969	2,188	(1)	(1)
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,882	30,128	4,141	2,934	7,601	2,298	6,240	2,187	1,168	3,558
1956	52,369	45,091	21,104	822	3,039	17,243	31,264	4,244	3,027	7,831	2,389	6,497	2,209	1,250	3,819
1957	52,855	45,239	20,967	828	2,962	17,176	31,889	4,241	3,037	7,848	2,438	6,708	2,217	1,328	4,071
1958	51,322	43,483	19,513	751	2,817	15,945	31,811	3,976	2,989	7,761	2,481	6,765	2,191	1,415	4,232
1959 ²	53,270	45,186	20,411	732	3,004	16,675	32,857	4,011	3,092	8,035	2,549	7,087	2,233	1,484	4,366
1960	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	3,153	8,238	2,628	7,378	2,270	1,536	4,547
1961	53,999	45,404	19,857	672	2,859	16,326	34,142	3,903	3,142	8,195	2,688	7,619	2,279	1,607	4,708
1962	55,549	46,660	20,451	650	2,948	16,853	35,098	3,906	3,207	8,359	2,754	7,982	2,340	1,668	4,881
1963	56,653	47,429	20,640	635	3,010	16,995	36,013	3,903	3,258	8,520	2,830	8,277	2,358	1,747	5,121
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	3,347	8,812	2,911	8,660	2,348	1,856	5,392
1965	60,763	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,036	3,477	9,239	2,977	9,036	2,378	1,996	5,700
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	3,608	9,637	3,058	9,498	2,564	2,141	6,080
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	3,700	9,906	3,185	10,045	2,719	2,302	6,371
1968	67,897	56,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,158	4,318	3,791	10,308	3,337	10,567	2,737	2,442	6,660
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	3,919	10,785	3,512	11,169	2,758	2,533	6,904
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	4,006	11,034	3,645	11,548	2,731	2,664	7,158
1971	71,211	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,623	48,276	4,476	4,014	11,338	3,772	11,797	2,696	2,747	7,437
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	4,127	11,822	3,908	12,276	2,684	2,859	7,790
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	4,291	12,315	4,046	12,857	2,663	2,923	8,146
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	4,447	12,539	4,148	13,441	2,724	3,039	8,407
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	4,430	12,630	4,165	13,892	2,748	3,179	8,758
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,030	4,582	4,562	13,193	4,271	14,551	2,733	3,273	8,865
1977	82,471	67,344	24,346	813	3,851	19,682	58,125	4,713	4,723	13,792	4,467	15,302	2,727	3,377	9,023
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	4,985	14,556	4,724	16,252	2,753	3,474	9,446
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,463	21,040	63,363	5,136	5,221	14,972	4,975	17,112	2,773	3,541	9,633
1980	90,406	74,166	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	5,292	15,018	5,160	17,890	2,866	3,610	9,765
1981	91,152	75,121	25,497	1,139	4,188	20,170	65,655	5,165	5,375	15,171	5,298	18,615	2,772	3,640	9,619
1982	89,544	73,707	23,812	1,128	3,904	18,780	65,732	5,081	5,295	15,158	5,340	19,021	2,739	3,640	9,458
1983	90,152	74,282	23,330	952	3,946	18,432	66,821	4,952	5,283	15,587	5,466	19,664	2,774	3,662	9,434
1984	94,408	78,384	24,718	966	4,380	19,372	69,690	5,156	5,568	16,512	5,684	20,746	2,807	3,734	9,482
1985	97,387	80,992	24,842	927	4,668	19,248	72,544	5,233	5,727	17,315	5,948	21,927	2,875	3,832	9,687
1986	99,344	82,651	24,533	777	4,810	18,947	74,811	5,247	5,761	17,880	6,273	22,957	2,899	3,893	9,901
1987	101,958	84,948	24,674	717	4,958	18,999	77,284	5,362	5,848	18,422	6,533	24,110	2,943	3,967	10,100
1988	105,209	87,823	25,125	713	5,098	19,314	80,084	5,512	6,030	19,023	6,630	25,504	2,971	4,076	10,339
1989	107,884	90,105	25,254	692	5,171	19,391	82,630	5,614	6,187	19,475	6,668	26,907	2,988	4,182	10,609
1990	109,403	91,098	24,905	709	5,120	19,076	84,497	5,777	6,173	19,601	6,709	27,934	3,085	4,305	10,914
1991	108,249	89,847	23,745	689	4,650	18,406	84,504	5,755	6,081	19,284	6,646	28,336	2,966	4,355	11,081
1992	108,601	89,956	23,231	635	4,492	18,104	85,370	5,718	5,997	19,356	6,602	29,052	2,969	4,408	11,267
1993	110,713	91,872	23,352	610	4,668	18,075	87,361	5,811	5,981	19,773	6,757	30,197	2,915	4,488	11,438
1994	114,163	95,036	23,908	601	4,986	18,321	90,256	5,984	6,162	20,507	6,896	31,579	2,870	4,576	11,682
1995	117,191	97,885	24,265	581	5,160	18,524	92,925	6,132	6,378	21,187	6,806	33,117	2,822	4,635	11,849
1996	119,608	100,189	24,493	580	5,418	18,495	95,115	6,253	6,482	21,597	6,911	34,454	2,757	4,606	12,056
1997	122,690	103,133	24,962	596	5,691	18,675	97,727	6,408	6,648	21,966	7,109	36,040	2,699	4,582	12,276
1998	125,865	106,042	25,414	590	6,020	18,805	100,451	6,611	6,800	22,295	7,389	37,533	2,686	4,612	12,525
1999	128,916	108,709	25,507	539	6,415	18,552	103,409	6,834	6,911	22,848	7,555	39,055	2,669	4,709	12,829
2000	131,759	111,079	25,709	543	6,698	18,469	106,050	7,019	7,024	23,307	7,560	40,460	2,777	4,785	13,119
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted															
2000:															
July	131,899	111,180	25,774	542	6,678	18,554	106,125	7,034	7,030	23,311	7,536	40,495	2,820	4,782	13,117
August	131,837	111,237	25,727	543	6,699	18,485	106,110	6,963	7,037	23,348	7,549	40,613	2,653	4,794	13,153
September	132,046	111,463	25,696	547	6,728	18,421	106,350	7,062	7,042	23,371	7,556	40,736	2,623	4,813	13,147
October	132,145	111,564	25,713	551	6,758	18,404	106,432	7,076	7,059	23,380	7,569	40,767	2,622	4,798	13,161
November	132,279	111,689	25,711	548	6,781	18,382	106,568	7,093	7,070	23,395	7,575	40,845	2,620	4,798	13,172
December	132,367	111,753	25,688	548	6,791	18,349	106,679	7,108	7,068	23,406	7,582	40,901	2,613	4,809	13,192
2001:															
January	132,428	111,799	25,633	550	6,826	18,257	106,795	7,106	7,067	23,415	7,594	40,984	2,613	4,800	13,216
February	132,595	111,915	25,627	555	6,880	18,192	106,968	7,123	7,064	23,472	7,609	41,020	2,615	4,825	13,240
March	132,654	111,943	25,602	557	6,929	18,116	107,052	7,127	7,066	23,457	7,618	41,073	2,613	4,836	13,262
April	132,489	111,742	25,421	560	6,852	18,009	107,068	7,119	7,053	23,530	7,626	40,993	2,615	4,847	13,285
May	132,530	111,760	25,324	564	6,881	17,879	107,206	7,130	7,038	23,546	7,644	41,078	2,612	4,854	13,304
June ^P	132,437	111,622	25,198	565	6,867	17,766	107,239	7,114	7,022	23,570	7,631	41,087	2,601	4,880	13,334
July ^P	132,395	111,549	25,151	566	6,868	17,717	107,244	7,110	7,022	23,576	7,626	41,064	2,592	4,902	13,352

¹ Not available.

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

^P = preliminary.

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

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	43.2	17.05	736.56	39.1	17.19	672.13
2000	34.5	13.75	474.38	43.1	17.24	743.04	39.3	17.88	702.68
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2000:									
July	34.9	\$13.69	\$477.78	43.5	\$17.21	\$748.64	40.0	\$17.92	\$716.80
August	34.7	13.68	474.70	43.6	17.13	746.87	40.2	18.05	725.61
September	34.5	13.89	479.21	43.8	17.16	751.61	40.1	18.17	728.62
October	34.7	13.97	484.76	43.8	17.28	756.86	40.2	18.22	732.44
November	34.3	13.99	479.86	42.9	17.32	743.03	38.7	18.20	704.34
December	34.2	14.04	480.17	42.6	17.54	747.20	38.1	18.23	694.56
2001:									
January	33.9	14.10	477.99	42.5	17.67	750.98	38.1	18.17	692.28
February	34.0	14.16	481.44	42.7	17.61	751.95	37.6	18.16	682.82
March	34.0	14.19	482.46	43.1	17.57	757.27	38.6	18.20	702.52
April	34.1	14.27	486.61	43.5	17.60	765.60	38.5	18.07	695.70
May	34.1	14.22	484.90	44.0	17.49	769.56	40.1	18.17	728.62
June ^P	34.4	14.22	489.17	43.7	17.62	769.99	39.9	18.22	726.98
July ^P	34.6	14.27	493.74	43.5	17.69	769.52	40.3	18.35	739.51

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	13.90	13.17	579.63	38.7	15.69	607.20	38.3	14.59	558.80
2000	41.6	14.38	13.62	598.21	38.6	16.22	626.09	38.5	15.20	585.20
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
2000:										
July	41.3	\$14.35	\$13.60	\$592.66	39.2	\$16.19	\$634.65	38.8	\$15.27	\$592.48
August	41.4	14.36	13.60	594.50	38.7	16.22	627.71	38.3	15.19	581.78
September	41.8	14.51	13.71	606.52	38.7	16.31	631.20	38.4	15.33	588.67
October	41.6	14.53	13.76	604.45	39.0	16.38	638.82	38.7	15.45	597.92
November	41.6	14.60	13.83	607.36	38.5	16.43	632.56	38.4	15.45	593.28
December	41.4	14.67	13.92	607.34	38.6	16.53	638.06	38.3	15.58	596.71
2001:										
January	40.9	14.59	13.91	596.73	38.2	16.56	632.59	37.9	15.56	589.72
February	40.5	14.61	13.96	591.71	38.2	16.68	637.18	37.8	15.62	590.44
March	40.8	14.65	13.98	597.72	38.0	16.65	632.70	38.0	15.58	592.04
April	39.9	14.74	14.16	588.13	38.2	16.78	641.00	38.3	15.86	607.44
May	40.7	14.75	14.08	600.33	37.9	16.70	632.93	38.2	15.67	598.59
June ^P	40.8	14.79	14.10	603.43	38.2	16.81	642.14	38.2	15.75	601.65
July ^P	40.3	14.85	14.17	598.46	38.7	16.82	650.93	38.6	15.86	612.20

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	9.09	263.61	36.2	14.62	529.24	32.6	13.37	435.86
2000	28.9	9.46	273.39	36.3	15.07	547.04	32.7	13.91	454.86
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
2000:									
July	29.8	\$9.40	\$280.12	36.7	\$15.01	\$550.87	33.1	\$13.78	\$456.12
August	29.5	9.41	277.60	36.0	14.99	539.64	32.9	13.74	452.05
September	28.8	9.58	275.90	36.1	15.11	545.47	32.5	14.00	455.00
October	28.9	9.59	277.15	36.6	15.24	557.78	32.9	14.11	464.22
November	28.6	9.61	274.85	36.0	15.25	549.00	32.6	14.20	462.92
December	28.9	9.65	278.89	36.1	15.32	553.05	32.6	14.33	467.16
2001:									
January	28.2	9.69	273.26	36.0	15.45	556.20	32.3	14.39	464.80
February	28.4	9.72	276.05	36.3	15.63	567.37	32.6	14.47	471.72
March	28.4	9.74	276.62	36.0	15.67	564.12	32.6	14.48	472.05
April	28.8	9.78	281.66	36.7	15.81	580.23	32.7	14.58	476.77
May	28.7	9.78	280.69	35.9	15.76	565.78	32.5	14.46	469.95
June ^p	29.1	9.78	284.60	36.2	15.73	569.43	32.8	14.40	472.32
July ^p	29.6	9.77	289.19	36.9	15.87	585.60	33.1	14.47	478.96

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

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

**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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Total	131,899	131,837	132,046	132,145	132,279	132,367	132,428	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,437	132,395
Total private	111,180	111,237	111,463	111,564	111,689	111,753	111,799	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,622	111,549
Goods-producing	25,774	25,727	25,696	25,713	25,711	25,688	25,633	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,198	25,151
Mining	542	543	547	551	548	548	550	555	557	560	564	565	566
Metal mining	40	40	40	40	40	41	39	39	38	37	37	35	34
Coal mining	76	76	76	76	75	75	75	75	75	75	76	78	78
Oil and gas extraction	313	313	316	320	319	320	325	328	331	335	339	340	341
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	113	114	115	115	114	112	111	113	113	113	112	112	113
Construction	6,678	6,699	6,728	6,758	6,781	6,791	6,826	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,867	6,868
General building contractors	1,525	1,525	1,538	1,549	1,548	1,543	1,538	1,555	1,552	1,548	1,556	1,549	1,553
Heavy construction, except building	897	900	900	904	909	913	921	930	938	915	923	926	932
Special trade contractors	4,256	4,274	4,290	4,305	4,324	4,335	4,367	4,395	4,439	4,389	4,402	4,392	4,383
Manufacturing	18,554	18,485	18,421	18,404	18,382	18,349	18,257	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,766	17,717
Durable goods	11,207	11,172	11,129	11,126	11,120	11,102	11,031	10,997	10,941	10,870	10,778	10,695	10,646
Lumber and wood products	836	831	826	821	817	811	806	799	799	800	797	798	795
Furniture and fixtures	565	559	560	559	557	555	552	549	548	543	540	532	532
Stone, clay, and glass products	581	580	579	577	577	577	579	578	578	577	574	571	570
Primary metal industries	700	700	695	695	691	686	681	679	671	667	660	654	648
Fabricated metal products	1,546	1,541	1,540	1,536	1,537	1,536	1,526	1,514	1,509	1,503	1,488	1,479	1,478
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,137	2,133	2,121	2,123	2,122	2,119	2,117	2,105	2,084	2,072	2,054	2,031	2,010
Computer and office equipment	362	365	364	365	365	366	369	370	369	367	366	357	351
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,735	1,740	1,736	1,738	1,737	1,738	1,735	1,726	1,715	1,684	1,656	1,624	1,600
Electronic components and accessories	689	695	698	704	708	710	714	711	702	686	670	649	637
Transportation equipment	1,855	1,836	1,822	1,822	1,822	1,817	1,772	1,786	1,775	1,768	1,757	1,752	1,759
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,015	1,005	994	995	992	990	952	967	956	950	939	934	945
Aircraft and parts	465	464	464	463	462	464	462	464	465	464	465	465	465
Instruments and related products	856	856	858	861	865	867	870	871	871	866	865	865	865
Miscellaneous manufacturing	396	396	392	394	395	396	393	390	391	390	387	389	389
Nondurable goods	7,347	7,313	7,292	7,278	7,262	7,247	7,226	7,195	7,175	7,139	7,101	7,071	7,071
Food and kindred products	1,686	1,679	1,674	1,678	1,679	1,682	1,684	1,686	1,687	1,687	1,684	1,686	1,685
Tobacco products	34	33	33	32	33	32	32	31	32	32	33	33	33
Textile mill products	530	528	523	518	514	510	505	496	494	489	480	472	470
Apparel and other textile products	637	625	620	616	611	604	599	595	590	581	579	569	573
Paper and allied products	656	655	655	655	654	652	651	645	642	641	639	635	632
Printing and publishing	1,553	1,549	1,547	1,544	1,540	1,539	1,534	1,529	1,524	1,512	1,502	1,496	1,488
Chemicals and allied products	1,036	1,036	1,037	1,038	1,038	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,036	1,033	1,034	1,041
Petroleum and coal products	128	128	127	126	127	127	127	127	126	128	127	128	129
Rubber and misc. plastics products	1,013	1,009	1,006	1,002	997	993	987	979	973	967	959	954	956
Leather and leather products	74	71	70	69	69	69	68	68	68	66	65	64	64
Service-producing	106,125	106,110	106,350	106,432	106,568	106,679	106,795	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,239	107,244
Transportation and public utilities	7,034	6,963	7,062	7,076	7,093	7,108	7,106	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,114	7,110
Transportation	4,536	4,548	4,553	4,559	4,573	4,583	4,580	4,591	4,591	4,576	4,584	4,568	4,566
Railroad transportation	235	236	235	234	235	232	229	231	230	230	230	227	227
Local and interurban passenger transit	477	478	478	477	478	478	479	480	480	477	483	482	481
Trucking and warehousing	1,860	1,860	1,861	1,861	1,864	1,866	1,868	1,870	1,872	1,864	1,867	1,865	1,865
Water transportation	195	198	199	200	200	200	201	200	201	202	203	201	204
Transportation by air	1,282	1,288	1,291	1,298	1,306	1,316	1,312	1,318	1,316	1,313	1,315	1,310	1,308
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	473	474	475	475	476	477	477	478	479	476	472	469	467
Communications and public utilities	2,498	2,415	2,509	2,517	2,520	2,525	2,526	2,532	2,536	2,543	2,546	2,546	2,544
Communications	1,647	1,565	1,660	1,668	1,672	1,678	1,679	1,685	1,690	1,696	1,699	1,700	1,697
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	851	850	849	849	848	847	847	847	846	847	847	846	847
Wholesale trade	7,030	7,037	7,042	7,059	7,070	7,068	7,067	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,022
Durable goods	4,201	4,201	4,203	4,205	4,206	4,202	4,198	4,198	4,196	4,187	4,174	4,165	4,153
Nondurable goods	2,829	2,836	2,839	2,854	2,864	2,866	2,869	2,866	2,870	2,866	2,864	2,857	2,869

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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Retail trade	23,311	23,348	23,371	23,380	23,395	23,406	23,415	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,570	23,576
Building materials and garden supplies	1,014	1,015	1,012	1,012	1,011	1,010	1,007	1,007	1,006	999	1,006	1,015	1,008
General merchandise stores	2,820	2,830	2,834	2,829	2,835	2,822	2,789	2,807	2,797	2,804	2,821	2,822	2,814
Department stores	2,470	2,483	2,487	2,481	2,492	2,480	2,448	2,462	2,451	2,459	2,473	2,476	2,465
Food stores	3,523	3,526	3,529	3,527	3,526	3,532	3,538	3,548	3,550	3,562	3,553	3,547	3,537
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,412	2,418	2,420	2,426	2,426	2,425	2,424	2,424	2,420	2,421	2,428	2,430	2,435
New and used car dealers	1,116	1,118	1,120	1,122	1,123	1,123	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,122	1,126	1,127	1,131
Apparel and accessory stores	1,196	1,195	1,202	1,202	1,208	1,214	1,221	1,227	1,228	1,226	1,231	1,228	1,218
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,135	1,138	1,138	1,142	1,144	1,148	1,147	1,146	1,147	1,140	1,136	1,136	1,136
Eating and drinking places	8,123	8,132	8,138	8,137	8,142	8,149	8,157	8,171	8,158	8,213	8,216	8,241	8,281
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,088	3,094	3,098	3,105	3,103	3,106	3,132	3,142	3,151	3,165	3,155	3,151	3,147
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,536	7,549	7,556	7,569	7,575	7,582	7,594	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,626
Finance	3,701	3,707	3,718	3,725	3,729	3,735	3,738	3,748	3,755	3,761	3,770	3,768	3,763
Depository institutions	2,024	2,024	2,024	2,023	2,023	2,025	2,024	2,025	2,028	2,032	2,037	2,040	2,040
Commercial banks	1,425	1,425	1,424	1,421	1,420	1,420	1,418	1,417	1,418	1,421	1,426	1,428	1,425
Savings institutions	252	253	253	253	253	253	253	254	254	255	255	256	256
Nondepository institutions	675	674	677	678	678	677	678	683	686	691	697	701	700
Mortgage bankers and brokers	304	301	304	303	302	300	301	304	306	308	313	318	318
Security and commodity brokers	751	756	762	767	770	774	777	781	781	780	776	766	762
Holding and other investment offices	251	253	255	257	258	259	259	259	260	258	260	261	261
Insurance	2,340	2,341	2,335	2,337	2,340	2,339	2,346	2,351	2,353	2,356	2,358	2,356	2,358
Insurance carriers	1,585	1,585	1,580	1,580	1,583	1,582	1,588	1,592	1,593	1,596	1,598	1,598	1,599
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	755	756	755	757	757	757	758	759	760	760	760	758	759
Real estate	1,495	1,501	1,503	1,507	1,506	1,508	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,509	1,516	1,507	1,505
Services¹	40,495	40,613	40,736	40,767	40,845	40,901	40,984	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,087	41,064
Agricultural services	798	801	804	808	811	813	818	821	828	824	834	834	835
Hotels and other lodging places	1,923	1,923	1,924	1,927	1,939	1,946	1,952	1,957	1,960	1,944	1,935	1,922	1,926
Personal services	1,250	1,256	1,257	1,259	1,261	1,265	1,261	1,261	1,265	1,267	1,277	1,280	1,284
Business services	9,884	9,921	9,965	9,939	9,933	9,893	9,888	9,851	9,822	9,729	9,702	9,668	9,603
Services to buildings	994	994	995	994	998	1,002	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,009	1,013	1,009	1,002
Personnel supply services	3,909	3,917	3,947	3,890	3,869	3,816	3,779	3,731	3,694	3,600	3,590	3,558	3,516
Help supply services	3,505	3,506	3,547	3,465	3,461	3,404	3,372	3,339	3,293	3,202	3,198	3,160	3,118
Computer and data processing services	2,106	2,114	2,124	2,135	2,152	2,164	2,176	2,186	2,195	2,199	2,200	2,205	2,208
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,248	1,254	1,260	1,266	1,270	1,278	1,291	1,291	1,298	1,300	1,309	1,302	1,314
Miscellaneous repair services	365	366	366	366	366	365	365	365	364	364	363	361	360
Motion pictures	596	596	590	588	593	597	600	600	605	601	587	596	593
Amusement and recreation services	1,735	1,741	1,738	1,747	1,755	1,759	1,769	1,772	1,775	1,764	1,787	1,776	1,782
Health services	10,097	10,114	10,131	10,146	10,164	10,184	10,211	10,236	10,259	10,280	10,296	10,329	10,354
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,923	1,926	1,933	1,938	1,941	1,948	1,953	1,958	1,962	1,967	1,973	1,981	1,985
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,793	1,798	1,797	1,799	1,800	1,803	1,806	1,808	1,811	1,816	1,814	1,820	1,822
Hospitals	3,988	3,993	4,001	4,005	4,016	4,025	4,035	4,045	4,055	4,062	4,071	4,086	4,097
Home health care services	645	645	645	646	644	642	646	645	648	646	645	648	649
Legal services	1,010	1,011	1,013	1,014	1,013	1,015	1,017	1,020	1,022	1,021	1,027	1,027	1,026
Educational services	2,337	2,352	2,344	2,329	2,338	2,357	2,363	2,375	2,384	2,388	2,431	2,429	2,428
Social services	2,883	2,889	2,928	2,950	2,958	2,972	2,985	2,997	3,009	3,023	3,039	3,052	3,042
Child day care services	715	719	719	724	727	729	732	734	739	743	745	752	762
Residential care	807	809	813	817	820	823	827	829	831	835	842	845	848
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	107	107	107	107	108	108	109	110	110	109	110	111	112
Membership organizations	2,486	2,470	2,482	2,482	2,486	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,489	2,489	2,496	2,497	2,489
Engineering and management services	3,423	3,440	3,455	3,467	3,478	3,490	3,496	3,504	3,510	3,517	3,512	3,529	3,542
Engineering and architectural services	1,022	1,026	1,030	1,034	1,035	1,040	1,046	1,050	1,052	1,053	1,057	1,060	1,064
Management and public relations	1,090	1,098	1,102	1,108	1,113	1,116	1,119	1,123	1,125	1,124	1,121	1,125	1,128
Government	20,719	20,600	20,583	20,581	20,590	20,614	20,629	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,815	20,846
Federal	2,820	2,653	2,623	2,622	2,620	2,613	2,613	2,615	2,613	2,615	2,612	2,601	2,592
Federal, except Postal Service	1,957	1,790	1,762	1,762	1,761	1,754	1,755	1,756	1,754	1,756	1,754	1,752	1,749
State	4,782	4,794	4,813	4,798	4,798	4,809	4,800	4,825	4,836	4,847	4,854	4,880	4,902
Education	2,033	2,037	2,051	2,035	2,033	2,037	2,028	2,048	2,055	2,065	2,066	2,087	2,103
Other State government	2,749	2,757	2,762	2,763	2,765	2,772	2,772	2,777	2,781	2,782	2,788	2,793	2,799
Local	13,117	13,153	13,147	13,161	13,172	13,192	13,216	13,240	13,262	13,285	13,304	13,334	13,352
Education	7,438	7,456	7,439	7,445	7,449	7,457	7,468	7,479	7,492	7,495	7,512	7,521	7,533
Other local government	5,679	5,697	5,708	5,716	5,723	5,735	5,748	5,761	5,770	5,790	5,792	5,813	5,819

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000

benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	2000								2001				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total	63,914	63,930	63,881	63,878	64,011	64,014	64,104	64,077	64,164	64,272	64,304	64,300	64,379
Total private	52,028	52,127	52,222	52,255	52,373	52,386	52,474	52,514	52,556	52,583	52,598	52,561	52,636
Goods-producing	6,691	6,692	6,705	6,680	6,659	6,654	6,643	6,626	6,596	6,577	6,557	6,507	6,463
Mining	76	76	76	76	77	77	76	76	76	75	75	76	77
Construction	744	744	743	743	745	746	745	743	737	745	748	748	754
Manufacturing	5,871	5,872	5,886	5,861	5,837	5,831	5,822	5,807	5,783	5,757	5,734	5,683	5,632
Durable goods	2,983	2,992	3,010	3,003	2,994	2,991	2,991	2,988	2,975	2,961	2,946	2,915	2,885
Lumber and wood products	151	150	150	150	149	147	147	146	144	144	144	143	144
Furniture and fixtures	179	180	181	180	180	180	179	179	178	176	176	175	173
Stone, clay, and glass products	101	102	103	102	101	100	101	101	100	100	99	98	97
Primary metal industries	106	105	107	106	106	107	107	106	106	106	104	103	102
Fabricated metal products	350	351	353	350	349	349	350	350	348	345	344	342	339
Industrial machinery and equipment	462	465	467	468	467	465	466	465	466	463	459	454	449
Electronic and other electrical equipment	698	698	708	708	708	709	705	706	705	700	694	680	664
Transportation equipment	415	417	415	412	409	409	408	406	399	399	398	396	394
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	171	172	173	173	172	172	172	173	172	170	170	170	169
Nondurable goods	2,888	2,880	2,876	2,858	2,843	2,840	2,831	2,819	2,808	2,796	2,788	2,768	2,747
Food and kindred products	562	559	560	555	551	553	555	555	556	557	558	562	554
Tobacco products	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Textile mill products	244	244	243	241	239	236	234	231	229	226	225	223	219
Apparel and other textile products	458	454	451	443	439	436	433	428	425	422	418	410	406
Paper and allied products	163	162	162	162	162	163	162	161	161	159	159	157	157
Printing and publishing	696	697	696	696	695	694	692	692	689	687	685	678	674
Chemicals and allied products	344	344	343	343	345	347	346	347	347	348	347	347	348
Petroleum and coal products	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	22
Rubber and misc. plastics products	348	348	348	346	343	341	339	336	332	328	327	324	321
Leather and leather products	39	39	40	39	37	38	38	37	37	37	37	36	36
Service-producing	57,223	57,238	57,176	57,198	57,352	57,360	57,461	57,451	57,568	57,695	57,747	57,793	57,916
Transportation and public utilities	2,165	2,174	2,181	2,143	2,196	2,194	2,197	2,201	2,204	2,204	2,207	2,210	2,216
Wholesale trade	2,177	2,184	2,182	2,181	2,175	2,181	2,188	2,192	2,197	2,199	2,202	2,196	2,177
Retail trade	12,212	12,225	12,245	12,264	12,272	12,254	12,291	12,295	12,311	12,328	12,324	12,384	12,393
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,726	4,722	4,721	4,726	4,733	4,742	4,748	4,755	4,761	4,768	4,774	4,785	4,800
Services	24,057	24,130	24,188	24,261	24,338	24,361	24,407	24,445	24,487	24,507	24,534	24,479	24,587
Government	11,886	11,803	11,659	11,623	11,638	11,628	11,630	11,563	11,608	11,689	11,706	11,739	11,743
Federal	1,431	1,364	1,227	1,146	1,134	1,132	1,129	1,037	1,061	1,115	1,113	1,115	1,115
State	2,471	2,473	2,477	2,481	2,489	2,479	2,479	2,486	2,490	2,498	2,503	2,507	2,506
Local	7,984	7,966	7,955	7,996	8,015	8,017	8,022	8,040	8,057	8,076	8,090	8,117	8,122

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

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

**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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Total private	91,139	91,186	91,367	91,407	91,516	91,554	91,608	91,639	91,667	91,560	91,542	91,370	91,317
Goods-producing	18,267	18,225	18,178	18,188	18,162	18,132	18,104	18,073	18,069	17,928	17,847	17,721	17,689
Mining	418	416	421	425	424	424	427	432	436	438	442	445	445
Construction	5,161	5,178	5,198	5,218	5,227	5,242	5,283	5,318	5,379	5,324	5,339	5,313	5,320
Manufacturing	12,688	12,631	12,559	12,545	12,511	12,466	12,394	12,323	12,254	12,166	12,066	11,963	11,924
Durable goods	7,635	7,608	7,568	7,560	7,544	7,517	7,462	7,415	7,358	7,308	7,235	7,160	7,120
Lumber and wood products	683	677	672	667	663	657	653	648	646	647	644	644	642
Furniture and fixtures	450	447	446	446	443	441	439	435	435	431	427	421	418
Stone, clay, and glass products	458	457	456	455	454	453	453	453	453	453	450	447	447
Primary metal industries	547	548	543	544	541	536	532	531	524	518	512	506	499
Fabricated metal products	1,165	1,160	1,159	1,155	1,155	1,152	1,142	1,131	1,125	1,121	1,109	1,100	1,099
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,332	1,332	1,317	1,318	1,314	1,311	1,314	1,300	1,277	1,264	1,253	1,235	1,220
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,080	1,080	1,077	1,075	1,073	1,071	1,063	1,054	1,041	1,023	1,005	985	965
Transportation equipment	1,220	1,206	1,200	1,201	1,199	1,193	1,166	1,168	1,163	1,160	1,149	1,138	1,147
Motor vehicles and equipment	765	757	753	752	747	743	721	722	715	713	702	693	709
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	272	272	269	270	271	271	268	264	265	265	263	263	262
Nondurable goods	5,053	5,023	4,991	4,985	4,967	4,949	4,932	4,908	4,896	4,858	4,831	4,803	4,804
Food and kindred products	1,251	1,244	1,230	1,242	1,243	1,244	1,246	1,246	1,248	1,246	1,240	1,243	1,242
Tobacco products	25	25	24	23	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24
Textile mill products	445	443	439	433	430	426	421	415	413	409	401	395	394
Apparel and other textile products	499	490	485	480	475	470	466	461	458	449	446	437	441
Paper and allied products	498	497	497	497	496	494	494	491	488	487	485	481	479
Printing and publishing	819	818	816	816	810	808	805	803	800	790	787	782	777
Chemicals and allied products	576	574	574	574	573	573	573	573	572	567	566	565	569
Petroleum and coal products	88	88	87	86	86	86	87	86	86	88	88	88	89
Rubber and misc. plastics products	796	790	786	782	778	773	766	759	756	749	745	740	742
Leather and leather products	56	54	53	52	52	52	51	52	52	50	49	48	47
Service-producing	72,872	72,961	73,189	73,219	73,354	73,422	73,504	73,566	73,598	73,632	73,695	73,649	73,628
Transportation and public utilities	5,860	5,795	5,898	5,912	5,922	5,940	5,948	5,955	5,970	5,981	5,982	5,973	5,971
Wholesale trade	5,603	5,611	5,613	5,625	5,630	5,633	5,634	5,627	5,624	5,611	5,596	5,587	5,584
Retail trade	20,524	20,545	20,555	20,540	20,587	20,597	20,595	20,639	20,607	20,694	20,665	20,679	20,671
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,516	5,525	5,537	5,547	5,555	5,559	5,570	5,578	5,586	5,591	5,607	5,590	5,582
Services	35,369	35,485	35,586	35,595	35,660	35,693	35,757	35,767	35,811	35,755	35,845	35,820	35,820

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

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

cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

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

**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, 353 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997	57.2	58.6	62.5	63.2	59.8	57.2	59.8	59.2	62.7	65.2	61.6	62.2
1998	63.2	56.2	59.3	60.2	58.9	57.1	55.4	58.4	54.8	55.0	58.2	56.4
1999	55.1	59.6	52.8	57.2	58.2	54.2	57.1	54.4	55.2	57.9	59.9	56.8
2000	55.7	59.3	61.0	54.2	47.7	60.5	57.8	55.1	52.0	54.8	55.1	54.2
2001	53.7	50.4	55.8	45.0	46.6	^P 44.9	^P 47.0					
Over 3-month span:												
1997	63.5	64.0	66.0	67.0	63.2	63.3	59.8	65.6	67.3	71.1	70.0	69.5
1998	65.3	66.1	64.6	65.7	62.2	57.9	57.5	58.4	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.2
1999	60.8	57.8	58.5	55.8	58.1	57.9	57.2	59.2	59.8	59.1	61.0	60.6
2000	61.6	63.3	61.9	56.2	55.1	57.9	61.5	56.4	54.1	53.3	55.7	53.3
2001	51.7	54.1	48.6	49.2	^P 43.1	^P 44.6						
Over 6-month span:												
1997	66.7	68.6	66.1	66.0	65.3	65.9	66.0	69.1	69.4	70.3	71.1	70.7
1998	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.6	57.9	59.6	60.6	59.9
1999	59.8	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.2	61.2	62.3	64.9
2000	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1	58.6	54.2	54.8	51.8	54.2
2001	52.0	50.6	^P 48.0	^P 46.6								
Over 12-month span:												
1997	69.3	67.4	68.4	70.0	69.7	70.3	70.1	70.8	71.0	70.5	69.7	70.7
1998	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.9	59.3	60.8	58.8
1999	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.9	63.0	61.3	60.9
2000	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	56.8	55.7	56.5	54.2	53.4	53.0	^P 51.8
2001	^P 50.0											
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1997	48.2	52.6	55.5	54.8	52.9	53.7	49.3	51.1	57.7	61.8	61.4	54.8
1998	57.4	51.5	53.7	53.3	43.8	48.2	38.2	51.5	41.9	41.5	41.2	43.4
1999	46.0	44.5	43.0	42.3	50.4	39.3	51.5	39.3	45.2	46.3	53.3	46.7
2000	44.9	56.6	55.5	46.7	41.2	54.8	53.7	38.6	34.6	41.5	43.8	44.1
2001	37.9	32.4	41.5	31.3	29.4	^P 33.1	^P 39.7					
Over 3-month span:												
1997	50.0	51.5	55.9	55.5	52.9	52.9	50.4	54.8	59.6	70.6	66.5	64.3
1998	59.6	59.6	55.9	50.4	46.7	37.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	38.2	36.8	40.8
1999	41.2	39.0	38.2	41.5	40.8	45.2	39.0	45.2	40.8	44.9	46.3	46.0
2000	50.0	54.0	52.9	42.3	43.0	48.5	48.2	33.8	28.7	30.5	39.0	35.7
2001	28.3	29.4	24.6	26.5	^P 22.1	^P 26.1						
Over 6-month span:												
1997	53.7	53.7	51.1	52.9	50.7	50.7	54.8	62.1	61.8	64.3	67.3	65.8
1998	63.2	54.4	50.4	40.4	44.5	40.1	37.5	36.4	34.9	40.1	37.1	34.2
1999	36.0	38.2	37.5	41.2	36.8	39.7	43.0	41.5	46.0	40.4	46.3	51.5
2000	51.5	44.5	48.5	55.1	43.8	34.9	33.5	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.0	27.9
2001	26.8	25.4	^P 19.9	^P 21.0								
Over 12-month span:												
1997	55.1	52.6	54.0	54.4	55.5	57.0	57.0	58.8	59.2	57.7	57.4	57.7
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	46.0	44.9	44.5
2000	46.3	45.2	41.2	37.9	33.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	27.6	25.4	24.3	^P 21.3
2001	^P 20.6											

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

^P = preliminary.

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

where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data (beginning April 2000) and all seasonally adjusted data (beginning January 1997) are subject to revision.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(In thousands)

State	2000							2001					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	1,926.0	1,935.9	1,939.8	1,939.3	1,937.5	1,936.4	1,938.3	1,936.9	1,936.9	1,931.2	1,926.2	1,925.3	1,917.8
Alaska	282.4	285.1	285.1	285.2	284.0	284.4	284.7	286.2	288.0	288.0	287.5	288.1	288.9
Arizona	2,241.5	2,258.4	2,266.0	2,268.4	2,270.7	2,276.0	2,280.3	2,270.7	2,278.7	2,276.1	2,276.4	2,276.7	2,272.7
Arkansas	1,162.5	1,162.4	1,163.8	1,160.9	1,164.3	1,166.8	1,169.0	1,168.7	1,167.8	1,166.6	1,164.2	1,165.4	1,165.2
California	14,506.7	14,579.0	14,612.1	14,643.7	14,675.9	14,707.2	14,758.8	14,713.7	14,741.2	14,798.9	14,818.3	14,813.4	14,817.0
Colorado	2,210.7	2,229.2	2,235.7	2,239.8	2,242.8	2,244.7	2,247.1	2,253.0	2,256.1	2,251.5	2,270.4	2,265.2	2,270.7
Connecticut	1,696.4	1,699.4	1,696.4	1,696.0	1,696.3	1,695.9	1,697.5	1,699.8	1,700.7	1,699.6	1,700.8	1,701.8	1,700.7
Delaware	419.7	421.0	421.2	421.8	425.1	426.0	427.1	423.5	424.0	426.1	425.4	424.7	423.5
District of Columbia	647.0	648.6	655.0	649.8	646.0	647.5	648.9	651.9	648.0	647.4	649.9	651.3	655.0
Florida	7,071.0	7,083.0	7,098.3	7,119.5	7,148.7	7,164.4	7,186.5	7,208.6	7,223.6	7,246.0	7,264.1	7,286.3	7,299.8
Georgia	3,975.6	4,010.2	4,017.9	4,010.1	4,018.5	4,016.3	4,013.6	4,037.5	4,045.3	4,041.8	4,045.6	4,052.0	4,051.2
Hawaii	552.0	554.7	552.0	560.3	556.1	557.6	559.4	554.8	560.3	560.3	560.0	557.8	561.0
Idaho	559.1	563.3	565.3	566.3	566.3	566.9	568.1	562.2	563.2	563.1	564.8	568.2	570.9
Illinois	6,044.1	6,038.7	6,042.1	6,037.8	6,025.7	6,021.3	6,019.1	6,059.8	6,072.0	6,077.1	6,058.2	6,058.5	6,058.5
Indiana	3,014.9	3,016.9	3,015.0	3,010.2	3,010.4	3,013.3	3,008.9	2,997.4	2,996.6	2,999.9	2,995.8	2,996.2	2,987.5
Iowa	1,472.3	1,474.6	1,477.2	1,479.1	1,482.8	1,486.1	1,487.9	1,485.5	1,487.9	1,489.3	1,482.0	1,480.0	1,479.3
Kansas	1,348.8	1,343.8	1,345.3	1,341.2	1,347.7	1,353.3	1,353.7	1,354.9	1,352.8	1,358.5	1,363.7	1,367.0	1,367.3
Kentucky	1,818.3	1,826.5	1,825.8	1,824.6	1,826.1	1,830.6	1,834.1	1,840.8	1,843.3	1,843.3	1,835.9	1,839.0	1,836.0
Louisiana	1,927.5	1,936.0	1,935.2	1,936.3	1,940.1	1,941.8	1,944.1	1,953.2	1,957.2	1,953.7	1,951.7	1,948.7	1,943.7
Maine	603.6	608.4	605.3	603.4	603.9	610.5	610.3	611.8	612.8	612.5	611.9	610.6	610.0
Maryland	2,455.0	2,439.0	2,436.2	2,467.4	2,472.7	2,474.9	2,477.3	2,473.9	2,477.7	2,477.8	2,473.3	2,475.7	2,472.0
Massachusetts	3,320.1	3,331.1	3,319.6	3,338.0	3,342.4	3,348.7	3,357.3	3,361.9	3,355.9	3,361.7	3,362.8	3,365.7	3,370.2
Michigan	4,688.0	4,690.3	4,685.5	4,688.2	4,693.6	4,702.0	4,704.6	4,679.2	4,702.1	4,698.1	4,693.1	4,676.5	4,670.4
Minnesota	2,668.2	2,673.1	2,676.9	2,676.8	2,675.7	2,678.2	2,682.1	2,680.3	2,686.4	2,685.9	2,689.2	2,693.2	2,696.7
Mississippi	1,158.9	1,163.3	1,160.8	1,155.7	1,155.2	1,153.3	1,151.1	1,147.4	1,145.4	1,145.6	1,145.5	1,145.6	1,152.6
Missouri	2,757.1	2,757.9	2,767.3	2,768.5	2,760.6	2,764.3	2,761.3	2,770.2	2,764.5	2,763.6	2,756.9	2,746.3	2,746.1
Montana	387.6	391.0	391.3	391.1	390.2	391.1	391.9	391.8	393.7	394.3	393.1	393.2	394.5
Nebraska	912.2	915.4	914.9	910.8	909.3	911.5	911.5	916.5	913.9	913.3	911.3	914.2	911.4
Nevada	1,025.4	1,029.0	1,035.1	1,038.2	1,042.3	1,047.0	1,053.0	1,050.9	1,059.1	1,063.7	1,068.6	1,070.4	1,077.1
New Hampshire	621.7	622.6	622.9	624.0	621.8	624.5	624.9	627.2	625.5	626.3	627.3	627.0	627.1
New Jersey	3,999.0	3,999.7	3,998.5	4,008.3	4,015.1	4,022.0	4,031.1	4,029.1	4,033.8	4,032.8	4,027.3	4,028.2	4,023.1
New Mexico	741.7	743.9	746.4	747.1	747.2	747.6	748.4	746.2	749.0	753.8	754.7	754.8	757.0
New York	8,633.1	8,654.8	8,610.0	8,664.9	8,670.0	8,680.8	8,691.5	8,707.0	8,721.7	8,723.8	8,729.5	8,729.7	8,725.5
North Carolina	3,950.5	3,971.2	3,979.5	3,975.9	3,963.5	3,970.8	3,971.5	3,970.3	3,974.7	3,977.5	3,975.7	3,985.4	3,973.8
North Dakota	328.5	326.7	326.8	329.2	329.0	328.0	327.9	328.9	330.3	329.6	328.6	327.7	329.0
Ohio	5,639.2	5,649.4	5,645.5	5,650.3	5,656.7	5,659.7	5,663.4	5,655.2	5,659.2	5,657.5	5,652.1	5,641.5	5,650.4
Oklahoma	1,491.0	1,492.0	1,494.8	1,493.2	1,492.2	1,491.4	1,491.5	1,490.9	1,490.3	1,494.8	1,501.2	1,498.3	1,501.5
Oregon	1,605.9	1,614.5	1,610.8	1,609.1	1,612.4	1,615.3	1,612.6	1,604.2	1,609.6	1,604.7	1,600.5	1,598.4	1,593.0
Pennsylvania	5,690.9	5,718.0	5,704.5	5,719.1	5,724.7	5,728.2	5,734.7	5,744.3	5,737.1	5,748.1	5,736.6	5,732.9	5,743.8
Rhode Island	474.8	478.1	474.7	476.9	477.2	477.3	477.7	478.4	479.0	479.6	478.8	478.8	478.6
South Carolina	1,878.0	1,881.6	1,883.7	1,880.3	1,882.1	1,900.5	1,892.1	1,892.3	1,892.7	1,893.6	1,893.0	1,898.6	1,910.5
South Dakota	378.0	377.3	378.0	378.7	380.7	379.9	379.6	380.8	379.3	379.9	378.7	381.3	380.9
Tennessee	2,738.5	2,749.0	2,750.5	2,748.4	2,747.2	2,751.4	2,753.3	2,749.2	2,754.0	2,748.7	2,759.7	2,753.9	2,759.4
Texas	9,447.7	9,432.6	9,473.9	9,501.6	9,517.2	9,538.8	9,563.5	9,576.7	9,610.7	9,625.2	9,626.4	9,640.0	9,669.1
Utah	1,075.2	1,079.8	1,081.2	1,083.7	1,086.3	1,088.0	1,090.7	1,090.6	1,091.2	1,091.7	1,092.5	1,093.4	1,094.0
Vermont	298.5	298.4	298.3	299.0	299.2	299.8	300.6	299.6	301.2	300.4	299.9	299.9	300.4
Virginia	3,508.8	3,512.9	3,519.3	3,524.6	3,530.4	3,539.1	3,542.7	3,550.7	3,560.6	3,561.6	3,560.6	3,562.6	3,564.9
Washington	2,715.6	2,720.8	2,726.7	2,724.7	2,731.0	2,737.8	2,741.6	2,749.2	2,745.3	2,745.0	2,744.2	2,744.2	2,744.3
West Virginia	734.2	735.0	730.7	733.4	735.1	737.1	738.0	737.7	741.1	742.0	739.7	738.2	738.5
Wisconsin	2,838.7	2,841.2	2,843.8	2,837.0	2,838.8	2,842.6	2,842.7	2,844.9	2,852.1	2,852.4	2,848.8	2,843.8	2,841.9
Wyoming	237.6	239.6	239.7	237.8	239.3	239.9	240.7	242.7	244.4	244.9	245.1	243.4	244.2

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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
	Construction												
Alabama	104.7	105.0	105.0	105.4	106.2	106.1	106.6	107.8	108.4	107.5	106.8	106.8	106.5
Alaska	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.1
Arizona	160.4	163.3	163.9	165.0	165.1	164.6	165.2	165.3	166.6	167.5	168.0	167.8	167.0
Arkansas	52.9	52.6	52.8	53.4	53.3	54.0	54.4	56.2	56.0	56.8	56.3	56.3	56.0
California	731.2	737.8	740.9	748.0	750.8	753.5	761.4	760.1	761.7	765.1	767.5	768.8	769.5
Colorado	163.5	165.2	164.3	162.5	163.8	163.6	163.5	166.5	164.0	162.9	163.8	164.4	164.1
Connecticut	65.5	64.7	64.6	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.3	66.5	68.1	68.0	67.8	68.2	66.7
Delaware	24.7	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.9	25.9	25.3	25.7	25.2
District of Columbia	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.9	11.3	11.2
Florida	391.8	394.6	394.0	393.3	393.0	393.0	393.7	397.7	397.9	395.5	395.2	397.2	398.9
Georgia	204.7	208.4	208.9	208.1	208.5	207.6	208.9	210.3	213.4	210.5	208.4	207.8	209.1
Hawaii ²	23.7	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.8
Idaho	35.9	36.3	36.6	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.8	35.5	34.9	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.2
Illinois	268.6	266.1	265.2	263.1	261.9	260.5	258.6	274.3	280.8	288.8	284.9	285.7	281.7
Indiana	152.7	151.3	151.5	151.3	152.6	153.7	151.1	155.8	156.2	157.6	154.3	154.6	153.3
Iowa	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	62.0	62.1	63.6	63.5	61.3	63.3
Kansas	65.9	63.4	64.1	64.3	64.5	64.5	64.1	65.2	65.0	67.1	68.2	68.8	69.2
Kentucky	87.2	86.3	85.3	85.0	85.2	86.1	85.9	90.0	91.1	89.8	87.2	87.6	87.3
Louisiana	131.1	131.4	131.7	131.3	131.6	132.0	132.7	137.6	136.3	135.9	134.6	134.8	133.6
Maine	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	30.7	30.5
Maryland	155.0	156.4	156.0	156.4	156.7	156.7	156.8	158.6	160.7	159.6	159.0	159.8	159.9
Massachusetts	128.9	130.4	130.9	132.0	133.2	134.6	135.8	136.6	136.8	137.4	138.1	139.2	139.6
Michigan	210.9	211.7	212.2	213.0	213.9	215.0	216.1	212.8	217.2	215.0	216.0	215.4	213.5
Minnesota	119.4	118.7	118.5	117.9	117.3	119.0	119.6	121.2	121.6	122.5	124.6	122.4	125.3
Mississippi	55.5	55.3	55.2	54.6	54.6	54.0	54.1	52.4	53.1	53.7	53.8	53.8	54.4
Missouri	141.2	140.4	142.1	140.6	139.7	139.0	134.3	142.9	142.5	144.6	142.5	142.1	144.0
Montana	19.9	19.9	19.6	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.5
Nebraska	44.3	44.9	44.6	44.3	44.1	43.7	42.9	44.5	44.3	44.2	44.0	44.0	44.1
Nevada	88.4	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.6	88.2	88.6	88.6	89.5	90.3	91.1	91.1	91.6
New Hampshire	24.9	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.8	26.3	25.9	25.9	25.6	25.7
New Jersey	155.9	156.3	156.8	156.4	156.7	158.1	159.1	160.5	162.5	162.8	161.2	160.8	160.0
New Mexico	43.9	44.3	44.9	44.8	45.5	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.5	45.8	45.5	45.5	45.7
New York	326.1	326.0	327.0	328.0	330.1	331.3	332.4	335.3	339.5	341.7	340.1	340.1	338.0
North Carolina	230.7	234.4	235.8	236.5	237.7	239.2	239.7	240.2	241.6	243.6	241.6	242.1	242.0
North Dakota	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.0	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.2
Ohio	251.9	254.0	253.6	254.4	255.6	256.6	257.8	259.2	260.4	262.2	257.8	257.4	257.7
Oklahoma	60.2	61.0	61.4	61.8	61.7	61.7	61.8	61.3	62.1	63.0	63.6	63.0	62.5
Oregon	84.4	86.6	86.3	86.4	88.0	89.5	88.0	89.5	88.8	87.5	85.3	85.6	83.3
Pennsylvania	250.0	253.4	253.2	255.3	255.0	255.5	255.6	255.2	258.3	257.4	256.2	255.6	256.5
Rhode Island	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.6	19.8
South Carolina	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.3	118.4	118.9	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.5	120.0
South Dakota	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.4	17.7	17.9	18.7	18.2	18.6	18.1	18.6	18.7
Tennessee	126.1	126.0	126.1	126.7	126.0	126.9	127.5	130.9	132.7	131.7	130.1	130.3	129.9
Texas	563.2	559.9	562.3	564.5	565.0	566.9	568.7	569.8	575.2	576.1	578.6	581.1	584.0
Utah	72.7	72.7	73.0	73.0	73.1	73.3	73.7	73.2	73.3	71.2	70.5	70.4	68.9
Vermont	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.8
Virginia	209.3	211.5	212.1	213.1	214.6	216.1	217.5	219.6	223.6	224.9	224.8	225.2	225.9
Washington	160.6	160.9	161.0	161.9	162.8	164.0	164.3	166.1	165.9	167.3	165.6	164.7	165.5
West Virginia	33.5	33.2	32.4	33.2	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.8	36.0	37.0	35.2	34.8	33.8
Wisconsin	125.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.8	126.7	126.3	127.2	128.1	127.9	126.1	124.5	124.9
Wyoming	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.2	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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Manufacturing													
Alabama	361.9	364.4	360.8	359.4	358.4	356.9	356.1	353.6	353.5	351.6	349.9	347.9	345.4
Alaska	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.8	13.0	14.2	14.2	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.7
Arizona	213.8	215.9	216.2	216.5	216.4	216.7	216.8	217.1	216.7	215.3	214.8	214.0	212.6
Arkansas	251.1	251.3	250.8	250.0	250.5	250.4	250.3	248.7	245.5	244.0	242.4	241.7	240.7
California	1,947.3	1,952.4	1,952.5	1,950.6	1,952.1	1,953.4	1,953.2	1,950.1	1,945.0	1,944.3	1,936.2	1,932.3	1,924.0
Colorado	204.9	205.8	206.3	205.9	205.4	205.8	206.5	206.9	206.4	205.3	204.2	203.5	202.0
Connecticut	262.0	263.5	262.3	262.0	261.8	261.3	261.3	260.7	260.4	258.6	258.1	257.6	256.9
Delaware	58.1	58.3	58.8	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.5	54.6	55.1	57.1	57.7	57.4	57.2
District of Columbia	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5
Florida	485.9	487.4	486.9	486.5	486.8	486.4	486.3	483.9	485.1	485.0	483.2	482.8	482.0
Georgia	587.0	589.1	586.4	586.1	585.5	582.6	581.8	575.2	578.3	574.2	573.5	571.1	568.3
Hawaii	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.7
Idaho	77.6	77.2	77.0	76.8	76.5	76.8	76.5	76.1	76.2	75.8	75.6	75.6	75.6
Illinois	943.1	946.5	943.2	940.0	939.9	941.3	940.9	937.9	936.8	931.6	928.2	922.5	918.1
Indiana	691.1	690.1	687.8	685.8	683.6	681.2	677.7	672.9	671.3	669.2	667.8	665.8	663.6
Iowa	260.8	261.4	261.2	261.1	261.3	261.6	261.4	260.4	260.6	260.7	260.0	259.9	259.4
Kansas	209.4	210.2	209.7	210.2	210.6	210.7	210.3	210.3	211.0	210.9	210.7	209.9	209.4
Kentucky	322.8	323.1	322.6	321.0	320.0	319.6	318.5	317.7	315.4	314.1	313.2	312.3	310.7
Louisiana	183.1	183.6	183.5	183.0	182.6	182.3	182.4	183.4	182.2	181.9	181.3	180.1	180.2
Maine	86.2	86.7	85.8	80.8	80.6	85.3	84.4	84.5	83.5	83.4	82.4	81.9	81.6
Maryland	180.7	180.0	179.6	179.9	179.2	179.0	178.8	178.5	177.9	177.6	176.3	174.9	175.5
Massachusetts	436.3	436.4	436.4	434.6	436.4	437.0	437.3	436.2	434.4	432.6	430.5	427.5	426.0
Michigan	984.0	987.2	979.9	977.1	974.9	976.9	974.8	949.6	959.9	955.6	952.0	943.5	941.8
Minnesota	439.8	439.8	439.1	438.2	439.5	438.9	438.9	439.1	437.7	436.5	435.1	434.2	432.2
Mississippi	235.2	234.0	233.4	231.9	230.7	229.3	227.3	226.2	222.6	221.2	220.7	219.8	218.4
Missouri	403.1	408.9	406.5	402.9	400.7	401.1	400.7	394.7	393.7	391.9	391.1	385.5	378.4
Montana	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.8	24.4	24.7	24.4	24.2	23.8	23.3
Nebraska	120.7	121.2	120.4	120.2	120.1	120.2	119.9	119.3	119.0	118.5	118.9	118.5	118.4
Nevada	44.3	44.5	44.6	44.6	45.0	45.1	45.6	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.2	46.3	46.6
New Hampshire	105.2	105.7	105.8	105.6	105.4	105.4	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.6	104.3	103.2	101.9
New Jersey	463.4	462.2	461.2	458.8	459.6	458.9	458.7	458.4	457.7	455.3	451.8	450.3	445.0
New Mexico	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.9	43.4	42.8	42.6	42.7
New York	873.8	875.6	874.3	873.2	869.0	868.7	868.0	863.1	854.8	852.0	851.3	848.9	844.5
North Carolina	785.5	786.1	777.2	780.7	775.4	774.7	772.8	771.4	764.7	761.3	758.9	751.2	746.8
North Dakota	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.1	24.9
Ohio	1,088.2	1,086.0	1,085.5	1,083.3	1,082.8	1,082.8	1,079.2	1,072.8	1,070.5	1,067.0	1,063.7	1,059.5	1,057.4
Oklahoma	182.9	182.9	182.8	182.3	182.3	182.2	182.0	180.9	180.4	180.2	179.0	178.6	179.0
Oregon	243.9	243.8	241.9	244.1	243.2	244.0	245.2	241.5	240.8	237.9	238.7	236.5	234.8
Pennsylvania	926.8	928.2	926.7	925.5	924.1	923.0	923.0	920.7	917.7	913.1	907.8	902.4	896.3
Rhode Island	72.3	73.5	72.2	72.7	72.7	72.3	72.3	72.9	72.0	71.7	71.7	70.6	70.6
South Carolina	348.3	349.0	348.2	347.4	347.3	346.8	346.2	344.0	343.5	344.2	343.8	342.2	341.5
South Dakota	49.9	49.8	49.8	49.9	49.9	49.6	49.2	49.0	48.2	47.8	47.5	47.0	46.3
Tennessee	510.4	512.6	511.0	508.0	506.0	505.0	503.3	500.2	495.7	494.4	493.6	490.7	489.0
Texas	1,088.6	1,085.9	1,085.4	1,086.4	1,087.4	1,088.2	1,086.9	1,086.6	1,087.2	1,086.3	1,083.3	1,078.9	1,076.9
Utah	130.8	131.8	131.8	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.7	131.4	131.0	130.9	130.4	129.9	130.1
Vermont	49.0	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.2	49.3	49.5	49.6	49.8	49.8	49.5	49.0	49.1
Virginia	387.9	387.4	388.0	386.8	386.6	386.1	385.9	386.8	384.4	383.3	381.0	378.2	375.9
Washington	352.2	351.4	350.5	347.9	347.5	346.9	346.2	347.1	345.5	343.8	340.1	338.7	337.4
West Virginia	80.4	80.6	80.3	79.8	79.9	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.0	79.1	78.5	78.3	77.9
Wisconsin	616.7	618.0	616.3	616.2	616.1	615.3	614.0	612.6	608.7	605.6	603.2	599.6	593.2
Wyoming	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2000							2001					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Transportation and public utilities													
Alabama	95.9	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.8	96.3	96.4	96.0	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.6	95.7
Alaska	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.3	26.8	27.2	27.0	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.3
Arizona	108.5	108.9	109.4	109.4	110.1	110.4	110.7	109.7	110.3	110.4	109.8	110.0	109.7
Arkansas	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.5	70.9	70.8	71.0	70.3	70.2	70.6	70.8	70.9	71.0
California	745.4	746.2	751.0	750.6	752.9	755.1	759.7	761.1	761.1	765.4	765.0	764.2	765.1
Colorado	144.9	145.0	144.9	144.9	144.4	143.8	143.3	142.0	141.2	141.1	141.1	140.9	141.2
Connecticut	79.2	79.1	79.0	80.0	80.2	80.2	79.8	80.1	79.9	80.1	80.0	80.0	80.1
Delaware	17.3	17.5	16.8	17.9	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9
District of Columbia	19.4	19.5	18.0	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.3
Florida	358.2	358.0	358.7	359.9	360.9	361.8	362.8	362.8	363.9	364.2	366.4	366.4	368.0
Georgia	267.9	268.0	268.5	269.0	269.3	270.3	270.8	273.2	274.4	274.5	273.6	272.7	272.2
Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Idaho	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.1	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.8	27.8	28.0	28.0	28.4	28.7
Illinois	353.2	354.5	356.3	357.1	357.9	357.0	357.0	358.4	359.3	360.2	359.6	359.7	359.3
Indiana	148.2	148.9	149.1	148.3	149.6	149.5	150.2	150.1	149.3	149.4	148.9	147.9	147.9
Iowa	73.1	72.7	72.9	73.5	73.4	73.6	73.6	73.7	74.0	74.2	74.0	73.8	74.1
Kansas	86.7	86.9	87.3	87.6	86.8	87.1	87.1	87.2	87.4	87.5	88.3	88.4	88.1
Kentucky	108.9	108.5	108.7	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.2	109.7	109.8	109.4	108.5	107.3	105.6
Louisiana	113.1	113.2	113.3	113.9	113.7	113.9	114.0	115.0	114.8	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.5
Maine	24.3	24.6	23.1	24.4	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.3	24.1	24.4	24.4	24.2
Maryland	115.4	116.0	108.3	116.4	118.7	118.7	119.8	117.9	117.1	118.1	118.3	118.0	117.8
Massachusetts	144.5	145.9	134.3	145.6	146.0	146.2	146.6	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.6	145.3	145.7
Michigan	180.5	180.9	181.1	181.6	181.2	182.0	181.7	181.6	181.5	180.6	181.0	180.8	180.9
Minnesota	134.3	134.2	135.0	135.2	135.8	136.1	136.4	136.7	137.0	136.9	136.8	136.2	136.4
Mississippi	57.4	57.0	57.1	56.7	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.2	56.9	56.6	56.2
Missouri	178.4	181.5	182.2	183.9	184.0	183.0	182.5	182.7	183.2	183.3	181.4	181.8	182.9
Montana	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.5
Nebraska	58.1	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.3	58.3	58.1	57.3	57.5	56.8
Nevada	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.5	57.2	57.6	58.1	58.2	58.8	59.1	59.1	59.6	59.2
New Hampshire	22.2	21.9	20.5	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.7
New Jersey	272.5	272.9	268.3	271.8	272.3	272.1	272.6	271.2	271.7	271.3	271.5	271.4	271.0
New Mexico	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.6
New York	431.2	432.8	401.8	435.5	434.8	436.1	439.2	442.9	443.6	442.6	443.2	443.9	442.4
North Carolina	182.5	182.7	183.2	183.2	183.4	183.5	182.8	183.2	184.6	183.6	183.6	185.1	184.5
North Dakota	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.8
Ohio	250.0	250.2	251.3	251.0	251.2	250.7	250.7	250.6	250.3	249.5	249.4	249.6	250.1
Oklahoma	85.6	85.3	85.6	85.8	86.0	85.5	85.4	85.9	85.9	85.7	86.5	86.1	86.1
Oregon	79.9	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.3	81.1	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.3
Pennsylvania	301.6	301.3	289.9	304.3	303.8	303.6	304.5	306.5	305.9	304.0	303.7	302.5	301.0
Rhode Island	17.1	16.8	15.9	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	16.9
South Carolina	94.9	94.8	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.8	95.3	95.5	95.2
South Dakota	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.3
Tennessee	178.7	178.5	178.8	178.9	178.6	179.2	179.1	181.1	181.7	181.1	183.0	182.8	182.3
Texas	590.5	592.5	594.7	597.8	601.2	603.5	605.4	605.4	609.2	609.2	611.5	610.8	613.3
Utah	60.7	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.2	61.2	60.1	60.2	60.5	60.5	61.1	61.7
Vermont	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Virginia	187.4	187.3	180.8	188.5	189.2	189.8	190.6	193.8	193.9	193.4	193.0	195.1	194.7
Washington	146.0	146.9	147.9	148.1	148.8	149.2	150.1	150.1	149.6	149.4	149.1	149.0	148.4
West Virginia	37.5	37.6	35.3	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.2	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.4
Wisconsin	132.7	134.9	135.3	134.7	135.0	134.9	135.5	133.7	133.7	134.3	135.1	135.6	135.3
Wyoming	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
	Trade												
Alabama	446.3	446.9	447.9	448.3	449.4	450.0	452.0	450.1	450.5	449.5	448.0	447.1	445.5
Alaska	57.0	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.1	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.8	58.2	58.3	58.3	57.8
Arizona	525.8	526.7	528.8	529.7	529.6	531.1	531.4	528.8	531.3	530.0	530.8	532.9	534.6
Arkansas	266.9	267.0	267.1	267.2	267.8	269.0	269.9	270.2	270.9	269.7	269.6	270.7	271.1
California	3,296.1	3,313.2	3,321.2	3,328.9	3,331.8	3,335.1	3,336.0	3,329.2	3,344.4	3,358.3	3,364.7	3,366.2	3,368.7
Colorado	523.5	528.9	530.3	531.4	532.7	532.0	531.2	529.0	531.3	534.6	538.0	540.8	540.8
Connecticut	366.2	366.4	365.8	366.2	365.9	365.4	365.5	365.7	364.3	365.6	367.2	367.7	367.5
Delaware	91.3	92.0	91.8	91.4	92.1	93.1	93.2	92.2	92.9	92.8	92.6	92.7	92.7
District of Columbia	49.5	50.0	50.2	49.5	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.0	49.1	49.1
Florida	1,757.4	1,764.2	1,768.0	1,769.9	1,771.0	1,773.0	1,777.0	1,777.1	1,777.9	1,778.5	1,785.9	1,793.0	1,797.6
Georgia	982.1	983.9	981.9	980.2	984.7	987.8	984.9	995.1	994.9	998.7	1,000.6	1,004.7	1,005.4
Hawaii	136.8	137.7	138.1	137.9	138.1	138.8	139.3	138.7	139.4	139.4	139.9	140.1	140.6
Idaho	140.4	142.8	144.4	145.4	145.1	145.1	145.1	142.9	143.0	143.0	143.2	144.1	144.2
Illinois	1,365.0	1,369.2	1,366.5	1,374.9	1,370.4	1,367.7	1,366.2	1,369.3	1,369.6	1,371.0	1,368.1	1,366.9	1,365.0
Indiana	708.4	710.1	710.2	710.3	709.7	712.4	712.7	708.0	707.9	706.0	705.3	705.6	704.2
Iowa	356.4	357.0	357.5	358.0	360.8	361.2	361.8	362.0	362.0	361.9	359.0	359.4	360.7
Kansas	319.7	317.5	318.1	318.0	320.4	322.7	324.0	322.0	321.3	321.6	323.8	324.2	324.0
Kentucky	425.8	431.9	432.2	433.2	432.7	433.3	434.8	434.9	435.6	435.5	435.2	434.6	435.2
Louisiana	454.0	456.7	456.9	457.0	457.4	457.6	456.3	458.8	462.0	461.6	461.7	461.6	460.0
Maine	149.5	151.4	151.7	151.9	152.5	152.0	152.1	152.4	152.6	152.9	152.5	151.6	152.2
Maryland	555.8	558.6	560.2	559.9	561.1	561.4	560.4	556.3	558.3	555.6	553.2	552.2	552.4
Massachusetts	747.6	751.6	751.4	751.0	751.6	751.9	753.4	752.7	749.8	751.5	753.5	755.0	755.3
Michigan	1,092.8	1,089.0	1,094.3	1,094.2	1,103.2	1,103.3	1,104.7	1,099.0	1,106.5	1,105.8	1,102.0	1,093.8	1,094.8
Minnesota	631.7	633.2	633.5	633.2	632.8	634.3	634.9	635.0	635.3	633.5	635.2	637.3	636.7
Mississippi	257.0	257.0	256.8	256.5	257.4	257.1	257.0	257.9	257.6	257.9	256.9	258.0	256.7
Missouri	647.8	647.2	648.6	649.6	649.9	652.0	653.7	652.1	650.3	649.9	646.8	646.0	646.8
Montana	102.2	103.5	103.1	102.9	102.7	103.1	103.3	103.1	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.1	103.6
Nebraska	219.3	220.0	219.3	218.0	218.2	218.8	218.9	219.5	217.9	216.7	216.4	216.4	216.6
Nevada	212.2	215.4	217.7	218.7	220.2	222.0	223.3	223.7	226.0	226.6	227.7	228.8	230.2
New Hampshire	165.4	164.0	164.8	164.9	164.3	165.5	166.2	164.7	164.6	165.0	166.1	166.4	167.2
New Jersey	935.0	934.7	935.0	937.2	937.9	940.5	943.5	942.1	941.6	941.3	938.7	939.6	940.0
New Mexico	173.1	173.4	174.0	173.9	174.1	174.2	174.4	173.2	173.8	174.6	174.1	173.9	174.5
New York	1,744.7	1,748.2	1,753.5	1,753.9	1,760.7	1,761.2	1,762.9	1,760.2	1,765.4	1,765.3	1,765.2	1,760.0	1,758.6
North Carolina	898.9	906.6	907.9	907.3	908.3	907.9	905.7	900.6	901.2	900.3	902.3	908.9	912.9
North Dakota	81.9	81.8	81.6	82.0	81.9	81.8	81.8	82.2	83.0	82.3	82.1	82.2	82.4
Ohio	1,353.1	1,354.9	1,357.6	1,359.2	1,362.4	1,361.1	1,362.6	1,360.9	1,361.2	1,358.1	1,358.0	1,357.7	1,359.7
Oklahoma	343.0	342.0	342.0	342.4	341.9	342.6	342.1	341.5	340.5	341.0	342.4	341.7	342.9
Oregon	395.1	396.9	395.0	395.2	396.0	395.8	394.0	391.5	393.0	393.4	391.3	391.9	390.4
Pennsylvania	1,274.8	1,277.4	1,277.6	1,278.8	1,277.6	1,276.8	1,279.6	1,288.1	1,283.4	1,288.6	1,289.3	1,288.7	1,289.8
Rhode Island	109.2	109.4	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.0	109.5	110.7	111.5	111.4	110.9	110.7	110.7
South Carolina	443.0	447.3	448.1	449.6	450.4	451.9	452.4	452.7	453.3	454.6	453.1	455.1	451.5
South Dakota	92.1	91.6	91.7	91.7	91.9	91.8	92.1	92.9	92.8	92.9	93.0	93.3	93.5
Tennessee	642.5	644.3	646.7	648.1	649.9	650.6	652.3	653.4	654.6	652.6	655.9	655.5	657.4
Texas	2,247.6	2,244.3	2,255.4	2,256.0	2,259.6	2,266.0	2,270.8	2,269.7	2,276.3	2,279.7	2,273.7	2,278.3	2,286.4
Utah	251.6	252.0	252.2	253.1	253.7	253.7	254.3	254.0	254.3	254.3	254.6	254.8	254.5
Vermont	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.2	68.1	68.4	68.9	68.2	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.6	68.7
Virginia	768.3	766.4	769.3	769.7	767.9	769.2	769.8	769.8	773.2	773.8	773.7	775.9	774.0
Washington	655.0	654.0	654.6	655.4	656.8	658.4	659.2	659.2	659.7	658.4	658.8	656.5	654.0
West Virginia	164.1	164.2	164.4	164.0	165.0	165.2	164.7	164.8	165.6	165.5	164.4	164.4	164.4
Wisconsin	636.3	635.1	636.0	637.3	637.5	637.7	639.3	638.8	639.4	639.0	638.6	635.2	635.9
Wyoming	54.6	54.7	54.7	54.6	55.5	55.2	54.8	55.1	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.3	56.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2000							2001					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.2	91.8	91.8	91.9	92.1	92.0	92.2
Alaska	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Arizona	142.3	143.9	144.2	144.3	145.1	145.4	145.6	144.6	144.5	144.9	145.6	146.6	146.8
Arkansas	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.5	46.1	46.2	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.5
California	817.5	822.1	824.1	826.0	827.6	829.4	831.0	833.5	837.2	840.5	841.2	842.5	842.8
Colorado	141.9	142.1	142.2	142.4	142.6	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.1	142.0	141.3	141.7	142.1
Connecticut	141.2	141.8	141.9	141.9	141.6	141.6	141.2	141.0	141.6	141.7	142.2	141.8	142.2
Delaware	50.5	50.1	50.2	50.3	50.5	50.8	50.9	51.2	50.7	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.3
District of Columbia	32.1	31.6	31.3	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.8	32.1	32.0
Florida	443.7	444.3	444.3	445.2	445.4	445.5	445.8	446.8	449.3	451.6	454.2	454.9	454.4
Georgia	206.7	208.2	207.9	206.4	206.5	206.9	207.5	205.6	206.3	206.4	207.2	207.4	207.6
Hawaii	33.1	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.0	33.8
Idaho	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.6
Illinois	399.2	400.9	400.6	400.9	401.0	400.9	400.5	401.2	402.7	402.1	402.6	403.0	404.7
Indiana	140.1	140.6	140.6	140.7	140.5	140.7	141.1	140.9	140.4	140.8	140.0	140.2	139.2
Iowa	85.5	85.5	85.7	86.0	86.4	86.6	86.9	87.1	87.3	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.4
Kansas	63.7	63.6	63.7	63.9	64.6	64.8	65.0	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.8	65.1	65.5
Kentucky	76.9	76.6	76.3	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.8	76.7	76.7	76.1
Louisiana	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	86.9	86.9	87.0	86.9	86.8	86.8	86.7	86.6	86.2
Maine	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.8	33.0	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.4	32.5	31.9
Maryland	137.1	137.4	137.6	137.5	137.9	138.2	138.1	139.2	138.5	138.9	139.5	139.9	140.5
Massachusetts	228.2	227.7	228.2	228.3	228.9	228.9	229.0	229.3	228.8	229.5	230.2	230.7	231.3
Michigan	204.3	203.9	204.7	205.4	205.8	205.5	205.6	207.0	207.3	206.6	208.1	207.8	207.6
Minnesota	162.0	161.1	160.9	160.8	161.0	161.1	160.7	161.2	161.6	162.4	162.4	162.9	163.0
Mississippi	43.2	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.9
Missouri	166.4	165.8	167.0	168.5	168.1	168.1	168.9	168.9	169.0	169.8	170.6	170.0	169.3
Montana	17.7	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.3
Nebraska	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.4	60.9
Nevada	46.9	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.7	49.1	49.3	49.5	49.5	49.8
New Hampshire	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	33.1	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.7
New Jersey	264.1	264.3	265.0	265.7	266.2	266.3	266.9	267.0	267.2	267.6	267.4	268.0	266.7
New Mexico	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4
New York	744.9	747.3	749.2	748.6	749.1	749.8	749.6	753.1	753.5	753.6	751.9	749.7	747.7
North Carolina	187.3	187.3	187.6	188.3	188.3	188.1	189.1	189.9	189.8	189.5	188.8	190.4	189.2
North Dakota	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.4
Ohio	307.3	307.5	307.8	308.5	308.7	309.0	309.3	309.8	309.5	309.6	310.0	309.9	309.6
Oklahoma	73.4	73.4	73.7	73.8	73.8	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.7	73.9	73.9	74.0
Oregon	93.6	93.9	94.0	93.9	94.1	94.4	94.6	94.7	95.0	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.0
Pennsylvania	326.8	325.9	326.0	325.8	327.1	327.9	328.3	328.9	328.9	328.7	329.3	328.5	328.6
Rhode Island	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.8	31.0
South Carolina	81.6	81.9	81.7	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.6	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.6	82.1
South Dakota	25.8	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.6	27.0	26.8
Tennessee	131.0	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.3	131.2	131.3	130.2	130.4	130.8	131.0	130.5	130.8
Texas	524.7	524.8	525.5	526.3	526.3	526.5	526.9	527.7	529.3	531.1	531.3	533.5	535.0
Utah	57.0	57.1	57.2	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.8	58.6	58.3	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.6
Vermont	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4
Virginia	189.3	189.4	190.2	190.7	191.3	191.6	191.7	191.9	192.3	192.1	192.7	192.9	193.0
Washington	136.3	136.8	136.5	137.0	137.5	137.8	138.1	138.4	138.8	138.7	139.2	139.7	139.5
West Virginia	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	30.1	29.9	29.7
Wisconsin	147.8	148.9	148.9	149.2	149.6	149.9	150.3	150.1	150.9	151.3	151.6	151.6	152.0
Wyoming	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Services													
Alabama	470.1	473.6	474.3	474.6	475.5	475.2	475.2	477.6	476.4	475.7	474.3	475.9	475.7
Alaska	73.6	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.2	73.6	73.7	74.4	74.7	75.0	75.0	75.6	76.5
Arizona	713.9	720.2	725.2	724.4	725.7	727.0	730.5	727.0	727.9	726.5	724.4	722.0	718.0
Arkansas	278.7	278.8	279.0	280.2	281.6	282.0	282.5	282.3	283.1	282.5	282.5	282.4	282.8
California	4,617.8	4,655.3	4,664.9	4,688.3	4,706.9	4,721.3	4,751.8	4,710.9	4,720.3	4,742.7	4,754.2	4,746.9	4,750.5
Colorado	683.3	692.2	692.9	696.1	697.5	698.7	697.1	700.8	704.5	707.1	720.1	712.1	717.3
Connecticut	537.2	541.0	539.7	539.8	539.0	538.8	540.9	540.9	541.0	541.6	541.2	541.0	542.5
Delaware	120.8	121.7	122.4	122.4	123.8	123.4	123.6	124.6	123.2	124.3	123.5	122.8	122.9
District of Columbia	299.4	301.1	302.9	301.0	299.9	301.6	302.3	305.6	303.3	302.8	306.4	306.5	307.8
Florida	2,631.7	2,635.7	2,649.6	2,664.5	2,687.6	2,700.0	2,714.2	2,728.3	2,735.8	2,757.7	2,765.0	2,777.7	2,783.8
Georgia	1,124.8	1,139.5	1,141.8	1,144.7	1,149.8	1,145.7	1,143.3	1,161.5	1,157.0	1,157.8	1,159.4	1,162.9	1,167.4
Hawaii	183.6	184.5	184.7	187.6	185.9	186.5	187.3	186.5	187.3	188.0	188.4	187.2	186.5
Idaho	142.7	143.7	144.8	145.1	144.9	145.5	146.6	144.7	145.6	145.9	147.4	148.4	149.2
Illinois	1,860.4	1,854.1	1,857.3	1,863.5	1,860.1	1,864.2	1,861.6	1,880.2	1,882.5	1,882.5	1,878.4	1,878.4	1,877.8
Indiana	751.5	753.6	755.1	758.9	757.7	758.6	760.2	754.0	753.7	758.4	760.7	761.1	761.1
Iowa	389.7	391.3	393.0	393.5	394.2	395.7	396.8	396.5	397.5	398.4	394.9	394.6	395.4
Kansas	347.1	347.2	348.0	348.5	349.6	350.0	351.6	352.9	352.2	353.5	353.2	355.0	355.0
Kentucky	467.2	470.0	471.1	472.4	475.5	477.8	480.3	482.8	482.9	486.5	483.7	485.1	485.1
Louisiana	535.3	539.3	541.3	542.5	544.5	545.3	547.9	549.4	549.4	548.4	549.1	546.5	545.2
Maine	182.3	182.8	182.6	183.4	184.1	185.7	185.8	186.9	188.6	189.1	188.8	188.7	188.9
Maryland	856.6	865.4	868.5	868.5	867.8	868.5	870.5	873.5	874.3	877.9	876.2	877.6	878.2
Massachusetts	1,207.7	1,211.9	1,216.1	1,216.8	1,221.1	1,224.3	1,229.1	1,233.7	1,234.3	1,237.9	1,237.3	1,240.5	1,244.1
Michigan	1,318.0	1,321.3	1,320.9	1,326.6	1,322.8	1,326.7	1,327.5	1,329.7	1,331.7	1,333.1	1,332.3	1,331.1	1,327.3
Minnesota	777.7	782.7	784.0	784.8	785.7	785.7	786.6	788.2	790.9	793.1	793.0	797.8	800.6
Mississippi	271.7	274.4	276.0	273.7	274.1	273.8	272.6	271.7	273.4	272.0	273.0	272.6	275.7
Missouri	782.7	787.4	788.7	795.5	792.1	791.9	791.9	795.2	791.3	789.1	789.5	786.9	787.4
Montana	116.1	116.4	116.8	117.3	117.3	117.8	117.8	118.3	118.7	119.6	119.5	120.3	121.1
Nebraska	252.2	254.1	254.2	253.8	253.5	254.2	254.5	257.7	256.9	257.2	256.7	258.3	256.0
Nevada	445.0	445.5	448.3	450.4	451.0	452.1	454.0	451.6	454.3	457.3	458.1	459.6	460.1
New Hampshire	187.2	190.1	190.8	190.2	189.1	190.6	191.1	193.5	192.4	194.4	194.7	194.9	195.0
New Jersey	1,316.7	1,317.5	1,322.2	1,327.0	1,330.3	1,333.4	1,336.2	1,335.5	1,336.4	1,340.0	1,341.8	1,341.0	1,342.8
New Mexico	215.7	216.0	216.8	217.9	217.4	217.4	217.4	217.0	218.2	220.0	221.7	222.4	222.6
New York	3,034.2	3,046.9	3,051.0	3,057.4	3,061.4	3,068.4	3,076.1	3,089.3	3,100.7	3,106.7	3,111.8	3,117.0	3,119.0
North Carolina	1,034.3	1,041.5	1,042.3	1,041.1	1,035.4	1,040.9	1,043.2	1,045.7	1,050.5	1,052.1	1,053.7	1,059.7	1,059.5
North Dakota	92.8	93.3	93.2	93.2	92.9	92.9	92.6	92.5	93.1	93.1	92.7	92.9	93.2
Ohio	1,592.8	1,597.5	1,591.7	1,597.0	1,598.6	1,602.3	1,605.1	1,603.5	1,605.6	1,608.2	1,609.3	1,606.0	1,616.7
Oklahoma	426.7	429.4	430.3	430.5	429.9	428.3	428.9	429.5	428.4	432.5	435.5	434.3	438.5
Oregon	438.7	441.7	442.4	442.5	444.4	444.8	444.1	440.2	443.6	443.2	443.1	441.6	441.7
Pennsylvania	1,866.9	1,884.4	1,890.0	1,884.7	1,890.9	1,894.4	1,897.5	1,896.1	1,894.7	1,905.5	1,898.2	1,903.6	1,920.3
Rhode Island	162.6	163.8	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.7	165.4	164.3	164.6	165.7	165.8	165.7	166.1
South Carolina	460.9	463.0	464.4	467.3	469.4	476.2	477.7	476.5	477.2	476.1	478.4	482.4	495.6
South Dakota	104.1	104.0	104.3	104.9	105.5	106.0	105.5	105.3	105.2	105.9	105.2	106.1	106.0
Tennessee	743.3	748.8	750.7	756.0	753.4	755.6	756.5	749.3	754.2	755.2	760.1	759.5	764.2
Texas	2,716.8	2,722.2	2,737.7	2,751.9	2,758.6	2,766.3	2,778.2	2,787.3	2,798.4	2,803.8	2,806.0	2,813.8	2,824.3
Utah	310.0	310.5	311.5	313.0	314.9	316.4	317.4	317.7	319.7	319.7	321.0	321.9	322.5
Vermont	91.6	91.5	91.7	92.1	92.0	92.4	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.6
Virginia	1,129.7	1,132.3	1,137.7	1,142.6	1,148.7	1,154.2	1,154.5	1,157.1	1,159.4	1,160.4	1,161.6	1,160.5	1,164.7
Washington	778.0	784.9	787.4	789.3	791.1	793.8	796.3	798.7	796.6	797.2	799.4	802.2	804.8
West Virginia	226.4	225.7	226.0	227.2	227.9	228.9	229.9	231.4	230.4	230.0	230.0	229.8	231.3
Wisconsin	766.9	770.4	770.5	768.5	769.1	771.6	773.5	777.7	780.4	781.6	781.4	783.1	783.9
Wyoming	54.9	54.6	54.7	54.5	55.0	55.5	56.2	56.7	57.1	57.4	57.2	56.2	56.1

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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Government													
Alabama	346.9	349.5	355.3	355.1	351.7	351.4	351.5	351.9	352.4	351.2	351.6	351.9	348.6
Alaska	74.3	75.2	74.9	74.6	74.5	74.4	74.4	73.9	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.2
Arizona	367.1	369.7	368.5	369.1	368.9	371.1	370.4	368.4	371.7	371.8	373.3	373.9	374.6
Arkansas	193.2	192.9	194.3	190.1	190.5	190.9	191.0	191.5	192.5	192.8	193.0	193.6	193.6
California	2,328.0	2,328.4	2,334.0	2,327.8	2,330.3	2,335.9	2,342.3	2,345.2	2,347.9	2,358.9	2,366.1	2,369.2	2,373.2
Colorado	335.7	337.2	342.1	343.8	343.7	344.9	349.5	351.6	352.5	345.4	348.7	348.4	349.9
Connecticut	244.2	242.1	242.3	240.1	241.6	241.9	241.7	244.0	244.6	243.1	243.4	244.7	244.0
Delaware	56.9	56.7	56.2	56.1	57.3	57.5	57.8	57.8	58.5	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.2
District of Columbia	224.5	223.9	230.2	225.2	223.3	222.7	223.2	222.8	221.6	221.8	221.1	221.5	224.0
Florida	996.0	992.4	990.5	993.7	997.6	998.2	1,000.1	1,005.4	1,007.1	1,007.0	1,007.6	1,007.7	1,008.5
Georgia	594.6	605.3	614.7	607.9	606.5	607.7	608.6	608.8	613.2	611.9	615.2	617.6	613.3
Hawaii	115.1	115.1	111.9	117.3	114.5	114.5	114.8	111.7	115.8	115.2	113.9	112.4	115.6
Idaho	108.4	109.0	108.1	108.0	108.6	108.3	108.7	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.9	111.0
Illinois	844.9	837.6	843.2	828.4	824.6	819.9	824.5	828.8	830.4	830.9	826.5	832.4	842.0
Indiana	416.9	416.3	414.8	409.0	410.8	411.4	410.2	409.8	411.7	412.5	412.8	415.0	412.2
Iowa	241.3	241.5	241.7	241.8	241.1	241.3	241.1	241.7	242.3	241.2	241.2	241.5	237.0
Kansas	249.2	247.9	247.3	241.6	244.0	246.3	244.5	245.3	243.8	245.5	247.1	248.0	248.4
Kentucky	310.1	310.6	310.2	308.3	308.2	309.6	310.2	310.0	312.2	311.9	312.0	315.8	316.3
Louisiana	375.9	376.5	373.3	373.1	374.2	374.5	374.5	372.1	374.8	373.4	372.2	373.0	372.9
Maine	99.9	101.2	100.1	100.8	100.1	100.7	100.9	100.4	100.2	99.6	99.8	100.7	100.6
Maryland	453.0	423.8	424.6	447.4	449.9	450.9	451.5	448.5	449.5	448.8	449.5	451.9	446.4
Massachusetts	425.5	425.9	421.0	428.3	423.7	424.4	424.7	425.8	424.7	426.2	426.1	426.1	426.8
Michigan	689.7	688.3	684.6	682.4	683.9	685.1	686.4	691.2	689.8	693.3	693.6	696.2	697.7
Minnesota	396.2	396.4	398.9	399.7	396.5	396.1	397.9	391.7	395.7	394.9	396.0	396.3	396.5
Mississippi	234.4	238.5	235.7	235.5	235.1	235.4	235.8	235.1	235.5	237.4	237.2	237.7	244.1
Missouri	432.3	421.6	427.2	422.5	421.1	424.1	424.4	428.6	429.4	429.8	430.0	429.3	432.8
Montana	79.7	81.3	81.8	81.5	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.9	80.7	80.3	79.9	80.1	80.8
Nebraska	155.1	154.3	155.4	153.7	152.5	153.6	154.3	154.6	154.8	155.9	155.4	156.9	157.3
Nevada	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.4	122.2	122.8	123.6	123.4	124.6	124.2	126.3	124.9	129.1
New Hampshire	83.6	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.3	82.4	81.9	83.4	82.4	81.6	81.7	82.1	82.5
New Jersey	589.6	590.0	588.2	589.6	590.3	590.9	592.2	592.8	595.1	592.8	593.2	595.3	595.9
New Mexico	182.2	182.8	183.0	182.9	182.7	182.6	183.0	181.6	183.2	184.1	184.6	184.4	184.9
New York	1,473.6	1,473.4	1,448.6	1,463.6	1,460.3	1,460.7	1,458.8	1,458.7	1,459.5	1,457.2	1,461.3	1,465.3	1,470.6
North Carolina	627.5	628.7	641.6	634.9	631.1	632.5	634.1	635.3	638.3	643.1	642.8	644.0	634.9
North Dakota	73.3	71.2	71.8	73.4	73.5	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.5	73.0	73.3	72.3	73.2
Ohio	783.0	786.5	785.4	784.2	784.8	784.7	786.2	786.0	789.3	790.5	791.4	788.9	786.4
Oklahoma	290.3	289.1	290.2	287.9	287.5	287.9	287.9	288.5	289.1	288.9	290.4	290.3	288.1
Oregon	268.4	269.5	268.8	264.4	264.0	264.1	264.0	264.7	265.4	266.1	265.7	266.5	266.8
Pennsylvania	724.7	728.1	721.8	725.5	727.1	727.9	727.2	729.7	729.0	731.5	733.1	732.4	732.0
Rhode Island	64.5	65.3	64.4	64.5	64.1	64.2	63.7	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.0	64.1	63.3
South Carolina	330.8	326.6	327.0	319.5	318.0	328.3	318.0	321.7	320.0	320.1	319.6	320.4	322.8
South Dakota	70.1	69.7	70.2	70.0	71.0	70.7	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.3	71.0	71.0
Tennessee	402.4	403.4	402.0	395.1	397.9	398.8	399.2	399.8	400.6	398.8	401.9	400.5	401.8
Texas	1,566.5	1,552.8	1,561.9	1,567.4	1,567.4	1,569.6	1,574.7	1,576.9	1,581.8	1,583.5	1,584.1	1,585.1	1,590.4
Utah	184.3	186.3	185.9	186.0	185.8	186.0	186.5	187.4	188.2	187.9	188.5	188.3	189.5
Vermont	49.6	49.7	49.7	49.5	49.7	49.6	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.7
Virginia	626.9	628.5	631.2	623.1	622.0	622.0	622.6	621.7	623.8	623.8	623.8	624.8	626.6
Washington	483.8	482.3	485.2	481.6	483.0	484.1	483.9	485.9	485.5	486.5	488.4	489.7	491.0
West Virginia	142.4	143.8	142.4	141.6	140.7	141.1	141.5	139.3	142.6	142.6	143.3	142.7	142.7
Wisconsin	410.5	405.3	407.9	402.0	402.0	403.9	401.2	402.1	408.2	410.0	410.5	411.7	414.2
Wyoming	60.5	62.1	61.7	60.6	60.3	60.3	60.6	60.2	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.2	61.0

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Mining is combined with construction.

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

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: All State data currently reflect March 2000 benchmarks levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2002 estimates, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 are subject to revision.

**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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Total private	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Goods-producing	41.1	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.4
Mining	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.0	42.5	43.1	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.9	43.3	43.1
Construction	39.0	39.2	38.9	39.2	38.9	38.7	39.1	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.3	39.4
Manufacturing	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.2	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Durable goods	42.4	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.0	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.2
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Lumber and wood products	41.0	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.2	39.8	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.6	40.3	41.1
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.4	38.8	39.2	39.1	39.1	39.3	38.6	38.3	39.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.3	43.0	42.8	43.7	43.2	43.9	44.1	44.0
Primary metal industries	45.2	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.4	43.5	43.8	43.2	43.4	44.3	43.5	43.8	43.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	46.2	45.9	45.8	45.1	45.2	44.7	44.7	44.4	44.4	45.4	44.6	45.1	44.3
Fabricated metal products	43.0	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.1	41.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.1	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.4	40.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.5	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.8	39.1	39.3	39.1
Transportation equipment	43.7	43.2	42.9	43.0	42.5	41.5	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.4	41.9	42.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.5	44.3	43.8	43.9	43.2	41.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.3	43.6	42.9	43.3
Instruments and related products	41.6	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.3	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.3
Nondurable goods	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.3
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0
Food and kindred products	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.4	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0
Tobacco products	42.4	41.0	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.4	39.8	40.0	41.1	39.1	40.3	40.5
Textile mill products	41.6	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	39.7
Apparel and other textile products	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.2	37.6	37.6	37.5	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.8
Paper and allied products	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.3	42.2	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.7
Printing and publishing	38.4	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.5
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.8
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.4	37.3	37.4	37.3	36.8	36.9	36.4	36.1	36.6	35.9	36.2	35.1
Service-producing	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
Transportation and public utilities	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.0
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.3
Retail trade	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.9	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.4
Services	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.7

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

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

components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

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

**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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Total private	151.6	151.3	151.7	151.8	151.8	151.2	152.2	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	151.0
Goods-producing	117.0	116.0	115.4	115.7	114.9	113.5	114.4	113.6	114.1	113.5	112.8	111.5	111.6
Mining	51.5	51.1	51.6	52.3	52.0	51.4	52.5	53.2	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.0	54.7
Construction	182.8	184.3	183.6	185.8	184.7	184.2	187.6	186.9	191.0	190.0	192.5	189.6	190.4
Manufacturing	107.0	105.5	104.7	104.6	103.9	102.2	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.1
Durable goods	113.0	111.1	110.4	110.4	109.6	107.5	107.4	106.4	105.9	105.4	103.6	102.1	102.2
Lumber and wood products	148.1	145.7	145.0	144.2	143.0	139.6	137.4	137.4	137.7	137.2	138.2	137.2	139.5
Furniture and fixtures	141.8	139.1	139.2	139.2	137.2	134.5	135.2	133.7	133.7	133.1	129.5	126.7	129.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	119.6	118.8	118.3	118.8	118.0	115.8	117.8	117.2	119.7	118.3	119.4	119.2	118.9
Primary metal industries	93.7	92.9	92.0	91.6	91.1	88.4	88.3	87.0	86.2	87.0	84.4	84.0	83.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	72.6	72.1	71.5	70.4	70.2	69.0	68.2	67.0	66.6	67.6	65.6	65.6	64.0
Fabricated metal products	124.4	121.9	121.5	121.1	120.8	118.2	118.3	117.1	117.1	116.9	114.0	112.3	113.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	104.4	103.4	101.8	102.1	101.0	99.4	100.6	98.3	97.0	96.3	94.0	92.0	91.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	111.0	108.4	108.6	108.4	107.7	106.9	106.1	105.2	103.4	100.9	97.4	95.9	93.5
Transportation equipment	123.4	120.6	119.2	119.5	117.9	114.6	113.3	113.5	113.1	113.8	112.8	110.4	112.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	164.3	161.9	159.2	159.3	155.8	148.8	146.5	146.4	146.0	149.0	147.7	143.5	148.2
Instruments and related products	76.1	75.0	75.4	75.6	75.9	75.2	75.7	75.7	75.2	74.7	74.2	73.4	73.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.6	99.1	97.5	98.1	97.9	97.2	96.6	94.9	95.3	95.3	93.8	95.0	94.4
Nondurable goods	98.9	97.7	97.0	96.7	96.2	94.9	95.7	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.0	92.6	92.5
Food and kindred products	117.8	117.2	115.3	116.2	116.0	114.7	116.0	115.4	115.9	116.0	114.8	115.4	114.8
Tobacco products	52.5	50.8	48.7	45.9	48.0	45.9	46.0	43.4	45.6	46.8	46.5	47.9	48.1
Textile mill products	76.9	75.1	74.4	73.0	72.4	71.7	71.2	69.7	69.5	68.5	67.1	66.5	65.0
Apparel and other textile products	55.8	54.2	53.5	52.8	52.4	51.3	51.4	50.9	50.4	50.1	49.5	48.1	48.9
Paper and allied products	103.4	103.0	102.7	102.5	102.0	100.4	100.9	99.8	99.4	99.7	98.4	97.8	97.4
Printing and publishing	121.4	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.4	118.2	119.3	119.0	119.2	116.5	115.4	114.7	114.0
Chemicals and allied products	100.5	99.2	99.4	99.2	98.6	98.6	99.7	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.1	97.2	98.8
Petroleum and coal products	69.9	70.1	69.8	70.3	70.1	69.3	73.1	70.0	69.5	72.9	70.1	72.3	71.4
Rubber and misc. plastics products	149.6	147.8	147.0	145.9	144.5	141.4	142.3	140.6	140.4	138.4	137.0	136.4	137.1
Leather and leather products	32.4	31.0	30.4	29.9	29.8	29.4	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.1	27.0	26.7	25.3
Service-producing	167.1	167.2	168.0	168.0	168.3	168.2	169.2	168.9	169.1	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.6
Transportation and public utilities	138.0	136.1	138.9	139.6	139.8	140.6	140.8	140.3	139.9	139.4	139.4	139.2	138.8
Wholesale trade	132.2	131.7	132.1	132.4	132.5	132.2	132.3	131.4	132.0	131.4	131.0	130.8	131.1
Retail trade	146.0	146.1	145.7	146.1	146.4	145.5	147.5	146.8	146.0	146.7	146.5	146.0	146.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.9	138.1	139.2	138.7	138.9	139.0	139.2	139.8	140.0	140.2	140.2	140.9	140.3
Services	209.5	210.2	211.4	210.8	211.2	211.4	212.4	212.5	213.4	211.8	212.9	213.4	212.8

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

^P = preliminary.

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

**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		
	May 2001 ^r	June 2001 ^r	July 2001 ^P	July 2000 to July 2001 ^P	May 2001 to June 2001 ^r	June 2001 to July 2001 ^P
Total	241,152	240,225	241,377	0.0	-0.4	0.5
Private sector	201,911	201,640	201,528	-.3	-.1	-.1
Mining	1,288	1,274	1,272	4.5	-1.1	-.2
Construction	14,205	14,033	14,071	3.9	-1.2	.3
Manufacturing	38,102	37,816	37,797	-6.1	-.7	-.1
Durable goods	23,099	22,865	22,859	-6.9	-1.0	.0
Nondurable goods	15,003	14,952	14,938	-4.8	-.3	-.1
Transportation and public utilities	14,152	14,140	14,098	-.3	-.1	-.3
Wholesale trade	13,980	13,949	13,985	-.6	-.2	.3
Retail trade	35,262	35,176	35,185	.4	-.2	.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,384	14,485	14,488	1.6	.7	.0
Services	70,536	70,768	70,633	1.4	.3	-.2
Government	39,241	38,584	39,849	1.5	-1.7	3.3

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:

<http://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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$13.75	\$13.80	\$13.84	\$13.90	\$13.97	\$14.03	\$14.03	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.21	\$14.24	\$14.31	\$14.35
Goods-producing	15.38	15.45	15.47	15.57	15.63	15.65	15.67	15.74	15.79	15.78	15.86	15.91	15.95
Mining	17.29	17.25	17.24	17.30	17.38	17.43	17.49	17.52	17.55	17.53	17.54	17.76	17.76
Construction	17.86	17.93	17.97	18.02	18.16	18.17	18.28	18.30	18.33	18.15	18.22	18.29	18.29
Manufacturing	14.37	14.43	14.44	14.54	14.57	14.58	14.54	14.63	14.66	14.72	14.78	14.81	14.87
Excluding overtime ²	13.62	13.69	13.73	13.80	13.84	13.88	13.83	13.94	13.96	14.04	14.09	14.13	14.19
Service-producing	13.24	13.29	13.34	13.39	13.46	13.53	13.54	13.62	13.68	13.73	13.76	13.84	13.87
Transportation and public utilities	16.18	16.27	16.31	16.39	16.42	16.50	16.51	16.64	16.68	16.74	16.76	16.89	16.81
Wholesale trade	15.24	15.25	15.33	15.37	15.44	15.55	15.53	15.60	15.68	15.74	15.70	15.84	15.82
Retail trade	9.47	9.50	9.54	9.57	9.61	9.65	9.64	9.69	9.72	9.74	9.79	9.84	9.84
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.07	15.13	15.19	15.20	15.28	15.35	15.44	15.55	15.61	15.64	15.74	15.84	15.93
Services	13.92	13.97	14.01	14.07	14.16	14.23	14.25	14.34	14.40	14.48	14.49	14.55	14.62
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	7.87	7.90	7.88	7.90	7.92	7.94	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.94	7.93	7.95	(4)
Goods-producing	8.80	8.84	8.80	8.85	8.86	8.86	8.82	8.83	8.86	8.82	8.83	8.84	(4)
Service-producing	7.58	7.61	7.59	7.61	7.63	7.66	7.62	7.64	7.68	7.67	7.66	7.69	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	473.00	473.34	476.10	478.16	479.17	479.83	482.63	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.77
Goods-producing	632.12	630.36	629.63	635.26	634.58	627.57	634.64	634.32	639.50	640.67	642.33	641.17	644.38
Mining	746.93	743.48	741.32	745.63	747.34	740.78	753.82	756.86	768.69	771.32	770.01	769.01	765.46
Construction	696.54	702.86	699.03	706.38	706.42	703.18	714.75	708.21	716.70	713.30	723.33	718.80	720.63
Manufacturing	600.67	597.40	597.82	601.96	600.28	591.95	596.14	598.37	601.06	603.52	601.55	602.77	606.70
Service-producing	434.27	434.58	437.55	439.19	441.49	442.43	445.47	446.74	448.70	448.97	449.95	453.95	453.55
Transportation and public utilities	622.93	624.77	627.94	632.65	633.81	638.55	638.94	640.64	638.84	637.79	638.56	643.51	638.78
Wholesale trade	586.74	584.08	588.67	590.21	592.90	595.57	594.80	594.36	600.54	601.27	599.74	605.09	605.91
Retail trade	273.68	274.55	274.75	276.57	277.73	276.96	280.52	280.04	279.94	280.51	281.95	282.41	282.41
Finance, insurance, and real estate	545.53	547.71	552.92	550.24	553.14	555.67	558.93	564.47	566.64	567.73	569.79	578.16	579.85
Services	453.79	455.42	458.13	458.68	461.62	463.90	465.98	468.92	472.32	472.05	473.82	477.24	478.07
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	270.75	270.94	270.97	271.68	271.64	271.55	271.60	271.59	272.74	271.50	271.16	272.04	(4)
Goods-producing	361.83	360.82	358.36	360.94	359.74	355.16	357.14	355.96	358.87	357.92	357.64	356.40	(4)
Service-producing	248.58	248.76	249.03	249.54	250.28	250.38	250.69	250.70	251.80	250.82	250.53	252.33	(4)

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

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

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

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

⁴ Not available.

^P = preliminary.

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

**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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Total		133,163	131,739	133,147	133,625	132,246	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		112,159	112,129	111,954	112,747	112,520	92,043	92,009	91,732	92,452	92,203
Mining		549	551	563	572	574	422	425	440	450	452
Metal mining	10	41.1	41.1	36.5	35.5	34.9	31.5	31.2	27.7	26.8	-
Iron ores	101	8.0	8.0	6.4	5.8	-	6.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	-
Copper ores	102	10.7	10.3	8.7	8.5	-	7.9	7.6	6.5	6.3	-
Coal mining	12	76.4	75.9	76.1	77.4	77.9	62.3	62.0	63.4	64.7	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	71.1	70.8	70.9	72.0	-	58.2	57.9	59.0	60.1	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	314.3	316.3	335.8	343.3	344.4	239.0	242.5	262.2	269.4	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	127.2	126.0	125.6	127.4	-	73.6	74.2	75.7	77.1	-
Oil and gas field services	138	182.7	186.1	206.4	212.0	-	160.7	163.9	182.5	188.3	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	116.8	117.5	114.2	115.7	117.0	89.1	89.6	86.9	88.8	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	46.2	46.6	45.3	45.7	-	36.6	37.0	35.7	36.2	-
Sand and gravel	144	38.9	39.1	36.1	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	10.2	10.3	11.7	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,910	7,019	6,938	7,122	7,213	5,373	5,475	5,394	5,551	5,637
General building contractors	15	1,565.8	1,592.5	1,550.2	1,594.5	1,619.7	1,095.7	1,117.7	1,066.2	1,105.3	-
Residential building construction	152	849.8	866.8	847.1	875.5	-	578.6	592.3	568.1	592.7	-
Operative builders	153	32.0	31.7	31.3	32.5	-	13.3	13.3	12.9	13.7	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	684.0	694.0	671.8	686.5	-	503.8	512.1	485.2	498.9	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	956.8	966.6	955.7	988.2	1,003.8	802.6	813.7	805.4	833.0	-
Highway and street construction	161	313.7	317.8	305.1	320.3	-	259.4	263.3	251.5	265.0	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	643.1	648.8	650.6	667.9	-	543.2	550.4	553.9	568.0	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,387.3	4,460.3	4,431.9	4,538.8	4,589.8	3,474.2	3,543.9	3,522.1	3,612.7	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	949.5	964.1	967.5	979.0	-	704.2	718.1	712.3	721.4	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	239.6	248.8	235.7	251.5	-	199.0	208.6	196.2	211.6	-
Electrical work	173	872.6	884.5	875.0	887.2	-	693.0	705.3	695.1	703.9	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	583.2	583.6	601.2	614.7	-	510.6	510.4	528.7	539.5	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	326.3	335.9	334.6	341.7	-	243.9	252.3	247.1	252.8	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	263.4	270.1	253.0	263.2	-	205.5	213.0	199.2	209.0	-
Manufacturing		18,621	18,535	17,848	17,861	17,703	12,750	12,649	12,041	12,032	11,893
Durable goods		11,235	11,179	10,772	10,758	10,622	7,671	7,596	7,235	7,211	7,086
Lumber and wood products	24	847.5	847.3	793.6	808.1	806.8	692.9	693.0	640.6	653.1	652.5
Logging	241	80.5	84.1	75.0	78.5	-	64.8	67.4	59.4	62.3	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	186.8	187.2	177.2	179.3	-	163.0	163.6	151.9	154.1	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	145.2	145.5	138.8	140.6	-	126.1	126.8	118.4	120.2	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	39.7	39.7	35.7	36.0	-	35.4	35.3	31.4	31.8	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	341.2	342.4	324.6	330.9	-	272.7	274.4	257.5	262.8	-
Millwork	2431	129.1	128.8	120.7	123.5	-	99.3	99.5	92.2	94.6	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	102.4	102.7	97.5	99.7	-	83.9	84.2	79.9	81.6	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	30.5	30.5	28.7	28.8	-	26.3	26.2	24.4	24.5	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	28.3	28.4	25.7	25.9	-	25.3	25.4	22.3	22.5	-
Wood containers	244	59.7	59.1	59.0	58.9	-	49.4	48.9	47.3	47.5	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	95.5	91.8	79.5	81.0	-	74.6	71.6	61.4	62.4	-
Mobile homes	2451	69.3	65.7	54.6	54.6	-	57.4	54.6	45.0	44.8	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	83.8	82.7	78.3	79.5	-	68.4	67.1	63.1	64.0	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	560.6	557.6	537.8	533.3	524.9	447.9	444.0	425.8	421.9	412.8
Household furniture	251	294.5	291.4	280.8	276.8	-	251.1	247.9	236.2	232.6	-
Wood household furniture	2511	131.0	130.1	123.3	122.1	-	114.9	113.9	107.1	105.8	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	94.6	93.8	90.5	88.3	-	80.2	79.6	75.2	73.4	-
Metal household furniture	2514	20.2	19.2	18.8	18.5	-	16.8	15.8	15.2	15.0	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	37.5	37.3	36.5	36.4	-	29.5	29.3	28.6	28.4	-

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	79.1	79.8	74.5	73.2	—	56.0	56.7	52.5	51.0	—
Public building and related furniture	253	52.9	51.3	51.6	52.1	—	41.8	39.8	41.5	42.2	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	91.4	92.1	87.8	88.5	—	69.9	70.4	66.4	67.2	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	42.7	43.0	43.1	42.7	—	29.1	29.2	29.2	28.9	—
Stone, clay, and glass products											
Flat glass	321	16.3	16.3	15.7	15.9	—	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.1	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	65.8	67.7	68.1	67.4	—	53.7	55.2	53.5	52.6	—
Glass containers	3221	22.2	22.1	21.1	21.6	—	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.8	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	43.6	45.6	47.0	45.8	—	34.5	36.1	34.9	33.8	—
Products of purchased glass	323	66.0	65.9	62.1	62.4	—	51.5	51.5	47.9	47.9	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	17.9	17.8	18.0	18.5	—	13.2	13.0	12.9	13.5	—
Structural clay products	325	33.8	34.0	34.8	34.6	—	26.5	26.4	27.4	27.6	—
Pottery and related products	326	38.5	38.2	35.8	34.8	—	30.4	30.1	28.4	27.4	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	255.8	258.1	253.5	258.3	—	203.4	205.6	203.5	207.6	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	21.8	21.9	21.0	21.6	—	15.1	15.2	13.7	14.3	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	86.4	86.8	88.4	89.6	—	68.6	69.2	71.4	71.9	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	128.2	130.1	126.9	129.7	—	104.4	106.0	105.1	107.9	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	75.2	74.2	69.0	68.8	—	58.0	57.3	51.3	51.5	—
Abrasive products	3291	18.3	18.3	17.5	17.4	—	14.2	14.3	13.4	13.4	—
Mineral wool	3296	24.4	24.4	22.9	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries											
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	226.0	225.7	211.1	211.3	209.2	176.0	175.9	163.5	163.5	161.1
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	152.5	152.5	141.0	141.3	—	119.8	120.1	110.2	110.0	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	30.6	30.7	29.3	29.5	—	23.2	23.3	22.3	22.5	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	123.9	121.1	112.6	112.1	—	103.0	100.1	93.2	92.5	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	78.1	76.7	71.9	71.0	—	66.2	64.6	60.5	59.7	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.4	—	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	26.8	25.9	23.1	23.4	—	22.0	21.1	18.9	19.2	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	35.6	35.6	33.0	33.0	—	27.5	27.8	25.2	25.3	—
Primary aluminum	3334	21.2	20.9	19.3	19.3	—	17.1	17.2	15.4	15.5	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	176.7	176.6	171.5	170.1	—	133.7	132.8	128.8	126.3	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	22.3	21.7	22.4	21.7	—	18.0	17.0	17.9	17.0	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	23.0	22.8	21.1	20.9	—	16.9	16.6	15.8	15.6	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	76.8	78.3	77.1	75.8	—	57.3	58.6	56.3	54.4	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	94.5	93.2	86.4	85.6	—	75.3	74.5	68.8	68.1	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.3	25.5	24.7	24.2	—	21.2	20.4	19.6	19.1	—
Fabricated metal products											
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	36.1	36.4	35.4	35.6	—	30.9	31.2	29.9	30.1	—
Metal cans	3411	28.7	28.9	28.0	27.8	—	24.9	25.1	24.3	23.9	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	121.2	120.3	110.8	110.9	—	94.5	93.3	85.1	85.5	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	45.6	45.6	41.7	41.5	—	36.1	36.0	32.4	32.3	—
Hardware, nec	3429	63.2	62.4	58.1	58.5	—	49.1	48.1	44.5	45.0	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	60.8	60.3	58.2	58.5	—	43.4	43.1	40.5	40.5	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	24.4	24.1	23.2	23.2	—	17.5	17.2	16.5	16.4	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.7	—	12.9	13.0	12.4	12.6	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	502.6	503.2	491.2	493.6	—	366.5	367.3	354.2	357.0	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	88.0	88.3	91.1	91.0	—	63.8	64.1	65.6	65.4	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	89.6	89.8	82.8	84.3	—	67.1	67.1	60.6	62.0	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	104.0	101.9	104.3	104.0	—	75.3	73.4	74.9	75.0	—
Sheet metal work	3444	131.0	132.4	124.6	125.7	—	100.2	102.0	94.0	95.0	—
Architectural metal work	3446	38.5	39.2	38.4	38.1	—	28.0	28.8	27.9	27.9	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	107.3	104.4	100.0	99.9	—	84.0	81.2	76.5	76.6	—
Screw machine products	3451	54.0	53.2	50.5	50.0	—	43.8	43.0	40.9	40.6	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	53.3	51.2	49.5	49.9	—	40.2	38.2	35.6	36.0	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	257.0	246.1	241.2	238.3	—	203.2	192.3	189.0	185.3	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.6	30.4	30.2	29.8	—	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.5	—
Automotive stampings	3465	124.5	115.5	114.0	112.0	—	102.4	93.5	94.0	91.4	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	88.8	87.6	83.9	83.6	—	67.9	66.7	63.1	62.6	—
Metal services, nec	347	147.7	147.3	139.5	139.3	—	119.7	119.1	113.0	112.6	—
Plating and polishing	3471	88.5	88.6	80.7	80.3	—	73.3	73.2	66.9	66.7	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	59.2	58.7	58.8	59.0	—	46.4	45.9	46.1	45.9	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	38.4	37.4	37.9	38.3	—	22.8	21.7	22.2	22.3	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.6	17.3	17.9	18.2	—	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.7	—
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	280.2	277.7	272.4	272.7	—	204.4	201.2	195.7	196.4	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	—	16.1	16.3	15.8	15.9	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	57.7	57.1	53.6	52.9	—	43.2	42.6	39.0	38.7	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,129.9	2,133.4	2,054.9	2,039.9	2,007.6	1,332.6	1,329.1	1,256.9	1,242.7	1,217.7
Engines and turbines	351	86.3	86.4	80.4	79.1	—	57.6	57.6	51.5	50.0	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	25.8	25.9	25.2	25.2	—	15.4	15.4	13.9	13.8	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	60.5	60.5	55.2	53.9	—	42.2	42.2	37.6	36.2	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	97.7	95.2	94.7	94.1	—	67.4	64.8	64.0	63.2	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	71.3	70.6	69.4	69.8	—	49.7	49.0	48.0	47.9	—
Construction and related machinery	353	240.8	240.3	235.7	234.7	—	151.1	151.0	148.2	146.6	—
Construction machinery	3531	94.6	94.3	88.5	86.8	—	63.7	63.9	58.6	57.2	—
Mining machinery	3532	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.4	—	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.3	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	40.9	41.0	46.8	48.0	—	23.5	23.9	29.1	29.5	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	39.2	39.4	36.8	36.5	—	20.8	20.9	19.8	19.9	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	32.2	32.2	30.9	30.7	—	22.1	21.9	20.2	20.0	—
Metalworking machinery	354	331.6	328.8	305.7	304.8	—	231.3	229.0	209.4	208.4	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.9	40.2	37.9	37.6	—	24.8	24.3	22.5	22.2	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	18.1	18.3	16.0	16.0	—	10.4	10.7	9.1	9.0	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	158.2	156.5	145.7	146.0	—	119.3	117.3	108.3	108.0	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	49.8	49.9	46.2	45.6	—	35.5	35.6	31.9	31.7	—
Power driven handtools	3546	20.2	20.0	18.8	19.0	—	13.9	14.0	12.9	13.1	—
Special industry machinery	355	173.6	174.2	159.7	157.6	—	93.4	93.3	83.4	81.0	—
Textile machinery	3552	12.4	12.3	10.8	10.7	—	7.8	7.8	6.6	6.5	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	22.9	22.9	21.9	21.7	—	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.7	—
Food products machinery	3556	25.4	25.5	25.8	25.5	—	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.7	—
General industrial machinery	356	253.6	253.0	238.3	237.5	—	162.2	161.1	148.7	147.9	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	29.8	29.6	29.1	29.4	—	16.6	16.5	16.1	16.3	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	41.0	40.9	37.2	36.9	—	31.7	31.6	28.2	27.9	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	24.9	25.1	24.8	25.0	—	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.6	—
Blowers and fans	3564	36.9	36.2	34.2	34.7	—	26.2	25.4	23.1	23.2	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	16.1	16.3	13.7	13.6	—	11.5	11.6	9.9	9.7	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	19.6	19.8	18.5	18.4	—	14.7	14.8	13.4	13.3	—
Computer and office equipment	357	355.6	363.8	363.3	358.5	353.4	133.1	135.0	130.9	127.3	—
Electronic computers	3571	191.6	200.3	206.8	205.2	—	69.1	72.3	73.3	72.7	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	56.8	56.4	55.7	51.8	—	21.1	20.8	20.7	18.3	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	215.9	216.0	203.0	203.2	—	153.2	152.4	140.3	140.5	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	151.1	152.5	140.7	140.4	—	114.2	114.2	103.7	103.5	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	374.8	375.7	374.1	370.4	—	283.3	284.9	280.5	277.8	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	25.1	25.0	23.5	24.1	—	20.2	20.1	18.4	19.0	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	305.0	306.7	306.9	303.1	—	234.5	236.5	234.0	231.0	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,724.1	1,734.3	1,650.2	1,628.5	1,599.7	1,069.1	1,074.1	1,001.6	984.5	960.4
Electric distribution equipment	361	85.5	86.1	81.7	80.4	—	58.4	58.5	54.6	53.2	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	38.4	38.1	36.4	35.2	—	26.3	26.0	24.8	23.7	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	47.1	48.0	45.3	45.2	—	32.1	32.5	29.8	29.5	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	151.7	151.8	146.3	145.5	—	101.5	101.5	95.2	94.1	—
Motors and generators	3621	71.5	71.9	68.9	68.5	—	53.2	53.2	48.4	48.2	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	55.8	55.7	53.4	53.4	—	31.8	31.8	30.0	29.5	—
Household appliances	363	118.2	118.3	117.6	119.6	—	95.7	95.7	96.2	96.6	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	29.3	29.5	35.3	37.7	—	23.6	23.8	29.1	29.9	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	16.4	15.8	16.0	16.3	—	14.4	13.8	14.3	14.7	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	22.3	22.4	20.9	20.8	—	16.7	17.1	15.4	15.1	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	184.7	182.3	173.1	171.7	—	134.7	133.1	125.4	124.4	—
Electric lamps	3641	19.5	19.3	17.7	17.3	—	15.4	15.3	14.0	13.8	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	62.5	62.2	60.6	59.9	—	43.9	43.6	41.9	41.3	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	19.1	18.8	18.5	18.5	—	15.0	14.6	14.2	14.5	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	20.7	20.4	17.4	17.5	—	15.2	14.9	12.4	12.2	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	79.6	80.3	69.4	70.2	—	52.0	52.6	42.1	42.9	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	53.9	54.2	47.8	49.6	—	32.0	32.2	26.2	27.9	—
Communications equipment	366	275.8	278.0	262.4	258.3	—	121.7	121.9	114.7	112.1	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	125.2	125.5	122.5	120.7	—	55.6	54.9	54.1	52.8	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	681.2	691.5	668.3	652.1	639.2	399.5	406.3	381.0	369.6	—
Electron tubes	3671	19.6	19.8	18.2	18.2	—	14.0	14.5	13.3	13.3	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	292.5	299.8	308.3	303.7	—	125.0	128.6	131.6	128.8	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	157.9	158.8	154.7	149.5	—	105.5	107.5	101.3	96.6	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	147.4	146.0	131.4	130.7	—	105.6	104.5	92.4	91.6	—
Storage batteries	3691	24.9	25.0	22.9	23.2	—	19.8	19.8	18.2	18.4	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	69.2	68.6	57.4	56.6	—	53.6	53.4	44.7	43.8	—
Transportation equipment	37	1,884.8	1,835.7	1,763.0	1,767.7	1,741.1	1,245.4	1,198.8	1,155.0	1,153.2	1,127.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,039.5	993.9	943.3	945.8	925.4	786.6	741.4	707.8	706.6	687.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	361.5	337.2	334.6	333.6	—	253.4	228.2	231.2	228.3	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	49.4	48.4	44.1	44.2	—	40.2	39.1	34.6	34.7	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	561.9	544.7	511.2	514.0	—	439.6	423.3	400.0	400.8	—
Truck trailers	3715	43.9	42.1	35.1	35.6	—	34.6	32.9	26.8	27.5	—
Aircraft and parts	372	466.5	465.0	464.1	465.9	464.2	220.6	220.1	222.5	222.7	—
Aircraft	3721	233.5	232.1	229.0	229.1	—	90.2	89.9	88.1	87.6	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	102.6	102.3	100.7	101.4	—	49.0	48.9	49.6	49.9	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	130.4	130.6	134.4	135.4	—	81.4	81.3	84.8	85.2	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	169.0	168.3	157.8	157.1	—	127.3	127.0	120.5	119.8	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	96.2	95.5	90.8	90.4	—	65.8	65.0	64.4	63.9	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	72.8	72.8	67.0	66.7	—	61.5	62.0	56.1	55.9	—
Railroad equipment	374	36.8	37.5	30.2	30.8	—	25.2	25.8	20.5	21.0	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	87.6	86.6	82.7	83.6	—	21.8	21.6	19.5	19.6	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	60.5	59.8	57.5	58.6	—	13.2	13.1	11.5	11.7	—
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	64.9	63.6	63.8	63.0	—	49.3	47.9	48.7	47.8	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	26.3	24.9	25.1	24.2	—	22.3	21.0	22.1	21.1	—
Instruments and related products	38	851.7	857.3	864.1	867.7	866.4	429.7	427.9	423.9	424.2	420.4
Search and navigation equipment	381	152.4	157.4	157.9	159.6	—	39.8	40.4	39.4	39.6	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	301.0	301.4	309.1	309.3	—	153.9	151.6	151.8	151.4	—
Environmental controls	3822	37.9	38.0	35.2	34.9	—	27.2	27.2	25.7	25.5	—
Process control instruments	3823	72.6	72.9	73.2	73.9	—	37.4	37.5	37.5	37.8	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	69.9	68.6	74.4	74.5	—	27.1	24.3	24.2	23.9	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	289.3	289.4	295.2	297.4	—	173.5	173.4	176.7	177.4	—
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	112.2	112.1	112.7	114.2	—	71.2	71.2	71.7	72.3	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	99.3	99.3	100.7	100.5	—	62.9	63.1	64.1	63.7	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	33.7	33.7	29.3	28.9	—	25.1	25.1	21.5	21.0	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	69.9	70.1	68.6	68.4	—	32.9	33.0	31.6	31.8	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	5.4	5.3	4.0	4.1	—	4.5	4.4	2.9	3.0	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	395.3	392.2	387.2	390.1	384.9	271.0	268.2	261.5	262.8	258.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	48.5	47.2	45.3	45.4	—	32.3	31.3	29.4	29.5	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	37.9	37.2	35.9	36.1	—	24.6	24.0	22.8	23.0	—
Musical instruments	393	17.0	16.7	16.9	16.5	—	13.7	13.6	13.4	12.9	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	104.3	103.9	103.7	105.5	—	68.9	69.1	68.8	69.7	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	30.2	29.7	26.1	26.7	—	17.6	18.0	15.2	15.0	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	74.1	74.2	77.6	78.8	—	51.3	51.1	53.6	54.7	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	30.9	31.1	31.5	31.3	—	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.1	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.6	—	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.4	—
Costume jewelry	3961	9.2	8.9	9.3	9.3	—	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.4	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	175.8	174.8	171.2	172.8	—	121.1	119.3	115.5	116.2	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	81.2	80.7	78.1	79.1	—	52.7	51.8	48.5	48.6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Nondurable goods		7,386	7,356	7,076	7,103	7,081	5,079	5,053	4,806	4,821	4,807
Food and kindred products	20	1,682.9	1,710.3	1,660.4	1,684.4	1,708.9	1,245.7	1,271.2	1,217.1	1,236.0	1,262.2
Meat products	201	501.9	504.4	507.7	511.7	—	432.0	434.2	435.7	438.4	—
Meat packing plants	2011	145.6	146.2	146.3	147.7	—	122.1	122.6	121.9	122.5	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	104.2	104.1	104.6	105.9	—	82.5	82.4	82.8	83.7	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	252.1	254.1	256.8	258.1	—	227.4	229.2	231.0	232.2	—
Dairy products	202	148.5	148.4	145.6	147.7	—	101.9	102.1	99.1	100.8	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	42.5	42.8	41.4	41.9	—	34.1	34.4	32.8	33.3	—
Fluid milk	2026	62.1	61.5	60.7	61.3	—	36.1	35.8	35.2	35.5	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	218.7	237.1	199.0	209.3	—	181.6	199.7	163.6	173.5	—
Canned specialties	2032	16.1	15.6	14.5	14.9	—	12.7	12.4	11.4	11.8	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	63.1	77.9	52.1	55.7	—	51.8	66.4	42.7	46.3	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	45.7	50.4	40.3	43.7	—	39.8	44.4	33.9	37.2	—
Grain mill products	204	124.2	124.8	118.6	119.2	—	87.8	87.9	83.0	83.5	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.3	—	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.2	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.5	39.8	38.4	38.8	—	25.1	25.0	24.0	24.2	—
Bakery products	205	203.5	204.3	195.9	195.8	—	138.6	139.9	134.3	133.9	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	144.7	145.1	138.4	137.7	—	87.6	88.6	85.3	84.4	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	58.8	59.2	57.5	58.1	—	51.0	51.3	49.0	49.5	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	87.9	87.3	89.5	88.6	—	66.9	66.3	66.5	66.2	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	7.9	7.6	12.6	11.7	—	5.6	5.3	8.7	8.4	—
Beet sugar	2063	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.3	—	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.4	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	47.2	47.5	47.0	46.8	—	36.5	36.7	35.6	35.5	—
Fats and oils	207	28.5	28.2	31.0	31.8	—	19.3	19.3	20.6	20.5	—
Beverages	208	188.5	190.7	192.1	194.7	—	89.7	90.9	85.9	87.5	—
Malt beverages	2082	32.8	33.1	33.1	33.4	—	20.3	20.3	19.9	19.9	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.2	98.8	101.6	103.0	—	37.5	37.7	35.4	36.2	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	181.2	185.1	181.0	185.6	—	127.9	130.9	128.4	131.7	—
Tobacco products	21	32.9	32.0	30.7	31.2	30.8	23.8	22.9	21.7	22.1	21.9
Cigarettes	211	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.8	—	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.7	—
Textile mill products	22	534.9	528.0	480.6	475.6	468.9	448.1	442.8	401.1	397.6	392.8
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	62.9	61.7	53.9	53.7	—	56.0	54.8	47.0	47.0	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	55.0	54.5	48.7	48.4	—	46.7	46.2	40.9	40.6	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.4	—	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.0	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	19.7	19.3	18.9	18.5	—	16.0	15.7	15.4	14.9	—
Knitting mills	225	128.0	126.9	110.5	110.6	—	104.8	104.3	90.2	91.4	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	14.4	14.0	12.3	12.2	—	12.4	12.1	10.3	10.3	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	34.9	34.8	31.4	31.4	—	30.6	30.7	27.5	27.9	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	32.3	32.4	28.1	28.8	—	27.2	27.3	24.3	25.2	—
Wet knit fabric mills	2257	19.8	19.4	16.0	15.5	—	16.2	16.0	12.9	12.6	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	58.7	57.7	52.5	50.8	—	49.3	48.6	43.2	41.5	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	29.3	29.1	27.5	26.6	—	24.8	24.7	22.8	21.9	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	16.1	15.3	14.1	14.0	—	13.3	12.7	11.7	11.6	—
Carpets and rugs	227	66.1	65.3	63.6	63.0	—	55.0	54.8	55.2	54.7	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	82.0	80.4	72.3	70.9	—	72.3	70.8	63.2	62.0	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	59.1	57.8	51.2	50.1	—	52.3	51.0	45.0	44.0	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	16.4	16.2	15.0	14.9	—	14.3	14.1	12.8	12.9	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	53.6	53.3	51.7	51.3	—	40.5	40.2	38.9	38.5	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	647.8	627.7	581.1	576.8	564.5	509.2	491.1	448.6	445.0	434.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	20.8	20.6	18.8	18.8	—	16.3	16.2	14.6	14.6	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	133.1	128.0	117.9	117.6	—	109.6	104.9	94.5	94.6	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	25.8	25.0	21.2	20.9	—	21.5	20.8	17.1	17.3	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	39.2	38.7	36.5	36.9	—	33.7	33.3	30.2	30.5	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	25.1	24.8	23.2	22.8	—	21.3	21.0	19.5	19.1	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	192.8	180.7	166.3	160.8	—	147.3	135.8	124.2	120.0	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	16.4	15.4	12.5	11.4	—	12.2	11.3	8.8	7.9	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	30.3	28.7	23.4	22.9	—	23.4	21.9	17.4	17.7	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	14.3	14.4	11.9	11.8	—	10.8	10.8	9.2	9.1	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	131.8	122.2	118.5	114.7	—	100.9	91.8	88.8	85.3	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	21.7	21.6	16.5	15.9	—	16.4	16.4	12.2	11.6	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	15.0	14.9	11.9	11.5	—	11.4	11.3	8.8	8.4	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	6.7	6.7	4.6	4.4	—	5.0	5.1	3.4	3.2	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	15.1	15.3	11.4	11.4	—	11.4	11.8	8.5	8.5	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	6.8	7.0	5.2	5.3	—	5.1	5.5	3.9	3.9	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	30.8	30.5	27.9	28.9	—	24.8	24.3	22.4	23.3	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	218.2	215.5	207.7	209.0	—	171.2	169.3	161.4	161.6	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	18.7	18.7	17.1	17.0	—	14.5	14.5	13.4	12.8	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	53.8	52.9	47.8	46.9	—	45.3	44.6	39.6	38.7	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	64.8	63.8	65.3	66.0	—	50.5	49.4	50.9	51.2	—
Paper and allied products	26	661.5	659.0	636.9	638.9	634.4	503.0	500.5	483.4	484.8	480.7
Paper mills	262	141.6	140.9	136.0	138.0	—	110.5	109.9	105.8	107.5	—
Paperboard mills	263	47.6	47.2	44.5	44.5	—	36.4	36.1	34.4	34.3	—
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	218.8	218.6	214.1	213.7	—	170.4	170.2	165.8	164.9	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	136.2	136.2	135.9	135.4	—	102.8	102.7	101.5	101.0	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	17.1	16.8	16.3	16.5	—	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.7	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	44.1	43.5	40.1	40.1	—	35.6	34.9	32.5	32.3	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	240.7	239.3	229.3	229.5	—	175.5	173.9	166.8	167.4	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	47.0	46.9	43.3	42.8	—	22.1	21.9	19.3	18.9	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	40.2	39.9	36.7	37.4	—	30.8	30.4	27.6	28.2	—
Envelopes	2677	24.0	24.1	23.8	23.4	—	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.1	—
Printing and publishing	27	1,555.1	1,554.1	1,498.7	1,498.8	1,489.8	819.7	819.4	783.7	782.9	777.5
Newspapers	271	442.3	442.6	432.8	433.3	—	144.7	145.0	142.0	143.0	—
Periodicals	272	150.7	151.3	146.4	147.8	—	46.8	47.5	48.4	48.1	—
Books	273	127.4	126.8	126.4	126.1	—	58.4	58.8	57.2	56.5	—
Book publishing	2731	87.3	86.4	86.3	86.7	—	27.4	27.4	26.3	26.5	—
Book printing	2732	40.1	40.4	40.1	39.4	—	31.0	31.4	30.9	30.0	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	96.6	96.1	95.5	95.6	—	47.5	47.6	46.8	47.5	—
Commercial printing	275	561.7	560.6	535.3	533.2	—	396.7	395.0	374.9	371.8	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	376.2	375.5	359.0	356.6	—	265.5	264.2	251.8	247.9	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	165.8	165.2	157.9	158.0	—	117.8	117.1	110.4	111.0	—
Manifold business forms	276	43.4	43.0	41.3	40.5	—	28.9	28.5	27.8	27.2	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	60.0	60.2	54.6	55.1	—	44.5	44.3	40.0	40.7	—
Printing trade services	279	48.0	48.1	42.8	42.6	—	33.2	33.3	29.0	29.2	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,043.2	1,037.6	1,034.5	1,040.0	1,042.3	579.4	574.4	566.9	567.4	567.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	97.2	96.2	96.8	96.6	—	53.6	53.2	52.7	52.4	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	52.2	51.3	52.4	52.2	—	28.8	28.6	29.0	28.8	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	154.7	154.5	149.7	149.0	—	104.2	103.7	100.0	99.7	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	81.0	81.6	77.2	77.0	—	49.9	50.3	47.0	47.0	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	41.3	40.5	40.6	40.4	—	34.5	33.6	33.5	33.4	—
Drugs	283	316.8	318.3	327.3	332.1	—	140.4	140.7	141.8	143.4	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	249.2	249.5	256.1	259.0	—	114.7	114.2	114.8	116.0	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	154.8	151.1	154.6	155.8	—	95.5	92.6	95.8	96.0	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	40.5	39.7	39.3	39.6	—	23.6	23.0	23.8	24.0	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.7	39.5	41.1	41.1	—	24.1	23.0	25.1	25.0	—
Toilet preparations	2844	73.6	71.9	74.2	75.1	—	47.8	46.6	46.9	47.0	—
Paints and allied products	285	52.2	52.5	48.9	49.0	—	28.1	28.1	25.4	25.6	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	121.7	120.4	119.1	119.5	—	68.6	68.1	66.3	66.0	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	21.3	20.3	20.3	19.9	—	11.2	10.8	10.3	10.0	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	100.4	100.1	98.8	99.6	—	57.4	57.3	56.0	56.0	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	51.4	50.9	50.0	49.3	—	30.6	30.0	29.7	28.7	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	94.4	93.7	88.1	88.7	—	58.4	58.0	55.2	55.6	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	131.2	130.5	127.6	130.1	131.6	90.8	90.8	88.2	90.0	91.7
Petroleum refining	291	85.4	85.3	83.2	84.8	—	58.2	58.7	56.6	57.4	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	30.8	30.2	29.8	30.7	—	23.9	23.4	23.0	23.8	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	1,022.8	1,004.9	959.6	961.3	948.2	803.4	786.0	745.4	745.4	733.3
Tires and inner tubes	301	79.7	79.3	76.4	76.3	—	61.3	60.4	58.4	58.2	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.7	—	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	75.6	74.6	70.5	70.4	—	59.8	58.7	55.5	55.3	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	31.0	30.1	29.2	29.2	—	25.1	24.2	23.5	23.5	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	109.5	108.8	100.3	100.0	—	84.7	83.7	76.4	76.2	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	753.6	738.4	708.4	710.9	—	594.3	580.1	552.1	552.9	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	73.9	71.4	66.1	65.6	61.7	55.5	53.5	50.0	49.3	45.4
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.2	11.5	9.8	9.8	—	10.1	9.6	7.9	7.9	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	30.6	29.7	26.8	26.3	—	24.2	23.4	21.4	20.9	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	16.8	16.6	14.2	14.4	—	12.7	12.5	10.8	10.9	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.5	—	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.5	—
Luggage	316	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.9	—	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	7.0	6.4	8.0	8.1	—	3.4	3.0	4.9	4.9	—
Transportation and public utilities		7,051	7,019	7,130	7,148	7,095	5,865	5,842	5,980	6,005	5,952
Transportation		4,543	4,512	4,586	4,589	4,542	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation	40	235.3	235.9	230.5	228.7	227.9	—	—	—	—	—
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	194.1	194.5	190.6	189.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	470.9	415.3	501.5	480.5	418.6	431.8	378.4	461.9	439.9	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	233.5	233.0	240.5	241.1	—	212.6	212.3	219.4	219.5	—
Taxis	412	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	23.3	23.4	23.0	22.8	—	21.7	21.7	20.5	20.4	—
School buses	415	139.7	85.6	162.9	142.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,869.9	1,882.4	1,858.5	1,880.3	1,887.9	1,641.2	1,653.6	1,627.4	1,648.2	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,655.6	1,667.8	1,640.8	1,661.1	—	1,462.3	1,475.0	1,447.1	1,466.6	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	204.6	204.8	208.5	209.4	—	170.2	169.8	172.0	172.8	—
Water transportation	44	203.7	206.3	204.5	207.9	215.2	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation services	449	136.5	138.6	138.7	140.6	—	120.8	122.4	122.8	124.4	—
Transportation by air	45	1,275.6	1,281.7	1,305.3	1,307.1	1,308.0	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,082.6	1,086.1	1,107.3	1,110.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	582.2	584.1	600.5	602.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	144.8	147.2	150.7	150.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	13.9	14.0	13.7	14.1	14.2	9.4	9.3	10.0	10.5	—
Transportation services	47	473.6	476.4	471.9	470.5	470.0	392.0	394.6	387.2	385.4	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	220.0	221.0	216.2	213.6	—	183.6	184.5	179.7	176.7	—
Travel agencies	4724	171.0	171.3	168.8	166.4	—	142.9	142.6	139.6	136.7	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	193.0	194.2	191.2	190.7	—	159.0	159.9	153.1	152.8	—
Communications and public utilities		2,508	2,507	2,544	2,559	2,553	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	1,650.4	1,649.6	1,698.7	1,706.6	1,698.9	1,212.2	1,219.9	1,309.4	1,321.7	—
Telephone communications	481	1,145.0	1,144.6	1,176.9	1,179.9	—	815.4	822.7	907.0	914.9	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	941.8	941.5	965.8	971.3	—	654.9	662.5	737.8	747.5	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	255.4	255.4	255.2	257.1	—	205.7	205.6	205.0	206.4	—
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	116.2	116.8	116.2	117.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television broadcasting stations	4833	139.2	138.6	139.0	139.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	215.8	215.5	232.1	235.0	—	174.1	174.3	178.5	181.1	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	857.3	857.8	845.0	852.4	853.7	690.6	691.9	686.0	694.2	—
Electric services	491	361.3	360.5	353.4	357.5	—	290.5	289.8	285.4	289.1	—
Gas production and distribution	492	128.9	128.7	123.8	125.5	—	101.8	101.7	96.6	98.7	—
Combination utility services	493	152.4	152.5	150.8	151.1	—	123.3	124.0	125.4	125.6	—
Sanitary services	495	175.5	176.6	177.0	177.7	—	144.1	145.2	147.1	148.5	—
Wholesale trade		7,066	7,065	7,040	7,069	7,057	5,639	5,641	5,598	5,629	5,622
Durable goods	50	4,215	4,221	4,172	4,184	4,173	3,302	3,305	3,248	3,263	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	522.7	526.8	519.4	522.9	—	415.8	418.5	411.5	414.6	—
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	162.2	162.6	164.8	164.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	287.2	291.2	281.0	285.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	173.9	173.6	179.8	178.2	—	138.5	138.9	144.7	143.7	—
Furniture	5021	85.6	85.5	89.4	87.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home furnishings	5023	88.3	88.1	90.4	90.7	—	—	—	—	—	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	297.4	297.0	295.6	298.9	—	247.9	248.5	246.1	249.4	—
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	151.1	152.1	150.5	151.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction materials, nec	5039	39.0	39.4	39.9	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	955.8	953.5	945.1	950.2	—	722.8	720.3	703.8	709.5	—
Office equipment	5044	197.2	195.7	196.0	194.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	406.3	404.7	390.1	395.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	202.6	202.2	209.9	210.9	—	162.7	161.9	165.9	167.1	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	164.4	163.6	156.9	156.1	—	132.3	130.4	124.4	124.2	—
Electrical goods	506	588.4	591.7	582.1	583.9	—	429.2	431.7	420.1	423.0	—
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	237.8	239.2	235.7	234.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	49.0	48.2	48.3	48.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	301.6	304.3	298.1	301.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	321.8	324.1	318.0	317.8	—	268.7	270.3	266.4	265.7	—
Hardware	5072	115.8	117.4	115.8	116.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	122.8	123.2	119.9	120.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	845.8	848.1	833.1	834.7	—	680.7	680.6	669.0	670.3	—
Construction and mining machinery	5082	95.4	95.5	96.1	97.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm and garden machinery	5083	119.4	119.8	119.6	121.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	351.3	354.7	344.6	341.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial supplies	5085	149.6	148.6	148.1	149.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	344.3	342.8	341.9	341.1	—	266.4	265.5	262.4	262.8	—
Scrap and waste materials	5093	123.3	124.3	121.6	119.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondurable goods											
Paper and paper products	511	276.5	275.7	274.1	275.3	—	229.9	231.8	227.3	229.1	—
Stationery and office supplies	5112	162.0	159.9	159.0	160.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	263.6	261.6	263.5	264.7	—	219.0	216.6	220.8	225.2	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	224.2	224.5	216.1	218.4	—	183.7	184.6	175.3	176.2	—
Groceries and related products	514	953.2	953.8	958.6	969.2	—	804.2	805.4	807.0	814.7	—
Groceries, general line	5141	306.0	308.2	304.0	306.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meats and meat products	5147	58.6	59.6	58.9	59.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	110.2	106.4	105.2	110.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	101.7	99.6	99.5	102.1	—	81.5	79.4	81.4	83.3	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	165.8	165.7	176.1	176.5	—	120.2	120.4	128.4	127.6	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	149.2	150.5	153.8	155.4	—	121.9	123.3	127.7	129.7	—
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	58.1	59.5	56.5	57.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum products, nec	5172	91.1	91.0	97.3	98.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	164.9	166.2	168.5	170.9	—	132.6	134.0	134.4	137.3	—
Beer and ale	5181	104.1	105.5	105.9	108.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	60.8	60.7	62.6	62.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	551.5	546.0	557.5	552.0	—	444.0	440.1	448.1	442.7	—
Farm supplies	5191	164.1	160.0	168.6	165.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade		23,488	23,418	23,568	23,780	23,683	20,699	20,638	20,682	20,884	20,787
Building materials and garden supplies											
Lumber and other building materials	521	656.0	647.8	648.6	664.8	—	564.1	556.6	549.3	565.3	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	66.5	66.7	63.2	64.3	—	48.6	49.1	46.3	47.7	—
Hardware stores	525	176.2	175.3	171.0	171.6	—	149.1	148.3	145.0	145.4	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	119.9	111.0	122.5	117.7	—	104.2	95.5	106.8	102.0	—
General merchandise stores											
Department stores	531	2,424.3	2,409.6	2,396.8	2,417.4	2,404.3	2,284.0	2,273.7	2,237.5	2,255.8	—
Variety stores	533	152.6	154.2	151.7	153.0	—	132.8	134.3	128.6	130.4	—
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	189.0	188.6	186.5	187.8	—	166.1	165.5	163.0	164.0	—
Food stores											
Grocery stores	541	3,121.2	3,133.2	3,120.5	3,141.2	—	2,835.3	2,847.7	2,822.5	2,842.3	—
Meat and fish markets	542	49.5	49.8	48.2	49.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy products stores	545	12.0	12.5	10.5	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	197.8	194.6	196.7	198.1	—	171.9	169.6	169.8	170.7	—
Automotive dealers and service stations											
New and used car dealers	551	1,118.8	1,121.0	1,126.0	1,131.9	1,135.9	942.9	944.7	946.6	953.4	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	408.7	409.8	404.5	406.1	—	327.8	328.2	327.9	329.3	—
Gasoline service stations	554	660.9	661.7	653.4	658.8	—	566.8	568.8	561.0	567.2	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.8	—	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.8	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,178.1	1,190.5	1,203.0	1,215.6	1,213.5	975.1	986.9	989.2	1,002.6	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	81.2	81.2	80.3	82.4	—	65.6	65.4	65.0	66.9	—
Women's clothing stores	562	278.9	279.9	286.9	286.0	—	224.7	225.9	230.0	229.0	—
Family clothing stores	565	438.6	445.6	450.4	461.5	—	382.0	388.5	390.9	402.3	—
Shoe stores	566	196.9	197.7	200.6	196.7	—	155.6	156.3	156.5	153.1	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,124.9	1,125.5	1,124.5	1,125.4	1,126.4	932.2	931.4	920.6	919.8	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	577.3	578.8	583.7	587.0	—	474.2	474.8	476.2	477.6	—
Furniture stores	5712	330.9	331.4	331.9	334.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	76.0	76.5	76.5	75.9	—	62.2	62.3	61.3	60.6	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	471.6	470.2	464.3	462.5	—	395.8	394.3	383.1	381.6	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	208.7	207.7	209.4	208.8	—	174.1	173.2	175.2	174.6	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	78.3	78.4	73.9	73.2	—	67.9	67.7	62.4	61.4	—
Eating and drinking places	58	8,348.6	8,278.9	8,363.5	8,494.4	8,439.6	7,527.9	7,465.2	7,525.1	7,650.2	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,035.2	3,036.1	3,118.4	3,107.4	3,095.4	2,550.0	2,549.7	2,617.9	2,604.7	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	674.3	675.1	684.1	687.9	—	584.0	583.3	593.8	598.0	—
Liquor stores	592	116.7	117.4	118.3	119.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	133.9	133.9	139.3	140.4	—	112.0	112.1	116.9	117.0	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,078.3	1,084.6	1,104.2	1,103.3	—	901.4	908.0	920.6	918.3	—
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	201.0	203.9	210.1	213.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book stores	5942	136.8	135.8	151.4	144.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery stores	5943	112.0	112.9	109.3	108.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewelry stores	5944	155.5	155.1	167.8	166.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	256.4	259.0	250.7	256.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	46.7	46.6	45.8	46.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	384.6	384.3	397.3	395.4	—	325.6	323.8	333.7	331.5	—
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	258.3	257.5	269.4	267.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandising machine operators	5962	66.8	66.8	67.3	66.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	92.5	91.4	91.6	91.7	—	75.7	74.9	75.9	75.8	—
Retail stores, nec	599	554.9	549.4	583.6	569.1	—	455.8	451.3	480.7	466.9	—
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	161.9	157.6	184.2	164.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	72.7	73.3	75.5	75.1	—	55.9	56.7	59.7	59.9	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	320.3	318.5	323.9	329.3	—	261.2	260.0	260.4	265.1	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		7,609	7,626	7,640	7,698	7,715	5,579	5,605	5,605	5,658	5,671
Finance		3,715	3,726	3,761	3,784	3,788	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	2,038.8	2,038.0	2,032.7	2,050.8	2,053.7	1,475.6	1,476.8	1,466.9	1,482.5	—
Commercial banks	602	1,436.3	1,435.7	1,421.6	1,434.4	1,435.3	1,024.4	1,025.7	1,014.1	1,025.0	—
State commercial banks	6022	575.8	576.1	575.1	582.5	—	414.5	416.2	411.8	418.1	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	860.5	859.6	846.5	851.9	—	609.9	609.5	602.3	606.9	—
Savings institutions	603	254.8	254.2	254.9	257.6	258.2	—	—	—	—	—
Federal savings institutions	6035	146.5	146.2	147.3	148.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	108.3	108.0	107.6	109.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	194.1	194.8	200.7	202.5	—	154.7	155.4	159.8	161.5	—
Nondepository institutions	61	678.4	677.5	697.0	703.4	702.8	442.6	442.0	460.4	465.9	—
Personal credit institutions	614	208.3	207.4	210.7	211.0	—	109.8	109.2	109.3	109.4	—
Business credit institutions	615	143.1	144.6	150.9	152.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	306.3	304.8	314.7	319.5	319.6	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers	62	748.6	758.9	770.8	769.1	769.8	—	—	—	—	—
Security brokers and dealers	621	546.8	555.2	558.4	555.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	29.8	30.4	31.0	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity services	628	172.0	173.3	181.4	182.0	—	116.6	117.2	116.3	116.9	—
Holding and other investment offices	67	249.3	252.0	260.1	260.9	261.5	—	—	—	—	—
Holding offices	671	105.7	106.4	108.0	107.9	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,354	2,350	2,357	2,365	2,368	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	1,596.4	1,592.1	1,597.2	1,604.5	1,606.4	1,240.4	1,238.7	1,267.7	1,276.5	—
Life insurance	631	483.6	482.1	475.8	475.5	—	335.0	334.5	332.7	332.5	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	382.4	380.9	389.3	390.3	—	306.4	305.6	317.3	318.2	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	304.5	303.5	311.8	312.4	—	245.8	245.3	253.0	253.3	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	555.3	553.2	545.7	549.9	—	457.4	455.8	468.2	474.0	—
Title insurance	636	78.8	79.2	85.2	86.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	757.6	758.2	759.8	760.2	761.6	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate	65	1,540	1,550	1,522	1,549	1,559	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate operators and lessors	651	599.0	602.1	591.0	601.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate agents and managers	653	758.4	766.2	747.9	760.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subdividers and developers	655	138.6	138.1	138.2	139.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		40,865	40,896	41,227	41,497	41,480	35,716	35,734	35,992	36,243	36,189
Agricultural services	07	877.3	880.4	891.7	919.0	920.1	745.1	746.8	754.5	779.1	—
Veterinary services	074	221.4	223.1	225.5	231.3	—	186.7	188.9	189.4	194.8	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	597.6	598.1	609.0	628.0	—	510.5	509.4	517.9	534.8	—
Hotels and other lodging places	70	2,035.8	2,088.2	1,946.4	2,042.9	2,093.7	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and motels	701	1,942.8	1,980.5	1,879.9	1,952.7	—	1,714.2	1,749.0	1,651.7	1,722.5	—
Personal services	72	1,215.7	1,201.8	1,256.4	1,246.7	1,234.5	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	451.2	449.2	451.5	455.7	—	395.1	393.4	393.7	396.7	—
Photographic studios, portrait	722	67.1	64.9	74.1	72.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops	723	422.9	419.4	433.3	436.3	—	374.8	372.3	383.3	386.2	—
Funeral service and crematories	726	101.0	101.1	102.2	102.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	159.1	153.1	181.5	165.5	—	137.5	132.3	156.9	142.4	—
Business services	73	9,925.9	9,922.7	9,658.9	9,708.6	9,640.8	8,802.7	8,799.5	8,526.5	8,578.5	—
Advertising	731	304.5	307.2	299.8	300.7	—	222.0	223.8	217.9	218.1	—
Advertising agencies	7311	198.9	201.8	194.1	194.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit reporting and collection	732	158.6	159.4	163.5	165.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	325.3	326.2	326.2	326.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	83.9	84.4	83.0	83.2	—	68.8	68.9	66.2	66.6	—
Services to buildings	734	1,002.8	1,001.5	1,016.6	1,020.0	1,009.6	896.6	895.6	910.9	915.4	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	97.2	97.3	99.6	101.4	—	78.1	78.5	81.6	83.3	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	905.6	904.2	917.0	918.6	—	818.5	817.1	829.3	832.1	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	289.6	289.7	293.5	300.8	—	235.0	234.8	237.6	245.0	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	43.6	43.4	44.6	44.8	—	35.9	35.9	36.6	36.9	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	55.6	56.2	58.4	59.3	—	47.0	47.5	49.4	50.6	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	190.4	190.1	190.5	196.7	—	152.1	151.4	151.6	157.5	—
Personnel supply services	736	3,946.9	3,920.5	3,556.2	3,579.0	3,524.6	—	—	—	—	—
Employment agencies	7361	400.3	399.3	393.1	393.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Help supply services	7363	3,546.6	3,521.2	3,163.1	3,186.0	3,131.5	3,420.0	3,393.5	3,035.5	3,058.2	—
Computer and data processing services	737	2,092.3	2,108.0	2,194.8	2,205.6	2,210.6	1,680.8	1,698.4	1,778.2	1,789.4	—
Computer programming services	7371	515.7	522.1	540.2	543.0	—	434.1	439.7	456.6	459.7	—
Prepackaged software	7372	301.1	307.2	317.9	322.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	223.1	224.8	233.0	236.1	—	169.5	171.2	174.4	177.2	—
Data processing and preparation	7374	285.0	284.0	298.8	299.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	244.2	247.8	256.5	256.4	—	186.4	193.3	206.2	206.6	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	51.4	51.1	55.9	55.5	—	39.6	39.4	44.0	43.6	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,805.9	1,810.2	1,808.3	1,810.9	—	1,578.7	1,582.5	1,579.1	1,583.2	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	584.1	586.7	607.6	610.5	—	537.5	539.1	560.9	563.8	—
Security systems services	7382	76.9	77.1	68.6	67.9	—	64.9	64.5	57.7	57.3	—
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	70.2	71.7	67.7	67.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,250.3	1,254.7	1,309.6	1,312.7	1,321.2	1,030.0	1,033.2	1,081.7	1,085.9	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	226.6	228.8	235.3	240.1	—	185.8	187.3	192.2	197.7	—
Passenger car rental	7514	148.0	149.8	155.7	159.2	—	122.3	123.6	128.4	132.2	—
Automobile parking	752	83.2	82.6	85.8	85.4	—	73.3	72.9	75.6	75.6	—
Automotive repair shops	753	682.8	685.7	702.3	706.1	—	549.4	552.1	566.8	570.8	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	233.0	234.7	241.2	242.0	—	190.4	191.6	197.0	197.7	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	302.3	302.3	311.7	313.0	—	242.0	242.4	251.1	252.7	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	257.7	257.6	286.2	281.1	—	221.5	220.9	247.1	241.8	—
Carwashes	7542	140.4	139.5	158.3	153.1	—	124.4	123.4	140.6	135.5	—
Miscellaneous repair services											
Miscellaneous repair services	76	368.1	368.9	363.9	363.8	363.9	303.2	303.8	298.6	298.3	—
Electrical repair shops	762	104.7	104.6	104.6	105.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures											
Motion picture production and services	78	601.8	608.0	588.7	601.1	606.0	513.8	518.1	498.1	506.6	—
Motion picture theaters	781	264.6	269.0	254.6	255.9	—	228.4	230.6	214.2	212.1	—
Motion picture theaters	783	152.1	153.6	144.6	154.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	168.4	168.4	173.3	174.5	—	135.7	136.8	142.2	143.0	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,990.1	2,053.5	1,873.9	2,046.8	2,109.3	1,771.3	1,836.9	1,648.5	1,811.3	—
Bowling centers	793	70.0	69.0	77.8	72.9	—	60.9	60.0	68.0	63.4	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,526.1	1,573.1	1,400.6	1,574.6	—	1,373.2	1,421.2	1,242.6	1,408.2	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	218.8	219.3	233.5	234.0	—	197.2	197.4	210.7	210.5	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	460.2	474.1	388.0	465.9	—	413.6	426.5	341.6	416.9	—
Health services											
Health services	80	10104.3	10121.6	10285.0	10356.1	10380.2	8,958.1	8,968.3	9,122.1	9,189.5	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,925.3	1,926.4	1,970.7	1,986.2	1,988.5	1,591.0	1,591.4	1,625.7	1,638.7	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	689.8	688.6	700.9	704.9	—	603.9	603.1	613.2	616.9	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	441.2	443.7	450.6	453.2	—	367.4	369.3	374.8	378.0	—
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	184.1	184.2	181.9	182.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,797.5	1,797.6	1,810.6	1,824.9	1,825.8	1,613.7	1,613.0	1,627.4	1,641.7	—
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,366.8	1,367.9	1,375.5	1,386.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	206.4	206.6	209.5	211.3	—	183.9	184.2	187.5	189.2	—
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	224.3	223.1	225.6	227.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	3,987.6	4,001.5	4,063.4	4,092.1	4,111.0	3,657.3	3,665.6	3,731.4	3,759.4	—
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,687.0	3,698.4	3,747.4	3,772.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	74.6	74.1	76.2	77.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	226.0	229.0	239.8	242.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental laboratories	807	209.4	210.7	215.7	216.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health care services	808	645.3	645.1	647.1	649.8	649.3	593.2	592.9	595.3	596.6	—
Legal services											
Legal services	81	1,026.8	1,026.8	1,020.9	1,043.8	1,042.6	820.3	821.0	809.7	831.0	—
Educational services											
Educational services	82	2,136.6	2,048.8	2,475.8	2,225.0	2,130.0	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary and secondary schools	821	700.9	657.3	762.6	729.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colleges and universities	822	1,101.8	1,054.6	1,358.0	1,141.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational schools	824	99.7	96.6	104.3	101.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services											
Social services	83	2,885.9	2,846.9	3,069.2	3,045.4	3,014.1	2,490.3	2,451.3	2,649.6	2,628.2	—
Individual and family services	832	805.5	807.8	853.7	856.9	—	697.9	698.1	739.1	742.0	—
Job training and related services	833	384.3	384.5	394.5	401.5	—	331.4	330.5	338.7	345.4	—
Child day care services	835	694.6	650.1	771.1	733.8	692.8	608.8	567.4	677.8	643.8	—
Residential care	836	809.8	813.4	841.1	851.1	855.1	699.4	703.1	727.1	736.6	—
Social services, nec	839	191.7	191.1	208.8	202.1	—	152.8	152.2	166.9	160.4	—
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens											
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	114.9	116.4	113.4	119.6	121.7	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations											
Membership organizations	86	2,513.4	2,534.7	2,492.4	2,536.5	2,558.1	—	—	—	—	—
Business associations	861	116.0	115.1	117.5	119.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional organizations	862	69.6	70.0	73.3	73.9	—	50.4	50.7	52.9	53.3	—
Labor organizations	863	148.4	143.8	151.4	154.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civic and social associations	864	485.1	512.2	459.4	495.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services											
Engineering and management services	87	3,445.2	3,449.1	3,507.7	3,554.4	3,569.0	2,622.3	2,625.1	2,684.0	2,734.2	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,034.0	1,039.9	1,054.3	1,076.0	1,083.2	851.4	856.9	858.2	878.1	—
Engineering services	8711	780.5	784.8	795.3	810.5	—	650.0	653.2	653.9	667.6	—
Architectural services	8712	187.2	187.5	192.0	196.6	—	147.9	148.7	149.9	154.5	—
Surveying services	8713	66.3	67.6	67.0	68.9	—	53.5	55.0	54.4	56.0	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	661.3	656.0	669.3	669.2	—	477.5	472.4	497.0	499.3	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	651.0	654.1	662.3	673.9	—	481.0	483.4	503.6	517.3	—
Commercial physical research	8731	240.1	242.0	248.2	252.0	—	146.7	148.8	170.7	176.3	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	145.6	143.9	141.5	141.8	—	122.8	120.4	117.5	117.9	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	159.8	161.6	164.1	169.4	—	125.9	127.6	128.2	133.3	—
Management and public relations	874	1,098.9	1,099.1	1,121.8	1,135.3	1,137.3	812.4	812.4	825.2	839.5	—
Management services	8741	326.5	323.3	335.3	340.0	—	244.9	242.3	251.8	256.4	—
Management consulting services	8742	415.4	415.0	421.6	425.4	—	298.8	297.2	298.3	303.3	—
Public relations services	8743	52.9	54.2	52.8	51.8	—	35.3	36.4	36.4	35.6	—
Services, nec	89	51.3	51.7	51.6	52.7	52.7	39.7	40.1	39.5	40.4	—
Government		21,004	19,610	21,193	20,878	19,726	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government ⁴		3,122	2,837	2,615	2,621	2,609	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, by agency ⁴		3,058.6	2,773.3	2,551.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense		633.2	632.7	616.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postal Service ⁵		858.1	857.3	852.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other executive agencies		1,567.3	1,283.3	1,082.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative		31.1	32.1	30.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial		31.8	31.9	32.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, except Postal Service		2,263.4	1,980.0	1,762.5	1,776.9	1,771.6	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		46.9	47.2	46.8	46.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		14.3	14.3	14.5	14.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		367.8	369.5	365.5	373.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	220.5	221.5	224.1	226.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government		4,603	4,530	4,913	4,700	4,640	—	—	—	—	—
Construction		93.7	93.7	91.7	94.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		54.5	55.6	54.2	55.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		2,542.5	2,460.4	2,840.1	2,596.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	342.3	343.9	343.0	345.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	1,824.9	1,738.0	2,125.5	1,875.6	1,797.9	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		220.4	220.4	219.3	219.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		154.9	158.1	152.3	155.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,912.0	1,919.8	1,927.4	1,954.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government, except education		2,777.8	2,791.5	2,787.9	2,824.4	2,841.6	—	—	—	—	—
Local government		13,279	12,243	13,665	13,557	12,477	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		478.2	480.9	486.6	492.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		8,699.4	7,568.2	9,184.7	8,878.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	626.8	628.7	640.1	644.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	7,423.0	6,255.7	7,902.8	7,550.3	6,342.0	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		148.8	150.0	153.5	153.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		500.8	533.8	488.3	530.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		4,101.2	4,193.8	3,993.3	4,185.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government, except education		5,855.8	5,987.2	5,761.8	6,006.9	6,134.5	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

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

employment only and exclude employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency.

⁵ Includes rural mail carriers.

— Data not available.

P = preliminary.

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Apr. 2000	May 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2001
Total	63,849	64,213	64,219	64,411	64,681
Total private	51,823	52,014	52,171	52,348	52,619
Goods-producing	6,651	6,677	6,495	6,459	6,449
Mining	76	76	74	75	77
Construction	731	743	730	738	753
Manufacturing	5,844	5,858	5,691	5,646	5,619
Durable goods	2,973	2,983	2,932	2,907	2,884
Lumber and wood products	149.6	150.2	141.2	141.7	143.3
Furniture and fixtures	180.0	179.2	175.2	175.1	172.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.7	100.9	97.5	96.9	96.9
Primary metal industries	105.6	105.8	103.5	102.3	101.5
Fabricated metal products	348.6	349.4	341.6	340.2	338.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	462.5	463.9	459.3	455.0	451.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	693.6	697.5	691.4	677.3	663.1
Transportation equipment	413.3	415.5	396.7	395.5	394.1
Instruments and related products	348.5	349.9	357.3	354.2	353.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	170.0	171.0	168.4	168.7	169.0
Nondurable goods	2,871	2,875	2,759	2,739	2,735
Food and kindred products	545.6	549.2	539.2	541.7	542.1
Tobacco products	10.7	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.3
Textile mill products	245.0	245.0	224.2	222.1	219.8
Apparel and other textile products	463.2	460.7	418.1	409.7	408.8
Paper and allied products	161.9	162.3	157.2	155.1	156.6
Printing and publishing	693.2	693.3	680.4	674.9	670.9
Chemicals and allied products	343.9	344.0	346.8	346.5	347.9
Petroleum and coal products	21.7	22.0	21.2	21.0	21.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	346.3	348.5	325.5	322.8	321.3
Leather and leather products	39.0	39.2	36.7	35.7	36.1
Service-producing	57,198	57,536	57,724	57,952	58,232
Transportation and public utilities	2,162	2,167	2,203	2,206	2,217
Wholesale trade	2,157	2,176	2,189	2,185	2,176
Retail trade	12,051	12,178	12,038	12,181	12,360
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,721	4,720	4,764	4,774	4,793
Services	24,081	24,096	24,482	24,543	24,624
Government	12,026	12,199	12,048	12,063	12,062
Federal	1,253	1,431	1,109	1,111	1,115
State	2,548	2,503	2,579	2,585	2,538
Local	8,225	8,265	8,360	8,367	8,409

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are

introduced, all unadjusted data from April 2000 forward are subject to revision.

**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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Alabama	1,941.2	1,930.6	1,926.7	8.3	8.1	8.2	106.5	107.7	108.3
Birmingham	487.0	487.5	488.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	30.4	30.9	31.2
Huntsville	185.0	187.5	187.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	7.1	7.2
Mobile	232.9	232.7	232.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.5	18.7	18.5
Montgomery	166.8	167.2	166.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.0	9.1	9.2
Tuscaloosa	82.5	82.7	81.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	6.1	5.8	5.9
Alaska	298.4	291.6	301.0	10.0	11.3	11.6	16.6	14.9	17.1
Anchorage	138.2	137.9	140.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	8.1	7.6	8.5
Arizona	2,229.0	2,286.5	2,250.4	9.9	9.5	9.5	164.0	166.3	167.5
Phoenix-Mesa	1,568.2	1,605.5	1,580.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	120.3	123.0	123.5
Tucson	348.2	357.2	349.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	22.1	21.5	21.6
Arkansas	1,169.0	1,170.9	1,169.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	54.8	56.9	57.7
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	154.6	157.5	159.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.2	7.4	7.6
Fort Smith	102.4	103.2	102.9	.7	.9	1.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	318.5	315.8	315.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.0	15.5	15.6
Pine Bluff	36.9	36.0	35.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.0	1.0
California	14,622.7	14,843.8	14,880.8	23.6	23.3	23.3	742.1	763.6	778.4
Bakersfield	195.8	198.9	200.3	9.1	8.9	9.0	11.1	11.8	11.9
Fresno	299.6	305.1	305.5	.4	.3	.3	16.8	17.2	17.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,089.8	4,144.3	4,143.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	133.7	136.6	137.1
Modesto	145.8	147.8	149.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.2	10.6	10.9
Oakland	1,055.4	1,073.3	1,077.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	65.9	67.6	68.7
Orange County	1,397.5	1,430.2	1,434.9	.6	.8	.8	80.5	83.6	85.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	993.0	1,021.6	1,023.5	1.0	1.0	.9	78.9	81.1	82.1
Sacramento	715.5	733.7	736.0	.2	.2	.2	48.9	53.6	54.5
Salinas	131.2	132.6	132.9	.1	.1	.1	6.5	6.6	6.7
San Diego	1,201.8	1,231.3	1,235.4	.4	.4	.4	70.8	72.8	74.3
San Francisco	1,092.5	1,109.7	1,111.1	.2	.2	.2	46.7	47.3	48.2
San Jose	1,036.4	1,035.7	1,032.5	.2	.2	.2	49.5	47.9	47.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	167.8	168.8	169.0	.8	.8	.8	8.2	8.4	8.6
Santa Rosa	187.8	191.5	191.7	.4	.4	.4	13.7	14.3	14.7
Stockton-Lodi	187.0	191.4	194.0	.1	.1	.1	12.1	12.8	13.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	174.3	177.6	179.3	.5	.6	.6	13.4	15.2	15.7
Ventura	276.7	279.6	280.1	.9	.9	.9	15.4	15.1	15.5
Colorado	2,234.1	2,251.4	2,277.7	13.0	13.3	13.4	169.4	164.4	168.9
Boulder-Longmont	182.4	188.8	188.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.1	8.7	8.5
Colorado Springs	245.8	246.2	248.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.6	15.8	16.1
Denver	1,193.0	1,220.3	1,228.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	90.6	95.3	98.7
Connecticut	1,710.9	1,703.3	1,715.2	.9	.9	.9	67.8	68.7	69.8
Bridgeport	189.3	185.7	186.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.2	7.2	7.5
Danbury	91.0	89.7	90.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.3	4.4
Hartford	623.2	618.9	619.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.1	23.8	24.8
New Haven-Meriden	265.8	265.4	266.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.3	11.7	12.0
New London-Norwich	143.7	142.0	144.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.7	5.7
Stamford-Norwalk	214.5	210.2	213.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.6	6.8
Waterbury	87.6	87.6	88.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.6	3.8	3.8
Delaware	426.1	427.5	430.1	.1	.1	.1	25.1	26.0	26.3
Dover	56.5	57.5	57.8	.1	.1	.1	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wilmington-Newark	330.9	333.2	332.7	.2	.2	.2	19.0	19.5	19.8
District of Columbia	652.9	649.4	656.5	.1	.1	.1	11.0	11.3	11.4
Washington PMSA	2,783.3	2,836.5	2,868.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	154.5	161.8	165.0
Florida	7,095.5	7,316.5	7,315.2	6.3	6.6	6.6	394.5	396.8	399.7
Daytona Beach	159.3	162.5	163.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.6	8.4	8.4
Fort Lauderdale	678.1	696.1	697.8	.2	.2	.2	40.0	40.1	40.1
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	167.4	172.5	172.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	17.0	18.4	18.5
Gainesville	117.7	122.1	119.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.5	4.1	4.1
Jacksonville	562.5	580.4	581.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.6	31.1	31.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	185.7	188.8	188.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	10.4	10.1	10.1
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	189.0	194.3	194.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.0	11.1	11.2
Miami	1,020.0	1,039.8	1,042.2	.5	.5	.5	37.8	38.2	38.5
Orlando	910.7	934.1	940.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	52.6	52.4	52.9
Pensacola	159.1	163.0	162.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.4	10.9	11.0
Sarasota-Bradenton	272.5	281.0	280.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.2	16.6	16.6
Tallahassee	159.6	165.4	162.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.5	6.4	6.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,204.8	1,252.9	1,253.5	.5	.5	.5	59.0	59.7	60.5
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	489.4	509.8	507.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.9	31.6	31.7

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Alabama	364.8	348.2	347.1	96.1	95.4	96.0	449.8	446.5	447.3
Birmingham	51.9	50.7	51.0	30.7	30.7	30.5	119.4	118.6	118.6
Huntsville	35.7	35.0	35.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	38.0	38.5	38.6
Mobile	25.4	24.0	23.6	13.5	13.8	13.7	61.3	60.5	60.8
Montgomery	18.8	18.6	18.6	7.7	7.5	7.6	38.3	37.9	38.2
Tuscaloosa	13.7	13.2	13.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.3	19.0	18.9
Alaska	15.4	11.8	13.5	29.5	28.2	29.3	61.2	58.8	61.7
Anchorage	2.3	2.2	2.3	15.4	14.7	15.1	32.6	32.2	32.8
Arizona	216.0	213.7	213.4	108.6	109.9	110.0	523.2	533.3	531.8
Phoenix-Mesa	166.1	163.2	162.7	84.0	85.1	85.0	373.1	379.5	378.8
Tucson	33.4	33.6	33.7	11.9	12.0	12.0	71.8	74.1	73.0
Arkansas	252.6	241.4	241.6	70.1	70.5	70.7	269.6	271.7	273.0
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.5	35.1	35.2	10.2	10.8	11.0	44.1	44.9	45.4
Fort Smith	28.4	28.8	29.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	20.4	20.7	20.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock	33.1	31.6	31.6	22.5	22.9	22.8	73.8	73.3	73.7
Pine Bluff	8.5	8.1	8.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	7.2	7.2	7.2
California	1,956.7	1,925.1	1,924.3	748.1	762.5	767.3	3,303.7	3,348.2	3,364.9
Bakersfield	9.7	9.9	9.9	11.3	11.3	11.5	45.2	44.9	45.2
Fresno	31.4	30.7	30.1	14.4	14.2	14.5	70.9	71.5	71.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	632.5	620.9	620.1	243.1	248.8	249.5	907.1	911.7	916.2
Modesto	26.0	25.0	26.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	37.3	37.5	37.7
Oakland	122.8	124.6	125.7	65.0	65.5	66.0	235.7	237.5	238.7
Orange County	232.1	234.0	234.5	51.9	52.9	53.2	339.6	344.0	345.9
Riverside-San Bernardino	125.0	127.2	127.8	50.5	51.2	51.3	246.5	252.3	252.5
Sacramento	50.0	51.0	50.5	27.7	27.8	28.1	152.5	155.4	156.0
Salinas	10.1	9.8	9.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	34.3	33.7	33.9
San Diego	130.0	129.6	129.8	51.1	51.2	51.3	267.7	271.5	271.8
San Francisco	70.5	69.7	69.5	84.0	85.7	85.7	224.8	222.8	223.7
San Jose	261.2	262.0	260.1	29.1	29.5	29.6	195.5	195.9	195.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	17.2	17.7	17.6	5.1	4.8	4.9	41.4	41.0	41.3
Santa Rosa	31.2	32.1	32.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	42.7	43.3	43.7
Stockton-Lodi	25.1	23.6	25.1	13.3	14.2	14.4	43.5	44.5	44.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	21.0	20.5	20.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	42.3	42.7	43.1
Ventura	41.5	41.4	41.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	64.4	65.5	65.6
Colorado	206.2	202.8	202.6	144.3	139.8	140.7	526.9	533.0	541.9
Boulder-Longmont	31.6	31.0	31.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	38.4	39.6	40.5
Colorado Springs	28.6	29.0	28.6	13.5	13.5	13.6	53.4	52.7	53.5
Denver	90.9	88.4	87.8	101.3	101.8	102.0	280.2	287.5	290.3
Connecticut	263.7	257.4	258.3	79.6	80.2	80.7	369.5	366.4	370.3
Bridgeport	36.7	36.4	36.4	7.9	7.8	7.8	42.8	41.7	41.8
Danbury	19.1	18.8	18.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	21.7	20.7	21.1
Hartford	91.0	88.5	88.7	27.8	27.7	27.7	126.6	124.9	125.9
New Haven-Meriden	38.4	37.8	38.0	16.1	15.9	16.0	54.9	54.9	55.5
New London-Norwich	22.8	22.3	22.5	6.9	6.9	6.8	29.6	28.7	29.7
Stamford-Norwalk	25.4	23.7	23.8	10.0	9.8	10.0	46.3	46.0	47.0
Waterbury	17.8	17.4	17.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	18.5	18.4	18.7
Delaware	58.5	57.2	57.1	17.3	18.0	17.9	93.9	93.0	94.8
Dover	6.3	6.0	6.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	12.8	13.7	14.0
Wilmington-Newark	44.6	42.8	42.7	15.3	15.7	15.7	67.6	68.0	68.4
District of Columbia	11.4	11.4	11.5	19.6	19.4	19.5	50.5	49.4	49.8
Washington PMSA	100.5	100.0	100.4	136.0	140.5	141.8	499.2	499.3	505.0
Florida	488.5	483.2	483.1	356.9	366.4	368.0	1,753.0	1,791.8	1,789.2
Daytona Beach	13.0	12.7	12.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	43.2	43.6	43.6
Fort Lauderdale	38.7	38.4	38.5	31.5	31.9	32.3	188.0	193.1	193.3
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	46.6	48.3	47.6
Gainesville	5.6	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	23.8	23.9	23.8
Jacksonville	39.2	39.7	39.8	40.8	41.5	41.9	138.4	140.3	141.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	20.1	19.5	19.3	9.5	9.6	9.6	52.0	54.5	53.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	25.2	25.1	25.1	5.3	5.7	5.7	45.2	46.0	46.0
Miami	69.2	67.4	67.3	91.8	95.0	95.4	260.9	261.9	263.2
Orlando	54.7	54.8	54.5	43.6	44.2	44.0	218.9	222.7	223.5
Pensacola	9.3	8.9	8.9	7.7	8.4	8.4	38.6	38.2	38.3
Sarasota-Bradenton	22.4	22.0	22.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	62.4	65.6	65.0
Tallahassee	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	31.5	33.1	32.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	91.6	92.0	92.3	54.1	55.6	55.9	270.9	275.4	275.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	30.4	29.8	29.5	16.7	17.4	17.3	119.2	123.3	121.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Alabama	92.3	91.8	92.6	475.0	476.9	477.6	348.4	356.0	349.6
Birmingham	38.1	38.2	38.4	146.2	146.3	147.0	67.7	69.5	69.2
Huntsville	5.1	5.1	5.1	54.8	56.4	56.1	39.6	40.6	40.2
Mobile	10.5	10.5	10.5	68.0	68.9	69.7	35.7	36.3	36.0
Montgomery	10.9	11.0	11.1	45.3	45.6	45.5	36.8	37.5	36.0
Tuscaloosa	2.5	2.5	2.6	15.1	14.3	14.4	21.0	23.2	21.9
Alaska	13.2	12.7	13.1	79.0	76.5	81.1	73.5	77.4	73.6
Anchorage	7.7	7.6	7.7	41.1	40.9	42.7	28.4	29.7	28.3
Arizona	143.5	146.6	146.7	720.1	724.2	720.9	343.7	383.0	350.6
Phoenix-Mesa	121.0	123.5	123.6	521.2	522.0	519.1	180.0	206.7	185.6
Tucson	13.6	14.1	14.1	118.8	120.7	120.5	74.7	79.4	72.5
Arkansas	46.5	46.4	46.8	280.7	284.2	285.7	191.2	198.3	190.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.4	5.5	5.6	32.1	32.9	33.4	20.1	20.9	20.8
Fort Smith	3.3	3.3	3.3	28.4	27.9	28.0	10.5	10.7	9.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock	18.2	18.0	18.0	94.5	93.0	93.8	60.4	61.5	59.9
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.9
California	823.7	842.4	844.1	4,660.8	4,761.1	4,769.5	2,364.0	2,417.6	2,409.0
Bakersfield	7.2	7.3	7.3	49.3	49.9	50.1	52.9	54.9	55.4
Fresno	14.5	14.8	14.9	78.8	80.2	80.6	72.4	76.2	75.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	231.4	234.5	234.9	1,352.2	1,382.5	1,379.0	585.8	605.6	603.5
Modesto	4.8	4.8	4.9	37.3	39.2	39.6	24.5	24.8	24.2
Oakland	57.7	59.1	59.3	325.0	335.9	338.2	181.1	180.8	178.9
Orange County	105.4	107.9	108.0	439.1	453.6	455.1	148.3	153.4	152.0
Riverside-San Bernardino	31.6	32.0	32.0	265.9	278.2	277.7	193.6	198.6	199.2
Sacramento	48.0	48.4	48.6	202.7	206.5	207.2	185.5	190.8	190.9
Salinas	6.4	6.5	6.5	37.6	39.6	39.6	30.9	31.1	31.2
San Diego	70.0	71.1	71.5	402.0	415.8	417.8	209.8	218.9	218.5
San Francisco	105.4	107.4	107.3	426.4	443.3	446.0	134.5	133.3	130.5
San Jose	32.5	31.9	31.9	369.9	370.8	370.2	98.5	97.5	97.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.9	7.9	7.9	53.2	53.8	53.7	34.0	34.4	34.2
Santa Rosa	10.2	10.1	10.3	54.8	55.4	55.7	28.4	29.6	28.6
Stockton-Lodi	8.4	8.8	8.9	47.5	48.7	49.3	37.0	38.7	38.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	7.3	7.6	7.8	48.7	50.0	50.3	35.4	35.4	35.8
Ventura	15.6	15.8	15.8	82.5	83.5	83.7	45.0	46.1	45.8
Colorado	142.9	140.7	142.3	695.1	702.8	720.9	336.3	354.6	347.0
Boulder-Longmont	7.1	7.3	7.4	63.6	66.2	67.4	25.6	29.1	26.5
Colorado Springs	14.1	14.2	14.1	82.2	81.9	83.4	38.4	39.1	39.0
Denver	93.5	94.0	94.2	376.8	389.5	393.2	153.9	157.9	156.9
Connecticut	142.3	141.4	143.2	544.5	541.5	548.5	242.6	246.8	243.5
Bridgeport	12.7	13.2	13.4	60.6	58.5	58.1	21.4	20.9	21.2
Danbury	5.7	6.0	6.1	26.7	26.1	26.6	10.7	11.0	10.7
Hartford	73.4	72.4	73.1	182.5	180.1	181.7	97.8	101.5	97.5
New Haven-Meriden	12.5	12.3	12.4	96.5	96.8	96.7	36.1	36.0	36.3
New London-Norwich	3.6	3.4	3.5	37.3	36.8	37.6	38.2	38.2	38.3
Stamford-Norwalk	26.9	26.3	26.7	80.0	79.1	80.7	19.2	18.7	18.7
Waterbury	3.2	3.3	3.3	27.7	27.8	28.5	13.2	13.2	13.1
Delaware	50.7	50.7	51.1	123.3	123.5	125.0	57.2	59.0	57.8
Dover	2.0	2.1	2.2	14.2	14.4	14.2	16.6	16.6	16.6
Wilmington-Newark	44.6	45.3	45.0	98.3	100.0	100.8	41.3	41.7	40.1
District of Columbia	31.9	32.0	32.3	302.7	304.7	307.2	225.7	221.1	224.7
Washington PMSA	149.3	152.1	154.3	1,138.1	1,167.3	1,185.0	604.6	614.4	616.2
Florida	446.3	454.9	455.8	2,650.9	2,788.8	2,797.7	999.1	1,028.0	1,015.1
Daytona Beach	6.8	6.8	6.8	58.6	61.3	61.8	23.3	23.9	23.8
Fort Lauderdale	50.8	52.8	52.9	238.7	245.9	246.8	90.2	93.7	93.7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	9.0	9.3	9.2	53.7	55.1	55.1	27.0	27.1	27.3
Gainesville	5.5	5.7	5.8	37.7	39.1	39.2	38.1	41.8	39.3
Jacksonville	57.3	58.7	58.7	190.3	200.5	201.7	65.5	68.2	65.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven	9.2	9.3	9.3	53.8	55.5	55.5	28.4	27.9	28.3
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.3	6.2	6.2	69.9	73.3	73.4	26.1	26.9	26.8
Miami	66.6	67.4	67.9	349.3	362.4	363.6	143.9	147.0	145.8
Orlando	51.1	51.1	51.7	396.2	412.6	418.6	93.2	95.8	94.8
Pensacola	6.0	6.1	6.1	57.1	60.8	60.9	28.8	29.5	28.9
Sarasota-Bradenton	12.8	13.3	13.2	128.5	133.3	133.5	24.8	24.9	24.8
Tallahassee	6.3	6.3	6.3	47.5	48.9	49.0	58.6	61.8	59.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	86.9	88.0	87.9	499.3	531.9	531.6	142.5	149.8	149.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	35.0	35.4	35.4	199.0	212.5	211.8	58.2	59.8	59.5

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
Georgia	4,008.3	4,054.4	4,062.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	208.9	207.8	210.6
Albany	59.7	58.9	59.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.8	4.1	4.1
Athens	71.2	74.3	71.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.3	3.5
Atlanta	2,208.2	2,236.4	2,241.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	121.9	118.3	119.4
Augusta-Aiken	204.9	205.6	205.0	.3	.3	.3	13.2	13.7	13.7
Columbus	121.7	121.8	121.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.6	5.8
Macon	152.1	152.5	152.3	.8	.8	.9	6.5	6.5	6.6
Savannah	139.0	139.3	139.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.6	9.2	9.2
Hawaii	556.5	560.4	563.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.8	23.6	23.6
Honolulu	415.4	418.2	420.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.2	16.9	16.8
Idaho	568.6	568.4	576.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	38.2	36.0	38.2
Boise City	226.3	232.7	235.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.6	17.1	17.8
Illinois	6,101.6	6,084.0	6,108.8	10.0	10.0	10.2	282.7	289.1	295.7
Bloomington-Normal	89.2	92.7	90.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.9	4.1
Champaign-Urbana	102.6	106.1	103.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.1	4.4
Chicago	4,286.3	4,259.0	4,288.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	193.7	200.4	205.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	188.8	186.4	187.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.0	9.5	9.8
Decatur	61.3	60.4	61.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.6	3.6
Kankakee	44.8	45.2	45.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.3	2.3
Peoria-Pekin	179.8	175.1	176.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.2	8.7	9.0
Rockford	186.3	182.8	184.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	8.4	8.7
Springfield	116.8	116.1	117.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.1	5.6	6.0
Indiana	3,024.3	3,018.7	2,994.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	160.9	158.3	161.8
Bloomington	64.4	65.0	64.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.2	3.4
Elkhart-Goshen	130.2	127.6	127.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	5.5	5.8
Evansville-Henderson	161.2	160.7	159.3	.8	.8	.8	10.9	10.9	10.4
Fort Wayne	281.1	279.4	277.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.2	15.2	15.9
Gary	269.5	269.2	268.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.7	16.1	16.1
Indianapolis	906.7	913.7	914.4	.8	.9	.9	53.9	54.5	54.1
Kokomo	53.3	51.4	50.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	2.0	2.0
Lafayette	93.9	94.3	93.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.0	4.4
Muncie	57.6	61.0	58.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.5	2.5
South Bend	139.7	138.5	138.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.0	7.7	8.1
Terre Haute	68.9	68.4	67.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.0	4.0	4.1
Iowa	1,496.4	1,499.3	1,504.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	70.1	63.9	69.7
Cedar Rapids	125.6	122.7	123.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.4	6.8
Des Moines	291.2	288.2	288.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.0	14.3	14.7
Dubuque	53.8	52.5	53.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.1	2.3
Iowa City	71.2	75.1	72.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.4	2.6
Stout City	66.3	66.8	66.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.4	3.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	72.4	72.8	71.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	2.9	3.0
Kansas	1,367.8	1,377.8	1,379.3	7.2	7.6	7.8	70.2	69.7	72.7
Lawrence	48.4	49.8	48.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.6	2.7
Topeka	105.1	104.8	105.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	5.4	5.6
Wichita	290.3	291.4	290.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	15.7	15.0	15.6
Kentucky	1,833.9	1,849.5	1,851.8	19.5	19.6	19.7	89.9	88.8	90.5
Lexington	288.8	295.2	295.7	.3	.3	.3	15.5	15.6	15.9
Louisville	595.6	602.2	605.6	.7	.7	.7	31.5	30.8	31.5
Owensboro	45.6	45.1	45.2	.2	.2	.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Louisiana	1,936.4	1,952.2	1,947.6	48.5	51.3	51.5	133.8	135.2	135.3
Alexandria	58.4	58.5	58.6	.1	.1	.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
Baton Rouge	311.4	315.3	315.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	37.5	39.2	39.2
Houma	79.2	80.5	80.7	6.5	7.0	7.1	4.1	4.2	4.3
Lafayette	165.1	168.2	168.0	13.3	13.9	14.1	10.4	10.3	10.8
Lake Charles	87.8	89.2	88.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.0	11.0	10.8
Monroe	74.0	75.6	75.8	.2	.2	.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
New Orleans	629.0	630.2	628.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	32.8	33.0	33.1
Shreveport-Bossier City	176.3	180.1	179.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	9.7	9.6	9.6
Maine	618.1	613.5	624.6	.1	.1	.1	31.2	31.7	32.2
Lewiston-Auburn	47.2	46.4	46.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.1	2.1	2.2
Portland	154.8	154.7	156.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.8	8.0	8.4

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Georgia	589.4	571.3	569.9	267.9	271.6	272.2	985.9	1,002.6	1,005.7
Albany	8.4	8.1	8.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	13.7	13.7	13.5
Athens	11.7	11.2	11.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	17.2	17.5	17.4
Atlanta	221.9	218.9	218.9	191.5	197.1	197.7	574.6	594.7	596.3
Augusta-Aiken	29.4	29.6	29.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	43.7	44.0	44.4
Columbus	20.6	19.5	19.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	26.5	27.1	26.8
Macon	19.1	18.8	18.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	35.2	35.9	36.0
Savannah	17.4	16.2	16.5	9.4	9.6	9.7	35.4	35.7	35.8
Hawaii	17.3	17.5	17.7	42.5	42.9	43.0	137.0	139.2	140.1
Honolulu	13.4	13.8	13.8	33.4	33.7	33.9	99.0	99.8	100.5
Idaho	78.4	75.0	76.0	28.2	28.1	28.5	142.7	143.8	145.2
Boise City	37.6	36.7	37.4	12.0	12.2	12.3	55.7	58.3	58.8
Illinois	950.9	922.9	923.6	352.4	360.1	360.0	1,375.2	1,365.3	1,372.4
Bloomington-Normal	7.6	7.2	7.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	19.0	19.2	19.2
Champaign-Urbana	13.1	12.6	12.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	22.0	22.1	22.1
Chicago	633.3	618.3	617.9	261.1	267.0	268.9	948.4	945.2	947.5
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	31.9	29.7	29.5	10.6	10.5	10.8	49.0	48.6	49.0
Decatur	14.3	13.7	13.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	13.4	13.2	13.5
Kankakee	6.8	7.0	7.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	11.8	11.9	11.9
Peoria-Pekin	34.2	33.0	33.3	10.0	9.6	9.7	41.4	41.2	41.6
Rockford	50.4	47.5	47.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	39.2	39.5	40.0
Springfield	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	24.5	23.9	24.4
Indiana	695.2	665.5	668.4	149.0	148.6	148.9	717.4	704.8	708.0
Bloomington	9.3	8.7	9.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	14.4	14.5	14.4
Elkhart-Goshen	66.0	63.4	63.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	24.0	23.2	23.3
Evansville-Henderson	32.2	31.5	31.6	7.9	7.9	8.0	40.1	40.4	40.4
Fort Wayne	74.2	70.3	70.4	14.3	14.2	14.2	67.1	66.2	66.3
Gary	47.4	44.6	44.4	15.2	15.1	15.2	65.5	64.5	65.0
Indianapolis	129.7	129.8	130.9	56.8	56.9	56.9	232.4	235.2	237.5
Kokomo	20.4	18.7	18.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	11.5	11.4	11.4
Lafayette	23.1	22.3	22.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	19.7	20.0	20.0
Muncie	9.8	9.4	9.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	13.7	13.8	13.6
South Bend	22.1	21.3	21.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	35.8	35.5	35.6
Terre Haute	12.7	11.6	11.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	19.7	19.4	19.5
Iowa	263.9	260.1	262.1	73.9	74.2	74.7	360.0	362.7	365.2
Cedar Rapids	22.7	22.6	22.9	12.7	12.6	12.8	26.4	25.1	25.0
Des Moines	24.3	23.8	24.0	14.7	14.6	14.6	72.4	71.7	71.8
Dubuque	11.3	10.7	10.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	13.5	12.8	12.9
Iowa City	5.6	5.5	5.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	14.6	15.0	14.8
Sioux City	13.6	13.5	13.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	15.9	16.0	16.1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.4	14.6	14.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	17.7	17.0	17.0
Kansas	211.4	210.3	210.4	86.1	88.6	88.4	323.3	324.4	326.5
Lawrence	5.5	5.3	5.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	11.6	11.9	11.9
Topeka	9.9	9.4	9.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	23.0	23.2	23.5
Wichita	72.6	74.1	74.2	11.6	11.4	11.4	63.4	63.5	63.7
Kentucky	323.2	311.5	311.1	108.9	107.3	106.5	430.2	437.0	439.2
Lexington	49.1	48.0	47.9	11.7	11.9	11.9	63.9	64.4	64.9
Louisville	86.8	86.1	86.3	46.4	46.7	45.9	142.2	146.1	147.1
Owensboro	7.0	6.7	6.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	11.5	11.5	11.5
Louisiana	184.8	180.2	180.8	113.8	114.7	115.1	457.2	460.4	460.7
Alexandria	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	13.6	13.7	13.8
Baton Rouge	24.2	24.3	24.3	14.4	14.8	14.8	74.2	74.9	75.1
Houma	7.5	7.9	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	19.1	19.2	19.2
Lafayette	14.1	13.4	13.4	9.1	8.8	8.9	43.9	44.7	44.9
Lake Charles	11.1	10.7	10.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	19.6	19.8	19.8
Monroe	8.4	8.1	8.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	17.6	18.0	18.1
New Orleans	47.9	46.6	47.0	40.8	40.8	40.7	157.4	159.1	159.2
Shreveport-Bossier City	19.5	18.6	18.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	40.0	40.8	40.4
Maine	87.1	81.4	82.5	24.8	24.3	24.7	154.9	150.4	157.6
Lewiston-Auburn	7.9	7.1	7.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	11.5	11.5	11.6
Portland	15.3	14.4	14.6	7.3	7.8	8.0	42.9	42.3	43.3

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	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
Georgia	207.8	206.8	207.8	1,143.1	1,165.2	1,174.4	597.5	621.3	614.3
Albany	1.7	1.7	1.8	16.4	16.2	16.5	12.1	11.7	11.8
Athens	2.3	2.2	2.2	17.8	17.8	18.0	16.9	20.0	16.8
Atlanta	142.1	140.1	140.7	690.3	690.1	697.6	264.1	275.3	269.4
Augusta-Aiken	6.2	6.3	6.3	52.7	52.2	51.1	42.2	42.2	42.2
Columbus	8.6	9.0	9.2	34.7	34.2	34.7	21.0	21.6	21.3
Macon	9.5	9.0	9.0	42.1	41.8	41.6	32.9	33.5	33.3
Savannah	4.7	4.7	4.7	43.1	43.6	43.4	20.4	20.3	20.0
Hawaii	33.3	33.9	33.9	184.9	187.6	187.2	117.7	115.7	118.1
Honolulu	26.7	26.9	27.0	131.4	134.4	133.9	94.3	92.7	94.8
Idaho	23.7	23.7	23.8	145.4	147.2	150.7	109.4	112.2	111.4
Boise City	11.2	11.1	11.2	60.0	61.7	62.5	33.2	35.6	35.0
Illinois	403.4	402.5	407.9	1,885.2	1,885.9	1,902.2	841.8	848.2	836.8
Bloomington-Normal	19.5	19.9	19.8	24.3	24.1	24.4	12.0	15.8	12.8
Champaign-Urbana	4.0	3.9	3.9	23.2	23.4	23.4	32.3	36.2	33.1
Chicago	311.5	311.1	314.3	1,420.7	1,416.0	1,431.6	515.7	499.2	500.9
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.1	8.5	8.6	52.8	52.9	53.5	26.4	26.7	26.3
Decatur	2.1	2.0	2.1	16.0	15.9	15.9	6.7	6.8	6.8
Kankakee	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.3	12.3	12.6	7.3	7.5	7.4
Peoria-Pekin	8.1	8.1	8.2	56.1	54.0	54.5	20.8	20.5	20.0
Rockford	7.7	7.5	7.6	53.2	51.9	52.4	18.7	19.1	18.7
Springfield	7.3	7.4	7.5	37.5	37.7	37.9	32.6	32.9	33.2
Indiana	142.4	140.5	140.9	756.6	769.5	763.4	396.6	425.4	396.5
Bloomington	2.5	2.4	2.5	15.3	15.6	15.8	17.8	18.9	17.7
Elkhart-Goshen	2.8	2.9	2.9	20.7	21.4	21.6	8.0	8.4	7.9
Evansville-Henderson	8.0	7.8	7.8	46.0	44.8	43.7	15.3	16.6	16.6
Fort Wayne	14.4	14.4	14.5	69.3	70.5	70.2	26.6	28.6	26.1
Gary	9.7	9.3	9.5	78.8	80.5	80.1	36.2	39.1	38.1
Indianapolis	64.7	64.4	64.9	260.1	260.2	262.0	108.3	111.8	107.2
Kokomo	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.3	8.9	9.0	7.5	7.6	6.8
Lafayette	3.7	3.8	3.8	19.7	18.7	18.7	20.7	23.1	21.6
Muncie	1.9	2.0	2.0	16.2	16.5	16.6	9.8	13.0	10.2
South Bend	6.7	6.8	6.8	47.4	47.8	47.7	14.5	14.2	13.9
Terre Haute	2.4	2.4	2.5	17.2	16.9	17.0	10.2	11.3	9.9
Iowa	86.6	87.4	88.4	393.4	400.9	399.0	246.3	248.1	243.2
Cedar Rapids	7.1	7.7	7.8	37.4	35.7	35.6	12.7	12.6	12.4
Des Moines	40.8	40.7	41.2	86.6	86.8	85.9	37.4	36.3	35.9
Dubuque	2.0	2.0	2.1	18.8	19.2	19.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Iowa City	2.7	2.9	2.9	16.1	17.2	16.8	27.0	29.5	27.5
Sioux City	2.8	2.7	2.7	18.9	19.0	18.7	7.9	8.3	8.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.0	3.1	3.1	20.3	19.6	19.8	11.2	13.0	10.7
Kansas	64.2	65.2	65.9	352.0	356.1	357.5	253.4	255.9	250.1
Lawrence	1.9	1.7	1.7	11.6	11.7	11.4	13.5	15.2	13.6
Topeka	6.8	7.0	7.2	31.4	31.9	31.8	22.6	21.7	21.6
Wichita	11.4	11.5	11.6	78.0	78.2	77.9	36.3	36.5	34.9
Kentucky	77.8	76.8	77.1	474.9	489.0	492.9	309.5	319.5	314.8
Lexington	10.6	10.7	10.8	82.6	86.5	86.4	55.1	57.8	57.6
Louisville	35.6	35.4	36.1	174.7	180.6	182.2	77.7	75.8	75.8
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.6	11.4	11.5	7.5	7.6	7.5
Louisiana	86.9	86.5	86.5	537.6	548.7	546.3	373.8	375.2	371.4
Alexandria	2.7	2.6	2.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	13.5	13.5	13.4
Baton Rouge	17.2	16.6	16.4	83.1	84.8	85.6	59.8	59.7	58.9
Houma	2.1	2.1	2.1	16.1	16.4	16.4	14.5	14.4	14.0
Lafayette	6.4	6.4	6.4	44.3	46.1	46.3	23.6	24.6	23.2
Lake Charles	2.7	2.7	2.7	24.4	25.6	25.0	13.6	13.6	13.7
Monroe	5.9	6.2	6.3	20.4	20.8	20.9	13.3	14.0	13.7
New Orleans	31.2	31.5	31.5	200.3	201.0	199.2	106.1	105.6	105.0
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.5	6.6	6.6	57.2	60.4	60.5	32.5	32.8	32.8
Maine	32.4	32.4	32.5	186.8	189.3	193.6	100.8	103.9	101.4
Lewiston-Auburn	2.5	2.4	2.4	15.4	15.9	16.0	5.5	5.3	5.4
Portland	13.3	13.1	13.2	48.7	49.3	50.0	19.5	19.8	19.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Maryland	2,488.4	2,487.4	2,501.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	159.4	160.1	163.3
Baltimore PMSA	1,260.1	1,267.3	1,272.0	.3	.3	.3	72.9	70.4	72.0
Baltimore City	412.4	414.5	417.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.1	13.6	13.8
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	930.9	937.2	940.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	70.8	73.1	74.4
Massachusetts	3,361.9	3,378.1	3,403.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	135.3	140.2	145.2
Barnstable-Yarmouth	69.2	64.0	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.7	3.8
Boston	2,059.0	2,068.8	2,086.6	.8	.8	.8	78.3	81.7	84.6
Brockton	100.9	101.4	101.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.9	5.3	5.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	54.1	54.7	54.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.0	2.0	2.1
Lawrence	168.1	170.9	171.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.2	7.4	7.6
Lowell	131.9	134.6	135.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.1	6.2	6.4
New Bedford	67.8	67.7	68.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.0	3.3	3.4
Pittsfield	43.6	43.0	44.3	.1	.1	.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Springfield	265.5	267.1	267.8	.1	.1	.1	9.6	9.7	10.1
Worcester	235.7	236.5	237.2	.2	.2	.2	8.9	9.2	9.6
Michigan	4,731.0	4,715.0	4,714.3	8.2	8.1	7.2	225.3	221.4	227.9
Ann Arbor	287.5	289.5	288.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.6	12.3	12.9
Benton Harbor	74.8	75.9	75.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.8	2.9
Detroit	2,229.3	2,205.3	2,209.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	97.5	97.1	99.2
Flint	172.2	173.3	173.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.6	8.1	8.7
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ..	600.2	610.2	607.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.1	31.5	31.7
Jackson	65.3	66.2	66.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.3	3.5
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	216.6	220.9	219.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.9	9.4	10.1
Lansing-East Lansing	237.1	243.0	238.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.6	10.6	11.0
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	184.6	184.6	185.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.6	10.2	10.7
Minnesota	2,715.6	2,712.8	2,740.3	7.5	6.3	6.4	131.4	125.3	136.8
Duluth-Superior	119.0	117.3	118.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	5.0	4.6	5.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,765.8	1,768.0	1,780.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	81.7	79.0	84.3
Rochester	86.2	87.0	88.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	3.9	4.1
St. Cloud	94.2	97.1	95.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	4.6	5.0
Mississippi	1,165.9	1,149.1	1,147.9	4.5	5.0	5.2	57.0	53.9	55.3
Jackson	234.1	229.6	230.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.7	11.2	11.8
Missouri	2,786.4	2,766.9	2,764.6	5.3	4.7	4.6	147.2	142.2	147.4
Kansas City	997.1	1,013.9	1,020.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.6	58.6	59.6
St. Louis	1,352.2	1,365.1	1,365.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	80.1	85.1	85.8
Springfield	173.8	175.5	176.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	8.4	8.6
Montana	394.1	397.0	400.7	5.1	5.4	5.4	21.6	20.9	22.2
Billings	67.1	68.4	69.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.8	4.0
Missoula	52.0	51.2	51.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.6	2.6
Nebraska	923.9	917.8	920.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	47.3	44.6	46.6
Lincoln	156.5	156.8	157.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.1	7.9	8.2
Omaha	431.6	422.3	425.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.1	22.0	22.6
Nevada	1,027.8	1,069.8	1,073.2	11.1	10.6	10.7	90.2	90.8	92.5
Las Vegas	749.9	788.7	787.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	70.9	71.9	72.8
Reno	194.5	198.8	200.7	.5	.5	.5	15.0	14.7	15.4
New Hampshire	631.3	627.6	635.9	.5	.4	.4	26.5	26.0	26.8
Manchester	108.1	109.0	108.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.7	5.8
Nashua	101.3	101.3	102.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.5	3.7
Portsmouth-Rochester	126.2	127.6	127.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.3	4.4
New Jersey	4,054.9	4,038.7	4,079.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	160.9	162.5	165.0
Atlantic-Cape May	198.1	190.4	200.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	7.8	7.7
Bergen-Passaic	680.1	672.2	678.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.8	28.1	28.6
Camden	506.9	507.7	512.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	24.4	24.7
Jersey City	257.9	263.3	265.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.7	6.7
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	673.0	670.4	672.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.6	23.7	24.2
Monmouth-Ocean	405.4	396.8	407.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.8	23.8	24.4
Newark	1,031.9	1,034.0	1,039.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.1	39.9	40.7
Trenton	218.3	222.7	224.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.9	6.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.5	60.5	60.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.6	2.5

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
Maryland	181.7	175.2	176.3	116.3	118.1	118.9	565.7	553.7	560.0
Baltimore PMSA	97.8	94.8	96.2	62.9	64.9	65.4	283.7	282.6	284.5
Baltimore City	27.8	25.5	26.4	20.2	20.6	20.7	62.7	61.9	62.6
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	44.1	44.1	44.2	38.6	38.9	39.4	206.1	201.8	203.0
Massachusetts	439.4	427.8	428.9	146.5	146.2	147.6	760.7	751.4	765.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	24.1	21.4	24.1
Boston	216.5	212.1	213.0	91.4	92.0	92.4	436.7	432.0	436.6
Brockton	11.5	11.3	11.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	32.9	33.1	33.2
Fitchburg-Leominster	12.9	12.7	12.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.0	13.3	13.3
Lawrence	39.8	39.5	39.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	38.0	38.9	39.5
Lowell	30.2	30.0	30.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	28.1	28.5	28.6
New Bedford	13.0	12.5	12.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	18.1	17.9	18.1
Pittsfield	6.7	6.4	6.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.3	10.2	10.6
Springfield	38.3	37.2	37.2	10.9	11.0	11.0	61.6	61.4	62.0
Worcester	38.7	37.3	37.5	10.7	11.3	11.1	53.0	52.4	53.0
Michigan	991.1	946.7	949.1	182.5	181.2	182.8	1,103.9	1,098.1	1,105.8
Ann Arbor	55.4	53.9	53.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	57.5	58.2	58.6
Benton Harbor	19.7	19.2	19.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	17.0	16.9	17.1
Detroit	464.2	436.9	437.5	98.5	98.0	98.4	504.8	506.6	507.6
Flint	31.6	30.0	30.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	44.9	45.1	45.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	164.9	160.7	160.9	20.9	21.6	21.7	150.4	153.6	153.7
Jackson	12.6	12.1	12.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	16.0	16.0	16.1
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	50.1	49.2	48.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	49.8	50.7	50.8
Lansing-East Lansing	28.8	27.9	27.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	52.7	53.0	52.9
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	39.4	37.0	37.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	46.8	47.3	47.9
Minnesota	445.5	432.1	436.9	134.7	137.4	137.1	641.5	636.8	644.8
Duluth-Superior	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	28.2	27.4	27.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	279.7	275.2	278.1	96.2	98.0	97.9	412.1	408.8	412.9
Rochester	12.4	12.0	12.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	16.3	16.1	16.3
St. Cloud	17.9	17.9	17.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	27.3	27.7	27.7
Mississippi	236.1	220.2	220.0	57.6	56.3	56.9	259.5	258.6	258.2
Jackson	20.0	20.7	20.9	17.9	17.8	18.1	56.3	54.5	53.4
Missouri	407.1	385.2	381.9	179.6	182.5	182.5	652.3	649.7	650.9
Kansas City	107.5	106.6	107.5	87.2	90.0	89.1	235.5	240.6	243.5
St. Louis	185.8	182.2	180.3	90.4	90.7	89.8	315.0	316.6	318.1
Springfield	24.4	23.3	23.0	12.5	13.3	13.4	47.1	48.1	48.3
Montana	25.0	23.4	23.7	22.5	22.4	22.5	105.2	103.2	106.1
Billings	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	20.6	21.2	21.4
Missoula	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	13.8	13.9	13.9
Nebraska	121.6	118.2	119.0	58.4	57.7	57.4	219.9	216.0	216.7
Lincoln	18.5	18.1	18.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	32.3	33.0	33.4
Omaha	41.1	39.1	39.3	32.2	31.9	31.7	103.9	98.3	99.0
Nevada	44.5	46.2	46.6	55.9	59.2	59.1	212.9	227.2	229.5
Las Vegas	24.3	25.2	25.3	42.1	45.0	44.8	158.9	171.4	172.3
Reno	14.1	14.9	15.1	12.2	12.5	12.6	43.7	44.9	45.4
New Hampshire	106.2	103.5	102.8	22.5	21.7	22.0	168.7	164.9	170.5
Manchester	15.1	15.5	15.2	6.2	5.8	5.9	26.0	26.7	26.7
Nashua	27.9	27.7	27.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	26.1	26.7	27.1
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.4	18.1	18.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	34.8	33.6	34.4
New Jersey	466.6	450.7	448.5	274.6	272.3	273.1	948.3	936.9	953.5
Atlantic-Cape May	5.6	6.0	5.9	7.2	6.7	6.7	44.9	39.5	45.1
Bergen-Passaic	99.1	94.1	94.3	37.4	36.5	36.4	184.1	182.4	184.2
Camden	55.8	54.8	55.0	24.2	23.9	24.2	135.5	134.6	136.3
Jersey City	25.2	23.8	23.8	31.6	31.4	31.5	58.0	58.0	58.5
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	94.1	90.2	89.0	51.0	50.1	50.4	155.2	154.8	156.1
Monmouth-Ocean	19.5	18.4	18.2	22.5	22.8	23.0	109.9	105.7	109.3
Newark	134.1	130.6	130.3	86.0	86.6	87.1	209.3	210.6	212.1
Trenton	17.5	17.1	17.2	8.0	8.2	8.2	35.0	36.0	36.5
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	12.1	11.2	11.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	12.9	12.5	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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Maryland	138.5	139.6	141.2	871.0	879.4	888.7	454.4	459.9	451.4
Baltimore PMSA	74.4	74.8	75.5	445.7	455.3	457.0	222.4	224.2	221.1
Baltimore City	32.9	32.4	32.3	167.1	172.3	172.7	87.6	88.2	88.7
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	52.2	53.0	53.8	338.9	342.6	346.6	180.2	183.7	179.1
Massachusetts	229.6	229.5	233.1	1,216.2	1,245.5	1,250.3	432.7	436.0	431.7
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.7	3.4	3.6	23.0	21.5	23.2	9.1	8.7	9.3
Boston	171.6	171.6	174.3	820.4	835.4	842.4	243.3	243.2	242.5
Brockton	3.3	3.3	3.3	26.5	26.7	26.1	17.3	17.4	17.5
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.6	1.6	1.6	13.9	14.1	14.1	8.7	9.0	8.9
Lawrence	7.3	7.1	7.2	49.9	51.8	52.3	20.0	20.3	19.7
Lowell	3.6	3.8	3.8	39.5	41.0	41.4	16.9	17.3	16.9
New Bedford	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.5	17.8	18.2	10.9	10.9	11.0
Pittsfield	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.4	15.3	15.9	5.6	5.6	5.7
Springfield	13.8	14.1	14.3	83.0	84.6	84.6	48.2	49.0	48.5
Worcester	13.7	13.3	13.3	76.9	79.3	79.1	33.6	33.5	33.4
Michigan	206.5	208.1	209.8	1,334.9	1,341.7	1,344.6	678.6	709.7	687.1
Ann Arbor	10.6	10.8	10.9	73.6	74.5	75.0	71.0	72.9	70.7
Benton Harbor	2.5	2.5	2.5	20.3	21.4	21.0	9.2	9.6	9.4
Detroit	112.9	112.1	112.7	707.4	708.6	711.9	242.8	244.9	241.2
Flint	6.2	6.2	6.4	50.4	50.8	51.5	24.4	26.7	24.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	23.3	23.0	23.3	154.6	159.3	159.7	56.0	60.5	56.9
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.1	17.2	17.9	18.0	10.5	11.1	10.7
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	10.0	10.1	10.2	57.5	58.6	58.5	31.7	35.2	33.3
Lansing-East Lansing	15.3	15.5	15.7	60.2	61.2	61.1	62.7	67.8	62.8
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	6.9	6.8	6.9	50.8	51.9	52.2	23.1	24.2	22.5
Minnesota	162.7	162.6	164.1	789.5	805.0	812.6	402.8	407.3	401.6
Duluth-Superior	3.5	3.5	3.6	36.2	36.6	37.2	23.8	24.7	24.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	129.4	129.0	130.0	529.1	536.2	540.2	237.0	241.2	236.3
Rochester	2.6	2.7	2.7	40.5	41.6	42.5	8.0	8.2	8.1
St. Cloud	3.4	3.3	3.4	24.3	26.4	25.2	12.9	13.7	13.1
Mississippi	43.3	42.1	42.3	275.3	274.0	275.1	232.6	239.0	234.9
Jackson	15.3	14.1	14.2	62.5	61.7	62.8	49.8	49.1	48.9
Missouri	167.9	169.7	170.8	796.5	791.6	796.8	430.5	441.3	429.7
Kansas City	69.4	70.3	70.8	301.1	306.0	308.2	140.8	141.8	142.1
St. Louis	84.5	85.0	86.3	438.6	442.1	449.5	157.8	163.4	155.5
Springfield	8.8	8.7	8.6	50.0	51.0	52.2	22.7	22.7	22.6
Montana	18.0	18.4	18.5	118.8	120.3	124.1	77.9	83.0	78.2
Billings	3.3	3.3	3.4	38.9	39.7	40.0	8.4	8.7	8.6
Missoula	2.3	2.3	2.3	26.9	27.4	27.4	10.2	9.5	9.6
Nebraska	61.8	61.3	61.5	256.0	258.6	258.6	157.6	160.1	159.2
Lincoln	11.1	11.2	11.3	42.3	41.8	42.0	36.0	36.4	35.6
Omaha	36.2	35.7	35.8	143.6	141.1	143.0	51.5	54.2	54.1
Nevada	47.3	49.5	49.9	448.7	458.7	460.6	117.2	127.6	124.3
Las Vegas	35.7	37.3	37.5	342.1	352.6	352.7	74.1	83.5	80.4
Reno	8.9	9.4	9.5	76.1	76.3	77.5	24.0	25.6	24.7
New Hampshire	33.1	32.8	33.1	191.7	193.9	198.5	82.1	84.4	81.8
Manchester	8.0	7.8	7.8	35.6	35.7	35.8	11.9	11.8	11.6
Nashua	5.9	6.0	5.9	25.5	25.0	25.3	9.2	9.1	9.2
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.6	6.4	6.4	36.8	38.0	38.7	21.0	23.0	21.4
New Jersey	266.9	268.3	269.5	1,338.0	1,345.3	1,364.4	597.7	600.9	603.9
Atlantic-Cape May	5.6	5.5	5.7	96.9	94.9	98.8	30.3	30.0	30.9
Bergen-Passaic	37.2	36.5	36.7	219.2	220.3	222.6	75.3	74.3	75.2
Camden	27.7	27.2	27.5	157.6	158.5	159.7	82.2	84.3	85.3
Jersey City	33.1	37.8	38.4	64.3	66.8	67.3	39.1	38.8	38.8
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	51.9	50.4	50.9	215.9	216.9	219.1	81.3	84.3	82.9
Monmouth-Ocean	19.7	18.9	19.2	141.6	140.3	144.5	68.4	66.9	68.9
Newark	76.0	75.9	76.2	339.8	344.4	347.5	146.6	146.0	146.0
Trenton	12.9	13.1	13.2	83.7	85.1	85.9	55.3	57.3	57.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.4	2.3	2.4	13.5	13.4	13.5	14.8	15.2	15.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
New Mexico	745.8	757.3	758.6	15.2	16.6	16.7	45.5	45.8	46.8
Albuquerque	355.1	361.2	361.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.9	24.9	25.2
Las Cruces	55.2	59.6	56.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.3	3.3
Santa Fe	76.6	75.6	76.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.2	4.3
New York	8,716.3	8,767.8	8,808.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	340.9	342.6	353.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	463.0	464.8	467.9	.6	.6	.6	19.4	19.4	20.4
Binghamton	120.4	121.0	120.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	4.9	4.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	562.7	560.6	561.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.7	22.4	23.1
Dutchess County	116.2	117.9	118.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.2	5.4
Elmira	44.2	43.9	44.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.0	2.1
Glens Falls	55.2	53.1	56.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nassau-Suffolk	1,232.9	1,246.0	1,255.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	64.7	65.5	66.6
New York PMSA	4,296.1	4,333.8	4,349.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	156.1	162.6	165.3
New York City	3,739.7	3,776.2	3,784.1	.2	.2	.2	123.1	128.7	130.7
Newburgh	132.8	133.2	134.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.6	5.8
Rochester	563.9	557.1	560.5	.4	.4	.4	21.1	20.3	22.0
Rockland County	111.1	111.8	113.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.5	5.7
Syracuse	354.8	356.5	357.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.5	15.8	16.8
Utica-Rome	138.5	136.9	138.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.1	4.0	4.3
Westchester County	421.5	422.7	428.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.2	26.0	26.5
North Carolina	3,979.4	3,995.1	3,987.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	236.0	243.1	245.1
Asheville	113.0	115.7	114.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	7.8	7.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	855.3	867.2	867.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	54.6	56.3	56.7
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	675.2	673.1	671.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.4	35.4	35.8
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	696.0	703.1	705.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	42.2	43.1	43.3
North Dakota	329.3	331.4	330.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	18.5	16.4	18.7
Bismarck	52.2	52.8	53.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.0	3.2
Fargo-Moorhead	102.0	102.0	101.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	5.9	6.5
Grand Forks	48.7	49.3	49.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	2.9	3.2
Ohio	5,701.9	5,678.2	5,709.7	13.1	12.6	13.0	265.0	260.3	269.7
Akron	334.7	339.2	338.8	.6	.6	.5	15.7	15.3	15.9
Canton-Massillon	190.2	192.0	193.1	.5	.5	.5	9.7	9.8	10.1
Cincinnati	897.2	895.8	900.8	.8	.8	.8	44.0	43.9	44.6
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,198.5	1,189.3	1,198.3	.9	.9	.9	51.7	50.2	52.3
Columbus	895.9	900.5	905.5	.6	.7	.7	43.4	43.3	44.6
Dayton-Springfield	483.9	480.8	480.4	.2	.2	.2	19.7	19.5	19.8
Hamilton-Middletown	131.7	132.7	130.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.1	8.4
Lima	82.9	82.6	83.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.1	4.3
Mansfield	82.1	82.0	82.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.0	3.1
Steubenville-Weirton	50.7	50.1	49.8	.4	.3	.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Toledo	331.9	334.6	332.1	.3	.3	.3	17.8	17.4	17.9
Youngstown-Warren	251.4	245.8	247.4	.5	.5	.5	11.6	11.2	11.8
Oklahoma	1,494.3	1,508.3	1,506.4	29.1	30.3	30.8	61.7	63.4	64.6
Enid	24.1	23.8	23.9	.7	.7	.7	.9	.9	.9
Lawton	39.4	39.5	39.3	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.7	1.6
Oklahoma City	543.0	549.7	548.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	23.1	24.1	24.4
Tulsa	408.9	408.2	409.6	7.3	7.1	7.4	19.1	19.3	19.4
Oregon	1,623.1	1,601.2	1,607.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	85.7	83.5	84.4
Eugene-Springfield	145.8	144.1	145.6	.2	.2	.2	6.9	6.6	6.9
Medford-Ashland	74.5	74.3	74.6	.2	.1	.1	3.7	3.6	3.7
Portland-Vancouver	970.7	968.7	968.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	54.0	51.7	52.3
Salem	139.7	138.2	139.1	.3	.3	.3	7.8	7.4	7.6
Pennsylvania	5,740.8	5,767.9	5,774.9	20.0	19.4	19.7	262.2	260.6	267.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	291.0	291.0	292.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.1	13.0	13.3
Altoona	61.6	61.6	61.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.9	3.0
Erie	138.1	139.1	138.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	5.6	5.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	368.3	367.3	367.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.9	15.4	15.7
Johnstown	89.8	89.0	89.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	4.5	4.7
Lancaster	229.0	228.4	228.3	.4	.4	.4	14.9	14.6	14.8
Philadelphia PMSA	2,415.1	2,410.2	2,417.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	101.4	102.9	105.2
Philadelphia City	702.7	699.4	698.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.5	15.4	15.6
Pittsburgh	1,140.8	1,136.7	1,141.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	61.6	61.7	62.1
Reading	173.5	169.5	170.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.2	7.6	7.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	288.9	288.6	287.5	.5	.5	.5	11.9	11.3	11.6
Sharon	51.3	51.1	50.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.3	2.5
State College	66.7	70.6	66.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.8	2.9
Williamsport	55.2	55.6	55.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.2	2.2
York	174.1	172.4	172.8	.4	.4	.4	10.6	10.4	10.7

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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
New Mexico	43.1	42.2	42.6	36.6	37.1	36.6	175.1	174.1	176.5
Albuquerque	27.9	28.2	28.1	19.8	20.1	20.0	83.0	83.6	84.1
Las Cruces	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	11.9	12.1	12.0
Santa Fe	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	15.9	15.5	15.6
New York	882.6	847.6	850.0	437.0	445.5	448.2	1,765.4	1,755.3	1,776.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	38.5	37.6	37.5	19.1	19.0	19.3	95.9	95.1	97.2
Binghamton	24.8	24.0	24.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	24.7	24.3	24.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	86.7	84.3	84.6	27.0	27.0	27.3	131.0	129.4	130.8
Dutchess County	17.0	17.6	17.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	22.2	22.8	22.8
Elmira	8.6	8.8	8.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.5	10.3	10.6
Glens Falls	7.9	7.9	7.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	12.5	11.7	12.7
Nassau-Suffolk	112.1	109.6	109.9	57.9	59.1	60.0	315.6	313.5	320.0
New York PMSA	295.1	280.1	284.2	243.2	245.0	245.8	753.6	756.2	761.4
New York City	245.5	231.2	235.0	215.2	216.2	216.8	632.6	637.4	640.0
Newburgh	11.6	11.2	11.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	36.1	36.8	37.1
Rochester	114.3	108.2	109.2	19.2	19.9	20.2	120.8	118.6	120.3
Rockland County	11.4	11.5	11.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	25.2	24.8	25.5
Syracuse	50.4	47.9	48.4	21.0	21.6	21.5	82.9	82.3	83.4
Utica-Rome	19.9	18.3	18.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	28.9	28.5	29.4
Westchester County	36.3	35.8	35.8	21.0	21.7	21.9	90.7	89.2	91.1
North Carolina	788.1	750.3	747.7	182.4	184.4	185.0	906.7	908.2	912.8
Asheville	18.0	17.5	17.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	28.1	29.2	29.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	136.9	128.1	129.3	56.1	56.1	56.2	205.9	211.7	212.1
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	157.8	150.3	148.6	35.6	35.1	35.1	150.0	150.4	150.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	87.7	88.9	88.9	32.2	32.9	33.0	144.7	141.3	142.4
North Dakota	25.7	25.2	25.4	19.0	18.9	18.9	82.6	82.9	82.9
Bismarck	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	12.6	12.5	12.6
Fargo-Moorhead	8.4	8.3	8.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	28.5	28.9	28.8
Grand Forks	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	13.1	13.4	13.3
Ohio	1,092.5	1,057.7	1,060.9	251.0	249.9	251.3	1,367.3	1,361.7	1,370.7
Akron	64.9	63.4	63.1	15.1	14.9	15.0	84.2	85.8	86.1
Canton-Massillon	46.2	44.6	44.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	47.3	47.8	48.1
Cincinnati	141.5	138.0	138.0	49.0	49.1	49.2	220.9	221.1	222.9
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	223.4	213.0	213.6	48.2	49.1	49.2	277.7	275.2	278.3
Columbus	95.0	91.5	91.8	42.3	43.5	43.5	230.2	231.8	232.5
Dayton-Springfield	96.9	91.4	91.4	22.1	22.5	22.5	112.6	112.4	112.7
Hamilton-Middletown	22.8	21.6	21.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	34.8	35.0	35.0
Lima	20.8	19.2	19.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	18.5	19.4	19.3
Mansfield	23.0	22.4	22.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	18.8	18.9	18.8
Steubenville-Weirton	13.1	11.9	11.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	10.6	10.1	10.1
Toledo	61.9	60.8	61.1	15.6	15.8	15.8	81.1	80.2	80.5
Youngstown-Warren	53.8	48.5	49.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	64.0	64.3	64.7
Oklahoma	183.0	178.4	179.2	86.3	86.2	86.8	345.0	342.6	345.0
Enid	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
Lawton	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	8.9	9.0	9.0
Oklahoma City	54.4	53.0	53.0	28.0	29.4	29.4	127.2	126.8	127.2
Tulsa	55.4	55.4	55.5	34.0	34.4	34.5	94.3	92.7	92.7
Oregon	245.7	234.2	237.1	80.3	79.3	79.5	397.0	389.4	392.0
Eugene-Springfield	23.8	22.4	22.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	35.8	35.4	35.7
Medford-Ashland	9.4	8.6	8.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	20.8	21.5	21.5
Portland-Vancouver	149.1	144.6	145.1	56.6	55.1	55.1	239.7	236.5	237.7
Salem	17.9	15.2	15.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	29.5	29.4	29.7
Pennsylvania	934.1	901.6	902.6	302.8	305.2	303.1	1,287.0	1,290.3	1,300.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	55.9	54.8	54.6	17.2	17.3	17.1	62.9	63.1	63.5
Altoona	10.5	10.0	9.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	16.3	16.7	16.6
Erie	34.3	32.8	33.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	30.3	30.4	30.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	43.9	41.7	41.4	27.0	28.4	28.3	80.2	80.4	80.6
Johnstown	13.0	11.7	11.9	5.7	5.9	5.6	20.9	20.4	20.9
Lancaster	57.9	56.0	56.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	57.7	58.0	57.8
Philadelphia PMSA	301.6	294.1	294.4	113.6	116.5	115.9	531.0	525.7	529.2
Philadelphia City	57.2	56.5	56.8	36.7	37.4	37.0	120.7	121.1	120.9
Pittsburgh	137.7	134.7	135.0	71.2	71.4	71.1	269.2	267.9	270.1
Reading	42.2	39.1	39.1	8.7	8.4	8.5	40.1	40.1	40.4
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	56.3	54.7	54.8	17.0	17.2	17.0	68.5	68.7	68.9
Sharon	11.3	10.8	10.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	13.6	13.5	13.6
State College	8.3	7.9	7.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.5	12.5	12.4
Williamsport	14.2	13.9	13.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	13.5	13.7	13.7
York	47.3	46.4	46.5	8.8	8.7	8.5	41.8	40.9	41.1

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
New Mexico	32.1	32.4	32.7	218.9	222.2	224.6	179.3	186.9	182.1
Albuquerque	18.9	19.0	19.1	116.1	117.0	117.9	65.5	68.4	67.3
Las Cruces	1.9	2.0	2.0	15.3	16.2	16.1	17.5	20.4	17.3
Santa Fe	3.6	3.7	3.7	23.5	23.0	23.9	26.1	26.2	26.1
New York	752.7	747.3	753.9	3,052.6	3,135.7	3,140.8	1,480.1	1,488.8	1,480.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	25.2	25.1	25.7	151.8	154.8	154.7	112.5	113.2	112.5
Binghamton	4.6	4.7	4.8	33.5	34.1	34.4	22.6	23.8	22.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	30.6	30.5	30.7	174.0	174.7	174.9	90.7	92.3	90.2
Dutchess County	4.7	4.8	4.9	39.2	40.5	40.1	23.1	22.3	22.9
Elmira	1.4	1.3	1.4	11.8	12.1	12.0	8.1	7.7	7.8
Glens Falls	2.4	2.4	2.4	17.3	16.0	18.2	11.0	11.0	11.1
Nassau-Suffolk	85.0	84.6	84.9	402.5	413.3	415.1	195.1	200.4	198.9
New York PMSA	526.6	520.6	525.0	1,659.9	1,710.7	1,710.6	661.6	658.6	657.1
New York City	493.3	487.6	491.5	1,459.6	1,507.7	1,505.7	570.2	567.2	564.2
Newburgh	5.9	5.8	6.1	37.2	37.4	37.8	28.9	28.9	29.2
Rochester	21.9	21.0	21.7	182.0	184.3	183.5	84.2	84.4	83.2
Rockland County	5.3	5.4	5.5	36.9	37.3	37.4	20.6	20.9	21.3
Syracuse	17.5	17.2	17.6	104.5	108.3	106.4	63.0	63.4	63.0
Utica-Rome	7.9	7.8	8.0	44.3	45.0	45.1	29.1	28.8	28.8
Westchester County	26.9	26.4	26.8	155.3	157.7	159.4	66.1	65.9	66.8
North Carolina	188.8	190.0	190.9	1,051.8	1,063.9	1,072.2	621.7	651.2	630.0
Asheville	3.5	3.6	3.6	36.0	37.0	37.3	15.3	16.0	14.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	67.7	69.2	69.5	234.5	237.0	238.2	99.6	108.8	105.2
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	35.3	34.9	34.9	189.1	192.6	193.2	72.0	74.4	73.0
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	31.8	31.7	31.6	228.7	238.8	239.2	128.7	126.4	126.7
North Dakota	16.7	16.5	16.5	93.7	93.2	93.8	69.4	74.3	70.4
Bismarck	2.5	2.5	2.5	17.1	17.3	17.6	10.4	11.0	10.4
Fargo-Moorhead	7.1	7.2	7.2	31.5	31.3	31.2	14.8	15.4	14.7
Grand Forks	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.1	13.2	13.5	11.6	12.2	11.7
Ohio	310.1	309.8	311.8	1,620.0	1,620.5	1,642.6	782.9	805.7	789.7
Akron	14.6	14.8	14.9	95.5	96.9	98.9	44.1	47.5	44.4
Canton-Massillon	7.0	7.1	7.1	54.0	55.6	56.6	20.6	21.6	20.8
Cincinnati	56.2	57.1	57.3	280.9	280.1	284.3	103.9	105.7	103.7
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	81.4	80.6	81.5	367.1	369.5	372.6	148.1	150.8	149.9
Columbus	77.1	78.9	79.4	264.0	266.8	268.6	143.3	144.0	144.4
Dayton-Springfield	18.2	18.2	18.3	141.9	145.0	144.0	72.3	71.6	71.5
Hamilton-Middletown	7.7	7.4	7.3	32.2	32.4	32.8	20.3	22.8	20.3
Lima	2.1	2.2	2.2	23.2	23.4	23.8	11.0	11.0	11.0
Mansfield	2.4	2.4	2.4	19.7	20.1	20.1	11.8	11.7	11.8
Steubenville-Weirton	1.4	1.4	1.4	13.9	15.0	14.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
Toledo	11.4	11.6	11.9	99.3	99.3	100.4	44.5	49.2	44.2
Youngstown-Warren	9.5	9.4	9.6	68.7	67.9	68.6	33.1	33.8	32.8
Oklahoma	74.0	74.0	74.9	430.4	437.8	442.0	284.8	295.6	283.1
Enid	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.4	3.9	3.9	3.8
Lawton	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	11.8	11.6	11.5
Oklahoma City	29.3	29.5	29.8	169.2	168.4	168.6	105.3	111.5	109.1
Tulsa	22.1	22.2	22.3	128.6	130.8	132.2	48.1	46.3	45.6
Oregon	94.3	95.2	95.6	440.8	442.5	440.8	277.3	275.3	276.0
Eugene-Springfield	7.2	7.1	7.2	40.0	40.7	40.8	27.6	27.4	27.8
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.2	3.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	12.1	11.8	12.0
Portland-Vancouver	65.0	64.8	65.0	276.4	283.0	280.6	128.9	132.0	131.4
Salem	6.7	6.7	6.7	33.0	33.7	33.4	39.9	40.5	40.7
Pennsylvania	329.5	329.2	332.5	1,885.5	1,915.0	1,926.1	719.7	746.6	723.1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.6	14.6	14.7	94.0	94.6	94.8	33.3	33.6	34.1
Altoona	1.8	1.7	1.7	16.8	17.0	17.3	8.6	8.9	8.7
Erie	5.5	5.7	5.8	42.0	43.0	43.2	15.3	16.6	15.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.7	24.7	24.7	107.8	107.1	107.9	68.8	69.6	69.0
Johnstown	4.2	4.3	4.3	26.7	27.3	27.2	14.4	14.9	14.8
Lancaster	10.2	10.1	10.2	60.5	60.3	61.1	18.9	20.3	19.1
Philadelphia PMSA	170.6	169.5	171.1	891.6	893.8	897.9	305.3	307.7	304.2
Philadelphia City	52.4	52.3	52.7	298.1	297.1	296.2	122.1	119.6	119.0
Pittsburgh	66.7	66.3	66.8	404.6	402.8	406.4	125.2	127.5	125.1
Reading	8.4	8.5	8.6	46.7	45.1	46.6	19.2	20.7	19.2
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	13.5	13.3	13.6	86.0	86.9	86.3	35.2	36.0	34.8
Sharon	1.5	1.5	1.6	14.6	15.0	14.5	5.8	6.0	5.8
State College	2.2	2.2	2.2	15.1	14.8	15.0	23.5	28.1	24.3
Williamsport	2.6	2.5	2.5	14.3	14.8	14.5	6.3	6.6	6.6
York	5.0	4.8	4.8	43.4	44.0	44.2	16.8	16.8	16.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Rhode Island	480.7	481.6	483.0	.2	.2	.2	19.1	19.9	20.7
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	535.9	534.7	535.3	.3	.3	.3	21.1	21.0	21.6
South Carolina	1,900.3	1,915.4	1,934.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	118.0	119.9	121.0
Charleston-North Charleston	257.0	264.8	264.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.3	18.9	18.9
Columbia	300.5	307.6	309.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.1	18.4	18.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	495.9	496.5	497.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.7	31.4	31.7
South Dakota	389.3	384.8	390.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	20.4	19.3	20.9
Rapid City	53.3	51.6	53.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.0	4.2
Sioux Falls	117.4	117.6	118.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.7	6.8	7.2
Tennessee	2,748.0	2,762.3	2,762.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	129.7	131.5	133.2
Chattanooga	235.5	236.8	236.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.2	10.2	10.4
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	199.0	198.5	195.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.1	10.8	11.0
Knoxville	344.2	340.2	342.1	.6	.6	.6	17.6	17.3	17.5
Memphis	597.0	600.6	598.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.7	26.6	26.7
Nashville	684.5	689.3	690.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.9	36.2	36.6
Texas	9,483.0	9,654.4	9,682.3	149.8	157.1	158.8	572.8	581.6	590.6
Abilene	55.6	55.0	55.0	.8	.9	.9	2.3	2.3	2.4
Amarillo	99.4	101.4	101.4	.6	.6	.6	5.6	5.7	5.8
Austin-San Marcos	674.7	686.6	686.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	40.2	40.1	41.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	162.6	160.8	160.7	.9	.9	.9	18.6	18.2	18.3
Brazoria	77.9	79.4	79.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.4	11.5	11.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	110.8	112.5	114.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.5	4.6
Bryan-College Station	72.7	78.1	73.9	.7	.7	.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
Corpus Christi	160.3	160.6	161.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	13.3	12.7	12.7
Dallas	2,000.3	2,046.6	2,061.7	9.2	8.4	8.4	109.8	114.5	116.5
El Paso	255.1	259.1	258.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.9	12.9	12.9
Ft. Worth-Arlington	799.8	817.7	821.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	46.6	47.5	48.7
Galveston-Texas City	88.6	88.1	88.4	.5	.6	.6	4.1	4.4	4.4
Houston	2,090.4	2,130.5	2,141.6	63.8	64.9	65.2	157.2	158.4	159.9
Killeen-Temple	105.1	105.6	106.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	4.8	4.9
Laredo	68.8	71.3	71.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
Longview-Marshall	93.2	92.9	92.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	5.1	5.1	5.1
Lubbock	119.8	123.0	121.8	.1	.1	.1	4.6	4.5	4.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	157.2	163.4	162.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	8.6	9.3	9.3
Odessa-Midland	102.2	104.3	104.2	11.3	12.0	12.2	5.8	5.9	6.1
San Angelo	43.8	44.3	44.2	.8	.8	.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
San Antonio	725.6	737.2	737.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	39.6	40.2	41.2
Sherman-Denison	45.6	45.4	45.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.9	2.9
Texarkana	53.6	53.6	54.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.6	2.8
Tyler	84.2	85.2	85.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.6	3.4	3.5
Victoria	37.5	38.1	38.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4
Waco	101.7	102.0	101.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.7	6.0
Wichita Falls	59.8	60.4	60.7	.9	.9	.9	2.3	2.2	2.3
Utah	1,083.0	1,093.2	1,101.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	75.1	70.5	72.1
Provo-Orem	152.3	154.0	155.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.9	10.5	10.8
Salt Lake City-Ogden	722.6	731.9	734.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	49.3	46.5	47.8
Vermont	299.8	298.6	299.9	.7	.7	.7	16.3	14.7	15.8
Barre-Montpelier	34.4	34.3	35.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.6	1.7
Burlington	108.2	110.5	110.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.6	5.8
Virginia	3,549.0	3,571.7	3,592.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	214.6	226.5	229.7
Bristol	39.8	39.4	39.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.3	1.3
Charlottesville	88.3	90.5	90.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.6	5.7
Danville	46.9	45.9	45.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lynchburg	104.3	104.2	103.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.4	6.6	6.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	714.1	708.6	716.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.2	43.3	43.6
Northern Virginia	1,163.0	1,204.1	1,220.2	.8	.8	.8	71.5	77.9	79.7
Richmond-Petersburg	563.9	572.4	574.9	.9	.8	.8	36.6	37.5	38.0
Roanoke	147.6	147.4	148.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.1	8.9	9.0
Washington	2,751.2	2,752.8	2,774.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	164.6	164.0	168.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,436.0	1,447.6	1,458.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	85.7	84.1	85.1
Spokane	197.4	199.1	198.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.2	11.8	12.2
Tacoma	246.5	243.9	244.3	.2	.2	.2	16.4	15.8	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	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
Rhode Island	73.1	70.4	70.6	17.3	17.2	17.4	111.6	110.4	113.0
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	92.7	90.1	90.3	18.8	18.5	18.7	127.8	126.9	128.5
South Carolina	349.8	341.9	342.3	95.0	95.6	96.0	448.5	458.2	458.7
Charleston-North Charleston	22.7	22.7	22.7	15.0	14.6	15.0	62.8	63.2	63.0
Columbia	27.6	28.3	28.8	14.8	15.2	15.3	69.6	72.5	73.0
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	122.9	122.3	122.8	24.0	25.1	25.3	122.9	123.7	124.3
South Dakota	50.3	46.5	46.5	17.0	17.1	17.2	94.7	94.2	95.8
Rapid City	4.6	4.2	4.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	15.3	14.8	15.3
Sioux Falls	14.0	13.2	13.2	6.8	6.9	6.9	28.9	29.1	29.5
Tennessee	512.3	491.7	490.0	179.4	183.0	183.0	645.8	654.5	658.1
Chattanooga	46.2	45.0	45.0	20.7	21.2	21.0	49.7	49.9	50.1
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	46.8	45.3	45.5	8.0	7.8	7.8	47.7	47.8	47.7
Knoxville	48.0	46.7	46.9	15.8	15.8	15.9	92.3	91.9	92.2
Memphis	61.9	59.0	59.0	72.7	74.0	73.4	151.0	154.3	154.3
Nashville	97.2	92.5	93.0	35.8	36.3	36.7	164.1	167.2	168.3
Texas	1,092.5	1,076.2	1,080.4	590.9	609.6	613.3	2,258.0	2,276.1	2,295.6
Abilene	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	14.5	14.3	14.3
Amarillo	8.9	9.1	9.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	27.8	28.0	28.1
Austin-San Marcos	85.5	83.7	83.2	21.5	22.3	22.3	152.4	156.5	156.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23.1	22.6	22.6	8.0	7.9	8.0	37.3	36.3	36.3
Brazoria	13.9	13.9	14.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	16.2	16.1	16.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	12.8	12.3	12.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	26.7	27.6	27.9
Bryan-College Station	5.9	5.7	5.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	15.2	15.0	14.8
Corpus Christi	13.0	12.8	13.0	7.3	7.3	7.5	37.5	37.2	37.5
Dallas	254.5	248.5	249.6	137.3	141.8	143.2	488.8	504.7	510.2
El Paso	37.7	37.0	37.0	15.8	16.3	16.4	61.3	62.1	62.4
Ft. Worth-Arlington	111.6	110.4	110.5	78.2	81.5	81.5	197.1	202.5	203.7
Galveston-Texas City	8.0	7.9	7.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	21.0	20.5	20.7
Houston	211.1	211.9	213.3	152.4	155.6	156.3	476.6	478.0	482.5
Killeen-Temple	9.8	9.1	9.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	25.2	25.6	25.6
Laredo	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.7	13.5	13.6	17.7	17.6	17.6
Longview-Marshall	17.7	17.3	17.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	23.8	23.7	23.7
Lubbock	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.9	32.8	33.3	33.0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.0	12.4	11.9	6.7	7.1	7.1	42.2	43.6	43.5
Odessa-Midland	6.6	7.1	7.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	27.8	27.8	28.0
San Angelo	4.7	4.4	4.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	10.4	10.6	10.7
San Antonio	55.4	55.5	55.8	37.4	39.8	40.4	176.1	178.7	180.6
Sherman-Denison	9.8	9.2	9.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	10.1	10.2	10.3
Texarkana	6.1	6.1	6.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	14.4	14.2	14.4
Tyler	11.3	11.6	11.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	22.8	22.8	22.8
Victoria	3.0	3.1	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.8	9.7	9.8
Waco	16.5	15.0	15.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	22.7	23.1	23.2
Wichita Falls	8.5	8.6	8.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	14.7	14.3	14.5
Utah	131.6	129.8	130.1	61.0	60.6	61.4	252.2	253.9	255.6
Provo-Orem	19.3	19.5	19.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	33.8	33.7	33.8
Salt Lake City-Ogden	83.1	82.9	83.1	48.7	48.9	49.2	168.5	169.3	170.4
Vermont	49.4	49.1	49.4	12.7	12.6	12.7	69.2	67.8	69.3
Barre-Montpelier	4.3	4.1	4.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.3	7.2	7.3
Burlington	19.4	20.1	20.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	24.0	23.6	24.2
Virginia	388.9	377.1	376.7	187.9	194.3	194.1	775.0	775.3	778.6
Bristol	9.2	8.6	8.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	11.5	11.6	11.6
Charlottesville	8.2	7.3	7.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	17.3	17.4	17.4
Danville	14.5	13.5	13.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	10.0	9.9	9.8
Lynchburg	24.1	23.4	23.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	22.1	22.5	22.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	69.6	69.3	69.4	33.5	33.6	33.8	167.3	164.6	166.6
Northern Virginia	39.2	37.7	37.6	76.5	81.3	82.4	233.2	240.9	244.4
Richmond-Petersburg	61.0	57.6	57.4	27.4	27.7	27.8	130.1	133.5	133.2
Roanoke	19.4	19.2	19.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	36.8	37.3	37.3
Washington	355.4	338.3	340.4	146.4	148.1	149.2	662.4	654.9	660.7
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	202.2	197.9	198.4	88.5	88.3	88.1	339.0	342.8	345.6
Spokane	22.6	20.5	20.0	8.5	8.3	8.3	50.4	51.2	51.6
Tacoma	23.5	21.9	22.1	10.7	10.2	10.3	60.5	59.8	59.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Rhode Island	31.0	30.6	31.1	164.3	167.4	166.3	64.1	65.5	63.7
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	32.6	32.6	33.0	175.0	178.1	176.5	67.6	67.2	66.4
South Carolina	83.1	82.1	83.3	472.9	489.2	506.0	331.1	326.6	325.0
Charleston-North Charleston	9.5	9.6	9.6	75.9	82.5	82.3	51.8	53.3	53.2
Columbia	22.5	22.4	22.7	76.7	77.1	78.3	71.2	73.7	72.2
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	16.0	16.1	16.1	115.1	114.0	114.5	63.3	63.9	62.9
South Dakota	26.0	26.9	27.2	107.9	106.6	108.1	71.8	72.9	73.3
Rapid City	3.3	3.1	3.1	16.6	16.3	17.1	7.3	6.9	6.8
Sioux Falls	14.3	14.8	15.0	36.0	36.3	36.0	10.7	10.5	11.0
Tennessee	132.0	130.7	131.6	753.0	763.3	771.8	391.6	403.5	390.7
Chattanooga	16.7	16.6	16.8	60.8	61.0	61.6	31.2	32.9	31.5
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	7.3	7.4	7.5	48.1	48.7	48.6	30.0	30.7	27.8
Knoxville	15.3	15.3	15.4	99.1	97.5	99.1	55.5	55.1	54.5
Memphis	30.1	30.1	30.3	173.9	175.6	175.8	79.7	81.0	78.7
Nashville	42.0	42.0	42.1	225.4	227.5	230.3	84.1	87.6	83.9
Texas	527.6	532.2	536.6	2,747.0	2,814.9	2,847.6	1,544.4	1,606.7	1,559.4
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.2	19.3	19.2	10.1	10.0	10.0
Amarillo	5.6	5.9	6.0	28.8	29.7	29.9	16.8	17.2	16.7
Austin-San Marcos	33.4	33.2	33.4	205.8	209.1	211.3	134.4	140.1	137.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.4	5.3	5.4	42.0	41.6	41.9	27.3	28.0	27.3
Brazoria	2.0	1.9	1.9	15.3	16.3	16.4	14.7	15.5	15.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	4.0	3.9	4.0	32.7	33.2	34.4	24.9	25.3	24.9
Bryan-College Station	2.8	2.7	2.7	17.1	17.7	17.7	25.7	31.0	26.7
Corpus Christi	6.8	6.7	6.9	49.9	51.1	51.8	30.5	30.8	30.4
Dallas	157.2	157.5	158.7	626.0	644.8	652.8	217.5	226.4	222.3
El Paso	10.2	10.3	10.3	61.9	62.9	63.7	55.3	57.6	55.9
Ft. Worth-Arlington	39.5	41.6	41.9	221.9	226.6	228.6	100.9	103.7	102.4
Galveston-Texas City	5.4	5.2	5.4	20.3	20.1	20.4	25.6	25.8	25.5
Houston	114.1	115.8	116.7	652.3	665.0	673.7	262.9	280.9	274.0
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.3	4.3	29.3	29.5	29.8	28.0	28.5	28.2
Laredo	2.9	3.1	3.1	14.5	15.1	15.2	15.5	16.5	16.1
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.7	3.8	23.4	23.0	23.1	12.0	12.3	11.9
Lubbock	6.1	6.4	6.4	36.3	36.7	37.0	25.3	27.1	25.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.6	5.6	5.7	40.5	42.3	43.0	40.4	41.7	40.9
Odessa-Midland	4.1	4.1	4.1	25.3	25.0	25.2	17.3	18.3	17.4
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.5	12.5	12.6	8.5	9.3	8.7
San Antonio	50.7	51.3	51.7	233.7	240.6	241.1	130.6	129.1	124.7
Sherman-Denison	2.8	2.7	2.7	12.4	12.6	12.4	5.9	6.0	6.0
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	11.1	11.2	11.1
Tyler	4.3	4.3	4.4	25.9	26.0	26.6	11.4	12.0	11.8
Victoria	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.3	10.3	10.4	6.6	7.0	6.7
Waco	6.7	6.7	6.7	30.4	30.7	30.0	15.6	16.3	16.1
Wichita Falls	2.3	2.3	2.3	15.9	16.3	16.5	13.0	13.6	13.4
Utah	56.9	58.6	58.7	310.9	317.7	323.1	187.0	193.9	192.0
Provo-Orem	4.4	4.5	4.5	60.8	61.7	63.1	20.7	21.6	20.9
Salt Lake City-Ogden	46.7	48.0	48.1	203.8	208.9	210.3	119.5	124.4	122.8
Vermont	12.5	12.4	12.5	90.1	89.4	90.2	48.9	51.9	49.3
Barre-Montpelier	2.6	2.7	2.7	9.0	9.3	9.4	8.4	8.3	8.6
Burlington	5.1	4.7	4.8	33.1	33.8	34.0	15.6	17.6	16.0
Virginia	191.6	192.6	194.6	1,150.4	1,167.2	1,182.6	630.5	628.7	625.8
Bristol	1.2	1.3	1.3	8.8	9.1	9.0	6.3	6.1	6.1
Charlottesville	5.1	5.3	5.5	23.3	23.8	24.5	26.5	28.5	27.7
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.9	11.1	11.1	6.5	6.3	6.4
Lynchburg	4.5	4.6	4.6	29.8	30.5	29.8	13.8	13.1	13.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	36.6	36.2	37.0	216.0	213.9	217.8	147.9	147.7	147.8
Northern Virginia	63.8	65.7	66.0	487.3	506.8	515.4	190.7	193.0	193.9
Richmond-Petersburg	49.0	50.3	50.7	154.1	157.9	160.2	104.8	107.1	106.8
Roanoke	11.0	11.0	11.1	43.6	44.3	45.2	18.6	17.7	17.7
Washington	137.2	139.8	140.4	785.9	805.4	811.2	495.6	498.6	500.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	83.9	86.3	87.0	440.4	451.2	455.6	195.1	195.8	197.9
Spokane	11.1	10.8	10.9	59.6	62.5	61.3	33.0	34.0	34.0
Tacoma	13.1	13.4	13.4	70.1	71.4	70.5	52.0	51.2	51.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
West Virginia	740.5	741.8	741.8	20.1	21.1	21.3	35.3	35.3	35.4
Charleston	138.6	139.1	140.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	6.9	6.8	7.1
Huntington-Ashland	123.5	124.6	124.1	.9	1.0	1.1	6.0	5.8	6.0
Parkersburg-Marietta	71.8	72.1	72.2	.3	.3	.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Wheeling	67.8	67.6	67.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.6
Wisconsin	2,884.1	2,857.2	2,886.3	3.1	2.7	2.8	135.6	128.0	134.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	209.6	207.7	210.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.0	14.1	14.8
Eau Claire	77.3	78.8	77.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	3.7	4.2
Green Bay	148.5	150.7	152.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.8	9.0	9.5
Janesville-Beloit	72.1	72.7	73.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	3.0	3.2
Kenosha	56.9	57.1	57.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.1	2.3
La Crosse	73.1	74.6	73.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.0	2.8	3.0
Madison	291.7	296.6	297.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15.0	14.4	15.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha	879.3	870.1	876.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	36.4	33.8	35.4
Racine	84.0	83.1	84.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	3.9	4.1
Sheboygan	65.4	66.2	67.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.9	3.4	3.5
Wausau	70.7	70.6	71.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.5	3.3	3.5
Wyoming	248.5	245.9	254.7	17.0	18.5	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.7
Casper	32.2	33.4	33.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Puerto Rico	1,048.8	1,003.0	1,010.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	70.5	74.0	73.9
Caguas	73.9	70.1	68.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.7	3.4	3.1
Mayaguez	73.1	69.6	69.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.8	4.9	5.0
Ponce	85.0	80.5	80.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.9	6.8	6.8
San Juan-Bayamon	657.3	635.8	639.1	.7	.7	.7	47.3	48.4	48.0
Virgin Islands	42.5	43.1	42.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	3.2	3.2

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
West Virginia	81.2	78.1	78.1	38.0	37.2	37.6	165.9	165.7	166.6
Charleston	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.6	31.7	32.2	32.4
Huntington-Ashland	14.4	14.0	14.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	31.3	31.7	31.6
Parkersburg-Marietta	13.0	12.4	12.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	18.3	18.4	18.3
Wheeling	6.2	6.2	6.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	17.2	16.9	17.0
Wisconsin	625.2	596.4	599.9	133.5	137.0	137.7	645.0	636.8	645.7
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	61.7	59.2	60.1	9.4	10.2	10.2	43.2	43.8	44.1
Eau Claire	12.5	11.9	11.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	21.7	22.4	22.3
Green Bay	30.6	30.1	30.7	10.7	10.6	10.8	33.0	33.4	33.4
Janesville-Beloit	19.4	18.9	19.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	17.4	17.7	17.8
Kenosha	12.5	12.1	12.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	14.0	14.1	14.2
La Crosse	11.4	10.4	10.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	19.1	19.7	19.7
Madison	31.7	30.0	30.3	9.9	10.1	10.0	61.6	62.1	62.7
Milwaukee-Waukesha	173.6	167.1	167.6	40.1	39.1	39.3	186.2	182.1	184.2
Racine	24.2	23.2	23.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	17.4	17.1	17.3
Sheboygan	27.7	27.4	27.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	11.1	11.3	11.5
Wausau	19.9	18.9	19.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	17.3	17.4	17.6
Wyoming	11.4	11.0	11.3	14.6	14.3	14.5	56.7	56.0	58.0
Casper	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	8.7	9.2	9.1
Puerto Rico	140.4	135.4	132.6	34.2	33.4	33.3	215.4	216.5	213.8
Caguas	15.2	14.9	14.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	17.5	17.1	16.7
Mayaguez	15.4	14.4	14.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	12.2	12.1	11.8
Ponce	9.0	8.2	8.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	14.3	14.0	13.9
San Juan-Bayamon	67.9	65.8	65.2	26.9	26.4	26.5	142.3	143.5	141.7
Virgin Islands	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	8.9	9.4	9.4

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P
West Virginia	29.8	29.9	29.9	228.2	230.5	231.4	142.0	144.0	141.5
Charleston	7.9	8.0	7.9	45.5	46.0	46.4	24.7	24.7	24.8
Huntington-Ashland	4.7	4.9	4.9	38.0	38.9	38.9	21.4	21.5	20.8
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.7	2.9	2.9	21.0	21.6	21.8	9.9	9.9	10.1
Wheeling	2.7	2.6	2.6	24.2	25.0	24.3	10.9	10.6	10.5
Wisconsin	149.3	151.4	153.3	779.7	783.9	796.4	412.7	421.1	415.6
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	9.1	9.0	9.2	48.8	47.5	48.2	23.4	23.9	24.0
Eau Claire	2.7	3.0	3.0	21.8	21.3	21.6	11.1	12.7	11.3
Green Bay	11.2	11.0	10.8	37.0	39.2	39.5	17.1	17.4	17.5
Janesville-Beloit	1.9	2.0	2.0	18.0	18.9	18.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
Kenosha	1.6	1.5	1.5	14.7	15.4	15.2	9.4	9.6	9.4
La Crosse	3.1	3.4	3.4	22.9	23.7	23.4	10.1	11.2	10.1
Madison	22.2	22.4	22.9	77.2	80.1	81.5	74.1	77.5	74.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha	58.7	59.1	59.7	287.1	291.9	293.2	97.2	97.0	97.2
Racine	2.3	2.2	2.3	23.7	23.9	24.1	10.1	10.4	10.6
Sheboygan	1.9	2.0	2.0	13.3	13.6	14.3	6.6	6.5	6.7
Wausau	4.9	4.9	4.9	13.9	14.0	14.3	7.4	8.1	7.7
Wyoming	8.2	8.2	8.3	59.9	55.8	61.1	61.3	62.9	62.5
Casper	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.6	9.8	10.0	5.6	5.8	5.6
Puerto Rico	47.2	46.3	46.5	214.3	221.0	219.9	325.3	274.9	289.4
Caguas	1.6	1.4	1.4	13.8	13.9	13.4	20.5	17.8	17.7
Mayaguez	2.8	2.5	2.5	12.9	13.9	13.9	23.8	20.6	20.7
Ponce	2.4	2.3	2.3	19.3	20.7	20.7	30.3	26.0	26.3
San Juan-Bayamon	38.1	37.5	37.7	143.4	145.2	143.9	190.8	168.3	175.4
Virgin Islands	2.0	1.9	1.9	11.3	11.6	11.3	13.3	12.3	12.1

¹ Combined with construction.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

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

**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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Total private		34.6	34.9	34.1	34.4	34.6	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		41.2	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.4	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		43.3	43.5	44.0	43.7	43.5	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	43.3	43.6	43.2	42.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	43.6	42.8	44.4	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	49.5	50.3	44.5	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	44.0	43.3	47.9	47.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	44.6	43.9	48.0	47.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	41.9	42.2	41.9	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	41.2	40.3	41.6	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	42.7	43.4	42.4	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	46.6	47.3	47.7	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	49.6	50.0	47.1	47.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		39.5	40.0	40.1	39.9	40.3	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	37.0	37.3	37.7	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	37.2	37.6	36.1	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	40.0	40.5	40.2	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	43.6	44.6	45.5	44.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	45.2	46.5	46.4	45.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	42.9	43.7	45.1	43.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	38.9	39.3	39.3	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	39.7	40.1	39.1	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	38.0	38.4	39.1	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	40.1	40.2	40.0	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	36.7	37.0	37.3	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	36.1	35.7	37.7	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	36.2	36.7	36.8	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.8	41.3	40.7	40.8	40.3	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.9
Durable goods		42.4	41.7	41.1	41.1	40.5	4.9	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.7
Lumber and wood products	24	41.5	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.1	-
Logging	241	42.5	42.0	41.4	41.3	-	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.8	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	42.6	41.3	41.1	41.2	-	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.7	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	43.1	41.4	41.7	41.8	-	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	41.1	41.0	39.0	38.8	-	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.5	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	42.2	41.5	42.4	42.0	-	6.2	5.7	6.6	6.4	-
Millwork	2431	41.8	40.8	41.7	41.8	-	7.5	6.7	8.0	7.9	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	42.1	41.3	44.6	43.7	-	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.2	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	42.7	41.9	41.1	40.5	-	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	42.1	42.9	39.6	38.7	-	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.7	-
Wood containers	244	41.5	40.2	39.4	39.6	-	5.3	4.5	3.8	3.5	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	35.8	36.0	35.5	36.0	-	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.1	-
Mobile homes	2451	35.3	35.4	34.0	34.6	-	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	41.3	40.7	40.2	40.4	-	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.7	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	40.4	39.7	38.2	38.5	39.0	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.9	-
Household furniture	251	39.6	38.6	36.2	36.4	-	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	-
Wood household furniture	2511	39.4	38.6	36.7	36.1	-	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.5	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	38.5	37.4	34.1	35.3	-	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	-
Metal household furniture	2514	43.5	40.6	43.6	41.0	-	5.1	3.2	3.2	1.9	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	42.0	41.7	36.9	39.4	-	4.2	4.5	2.3	3.3	-
Office furniture	252	42.8	42.0	38.8	40.3	-	4.7	4.8	2.9	3.8	-
Public building and related furniture	253	40.9	38.9	40.7	42.2	-	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.7	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	41.6	41.7	43.0	43.1	-	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.5	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	39.8	40.7	38.7	37.0	-	4.5	4.5	3.7	2.8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Total private		\$13.63	\$13.69	\$14.22	\$14.22	\$14.27	\$471.60	\$477.78	\$484.90	\$489.17	\$493.74
Goods-producing		15.34	15.45	15.84	15.91	16.02	632.01	633.45	643.10	645.95	647.21
Mining		17.15	17.21	17.49	17.62	17.69	742.60	748.64	769.56	769.99	769.52
Metal mining	10	18.63	18.71	18.86	18.91	—	806.68	815.76	814.75	809.35	—
Iron ores	101	21.73	21.91	21.03	21.66	—	947.43	937.75	933.73	903.22	—
Copper ores	102	15.67	15.53	15.68	15.74	—	775.67	781.16	697.76	705.15	—
Coal mining	12	19.07	19.08	18.60	18.68	—	839.08	826.16	890.94	885.43	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.15	19.18	18.70	18.80	—	854.09	842.00	897.60	893.00	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.21	17.33	17.71	17.92	—	721.10	731.33	742.05	743.68	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.46	23.44	23.82	23.99	—	966.55	944.63	990.91	985.99	—
Oil and gas field services	138	14.29	14.63	15.11	15.38	—	610.18	634.94	640.66	645.96	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.26	15.25	15.70	15.72	—	711.12	721.33	748.89	756.13	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	14.96	14.87	15.15	15.17	—	742.02	743.50	713.57	726.64	—
Construction		17.73	17.92	18.17	18.22	18.35	700.34	716.80	728.62	726.98	739.51
General building contractors	15	16.97	17.14	17.49	17.52	—	651.65	665.03	678.61	678.02	—
Residential building construction	152	15.58	15.74	16.58	16.57	—	576.46	587.10	625.07	623.03	—
Operative builders	153	16.11	16.27	17.64	17.83	—	599.29	611.75	636.80	645.45	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	18.46	18.65	18.49	18.59	—	738.40	755.33	743.30	745.46	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	17.13	17.35	17.40	17.63	—	746.87	773.81	791.70	777.48	—
Highway and street construction	161	17.65	18.09	17.89	18.22	—	797.78	841.19	830.10	834.48	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	16.87	16.97	17.17	17.34	—	723.72	741.59	774.37	750.82	—
Special trade contractors	17	18.12	18.32	18.58	18.58	—	704.87	719.98	730.19	732.05	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	18.74	18.97	19.30	19.22	—	743.98	760.70	754.63	759.19	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	16.04	16.25	16.45	16.49	—	609.52	624.00	643.20	641.46	—
Electrical work	173	20.12	20.22	20.76	20.77	—	806.81	812.84	830.40	828.72	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	17.74	17.81	18.11	18.04	—	651.06	658.97	675.50	671.09	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	18.11	18.07	18.90	18.99	—	653.77	645.10	712.53	717.82	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	15.44	15.82	16.31	16.14	—	558.93	580.59	600.21	585.88	—
Manufacturing		14.33	14.35	14.75	14.79	14.85	598.99	592.66	600.33	603.43	598.46
Durable goods		14.76	14.74	15.19	15.24	15.27	625.82	614.66	624.31	626.36	618.44
Lumber and wood products	24	11.93	11.99	12.16	12.19	12.29	495.10	489.19	497.34	497.35	501.43
Logging	241	13.96	13.98	13.78	14.17	—	593.30	587.16	570.49	585.22	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	11.82	11.93	12.05	12.16	—	503.53	492.71	495.26	500.99	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.26	12.40	12.46	12.56	—	528.41	513.36	519.58	525.01	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.31	10.31	10.56	10.61	—	423.74	422.71	411.84	411.67	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.03	12.08	12.40	12.36	—	507.67	501.32	525.76	519.12	—
Millwork	2431	12.12	12.18	12.78	12.64	—	506.62	496.94	532.93	528.35	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	12.07	12.13	12.14	12.04	—	508.15	500.97	541.44	526.15	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	10.86	11.06	11.09	11.21	—	463.72	463.41	455.80	454.01	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.24	14.27	14.73	15.04	—	599.50	612.18	583.31	582.05	—
Wood containers	244	9.44	9.54	9.89	9.82	—	391.76	383.51	389.67	388.87	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.97	11.76	11.72	11.72	—	428.53	423.36	416.06	421.92	—
Mobile homes	2451	11.97	11.74	11.86	11.90	—	422.54	415.60	403.24	411.74	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	11.53	11.71	11.81	11.67	—	476.19	476.60	474.76	471.47	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.70	11.76	12.10	12.15	12.24	472.68	466.87	462.22	467.78	477.36
Household furniture	251	10.92	11.00	11.25	11.35	—	432.43	424.60	407.25	413.14	—
Wood household furniture	2511	10.42	10.46	10.84	10.87	—	410.55	403.76	397.83	392.41	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	11.77	11.87	11.86	12.00	—	453.15	443.94	404.43	423.60	—
Metal household furniture	2514	10.10	10.03	10.34	10.36	—	439.35	407.22	450.82	424.76	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	11.52	11.63	12.07	12.14	—	483.84	484.97	445.38	478.32	—
Office furniture	252	12.56	12.69	13.01	12.97	—	537.57	532.98	504.79	522.69	—
Public building and related furniture	253	12.76	12.50	13.18	13.30	—	521.88	486.25	536.43	561.26	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	12.95	13.06	13.19	13.08	—	538.72	544.60	567.17	563.75	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	11.84	11.90	12.47	12.53	—	471.23	484.33	482.59	463.61	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	43.1	43.5	44.3	44.4	44.3	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.5	—
Flat glass	321	42.4	41.7	40.1	40.8	—	5.6	5.2	2.9	3.3	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	42.2	42.9	43.4	43.3	—	6.1	6.5	5.1	5.0	—
Glass containers	3221	44.7	45.9	46.4	44.9	—	6.2	6.6	5.5	5.3	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	40.8	41.3	41.8	42.4	—	6.0	6.4	4.9	4.8	—
Products of purchased glass	323	41.8	40.8	41.2	42.2	—	5.9	4.5	4.4	5.0	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	45.4	46.2	46.2	46.7	—	5.8	6.5	5.5	6.0	—
Structural clay products	325	40.7	39.5	40.4	40.4	—	4.3	4.1	5.8	5.9	—
Pottery and related products	326	41.6	41.4	41.3	40.4	—	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.5	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	44.9	46.3	47.8	47.8	—	7.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	44.6	45.1	43.2	43.9	—	7.5	7.7	5.8	6.1	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	44.2	44.6	43.7	44.3	—	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.9	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	45.2	47.6	51.3	50.8	—	7.1	8.8	9.9	10.1	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	41.5	41.0	39.3	40.0	—	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	—
Abrasive products	3291	41.3	40.8	39.0	41.7	—	2.8	3.3	1.1	1.8	—
Primary metal industries	33	45.1	44.5	43.5	43.8	43.2	7.2	7.0	6.0	6.3	—
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	46.5	46.4	44.4	45.1	44.5	7.9	8.1	6.4	7.0	—
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	47.4	47.4	45.4	46.0	—	8.1	8.5	6.9	7.1	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	45.3	44.9	42.6	44.9	—	9.5	8.9	6.9	9.0	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	45.1	44.9	44.5	44.7	—	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.6	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	44.7	44.7	44.9	45.5	—	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.1	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	49.7	45.3	54.7	52.0	—	8.5	8.3	5.0	4.8	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	46.7	46.6	45.9	45.0	—	7.1	6.6	7.7	7.2	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	44.0	44.6	46.5	46.4	—	7.6	7.6	10.4	10.6	—
Primary aluminum	3334	42.9	43.6	46.3	46.3	—	7.2	7.1	11.3	11.3	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	44.1	43.6	42.4	42.4	—	8.2	8.1	6.3	6.2	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	42.8	42.8	39.8	39.9	—	6.9	7.5	3.9	3.8	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	37.6	37.4	42.5	42.5	—	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.8	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	45.8	44.9	41.3	41.6	—	8.2	7.9	4.6	4.6	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	44.0	41.4	41.3	41.3	—	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	44.8	41.1	42.3	43.4	—	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	—
Fabricated metal products	34	43.0	42.2	41.4	41.3	40.7	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.9	—
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	47.5	47.0	45.1	46.2	—	8.1	8.2	6.6	7.5	—
Metal cans	3411	47.3	46.6	45.2	46.6	—	8.4	8.4	6.3	7.2	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	42.2	41.5	40.4	39.9	—	5.0	4.8	3.5	3.4	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	43.2	41.4	42.0	40.9	—	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.4	—
Hardware, nec	3429	41.1	41.2	39.3	39.2	—	4.8	5.1	3.1	3.4	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	41.8	41.4	41.7	41.7	—	4.4	4.5	3.0	3.7	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	41.1	40.5	41.0	41.1	—	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	40.8	41.1	41.8	41.5	—	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.0	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	43.5	43.3	41.8	42.0	—	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.5	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	45.2	45.7	42.5	42.0	—	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.8	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	42.9	41.9	42.5	42.7	—	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	41.7	41.6	43.5	42.9	—	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.1	—
Sheet metal work	3444	44.8	44.4	40.1	41.3	—	5.5	5.8	2.9	3.6	—
Architectural metal work	3446	41.2	41.3	40.3	40.7	—	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.6	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	41.6	40.4	39.2	39.9	—	4.5	4.1	2.8	3.2	—
Screw machine products	3451	40.2	39.8	39.2	39.6	—	4.2	3.8	2.8	3.0	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	43.1	41.0	39.2	40.3	—	4.9	4.5	2.8	3.5	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	44.6	42.8	42.8	42.3	—	5.1	4.4	3.7	3.5	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	42.2	41.8	41.2	40.6	—	4.1	4.1	2.9	3.1	—
Automotive stampings	3465	47.3	44.7	44.9	44.0	—	5.9	4.6	4.4	3.9	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	40.8	39.8	39.4	39.3	—	4.1	3.7	2.4	2.4	—
Metal services, nec	347	41.0	39.9	39.5	39.0	—	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.9	—
Plating and polishing	3471	41.2	40.2	38.7	38.3	—	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.4	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	40.7	39.4	40.6	39.9	—	6.0	5.4	4.6	4.7	—
Ordinance and accessories, nec	348	41.4	41.6	40.9	40.6	—	4.0	4.5	2.4	2.4	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	41.8	41.8	42.2	41.8	—	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	42.1	41.4	41.3	40.9	—	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.1	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	40.5	40.2	37.1	34.6	—	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	39.6	39.6	38.5	38.6	—	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$14.47	\$14.58	\$15.03	\$15.14	\$15.13	\$623.66	\$634.23	\$665.83	\$672.22	\$670.26
Flat glass	321	19.41	19.36	19.04	19.20	—	822.98	807.31	763.50	783.36	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	16.39	16.47	17.10	17.21	—	691.66	706.56	742.14	745.19	—
Glass containers	3221	17.66	17.58	18.10	18.13	—	789.40	806.92	839.84	814.04	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	15.62	15.82	16.51	16.66	—	637.30	653.37	690.12	706.38	—
Products of purchased glass	323	13.18	12.86	13.32	13.30	—	550.92	524.69	548.78	561.26	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.33	19.63	18.93	18.93	—	877.58	906.91	874.57	884.03	—
Structural clay products	325	12.29	12.13	12.09	11.97	—	500.20	479.14	488.44	483.59	—
Pottery and related products	326	12.39	12.58	12.61	12.89	—	515.42	520.81	520.79	520.76	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	14.19	14.40	14.99	15.16	—	637.13	666.72	716.52	724.65	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	13.27	13.27	14.53	14.43	—	591.84	598.48	627.70	633.48	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.65	12.75	12.76	12.72	—	559.13	568.65	557.61	563.50	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	15.25	15.52	16.32	16.65	—	689.30	738.75	837.22	845.82	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	14.56	14.69	15.17	15.04	—	604.24	602.29	596.18	601.60	—
Abrasive products	3291	12.93	13.07	13.38	13.24	—	534.01	533.26	521.82	552.11	—
Primary metal industries	33	16.46	16.67	16.82	16.96	17.17	742.35	741.82	731.67	742.85	741.74
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	20.00	20.35	20.26	20.42	20.70	930.00	944.24	899.54	920.94	921.15
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	21.90	22.26	22.19	22.32	—	1,038.06	1,055.12	1,007.43	1,026.72	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	15.33	15.50	15.75	16.25	—	694.45	695.95	670.95	729.63	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	14.94	14.99	15.67	15.72	—	673.79	673.05	697.32	702.68	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	15.76	15.83	16.82	16.80	—	704.47	707.60	755.22	764.40	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	14.54	14.42	15.11	15.41	—	722.64	653.23	826.52	801.32	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	13.97	13.77	13.89	14.01	—	652.40	641.68	637.55	630.45	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	18.23	18.30	19.16	19.34	—	802.12	816.18	890.94	897.38	—
Primary aluminum	3334	18.39	18.48	19.45	19.63	—	788.93	805.73	900.54	908.87	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.15	15.29	15.26	15.28	—	668.12	666.64	647.02	647.87	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.07	16.09	15.84	16.09	—	687.80	688.65	630.43	641.99	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	18.71	19.15	18.75	18.99	—	703.50	716.21	796.88	807.08	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.70	14.84	14.59	14.47	—	673.26	666.32	602.57	601.95	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	12.66	12.62	13.06	13.25	—	557.04	522.47	539.38	547.23	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	12.64	12.70	12.93	13.09	—	566.27	521.97	546.94	568.11	—
Fabricated metal products	34	13.82	13.83	14.23	14.26	14.24	594.26	583.63	589.12	588.94	579.57
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	16.72	16.60	17.19	17.03	—	794.20	780.20	775.27	786.79	—
Metal cans	3411	17.85	17.79	18.37	18.29	—	844.31	829.01	830.32	852.31	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	12.74	12.89	13.40	13.40	—	537.63	534.94	541.36	534.66	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	12.66	12.72	13.38	13.26	—	546.91	526.61	561.96	542.33	—
Hardware, nec	3429	13.07	13.33	13.82	13.89	—	537.18	549.20	543.13	544.49	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.16	12.49	12.68	12.79	—	508.29	517.09	528.76	533.34	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	11.43	11.97	12.09	12.18	—	469.77	484.79	495.69	500.60	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	12.98	13.15	13.15	13.23	—	529.58	540.47	549.67	549.05	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.13	13.22	13.59	13.64	—	571.16	572.43	568.06	572.88	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.45	13.55	13.59	13.77	—	607.94	619.24	577.58	578.34	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.30	11.41	11.83	11.79	—	484.77	478.08	502.78	503.43	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	14.24	14.31	15.10	15.03	—	593.81	595.30	656.85	644.79	—
Sheet metal work	3444	13.57	13.67	13.86	14.01	—	607.94	606.95	555.79	578.61	—
Architectural metal work	3446	13.16	13.12	13.50	13.50	—	542.19	541.86	544.05	549.45	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.04	14.03	14.43	14.42	—	584.06	566.81	565.66	575.36	—
Screw machine products	3451	13.35	13.23	13.74	13.73	—	536.67	526.55	538.61	543.71	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	14.75	14.91	15.22	15.19	—	635.73	611.31	596.62	612.16	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.31	16.13	16.70	16.65	—	727.43	690.36	714.76	704.30	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.37	15.46	15.58	15.78	—	648.61	646.23	641.90	640.67	—
Automotive stampings	3465	18.20	18.14	18.90	18.81	—	860.86	810.86	848.61	827.64	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.67	13.47	13.95	14.05	—	557.74	536.11	549.63	552.17	—
Metal services, nec	347	12.32	12.44	12.64	12.76	—	505.12	496.36	499.28	497.64	—
Plating and polishing	3471	11.99	12.13	11.99	12.05	—	493.99	487.63	464.01	461.52	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	12.86	12.94	13.54	13.74	—	523.40	509.84	549.72	548.23	—
Ordinance and accessories, nec	348	15.60	15.79	15.28	15.73	—	645.84	656.86	624.95	638.64	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.34	17.39	17.39	17.48	—	724.81	726.90	733.86	730.66	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.39	13.45	13.79	13.88	—	563.72	556.83	569.53	567.69	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	13.57	13.50	14.37	14.53	—	549.59	542.70	533.13	502.74	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	12.28	12.41	12.28	12.41	—	486.29	491.44	472.78	479.03	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	42.3	42.0	40.8	40.5	40.1	5.0	5.0	3.7	3.8	—
Engines and turbines	351	43.4	41.8	43.5	42.9	—	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	46.8	45.9	48.2	48.1	—	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.2	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	42.1	40.3	41.8	40.9	—	4.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	39.4	39.0	40.9	40.1	—	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	39.5	39.0	40.1	39.7	—	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	—
Construction and related machinery	353	43.2	42.5	42.0	41.4	—	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	—
Construction machinery	3531	42.1	40.1	39.6	40.2	—	4.8	4.1	3.0	3.4	—
Mining machinery	3532	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.5	—	5.2	5.8	5.3	4.7	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	47.9	48.7	48.2	44.2	—	6.9	8.4	11.2	9.2	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	42.8	42.8	42.4	41.6	—	7.7	7.3	4.4	4.5	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	41.3	41.1	38.4	38.4	—	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.2	—
Metalworking machinery	354	42.1	41.4	40.2	39.8	—	5.5	5.4	3.7	3.7	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	42.9	42.4	40.9	39.8	—	4.8	4.6	2.4	2.4	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	42.6	41.0	35.3	37.1	—	5.5	5.1	2.1	2.5	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	42.3	41.4	40.4	40.1	—	6.1	6.0	4.7	4.7	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	40.9	41.0	39.6	39.5	—	4.6	4.9	2.7	2.7	—
Power driven handtools	3546	38.6	38.3	38.6	37.8	—	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	—
Special industry machinery	355	43.0	43.0	41.0	40.5	—	5.9	6.0	3.8	3.4	—
Textile machinery	3552	40.0	39.9	36.9	36.1	—	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	40.1	38.7	38.2	38.1	—	5.7	4.4	2.4	2.5	—
Food products machinery	3556	43.4	43.1	43.3	42.6	—	7.3	9.0	7.0	5.4	—
General industrial machinery	356	41.6	41.9	40.7	40.7	—	4.3	4.5	2.9	2.9	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	40.9	41.3	40.4	39.9	—	4.5	5.5	3.4	3.5	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	42.4	42.0	40.3	40.4	—	6.1	6.2	3.6	3.8	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	44.3	42.5	47.3	46.5	—	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.1	—
Blowers and fans	3564	40.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	—	2.8	3.7	2.3	2.3	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	39.7	39.7	35.5	34.7	—	4.3	4.2	3.0	2.6	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	44.3	45.0	43.9	43.2	—	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	—
Computer and office equipment	357	39.9	40.4	37.8	37.9	—	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.3	—
Electronic computers	3571	39.7	40.7	36.9	37.2	—	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	40.8	42.5	41.5	42.5	—	5.1	5.3	3.4	4.8	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	43.3	43.8	41.0	41.0	—	5.2	6.2	4.8	5.2	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	44.6	45.3	41.8	41.8	—	6.2	7.4	5.9	6.3	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	43.3	42.4	41.2	41.1	—	5.8	5.4	4.1	4.2	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	43.4	42.0	40.1	40.3	—	6.3	5.4	4.1	4.7	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	43.6	42.7	41.5	41.3	—	6.0	5.6	4.3	4.3	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	41.2	40.8	38.9	39.3	38.5	4.0	3.7	2.3	2.6	—
Electric distribution equipment	361	41.9	41.9	38.4	38.7	—	5.2	5.6	2.8	3.1	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	42.9	42.3	36.3	37.3	—	4.5	4.1	1.9	2.6	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	41.1	41.5	40.2	39.9	—	5.8	6.7	3.6	3.5	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	41.7	41.5	40.6	40.6	—	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	—
Motors and generators	3621	42.3	42.8	42.4	41.6	—	4.1	4.5	3.2	2.9	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	41.0	40.3	38.7	39.9	—	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.9	—
Household appliances	363	38.8	38.2	37.4	36.8	—	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	37.9	36.6	35.0	35.0	—	0.5	0.4	1.7	2.5	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	40.4	40.5	40.0	39.6	—	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.3	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	38.7	37.5	39.0	37.7	—	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	41.6	40.6	39.0	39.9	—	4.7	4.5	3.2	3.9	—
Electric lamps	3641	43.8	41.3	41.0	41.7	—	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	43.1	43.2	38.8	40.4	—	4.4	5.6	3.0	3.4	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	38.4	36.1	37.2	37.2	—	6.2	3.9	3.8	4.4	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	38.6	37.6	37.0	38.3	—	3.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.8	—	4.2	4.6	2.4	3.4	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	40.3	39.7	39.0	39.0	—	3.8	4.6	2.8	3.2	—
Communications equipment	366	41.6	40.8	39.5	40.6	—	3.2	2.7	1.3	2.3	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	43.3	42.3	36.8	38.5	—	4.0	3.3	1.0	2.6	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	41.8	41.7	38.7	39.1	—	4.6	4.3	2.2	2.4	—
Electron tubes	3671	42.8	42.1	43.2	44.1	—	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	41.9	42.3	39.6	39.9	—	5.0	4.8	2.8	2.5	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	42.3	41.7	40.8	40.9	—	4.3	3.9	2.3	2.6	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	40.5	39.9	39.4	40.0	—	3.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	—
Storage batteries	3691	40.1	39.4	39.8	38.7	—	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.2	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	40.5	40.2	40.2	41.6	—	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$15.49	\$15.57	\$15.79	\$15.81	\$15.91	\$655.23	\$653.94	\$644.23	\$640.31	\$637.99
Engines and turbines	351	18.20	18.06	18.15	18.21	—	789.88	754.91	789.53	781.21	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	20.51	20.50	20.45	20.69	—	959.87	940.95	985.69	995.19	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.26	17.05	17.17	17.10	—	726.65	687.12	717.71	699.39	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	14.37	14.62	14.92	14.86	—	566.18	570.18	610.23	595.89	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	15.31	15.44	15.98	15.81	—	604.75	602.16	640.80	627.66	—
Construction and related machinery	353	14.66	14.59	14.80	14.88	—	633.31	620.08	621.60	616.03	—
Construction machinery	3531	14.75	14.61	15.25	15.34	—	620.98	585.86	603.90	616.67	—
Mining machinery	3532	15.38	15.44	14.94	15.11	—	625.97	623.78	612.54	627.07	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	15.27	15.25	14.68	14.81	—	731.43	742.68	707.58	654.60	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.65	14.86	14.44	14.41	—	627.02	636.01	612.26	599.46	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	12.99	12.83	13.62	13.58	—	536.49	527.31	523.01	521.47	—
Metalworking machinery	354	16.53	16.57	16.91	16.94	—	695.91	686.00	679.78	674.21	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	16.10	16.14	15.93	15.96	—	690.69	684.34	651.54	635.21	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.02	16.90	17.04	17.19	—	725.05	692.90	601.51	637.75	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	17.28	17.45	18.00	18.04	—	730.94	722.43	727.20	723.40	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.64	14.47	14.20	14.36	—	598.78	593.27	562.32	567.22	—
Power driven handtools	3546	12.74	12.74	13.22	13.30	—	491.76	487.94	510.29	502.74	—
Special industry machinery	355	16.19	16.32	16.41	16.35	—	696.17	701.76	672.81	662.18	—
Textile machinery	3552	12.78	12.91	13.00	12.97	—	511.20	515.11	479.70	468.22	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	17.71	17.85	17.88	18.09	—	710.17	690.80	683.02	689.23	—
Food products machinery	3556	16.15	16.39	16.39	16.47	—	700.91	706.41	709.69	701.62	—
General industrial machinery	356	14.90	14.97	14.82	14.88	—	619.84	627.24	603.17	605.62	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	15.70	15.99	15.92	15.87	—	642.13	660.39	643.17	633.21	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	16.29	16.08	14.89	14.97	—	690.70	675.36	600.07	604.79	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	15.22	15.39	15.45	15.64	—	674.25	654.08	730.79	727.26	—
Blowers and fans	3564	12.08	12.32	11.92	12.13	—	485.62	512.51	488.72	500.97	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.58	15.97	17.31	17.16	—	618.53	634.01	614.51	595.45	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.86	14.87	14.01	13.83	—	658.30	669.15	615.04	597.46	—
Computer and office equipment	357	17.57	17.66	18.05	18.26	—	701.04	713.46	682.29	692.05	—
Electronic computers	3571	19.97	19.74	19.99	20.19	—	792.81	803.42	737.63	751.07	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	14.71	14.98	15.62	15.76	—	600.17	636.65	648.23	669.80	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	13.76	13.97	14.20	14.29	—	595.81	611.89	582.20	585.89	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	13.86	14.07	14.38	14.47	—	618.16	637.37	601.08	604.85	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	14.90	15.03	15.40	15.34	—	645.17	637.27	634.48	630.47	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	15.43	15.35	15.61	15.98	—	669.66	644.70	625.96	643.99	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	14.84	14.98	15.36	15.30	—	647.02	639.65	637.44	631.89	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	13.66	13.77	14.38	14.49	14.58	562.79	561.82	559.38	569.46	561.33
Electric distribution equipment	361	13.57	13.67	14.37	14.55	—	568.58	572.77	551.81	563.09	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	12.53	12.58	13.08	13.29	—	537.54	532.13	474.80	495.72	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	14.45	14.55	15.34	15.50	—	593.90	603.83	616.67	618.45	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	13.29	13.38	14.07	14.16	—	554.19	555.27	571.24	574.90	—
Motors and generators	3621	12.37	12.42	13.18	13.06	—	523.25	531.58	558.83	543.30	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	15.02	15.21	16.14	16.48	—	615.82	612.96	624.62	657.55	—
Household appliances	363	12.84	12.77	13.17	13.42	—	498.19	487.81	492.56	493.86	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	14.66	14.69	15.26	15.80	—	555.61	537.65	534.10	553.00	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	12.83	12.89	12.27	12.58	—	518.33	522.05	490.80	498.17	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	12.19	12.15	12.83	12.81	—	471.75	455.63	500.37	482.94	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	13.35	13.51	14.03	14.04	—	555.36	548.51	547.17	560.20	—
Electric lamps	3641	18.18	18.23	18.06	18.31	—	796.28	752.90	740.46	763.53	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	13.36	14.00	14.40	14.32	—	575.82	604.80	558.72	578.53	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.41	12.19	12.60	12.61	—	476.54	440.06	468.72	469.09	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	10.34	10.66	11.90	12.04	—	399.12	400.82	440.30	461.13	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.04	13.14	13.26	13.36	—	499.43	505.89	513.16	518.37	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.34	12.49	12.73	12.88	—	497.30	495.85	496.47	502.32	—
Communications equipment	366	14.19	14.36	14.95	14.96	—	590.30	585.89	590.53	607.38	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	14.41	14.65	15.57	15.21	—	623.95	619.70	572.98	585.59	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	14.07	14.28	15.06	15.24	—	588.13	595.48	582.82	595.88	—
Electron tubes	3671	14.37	14.39	14.76	14.84	—	615.04	605.82	637.63	654.44	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	19.07	19.25	19.99	20.20	—	799.03	814.28	791.60	805.98	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	11.95	11.91	12.64	12.83	—	505.49	496.65	515.71	524.75	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.23	12.98	13.45	13.40	—	535.82	517.90	529.93	536.00	—
Storage batteries	3691	14.73	14.83	15.55	15.84	—	590.67	584.30	618.89	613.01	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	12.76	12.34	12.58	12.43	—	516.78	496.07	505.72	517.09	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	43.9	42.1	42.7	42.3	40.8	5.2	3.9	4.4	4.5	—
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	45.3	42.4	43.8	43.5	41.3	5.7	3.7	4.8	4.9	—
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	45.1	42.5	44.5	42.9	—	5.5	3.2	6.5	6.5	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	44.5	43.9	43.6	44.0	—	5.9	4.8	3.8	4.5	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	45.8	42.5	43.6	43.8	—	6.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	—
Truck trailers	3715	44.4	41.4	45.3	45.2	—	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	—
Aircraft and parts	372	43.4	43.5	42.9	42.9	—	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5	—
Aircraft	3721	42.5	43.2	41.7	42.0	—	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.8	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	44.4	44.1	44.7	44.1	—	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.8	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	43.7	43.6	43.1	43.0	—	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	38.8	38.2	37.8	36.6	—	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	38.0	38.3	39.2	37.2	—	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	39.6	38.1	36.2	35.9	—	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.0	—
Railroad equipment	374	42.2	42.5	40.5	38.4	—	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.8	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	40.3	40.5	41.8	41.5	—	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.6	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	39.5	39.2	41.1	41.4	—	9.0	8.4	9.4	10.2	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	41.3	40.4	38.4	38.3	—	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	40.6	41.6	36.7	37.9	—	1.7	2.2	0.8	1.0	—
Instruments and related products	38	41.4	41.2	40.9	40.7	40.3	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.8	—
Search and navigation equipment	381	40.1	40.7	38.0	38.3	—	4.6	4.4	2.4	2.5	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	42.0	41.3	41.1	41.0	—	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.6	—
Environmental controls	3822	44.1	41.8	40.8	40.6	—	3.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	—
Process control instruments	3823	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.2	—	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	42.2	41.1	39.5	39.4	—	4.3	3.5	1.6	1.7	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	40.7	40.9	41.4	41.1	—	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	41.7	42.3	43.7	43.0	—	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.3	40.5	39.4	39.6	—	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	42.6	41.5	45.2	45.0	—	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.4	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	44.0	43.0	38.6	37.5	—	4.4	4.5	3.2	3.4	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	34.4	35.5	34.8	35.0	—	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	39.0	38.6	37.9	38.4	37.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	—
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	37.5	36.0	35.9	36.3	—	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	36.5	34.8	34.8	35.4	—	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.1	—
Musical instruments	393	38.9	37.6	41.0	40.2	—	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.1	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	40.4	40.0	38.5	38.9	—	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	40.8	39.4	36.9	38.2	—	2.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	40.3	40.2	38.9	39.1	—	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.3	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.2	—	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	38.2	37.1	35.6	35.5	—	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	—
Costume jewelry	3961	38.9	37.4	34.7	34.9	—	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.9	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	38.9	38.9	38.0	38.8	—	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.0	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	41.0	41.1	40.3	41.5	—	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.3	—
Nondurable goods		40.8	40.7	40.1	40.3	40.0	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.1
Food and kindred products	20	41.8	41.8	40.7	41.1	41.0	5.5	5.9	4.7	4.9	—
Meat products	201	41.8	41.9	40.6	40.7	—	5.2	5.7	4.3	4.3	—
Meat packing plants	2011	44.6	44.0	43.0	42.5	—	6.5	6.7	5.2	4.9	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	44.6	45.4	42.2	42.4	—	6.9	7.6	5.8	5.9	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	39.2	39.6	38.8	39.1	—	3.8	4.4	3.3	3.5	—
Dairy products	202	43.3	43.3	41.9	42.2	—	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.8	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	44.4	43.9	43.8	44.2	—	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.8	—
Fluid milk	2026	42.6	43.6	42.0	41.8	—	5.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	41.4	41.5	40.7	40.8	—	6.6	7.8	5.1	5.5	—
Canned specialties	2032	38.9	39.5	41.7	40.9	—	2.8	4.6	2.9	2.6	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	42.1	44.2	42.8	41.4	—	9.9	12.4	7.4	7.6	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	44.1	41.3	43.9	43.7	—	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.8	—
Grain mill products	204	45.6	46.3	42.8	43.2	—	6.9	7.2	5.5	5.8	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	46.2	46.3	46.1	47.9	—	7.6	8.6	8.3	9.5	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	41.5	41.8	38.8	39.2	—	6.8	6.7	5.1	5.4	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$18.40	\$18.02	\$18.83	\$18.90	\$18.87	\$807.76	\$758.64	\$804.04	\$799.47	\$769.90
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	18.81	18.22	19.18	19.25	19.17	852.09	772.53	840.08	837.38	791.72
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	22.82	22.38	23.77	23.96	—	1,029.18	951.15	1,057.77	1,027.88	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	16.25	15.77	16.89	17.03	—	723.13	692.30	736.40	749.32	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.47	16.85	17.36	17.52	—	800.13	716.13	756.90	767.38	—
Truck trailers	3715	12.05	12.11	12.14	12.20	—	535.02	501.35	549.94	551.44	—
Aircraft and parts	372	20.31	20.37	20.74	20.80	—	881.45	886.10	889.75	892.32	—
Aircraft	3721	22.86	23.00	23.45	23.50	—	971.55	993.60	977.87	987.00	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.13	20.20	20.45	20.45	—	893.77	890.82	914.12	901.85	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	17.66	17.60	18.19	18.29	—	771.74	767.36	783.99	786.47	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	14.20	14.23	14.77	14.74	—	550.96	543.59	558.31	539.48	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	15.71	15.67	16.46	16.48	—	596.98	600.16	645.23	613.06	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.64	12.72	12.66	12.67	—	500.54	484.63	458.29	454.85	—
Railroad equipment	374	16.74	17.12	17.98	18.04	—	706.43	727.60	728.19	692.74	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	20.85	20.64	21.35	21.37	—	840.26	835.92	892.43	886.86	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	21.97	21.77	22.51	22.43	—	867.82	853.38	925.16	928.60	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	12.48	12.23	12.88	13.10	—	515.42	494.09	494.59	501.73	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.67	12.12	12.69	12.65	—	514.40	504.19	465.72	479.44	—
Instruments and related products	38	14.30	14.46	14.73	14.81	14.98	592.02	595.75	602.46	602.77	603.69
Search and navigation equipment	381	18.08	18.33	18.73	18.93	—	725.01	746.03	711.74	725.02	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	14.50	14.62	14.82	14.82	—	609.00	603.81	609.10	607.62	—
Environmental controls	3822	11.54	11.47	11.72	11.77	—	508.91	479.45	478.18	477.86	—
Process control instruments	3823	15.11	15.30	15.20	15.18	—	598.36	605.88	620.16	610.24	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	16.84	17.26	17.65	17.73	—	710.65	709.39	697.18	698.56	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.04	13.16	13.76	13.81	—	530.73	538.24	569.66	567.59	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.30	12.34	12.56	12.56	—	512.91	521.98	548.87	540.08	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	12.69	13.04	13.81	13.96	—	511.41	528.12	544.11	552.82	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	10.76	11.13	11.39	11.22	—	458.38	461.90	514.83	504.90	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.17	18.58	18.25	18.82	—	799.48	798.94	704.45	705.75	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	12.35	11.55	10.52	10.31	—	424.84	410.03	366.10	360.85	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.55	11.57	12.10	12.05	12.10	450.45	446.60	458.59	462.72	456.17
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.05	12.01	12.66	12.47	—	451.88	432.36	454.49	452.66	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	11.89	11.85	12.63	12.39	—	433.99	412.38	439.52	438.61	—
Musical instruments	393	11.15	11.23	11.04	11.18	—	433.74	422.25	452.64	449.44	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	11.45	11.32	12.15	12.20	—	462.58	452.80	467.78	474.58	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	11.44	11.31	12.37	12.50	—	466.75	445.61	456.45	477.50	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	11.46	11.32	12.09	12.12	—	461.84	455.06	470.30	473.89	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	11.62	11.55	12.34	12.36	—	445.05	441.21	471.39	472.15	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.18	10.28	10.53	10.57	—	388.88	381.39	374.87	375.24	—
Costume jewelry	3961	9.23	9.13	9.31	9.41	—	359.05	341.46	323.06	328.41	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	11.66	11.79	12.20	12.07	—	453.57	458.63	463.60	468.32	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	12.57	12.69	13.39	13.18	—	515.37	521.56	539.62	546.97	—
Nondurable goods		13.65	13.75	14.07	14.12	14.23	556.92	559.63	564.21	569.04	569.20
Food and kindred products	20	12.51	12.54	12.83	12.87	12.98	522.92	524.17	522.18	528.96	532.18
Meat products	201	10.36	10.44	10.67	10.67	—	433.05	437.44	433.20	434.27	—
Meat packing plants	2011	10.96	11.04	11.32	11.33	—	488.82	485.76	486.76	481.53	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	11.82	11.78	12.33	12.28	—	527.17	534.81	520.33	520.67	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.39	9.54	9.64	9.67	—	368.09	377.78	374.03	378.10	—
Dairy products	202	14.27	14.42	14.72	14.83	—	617.89	624.39	616.77	625.83	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	12.80	12.93	13.03	13.13	—	568.32	567.63	570.71	580.35	—
Fluid milk	2026	15.06	15.27	15.69	15.82	—	641.56	665.77	658.98	661.28	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	11.86	11.91	12.10	12.07	—	491.00	494.27	492.47	492.46	—
Canned specialties	2032	16.02	16.35	15.70	15.62	—	623.18	645.83	654.69	638.86	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	12.78	12.66	13.12	13.10	—	538.04	559.57	561.54	542.34	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	10.89	10.94	11.65	11.72	—	480.25	451.82	511.44	512.16	—
Grain mill products	204	15.06	14.97	15.15	15.24	—	686.74	693.11	648.42	658.37	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.50	13.62	13.58	13.99	—	623.70	630.61	626.04	670.12	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	12.72	12.70	13.20	13.25	—	527.88	530.86	512.16	519.40	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	40.7	40.1	39.9	41.2	—	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.3	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	40.4	39.9	39.8	39.7	—	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.1	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	41.1	40.4	40.0	43.7	—	4.8	4.7	3.5	4.7	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	41.4	40.6	43.1	43.2	—	4.4	4.7	5.5	6.1	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	44.7	46.4	54.3	55.9	—	7.0	7.5	8.5	10.0	—
Beet sugar	2063	41.8	42.3	43.4	42.1	—	2.7	3.3	3.6	2.5	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	42.3	40.8	42.7	42.5	—	4.6	4.8	6.0	6.9	—
Fats and oils	207	39.3	39.8	39.9	39.7	—	6.1	6.1	3.6	4.4	—
Beverages	208	45.9	45.3	44.2	45.2	—	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.8	—
Malt beverages	2082	47.3	48.5	45.6	46.0	—	8.4	8.9	6.4	6.8	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	47.0	45.1	46.1	47.5	—	8.6	7.2	6.5	6.6	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	37.8	38.0	35.9	36.7	—	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.2	—
Tobacco products	21	41.7	42.1	39.4	41.2	40.3	6.1	5.6	2.9	4.2	—
Cigarettes	211	45.1	45.1	42.3	43.7	—	8.0	7.1	3.5	5.0	—
Textile mill products	22	41.3	41.0	40.3	40.6	39.1	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.4	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	41.8	41.9	39.4	39.0	—	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.2	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	41.6	41.7	38.9	38.6	—	4.9	4.7	3.2	3.3	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	40.4	41.4	44.5	42.6	—	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.1	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	41.5	42.3	40.9	42.1	—	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	—
Knitting mills	225	38.7	38.1	39.4	40.2	—	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	37.6	37.6	37.1	37.0	—	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.4	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	37.2	37.0	36.2	36.2	—	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.3	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	39.3	39.1	42.4	45.1	—	3.3	3.2	4.8	6.7	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	38.2	37.2	37.8	36.2	—	4.1	3.9	3.2	2.6	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	42.3	41.6	42.3	42.4	—	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.6	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	43.7	43.6	45.5	45.4	—	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	42.2	39.9	41.1	41.4	—	5.2	3.8	2.7	2.7	—
Carpets and rugs	227	43.4	43.4	42.4	44.3	—	4.7	4.6	2.0	2.6	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	42.0	41.4	39.7	39.4	—	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.2	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	41.9	41.5	39.6	38.8	—	5.2	4.9	3.8	3.6	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	41.7	41.1	40.6	41.2	—	3.5	3.5	1.7	2.3	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	41.6	41.0	39.3	39.1	—	3.8	3.7	2.3	2.9	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.8	37.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	—
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	38.3	38.1	33.5	34.9	—	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.0	36.8	37.9	38.0	—	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.9	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	33.4	33.4	34.3	32.9	—	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	35.2	35.8	35.7	37.3	—	1.4	2.5	0.7	1.5	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	39.6	40.2	39.1	39.8	—	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.2	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	37.1	36.6	37.7	37.7	—	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	32.5	30.5	32.0	33.1	—	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	41.2	41.4	42.4	44.1	—	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.8	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	39.4	37.2	38.5	38.7	—	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	36.5	36.2	37.2	36.7	—	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	33.7	33.7	31.9	33.5	—	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.9	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	35.0	35.0	32.0	33.8	—	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.1	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	30.6	30.6	31.4	32.9	—	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.3	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	39.7	39.2	38.9	38.7	—	2.1	2.9	1.2	0.9	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	40.7	40.5	39.2	38.7	—	1.1	2.4	0.5	0.5	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	36.5	36.0	34.6	33.3	—	4.0	4.4	2.7	2.4	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	40.3	39.3	39.6	39.1	—	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.0	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	36.7	37.9	39.3	38.4	—	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.6	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	39.3	38.8	37.2	38.8	—	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	45.1	43.0	44.0	41.4	—	5.0	4.0	5.5	3.8	—
Paper and allied products	26	42.4	42.4	41.3	41.5	41.5	5.5	5.9	4.5	4.8	—
Paper mills	262	43.5	43.2	42.1	41.7	—	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.7	—
Paperboard mills	263	41.7	41.5	40.1	40.8	—	6.9	7.4	6.0	6.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$13.80	\$13.87	\$14.19	\$14.16	—	\$561.66	\$556.19	\$566.18	\$583.39	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	13.95	14.08	14.31	14.34	—	563.58	561.79	569.54	569.30	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	13.54	13.51	13.97	13.89	—	556.49	545.80	558.80	606.99	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	14.53	14.61	15.39	15.75	—	601.54	593.17	663.31	680.40	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	15.28	15.57	15.00	15.42	—	683.02	722.45	814.50	861.98	—
Beet sugar	2063	16.09	16.36	17.45	17.60	—	672.56	692.03	757.33	740.96	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	13.98	14.20	15.24	15.84	—	591.35	579.36	650.75	673.20	—
Fats and oils	207	13.47	13.54	12.41	12.51	—	529.37	538.89	495.16	496.65	—
Beverages	208	16.98	17.01	17.59	17.55	—	779.38	770.55	777.48	793.26	—
Malt beverages	2082	24.48	24.50	24.72	24.97	—	1,157.90	1,188.25	1,127.23	1,148.62	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	14.77	14.73	15.21	15.29	—	694.19	664.32	701.18	726.28	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.25	11.17	11.66	11.69	—	425.25	424.46	418.59	429.02	—
Tobacco products	21	22.52	22.90	23.01	23.21	\$23.67	939.08	964.09	906.59	956.25	\$953.90
Cigarettes	211	26.35	26.29	25.77	26.07	—	1,188.38	1,185.68	1,090.07	1,139.26	—
Textile mill products	22	11.13	11.18	11.29	11.32	11.37	459.67	458.38	454.99	459.59	444.57
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.52	11.61	11.54	11.47	—	481.54	486.46	454.68	447.33	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	12.08	12.20	12.32	12.32	—	502.53	508.74	479.25	475.55	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.88	12.05	12.20	12.47	—	479.95	498.87	542.90	531.22	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	10.37	10.39	11.02	10.98	—	430.36	439.50	450.72	462.26	—
Knitting mills	225	10.38	10.48	10.77	10.70	—	401.71	399.29	424.34	430.14	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	8.82	8.93	9.07	9.05	—	331.63	335.77	336.50	334.85	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.23	10.34	10.63	10.55	—	380.56	382.58	384.81	381.91	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	10.60	10.65	11.03	10.92	—	416.58	416.42	467.67	492.49	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	10.95	11.06	11.08	11.07	—	418.29	411.43	418.82	400.73	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	10.88	10.81	11.21	11.28	—	460.22	449.70	474.18	478.27	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	10.64	10.77	10.79	10.96	—	464.97	469.57	490.95	497.58	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	11.60	11.31	12.11	12.17	—	489.52	451.27	497.72	503.84	—
Carpets and rugs	227	11.23	11.25	11.03	11.35	—	487.38	488.25	467.67	502.81	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.63	10.67	10.68	10.64	—	446.46	441.74	424.00	419.22	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.60	10.68	10.65	10.60	—	444.14	443.22	421.74	411.28	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.58	10.44	10.59	10.65	—	441.19	429.08	429.95	438.78	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.54	12.57	12.59	12.60	—	521.66	515.37	494.79	492.66	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.33	9.29	9.39	9.44	9.41	356.41	349.30	355.88	356.83	350.99
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.06	9.07	9.47	9.47	—	347.00	345.57	317.25	330.50	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.40	8.43	8.58	8.63	—	310.80	310.22	325.18	327.94	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.58	8.55	8.70	8.83	—	286.57	285.57	298.41	290.51	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.82	8.88	8.95	8.85	—	310.46	317.90	319.52	330.11	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.05	7.98	8.40	8.48	—	318.78	320.80	328.44	337.50	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.66	8.66	8.63	8.76	—	321.29	316.96	325.35	330.25	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.24	8.28	9.03	9.01	—	267.80	252.54	288.96	298.23	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	10.50	10.35	9.90	9.94	—	432.60	428.49	419.76	438.35	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	8.74	9.02	8.75	8.67	—	344.36	335.54	336.88	335.53	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.21	8.20	8.30	8.45	—	299.67	296.84	308.76	310.12	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	8.77	8.77	8.96	9.08	—	295.55	295.55	285.82	304.18	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.54	8.53	8.64	8.81	—	298.90	298.55	276.48	297.78	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	9.38	9.39	9.82	9.83	—	287.03	287.33	308.35	323.41	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.24	8.10	8.65	8.57	—	327.13	317.52	336.49	331.66	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.10	8.14	8.99	8.92	—	329.67	329.67	352.41	345.20	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	8.64	8.78	8.74	8.64	—	315.36	316.08	302.40	287.71	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.63	10.48	10.52	10.55	—	428.39	411.86	416.59	412.51	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	7.99	8.12	8.56	8.63	—	293.23	307.75	336.41	331.39	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.55	9.49	9.40	9.51	—	375.32	368.21	349.68	368.99	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	13.16	12.80	12.58	12.78	—	593.52	550.40	553.52	529.09	—
Paper and allied products	26	16.21	16.36	16.72	16.90	16.96	687.30	693.66	690.54	701.35	703.84
Paper mills	262	20.76	21.26	21.46	21.92	—	903.06	918.43	903.47	914.06	—
Paperboard mills	263	20.50	20.50	21.41	21.56	—	854.85	850.75	858.54	879.65	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	42.9	43.2	41.2	41.9	—	5.1	5.5	3.8	4.3	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	42.7	43.3	40.3	40.7	—	5.3	5.7	3.6	4.1	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	41.0	41.5	41.4	43.3	—	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.5	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.0	43.5	42.5	43.5	—	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.6	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.9	—	5.0	5.5	4.3	4.4	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	43.5	43.0	43.4	44.0	—	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.8	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	39.4	38.7	36.9	37.6	—	7.5	8.1	7.2	6.8	—
Envelopes	2677	38.8	39.2	40.0	39.6	—	3.2	4.3	3.6	3.1	—
Printing and publishing	27	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.8	37.8	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.8	—
Newspapers	271	33.8	33.9	32.7	32.7	—	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	—
Periodicals	272	37.3	37.9	37.5	37.0	—	5.9	5.8	4.3	4.6	—
Books	273	39.5	40.5	39.8	39.5	—	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	—
Book publishing	2731	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.2	—	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.8	—
Book printing	2732	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.6	—	3.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	34.9	34.8	34.2	34.2	—	2.6	4.0	2.2	2.0	—
Commercial printing	275	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.7	—	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.3	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	40.0	39.1	39.1	39.4	—	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.8	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	39.1	39.6	40.1	40.2	—	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	—
Manifold business forms	276	39.3	40.0	38.5	38.8	—	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.2	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.8	39.2	39.3	38.9	—	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.9	—
Printing trade services	279	40.0	40.4	39.9	41.3	—	3.7	3.5	5.1	3.8	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	41.6	41.9	40.1	40.0	—	5.2	5.3	3.9	3.9	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	44.9	45.6	42.2	41.8	—	6.2	6.3	4.3	4.3	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	42.4	42.5	41.7	41.7	—	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.0	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	42.4	43.3	42.2	42.6	—	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.5	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	42.6	42.2	41.4	40.2	—	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	—
Drugs	283	43.0	42.2	43.1	43.3	—	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.3	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	43.3	42.3	42.8	43.0	—	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.9	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	39.9	39.8	40.7	40.5	—	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	42.3	43.0	43.9	44.0	—	4.7	3.9	5.4	5.3	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	36.3	36.0	36.3	36.3	—	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	—
Toilet preparations	2844	40.5	40.1	41.4	40.9	—	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.3	—
Paints and allied products	285	43.6	43.8	40.7	39.6	—	6.0	6.3	6.3	4.4	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	44.1	44.8	44.1	43.5	—	5.7	6.4	5.5	5.1	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	42.1	43.2	40.4	40.1	—	4.5	5.8	6.0	5.1	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	44.5	45.1	44.8	44.1	—	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.1	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	43.4	42.9	42.5	40.9	—	4.4	4.2	4.8	3.9	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	42.7	43.0	44.4	45.1	—	4.2	3.6	4.9	5.8	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	41.7	42.2	41.7	42.8	42.6	6.2	6.6	5.7	6.4	—
Petroleum refining	291	40.6	41.3	41.4	42.0	—	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.6	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	43.1	43.7	41.3	43.6	—	7.4	7.8	5.5	6.1	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.5	40.8	40.6	40.9	40.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	—
Tires and inner tubes	301	44.6	43.6	42.9	43.9	—	6.8	6.5	4.6	4.8	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	45.2	42.3	42.0	45.4	—	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.0	—	4.5	4.3	4.8	3.7	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	41.9	41.0	40.8	40.3	—	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	41.5	39.3	39.5	40.1	—	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	41.1	40.7	40.4	40.6	—	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	—
Leather and leather products	31	37.9	37.1	36.1	36.7	34.6	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.3	—
Leather tanning and finishing	311	45.6	42.9	44.1	44.6	—	7.4	6.8	4.2	3.0	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.6	—	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.0	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	33.9	34.0	33.1	35.8	—	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.8	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	43.9	43.3	47.2	46.8	—	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	—
Luggage	316	29.7	30.4	28.3	27.6	—	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	36.2	37.0	31.4	30.0	—	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	—
Service-producing		32.9	33.4	32.6	32.8	33.2	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		38.5	39.2	37.9	38.2	38.7	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$13.88	\$14.03	\$14.33	\$14.50	—	\$595.45	\$606.10	\$590.40	\$607.55	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	13.85	13.94	14.25	14.53	—	591.40	603.60	574.28	591.37	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	14.34	14.29	14.60	14.49	—	587.94	593.04	604.44	627.42	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	14.80	15.02	15.19	15.28	—	636.40	653.37	645.58	664.68	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.13	14.12	14.45	14.47	—	580.74	577.51	589.56	591.82	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	17.48	17.15	18.02	18.15	—	760.38	737.45	782.07	798.60	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	12.71	12.81	13.47	13.38	—	500.77	495.75	497.04	503.09	—
Envelopes	2677	12.55	12.59	12.94	13.04	—	486.94	493.53	517.60	516.38	—
Printing and publishing	27	14.33	14.41	14.75	14.76	\$14.86	547.41	550.46	556.08	557.93	\$561.71
Newspapers	271	13.75	13.83	14.01	14.16	—	464.75	468.84	458.13	463.03	—
Periodicals	272	15.84	15.86	16.10	16.15	—	590.83	601.09	603.75	597.55	—
Books	273	14.09	14.28	15.23	15.05	—	556.56	578.34	606.15	594.48	—
Book publishing	2731	13.99	14.29	14.74	14.56	—	528.82	541.59	560.12	556.19	—
Book printing	2732	14.18	14.27	15.61	15.45	—	581.38	610.76	646.25	627.27	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	14.32	14.63	14.57	14.36	—	499.77	509.12	498.29	491.11	—
Commercial printing	275	14.72	14.77	15.08	15.12	—	585.86	581.94	594.15	600.26	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	15.00	15.08	15.25	15.24	—	600.00	589.63	596.28	600.46	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	14.06	14.05	14.56	14.62	—	549.75	556.38	583.86	587.72	—
Manifold business forms	276	15.30	15.26	14.65	14.91	—	601.29	610.40	564.03	578.51	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	10.71	10.75	11.16	11.31	—	426.26	421.40	438.59	439.96	—
Printing trade services	279	16.16	16.35	17.25	16.78	—	646.40	660.54	688.28	693.01	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	18.10	18.33	18.52	18.55	18.73	767.44	775.36	783.40	780.96	788.53
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.29	19.43	19.61	19.80	—	802.46	814.12	786.36	792.00	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	20.35	20.45	20.72	21.04	—	913.72	932.52	874.38	879.47	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	18.94	19.06	19.10	19.21	—	803.06	810.05	796.47	801.06	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.34	21.51	21.26	21.62	—	904.82	931.38	897.17	921.01	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	16.08	15.82	16.85	16.53	—	685.01	667.60	697.59	664.51	—
Drugs	283	17.95	18.32	18.38	18.31	—	771.85	773.10	792.18	792.82	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.53	17.96	17.97	17.89	—	759.05	759.71	769.12	769.27	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	15.75	16.06	16.40	16.48	—	628.43	639.19	667.48	667.44	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	19.86	20.32	20.82	20.72	—	840.08	873.76	914.00	911.68	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	14.49	14.39	14.02	14.32	—	525.99	518.04	508.93	519.82	—
Toilet preparations	2844	14.21	14.55	15.14	15.18	—	575.51	583.46	626.80	620.86	—
Paints and allied products	285	15.27	15.08	16.28	16.01	—	665.77	660.50	662.60	634.00	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	21.84	21.99	21.76	21.58	—	963.14	985.15	959.62	938.73	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	22.28	23.07	22.63	23.45	—	937.99	996.62	914.25	940.35	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	21.76	21.79	21.62	21.28	—	968.32	982.73	968.58	938.45	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	18.55	19.16	19.52	20.46	—	805.07	821.96	829.60	836.81	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.09	16.11	16.86	16.84	—	687.04	692.73	748.58	759.48	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	21.83	21.93	21.83	21.79	21.90	910.31	925.45	910.31	932.61	932.94
Petroleum refining	291	24.52	24.59	24.42	24.55	—	995.51	1,015.57	1,010.99	1,031.10	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	17.91	17.88	17.83	17.67	—	771.92	781.36	736.38	770.41	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	12.79	12.88	13.30	13.30	13.37	530.79	525.50	539.98	543.97	537.47
Tires and inner tubes	301	18.98	19.27	19.36	19.46	—	846.51	840.17	830.54	854.29	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	8.93	9.39	8.91	8.47	—	403.64	397.20	374.22	384.54	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	12.81	12.78	13.42	13.43	—	538.02	530.37	558.27	550.63	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	12.93	13.03	13.45	13.60	—	541.77	534.23	548.76	548.08	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	12.94	12.83	13.16	13.14	—	537.01	504.22	519.82	526.91	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.10	12.20	12.65	12.64	—	497.31	496.54	511.06	513.18	—
Leather and leather products	31	10.11	10.13	10.26	10.35	10.28	383.17	375.82	370.39	379.85	355.69
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.36	12.46	12.26	12.46	—	563.62	534.53	540.67	555.72	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	9.70	9.73	9.85	9.83	—	369.57	371.69	366.42	379.44	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.30	10.26	10.38	10.01	—	349.17	348.84	343.58	358.36	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.87	8.64	8.99	9.02	—	389.39	374.11	424.33	422.14	—
Luggage	316	9.54	9.62	9.25	9.60	—	283.34	292.45	261.78	264.96	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	8.81	9.00	10.07	9.96	—	318.92	333.00	316.20	298.80	—
Service-producing		13.09	13.14	13.73	13.71	13.76	430.66	438.88	447.60	449.69	456.83
Transportation and public utilities		16.18	16.19	16.70	16.81	16.82	622.93	634.65	632.93	642.14	650.93

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	43.1	44.5	40.6	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	34.5	35.7	34.8	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.1	38.8	37.8	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	40.4	39.1	38.9	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	40.9	40.7	39.9	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	40.9	40.8	40.0	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	40.2	39.9	38.6	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	34.6	35.4	32.9	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	41.9	42.3	39.7	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	37.4	37.7	37.2	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	36.2	36.6	36.0	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	36.4	36.8	36.5	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	38.1	38.2	37.5	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	40.3	40.8	39.3	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications	481	41.5	41.9	40.1	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	41.8	42.1	40.3	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	35.6	36.3	34.8	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	40.2	41.2	40.4	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	41.7	42.4	42.2	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	41.0	41.2	40.6	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	43.0	42.6	41.7	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	42.1	41.4	42.2	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.5	38.8	38.2	38.2	38.6	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.9	39.2	38.5	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	37.7	37.7	35.9	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	37.3	37.4	38.4	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	39.2	39.4	39.3	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	40.4	40.8	39.0	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	39.2	40.0	38.4	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.6	41.3	40.3	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	37.3	38.1	37.0	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	39.5	40.0	40.7	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.3	39.8	39.3	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.0	36.7	37.7	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	38.1	38.3	37.9	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	35.0	34.5	33.9	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	37.8	38.6	37.5	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	38.2	38.0	38.8	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	33.4	32.8	31.7	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	38.4	38.5	37.5	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	38.3	38.7	37.5	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	36.3	36.3	37.1	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		29.3	29.8	28.7	29.1	29.6	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	35.7	36.2	36.4	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	37.6	38.2	38.7	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	30.8	31.5	30.4	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	32.9	32.9	34.0	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	\$18.05	\$18.12	\$18.23	\$18.28	—	\$777.96	\$806.34	\$740.14	\$754.96	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	12.06	12.23	12.23	12.54	—	416.07	436.61	425.60	432.63	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	12.65	12.74	13.06	13.21	—	481.97	494.31	493.67	508.59	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	13.90	14.06	13.30	13.60	—	561.56	549.75	517.37	529.04	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.23	14.28	14.65	14.64	—	582.01	581.20	584.54	589.99	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.45	14.49	14.87	14.86	—	591.01	591.19	594.80	601.83	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.23	12.35	12.57	12.57	—	491.65	492.77	485.20	485.20	—
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	20.10	19.95	20.86	20.84	—	695.46	706.23	686.29	710.64	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	22.66	22.69	24.18	24.07	—	949.45	959.79	959.95	962.80	—
Transportation services	47	14.33	14.42	14.98	14.97	—	535.94	543.63	557.26	558.38	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	14.54	14.54	15.64	15.45	—	526.35	532.16	563.04	560.84	—
Travel agencies	4724	14.90	14.84	16.10	15.76	—	542.36	546.11	587.65	572.09	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	14.64	14.85	15.34	15.51	—	557.78	567.27	575.25	584.73	—
Communications	48	17.78	17.79	18.31	18.46	—	716.53	725.83	719.58	732.86	—
Telephone communications	481	17.99	17.98	18.66	18.89	—	746.59	753.36	748.27	768.82	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	18.62	18.58	19.04	19.25	—	778.32	782.22	767.31	785.40	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	18.76	18.68	19.03	18.96	—	667.86	678.08	662.24	661.70	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	15.37	15.49	15.51	15.42	—	617.87	638.19	626.60	624.51	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	21.38	21.52	22.02	22.07	—	893.68	901.69	918.23	924.73	—
Electric services	491	22.59	22.60	22.84	22.85	—	942.00	958.24	963.85	961.99	—
Gas production and distribution	492	19.45	19.58	20.05	20.02	—	797.45	806.70	814.03	826.83	—
Combination utility services	493	25.15	25.56	26.02	26.17	—	1,081.45	1,088.86	1,085.03	1,106.99	—
Sanitary services	495	17.93	18.08	19.26	19.40	—	754.85	748.51	812.77	816.74	—
Wholesale trade		15.12	15.27	15.67	15.75	\$15.86	582.12	592.48	598.59	601.65	\$612.20
Durable goods	50	15.76	15.99	16.51	16.60	—	613.06	626.81	635.64	637.44	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.27	14.20	14.65	14.75	—	537.98	535.34	525.94	526.58	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	14.18	14.55	15.42	15.39	—	528.91	544.17	592.13	589.44	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	14.15	14.21	15.28	15.31	—	554.68	559.87	600.50	607.81	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	19.06	19.54	20.19	20.68	—	770.02	797.23	787.41	802.38	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	18.22	18.93	19.29	19.44	—	714.22	757.20	740.74	752.33	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	14.98	15.26	15.65	15.65	—	608.19	630.24	630.70	629.13	—
Electrical goods	506	16.29	16.52	16.67	16.47	—	607.62	629.41	616.79	611.04	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	14.24	14.53	15.37	15.50	—	562.48	581.20	625.56	624.65	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	15.72	15.88	16.27	16.19	—	617.80	632.02	639.41	636.27	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	12.10	12.17	12.96	13.03	—	447.70	446.64	488.59	495.14	—
Nondurable goods	51	14.18	14.23	14.48	14.57	—	540.26	545.01	548.79	553.66	—
Paper and paper products	511	13.91	14.12	13.74	13.90	—	486.85	487.14	465.79	472.60	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	20.25	20.17	19.85	20.52	—	765.45	778.56	744.38	771.55	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.10	13.12	13.55	13.43	—	500.42	498.56	525.74	523.77	—
Groceries and related products	514	14.08	14.07	14.62	14.55	—	561.79	568.43	578.95	579.09	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.10	11.29	11.40	11.34	—	370.74	370.31	361.38	361.75	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	15.73	15.76	16.00	16.30	—	641.78	649.31	651.20	665.04	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	13.07	13.04	13.80	13.69	—	501.89	502.04	517.50	517.48	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	17.18	17.16	17.10	16.99	—	657.99	664.09	641.25	647.32	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.32	11.38	11.66	11.78	—	410.92	413.09	432.59	434.68	—
Retail trade		9.39	9.40	9.78	9.78	9.77	275.13	280.12	280.69	284.60	289.19
Building materials and garden supplies	52	11.28	11.35	11.92	11.92	—	402.70	410.87	433.89	436.27	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	11.90	11.98	12.71	12.66	—	447.44	457.64	491.88	491.21	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	11.09	11.17	11.59	11.60	—	393.70	396.54	410.29	414.12	—
Hardware stores	525	9.17	9.18	9.47	9.49	—	282.44	289.17	287.89	293.24	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	9.89	9.96	10.20	10.22	—	325.38	327.68	346.80	337.26	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	29.2	30.1	28.6	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department stores	531	29.3	30.2	28.6	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variety stores	533	27.0	27.6	27.9	28.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.5	30.9	29.7	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food stores	54	30.7	31.1	30.0	30.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocery stores	541	30.9	31.2	30.2	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail bakeries	546	29.4	29.5	28.3	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.8	36.0	35.2	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
New and used car dealers	551	37.0	37.2	36.4	36.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	38.5	38.9	38.0	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline service stations	554	32.1	32.5	31.4	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	36.0	37.0	35.8	36.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	26.3	26.8	25.5	26.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	27.3	28.3	27.3	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women's clothing stores	562	24.2	24.3	23.4	23.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family clothing stores	565	26.7	27.4	26.0	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoe stores	566	27.9	28.2	27.0	28.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	32.7	32.9	31.8	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	33.2	33.1	31.7	32.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	33.9	34.3	32.6	33.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	32.0	32.4	31.8	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	31.7	32.2	31.1	32.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	25.2	25.5	23.7	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eating and drinking places ³	58	25.9	26.6	25.3	25.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	30.0	30.3	29.5	29.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	29.4	30.1	28.3	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	29.7	29.9	29.1	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	28.4	28.7	26.8	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail stores, nec	599	30.9	30.8	32.2	30.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	33.1	33.3	32.5	33.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁴		36.2	36.7	35.9	36.2	36.9	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	35.6	36.5	35.3	35.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial banks	602	35.4	36.4	35.2	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
State commercial banks	6022	35.2	36.4	34.8	35.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.6	36.4	35.4	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	35.7	36.4	35.3	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nondepository institutions	61	37.6	38.1	37.1	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal credit institutions	614	39.3	39.7	38.1	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	63	38.4	38.5	38.0	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life insurance	631	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	38.8	38.5	38.2	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	38.3	38.3	37.6	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		32.7	33.1	32.5	32.8	33.1	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural services	07	35.7	35.8	35.7	36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$9.39	\$9.38	\$9.79	\$9.74	—	\$274.19	\$282.34	\$279.99	\$281.49	—
Department stores	531	9.51	9.51	9.95	9.91	—	278.64	287.20	284.57	286.40	—
Variety stores	533	7.66	7.64	7.71	7.56	—	206.82	210.86	215.11	213.19	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	8.96	8.98	9.22	9.14	—	273.28	277.48	273.83	276.94	—
Food stores	54	9.31	9.29	9.73	9.63	—	285.82	288.92	291.90	296.60	—
Grocery stores	541	9.35	9.32	9.74	9.64	—	288.92	290.78	294.15	298.84	—
Retail bakeries	546	9.11	9.11	9.71	9.67	—	267.83	268.75	274.79	279.46	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	13.12	13.22	13.52	13.64	—	469.70	475.92	475.90	484.22	—
New and used car dealers	551	16.39	16.58	16.78	17.07	—	606.43	616.78	610.79	623.06	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	10.78	10.84	11.31	11.36	—	415.03	421.68	429.78	438.50	—
Gasoline service stations	554	8.43	8.49	8.62	8.60	—	270.60	275.93	270.67	275.20	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.24	13.06	14.65	14.35	—	476.64	483.22	524.47	528.08	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.34	9.27	9.77	9.76	—	245.64	248.44	249.14	253.76	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	11.12	10.91	10.86	10.82	—	303.58	308.75	296.48	292.14	—
Women's clothing stores	562	9.27	9.25	9.55	9.44	—	224.33	224.78	223.47	222.78	—
Family clothing stores	565	9.26	9.19	9.89	9.98	—	247.24	251.81	257.14	267.46	—
Shoe stores	566	8.72	8.69	9.21	9.10	—	243.29	245.06	248.67	254.80	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	12.73	12.76	13.26	13.40	—	416.27	419.80	421.67	435.50	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	11.88	11.93	12.31	12.39	—	394.42	394.88	390.23	400.20	—
Household appliance stores	572	11.90	12.06	12.28	12.52	—	403.41	413.66	400.33	419.42	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	13.93	13.91	14.61	14.81	—	445.76	450.68	464.60	482.81	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	12.79	12.88	13.53	13.97	—	405.44	414.74	420.78	448.44	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	7.85	7.86	8.12	8.09	—	197.82	200.43	192.44	203.06	—
Eating and drinking places ³	58	6.89	6.90	7.14	7.15	—	178.45	183.54	180.64	183.04	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.20	10.26	10.66	10.68	—	306.00	310.88	314.47	315.06	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	10.97	11.11	11.63	11.61	—	322.52	334.41	329.13	336.69	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.38	8.39	8.78	8.82	—	248.89	250.86	255.50	255.78	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.49	9.51	9.93	9.89	—	269.52	272.94	266.12	270.00	—
Nonstore retailers	596	10.71	10.80	11.28	11.36	—	365.21	368.28	384.65	388.51	—
Fuel dealers	598	13.47	13.42	13.69	13.69	—	482.23	485.80	494.21	498.32	—
Retail stores, nec	599	10.24	10.35	10.50	10.64	—	316.42	318.78	338.10	326.65	—
Optical goods stores	5995	11.82	11.91	12.35	12.30	—	391.24	396.60	401.38	405.90	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	10.67	10.76	11.05	11.02	—	335.04	338.94	348.08	347.13	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁴		\$14.93	\$15.01	\$15.76	\$15.73	\$15.87	\$540.47	\$550.87	\$565.78	\$569.43	\$585.60
Depository institutions	60	11.54	11.64	12.15	12.06	—	410.82	424.86	428.90	431.75	—
Commercial banks	602	10.98	11.10	11.56	11.46	—	388.69	404.04	406.91	409.12	—
State commercial banks	6022	10.69	10.86	11.21	11.12	—	376.29	395.30	390.11	394.76	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.18	11.26	11.80	11.69	—	398.01	409.86	417.72	419.67	—
Credit unions	606	11.33	11.46	11.89	11.91	—	404.48	417.14	419.72	425.19	—
Nondepository institutions	61	15.62	15.78	17.41	17.43	—	587.31	601.22	645.91	653.63	—
Personal credit institutions	614	13.16	13.30	13.42	13.45	—	517.19	528.01	511.30	519.17	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	22.11	22.46	23.37	23.36	—	826.91	848.99	888.06	887.68	—
Insurance carriers	63	17.48	17.54	18.47	18.57	—	671.23	675.29	701.86	713.09	—
Life insurance	631	15.97	16.14	16.76	16.83	—	619.64	629.46	646.94	649.64	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	16.55	16.64	17.52	17.58	—	628.90	630.66	671.02	673.31	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	16.93	17.02	18.02	18.04	—	656.88	655.27	688.36	692.74	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	19.09	19.07	20.39	20.46	—	731.15	730.38	766.66	787.71	—
Services		13.72	13.78	14.46	14.40	14.47	448.64	456.12	469.95	472.32	478.96
Agricultural services	07	10.72	10.81	11.18	11.14	—	382.70	387.00	399.13	401.04	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	29.0	29.5	28.7	29.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ³	701	31.4	32.1	30.1	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	34.3	34.0	34.4	34.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty shops ³	723	28.3	27.9	28.0	27.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	28.0	28.2	32.1	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business services											
Advertising	731	35.8	36.6	34.6	34.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	36.8	36.2	34.9	34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services to buildings	734	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	38.1	39.1	37.3	37.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	28.0	27.8	28.0	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	36.2	35.8	37.1	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	40.4	41.2	41.1	41.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	38.4	38.3	37.3	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.9	32.1	32.5	32.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and data processing services	737	38.2	38.5	37.9	38.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer programming services	7371	38.0	37.9	37.5	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information retrieval services	7375	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	38.2	39.5	37.8	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.4	33.7	33.2	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	35.4	35.8	34.6	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security systems services	7382	36.8	36.4	36.0	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	36.5	37.0	35.3	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger car rental	7514	36.3	36.9	35.0	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile parking	752	33.0	34.4	33.6	33.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive repair shops	753	37.6	37.5	37.0	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	38.1	37.9	37.7	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	36.9	36.9	36.1	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	31.2	32.5	31.2	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carwashes	7542	28.1	30.2	28.1	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous repair services											
	76	38.0	38.2	37.6	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures											
Motion picture production and services	781	40.3	40.1	40.3	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	25.2	26.2	25.5	25.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	793	24.7	25.4	23.5	24.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	26.6	28.1	24.9	26.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	17.7	18.6	17.1	17.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	28.9	30.1	28.6	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.5	32.9	32.8	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	27.9	27.6	27.9	27.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.4	30.4	29.9	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.5	33.3	32.2	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.8	32.7	31.1	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	35.0	35.1	35.1	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$10.68	\$10.79	\$11.39	\$11.33	—	\$309.72	\$318.31	\$326.89	\$334.24	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	10.77	10.87	11.16	11.14	—	412.49	416.32	430.78	432.23	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ³	701	9.56	9.45	10.00	9.88	—	300.18	303.35	301.00	300.35	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.05	9.12	9.45	9.46	—	310.42	310.08	325.08	324.48	—
Beauty shops ³	723	10.38	10.35	10.72	10.92	—	293.75	288.77	300.16	303.58	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	10.35	10.57	11.31	11.15	—	289.80	298.07	363.05	345.65	—
Business services	73	13.88	14.09	14.76	14.80	—	470.53	474.83	497.41	501.72	—
Advertising	731	19.50	19.98	19.96	19.73	—	698.10	731.27	690.62	680.69	—
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	12.08	12.10	12.71	12.98	—	444.54	438.02	443.58	449.11	—
Services to buildings	734	8.87	8.99	9.21	9.27	—	256.34	258.91	265.25	266.05	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.26	12.40	12.75	12.76	—	467.11	484.84	475.58	475.95	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.42	8.53	8.75	8.80	—	235.76	237.13	245.00	245.52	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	13.55	13.66	14.62	14.44	—	521.68	525.91	557.02	557.38	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	12.98	13.29	13.97	13.69	—	469.88	475.78	518.29	517.48	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	17.96	17.95	19.12	19.23	—	725.58	739.54	785.83	796.12	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	12.24	12.29	13.16	12.94	—	470.02	470.71	490.87	489.13	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.06	11.12	11.66	11.57	—	363.87	356.95	378.95	378.34	—
Computer and data processing services	737	22.97	23.27	23.89	24.10	—	877.45	895.90	905.43	918.21	—
Computer programming services	7371	26.57	27.01	27.71	27.77	—	1,009.66	1,023.68	1,039.13	1,046.93	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	21.85	22.18	24.17	24.22	—	841.23	862.80	940.21	947.00	—
Information retrieval services	7375	15.31	15.76	16.50	16.47	—	563.41	586.27	618.75	619.27	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	16.95	17.19	16.64	16.65	—	647.49	679.01	628.99	617.72	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	10.88	10.93	11.31	11.37	—	363.39	368.34	375.49	379.76	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.19	9.32	9.50	9.55	—	325.33	333.66	328.70	332.34	—
Security systems services	7382	14.68	14.65	15.11	15.36	—	540.22	533.26	543.96	576.00	—
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.47	11.40	11.63	11.68	—	418.66	421.80	410.54	416.98	—
Passenger car rental	7514	10.69	10.56	10.76	10.81	—	388.05	389.66	376.60	384.84	—
Automobile parking	752	8.89	9.12	9.05	9.21	—	293.37	313.73	304.08	311.30	—
Automotive repair shops	753	13.30	13.36	13.88	13.83	—	500.08	501.00	513.56	517.24	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	14.07	14.15	14.82	14.66	—	536.07	536.29	558.71	561.48	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	12.97	13.06	13.46	13.51	—	478.59	481.91	485.91	490.41	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	8.88	8.94	9.46	9.39	—	277.06	290.55	295.15	296.72	—
Carwashes	7542	7.68	7.86	7.93	7.85	—	215.81	237.37	222.83	220.59	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	14.27	14.40	14.84	14.86	—	542.26	550.08	557.98	563.19	—
Motion pictures											
Motion picture production and services	781	19.44	19.34	19.42	19.59	—	783.43	775.53	782.63	775.76	—
Video tape rental	784	7.88	7.77	8.11	8.12	—	198.58	203.57	206.81	210.31	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	793	8.34	8.24	8.62	8.64	—	206.00	209.30	202.57	211.68	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	9.00	8.87	9.78	9.32	—	239.40	249.25	243.52	246.98	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	9.93	9.85	10.22	10.34	—	175.76	183.21	174.76	177.85	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	9.48	9.39	10.52	10.01	—	273.97	282.64	300.87	286.29	—
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	15.32	15.43	16.00	16.00	—	497.90	507.65	524.80	529.60	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	15.53	15.60	16.27	16.32	—	433.29	430.56	453.93	450.43	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.02	13.03	13.51	13.57	—	395.81	396.11	403.95	408.46	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	10.65	10.73	11.19	11.24	—	346.13	357.31	360.32	366.42	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.24	10.35	10.63	10.69	—	325.63	338.45	330.59	337.80	—
Hospitals	806	16.33	16.48	17.22	17.26	—	571.55	578.45	604.42	609.28	—

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				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.7	29.6	29.8	29.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal services	81	35.2	35.8	34.8	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	83	31.1	31.6	30.9	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual and family services	832	31.0	31.5	30.7	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job training and related services	833	30.3	30.8	30.4	30.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child day care services	835	29.8	30.3	29.8	30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential care	836	32.5	33.2	32.1	32.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services, nec	839	31.6	32.1	32.0	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	34.8	35.4	35.3	35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services	87	37.1	37.4	36.7	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	39.3	39.2	38.6	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering services	8711	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural services	8712	38.5	38.7	37.8	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surveying services	8713	37.7	37.1	37.4	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	36.5	37.0	35.8	36.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research and testing services	873	36.3	36.7	36.3	36.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial physical research	8731	38.8	39.1	38.5	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	30.7	31.1	30.6	30.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.6	36.8	36.1	36.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management and public relations	874	35.8	36.1	35.7	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management services	8741	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management consulting services	8742	35.6	36.4	35.7	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public relations services	8743	35.3	35.6	34.9	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, nec	89	36.1	35.4	35.1	34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	July 2001 ^P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001 ^P	July 2001 ^P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.36	\$12.51	\$12.70	\$12.72	—	\$367.09	\$370.30	\$378.46	\$377.78	—
Legal services	81	20.20	20.47	20.79	21.00	—	711.04	732.83	723.49	737.10	—
Social services	83	9.86	9.94	10.21	10.25	—	306.65	314.10	315.49	319.80	—
Individual and family services	832	10.38	10.50	10.72	10.78	—	321.78	330.75	329.10	333.10	—
Job training and related services	833	9.51	9.59	9.79	9.93	—	288.15	295.37	297.62	303.86	—
Child day care services	835	8.54	8.48	8.93	8.88	—	254.49	256.94	266.11	267.29	—
Residential care	836	10.07	10.14	10.46	10.46	—	327.28	336.65	335.77	339.95	—
Social services, nec	839	12.22	12.37	12.64	12.84	—	386.15	397.08	404.48	404.46	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	19.22	19.35	19.92	19.95	—	668.86	684.99	703.18	702.24	—
Engineering and management services	87	18.82	19.01	19.70	19.63	—	698.22	710.97	722.99	726.31	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	20.73	20.90	21.60	21.31	—	814.69	819.28	833.76	828.96	—
Engineering services	8711	21.63	21.81	22.44	22.17	—	856.55	861.50	870.67	869.06	—
Architectural services	8712	18.81	19.00	19.93	19.61	—	724.19	735.30	753.35	751.06	—
Surveying services	8713	14.69	14.70	15.67	15.43	—	553.81	545.37	586.06	581.71	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	15.98	16.18	16.73	16.86	—	583.27	598.66	598.93	608.65	—
Research and testing services	873	18.54	18.68	19.95	19.95	—	673.00	685.56	724.19	728.18	—
Commercial physical research	8731	20.51	20.67	22.63	22.67	—	795.79	808.20	871.26	875.06	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.49	14.65	14.75	14.98	—	444.84	455.62	451.35	456.89	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	22.07	22.10	23.48	22.96	—	807.76	813.28	847.63	847.22	—
Management and public relations	874	18.49	18.74	19.21	19.19	—	661.94	676.51	685.80	688.92	—
Management services	8741	16.51	16.85	17.27	17.12	—	591.06	604.92	614.81	614.61	—
Management consulting services	8742	21.38	21.52	21.19	21.38	—	761.13	783.33	756.48	767.54	—
Public relations services	8743	17.83	17.98	19.24	18.85	—	629.40	640.09	671.48	661.64	—
Services, nec	89	18.51	18.55	19.42	19.38	—	668.21	656.67	681.64	670.55	—

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

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

³ Money payments only tips; not included.

⁴ Excludes nonoffice commissioned real estate sales agents.

— Data not available.

^P = preliminary.

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Industry	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Manufacturing	\$13.57	\$13.60	\$14.08	\$14.10	\$14.17
Durable goods	13.96	13.98	14.50	14.52	14.60
Lumber and wood products	11.22	11.32	11.44	11.48	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	11.18	11.24	11.69	11.72	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.49	13.56	14.01	14.11	(2)
Primary metal industries	15.24	15.45	15.73	15.82	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.07	13.10	13.61	13.62	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	14.63	14.70	15.10	15.11	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.03	13.17	13.98	14.03	(2)
Transportation equipment	17.38	17.23	17.90	17.95	(2)
Instruments and related products	13.72	13.90	14.26	14.32	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.20	11.25	11.81	11.75	(2)
Nondurable goods	12.95	13.02	13.44	13.46	\$13.54
Food and kindred products	11.74	11.71	12.13	12.14	(2)
Tobacco products	20.99	21.48	22.19	22.09	(2)
Textile mill products	10.58	10.64	10.87	10.87	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.06	9.03	9.14	9.21	(2)
Paper and allied products	15.22	15.31	15.86	15.98	(2)
Printing and publishing	13.75	13.81	14.23	14.23	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	17.12	17.35	17.55	17.56	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.31	20.34	20.43	20.29	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.18	12.27	12.74	12.75	(2)
Leather and leather products	9.78	9.83	10.08	10.17	(2)

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

² Not available.

P = preliminary.

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

**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				
	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P	June 2000	July 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	July 2001P
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$13.63	\$13.69	\$14.22	\$14.22	\$14.27	\$471.60	\$477.78	\$484.90	\$489.17	\$493.74
Constant (1982) dollars	7.81	7.83	7.90	7.89	(2)	270.10	273.33	269.39	271.46	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.15	17.21	17.49	17.62	\$17.69	742.60	748.64	769.56	769.99	\$769.52
Constant (1982) dollars	9.82	9.85	9.72	9.78	(2)	425.32	428.28	427.53	427.30	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	17.73	17.92	18.17	18.22	\$18.35	700.34	716.80	728.62	726.98	\$739.51
Constant (1982) dollars	10.15	10.25	10.09	10.11	(2)	401.11	410.07	404.79	403.43	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.33	14.35	14.75	14.79	\$14.85	598.99	592.66	600.33	603.43	\$598.46
Constant (1982) dollars	8.21	8.21	8.19	8.21	(2)	343.06	339.05	333.52	334.87	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	16.18	16.19	16.70	16.81	\$16.82	622.93	634.65	632.93	642.14	\$650.93
Constant (1982) dollars	9.27	9.26	9.28	9.33	(2)	356.78	363.07	351.63	356.35	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	15.12	15.27	15.67	15.75	\$15.86	582.12	592.48	598.59	601.65	\$612.20
Constant (1982) dollars	8.66	8.74	8.71	8.74	(2)	333.40	338.95	332.55	333.88	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.39	9.40	9.78	9.78	\$9.77	275.13	280.12	280.69	284.60	\$289.19
Constant (1982) dollars	5.38	5.38	5.43	5.43	(2)	157.58	160.25	155.94	157.94	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	14.93	15.01	15.76	15.73	\$15.87	540.47	550.87	565.78	569.43	\$585.60
Constant (1982) dollars	8.55	8.59	8.76	8.73	(2)	309.55	315.14	314.32	316.00	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	13.72	13.78	14.46	14.40	\$14.47	448.64	456.12	469.95	472.32	\$478.96
Constant (1982) dollars	7.86	7.88	8.03	7.99	(2)	256.95	260.94	261.08	262.11	(2)

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

² Not available.

P = preliminary.

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

**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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Alabama	42.0	40.6	41.0	\$12.93	\$13.28	\$13.33	\$543.06	\$539.17	\$546.53
Birmingham	42.3	42.3	43.2	13.33	13.96	14.14	563.86	590.51	610.85
Mobile	42.7	42.4	41.3	14.22	14.62	14.49	607.19	619.89	598.44
Alaska	39.9	34.3	36.8	13.52	14.05	13.98	539.45	481.92	514.46
Arizona	40.3	39.8	40.0	12.80	13.04	13.06	515.84	518.99	522.40
Arkansas	41.5	39.4	39.8	11.90	12.36	12.51	493.85	486.98	497.90
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	40.9	39.8	39.7	11.59	12.28	12.42	474.03	488.74	493.07
Fort Smith	42.5	39.3	40.0	12.01	12.17	12.17	510.43	478.28	486.80
Little Rock-North Little Rock	41.9	39.8	39.9	12.74	13.00	13.09	533.81	517.40	522.29
Pine Bluff	39.6	38.7	40.6	13.33	13.16	13.31	527.87	509.29	540.39
California	41.7	40.8	40.8	14.21	14.59	14.63	592.56	595.27	596.90
Bakersfield	42.1	41.4	42.2	14.07	14.15	14.18	592.35	585.81	598.40
Fresno	41.1	40.1	40.1	12.28	12.43	12.45	504.71	498.44	499.25
Los Angeles-Long Beach	42.3	41.4	41.6	13.25	13.28	13.30	560.48	549.79	553.28
Modesto	40.2	40.0	39.9	14.13	14.33	14.36	568.03	573.20	572.96
Oakland	42.6	43.1	43.4	16.08	16.29	16.26	685.01	702.10	705.68
Orange County	43.7	42.4	42.4	13.48	13.56	13.54	589.08	574.94	574.10
Riverside-San Bernardino	43.0	41.4	41.4	12.57	12.75	12.75	540.51	527.85	527.85
Sacramento	40.8	40.1	39.6	15.03	15.25	15.27	613.22	611.53	604.69
Salinas	42.6	41.8	41.0	14.19	14.51	14.76	604.49	606.52	605.16
San Diego	39.7	39.8	39.9	13.67	13.85	13.85	542.70	551.23	552.62
San Francisco	40.1	40.5	40.4	14.77	15.04	15.07	592.28	609.12	608.83
San Jose	43.1	40.0	40.2	17.47	18.19	18.28	752.96	727.60	734.86
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	40.9	39.5	39.2	14.84	15.25	15.35	606.96	602.38	601.72
Santa Rosa	39.5	39.0	39.1	14.96	15.63	15.72	590.92	609.57	614.65
Stockton-Lodi	41.5	41.8	41.0	13.63	13.61	13.64	565.65	568.90	559.24
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	42.1	40.8	41.5	16.28	16.34	16.38	685.39	666.67	679.77
Ventura	42.1	42.6	42.9	12.94	13.15	13.15	544.77	560.19	564.14
Colorado	42.0	40.2	41.1	14.70	15.37	15.42	617.40	617.87	633.76
Denver	42.7	40.7	41.4	13.67	14.25	14.25	583.71	579.98	589.95
Connecticut	42.2	42.7	42.6	15.61	16.03	16.07	658.74	684.48	684.58
Bridgeport	41.8	40.8	41.0	15.62	15.25	15.31	652.92	622.20	627.71
Danbury	40.2	39.8	38.3	15.33	15.77	15.87	616.27	627.65	607.82
Hartford	43.4	42.3	42.2	16.88	16.82	16.88	732.59	711.49	712.34
New Haven-Meriden	42.7	42.7	43.0	15.36	15.46	15.60	655.87	660.14	670.80
New London-Norwich	42.1	41.4	41.8	16.64	17.17	17.22	700.54	710.84	719.80
Stamford-Norwalk	39.6	39.7	39.8	13.33	14.22	14.09	527.87	564.53	560.78
Waterbury	44.3	40.7	41.6	14.55	14.92	15.22	644.57	607.24	633.15
Delaware	44.2	42.5	42.6	16.56	16.77	16.87	731.95	712.73	718.66
Dover	39.7	40.0	39.3	14.62	14.72	14.88	580.41	588.80	584.78
Wilmington-Newark	45.7	43.6	43.7	19.83	20.09	20.16	906.23	875.92	880.99
District of Columbia:									
Washington MSA	39.4	39.8	39.6	15.55	15.86	15.74	612.67	631.23	623.30
Florida	42.3	41.6	41.9	12.15	12.64	12.63	513.95	525.82	529.20
Georgia	41.2	39.9	40.4	12.89	13.08	13.21	531.07	521.89	533.68
Atlanta	40.0	39.7	40.0	13.78	14.28	14.36	551.20	566.92	574.40
Savannah	47.4	41.9	43.7	16.02	15.81	15.87	759.35	662.44	693.52
Hawaii	37.8	37.3	37.8	13.38	13.97	14.16	505.76	521.08	535.25
Honolulu	39.9	38.1	38.3	13.03	13.44	13.64	519.90	512.06	522.41
Idaho	39.0	37.5	37.5	14.24	15.14	15.17	555.36	567.75	568.88
Illinois	41.8	40.9	41.3	14.37	14.63	14.68	600.67	598.37	606.28
Bloomington-Normal	46.0	38.6	38.7	21.27	19.70	19.85	978.42	760.42	768.20
Champaign-Urbana	41.1	39.5	39.8	12.64	12.97	13.06	519.50	512.32	519.79
Chicago	42.0	40.7	41.0	14.12	14.41	14.46	593.04	586.49	592.86
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	39.8	40.3	40.6	15.85	16.01	16.08	630.83	645.20	652.85
Decatur	41.2	40.6	41.0	16.74	16.85	16.89	689.69	684.11	692.49
Kankakee	42.3	39.7	40.5	15.73	16.22	16.25	665.38	643.93	658.13
Peoria-Pekin	41.1	40.0	40.4	16.78	16.82	16.87	689.66	672.80	681.55
Rockford	42.4	41.3	40.3	16.51	16.90	16.77	700.02	697.97	675.83
Springfield	39.5	39.7	39.9	13.11	13.34	13.42	517.85	529.60	535.46

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
Indiana	42.1	40.7	40.6	\$15.80	\$16.09	\$16.06	\$665.18	\$654.86	\$652.04
Bloomington	40.1	39.3	39.3	13.77	14.66	14.63	552.18	576.14	574.96
Elkhart-Goshen	39.3	37.5	37.4	14.13	15.32	15.11	555.31	574.50	565.11
Evansville-Henderson	43.2	42.7	42.8	16.37	16.43	16.36	707.18	701.56	700.21
Fort Wayne	40.8	40.2	40.3	16.09	16.28	16.17	656.47	654.46	651.65
Gary	42.6	42.0	41.6	20.61	20.50	20.62	877.99	861.00	857.79
Indianapolis	43.9	44.0	43.7	15.33	15.57	15.28	672.99	685.08	667.74
Kokomo	46.3	42.2	42.0	23.23	23.53	23.62	1,075.55	992.97	992.04
Lafayette	42.9	42.2	42.9	16.93	16.91	16.98	726.30	713.60	728.44
Muncie	44.3	45.0	45.0	13.76	14.31	14.32	609.57	643.95	644.40
South Bend	40.4	40.4	39.6	12.38	12.70	12.71	500.15	513.08	503.32
Terre Haute	44.2	42.3	42.6	14.02	14.11	14.18	619.68	596.85	604.07
Iowa	41.6	41.0	41.6	14.76	14.76	14.80	614.02	605.16	615.68
Cedar Rapids	43.2	41.3	41.9	20.29	19.31	20.29	876.53	797.50	850.15
Des Moines	40.9	38.9	38.9	15.69	15.55	15.33	641.72	604.90	596.34
Dubuque	40.0	39.3	39.7	15.29	15.69	15.30	611.60	616.62	607.41
Sioux City	39.4	39.8	40.8	12.36	12.44	12.75	486.98	495.11	520.20
Kansas	41.0	39.6	40.1	14.90	15.11	15.21	610.90	598.36	609.92
Topeka	37.6	37.2	37.9	17.69	17.65	17.82	665.14	656.58	675.38
Wichita	42.0	40.4	40.5	17.17	17.64	17.78	721.14	712.66	720.09
Kentucky	42.4	41.2	41.5	14.76	15.37	15.37	625.82	633.24	637.86
Lexington	42.3	40.7	40.6	15.14	15.15	15.01	640.42	616.61	609.41
Louisville	44.4	42.7	43.1	16.88	17.94	17.55	749.47	766.04	756.41
Louisiana	42.3	42.9	42.6	15.51	15.73	15.79	656.07	674.82	672.65
Baton Rouge	42.4	42.0	41.9	17.79	18.06	18.34	754.30	758.52	768.45
New Orleans	42.8	42.8	42.4	15.19	15.71	15.42	650.13	672.39	653.81
Shreveport-Bossier City	41.7	41.7	40.9	15.62	16.16	16.35	651.35	673.87	668.72
Maine	41.4	40.1	39.9	14.22	15.13	15.21	588.71	606.71	606.88
Lewiston-Auburn	41.6	41.2	40.5	12.57	13.47	13.51	522.91	554.96	547.16
Portland	42.8	42.7	41.5	12.25	12.25	12.73	524.30	523.08	528.30
Maryland	40.8	40.3	40.4	14.94	15.14	15.21	609.55	610.14	614.48
Baltimore PMSA	40.9	40.5	40.4	15.83	15.66	15.96	647.45	634.23	644.78
Massachusetts	42.2	40.9	41.0	14.54	15.17	15.25	613.59	620.45	625.25
Boston	41.5	40.2	40.2	15.90	16.57	16.68	659.85	666.11	670.54
Springfield	41.1	39.2	40.0	14.13	14.34	14.37	580.74	562.13	574.80
Worcester	42.4	41.0	41.0	14.82	15.05	15.04	628.37	617.05	616.64
Michigan	44.7	41.7	41.9	19.09	19.52	19.58	853.32	813.98	820.40
Ann Arbor	45.0	43.8	44.3	20.71	21.12	21.33	931.95	925.06	944.92
Detroit	46.5	44.4	44.3	20.93	21.60	21.66	973.25	959.04	959.54
Flint	47.2	41.8	40.5	25.81	24.51	24.46	1,218.23	1,024.52	990.63
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	42.8	39.9	40.2	15.53	15.62	15.71	664.68	623.24	631.54
Jackson	42.0	40.5	41.1	13.69	14.23	14.22	574.98	576.32	584.44
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	42.4	40.1	40.6	14.83	15.18	15.14	628.79	608.72	614.68
Lansing East Lansing	44.7	40.6	39.8	20.41	21.29	21.50	912.33	864.37	855.70
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	45.4	43.6	43.5	21.74	22.04	22.34	987.00	960.94	971.79
Minnesota	40.7	39.5	39.7	14.91	15.25	15.37	606.84	602.38	610.19
Duluth-Superior	38.8	37.8	39.1	13.83	13.67	14.02	536.60	516.73	548.18
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.2	40.7	40.6	15.97	16.18	16.31	657.96	658.53	662.19
St. Cloud	43.2	41.7	42.7	13.59	14.57	14.67	587.09	607.57	626.41
Mississippi	40.9	39.1	39.3	11.59	12.04	12.02	474.03	470.76	472.39
Jackson	39.5	39.1	39.6	13.27	13.76	14.03	524.17	538.02	555.59
Missouri	41.7	40.8	40.7	14.39	14.86	14.54	600.06	606.29	591.78
Kansas City	41.7	43.3	42.6	15.23	16.80	16.47	635.09	727.44	701.62
St. Louis	43.4	42.0	42.1	16.45	16.75	16.76	713.93	703.50	705.60
Springfield	42.4	39.2	38.2	12.24	12.58	12.73	518.98	493.14	486.29
Montana	39.0	38.6	39.9	14.35	14.60	14.65	559.65	563.56	584.54
Nebraska	41.6	40.3	39.8	12.83	13.24	13.28	533.73	533.57	528.54
Lincoln	43.9	41.9	40.5	15.15	15.06	15.02	665.09	631.01	608.31
Omaha	41.5	41.4	40.2	14.47	14.83	15.09	600.51	613.96	606.62
Nevada	42.4	43.5	42.8	13.85	13.92	14.01	587.24	605.52	599.63
Las Vegas	43.0	41.3	41.3	12.68	13.01	13.14	545.24	537.31	542.68

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
New Hampshire	41.2	40.2	39.5	\$13.31	\$13.81	\$13.96	\$548.37	\$555.16	\$551.42
Manchester	40.4	41.0	39.8	14.68	15.31	15.56	593.07	627.71	619.29
Nashua	41.2	40.1	40.9	13.65	14.48	14.48	562.38	580.65	592.23
Portsmouth-Rochester	41.5	40.1	40.1	13.64	13.90	13.85	566.06	557.39	555.39
New Jersey	42.0	41.3	41.4	15.47	15.79	15.80	649.74	652.13	654.12
New Mexico	37.7	37.6	38.1	13.08	14.20	14.14	493.12	533.92	538.73
Albuquerque	37.1	37.1	38.2	15.03	16.28	16.07	557.61	603.99	613.87
New York	41.1	40.1	40.1	14.16	14.67	14.74	581.98	588.27	591.07
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.8	41.2	41.6	15.15	15.54	15.50	633.27	640.25	644.80
Binghamton	41.6	39.7	39.5	11.47	11.31	11.31	477.15	455.36	446.75
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	43.4	42.7	42.4	17.70	18.14	18.32	768.18	774.58	776.77
Dutchess County	40.7	39.7	39.5	12.61	13.30	13.31	513.23	528.01	525.75
Elmira	40.2	40.2	39.8	12.78	13.68	13.67	513.76	549.94	544.07
Nassau-Suffolk	39.6	39.5	39.3	13.26	13.71	13.82	525.10	541.55	543.13
New York PMSA	39.5	38.6	38.7	13.10	14.14	14.22	517.45	545.80	550.31
New York City	38.8	37.8	37.9	12.97	14.04	14.11	503.24	530.71	534.77
Newburgh	41.5	40.3	40.8	11.68	12.34	12.26	484.72	497.30	500.21
Rochester	42.7	40.6	40.6	16.45	16.40	16.28	702.42	665.84	660.97
Rockland County	43.6	44.3	44.5	15.92	16.35	16.25	694.11	724.31	723.13
Syracuse	41.3	41.0	40.9	15.54	15.71	15.80	641.80	644.11	646.22
Utica-Rome	40.7	39.6	39.5	12.96	12.87	12.96	527.47	509.65	511.92
Westchester County	43.1	42.5	42.3	12.92	13.96	14.14	556.85	593.30	598.12
North Carolina	41.7	40.0	40.1	12.72	13.15	13.20	530.42	526.00	529.32
Asheville	43.1	40.2	41.4	11.99	12.34	12.46	516.77	496.07	515.84
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	42.8	40.1	40.5	13.74	14.01	13.93	588.07	561.80	564.17
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	40.4	39.2	39.4	12.82	13.17	13.21	517.93	516.26	520.47
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	43.2	41.2	41.3	13.73	14.40	14.20	593.14	593.28	586.46
North Dakota	40.5	40.0	40.1	12.52	12.47	12.35	507.06	498.80	495.24
Fargo-Moorhead	38.7	40.7	40.3	12.66	12.38	12.25	489.94	503.87	493.68
Ohio	43.2	41.7	41.8	16.73	17.14	17.24	722.74	714.74	720.63
Akron	41.9	41.4	41.6	14.21	14.44	14.52	595.40	597.82	604.03
Canton-Massillon	40.1	39.9	40.3	14.03	14.06	14.14	562.60	560.99	569.84
Cincinnati	43.0	42.2	42.0	16.38	16.82	16.77	704.34	709.80	704.34
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	43.7	41.1	41.2	16.48	16.78	16.84	720.18	689.66	693.81
Columbus	41.9	41.2	41.3	15.29	15.63	15.73	640.65	643.96	649.65
Dayton-Springfield	45.0	42.5	42.6	17.67	17.92	18.11	795.15	761.60	771.49
Hamilton-Middletown	46.0	45.2	45.6	18.22	18.97	19.14	838.12	857.44	872.78
Lima	43.6	41.3	41.3	17.74	18.44	18.42	773.46	761.57	760.75
Mansfield	44.9	43.8	43.7	17.33	18.10	17.93	778.12	792.78	783.54
Steubenville-Weirton	41.9	42.7	43.0	18.73	18.18	18.70	784.79	776.29	804.10
Toledo	43.3	42.8	42.8	18.82	19.50	19.50	814.91	834.60	834.60
Youngstown-Warren	43.4	41.1	40.8	18.67	19.11	19.11	810.28	785.42	779.69
Oklahoma	41.7	38.9	38.4	13.00	12.92	12.74	542.10	502.59	489.22
Oklahoma City	42.1	37.2	37.4	14.62	13.71	14.16	615.50	510.01	529.58
Tulsa	42.8	42.0	42.3	14.13	14.94	14.99	604.76	627.48	634.08
Oregon	39.9	39.9	40.0	15.02	15.46	15.64	599.30	616.85	625.60
Eugene-Springfield	40.6	39.7	41.9	14.32	14.94	15.48	581.39	593.12	648.61
Medford-Ashland	38.6	39.5	39.6	14.02	14.56	14.66	541.17	575.12	580.54
Portland-Vancouver	40.7	39.0	38.8	15.45	15.76	15.89	628.82	614.64	616.53
Salem	36.8	38.0	38.3	13.22	13.39	13.32	486.50	508.82	510.16
Pennsylvania	42.3	41.0	40.9	14.57	14.85	14.85	616.31	608.85	607.37
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	41.8	41.3	40.8	14.77	15.43	15.35	617.39	637.26	626.28
Altoona	39.2	38.2	39.1	12.68	12.85	13.14	497.06	490.87	513.77
Erie	44.2	43.1	42.3	15.00	15.56	15.52	663.00	670.64	656.50
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	40.3	39.2	39.1	14.68	15.22	15.27	591.60	596.62	597.06
Johnstown	37.2	38.2	39.1	11.44	11.91	11.93	425.57	454.96	466.46
Lancaster	41.0	39.7	40.2	14.13	14.33	14.50	579.33	568.90	582.90
Philadelphia PMSA	41.9	41.1	41.2	15.66	16.16	16.06	656.15	664.18	661.67
Pittsburgh	42.5	40.7	40.8	15.58	15.71	15.70	662.15	639.40	640.56
Reading	42.4	40.3	40.8	15.18	15.20	15.09	643.63	612.56	615.67
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	41.7	40.5	41.1	12.93	13.24	13.20	539.18	536.22	542.52
Sharon	41.4	38.4	39.0	14.27	14.88	14.91	590.78	571.39	581.49
State College	41.8	41.3	41.2	12.74	12.98	13.00	532.53	536.07	535.60
Williamsport	41.8	40.3	40.2	12.04	12.56	12.60	503.27	506.17	506.52
York	42.8	41.9	41.8	15.65	15.75	15.83	669.82	659.93	661.69
Rhode Island	40.7	40.2	40.4	12.19	12.19	12.24	496.13	490.04	494.50
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	40.8	41.1	41.2	12.36	12.36	12.39	504.29	508.00	510.47

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		
	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001P
South Carolina	42.6	42.2	41.7	\$10.95	\$11.14	\$11.60	\$466.47	\$470.11	\$483.72
South Dakota	43.0	41.5	41.8	10.70	11.51	11.53	460.10	477.67	481.95
Rapid City	40.4	38.6	37.9	10.69	10.50	10.43	431.88	405.30	395.30
Sioux Falls	44.5	44.7	43.5	11.25	11.85	12.07	500.63	529.70	525.05
Tennessee	40.6	39.1	39.7	12.88	13.35	13.40	522.93	521.99	531.98
Chattanooga	41.8	39.0	39.2	12.01	12.68	12.93	502.02	494.52	506.86
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	41.1	38.0	37.8	12.96	12.90	12.94	532.66	490.20	489.13
Knoxville	40.2	40.6	41.0	12.77	13.07	13.11	513.35	530.64	537.51
Memphis	40.9	40.1	39.6	13.42	14.07	13.98	548.88	564.21	553.61
Nashville	39.5	39.4	39.5	14.14	14.54	14.61	558.53	572.88	577.10
Texas	43.3	42.6	42.7	12.33	12.51	12.51	533.89	532.93	534.18
Dallas	42.3	42.4	42.5	12.37	12.49	12.48	523.25	529.58	530.40
Ft. Worth-Arlington	43.3	42.5	42.8	13.46	13.34	13.39	582.82	566.95	573.09
Houston	44.6	44.5	44.7	14.52	14.43	14.49	647.59	642.14	647.70
San Antonio	44.1	45.2	45.4	10.15	10.35	10.37	447.62	467.82	470.80
Utah	40.2	39.1	39.2	13.67	13.76	13.88	549.53	538.02	544.10
Salt Lake City-Ogden	40.0	37.4	37.5	13.45	13.65	13.63	538.00	510.51	511.13
Vermont	41.0	39.6	39.6	14.38	14.21	14.27	589.58	562.72	565.09
Burlington	44.1	40.9	41.0	15.58	14.90	14.86	687.08	609.41	609.26
Virginia	42.6	41.6	41.7	13.82	14.13	14.24	588.73	587.81	593.81
Bristol	52.4	45.0	45.4	12.69	12.80	12.87	664.96	576.00	584.30
Charlottesville	43.9	42.8	42.5	11.70	12.30	12.38	513.63	526.44	526.15
Danville	42.9	39.0	39.4	14.18	14.70	14.48	608.32	573.30	570.51
Lynchburg	45.5	41.3	40.7	13.12	13.71	13.82	596.96	566.22	562.47
Northern Virginia	39.6	39.1	39.6	14.18	15.32	15.30	561.53	599.01	605.88
Richmond-Petersburg	43.4	41.8	42.3	16.33	17.91	18.00	708.72	748.64	761.40
Roanoke	38.8	39.2	39.8	14.55	15.44	15.61	564.54	605.25	621.28
Washington	40.7	39.8	40.0	16.55	17.39	17.51	673.59	692.12	700.40
West Virginia	41.2	41.2	40.9	14.65	14.78	15.01	603.58	608.94	613.91
Charleston	47.1	45.6	44.9	17.06	17.26	17.33	803.53	787.06	778.12
Huntington-Ashland	42.6	43.2	44.0	15.15	15.43	15.61	645.39	666.58	686.84
Parkersburg-Marietta	42.0	40.6	41.6	18.57	17.88	18.41	779.94	725.93	765.86
Wheeling	39.0	40.5	40.1	18.50	18.46	18.04	721.50	747.63	723.40
Wisconsin	41.7	40.3	40.1	14.76	15.16	15.16	615.49	610.95	607.92
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	44.2	42.7	42.2	16.15	16.62	16.66	713.83	709.67	703.05
Eau Claire	42.7	41.5	41.5	13.86	14.39	14.25	591.82	597.19	591.38
Green Bay	46.8	40.5	40.2	15.69	14.93	14.94	734.29	604.67	600.59
Janesville-Beloit	41.0	40.5	40.5	18.97	20.15	20.15	777.77	816.08	816.08
Kenosha	40.8	36.6	36.5	17.29	17.33	17.04	705.43	634.28	621.96
La Crosse	40.9	38.1	38.8	12.66	13.22	13.48	517.79	503.68	523.02
Madison	39.4	39.6	38.9	14.15	14.09	14.10	557.51	557.96	548.49
Milwaukee-Waukesha	41.1	40.3	40.4	15.37	15.75	15.77	631.71	634.73	637.11
Racine	41.2	40.7	39.6	15.67	16.13	15.99	645.60	656.49	633.20
Sheboygan	42.5	42.0	42.0	14.81	15.10	15.21	629.43	634.20	638.82
Wausau	42.2	40.2	40.7	14.55	14.81	14.82	614.01	595.36	603.17
Wyoming	39.8	37.5	37.7	15.65	16.30	16.59	622.87	611.25	625.44
Puerto Rico	40.4	39.5	40.0	9.32	9.66	9.81	376.53	381.57	392.40
Virgin Islands	43.3	41.3	42.9	23.08	21.76	21.55	999.36	898.69	924.50

P = preliminary.
NOTE: All State and area data currently reflect March 2000 benchmark levels. When

more recent benchmark data are introduced with the release of January 2002 estimates, all unadjusted data from April 2000 are subject to revision.

**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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,249.6	26,253.0	26,293.8	26,360.7	26,412.1	26,481.9	26,525.7	26,588.8	26,582.2	26,571.8	26,605.6	26,618.3 ^c	26,612.4 ^c
Employed	25,234.7	25,256.8	25,283.3	25,354.8	25,411.0	25,472.6	25,526.6	25,615.8	25,584.2	25,571.5	25,556.7	25,531.3	25,507.2
Unemployed	1,014.9	996.2	1,010.6	1,005.9	1,001.1	1,009.3	999.1	973.0	998.0	1,000.3	1,048.9	1,087.0 ^c	1,105.1 ^c
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,176.2	7,183.7	7,192.3	7,207.6	7,227.9	7,254.3	7,273.2	7,293.9	7,309.6	7,312.7	7,328.4	7,329.5 ^c	7,324.9 ^c
Employed	6,972.1	6,984.8	6,998.0	7,018.6	7,046.2	7,074.1	7,100.8	7,120.2	7,124.7	7,109.1	7,106.7	7,093.3	7,090.6
Unemployed	204.1	198.9	194.3	189.0	181.8	180.3	172.3	173.8	184.9	203.5	221.8	236.2 ^c	234.3 ^c
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,073.5	19,069.3	19,101.6	19,153.1	19,184.2	19,227.6	19,252.5	19,294.9	19,272.5	19,259.1	19,277.2	19,288.8	19,287.5
Employed	18,262.6	18,272.1	18,285.3	18,336.1	18,364.8	18,398.5	18,425.7	18,495.6	18,459.5	18,462.3	18,450.0	18,438.0	18,416.7
Unemployed	810.9	797.2	816.3	817.0	819.4	829.1	826.8	799.3	813.0	796.8	827.1	850.8	870.8
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	48,957.3	48,993.3	49,105.7	49,200.8	49,358.9	49,526.1	49,634.9	49,867.7	49,914.1	49,946.9	49,974.0	49,985.8	49,967.2
Employed	46,997.5	47,082.3	47,177.6	47,283.8	47,449.0	47,611.7	47,752.8	47,931.3	47,966.4	47,909.3	47,882.7	47,868.8	47,879.2
Unemployed	1,959.8	1,911.0	1,928.1	1,917.0	1,909.9	1,914.3	1,882.1	1,936.4	1,947.7	2,037.7	2,091.3	2,117.1	2,088.0
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,505.5	25,527.2	25,597.2	25,654.0	25,735.6	25,816.8	25,879.4	26,008.0	26,063.4	26,104.6	26,101.2	26,111.6	26,093.5
Employed	24,578.9	24,628.1	24,684.9	24,745.2	24,831.4	24,912.8	24,974.3	25,065.9	25,100.6	25,112.8	25,074.8	25,064.9	25,064.0
Unemployed	926.6	899.1	912.4	908.8	904.2	904.0	905.1	942.1	962.8	991.8	1,026.5	1,046.7	1,029.5
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,247.6	8,260.6	8,265.0	8,277.9	8,305.8	8,330.6	8,344.6	8,378.7	8,371.8	8,362.7	8,368.1	8,339.2	8,307.5
Employed	7,877.8	7,898.5	7,901.4	7,912.4	7,936.9	7,957.9	7,975.1	8,005.8	7,998.0	7,972.8	7,976.9	7,967.6	7,952.3
Unemployed	369.8	362.1	363.5	365.4	368.9	372.7	369.6	372.9	373.8	389.9	391.3	371.6	355.2
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,204.1	15,205.4	15,243.5	15,269.0	15,317.5	15,378.6	15,410.8	15,481.0	15,478.8	15,479.6	15,504.6	15,535.0	15,566.2
Employed	14,540.7	14,555.7	14,591.3	14,626.2	14,680.7	14,741.0	14,803.4	14,859.6	14,867.7	14,823.6	14,831.1	14,836.2	14,862.9
Unemployed	663.4	649.7	652.2	642.8	636.8	637.7	607.4	621.4	611.1	656.0	673.5	698.8	703.3
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5

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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	33,671.1	33,707.9	33,763.3	33,822.4	33,907.5	34,000.7	34,058.4	34,208.1	34,254.5	34,257.1	34,257.0	34,208.6	34,198.0
Employed	32,415.2	32,458.1	32,506.5	32,584.2	32,686.5	32,763.3	32,820.6	32,877.0	32,899.2	32,875.9	32,842.9	32,789.2	32,752.2
Unemployed	1,255.9	1,249.8	1,256.8	1,238.3	1,221.0	1,237.4	1,237.9	1,331.1	1,355.3	1,381.2	1,414.1	1,419.3	1,445.8
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	23,395.6	23,415.8	23,439.4	23,464.5	23,509.2	23,558.1	23,604.2	23,699.2	23,720.5	23,726.9	23,720.3	23,689.9	23,682.3
Employed	22,475.1	22,498.0	22,519.6	22,565.7	22,624.5	22,653.9	22,685.1	22,697.1	22,712.0	22,698.5	22,679.0	22,634.6	22,604.8
Unemployed	920.5	917.8	919.8	898.9	884.7	904.2	919.1	1,002.1	1,008.5	1,028.4	1,041.3	1,055.3	1,077.5
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,275.5	10,292.1	10,323.8	10,357.9	10,398.4	10,442.6	10,454.3	10,508.8	10,534.1	10,530.2	10,536.7	10,518.7	10,515.7
Employed	9,940.1	9,960.2	9,986.8	10,018.5	10,062.0	10,109.4	10,135.5	10,179.9	10,187.2	10,177.5	10,163.9	10,154.6	10,147.4
Unemployed	335.4	331.9	337.0	339.4	336.3	333.2	318.8	329.0	346.8	352.8	372.8	364.1	368.3
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
WEST													
Civilian labor force	31,813.9	31,824.4	31,900.9	31,955.0	32,032.6	32,121.3	32,171.9	32,205.2	32,264.3	32,333.6	32,407.4	32,353.8	32,343.8
Employed	30,309.9	30,333.8	30,420.1	30,492.3	30,573.3	30,667.8	30,747.7	30,790.9	30,825.9	30,837.1	30,865.3	30,814.5	30,774.7
Unemployed	1,503.9	1,490.6	1,480.7	1,462.7	1,459.3	1,453.5	1,424.2	1,414.3	1,438.3	1,496.5	1,542.1	1,539.4	1,569.2
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	8,912.9	8,938.5	8,964.2	9,001.9	9,040.7	9,084.2	9,119.0	9,143.2	9,163.0	9,179.2	9,204.3	9,202.4	9,204.5
Employed	8,579.9	8,605.5	8,630.5	8,666.9	8,703.4	8,744.0	8,784.1	8,803.7	8,810.5	8,810.1	8,828.5	8,831.9	8,833.6
Unemployed	333.1	333.0	333.7	335.0	337.3	340.2	334.9	339.4	352.5	369.1	375.8	370.5	370.9
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	22,900.9	22,885.9	22,936.6	22,953.2	22,991.9	23,037.1	23,052.9	23,062.0	23,101.3	23,154.5	23,203.1	23,151.4	23,139.3
Employed	21,730.1	21,728.3	21,789.6	21,825.4	21,869.9	21,923.8	21,963.7	21,987.2	22,015.4	22,027.1	22,036.8	21,982.6	21,941.1
Unemployed	1,170.9	1,157.6	1,147.0	1,127.8	1,122.0	1,113.3	1,089.3	1,074.8	1,085.8	1,127.4	1,166.3	1,168.8	1,198.2
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2

^c = corrected.

^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. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000							2001					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,148.8	2,152.8	2,157.7	2,160.7	2,168.5	2,172.0	2,175.2	2,188.5	2,191.0	2,187.9	2,187.2	2,169.6	2,158.8
Employed	2,052.1	2,055.1	2,058.7	2,061.7	2,068.5	2,072.9	2,076.4	2,080.9	2,082.3	2,069.8	2,071.6	2,067.0	2,061.5
Unemployed	96.7	97.6	99.0	99.0	100.0	99.1	98.8	107.6	108.7	118.1	115.6	102.5	97.3
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.5
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	321.1	321.0	322.0	323.3	324.0	325.0	326.1	326.9	327.4	327.8	327.9	327.5	327.6
Employed	299.4	300.1	301.1	302.3	303.5	305.0	306.7	307.0	308.4	308.8	308.8	309.0	308.6
Unemployed	21.7	20.9	20.9	21.0	20.5	20.1	19.4	19.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.5	19.0
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,330.9	2,335.6	2,342.5	2,353.5	2,367.1	2,380.4	2,399.5	2,410.5	2,424.8	2,438.4	2,443.3	2,442.2	2,444.9
Employed	2,238.4	2,245.5	2,252.7	2,265.5	2,278.3	2,292.4	2,311.7	2,316.8	2,325.3	2,331.9	2,337.7	2,339.5	2,338.4
Unemployed	92.6	90.1	89.8	88.0	88.8	88.0	87.8	93.6	99.5	106.5	105.5	102.7	106.5
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,232.3	1,234.4	1,238.5	1,241.0	1,247.7	1,256.7	1,263.1	1,264.6	1,269.0	1,264.1	1,267.8	1,267.0	1,272.1
Employed	1,176.5	1,178.9	1,183.8	1,188.5	1,195.9	1,203.8	1,211.7	1,210.3	1,212.7	1,211.6	1,210.7	1,208.1	1,210.1
Unemployed	55.8	55.5	54.6	52.5	51.8	52.9	51.4	54.3	56.3	52.5	57.1	58.9	62.0
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9
California													
Civilian labor force	17,139.3	17,128.4	17,168.9	17,182.7	17,213.3	17,245.7	17,251.0	17,263.1	17,277.5	17,331.1	17,379.0	17,357.3	17,365.8
Employed	16,262.8	16,265.3	16,316.9	16,341.9	16,378.4	16,412.7	16,435.5	16,467.3	16,497.5	16,512.7	16,534.6	16,503.2	16,487.3
Unemployed	876.5	863.1	852.0	840.8	834.9	833.1	815.5	795.8	780.0	818.4	844.4	854.0	878.5
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,266.8	2,271.0	2,276.2	2,287.6	2,299.7	2,315.7	2,325.7	2,330.8	2,334.5	2,325.2	2,331.8	2,333.5	2,334.9
Employed	2,203.0	2,207.2	2,212.8	2,225.3	2,238.6	2,254.5	2,266.9	2,273.0	2,271.5	2,258.6	2,268.9	2,269.0	2,268.2
Unemployed	63.8	63.9	63.3	62.3	61.1	61.2	58.7	57.8	63.0	66.6	62.8	64.5	66.7
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,753.0	1,753.3	1,752.9	1,750.4	1,748.2	1,743.8	1,738.4	1,735.6	1,730.1	1,724.8	1,727.2	1,729.2	1,720.9
Employed	1,713.1	1,715.2	1,715.1	1,713.5	1,712.8	1,709.6	1,704.4	1,702.9	1,697.0	1,692.0	1,689.3	1,689.1	1,678.1
Unemployed	40.0	38.2	37.8	37.0	35.4	34.2	33.9	32.7	33.1	32.9	37.9	40.1	42.8
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	409.1	411.1	412.5	413.2	414.2	415.2	416.0	417.8	416.7	417.0	414.2	415.3	414.5
Employed	392.4	394.4	395.4	396.6	398.1	399.4	400.0	400.6	401.6	403.2	400.4	401.0	401.2
Unemployed	16.6	16.7	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.8	16.0	17.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	14.3	13.3
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	277.1	276.8	278.6	279.4	279.5	279.9	279.0	283.2	280.9	278.4	275.6	278.2	278.0
Employed	262.0	261.0	262.5	262.7	262.6	262.9	261.9	265.9	264.7	261.5	262.9	264.5	262.4
Unemployed	15.1	15.7	16.1	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.3	16.2	16.9	12.8	13.7	15.6
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.1	4.6	4.9	5.6
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,470.7	7,478.5	7,503.8	7,531.8	7,564.7	7,598.7	7,632.3	7,673.3	7,711.2	7,745.2	7,738.1	7,735.9	7,743.3
Employed	7,200.6	7,219.3	7,238.2	7,263.2	7,293.5	7,324.9	7,355.9	7,383.8	7,418.2	7,449.0	7,436.4	7,431.0	7,430.5
Unemployed	270.0	259.2	265.7	268.6	271.2	273.8	276.4	289.5	293.0	296.2	301.7	304.8	312.8
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0

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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,177.6	4,181.2	4,186.6	4,186.9	4,194.3	4,195.2	4,195.3	4,219.5	4,207.2	4,212.7	4,223.2	4,219.6	4,215.7
Employed	4,015.1	4,026.4	4,033.0	4,036.9	4,047.2	4,052.9	4,056.6	4,066.3	4,056.5	4,054.4	4,055.2	4,062.1	4,064.5
Unemployed	162.5	154.8	153.6	150.0	147.1	142.4	138.7	153.2	150.7	158.3	168.0	157.5	151.1
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	595.4	595.0	593.9	596.2	596.8	597.3	597.7	599.1	603.0	602.8	602.4	599.7	600.4
Employed	571.2	570.9	569.3	571.6	572.4	573.0	572.5	574.5	576.5	576.8	573.8	574.1	574.1
Unemployed	24.1	24.1	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.3	25.2	24.6	26.5	26.0	28.7	25.5	26.3
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.4
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	656.2	658.0	659.6	661.5	663.3	665.3	667.2	667.7	668.2	672.9	679.7	679.9	680.5
Employed	624.4	626.1	628.0	629.5	631.4	633.1	635.1	637.8	637.8	642.4	646.2	647.1	647.8
Unemployed	31.8	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.0	29.9	30.4	30.5	33.4	32.8	32.7
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,434.2	6,416.4	6,418.9	6,414.2	6,404.2	6,388.7	6,366.3	6,378.5	6,417.5	6,422.4	6,420.5	6,410.9	6,413.8
Employed	6,156.9	6,140.6	6,139.1	6,134.6	6,129.5	6,098.2	6,068.5	6,074.2	6,100.9	6,078.7	6,073.1	6,074.5	6,078.2
Unemployed	277.3	275.8	279.8	279.6	274.7	290.5	297.7	304.2	316.6	343.7	347.3	336.4	335.6
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,076.6	3,090.1	3,087.6	3,079.9	3,085.3	3,093.3	3,101.1	3,120.9	3,081.6	3,103.7	3,098.8	3,101.6	3,071.0
Employed	2,968.8	2,982.6	2,990.0	2,995.6	3,000.4	3,007.5	3,014.6	3,021.3	2,990.1	3,004.9	3,009.7	3,005.5	2,966.5
Unemployed	107.8	107.5	97.6	84.4	85.0	85.9	86.5	99.6	91.5	98.8	89.1	96.1	104.5
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.4
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,557.2	1,559.2	1,559.7	1,560.6	1,564.1	1,570.3	1,567.7	1,579.6	1,580.3	1,581.3	1,576.0	1,567.8	1,562.9
Employed	1,515.4	1,518.4	1,519.4	1,520.5	1,524.3	1,529.8	1,528.1	1,539.1	1,538.7	1,537.0	1,533.0	1,524.3	1,518.5
Unemployed	41.7	40.8	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.6	39.5	40.5	41.6	44.3	43.0	43.6	44.4
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,401.3	1,402.1	1,407.2	1,413.2	1,424.2	1,436.7	1,447.9	1,453.1	1,452.0	1,450.0	1,448.5	1,448.7	1,446.6
Employed	1,346.8	1,347.5	1,352.5	1,359.2	1,370.4	1,383.8	1,397.3	1,400.0	1,397.2	1,396.7	1,397.3	1,396.3	1,392.0
Unemployed	54.4	54.6	54.7	54.0	53.7	53.0	50.6	53.1	54.8	53.3	51.2	52.4	54.6
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,979.0	1,983.4	1,981.5	1,983.8	1,986.6	1,989.7	1,990.8	2,006.9	2,000.3	2,001.7	1,998.1	1,995.4	1,986.2
Employed	1,897.2	1,901.4	1,900.2	1,902.2	1,904.5	1,908.5	1,910.3	1,923.7	1,920.0	1,917.9	1,911.0	1,910.8	1,906.3
Unemployed	81.8	82.0	81.3	81.6	82.1	81.2	80.5	83.2	80.3	83.8	87.1	84.6	80.0
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,023.7	2,021.7	2,019.2	2,016.5	2,029.5	2,043.2	2,047.0	2,068.0	2,055.7	2,043.4	2,042.2	2,049.3	2,048.3
Employed	1,911.6	1,911.3	1,908.1	1,903.7	1,913.5	1,920.4	1,928.2	1,948.3	1,941.1	1,927.9	1,931.4	1,935.3	1,940.7
Unemployed	112.1	110.4	111.1	112.8	116.0	122.8	118.8	119.6	114.7	115.4	110.8	114.0	107.7
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3
Maine													
Civilian labor force	689.4	688.3	688.0	689.2	688.9	689.0	688.5	694.1	696.3	694.0	693.8	691.4	691.9
Employed	664.3	665.0	665.1	666.4	667.6	668.7	669.6	677.3	677.7	677.5	672.0	667.2	668.9
Unemployed	25.1	23.2	22.9	22.8	21.3	20.3	18.9	16.8	18.6	16.4	21.8	24.2	23.0
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000							2001					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,791.9	2,794.7	2,803.6	2,824.4	2,842.1	2,857.1	2,874.3	2,872.6	2,893.1	2,890.8	2,882.0	2,879.9	2,887.8
Employed	2,680.1	2,684.3	2,692.2	2,712.7	2,730.6	2,747.6	2,767.1	2,769.6	2,787.1	2,787.6	2,776.9	2,773.8	2,780.2
Unemployed	111.8	110.4	111.4	111.7	111.5	109.5	107.2	103.1	106.0	103.2	105.0	106.1	107.6
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,215.0	3,222.7	3,229.5	3,243.5	3,261.8	3,285.8	3,302.3	3,313.9	3,328.0	3,339.8	3,346.6	3,351.9	3,350.2
Employed	3,128.1	3,136.3	3,146.0	3,161.8	3,182.0	3,203.9	3,225.9	3,232.3	3,237.5	3,234.2	3,238.4	3,232.8	3,236.8
Unemployed	86.9	86.3	83.5	81.7	79.8	81.9	76.5	81.6	90.6	105.7	108.2	119.1	113.4
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	5,205.2	5,208.0	5,207.6	5,206.3	5,219.3	5,224.5	5,223.3	5,234.8	5,256.1	5,249.0	5,243.0	5,239.3	5,235.0
Employed	5,020.6	5,019.0	5,012.4	5,012.5	5,025.4	5,027.6	5,025.2	4,999.5	5,011.1	5,000.9	5,000.1	4,977.0	4,980.3
Unemployed	184.6	189.0	195.2	193.8	193.9	196.9	198.1	235.3	245.0	248.2	242.9	262.3	254.7
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.9
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,727.5	2,734.5	2,744.8	2,755.3	2,766.0	2,783.2	2,793.7	2,798.1	2,814.3	2,817.6	2,834.1	2,837.9	2,836.3
Employed	2,636.6	2,644.2	2,653.4	2,664.8	2,677.5	2,693.7	2,708.4	2,711.9	2,724.7	2,720.8	2,722.9	2,728.4	2,736.5
Unemployed	90.9	90.2	91.4	90.5	88.5	89.4	85.3	86.2	89.6	96.8	111.2	109.5	99.8
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.5
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,339.9	1,338.0	1,329.6	1,324.6	1,326.3	1,324.9	1,313.7	1,310.7	1,315.3	1,315.0	1,309.9	1,309.6	1,297.4
Employed	1,257.7	1,261.6	1,257.2	1,254.0	1,254.7	1,251.3	1,246.4	1,251.3	1,248.2	1,243.4	1,244.3	1,243.5	1,241.8
Unemployed	82.2	76.4	72.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	67.3	59.5	67.1	71.6	65.5	66.1	55.7
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.3
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,928.6	2,932.9	2,943.3	2,957.4	2,966.3	2,965.6	2,954.4	2,985.2	2,990.8	2,982.1	2,980.5	2,970.0	2,974.8
Employed	2,828.3	2,833.6	2,840.1	2,848.2	2,857.0	2,861.6	2,854.9	2,875.4	2,874.6	2,870.3	2,860.9	2,856.5	2,851.6
Unemployed	100.3	99.3	103.2	109.2	109.3	104.1	99.5	109.8	116.2	111.8	119.6	113.5	123.1
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1
Montana													
Civilian labor force	479.5	479.5	479.6	479.6	479.5	479.9	479.2	478.3	474.3	473.0	474.8	475.3	475.1
Employed	455.6	455.6	456.0	456.2	456.7	457.3	457.7	456.5	453.5	451.9	452.0	452.7	454.8
Unemployed	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.4	22.8	22.6	21.5	21.7	20.8	21.2	22.8	22.7	20.3
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.3
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	921.5	923.5	927.5	929.7	935.4	942.0	946.1	947.5	949.5	951.1	949.1	945.5	944.7
Employed	892.8	895.4	899.7	902.5	908.3	914.6	920.1	923.5	922.4	921.8	920.7	918.8	917.4
Unemployed	28.7	28.1	27.8	27.2	27.1	27.4	26.0	24.0	27.1	29.3	28.5	26.7	27.2
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	983.3	987.6	991.7	998.8	1,002.9	1,007.0	1,008.0	1,013.5	1,016.1	1,016.5	1,017.5	1,017.7	1,016.7
Employed	945.8	949.9	953.6	957.8	959.9	962.3	963.9	970.4	971.0	969.7	967.4	973.1	971.3
Unemployed	37.5	37.7	38.1	41.0	43.0	44.7	44.1	43.0	45.0	46.8	50.1	44.6	45.3
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.5
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	686.6	687.2	687.0	687.6	688.6	690.6	693.3	696.4	697.9	699.8	702.4	700.3	702.2
Employed	665.5	666.7	667.5	669.6	671.7	675.0	677.7	681.9	683.2	681.8	682.0	680.6	681.5
Unemployed	21.2	20.5	19.6	18.0	16.8	15.5	15.7	14.4	14.7	18.0	20.3	19.7	20.7
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.0

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					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,169.1	4,166.9	4,182.7	4,197.9	4,214.4	4,234.0	4,252.3	4,250.9	4,249.2	4,241.6	4,243.4	4,234.0	4,246.1
Employed	4,014.7	4,013.6	4,023.9	4,037.6	4,053.9	4,071.4	4,091.6	4,097.8	4,095.3	4,080.1	4,065.3	4,053.4	4,056.0
Unemployed	154.4	153.4	158.8	160.3	160.5	162.7	160.6	153.1	153.8	161.6	178.1	180.6	190.1
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	829.3	835.0	839.3	842.3	844.6	846.2	846.2	844.1	844.9	850.8	854.2	849.9	852.4
Employed	792.0	795.5	798.1	800.0	800.9	801.7	801.4	799.8	798.5	804.4	806.6	801.4	803.6
Unemployed	37.4	39.5	41.2	42.3	43.7	44.5	44.8	44.3	46.5	46.4	47.5	48.5	48.8
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,937.1	8,937.8	8,948.1	8,972.3	8,976.5	8,991.5	8,992.8	8,974.3	8,956.8	8,927.2	8,957.5	8,954.8	8,933.7
Employed	8,533.0	8,541.9	8,541.6	8,567.6	8,573.4	8,584.7	8,589.0	8,593.6	8,575.3	8,568.3	8,573.6	8,570.9	8,542.7
Unemployed	404.1	395.9	406.4	404.7	403.0	406.8	403.7	380.7	381.5	358.9	384.0	383.9	391.0
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,964.8	3,958.0	3,972.2	3,972.3	3,981.2	3,983.9	3,984.4	4,008.2	4,017.8	4,007.1	4,013.5	4,017.6	3,999.3
Employed	3,819.6	3,816.5	3,822.9	3,822.9	3,827.6	3,829.3	3,828.7	3,839.9	3,840.7	3,827.2	3,817.9	3,810.2	3,802.5
Unemployed	145.2	141.5	149.3	149.4	153.6	154.6	155.7	168.2	177.1	179.9	195.6	207.4	196.8
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.9
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	338.6	338.9	340.2	339.6	339.7	341.0	341.1	341.9	342.5	342.5	342.9	341.7	343.5
Employed	328.3	328.9	329.5	330.3	331.0	331.5	332.3	333.9	333.7	334.5	333.8	333.9	334.7
Unemployed	10.3	10.0	10.7	9.3	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	7.8	8.8
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,755.6	5,769.0	5,778.5	5,804.6	5,826.1	5,851.6	5,888.7	5,917.1	5,901.6	5,892.3	5,904.7	5,892.4	5,916.4
Employed	5,517.1	5,532.5	5,539.4	5,568.6	5,593.4	5,620.4	5,654.1	5,669.8	5,678.4	5,681.5	5,671.7	5,657.1	5,665.1
Unemployed	238.5	236.5	239.1	236.0	232.7	231.2	234.5	247.3	223.2	210.8	233.0	235.3	251.4
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,646.7	1,646.8	1,649.3	1,649.9	1,648.7	1,649.8	1,651.4	1,650.2	1,653.9	1,648.3	1,650.3	1,646.4	1,660.9
Employed	1,595.4	1,596.2	1,598.4	1,599.9	1,600.0	1,601.7	1,605.0	1,606.4	1,608.4	1,597.5	1,602.7	1,598.6	1,608.9
Unemployed	51.4	50.5	50.9	50.0	48.6	48.1	46.4	43.9	45.5	50.8	47.6	47.9	52.0
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,806.9	1,808.2	1,814.4	1,806.3	1,800.0	1,793.5	1,788.0	1,795.4	1,793.2	1,784.5	1,792.3	1,793.5	1,788.2
Employed	1,717.8	1,720.2	1,725.5	1,720.9	1,715.4	1,714.6	1,712.4	1,715.8	1,704.9	1,701.1	1,698.8	1,692.9	1,692.7
Unemployed	89.1	88.0	89.0	85.4	84.6	78.9	75.6	79.6	88.2	83.5	93.5	100.6	95.5
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.3
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	5,967.3	5,964.5	5,970.8	5,982.9	5,993.3	6,002.0	6,007.5	6,069.7	6,066.5	6,090.2	6,076.2	6,100.1	6,107.7
Employed	5,714.9	5,716.6	5,719.8	5,730.9	5,737.4	5,742.4	5,745.1	5,804.2	5,788.9	5,814.0	5,811.2	5,813.7	5,818.0
Unemployed	252.4	247.9	251.0	252.0	255.8	259.7	262.4	265.4	277.7	276.3	265.0	286.4	289.7
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.7
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	503.3	504.1	504.0	503.4	505.1	506.5	507.7	510.3	513.8	511.5	513.8	511.4 ^C	514.1 ^C
Employed	482.0	483.2	482.9	483.9	486.2	487.6	489.4	491.4	495.5	491.0	491.0	488.5	490.2
Unemployed	21.3	20.9	21.0	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.3	18.9	18.3	20.5	22.8	22.9 ^C	23.9 ^C
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7 ^C
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	1,984.6	1,989.2	1,992.5	1,989.1	1,989.8	2,005.3	2,008.6	2,016.3	2,019.0	2,023.6	2,017.5	2,023.5	2,018.9
Employed	1,905.5	1,912.6	1,915.8	1,918.1	1,926.1	1,938.3	1,937.0	1,944.6	1,943.6	1,935.3	1,929.9	1,933.6	1,929.1
Unemployed	79.1	76.6	76.7	71.1	63.7	67.0	71.6	71.7	75.4	88.3	87.6	89.9	89.7
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000							2001					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	JuneP
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	400.9	401.0	401.2	402.1	402.8	403.7	403.3	403.5	404.7	405.6	405.6	407.1	407.0
Employed	391.8	392.0	392.3	393.0	393.6	394.5	394.4	396.1	395.9	396.5	395.3	396.4	396.7
Unemployed	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	7.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	10.7	10.3
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,779.9	2,786.5	2,796.1	2,808.8	2,824.3	2,844.1	2,864.9	2,872.7	2,865.1	2,858.1	2,873.0	2,864.7	2,865.0
Employed	2,670.8	2,680.4	2,685.3	2,694.5	2,709.2	2,725.2	2,742.0	2,750.0	2,747.5	2,741.7	2,750.0	2,746.3	2,742.8
Unemployed	109.1	106.1	110.8	114.3	115.1	118.9	122.9	122.7	117.6	116.4	123.1	118.4	122.3
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,301.4	10,302.6	10,336.5	10,361.6	10,391.7	10,429.0	10,449.2	10,498.1	10,500.2	10,523.8	10,544.3	10,572.2	10,584.9
Employed	9,857.2	9,869.2	9,901.0	9,934.2	9,971.2	10,015.1	10,058.5	10,094.6	10,105.5	10,086.5	10,086.3	10,094.3	10,103.2
Unemployed	444.1	433.4	435.5	427.4	420.4	413.9	390.7	403.5	394.6	437.3	458.0	478.0	481.7
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,099.3	1,103.8	1,107.0	1,111.2	1,116.4	1,122.2	1,127.0	1,132.0	1,133.8	1,136.0	1,135.8	1,136.5	1,131.1
Employed	1,063.6	1,068.4	1,071.6	1,075.9	1,080.7	1,085.8	1,090.8	1,091.8	1,095.3	1,094.0	1,091.4	1,091.4	1,090.6
Unemployed	35.7	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.8	36.4	36.2	40.2	38.5	42.0	44.4	45.1	40.5
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	328.7	328.1	330.9	333.4	335.4	338.7	343.0	343.7	343.5	342.7	344.7	345.3	345.6
Employed	319.1	318.3	321.3	323.5	325.9	329.2	333.8	334.4	333.9	332.6	334.0	335.2	335.2
Unemployed	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.7	10.2	10.5
Unemployment rate	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,601.4	3,611.6	3,624.9	3,635.6	3,650.5	3,662.9	3,677.1	3,703.3	3,703.2	3,716.3	3,726.0	3,731.8	3,726.2
Employed	3,521.6	3,532.7	3,546.5	3,556.0	3,571.7	3,584.8	3,599.9	3,625.9	3,617.9	3,622.6	3,625.5	3,621.7	3,626.0
Unemployed	79.8	78.9	78.4	79.6	78.8	78.1	77.3	77.4	85.3	93.7	100.5	110.1	100.2
Unemployment rate	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.7
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,038.4	3,033.3	3,037.4	3,044.7	3,057.8	3,075.6	3,090.2	3,077.4	3,100.2	3,108.3	3,101.5	3,073.5	3,057.3
Employed	2,879.0	2,871.8	2,876.8	2,888.7	2,900.2	2,918.7	2,936.6	2,922.6	2,928.0	2,927.8	2,920.8	2,903.4	2,878.3
Unemployed	159.4	161.5	160.6	156.1	157.6	156.9	153.5	154.8	172.1	180.5	180.7	170.2	179.0
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.9
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	828.4	826.1	822.4	821.3	819.3	818.7	812.3	813.8	814.4	813.6	811.2	809.7	809.8
Employed	781.9	780.9	778.4	776.2	773.9	772.7	767.3	769.3	770.4	772.0	769.7	766.8	767.5
Unemployed	46.5	45.2	43.9	45.1	45.4	45.9	45.0	44.5	44.0	41.6	41.5	42.9	42.3
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	2,923.9	2,932.4	2,946.8	2,959.4	2,974.2	2,999.9	3,024.9	3,047.8	3,063.7	3,059.5	3,053.2	3,045.7	3,046.0
Employed	2,811.7	2,823.3	2,838.7	2,854.3	2,875.8	2,900.2	2,922.6	2,932.2	2,931.4	2,932.5	2,924.3	2,920.6	2,914.6
Unemployed	112.2	109.1	108.1	105.1	98.4	99.7	102.3	115.7	132.2	127.0	128.9	125.1	131.4
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	267.6	268.0	268.3	267.3	267.1	267.3	266.2	266.3	266.4	266.3	267.3	267.3	269.0
Employed	257.2	257.4	257.7	256.7	256.9	256.9	256.5	257.5	257.7	257.2	258.2	257.6	258.9
Unemployed	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.4	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.7	10.0
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,304.5	1,311.3	1,309.1	1,302.0	1,291.1	1,292.8	1,297.4	1,275.6	1,293.2	1,273.4	1,292.4	1,288.8	1,288.8
Employed	1,175.1	1,182.4	1,168.3	1,179.6	1,169.3	1,173.2	1,166.8	1,150.4	1,145.4	1,135.0	1,141.3	1,136.6	1,143.7
Unemployed	129.4	128.8	140.8	122.4	121.9	119.6	130.6	125.2	147.8	138.4	151.1	152.3	145.1
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.8	10.8	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.8	11.4	10.9	11.7	11.8	11.3

^c = corrected.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a

monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Alabama	2,139.7	2,162.1	2,177.2	2,187.2	88.4	93.2	115.5	115.9	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.3
Anniston	52.9	51.8	53.6	52.5	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.0	4.8	4.6	5.7	5.7
Auburn-Opelika	50.3	50.4	50.1	50.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.9
Birmingham	471.2	476.7	478.9	483.4	13.4	13.2	17.8	15.9	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.3
Decatur	73.3	74.6	74.5	75.2	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.2
Dothan	66.0	67.3	68.1	67.7	2.9	2.7	4.3	3.2	4.5	4.0	6.3	4.7
Florence	66.2	67.6	67.8	68.6	3.3	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.6	8.0
Gadsden	49.5	47.9	49.9	49.2	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.9	6.3	5.2	7.8
Huntsville	174.5	178.6	175.8	179.9	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1
Mobile	270.2	275.4	277.0	279.8	11.6	12.3	15.0	15.1	4.3	4.5	5.4	5.4
Montgomery	163.4	165.7	166.2	167.1	5.3	5.3	7.1	6.7	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.0
Tuscaloosa	84.6	83.7	84.4	83.7	2.2	1.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.5	3.1
Alaska	320.5	327.7	329.6	336.5	21.8	18.4	21.3	18.6	6.8	5.6	6.4	5.5
Anchorage	142.1	146.3	144.0	147.8	6.9	5.5	6.7	5.5	4.8	3.8	4.7	3.7
Arizona	2,329.0	2,442.1	2,342.2	2,456.1	91.5	102.6	101.3	115.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.7
Flagstaff	63.2	64.5	66.2	68.1	2.7	2.8	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.3	6.4	5.7
Phoenix-Mesa	1,548.3	1,625.9	1,554.1	1,634.3	40.4	53.7	44.2	61.1	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.7
Tucson	381.5	398.3	382.5	397.4	10.5	11.2	11.4	12.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2
Yuma	68.7	71.3	68.9	69.9	23.3	20.6	23.1	19.9	33.9	28.9	33.5	28.4
Arkansas	1,236.6	1,273.8	1,259.2	1,299.6	52.9	55.5	60.3	67.0	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	147.5	155.9	150.8	159.6	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.3
Fort Smith	98.0	100.8	99.1	102.2	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.8
Jonesboro	42.9	44.2	43.4	44.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	299.9	309.2	306.3	314.6	10.5	11.0	12.0	13.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.2
Pine Bluff	35.9	36.6	36.8	37.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	6.7	7.3	7.5	8.5
California	16,969.2	17,271.9	17,163.5	17,391.9	798.2	792.0	882.4	885.2	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1
Bakersfield	286.0	285.5	292.9	292.6	30.7	27.3	36.1	30.7	10.7	9.6	12.3	10.5
Chico-Paradise	87.9	88.2	86.6	88.4	5.9	5.5	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.2	7.9	7.5
Fresno	447.5	447.8	457.2	457.7	61.6	56.2	66.4	58.8	13.8	12.6	14.5	12.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,694.7	4,818.1	4,753.0	4,801.8	240.5	234.3	255.0	256.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3
Merced	86.1	84.8	88.4	86.6	12.2	10.9	13.0	11.4	14.2	12.9	14.8	13.2
Modesto	206.0	207.0	210.8	211.5	23.3	21.1	24.1	21.8	11.3	10.2	11.4	10.3
Oakland	1,238.3	1,266.2	1,250.3	1,280.9	34.5	42.0	39.9	50.6	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.9
Orange County	1,504.0	1,536.7	1,513.3	1,547.9	36.7	39.9	42.9	45.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Redding	75.8	74.8	76.2	75.8	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.1
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,516.1	1,538.7	1,530.1	1,557.3	72.3	67.2	86.4	78.5	4.8	4.4	5.6	5.0
Sacramento	803.5	822.3	814.6	829.7	31.5	29.5	36.4	33.3	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.0
Salinas	193.8	191.4	195.4	192.6	14.6	12.7	13.8	12.0	7.6	6.6	7.0	6.2
San Diego	1,395.6	1,421.8	1,406.1	1,435.1	40.6	39.3	47.8	46.1	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.2
San Francisco	977.5	1,004.0	987.7	1,011.9	19.6	31.8	23.7	37.4	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.7
San Jose	996.5	1,013.2	1,009.9	1,019.9	20.2	33.4	22.3	42.4	2.0	3.3	2.2	4.2
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	116.6	117.0	117.7	118.9	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	205.2	205.7	207.4	207.2	6.2	5.3	6.6	5.6	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.7
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	144.3	143.7	145.5	146.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2
Santa Rosa	258.6	262.0	260.6	264.5	6.5	6.3	7.8	7.5	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9
Stockton-Lodi	261.5	265.8	266.1	269.9	22.2	20.7	24.3	21.8	8.5	7.8	9.1	8.1
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	261.4	266.6	265.5	271.0	10.2	8.9	11.4	10.3	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.8
Ventura	410.7	412.9	411.8	413.9	15.2	14.1	18.1	16.9	3.7	3.4	4.4	4.1
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	171.6	171.9	173.7	176.1	23.2	22.7	25.6	25.3	13.5	13.2	14.7	14.3
Yolo	95.0	92.1	95.7	93.0	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.7
Yuba City	58.6	58.4	60.0	59.9	7.8	6.9	7.8	7.3	13.3	11.9	13.0	12.2
Colorado	2,239.4	2,315.2	2,300.6	2,368.9	56.5	59.0	79.5	82.5	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.5
Boulder-Longmont	179.4	185.8	182.3	189.1	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.7	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.5
Colorado Springs	255.3	262.3	264.1	267.8	7.5	8.0	11.2	11.8	2.9	3.0	4.3	4.4
Denver	1,130.6	1,176.2	1,160.4	1,201.9	23.3	26.3	33.4	37.9	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.2
Fort Collins-Loveland	141.3	148.0	144.6	151.1	3.8	3.7	5.5	5.3	2.7	2.5	3.8	3.5
Grand Junction	57.9	59.2	59.2	60.4	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	3.8
Greeley	86.0	88.9	86.0	88.8	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.8	4.2	4.0
Pueblo	57.8	58.2	59.1	59.1	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.5	5.2	4.8
Connecticut	1,750.6	1,728.0	1,780.9	1,747.9	43.0	42.3	46.8	49.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Bridgeport	218.4	214.8	222.6	216.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6
Danbury	112.1	110.4	114.3	112.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1
Hartford	598.3	589.2	604.7	592.6	15.2	14.7	16.6	17.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9
New Haven-Meriden	283.2	280.7	286.7	283.4	7.3	6.9	7.9	7.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8
New London-Norwich	155.4	153.7	159.2	157.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	4.1	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6
Stamford-Norwalk	197.6	195.5	203.0	199.5	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9
Waterbury	115.9	116.5	118.2	118.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7
Delaware	403.7	411.4	412.5	417.9	14.9	12.8	17.6	14.3	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.4
Dover	70.7	72.7	72.1	73.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	2.7	4.1	3.4	5.0	3.7
Wilmington-Newark	300.9	306.9	305.9	309.9	11.1	9.2	13.4	10.8	3.7	3.0	4.4	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
District of Columbia	275.7	275.9	281.5	282.4	14.5	12.5	16.8	17.3	5.3	4.5	6.0	6.1
Washington	2,665.1	2,784.7	2,719.5	2,835.7	63.2	67.8	72.9	79.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8
Florida	7,472.0	7,756.2	7,539.0	7,820.3	259.6	295.4	291.6	337.8	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.3
Daytona Beach	191.8	197.4	193.0	199.4	5.3	6.7	5.5	7.5	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.8
Fort Lauderdale	776.6	805.5	785.4	813.2	30.0	32.3	31.1	35.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	182.5	187.5	183.2	188.7	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	126.1	133.3	127.7	136.2	6.3	6.7	8.8	9.5	5.0	5.0	6.9	7.0
Fort Walton Beach	82.7	83.6	85.2	86.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.1
Gainesville	105.4	108.5	104.3	106.9	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.7
Jacksonville	555.8	580.1	563.2	585.8	17.3	20.1	19.5	23.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	4.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven	203.8	210.6	206.0	212.4	7.8	9.6	10.6	12.5	3.8	4.5	5.1	5.9
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	207.7	214.3	209.2	215.6	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5
Miami	1,048.7	1,083.1	1,062.6	1,096.9	56.0	62.3	59.6	68.9	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.3
Naples	98.9	105.1	99.8	105.5	2.5	2.6	4.2	3.7	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.5
Ocala	99.6	101.2	100.3	101.6	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.7	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.6
Orlando	893.3	928.1	904.1	941.5	22.8	27.3	25.7	31.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.3
Panama City	65.7	66.6	67.3	66.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.1	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.7
Pensacola	175.1	179.8	176.3	181.7	6.7	7.5	7.7	8.9	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.9
Punta Gorda	51.1	53.2	50.7	53.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Sarasota-Bradenton	276.3	289.1	279.4	289.0	5.2	6.6	6.1	7.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6
Tallahassee	151.6	155.9	152.1	155.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,231.7	1,293.5	1,238.3	1,299.3	32.1	40.7	34.6	43.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	514.5	537.7	518.3	539.6	21.1	23.8	25.1	28.9	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.4
Georgia	4,178.9	4,228.0	4,214.3	4,252.9	153.0	149.6	187.3	176.1	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.1
Albany	56.5	56.0	57.3	56.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	3.2	5.7	5.1	7.2	5.7
Athens	73.9	74.8	71.3	72.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.9
Atlanta	2,266.3	2,289.7	2,283.5	2,310.1	68.1	67.7	82.7	80.4	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5
Augusta-Aiken	209.6	211.1	212.5	212.4	9.7	9.0	12.0	10.6	4.6	4.3	5.6	5.0
Columbus	127.0	126.4	128.2	127.3	5.5	5.5	7.3	6.5	4.3	4.3	5.7	5.1
Macon	153.5	152.3	153.9	152.6	6.2	5.3	7.3	6.2	4.0	3.5	4.8	4.1
Savannah	137.6	136.2	138.8	137.1	4.8	4.0	6.7	5.1	3.5	3.0	4.9	3.7
Hawaii	593.9	598.1	598.5	603.5	25.7	25.7	27.8	30.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0
Honolulu	422.3	425.7	424.8	428.9	15.9	15.5	16.8	18.0	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.2
Idaho	655.7	680.2	666.1	690.3	30.1	31.2	28.8	29.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3
Boise City	235.9	250.2	239.4	254.2	7.8	9.2	8.3	9.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7
Pocatello	38.9	40.7	38.1	39.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	4.8	3.7	4.6	4.3
Illinois	6,420.6	6,393.4	6,537.1	6,523.8	260.7	318.9	297.2	360.5	4.1	5.0	4.5	5.5
Bloomington-Normal	93.4	93.1	95.5	91.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Champaign-Urbana	100.1	99.5	98.4	98.5	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9
Chicago	4,269.2	4,258.7	4,354.9	4,349.9	168.6	212.9	189.7	238.4	3.9	5.0	4.4	5.5
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	187.5	187.0	192.0	192.0	7.2	7.5	8.2	7.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.0
Decatur	60.9	60.4	62.1	62.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.4	5.7	5.4	6.4
Kankakee	52.6	52.8	53.5	53.8	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	4.4	5.3	5.0	5.8
Peoria-Pekin	186.9	183.5	190.4	186.3	6.3	9.0	7.2	8.5	3.4	4.9	3.8	4.6
Rockford	201.9	200.7	206.5	206.0	8.5	11.7	9.6	13.2	4.2	5.8	4.7	6.4
Springfield	108.1	106.8	110.1	110.1	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.1
Indiana	3,099.5	3,120.8	3,119.2	3,113.7	103.9	93.2	106.8	103.7	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.3
Bloomington	58.6	59.5	59.1	59.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.7
Elkhart-Goshen	98.5	99.1	99.9	99.1	2.5	3.5	2.8	3.7	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.7
Evansville-Henderson	158.4	156.8	158.8	155.5	5.8	4.4	6.2	4.9	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.1
Fort Wayne	265.5	266.4	266.5	264.4	8.4	8.8	8.3	9.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6
Gary	296.4	295.1	298.0	294.0	13.4	10.9	13.9	11.8	4.5	3.7	4.7	4.0
Indianapolis	854.3	869.8	865.6	870.5	23.1	19.6	23.5	22.2	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.6
Kokomo	50.7	49.5	50.8	48.9	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.6	4.4	3.2	4.9
Lafayette	88.7	87.9	87.4	87.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Muncie	59.5	61.0	57.9	58.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4
South Bend	134.9	135.7	136.8	135.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5
Terre Haute	70.1	68.9	69.8	67.7	3.6	2.9	3.8	2.9	5.2	4.2	5.4	4.3
Iowa	1,555.4	1,564.5	1,578.6	1,584.1	34.4	36.4	41.8	44.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8
Cedar Rapids	111.6	113.0	114.6	116.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3
Des Moines	251.5	257.4	257.3	262.4	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Dubuque	48.3	48.3	49.1	49.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.9
Iowa City	67.7	70.3	66.8	69.9	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3
Sioux City	62.1	63.7	62.9	64.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.9
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	65.8	66.2	65.6	66.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.4

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			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Kansas	1,395.0	1,443.9	1,427.1	1,474.0	51.8	50.3	56.8	57.0	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.9
Lawrence	54.9	56.2	54.2	55.6	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	4.0	3.8	4.8	4.8
Topeka	88.3	91.7	90.5	93.6	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.4
Wichita	279.9	289.3	286.6	294.5	12.2	9.4	13.1	11.0	4.3	3.2	4.6	3.7
Kentucky	1,984.8	2,003.3	2,017.3	2,024.7	80.2	83.2	86.3	84.5	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2
Lexington	263.0	271.0	267.0	274.4	5.2	6.6	6.0	7.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.6
Louisville	567.0	580.1	579.0	585.5	19.1	18.0	20.6	18.9	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.2
Owensboro	50.3	50.3	51.4	51.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.7
Louisiana	2,021.3	2,040.7	2,066.4	2,090.7	98.4	100.2	133.6	128.9	4.9	4.9	6.5	6.2
Alexandria	60.8	61.0	62.4	62.7	2.8	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.6	5.0	6.6	6.4
Baton Rouge	304.6	311.5	312.4	319.4	12.3	14.0	17.4	18.5	4.0	4.5	5.6	5.8
Houma	92.0	93.1	93.9	95.2	3.6	2.8	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.0	4.8	3.9
Lafayette	172.5	174.9	176.4	179.0	8.6	7.6	11.3	10.0	5.0	4.4	6.4	5.6
Lake Charles	89.2	90.8	90.1	92.0	4.1	4.8	5.3	6.2	4.5	5.2	5.9	6.8
Monroe	72.0	73.9	72.8	75.8	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.6	4.7	5.0	5.9
New Orleans	607.4	604.9	618.5	617.2	27.1	26.0	37.6	32.7	4.5	4.3	6.1	5.3
Shreveport-Bossier City	180.2	185.5	185.1	190.2	8.5	9.2	11.2	11.7	4.7	5.0	6.0	6.2
Maine	690.2	691.6	704.3	706.7	24.8	23.1	25.1	23.1	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3
Bangor	54.0	54.3	52.6	53.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2
Lewiston-Auburn	54.8	54.6	55.7	55.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
Portland	137.4	139.5	140.0	142.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1
Maryland	2,769.3	2,864.7	2,830.6	2,926.4	106.6	102.3	122.6	118.4	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.0
Baltimore	1,300.0	1,341.4	1,326.0	1,368.6	58.2	55.0	67.9	65.2	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.8
Cumberland	45.6	45.2	46.5	46.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4
Hagerstown	67.3	69.3	68.5	71.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.5	2.9	3.8
Massachusetts	3,189.2	3,331.5	3,260.9	3,396.8	75.8	108.4	91.5	118.0	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.5
Barnstable-Yarmouth	74.0	75.9	80.5	82.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.6
Boston	1,767.6	1,850.7	1,803.0	1,881.8	36.1	53.0	44.1	58.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.1
Brockton	127.9	132.9	129.6	134.0	3.5	5.0	4.4	5.4	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.0
Fitchburg-Leominster	66.2	69.1	66.9	69.7	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.8	4.5
Lawrence	204.4	216.0	208.9	219.3	7.4	9.3	8.8	10.9	3.6	4.3	4.2	5.0
Lowell	169.8	180.2	172.5	182.6	3.9	6.0	4.9	7.1	2.3	3.3	2.8	3.9
New Bedford	78.2	81.1	80.2	82.7	3.2	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.5	5.1	5.4
Pittsfield	37.5	38.8	38.7	40.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.7
Springfield	274.3	284.7	277.4	287.5	7.3	10.0	8.7	10.4	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.6
Worcester	242.7	251.6	245.9	254.9	6.3	8.8	7.5	9.9	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.9
Michigan	5,201.6	5,244.9	5,282.7	5,313.0	161.9	243.0	197.7	267.9	3.1	4.6	3.7	5.0
Ann Arbor	308.6	310.8	313.0	313.7	5.7	8.1	6.8	9.1	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.9
Benton Harbor	85.6	87.6	86.7	88.5	2.8	4.4	3.5	4.8	3.3	5.0	4.1	5.4
Detroit	2,335.9	2,337.9	2,378.4	2,372.2	66.8	104.7	82.1	118.1	2.9	4.5	3.5	5.0
Flint	193.3	195.4	195.4	197.3	9.4	13.1	10.9	13.8	4.9	6.7	5.6	7.0
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	628.1	641.6	637.0	648.5	17.6	27.9	23.0	32.3	2.8	4.3	3.6	5.0
Jackson	80.1	81.8	81.2	83.2	2.1	3.8	2.8	4.3	2.7	4.6	3.4	5.1
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	237.9	241.3	238.9	243.0	7.6	10.7	9.1	11.5	3.2	4.4	3.8	4.7
Lansing-East Lansing	247.8	249.6	247.6	248.8	5.2	7.3	6.8	8.5	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.4
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	203.3	204.5	206.7	207.5	7.5	10.1	8.9	10.6	3.7	4.9	4.3	5.1
Minnesota	2,714.1	2,834.6	2,767.5	2,876.8	75.4	95.5	101.8	110.9	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.9
Duluth-Superior	124.3	129.2	127.0	130.7	5.5	7.5	6.5	7.4	4.4	5.8	5.1	5.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,693.5	1,765.6	1,726.7	1,789.4	39.6	52.1	54.5	64.4	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.6
Rochester	73.5	77.4	75.4	79.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.7
St. Cloud	99.3	104.1	98.8	103.4	2.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	2.9	3.7	4.2	4.2
Mississippi	1,338.5	1,313.2	1,357.2	1,314.9	82.0	68.5	96.6	70.2	6.1	5.2	7.1	5.3
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	182.2	178.8	183.7	178.8	10.1	6.7	10.6	6.8	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8
Hattiesburg	53.8	53.6	54.7	53.5	2.2	1.6	2.7	1.7	4.1	3.1	4.9	3.1
Jackson	237.1	231.8	242.6	233.8	10.3	8.8	12.4	8.5	4.4	3.8	5.1	3.6
Missouri	2,920.8	2,975.3	2,980.1	3,026.3	94.9	108.5	106.3	129.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.3
Columbia	83.8	83.1	83.5	84.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9
Joplin	82.3	79.0	83.6	79.0	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.6
Kansas City	988.6	1,046.9	1,014.3	1,074.6	32.5	38.1	35.4	41.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.9
St. Joseph	49.9	49.6	50.3	49.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.7	3.3	4.1	3.4	5.4
St. Louis LMA	1,354.9	1,397.1	1,383.2	1,432.0	48.4	52.8	56.1	67.1	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.7
Springfield	172.9	180.3	176.9	184.7	4.1	4.8	4.7	5.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0
Montana	480.6	476.5	485.6	481.1	21.8	20.4	22.9	19.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.0
Billings	72.4	69.7	73.3	69.7	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.6	3.0	4.0	3.1
Great Falls	37.2	36.9	37.7	37.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	4.7	4.0	5.4	4.4
Missoula	55.8	53.8	55.6	53.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3

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			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Nebraska	919.1	947.4	936.9	960.2	27.7	26.1	32.8	31.4	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.3
Lincoln	142.9	149.6	144.7	151.1	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1
Omaha	388.5	399.8	396.4	407.3	11.0	11.4	13.1	13.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4
Nevada	974.8	1,012.7	993.3	1,026.8	34.1	41.4	42.6	50.4	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.9
Las Vegas	757.7	794.0	769.8	804.1	27.5	32.7	34.5	40.1	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0
Reno	176.1	181.3	180.1	184.8	4.6	6.2	5.5	7.3	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.9
New Hampshire	683.2	698.7	695.8	711.4	20.5	19.1	21.8	21.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.0
Manchester	108.8	112.4	110.9	113.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.0
Nashua	107.8	111.5	110.1	113.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.7
Portsmouth-Rochester	131.1	134.2	131.9	135.1	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4
New Jersey	4,162.5	4,228.1	4,223.7	4,300.7	144.1	169.5	155.7	191.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.5
Atlantic-Cape May	167.9	170.5	175.4	179.4	9.8	10.2	9.5	10.1	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.7
Bergen-Passaic	658.7	664.3	667.4	674.9	23.1	27.7	24.6	31.2	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.6
Jersey City	278.1	288.7	281.4	293.1	15.3	17.6	16.6	19.8	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.8
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	651.5	658.3	656.5	665.5	15.7	19.7	17.2	22.9	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.4
Monmouth-Ocean	522.4	530.8	538.6	547.7	16.5	18.8	17.8	21.2	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.9
Newark	1,014.6	1,035.8	1,027.1	1,049.9	34.7	41.5	37.2	47.5	3.4	4.0	3.6	4.5
Trenton	172.4	179.0	174.5	181.1	4.7	5.9	5.3	6.6	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	63.7	63.7	64.0	64.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.2	6.9	7.7	7.2	8.1
New Mexico	827.2	847.2	840.1	863.1	37.6	47.1	47.2	58.6	4.5	5.6	5.6	6.8
Albuquerque	363.7	374.2	369.8	381.4	10.7	14.7	14.7	20.2	2.9	3.9	4.0	5.3
Las Cruces	71.7	75.4	70.3	73.0	4.8	6.3	5.0	6.4	6.6	8.4	7.1	8.8
Santa Fe	75.6	75.2	76.9	77.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4
New York	8,880.6	8,899.1	9,006.4	9,002.3	383.6	357.3	386.8	373.8	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	442.4	449.1	449.9	455.3	14.1	12.4	13.4	12.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.6
Binghamton	121.6	122.8	123.1	124.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.3
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	550.9	558.2	561.2	564.2	24.8	27.4	27.8	28.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.0
Dutchess County	117.7	120.8	119.9	123.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0
Elmira	42.4	42.7	43.1	43.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.0
Glens Falls	57.8	59.0	62.4	63.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.6
Jamestown	65.0	64.7	66.6	65.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.7
Nassau-Suffolk	1,388.4	1,426.8	1,417.1	1,453.5	36.9	37.3	42.0	43.6	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0
New York	4,186.6	4,137.9	4,222.3	4,160.5	213.6	188.0	211.7	194.4	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.7
New York City	3,553.0	3,489.0	3,572.4	3,495.6	196.0	170.1	191.6	173.6	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.0
Newburgh	173.6	177.1	177.7	181.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5
Rochester	561.7	563.4	573.0	573.2	21.9	22.2	21.4	23.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0
Syracuse	356.0	360.5	360.6	365.2	14.1	14.3	13.4	15.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.1
Utica-Rome	140.8	142.2	144.2	145.4	5.2	6.2	5.5	6.5	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.5
North Carolina	3,952.9	4,017.7	4,017.4	4,050.2	133.2	199.8	154.4	205.9	3.4	5.0	3.8	5.1
Asheville	111.1	113.1	111.8	113.3	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	803.6	838.4	817.0	835.5	24.1	44.9	27.2	36.6	3.0	5.4	3.3	4.4
Fayetteville	119.5	119.2	120.9	120.9	4.8	5.7	5.8	6.3	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.2
Goldensboro	48.8	49.4	49.5	49.5	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.9
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	650.2	654.0	657.0	659.8	17.8	26.9	20.6	30.6	2.7	4.1	3.1	4.6
Greenville	65.4	66.1	66.6	66.7	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.8	5.9	6.4
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	174.3	180.1	176.6	182.9	3.3	10.3	4.1	11.5	1.9	5.7	2.3	6.3
Jacksonville	48.0	48.0	47.7	47.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	647.3	662.7	659.8	671.7	11.2	17.1	13.1	20.1	1.7	2.6	2.0	3.0
Rocky Mount	66.4	66.2	67.1	67.0	3.9	4.6	4.2	5.0	5.8	7.0	6.3	7.5
Wilmington	118.2	117.9	120.3	119.5	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.8	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.0
North Dakota	339.7	344.0	351.7	356.3	8.7	6.8	12.1	10.2	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.9
Bismarck	53.3	54.9	54.9	57.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.5
Fargo-Moorhead	100.6	103.1	103.1	105.1	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.8
Grand Forks	51.7	52.8	52.7	54.2	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.6	4.1	3.4
Ohio	5,739.1	5,884.6	5,830.5	5,992.3	212.2	210.6	251.1	265.0	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.4
Akron	364.8	373.9	365.3	378.9	13.6	13.2	15.5	16.6	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.4
Canton-Massillon	201.4	208.8	205.1	212.9	7.7	7.1	8.7	8.8	3.8	3.4	4.2	4.1
Cincinnati	849.6	870.5	867.8	887.1	27.6	27.2	33.8	35.4	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.0
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,116.8	1,139.0	1,137.3	1,161.8	45.2	43.0	53.3	52.6	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.5
Columbus	841.7	874.1	858.0	889.0	19.9	20.4	24.3	26.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.0
Dayton-Springfield	467.5	475.4	471.5	481.6	15.3	17.1	18.7	21.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.5
Hamilton-Middletown	189.1	192.4	188.4	192.2	5.3	5.6	6.4	7.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.7
Lima	76.3	78.8	77.6	80.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.0
Mansfield	81.9	83.8	83.5	86.4	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.5	6.4
Steubenville-Weirton	55.7	55.0	55.8	55.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.7
Toledo	318.2	326.6	320.8	328.8	12.2	12.1	14.7	15.0	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.6
Youngstown-Warren	277.0	281.0	281.8	287.7	13.6	14.9	15.3	18.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.4

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			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Oklahoma	1,642.1	1,641.6	1,659.5	1,673.2	51.3	47.8	54.1	54.6	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.3
Enid	26.2	25.5	26.9	26.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.5
Lawton	41.1	40.4	41.3	41.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.7
Oklahoma City	546.6	548.7	554.4	564.2	13.6	14.4	14.9	19.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.5
Tulsa	416.4	414.6	426.2	425.0	12.7	11.3	13.0	11.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8
Oregon	1,798.0	1,783.8	1,826.1	1,807.3	81.8	91.0	91.5	97.9	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.4
Corvallis	40.2	40.0	40.4	39.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5
Eugene-Springfield	167.1	165.8	168.2	166.4	7.7	9.5	9.3	9.9	4.6	5.7	5.5	6.0
Medford-Ashland	91.3	90.5	92.6	91.2	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.9
Portland-Vancouver	1,065.4	1,068.4	1,075.0	1,075.6	38.6	48.9	44.1	54.1	3.6	4.6	4.1	5.0
Salem	174.6	172.1	183.5	179.2	9.5	9.0	10.7	9.8	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.4
Pennsylvania	5,934.7	6,078.8	6,037.7	6,178.6	237.4	277.5	259.3	296.8	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	313.9	324.7	320.8	330.6	11.1	12.8	11.7	14.3	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.3
Altoona	62.6	64.7	63.6	65.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.8	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.7
Erie	140.4	145.4	142.8	147.3	6.8	8.0	7.4	8.8	4.8	5.5	5.2	6.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	343.9	354.1	350.7	360.6	9.2	11.5	10.0	13.5	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.7
Johnstown	101.1	102.5	104.4	104.5	5.7	6.6	7.1	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.5
Lancaster	244.5	252.8	249.5	257.7	5.8	7.6	6.8	8.7	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.4
Philadelphia	2,488.8	2,529.1	2,524.7	2,567.3	96.6	108.0	103.5	115.2	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.5
Pittsburgh	1,147.4	1,173.6	1,169.7	1,195.2	44.3	50.1	49.8	54.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.6
Reading	182.5	185.7	186.6	189.4	7.7	9.3	7.9	9.9	4.2	5.0	4.3	5.2
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	304.7	310.3	309.0	314.7	13.8	15.1	15.6	17.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.4
Sharon	58.3	58.5	59.2	59.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4
State College	64.8	66.7	62.7	64.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9
Williamsport	55.9	57.9	56.7	58.5	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.2	4.3	5.3	4.8	5.5
York	194.0	199.9	197.8	203.5	5.9	9.1	6.9	10.0	3.1	4.5	3.5	4.9
Rhode Island	497.1	504.7 ^C	504.2	515.0 ^C	19.3	20.6 ^C	19.7	22.4 ^C	3.9	4.1 ^C	3.9	4.3 ^C
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	566.1	575.3	571.9	583.8	21.3	23.9	22.4	25.8	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.4
South Carolina	2,001.7	2,042.5	2,033.0	2,067.3	81.1	89.6	87.2	97.8	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
Charleston-North Charleston	279.5	293.9	285.9	299.1	9.2	8.3	10.6	10.7	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.6
Columbia	280.5	290.5	282.5	294.8	7.9	7.4	8.2	8.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7
Florence	64.1	64.3	65.1	64.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.9	5.8	5.4	5.4
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	503.6	518.7	509.8	524.8	14.1	19.8	15.4	20.4	2.8	3.8	3.0	3.9
Myrtle Beach	109.6	108.7	114.6	111.5	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.7	2.8	3.3
Sumter	48.5	48.7	49.5	49.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	5.1	5.8	5.1	7.2
South Dakota	403.8	410.0	411.3	417.4	8.0	9.3	9.3	10.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
Rapid City	47.9	49.1	49.6	50.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.1
Sioux Falls	105.0	108.0	105.9	108.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6
Tennessee	2,750.3	2,838.8	2,809.9	2,894.8	91.7	100.8	119.2	132.3	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.6
Chattanooga	226.8	232.4	230.1	236.5	5.9	6.1	7.6	7.8	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.3
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	87.1	89.5	89.1	91.5	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.8
Jackson	59.2	60.6	61.2	61.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.9
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	221.1	224.6	223.6	226.3	9.0	8.3	10.9	10.7	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.7
Knoxville	345.6	357.1	355.1	368.5	8.5	9.4	10.7	13.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.5
Memphis	549.9	570.6	563.0	581.9	18.5	19.0	24.4	24.9	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.3
Nashville	649.4	679.4	662.8	696.2	16.0	18.4	20.3	23.3	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.3
Texas	10,234.4	10,520.0	10,434.2	10,728.4	416.6	445.9	528.8	574.6	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.4
Abilene	57.9	57.2	58.1	57.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.6
Amarillo	112.5	114.1	114.0	115.8	3.9	3.2	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.8	4.4	3.6
Austin-San Marcos	728.3	759.5	741.5	772.1	13.7	25.0	17.8	32.7	1.9	3.3	2.4	4.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur	179.5	179.6	184.2	184.0	14.1	14.8	17.4	18.5	7.8	8.2	9.4	10.0
Brazoria	105.4	107.5	107.7	110.3	6.4	5.6	7.9	7.6	6.1	5.2	7.4	6.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	128.3	131.9	133.5	138.5	10.4	10.2	13.1	14.1	8.1	7.7	9.8	10.2
Bryan-College Station	77.3	77.8	72.8	74.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9
Corpus Christi	173.8	174.0	177.5	178.1	10.7	9.6	13.8	12.3	6.1	5.5	7.8	6.9
Dallas	1,938.1	2,032.5	1,985.4	2,084.6	57.2	79.3	73.0	104.2	3.0	3.9	3.7	5.0
El Paso	282.5	285.2	287.8	290.0	23.4	21.8	27.9	25.5	8.3	7.7	9.7	8.8
Fort Worth-Arlington	909.6	944.1	925.9	960.8	27.6	33.0	34.9	42.0	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.4
Galveston-Texas City	118.1	117.3	120.8	120.6	6.8	6.2	8.9	8.4	5.8	5.3	7.4	6.9
Houston	2,140.6	2,196.7	2,184.6	2,246.2	87.9	84.7	109.4	110.8	4.1	3.9	5.0	4.9
Killeen-Temple	115.2	117.8	117.4	119.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	5.8	3.1	3.9	4.1	4.8
Laredo	73.7	76.4	74.9	77.9	4.9	5.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.5	8.4	8.1
Longview-Marshall	102.5	101.5	104.0	103.2	5.5	4.8	6.8	6.1	5.4	4.8	6.6	5.9
Lubbock	122.8	125.6	124.4	126.5	2.9	2.8	4.7	4.4	2.3	2.2	3.8	3.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	202.2	208.8	207.5	213.4	24.2	22.3	30.5	29.2	12.0	10.7	14.7	13.7
Odessa-Midland	117.4	118.2	119.7	120.2	6.6	4.7	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.0	6.8	5.1
San Angelo	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.5	3.7	3.1
San Antonio	771.3	789.3	785.2	802.6	24.6	26.4	33.4	34.8	3.2	3.3	4.2	4.3
Sherman-Denison	50.1	50.3	50.4	50.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.8	4.4	5.6
Texarkana	55.3	56.3	56.6	57.3	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.8	4.6	4.2	5.6	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	May		June		May		June		May		June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	90.0	91.4	91.7	93.4	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.1
Victoria	42.9	43.8	43.6	44.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.6
Waco	101.5	101.7	102.2	102.8	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.5
Wichita Falls	62.8	62.7	63.8	64.1	2.4	1.9	3.3	2.7	3.9	3.0	5.2	4.1
Utah	1,087.1	1,126.4	1,112.8	1,145.4	33.7	42.7	42.5	48.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.2
Provo-Orem	164.5	171.9	169.6	174.9	4.1	5.5	5.3	6.5	2.5	3.2	3.1	3.7
Salt Lake City-Ogden	696.0	721.6	710.9	732.9	20.7	26.9	26.3	30.7	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.2
Vermont	324.1	341.6	329.1	345.8	8.8	9.2	8.8	9.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Burlington	99.7	107.3	99.8	107.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Virginia	3,593.8	3,736.8	3,653.6	3,784.0	78.2	107.8	93.7	118.1	2.2	2.9	2.6	3.1
Charlottesville	77.0	80.4	77.7	81.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.0
Danville	56.4	58.2	57.7	58.9	3.3	4.9	3.8	5.8	5.8	8.3	6.6	9.8
Lynchburg	106.3	108.2	106.4	108.1	1.7	3.4	2.2	3.7	1.6	3.2	2.0	3.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	741.6	758.6	757.3	771.2	19.4	23.2	23.9	26.8	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.5
Richmond-Petersburg	517.7	540.5	523.9	545.5	9.9	15.4	12.3	17.4	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.2
Roanoke	127.7	131.8	129.3	132.9	1.9	3.1	2.3	3.1	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.3
Washington	3,027.7	3,075.6	3,066.4	3,085.2	153.4	165.2	157.6	177.2	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.7
Bellingham	82.3	80.1	82.1	79.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.4
Bremerton	94.2	92.4	93.8	91.4	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.7
Olympia	99.3	99.2	98.6	98.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	94.5	96.4	102.0	102.7	6.3	5.4	6.8	6.2	6.6	5.6	6.7	6.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,383.6	1,425.4	1,391.9	1,419.6	51.4	60.5	53.3	67.1	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.7
Spokane	209.2	210.1	208.0	207.5	10.7	11.2	11.0	12.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	6.0
Tacoma	332.7	332.9	331.8	329.7	17.5	18.5	18.1	20.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	6.1
Yakima	107.2	109.5	117.0	118.2	11.4	10.7	10.7	11.3	10.6	9.8	9.2	9.6
West Virginia	843.9	816.6	842.6	824.1	44.9	41.4	45.7	41.6	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0
Charleston	139.8	137.4	141.3	140.5	6.2	5.4	6.3	5.6	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.0
Huntington-Ashland	139.8	139.1	140.8	139.9	8.8	7.9	9.3	8.2	6.3	5.7	6.6	5.9
Parkersburg-Marietta	77.7	78.4	79.5	79.5	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.7
Wheeling	74.6	73.8	75.0	74.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.6
Wisconsin	2,898.6	3,036.7	2,986.9	3,109.5	101.1	119.0	120.3	139.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	219.3	229.2	226.1	234.7	5.5	7.2	6.9	8.3	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.5
Eau Claire	82.2	85.6	82.6	86.0	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.3
Green Bay	132.8	141.9	136.9	144.9	3.5	4.7	4.4	5.6	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.9
Janesville-Beloit	77.5	81.7	79.6	82.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.5
Kenosha	81.0	84.8	82.8	85.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.5
La Crosse	71.5	74.5	71.7	74.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.5
Madison	257.8	274.1	265.0	277.2	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha	790.6	817.9	816.3	836.6	32.3	34.6	39.5	42.5	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.1
Racine	89.8	93.9	93.0	96.5	4.5	5.4	5.2	6.4	5.0	5.7	5.6	6.6
Sheboygan	61.3	66.4	63.8	69.0	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.9
Wausau	72.3	75.8	74.3	77.4	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.0
Wyoming	265.9	265.7	273.1	274.5	9.6	8.7	9.6	9.2	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4
Casper	34.1	34.5	34.1	34.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.7
Cheyenne	41.1	41.1	41.5	41.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1
Puerto Rico	1,344.3	1,299.1	1,320.8	1,304.9	134.4	148.0	134.0	148.7	10.0	11.4	10.1	11.4
Aguadilla	47.0	46.9	47.6	47.4	7.3	8.4	7.1	8.7	15.5	18.0	14.9	18.3
Arecibo	54.2	50.6	52.7	50.1	6.3	7.0	6.0	6.7	11.6	13.8	11.4	13.5
Caguas	125.9	118.7	122.5	117.8	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.6	9.5	10.2	9.9	10.7
Mayaguez	92.4	89.6	90.8	90.4	11.3	11.7	10.8	12.5	12.3	13.1	11.9	13.8
Ponce	113.3	111.4	112.9	111.2	14.4	15.9	14.4	15.4	12.7	14.3	12.7	13.8
San Juan-Bayamon	743.8	722.4	725.0	728.1	57.9	66.0	58.9	66.2	7.8	9.1	8.1	9.1

^c = corrected.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly

household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error

Introduction

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

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

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

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD AND ESTABLISHMENT SERIES

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

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

Employment

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

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

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

Hours of work

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

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

Earnings

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

COMPARABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

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

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Statistics on manufacturers and business, U.S. Census Bureau. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the U.S. Census Bureau from its censuses or sample surveys of manufacturing and business establishments. The major reasons for 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 older. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, that includes the 12th day of the month. This is known as the "reference week." Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week, referred to as the "survey week."

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

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The class-of-worker breakdown assigns workers to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 their businesses were incorporated) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Changes in concepts and methods

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

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

- 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. In July 2001, the CPS sample was expanded to support the State Children's Health Insurance Program. For further information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of this publication. The current criteria, given below, are based on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the unemployment level, where the CV is defined as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate, expressed as a percentage. These CV controls assume a 6-percent unemployment rate to establish a consistent specification of sampling error.

The current sample design, introduced in July 2001, includes about 72,000 "assigned" households from 754 sample areas. Sufficient sample is allocated to maintain, at most, a 1.9-percent CV on national monthly estimates of unemployment level, assuming a 6-percent unemployment rate. This translates into a change of 0.2 percentage point in the unemployment rate being significant at a 90-percent confi-

dence level. For each of the 50 States and for the District of Columbia, the design maintains a CV of at most 8 percent on the annual average estimate of unemployment level, assuming a 6-percent unemployment rate. About 60,000 assigned households are required in order to meet the national and State reliability criteria. Due to the national reliability criterion, estimates for several large States are substantially more reliable than the State design criterion requires. Annual average unemployment estimates for California, Florida, New York, and Texas, for example, carry a CV of less than 4 percent. In support of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, about 12,000 additional households are allocated to the District of Columbia and 31 States. (These are generally the States with the smallest samples after the 60,000 households are allocated to satisfy the national and State reliability criteria.)

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

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

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

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

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 pro-

portion of owner-occupied housing units. The specific sorting variables used differed by type of PSU (urban or rural) and stratum.

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

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

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

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

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

Period	Number of sample areas	Households eligible		Households visited but not eligible
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
Aug. 1947 to Jan. 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
Feb. 1954 to Apr. 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
May 1956 to Dec. 1959	1330	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963	2333	33,500	1,500	6,000
Mar. 1963 to Dec. 1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
Aug. 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1972 to Dec. 1977	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1978 to Dec. 1979	614	53,500	2,500	10,000
Jan. 1980 to Apr. 1981	629	62,200	2,800	12,000
May 1981 to Dec. 1984	629	57,800	2,500	11,000
Jan. 1985 to Mar. 1988	729	57,000	2,500	11,000
Apr. 1988 to Mar. 1989	729	53,200	2,600	11,500
Apr. 1989 to Oct. 1994 ³	729	57,400	2,600	11,800
Nov. 1994 to Aug. 1995 ⁴	792	54,500	3,500	10,000
Sept. 1995 to Dec. 1995	792	52,900	3,400	9,700
Jan. 1996 to June 2001	754	46,250	3,750	10,000
July 2001 to present ⁵	754	55,500	4,500	12,000

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

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

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

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

⁵ Includes 12,000 assigned housing units in support of the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

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

MSA cluster is split by "urban" and "rural" residence categories. The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 7 to 8 percent, depending on weather, vacation, etc.

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

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

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

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

- 1) 51 State controls of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older,
- 2) National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 14 Hispanic and 5 non-Hispanic age-sex categories,
- 3) National civilian noninstitutional population controls for 66 white, 42 black, and 10 "other" age-sex categories.

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

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

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

Rounding of estimates

The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of independent

rounding of totals and components to the nearest thousand. Similarly, sums of percent distributions may not always equal 100 percent because of rounding. Differences, however, are insignificant.

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the true population value.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors below the estimate to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

These confidence interval statements are approximately true for the CPS. Although the estimating methods used in the CPS do not produce unbiased estimates, biases for most estimates are believed to be small. Methods for estimating standard errors reflect not only sampling errors but also some kinds of nonsampling error. Although both the estimates

and the estimated standard errors depart from the theoretical ideal, the departures are minor and have little impact on the confidence interval statements. When clarity is needed, an estimated confidence interval is specified to be "approximate," as is the estimated standard error used in the computation.

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

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

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

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

(In percent)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 350,000 reporting units. From these data, a large number of employment, hours, and earnings series in considerable industry and geographic detail are prepared and published each month. Historical statistics are available at <http://www.bls.gov>, the BLS Internet site.

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

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

All reports are edited by the State agencies each month to make sure that the data are correctly reported and that they are consistent with the data reported by the establishment in earlier months. The State agencies forward the data to BLS-Washington. They also use the data to develop State and area estimates of employment, hours, and earnings. At BLS, the data are edited again by computer to detect processing and

reporting errors that may have been missed in the initial State editing; the edited data are used to prepare national estimates.

CONCEPTS

Industrial classification

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

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

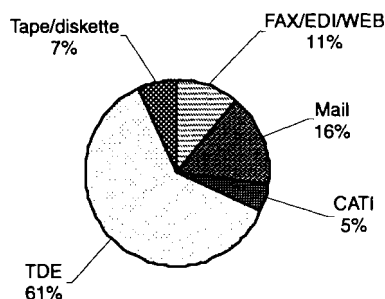
Industry employment

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

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

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

Chart 1: Distribution of CES sample by collection mode



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

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

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

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

Industry hours and earnings

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

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

Construction workers. This group includes the following employees in the construction division: Working supervisors, qualified craft workers, mechanics, apprentices, helpers, laborers, and so forth, engaged in new work, alterations, demolition, repair, maintenance, and the like, whether work-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average hourly earnings, 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 com-

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

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

Benchmarks

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

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

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

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

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

Monthly estimation

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

Stratification. The sample is stratified into basic estimating

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SAMPLE

Design

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

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

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

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

Coverage

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

Reliability

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

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

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

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

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

³ The average amount of model adjustment each month over the course of an inter-benchmark period, that is, from April of the prior

year through March of the given year.

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

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

⁶ Wholesale trade uses the net birth/death model.

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

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

Benchmark revision as a measure of survey error. The sum of sampling and nonsampling error can be considered total survey error. Unlike most sample surveys, for which only sampling error can be estimated, the CES yields an annual approximation of total error, on a lagged basis, because of the availability of the independently derived universe data. While the benchmark error is used as a measure of total error for the CES survey estimate, it actually represents the difference between two independent estimates derived from separate survey processes (specifically, the CES sample process and the UI universe process), and thus reflects the errors present in each program. Historically, the benchmark revision has been very small for total nonfarm employment. Over the past decade, percentage benchmark error has averaged 0.3 percent, with absolute revisions ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.7 percent. Table 2-D shows the most cur-

rent 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CES sample redesign

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

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

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

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

Table 2-E. Errors of preliminary employment estimates

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

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

The LDB consists of all employers covered under the Unemployment Insurance Tax System. That system covers 97 percent of all employers in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. There are a few sections of the economy that are not covered, including the self-employed, small family businesses, railroads, charitable organizations, small agricultural employers, and elected officials. Data for employers generally are reported

at the worksite level. Employers who have multiple establishments within a State usually report data for each individual establishment. The LDB tracks establishments over time and links them from quarter to quarter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The basic formula for estimating employment is:

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

where:

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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-F compares the level of bias adjustment applied in the previously published CES series with the net birth/death adjustment used in the redesign series in mining, construction, and manufacturing. Over the course of the "post-benchmark year" from April 2000 to March 2001, the cumulative bias adjustment added 246,000 to the mining, construction, and manufacturing employment level, while the net birth/death model added 154,000 overall. Note that the latter model has greater variability from month to month, including months

with a negative adjustment. This mainly reflects the seasonal pattern of the net birth/death series observed in the historical UI universe data series.

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

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

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

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

groups are calculated using the estimation formula described previously.

The formula used to calculate CES variances is as follows:

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

where:

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

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

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

since the two estimates are independent.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &7,054,000 \pm (1.645 * .0054 * 7,054,000) \\ &= 7,054,000 \pm 62,660 \\ &= 7,116,660 \text{ to } 6,991,340 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\$0.11 \pm (1.645 * \$0.06) \\ &= \$0.11 \pm \$0.10 \\ &= \$0.01 \text{ to } \$0.21 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

Caution in aggregating State data. The national estimation procedures used by BLS are designed to produce accurate national data by detailed industry; correspondingly, the State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate data for each individual State. State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals or vice versa. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than is the national series, summing them cumulates individual

State-level errors and can cause distortions at an aggregate level. This has been a particular problem at turning points in the U.S. economy, when the majority of the individual State errors tend to be in the same direction. Due to these statistical limitations, the Bureau does not compile or publish a "sum-of-States" employment series. Additionally, BLS cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure, particularly at turning points.

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

(In thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

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 2001, new seasonal adjustment factors for March-October 2001, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment procedure appear in the June 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised factors for the September 2001-April 2002 period will appear in the December 2001 issue.

Beginning in 1993, BLS introduced publication of seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment data by major industry for all States and the District of Columbia (table B-7). Seasonal adjustment factors are applied directly to the employment estimates at the division level (component series for manufacturing and trade) and then aggregated to the State totals. The recomputation of seasonal factors and historical revisions are made coincident with the annual benchmark adjustments. State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate (unadjusted and seasonally adjusted) data for each State. BLS independently develops a national employment series; State estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each State series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual State level errors

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