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February 2002

Vol. 49 No. 2

Calendar of Features

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

Household data

Revised seasonally adjusted series Jan.

Annual averages Jan.

Earnings by detailed occupation Jan.

Union affiliation Jan.

Minimum wage data Jan.

Employee absences Jan.

Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data, persons of Hispanic origin, and weekly earnings data Jan., Apr., July, Oct.

Establishment data

National annual averages:

Industry divisions (preliminary) Jan.

Industry detail March, June

Women employees March, June

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

State and area annual averages May

Area definitions May

Region, State, and area labor force data

Annual averages May

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Employment and Unemployment Developments, January 2002

Employment continued to decline in January, and the unemployment rate decreased to 5.6 percent. Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 89,000 over the month, as job losses continued in manufacturing and construction employment also fell.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons declined in January by 337,000, to 7.9 million (after seasonal adjustment). The unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage point to 5.6 percent, reversing an increase of the same size in December. The rate was 1.7 percentage points above its most recent low of 3.9 percent reached in October 2000. (See table A-3.)

In January, the unemployment rate for adult women decreased by 0.4 percentage point to 4.8 percent after rising by 0.3 percentage point in December. Jobless rates for adult men (5.2 percent), teenagers (16.1 percent), whites (5.0 percent), blacks (9.8 percent), and Hispanics (8.1 percent) showed little or no change. (See tables A-3 and A-4.)

Total employment and the labor force

Total employment fell by 587,000 in January to 133.5 million, after seasonal adjustment. The employment-population ratio dropped by 0.4 percentage point to 62.6 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number of employed persons has declined by 2.4 million and the employment-population ratio has fallen by 1.8 percentage points. (See table A-3.)

Over the month, the number of persons working part time despite their preference for full-time work decreased by 294,000 to 4.0 million, after seasonal adjustment. Over the year, however, the number of these persons working part time for economic reasons has risen by 685,000. (See table A-7.)

The civilian labor force fell by 924,000 in January, to 141.4 million persons. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of the population that is either working or looking for work—fell to 66.4 percent. (See table A-3.)

About 7.0 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in January. These multiple jobholders represented 5.3 percent of the total employed, the same as a year earlier. (See table A-37.)

Persons not in the labor force

In January, the number of persons not in the labor force who reported that they currently want a job rose by 163,000 to 4.8 million, seasonally adjusted. These individuals are not

counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4-week period preceding the survey. Most had not searched for over a year. (See table A-3.)

About 1.5 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in January, up from 1.3 million persons a year ago. These individuals reported they wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers was 319,000 in January, essentially unchanged from a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. (See table A-36.)

Industry payroll employment

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 89,000 in January to 131.2 million, seasonally adjusted. Since the recession began in March 2001, payroll employment has declined by 1.4 million. In January, job losses continued in manufacturing, and construction experienced its first large employment decline since last April. Services employment was about unchanged over the month. (See table B-3.)

Manufacturing employment fell by 89,000 in January, compared with average losses of 137,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 2001. Within manufacturing, motor vehicle employment decreased by 22,000, reflecting temporary shutdowns for inventory control. Large employment declines continued in industrial machinery (-19,000). Primary metals and electrical equipment each lost 11,000 jobs in January, and employment in fabricated metals fell by 10,000. In nondurable goods manufacturing, declines continued in printing and publishing (-8,000) and textile mill products (-4,000).

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector in January, construction employment fell by 54,000, despite relatively mild weather across most of the country. The decline was spread throughout special trades (-33,000), heavy construction (-16,000), and general building contractors (-5,000). Mining lost jobs for the third consecutive month in January. This industry's employment had been on a growth trend since September 1999, reflecting expansion in oil and gas extraction. January's employment decline was primarily in metal mining (-2,000).

Employment in the services industry was about unchanged

in January, following a net decline of 192,000 in the fourth quarter of 2001. Help supply services employment was essentially unchanged in January; employment has fallen by 661,000 since its recent peak in September 2000. Computer services lost 18,000 jobs in January and has dropped by 34,000 since June 2001. Hotels lost 7,000 jobs in January; since peaking in March 2001, employment in this industry has declined by 124,000. In contrast, employment gains continued in health services in January, and social services had an above-average increase of 15,000.

Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, employment was unchanged over the month in transportation and public utilities, following seven consecutive monthly declines that totaled 211,000. In January, employment in air transportation rose after seasonal adjustment because extremely light holiday-season hiring by air courier services resulted in fewer layoffs than usual. Communications continued to lose jobs; since its peak last July, employment has declined by 26,000.

In finance, both depository institutions and mortgage brokerages continued to add workers, aided by low interest rates. Employment in security and commodity brokerages was little changed in January, following a large decline in December.

Wholesale trade employment continued its downward trend in January. The industry has lost 145,000 jobs since its peak in November 2000. Employment in government was essentially unchanged in January.

Following losses that totaled 241,000 in the last 5 months of 2001, retail trade posted a seasonally adjusted gain of 62,000 jobs in January. Seasonal hiring for the holidays in department, apparel, and miscellaneous retail stores (such as toy stores) had been very light. As a result, there were fewer

seasonal layoffs than usual in January, resulting in large employment gains after seasonal adjustment. An employment decline of 22,000 in eating and drinking places more than offset the small gains of the prior 2 months and brought total job losses in the industry since July to 129,000. In January, car dealers added 4,000 jobs, following similar increases in November and December.

Weekly hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in January to 34.0 hours, seasonally adjusted. Following an increase of 0.3 hour in December, the manufacturing workweek edged down by 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours in January. Manufacturing overtime was up by 0.1 hour to 3.9 hours. (See table B-8.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.4 percent in January to 148.1 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index has fallen by 2.7 percent from its recent peak in January 2001. The manufacturing index fell by 0.9 percent to 92.6 in January 2002 and has fallen by 9.7 percent since January 2001. (See table B-9.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls were unchanged in January at \$14.59, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 5 cents (as revised) in December. Average weekly earnings fell by 0.3 percent in January to \$496.06. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 4.0 percent and average weekly earnings grew by 2.8 percent. (See table B-11.)

Scheduled Release Dates			
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:			
Reference month	Release date	Reference month	Release date
February	March 8	May	June 7
March	April 5	June	July 5
April	May 3	July	August 2

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Labor force status													
Civilian noninstitutional population	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089
Civilian labor force	141,757	141,622	141,869	141,734	141,445	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390
Percent of population	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4
Employed	135,870	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468
Percent of population	64.4	64.3	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6
Unemployed	5,887	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922
Not in labor force	69,132	69,404	69,302	69,614	70,080	70,257	70,270	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699
Unemployment rates													
All workers	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
Men, 20 years and over	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1
White	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0
Black	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8
Hispanic origin	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Employment													
Total	132,428	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,230	131,782	131,427	131,297	131,208
Total private	111,799	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,603	111,517	111,390	111,249	110,784	110,421	110,234	110,150
Goods-producing industries	25,633	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,888	24,746	24,577	24,448	24,303
Mining	550	555	557	560	564	565	567	569	569	569	567	564	562
Construction	6,826	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,864	6,867	6,861	6,871	6,852	6,851	6,847	6,793
Manufacturing	18,257	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,757	17,688	17,533	17,448	17,325	17,159	17,037	16,948
Service-producing industries	106,795	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,342	107,036	106,850	106,849	106,905
Transportation and public utilities	7,106	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,118	7,108	7,082	7,070	7,016	6,952	6,919	6,919
Wholesale trade	7,067	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,017	7,010	6,988	6,971	6,941	6,933	6,925
Retail trade	23,415	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,561	23,606	23,583	23,536	23,422	23,424	23,365	23,427
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,594	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,618	7,623	7,633	7,634	7,638	7,627	7,636
Services	40,984	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,085	41,046	41,129	41,134	40,995	40,889	40,942	40,940
Government	20,629	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,828	20,932	21,005	20,981	20,998	21,006	21,063	21,058
Over-the-month change													
Total	61	167	59	-165	41	-99	18	-54	-165	-448	-355	-130	-89
Total private	46	116	28	-201	18	-157	-86	-127	-141	-465	-363	-187	-84
Goods-producing industries	-55	-6	-25	-181	-97	-138	-64	-159	-75	-142	-169	-129	-145
Mining	2	5	2	3	4	1	2	2	0	0	-2	-3	-2
Construction	35	54	49	-77	29	-17	3	-6	10	-19	-1	-4	-54
Manufacturing	-92	-65	-76	-107	-130	-122	-69	-155	-85	-123	-166	-122	-89
Service-producing industries	116	173	84	16	138	39	82	105	-90	-306	-186	-1	56
Transportation and public utilities	-2	17	4	-8	11	-12	-10	-26	-12	-54	-64	-33	0
Wholesale trade	-1	-3	2	-13	-15	-16	-5	-7	-22	-17	-30	-8	-8
Retail trade	9	57	-15	73	16	15	45	-23	-47	-114	2	-59	62
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12	15	9	8	18	-13	-13	5	10	1	4	-11	9
Services	83	36	53	-80	85	7	-39	83	5	-139	-106	53	-2
Government	15	51	31	36	23	58	104	73	-24	17	8	57	-5
Hours of work¹													
Total private	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.0
Manufacturing	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.5
Overtime	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (1982=100)¹													
Total private	152.2	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.9	148.9	148.7	148.7	148.1
Manufacturing	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.0	96.8	95.9	94.9	93.4	93.4	92.6
Earnings¹													
Average hourly earnings, total private:													
Current dollars	\$14.03	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.21	\$14.24	\$14.31	\$14.34	\$14.40	\$14.45	\$14.47	\$14.54	\$14.59	\$14.59
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.94	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.03	8.02	8.06	8.11	8.16	N.A.
Average weekly earnings, total private	482.63	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.43	489.60	492.75	491.98	495.81	497.52	496.06

¹ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

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

N.A. = not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: 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, 1998-2002

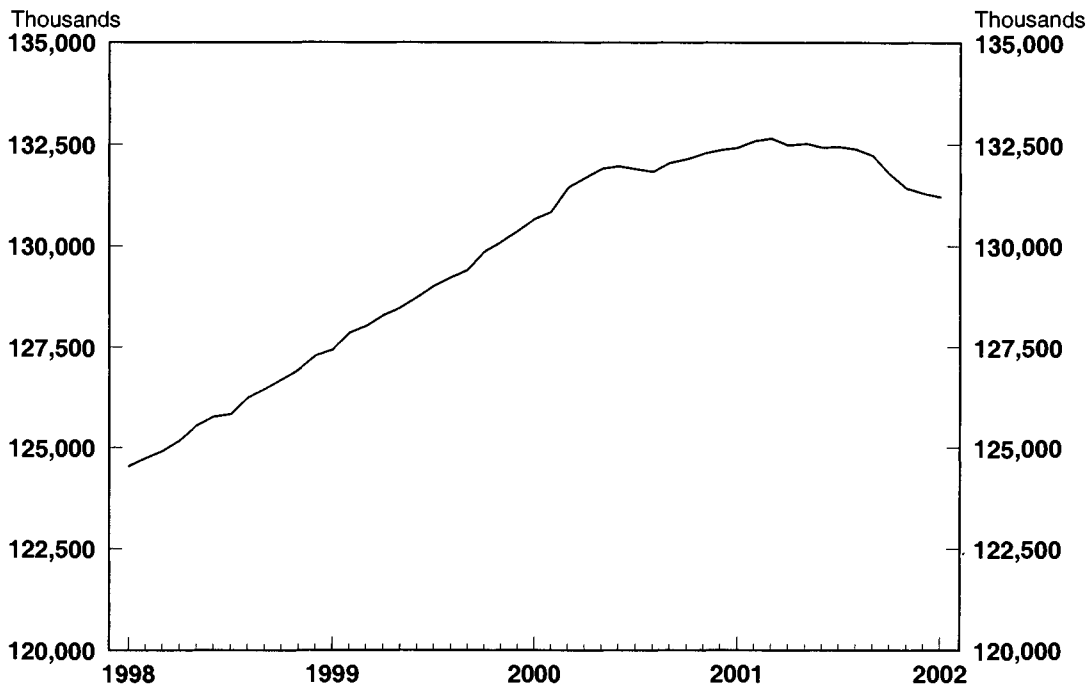
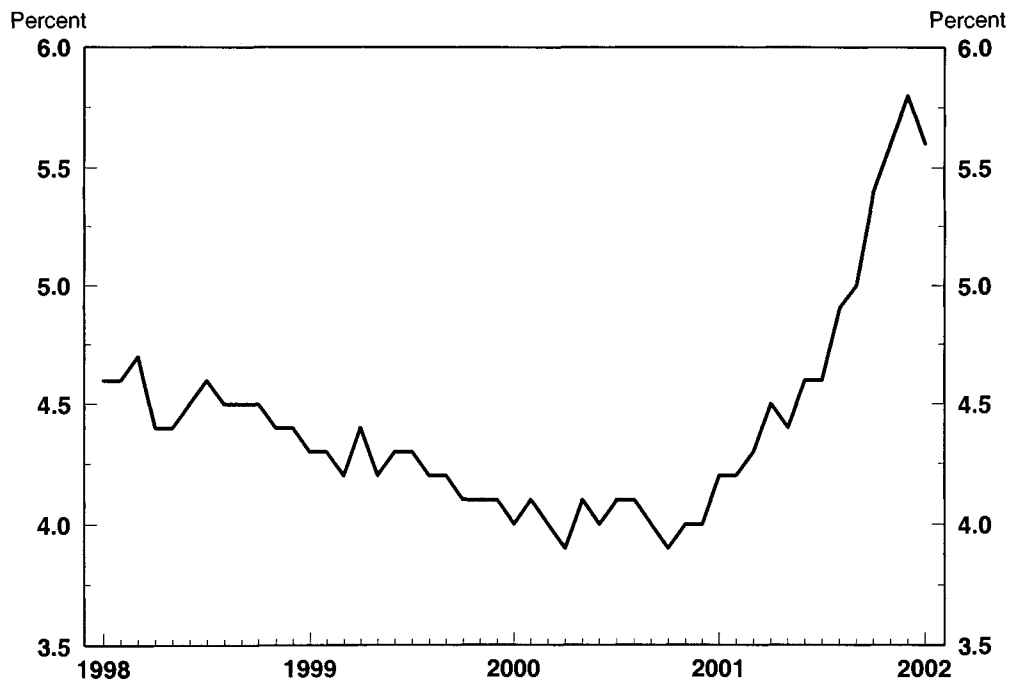


Chart 2. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, 1998-2002



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

A-1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1969 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	58.0	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.5	53,602
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	57.4	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.9	54,315
1971	140,216	84,382	60.2	79,367	56.6	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.9	55,834
1972 ¹	144,126	87,034	60.4	82,153	57.0	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.6	57,091
1973 ¹	147,096	89,429	60.8	85,064	57.8	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.9	57,667
1974	150,120	91,949	61.3	86,794	57.8	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.6	58,171
1975	153,153	93,775	61.2	85,846	56.1	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.5	59,377
1976	156,150	96,158	61.6	88,752	56.8	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.7	59,991
1977	159,033	99,009	62.3	92,017	57.9	3,283	88,734	6,991	7.1	60,025
1978 ¹	161,910	102,251	63.2	96,048	59.3	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.1	59,659
1979	164,863	104,962	63.7	98,824	59.9	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	59.2	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.1	60,806
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	59.0	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.6	61,460
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	57.8	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.7	62,067
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	57.9	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.6	62,665
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	59.5	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.5	62,839
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	60.1	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.2	62,744
1986 ¹	180,587	117,834	65.3	109,597	60.7	3,163	106,434	8,237	7.0	62,752
1987	182,753	119,865	65.6	112,440	61.5	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.2	62,888
1988	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	62.3	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.5	62,944
1989	186,393	123,869	66.5	117,342	63.0	3,199	114,142	6,528	5.3	62,523
1990 ¹	189,164	125,840	66.5	118,793	62.8	3,223	115,570	7,047	5.6	63,324
1991	190,925	126,346	66.2	117,718	61.7	3,269	114,449	8,628	6.8	64,578
1992	192,805	128,105	66.4	118,492	61.5	3,247	115,245	9,613	7.5	64,700
1993	194,838	129,200	66.3	120,259	61.7	3,115	117,144	8,940	6.9	65,638
1994 ¹	196,814	131,056	66.6	123,060	62.5	3,409	119,651	7,996	6.1	65,758
1995	198,584	132,304	66.6	124,900	62.9	3,400	121,460	7,404	5.6	66,280
1996	200,591	133,943	66.8	126,708	63.2	3,443	123,264	7,236	5.4	66,647
1997 ¹	203,133	136,297	67.1	129,558	63.8	3,399	126,159	6,739	4.9	66,837
1998 ¹	205,220	137,673	67.1	131,463	64.1	3,378	128,085	6,210	4.5	67,547
1999 ¹	207,753	139,368	67.1	133,488	64.3	3,281	130,207	5,880	4.2	68,385
2000 ¹	209,699	140,863	67.2	135,208	64.5	3,305	131,903	5,655	4.0	68,836
2001	211,864	141,815	66.9	135,073	63.8	3,144	131,929	6,742	4.8	70,050
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted ²										
2001:										
January	210,889	141,757	67.2	135,870	64.4	3,169	132,701	5,887	4.2	69,132
February	211,026	141,622	67.1	135,734	64.3	3,133	132,601	5,888	4.2	69,404
March	211,171	141,869	67.2	135,808	64.3	3,163	132,645	6,061	4.3	69,302
April	211,348	141,734	67.1	135,424	64.1	3,167	132,257	6,310	4.5	69,614
May	211,525	141,445	66.9	135,235	63.9	3,193	132,042	6,210	4.4	70,080
June	211,725	141,468	66.8	135,003	63.8	3,044	131,959	6,465	4.6	70,257
July	211,921	141,651	66.8	135,106	63.8	3,055	132,051	6,545	4.6	70,270
August	212,135	141,380	66.6	134,408	63.4	3,126	131,282	6,972	4.9	70,755
September	212,357	142,068	66.9	135,004	63.6	3,181	131,823	7,064	5.0	70,289
October	212,581	142,280	66.9	134,615	63.3	3,203	131,412	7,665	5.4	70,301
November	212,767	142,279	66.9	134,253	63.1	3,154	131,099	8,026	5.6	70,488
December	212,927	142,314	66.8	134,055	63.0	3,246	130,809	8,259	5.8	70,613
2002:										
January	213,089	141,390	66.4	133,468	62.6	3,273	130,195	7,922	5.6	71,699

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

Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Annual averages										
MEN										
1991	91,278	69,168	75.8	64,223	70.4	2,589	61,634	4,946	7.2	22,110
1992	92,270	69,964	75.8	64,440	69.8	2,575	61,866	5,523	7.9	22,306
1993	93,332	70,404	75.4	65,349	70.0	2,478	62,871	5,055	7.2	22,927
1994 ¹	94,355	70,817	75.1	66,450	70.4	2,554	63,896	4,367	6.2	23,538
1995	95,178	71,360	75.0	67,377	70.8	2,559	64,818	3,983	5.6	23,818
1996	96,206	72,087	74.9	68,207	70.9	2,573	65,634	3,880	5.4	24,119
1997 ¹	97,715	73,261	75.0	69,685	71.3	2,552	67,133	3,577	4.9	24,454
1998 ¹	98,758	73,959	74.9	70,693	71.6	2,553	68,140	3,266	4.4	24,799
1999 ¹	99,722	74,512	74.7	71,446	71.6	2,432	69,014	3,066	4.1	25,210
2000 ¹	100,731	75,247	74.7	72,293	71.8	2,434	69,859	2,954	3.9	25,484
2001	101,858	75,743	74.4	72,080	70.8	2,275	69,805	3,663	4.8	26,114
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²										
2001:										
January	101,357	75,678	74.7	72,492	71.5	2,283	70,209	3,186	4.2	25,679
February	101,428	75,502	74.4	72,348	71.3	2,262	70,086	3,154	4.2	25,926
March	101,504	75,563	74.4	72,271	71.2	2,305	69,966	3,292	4.4	25,941
April	101,593	75,723	74.5	72,272	71.1	2,298	69,974	3,451	4.6	25,870
May	101,684	75,524	74.3	72,131	70.9	2,330	69,801	3,393	4.5	26,160
June	101,786	75,558	74.2	72,012	70.7	2,224	69,788	3,546	4.7	26,228
July	101,885	75,626	74.2	72,093	70.8	2,216	69,877	3,533	4.7	26,259
August	101,995	75,538	74.1	71,705	70.3	2,296	69,409	3,833	5.1	26,457
September	102,110	75,951	74.4	72,177	70.7	2,312	69,865	3,774	5.0	26,159
October	102,229	76,027	74.4	71,871	70.3	2,308	69,563	4,156	5.5	26,202
November	102,322	76,023	74.3	71,570	69.9	2,244	69,326	4,453	5.9	26,299
December	102,402	75,976	74.2	71,577	69.9	2,310	69,267	4,399	5.8	26,426
2002:										
January	102,484	75,469	73.6	71,114	69.4	2,380	68,734	4,356	5.8	27,015
Annual averages										
WOMEN										
1991	99,646	57,178	57.4	53,496	53.7	680	52,815	3,683	6.4	42,468
1992	100,535	58,141	57.8	54,052	53.8	672	53,380	4,090	7.0	42,394
1993	101,506	58,795	57.9	54,910	54.1	637	54,273	3,885	6.6	42,711
1994 ¹	102,460	60,239	58.8	56,610	55.3	855	55,755	3,629	6.0	42,221
1995	103,406	60,944	58.9	57,523	55.6	881	56,642	3,421	5.6	42,462
1996	104,385	61,857	59.3	58,501	56.0	871	57,630	3,356	5.4	42,528
1997 ¹	105,418	63,036	59.8	59,873	56.8	847	59,026	3,162	5.0	42,382
1998 ¹	106,462	63,714	59.8	60,771	57.1	825	59,945	2,944	4.6	42,748
1999 ¹	108,031	64,855	60.0	62,042	57.4	849	61,193	2,814	4.3	43,175
2000 ¹	108,968	65,616	60.2	62,915	57.7	871	62,044	2,701	4.1	43,352
2001	110,007	66,071	60.1	62,992	57.3	869	62,124	3,079	4.7	43,935
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²										
2001:										
January	109,532	66,079	60.3	63,378	57.9	886	62,492	2,701	4.1	43,453
February	109,598	66,120	60.3	63,386	57.8	871	62,515	2,734	4.1	43,478
March	109,667	66,306	60.5	63,537	57.9	858	62,679	2,769	4.2	43,361
April	109,756	66,011	60.1	63,152	57.5	869	62,283	2,859	4.3	43,745
May	109,842	65,921	60.0	63,104	57.5	863	62,241	2,817	4.3	43,921
June	109,939	65,910	60.0	62,991	57.3	820	62,171	2,919	4.4	44,029
July	110,035	66,025	60.0	63,013	57.3	839	62,174	3,012	4.6	44,010
August	110,140	65,842	59.8	62,703	56.9	830	61,873	3,139	4.8	44,298
September	110,247	66,117	60.0	62,827	57.0	869	61,958	3,290	5.0	44,130
October	110,353	66,253	60.0	62,744	56.9	895	61,849	3,509	5.3	44,100
November	110,445	66,256	60.0	62,683	56.8	910	61,773	3,573	5.4	44,189
December	110,525	66,338	60.0	62,478	56.5	936	61,542	3,860	5.8	44,187
2002:										
January	110,605	65,920	59.6	62,354	56.4	893	61,461	3,566	5.4	44,685

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	210,889	211,026	211,171	211,348	211,525	211,725	211,921	212,135	212,357	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089
Civilian labor force	141,757	141,622	141,869	141,734	141,445	141,468	141,651	141,380	142,068	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390
Percent of population	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4
Employed	135,870	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468
Employment-population ratio	64.4	64.3	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6
Unemployed	5,887	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
Not in labor force	69,132	69,404	69,302	69,614	70,800	70,257	70,270	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699
Persons who currently want a job	4,420	4,442	4,257	4,403	4,518	4,578	4,546	4,788	4,568	4,673	4,698	4,661	4,824
Men, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	101,357	101,428	101,504	101,593	101,684	101,786	101,885	101,995	102,110	102,229	102,322	102,402	102,484
Civilian labor force	75,678	75,502	75,563	75,723	75,524	75,558	75,626	75,538	75,951	76,027	76,023	75,976	75,469
Percent of population	74.7	74.4	74.4	74.5	74.3	74.2	74.2	74.1	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2	73.6
Employed	72,492	72,348	72,271	72,272	72,131	72,012	72,093	71,705	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114
Employment-population ratio	71.5	71.3	71.2	71.1	70.9	70.7	70.8	70.3	70.7	70.3	69.9	69.9	69.4
Agriculture	2,283	2,262	2,305	2,298	2,330	2,224	2,216	2,296	2,312	2,308	2,244	2,310	2,380
Nonagricultural industries	70,209	70,086	69,966	69,974	69,801	69,788	69,877	69,409	69,865	69,563	69,326	69,267	68,734
Unemployed	3,186	3,154	3,292	3,451	3,393	3,546	3,533	3,833	3,774	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,356
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8
Not in labor force	25,679	25,926	25,941	25,870	26,160	26,228	26,259	26,457	26,159	26,202	26,299	26,426	27,015
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	93,184	93,227	93,285	93,410	93,541	93,616	93,708	93,810	93,917	94,015	94,077	94,161	94,228
Civilian labor force	71,374	71,289	71,300	71,541	71,468	71,429	71,500	71,523	71,805	71,940	71,935	71,988	71,534
Percent of population	76.6	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9
Employed	68,825	68,766	68,619	68,720	68,698	68,535	68,610	68,388	68,696	68,486	68,204	68,276	67,818
Employment-population ratio	73.9	73.8	73.6	73.6	73.4	73.2	73.2	72.9	73.1	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.0
Agriculture	2,132	2,157	2,150	2,105	2,168	2,057	2,035	2,129	2,138	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207
Nonagricultural industries	66,693	66,609	66,469	66,615	66,530	66,478	66,575	66,259	66,558	66,354	66,122	66,135	65,611
Unemployed	2,549	2,523	2,681	2,821	2,770	2,894	2,890	3,135	3,109	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Not in labor force	21,810	21,938	21,985	21,869	22,073	22,187	22,208	22,287	22,112	22,075	22,142	22,173	22,694
Women, 16 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	109,532	109,598	109,667	109,756	109,842	109,939	110,035	110,140	110,247	110,353	110,445	110,525	110,605
Civilian labor force	66,079	66,120	66,306	66,011	65,921	65,910	66,025	65,842	66,117	66,253	66,256	66,338	65,920
Percent of population	60.3	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.6
Employed	63,378	63,386	63,537	63,152	63,104	62,991	63,013	62,703	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354
Employment-population ratio	57.9	57.8	57.9	57.5	57.5	57.3	57.3	56.9	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.5	56.4
Agriculture	886	871	858	869	863	820	839	830	869	895	910	936	893
Nonagricultural industries	62,492	62,515	62,679	62,283	62,241	62,171	62,174	61,873	61,958	61,849	61,773	61,542	61,461
Unemployed	2,701	2,734	2,769	2,859	2,817	2,919	3,012	3,139	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4
Not in labor force	43,453	43,478	43,361	43,745	43,921	44,029	44,010	44,298	44,130	44,100	44,189	44,187	44,685
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	101,643	101,686	101,779	101,870	101,938	102,023	102,067	102,165	102,277	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550
Civilian labor force	62,071	62,130	62,331	62,102	62,068	61,961	62,103	62,142	62,222	62,269	62,321	62,481	62,056
Percent of population	61.1	61.1	61.2	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5
Employed	59,869	59,869	60,089	59,758	59,716	59,555	59,640	59,526	59,463	59,302	59,288	59,205	59,102
Employment-population ratio	58.9	58.9	59.0	58.7	58.6	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.6
Agriculture	835	824	811	827	816	772	784	781	823	842	852	859	824
Nonagricultural industries	59,034	59,045	59,278	58,931	58,900	58,783	58,856	58,745	58,640	58,460	58,436	58,346	58,277
Unemployed	2,202	2,261	2,242	2,344	2,352	2,406	2,463	2,616	2,759	2,967	3,033	3,276	2,954
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8
Not in labor force	39,572	39,556	39,448	39,768	39,870	40,062	39,964	40,023	40,055	40,102	40,117	40,011	40,494
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,063	16,113	16,108	16,068	16,046	16,086	16,145	16,161	16,163	16,195	16,252	16,275	16,310
Civilian labor force	8,312	8,203	8,238	8,091	7,909	8,078	8,048	7,715	8,041	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800
Percent of population	51.7	50.9	51.1	50.4	49.3	50.2	49.8	47.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8
Employed	7,176	7,099	7,100	6,946	6,821	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548
Employment-population ratio	44.7	44.1	44.1	43.2	42.5	43.0	42.5	40.2	42.3	42.2	41.6	40.4	40.1
Agriculture	202	152	202	235	209	215	236	216	220	229	220	246	241
Nonagricultural industries	6,974	6,947	6,898	6,711	6,612	6,698	6,620	6,278	6,625	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307
Unemployed	1,136	1,104	1,138	1,145	1,088	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1
Not in labor force	7,751	7,910	7,870	7,977	8,137	8,008	8,097	8,446	8,122	8,124	8,229	8,430	8,510

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	175,246	175,326	175,416	175,533	175,653	175,789	175,924	176,069	176,220	176,372	176,500	176,607	176,713
Civilian labor force	118,097	118,143	118,194	118,104	117,714	117,854	117,986	117,813	118,274	118,506	118,566	118,403	117,759
Percent of population	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.3	67.0	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.6
Employed	113,857	113,779	113,810	113,464	113,173	113,126	113,176	112,740	113,147	112,878	112,652	112,388	111,876
Employment-population ratio	65.0	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3
Unemployed	4,240	4,364	4,384	4,640	4,541	4,728	4,810	5,073	5,127	5,628	5,914	6,015	5,883
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	60,454	60,444	60,374	60,555	60,450	60,475	60,474	60,631	60,751	60,957	60,900	60,875	60,473
Percent of population	76.9	76.9	76.7	76.9	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.8	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.3
Employed	58,562	58,545	58,404	58,479	58,410	58,318	58,346	58,306	58,428	58,297	58,044	58,051	57,658
Employment-population ratio	74.5	74.5	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	73.7	73.3	73.3	72.7
Unemployed	1,892	1,899	1,970	2,076	2,040	2,157	2,128	2,325	2,323	2,670	2,856	2,824	2,815
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	50,661	50,753	50,860	50,687	50,615	50,512	50,655	50,655	50,680	50,762	50,850	50,869	50,698
Percent of population	60.3	60.4	60.5	60.3	60.2	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.2	59.9
Employed	49,128	49,069	49,260	48,942	48,915	48,810	48,878	48,809	48,747	48,695	48,712	48,591	48,562
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.0	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.5	57.4
Unemployed	1,533	1,684	1,600	1,745	1,700	1,702	1,777	1,846	1,933	2,067	2,138	2,278	2,136
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	6,982	6,946	6,960	6,862	6,649	6,867	6,857	6,527	6,843	6,787	6,816	6,659	6,588
Percent of population	55.0	54.7	54.7	53.8	52.1	53.7	53.5	50.9	53.4	52.9	53.1	51.8	51.2
Employed	6,167	6,165	6,146	6,043	5,848	5,998	5,952	5,625	5,972	5,896	5,896	5,746	5,656
Employment-population ratio	48.6	48.5	48.3	47.4	45.8	46.9	46.5	43.9	46.6	45.9	45.9	44.7	44.0
Unemployed	815	781	814	819	801	869	905	902	871	891	920	913	932
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2
Men	13.1	12.7	12.3	12.9	13.3	14.3	13.8	15.1	13.6	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7
Women	10.2	9.6	11.0	10.9	10.7	11.0	12.6	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.6
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	25,382	25,412	25,441	25,472	25,501	25,533	25,565	25,604	25,644	25,686	25,720	25,752	25,785
Civilian labor force	16,754	16,660	16,750	16,678	16,644	16,739	16,685	16,720	16,827	16,748	16,687	16,833	16,769
Percent of population	66.0	65.6	65.8	65.5	65.3	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.6	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.0
Employed	15,387	15,407	15,341	15,304	15,311	15,330	15,337	15,210	15,339	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,119
Employment-population ratio	60.6	60.6	60.3	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.4	59.8	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6
Unemployed	1,367	1,253	1,409	1,374	1,333	1,409	1,348	1,510	1,488	1,604	1,647	1,711	1,650
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	7,419	7,336	7,386	7,363	7,304	7,339	7,382	7,418	7,486	7,354	7,385	7,490	7,546
Percent of population	72.9	72.0	72.4	72.1	71.4	71.7	72.0	72.2	72.8	71.4	71.6	72.5	72.9
Employed	6,901	6,847	6,779	6,770	6,747	6,764	6,796	6,763	6,905	6,751	6,739	6,811	6,872
Employment-population ratio	67.8	67.2	66.5	66.3	66.0	66.1	66.3	65.9	67.1	65.5	65.3	65.9	66.4
Unemployed	518	489	607	593	557	575	586	655	581	603	646	679	674
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.7	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	8,338	8,348	8,403	8,364	8,402	8,457	8,400	8,426	8,431	8,450	8,371	8,456	8,329
Percent of population	65.4	65.4	65.8	65.4	65.6	66.0	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.6	64.9	65.4	64.4
Employed	7,763	7,858	7,873	7,873	7,867	7,887	7,878	7,835	7,783	7,734	7,669	7,720	7,628
Employment-population ratio	60.9	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.0	59.4	59.7	58.9
Unemployed	575	490	530	491	535	570	522	591	648	716	702	736	702
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	997	976	961	951	938	943	903	876	910	944	931	887	894
Percent of population	40.6	39.7	39.0	38.5	37.9	38.0	36.4	35.2	36.6	37.9	37.3	35.5	35.8
Employed	723	702	689	661	697	679	663	612	651	659	632	591	619
Employment-population ratio	29.5	28.5	27.9	26.7	28.1	27.4	26.7	24.6	26.2	26.5	25.3	23.7	24.8
Unemployed	274	274	272	290	241	264	240	264	259	285	299	296	274
Unemployment rate	27.5	28.1	28.3	30.5	25.7	28.0	26.6	30.1	28.5	30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7
Men	27.3	31.1	28.7	33.5	30.0	30.5	28.1	31.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.1
Women	27.6	25.1	28.0	27.7	21.5	25.7	25.2	28.7	26.1	29.1	32.6	34.8	29.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ ..	22,769	22,830	22,889	22,957	23,021	23,090	23,157	23,222	23,288	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542
Civilian labor force	15,609	15,652	15,739	15,730	15,656	15,602	15,753	15,788	15,811	15,956	15,932	16,013	15,988
Percent of population	68.6	68.6	68.8	68.5	68.0	67.6	68.0	68.0	67.9	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.9
Employed	14,682	14,682	14,760	14,738	14,684	14,574	14,776	14,771	14,785	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700
Employment-population ratio	64.5	64.3	64.5	64.2	63.8	63.1	63.8	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4
Unemployed	927	970	979	992	972	1,028	977	1,017	1,026	1,132	1,181	1,260	1,288
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than a high school diploma													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,957	27,191	27,564	28,326	28,350	28,504	27,679	27,468	27,478	27,325	27,504	27,815	28,078
Civilian labor force	12,017	12,089	12,100	12,240	12,187	12,121	12,130	11,954	11,981	12,076	12,035	12,257	12,112
Percent of population	43.0	44.5	43.9	43.2	43.0	42.5	43.8	43.5	43.6	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.1
Employed	11,216	11,189	11,280	11,415	11,374	11,283	11,302	11,086	11,056	11,139	11,066	11,173	11,126
Employment-population ratio	40.1	41.1	40.9	40.3	40.1	39.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.8	40.2	40.2	39.6
Unemployed	801	900	820	825	813	838	828	868	925	937	969	1,084	986
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1
High school graduates, no college²													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	58,092	57,617	57,660	57,456	57,456	57,099	56,947	57,513	57,400	57,221	57,400	57,520	57,608
Civilian labor force	37,305	37,224	37,091	37,016	36,953	36,882	36,971	37,005	36,923	36,912	36,719	36,856	36,675
Percent of population	64.2	64.6	64.3	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.9	64.3	64.3	64.5	64.0	64.1	63.7
Employed	35,917	35,831	35,668	35,608	35,508	35,426	35,452	35,403	35,319	35,199	34,882	35,051	34,768
Employment-population ratio	61.8	62.2	61.9	62.0	61.8	62.0	62.3	61.6	61.5	61.5	60.8	60.9	60.4
Unemployed	1,388	1,393	1,423	1,408	1,445	1,456	1,519	1,602	1,604	1,713	1,837	1,805	1,907
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2
Less than a bachelor's degree³													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	44,313	45,263	45,182	44,653	44,576	44,812	45,444	45,339	45,424	45,471	45,353	45,362	45,075
Civilian labor force	33,181	33,063	33,189	33,111	33,184	33,290	33,288	33,412	33,759	33,373	33,420	33,521	33,516
Percent of population	74.9	73.0	73.5	74.2	74.4	74.3	73.3	73.7	74.3	73.4	73.7	73.9	74.4
Employed	32,210	32,165	32,292	32,138	32,180	32,250	32,264	32,314	32,570	32,057	32,018	32,087	32,117
Employment-population ratio	72.7	71.1	71.5	72.0	72.2	72.0	71.0	71.3	71.7	70.5	70.6	70.7	71.3
Unemployed	971	898	897	973	1,004	1,040	1,024	1,098	1,189	1,316	1,402	1,434	1,398
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2
College graduates													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	45,790	46,167	45,979	46,045	46,271	46,348	46,784	46,734	46,870	47,371	47,225	46,877	46,985
Civilian labor force	36,465	36,506	36,597	36,625	36,669	36,632	36,697	36,751	36,918	37,157	37,324	37,101	37,106
Percent of population	79.6	79.1	79.6	79.5	79.2	79.0	78.4	78.6	78.8	78.4	79.0	79.1	79.0
Employed	35,878	35,926	35,890	35,821	35,911	35,851	35,907	35,930	36,008	36,153	36,223	35,960	36,013
Employment-population ratio	78.4	77.8	78.1	77.8	77.6	77.4	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.6
Unemployed	587	580	707	804	758	781	790	821	910	1,004	1,101	1,141	1,093
Unemployment rate	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time status, sex, and age	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
EMPLOYED													
Full-time workers	112,749	112,539	112,860	112,411	112,134	111,974	112,081	111,340	111,590	111,095	110,854	110,545	110,665
Men, 16 years and over	64,907	64,833	64,743	64,680	64,578	64,464	64,638	64,213	64,693	64,310	64,042	63,873	63,751
Men, 20 years and over	63,513	63,476	63,337	63,303	63,254	63,125	63,298	62,962	63,339	62,969	62,741	62,630	62,515
Women, 16 years and over	47,721	47,634	48,127	47,741	47,571	47,497	47,525	47,067	46,884	46,789	46,830	46,640	46,924
Women, 20 years and over	46,670	46,594	47,092	46,730	46,590	46,521	46,464	46,244	45,983	45,854	45,904	45,776	46,022
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	2,566	2,469	2,431	2,378	2,290	2,328	2,319	2,134	2,268	2,272	2,209	2,139	2,129
Part-time workers	23,206	23,348	22,982	22,946	23,013	23,042	22,995	23,249	23,403	23,460	23,359	23,485	22,793
Men, 16 years and over	7,567	7,546	7,541	7,550	7,482	7,552	7,534	7,571	7,552	7,528	7,514	7,614	7,352
Men, 20 years and over	5,345	5,321	5,288	5,367	5,355	5,409	5,337	5,510	5,424	5,474	5,442	5,585	5,330
Women, 16 years and over	15,616	15,811	15,443	15,408	15,510	15,494	15,494	15,646	15,852	15,937	15,842	15,881	15,423
Women, 20 years and over	13,165	13,336	13,048	13,023	13,118	13,051	13,119	13,247	13,428	13,463	13,382	13,460	13,085
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,696	4,691	4,646	4,556	4,540	4,582	4,539	4,492	4,551	4,523	4,535	4,440	4,377
UNEMPLOYED													
Looking for full-time work	4,693	4,728	4,871	5,032	5,077	5,216	5,305	5,651	5,928	6,291	6,624	6,820	6,671
Men, 16 years and over	2,663	2,651	2,801	2,852	2,882	2,974	2,960	3,164	3,258	3,507	3,714	3,850	4,098
Men, 20 years and over	2,320	2,324	2,454	2,551	2,567	2,665	2,658	2,873	2,939	3,211	3,405	3,454	3,423
Women, 16 years and over	2,047	2,064	2,068	2,150	2,175	2,237	2,321	2,450	2,618	2,668	2,784	2,931	2,887
Women, 20 years and over	1,813	1,869	1,845	1,922	1,967	1,985	2,051	2,162	2,332	2,439	2,532	2,694	2,509
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	560	535	572	559	543	566	596	616	657	641	687	672	739
Looking for part-time work	1,183	1,179	1,184	1,287	1,154	1,267	1,247	1,334	1,129	1,366	1,375	1,383	1,240
Men, 16 years and over	545	528	503	587	500	542	556	577	483	565	626	557	521
Men, 20 years and over	230	215	233	252	206	235	229	249	207	241	303	244	291
Women, 16 years and over	636	663	685	709	658	719	703	742	641	792	744	799	737
Women, 20 years and over	378	399	400	452	393	421	421	479	407	516	492	531	435
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	575	565	551	583	555	611	597	606	515	609	580	608	513
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹													
Full-time workers	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7
Men, 16 years and over	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8
Women, 20 years and over	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.9	17.8	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.6	20.4	22.4	22.5	22.0	23.7	23.9	25.8
Part-time workers	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2
Men, 16 years and over	6.7	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.0	7.0	7.7	6.8	6.6
Men, 20 years and over	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.2
Women, 16 years and over	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6
Women, 20 years and over	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	10.9	10.7	10.6	11.3	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.9	10.2	11.9	11.3	12.0	10.5

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

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Category	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
MARITAL STATUS													
Total	135,870	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468
Married men, spouse present	43,304	43,372	43,385	43,459	43,633	43,357	43,264	43,143	43,099	42,983	42,861	42,772	42,823
Married women, spouse present	33,932	33,959	34,007	33,699	33,692	33,466	33,571	33,685	33,604	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174
Women who maintain families	8,391	8,380	8,144	8,179	8,335	8,513	8,558	8,328	8,274	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,396
OCCUPATION													
Managerial and professional specialty	41,450	41,706	41,896	41,789	41,913	41,914	41,889	41,777	41,813	41,940	41,925	41,890	41,668
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,991	39,632	39,395	39,096	38,802	39,043	39,038	38,817	38,891	38,626	38,546	38,573	38,557
Service occupations	18,222	18,269	18,269	18,332	18,272	18,524	18,587	18,134	18,402	18,406	18,456	18,532	18,553
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,938	14,993	14,955	14,905	14,939	14,824	14,913	14,937	14,857	14,802	14,637	14,507	14,432
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,124	17,956	18,000	18,032	17,911	17,556	17,597	17,600	17,654	17,596	17,311	17,179	17,032
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,317	3,258	3,292	3,241	3,249	3,173	3,187	3,182	3,281	3,264	3,267	3,371	3,467
CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,971	1,843	1,909	1,899	1,957	1,803	1,798	1,852	1,882	1,898	1,865	1,879	1,917
Self-employed workers	1,186	1,281	1,224	1,220	1,208	1,193	1,252	1,239	1,278	1,290	1,276	1,313	1,311
Unpaid family workers	27	29	34	44	34	32	23	29	24	26	12	27	49
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	124,128	123,916	123,767	123,406	123,530	123,069	123,204	122,685	123,186	122,710	122,507	122,196	122,145
Private industries	105,175	104,843	104,678	104,478	104,462	104,135	104,205	103,535	103,896	103,487	103,335	103,013	103,098
Private households	862	833	858	809	795	760	790	814	804	867	790	736	725
Other industries	104,313	104,010	103,820	103,669	103,667	103,375	103,415	102,721	103,092	102,620	102,545	102,277	102,373
Government	18,953	19,073	19,089	18,928	19,068	18,934	18,999	19,150	19,290	19,223	19,172	19,183	19,047
Self-employed workers	8,661	8,608	8,749	8,597	8,540	8,720	8,568	8,503	8,556	8,505	8,507	8,524	8,213
Unpaid family workers	112	130	128	99	111	102	98	111	101	95	77	92	97
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,288	3,277	3,221	3,277	3,388	3,649	3,571	3,389	4,148	4,329	4,206	4,267	3,973
Slack work or business conditions	2,029	2,049	1,965	2,118	2,205	2,276	2,174	2,115	2,796	2,983	2,796	2,809	2,549
Could only find part-time work	934	925	916	895	921	1,008	1,011	952	1,064	1,108	1,121	1,161	1,089
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,696	18,974	18,711	18,698	18,634	18,482	18,812	19,011	18,798	18,644	18,587	18,540	18,291
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	3,172	3,137	3,064	3,120	3,231	3,556	3,425	3,246	4,015	4,222	4,017	4,119	3,781
Slack work or business conditions	1,955	1,970	1,869	2,011	2,101	2,215	2,111	2,025	2,704	2,898	2,679	2,717	2,448
Could only find part-time work	935	904	891	883	899	990	993	927	1,045	1,082	1,096	1,138	1,068
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,139	18,560	18,162	18,166	18,097	18,066	18,283	18,485	18,232	18,065	18,007	17,960	17,717

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and over	135,870	135,734	135,808	135,424	135,235	135,003	135,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468
16 to 24 years	20,760	20,603	20,500	20,296	20,145	20,156	20,243	19,730	20,324	20,080	20,045	19,794	19,614
16 to 19 years	7,176	7,099	7,100	6,946	6,821	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548
16 to 17 years	2,665	2,679	2,644	2,601	2,647	2,604	2,560	2,396	2,560	2,563	2,507	2,445	2,376
18 to 19 years	4,533	4,455	4,443	4,340	4,136	4,332	4,309	4,097	4,273	4,247	4,253	4,153	4,182
20 to 24 years	13,584	13,504	13,400	13,350	13,324	13,243	13,387	13,236	13,479	13,253	13,284	13,220	13,067
25 years and over	115,178	115,152	115,275	115,037	115,051	114,789	114,877	114,797	114,773	114,525	114,163	114,245	113,950
25 to 54 years	97,115	97,119	97,162	96,811	96,763	96,575	96,632	96,442	96,417	96,028	95,561	95,633	95,106
55 years and over	18,060	18,072	18,093	18,168	18,245	18,222	18,260	18,366	18,406	18,498	18,560	18,622	18,879
Men, 16 years and over	72,492	72,348	72,271	72,272	72,131	72,012	72,093	71,705	72,177	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114
16 to 24 years	10,755	10,573	10,526	10,525	10,342	10,317	10,460	10,164	10,584	10,284	10,226	10,116	10,062
16 to 19 years	3,667	3,582	3,652	3,552	3,433	3,477	3,483	3,317	3,481	3,385	3,366	3,301	3,295
16 to 17 years	1,315	1,338	1,339	1,324	1,301	1,303	1,286	1,158	1,275	1,251	1,236	1,233	1,162
18 to 19 years	2,377	2,280	2,319	2,226	2,110	2,190	2,202	2,152	2,187	2,133	2,130	2,069	2,150
20 to 24 years	7,088	6,991	6,874	6,973	6,909	6,840	6,977	6,847	7,103	6,899	6,860	6,815	6,767
25 years and over	61,776	61,798	61,731	61,706	61,751	61,668	61,655	61,634	61,645	61,571	61,290	61,436	61,102
25 to 54 years	51,869	51,932	51,839	51,679	51,753	51,717	51,707	51,576	51,661	51,474	51,119	51,245	50,868
55 years and over	9,930	9,911	9,917	9,976	9,944	9,944	9,960	10,032	10,030	10,081	10,152	10,200	10,267
Women, 16 years and over	63,378	63,386	63,537	63,152	63,104	62,991	63,013	62,703	62,827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354
16 to 24 years	10,005	10,030	9,974	9,771	9,803	9,839	9,783	9,566	9,740	9,796	9,819	9,678	9,552
16 to 19 years	3,509	3,517	3,448	3,394	3,388	3,436	3,373	3,177	3,364	3,442	3,395	3,273	3,252
16 to 17 years	1,350	1,341	1,305	1,277	1,346	1,301	1,274	1,238	1,285	1,312	1,271	1,212	1,214
18 to 19 years	2,156	2,175	2,124	2,114	2,026	2,142	2,107	1,945	2,086	2,114	2,123	2,084	2,032
20 to 24 years	6,496	6,513	6,526	6,377	6,415	6,403	6,410	6,389	6,376	6,354	6,424	6,405	6,300
25 years and over	53,402	53,354	53,544	53,331	53,300	53,121	53,222	53,163	53,128	52,954	52,873	52,809	52,848
25 to 54 years	45,246	45,187	45,323	45,132	45,010	44,858	44,925	44,866	44,756	44,554	44,442	44,388	44,238
55 years and over	8,130	8,161	8,176	8,192	8,301	8,278	8,300	8,334	8,376	8,417	8,408	8,422	8,611

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Age and sex	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and over	5,887	5,888	6,061	6,310	6,210	6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922
16 to 24 years	2,188	2,160	2,259	2,334	2,230	2,345	2,306	2,516	2,472	2,600	2,650	2,679	2,653
16 to 19 years	1,136	1,104	1,138	1,145	1,088	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,196	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252
16 to 17 years	529	543	500	521	498	514	599	549	508	541	531	566	487
18 to 19 years	589	549	615	623	591	649	608	690	691	703	738	722	749
20 to 24 years	1,052	1,056	1,121	1,189	1,142	1,180	1,114	1,295	1,276	1,356	1,388	1,408	1,401
25 years and over	3,708	3,788	3,823	4,010	3,997	4,139	4,206	4,478	4,587	5,032	5,307	5,428	5,268
25 to 54 years	3,244	3,253	3,348	3,424	3,530	3,622	3,668	3,904	3,955	4,385	4,648	4,674	4,655
55 years and over	501	517	496	510	493	527	537	584	613	659	668	773	675
Men, 16 years and over	3,186	3,154	3,292	3,451	3,393	3,546	3,533	3,833	3,774	4,156	4,453	4,399	4,356
16 to 24 years	1,226	1,251	1,285	1,282	1,282	1,351	1,255	1,420	1,378	1,450	1,526	1,483	1,439
16 to 19 years	637	631	611	630	623	652	643	698	665	702	722	687	640
16 to 17 years	309	301	258	304	283	295	304	324	294	318	316	308	249
18 to 19 years	320	338	337	330	340	362	340	381	372	378	411	382	383
20 to 24 years	589	620	674	652	659	699	612	722	713	748	804	796	799
25 years and over	1,958	1,934	2,028	2,169	2,132	2,190	2,272	2,405	2,398	2,686	2,877	2,883	2,908
25 to 54 years	1,677	1,642	1,733	1,855	1,843	1,884	1,936	2,074	2,068	2,311	2,453	2,413	2,532
55 years and over	301	290	304	297	293	310	315	345	337	383	430	447	408
Women, 16 years and over	2,701	2,734	2,769	2,859	2,817	2,919	3,012	3,139	3,290	3,509	3,573	3,860	3,566
16 to 24 years	962	909	974	1,052	948	994	1,051	1,096	1,094	1,150	1,124	1,196	1,214
16 to 19 years	499	473	527	515	465	513	549	523	531	542	540	584	612
16 to 17 years	220	242	242	217	215	219	295	225	214	223	215	258	238
18 to 19 years	269	211	278	293	251	287	268	309	319	325	327	340	365
20 to 24 years	463	436	447	537	483	481	502	573	563	608	584	612	601
25 years and over	1,750	1,854	1,795	1,841	1,865	1,949	1,934	2,073	2,189	2,346	2,430	2,545	2,360
25 to 54 years	1,567	1,611	1,615	1,569	1,687	1,738	1,732	1,830	1,887	2,074	2,195	2,261	2,123
55 years and over	200	227	192	213	200	217	222	239	276	276	238	326	267

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

(Percent)

Age and sex	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
16 to 24 years	9.5	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9
16 to 19 years	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1
16 to 17 years	16.6	16.9	15.9	16.7	15.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	16.6	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0
18 to 19 years	11.5	11.0	12.2	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.4	14.4	13.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.2
20 to 24 years	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.9	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7
25 years and over	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7
55 years and over	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8
16 to 24 years	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.6	10.7	12.3	11.5	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5
16 to 19 years	14.8	15.0	14.3	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.6	17.4	16.0	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3
16 to 17 years	19.0	18.4	16.2	18.7	17.9	18.5	19.1	21.9	18.7	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.6
18 to 19 years	11.9	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.2	13.4	15.0	14.5	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1
20 to 24 years	7.7	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.3	8.1	9.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.6
25 years and over	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7
55 years and over	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4
16 to 24 years	8.8	8.3	8.9	9.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3
16 to 19 years	12.5	11.9	13.3	13.2	12.1	13.0	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8
16 to 17 years	14.0	15.3	15.6	14.5	13.8	14.4	18.8	15.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	17.6	16.4
18 to 19 years	11.1	8.8	11.6	12.2	11.0	11.8	11.3	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.2
20 to 24 years	6.7	6.3	6.4	7.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7
25 years and over	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3
25 to 54 years	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6
55 years and over	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent)

Category	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
Men, 20 years and over	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1
White	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0
Black and other	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.7
Black	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8
Hispanic origin	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1
Married men, spouse present	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Married women, spouse present	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4
Women who maintain families	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.9
OCCUPATION¹													
Managerial and professional specialty	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.7	7.0	8.8	7.3	7.1	6.4	7.4	8.4	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.9
INDUSTRY													
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9
Goods-producing industries	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4
Mining	2.2	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.9	5.9	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9
Construction	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4
Manufacturing	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6
Durable goods	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0
Nondurable goods	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9
Service-producing industries	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2
Services	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Government workers	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	9.0	9.2	11.1	9.4	8.4	9.5	10.5	10.0	7.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,762	2,856	2,995	3,020	3,132	3,249	3,294	3,438	3,595	4,297	4,501	4,492	4,354
On temporary layoff	1,002	950	988	1,023	1,055	990	1,020	1,071	1,114	1,288	1,157	1,107	1,124
Not on temporary layoff	1,760	1,906	2,007	1,997	2,077	2,259	2,274	2,367	2,481	3,009	3,344	3,385	3,231
Job leavers	813	815	803	776	818	807	791	877	819	880	848	908	879
Reentrants	1,921	1,900	1,908	1,991	1,827	1,921	1,948	2,162	2,102	2,113	2,197	2,361	2,191
New entrants	439	387	410	456	467	470	442	488	466	466	497	495	479
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	46.5	47.9	49.0	48.4	50.2	50.4	50.9	49.4	51.5	55.4	56.0	54.4	55.1
On temporary layoff	16.9	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.9	15.4	15.8	15.4	16.0	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2
Not on temporary layoff	29.7	32.0	32.8	32.0	33.3	35.0	35.1	34.0	35.5	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.9
Job leavers	13.7	13.7	13.1	12.4	13.1	12.5	12.2	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1
Reentrants	32.4	31.9	31.2	31.9	29.3	29.8	30.1	31.0	30.1	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7
New entrants	7.4	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
New entrants .....	.3	.3	.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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Less than 5 weeks	2,631	2,749	2,698	2,822	2,714	2,809	2,647	2,953	2,807	3,084	3,090	3,024	2,978
5 to 14 weeks	1,940	1,737	1,967	1,976	2,021	2,098	2,170	2,152	2,366	2,522	2,573	2,724	2,586
15 weeks and over	1,357	1,466	1,510	1,507	1,503	1,571	1,630	1,798	1,907	2,042	2,317	2,410	2,546
15 to 26 weeks	709	778	814	781	862	843	948	980	1,084	1,136	1,207	1,295	1,418
27 weeks and over	648	688	696	726	641	728	682	818	823	906	1,110	1,115	1,127
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6
Median duration, in weeks	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	44.4	46.2	43.7	44.8	43.5	43.4	41.1	42.8	39.6	40.3	38.7	37.1	36.7
5 to 14 weeks	32.7	29.2	31.9	31.3	32.4	32.4	33.7	31.2	33.4	33.0	32.2	33.4	31.9
15 weeks and over	22.9	24.6	24.5	23.9	24.1	24.3	25.3	26.0	26.9	26.7	29.0	29.5	31.4
15 to 26 weeks	12.0	13.1	13.2	12.4	13.8	13.0	14.7	14.2	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.9	17.5
27 weeks and over	10.9	11.6	11.3	11.5	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.8	11.6	11.8	13.9	13.7	13.9

**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	January 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
TOTAL										
16 years and over	213,089	141,074	66.2	132,139	62.0	2,896	129,244	8,935	6.3	72,014
16 to 19 years	16,310	7,204	44.2	5,964	36.6	149	5,815	1,240	17.2	9,106
16 to 17 years	8,176	2,535	31.0	2,057	25.2	46	2,011	479	18.9	5,640
18 to 19 years	8,135	4,669	57.4	3,907	48.0	103	3,804	762	16.3	3,466
20 to 24 years	19,033	14,276	75.0	12,751	67.0	315	12,437	1,525	10.7	4,757
25 to 54 years	119,821	100,106	83.5	94,713	79.0	1,730	92,983	5,393	5.4	19,715
25 to 34 years	36,843	30,842	83.7	28,784	78.1	457	28,326	2,058	6.7	6,002
25 to 29 years	17,258	14,349	83.1	13,293	77.0	179	13,114	1,056	7.4	2,910
30 to 34 years	19,585	16,493	84.2	15,491	79.1	279	15,212	1,002	6.1	3,092
35 to 44 years	44,221	37,410	84.6	35,487	80.3	717	34,770	1,923	5.1	6,811
35 to 39 years	21,453	18,131	84.5	17,138	79.9	345	16,792	994	5.5	3,321
40 to 44 years	22,768	19,279	84.7	18,350	80.6	372	17,978	929	4.8	3,489
45 to 54 years	38,757	31,854	82.2	30,442	78.5	556	29,886	1,412	4.4	6,903
45 to 49 years	20,803	17,512	84.2	16,689	80.2	290	16,399	822	4.7	3,292
50 to 54 years	17,954	14,342	79.9	13,752	76.6	265	13,487	590	4.1	3,611
55 to 64 years	24,945	15,201	60.9	14,584	58.5	403	14,181	617	4.1	9,744
55 to 59 years	14,093	9,807	69.6	9,399	66.7	232	9,166	408	4.2	4,287
60 to 64 years	10,851	5,394	49.7	5,185	47.8	170	5,015	209	3.9	5,457
65 years and over	32,979	4,288	13.0	4,128	12.5	299	3,829	160	3.7	28,691
65 to 69 years	9,333	2,324	24.9	2,216	23.7	137	2,079	108	4.7	7,009
70 to 74 years	8,442	1,153	13.7	1,114	13.2	80	1,034	39	3.4	7,289
75 years and over	15,204	811	5.3	798	5.2	82	715	13	1.6	14,393
Men										
16 years and over	102,484	75,208	73.4	70,053	68.4	2,080	67,973	5,155	6.9	27,276
16 to 19 years	8,256	3,614	43.8	2,926	35.4	105	2,821	689	19.1	4,641
16 to 17 years	4,171	1,218	29.2	951	22.8	30	920	268	22.0	2,953
18 to 19 years	4,084	2,396	58.7	1,975	48.4	74	1,901	421	17.6	1,688
20 to 24 years	9,424	7,458	79.1	6,566	69.7	241	6,325	892	12.0	1,966
25 to 54 years	58,792	53,506	91.0	50,410	85.7	1,237	49,174	3,095	5.8	5,287
25 to 34 years	18,059	16,710	92.5	15,549	86.1	325	15,224	1,161	6.9	1,349
25 to 29 years	8,470	7,723	91.2	7,118	84.0	104	7,014	605	7.8	747
30 to 34 years	9,589	8,987	93.7	8,431	87.9	221	8,210	556	6.2	602
35 to 44 years	21,814	20,083	92.1	19,007	87.1	532	18,475	1,076	5.4	1,731
35 to 39 years	10,537	9,754	92.6	9,200	87.3	282	8,918	554	5.7	783
40 to 44 years	11,277	10,329	91.6	9,807	87.0	250	9,557	522	5.1	948
45 to 54 years	18,920	16,713	88.3	15,855	83.8	380	15,475	858	5.1	2,207
45 to 49 years	10,179	9,174	90.1	8,688	85.4	204	8,483	486	5.3	1,004
50 to 54 years	8,741	7,539	86.2	7,167	82.0	176	6,991	372	4.9	1,202
55 to 64 years	11,917	8,165	68.5	7,779	65.3	280	7,499	386	4.7	3,752
55 to 59 years	6,784	5,262	77.6	5,016	73.9	163	4,853	246	4.7	1,522
60 to 64 years	5,133	2,903	56.6	2,763	53.8	117	2,646	140	4.8	2,230
65 years and over	14,094	2,464	17.5	2,371	16.8	218	2,153	93	3.8	11,630
65 to 69 years	4,338	1,314	30.3	1,254	28.9	98	1,155	60	4.6	3,024
70 to 74 years	3,761	650	17.3	624	16.6	55	570	26	4.0	3,110
75 years and over	5,996	500	8.3	493	8.2	65	428	7	1.4	5,495
Women										
16 years and over	110,605	65,867	59.6	62,087	56.1	815	61,271	3,780	5.7	44,738
16 to 19 years	8,055	3,590	44.6	3,038	37.7	45	2,994	551	15.4	4,465
16 to 17 years	4,004	1,317	32.9	1,106	27.6	16	1,090	211	16.0	2,687
18 to 19 years	4,050	2,272	56.1	1,932	47.7	29	1,903	340	15.0	1,778
20 to 24 years	9,609	6,818	70.9	6,185	64.4	74	6,111	633	9.3	2,792
25 to 54 years	61,029	46,600	76.4	44,302	72.6	493	43,809	2,298	4.9	14,429
25 to 34 years	18,784	14,132	75.2	13,235	70.5	133	13,102	897	6.3	4,653
25 to 29 years	8,788	6,626	75.4	6,175	70.3	75	6,100	451	6.8	2,162
30 to 34 years	9,996	7,506	75.1	7,060	70.6	58	7,002	446	5.9	2,490
35 to 44 years	22,407	17,328	77.3	16,480	73.5	185	16,296	847	4.9	5,080
35 to 39 years	10,916	8,378	76.7	7,938	72.7	63	7,875	440	5.3	2,539
40 to 44 years	11,491	8,950	77.9	8,543	74.3	122	8,421	407	4.6	2,541
45 to 54 years	19,837	15,141	76.3	14,587	73.5	176	14,411	554	3.7	4,697
45 to 49 years	10,625	8,337	78.5	8,001	75.3	86	7,915	336	4.0	2,288
50 to 54 years	9,212	6,804	73.9	6,586	71.5	90	6,496	218	3.2	2,409
55 to 64 years	13,027	7,035	54.0	6,805	52.2	123	6,681	231	3.3	5,992
55 to 59 years	7,309	4,544	62.2	4,383	60.0	70	4,313	162	3.6	2,765
60 to 64 years	5,718	2,491	43.6	2,422	42.4	53	2,369	69	2.8	3,227
65 years and over	18,885	1,824	9.7	1,756	9.3	81	1,675	67	3.7	17,061
65 to 69 years	4,995	1,010	20.2	962	19.3	39	924	48	4.8	3,985
70 to 74 years	4,681	503	10.7	489	10.5	25	465	13	2.7	4,179
75 years and over	9,208	311	3.4	305	3.3	17	287	6	1.9	8,898

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	January 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
WHITE										
16 years and over	176,713	117,569	66.5	110,796	62.7	2,716	108,081	6,773	5.8	59,143
16 to 19 years	12,866	6,117	47.5	5,162	40.1	145	5,017	955	15.6	6,748
16 to 17 years	6,395	2,210	34.6	1,803	28.2	46	1,757	407	18.4	4,184
18 to 19 years	6,471	3,907	60.4	3,359	51.9	99	3,260	548	14.0	2,564
20 to 24 years	15,231	11,764	77.2	10,672	70.1	301	10,371	1,093	9.3	3,467
25 to 54 years	98,033	82,623	84.3	78,540	80.1	1,609	76,932	4,083	4.9	15,410
25 to 34 years	29,390	24,856	84.6	23,352	79.5	425	22,928	1,504	6.0	4,534
25 to 29 years	13,807	11,618	84.1	10,843	78.5	170	10,673	774	6.7	2,189
30 to 34 years	15,583	13,239	85.0	12,509	80.3	255	12,255	729	5.5	2,345
35 to 44 years	36,155	30,792	85.2	29,333	81.1	675	28,658	1,459	4.7	5,363
35 to 39 years	17,341	14,676	84.6	13,948	80.4	321	13,627	728	5.0	2,665
40 to 44 years	18,814	16,116	85.7	15,385	81.8	354	15,031	731	4.5	2,698
45 to 54 years	32,488	26,975	83.0	25,855	79.6	509	25,346	1,120	4.2	5,513
45 to 49 years	17,283	14,685	85.0	14,038	81.2	268	13,770	647	4.4	2,598
50 to 54 years	15,206	12,291	80.8	11,817	77.7	241	11,576	473	3.8	2,915
55 to 64 years	21,471	13,279	61.8	12,770	59.5	378	12,392	509	3.8	8,191
55 to 59 years	12,091	8,548	70.7	8,219	68.0	216	8,003	329	3.9	3,543
60 to 64 years	9,379	4,731	50.4	4,551	48.5	162	4,389	180	3.8	4,649
65 years and over	29,112	3,786	13.0	3,652	12.5	283	3,369	134	3.5	25,327
65 to 69 years	7,954	2,015	25.3	1,932	24.3	127	1,804	83	4.1	5,939
70 to 74 years	7,463	1,035	13.9	997	13.4	75	922	38	3.6	6,428
75 years and over	13,696	735	5.4	723	5.3	81	642	12	1.7	12,960
Men										
16 years and over	85,852	63,541	74.0	59,545	69.4	1,923	57,622	3,997	6.3	22,311
16 to 19 years	6,574	3,030	46.1	2,521	38.3	100	2,420	509	16.8	3,544
16 to 17 years	3,291	1,038	31.5	822	25.0	30	792	216	20.8	2,253
18 to 19 years	3,283	1,992	60.7	1,699	51.7	70	1,629	293	14.7	1,291
20 to 24 years	7,671	6,251	81.5	5,570	72.6	229	5,341	681	10.9	1,420
25 to 54 years	48,703	44,884	92.2	42,484	87.2	1,128	41,356	2,401	5.3	3,819
25 to 34 years	14,599	13,704	93.9	12,833	87.9	295	12,538	870	6.4	895
25 to 29 years	6,862	6,377	92.9	5,910	86.1	97	5,813	467	7.3	484
30 to 34 years	7,737	7,326	94.7	6,923	89.5	198	6,725	403	5.5	411
35 to 44 years	18,045	16,798	93.1	15,951	88.4	495	15,457	846	5.0	1,248
35 to 39 years	8,643	8,066	93.3	7,641	88.4	258	7,383	425	5.3	577
40 to 44 years	9,402	8,731	92.9	8,310	88.4	237	8,073	421	4.8	671
45 to 54 years	16,059	14,383	89.6	13,699	85.3	338	13,361	684	4.8	1,676
45 to 49 years	8,579	7,851	91.5	7,467	87.0	183	7,284	384	4.9	729
50 to 54 years	7,479	6,523	87.3	6,232	83.3	155	6,077	300	4.6	947
55 to 64 years	10,377	7,194	69.3	6,872	66.2	260	6,612	322	4.5	3,183
55 to 59 years	5,880	4,631	78.8	4,430	75.3	148	4,281	201	4.3	1,249
60 to 64 years	4,497	2,563	57.0	2,442	54.3	111	2,331	121	4.7	1,934
65 years and over	12,526	2,182	17.4	2,098	16.7	206	1,892	84	3.8	10,345
65 to 69 years	3,717	1,134	30.5	1,081	29.1	89	992	53	4.7	2,583
70 to 74 years	3,374	588	17.4	564	16.7	52	511	24	4.1	2,786
75 years and over	5,435	459	8.5	453	8.3	65	388	7	1.4	4,976
Women										
16 years and over	90,861	54,028	59.5	51,251	56.4	793	50,459	2,777	5.1	36,833
16 to 19 years	6,292	3,087	49.1	2,641	42.0	45	2,596	446	14.5	3,205
16 to 17 years	3,104	1,172	37.8	981	31.6	16	965	192	16.3	1,932
18 to 19 years	3,188	1,915	60.1	1,661	52.1	29	1,632	255	13.3	1,273
20 to 24 years	7,559	5,513	72.9	5,101	67.5	71	5,030	412	7.5	2,047
25 to 54 years	49,330	37,739	76.5	36,057	73.1	481	35,576	1,682	4.5	11,591
25 to 34 years	14,791	11,153	75.4	10,519	71.1	129	10,390	633	5.7	3,638
25 to 29 years	6,945	5,240	75.5	4,933	71.0	73	4,860	307	5.9	1,705
30 to 34 years	7,846	5,912	75.4	5,586	71.2	57	5,530	326	5.5	1,934
35 to 44 years	18,109	13,994	77.3	13,381	73.9	180	13,201	613	4.4	4,115
35 to 39 years	8,697	6,610	76.0	6,306	72.5	63	6,243	304	4.6	2,087
40 to 44 years	9,412	7,384	78.5	7,075	75.2	117	6,958	310	4.2	2,028
45 to 54 years	16,429	12,592	76.6	12,156	74.0	171	11,985	436	3.5	3,837
45 to 49 years	8,703	6,834	78.5	6,571	75.5	85	6,486	263	3.8	1,869
50 to 54 years	7,726	5,758	74.5	5,585	72.3	86	5,499	173	3.0	1,968
55 to 64 years	11,093	6,085	54.9	5,898	53.2	118	5,780	187	3.1	5,008
55 to 59 years	6,211	3,918	63.1	3,790	61.0	68	3,722	128	3.3	2,293
60 to 64 years	4,882	2,167	44.4	2,109	43.2	51	2,058	59	2.7	2,715
65 years and over	16,586	1,604	9.7	1,554	9.4	78	1,476	50	3.1	14,982
65 to 69 years	4,237	861	20.8	851	20.1	39	812	30	3.5	3,356
70 to 74 years	4,089	447	10.9	433	10.6	22	411	13	3.0	3,642
75 years and over	8,260	276	3.3	270	3.3	17	253	6	2.2	7,984

**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	January 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed				Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
BLACK										
16 years and over	25,785	16,623	64.5	14,906	57.8	116	14,790	1,717	10.3	9,163
16 to 19 years	2,498	787	31.5	548	22.0	4	545	238	30.3	1,712
16 to 17 years	1,286	231	17.9	176	13.7	-	176	55	23.9	1,055
18 to 19 years	1,212	556	45.8	373	30.8	4	369	183	32.9	657
20 to 24 years	2,776	1,869	67.3	1,508	54.3	10	1,498	361	19.3	908
25 to 54 years	15,202	12,252	80.6	11,217	73.8	80	11,136	1,036	8.5	2,950
25 to 34 years	5,089	4,201	82.6	3,745	73.6	20	3,724	457	10.9	887
25 to 29 years	2,462	2,000	81.2	1,753	71.2	8	1,744	248	12.4	462
30 to 34 years	2,627	2,201	83.8	1,992	75.8	12	1,980	209	9.5	425
35 to 44 years	5,685	4,675	82.2	4,321	76.0	33	4,288	354	7.6	1,010
35 to 39 years	2,830	2,416	85.4	2,223	78.5	17	2,205	193	8.0	414
40 to 44 years	2,856	2,259	79.1	2,099	73.5	16	2,083	160	7.1	597
45 to 54 years	4,428	3,376	76.2	3,151	71.2	27	3,124	225	6.7	1,052
45 to 49 years	2,489	1,959	78.7	1,825	73.3	18	1,807	134	6.8	530
50 to 54 years	1,940	1,417	73.1	1,326	68.3	8	1,317	92	6.5	522
55 to 64 years	2,486	1,351	54.3	1,286	51.7	11	1,275	65	4.8	1,135
55 to 59 years	1,388	890	64.1	843	60.7	5	838	47	5.3	498
60 to 64 years	1,098	461	42.0	443	40.4	5	438	18	3.9	637
65 years and over	2,823	365	12.9	347	12.3	12	335	18	4.9	2,459
65 to 69 years	960	214	22.3	198	20.6	8	190	16	7.7	746
70 to 74 years	725	90	12.4	88	12.2	4	84	1	1.6	636
75 years and over	1,138	61	5.3	61	5.3	-	61	-	-	1,077
Men										
16 years and over	11,576	7,952	68.7	7,066	61.0	104	6,962	886	11.1	3,624
16 to 19 years	1,228	432	35.2	291	23.7	4	287	142	32.8	796
16 to 17 years	638	128	20.1	88	13.8	-	88	40	31.2	510
18 to 19 years	590	304	51.6	203	34.3	4	199	102	33.4	286
20 to 24 years	1,272	872	68.6	703	55.3	10	692	170	19.4	399
25 to 54 years	6,880	5,783	84.1	5,250	76.3	72	5,178	533	9.2	1,097
25 to 34 years	2,272	1,991	87.6	1,765	77.7	18	1,746	227	11.4	281
25 to 29 years	1,086	922	85.0	813	74.8	6	806	110	11.9	163
30 to 34 years	1,186	1,069	90.1	952	80.3	12	940	117	10.9	117
35 to 44 years	2,606	2,229	85.5	2,059	79.0	29	2,030	170	7.6	378
35 to 39 years	1,290	1,135	88.0	1,044	81.0	17	1,027	91	8.0	155
40 to 44 years	1,316	1,094	83.1	1,015	77.1	12	1,003	79	7.2	223
45 to 54 years	2,001	1,563	78.1	1,426	71.2	24	1,402	137	8.8	438
45 to 49 years	1,136	914	80.5	830	73.0	18	811	85	9.2	222
50 to 54 years	865	649	75.0	596	68.9	29	590	53	8.1	216
55 to 64 years	1,073	656	61.1	623	58.0	9	613	33	5.1	417
55 to 59 years	604	430	71.2	407	67.3	4	403	24	5.5	174
60 to 64 years	468	225	48.1	216	46.1	5	211	9	4.2	243
65 years and over	1,124	209	18.6	201	17.9	10	191	8	4.0	915
65 to 69 years	435	130	29.9	123	28.4	8	115	7	5.3	304
70 to 74 years	282	46	16.3	45	15.8	2	43	1	(¹)	236
75 years and over	408	33	8.1	33	8.1	-	33	-	-	375
Women										
16 years and over	14,209	8,670	61.0	7,840	55.2	12	7,828	831	9.6	5,539
16 to 19 years	1,270	354	27.9	258	20.3	-	258	96	27.2	915
16 to 17 years	647	103	15.9	88	13.5	-	88	15	14.8	545
18 to 19 years	623	252	40.4	170	27.4	-	170	81	32.3	371
20 to 24 years	1,505	996	66.2	806	53.5	-	806	191	19.2	508
25 to 54 years	8,323	6,469	77.7	5,967	71.7	9	5,958	502	7.8	1,853
25 to 34 years	2,817	2,210	78.5	1,980	70.3	2	1,978	230	10.4	607
25 to 29 years	1,376	1,078	78.3	940	68.3	2	938	138	12.8	299
30 to 34 years	1,441	1,132	78.6	1,040	72.2	-	1,040	92	8.2	308
35 to 44 years	3,079	2,446	79.5	2,262	73.5	4	2,258	184	7.5	633
35 to 39 years	1,540	1,281	83.2	1,178	76.5	-	1,178	103	8.0	259
40 to 44 years	1,539	1,165	75.7	1,084	70.4	4	1,080	81	7.0	374
45 to 54 years	2,427	1,813	74.7	1,725	71.1	2	1,722	88	4.9	614
45 to 49 years	1,353	1,045	77.2	996	73.6	-	996	49	4.7	308
50 to 54 years	1,074	768	71.5	729	67.9	2	727	39	5.1	306
55 to 64 years	1,413	695	49.2	663	46.9	2	662	31	4.5	718
55 to 59 years	784	460	58.6	436	55.7	2	435	23	5.0	324
60 to 64 years	629	235	37.4	227	36.1	-	227	8	3.5	394
65 years and over	1,699	155	9.1	146	8.6	2	144	10	6.1	1,544
65 to 69 years	525	84	16.0	75	14.2	-	75	10	11.4	441
70 to 74 years	444	44	9.9	44	9.9	2	42	-	-	400
75 years and over	730	28	3.8	28	3.8	-	28	-	-	702

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

A-15. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and race	Total		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	210,889	213,089	93,184	94,228	101,643	102,550	16,063	16,310
Civilian labor force	141,049	141,074	71,161	71,593	62,164	62,277	7,724	7,204
Percent of population	66.9	66.2	76.4	76.0	61.2	60.7	48.1	44.2
Employed	134,462	132,139	68,101	67,127	59,760	59,048	6,601	5,964
Agriculture	2,811	2,896	1,907	1,976	777	771	126	149
Nonagricultural industries	131,651	129,244	66,194	65,152	58,983	58,277	6,475	5,815
Unemployed	6,587	8,935	3,060	4,466	2,404	3,229	1,123	1,240
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.3	4.3	6.2	3.9	5.2	14.5	17.2
Not in labor force	69,841	72,014	22,023	22,635	39,479	40,273	8,339	9,106
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,246	176,713	78,605	79,278	83,957	84,569	12,684	12,866
Civilian labor force	117,622	117,569	60,265	60,511	50,848	50,941	6,509	6,117
Percent of population	67.1	66.5	76.7	76.3	60.6	60.2	51.3	47.5
Employed	112,768	110,796	57,927	57,024	49,171	48,610	5,670	5,162
Agriculture	2,674	2,716	1,816	1,822	736	748	121	145
Nonagricultural industries	110,094	108,081	56,111	55,202	48,435	47,862	5,548	5,017
Unemployed	4,854	6,773	2,338	3,487	1,677	2,330	839	955
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.8	3.9	5.8	3.3	4.6	12.9	15.6
Not in labor force	57,624	59,143	18,340	18,767	33,109	33,628	6,176	6,748
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,382	25,785	10,178	10,348	12,749	12,939	2,455	2,498
Civilian labor force	16,577	16,623	7,372	7,520	8,314	8,316	891	787
Percent of population	65.3	64.5	72.4	72.7	65.2	64.3	36.3	31.5
Employed	15,170	14,906	6,800	6,776	7,716	7,582	654	548
Agriculture	85	116	65	101	16	12	4	4
Nonagricultural industries	15,085	14,790	6,735	6,675	7,700	7,570	650	545
Unemployed	1,407	1,717	571	745	598	734	238	238
Unemployment rate	8.5	10.3	7.8	9.9	7.2	8.8	26.7	30.3
Not in labor force	8,805	9,163	2,807	2,828	4,435	4,623	1,564	1,712

**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	January 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	19,527	8,562	43.8	7,604	1,544	6,060	958	262	696	11.2
16 to 19 years	12,993	4,784	36.8	4,111	383	3,728	673	143	530	14.1
20 to 24 years	6,533	3,778	57.8	3,493	1,161	2,332	285	119	166	7.5
High school	9,975	3,201	32.1	2,680	172	2,507	522	111	411	16.3
College	9,552	5,360	56.1	4,924	1,372	3,552	436	151	285	8.1
Full-time students	8,115	4,149	51.1	3,828	750	3,078	321	84	237	7.7
Part-time students	1,437	1,212	84.3	1,096	622	474	115	67	48	9.5
Men, 16 to 24 years	9,612	4,000	41.6	3,491	732	2,759	510	141	368	12.7
16 to 19 years	6,519	2,272	34.9	1,913	210	1,703	359	80	279	15.8
20 to 24 years	3,093	1,728	55.9	1,578	522	1,056	150	62	89	8.7
High school	5,221	1,584	30.3	1,286	95	1,191	299	68	230	18.8
College	4,392	2,416	55.0	2,205	637	1,568	211	73	138	8.7
Full-time students	3,779	1,880	49.7	1,733	365	1,368	147	37	110	7.8
Part-time students	613	536	87.4	472	272	200	64	36	28	12.0
Women, 16 to 24 years	9,914	4,562	46.0	4,113	812	3,301	448	121	328	9.8
16 to 19 years	6,474	2,512	38.8	2,198	173	2,025	314	63	251	12.5
20 to 24 years	3,440	2,050	59.6	1,915	639	1,276	135	58	77	6.6
High school	4,754	1,617	34.0	1,394	78	1,316	223	43	181	13.8
College	5,160	2,944	57.1	2,720	735	1,985	225	78	147	7.6
Full-time students	4,336	2,269	52.3	2,095	385	1,710	174	47	127	7.7
Part-time students	824	676	82.0	625	350	275	51	31	20	7.6
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,222	7,133	46.9	6,414	1,287	5,127	719	154	565	10.1
16 to 19 years	10,198	4,110	40.3	3,582	344	3,238	529	87	442	12.9
20 to 24 years	5,024	3,023	60.2	2,832	943	1,889	191	67	123	6.3
Men	7,630	3,326	43.6	2,957	623	2,334	370	79	291	11.1
Women	7,592	3,807	50.1	3,457	664	2,793	350	75	274	9.2
High school	7,709	2,734	35.5	2,328	156	2,172	406	67	340	14.9
College	7,513	4,399	58.5	4,086	1,131	2,955	313	88	225	7.1
Full-time students	6,401	3,459	54.0	3,222	639	2,583	237	55	182	6.9
Part-time students	1,112	940	84.5	864	492	371	76	32	43	8.1
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,949	982	33.3	790	186	605	191	94	97	19.5
16 to 19 years	1,962	455	23.2	339	17	321	116	52	64	25.6
20 to 24 years	987	527	53.4	452	169	283	75	42	33	14.2
Men	1,354	444	32.8	336	83	253	108	57	51	24.4
Women	1,595	537	33.7	454	103	351	83	37	46	15.4
High school	1,655	351	21.2	257	13	244	94	43	51	26.7
College	1,293	631	48.8	533	173	361	98	51	46	15.5
Full-time students	1,076	443	41.2	377	80	298	66	25	41	14.9
Part-time students	218	188	86.2	156	93	63	32	27	5	16.9
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,268	848	37.4	707	190	517	140	50	90	16.5
16 to 19 years	1,655	499	30.1	399	48	351	99	33	67	19.9
20 to 24 years	613	349	56.9	308	142	166	41	17	24	11.7
Men	1,080	356	33.0	303	94	209	53	28	25	14.9
Women	1,188	491	41.4	404	96	308	87	22	65	17.7
High school	1,359	339	24.9	264	30	234	75	34	41	22.2
College	909	509	56.0	444	161	283	65	16	49	12.8
Full-time students	687	342	49.8	290	85	204	52	8	45	15.3
Part-time students	222	167	75.1	154	75	79	13	8	4	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Enrollment status, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	January 2002									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
				Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,817	12,918	81.7	11,111	9,183	1,928	1,807	1,681	126	14.0
16 to 19 years	3,317	2,421	73.0	1,853	1,256	597	567	519	49	23.4
20 to 24 years	12,500	10,498	84.0	9,258	7,927	1,331	1,240	1,162	77	11.8
Less than a high school diploma	4,135	2,858	69.1	2,214	1,772	443	643	593	50	22.5
High school graduates, no college	6,608	5,507	83.3	4,740	3,894	846	767	716	51	13.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,574	3,151	88.1	2,818	2,293	525	333	310	23	10.6
College graduates	1,500	1,404	93.6	1,339	1,225	114	64	61	3	4.6
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,067	7,073	87.7	6,001	5,255	747	1,071	1,036	35	15.1
16 to 19 years	1,736	1,342	77.3	1,013	766	246	330	318	12	24.6
20 to 24 years	6,331	5,730	90.5	4,989	4,488	500	742	718	23	12.9
Less than a high school diploma	2,259	1,796	79.5	1,405	1,223	183	391	372	19	21.8
High school graduates, no college	3,541	3,168	89.5	2,715	2,376	339	453	447	6	14.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,659	1,522	91.8	1,331	1,155	176	191	183	8	12.6
College graduates	609	586	96.2	550	501	49	36	35	1	6.1
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,750	5,846	75.4	5,110	3,928	1,182	736	645	91	12.6
16 to 19 years	1,581	1,078	68.2	840	490	351	238	201	37	22.0
20 to 24 years	6,169	4,767	77.3	4,270	3,439	831	498	444	54	10.4
Less than a high school diploma	1,876	1,061	56.6	809	549	260	252	222	30	23.8
High school graduates, no college	3,067	2,339	76.2	2,025	1,518	507	314	269	44	13.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	1,916	1,628	85.0	1,486	1,138	349	142	127	15	8.7
College graduates	891	818	91.8	789	724	65	28	27	2	3.5
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,875	10,748	83.5	9,420	7,854	1,565	1,329	1,225	104	12.4
16 to 19 years	2,668	2,007	75.2	1,580	1,096	484	427	395	32	21.3
20 to 24 years	10,207	8,741	85.6	7,840	6,759	1,081	902	830	72	10.3
Men	6,615	5,955	90.0	5,135	4,546	588	820	793	28	13.8
Women	6,259	4,794	76.6	4,285	3,308	977	508	432	76	10.6
Less than a high school diploma	3,264	2,333	71.5	1,863	1,527	336	469	440	30	20.1
High school graduates, no college	5,361	4,571	85.3	4,013	3,316	697	557	508	49	12.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,927	2,588	88.4	2,344	1,911	433	244	222	22	9.4
College graduates	1,324	1,257	94.9	1,199	1,100	99	58	55	3	4.6
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,326	1,673	72.0	1,266	974	292	407	386	21	24.3
16 to 19 years	536	331	61.8	210	114	95	122	106	16	36.7
20 to 24 years	1,789	1,342	75.0	1,056	859	197	286	280	5	21.3
Men	1,146	860	75.0	657	536	121	203	196	7	23.6
Women	1,180	813	69.0	609	438	171	204	190	14	25.1
Less than a high school diploma	763	449	58.9	302	210	92	147	128	20	32.8
High school graduates, no college	1,015	748	73.7	562	438	125	185	184	1	24.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	481	417	86.6	345	278	67	72	72	-	17.2
College graduates	66	60	(¹)	57	48	9	3	3	-	(¹)
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	3,153	2,471	78.4	2,138	1,827	311	333	302	31	13.5
16 to 19 years	770	551	71.6	444	316	127	107	93	14	19.5
20 to 24 years	2,383	1,920	80.6	1,695	1,511	184	226	209	16	11.8
Men	1,654	1,479	89.4	1,285	1,146	139	194	179	14	13.1
Women	1,499	992	66.2	853	681	172	139	123	16	14.0
Less than a high school diploma	1,447	1,038	71.7	864	760	104	174	164	10	16.8
High school graduates, no college	1,217	1,021	83.9	901	766	135	120	110	10	11.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	418	349	83.5	316	253	62	34	23	10	9.6
College graduates	71	63	(¹)	58	47	11	5	5	-	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
NOTE: In the summer months, the educational attainment levels of youth not enrolled in school are increased by the temporary movement of high school and

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

**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	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	176,151	177,745	83,926	84,804	92,225	92,941	147,590	148,616	20,200	20,511	17,600	18,121
Civilian labor force	118,918	119,594	63,614	64,135	55,304	55,459	99,291	99,688	13,747	13,967	12,319	12,608
Percent of population	67.5	67.3	75.8	75.6	60.0	59.7	67.3	67.1	68.1	68.1	70.0	69.6
Employed	114,597	113,424	61,212	60,561	53,385	52,863	96,067	94,963	12,849	12,849	11,627	11,708
Employment-population ratio	65.1	63.8	72.9	71.4	57.9	56.9	65.1	63.9	63.6	62.6	66.1	64.6
Unemployed	4,321	6,170	2,402	3,574	1,919	2,596	3,224	4,725	898	1,118	693	900
Unemployment rate	3.6	5.2	3.8	5.6	3.5	4.7	3.2	4.7	6.5	8.0	5.6	7.1
Less than a high school diploma												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	27,957	28,078	13,269	13,326	14,688	14,752	22,388	22,442	4,309	4,265	7,725	7,824
Civilian labor force	12,065	12,201	7,214	7,371	4,851	4,830	9,725	9,753	1,760	1,826	4,652	4,593
Percent of population	43.2	43.5	54.4	55.3	33.0	32.7	43.4	43.5	40.8	42.8	60.2	58.7
Employed	11,070	10,970	6,653	6,645	4,416	4,325	9,028	8,849	1,505	1,542	4,292	4,151
Employment-population ratio	39.6	39.1	50.1	49.9	30.1	29.3	40.3	39.4	34.9	36.2	55.6	53.1
Unemployed	995	1,231	560	726	435	505	697	904	255	284	359	442
Unemployment rate	8.2	10.1	7.8	9.8	9.0	10.5	7.2	9.3	14.5	15.5	7.7	9.6
High school graduates, no college												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	58,092	57,608	26,857	26,781	31,234	30,827	48,881	48,466	7,110	7,053	5,084	5,063
Civilian labor force	37,611	37,128	20,136	19,942	17,475	17,186	31,201	30,958	4,956	4,769	3,781	3,718
Percent of population	64.7	64.4	75.0	74.5	55.9	55.8	63.8	63.9	69.7	67.6	74.4	73.4
Employed	35,950	34,838	19,159	18,642	16,791	16,195	29,978	29,212	4,576	4,319	3,606	3,478
Employment-population ratio	61.9	60.5	71.3	69.6	53.8	52.5	61.3	60.3	64.4	61.2	70.9	68.7
Unemployed	1,661	2,290	977	1,299	684	991	1,222	1,746	380	450	176	239
Unemployment rate	4.4	6.2	4.9	6.5	3.9	5.8	3.9	5.6	7.7	9.4	4.6	6.4
Less than a bachelor's degree¹												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	44,313	45,075	20,254	20,529	24,059	24,546	37,171	37,629	5,430	5,616	2,959	3,259
Civilian labor force	32,763	33,126	16,395	16,547	16,368	16,579	27,264	27,362	4,224	4,457	2,403	2,654
Percent of population	73.9	73.5	80.9	80.6	68.0	67.5	73.3	72.7	77.8	79.4	81.2	81.4
Employed	31,704	31,604	15,848	15,662	15,855	15,942	26,452	26,227	4,029	4,165	2,297	2,522
Employment-population ratio	71.5	70.1	78.2	76.3	65.9	64.9	71.2	69.7	74.2	74.2	77.6	77.4
Unemployed	1,059	1,523	547	885	513	637	812	1,135	196	292	106	132
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.6	3.3	5.4	3.1	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.6	6.5	4.4	5.0
Some college, no degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	30,046	30,243	14,092	14,208	15,953	16,035	25,112	25,087	3,884	4,030	2,066	2,258
Civilian labor force	21,698	21,597	11,152	11,150	10,546	10,447	17,941	17,601	2,975	3,195	1,675	1,828
Percent of population	72.2	71.4	79.1	78.5	66.1	65.1	71.4	70.2	76.6	79.3	81.1	81.0
Employed	20,944	20,502	10,758	10,531	10,186	9,972	17,354	16,798	2,836	2,969	1,587	1,734
Employment-population ratio	69.7	67.8	76.3	74.1	63.8	62.2	69.1	67.0	73.0	73.7	76.8	76.8
Unemployed	753	1,095	393	619	360	475	587	803	139	226	88	95
Unemployment rate	3.5	5.1	3.5	5.6	3.4	4.5	3.3	4.6	4.7	7.1	5.3	5.2
Associate degree												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	14,267	14,832	6,162	6,321	8,106	8,511	12,059	12,542	1,546	1,586	892	1,001
Civilian labor force	11,065	11,529	5,243	5,397	5,822	6,132	9,324	9,761	1,249	1,262	728	826
Percent of population	77.6	77.7	85.1	85.4	71.8	72.1	77.3	77.8	80.8	79.6	81.5	82.5
Employed	10,759	11,101	5,090	5,131	5,669	5,970	9,098	9,429	1,192	1,196	710	788
Employment-population ratio	75.4	74.8	82.6	81.2	69.9	70.1	75.4	75.2	77.1	75.4	79.5	78.7
Unemployed	306	428	153	266	153	162	226	331	57	66	18	38
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.7	2.9	4.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.4	4.6	5.2	2.4	4.6
College graduates												
Civilian noninstitutional population ...	45,790	46,985	23,546	24,169	22,244	22,816	39,150	40,080	3,352	3,578	1,833	1,975
Civilian labor force	36,479	37,140	19,869	20,275	16,610	16,864	31,101	31,614	2,807	2,915	1,484	1,643
Percent of population	79.7	79.0	84.4	83.9	74.7	73.9	79.4	78.9	83.8	81.5	81.0	83.2
Employed	35,873	36,013	19,551	19,612	16,323	16,402	30,608	30,674	2,739	2,823	1,432	1,557
Employment-population ratio	78.3	76.6	83.0	81.1	73.4	71.9	78.2	76.5	81.7	78.9	78.2	78.8
Unemployed	606	1,127	318	664	288	463	493	941	68	92	52	86
Unemployment rate	1.7	3.0	1.6	3.3	1.7	2.7	1.6	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.5	5.3

¹ Includes the categories, some college, no degree; and associate degree.

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Age, sex, and race	January 2002									
	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	108,853	97,495	8,596	2,762	23,286	2,644	19,240	1,402	7,528	1,407
16 to 19 years	1,639	1,397	215	27	4,325	257	3,885	183	661	579
16 to 17 years	127	95	30	1	1,930	29	1,832	69	117	362
18 to 19 years	1,512	1,302	185	26	2,395	228	2,053	114	544	217
20 years and over	107,214	96,098	8,381	2,735	18,961	2,387	15,355	1,219	6,866	828
20 to 24 years	9,088	8,121	754	213	3,663	458	2,960	245	1,281	243
25 years and over	98,126	87,977	7,627	2,522	15,298	1,929	12,395	974	5,585	585
25 to 54 years	83,797	75,436	6,397	1,964	10,916	1,704	8,559	653	4,962	431
55 years and over	14,329	12,541	1,231	558	4,382	224	3,836	321	623	154
Men, 16 years and over	62,491	56,677	4,318	1,495	7,562	1,168	5,911	484	4,529	626
16 to 19 years	976	835	122	19	1,949	141	1,732	76	398	291
16 to 17 years	61,514	55,842	4,196	1,477	5,613	1,026	4,179	408	4,132	335
20 to 24 years	5,010	4,492	410	109	1,556	216	1,226	115	780	112
25 years and over	56,504	51,350	3,786	1,368	4,057	811	2,953	293	3,352	222
25 to 54 years	48,161	44,033	3,105	1,023	2,249	691	1,404	154	2,954	141
55 years and over	8,343	7,317	681	345	1,807	119	1,550	139	398	81
Women, 16 years and over	46,363	40,818	4,278	1,267	15,724	1,476	13,329	918	2,998	782
16 to 19 years	663	562	93	8	2,376	116	2,153	107	264	288
20 years and over	45,700	40,256	4,185	1,258	13,348	1,361	11,176	812	2,735	494
20 to 24 years	4,078	3,629	344	104	2,107	242	1,734	130	502	131
25 years and over	41,622	36,627	3,841	1,154	11,242	1,118	9,442	681	2,233	363
25 to 54 years	35,635	31,403	3,291	940	8,667	1,013	7,155	499	2,008	289
55 years and over	5,986	5,223	549	214	2,574	105	2,287	183	225	73
White										
Men, 16 years and over	53,221	48,238	3,753	1,230	6,324	928	5,004	391	3,507	489
16 to 19 years	861	736	112	12	1,660	110	1,478	72	288	222
16 to 17 years	52,361	47,502	3,641	1,217	4,663	818	3,526	319	3,220	268
20 to 24 years	4,308	3,854	356	98	1,262	174	1,005	83	584	97
25 years and over	48,052	43,648	3,284	1,120	3,401	645	2,520	237	2,636	171
25 to 54 years	40,708	37,188	2,692	828	1,776	537	1,131	107	2,302	99
55 years and over	7,344	6,460	592	292	1,626	108	1,389	129	333	72
Women, 16 years and over	37,542	33,060	3,498	984	13,709	1,128	11,781	800	2,116	661
16 to 19 years	579	486	85	8	2,062	85	1,880	97	195	252
20 years and over	36,963	32,574	3,414	976	11,647	1,043	9,901	704	1,922	409
20 to 24 years	3,393	3,044	279	71	1,708	188	1,410	109	313	99
25 years and over	33,570	29,530	3,135	905	9,939	854	8,490	595	1,608	310
25 to 54 years	28,445	25,078	2,649	718	7,612	762	6,417	433	1,437	245
55 years and over	5,125	4,452	487	187	2,327	93	2,073	161	171	65
Black										
Men, 16 years and over	6,241	5,672	385	184	825	161	613	51	794	92
16 to 19 years	88	74	7	6	203	27	173	3	94	48
16 to 17 years	6,154	5,598	378	178	622	134	441	48	700	45
20 to 24 years	531	483	45	3	172	27	132	13	159	10
25 years and over	5,623	5,115	333	175	450	107	309	34	541	34
25 to 54 years	4,928	4,520	276	132	321	100	194	27	504	29
55 years and over	694	594	56	44	129	7	115	7	36	5
Women, 16 years and over	6,470	5,661	602	207	1,370	250	1,043	76	733	98
16 to 19 years	44	44	-	-	214	26	182	6	64	33
20 years and over	6,426	5,618	601	207	1,156	224	861	70	669	65
20 to 24 years	497	425	50	22	308	51	249	8	163	28
25 years and over	5,929	5,193	551	185	848	174	612	62	505	38
25 to 54 years	5,304	4,630	507	167	663	170	450	44	469	33
55 years and over	625	563	44	18	185	4	163	18	37	4

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	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
Total	134,462	132,139	71,405	70,053	68,101	67,127	63,057	62,087	59,760	59,048
Managerial and professional specialty	41,339	41,564	20,737	20,544	20,581	20,402	20,602	21,020	20,412	20,840
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,928	20,154	10,860	10,840	10,809	10,792	9,069	9,314	9,018	9,259
Officials and administrators, public administration	831	846	399	419	399	419	431	427	431	427
Other executive, administrative, and managerial	14,145	14,318	8,277	8,391	8,239	8,346	5,868	5,927	5,826	5,878
Management-related occupations	4,953	4,990	2,184	2,030	2,171	2,027	2,769	2,960	2,761	2,955
Professional specialty	21,411	21,410	9,877	9,704	9,772	9,610	11,534	11,706	11,393	11,580
Engineers	2,034	2,103	1,815	1,838	1,815	1,835	219	265	219	265
Mathematical and computer scientists	2,130	1,995	1,515	1,352	1,506	1,352	615	643	613	642
Natural scientists	605	530	422	353	422	353	182	177	182	177
Health diagnosing occupations	1,041	1,087	736	770	736	766	304	317	304	317
Health assessment and treating occupations	2,900	3,167	464	427	458	425	2,436	2,740	2,432	2,734
Teachers, college and university	1,000	1,010	540	604	531	601	460	406	448	402
Teachers, except college and university	5,696	5,641	1,397	1,328	1,374	1,294	4,299	4,313	4,220	4,251
Lawyers and judges	973	943	681	684	675	684	292	259	292	259
Other professional specialty occupations	5,033	4,934	2,308	2,348	2,255	2,299	2,726	2,586	2,683	2,533
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,886	38,480	14,449	14,063	13,510	13,269	25,437	24,417	23,751	22,836
Technicians and related support	4,492	4,277	2,192	1,956	2,164	1,923	2,300	2,321	2,279	2,292
Health technologists and technicians	1,856	1,759	429	314	425	310	1,427	1,445	1,420	1,429
Engineering and science technicians	1,226	1,237	934	905	919	883	292	332	278	331
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,410	1,281	829	737	820	730	582	544	582	533
Sales occupations	16,467	15,965	8,325	8,249	7,713	7,700	8,141	7,717	7,067	6,709
Supervisors and proprietors	4,978	4,786	2,936	2,796	2,906	2,769	2,042	1,990	2,017	1,959
Sales representatives, finance and business services	2,942	2,917	1,634	1,682	1,605	1,660	1,308	1,234	1,279	1,193
Sales representatives, commodities, except retail	1,615	1,516	1,190	1,123	1,186	1,120	425	393	420	389
Sales workers, retail and personal services	6,833	6,655	2,538	2,624	1,988	2,127	4,295	4,031	3,282	3,101
Sales-related occupations	100	92	28	24	28	24	72	68	68	67
Administrative support, including clerical	18,927	18,237	3,931	3,858	3,632	3,646	14,996	14,379	14,405	13,835
Supervisors	779	713	284	253	284	253	496	460	492	460
Computer equipment operators	314	324	152	165	138	165	162	159	156	155
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,225	3,036	70	72	67	67	3,154	2,964	3,073	2,884
Financial records processing	2,386	2,223	216	191	209	189	2,170	2,033	2,141	2,008
Mail and message distributing	909	844	495	517	483	512	414	327	408	322
Other administrative support, including clerical	11,314	11,097	2,715	2,660	2,451	2,459	8,600	8,436	8,136	8,005
Service occupations	17,922	18,238	7,059	7,245	6,136	6,395	10,864	10,993	9,681	9,922
Private household	723	642	28	25	22	23	695	617	625	553
Protective service	2,337	2,573	1,890	2,052	1,851	2,021	447	521	431	494
Service, except private household and protective	14,863	15,022	5,141	5,168	4,263	4,352	9,722	9,854	8,626	8,875
Food service	6,107	6,208	2,546	2,709	1,848	2,054	3,561	3,499	2,818	2,830
Health service	2,640	2,733	298	308	279	297	2,342	2,425	2,241	2,328
Cleaning and building service	3,022	3,014	1,696	1,629	1,592	1,558	1,326	1,386	1,266	1,337
Personal service	3,093	3,066	600	522	543	443	2,492	2,544	2,301	2,380
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,651	14,144	13,356	12,941	13,063	12,648	1,294	1,203	1,273	1,191
Mechanics and repairers	4,694	4,455	4,452	4,223	4,369	4,140	242	232	233	227
Construction trades	5,981	6,065	5,869	5,930	5,711	5,763	113	135	113	135
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,975	3,624	3,035	2,788	2,982	2,745	939	836	927	830
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,808	16,719	13,570	12,929	12,698	12,203	4,239	3,789	4,063	3,643
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,067	6,314	4,524	4,135	4,395	4,029	2,543	2,179	2,482	2,108
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,375	5,443	4,808	4,902	4,721	4,813	567	541	558	540
Motor vehicle operators	4,153	4,178	3,655	3,687	3,588	3,622	498	491	489	490
Other transportation and material moving occupations	1,222	1,265	1,153	1,215	1,133	1,191	69	50	69	50
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,367	4,962	4,238	3,893	3,581	3,360	1,129	1,069	1,022	995
Construction laborers	955	976	901	943	825	847	54	32	50	32
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,412	3,986	3,337	2,950	2,757	2,513	1,074	1,036	972	963
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,856	2,996	2,235	2,331	2,114	2,211	621	665	581	617
Farm operators and managers	1,035	1,154	772	868	770	868	263	286	263	286
Other farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,821	1,841	1,463	1,463	1,344	1,342	358	379	318	331

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

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	134,462	132,139	71,405	70,053	63,057	62,087
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	30.7	31.5	29.0	29.3	32.7	33.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.8	15.3	15.2	15.5	14.4	15.0
Professional specialty	15.9	16.2	13.8	13.9	18.3	18.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.7	29.1	20.2	20.1	40.3	39.3
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.7
Sales occupations	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.9	12.4
Administrative support, including clerical	14.1	13.8	5.5	5.5	23.8	23.2
Service occupations	13.3	13.8	9.9	10.3	17.2	17.7
Private household .....	.5	.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	1.0
Protective service	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.9	.7	.8
Service, except private household and protective	11.1	11.4	7.2	7.4	15.4	15.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.9	10.7	18.7	18.5	2.1	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.2	12.7	19.0	18.5	6.7	6.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.3	4.8	6.3	5.9	4.0	3.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	4.1	6.7	7.0	.9	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	3.8	5.9	5.6	1.8	1.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.3	1.0	1.1
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	112,768	110,796	60,765	59,545	52,003	51,251
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	31.8	32.4	29.9	30.1	34.0	35.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.5	16.1	15.9	16.3	15.0	15.8
Professional specialty	16.3	16.3	13.9	13.8	19.0	19.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29.6	29.2	20.1	20.1	40.7	39.8
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.7
Sales occupations	12.6	12.4	12.1	12.2	13.1	12.7
Administrative support, including clerical	13.8	13.5	5.0	5.1	24.0	23.3
Service occupations	12.1	12.6	8.7	9.3	16.0	16.4
Private household .....	.5	.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	1.0
Protective service	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	.6	.7
Service, except private household and protective	10.0	10.4	6.3	6.6	14.3	14.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.4	11.2	19.6	19.3	1.9	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.7	12.1	18.2	17.6	6.3	5.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.0	4.5	6.1	5.7	3.7	3.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	3.9	3.9	6.5	6.6	.9	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	3.6	5.6	5.3	1.8	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.6	1.1	1.2
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	15,170	14,906	7,131	7,066	8,039	7,840
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	21.7	22.6	18.5	19.0	24.6	25.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.5	9.9	9.6	9.1	11.2	10.6
Professional specialty	11.3	12.7	8.9	9.9	13.4	15.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30.7	29.6	20.3	19.5	40.0	38.7
Technicians and related support	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	3.8	3.3
Sales occupations	10.0	10.1	8.7	8.9	11.2	11.1
Administrative support, including clerical	17.5	16.9	9.1	8.6	24.9	24.3
Service occupations	21.3	21.8	18.1	17.9	24.2	25.3
Private household .....	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.1	.9
Protective service	3.3	3.8	5.2	6.0	1.5	1.8
Service, except private household and protective	17.4	17.4	12.8	11.8	21.6	22.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.0	7.5	14.1	14.1	2.7	1.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17.4	17.6	27.6	27.7	8.4	8.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.6	6.5	8.0	8.4	5.3	4.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.5	6.2	10.1	11.2	1.4	1.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.4	4.9	9.4	8.2	1.7	2.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....	.8	.9	1.4	1.8	.2	.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-21. Employed persons by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	January 2002												
	Total employed	Managerial and professional specialty		Technical, sales, and administrative support			Service occupations		Precision production, craft, and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers			Farming, forestry, and fishing
		Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerical	Private household	Other service ¹		Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	
Agriculture	2,896	86	84	59	10	146	-	13	45	3	58	11	2,381
Mining	473	81	50	15	13	43	-	1	152	18	82	18	1
Construction	9,203	1,302	181	37	81	447	-	40	5,401	73	549	1,064	26
Manufacturing	18,053	2,748	1,946	625	785	1,580	-	233	3,503	5,062	630	884	56
Durable goods	10,864	1,605	1,187	397	372	892	-	102	2,465	3,008	309	477	49
Nondurable goods	7,189	1,143	759	228	413	688	-	131	1,037	2,054	321	407	7
Transportation and public utilities	9,400	1,351	603	349	279	2,188	-	282	1,355	88	2,345	549	10
Wholesale and retail trade	27,119	2,679	674	214	11,244	2,261	-	5,396	1,304	303	1,111	1,826	108
Wholesale trade	4,857	569	166	39	1,991	717	-	57	264	111	501	368	74
Retail trade	22,262	2,110	508	175	9,252	1,544	-	5,339	1,040	192	610	1,457	33
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,932	2,735	340	143	2,412	2,754	-	284	163	14	8	30	48
Services	50,104	7,809	16,594	2,651	1,127	7,517	642	9,542	2,009	732	611	530	340
Private households	709	5	4	-	-	13	642	10	6	4	4	15	7
Other service industries	49,394	7,804	16,590	2,651	1,127	7,504	-	9,532	2,003	727	607	515	333
Professional services	34,210	4,843	14,379	2,204	223	5,645	-	5,824	424	152	351	103	62
Public administration	5,960	1,363	939	184	15	1,301	-	1,803	211	22	49	49	25

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	January 2002									
	Agriculture			Nonagricultural industries						
	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Wage and salary workers					Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
				Total	Private industries			Government		
Total					Private household workers	Other private industries				
Total, 16 years and over	1,674	1,186	35	121,022	101,784	690	101,094	19,238	8,114	107
16 to 19 years	127	11	11	5,781	5,494	72	5,422	287	34	-
16 to 17 years	35	4	7	1,999	1,915	41	1,874	84	11	-
18 to 19 years	92	7	4	3,782	3,578	30	3,548	203	23	-
20 to 24 years	265	33	16	12,173	11,051	102	10,949	1,122	260	3
25 to 34 years	338	114	6	27,053	23,500	77	23,423	3,553	1,258	15
35 to 44 years	442	275	-	32,478	27,232	146	27,086	5,246	2,264	29
45 to 54 years	283	270	2	27,491	21,543	179	21,364	5,948	2,360	36
55 to 64 years	160	243	-	12,811	10,251	64	10,186	2,560	1,356	15
65 years and over	59	240	-	3,236	2,714	50	2,663	522	583	10
Men, 16 years and over	1,186	877	17	62,998	54,751	48	54,702	8,247	4,950	25
16 to 19 years	90	11	3	2,797	2,676	7	2,668	121	24	-
16 to 17 years	24	4	2	911	873	7	866	38	9	-
18 to 19 years	66	7	1	1,886	1,802	-	1,802	83	15	-
20 to 24 years	204	28	9	6,175	5,730	-	5,730	445	150	1
25 to 34 years	230	92	2	14,501	12,986	6	12,980	1,515	719	5
35 to 44 years	321	211	-	17,105	14,802	12	14,790	2,303	1,368	2
45 to 54 years	187	191	2	14,005	11,514	19	11,494	2,492	1,462	7
55 to 64 years	113	167	-	6,638	5,515	5	5,510	1,123	855	7
65 years and over	41	177	-	1,778	1,529	-	1,529	249	373	3
Women, 16 years and over	488	309	18	58,024	47,034	642	46,392	10,990	3,164	83
16 to 19 years	37	-	7	2,984	2,818	64	2,754	166	10	-
16 to 17 years	11	-	4	1,088	1,042	34	1,008	46	2	-
18 to 19 years	26	-	3	1,896	1,776	30	1,746	120	8	-
20 to 24 years	61	5	7	5,999	5,321	102	5,220	677	110	2
25 to 34 years	107	22	4	12,553	10,515	72	10,443	2,038	540	10
35 to 44 years	121	64	-	15,373	12,430	134	12,296	2,942	896	27
45 to 54 years	97	79	-	13,485	10,029	160	9,869	3,456	898	28
55 to 64 years	47	76	-	6,173	4,736	60	4,676	1,437	501	8
65 years and over	18	63	-	1,458	1,184	50	1,134	273	210	8

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

Hours of work	January 2002					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	127,975	2,704	125,271	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	29,672	865	28,807	23.2	32.0	23.0
1 to 4 hours	1,231	61	1,170	1.0	2.2	.9
5 to 14 hours	4,877	224	4,653	3.8	8.3	3.7
15 to 29 hours	14,967	418	14,549	11.7	15.4	11.6
30 to 34 hours	8,598	164	8,434	6.7	6.0	6.7
35 hours and over	98,303	1,838	96,465	76.8	68.0	77.0
35 to 39 hours	8,685	155	8,530	6.8	5.7	6.8
40 hours	53,071	784	52,287	41.5	29.0	41.7
41 hours and over	36,547	900	35,647	28.6	33.3	28.5
41 to 48 hours	13,446	195	13,250	10.5	7.2	10.6
49 to 59 hours	14,089	333	13,757	11.0	12.3	11.0
60 hours and over	9,012	372	8,640	7.0	13.7	6.9
Average hours, total at work	39.1	38.5	39.1	-	-	-
Average hours, persons who usually work full time	42.9	44.2	42.8	-	-	-

A-24. Persons at work 1 to 34 hours in all and nonagricultural industries by reason for working less than 35 hours and usual full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	January 2002					
	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time
Total, 16 years and over	29,672	8,596	21,076	28,807	8,302	20,504
Economic reasons	4,470	1,959	2,511	4,249	1,816	2,433
Slack work or business conditions	3,072	1,659	1,413	2,955	1,577	1,378
Could only find part-time work	1,047	-	1,047	1,023	-	1,023
Seasonal work	217	166	51	137	105	32
Job started or ended during week	134	134	-	134	134	-
Noneconomic reasons	25,202	6,637	18,566	24,557	6,486	18,071
Child-care problems	719	76	643	703	76	627
Other family or personal obligations	5,644	768	4,876	5,553	754	4,799
Health or medical limitations	746	-	746	720	-	720
In school or training	6,288	51	6,237	6,181	51	6,130
Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	1,796	-	1,796	1,683	-	1,683
Vacation or personal day	1,987	1,987	-	1,939	1,939	-
Holiday, legal or religious	135	135	-	128	128	-
Weather-related curtailment	452	452	-	438	438	-
All other reasons	7,434	3,168	4,267	7,213	3,100	4,113
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	22.7	23.8	21.9	22.9	24.1	22.0
Other reasons	21.0	25.1	19.6	21.1	25.2	19.6

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	January 2002							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over	125,271	28,807	4,249	6,486	18,071	96,465	39.1	42.8
Wage and salary workers	117,651	26,351	3,822	5,996	16,532	91,300	39.1	42.7
Mining	431	40	10	23	7	391	48.2	49.3
Construction	7,505	1,317	459	463	395	6,188	40.2	41.8
Manufacturing	17,362	1,972	421	899	651	15,390	41.7	42.7
Durable goods	10,462	1,102	223	579	300	9,360	41.9	42.7
Nondurable goods	6,899	870	198	320	352	6,030	41.4	42.7
Transportation and public utilities	8,728	1,242	220	456	566	7,486	41.8	43.5
Wholesale and retail trade	25,001	8,160	1,260	946	5,954	16,841	36.7	43.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,112	1,236	118	399	719	6,876	40.6	42.8
Service industries	44,695	11,650	1,297	2,383	7,971	33,045	38.0	42.5
Private households	664	366	44	42	281	297	28.6	39.8
All other industries	44,032	11,284	1,253	2,341	7,690	32,747	38.2	42.5
Public administration	5,818	733	38	426	269	5,085	41.2	42.4
Self-employed workers	7,513	2,389	415	484	1,490	5,124	39.0	45.1
Unpaid family workers	107	67	12	6	49	40	31.4	(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	January 2002							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	125,271	28,807	4,249	6,486	18,071	96,465	39.1	42.8
16 to 19 years	5,613	4,175	347	103	3,725	1,439	23.7	39.5
16 to 17 years	1,943	1,848	43	16	1,788	95	16.0	35.4
18 to 19 years	3,670	2,327	303	87	1,937	1,343	27.8	39.8
20 years and over	119,658	24,632	3,903	6,384	14,346	95,026	39.8	42.9
20 to 24 years	11,989	3,963	678	493	2,792	8,026	35.5	41.0
25 years and over	107,669	20,669	3,224	5,891	11,553	87,000	40.3	43.1
25 to 54 years	90,465	15,787	2,817	4,938	8,033	74,678	40.8	43.1
55 years and over	17,204	4,882	408	953	3,520	12,322	37.5	42.6
Men, 16 years and over	66,101	10,568	2,187	2,966	5,415	55,533	41.8	44.2
16 to 19 years	2,735	1,882	209	41	1,632	853	25.5	39.8
16 to 17 years	891	825	25	5	795	66	17.3	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,844	1,057	184	36	837	787	29.5	40.2
20 years and over	63,367	8,686	1,978	2,925	3,783	54,681	42.5	44.3
20 to 24 years	6,112	1,729	381	210	1,137	4,384	37.0	41.7
25 years and over	57,255	6,957	1,597	2,714	2,646	50,297	43.1	44.5
25 to 54 years	48,044	4,846	1,379	2,200	1,268	43,198	43.7	44.6
55 years and over	9,211	2,111	219	515	1,378	7,100	39.8	43.8
Women, 16 years and over	59,170	18,239	2,062	3,520	12,656	40,931	36.1	41.1
16 to 19 years	2,879	2,293	137	61	2,094	586	22.0	39.0
16 to 17 years	1,052	1,023	19	11	993	29	14.9	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,826	1,270	119	51	1,100	557	26.1	39.2
20 years and over	56,292	15,946	1,925	3,459	10,563	40,345	36.8	41.1
20 to 24 years	5,877	2,235	297	282	1,655	3,643	33.9	40.2
25 years and over	50,414	13,712	1,627	3,177	8,908	36,703	37.1	41.2
25 to 54 years	42,421	10,941	1,438	2,738	6,765	31,480	37.5	41.2
55 years and over	7,993	2,770	189	439	2,143	5,223	34.8	41.1
Race								
White, 16 years and over	104,857	24,556	3,415	5,448	15,693	80,301	39.1	43.0
Men	56,101	8,926	1,811	2,580	4,535	47,175	42.0	44.4
Women	48,756	15,630	1,603	2,868	11,158	33,127	35.8	41.1
Black, 16 years and over	14,278	2,951	588	765	1,597	11,327	38.9	41.7
Men	6,734	1,102	255	256	592	5,631	40.6	43.0
Women	7,544	1,848	333	510	1,006	5,696	37.3	40.5
Marital status								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	40,228	4,429	903	1,803	1,723	35,798	43.6	44.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	8,034	1,176	293	435	448	6,858	42.0	43.8
Single (never married)	17,840	4,963	991	728	3,244	12,877	37.5	42.5
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	31,669	9,678	898	1,918	6,863	21,991	36.1	40.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	12,113	2,835	485	783	1,566	9,278	38.2	41.4
Single (never married)	15,388	5,726	679	819	4,228	9,662	34.3	41.0

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	January 2002							
	Total at work	Worked 1 to 34 hours				Worked 35 hours or more	Average hours	
		Total	For economic reasons	For noneconomic reasons			Total at work	Persons who usually work full time
				Usually work full time	Usually work part time			
Total, 16 years and over ¹	125,186	28,802	4,236	6,467	18,098	96,385	39.1	42.9
Managerial and professional specialty	40,199	6,656	579	2,057	4,021	33,543	41.7	44.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19,632	2,474	257	900	1,318	17,158	43.3	45.1
Professional specialty	20,567	4,182	322	1,157	2,703	16,385	40.2	43.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,438	9,929	978	1,936	7,015	27,509	37.6	42.1
Technicians and related support	4,170	840	70	261	509	3,330	39.0	41.6
Sales occupations	15,501	4,383	535	648	3,201	11,118	38.5	44.2
Administrative support, including clerical	5,767	4,705	373	1,027	3,305	13,061	36.5	40.5
Service occupations	17,613	7,019	1,187	878	4,954	10,594	34.2	41.4
Private household	616	349	40	42	268	266	28.1	39.0
Protective service	2,481	365	31	148	186	2,117	42.3	44.5
Service, except private household and protective	14,516	6,305	1,116	688	4,501	8,211	33.1	40.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,710	1,874	579	763	532	11,835	41.2	42.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,227	3,323	914	834	1,575	12,904	39.5	42.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,156	960	288	341	331	5,197	39.8	41.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,261	1,033	278	248	507	4,228	41.7	44.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,810	1,330	347	245	738	3,480	36.6	40.7
Men, 16 years and over ¹	65,879	10,478	2,164	2,941	5,374	55,401	41.8	44.2
Managerial and professional specialty	19,958	2,172	284	803	1,086	17,786	44.6	46.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,572	927	142	390	395	9,645	45.8	47.0
Professional specialty	9,386	1,245	142	413	691	8,141	43.3	45.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13,798	2,381	274	576	1,530	11,417	41.5	44.6
Technicians and related support	1,911	231	26	98	106	1,680	41.7	43.0
Sales occupations	8,097	1,414	155	272	987	6,683	42.6	46.2
Administrative support, including clerical	3,789	736	93	206	437	3,054	39.0	42.0
Service occupations	7,033	2,006	405	273	1,328	5,026	37.5	43.1
Private household	24	10	4	1	6	14	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,992	212	28	77	108	1,780	43.8	45.7
Service, except private household and protective	5,017	1,784	373	196	1,215	3,233	35.0	41.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,546	1,626	516	699	411	10,920	41.5	42.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,545	2,293	685	590	1,018	10,252	40.4	42.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,034	489	153	202	134	3,545	41.1	42.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,744	810	255	207	349	3,934	42.6	44.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,767	993	277	181	535	2,774	37.0	41.0
Women, 16 years and over ¹	59,307	18,323	2,073	3,526	12,724	40,984	36.0	41.0
Managerial and professional specialty	20,241	4,484	295	1,254	2,935	15,757	38.8	42.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,060	1,547	115	509	922	7,513	40.4	42.9
Professional specialty	11,181	2,937	180	745	2,013	8,244	37.5	41.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	23,640	7,548	704	1,359	5,485	16,092	35.4	40.5
Technicians and related support	2,259	609	44	163	402	1,650	36.7	40.2
Sales occupations	7,404	2,969	379	376	2,214	4,435	34.1	41.4
Administrative support, including clerical	13,977	3,970	280	821	2,869	10,007	35.8	40.1
Service occupations	10,580	5,013	782	605	3,627	5,567	32.0	40.0
Private household	592	339	36	41	263	252	27.9	39.0
Protective service	490	153	4	71	78	337	35.8	39.1
Service, except private household and protective	9,499	4,521	743	493	3,286	4,978	32.1	40.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,164	249	64	64	121	915	38.4	41.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,682	1,029	229	244	557	2,652	36.1	39.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,122	471	135	139	196	1,652	37.2	39.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	517	222	23	41	158	294	34.0	40.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1,043	337	70	64	203	706	34.9	39.6

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	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	3,744	5,155	5.0	6.9	2,842	3,780	4.3	5.7
Married, spouse present	1,269	1,944	2.9	4.4	975	1,286	2.8	3.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	450	715	5.0	7.7	624	835	4.7	6.2
Single (never married)	2,025	2,496	9.3	11.7	1,243	1,659	7.1	9.4
White, 16 years and over	2,869	3,997	4.5	6.3	1,984	2,777	3.7	5.1
Married, spouse present	1,067	1,605	2.8	4.2	783	1,040	2.6	3.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	360	574	4.8	7.5	439	664	4.2	6.2
Single (never married)	1,443	1,817	8.3	10.6	762	1,072	5.8	8.1
Black, 16 years and over	698	886	8.9	11.1	709	831	8.1	9.6
Married, spouse present	143	235	4.2	6.4	125	157	4.4	5.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	78	116	6.5	9.4	152	147	6.6	6.6
Single (never married)	477	534	14.9	17.4	432	527	12.1	14.8
Total, 25 years and over	2,402	3,574	3.8	5.6	1,919	2,596	3.5	4.7
Married, spouse present	1,216	1,840	2.8	4.2	890	1,169	2.7	3.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	433	692	4.9	7.6	588	776	4.5	5.9
Single (never married)	753	1,042	6.4	8.9	441	651	5.0	7.2
White, 25 years and over	1,844	2,806	3.4	5.2	1,381	1,919	3.0	4.2
Married, spouse present	1,017	1,516	2.7	4.0	725	940	2.5	3.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	345	556	4.7	7.4	412	610	4.0	5.9
Single (never married)	481	735	5.2	8.1	244	368	4.0	5.9
Black, 25 years and over	459	575	7.1	8.6	439	543	6.0	7.4
Married, spouse present	143	226	4.3	6.3	104	146	3.8	5.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	76	112	6.4	9.2	150	143	6.6	6.5
Single (never married)	240	237	12.2	12.7	185	254	8.0	10.8

A-29. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
Total, 16 years and over ¹	6,587	8,935	4.7	6.3	5.0	6.9	4.3	5.7
Managerial and professional specialty	799	1,299	1.9	3.0	2.0	3.3	1.8	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	364	684	1.8	3.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.1
Professional specialty	436	615	2.0	2.8	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,571	2,187	3.8	5.4	3.2	5.3	4.1	5.4
Technicians and related support	92	190	2.0	4.3	2.0	4.5	2.0	4.1
Sales occupations	828	927	4.8	5.5	3.0	4.7	6.5	6.3
Administrative support, including clerical	651	1,070	3.3	5.5	4.3	7.0	3.1	5.1
Service occupations	1,151	1,377	6.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	5.4	6.9
Private household	45	49	5.9	7.1	(²)	(²)	5.8	6.6
Protective service	67	92	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	4.4
Service, except private household and protective	1,039	1,236	6.5	7.6	8.4	8.6	5.5	7.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	692	1,144	4.5	7.5	4.6	7.4	4.0	8.7
Mechanics and repairers	119	245	2.5	5.2	2.5	5.2	2.5	5.5
Construction trades	438	672	6.8	10.0	6.7	9.7	10.6	19.3
Other precision production, craft, and repair	136	227	3.3	5.9	3.2	5.4	3.5	7.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,657	2,109	8.5	11.2	8.3	10.7	9.3	12.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	620	736	8.1	10.4	7.4	8.9	9.3	13.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	358	546	6.2	9.1	6.3	8.9	6.1	10.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	680	827	11.2	14.3	11.3	14.6	11.0	13.1
Construction laborers	236	246	19.8	20.1	20.0	19.9	(²)	(²)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	443	582	9.1	12.7	8.6	12.8	10.7	12.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	312	389	9.8	11.5	9.5	11.9	10.9	10.1
No previous work experience	378	417	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	167	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	88	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	122	81	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,587	8,935	4.7	6.3	5.0	6.9	4.3	5.7
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,309	7,493	4.9	6.9	5.1	7.3	4.6	6.3
Mining	18	42	3.5	8.7	3.9	7.6	-	16.9
Construction	806	1,171	10.0	13.9	10.6	14.0	4.7	12.3
Manufacturing	900	1,349	4.5	7.1	4.0	6.4	5.4	8.7
Durable goods	542	895	4.5	7.8	4.3	7.4	4.8	8.7
Lumber and wood products	52	46	7.9	7.3	7.7	6.3	9.0	14.1
Furniture and fixtures	26	53	4.2	8.1	5.7	8.8	1.2	6.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	17	58	2.8	9.6	3.0	9.5	1.9	10.0
Primary metal industries	40	61	4.7	8.0	4.8	8.2	4.6	6.9
Fabricated metal products	50	94	3.7	7.7	3.6	8.0	4.1	6.7
Machinery and computing equipment	74	173	2.9	7.7	3.1	6.9	2.6	10.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	81	167	4.0	9.3	4.2	8.7	3.6	10.3
Transportation equipment	131	121	6.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	10.1	6.1
Automobiles	106	89	8.8	6.9	7.2	6.7	13.8	7.3
Other transportation equipment	25	32	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.9	4.4	4.4
Professional and photographic equipment	20	51	2.9	7.8	2.3	9.7	4.0	4.8
Other durable goods industries	50	72	6.8	10.4	5.6	8.6	8.5	13.5
Nondurable goods	358	454	4.5	6.1	3.5	4.4	6.0	8.7
Food and kindred products	109	107	6.2	6.2	5.7	4.8	7.0	8.8
Textile mill products	28	35	4.7	6.7	3.9	3.6	5.6	10.8
Apparel and other textile products	72	71	11.0	11.2	5.7	5.9	13.2	14.2
Paper and allied products	26	19	3.8	3.1	3.2	1.6	5.5	8.3
Printing and publishing	46	78	2.7	4.7	2.5	4.0	2.8	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	34	61	2.5	4.9	2.6	4.1	2.5	6.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	34	59	3.8	7.7	1.9	6.5	7.3	9.7
Other nondurable goods industries	8	22	2.9	7.7	2.1	6.7	4.6	9.9
Transportation and public utilities	259	560	3.4	7.0	3.6	6.1	2.8	9.0
Transportation	193	373	4.1	7.6	4.4	6.6	3.4	10.1
Communications and other public utilities	65	187	2.2	6.1	2.1	5.3	2.2	7.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,531	1,948	5.6	7.1	5.2	6.8	6.0	7.4
Wholesale trade	198	281	3.8	5.8	3.6	5.9	4.4	5.6
Retail trade	1,333	1,667	6.0	7.4	5.8	7.1	6.2	7.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	206	201	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5
Service industries	1,590	2,222	4.3	5.9	4.5	6.8	4.1	5.4
Professional services	579	799	2.6	3.5	2.1	3.4	2.9	3.5
Other service industries	1,011	1,423	6.6	9.7	6.4	9.6	6.9	9.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	269	300	13.5	15.2	14.8	16.7	10.1	11.4
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	631	725	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.2
No previous work experience	378	417	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	6,587	8,935	3,060	4,466	2,404	3,229	1,123	1,240	4,854	6,773	1,407	1,717
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,406	5,365	2,025	3,267	1,118	1,817	263	281	2,650	4,216	623	903
On temporary layoff	1,567	1,753	1,010	1,181	401	489	156	83	1,335	1,451	186	215
Not on temporary layoff	1,839	3,611	1,015	2,085	717	1,328	107	199	1,315	2,765	437	688
Permanent job losers	1,223	2,764	642	1,616	523	1,035	58	113	884	2,130	288	498
Persons who completed temporary jobs	616	848	373	470	194	293	49	85	431	635	149	189
Job leavers	818	884	371	399	327	366	120	119	588	725	178	118
Reentrants	1,985	2,270	580	751	832	929	573	590	1,372	1,561	498	581
New entrants	378	417	84	49	126	117	167	250	244	272	109	115
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	51.7	60.0	66.2	73.1	46.5	56.3	23.4	22.7	54.6	62.2	44.3	52.6
On temporary layoff	23.8	19.6	33.0	26.5	16.7	15.2	13.9	6.7	27.5	21.4	13.2	12.5
Not on temporary layoff	27.9	40.4	33.2	46.7	29.8	41.1	9.5	16.0	27.1	40.8	31.0	40.1
Job leavers	12.4	9.9	12.1	8.9	13.6	11.3	10.7	9.6	12.1	10.7	12.6	6.9
Reentrants	30.1	25.4	19.0	16.8	34.6	28.8	51.0	47.6	28.3	23.0	35.4	33.8
New entrants	5.7	4.7	2.7	1.1	5.3	3.6	14.9	20.2	5.0	4.0	7.7	6.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.4	3.8	2.8	4.6	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.3	3.6	3.8	5.4
Job leavers .....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	1.6	1.6	.5	.6	1.1	.7
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	7.4	8.2	1.2	1.3	3.0	3.5
New entrants .....	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	2.2	3.5	.2	.2	.7	.7

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	January 2002						
	Total unemployed		Duration of unemployment				
	Thousands of persons	Percent	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
					Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Total, 16 years and over	8,935	100.0	38.8	31.3	29.9	16.0	13.9
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,365	100.0	39.5	32.6	27.8	15.1	12.8
On temporary layoff	1,753	100.0	54.3	36.2	9.5	6.1	3.4
Not on temporary layoff	3,611	100.0	32.3	30.9	36.8	19.4	17.3
Permanent job losers	2,764	100.0	29.7	31.8	38.5	20.2	18.3
Persons who completed temporary jobs	848	100.0	40.9	28.0	31.1	16.9	14.2
Job leavers	884	100.0	43.2	29.5	27.3	14.7	12.6
Reentrants	2,270	100.0	36.3	29.9	33.8	17.9	15.9
New entrants	417	100.0	33.6	25.4	41.0	20.5	20.5
Men, 20 years and over	4,466	100.0	36.4	32.3	31.3	15.0	16.2
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,267	100.0	38.4	33.6	28.0	13.5	14.5
On temporary layoff	1,181	100.0	52.2	38.9	8.9	5.7	3.2
Not on temporary layoff	2,085	100.0	30.5	30.6	38.9	18.0	20.9
Permanent job losers	1,616	100.0	27.4	32.7	40.0	18.8	21.1
Persons who completed temporary jobs	470	100.0	41.4	23.5	35.1	15.0	20.1
Job leavers	399	100.0	36.9	29.7	33.4	16.6	16.9
Reentrants	751	100.0	27.4	30.0	42.6	20.7	21.9
New entrants	49	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 20 years and over	3,229	100.0	39.5	30.6	30.0	18.2	11.8
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	1,817	100.0	38.8	31.5	29.7	18.8	10.9
On temporary layoff	489	100.0	58.4	31.1	10.5	7.2	3.3
Not on temporary layoff	1,328	100.0	31.5	31.7	36.7	23.1	13.7
Permanent job losers	1,035	100.0	29.2	31.7	39.0	23.9	15.1
Persons who completed temporary jobs	293	100.0	39.7	31.7	28.6	20.1	8.5
Job leavers	366	100.0	49.1	26.5	24.4	15.8	8.6
Reentrants	929	100.0	38.7	30.1	31.2	17.1	14.1
New entrants	117	100.0	25.4	31.9	42.7	24.0	18.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,240	100.0	45.6	29.6	24.9	13.9	11.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	281	100.0	57.8	28.5	13.7	8.7	5.1
On temporary layoff	83	100.0	60.7	28.5	10.9	4.4	6.5
Not on temporary layoff	199	100.0	56.6	28.5	14.9	10.4	4.5
Permanent job losers	113	100.0	67.4	20.1	12.5	5.8	6.8
Persons who completed temporary jobs	85	100.0	42.1	39.8	18.1	16.7	1.4
Job leavers	119	100.0	46.3	38.3	15.4	5.0	10.4
Reentrants	590	100.0	43.8	29.3	26.9	15.7	11.2
New entrants	250	100.0	35.8	27.1	37.1	19.6	17.5

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	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
Total, 16 years and over	6,587	8,935	100.0	100.0	5,250	7,528	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	3,072	3,466	46.6	38.8	2,266	2,660	43.2	35.3
5 to 14 weeks	2,094	2,795	31.8	31.3	1,749	2,453	33.3	32.6
5 to 10 weeks	1,478	1,835	22.4	20.5	1,205	1,607	22.9	21.3
11 to 14 weeks	616	961	9.4	10.8	544	846	10.4	11.2
15 weeks and over	1,420	2,673	21.6	29.9	1,235	2,415	23.5	32.1
15 to 26 weeks	707	1,430	10.7	16.0	603	1,270	11.5	16.9
27 weeks and over	714	1,244	10.8	13.9	632	1,145	12.0	15.2
27 to 51 weeks	295	715	4.5	8.0	274	673	5.2	8.9
52 weeks and over	419	529	6.4	5.9	358	472	6.8	6.3
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.2	14.2	--	--	13.1	15.0	--	--
Median duration, in weeks	5.5	8.1	--	--	6.6	8.9	--	--

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

Sex, age, race, and marital status	January 2002							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			
TOTAL									
Total, 16 years and over	8,935	3,466	2,795	2,673	1,430	1,244	14.2	8.1	
16 to 19 years	1,240	565	367	309	172	137	11.7	6.7	
20 to 24 years	1,525	720	447	357	203	155	11.7	5.5	
25 to 34 years	2,058	765	695	598	320	278	13.5	8.3	
35 to 44 years	1,923	685	615	622	366	256	14.4	8.9	
45 to 54 years	1,412	472	436	504	246	258	16.6	9.6	
55 to 64 years	617	195	193	229	104	126	19.3	10.1	
65 years and over	160	64	43	53	19	34	19.7	8.9	
Men, 16 years and over	5,155	1,914	1,642	1,599	785	814	15.0	8.4	
16 to 19 years	689	286	200	202	113	89	12.9	7.8	
20 to 24 years	892	396	273	222	122	101	12.3	6.2	
25 to 34 years	1,161	421	375	365	188	178	14.4	8.6	
35 to 44 years	1,076	357	375	343	168	175	15.7	9.1	
45 to 54 years	858	301	268	289	131	157	16.2	8.9	
55 to 64 years	386	125	122	139	52	87	19.0	9.9	
65 years and over	93	26	28	38	11	27	27.3	12.3	
Women, 16 years and over	3,780	1,553	1,153	1,074	645	430	13.0	7.7	
16 to 19 years	551	279	166	106	59	48	10.2	4.4	
20 to 24 years	633	324	174	135	81	54	10.9	4.4	
25 to 34 years	897	344	320	233	132	100	12.4	8.0	
35 to 44 years	847	328	240	279	198	81	12.9	8.7	
45 to 54 years	554	170	167	216	115	101	17.1	10.5	
55 to 64 years	231	69	71	90	52	38	19.7	10.4	
65 years and over	67	37	15	15	8	7	(¹)	(¹)	
Race									
White, 16 years and over	6,773	2,757	2,128	1,888	1,016	872	13.3	7.6	
Men	3,997	1,563	1,291	1,143	569	574	13.9	7.8	
Women	2,777	1,194	838	745	447	298	12.5	7.3	
Black, 16 years and over	1,717	539	526	651	339	312	17.5	10.0	
Men	886	259	255	372	175	197	19.8	11.1	
Women	831	280	271	279	164	115	15.0	9.1	
Marital status									
Men, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	1,944	689	629	626	324	302	14.9	9.0	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	715	242	241	232	80	152	18.2	9.0	
Single (never married)	2,496	983	772	741	381	361	14.1	7.8	
Women, 16 years and over:									
Married, spouse present	1,286	509	373	404	256	148	13.1	8.2	
Widowed, divorced, or separated	835	313	289	233	137	96	14.3	8.4	
Single (never married)	1,659	731	491	437	252	185	12.4	7.1	

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	January 2002							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	1,299	456	403	440	228	212	15.1	9.1	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,187	919	590	678	418	261	13.5	7.9	
Service occupations	1,377	512	474	391	204	188	14.2	8.1	
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,144	479	377	288	142	146	12.8	7.1	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,109	821	685	602	296	306	14.5	7.9	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	389	137	155	97	55	42	12.3	7.9	
INDUSTRY¹									
Agriculture	300	115	117	68	47	21	11.1	7.6	
Construction	1,199	543	443	213	108	105	10.3	5.7	
Manufacturing	1,349	435	415	498	283	215	15.8	10.3	
Durable goods	895	284	270	342	203	139	15.7	10.2	
Nondurable goods	454	152	146	157	80	76	16.1	10.3	
Transportation and public utilities	585	176	223	186	105	81	15.4	10.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,953	853	509	591	295	297	14.0	7.0	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	212	61	70	82	41	40	16.3	10.4	
Services	2,468	980	781	707	383	324	13.9	8.0	
Public administration	143	43	40	61	33	28	18.2	10.6	
No previous work experience	417	140	106	171	85	85	18.4	11.6	

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			
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over		Men		Women	
			Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
	Total not in the labor force	69,841	72,014	12,607	13,864	19,066	19,715	38,168	38,435	26,208	27,276	43,633	44,738
Do not want a job now ¹	65,366	67,142	10,916	12,147	17,122	17,503	37,329	37,491	24,306	25,136	41,060	42,006
Want a job ¹	4,474	4,872	1,691	1,716	1,944	2,212	839	944	1,901	2,140	2,573	2,732
Did not search for work in previous year	2,749	2,869	921	921	1,161	1,220	667	727	1,068	1,236	1,681	1,633
Searched for work in previous year ²	1,726	2,004	771	795	783	992	172	217	833	904	892	1,100
Not available to work now	436	495	224	217	188	234	23	43	165	158	270	337
Available to work now	1,290	1,509	546	577	595	758	149	174	668	746	622	763
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects ³	303	319	131	86	137	182	35	51	194	198	109	122
Reasons other than discouragement	987	1,190	416	491	458	576	114	123	474	549	513	641
Family responsibilities	128	153	32	30	73	104	22	20	38	47	90	106
In school or training	221	303	185	249	37	54	-	-	125	159	96	145
Ill health or disability	98	102	12	14	59	67	28	22	55	48	43	55
Other ⁴	540	631	187	198	289	351	64	81	255	295	285	335

¹ Includes some persons who are not asked if they want a job.

² Persons who had a job in the prior 12 months must have searched since the end of that job.

³ Includes believes no work available, could not find work, lacks necessary schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of

discrimination.

⁴ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not ascertained.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹		Number		Rate ¹	
	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002
AGE												
Total, 16 years and over ²	7,134	6,953	5.3	5.3	3,659	3,633	5.1	5.2	3,475	3,320	5.5	5.3
16 to 19 years	248	236	3.8	3.9	84	91	2.5	3.1	165	144	5.0	4.7
20 years and over	6,886	6,718	5.4	5.3	3,575	3,542	5.2	5.3	3,311	3,176	5.5	5.4
20 to 24 years	698	685	5.3	5.4	309	296	4.5	4.5	390	389	6.1	6.3
25 years and over	6,188	6,033	5.4	5.3	3,267	3,246	5.3	5.4	2,921	2,787	5.5	5.3
25 to 54 years	5,332	5,206	5.5	5.5	2,804	2,792	5.5	5.5	2,528	2,414	5.6	5.4
55 years and over	856	827	4.8	4.4	463	454	4.7	4.5	393	373	4.9	4.4
55 to 64 years	683	685	5.0	4.7	358	373	4.8	4.8	324	313	5.1	4.6
65 years and over	173	142	4.2	3.4	104	81	4.3	3.4	69	61	4.0	3.5
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
White	6,135	5,970	5.4	5.4	3,167	3,142	5.2	5.3	2,968	2,827	5.7	5.5
Black	736	725	4.9	4.9	381	368	5.3	5.2	355	357	4.4	4.6
Hispanic origin	461	490	3.2	3.4	247	312	2.9	3.8	214	178	3.5	2.9
MARITAL STATUS												
Married, spouse present	3,984	3,852	5.2	5.1	2,327	2,329	5.4	5.5	1,657	1,523	4.8	4.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,285	1,306	6.0	6.2	437	475	5.1	5.5	848	831	6.7	6.6
Single (never married)	1,865	1,795	5.2	5.1	895	829	4.5	4.4	970	966	6.0	6.0
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS												
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,001	3,839	-	-	2,287	2,187	-	-	1,713	1,652	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,480	1,517	-	-	405	483	-	-	1,075	1,034	-	-
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	251	223	-	-	173	143	-	-	78	80	-	-
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,379	1,353	-	-	784	811	-	-	595	542	-	-

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.

**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
2001 ^P	34.2	14.33	490.09	43.4	17.65	766.01	39.2	18.33	718.54
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
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	34.4	14.22	489.17	43.7	17.59	768.68	40.0	18.21	728.40
July	34.6	14.27	493.74	43.7	17.67	772.18	40.4	18.32	740.13
August	34.4	14.28	491.23	43.6	17.53	764.31	40.1	18.43	739.04
September	34.3	14.51	497.69	44.0	17.67	777.48	39.8	18.50	736.30
October	34.0	14.50	493.00	43.7	17.70	773.49	39.5	18.55	732.73
November	34.0	14.56	495.04	43.0	17.79	764.97	38.9	18.51	720.04
December ^P	34.4	14.64	503.62	43.1	17.90	771.49	38.3	18.65	714.30
2002:									
January ^P	33.6	14.67	492.91	42.2	18.03	760.87	38.5	18.48	711.48

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
2001 ^P	40.7	14.84	14.15	603.99	38.1	16.89	643.51	38.2	15.80	603.56
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
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	40.8	14.79	14.10	603.43	38.2	16.83	642.91	38.3	15.77	603.99
July	40.3	14.84	14.16	598.05	38.5	16.89	650.27	38.5	15.88	611.38
August	40.8	14.89	14.16	607.51	38.1	16.97	646.56	38.3	15.75	603.23
September	41.0	15.01	14.26	615.41	38.0	17.07	648.66	38.7	16.03	620.36
October	40.7	14.97	14.28	609.28	37.8	17.09	646.00	38.1	15.85	603.89
November	40.7	15.07	14.37	613.35	37.7	17.23	649.57	38.2	15.91	607.76
December ^P	41.3	15.19	14.46	627.35	38.3	17.26	661.06	38.6	16.16	623.78
2002:										
January ^P	40.4	15.17	14.50	612.87	37.2	17.30	643.56	37.9	16.09	609.81

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
2001P	28.8	9.82	282.82	36.3	15.84	574.99	32.7	14.61	477.75
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
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	29.0	9.77	283.33	36.2	15.75	570.15	32.8	14.39	471.99
July	29.5	9.77	288.22	36.7	15.85	581.70	33.1	14.46	478.63
August	29.3	9.79	286.85	36.1	15.84	571.82	32.8	14.46	474.29
September	28.8	9.92	285.70	36.7	16.05	589.04	32.7	14.78	483.31
October	28.5	9.93	283.01	35.8	15.96	571.37	32.4	14.80	479.52
November	28.5	9.98	284.43	36.0	16.04	577.44	32.5	14.92	484.90
December ^p	29.2	9.99	291.71	36.7	16.21	594.91	32.9	15.09	496.46
2002:									
January ^p	28.0	10.05	281.40	35.8	16.18	579.24	32.2	15.08	485.58

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.P	Jan.P
Total	132,428	132,595	132,654	132,489	132,530	132,431	132,449	132,395	132,230	131,782	131,427	131,297	131,208
Total private	111,799	111,915	111,943	111,742	111,760	111,603	111,517	111,390	111,249	110,784	110,421	110,234	110,150
Goods-producing	25,633	25,627	25,602	25,421	25,324	25,186	25,122	24,963	24,888	24,746	24,577	24,448	24,303
Mining	550	555	557	560	564	565	567	569	569	569	567	564	562
Metal mining	39	39	38	37	37	35	34	35	35	35	34	33	31
Coal mining	75	75	75	75	76	78	79	80	80	81	81	82	82
Oil and gas extraction	325	328	331	335	339	340	341	342	342	340	339	336	337
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	111	113	113	113	112	112	113	112	112	113	113	113	112
Construction	6,826	6,880	6,929	6,852	6,881	6,864	6,867	6,861	6,871	6,852	6,851	6,847	6,793
General building contractors	1,538	1,555	1,552	1,548	1,556	1,551	1,554	1,557	1,562	1,560	1,561	1,556	1,551
Heavy construction, except building	921	930	938	915	923	925	935	932	932	933	942	942	926
Special trade contractors	4,367	4,395	4,439	4,389	4,402	4,388	4,378	4,372	4,377	4,359	4,348	4,349	4,316
Manufacturing	18,257	18,192	18,116	18,009	17,879	17,757	17,688	17,533	17,448	17,325	17,159	17,037	16,948
Durable goods	11,031	10,997	10,941	10,870	10,778	10,692	10,624	10,523	10,460	10,363	10,240	10,153	10,071
Lumber and wood products	806	799	799	800	797	798	797	793	794	789	784	780	783
Furniture and fixtures	552	549	548	543	540	532	531	519	513	505	499	500	498
Stone, clay, and glass products	579	578	578	577	574	572	569	568	567	566	562	558	553
Primary metal industries	681	679	671	667	660	654	648	643	638	633	619	612	601
Fabricated metal products	1,526	1,514	1,509	1,503	1,488	1,478	1,478	1,468	1,464	1,454	1,435	1,427	1,417
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,117	2,105	2,084	2,072	2,054	2,031	2,007	1,980	1,965	1,943	1,917	1,893	1,874
Computer and office equipment	369	370	369	367	366	357	353	348	344	342	339	334	329
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,735	1,726	1,715	1,684	1,656	1,624	1,589	1,565	1,551	1,529	1,499	1,475	1,464
Electronic components and accessories	714	711	702	686	670	650	634	618	613	601	591	583	578
Transportation equipment	1,772	1,786	1,775	1,768	1,757	1,749	1,752	1,750	1,735	1,714	1,706	1,693	1,665
Motor vehicles and equipment	952	967	956	950	939	931	936	931	919	903	903	902	880
Aircraft and parts	462	464	465	464	465	465	466	465	465	463	456	447	441
Instruments and related products	870	871	871	866	865	865	865	858	851	849	843	838	837
Miscellaneous manufacturing	393	390	391	390	387	389	388	379	382	381	376	377	379
Nondurable goods	7,226	7,195	7,175	7,139	7,101	7,065	7,064	7,010	6,988	6,962	6,919	6,884	6,877
Food and kindred products	1,684	1,686	1,687	1,687	1,684	1,685	1,680	1,674	1,682	1,689	1,691	1,683	1,686
Tobacco products	32	31	32	32	33	33	33	35	33	33	33	32	33
Textile mill products	505	496	494	489	480	472	471	465	459	454	446	443	439
Apparel and other textile products	599	595	590	581	579	567	571	554	551	542	533	529	530
Paper and allied products	651	645	642	641	639	635	632	628	629	628	627	624	624
Printing and publishing	1,534	1,529	1,524	1,512	1,502	1,495	1,489	1,483	1,473	1,465	1,452	1,445	1,437
Chemicals and allied products	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,036	1,033	1,033	1,039	1,035	1,031	1,027	1,024	1,021	1,021
Petroleum and coal products	127	127	126	128	127	128	128	127	128	128	127	127	128
Rubber and misc. plastics products	987	979	973	967	959	953	957	947	941	935	927	921	920
Leather and leather products	68	68	68	66	65	64	64	62	61	61	59	59	59
Service-producing	106,795	106,968	107,052	107,068	107,206	107,245	107,327	107,432	107,342	107,036	106,850	106,849	106,905
Transportation and public utilities	7,106	7,123	7,127	7,119	7,130	7,118	7,108	7,082	7,070	7,016	6,952	6,919	6,919
Transportation	4,580	4,591	4,591	4,576	4,584	4,571	4,561	4,539	4,528	4,472	4,414	4,390	4,400
Railroad transportation	229	231	230	230	230	227	226	226	226	225	224	224	224
Local and interurban passenger transit	479	480	480	477	483	483	485	486	482	479	480	485	488
Trucking and warehousing	1,868	1,870	1,872	1,864	1,867	1,867	1,863	1,844	1,838	1,832	1,830	1,831	1,832
Water transportation	201	200	201	202	203	201	203	203	205	206	204	205	204
Transportation by air	1,312	1,318	1,316	1,313	1,315	1,310	1,304	1,303	1,300	1,264	1,221	1,198	1,206
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	477	478	479	476	472	469	466	463	463	452	441	433	432
Communications and public utilities	2,526	2,532	2,536	2,543	2,546	2,547	2,547	2,543	2,542	2,544	2,538	2,529	2,519
Communications	1,679	1,685	1,690	1,696	1,699	1,700	1,700	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,689	1,684	1,674
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	847	847	846	847	847	847	847	848	847	849	849	845	845
Wholesale trade	7,067	7,064	7,066	7,053	7,038	7,022	7,017	7,010	6,988	6,971	6,941	6,933	6,925
Durable goods	4,198	4,198	4,196	4,187	4,174	4,166	4,149	4,134	4,123	4,114	4,087	4,085	4,073
Nondurable goods	2,869	2,866	2,870	2,866	2,864	2,856	2,868	2,876	2,865	2,857	2,854	2,848	2,852

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Retail trade	23,415	23,472	23,457	23,530	23,546	23,561	23,606	23,583	23,536	23,422	23,424	23,365	23,427
Building materials and garden supplies	1,007	1,007	1,006	999	1,006	1,014	1,008	1,014	1,013	1,012	1,010	1,013	1,021
General merchandise stores	2,789	2,807	2,797	2,804	2,821	2,818	2,810	2,800	2,793	2,764	2,778	2,754	2,774
Department stores	2,448	2,462	2,451	2,459	2,473	2,471	2,458	2,449	2,450	2,422	2,420	2,410	2,436
Food stores	3,538	3,548	3,550	3,562	3,553	3,544	3,536	3,531	3,538	3,542	3,539	3,530	3,531
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,424	2,424	2,420	2,421	2,428	2,431	2,435	2,441	2,435	2,429	2,430	2,431	2,437
New and used car dealers	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,122	1,126	1,128	1,131	1,133	1,133	1,134	1,137	1,141	1,145
Apparel and accessory stores	1,221	1,227	1,228	1,226	1,231	1,227	1,219	1,224	1,224	1,208	1,203	1,197	1,223
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,147	1,146	1,147	1,140	1,136	1,136	1,137	1,137	1,138	1,136	1,136	1,143	1,143
Eating and drinking places	8,157	8,171	8,158	8,213	8,216	8,241	8,310	8,280	8,242	8,187	8,198	8,203	8,181
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,132	3,142	3,151	3,165	3,155	3,150	3,151	3,156	3,153	3,144	3,130	3,094	3,117
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,594	7,609	7,618	7,626	7,644	7,631	7,618	7,623	7,633	7,634	7,638	7,627	7,636
Finance	3,738	3,748	3,755	3,761	3,770	3,767	3,755	3,758	3,758	3,761	3,772	3,769	3,779
Depository institutions	2,024	2,025	2,028	2,032	2,037	2,041	2,039	2,037	2,039	2,041	2,045	2,044	2,048
Commercial banks	1,418	1,417	1,418	1,421	1,426	1,428	1,426	1,423	1,423	1,427	1,428	1,427	1,432
Savings institutions	253	254	254	255	255	256	255	255	256	257	259	260	261
Nondepository institutions	678	683	686	691	697	699	703	709	706	712	717	727	732
Mortgage bankers and brokers	301	304	306	308	313	317	321	324	323	326	333	342	347
Security and commodity brokers	777	781	781	780	776	766	755	755	755	750	751	741	740
Holding and other investment offices	259	259	260	258	260	261	258	257	258	258	259	257	259
Insurance	2,346	2,351	2,353	2,356	2,358	2,356	2,357	2,357	2,362	2,361	2,356	2,352	2,349
Insurance carriers	1,588	1,592	1,593	1,596	1,598	1,598	1,599	1,598	1,601	1,602	1,597	1,594	1,594
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	758	759	760	760	760	758	758	759	761	759	759	758	755
Real estate	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,509	1,516	1,508	1,506	1,508	1,513	1,512	1,510	1,506	1,508
Services¹	40,984	41,020	41,073	40,993	41,078	41,085	41,046	41,129	41,134	40,995	40,889	40,942	40,940
Agricultural services	818	821	828	824	834	833	834	837	838	841	840	845	836
Hotels and other lodging places	1,952	1,957	1,960	1,944	1,935	1,920	1,922	1,912	1,913	1,862	1,852	1,843	1,836
Personal services	1,261	1,261	1,265	1,267	1,277	1,279	1,281	1,284	1,284	1,281	1,271	1,287	1,286
Business services	9,888	9,851	9,822	9,729	9,702	9,666	9,592	9,588	9,581	9,467	9,356	9,343	9,319
Services to buildings	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,009	1,013	1,008	998	997	997	995	996	992	985
Personnel supply services	3,779	3,731	3,694	3,600	3,590	3,556	3,517	3,521	3,488	3,378	3,282	3,247	3,243
Help supply services	3,372	3,339	3,293	3,202	3,198	3,161	3,127	3,113	3,106	3,005	2,913	2,889	2,886
Computer and data processing services	2,176	2,186	2,195	2,199	2,200	2,205	2,202	2,194	2,200	2,201	2,189	2,189	2,171
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,291	1,291	1,298	1,300	1,309	1,303	1,312	1,307	1,306	1,298	1,305	1,304	1,313
Miscellaneous repair services	365	365	364	364	363	361	360	362	363	362	360	359	358
Motion pictures	600	600	605	601	587	602	595	589	586	582	584	579	587
Amusement and recreation services	1,769	1,772	1,775	1,764	1,787	1,768	1,772	1,777	1,766	1,781	1,762	1,772	1,768
Health services	10,211	10,236	10,259	10,280	10,296	10,329	10,354	10,384	10,408	10,431	10,458	10,483	10,508
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,953	1,958	1,962	1,967	1,973	1,981	1,983	1,990	1,992	1,993	2,000	2,002	2,010
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,806	1,808	1,811	1,816	1,814	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,830	1,834	1,837	1,842	1,847
Hospitals	4,035	4,045	4,055	4,062	4,071	4,086	4,098	4,114	4,124	4,135	4,149	4,158	4,168
Home health care services	646	645	648	646	645	648	647	653	655	655	657	659	659
Legal services	1,017	1,020	1,022	1,021	1,027	1,027	1,026	1,028	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,032	1,034
Educational services	2,363	2,375	2,384	2,388	2,431	2,426	2,432	2,452	2,446	2,436	2,439	2,462	2,448
Social services	2,985	2,997	3,009	3,023	3,039	3,056	3,048	3,076	3,085	3,096	3,100	3,106	3,121
Child day care services	732	734	739	743	745	756	760	765	756	757	755	757	755
Residential care	827	829	831	835	842	845	847	848	851	854	855	853	860
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	109	110	110	109	110	111	111	111	112	112	110	110	111
Membership organizations	2,487	2,487	2,489	2,489	2,496	2,501	2,493	2,503	2,509	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,501
Engineering and management services	3,496	3,504	3,510	3,517	3,512	3,529	3,540	3,544	3,533	3,538	3,543	3,539	3,541
Engineering and architectural services	1,046	1,050	1,052	1,053	1,057	1,059	1,064	1,067	1,067	1,069	1,065	1,064	1,067
Management and public relations	1,119	1,123	1,125	1,124	1,121	1,124	1,119	1,123	1,122	1,124	1,127	1,124	1,130
Government	20,629	20,680	20,711	20,747	20,770	20,828	20,932	21,005	20,981	20,998	21,006	21,063	21,058
Federal	2,613	2,615	2,613	2,615	2,612	2,621	2,626	2,622	2,627	2,625	2,607	2,614	2,616
Federal, except Postal Service	1,755	1,756	1,754	1,756	1,754	1,772	1,772	1,774	1,776	1,779	1,777	1,774	1,774
State	4,800	4,825	4,836	4,847	4,854	4,881	4,909	4,913	4,931	4,919	4,916	4,930	4,929
Education	2,028	2,048	2,055	2,065	2,066	2,089	2,117	2,122	2,129	2,107	2,109	2,117	2,116
Other State government	2,772	2,777	2,781	2,782	2,788	2,792	2,792	2,802	2,802	2,812	2,807	2,813	2,813
Local	13,216	13,240	13,262	13,285	13,304	13,326	13,397	13,470	13,423	13,454	13,483	13,519	13,513
Education	7,468	7,479	7,492	7,495	7,512	7,515	7,575	7,650	7,595	7,607	7,630	7,643	7,627
Other local government	5,748	5,761	5,770	5,790	5,792	5,811	5,822	5,820	5,828	5,847	5,853	5,876	5,886

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.
P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 2000

**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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total	64,104	64,077	64,164	64,272	64,304	64,300	64,379	64,282	64,391	64,452	64,264	64,126	63,975
Total private	52,474	52,514	52,556	52,583	52,598	52,561	52,636	52,544	52,552	52,539	52,387	52,242	52,093
Goods-producing	6,643	6,626	6,596	6,577	6,557	6,507	6,463	6,406	6,383	6,326	6,297	6,253	6,193
Mining	76	76	76	75	75	76	77	77	78	78	79	78	78
Construction	745	743	737	745	748	748	754	751	757	758	761	759	760
Manufacturing	5,822	5,807	5,783	5,757	5,734	5,683	5,632	5,578	5,548	5,490	5,457	5,416	5,355
Durable goods	2,991	2,988	2,975	2,961	2,946	2,915	2,885	2,853	2,830	2,791	2,774	2,745	2,704
Lumber and wood products	147	146	144	144	144	143	144	143	144	143	143	142	141
Furniture and fixtures	179	179	178	176	176	175	173	172	170	167	165	162	160
Stone, clay, and glass products	101	101	100	100	99	98	97	96	96	94	94	93	92
Primary metal industries	107	106	106	106	104	103	102	100	100	99	98	97	94
Fabricated metal products	350	350	348	345	344	342	339	334	334	330	329	326	322
Industrial machinery and equipment	466	465	466	463	459	454	449	444	437	431	428	423	416
Electronic and other electrical equipment	705	706	705	700	694	680	664	650	637	625	617	609	595
Transportation equipment	408	406	399	399	398	396	394	392	390	390	388	383	380
Instruments and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	172	173	172	170	170	170	169	169	169	163	165	164	162
Nondurable goods	2,831	2,819	2,808	2,796	2,788	2,768	2,747	2,725	2,718	2,699	2,683	2,671	2,651
Food and kindred products	555	555	556	557	558	562	554	553	547	550	551	554	556
Tobacco products	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	10
Textile mill products	234	231	229	226	225	223	219	218	216	214	211	210	207
Apparel and other textile products	433	428	425	422	418	410	406	396	401	387	385	379	372
Paper and allied products	162	161	161	159	159	157	157	156	155	153	154	153	153
Printing and publishing	692	692	689	687	685	678	674	668	664	663	658	653	648
Chemicals and allied products	346	347	347	348	347	347	348	349	349	350	346	345	343
Petroleum and coal products	22	22	22	22	22	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Rubber and misc. plastics products	339	336	332	328	327	324	321	318	320	315	313	311	307
Leather and leather products	38	37	37	37	37	36	36	35	34	34	33	33	33
Service-producing	57,461	57,451	57,568	57,695	57,747	57,793	57,916	57,876	58,008	58,126	57,967	57,873	57,782
Transportation and public utilities	2,197	2,201	2,204	2,204	2,207	2,210	2,216	2,215	2,216	2,212	2,208	2,182	2,157
Wholesale trade	2,188	2,192	2,197	2,199	2,202	2,196	2,177	2,169	2,174	2,178	2,168	2,160	2,142
Retail trade	12,291	12,295	12,311	12,328	12,324	12,384	12,393	12,386	12,401	12,380	12,326	12,285	12,282
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,748	4,755	4,761	4,768	4,774	4,785	4,800	4,792	4,792	4,796	4,795	4,798	4,801
Services	24,407	24,445	24,487	24,507	24,534	24,479	24,587	24,576	24,586	24,647	24,593	24,564	24,518
Government	11,630	11,563	11,608	11,689	11,706	11,739	11,743	11,738	11,839	11,913	11,877	11,884	11,882
Federal	1,129	1,037	1,061	1,115	1,113	1,115	1,115	1,075	1,120	1,121	1,070	1,076	1,074
State	2,479	2,486	2,490	2,498	2,503	2,507	2,506	2,514	2,537	2,540	2,553	2,549	2,547
Local	8,022	8,040	8,057	8,076	8,090	8,117	8,122	8,149	8,182	8,252	8,254	8,259	8,261

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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Total private	91,608	91,639	91,667	91,560	91,542	91,357	91,345	91,240	91,043	90,656	90,333	90,140	90,076
Goods-producing	18,104	18,073	18,069	17,928	17,847	17,714	17,665	17,525	17,444	17,349	17,223	17,112	16,998
Mining	427	432	436	438	442	445	446	447	444	446	445	440	439
Construction	5,283	5,318	5,379	5,324	5,339	5,313	5,319	5,296	5,294	5,277	5,278	5,270	5,219
Manufacturing	12,394	12,323	12,254	12,166	12,066	11,956	11,900	11,782	11,706	11,626	11,500	11,402	11,340
Durable goods	7,462	7,415	7,358	7,308	7,235	7,157	7,102	7,022	6,970	6,897	6,805	6,743	6,684
Lumber and wood products	653	648	646	647	644	644	642	638	638	634	631	628	629
Furniture and fixtures	439	435	435	431	427	421	417	409	404	397	392	393	392
Stone, clay, and glass products	453	453	453	453	450	447	447	441	443	441	438	435	430
Primary metal industries	532	531	524	518	512	507	499	497	493	488	474	469	460
Fabricated metal products	1,142	1,131	1,125	1,121	1,109	1,099	1,100	1,092	1,086	1,077	1,062	1,056	1,048
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,314	1,300	1,277	1,264	1,253	1,235	1,216	1,199	1,187	1,175	1,157	1,138	1,127
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,063	1,054	1,041	1,023	1,005	985	959	938	925	910	889	875	869
Transportation equipment	1,166	1,168	1,163	1,160	1,149	1,134	1,138	1,137	1,124	1,108	1,103	1,091	1,071
Motor vehicles and equipment	721	722	715	713	702	690	699	695	685	669	670	666	648
Instruments and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	268	264	265	265	263	263	261	252	255	254	250	251	251
Nondurable goods	4,932	4,908	4,896	4,858	4,831	4,799	4,798	4,760	4,736	4,729	4,695	4,659	4,656
Food and kindred products	1,246	1,246	1,248	1,246	1,240	1,242	1,237	1,236	1,231	1,247	1,245	1,236	1,240
Tobacco products	23	22	23	23	24	24	24	26	24	24	24	23	25
Textile mill products	421	415	413	409	401	395	396	391	385	381	374	368	363
Apparel and other textile products	466	461	458	449	446	436	439	424	422	416	407	403	405
Paper and allied products	494	491	488	487	485	481	479	477	477	477	478	474	473
Printing and publishing	805	803	800	790	787	781	778	775	771	767	759	753	749
Chemicals and allied products	573	573	572	567	566	565	568	564	562	560	559	556	554
Petroleum and coal products	87	86	86	88	88	87	88	88	90	89	90	91	91
Rubber and misc. plastics products	766	759	756	749	745	740	742	732	728	723	715	712	712
Leather and leather products	51	52	52	50	49	48	47	47	46	45	44	43	44
Service-producing	73,504	73,566	73,598	73,632	73,695	73,643	73,680	73,715	73,599	73,307	73,110	73,028	73,078
Transportation and public utilities	5,948	5,955	5,970	5,981	5,982	5,974	5,979	5,957	5,944	5,893	5,838	5,810	5,819
Wholesale trade	5,634	5,627	5,624	5,611	5,596	5,587	5,580	5,580	5,562	5,553	5,524	5,524	5,525
Retail trade	20,595	20,639	20,607	20,694	20,665	20,673	20,708	20,684	20,625	20,508	20,502	20,454	20,490
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,570	5,578	5,586	5,591	5,607	5,589	5,584	5,584	5,602	5,603	5,607	5,596	5,584
Services	35,757	35,767	35,811	35,755	35,845	35,820	35,829	35,910	35,866	35,750	35,639	35,644	35,660

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:												
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	44.3	45.5	43.9	44.1	38.7	38.7	P41.2
2002	P50.1											
Over 3-month span:												
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	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.9	38.8	35.8	P35.0	P38.1
2002												
Over 6-month span:												
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	48.6	45.3	44.1	38.5	37.1	35.6	P34.4	P35.4		
2002												
Over 12-month span:												
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	51.7
2001	49.6	47.7	45.0	43.1	40.5	P39.5	P39.4					
2002												
Manufacturing payrolls, 136 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
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	33.1	39.0	27.6	36.0	29.4	25.7	P28.7
2002	P40.8											
Over 3-month span:												
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	22.4	24.6	21.0	19.9	19.9	21.0	P17.3	P21.7
2002												
Over 6-month span:												
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	19.9	20.6	20.2	15.1	13.2	14.0	P11.8	P15.8		
2002												
Over 12-month span:												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	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	21.0
2001	19.1	16.5	14.7	16.2	15.1	P12.1	P14.0					
2002												

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

^P = preliminary.

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

where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Establishment survey estimates 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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Total ¹												
Alabama	1,938.3	1,936.9	1,936.9	1,931.2	1,926.2	1,925.3	1,914.7	1,916.8	1,919.7	1,916.9	1,910.0	1,906.0	1,905.5
Alaska	284.7	286.2	288.0	288.0	287.5	288.1	289.1	289.1	290.4	291.3	290.4	289.5	290.0
Arizona	2,280.3	2,270.7	2,278.7	2,276.1	2,276.4	2,276.7	2,270.5	2,267.0	2,274.5	2,259.7	2,260.9	2,253.1	2,246.7
Arkansas	1,169.0	1,168.7	1,167.8	1,166.6	1,164.2	1,165.4	1,164.3	1,164.8	1,165.7	1,164.0	1,165.3	1,165.0	1,164.9
California	14,758.8	14,713.7	14,741.2	14,798.9	14,818.3	14,813.4	14,820.7	14,794.5	14,808.9	14,783.4	14,772.5	14,721.3	14,720.7
Colorado	2,247.1	2,253.0	2,256.1	2,251.5	2,270.4	2,265.2	2,270.1	2,267.1	2,267.1	2,250.4	2,239.4	2,227.4	2,222.5
Connecticut	1,697.5	1,699.8	1,700.7	1,699.6	1,700.8	1,701.8	1,700.4	1,698.5	1,692.4	1,686.7	1,684.0	1,682.4	1,679.5
Delaware	427.1	423.5	424.0	426.1	425.4	424.7	423.2	423.7	423.1	422.6	422.7	421.0	421.0
District of Columbia	648.9	651.9	648.0	647.4	649.9	651.3	654.6	654.4	662.7	652.9	650.5	651.0	649.7
Florida	7,186.5	7,208.6	7,223.6	7,246.0	7,264.1	7,286.3	7,298.7	7,310.9	7,323.8	7,333.2	7,337.0	7,327.4	7,322.9
Georgia	4,013.6	4,037.5	4,045.3	4,041.8	4,045.6	4,052.0	4,043.3	4,032.6	4,015.7	3,996.9	3,975.3	3,937.6	3,925.2
Hawaii	559.4	554.8	560.3	560.3	560.0	557.8	560.4	557.6	556.3	563.7	551.5	547.7	548.7
Idaho	568.1	562.2	563.2	563.1	564.8	568.2	570.6	570.7	569.7	569.1	568.2	568.2	569.0
Illinois	6,019.1	6,059.8	6,072.0	6,077.1	6,058.2	6,058.5	6,053.8	6,028.5	6,016.6	6,003.9	5,989.6	5,967.8	5,957.9
Indiana	3,008.9	2,997.4	2,996.6	2,999.9	2,995.8	2,996.2	2,985.4	2,981.9	2,985.5	2,980.3	2,966.9	2,961.9	2,958.5
Iowa	1,487.9	1,485.5	1,487.9	1,489.3	1,482.0	1,480.0	1,477.9	1,485.6	1,488.2	1,490.7	1,488.3	1,490.0	1,486.5
Kansas	1,353.7	1,354.9	1,352.8	1,358.5	1,363.7	1,367.0	1,367.5	1,369.2	1,372.4	1,369.3	1,367.6	1,365.5	1,367.8
Kentucky	1,834.1	1,840.8	1,843.3	1,843.3	1,835.9	1,839.0	1,833.5	1,830.4	1,832.7	1,839.5	1,832.4	1,837.6	1,837.4
Louisiana	1,944.1	1,953.2	1,957.2	1,953.7	1,951.7	1,948.7	1,945.2	1,946.4	1,944.3	1,941.1	1,943.2	1,942.0	1,938.9
Maine	610.3	611.8	612.8	612.5	611.9	610.6	610.2	614.5	610.3	613.7	609.7	609.1	609.1
Maryland	2,477.3	2,473.9	2,477.7	2,477.8	2,473.3	2,475.7	2,474.9	2,459.3	2,469.1	2,479.4	2,473.5	2,470.0	2,465.7
Massachusetts	3,357.3	3,361.9	3,355.9	3,361.7	3,362.8	3,365.7	3,368.7	3,364.6	3,360.0	3,367.8	3,354.1	3,350.7	3,349.5
Michigan	4,704.6	4,679.2	4,702.1	4,698.1	4,693.1	4,676.5	4,679.5	4,677.5	4,668.8	4,658.1	4,660.1	4,651.9	4,640.3
Minnesota	2,682.1	2,680.3	2,686.4	2,685.9	2,689.2	2,693.2	2,689.8	2,687.2	2,680.6	2,669.7	2,658.9	2,653.9	2,648.6
Mississippi	1,151.1	1,147.4	1,145.4	1,145.6	1,145.5	1,145.6	1,152.0	1,144.4	1,140.2	1,136.4	1,133.9	1,133.7	1,128.5
Missouri	2,761.3	2,770.2	2,764.5	2,763.6	2,756.9	2,746.3	2,743.8	2,727.1	2,725.8	2,730.5	2,724.4	2,720.1	2,713.7
Montana	391.9	391.8	393.7	394.3	393.1	393.2	394.8	396.3	395.9	395.1	395.0	394.5	394.8
Nebraska	911.5	916.5	913.9	913.3	911.3	914.2	911.7	915.7	913.7	912.3	909.4	913.0	909.2
Nevada	1,053.0	1,050.9	1,059.1	1,063.7	1,068.6	1,070.4	1,076.3	1,068.5	1,068.5	1,068.3	1,056.1	1,056.4	1,060.4
New Hampshire	624.9	627.2	625.5	626.3	627.3	627.0	626.2	625.2	624.2	622.8	619.5	620.5	619.0
New Jersey	4,031.1	4,029.1	4,033.8	4,032.8	4,027.3	4,028.2	4,022.5	4,021.0	4,013.3	4,011.0	4,025.8	4,019.9	4,016.6
New Mexico	748.4	746.2	749.0	753.8	754.7	754.8	757.5	756.5	760.5	758.4	757.5	756.4	756.4
New York	8,691.5	8,707.0	8,721.7	8,723.8	8,729.5	8,729.7	8,722.2	8,717.0	8,703.7	8,693.7	8,629.4	8,607.8	8,591.7
North Carolina	3,971.5	3,970.3	3,974.7	3,977.5	3,975.7	3,985.4	3,961.1	3,990.6	4,006.7	3,988.7	3,974.8	3,963.7	3,960.8
North Dakota	327.9	328.9	330.3	329.6	328.6	327.7	327.6	324.7	327.4	328.5	327.7	327.6	327.5
Ohio	5,663.4	5,655.2	5,659.2	5,657.5	5,652.1	5,641.5	5,646.3	5,657.6	5,637.2	5,633.7	5,636.2	5,631.7	5,628.6
Oklahoma	1,491.5	1,490.9	1,490.3	1,494.8	1,501.2	1,498.3	1,501.3	1,507.2	1,506.0	1,506.8	1,505.0	1,506.5	1,507.2
Oregon	1,612.6	1,604.2	1,609.6	1,604.7	1,600.5	1,598.4	1,596.0	1,590.8	1,586.9	1,583.2	1,582.1	1,577.5	1,576.0
Pennsylvania	5,734.7	5,744.3	5,737.1	5,748.1	5,736.6	5,732.9	5,729.4	5,727.3	5,720.2	5,719.1	5,715.1	5,709.3	5,708.9
Rhode Island	477.7	478.4	479.0	479.6	478.8	478.8	479.2	479.8	478.5	478.3	478.6	479.9	480.4
South Carolina	1,892.1	1,892.3	1,892.7	1,893.6	1,893.0	1,898.6	1,876.4	1,881.5	1,881.5	1,879.7	1,882.5	1,879.9	1,870.6
South Dakota	379.6	380.8	379.3	379.9	378.7	381.3	380.9	380.2	382.4	379.5	378.8	376.9	375.7
Tennessee	2,753.3	2,749.2	2,754.0	2,748.7	2,759.7	2,753.9	2,759.9	2,762.1	2,760.0	2,754.3	2,751.4	2,752.9	2,754.6
Texas	9,563.5	9,576.7	9,610.7	9,625.2	9,626.4	9,640.0	9,658.9	9,639.3	9,669.5	9,681.8	9,658.9	9,650.2	9,652.6
Utah	1,090.7	1,090.6	1,091.2	1,091.7	1,092.5	1,093.4	1,092.9	1,092.2	1,091.0	1,089.7	1,091.3	1,080.4	1,077.8
Vermont	300.6	299.6	301.2	300.4	299.9	299.9	299.9	299.3	299.0	299.1	299.3	299.5	299.0
Virginia	3,542.7	3,550.7	3,560.6	3,561.6	3,560.6	3,562.6	3,567.9	3,570.0	3,569.6	3,574.5	3,563.1	3,561.5	3,553.0
Washington	2,741.6	2,749.2	2,745.3	2,745.0	2,744.2	2,744.2	2,742.8	2,742.8	2,735.5	2,734.1	2,731.6	2,721.7	2,711.4
West Virginia	738.0	737.7	741.1	742.0	739.7	738.2	738.5	734.9	738.6	736.5	733.3	734.7	733.4
Wisconsin	2,842.7	2,844.9	2,852.1	2,852.4	2,848.8	2,843.8	2,838.0	2,840.7	2,840.4	2,834.7	2,832.7	2,827.9	2,831.0
Wyoming	240.7	242.7	244.4	244.9	245.1	243.4	244.9	249.0	247.3	242.9	245.2	245.0	245.1

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										
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Construction													
Alabama	106.6	107.8	108.4	107.5	106.8	106.8	105.8	105.0	104.1	105.0	104.3	104.8	105.4
Alaska	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.1	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.9
Arizona	165.2	165.3	166.6	167.5	168.0	167.8	167.6	165.6	163.8	162.2	161.7	157.8	156.5
Arkansas	54.4	56.2	56.0	56.8	56.3	56.3	56.0	56.0	55.9	56.0	56.5	57.3	57.7
California	761.4	760.1	761.7	765.1	767.5	768.8	768.6	762.9	765.6	758.4	756.2	745.6	748.2
Colorado	163.5	166.5	164.0	162.9	163.8	164.4	163.6	163.9	162.3	161.0	160.6	159.8	158.1
Connecticut	66.3	66.5	68.1	68.0	67.8	68.2	66.7	65.5	64.2	63.3	63.4	63.5	64.1
Delaware	25.0	25.1	25.9	25.9	25.3	25.7	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.9	25.9
District of Columbia	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.4
Florida	393.7	397.7	397.9	395.5	395.2	397.2	400.5	404.2	403.0	402.2	404.0	402.0	402.8
Georgia	208.9	210.3	213.4	210.5	208.4	207.8	209.4	211.2	208.5	203.0	200.9	201.8	198.5
Hawaii ²	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.8	24.3
Idaho	36.8	35.5	34.9	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.7	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.0	37.0
Illinois	258.6	274.3	280.8	288.8	284.9	285.7	281.7	279.7	276.0	270.8	269.2	270.1	270.3
Indiana	151.1	155.8	156.2	157.6	154.3	154.6	153.4	151.7	151.9	151.6	150.4	152.7	151.0
Iowa	64.2	62.0	62.1	63.6	63.5	61.3	63.3	63.1	63.7	63.5	63.3	63.4	62.4
Kansas	64.1	65.2	65.0	67.1	68.2	68.8	69.2	68.8	69.1	69.1	69.5	69.9	70.3
Kentucky	85.9	90.0	91.1	89.8	87.2	87.6	87.1	87.0	85.8	86.0	85.1	85.4	84.9
Louisiana	132.7	137.6	136.3	135.9	134.6	134.8	133.8	136.0	135.0	134.7	135.0	136.2	136.4
Maine	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	30.7	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.5	30.6
Maryland	156.8	158.6	160.7	159.6	159.0	159.8	159.5	160.7	159.5	158.9	157.4	156.4	157.7
Massachusetts	135.8	136.6	136.8	137.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.5	137.5	138.9	139.8	140.8	141.3
Michigan	216.1	212.8	217.2	215.0	216.0	215.4	213.2	212.6	213.4	215.1	214.1	216.1	217.3
Minnesota	119.6	121.2	121.6	122.5	124.6	122.4	125.7	125.3	124.6	124.3	123.0	123.4	122.6
Mississippi	54.1	52.4	53.1	53.7	53.8	53.8	54.1	54.3	53.5	53.3	53.8	53.8	53.3
Missouri	134.3	142.9	142.5	144.6	142.5	142.1	145.1	141.8	140.0	142.4	140.7	141.3	140.3
Montana	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.7
Nebraska	42.9	44.5	44.3	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.7	43.7	43.1	43.1	43.7	43.0
Nevada	89.0	88.6	89.5	90.3	91.1	91.1	91.3	90.7	90.6	90.6	90.1	90.1	89.8
New Hampshire	25.1	25.8	26.3	25.9	25.9	25.6	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.5
New Jersey	159.1	160.5	162.5	162.8	161.2	160.8	160.1	160.0	159.2	158.6	158.6	158.8	159.9
New Mexico	45.7	45.8	45.5	45.8	45.5	45.5	45.7	45.6	45.7	45.1	45.2	45.8	45.9
New York	332.4	335.3	339.5	341.7	340.1	340.1	337.9	336.2	335.6	335.4	336.2	335.6	334.7
North Carolina	239.7	240.2	241.6	243.6	241.6	242.1	242.5	244.3	244.5	244.3	243.7	241.7	241.7
North Dakota	15.6	16.2	16.0	16.8	16.5	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.9
Ohio	257.8	259.2	260.4	262.2	257.8	257.4	257.4	257.0	255.4	253.9	253.8	255.1	254.8
Oklahoma	61.8	61.3	62.1	63.0	63.6	63.0	62.5	63.4	62.9	63.1	63.0	62.7	62.7
Oregon	88.0	89.5	88.8	87.5	85.3	85.6	83.1	82.9	81.3	80.0	78.3	77.2	76.9
Pennsylvania	255.6	255.2	258.3	257.4	256.2	255.6	256.0	255.0	253.5	253.2	252.2	253.3	254.1
Rhode Island	19.0	18.9	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.1	21.1
South Carolina	118.9	118.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.5	117.3	117.3	117.8	118.2	118.2	117.5	117.0
South Dakota	17.9	18.7	18.2	18.6	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.3	18.8	18.9	18.5	18.0
Tennessee	127.5	130.9	132.7	131.7	130.1	130.3	129.9	129.3	128.5	128.5	127.9	128.8	129.4
Texas	568.7	569.8	575.2	576.1	578.6	581.1	584.6	584.8	584.6	583.2	580.1	580.7	581.2
Utah	73.7	73.2	73.3	71.2	70.5	70.4	68.6	69.0	69.8	69.5	69.4	70.7	70.1
Vermont	14.6	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.6
Virginia	217.5	219.6	223.6	224.9	224.8	225.2	226.3	226.9	227.5	227.5	225.5	225.3	224.9
Washington	164.3	166.1	165.9	167.3	165.6	164.7	164.9	164.1	164.2	164.6	162.7	160.8	159.2
West Virginia	34.3	34.8	36.0	37.0	35.2	34.8	34.1	33.8	32.9	33.7	33.5	33.5	32.9
Wisconsin	126.3	127.2	128.1	127.9	126.1	124.5	124.5	126.1	125.8	125.9	125.4	124.6	125.2
Wyoming	17.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.2	18.3	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.8	18.2	17.9

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Manufacturing												
Alabama	356.1	353.6	353.5	351.6	349.9	347.9	344.8	346.7	344.3	342.4	341.3	338.8	339.7
Alaska	13.0	14.2	14.2	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.5	13.5	14.1	13.0	12.3	12.5
Arizona	216.8	217.1	216.7	215.3	214.8	214.0	212.1	211.2	210.4	208.3	207.3	205.3	204.1
Arkansas	250.3	248.7	245.5	244.0	242.4	241.7	240.7	241.2	239.8	238.8	237.5	235.1	233.4
California	1,953.2	1,950.1	1,945.0	1,944.3	1,936.2	1,932.3	1,924.4	1,910.0	1,897.7	1,886.4	1,874.3	1,864.1	1,860.5
Colorado	206.5	206.9	206.4	205.3	204.2	203.5	201.8	200.8	200.4	199.7	198.2	196.9	196.2
Connecticut	261.3	260.7	260.4	258.6	258.1	257.6	256.8	257.8	254.8	254.2	253.1	250.8	249.9
Delaware	58.5	54.6	55.1	57.1	57.7	57.4	56.8	54.9	54.5	54.9	54.5	54.2	54.3
District of Columbia	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.2
Florida	486.3	483.9	485.1	485.0	483.2	482.8	482.0	481.7	480.8	480.0	477.8	475.3	473.9
Georgia	581.8	575.2	578.3	574.2	573.5	571.1	567.8	569.0	565.2	563.7	560.9	557.5	556.1
Hawaii	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.5
Idaho	76.5	76.1	76.2	75.8	75.6	75.6	76.4	76.1	76.2	75.6	74.8	73.9	73.8
Illinois	940.9	937.9	936.8	931.6	928.2	922.5	916.6	910.2	906.4	905.2	903.1	897.0	894.6
Indiana	677.7	672.9	671.3	669.2	667.8	665.8	662.8	659.7	655.8	655.0	649.5	645.3	641.2
Iowa	261.4	260.4	260.6	260.7	260.0	259.9	259.3	259.0	259.2	256.2	255.3	256.5	255.5
Kansas	210.3	210.3	211.0	210.9	210.7	209.9	209.4	209.5	209.3	208.5	207.5	206.2	206.0
Kentucky	318.5	317.7	315.4	314.1	313.2	312.3	310.5	306.1	305.8	305.1	301.6	303.0	301.3
Louisiana	182.4	183.4	182.2	181.9	181.3	180.1	180.3	179.3	178.4	176.9	176.4	176.3	175.9
Maine	84.4	84.5	83.5	83.4	82.4	81.9	81.5	82.4	80.9	79.8	79.5	78.2	78.4
Maryland	178.8	178.5	177.9	177.6	176.3	174.9	175.7	174.6	174.8	173.6	173.2	172.2	171.2
Massachusetts	437.3	436.2	434.4	432.6	430.5	427.5	426.0	424.7	421.2	421.1	419.6	418.5	417.5
Michigan	974.8	949.6	959.9	955.6	952.0	943.5	941.4	941.1	928.9	926.6	925.4	923.6	919.9
Minnesota	438.9	439.1	437.7	436.5	435.1	434.2	430.5	429.7	426.8	425.0	423.8	421.4	419.1
Mississippi	227.3	226.2	222.6	221.2	220.7	219.8	217.6	216.6	216.2	215.9	214.9	214.3	212.1
Missouri	400.7	394.7	393.7	391.9	391.1	385.5	378.8	384.2	378.1	378.6	370.8	376.3	375.9
Montana	24.8	24.4	24.7	24.4	24.2	23.8	23.4	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.2
Nebraska	119.9	119.3	119.0	118.5	118.9	118.5	118.3	118.1	118.0	117.4	116.3	115.3	115.1
Nevada	45.6	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.2	46.3	46.4	45.9	45.8	45.7	45.4	45.1	45.2
New Hampshire	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.6	104.3	103.2	101.8	102.3	101.3	100.4	99.7	99.7	98.2
New Jersey	458.7	458.4	457.7	455.3	451.8	450.3	445.8	443.4	441.9	438.8	437.2	433.2	431.4
New Mexico	43.1	43.2	42.9	43.4	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.8	41.5	41.8	41.7	41.5
New York	868.0	863.1	854.8	852.0	851.3	848.9	846.2	846.8	839.6	834.0	827.0	822.2	820.7
North Carolina	772.8	771.4	764.7	761.3	758.9	751.2	743.2	738.1	731.9	728.6	725.8	717.4	712.0
North Dakota	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.8	25.1	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.8
Ohio	1,079.2	1,072.8	1,070.5	1,067.0	1,063.7	1,059.5	1,057.2	1,058.1	1,046.4	1,041.4	1,042.3	1,039.2	1,036.3
Oklahoma	182.0	180.9	180.4	180.2	179.0	178.6	178.5	177.5	176.4	176.1	175.0	174.7	174.1
Oregon	245.2	241.5	240.8	237.9	238.7	236.5	235.3	233.0	230.7	231.0	232.6	229.4	227.1
Pennsylvania	923.0	920.7	917.7	913.1	907.8	902.4	896.6	891.8	885.9	885.6	881.4	875.1	872.0
Rhode Island	72.3	72.9	72.0	71.7	71.7	70.6	70.8	70.8	69.8	69.4	68.5	68.8	69.1
South Carolina	346.2	344.0	343.5	344.2	343.8	342.2	338.0	337.0	332.6	328.2	326.7	324.6	322.5
South Dakota	49.2	49.0	48.2	47.8	47.5	47.0	46.6	46.1	45.6	45.5	44.5	43.7	43.2
Tennessee	503.3	500.2	495.7	494.4	493.6	490.7	489.6	489.0	486.2	484.7	482.7	480.0	479.6
Texas	1,086.9	1,086.6	1,087.2	1,086.3	1,083.3	1,078.9	1,075.4	1,075.4	1,069.7	1,070.1	1,065.1	1,060.4	1,057.9
Utah	131.7	131.4	131.0	130.9	130.4	129.9	130.0	130.0	128.9	128.1	128.4	124.6	123.2
Vermont	49.5	49.6	49.8	49.8	49.5	49.0	48.9	48.5	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.0	47.7
Virginia	385.9	386.8	384.4	383.3	381.0	378.2	375.7	375.7	374.5	374.1	370.1	369.8	368.0
Washington	346.2	347.1	345.5	343.8	340.1	338.7	337.5	338.4	334.9	335.1	332.9	330.0	323.0
West Virginia	79.8	79.6	79.0	79.1	78.5	78.3	78.0	77.5	76.8	76.5	76.3	76.0	76.1
Wisconsin	614.0	612.6	608.7	605.6	603.2	599.6	592.9	589.9	587.3	587.5	585.4	580.7	579.0
Wyoming	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Transportation and public utilities												
Alabama	96.4	96.0	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.6	95.2	95.2	94.4	94.1	95.2	94.9	94.6
Alaska	27.0	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.6
Arizona	110.7	109.7	110.3	110.4	109.8	110.0	109.7	109.9	109.4	109.3	107.4	106.4	106.0
Arkansas	71.0	70.3	70.2	70.6	70.8	70.9	70.8	70.6	71.1	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.4
California	759.7	761.1	761.1	765.4	765.0	764.2	763.4	759.9	760.8	760.4	755.6	744.6	740.6
Colorado	143.3	142.0	141.2	141.1	141.1	140.9	141.2	140.5	139.9	138.7	137.7	135.3	132.7
Connecticut	79.8	80.1	79.9	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.9	80.1	79.0	79.0	78.2	78.2	78.5
Delaware	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.7	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.4	17.4
District of Columbia	19.6	19.6	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.8	19.4	19.6
Florida	362.8	362.8	363.9	364.2	366.4	366.4	368.2	369.6	369.6	370.2	367.8	365.3	365.0
Georgia	270.8	273.2	274.4	274.5	273.6	272.7	272.3	270.7	269.3	267.5	266.5	261.4	255.7
Hawaii	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Idaho	28.1	27.8	27.8	28.0	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.9	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.4
Illinois	357.0	358.4	359.3	360.2	359.6	359.7	358.4	358.0	356.6	356.7	354.2	351.0	345.9
Indiana	150.2	150.1	149.3	149.4	148.9	147.9	148.2	149.0	148.1	147.6	144.2	143.8	143.9
Iowa	73.6	73.7	74.0	74.2	74.0	73.8	74.1	73.6	74.0	74.1	73.9	74.0	74.3
Kansas	87.1	87.2	87.4	87.5	88.3	88.4	88.1	88.7	89.0	88.7	88.5	88.0	87.9
Kentucky	109.2	109.7	109.8	109.4	108.5	107.3	105.6	106.4	108.2	108.6	108.5	108.7	108.5
Louisiana	114.0	115.0	114.8	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.4	114.0	114.5	113.6	113.5
Maine	24.1	24.4	24.3	24.1	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.4	23.9	24.1	24.1	23.9
Maryland	119.8	117.9	117.1	118.1	118.3	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.4	115.9	117.0	116.2	116.5
Massachusetts	146.6	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.6	145.3	146.2	145.9	145.1	144.1	141.8	140.1	139.6
Michigan	181.7	181.6	181.5	180.6	181.0	180.8	180.0	180.9	179.9	179.6	179.0	177.9	177.7
Minnesota	136.4	136.7	137.0	136.9	136.8	136.2	136.5	135.5	134.6	133.2	127.4	126.8	125.7
Mississippi	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.2	56.9	56.6	56.3	56.3	55.9	56.0	55.6	56.1	56.8
Missouri	182.5	182.7	183.2	183.3	181.4	181.8	182.5	181.8	181.4	180.0	178.0	178.6	177.5
Montana	22.4	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.2	22.4
Nebraska	58.6	58.3	58.3	58.1	57.3	57.5	56.6	57.5	57.0	57.2	56.9	57.0	57.0
Nevada	58.1	58.2	58.8	59.1	59.1	59.6	59.2	58.5	58.5	58.5	57.2	57.2	57.4
New Hampshire	22.1	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.7
New Jersey	272.6	271.2	271.7	271.3	271.5	271.4	270.4	269.2	266.8	266.3	266.5	263.1	263.2
New Mexico	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.9	37.5	37.5	37.9	37.6	37.6	37.0	37.3
New York	439.2	442.9	443.6	442.6	443.2	443.9	442.7	443.9	444.5	443.1	436.0	431.3	429.5
North Carolina	182.8	183.2	184.6	183.6	183.6	185.1	185.0	185.3	184.2	182.5	182.3	181.2	180.2
North Dakota	18.7	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.8
Ohio	250.7	250.6	250.3	249.5	249.4	249.6	250.1	249.6	248.5	247.4	247.5	246.9	246.6
Oklahoma	85.4	85.9	85.9	85.7	86.5	86.1	86.1	85.7	85.6	85.6	85.0	85.1	84.8
Oregon	80.8	80.3	81.1	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.6	79.8	79.2	78.8	78.6	78.2	78.0
Pennsylvania	304.5	306.5	305.9	304.0	303.7	302.5	299.4	298.5	297.0	299.8	296.6	294.7	294.0
Rhode Island	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	16.8	16.9	17.0
South Carolina	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.8	95.3	95.5	95.8	96.2	96.0	95.9	96.2	96.3	96.4
South Dakota	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.8
Tennessee	179.1	181.1	181.7	181.1	183.0	182.8	182.0	181.2	182.0	181.2	180.5	181.0	180.9
Texas	605.4	605.4	609.2	609.2	611.5	610.8	613.2	615.5	618.4	619.9	614.7	610.6	605.8
Utah	61.2	60.1	60.2	60.5	60.5	61.1	61.9	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.7	60.1	59.0
Vermont	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7
Virginia	190.6	193.8	193.9	193.4	193.0	195.1	195.3	194.9	193.7	194.1	190.9	191.5	190.9
Washington	150.1	150.1	149.6	149.4	149.1	149.0	148.1	147.9	146.7	146.6	146.4	144.5	143.7
West Virginia	37.6	37.2	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.5	37.2	37.5	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.7
Wisconsin	135.5	133.7	133.7	134.3	135.1	135.6	135.3	136.4	136.5	135.1	135.1	135.2	135.1
Wyoming	14.1	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.1	14.0

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Trade												
Alabama	452.0	450.1	450.5	449.5	448.0	447.1	445.1	444.3	443.2	442.4	442.8	439.9	437.3
Alaska	58.3	57.7	57.8	58.2	58.3	58.3	57.7	58.1	58.2	58.9	59.6	59.6	59.8
Arizona	531.4	528.8	531.3	530.0	530.8	532.9	534.3	534.8	534.6	538.1	540.0	539.3	539.1
Arkansas	269.9	270.2	270.9	269.7	269.6	270.7	270.6	269.0	270.2	270.7	270.6	271.3	271.3
California	3,336.0	3,329.2	3,344.4	3,358.3	3,364.7	3,366.2	3,368.2	3,362.5	3,368.5	3,374.9	3,371.3	3,362.4	3,361.4
Colorado	531.2	529.0	531.3	534.6	538.0	540.8	541.7	543.1	543.0	541.6	547.1	547.7	546.1
Connecticut	365.5	365.7	364.3	365.6	367.2	367.7	367.4	367.0	365.9	363.9	362.1	362.3	360.4
Delaware	93.2	92.2	92.9	92.8	92.6	92.7	93.2	92.9	93.7	92.4	93.2	93.0	92.2
District of Columbia	49.1	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.5	50.2	49.1	48.0	48.4	48.2
Florida	1,777.0	1,777.1	1,777.9	1,778.5	1,785.9	1,793.0	1,796.9	1,798.6	1,801.3	1,801.3	1,797.7	1,792.8	1,789.6
Georgia	984.9	995.1	994.9	998.7	1,000.6	1,004.7	1,006.6	1,001.1	997.2	1,001.3	992.8	978.4	973.4
Hawaii	139.3	138.7	139.4	139.4	139.9	140.1	140.0	139.7	139.4	139.2	136.2	134.1	134.6
Idaho	145.1	142.9	143.0	143.0	143.2	144.1	144.4	144.0	143.1	142.0	141.7	141.0	140.6
Illinois	1,366.2	1,369.3	1,369.6	1,371.0	1,368.1	1,366.9	1,363.5	1,357.2	1,360.0	1,358.0	1,352.8	1,345.3	1,342.7
Indiana	712.7	708.0	707.9	706.0	705.3	705.6	702.6	702.1	701.4	703.2	704.6	703.6	699.8
Iowa	361.8	362.0	362.0	361.9	359.0	359.4	360.2	361.7	362.3	362.2	362.1	362.2	361.2
Kansas	324.0	322.0	321.3	321.6	323.8	324.2	323.6	322.0	322.4	323.5	322.9	323.5	323.7
Kentucky	434.8	434.9	435.6	435.5	435.2	434.6	434.8	435.9	435.4	437.7	435.8	436.0	436.4
Louisiana	456.3	458.8	462.0	461.6	461.7	461.6	459.5	460.1	460.3	460.0	460.3	459.8	456.5
Maine	152.1	152.4	152.6	152.9	152.5	151.6	152.1	154.0	153.0	153.2	153.0	153.3	152.6
Maryland	560.4	556.3	558.3	555.6	553.2	552.2	553.1	554.2	555.7	555.7	556.2	554.4	551.0
Massachusetts	753.4	752.7	749.8	751.5	753.5	755.0	753.7	754.7	756.0	754.6	750.0	750.1	751.1
Michigan	1,104.7	1,099.0	1,106.5	1,105.8	1,102.0	1,093.8	1,093.5	1,091.2	1,095.4	1,092.3	1,095.7	1,093.3	1,084.5
Minnesota	634.9	635.0	635.3	633.5	635.2	637.3	635.9	635.1	634.4	631.2	630.7	631.4	629.5
Mississippi	257.0	257.9	257.6	257.9	256.9	258.0	256.4	257.0	255.4	254.5	253.5	254.8	252.2
Missouri	653.7	652.1	650.3	649.9	646.8	646.0	645.4	644.7	639.3	643.3	643.2	640.4	634.1
Montana	103.3	103.1	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.1	103.5	104.1	104.1	103.6	103.3	103.0	103.4
Nebraska	218.9	219.5	217.9	216.7	216.4	216.4	216.4	217.0	215.4	215.6	215.2	214.3	214.8
Nevada	223.3	223.7	226.0	226.6	227.7	228.8	229.8	230.1	230.4	230.5	230.1	229.7	229.7
New Hampshire	166.2	164.7	164.6	165.0	166.1	166.4	166.4	166.0	165.4	166.6	165.2	165.9	166.6
New Jersey	943.5	942.1	941.6	941.3	938.7	939.6	938.9	939.4	937.7	934.0	932.6	934.8	933.3
New Mexico	174.4	173.2	173.8	174.6	174.1	173.9	174.9	174.5	175.1	173.3	174.4	174.2	173.5
New York	1,762.9	1,760.2	1,765.4	1,765.3	1,765.2	1,760.0	1,758.3	1,755.4	1,759.0	1,753.5	1,741.8	1,736.5	1,735.4
North Carolina	905.7	900.6	901.2	900.3	902.3	908.9	912.8	913.2	916.8	916.7	915.3	914.0	912.6
North Dakota	81.8	82.2	83.0	82.3	82.1	82.2	82.3	81.5	81.6	81.6	81.9	82.1	82.1
Ohio	1,362.6	1,360.9	1,361.2	1,358.1	1,358.0	1,357.7	1,359.5	1,359.4	1,358.2	1,357.0	1,359.2	1,358.3	1,357.4
Oklahoma	342.1	341.5	340.5	341.0	342.4	341.7	342.8	343.8	342.4	343.2	343.3	343.5	343.9
Oregon	394.0	391.5	393.0	393.4	391.3	391.9	391.0	390.0	389.4	389.0	388.1	386.5	386.7
Pennsylvania	1,279.6	1,288.1	1,283.4	1,288.6	1,289.3	1,288.7	1,287.9	1,290.1	1,287.8	1,286.3	1,283.4	1,282.7	1,285.1
Rhode Island	109.5	110.7	111.5	111.4	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.8	110.3	110.7	110.1	110.6	110.5
South Carolina	452.4	452.7	453.3	454.6	453.1	455.1	453.0	455.3	455.7	456.8	458.7	456.7	455.7
South Dakota	92.1	92.9	92.8	92.9	93.0	93.3	93.1	92.8	93.3	92.4	92.6	92.4	92.3
Tennessee	652.3	653.4	654.6	652.6	655.9	655.5	657.5	657.4	656.9	658.6	657.9	658.7	659.4
Texas	2,270.8	2,269.7	2,276.3	2,279.7	2,273.7	2,278.3	2,285.4	2,285.4	2,294.7	2,293.9	2,290.3	2,292.2	2,294.5
Utah	254.3	254.0	254.3	254.3	254.6	254.8	254.0	253.2	253.7	253.4	254.1	252.4	251.8
Vermont	68.9	68.2	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.7
Virginia	769.8	769.8	773.2	773.8	773.7	775.9	775.9	775.9	775.1	773.9	772.7	770.5	763.8
Washington	659.2	659.2	659.7	658.4	658.8	656.5	654.4	656.6	653.9	651.4	648.3	646.7	645.5
West Virginia	164.7	164.8	165.6	165.5	164.4	164.4	163.8	164.2	164.7	163.0	162.0	162.8	162.1
Wisconsin	639.3	638.8	639.4	639.0	638.6	635.2	635.5	636.5	637.5	636.3	636.4	637.6	637.9
Wyoming	54.8	55.1	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.3	55.9	55.9	56.0	56.3	56.8	56.0	55.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Alabama	92.2	91.8	91.8	91.9	92.1	92.0	92.0	91.8	92.0	92.0	91.5	91.3	91.3
Alaska	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7
Arizona	145.6	144.6	144.5	144.9	145.6	146.6	146.8	146.9	146.6	146.8	147.3	147.5	147.1
Arkansas	46.5	46.1	46.2	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.4	46.3	46.4	46.5	46.7	46.7	46.9
California	831.0	833.5	837.2	840.5	841.2	842.5	843.1	842.6	843.0	843.8	843.9	846.0	846.2
Colorado	143.2	143.2	143.1	142.0	141.3	141.7	141.8	141.9	141.9	141.7	142.3	140.7	140.3
Connecticut	141.2	141.0	141.6	141.7	142.2	141.8	142.1	142.2	142.0	142.2	141.7	141.8	141.4
Delaware	50.9	51.2	50.7	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.1	50.5	50.2	50.1	50.6	50.7	50.8
District of Columbia	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.8	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.2	32.5	32.7	32.5	32.6
Florida	445.8	446.8	449.3	451.6	454.2	454.9	454.5	454.4	454.5	454.1	454.9	454.6	454.5
Georgia	207.5	205.6	206.3	206.4	207.2	207.4	207.2	205.2	205.2	204.5	205.3	203.7	203.8
Hawaii	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.0	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.2
Idaho	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.9	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.2
Illinois	400.5	401.2	402.7	402.1	402.6	403.0	403.4	402.5	401.8	402.3	402.4	402.9	403.1
Indiana	141.1	140.9	140.4	140.8	140.0	140.2	139.9	139.6	139.1	139.4	139.9	139.9	140.3
Iowa	86.9	87.1	87.3	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.9	88.3	88.4	88.4
Kansas	65.0	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.8	65.1	65.6	65.6	65.5	66.0	66.6	66.7	66.8
Kentucky	76.3	76.6	76.9	76.8	76.7	76.7	76.4	76.7	76.7	77.0	76.9	77.2	77.2
Louisiana	87.0	86.9	87.0	86.8	86.7	86.6	86.3	86.4	86.3	86.3	86.8	86.6	86.3
Maine	33.0	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.2	32.2	32.2
Maryland	138.1	139.2	138.5	138.9	139.5	139.9	140.5	140.4	140.1	139.8	139.8	139.7	139.7
Massachusetts	229.0	229.3	228.8	229.5	230.2	230.7	231.3	230.9	231.1	231.4	231.5	231.7	231.0
Michigan	205.6	207.0	207.3	206.6	208.1	207.8	208.5	208.2	209.3	209.7	210.1	209.3	209.5
Minnesota	160.7	161.2	161.6	162.4	162.4	162.9	162.7	162.2	162.0	160.7	160.1	159.9	160.2
Mississippi	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.6	42.6
Missouri	168.9	168.9	169.0	169.8	170.6	170.0	168.9	168.1	169.5	170.1	170.7	169.9	170.1
Montana	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.5
Nebraska	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.0	60.8	60.7	60.8	60.9	60.7
Nevada	48.5	48.7	49.1	49.3	49.5	49.5	49.8	49.7	49.6	49.8	49.7	49.7	49.8
New Hampshire	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.8
New Jersey	266.9	267.0	267.2	267.6	267.4	268.0	266.5	266.6	266.9	269.1	281.0	278.4	277.2
New Mexico	32.2	32.3	32.3			32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.9
New York	749.6	753.1	753.5			749.7	748.6	746.1	744.5	743.4	718.6	718.9	715.7
North Carolina	189.1	189.9	189.8			190.4	188.9	188.8	189.1	189.8	190.1	190.2	190.2
North Dakota	16.6	16.5	16.5			16.5	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.4
Ohio	309.3	309.8	309.5	309.6	310.0	309.9	310.4	310.4	310.7	310.6	310.5	309.5	309.7
Oklahoma	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.7	73.9	73.9	74.0	74.5	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.5	75.5
Oregon	94.6	94.7	95.0	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.9	95.7
Pennsylvania	328.3	328.9	328.9	328.7	329.3	328.5	328.2	328.3	327.6	327.9	329.0	329.4	329.0
Rhode Island	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.6	31.8
South Carolina	81.8	81.6	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.6	81.3	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.4	82.3	82.3
South Dakota	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.6	27.0	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.3	27.7	27.4	27.4
Tennessee	131.3	130.2	130.4	130.8	131.0	130.5	130.9	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.3	131.1	131.1
Texas	526.9	527.7	529.3	531.1	531.3	533.5	534.6	535.5	534.5	534.7	533.8	533.7	532.9
Utah	57.8	58.6	58.3	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.6	59.2	59.5	59.8	60.1	60.1	60.5
Vermont	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3
Virginia	191.7	191.9	192.3	192.1	192.7	192.9	193.2	192.9	192.0	191.8	192.1	193.2	193.6
Washington	138.1	138.4	138.8	138.7	139.2	139.7	139.7	139.3	139.1	139.5	140.2	140.6	140.7
West Virginia	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	30.1	29.9	29.6	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.4
Wisconsin	150.3	150.1	150.9	151.3	151.6	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.1	152.3	152.8	153.0	153.2
Wyoming	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
	Services												
Alabama	475.2	477.6	476.4	475.7	474.3	475.9	476.8	478.3	475.3	476.1	474.4	475.7	476.1
Alaska	73.7	74.4	74.7	75.0	75.0	75.6	76.6	76.5	76.8	77.0	76.3	76.4	76.5
Arizona	730.5	727.0	727.9	726.5	724.4	722.0	716.1	710.2	712.5	708.7	705.5	701.3	701.3
Arkansas	282.5	282.3	283.1	283.1	282.5	282.4	282.7	282.5	283.8	285.3	285.8	286.0	286.1
California	4,751.8	4,710.9	4,720.3	4,742.7	4,754.2	4,746.9	4,751.9	4,748.1	4,747.9	4,751.8	4,749.5	4,732.4	4,733.4
Colorado	697.1	700.8	704.5	707.1	720.1	712.1	716.7	713.9	712.2	706.2	694.5	686.4	682.3
Connecticut	540.9	540.9	541.0	541.6	541.2	541.0	542.7	543.0	541.9	538.2	538.6	538.1	537.5
Delaware	123.6	124.6	123.2	124.3	123.5	122.8	123.0	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.0	121.9	122.7
District of Columbia	302.3	305.6	303.3	302.8	306.4	306.5	307.6	307.4	308.5	306.3	304.1	305.6	305.7
Florida	2,714.2	2,728.3	2,735.8	2,757.7	2,765.0	2,777.7	2,781.3	2,784.2	2,798.2	2,806.0	2,811.4	2,809.9	2,810.2
Georgia	1,143.3	1,161.5	1,157.0	1,157.8	1,159.4	1,162.9	1,158.8	1,154.7	1,144.4	1,138.4	1,133.6	1,120.3	1,120.0
Hawaii	187.3	186.5	187.3	188.0	188.4	187.2	186.8	185.7	186.4	186.7	183.0	181.8	182.2
Idaho	146.6	144.7	145.6	145.9	147.4	148.4	148.7	148.5	149.2	149.7	148.9	150.8	151.3
Illinois	1,861.6	1,880.2	1,882.5	1,882.5	1,878.4	1,878.4	1,877.0	1,872.3	1,871.2	1,865.2	1,865.4	1,864.3	1,859.3
Indiana	760.2	754.0	753.7	758.4	760.7	761.1	760.7	757.5	761.1	762.8	757.5	757.2	761.1
Iowa	396.8	396.5	397.5	398.4	394.9	394.6	395.1	398.6	399.4	402.1	401.1	401.3	401.1
Kansas	351.6	352.9	352.2	353.5	353.2	355.0	355.3	355.3	356.1	356.5	355.7	355.1	356.3
Kentucky	480.3	482.8	482.9	486.5	483.7	485.1	485.4	487.5	488.4	489.8	490.6	492.2	493.7
Louisiana	547.9	549.4	549.4	548.4	549.1	546.5	545.2	544.9	547.3	545.9	546.1	545.1	545.4
Maine	185.8	186.9	188.6	189.1	188.8	188.7	188.9	189.1	187.9	190.6	187.6	188.2	188.5
Maryland	870.5	873.5	874.3	877.9	876.2	877.6	879.3	884.2	884.3	881.3	876.5	873.9	872.3
Massachusetts	1,229.1	1,233.7	1,234.3	1,237.9	1,237.3	1,240.5	1,243.9	1,241.9	1,240.2	1,240.4	1,239.8	1,237.9	1,237.0
Michigan	1,327.5	1,329.7	1,331.7	1,333.1	1,332.3	1,331.1	1,332.4	1,335.9	1,330.6	1,329.5	1,324.0	1,321.7	1,320.6
Minnesota	786.6	788.2	790.9	793.1	793.0	797.8	795.0	795.1	794.3	787.7	790.7	790.3	788.1
Mississippi	272.6	271.7	273.4	272.0	273.0	272.6	274.3	272.5	273.3	272.8	271.5	270.7	270.2
Missouri	791.9	795.2	791.3	789.1	789.5	786.9	787.2	780.9	781.5	785.7	789.3	782.1	782.8
Montana	117.8	118.3	118.7	119.6	119.5	120.3	121.2	120.7	121.4	121.0	121.3	122.2	121.4
Nebraska	254.5	257.7	256.9	257.2	256.7	258.3	256.8	261.2	259.9	259.5	259.6	261.5	259.5
Nevada	454.0	451.6	454.3	457.3	458.1	459.6	460.3	457.6	456.7	457.8	447.0	447.9	451.4
New Hampshire	191.1	193.5	192.4	194.4	194.7	194.9	194.8	194.9	195.6	194.2	191.7	192.7	192.6
New Jersey	1,336.2	1,335.5	1,336.4	1,340.0	1,341.8	1,341.0	1,342.8	1,343.0	1,340.3	1,342.8	1,345.2	1,343.8	1,343.1
New Mexico	217.4	217.0	218.2	220.0	221.7	222.4	222.4	223.1	224.2	225.4	223.7	222.9	222.5
New York	3,076.1	3,089.3	3,100.7	3,106.7	3,111.8	3,117.0	3,111.7	3,114.0	3,117.7	3,103.6	3,090.2	3,082.1	3,081.2
North Carolina	1,043.2	1,045.7	1,050.5	1,052.1	1,053.7	1,059.7	1,061.1	1,063.1	1,063.5	1,065.7	1,060.2	1,060.7	1,062.6
North Dakota	92.6	92.5	93.1	93.1	92.7	92.9	93.0	92.8	93.0	93.2	92.9	93.1	93.4
Ohio	1,605.1	1,603.5	1,605.6	1,608.2	1,609.3	1,606.0	1,615.1	1,617.9	1,613.6	1,614.8	1,614.6	1,614.7	1,613.6
Oklahoma	428.9	429.5	428.4	432.5	435.5	434.3	438.7	441.2	442.8	442.5	441.8	441.6	443.4
Oregon	444.1	440.2	443.6	443.2	443.1	441.6	443.1	439.8	437.5	440.8	439.2	441.4	442.6
Pennsylvania	1,897.5	1,896.1	1,894.7	1,905.5	1,898.2	1,903.6	1,911.4	1,916.3	1,918.9	1,916.0	1,919.4	1,919.2	1,920.8
Rhode Island	165.4	164.3	164.6	165.7	165.8	165.7	166.1	165.8	165.7	164.9	165.6	165.8	165.9
South Carolina	477.7	476.5	477.2	476.1	478.4	482.4	470.5	470.8	473.2	477.5	480.5	477.4	479.1
South Dakota	105.5	105.3	105.2	105.9	105.2	106.1	106.4	105.4	107.1	106.4	106.3	106.2	106.5
Tennessee	756.5	749.3	754.2	755.2	760.1	759.5	764.3	768.5	766.4	770.5	768.5	770.0	771.2
Texas	2,778.2	2,787.3	2,798.4	2,803.8	2,806.0	2,813.8	2,816.4	2,815.7	2,815.2	2,819.6	2,818.3	2,817.0	2,820.4
Utah	317.4	317.7	317.7	319.7	321.0	321.9	321.6	321.1	319.0	317.7	318.3	313.2	313.0
Vermont	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.4	91.9	91.7	92.0	92.2	92.6	92.1
Virginia	1,154.5	1,157.1	1,159.4	1,160.4	1,161.6	1,160.5	1,164.1	1,165.4	1,166.4	1,171.3	1,172.3	1,170.5	1,171.8
Washington	796.3	798.7	796.6	797.2	799.4	802.2	804.1	801.1	801.1	802.6	802.0	800.5	800.0
West Virginia	229.9	231.4	230.4	230.0	230.0	229.8	231.9	233.2	232.2	232.2	232.4	233.5	233.4
Wisconsin	773.5	777.7	780.4	781.6	781.4	783.1	783.9	787.4	787.4	784.2	782.7	784.9	787.3
Wyoming	56.2	56.7	57.1	57.4	57.2	56.2	56.9	56.6	55.9	56.0	56.8	57.1	57.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

State	2001												
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Government													
Alabama	351.5	351.9	352.4	351.2	351.6	351.9	346.8	347.3	358.2	356.7	352.7	352.6	353.2
Alaska	74.4	73.9	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.1	74.8	75.5	75.8	75.7
Arizona	370.4	368.4	371.7	371.8	373.3	373.9	374.4	379.0	387.8	376.9	382.4	386.3	383.6
Arkansas	191.0	191.5	192.5	192.8	193.0	193.6	193.6	195.8	195.1	192.1	193.6	194.0	194.7
California	2,342.3	2,345.2	2,347.9	2,358.9	2,366.1	2,369.2	2,377.8	2,385.3	2,402.2	2,384.6	2,398.7	2,403.1	2,407.3
Colorado	349.5	351.6	352.5	345.4	348.7	348.4	350.0	349.5	354.1	348.0	345.5	347.2	353.5
Connecticut	241.7	244.0	244.6	243.1	243.4	244.7	244.0	242.1	243.8	245.1	246.0	246.8	246.9
Delaware	57.8	57.8	58.5	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.2	58.4	57.9	58.4	57.8	57.8	57.6
District of Columbia	223.2	222.8	221.6	221.8	221.1	221.5	223.8	222.8	229.4	222.5	223.2	222.3	220.9
Florida	1,000.1	1,005.4	1,007.1	1,007.0	1,007.6	1,007.7	1,008.7	1,011.5	1,009.4	1,012.7	1,016.7	1,020.9	1,020.3
Georgia	608.6	608.8	613.2	611.9	615.2	617.6	613.3	612.8	618.0	610.5	607.3	606.5	609.6
Hawaii	114.8	111.7	115.8	115.2	113.9	112.4	115.6	115.0	113.1	120.4	116.6	117.7	118.1
Idaho	108.7	109.2	109.5	109.7	109.2	109.9	109.7	109.9	109.1	109.4	110.3	110.3	110.9
Illinois	824.5	828.8	830.4	830.9	826.5	832.4	843.3	838.5	834.6	835.7	832.3	827.1	831.9
Indiana	410.2	409.8	411.7	412.5	412.8	415.0	412.0	416.3	422.3	414.9	415.0	413.6	415.2
Iowa	241.1	241.7	242.3	241.2	241.2	241.5	236.5	240.3	240.2	242.8	242.4	242.3	241.7
Kansas	244.5	245.3	243.8	245.5	247.1	248.0	248.6	251.6	253.3	249.3	249.2	248.7	249.4
Kentucky	310.2	310.0	312.2	311.9	312.0	315.8	313.8	311.0	312.7	315.5	314.0	315.1	315.4
Louisiana	374.5	372.1	374.8	373.4	372.2	373.0	374.6	373.5	370.6	371.1	373.4	373.8	374.8
Maine	100.9	100.4	100.2	99.6	99.8	100.7	100.8	101.9	101.6	103.1	102.5	102.5	102.8
Maryland	451.5	448.5	449.5	448.8	449.5	451.9	447.5	425.6	435.9	452.8	452.0	455.7	455.8
Massachusetts	424.7	425.8	424.7	425.2	426.1	426.1	426.9	426.7	427.5	435.9	430.1	430.2	430.6
Michigan	686.4	691.2	689.8	693.3	693.6	696.2	703.7	699.6	703.5	697.2	703.5	701.6	703.2
Minnesota	397.9	391.7	395.7	394.9	396.0	396.3	397.5	398.8	397.9	401.6	397.1	395.0	398.1
Mississippi	235.8	235.1	235.5	237.4	237.2	237.7	246.1	240.3	238.2	236.2	236.9	236.3	236.3
Missouri	424.4	428.6	429.4	429.8	430.0	429.3	431.4	421.1	431.5	426.1	427.3	427.1	428.7
Montana	80.7	80.9	80.7	80.3	79.9	80.1	80.9	81.8	80.9	81.2	81.3	80.4	80.5
Nebraska	154.3	154.6	154.8	155.9	155.4	156.9	157.5	155.9	157.7	157.5	156.3	159.0	157.9
Nevada	123.6	123.4	124.6	124.2	126.3	124.9	129.1	125.6	126.6	125.0	126.2	126.3	126.8
New Hampshire	81.9	83.4	82.4	81.6	81.7	82.1	82.5	81.2	81.0	80.7	81.6	81.3	81.1
New Jersey	592.2	592.8	595.1	592.8	593.2	595.3	596.3	597.6	598.7	599.7	603.0	606.1	606.7
New Mexico	183.0	181.6	183.2	184.1	184.6	184.4	185.5	184.5	186.6	186.1	185.8	185.8	186.6
New York	1,458.8	1,458.7	1,459.5	1,457.2	1,461.3	1,465.3	1,472.1	1,470.0	1,458.2	1,476.2	1,474.9	1,476.6	1,475.4
North Carolina	634.1	635.3	638.3	643.1	642.8	644.0	623.6	653.8	672.7	657.1	653.4	654.5	657.5
North Dakota	73.4	73.4	73.5	73.0	73.3	72.3	72.5	70.8	72.3	73.7	73.3	72.8	72.5
Ohio	786.2	786.0	789.3	790.5	791.4	788.9	783.8	792.5	791.7	795.9	795.7	795.5	797.7
Oklahoma	287.9	288.5	289.1	288.9	290.4	290.3	288.3	290.5	290.2	290.3	291.4	293.4	292.6
Oregon	264.0	264.7	265.4	266.1	265.7	266.5	267.0	268.5	271.5	266.3	268.0	267.2	267.3
Pennsylvania	727.2	729.7	729.0	731.5	733.1	732.4	730.7	727.9	730.3	731.3	733.9	735.6	734.8
Rhode Island	63.7	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.0	64.1	63.9	64.2	64.7	64.4	65.2	64.9	64.8
South Carolina	318.0	321.7	320.0	320.1	319.6	320.4	318.6	321.3	322.5	319.2	317.8	317.1	315.6
South Dakota	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.3	71.0	70.5	71.2	71.6	70.8	70.6	70.5	70.4
Tennessee	399.2	399.8	400.6	398.8	401.9	400.5	401.7	402.3	404.8	396.1	398.6	399.3	399.1
Texas	1,574.7	1,576.9	1,581.8	1,583.5	1,584.1	1,585.1	1,589.7	1,566.6	1,591.9	1,600.3	1,597.9	1,597.8	1,602.7
Utah	186.5	187.4	188.2	187.9	188.5	188.3	190.0	190.2	190.1	191.5	191.3	191.6	192.7
Vermont	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.8	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.3
Virginia	622.6	621.7	623.8	623.8	623.8	624.8	627.3	628.3	630.5	631.9	629.7	630.8	630.3
Washington	483.9	485.9	485.5	486.5	488.4	489.7	490.4	491.7	492.0	490.7	495.5	495.0	495.7
West Virginia	141.5	139.3	142.6	142.6	143.3	142.7	142.3	137.9	143.0	142.2	140.4	140.4	140.8
Wisconsin	401.2	402.1	408.2	410.0	410.5	411.7	411.4	409.4	411.4	410.9	412.4	409.5	411.0
Wyoming	60.6	60.2	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.2	60.9	65.6	64.8	60.2	60.8	60.8	61.1

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Mining is combined with construction.

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

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: All State data currently reflect March 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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Total private	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.0
Goods-producing	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.3
Mining	43.1	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.9	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.1	42.9
Construction	39.1	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.7	39.2	38.8	39.7
Manufacturing	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.5
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9
Durable goods	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.7	40.4	40.9	40.8
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8
Lumber and wood products	39.8	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.6	40.4	41.1	40.9	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.1
Furniture and fixtures	39.2	39.1	39.1	39.3	38.6	38.4	39.7	39.7	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.9	40.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.0	42.8	43.7	43.2	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.6	44.4
Primary metal industries	43.8	43.2	43.4	44.3	43.5	43.9	44.1	43.7	43.7	43.2	42.6	43.9	43.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.7	44.4	44.4	45.4	44.6	45.1	44.7	44.6	45.5	44.0	43.3	43.8	43.2
Fabricated metal products	41.7	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	41.3	41.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.9	40.1	40.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	40.3	40.3	40.1	39.8	39.1	39.3	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.0	38.8	39.3	38.4
Transportation equipment	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.4	41.9	42.2	42.8	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.8	42.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.3	43.6	43.0	43.0	44.6	42.3	41.9	42.2	43.1	44.5
Instruments and related products	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.4	41.1	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.5	37.1	37.8	37.5
Nondurable goods	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.0
<i>Overtime hours</i>	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.9	40.7
Tobacco products	40.4	39.8	40.0	41.1	39.1	40.4	40.5	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.6	40.1
Textile mill products	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.0	40.0
Apparel and other textile products	37.6	37.6	37.5	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.7	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	37.3	36.9
Paper and allied products	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.4
Printing and publishing	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.5
Chemicals and allied products	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.7	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	41.9	42.0
Petroleum and coal products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.2	40.9
Leather and leather products	36.9	36.4	36.1	36.6	35.9	36.2	35.7	36.4	36.3	36.0	36.6	37.5	38.1
Service-producing	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6
Transportation and public utilities	38.7	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.6
Wholesale trade	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2
Retail trade	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.0
Services	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.5

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

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

components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Total private	152.2	151.7	152.0	151.5	151.5	151.2	150.8	150.1	149.9	148.9	148.7	148.7	148.1
Goods-producing	114.4	113.6	114.1	113.5	112.8	111.5	111.5	110.3	109.5	108.3	107.5	107.1	106.9
Mining	52.5	53.2	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.1	54.8	54.8	54.1	53.7
Construction	187.6	186.9	191.0	190.0	192.5	190.1	190.3	188.5	188.0	185.5	187.9	185.7	188.2
Manufacturing	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.7	99.1	98.1	98.0	96.8	95.9	94.9	93.4	93.4	92.6
Durable goods	107.4	106.4	105.9	105.4	103.6	102.2	102.1	100.8	99.4	97.9	96.0	96.2	95.3
Lumber and wood products	137.4	137.4	137.7	137.2	138.2	137.6	139.5	138.0	138.6	136.1	135.1	135.1	133.4
Furniture and fixtures	135.2	133.7	133.7	133.1	129.5	127.1	130.1	127.6	123.2	119.5	118.3	120.2	123.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	117.8	117.2	119.7	118.3	119.4	118.9	118.9	117.0	117.8	117.0	116.0	114.7	115.4
Primary metal industries	88.3	87.0	86.2	87.0	84.4	84.4	83.4	82.3	81.7	79.9	76.5	78.0	75.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	68.2	67.0	66.6	67.6	65.6	65.6	64.2	64.1	65.3	63.2	60.6	60.5	57.4
Fabricated metal products	118.3	117.1	117.1	116.9	114.0	112.5	113.7	112.6	111.1	109.7	107.4	108.3	107.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	100.6	98.3	97.0	96.3	94.0	92.0	91.5	88.9	88.2	87.5	85.1	84.2	83.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	106.1	105.2	103.4	100.9	97.4	95.9	92.4	90.9	89.6	87.9	85.5	85.2	82.7
Transportation equipment	113.3	113.5	113.1	113.8	112.8	110.0	111.2	112.6	108.0	105.9	105.4	105.6	105.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	146.5	146.4	146.0	149.0	147.7	143.2	145.1	149.6	139.9	135.3	136.5	138.5	139.2
Instruments and related products	75.7	75.7	75.2	74.7	74.2	73.6	73.8	72.4	72.9	71.9	70.5	70.5	69.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	96.6	94.9	95.3	95.3	93.8	95.0	94.3	90.6	90.2	89.6	87.3	89.3	88.6
Nondurable goods	95.7	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.4	91.3	91.0	90.8	89.8	89.6	89.0
Food and kindred products	116.0	115.4	115.9	116.0	114.8	115.3	114.0	114.5	113.7	115.5	114.5	113.9	113.7
Tobacco products	46.0	43.4	45.6	46.8	46.5	48.0	48.1	51.4	47.5	47.8	47.3	46.3	49.7
Textile mill products	71.2	69.7	69.5	68.5	67.1	66.3	65.3	64.7	63.7	62.8	61.4	61.2	60.3
Apparel and other textile products	51.4	50.9	50.4	50.1	49.5	48.0	48.6	45.9	45.7	44.9	44.1	44.1	43.9
Paper and allied products	100.9	99.8	99.4	99.7	98.4	97.8	97.8	95.8	96.7	96.5	96.2	95.9	95.5
Printing and publishing	119.3	119.0	119.2	116.5	115.4	114.6	114.7	113.7	113.4	112.5	110.7	110.2	108.4
Chemicals and allied products	99.7	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.1	97.4	99.1	97.0	96.9	96.8	96.2	95.2	95.1
Petroleum and coal products	73.1	70.0	69.5	72.9	70.1	71.6	71.8	73.3	73.4	71.6	71.7	71.1	69.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	142.3	140.6	140.4	138.4	137.0	136.4	136.4	134.3	134.5	132.6	131.8	132.9	131.9
Leather and leather products	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.1	27.0	26.7	25.8	26.3	25.7	24.9	24.7	24.8	25.7
Service-producing	169.2	168.9	169.1	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.4	168.0	168.1	167.1	167.1	167.4	166.6
Transportation and public utilities	140.8	140.3	139.9	139.4	139.4	139.2	138.3	137.8	136.7	136.3	135.0	135.1	133.9
Wholesale trade	132.3	131.4	132.0	131.4	131.0	131.2	130.6	131.0	130.6	129.7	129.3	129.7	129.4
Retail trade	147.5	146.8	146.0	146.7	146.5	146.0	145.7	145.6	145.7	144.8	145.3	145.5	145.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.2	139.8	140.0	140.2	140.2	140.9	139.6	139.6	140.0	139.3	140.2	139.5	138.8
Services	212.4	212.5	213.4	211.8	212.9	213.4	212.8	212.0	212.4	211.1	211.1	211.7	210.5

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

P = preliminary.

NOTE: 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		
	Nov. 2001 ^r	Dec. 2001 ^r	Jan. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2001 To Jan. 2002 ^p	Nov. 2001 To Dec. 2001 ^r	Dec. 2001 To Jan. 2002 ^p
Total	238,847	238,597	237,820	-1.6	-0.1	-0.3
Private sector	198,386	198,886	197,913	-2.3	0.3	-0.5
Mining	1,261	1,264	1,249	1.5	0.3	-1.2
Construction	13,965	13,815	14,023	1.0	-1.1	1.5
Manufacturing	36,292	36,234	35,983	-7.9	-0.2	-0.7
Durable goods	21,736	21,705	21,520	-9.3	-0.1	-0.9
Nondurable goods	14,556	14,529	14,463	-5.7	-0.2	-0.5
Transportation and public utilities	13,677	13,699	13,534	-5.4	0.2	-1.2
Wholesale trade	13,788	13,808	13,756	-2.3	0.1	-0.4
Retail trade	35,080	35,113	35,084	-1.0	0.1	-0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,387	14,420	14,308	0.0	0.2	-0.8
Services	69,937	70,534	69,975	-0.5	0.9	-0.8
Government	40,461	39,711	39,908	2.3	-1.9	0.5

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

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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

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

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

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

**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	2001												2002
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Average hourly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	\$14.03	\$14.11	\$14.17	\$14.21	\$14.24	\$14.31	\$14.34	\$14.40	\$14.45	\$14.47	\$14.54	\$14.59	\$14.59
Goods-producing	15.67	15.74	15.79	15.78	15.86	15.90	15.93	16.01	16.04	16.05	16.15	16.21	16.24
Mining	17.49	17.52	17.55	17.53	17.54	17.73	17.74	17.69	17.67	17.73	17.85	17.80	17.84
Construction	18.28	18.30	18.33	18.15	18.22	18.28	18.26	18.35	18.36	18.38	18.46	18.58	18.55
Manufacturing	14.54	14.63	14.66	14.72	14.78	14.81	14.86	14.93	14.96	14.97	15.05	15.10	15.13
Excluding overtime²	13.83	13.94	13.96	14.04	14.09	14.13	14.18	14.24	14.28	14.31	14.38	14.41	14.43
Service-producing	13.54	13.62	13.68	13.73	13.76	13.84	13.87	13.93	13.98	14.01	14.07	14.13	14.12
Transportation and public utilities	16.51	16.64	16.68	16.74	16.76	16.91	16.88	16.95	17.02	17.09	17.23	17.23	17.26
Wholesale trade	15.53	15.60	15.68	15.74	15.70	15.86	15.84	15.81	15.95	15.89	15.91	16.04	16.07
Retail trade	9.64	9.69	9.72	9.74	9.79	9.83	9.84	9.87	9.87	9.91	9.98	9.99	9.99
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.44	15.55	15.61	15.64	15.74	15.86	15.91	15.99	16.01	16.05	16.07	16.16	16.16
Services	14.25	14.34	14.40	14.48	14.49	14.54	14.61	14.71	14.76	14.81	14.87	14.94	14.93
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.94	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.03	8.02	8.06	8.11	8.16	(4)
Goods-producing	8.82	8.83	8.86	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.90	8.94	9.01	9.07	(4)
Service-producing	7.62	7.64	7.68	7.67	7.66	7.69	7.74	7.77	7.76	7.81	7.85	7.90	(4)
Average weekly earnings													
Total private (in current dollars)	482.63	483.97	486.03	485.98	487.01	489.40	490.43	489.60	492.75	491.98	495.81	497.52	496.06
Goods-producing	634.64	634.32	639.50	640.67	642.33	642.36	645.17	645.20	644.81	642.00	646.00	650.02	654.47
Mining	753.82	756.86	768.69	771.32	770.01	767.71	768.14	767.75	768.65	764.16	771.12	767.18	765.34
Construction	714.75	708.21	716.70	713.30	723.33	720.23	719.44	719.32	717.88	711.31	723.63	720.90	736.44
Manufacturing	596.14	598.37	601.06	603.52	601.55	602.77	606.29	607.65	607.38	606.29	606.52	613.06	612.77
Service-producing	445.47	446.74	448.70	448.97	449.95	453.95	452.16	454.12	455.75	456.73	458.68	462.05	460.31
Transportation and public utilities	638.94	640.64	638.84	637.79	638.56	644.27	638.06	640.71	639.95	646.00	651.29	654.74	648.98
Wholesale trade	594.80	594.36	600.54	601.27	599.74	607.44	605.09	605.52	610.89	605.41	607.76	614.33	613.87
Retail trade	280.52	280.04	279.94	280.51	281.95	282.12	281.42	282.28	283.27	284.42	287.42	288.71	287.71
Finance, insurance, and real estate	558.93	564.47	566.64	567.73	569.79	578.89	575.94	578.84	579.56	577.80	581.73	583.38	581.76
Services	465.98	468.92	472.32	472.05	473.82	476.91	477.75	478.08	481.18	481.33	484.76	488.54	485.23
Total private (in constant (1982) dollars) ³	271.60	271.59	272.74	271.50	271.16	272.04	273.52	273.06	273.45	274.08	276.53	278.26	(4)
Goods-producing	357.14	355.96	358.87	357.92	357.64	357.07	359.83	359.84	357.83	357.66	360.29	363.55	(4)
Service-producing	250.69	250.70	251.80	250.82	250.53	252.33	252.18	253.27	252.91	254.45	255.82	258.42	(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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Total		133,234	130,413	132,435	132,128	129,234	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		112,298	109,860	110,988	110,739	108,264	92,080	89,751	90,917	90,642	88,230
Mining		547	539	571	563	550	424	416	450	441	427
Metal mining	10	40.3	38.3	34.5	32.7	31.2	30.4	28.8	25.7	24.1	-
Iron ores	101	7.6	7.6	6.2	5.3	-	6.2	6.1	5.0	4.3	-
Copper ores	102	10.2	9.0	7.8	7.6	-	7.6	6.6	5.7	5.6	-
Coal mining	12	75.5	75.5	81.6	82.9	82.4	62.9	62.9	68.9	69.9	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	70.4	69.9	75.8	77.0	-	58.6	58.1	63.8	64.7	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	321.8	322.1	339.8	337.6	332.5	248.3	248.1	266.8	263.0	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	123.6	124.2	128.8	129.7	-	74.0	75.1	80.2	80.5	-
Oil and gas field services	138	194.1	194.0	207.5	204.4	-	169.9	168.8	182.9	178.8	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	109.1	103.1	115.3	110.2	104.3	82.3	76.5	88.8	84.1	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	42.8	40.0	44.9	43.2	-	33.4	31.0	35.4	33.9	-
Sand and gravel	144	33.9	31.5	37.4	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		6,676	6,379	6,938	6,736	6,362	5,136	4,861	5,356	5,148	4,797
General building contractors	15	1,534.7	1,475.9	1,570.9	1,546.6	1,479.9	1,055.0	1,004.3	1,075.6	1,047.2	-
Residential building construction	152	833.3	798.7	864.7	851.5	-	557.9	528.7	573.3	558.2	-
Operative builders	153	31.1	30.2	31.4	30.9	-	12.6	12.3	14.1	13.5	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	670.3	647.0	674.8	664.2	-	484.5	463.3	488.2	475.5	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	862.2	791.1	966.1	893.2	802.4	708.9	642.0	808.8	735.3	-
Highway and street construction	161	247.6	209.7	303.2	258.1	-	193.5	157.8	248.6	204.5	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	614.6	581.4	662.9	635.1	-	515.4	484.2	560.2	530.8	-
Special trade contractors	17	4,279.4	4,112.1	4,401.0	4,296.6	4,079.7	3,371.6	3,214.7	3,471.3	3,365.5	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	953.4	938.7	953.8	948.4	-	702.7	687.5	697.4	689.4	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	224.4	206.0	229.3	216.3	-	184.4	168.0	189.1	175.9	-
Electrical work	173	889.1	874.0	862.2	856.7	-	711.4	695.3	677.4	672.7	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	566.9	547.2	601.4	590.0	-	493.2	474.8	525.3	511.8	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	335.9	323.5	331.2	330.1	-	247.9	237.9	238.9	237.7	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	242.5	228.2	260.7	250.5	-	185.7	171.4	208.2	198.8	-
Manufacturing		18,389	18,169	17,187	17,071	16,865	12,498	12,309	11,530	11,428	11,262
Durable goods		11,131	11,000	10,250	10,177	10,042	7,543	7,425	6,821	6,763	6,648
Lumber and wood products	24	810.6	792.9	787.3	779.0	769.2	656.2	641.2	634.2	626.3	616.4
Logging	241	77.7	76.2	78.9	75.8	-	61.0	61.0	62.4	59.7	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	181.6	179.5	175.2	174.6	-	155.7	153.9	150.2	149.6	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	141.6	139.7	137.1	136.5	-	120.8	119.4	116.9	116.2	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	37.5	37.2	35.4	35.4	-	32.9	32.5	31.2	31.3	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	331.7	324.8	324.4	321.2	-	264.7	257.5	257.3	254.9	-
Millwork	2431	124.1	121.3	122.9	120.4	-	95.7	93.0	93.3	91.3	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	102.0	100.5	100.8	100.8	-	83.1	81.6	83.5	83.9	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	30.0	29.8	27.3	27.0	-	25.5	25.2	23.0	22.7	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	27.0	25.4	24.8	24.8	-	24.3	22.6	21.6	21.6	-
Wood containers	244	58.6	57.7	57.3	57.0	-	47.7	47.2	47.1	46.4	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	80.4	76.1	77.0	76.7	-	61.7	57.8	57.5	57.0	-
Mobile homes	2451	56.5	53.9	55.7	55.4	-	46.0	43.7	44.0	43.6	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	80.6	78.6	74.5	73.7	-	65.4	63.8	59.7	58.7	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	557.5	551.8	498.0	500.4	496.3	443.4	438.0	391.4	394.3	390.4
Household furniture	251	291.8	288.5	261.5	262.5	-	247.8	244.6	219.7	221.0	-
Wood household furniture	2511	128.9	127.4	115.2	115.3	-	112.4	111.6	99.3	99.4	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	94.5	93.4	86.5	87.4	-	79.9	78.4	72.4	73.2	-
Metal household furniture	2514	20.5	20.3	15.9	15.8	-	16.9	16.6	13.0	13.1	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	37.7	37.3	35.1	35.3	-	29.8	29.3	27.7	28.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures—Continued											
Office furniture	252	81.2	80.6	65.7	65.7	—	57.3	56.7	44.5	44.2	—
Public building and related furniture	253	52.3	51.3	48.8	49.7	—	41.8	40.6	38.3	39.7	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	88.8	88.1	80.2	80.6	—	67.3	66.6	60.0	60.4	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	43.4	43.3	41.8	41.9	—	29.2	29.5	28.9	29.0	—
Stone, clay, and glass products											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	573.7	562.6	563.8	554.4	538.8	448.4	438.4	440.2	430.4	416.0
Flat glass	321	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6	—	12.9	13.0	12.7	12.6	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	69.6	69.1	63.9	64.3	—	56.1	55.4	50.2	50.2	—
Glass containers	3221	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.8	—	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.3	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	48.1	47.7	42.5	42.5	—	37.3	36.7	31.3	30.9	—
Products of purchased glass	323	64.6	64.5	60.3	59.8	—	50.4	50.3	46.3	45.9	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	17.6	17.5	18.0	18.1	—	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.0	—
Structural clay products	325	33.4	33.0	34.8	35.0	—	26.7	26.3	27.3	27.6	—
Pottery and related products	326	37.8	36.7	32.4	31.4	—	29.3	28.1	25.4	24.5	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	242.3	236.3	252.6	245.6	—	189.2	184.4	201.9	194.8	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	20.9	20.3	21.1	20.8	—	14.3	13.6	13.4	13.4	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	83.7	81.8	86.4	84.2	—	65.8	64.4	69.4	67.1	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	119.5	116.4	127.5	123.0	—	95.1	92.7	105.6	100.8	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	72.5	71.1	66.3	64.7	—	55.2	53.8	48.9	47.3	—
Abrasive products	3291	17.8	17.7	15.6	15.5	—	13.9	13.8	11.1	11.0	—
Mineral wool	3296	23.8	23.5	22.7	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries											
Primary metal industries	33	689.6	682.6	620.3	615.3	602.6	539.3	533.4	475.5	471.6	461.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	221.4	217.0	203.7	200.8	191.2	173.2	169.0	156.5	154.6	147.4
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	148.1	145.3	137.9	135.9	—	116.9	114.1	106.8	106.0	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	30.4	30.1	28.6	28.0	—	23.2	23.1	21.7	21.2	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	118.9	118.3	107.5	106.3	—	98.5	98.1	88.7	87.8	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	74.7	74.7	68.4	68.2	—	63.1	63.1	57.3	57.1	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	—	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	25.8	25.2	22.4	21.8	—	21.0	20.5	18.8	18.3	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	35.3	35.0	30.8	30.3	—	27.7	27.4	22.8	22.2	—
Primary aluminum	3334	20.9	20.6	18.4	18.0	—	17.2	17.0	14.4	14.0	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	175.1	174.8	155.0	155.0	—	131.7	131.6	112.9	113.0	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	19.8	19.8	21.4	21.7	—	15.4	15.4	17.1	17.2	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	21.7	21.7	19.6	19.0	—	15.8	15.9	14.7	14.3	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	81.0	81.0	65.3	65.8	—	60.7	60.1	44.1	44.7	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	93.5	93.0	81.9	81.4	—	75.2	74.8	64.8	64.2	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.4	26.3	22.9	22.7	—	21.3	21.2	17.7	17.4	—
Fabricated metal products											
Fabricated metal products	34	1,541.1	1,525.2	1,439.5	1,432.5	1,416.1	1,158.2	1,141.8	1,067.8	1,061.4	1,046.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	36.0	36.5	35.5	35.2	—	30.9	31.4	30.2	29.9	—
Metal cans	3411	28.2	29.0	27.8	27.6	—	24.5	25.3	24.1	24.0	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	118.9	117.2	107.2	105.8	—	92.3	90.5	81.6	80.2	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	45.0	44.5	40.1	39.5	—	35.4	34.6	30.6	30.2	—
Hardware, nec	3429	62.1	60.9	56.3	56.2	—	47.9	46.9	42.9	42.6	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	59.3	59.3	56.4	56.3	—	42.3	42.0	39.4	39.1	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	23.6	23.6	22.1	22.0	—	16.8	16.7	15.8	15.6	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	19.5	19.4	18.7	18.6	—	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.8	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	502.5	495.4	479.5	477.1	—	366.0	359.7	346.2	344.1	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	89.3	88.0	88.1	88.9	—	64.7	64.3	62.9	63.8	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	86.3	83.9	83.4	82.6	—	64.1	61.7	61.6	60.8	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	104.8	104.1	103.4	101.7	—	75.5	75.3	74.9	73.2	—
Sheet metal work	3444	132.4	131.5	118.1	117.6	—	102.1	100.4	88.6	88.5	—
Architectural metal work	3446	38.7	37.6	37.3	37.1	—	27.8	27.0	27.5	27.2	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	107.7	106.3	94.1	93.4	—	83.8	82.8	72.0	71.1	—
Screw machine products	3451	54.7	54.2	44.8	44.5	—	44.4	44.1	36.1	35.6	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	53.0	52.1	49.3	48.9	—	39.4	38.7	35.9	35.5	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	252.0	247.3	231.2	231.4	—	198.6	193.4	181.3	181.3	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.7	30.6	29.8	29.6	—	22.5	22.3	21.8	21.5	—
Automotive stampings	3465	120.4	114.9	109.4	110.2	—	99.2	93.7	90.2	90.9	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	87.5	88.7	79.5	79.1	—	66.5	67.4	59.8	59.4	—
Metal services, nec	347	147.2	146.6	135.3	133.5	—	119.7	118.4	108.8	107.8	—
Plating and polishing	3471	88.0	86.8	76.0	74.6	—	73.3	72.0	62.5	61.7	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	59.2	59.8	59.3	58.9	—	46.4	46.4	46.3	46.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Fabricated metal products—Continued											
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	37.8	37.8	38.6	38.5	-	22.2	22.4	22.2	22.5	-
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.9	17.5	19.2	19.1	-	8.4	8.3	9.3	9.3	-
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	279.7	278.8	261.7	261.3	-	202.4	201.2	186.1	185.4	-
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	22.7	22.6	20.6	20.6	-	16.3	16.1	14.4	14.5	-
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	56.4	55.6	50.3	50.0	-	41.7	41.2	36.8	36.4	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,123.2	2,123.0	1,911.4	1,896.1	1,878.9	1,313.1	1,315.4	1,152.4	1,141.1	1,129.1
Engines and turbines	351	84.0	84.4	78.9	78.5	-	54.8	54.9	50.8	50.8	-
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	24.3	24.7	25.5	25.6	-	13.5	13.7	14.1	14.2	-
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	59.7	59.7	53.4	52.9	-	41.3	41.2	36.7	36.6	-
Farm and garden machinery	352	95.1	95.6	89.6	89.8	-	64.3	65.3	59.8	60.0	-
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	68.8	69.5	67.2	67.6	-	47.3	48.2	46.0	46.3	-
Construction and related machinery	353	239.6	239.0	217.5	215.1	-	151.2	150.8	131.6	128.9	-
Construction machinery	3531	90.6	91.4	77.7	76.8	-	61.8	62.1	49.4	48.9	-
Mining machinery	3532	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.6	-	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	-
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	44.4	44.1	46.4	45.6	-	26.1	26.3	26.8	25.7	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	38.8	38.3	33.9	33.9	-	20.5	20.5	17.8	17.3	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	32.4	32.1	27.9	27.4	-	22.0	21.2	17.9	17.3	-
Metalworking machinery	354	327.7	324.6	287.4	286.0	-	227.8	225.5	194.8	194.3	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	40.2	39.7	33.3	32.7	-	24.2	23.9	19.3	19.3	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.9	18.2	14.5	14.3	-	10.3	10.4	8.1	7.9	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	156.5	154.9	140.6	140.9	-	117.0	116.1	103.8	104.2	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	50.6	50.2	42.7	42.7	-	36.1	35.7	28.5	28.7	-
Power driven handtools	3546	19.6	19.6	17.8	17.4	-	13.6	13.5	12.2	11.7	-
Special industry machinery	355	172.8	170.1	142.9	142.0	-	91.6	91.0	72.3	71.6	-
Textile machinery	3552	11.6	11.6	9.9	9.8	-	7.2	7.2	5.9	5.9	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	23.1	22.9	20.4	20.1	-	13.5	13.5	11.9	11.9	-
Food products machinery	3556	25.9	25.3	24.5	24.5	-	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.1	-
General industrial machinery	356	249.5	249.2	220.6	219.1	-	158.1	158.3	135.7	134.8	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	29.4	28.8	27.4	27.3	-	16.3	16.1	14.9	14.7	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	41.1	40.8	35.6	35.4	-	31.8	31.6	26.9	26.7	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	25.0	25.3	22.9	22.9	-	13.7	13.9	12.1	12.1	-
Blowers and fans	3564	35.3	36.3	31.1	30.6	-	24.3	24.8	20.6	20.3	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	15.5	15.1	13.4	13.2	-	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.7	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	19.4	19.6	17.6	17.1	-	14.5	14.6	12.7	12.3	-
Computer and office equipment	357	367.5	372.0	338.3	334.5	331.9	135.6	136.1	120.8	118.6	-
Electronic computers	3571	206.8	209.1	194.1	191.6	-	75.0	75.3	68.7	67.7	-
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	55.6	56.1	49.6	48.9	-	20.5	20.8	18.0	17.7	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	209.7	211.1	184.5	183.9	-	144.8	146.9	125.0	124.4	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	146.6	147.8	124.0	123.4	-	108.1	109.4	89.4	89.4	-
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	377.3	377.0	351.7	347.2	-	284.9	286.6	261.6	257.7	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	24.0	24.2	23.2	23.1	-	19.0	19.2	18.3	18.4	-
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	309.0	308.5	286.2	282.1	-	236.9	238.7	216.5	212.8	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,745.4	1,735.3	1,500.2	1,481.9	1,466.8	1,078.9	1,063.7	891.9	879.0	870.9
Electric distribution equipment	361	85.6	84.8	74.7	74.4	-	58.4	57.7	49.0	49.0	-
Transformers, except electronic	3612	38.0	37.8	31.8	32.0	-	25.9	25.8	21.1	21.5	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	47.6	47.0	42.9	42.4	-	32.5	31.9	27.9	27.5	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	150.4	149.1	138.1	136.7	-	100.9	98.8	87.9	87.4	-
Motors and generators	3621	70.6	70.0	65.6	65.2	-	51.9	50.5	45.9	45.8	-
Relays and industrial controls	3625	55.1	54.4	50.5	50.0	-	31.7	31.1	26.9	26.8	-
Household appliances	363	113.6	110.7	113.4	110.4	-	92.7	88.7	90.7	88.5	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	28.2	25.8	30.4	26.9	-	23.6	20.0	23.5	20.6	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	16.0	15.6	17.2	17.3	-	14.1	13.7	15.3	15.4	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	22.1	21.8	21.7	21.5	-	16.3	16.0	16.1	16.1	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	181.9	180.6	161.8	161.3	-	132.6	131.8	116.1	115.1	-
Electric lamps	3641	18.7	18.3	17.0	17.0	-	14.8	14.5	13.2	13.3	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	62.1	62.4	55.6	55.1	-	43.4	43.3	37.8	37.3	-

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Electronic and other electrical equipment—Continued											
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	19.1	18.9	17.6	17.5	-	14.9	14.6	13.6	13.5	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	19.3	19.3	17.0	16.8	-	13.9	14.0	12.4	12.1	-
Household audio and video equipment	365	77.4	75.7	67.0	65.9	-	49.3	47.5	41.9	40.9	-
Household audio and video equipment	3651	52.7	52.1	47.8	47.8	-	31.1	30.5	27.6	27.8	-
Communications equipment	366	281.5	278.9	232.5	228.0	-	128.2	124.4	97.2	93.7	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	134.0	131.7	104.2	99.5	-	63.4	60.8	43.6	40.1	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	711.8	713.2	590.5	584.4	580.7	413.8	412.8	323.7	320.2	-
Electron tubes	3671	19.5	18.7	16.9	16.5	-	14.2	13.6	12.1	11.7	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	310.2	313.8	283.2	280.7	-	131.2	131.4	116.4	115.9	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	163.1	162.7	132.5	131.6	-	109.3	109.2	84.0	83.9	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	143.2	142.3	122.2	120.8	-	103.0	102.0	85.4	84.2	-
Storage batteries	3691	25.2	24.9	21.3	21.0	-	20.4	20.1	17.0	16.8	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	65.7	64.4	52.9	52.5	-	51.9	50.8	41.0	40.5	-
Transportation equipment	37	1,826.7	1,768.6	1,708.3	1,702.1	1,662.1	1,203.2	1,157.5	1,106.8	1,099.9	1,062.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	998.7	951.4	906.6	910.4	879.4	753.4	714.0	674.9	674.7	642.4
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	357.7	327.8	330.5	332.7	-	249.6	226.9	226.5	225.5	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	45.4	44.4	41.8	41.5	-	36.3	34.7	32.7	32.5	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	535.8	520.5	486.6	487.7	-	419.5	405.4	378.2	378.7	-
Truck trailers	3715	39.3	38.7	29.4	29.9	-	31.1	30.5	22.1	22.1	-
Aircraft and parts	372	466.1	462.3	457.6	449.0	440.9	222.1	220.7	217.9	210.4	-
Aircraft	3721	230.5	228.9	225.1	218.9	-	90.2	88.4	84.9	80.6	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	102.3	100.2	101.4	100.3	-	49.2	49.2	49.9	47.8	-
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	133.3	133.2	131.1	129.8	-	82.7	83.1	83.1	82.0	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	162.3	159.5	155.1	153.3	-	123.0	120.9	116.6	116.9	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	91.4	88.5	92.3	91.7	-	63.4	61.5	64.2	65.0	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	70.9	71.0	62.8	61.6	-	59.6	59.4	52.4	51.9	-
Railroad equipment	374	33.5	33.1	29.2	28.3	-	23.4	23.0	19.7	18.9	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	84.1	83.0	79.7	79.7	-	20.7	20.4	18.4	18.3	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	58.5	57.8	56.4	56.3	-	12.5	12.4	11.1	11.1	-
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	60.5	58.7	58.7	60.1	-	45.2	43.6	43.7	45.1	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	22.4	20.9	21.5	22.0	-	18.8	17.5	18.3	18.9	-
Instruments and related products	38	866.8	869.4	840.5	837.5	836.6	431.2	432.0	407.0	406.9	407.4
Search and navigation equipment	381	155.3	156.9	159.2	159.0	-	40.2	40.8	39.7	39.5	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	312.1	312.9	292.3	290.3	-	155.4	154.9	143.2	142.8	-
Environmental controls	3822	38.4	37.8	33.6	33.4	-	27.6	27.3	24.7	24.6	-
Process control instruments	3823	74.4	74.4	70.2	69.6	-	38.0	37.9	35.7	35.5	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	73.8	74.0	68.8	68.1	-	25.1	24.8	22.2	22.2	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	293.2	294.7	292.8	292.9	-	175.5	177.0	172.1	172.8	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	112.6	113.5	113.5	113.4	-	70.5	72.1	71.2	71.4	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	101.2	102.2	98.5	98.5	-	64.8	64.9	62.3	62.5	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	31.9	31.0	27.4	27.2	-	23.7	23.1	19.7	19.9	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	69.6	69.2	65.7	65.2	-	32.8	32.5	30.3	30.0	-
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	4.7	4.7	3.1	2.9	-	3.6	3.7	2.0	1.9	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	396.5	388.5	380.2	378.1	374.2	271.5	263.7	253.5	251.9	247.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	49.0	47.2	45.4	44.4	-	32.5	31.3	29.0	28.1	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	38.4	36.9	36.1	35.3	-	24.8	23.7	22.4	21.6	-
Musical instruments	393	17.3	17.1	15.5	15.9	-	14.1	13.6	12.0	12.3	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	103.8	102.3	100.0	99.5	-	68.7	67.2	64.2	63.8	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942.4	29.9	28.2	26.1	26.2	-	18.8	17.3	15.2	15.1	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	73.9	74.1	73.9	73.3	-	49.9	49.9	49.0	48.7	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	31.7	30.9	30.2	30.3	-	21.7	20.9	20.0	20.3	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	19.2	18.4	17.0	16.8	-	14.3	13.5	12.3	12.0	-
Costume jewelry	3961	9.7	9.0	8.1	7.8	-	7.1	6.4	5.7	5.4	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	175.5	172.6	172.1	171.2	-	120.2	117.2	116.0	115.4	-
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	78.7	79.3	77.0	76.6	-	50.1	50.0	47.5	46.9	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Nondurable goods		7,258	7,169	6,937	6,894	6,823	4,955	4,884	4,709	4,665	4,614
Food and kindred products	20	1,678.5	1,658.7	1,697.5	1,680.5	1,659.9	1,240.6	1,222.4	1,251.3	1,232.7	1,218.4
Meat products	201	509.4	506.0	521.1	519.8	-	438.1	435.0	449.1	448.0	-
Meat packing plants	2011	149.1	147.4	149.1	149.3	-	124.7	122.8	124.3	124.4	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	104.2	103.3	109.2	108.1	-	82.0	81.5	87.3	86.1	-
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	256.1	255.3	262.8	262.4	-	231.4	230.7	237.5	237.5	-
Dairy products	202	143.4	142.5	144.6	144.4	-	97.4	96.6	97.9	97.7	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.4	41.4	40.7	40.7	-	32.9	32.8	32.5	32.4	-
Fluid milk	2026	60.8	60.0	61.6	61.8	-	35.4	34.8	35.5	35.6	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	205.2	200.3	210.7	201.1	-	170.3	165.0	176.2	166.3	-
Canned specialties	2032	16.0	15.3	17.0	16.3	-	12.7	12.0	13.9	13.0	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	54.5	51.9	55.8	50.7	-	44.8	42.5	46.9	41.8	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	41.0	39.9	44.7	41.1	-	35.2	33.7	38.6	35.0	-
Grain mill products	204	123.1	121.8	118.4	118.6	-	87.0	86.0	82.7	82.6	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	19.2	19.3	19.8	20.0	-	12.2	12.3	12.7	12.8	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.1	38.9	37.4	37.7	-	24.5	24.2	22.5	22.6	-
Bakery products	205	204.5	197.1	201.6	200.2	-	140.0	134.5	137.2	135.6	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	144.3	138.5	142.5	141.6	-	88.2	84.8	86.5	85.6	-
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	60.2	58.6	59.1	58.6	-	51.8	49.7	50.7	50.0	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	98.6	95.7	102.2	100.0	-	75.2	72.7	77.9	75.8	-
Cane sugar	2061,2	14.0	13.6	19.5	19.5	-	10.2	9.6	15.1	15.1	-
Beet sugar	2063	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.1	-	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.2	-
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	50.6	49.3	48.4	47.4	-	38.9	37.9	36.5	35.5	-
Fats and oils	207	28.4	31.5	32.1	31.8	-	19.3	20.8	20.7	20.6	-
Beverages	208	188.8	187.1	189.6	188.8	-	89.2	87.3	85.2	84.0	-
Malt beverages	2082	32.6	32.6	32.4	33.1	-	20.1	19.8	19.2	19.4	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.3	-	37.7	37.8	34.5	34.1	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	177.1	176.7	177.2	175.8	-	124.1	124.5	124.4	122.1	-
Tobacco products	21	34.6	33.0	34.0	34.2	34.1	25.4	24.3	25.3	25.3	25.8
Cigarettes	211	24.2	22.9	24.6	24.7	-	17.1	16.2	17.3	17.3	-
Textile mill products	22	511.4	500.7	447.2	443.6	435.6	426.7	419.6	374.6	368.6	361.3
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	60.4	59.6	53.8	53.3	-	53.4	52.7	47.4	47.1	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	52.5	51.6	45.9	45.8	-	44.5	43.8	37.9	37.7	-
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	8.9	8.9	7.4	7.2	-	7.5	7.4	6.0	5.7	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	19.5	19.2	17.5	17.2	-	15.8	15.6	14.0	13.7	-
Knitting mills	225	118.0	114.7	97.3	94.7	-	96.0	93.3	80.1	77.8	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	13.2	13.0	10.8	10.7	-	11.2	10.9	9.1	9.1	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	32.9	32.6	28.7	28.3	-	29.0	28.8	25.5	25.2	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	29.8	27.8	24.8	23.7	-	24.9	23.2	21.4	20.3	-
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	17.7	17.3	12.1	11.8	-	14.5	14.1	9.8	9.5	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	54.2	53.6	47.8	47.9	-	45.0	44.5	40.4	40.2	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	28.4	27.9	24.4	24.4	-	23.9	23.4	21.3	21.3	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	13.9	14.3	13.3	13.2	-	11.3	11.8	11.2	11.1	-
Carpets and rugs	227	65.0	63.2	61.8	62.0	-	54.4	55.2	53.1	51.5	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	78.9	76.7	67.1	66.5	-	69.2	67.2	59.3	58.6	-
Yarn spinning mills	2281	56.3	54.4	46.9	46.3	-	49.6	47.9	41.5	40.7	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	16.1	15.8	14.3	14.4	-	13.9	13.6	12.5	12.5	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	54.0	53.2	48.6	49.0	-	40.9	39.9	36.4	36.3	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	602.9	586.6	536.6	526.7	518.7	467.6	454.9	409.6	401.2	395.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	20.6	19.9	17.3	16.9	-	16.1	15.5	13.1	12.8	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	124.3	121.0	110.7	108.7	-	100.5	98.2	88.3	86.7	-
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	22.7	22.5	18.4	17.5	-	18.5	18.4	15.3	14.5	-
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	38.9	38.4	35.7	35.7	-	33.0	32.7	29.7	29.8	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	24.2	23.4	21.7	21.7	-	20.3	19.7	17.9	18.0	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	169.4	164.9	150.2	145.5	-	125.3	123.2	110.7	106.0	-
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	13.8	13.3	10.6	11.1	-	9.9	9.5	7.5	8.1	-
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	25.3	24.8	20.6	20.0	-	18.9	18.6	14.7	13.9	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	12.9	12.0	10.6	9.5	-	9.9	9.2	8.2	7.3	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	117.4	114.8	108.4	104.9	-	86.6	85.9	80.3	76.7	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	18.6	18.2	15.5	15.2	-	13.9	13.4	11.2	10.9	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	13.0	13.1	11.6	11.3	-	9.6	9.7	8.4	8.1	-
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	5.6	5.1	3.9	3.9	-	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	13.8	13.4	9.5	9.3	—	10.6	10.2	6.9	6.8	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.7	—	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.4	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	29.7	28.6	27.4	26.9	—	24.1	23.3	22.1	21.7	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	211.7	206.3	193.7	192.7	—	165.6	160.1	149.1	148.1	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	18.2	17.4	16.3	16.1	—	14.2	13.7	12.5	12.2	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	52.1	50.0	45.6	45.9	—	43.7	41.5	38.0	38.3	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	63.4	62.5	61.3	60.1	—	49.5	47.7	47.2	46.0	—
Paper and allied products	26	653.8	649.7	627.1	626.2	623.5	495.8	493.3	477.1	475.6	472.8
Paper mills	262	137.3	137.2	133.5	133.2	—	106.9	106.9	104.4	104.1	—
Paperboard mills	263	46.3	45.8	44.3	44.2	—	35.7	35.4	34.4	34.5	—
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	218.2	217.2	209.9	209.7	—	169.4	168.9	162.2	161.8	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	137.0	137.1	132.9	132.4	—	102.8	103.1	99.4	98.9	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	16.8	16.4	15.3	15.9	—	15.2	14.7	13.6	14.2	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	41.9	41.2	39.7	39.9	—	33.8	33.5	31.9	32.0	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	239.5	237.3	226.5	226.1	—	173.9	172.4	165.6	164.6	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	46.0	45.2	41.4	41.8	—	21.0	20.4	18.2	18.5	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	39.4	39.0	37.5	37.2	—	29.9	29.6	28.5	28.3	—
Envelopes	2677	24.6	24.2	22.9	23.2	—	19.0	18.6	17.5	17.7	—
Printing and publishing	27	1,549.4	1,530.4	1,458.0	1,454.8	1,433.3	816.4	801.9	762.5	760.8	747.1
Newspapers	271	445.4	441.6	423.8	424.9	—	148.4	145.2	140.2	140.3	—
Periodicals	272	150.0	149.1	143.7	142.5	—	47.4	47.9	47.6	47.6	—
Books	273	129.9	127.4	118.6	117.5	—	59.5	57.9	51.2	51.5	—
Book publishing	2731	88.2	85.9	82.6	81.7	—	27.2	26.2	24.5	24.9	—
Book printing	2732	41.7	41.5	36.0	35.8	—	32.3	31.7	26.7	26.6	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	95.6	95.9	93.0	92.9	—	47.6	47.8	47.9	47.8	—
Commercial printing	275	556.8	548.9	520.2	519.3	—	391.5	384.7	363.5	362.2	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	374.7	367.6	348.4	347.8	—	264.4	258.4	243.4	243.0	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	162.9	162.6	153.6	153.5	—	114.0	113.4	107.0	106.4	—
Manifold business forms	276	43.3	42.7	40.5	40.0	—	28.7	28.1	27.2	27.0	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	57.6	56.0	50.9	51.4	—	42.0	40.9	36.6	36.9	—
Printing trade services	279	45.0	44.1	41.8	41.8	—	31.8	30.6	28.5	28.7	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,038.4	1,036.8	1,022.8	1,020.0	1,018.7	572.4	572.6	558.5	555.2	554.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	98.0	97.5	93.5	93.1	—	53.8	53.7	51.7	51.5	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	53.8	53.6	51.4	51.2	—	29.8	29.9	28.2	28.0	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	153.7	153.7	146.4	143.5	—	103.6	103.9	98.8	96.5	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	77.8	78.0	76.0	75.6	—	47.8	47.9	47.3	47.0	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	43.8	43.6	39.2	37.0	—	36.4	36.5	32.4	30.4	—
Drugs	283	321.5	322.5	335.7	336.3	—	139.6	140.7	145.5	145.1	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	252.2	252.0	262.4	262.5	—	114.1	113.9	117.3	116.6	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	153.2	153.1	151.2	150.4	—	95.9	95.4	92.9	91.8	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	40.2	39.2	38.6	38.2	—	23.7	23.6	22.4	22.1	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	39.1	39.6	40.1	40.3	—	24.5	23.8	24.7	24.5	—
Toilet preparations	2844	73.9	74.3	72.5	71.9	—	47.7	48.0	45.8	45.2	—
Paints and allied products	285	50.5	50.0	46.9	47.0	—	26.9	26.6	24.9	24.9	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	118.9	118.7	115.6	116.3	—	66.6	66.4	64.2	64.6	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	20.4	20.0	18.3	18.2	—	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.4	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	98.5	98.7	97.3	98.1	—	56.2	56.2	54.7	55.2	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	50.1	50.1	47.3	47.0	—	28.9	29.6	27.1	27.1	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	92.5	91.2	86.2	86.4	—	57.1	56.3	53.4	53.7	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	125.4	122.5	127.3	125.7	122.7	84.4	82.2	90.0	88.9	86.2
Petroleum refining	291	84.9	83.9	84.2	84.6	—	57.0	56.3	57.9	58.7	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	26.1	24.3	29.0	27.0	—	19.6	17.8	22.7	20.8	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	994.8	984.2	927.2	923.5	918.0	774.3	763.2	715.2	714.1	709.1
Tires and inner tubes	301	78.8	78.6	72.8	72.6	—	59.8	59.9	55.5	55.0	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	—	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	73.4	73.7	65.8	66.2	—	57.7	57.9	52.0	52.6	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	30.3	30.2	27.2	27.5	—	24.4	24.3	22.1	22.5	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	106.2	103.7	96.1	95.9	—	81.4	78.8	71.7	72.1	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	733.2	724.9	689.1	685.7	—	573.0	564.2	533.4	532.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Leather and leather products	31	68.5	66.6	59.7	58.4	58.0	51.4	49.8	44.6	43.0	43.0
Leather tanning and finishing	311	10.8	10.7	8.3	8.3	—	8.8	8.7	6.3	6.3	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	28.0	27.4	24.9	23.9	—	22.2	21.5	19.9	18.6	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	14.7	14.8	14.3	14.0	—	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.6	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.9	—	4.4	4.3	2.9	2.9	—
Luggage	316	9.5	9.4	7.3	7.2	—	7.7	7.7	5.8	5.6	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	6.7	6.0	7.5	7.2	—	3.5	2.9	5.0	4.7	—
Transportation and public utilities		7,172	7,045	6,998	6,980	6,859	6,002	5,881	5,886	5,866	5,753
Transportation		4,644	4,524	4,459	4,449	4,347	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad transportation	40	231.0	225.7	224.9	223.4	220.3	—	—	—	—	—
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	190.5	186.5	185.9	184.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	492.8	487.2	496.1	500.1	496.7	454.0	449.0	454.7	458.8	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	237.0	234.6	239.2	241.6	—	216.1	213.9	216.8	219.5	—
Taxicabs	412	32.7	32.7	31.2	31.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	23.3	23.0	23.1	24.8	—	21.3	20.8	20.6	22.1	—
School buses	415	160.1	159.5	164.3	164.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,869.8	1,833.3	1,843.2	1,834.1	1,797.6	1,642.4	1,605.3	1,613.3	1,605.5	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,644.6	1,612.1	1,623.0	1,614.9	—	1,454.7	1,421.3	1,431.9	1,425.2	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	215.2	211.7	210.7	209.9	—	178.7	175.5	172.9	171.9	—
Water transportation	44	194.3	189.5	201.9	199.0	193.3	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation of freight, nec	444	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation services	449	129.9	127.1	140.0	137.3	—	114.2	111.4	124.5	121.1	—
Transportation by air	45	1,365.4	1,300.3	1,237.9	1,245.1	1,196.3	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,167.1	1,102.5	1,051.5	1,058.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air transportation, scheduled	4512	596.2	595.0	535.0	514.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airports, flying fields, and services	458	150.4	149.5	139.5	139.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.2	13.6	8.7	8.9	10.7	10.7	—
Transportation services	47	477.4	474.0	441.2	433.4	429.3	393.7	390.7	352.2	344.4	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	219.2	216.8	189.6	184.6	—	181.6	179.8	150.1	144.5	—
Travel agencies	4724	171.6	170.4	148.4	144.9	—	142.1	141.3	116.2	112.1	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	197.9	196.2	188.8	189.1	—	161.9	160.0	149.2	150.0	—
Communications and public utilities		2,528	2,521	2,539	2,531	2,512	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	48	1,680.8	1,676.0	1,690.9	1,685.6	1,669.8	1,275.8	1,272.2	1,329.9	1,330.5	—
Telephone communications	481	1,165.0	1,161.1	1,155.9	1,152.3	—	872.8	871.4	920.8	924.1	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	952.8	949.1	951.9	948.6	—	705.6	704.2	755.8	758.7	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	257.6	256.1	254.8	253.5	—	207.7	205.7	202.7	200.9	—
Radio broadcasting stations	4832	117.0	116.3	117.5	116.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Television broadcasting stations	4833	140.6	139.8	137.3	137.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	225.4	225.8	245.9	245.4	—	177.5	176.6	187.4	186.6	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	846.9	845.0	848.2	845.1	842.6	681.7	681.1	692.2	687.8	—
Electric services	491	353.5	352.4	353.5	353.3	—	284.1	283.3	285.5	285.1	—
Gas production and distribution	492	125.3	124.9	124.7	122.0	—	97.7	97.6	98.3	96.3	—
Combination utility services	493	152.3	152.0	150.2	149.8	—	124.9	125.3	124.6	124.7	—
Sanitary services	495	176.6	176.6	179.0	179.0	—	144.1	144.1	151.4	149.1	—
Wholesale trade		7,081	7,013	6,953	6,946	6,873	5,644	5,584	5,540	5,533	5,473
Durable goods	50	4,208	4,178	4,087	4,089	4,053	3,287	3,264	3,182	3,182	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	524.7	520.1	518.0	517.1	—	416.7	412.6	410.9	410.6	—
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	165.5	163.5	164.5	164.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle supplies and new parts	5013	289.2	286.4	280.7	281.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	176.0	174.4	176.2	178.0	—	141.4	139.2	139.9	141.6	—
Furniture	5021	86.1	84.9	86.3	86.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home furnishings	5023	89.9	89.5	89.9	91.7	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Lumber and other construction materials	503	290.2	286.9	297.5	295.2	-	242.2	238.1	248.0	245.7	-
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	149.1	148.3	150.2	148.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials, nec	5039	38.3	38.2	40.9	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	958.8	954.7	918.8	918.5	-	722.0	724.0	689.5	689.1	-
Office equipment	5044	193.7	194.1	188.9	188.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computers, peripherals and software	5045	408.0	403.9	374.8	376.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	207.3	206.0	208.2	207.2	-	164.9	163.9	166.3	165.5	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	160.1	159.0	151.6	150.9	-	127.3	126.5	120.3	120.0	-
Electrical goods	506	599.3	592.9	562.3	562.9	-	434.6	428.4	402.2	401.8	-
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	240.7	239.4	229.9	230.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances, television and radio sets	5064	49.5	49.2	47.8	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	309.1	304.3	284.6	283.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	317.3	317.9	313.5	312.3	-	263.8	265.0	260.3	259.2	-
Hardware	5072	115.6	115.3	112.2	110.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	118.9	118.9	119.4	119.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	836.6	831.1	819.9	822.2	-	672.3	668.0	657.6	659.2	-
Construction and mining machinery	5082	96.0	95.6	97.1	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm and garden machinery	5083	114.4	115.4	118.5	119.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	352.0	348.0	331.8	332.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial supplies	5085	149.4	148.9	145.4	146.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	345.4	340.9	329.4	331.6	-	266.6	262.3	253.1	254.7	-
Scrap and waste materials	5093	124.2	121.5	114.8	113.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	2,873	2,835	2,866	2,857	2,820	2,357	2,320	2,358	2,351	-
Paper and paper products	511	271.7	272.2	265.8	272.9	-	225.6	226.4	219.1	228.7	-
Stationery and office supplies	5112	157.4	157.5	153.0	160.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	265.7	262.0	269.7	270.8	-	220.9	217.6	231.7	233.0	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	225.5	219.4	214.4	214.9	-	183.4	179.4	173.1	175.7	-
Groceries and related products	514	969.7	955.3	963.0	954.5	-	819.8	804.4	814.8	802.8	-
Groceries, general line	5141	306.2	303.7	302.8	300.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meats and meat products	5147	60.8	58.8	60.1	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	105.2	101.9	102.7	102.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	99.1	98.3	99.6	96.4	-	79.7	79.2	82.6	79.2	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	172.3	172.8	179.2	178.0	-	125.8	125.3	130.5	129.7	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	156.8	155.5	158.4	158.5	-	129.3	128.3	133.2	133.4	-
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	59.9	58.7	57.8	57.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum products, nec	5172	96.9	96.8	100.6	100.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	166.8	165.3	168.2	168.0	-	134.5	132.9	134.0	134.3	-
Beer and ale	5181	103.2	102.8	105.3	105.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and distilled beverages	5182	63.6	62.5	62.9	62.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	545.8	534.2	547.2	543.1	-	438.2	426.2	439.4	434.2	-
Farm supplies	5191	151.9	149.6	158.6	155.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		24,098	23,053	23,784	24,030	23,071	21,269	20,245	20,887	21,115	20,136
Building materials and garden supplies	52	994.7	955.7	1,001.1	999.1	968.8	830.6	792.5	831.1	828.0	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	616.6	602.0	634.5	634.0	-	524.9	510.1	535.0	533.3	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	64.3	63.5	62.5	62.7	-	47.0	46.1	46.1	46.1	-
Hardware stores	525	171.4	167.3	166.0	166.2	-	144.9	140.8	140.1	140.5	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	95.5	77.7	92.5	91.6	-	79.2	62.0	76.3	75.9	-
General merchandise stores	53	3,140.5	2,814.6	2,992.3	3,057.9	2,815.7	2,945.7	2,620.4	2,788.2	2,848.5	-
Department stores	531	2,752.7	2,470.0	2,627.1	2,674.8	2,470.5	2,606.9	2,323.8	2,470.7	2,514.1	-
Variety stores	533	182.1	156.7	166.2	176.7	-	157.5	133.2	143.0	152.4	-
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	205.7	187.9	199.0	206.4	-	181.3	163.4	174.5	182.0	-
Food stores	54	3,593.7	3,521.2	3,573.1	3,590.8	3,513.0	3,245.5	3,175.5	3,202.3	3,219.0	-
Grocery stores	541	3,147.7	3,122.1	3,139.4	3,142.5	-	2,856.7	2,834.9	2,828.8	2,831.1	-
Meat and fish markets	542	60.1	48.0	57.0	60.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products stores	545	12.5	10.0	10.4	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	202.3	195.0	195.1	197.1	-	175.8	168.0	167.7	169.4	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,413.4	2,392.7	2,428.0	2,419.9	2,405.8	2,016.2	1,994.6	2,034.3	2,023.0	-
New and used car dealers	551	1,119.3	1,116.0	1,137.7	1,137.0	1,136.9	941.3	937.2	959.3	958.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Retail trade—Continued											
Automotive dealers and service stations—Continued											
Auto and home supply stores	553	409.8	401.2	404.7	399.4	—	330.5	322.5	328.9	323.6	—
Gasoline service stations	554	648.2	643.5	645.0	645.6	—	554.4	548.8	553.5	550.7	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	12.0	12.1	11.4	11.5	—	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.6	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,320.4	1,224.4	1,260.4	1,301.8	1,227.0	1,109.5	1,014.2	1,036.7	1,077.9	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	93.4	85.5	80.3	84.5	—	78.1	70.9	65.5	70.0	—
Women's clothing stores	562	305.1	290.1	299.0	303.6	—	247.9	233.3	240.6	244.5	—
Family clothing stores	565	523.2	465.0	487.9	509.2	—	462.8	405.1	424.8	446.0	—
Shoe stores	566	203.1	197.8	200.5	206.0	—	162.0	156.0	152.2	157.4	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,195.8	1,154.7	1,163.6	1,191.7	1,151.3	997.4	956.0	959.1	987.9	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	609.9	594.3	606.1	615.6	—	505.4	489.3	496.0	505.9	—
Furniture stores	5712	337.2	334.3	336.7	339.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household appliance stores	572	79.3	78.3	76.7	77.2	—	64.1	62.8	62.4	63.0	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	506.6	482.1	480.8	498.9	—	427.9	403.9	400.7	419.0	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	225.6	214.8	219.2	222.6	—	189.5	179.6	186.6	189.5	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	95.8	83.5	83.1	97.8	—	85.5	73.9	71.1	85.8	—
Eating and drinking places	58	8,118.5	7,849.5	8,124.3	8,164.1	7,863.5	7,307.3	7,050.5	7,311.6	7,347.2	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	3,320.5	3,140.4	3,241.2	3,305.1	3,125.6	2,816.3	2,641.2	2,724.1	2,783.4	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	692.9	683.3	691.4	696.1	—	600.4	592.0	597.2	599.6	—
Liquor stores	592	119.6	116.7	120.4	123.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Used merchandise stores	593	138.2	137.0	141.5	141.3	—	115.4	114.9	119.5	119.2	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1,265.5	1,149.5	1,185.0	1,240.4	—	1,081.0	968.5	998.7	1,051.3	—
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	225.0	214.3	223.4	230.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book stores	5942	166.3	157.5	156.6	164.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery stores	5943	112.5	112.6	109.5	110.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewelry stores	5944	173.9	173.4	165.6	172.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	279.9	252.1	267.8	277.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	50.6	48.1	50.6	50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonstore retailers	596	439.3	408.6	444.1	438.5	—	374.3	346.1	371.9	367.8	—
Catalog and mail-order houses	5961	313.2	283.5	320.0	316.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandising machine operators	5962	67.7	67.4	65.9	65.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel dealers	598	97.8	98.9	96.4	97.5	—	82.0	82.8	80.6	81.8	—
Retail stores, nec	599	567.2	546.4	562.4	568.3	—	465.1	442.0	458.0	463.3	—
Florists, tobacco stores, and newsstands	5992,3,4	169.9	159.4	164.2	172.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical goods stores	5995	75.1	74.6	75.5	75.6	—	58.4	57.9	59.7	59.5	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	322.2	312.4	322.7	320.3	—	259.7	247.3	257.0	254.5	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		7,565	7,540	7,615	7,613	7,581	5,538	5,519	5,579	5,574	5,535
Finance		3,737	3,728	3,766	3,772	3,768	—	—	—	—	—
Depository institutions	60	2,025.8	2,021.5	2,040.9	2,044.9	2,045.2	1,464.0	1,458.7	1,469.2	1,473.1	—
Commercial banks	602	1,421.7	1,415.5	1,425.5	1,428.7	1,428.6	1,015.3	1,009.9	1,013.1	1,016.6	—
State commercial banks	6022	573.4	571.1	581.2	583.6	—	412.4	409.8	413.9	416.4	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	848.3	844.4	844.3	845.1	—	602.9	600.1	599.2	600.2	—
Savings institutions	603	252.8	253.0	258.9	259.7	260.2	—	—	—	—	—
Federal savings institutions	6035	145.2	145.6	150.1	150.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savings institutions, except federal	6036	107.6	107.4	108.8	109.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit unions	606	197.9	198.3	204.9	205.6	—	157.6	157.9	162.6	163.1	—
Nondepository institutions	61	677.7	676.0	716.8	727.9	728.7	444.4	442.1	484.7	494.1	—
Personal credit institutions	614	209.4	208.7	211.8	214.0	—	109.3	107.7	113.7	115.7	—
Business credit institutions	615	148.0	147.7	151.4	151.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	300.1	299.3	332.4	341.1	344.2	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity brokers	62	774.7	774.0	749.5	741.2	737.5	—	—	—	—	—
Security brokers and dealers	621	567.6	565.0	536.7	529.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, and exchanges	622,3	30.6	30.9	31.4	31.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security and commodity services	628	176.5	178.1	181.4	180.5	—	115.9	116.4	113.0	111.9	—
Holding and other investment offices	67	259.2	256.3	259.2	257.9	256.1	—	—	—	—	—
Holding offices	671	108.5	108.2	107.4	107.1	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Insurance	63,64	2,341	2,341	2,353	2,354	2,343	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	1,582.8	1,584.6	1,594.2	1,594.8	1,589.8	1,241.6	1,248.5	1,266.3	1,264.2	-
Life insurance	631	478.4	478.1	467.7	467.3	-	335.1	335.1	326.0	322.5	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	386.4	385.8	392.7	393.8	-	312.1	313.4	321.8	324.0	-
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	308.5	308.8	314.3	315.6	-	249.0	250.6	256.8	259.0	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	542.0	544.2	541.9	540.8	-	453.5	458.6	465.1	463.4	-
Title insurance	636	78.5	78.7	89.3	90.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	758.0	756.1	759.0	758.7	753.2	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	65	1,487	1,471	1,496	1,487	1,470	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate operators and lessors	651	585.3	578.0	585.2	584.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate agents and managers	653	737.2	731.1	733.5	727.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subdividers and developers	655	122.3	119.6	129.0	124.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		40,770	40,122	40,942	40,800	40,103	35,569	34,936	35,689	35,537	34,847
Agricultural services	07	750.8	700.8	839.2	779.5	714.8	620.7	573.2	702.1	646.0	-
Veterinary services	074	221.4	220.5	230.5	232.0	-	186.6	185.2	194.6	196.2	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	471.7	423.0	550.1	489.1	-	386.7	340.9	458.9	401.3	-
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,862.1	1,837.0	1,779.8	1,764.0	1,731.0	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and motels	701	1,811.8	1,788.8	1,726.2	1,712.4	-	1,585.0	1,563.1	1,512.1	1,499.2	-
Personal services	72	1,250.5	1,311.5	1,242.6	1,271.6	1,336.6	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	450.4	446.0	443.4	443.6	-	393.3	389.7	385.9	385.4	-
Photographic studios, portrait	722	78.3	65.4	80.0	78.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops	723	431.5	425.5	443.1	447.8	-	383.3	376.7	393.5	397.6	-
Funeral service and crematories	726	101.5	101.1	101.6	103.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	174.8	259.5	161.0	185.3	-	153.1	230.6	137.1	158.0	-
Business services	73	9,983.1	9,663.9	9,501.5	9,423.1	9,118.2	8,850.0	8,537.3	8,364.0	8,279.1	-
Advertising	731	304.1	302.0	286.2	285.0	-	222.1	221.3	203.3	201.9	-
Advertising agencies	7311	200.0	197.6	182.9	181.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit reporting and collection	732	160.9	159.9	168.4	170.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services	733	332.5	327.4	317.4	319.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	83.2	82.7	80.3	80.4	-	67.2	66.7	63.8	63.0	-
Services to buildings	734	995.8	994.3	993.1	985.8	973.4	890.4	887.9	885.3	874.3	-
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	92.6	92.1	95.4	95.1	-	74.4	73.9	74.0	70.8	-
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	903.2	902.2	897.7	890.7	-	816.0	814.0	811.3	803.5	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	281.3	275.8	291.7	287.6	-	226.8	221.0	234.6	229.9	-
Medical equipment rental	7352	44.4	45.1	46.9	47.3	-	36.5	37.2	39.0	39.5	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	57.3	57.2	59.4	59.9	-	48.4	48.4	50.5	51.3	-
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	179.6	173.5	185.4	180.4	-	141.9	135.4	145.1	139.1	-
Personnel supply services	736	3,894.9	3,596.6	3,402.9	3,321.0	3,084.7	-	-	-	-	-
Employment agencies	7361	419.7	400.1	373.0	366.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Help supply services	7363	3,475.2	3,196.5	3,029.9	2,954.6	2,743.8	3,344.0	3,066.1	2,906.3	2,836.0	-
Computer and data processing services	737	2,168.1	2,175.1	2,185.1	2,192.0	2,170.7	1,753.2	1,760.7	1,761.6	1,764.3	-
Computer programming services	7371	537.3	535.8	532.5	533.8	-	453.8	453.4	447.9	447.6	-
Prepackaged software	7372	313.2	316.5	319.4	317.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	230.5	233.2	233.5	234.8	-	175.8	177.2	178.6	179.4	-
Data processing and preparation	7374	289.3	290.8	300.9	304.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	259.2	262.1	254.6	255.2	-	206.6	209.6	208.1	209.7	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	54.9	54.4	56.7	57.4	-	42.6	41.7	45.4	45.9	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	1,845.5	1,832.8	1,856.7	1,861.2	-	1,614.9	1,607.3	1,629.7	1,632.5	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	608.2	606.3	650.0	652.4	-	560.4	558.7	605.3	606.8	-
Security systems services	7382	75.5	75.9	69.8	70.9	-	63.2	63.7	57.4	58.7	-
Photofinishing laboratories	7384	76.8	69.1	72.5	72.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,273.5	1,280.3	1,297.0	1,297.0	1,301.8	1,050.1	1,055.2	1,069.6	1,068.8	-
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	230.1	229.8	225.9	225.3	-	187.6	186.3	185.1	184.4	-
Passenger car rental	7514	150.6	150.8	148.0	147.3	-	123.9	123.3	121.9	121.3	-
Automobile parking	752	84.5	83.3	83.1	84.6	-	74.6	73.6	72.8	74.1	-
Automotive repair shops	753	692.3	691.9	702.3	702.2	-	559.0	557.0	566.3	566.2	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	238.5	239.2	245.0	246.2	-	195.1	195.1	199.5	200.5	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	308.4	307.3	310.3	310.3	-	248.5	246.9	250.5	250.5	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1987 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Auto repair, services, and parking—Continued											
Automotive services, except repair	754	266.6	275.3	285.7	284.9	—	228.9	238.3	245.4	244.1	—
Carwashes	7542	142.5	153.0	154.8	154.7	—	125.7	136.4	136.2	135.7	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	364.3	360.6	360.7	358.5	354.0	298.7	295.1	295.7	293.2	—
Electrical repair shops	762	103.2	103.0	104.7	104.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motion pictures	78	600.2	592.5	574.9	580.8	580.4	510.2	503.2	483.3	489.5	—
Motion picture production and services	781	275.7	270.5	239.4	240.7	—	236.3	231.2	195.4	196.0	—
Motion picture theaters	783	135.0	134.3	136.9	140.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Video tape rental	784	172.2	170.5	182.2	183.5	—	140.5	138.7	152.1	154.5	—
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,575.2	1,524.0	1,595.7	1,586.1	1,526.2	1,362.7	1,311.8	1,377.8	1,369.1	—
Bowling centers	793	86.7	86.6	86.2	88.0	—	76.5	76.5	76.2	78.0	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	1,153.7	1,116.7	1,143.9	1,135.3	—	1,003.2	967.4	996.0	987.0	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	223.5	225.9	227.6	227.5	—	201.8	203.7	205.1	205.4	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	310.5	272.1	324.7	314.9	—	267.4	229.7	281.0	271.5	—
Health services	80	10197.0	10187.9	10468.7	10496.6	10485.2	9,034.9	9,030.6	9,288.0	9,317.1	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,952.6	1,951.2	1,999.7	2,006.6	2,007.5	1,610.0	1,609.7	1,643.4	1,650.5	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	695.4	693.5	705.9	710.7	—	607.8	606.7	619.6	624.5	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	445.1	445.4	453.3	454.8	—	369.4	370.8	377.3	378.8	—
Offices and clinics of chiropractors and optometrists	8041,2	181.5	180.6	185.0	185.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,805.0	1,800.8	1,840.6	1,844.5	1,841.6	1,620.8	1,616.9	1,658.0	1,663.4	—
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	1,373.5	1,370.9	1,400.6	1,402.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	207.4	207.2	211.4	212.7	—	185.1	185.0	189.5	190.9	—
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	224.1	222.7	228.6	229.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	4,027.1	4,030.6	4,150.5	4,161.2	4,165.3	3,693.3	3,698.0	3,814.0	3,823.7	—
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	3,717.9	3,721.3	3,824.5	3,834.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	74.5	74.6	77.7	78.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	234.7	234.7	248.3	249.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental laboratories	807	211.6	211.5	218.5	218.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health care services	808	643.9	638.2	662.1	660.9	652.3	592.8	587.3	609.4	607.0	—
Legal services	81	1,015.8	1,012.4	1,029.9	1,032.3	1,029.2	808.2	805.8	815.8	817.7	—
Educational services	82	2,483.0	2,291.2	2,634.6	2,590.6	2,369.8	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary and secondary schools	821	748.9	742.0	769.8	771.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colleges and universities	822	1,398.7	1,218.1	1,505.1	1,464.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational schools	824	100.9	99.1	109.8	106.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social services	83	2,985.6	2,969.2	3,114.2	3,119.9	3,102.8	2,573.7	2,556.3	2,687.2	2,692.2	—
Individual and family services	832	831.3	825.1	879.7	885.3	—	718.6	711.7	759.6	764.7	—
Job training and related services	833	384.0	381.1	397.4	399.2	—	329.7	326.1	342.3	344.1	—
Child day care services	835	743.4	739.5	771.5	771.1	761.8	652.2	648.7	677.4	677.0	—
Residential care	836	824.0	822.4	853.3	853.5	855.0	710.5	709.0	738.0	737.7	—
Social services, nec	839	202.9	201.1	211.9	210.8	—	162.7	160.8	169.9	168.7	—
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	84	105.6	99.3	108.0	107.6	101.7	—	—	—	—	—
Membership organizations	86	2,475.3	2,451.8	2,489.9	2,494.8	2,466.7	—	—	—	—	—
Business associations	861	115.6	114.3	116.8	117.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional organizations	862	72.5	72.3	74.7	75.5	—	52.3	52.1	54.0	54.6	—
Labor organizations	863	151.3	143.4	151.3	155.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civic and social associations	864	446.7	433.4	455.7	455.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and management services	87	3,476.0	3,468.2	3,531.9	3,525.5	3,512.5	2,640.8	2,637.4	2,699.5	2,691.2	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	1,035.8	1,035.6	1,063.1	1,059.1	1,056.5	845.8	845.8	861.7	856.9	—
Engineering services	8711	782.2	781.2	803.3	800.4	—	645.6	645.1	658.0	653.9	—
Architectural services	8712	188.2	189.8	192.2	191.8	—	147.8	148.9	149.2	149.2	—
Surveying services	8713	65.4	64.6	67.6	66.9	—	52.4	51.8	54.5	53.8	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	668.1	676.9	668.7	672.7	—	488.0	497.8	500.8	505.2	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Engineering and management services—Continued											
Research and testing services	873	654.9	648.9	671.7	669.3	—	484.1	482.7	516.6	515.7	—
Commercial physical research	8731	244.2	243.7	252.8	253.1	—	153.1	158.1	180.1	182.6	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	145.8	140.7	141.7	138.4	—	122.2	116.9	117.0	113.6	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	158.0	157.8	168.2	168.8	—	124.0	123.5	130.9	131.1	—
Management and public relations	874	1,117.2	1,106.8	1,128.4	1,124.4	1,117.1	822.9	811.1	820.4	813.4	—
Management services	8741	330.8	328.0	331.9	330.3	—	251.3	246.3	246.4	244.3	—
Management consulting services	8742	423.1	419.1	425.5	423.9	—	298.6	294.9	293.7	288.8	—
Public relations services	8743	55.5	54.2	51.9	51.4	—	38.1	36.7	36.6	36.4	—
Services, nec	89	50.3	50.2	51.5	50.5	50.3	38.5	38.5	39.2	38.4	—
Government		20,936	20,553	21,447	21,389	20,970	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government⁴		2,601	2,598	2,608	2,599	2,596	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,539.9	2,536.6	2,544.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense		620.0	616.7	616.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postal Service ⁵		863.2	858.7	844.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other executive agencies		1,056.7	1,061.2	1,084.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative		29.7	29.4	30.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial		31.5	31.6	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, except Postal Service		1,737.9	1,738.9	1,763.9	1,756.9	1,755.9	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		46.9	46.8	46.9	47.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.5	22.5	23.0	23.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		14.2	14.3	15.0	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		358.0	355.7	362.7	361.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	222.4	222.5	226.5	226.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government		4,900	4,712	5,064	5,024	4,836	—	—	—	—	—
Construction		90.8	90.8	91.8	92.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		53.7	53.8	53.7	53.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		2,867.2	2,678.1	2,999.9	2,962.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	342.1	342.1	349.7	350.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	2,154.2	1,967.4	2,274.6	2,237.2	2,052.4	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		220.2	219.2	217.1	218.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		150.7	149.4	158.5	157.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,888.3	1,888.8	1,918.7	1,915.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
State government, except education		2,745.8	2,744.1	2,789.5	2,786.5	2,783.9	—	—	—	—	—
Local government		13,435	13,243	13,775	13,766	13,538	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		480.1	480.2	491.8	494.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services		9,036.8	8,868.0	9,285.4	9,272.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	806	633.2	635.3	657.1	658.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	82	7,795.9	7,629.5	7,993.7	7,988.6	7,790.1	—	—	—	—	—
Social services		151.0	151.6	153.7	153.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services, except hospitals, education, and social services		456.7	451.6	480.9	472.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		3,918.5	3,894.5	3,997.6	3,999.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government, except education		5,639.5	5,613.2	5,781.1	5,777.5	5,747.5	—	—	—	—	—

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	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001
Total	64,488	64,909	64,264	64,561	64,754
Total private	52,633	52,931	52,511	52,426	52,510
Goods-producing	6,694	6,670	6,340	6,285	6,218
Mining	77	76	79	79	78
Construction	757	747	774	770	763
Manufacturing	5,860	5,847	5,487	5,436	5,377
Durable goods	2,996	3,000	2,772	2,744	2,711
Lumber and wood products	148.5	147.6	144.7	143.2	141.9
Furniture and fixtures	179.9	179.9	164.6	162.3	160.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.3	102.1	94.4	94.0	93.0
Primary metal industries	107.0	107.2	98.0	96.5	94.6
Fabricated metal products	350.5	351.2	329.6	326.6	322.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	462.6	465.1	424.3	419.8	414.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment	708.6	707.4	615.3	607.4	596.3
Transportation equipment	409.7	410.1	388.4	382.6	381.7
Instruments and related products	353.3	355.0	346.4	345.1	341.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	175.0	174.2	166.2	166.7	164.2
Nondurable goods	2,864	2,847	2,715	2,692	2,666
Food and kindred products	567.0	559.0	575.5	567.2	560.0
Tobacco products	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0
Textile mill products	236.9	234.5	212.5	210.3	207.8
Apparel and other textile products	439.4	437.6	388.5	381.9	375.4
Paper and allied products	162.9	162.0	155.0	153.2	153.3
Printing and publishing	697.3	696.7	657.2	655.5	652.2
Chemicals and allied products	347.0	346.2	345.6	345.3	343.1
Petroleum and coal products	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	343.1	340.2	314.5	312.1	308.8
Leather and leather products	38.0	38.1	33.8	33.4	33.1
Service-producing	57,794	58,239	57,924	58,276	58,536
Transportation and public utilities	2,208	2,218	2,220	2,194	2,176
Wholesale trade	2,191	2,201	2,169	2,166	2,152
Retail trade	12,301	12,593	12,354	12,302	12,568
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,724	4,738	4,783	4,780	4,790
Services	24,515	24,511	24,645	24,699	24,606
Government	11,855	11,978	11,753	12,135	12,244
Federal	1,126	1,129	1,070	1,072	1,076
State	2,544	2,557	2,538	2,617	2,628
Local	8,185	8,292	8,145	8,446	8,540

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Alabama	1,950.7	1,918.8	1,917.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	106.0	104.8	104.8
Birmingham	493.6	486.7	487.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	31.1	30.7	30.8
Huntsville	186.9	185.1	184.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.8	6.5	6.4
Mobile	233.1	231.2	230.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.8	18.6	18.5
Montgomery	167.3	167.1	166.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.7	8.6
Tuscaloosa	84.6	81.6	81.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
Alaska	273.7	282.9	279.0	11.0	10.3	10.1	12.6	14.6	13.1
Anchorage	134.5	138.0	137.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	6.5	7.5	6.9
Arizona	2,312.7	2,275.5	2,279.6	9.7	9.2	9.0	165.7	158.9	157.0
Phoenix-Mesa	1,631.2	1,595.0	1,595.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	121.8	116.7	115.0
Tucson	357.9	356.0	356.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	21.8	21.0	21.0
Arkansas	1,177.0	1,174.1	1,172.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	53.9	57.3	57.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	155.4	162.4	162.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	7.5	7.4
Fort Smith	101.7	101.8	101.2	.8	.9	.8	4.2	4.0	4.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	320.7	318.4	317.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.4	15.5	15.2
Pine Bluff	36.9	36.3	36.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.1	1.0	1.0
California	14,897.1	14,832.3	14,861.5	23.4	23.1	23.1	758.8	757.4	745.4
Bakersfield	198.0	203.7	203.9	8.9	8.6	8.5	11.4	12.1	11.9
Fresno	301.0	306.9	306.7	.3	.3	.3	17.3	17.7	17.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,176.2	4,140.2	4,154.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	137.1	137.6	136.4
Modesto	147.7	148.6	148.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.5	10.5	10.3
Oakland	1,072.4	1,073.4	1,072.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	67.2	67.8	66.7
Orange County	1,425.3	1,442.2	1,446.7	.8	.8	.9	83.2	86.5	86.2
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,023.3	1,041.8	1,047.6	1.0	.9	.9	60.2	63.7	63.7
Sacramento	734.3	736.5	736.7	.2	.2	.2	49.8	53.5	52.0
Salinas	131.2	130.1	129.3	.1	.1	.1	6.6	6.4	6.2
San Diego	1,225.6	1,244.8	1,248.5	.4	.3	.3	72.5	74.6	74.3
San Francisco	1,117.2	1,097.5	1,094.7	.2	.1	.1	47.0	45.1	44.4
San Jose	1,052.5	1,006.5	1,007.5	.2	.2	.2	50.5	46.2	45.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	168.7	169.0	169.4	.8	.8	.8	8.3	8.8	8.9
Santa Rosa	192.3	190.7	190.9	.4	.4	.4	14.0	14.7	14.5
Stockton-Lodi	191.5	195.2	195.3	.1	.2	.2	12.5	12.8	12.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	176.2	179.2	177.9	.6	.6	.6	14.2	15.0	14.6
Ventura	279.8	278.5	278.6	.9	.9	.9	15.3	15.4	15.2
Colorado	2,276.0	2,243.8	2,251.6	12.9	13.6	13.5	159.7	160.0	154.4
Boulder-Longmont	192.1	191.1	192.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	8.2	7.8
Colorado Springs	247.0	245.1	244.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.4	13.7	13.6
Denver	1,210.0	1,201.4	1,198.4	5.7	5.9	5.9	90.3	94.2	90.4
Connecticut	1,723.6	1,703.0	1,705.2	.8	.9	.8	65.9	64.8	63.7
Bridgeport	190.4	186.8	187.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.0	7.2	7.2
Danbury	91.4	90.3	91.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.3	4.4
Hartford	625.1	619.5	618.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.5	24.5	24.1
New Haven-Meriden	267.3	267.6	267.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.3	11.4	11.3
New London-Norwich	142.1	142.8	142.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.0	5.0
Stamford-Norwalk	212.7	210.6	211.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.6	6.5	6.3
Waterbury	89.1	88.5	88.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.6	3.9	3.8
Delaware	430.7	423.5	424.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	25.1	26.2	26.1
Dover	57.3	57.4	57.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.5	2.7	2.7
Wilmington-Newark	334.6	330.8	331.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	18.5	20.2	19.9
District of Columbia	653.8	654.3	654.8	.1	.1	.1	11.0	11.2	11.1
Washington PMSA	2,826.9	2,850.2	2,854.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	155.7	164.3	163.7
Florida	7,284.7	7,376.9	7,422.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	395.0	404.4	404.0
Daytona Beach	162.2	163.4	164.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.7	8.4	8.5
Fort Lauderdale	699.9	701.2	709.0	.2	.2	.2	40.2	39.8	40.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	173.0	174.3	175.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	17.9	19.1	19.2
Gainesville	122.8	124.0	123.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.0	4.0	4.0
Jacksonville	581.1	590.5	594.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	31.1	31.8	31.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	190.3	189.7	191.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	10.2	10.1	10.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	192.1	194.4	195.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.8	11.3	11.3
Miami	1,045.4	1,054.1	1,062.0	.5	.6	.6	37.8	38.3	38.3
Orlando	928.5	948.7	954.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.9	53.7	53.9
Pensacola	160.2	161.8	162.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.9	10.4	10.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	277.6	282.2	284.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.7	16.4	16.4
Tallahassee	164.9	167.2	167.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.3	6.4	6.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,236.4	1,269.4	1,276.5	.5	.5	.5	59.5	60.7	60.7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	510.6	515.0	520.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	31.3	32.1	32.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Alabama	356.4	339.6	339.9	96.3	94.8	94.5	461.8	446.1	446.8
Birmingham	51.6	50.1	50.0	31.3	30.5	30.4	123.1	118.3	118.4
Huntsville	35.4	34.0	33.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	38.8	37.9	37.8
Mobile	24.9	23.5	23.7	13.9	13.3	13.3	60.8	59.7	59.7
Montgomery	18.5	18.5	18.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	39.4	38.6	38.6
Tuscaloosa	13.7	12.1	12.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.9	19.0	19.1
Alaska	7.7	8.9	7.3	25.4	26.4	26.0	57.7	59.0	59.1
Anchorage	2.1	2.2	2.2	14.3	14.8	14.6	32.9	33.2	33.4
Arizona	217.2	205.3	204.4	112.0	106.9	107.3	545.9	547.5	553.8
Phoenix-Mesa	166.9	155.9	155.0	86.5	82.9	83.0	388.7	391.7	394.9
Tucson	33.6	33.4	33.3	12.3	11.0	11.0	75.1	75.0	75.7
Arkansas	250.5	235.2	233.6	72.0	72.1	72.4	274.6	274.6	275.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	35.3	35.2	35.1	10.3	11.9	12.1	44.4	46.2	46.3
Fort Smith	28.3	28.7	28.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	20.2	20.6	20.6
Little Rock-North Little Rock	32.5	30.5	30.2	23.3	22.8	22.7	75.7	75.0	75.0
Pine Bluff	8.2	7.9	7.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	7.6	7.3	7.3
California	1,948.3	1,863.5	1,855.8	763.6	748.2	744.6	3,437.9	3,416.9	3,462.9
Bakersfield	9.6	9.8	10.0	11.5	11.6	11.6	45.7	46.6	46.8
Fresno	30.4	28.9	28.7	14.1	14.4	14.4	72.4	73.5	74.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	627.7	606.7	605.7	248.6	249.5	250.4	941.8	926.4	934.4
Modesto	25.7	25.0	24.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	38.7	38.8	39.4
Oakland	124.2	121.7	120.7	66.0	64.6	64.7	246.0	239.9	241.9
Orange County	233.1	230.2	230.7	53.0	53.2	53.2	351.2	351.1	355.5
Riverside-San Bernardino	126.2	126.8	127.1	52.5	52.4	52.7	258.5	259.1	262.0
Sacramento	51.8	47.9	47.5	28.1	27.6	27.4	161.6	157.3	158.6
Salinas	9.7	9.4	9.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	35.0	34.2	34.3
San Diego	130.9	129.0	128.7	51.8	50.8	50.6	277.9	276.5	279.5
San Francisco	70.8	67.7	66.7	85.8	78.9	78.4	232.1	223.2	226.3
San Jose	266.1	245.4	244.4	29.9	28.8	29.0	201.4	194.9	197.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	17.4	17.0	17.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	42.6	41.3	41.7
Santa Rosa	32.4	30.1	30.1	6.6	6.2	6.3	44.5	44.0	44.5
Stockton-Lodi	25.0	24.8	24.3	14.1	14.1	14.0	45.4	45.7	46.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	20.2	20.4	20.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	44.9	44.7	45.0
Ventura	41.5	40.4	40.3	11.4	11.3	11.4	66.1	65.8	66.5
Colorado	206.9	197.5	196.5	145.4	136.5	135.0	544.6	554.0	560.0
Boulder-Longmont	32.0	30.3	30.4	7.5	6.5	6.3	39.6	42.5	42.9
Colorado Springs	29.4	27.9	27.5	13.6	13.4	13.3	54.3	55.2	55.4
Denver	90.8	85.0	84.6	103.6	99.4	98.0	290.5	289.3	290.4
Connecticut	262.2	251.6	250.7	80.8	79.1	79.4	379.5	369.7	374.3
Bridgeport	36.5	36.1	36.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	44.2	42.3	43.1
Danbury	19.1	18.7	18.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	22.6	21.6	22.0
Hartford	89.8	86.6	86.1	28.1	28.2	28.1	129.5	126.7	128.7
New Haven-Meriden	37.9	37.4	37.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	56.1	55.7	56.4
New London-Nonwich	22.9	22.4	22.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	29.2	28.5	28.6
Stamford-Norwalk	24.7	23.2	23.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	47.2	47.2	48.0
Waterbury	18.4	16.5	16.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	19.4	19.5	19.8
Delaware	58.6	54.4	54.4	18.1	17.5	17.5	95.2	93.6	94.2
Dover	6.4	5.7	5.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.6	14.4	14.3
Wilmington-Newark	43.9	40.4	40.4	15.6	15.0	15.1	70.1	69.4	70.0
District of Columbia	11.5	11.4	11.3	19.7	19.4	19.7	50.5	49.4	49.5
Washington PMSA	102.2	99.5	98.7	139.9	138.3	138.3	509.5	507.8	513.3
Florida	488.6	476.4	476.0	369.3	366.8	371.6	1,831.8	1,815.8	1,844.9
Daytona Beach	12.9	12.8	12.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	44.6	43.5	44.1
Fort Lauderdale	38.7	38.0	37.9	32.6	31.7	32.1	198.0	196.5	201.0
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	49.2	48.7	49.7
Gainesville	5.5	4.9	5.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	25.2	24.6	24.9
Jacksonville	39.6	39.6	40.0	42.9	41.1	41.7	144.2	143.5	145.8
Lakeland-Winter Haven	20.2	19.0	19.0	9.6	9.8	9.7	56.1	54.5	55.6
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	25.0	24.3	24.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	46.3	46.2	46.8
Miami	68.5	66.2	66.4	95.9	96.3	97.5	271.3	267.9	272.4
Orlando	55.1	53.8	53.8	45.0	43.9	45.0	225.9	226.2	228.7
Pensacola	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.6	8.7	38.7	37.7	38.0
Sarasota-Bradenton	21.8	21.7	21.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	67.0	66.3	67.5
Tallahassee	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	33.5	33.7	34.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	93.0	90.7	90.7	55.5	56.3	56.7	281.6	281.5	286.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	30.9	30.0	30.1	17.4	17.0	17.2	127.6	124.4	127.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Alabama	92.3	91.4	91.4	474.9	477.1	475.6	354.7	357.0	356.5
Birmingham	38.5	38.5	38.5	146.0	146.1	146.8	69.4	69.9	70.0
Huntsville	5.0	5.1	5.1	56.0	57.2	57.3	40.2	39.7	39.9
Mobile	10.6	10.4	10.6	68.0	69.1	68.4	36.1	36.6	36.7
Montgomery	10.9	10.7	10.7	45.2	45.2	45.0	37.0	37.8	37.6
Tuscaloosa	2.5	2.6	2.6	14.8	14.3	14.4	23.3	23.4	23.4
Alaska	12.6	12.6	12.6	71.4	74.3	74.1	75.3	76.8	76.7
Anchorage	7.6	7.6	7.7	39.1	40.7	40.6	29.1	29.3	29.3
Arizona	146.2	147.5	147.7	733.4	703.4	704.1	382.6	396.8	396.3
Phoenix-Mesa	123.1	124.1	124.2	533.2	506.1	506.4	208.4	215.1	214.4
Tucson	14.0	14.4	14.4	120.1	117.4	117.0	79.1	82.0	82.5
Arkansas	46.5	46.6	46.9	280.9	285.9	284.5	195.2	199.0	199.0
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	5.3	5.7	5.6	32.6	34.2	34.1	20.4	21.7	21.6
Fort Smith	3.2	3.2	3.2	27.5	26.9	26.6	10.8	10.8	10.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock	18.0	18.1	18.1	94.3	93.9	93.4	61.5	62.6	62.4
Pine Bluff	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.2
California	832.2	845.4	847.4	4,764.1	4,741.9	4,747.6	2,368.8	2,435.9	2,434.7
Bakersfield	7.3	7.3	7.3	49.5	50.4	50.4	54.1	57.3	57.4
Fresno	14.6	14.9	14.9	78.5	80.9	80.6	73.4	76.3	76.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	233.4	235.1	235.8	1,388.7	1,379.1	1,382.8	595.1	602.4	605.9
Modesto	4.7	4.8	4.8	38.2	38.4	38.6	24.1	25.3	24.7
Oakland	58.4	59.8	59.9	331.6	334.9	335.0	176.7	182.5	181.0
Orange County	106.0	109.3	109.3	447.5	455.8	455.9	150.5	155.3	155.0
Riverside-San Bernardino	31.6	32.5	32.5	276.9	283.7	285.7	196.4	202.7	203.0
Sacramento	48.0	48.3	48.2	209.0	205.8	206.6	185.8	195.9	196.2
Salinas	6.5	6.6	6.6	37.9	37.4	37.0	30.4	30.7	30.7
San Diego	70.6	71.5	71.6	409.2	421.1	422.1	212.3	221.0	221.4
San Francisco	107.6	104.8	104.0	440.3	441.2	438.6	133.4	136.5	136.2
San Jose	31.9	31.5	31.6	375.8	359.8	360.3	96.7	99.7	99.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.8	7.8	7.8	53.4	53.7	53.9	33.2	34.7	34.3
Santa Rosa	10.1	10.2	10.2	56.0	55.6	55.9	28.3	29.5	29.0
Stockton-Lodi	8.5	9.1	9.3	48.2	49.2	49.4	37.7	39.3	39.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	7.4	7.5	7.6	48.4	49.8	48.7	34.7	35.3	35.4
Ventura	15.6	15.8	15.8	82.4	82.3	81.8	46.6	46.6	46.7
Colorado	144.0	140.2	141.1	706.3	685.0	691.2	356.2	357.0	360.1
Boulder-Longmont	7.4	7.5	7.5	64.6	66.6	66.4	32.3	29.5	30.7
Colorado Springs	14.4	14.5	14.5	80.7	81.0	80.9	39.2	39.4	39.5
Denver	93.9	92.2	91.9	378.9	374.7	374.6	156.3	160.7	162.6
Connecticut	141.5	141.7	141.7	544.9	541.3	541.3	248.0	253.9	253.3
Bridgeport	12.9	13.2	13.3	60.9	59.1	59.2	21.0	21.1	21.1
Danbury	5.8	6.0	6.1	25.7	25.7	25.8	11.2	11.1	11.2
Hartford	72.4	72.0	72.2	180.2	179.1	178.3	101.6	102.4	101.4
New Haven-Meriden	12.2	12.3	12.3	97.2	97.9	97.2	36.1	36.4	36.4
New London-Norwich	3.5	3.4	3.4	36.2	36.1	36.0	38.0	40.8	40.7
Stamford-Norwalk	26.9	26.7	26.7	78.6	78.7	79.2	18.6	18.3	18.3
Waterbury	3.3	3.3	3.3	27.8	28.8	28.9	12.8	12.7	12.6
Delaware	50.7	50.5	50.6	124.2	122.5	123.2	58.7	58.7	58.5
Dover	2.1	2.3	2.3	14.4	14.2	14.0	16.2	16.1	16.1
Wilmington-Newark	44.8	45.0	45.1	100.0	99.5	100.0	41.5	41.1	41.2
District of Columbia	32.0	32.5	32.7	305.3	309.6	308.8	223.7	220.7	221.6
Washington PMSA	151.3	154.4	155.1	1,152.5	1,174.8	1,174.8	614.7	610.0	609.5
Florida	447.4	455.1	456.3	2,721.6	2,809.9	2,818.6	1,024.4	1,041.9	1,044.9
Daytona Beach	6.8	6.7	6.7	59.5	61.7	61.8	24.0	24.4	24.4
Fort Lauderdale	51.7	52.9	53.3	246.9	247.1	249.0	91.6	95.0	95.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	9.3	9.4	9.4	55.1	55.0	55.1	27.0	27.6	27.5
Gainesville	5.6	5.9	5.9	38.6	39.9	40.0	41.5	42.3	41.6
Jacksonville	58.3	59.8	60.1	196.4	205.4	205.9	68.2	68.9	68.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	9.3	9.4	9.4	54.5	56.2	56.3	28.0	28.3	28.5
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	6.2	6.1	6.1	71.9	73.9	74.5	26.5	27.1	27.0
Miami	67.6	68.2	68.5	356.7	366.5	367.3	147.1	150.1	151.0
Orlando	50.8	51.8	51.9	403.9	421.5	423.2	95.4	97.3	97.3
Pensacola	6.0	6.1	6.2	57.8	60.6	60.7	29.6	29.4	29.4
Sarasota-Bradenton	13.2	13.4	13.4	128.7	133.7	134.1	24.8	25.4	25.7
Tallahassee	6.2	6.3	6.3	48.4	49.8	50.1	61.5	62.0	61.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	87.5	88.3	88.3	510.4	537.4	538.8	148.4	154.0	154.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	35.3	34.9	35.0	210.0	216.1	218.7	58.1	60.5	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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Georgia	4,057.3	3,972.3	3,968.3	7.8	8.0	8.1	209.9	203.2	199.5
Albany	59.6	59.9	60.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.8	4.5	4.4
Athens	75.1	73.3	73.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.2	3.1
Atlanta	2,239.2	2,184.3	2,178.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	119.7	113.0	110.8
Augusta-Aiken	206.1	203.3	203.3	.3	.3	.3	13.5	13.3	13.2
Columbus	123.0	121.2	121.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.8	5.7
Macon	152.4	151.8	151.7	.8	.9	.9	6.7	6.3	6.2
Savannah	140.4	137.1	136.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.3	8.7	8.7
Hawaii	566.0	552.0	555.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.8	23.8	24.1
Honolulu	423.8	411.5	414.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.8	16.6	16.7
Idaho	569.4	573.2	570.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	35.6	37.7	35.8
Boise City	229.5	232.5	232.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.3	18.0	17.3
Illinois	6,062.9	6,024.0	6,001.3	9.8	10.1	10.1	255.6	279.7	267.1
Bloomington-Normal	93.5	93.4	93.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.6	3.3
Champaign-Urbana	106.5	108.6	106.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	4.0	3.6
Chicago	4,255.2	4,227.9	4,213.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	182.9	198.2	192.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	188.4	184.9	183.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.3	9.2	8.4
Decatur	60.8	59.1	58.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.1	2.9
Kankakee	45.0	44.6	44.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	2.2	1.8
Peoria-Pekin	175.8	174.1	172.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7	8.5	7.7
Rockford	184.8	178.0	177.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.0	8.3	7.9
Springfield	115.2	115.6	114.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	5.3	4.7
Indiana	3,038.0	2,994.7	2,986.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	148.6	155.9	148.5
Bloomington	67.0	66.7	65.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.2	3.1
Elkhart-Goshen	127.4	123.5	123.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	5.6	5.4
Evansville-Henderson	161.9	158.3	156.1	.8	.8	.8	10.4	12.0	10.6
Fort Wayne	281.5	271.4	271.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.6	14.2	13.7
Gary	268.4	266.3	264.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.5	16.8	16.3
Indianapolis	914.1	917.5	919.8	.8	.8	.8	52.6	55.5	54.6
Kokomo	51.5	51.1	50.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lafayette	98.6	97.8	96.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.2	4.2
Muncie	60.9	61.0	61.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.5	2.4
South Bend	139.6	138.5	138.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	7.5	7.4
Terre Haute	69.9	69.7	69.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.3	3.7	3.5
Iowa	1,500.1	1,503.3	1,498.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	62.3	64.8	60.4
Cedar Rapids	125.2	123.5	122.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	7.1	7.0
Des Moines	289.1	286.9	285.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.5	14.1	13.0
Dubuque	52.4	52.6	53.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	2.2	2.2
Iowa City	74.2	76.0	75.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	2.5	2.4
Sioux City	66.7	66.8	66.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.5	3.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	73.7	73.1	72.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.8	2.4
Kansas	1,362.9	1,379.3	1,377.5	7.1	7.5	7.4	61.9	70.2	68.1
Lawrence	50.5	49.9	50.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.6	2.5
Topeka	103.6	104.9	104.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	5.6	5.3
Wichita	290.0	289.5	288.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	14.3	14.8	14.4
Kentucky	1,848.6	1,852.9	1,852.4	19.0	20.1	20.1	85.6	87.3	84.7
Lexington	294.9	298.5	297.1	.3	.3	.3	15.5	15.7	15.5
Louisville	602.0	606.9	608.6	.7	.8	.7	30.1	31.2	30.8
Owensboro	45.7	45.8	46.1	.2	.2	.2	3.3	3.8	3.8
Louisiana	1,959.4	1,955.2	1,955.3	49.6	50.7	50.5	132.5	136.7	136.3
Alexandria	58.5	59.1	58.9	.1	.1	.1	4.0	4.4	4.3
Baton Rouge	318.0	321.3	321.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	38.3	39.2	39.1
Houma	79.7	81.1	80.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	4.2	4.3	4.2
Lafayette	168.3	170.7	170.5	13.3	13.8	13.7	10.4	10.9	10.9
Lake Charles	88.9	90.5	90.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.0	11.4	11.1
Monroe	75.4	76.9	76.9	.2	.2	.2	4.0	4.3	4.2
New Orleans	638.0	631.9	633.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	33.9	33.2	33.1
Shreveport-Bossier City	178.1	179.3	179.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	9.7	9.5	9.4
Maine	613.4	614.7	612.0	.1	.1	.1	29.0	31.1	29.7
Lewiston-Auburn	48.4	47.5	47.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.0	2.1	2.0
Portland	156.1	158.5	159.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.5	8.1	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Georgia	582.7	557.1	556.8	272.5	262.7	257.2	1,013.8	996.7	1,002.3
Albany	8.2	8.1	8.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	14.2	14.2	14.5
Athens	11.3	10.3	10.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	18.3	17.6	17.8
Atlanta	221.8	213.4	212.7	196.7	189.0	184.2	598.5	591.7	593.9
Augusta-Aiken	29.7	29.0	28.9	17.3	17.4	17.4	45.4	44.7	44.5
Columbus	20.6	18.3	18.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	27.3	27.2	27.2
Macon	19.0	19.1	19.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	36.4	35.8	35.6
Savannah	17.1	15.9	15.9	9.7	9.1	8.9	36.1	35.2	34.7
Hawaii	17.3	17.4	17.5	43.3	39.5	38.8	142.0	135.8	137.2
Honolulu	13.4	13.7	13.7	34.1	30.3	29.6	101.9	97.6	98.7
Idaho	76.5	74.4	73.8	28.1	29.5	29.4	147.7	142.6	143.1
Boise City	37.5	35.6	35.6	12.4	12.2	12.1	58.2	57.9	58.5
Illinois	939.9	897.9	893.9	359.3	353.8	348.2	1,403.5	1,369.2	1,379.4
Bloomington-Normal	7.6	7.1	7.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	20.1	20.1	20.0
Champaign-Urbana	12.8	11.9	11.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	23.5	23.7	23.7
Chicago	630.9	604.4	601.7	266.7	260.1	255.5	976.2	946.8	954.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	30.9	29.0	28.4	10.5	10.1	10.1	50.7	48.7	48.7
Decatur	13.8	13.0	12.8	5.3	5.0	5.0	14.1	13.7	13.7
Kankakee	7.0	6.6	6.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	12.2	12.0	12.3
Peoria-Pekin	33.4	32.7	32.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	42.2	40.3	40.1
Rockford	49.2	44.8	44.6	9.0	8.8	8.7	40.2	38.3	38.3
Springfield	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	24.6	24.0	23.9
Indiana	677.4	644.8	640.7	151.5	144.5	145.2	732.0	715.2	718.6
Bloomington	9.3	6.2	6.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.4	15.5	15.4
Elkhart-Goshen	63.4	60.3	60.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	23.9	22.7	23.0
Evansville-Henderson	31.7	30.5	30.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	41.5	40.3	40.4
Fort Wayne	72.3	67.0	66.9	14.1	14.3	14.2	68.2	65.3	65.7
Gary	46.4	43.1	41.7	14.8	15.0	15.0	65.8	64.5	64.8
Indianapolis	129.5	131.3	131.7	56.9	54.9	54.9	241.0	238.0	240.1
Kokomo	18.1	18.5	18.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.8	11.6	11.6
Lafayette	23.3	22.5	22.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	20.8	20.6	20.5
Muncie	9.7	9.0	9.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	14.5	14.4	14.4
South Bend	21.8	20.8	21.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	36.8	35.2	36.0
Terre Haute	12.4	11.3	11.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	19.9	20.0	20.0
Iowa	261.1	256.2	255.1	73.9	74.3	74.6	368.7	366.4	368.0
Cedar Rapids	23.2	21.4	21.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	26.9	25.5	25.6
Des Moines	24.2	23.0	22.8	14.8	14.3	14.1	73.0	72.0	72.4
Dubuque	10.9	10.1	10.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	13.1	12.6	12.6
Iowa City	5.4	5.2	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	15.4	15.5	15.4
Sioux City	13.4	13.5	13.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	16.3	16.0	16.1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	14.4	14.0	13.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	17.7	17.1	17.0
Kansas	210.3	206.3	205.9	87.3	88.8	88.1	329.1	327.4	328.9
Lawrence	5.4	5.1	5.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.7	12.3	12.5
Topeka	9.3	8.9	8.9	6.2	6.0	5.8	23.4	24.1	24.0
Wichita	73.3	72.3	71.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	64.3	63.8	64.0
Kentucky	320.0	303.6	302.8	109.8	109.2	109.1	445.3	443.4	447.0
Lexington	49.1	46.6	46.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	66.9	67.7	68.0
Louisville	88.1	84.4	84.5	48.3	47.7	47.9	148.3	151.5	152.6
Owensboro	6.8	6.6	6.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	11.8	11.7	11.8
Louisiana	183.2	177.3	176.7	114.6	114.0	114.1	467.6	465.7	467.6
Alexandria	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	14.0	14.0	14.1
Baton Rouge	24.4	24.4	24.6	14.6	14.9	15.0	77.1	78.4	78.8
Houma	7.6	8.4	8.3	9.5	9.4	9.5	19.2	19.5	19.5
Lafayette	13.9	12.4	12.3	9.0	9.5	9.6	45.4	46.1	45.9
Lake Charles	11.0	10.0	10.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	19.9	21.3	21.0
Monroe	8.2	8.0	8.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	18.2	18.4	18.4
New Orleans	47.3	46.1	45.9	40.7	39.2	39.1	160.2	161.1	161.6
Shreveport-Bossier City	19.5	17.0	17.1	8.5	8.5	8.6	40.9	41.4	41.4
Maine	85.2	79.7	79.1	24.3	24.2	24.1	154.2	155.3	154.7
Lewiston-Auburn	7.6	6.8	6.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	12.3	12.4	12.4
Portland	14.8	14.1	14.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	45.2	46.0	46.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P
Georgia	208.1	203.5	204.4	1,148.0	1,128.1	1,124.5	614.5	613.0	615.5
Albany	1.7	1.7	1.8	16.0	16.6	16.5	12.1	11.5	11.5
Athens	2.2	2.2	2.2	17.6	17.6	17.8	20.4	20.1	20.2
Atlanta	143.0	138.0	138.5	685.3	662.2	660.2	272.3	275.1	276.6
Augusta-Aiken	6.2	6.4	6.4	52.0	50.6	50.8	41.7	41.6	41.8
Columbus	8.8	9.3	9.3	34.5	34.7	34.8	21.5	21.3	21.3
Macon	9.2	8.7	8.7	41.2	41.0	41.2	33.1	34.1	34.1
Savannah	4.7	4.6	4.6	43.5	43.8	43.8	20.0	19.8	19.7
Hawaii	33.4	33.3	33.2	188.1	182.3	183.1	118.1	119.9	121.5
Honolulu	26.7	26.7	26.7	135.0	130.5	131.2	94.9	96.1	97.6
Idaho	23.8	24.0	24.2	145.3	150.3	150.2	109.9	112.8	112.1
Boise City	11.2	11.1	11.2	59.1	61.7	61.7	34.8	36.0	36.1
Illinois	400.1	401.9	402.7	1,856.1	1,866.2	1,853.7	838.6	845.2	846.2
Bloomington-Normal	19.8	19.5	19.3	24.7	24.4	24.8	15.4	16.3	16.5
Champaign-Urbana	3.9	3.9	3.9	23.1	23.3	23.2	36.2	38.0	37.1
Chicago	308.0	311.1	312.4	1,394.7	1,399.8	1,390.7	494.1	505.8	505.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	8.4	8.8	8.9	52.1	52.5	52.0	26.5	26.6	26.5
Decatur	2.1	2.1	2.1	15.8	15.4	15.1	6.7	6.8	6.7
Kankakee	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.2	12.0	12.0	7.3	7.4	7.4
Peoria-Pekin	8.1	8.2	8.3	54.5	53.8	53.1	20.3	20.9	20.9
Rockford	7.7	7.5	7.6	52.5	51.7	51.6	18.2	18.6	18.9
Springfield	7.4	7.4	7.5	37.3	36.8	37.0	32.3	33.4	33.1
Indiana	140.4	139.3	139.6	760.1	761.7	761.1	422.3	427.3	427.2
Bloomington	2.5	2.5	2.5	15.2	15.7	15.6	19.8	21.9	21.3
Elkhart-Goshen	2.8	2.9	2.9	21.0	20.8	20.9	8.3	8.4	8.4
Evansville-Henderson	8.0	7.6	7.6	45.7	43.7	43.5	16.0	16.0	15.3
Fort Wayne	14.2	14.6	14.7	70.2	67.9	67.5	27.9	28.1	28.3
Gary	9.4	9.3	9.4	78.3	78.9	78.7	38.2	38.7	39.0
Indianapolis	65.4	64.4	64.7	257.5	260.8	261.0	110.4	111.8	112.0
Kokomo	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.6	9.0	8.8	7.4	7.3	7.3
Lafayette	3.6	3.8	3.8	18.9	18.3	18.0	25.5	25.9	25.5
Muncie	1.9	2.1	2.1	16.3	16.9	16.9	12.5	12.6	12.6
South Bend	6.7	6.8	6.7	47.5	48.7	48.3	14.0	14.2	14.1
Terre Haute	2.4	2.5	2.5	17.1	17.1	16.9	12.1	12.3	12.3
Iowa	87.0	88.2	88.6	398.5	403.7	402.7	246.5	247.7	247.1
Cedar Rapids	7.5	7.8	7.8	36.3	36.6	36.3	12.2	12.6	12.3
Des Moines	40.2	41.0	41.0	88.6	85.5	85.6	35.8	37.0	36.8
Dubuque	2.0	2.1	2.1	18.9	19.9	20.3	3.9	4.1	4.1
Iowa City	2.8	3.0	3.0	16.6	16.8	16.7	29.1	30.3	30.1
Sioux City	2.7	2.7	2.7	19.1	19.1	19.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.2	3.3	3.3	20.1	20.2	20.2	13.2	13.2	13.0
Kansas	64.7	66.4	66.5	351.7	356.5	356.7	250.8	256.2	255.9
Lawrence	1.7	1.6	1.7	12.0	11.6	11.5	15.2	15.3	15.3
Topeka	7.0	7.1	7.2	31.6	32.0	32.2	21.5	21.2	21.2
Wichita	11.3	11.6	11.7	78.0	78.0	78.0	36.1	36.4	36.4
Kentucky	76.2	76.9	77.1	478.5	492.2	492.2	314.2	320.2	319.4
Lexington	10.7	10.8	10.9	82.8	87.4	85.7	57.5	57.7	57.6
Louisville	35.0	35.6	35.8	175.4	180.4	181.0	76.1	75.3	75.3
Owensboro	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.5	11.4	11.5	7.9	7.9	8.0
Louisiana	87.3	86.8	86.6	548.0	545.6	546.5	376.6	378.4	377.0
Alexandria	2.7	2.7	2.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	13.4	13.5	13.5
Baton Rouge	17.0	16.5	16.4	84.3	85.0	84.9	61.3	61.9	61.6
Houma	2.1	2.2	2.2	16.2	16.3	16.2	14.2	14.4	14.3
Lafayette	6.4	6.5	6.5	45.3	46.4	46.5	24.6	25.1	25.1
Lake Charles	2.7	2.7	2.7	25.2	25.6	25.8	13.5	13.8	13.8
Monroe	6.1	6.4	6.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	14.0	14.4	14.3
New Orleans	31.4	31.4	31.5	204.4	201.2	202.1	107.0	106.9	107.2
Shreveport-Bossier City	6.6	6.6	6.6	57.7	60.4	60.2	32.5	33.1	33.0
Maine	32.8	32.1	32.0	182.5	185.2	185.1	105.3	107.0	107.2
Lewiston-Auburn	2.6	2.5	2.5	16.1	15.8	15.9	5.5	5.6	5.5
Portland	13.2	13.3	13.4	47.1	49.4	49.5	20.5	19.9	20.4

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P
Maryland	2,499.4	2,490.3	2,488.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	156.3	158.4	157.1
Baltimore PMSA	1,278.7	1,277.1	1,276.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore City	416.4	419.4	419.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.5	13.6	13.3
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	939.1	932.7	935.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	70.2	71.6	70.9
Massachusetts	3,395.2	3,384.4	3,387.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	135.3	144.1	140.8
Barnstable-Yarmouth	60.6	62.2	61.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.7	3.7
Boston	2,087.3	2,074.0	2,078.0	.7	.8	.8	79.9	83.9	82.4
Brockton	102.2	102.6	102.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.1	5.7	5.7
Fitchburg-Leominster	54.0	54.3	54.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.0	2.2	2.1
Lawrence	170.1	170.0	170.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.2	7.7	7.7
Lowell	133.5	134.5	134.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.1	6.6	6.5
New Bedford	68.1	68.2	68.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.1	3.6	3.4
Pittsfield	43.2	43.7	43.7	.1	.1	.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Springfield	266.3	269.4	268.9	.1	.1	.1	9.0	9.9	9.4
Worcester	238.1	237.2	237.3	.2	.2	.2	9.0	9.6	9.3
Michigan	4,756.5	4,703.1	4,691.2	7.8	8.4	7.6	211.8	221.5	213.0
Ann Arbor	294.8	294.4	294.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.9	12.4	12.0
Benton Harbor	74.2	75.5	75.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	3.0	2.9
Detroit	2,241.3	2,197.0	2,198.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	93.6	97.0	96.0
Flint	172.6	171.4	172.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.4	8.4
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	609.4	604.9	606.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.4	30.0	29.6
Jackson	65.5	65.9	66.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.4	3.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	223.1	224.2	224.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.2	9.7	9.3
Lansing-East Lansing	245.7	246.7	245.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.5	10.2	9.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	185.0	183.9	183.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.3	10.4	10.0
Minnesota	2,700.7	2,681.0	2,667.0	6.8	5.8	5.1	114.8	127.1	117.9
Duluth-Superior	119.0	118.6	118.0	4.4	3.2	3.1	4.6	4.9	4.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,778.2	1,758.8	1,757.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	74.4	79.5	76.2
Rochester	85.6	87.5	87.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	4.0	3.7
St. Cloud	97.5	98.1	97.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.5	4.2
Mississippi	1,157.5	1,138.3	1,134.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	53.7	54.1	53.0
Jackson	228.2	229.9	229.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.0	11.7	11.7
Missouri	2,785.0	2,749.3	2,738.1	4.9	4.4	4.3	133.0	144.8	139.0
Kansas City	1,007.6	1,012.8	1,014.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	52.8	57.0	55.0
St. Louis	1,360.0	1,337.3	1,338.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	76.0	83.8	79.0
Springfield	176.0	178.1	178.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.1	8.4	8.3
Montana	392.7	398.2	396.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	19.0	21.3	20.0
Billings	67.5	68.6	68.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.8	3.4
Missoula	52.0	51.9	52.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.5	2.4
Nebraska	919.6	922.0	917.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	42.2	44.3	42.3
Lincoln	156.6	156.7	154.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	7.8	7.6
Omaha	429.9	423.7	423.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.4	22.1	21.4
Nevada	1,060.9	1,068.6	1,068.7	10.8	10.3	10.2	89.1	91.2	90.0
Las Vegas	781.4	785.7	787.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	71.0	71.8	71.5
Reno	197.4	200.7	200.5	.5	.5	.5	13.9	15.1	14.6
New Hampshire	632.5	623.8	626.5	.4	.5	.5	25.4	26.0	25.8
Manchester	109.6	108.2	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.7	5.6
Nashua	102.6	101.7	101.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.6	3.6
Portsmouth-Rochester	127.1	127.5	127.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.4	4.3
New Jersey	4,069.0	4,050.4	4,054.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	160.7	163.9	161.6
Atlantic-Cape May	185.2	186.4	185.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	8.6	8.9
Bergen-Passaic	682.9	673.5	674.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.0	29.4	29.0
Camden	515.0	508.1	512.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.6	24.8	24.9
Jersey City	263.3	270.4	272.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	6.6	6.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	681.2	677.2	680.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.9	22.8	22.7
Monmouth-Ocean	393.1	395.1	396.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.4	24.6	24.3
Newark	1,041.3	1,032.4	1,039.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	39.9	39.5	39.8
Trenton	223.8	225.0	226.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.9	5.9
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	61.3	60.2	59.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	2.4	2.4

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Maryland	179.1	172.6	171.5	120.7	116.0	117.4	572.2	560.3	562.6
Baltimore PMSA	97.3	94.7	94.4	65.1	64.3	64.6	291.4	288.1	288.5
Baltimore City	27.1	25.8	25.6	20.3	20.3	20.7	62.1	62.6	62.0
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	44.4	43.4	43.2	39.4	38.1	39.7	210.0	202.0	203.6
Massachusetts	438.5	419.4	418.6	148.3	141.5	141.3	775.6	762.6	772.4
Barnstable-Yarmouth	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	20.8	21.1	21.1
Boston	216.8	208.3	208.0	91.8	88.8	88.6	453.9	437.0	444.7
Brockton	11.8	11.6	11.6	4.7	4.3	4.3	33.6	33.6	33.8
Fitchburg-Leominster	12.8	12.3	12.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	13.5	13.6	13.8
Lawrence	40.0	37.9	37.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	39.8	40.6	41.2
Lowell	30.3	28.9	28.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	28.8	29.0	29.2
New Bedford	12.8	12.0	11.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	18.5	18.4	18.8
Pittsfield	6.6	6.3	6.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.7	10.5	10.7
Springfield	37.9	36.6	36.4	11.5	11.0	11.3	62.9	62.4	62.8
Worcester	38.1	36.5	36.4	10.9	11.2	11.2	53.6	52.9	53.5
Michigan	979.5	923.0	924.1	182.1	178.5	178.0	1,133.9	1,108.0	1,113.1
Ann Arbor	55.5	53.0	53.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	60.2	60.0	60.5
Benton Harbor	19.5	18.9	18.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Detroit	457.6	429.2	429.7	99.1	96.4	96.2	530.5	511.6	517.4
Flint	30.2	28.9	29.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	46.0	44.4	44.9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	165.4	153.9	153.8	21.3	21.3	21.4	154.6	154.0	155.7
Jackson	12.7	11.9	11.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	16.3	16.1	16.3
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	49.9	48.7	48.8	7.6	7.7	7.7	51.5	51.5	52.3
Lansing-East Lansing	28.6	27.5	27.4	7.0	7.1	7.1	55.6	55.4	55.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	38.9	36.2	36.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	48.3	48.2	48.3
Minnesota	438.1	421.0	418.4	137.4	127.7	126.7	650.2	642.1	644.6
Duluth-Superior	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	28.2	27.6	27.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul	277.6	273.5	273.0	98.4	92.9	92.2	425.7	412.5	418.3
Rochester	11.7	11.7	11.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	16.7	16.5	16.6
St. Cloud	17.7	17.5	17.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	28.5	28.0	28.2
Mississippi	227.1	213.8	211.7	56.8	56.2	56.7	261.1	256.4	256.2
Jackson	20.4	20.7	20.2	17.8	18.0	18.2	55.4	52.6	52.5
Missouri	401.8	375.9	377.1	183.3	179.9	178.4	669.3	651.8	650.0
Kansas City	107.4	107.3	107.2	90.6	90.0	90.0	246.1	243.0	245.3
St. Louis	181.7	175.9	175.4	91.0	87.8	88.0	326.4	314.6	318.3
Springfield	23.5	22.4	22.8	13.0	13.6	13.8	49.6	49.5	49.3
Montana	25.0	23.6	23.4	22.6	22.4	22.6	103.9	103.5	104.0
Billings	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	21.1	21.3	21.2
Missoula	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	14.2	14.3	14.5
Nebraska	120.2	115.5	115.3	58.6	56.8	57.0	224.3	218.5	220.1
Lincoln	18.7	17.3	17.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	33.9	33.1	33.2
Omaha	40.1	38.1	38.2	32.7	31.1	31.3	104.8	100.5	101.1
Nevada	45.6	45.3	45.2	58.4	57.8	57.7	229.2	233.8	235.8
Las Vegas	24.8	24.8	24.7	44.0	43.6	43.7	172.5	175.8	177.5
Reno	14.7	14.6	14.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	45.8	46.3	46.8
New Hampshire	105.8	99.7	98.8	22.5	21.9	22.0	170.0	167.9	170.5
Manchester	15.6	14.5	14.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	26.9	27.2	27.4
Nashua	28.2	27.5	26.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	27.2	27.4	27.9
Portsmouth-Rochester	18.7	16.2	16.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	34.1	34.9	35.4
New Jersey	459.6	435.1	432.5	275.0	265.5	265.6	969.9	946.7	959.7
Atlantic-Cape May	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	37.9	37.4	36.9
Bergen-Passaic	97.6	92.2	91.1	36.6	34.4	34.4	190.7	184.2	187.7
Camden	55.9	53.3	53.4	24.6	23.0	23.4	140.6	136.5	139.0
Jersey City	24.6	23.8	23.4	32.0	32.6	32.8	60.4	57.1	58.1
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	91.6	85.9	86.3	50.8	49.2	48.6	161.2	159.6	162.2
Monmouth-Ocean	18.6	17.2	17.0	22.7	22.8	22.6	107.7	105.6	107.5
Newark	132.9	126.0	125.5	87.0	82.9	83.0	217.5	213.1	218.1
Trenton	17.3	16.4	16.6	8.4	7.9	8.0	37.0	36.8	37.9
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	11.7	10.8	10.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	13.1	12.5	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P
Maryland	138.5	140.0	140.1	871.1	877.4	873.2	460.1	464.1	464.6
Baltimore PMSA	74.6	74.7	74.9	453.5	457.1	456.2	225.3	226.4	226.5
Baltimore City	32.7	32.2	32.3	171.0	175.2	174.9	89.7	89.7	90.4
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	52.0	53.6	53.7	340.6	340.3	339.1	182.5	183.7	184.9
Massachusetts	229.6	231.5	231.7	1,233.4	1,245.3	1,241.9	433.1	438.6	439.3
Barnstable-Yarmouth	3.2	3.3	3.3	19.4	20.0	19.6	8.4	8.8	8.7
Boston	172.0	172.9	173.0	829.3	836.7	834.8	242.9	245.6	245.7
Brockton	3.3	3.4	3.5	26.5	26.7	26.7	17.2	17.3	17.3
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.5	1.6	13.9	14.0	14.0	8.3	8.5	8.6
Lawrence	7.1	7.1	7.2	50.4	51.7	51.8	19.7	19.3	19.4
Lowell	3.7	3.8	3.7	39.9	41.1	41.4	16.9	17.3	17.2
New Bedford	1.9	2.0	2.0	17.7	18.2	18.3	10.8	10.9	11.0
Pittsfield	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.0	15.6	15.5	5.5	5.7	5.7
Springfield	14.0	14.3	14.5	82.4	85.0	84.5	48.5	50.1	49.9
Worcester	13.8	13.4	13.5	79.1	80.2	80.0	33.4	33.2	33.2
Michigan	205.3	209.0	209.2	1,327.5	1,324.3	1,320.6	708.6	730.4	725.6
Ann Arbor	10.5	10.7	10.7	72.5	73.6	73.3	77.4	77.9	77.7
Benton Harbor	2.4	2.5	2.5	20.1	21.0	20.6	9.4	9.9	9.9
Detroit	111.9	111.6	111.5	709.6	704.8	704.0	237.8	245.2	242.6
Flint	6.2	6.3	6.5	49.1	50.0	49.6	26.4	26.9	27.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland ..	23.0	23.2	23.3	157.6	161.0	161.4	59.1	61.5	61.3
Jackson	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.8	17.5	17.7	10.9	11.2	11.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	10.1	10.3	10.3	57.5	58.5	58.2	37.3	37.8	37.4
Lansing-East Lansing	15.2	15.4	15.4	60.4	61.1	60.6	69.4	70.0	69.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	6.8	6.8	6.8	49.9	51.0	50.9	23.8	24.2	24.0
Minnesota	161.0	160.2	160.5	785.4	790.3	786.5	407.0	406.8	407.3
Duluth-Superior	3.5	3.4	3.4	36.2	37.3	37.2	24.8	25.1	25.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul	129.4	128.3	128.2	533.7	535.3	535.4	238.5	236.3	234.0
Rochester	2.6	2.7	2.7	40.7	42.0	42.1	7.8	8.0	8.0
St. Cloud	3.4	3.4	3.4	26.0	26.8	26.7	14.1	14.4	14.4
Mississippi	42.8	42.3	42.5	272.7	271.5	270.2	238.7	238.9	239.1
Jackson	14.2	13.6	13.9	60.1	62.6	62.5	48.8	50.3	50.5
Missouri	168.8	169.6	169.9	790.3	785.2	781.2	433.6	437.7	438.2
Kansas City	69.8	70.1	70.2	302.3	303.7	304.6	138.6	141.7	142.1
St. Louis	85.1	84.3	84.8	437.5	430.6	432.7	162.3	160.3	160.2
Springfield	8.8	8.9	8.9	49.6	50.8	51.1	23.4	24.5	24.3
Montana	18.0	18.5	18.5	116.6	120.2	120.2	82.5	83.2	82.2
Billings	3.3	3.4	3.4	38.4	39.8	39.8	8.9	8.6	8.5
Missoula	2.3	2.3	2.3	26.4	27.4	27.4	10.3	9.8	9.7
Nebraska	61.2	60.8	60.7	255.9	263.3	261.1	156.0	161.5	159.6
Lincoln	10.9	11.2	11.2	42.6	41.6	40.9	34.7	37.3	36.0
Omaha	36.2	35.3	35.7	141.9	141.5	141.1	52.8	55.1	54.7
Nevada	48.6	49.8	49.9	452.6	450.6	450.0	126.6	129.8	129.9
Las Vegas	36.7	37.4	37.5	347.5	344.7	344.8	83.1	85.9	85.8
Reno	9.1	9.5	9.5	75.5	76.4	76.0	25.3	25.8	26.1
New Hampshire	32.9	32.8	32.8	190.9	190.8	192.4	84.6	84.2	83.7
Manchester	7.8	7.9	7.8	35.6	35.4	35.5	12.4	11.3	11.6
Nashua	6.3	6.3	6.2	24.9	24.5	24.4	9.2	9.3	9.5
Portsmouth-Rochester	6.6	6.3	6.3	36.9	37.5	37.6	22.1	23.9	23.1
New Jersey	266.2	277.2	276.5	1,331.9	1,342.1	1,338.5	603.8	618.1	618.4
Atlantic-Cape May	5.3	5.3	5.3	91.7	92.4	91.3	30.2	31.0	31.3
Bergen-Passaic	36.4	37.4	37.7	218.5	218.6	217.7	75.1	77.3	77.3
Camden	27.1	27.7	28.0	158.0	157.2	157.7	84.2	85.6	85.8
Jersey City	34.0	41.5	41.9	66.7	68.8	69.8	39.1	40.0	39.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon ..	51.9	52.6	52.2	218.2	219.5	220.7	84.6	87.6	87.7
Monmouth-Ocean	19.4	19.2	19.5	134.8	138.1	138.6	66.5	67.6	67.2
Newark	75.7	77.4	78.0	340.9	343.3	344.6	147.4	150.2	150.7
Trenton	13.2	13.3	13.3	85.0	86.0	85.7	57.1	58.7	59.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	2.4	2.4	2.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	15.0	15.6	15.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
New Mexico	754.3	761.4	762.3	15.6	16.5	16.4	45.3	46.0	45.5
Albuquerque	362.7	363.6	364.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.2	24.8	24.5
Las Cruces	58.4	59.6	59.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.2	3.3
Santa Fe	76.1	75.9	76.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.5	4.5
New York	8,812.4	8,714.3	8,717.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	333.4	349.4	336.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	464.7	467.7	465.8	.5	.6	.5	18.5	19.7	18.6
Binghamton	123.6	122.0	121.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	4.7	4.3
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	566.0	564.1	562.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.5	21.9	20.4
Dutchess County	119.2	119.1	118.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.4	5.3
Elmira	44.9	44.1	44.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.8	1.6
Glens Falls	51.1	50.6	50.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nassau-Suffolk	1,250.0	1,252.7	1,255.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	64.1	65.5	64.2
New York PMSA	4,374.2	4,268.6	4,278.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	161.1	166.5	163.4
New York City	3,813.8	3,710.0	3,717.3	.2	.2	.2	127.7	132.5	130.1
Newburgh	134.2	133.4	133.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	5.6	5.6
Rochester	562.9	555.2	553.6	.3	.4	.4	19.3	21.5	20.3
Rockland County	112.1	111.9	112.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.5	5.4
Syracuse	358.5	357.2	356.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.3	15.9	14.9
Utica-Rome	137.1	136.6	136.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	4.2	3.7
Westchester County	424.5	423.0	425.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.3	26.0	25.5
North Carolina	4,015.5	4,009.7	4,005.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	240.3	243.1	242.4
Asheville	115.7	118.3	118.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	7.7	7.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	869.1	876.1	874.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.3	56.2	55.5
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	686.5	669.9	669.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.2	34.4	34.2
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	701.4	709.6	705.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	42.3	44.3	43.9
North Dakota	330.0	330.4	329.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	14.3	16.1	14.6
Bismarck	52.1	52.6	52.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.9	2.7
Fargo-Moorhead	103.1	102.7	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.8	5.3
Grand Forks	49.8	49.9	49.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.8	2.5
Ohio	5,727.6	5,684.7	5,692.1	12.5	12.6	12.5	256.8	263.3	254.0
Akron	342.3	341.1	341.3	.6	.5	.5	15.1	15.5	14.9
Canton-Massillon	192.1	193.6	194.6	.5	.5	.5	9.9	10.1	10.0
Cincinnati	903.3	895.5	898.4	.8	.8	.8	43.6	44.5	43.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,199.3	1,190.2	1,188.5	.9	.9	.9	49.4	51.6	49.4
Columbus	906.0	902.5	903.1	.7	.7	.7	41.1	42.7	41.7
Dayton-Springfield	488.3	481.3	481.6	.2	.2	.2	19.0	19.8	19.4
Hamilton-Middletown	135.4	133.3	134.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	8.5	8.4
Lima	83.6	83.0	82.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.2	4.1
Mansfield	82.7	81.7	81.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.9	2.9
Steubenville-Weirton	50.8	50.2	50.0	.4	.4	.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Toledo	340.6	336.2	336.8	.2	.3	.2	17.2	17.8	17.2
Youngstown-Warren	250.0	245.8	245.0	.5	.6	.5	10.9	11.7	11.1
Oklahoma	1,501.2	1,516.9	1,516.9	29.4	30.0	30.1	61.4	62.8	62.3
Enid	23.5	23.8	23.6	.6	.6	.6	.9	.9	.9
Lawton	38.6	38.3	38.2	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Oklahoma City	551.2	551.4	551.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	23.1	23.4	23.4
Tulsa	408.0	409.5	409.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	19.0	19.2	19.0
Oregon	1,622.8	1,594.7	1,586.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	86.5	78.1	75.6
Eugene-Springfield	146.1	144.6	144.6	.1	.2	.1	6.7	6.8	6.7
Medford-Ashland	76.4	77.6	76.3	.1	.1	.1	3.7	3.7	3.6
Portland-Vancouver	982.0	958.6	958.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	54.2	50.4	49.3
Salem	139.4	137.7	136.3	.3	.3	.3	8.3	7.5	7.3
Pennsylvania	5,787.7	5,770.0	5,780.8	19.0	19.6	19.1	250.1	258.5	248.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	290.1	286.5	286.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.1	13.4	13.2
Altoona	61.4	60.9	60.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	3.0	2.9
Erie	137.7	138.9	137.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	5.6	5.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	367.9	364.7	364.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.9	15.0	14.6
Johnstown	88.9	88.9	88.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3	4.6	4.2
Lancaster	229.4	227.8	228.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia PMSA	2,430.8	2,419.4	2,419.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	99.7	103.2	100.4
Philadelphia City	704.2	699.2	701.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.2	15.2	14.8
Pittsburgh	1,132.0	1,133.9	1,132.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	57.5	60.2	56.5
Reading	173.8	170.1	170.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	7.7	7.4
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	292.7	290.7	288.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sharon	51.5	51.1	50.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.2	2.0
State College	70.4	72.2	70.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.7	2.6
Williamsport	55.5	54.7	54.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.1	2.0
York	174.5	171.0	170.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
New Mexico	42.9	41.7	41.3	38.0	37.8	38.2	177.3	175.9	176.3
Albuquerque	28.5	27.4	27.4	20.5	20.3	20.4	86.2	85.5	86.0
Las Cruces	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.1	12.2	12.2
Santa Fe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	16.1	15.3	15.5
New York	870.5	826.7	823.2	445.0	436.2	435.4	1,826.8	1,776.2	1,798.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	37.8	35.6	35.3	19.0	19.3	19.3	99.1	97.5	99.1
Binghamton	25.2	23.2	22.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	26.0	25.9	26.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	86.4	83.0	82.9	27.0	27.6	27.6	135.7	133.1	134.4
Dutchess County	17.4	17.2	17.1	4.7	4.6	4.5	23.1	23.1	23.2
Elmira	8.9	8.4	8.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.7	10.6	10.8
Glens Falls	8.0	7.3	7.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	11.6	11.7	11.8
Nassau-Suffolk	112.1	108.3	107.6	58.3	59.0	58.6	324.7	321.6	326.8
New York PMSA	287.3	273.3	271.0	244.2	233.2	232.8	790.0	757.5	771.0
New York City	237.6	224.9	222.8	215.1	204.3	203.6	665.0	636.2	646.6
Newburgh	11.8	10.6	10.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	37.6	36.9	37.2
Rochester	113.1	106.0	105.4	19.6	20.3	20.2	123.3	120.2	122.0
Rockland County	11.6	11.4	11.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	26.1	25.4	25.8
Syracuse	49.1	46.3	46.3	21.9	21.0	21.1	85.5	84.2	85.3
Utica-Rome	19.7	18.4	18.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	29.0	29.0	29.0
Westchester County	36.3	35.0	35.0	21.9	21.8	22.1	94.1	91.3	93.7
North Carolina	775.7	719.0	714.7	184.1	182.1	181.5	925.6	928.7	932.6
Asheville	17.9	17.2	16.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	29.4	30.1	30.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	134.4	123.6	122.9	56.2	55.3	54.9	212.0	217.9	217.6
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	155.3	143.7	143.5	36.8	34.0	34.0	154.5	150.8	150.6
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	89.5	81.4	81.1	32.6	32.9	32.7	146.3	147.4	147.5
North Dakota	25.1	24.9	24.6	18.9	18.8	19.0	83.5	83.2	83.7
Bismarck	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	12.5	12.6	12.7
Fargo-Moorhead	8.3	8.2	8.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	29.3	29.0	29.2
Grand Forks	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	13.7	13.7	13.8
Ohio	1,083.7	1,041.6	1,040.1	252.4	249.1	248.2	1,402.9	1,376.8	1,397.5
Akron	64.4	62.5	62.7	15.2	15.0	15.0	86.3	85.8	86.3
Canton-Massillon	46.0	44.3	44.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	48.3	48.2	48.7
Cincinnati	140.5	136.0	136.2	49.7	48.5	48.2	230.2	224.6	228.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	220.1	209.7	208.5	49.2	48.6	48.7	283.3	278.0	281.2
Columbus	94.6	89.6	89.6	43.0	42.6	42.6	241.2	235.1	236.4
Dayton-Springfield	95.7	88.7	88.5	22.4	21.6	21.6	115.5	114.2	115.3
Hamilton-Middletown	22.8	21.3	21.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	35.9	34.7	34.8
Lima	20.4	18.6	18.5	3.1	3.3	3.2	19.4	19.5	19.6
Mansfield	23.0	22.1	21.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	19.4	19.1	19.1
Staubenville-Weirton	12.6	11.9	11.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	10.2	9.9	9.9
Toledo	62.0	58.8	58.6	15.9	15.9	15.8	84.5	82.4	83.7
Youngstown-Warren	52.4	47.9	47.6	10.1	10.2	10.2	64.9	64.3	64.7
Oklahoma	182.0	175.0	174.1	85.7	85.3	85.1	348.4	347.8	350.1
Enid	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Lawton	3.8	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
Oklahoma City	54.9	51.3	50.5	28.7	29.2	29.5	129.5	127.7	127.9
Tulsa	55.4	54.9	54.9	34.4	34.3	34.4	96.4	95.0	95.3
Oregon	242.0	227.1	224.0	80.8	78.7	78.0	404.9	395.3	397.2
Eugene-Springfield	23.3	21.4	21.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	37.1	36.3	36.7
Medford-Ashland	9.2	8.4	8.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	23.7	24.8	24.0
Portland-Vancouver	147.6	138.4	137.5	56.7	55.2	55.3	243.6	235.4	237.4
Salem	16.0	15.2	14.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	29.7	29.9	29.9
Pennsylvania	923.0	875.0	871.6	308.1	298.5	297.5	1,313.1	1,304.0	1,318.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	56.0	50.8	51.0	17.3	17.0	17.0	64.8	64.1	65.0
Altoona	10.5	9.2	9.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	16.6	16.8	16.9
Erie	33.7	31.8	31.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	30.3	30.6	30.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	43.3	40.2	40.1	28.5	28.5	28.7	81.9	81.0	81.7
Johnstown	11.9	11.2	10.9	5.6	5.8	5.7	21.0	20.7	20.8
Lancaster	57.0	55.2	55.4	8.7	8.7	8.8	58.3	57.3	58.1
Philadelphia PMSA	300.5	288.6	289.0	117.7	116.9	116.6	543.1	529.3	537.7
Philadelphia City	56.5	56.3	56.4	37.1	35.4	35.6	124.4	123.2	123.2
Pittsburgh	136.7	132.7	132.7	71.9	69.1	68.7	272.5	269.2	272.4
Reading	41.1	37.5	37.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	41.3	40.7	41.0
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	56.4	52.8	52.3	17.1	17.0	16.9	70.9	70.3	70.8
Sharon	11.0	10.1	10.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	13.7	13.5	13.6
State College	8.2	7.4	7.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	13.0	12.8	12.9
Williamsport	14.1	13.1	13.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	13.8	13.8	13.8
York	47.3	44.8	44.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	42.1	41.3	41.6

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
New Mexico	32.3	32.7	33.0	217.7	222.5	222.8	185.2	188.3	188.8
Albuquerque	19.1	19.2	19.3	115.6	116.9	117.1	68.6	69.5	70.1
Las Cruces	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.2	16.4	16.5	19.4	20.0	19.8
Santa Fe	3.7	3.7	3.7	22.5	23.4	23.4	26.4	26.1	26.0
New York	752.6	719.2	718.7	3,101.1	3,103.7	3,105.8	1,478.7	1,498.2	1,495.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	24.9	25.4	25.4	152.9	155.7	155.2	112.0	113.9	112.4
Binghamton	4.6	4.8	4.8	34.5	33.8	34.0	23.4	24.3	23.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	30.5	30.8	30.7	174.6	175.3	174.5	91.3	92.4	92.0
Dutchess County	4.9	4.7	4.7	41.0	40.9	41.2	22.7	23.2	22.8
Elmira	1.3	1.4	1.4	12.7	12.7	12.6	7.7	7.5	7.6
Glens Falls	2.4	2.2	2.2	14.2	14.5	14.4	11.1	11.0	11.0
Nassau-Suffolk	84.5	83.5	82.9	410.7	414.9	415.8	195.6	199.9	199.5
New York PMSA	526.8	495.3	494.0	1,704.9	1,684.9	1,685.6	659.9	657.9	661.0
New York City	493.5	462.2	460.8	1,505.5	1,484.2	1,484.7	569.2	565.5	568.5
Newburgh	5.7	5.9	5.9	37.2	37.5	37.5	28.5	29.4	29.2
Rochester	21.2	21.3	21.3	181.2	179.5	178.4	84.9	86.0	85.6
Rockland County	5.3	5.4	5.4	36.6	36.8	36.9	20.6	20.9	20.9
Syracuse	17.1	17.1	17.1	107.2	108.7	108.6	63.4	64.0	63.3
Utica-Rome	7.8	7.9	7.9	44.1	44.3	44.6	28.5	28.4	28.6
Westchester County	26.9	26.5	26.6	154.8	156.0	156.2	65.2	66.4	66.5
North Carolina	188.7	189.6	189.8	1,046.6	1,067.1	1,065.8	650.5	676.1	674.5
Asheville	3.5	3.6	3.6	36.7	38.7	38.8	16.0	16.4	16.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	69.4	69.4	69.2	233.4	238.5	239.1	108.4	115.2	115.5
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	35.7	34.7	34.8	192.8	193.2	193.1	76.2	79.1	79.0
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	31.9	31.9	32.2	229.5	238.9	237.2	129.3	132.8	131.3
North Dakota	16.7	16.3	16.5	92.2	93.0	92.9	75.4	74.2	74.5
Bismarck	2.5	2.5	2.5	17.2	17.3	17.4	11.1	10.9	10.9
Fargo-Moorhead	7.2	7.2	7.3	31.4	31.6	31.4	16.2	16.0	15.9
Grand Forks	1.5	1.4	1.4	12.6	12.8	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.2
Ohio	309.9	309.8	310.3	1,603.4	1,616.3	1,612.0	806.0	815.2	817.5
Akron	14.7	14.8	14.8	94.5	97.4	97.2	51.5	49.6	49.9
Canton-Massillon	7.0	7.1	7.1	54.2	56.9	57.0	21.3	21.7	21.7
Cincinnati	56.9	57.2	57.4	279.0	280.6	280.2	102.6	103.3	103.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	80.4	80.6	80.7	366.0	369.1	367.1	150.0	151.7	152.0
Columbus	77.8	79.6	79.6	263.6	266.6	266.3	144.0	145.6	146.2
Dayton-Springfield	18.0	18.2	18.3	145.6	146.5	146.1	71.9	72.1	72.2
Hamilton-Middletown	7.6	7.1	7.0	32.4	32.9	33.4	22.9	23.5	23.5
Lima	2.1	2.2	2.2	23.6	24.3	24.1	11.0	10.9	11.0
Mansfield	2.3	2.4	2.4	19.7	20.0	19.9	11.8	11.7	11.8
Steubenville-Weirton	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.0	15.5	15.4	6.6	6.5	6.5
Toledo	11.5	11.7	11.6	99.1	98.3	98.6	50.2	51.0	51.1
Youngstown-Warren	9.4	9.4	9.4	67.9	67.4	67.4	33.9	34.3	34.1
Oklahoma	74.0	75.2	75.6	426.7	441.6	441.2	293.6	299.2	298.4
Enid	1.0	1.1	1.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	3.9	4.0	4.0
Lawton	1.7	1.6	1.7	9.2	8.8	8.7	11.5	11.6	11.5
Oklahoma City	29.5	29.9	30.0	168.7	169.1	169.6	110.0	113.8	113.8
Tulsa	21.9	22.1	22.2	127.3	129.3	128.9	46.6	47.5	47.8
Oregon	94.6	95.7	95.7	442.8	443.2	441.3	269.5	274.9	272.8
Eugene-Springfield	7.1	7.2	7.3	40.2	41.4	41.1	27.2	27.0	26.9
Medford-Ashland	3.2	3.2	3.2	20.9	21.4	21.3	11.6	11.9	11.8
Portland-Vancouver	65.0	64.7	64.8	284.5	283.2	282.5	129.4	130.3	130.5
Salem	6.7	6.8	6.8	33.4	33.3	32.8	39.9	39.7	39.6
Pennsylvania	327.1	327.4	327.7	1,903.9	1,932.6	1,926.6	743.4	754.4	751.2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14.4	14.5	14.5	91.5	92.9	92.3	33.0	33.8	33.6
Altoona	1.7	1.7	1.7	16.5	16.8	16.7	8.9	9.0	9.0
Erie	5.5	5.9	5.8	41.9	43.3	42.9	16.2	16.7	16.4
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	24.8	24.6	24.6	106.0	105.4	105.7	68.5	70.0	69.3
Johnstown	4.2	4.3	4.4	27.1	27.4	27.6	14.8	14.9	14.7
Lancaster	10.2	10.3	10.3	60.1	60.9	60.6	20.2	20.5	20.2
Philadelphia PMSA	169.6	168.5	168.8	898.3	906.5	899.2	301.9	306.4	307.7
Philadelphia City	52.2	52.4	52.7	300.4	298.6	298.8	119.4	118.1	119.6
Pittsburgh	66.3	66.0	66.0	401.0	403.6	403.1	127.6	128.9	128.4
Reading	8.6	8.6	8.7	46.3	46.8	46.6	20.1	20.4	20.5
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	13.8	13.7	13.8	87.2	87.8	86.9	35.9	37.2	36.6
Sharon	1.6	1.6	1.6	15.2	15.7	15.5	5.9	6.0	6.0
State College	2.2	2.1	2.1	14.5	14.5	14.4	27.7	30.4	28.4
Williamsport	2.4	2.5	2.4	14.8	14.8	14.8	6.5	6.7	6.7
York	4.9	4.7	4.8	44.2	44.5	44.3	16.6	16.6	16.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Rhode Island	484.4	487.4	486.9	.2	.2	.2	19.0	21.5	21.0
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	538.3	539.4	540.1	.3	.3	.3	20.4	22.0	21.6
South Carolina	1,900.6	1,883.1	1,878.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	118.7	117.6	116.9
Charleston-North Charleston	261.0	262.1	262.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.4	19.1	18.9
Columbia	306.3	311.0	310.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.3	18.8	18.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	500.6	509.3	509.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.1	41.6	41.4
South Dakota	379.6	378.4	375.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	16.8	18.6	16.9
Rapid City	50.5	50.0	49.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.9	3.3
Sioux Falls	115.0	117.7	116.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	6.3	5.4
Tennessee	2,781.2	2,777.8	2,782.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	127.6	130.2	129.5
Chattanooga	239.6	237.7	238.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.1	10.2	10.2
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	202.2	199.9	199.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.0	10.9	10.9
Knoxville	341.9	343.9	343.0	.6	.6	.5	16.9	16.9	16.9
Memphis	606.9	601.6	600.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.9	26.2	25.9
Nashville	698.6	696.6	697.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.5	35.6	35.0
Texas	9,641.0	9,716.5	9,732.5	153.0	158.4	158.5	565.3	580.8	577.8
Abilene	55.3	55.0	54.9	.8	.9	.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
Amarillo	100.6	102.3	102.4	.6	.6	.6	5.1	5.2	5.2
Austin-San Marcos	689.9	693.5	693.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	39.8	40.0	39.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	162.0	160.5	161.1	.9	.8	.9	17.4	18.1	18.0
Brazoria	78.0	80.4	81.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	10.5	12.5	12.6
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	110.9	113.0	113.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.7	4.8
Bryan-College Station	79.0	79.3	79.4	.7	.7	.7	3.4	3.6	3.6
Corpus Christi	160.4	161.7	161.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	12.8	12.3	12.3
Dallas	2,045.0	2,071.4	2,078.7	8.8	7.9	8.0	110.3	114.2	113.8
El Paso	259.2	258.5	258.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.9	12.9	12.8
Ft. Worth-Arlington	810.1	824.6	827.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	45.1	47.7	47.2
Galveston-Texas City	87.7	87.3	87.2	.5	.6	.6	4.2	4.4	4.3
Houston	2,129.8	2,152.0	2,152.5	64.8	65.0	65.0	155.4	163.3	162.3
Killeen-Temple	105.5	107.1	106.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.5	4.7	4.6
Laredo	71.7	72.6	72.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Longview-Marshall	92.8	91.9	92.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.9
Lubbock	122.9	125.3	125.5	.1	.1	.1	4.4	4.6	4.6
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	163.0	165.7	167.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	8.8	9.4	9.4
Odessa-Midland	103.8	104.8	104.9	11.7	11.9	12.0	6.0	6.2	6.2
San Angelo	44.1	44.7	45.0	.8	.8	.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
San Antonio	730.6	740.4	743.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.5	40.9	40.9
Sherman-Denison	45.9	44.7	44.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Texarkana	53.9	53.6	53.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Tyler	85.7	86.2	86.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Victoria	37.7	38.6	38.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2
Waco	102.2	102.0	101.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.6	5.6
Wichita Falls	60.3	59.7	59.8	.9	.9	.9	2.3	2.2	2.2
Utah	1,103.8	1,092.2	1,091.1	8.1	7.8	7.5	72.6	72.5	69.1
Provo-Orem	158.9	157.7	155.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.5	10.6	10.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	736.4	729.7	730.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	47.9	45.9	44.2
Vermont	306.3	302.4	304.8	.6	.7	.6	14.6	15.2	14.6
Barre-Montpelier	34.7	34.1	34.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.6	1.6
Burlington	110.7	110.7	110.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	5.7	5.6
Virginia	3,576.7	3,588.1	3,587.4	10.1	9.8	9.7	218.2	227.4	225.7
Bristol	40.1	40.2	40.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.4	1.4
Charlottesville	91.4	92.7	92.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	5.5	5.4
Danville	47.8	45.5	45.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.4	2.3
Lynchburg	105.2	103.6	103.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.8	6.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	710.9	709.1	710.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.0	42.6	42.4
Northern Virginia	1,189.5	1,201.8	1,203.5	.8	.8	.8	73.2	79.5	78.1
Richmond-Petersburg	573.8	572.8	573.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Roanoke	148.3	149.0	148.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	9.0	9.0
Washington	2,757.2	2,749.5	2,725.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	161.2	162.3	156.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,448.2	1,440.9	1,427.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	84.6	83.4	80.9
Spokane	199.1	196.2	194.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.5	11.1	10.5
Tacoma	244.2	243.2	242.8	.2	.2	.2	16.0	16.5	16.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Rhode Island	73.0	70.0	69.8	17.2	17.2	17.2	112.6	112.4	113.6
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	92.3	90.2	90.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	129.9	128.5	130.1
South Carolina	347.3	325.4	323.4	95.9	96.5	97.1	457.9	459.8	461.3
Charleston-North Charleston	22.6	21.3	21.5	15.1	14.8	14.9	63.2	64.0	64.3
Columbia	28.0	28.4	28.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	72.6	73.3	73.9
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	123.2	121.1	121.5	24.6	25.2	25.4	127.8	127.5	128.0
South Dakota	49.4	44.1	43.4	17.3	17.1	17.1	92.6	93.0	93.0
Rapid City	4.8	3.9	3.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Sioux Falls	13.8	13.1	13.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	28.9	29.7	29.7
Tennessee	503.8	480.2	480.0	179.9	181.9	181.8	672.0	672.0	679.2
Chattanooga	45.6	44.4	44.3	20.6	20.1	20.1	51.9	51.0	51.5
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	46.2	44.8	45.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	48.8	48.8	48.4
Knoxville	47.3	46.6	46.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	93.4	93.6	93.7
Memphis	60.5	56.8	56.2	73.5	73.4	73.4	158.2	156.5	157.6
Nashville	94.9	92.7	92.7	37.6	36.6	37.0	173.6	172.7	174.1
Texas	1,089.7	1,062.7	1,060.6	610.9	613.7	611.3	2,319.5	2,320.7	2,343.9
Abilene	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	14.4	14.3	14.3
Amarillo	9.0	9.2	9.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	28.0	28.4	28.5
Austin-San Marcos	87.7	81.6	81.6	22.6	22.5	22.6	159.3	157.8	159.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	23.4	22.6	22.6	8.2	8.0	8.0	37.1	36.1	36.3
Brazoria	14.0	13.8	13.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	16.2	15.9	16.2
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	12.7	12.5	12.4	5.6	5.8	5.8	26.8	27.1	27.5
Bryan-College Station	5.8	5.9	5.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	16.0	15.6	15.6
Corpus Christi	13.0	12.8	12.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	37.2	36.6	36.8
Dallas	251.0	243.3	243.1	143.0	145.9	146.2	511.6	517.3	522.3
El Paso	37.5	36.1	35.8	16.1	16.3	16.3	63.3	61.7	61.8
Ft. Worth-Arlington	110.8	110.3	110.1	80.5	81.1	81.4	204.5	206.1	209.0
Galveston-Texas City	8.0	7.9	7.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	20.6	20.1	20.3
Houston	211.9	210.0	209.9	156.9	153.4	150.2	490.3	485.2	491.2
Killeen-Temple	9.7	9.2	9.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	25.7	26.0	25.9
Laredo	1.8	1.8	1.8	13.4	13.9	13.9	18.3	17.8	18.0
Longview-Marshall	17.5	16.8	16.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	23.9	23.5	23.7
Lubbock	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.0	8.1	33.5	33.5	33.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	12.2	11.4	11.4	7.0	7.4	7.4	44.8	44.6	45.5
Odessa-Midland	6.8	7.0	7.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	27.8	28.1	28.2
San Angelo	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	10.5	10.6	10.7
San Antonio	55.0	55.3	55.5	38.8	40.5	40.7	180.6	183.3	185.9
Sherman-Denison	9.6	8.8	8.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	10.3	10.1	10.2
Texarkana	6.2	6.0	6.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	14.5	14.2	14.2
Tyler	11.6	11.8	11.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	23.6	23.0	23.1
Victoria	3.0	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.8	9.9	9.9
Waco	15.2	14.6	14.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	23.3	23.4	23.5
Wichita Falls	8.6	8.4	8.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	14.7	14.3	14.4
Utah	132.5	125.4	124.0	62.1	60.5	59.8	262.0	256.7	259.5
Provo-Orem	19.6	19.1	18.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	35.6	35.2	35.2
Salt Lake City-Ogden	83.8	80.2	79.6	50.2	48.1	47.5	174.7	171.1	173.6
Vermont	49.9	48.3	48.1	12.6	12.7	12.7	70.3	68.8	70.1
Barre-Montpelier	4.3	4.1	4.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.4	7.1	7.3
Burlington	20.0	19.6	19.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	24.2	24.0	24.4
Virginia	388.2	371.0	370.4	192.2	193.2	192.6	793.5	786.8	787.4
Bristol	8.9	8.5	8.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	11.9	12.4	12.5
Charlottesville	7.8	7.1	7.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	18.1	18.0	18.0
Danville	15.3	13.0	12.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	10.5	10.0	10.0
Lynchburg	24.3	22.4	22.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	22.7	23.0	23.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	69.4	68.6	69.0	33.8	33.4	33.2	171.9	169.2	170.0
Northern Virginia	38.6	37.4	37.5	79.2	75.6	74.5	244.6	247.2	250.0
Richmond-Petersburg	61.1	57.2	56.7	28.4	27.9	28.3	135.5	133.4	134.8
Roanoke	19.5	19.5	19.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	38.2	38.2	38.4
Washington	344.9	331.2	321.6	151.3	145.6	144.9	673.1	658.0	659.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	198.8	194.7	189.0	88.8	86.1	85.5	348.4	339.7	340.2
Spokane	22.2	18.5	18.1	8.4	7.9	7.8	52.0	51.1	51.0
Tacoma	22.6	21.5	21.4	10.6	10.0	10.1	61.0	59.4	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	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Rhode Island	30.6	31.8	31.8	166.7	168.5	167.2	65.1	65.8	66.1
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	32.5	34.0	34.0	177.4	178.6	177.9	66.6	66.9	67.1
South Carolina	81.5	81.8	82.0	473.6	476.9	474.8	323.8	323.1	321.2
Charleston-North Charleston	9.3	9.4	9.3	78.9	80.0	79.9	52.5	53.5	53.6
Columbia	22.7	23.6	23.5	76.3	78.7	78.4	73.3	73.2	73.0
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	16.1	16.1	16.2	114.3	113.7	113.5	63.5	64.1	63.9
South Dakota	26.0	27.2	27.3	104.5	105.7	105.4	72.0	71.5	71.6
Rapid City	3.2	3.2	3.2	15.7	15.7	15.8	7.2	6.9	6.9
Sioux Falls	14.2	14.9	14.9	35.5	36.6	36.4	10.2	10.3	10.3
Tennessee	131.2	131.0	131.0	756.3	772.3	771.2	406.3	406.2	405.8
Chattanooga	16.6	16.9	16.8	61.4	61.8	61.7	33.4	33.3	33.5
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	7.7	7.5	7.5	49.2	48.7	48.5	31.3	31.2	31.2
Knoxville	15.2	15.3	15.2	96.7	98.7	97.8	56.0	56.4	56.6
Memphis	29.9	30.0	30.0	177.7	174.2	173.9	81.2	84.5	83.8
Nashville	42.1	41.7	41.7	227.3	228.0	228.3	88.6	89.3	89.1
Texas	527.5	533.5	533.5	2,778.9	2,819.6	2,821.9	1,596.2	1,627.1	1,625.0
Abilene	2.5	2.5	2.5	19.6	19.8	19.7	10.0	9.7	9.7
Amarillo	5.8	6.0	6.0	29.0	29.9	30.0	17.7	17.8	17.7
Austin-San Marcos	33.2	33.4	33.3	209.2	213.3	214.4	136.6	143.5	140.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.4	5.4	5.4	41.6	41.7	42.1	28.0	27.8	27.8
Brazoria	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.7	16.2	16.7	15.4	15.6	15.5
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3.8	3.9	3.9	32.2	33.2	33.6	25.4	25.8	25.8
Bryan-College Station	2.7	2.6	2.6	17.4	17.9	17.8	31.2	31.2	31.4
Corpus Christi	6.7	6.9	6.9	50.6	52.0	52.0	30.7	31.5	31.4
Dallas	157.0	157.4	157.5	636.4	652.6	653.2	226.9	232.8	234.6
El Paso	10.3	10.3	10.3	61.9	63.6	63.5	57.2	57.6	57.5
Ft. Worth-Arlington	40.4	42.5	42.8	222.1	226.6	226.4	102.8	106.5	106.5
Galveston-Texas City	5.3	5.1	5.1	19.8	19.9	19.8	25.6	25.8	25.7
Houston	115.0	116.6	117.0	658.2	670.4	669.5	277.3	288.1	287.4
Killeen-Temple	4.3	4.4	4.4	29.4	30.0	29.9	28.1	28.9	28.9
Laredo	3.0	3.2	3.2	15.0	15.3	15.2	16.4	16.8	16.9
Longview-Marshall	3.6	3.7	3.7	22.9	22.8	22.8	12.3	12.5	12.5
Lubbock	6.2	6.4	6.5	36.5	37.2	37.3	27.2	28.3	28.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	5.5	5.7	5.7	41.1	43.5	43.9	42.2	42.1	42.5
Odessa-Midland	4.0	4.1	4.1	25.0	24.8	24.7	18.3	18.2	18.2
San Angelo	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.4	12.7	12.8	9.2	9.7	9.7
San Antonio	50.9	51.5	51.3	232.4	238.2	237.9	131.3	128.6	128.8
Sherman-Denison	2.7	2.7	2.7	12.7	12.4	12.5	6.1	6.1	6.1
Texarkana	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.9	14.7	14.6	11.3	11.5	11.5
Tyler	4.3	4.4	4.4	25.8	26.0	26.1	11.9	12.5	12.6
Victoria	1.5	1.6	1.6	10.3	10.4	10.3	6.8	7.0	7.0
Waco	6.6	6.5	6.6	31.1	30.8	30.5	16.0	16.4	16.5
Wichita Falls	2.2	2.3	2.3	16.1	16.3	16.4	13.3	13.2	13.1
Utah	58.4	60.6	61.0	319.7	313.8	315.5	188.4	194.9	194.7
Provo-Orem	4.5	5.1	5.1	64.7	62.3	61.5	21.3	22.7	22.5
Salt Lake City-Ogden	48.3	49.5	49.7	209.1	207.2	208.8	119.5	124.9	124.7
Vermont	12.3	12.3	12.3	93.1	91.0	93.1	52.9	53.4	53.3
Barre-Montpelier	2.7	2.7	2.6	9.3	9.2	9.4	8.4	8.3	8.4
Burlington	4.7	4.7	4.7	33.1	33.4	33.4	18.1	18.2	18.1
Virginia	191.4	192.8	193.2	1,150.8	1,165.1	1,168.2	632.3	642.0	640.2
Bristol	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	6.1	5.9	5.9
Charlottesville	5.2	5.4	5.3	23.4	24.0	24.2	28.9	29.9	29.8
Danville	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.9	11.1	11.1	6.2	6.4	6.4
Lynchburg	4.7	4.5	4.5	30.2	29.9	30.1	13.6	13.6	13.6
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	36.0	36.2	36.4	209.6	210.1	210.6	147.2	149.0	148.8
Northern Virginia	64.6	66.0	66.1	495.5	500.2	500.3	193.0	195.1	196.2
Richmond-Petersburg	50.0	50.4	50.8	152.8	155.7	155.8	107.8	109.3	108.9
Roanoke	11.2	11.2	11.2	43.9	44.4	44.4	17.6	17.7	17.6
Washington	138.1	140.3	140.7	795.0	799.7	798.4	489.2	508.8	501.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	84.8	86.4	86.4	448.6	448.2	446.9	193.1	201.2	197.4
Spokane	10.9	10.7	10.8	61.0	62.8	63.0	33.1	34.1	33.6
Tacoma	13.6	13.6	13.6	70.1	70.9	70.8	50.1	51.1	51.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(in thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
West Virginia	745.8	744.6	741.4	20.8	22.4	22.3	34.2	35.7	33.0
Charleston	140.0	138.2	137.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	6.7	7.1	6.7
Huntington-Ashland	126.8	125.4	125.8	.9	1.0	1.0	5.6	6.1	6.1
Parkersburg-Marietta	74.0	72.3	72.2	.3	.3	.3	4.2	4.3	4.2
Wheeling	68.0	67.2	67.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wisconsin	2,863.1	2,856.6	2,851.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	123.4	129.5	122.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	210.3	208.3	208.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.3	14.2	13.5
Eau Claire	77.9	78.7	77.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	4.0	3.4
Green Bay	150.4	152.6	152.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	9.2	8.9
Janesville-Beloit	72.4	73.5	73.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.2	3.2	3.0
Kenosha	56.9	57.3	57.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	2.6	2.5
La Crosse	74.7	75.1	75.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.8	2.4
Madison	293.6	301.0	300.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.0	14.8	14.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	879.5	866.7	869.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.4	34.7	33.4
Racine	83.0	83.6	83.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	4.0	3.8
Sheboygan	65.2	66.2	66.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.4	3.3
Wausau	70.9	71.0	71.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.5	3.4
Wyoming	239.5	244.6	244.0	17.9	19.6	19.2	16.8	18.0	17.1
Casper	32.5	32.8	32.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8
Puerto Rico	1,018.3	986.9	1,003.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	72.2	72.4	71.6
Caguas	72.6	69.7	70.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	2.9	3.0
Mayaguez	70.7	69.2	69.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.6	5.3	5.0
Ponce	82.4	81.4	82.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	6.3	6.3
San Juan-Bayamon	645.1	627.3	638.1	.7	.6	.6	47.3	47.9	47.6
Virgin Islands	42.3	42.2	42.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	3.3	3.4

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P
West Virginia	80.0	76.3	76.2	37.8	37.1	36.9	168.2	165.4	165.5
Charleston	10.1	9.4	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.5	32.8	32.2	32.3
Huntington-Ashland	14.6	13.5	13.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	32.8	31.9	32.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	12.8	12.3	12.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	19.6	18.3	18.2
Wheeling	6.1	6.0	5.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	17.2	16.8	17.0
Wisconsin	611.8	580.0	576.8	137.3	136.3	136.9	653.9	649.5	652.3
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	60.2	57.8	57.8	10.0	10.4	10.5	45.4	45.3	45.5
Eau Claire	12.4	11.5	11.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	22.3	22.6	22.7
Green Bay	30.3	30.0	30.0	10.8	10.7	10.9	33.8	34.4	34.5
Janesville-Beloit	19.2	18.9	18.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	17.3	17.8	17.7
Kenosha	11.6	11.5	11.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	14.2	14.0	14.0
La Crosse	11.0	9.8	9.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	19.7	19.8	19.9
Madison	30.3	28.9	28.7	10.1	10.2	10.2	64.5	65.2	65.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha	171.4	163.4	163.3	40.2	38.6	39.1	189.7	183.1	185.0
Racine	23.8	22.6	22.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	17.6	17.3	17.5
Sheboygan	27.3	26.4	26.5	2.0	2.2	2.2	11.2	11.4	11.5
Wausau	19.3	18.5	18.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	18.1	18.1	18.0
Wyoming	11.6	11.5	11.4	14.2	14.2	14.1	54.8	55.6	55.6
Casper	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	9.0	9.4	9.3
Puerto Rico	140.3	127.8	127.9	33.8	32.0	32.4	224.9	212.4	218.5
Caguas	15.1	14.7	14.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	18.6	16.4	16.9
Mayaguez	15.3	14.5	14.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	12.8	11.7	12.2
Ponce	9.0	8.2	8.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	14.8	13.8	14.3
San Juan-Bayamon	67.8	62.9	63.3	26.5	25.9	25.9	147.6	139.6	143.4
Virgin Islands	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	9.3	9.5	9.6

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P
West Virginia	29.7	29.6	29.4	231.3	234.9	234.9	143.8	143.2	143.2
Charleston	8.0	7.7	7.5	45.7	45.7	45.8	25.1	25.0	25.0
Huntington-Ashland	4.8	4.7	4.7	38.9	38.5	38.5	22.4	22.9	22.9
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.8	2.9	2.9	22.0	21.7	21.9	9.7	9.9	9.8
Wheeling	2.6	2.6	2.7	25.1	24.7	24.7	10.5	10.6	10.5
Wisconsin	150.4	152.7	153.3	774.3	784.9	788.1	409.6	421.1	419.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	8.9	8.9	8.9	47.9	47.0	47.5	23.8	24.7	24.7
Eau Claire	2.8	3.1	3.1	21.3	20.9	20.8	12.5	12.7	12.2
Green Bay	11.2	10.7	10.7	38.7	39.6	39.7	17.3	18.0	17.9
Janesville-Beloit	2.0	2.0	2.1	18.6	19.5	19.6	9.0	9.0	9.1
Kenosha	1.6	1.5	1.5	15.6	16.0	16.5	9.2	9.4	9.4
La Crosse	3.2	3.6	3.5	23.6	24.4	24.6	11.3	11.2	11.3
Madison	22.1	23.4	23.5	78.3	81.0	81.5	74.2	77.6	76.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha	59.1	59.0	58.9	290.5	290.3	291.6	94.3	97.6	98.4
Racine	2.3	2.2	2.3	23.0	24.4	24.5	10.1	10.7	10.8
Sheboygan	1.9	2.0	2.0	13.1	14.1	14.4	6.6	6.6	6.7
Wausau	4.9	4.9	4.9	13.6	13.9	14.0	7.9	8.0	8.1
Wyoming	8.2	8.3	8.4	54.0	54.6	55.6	62.0	62.8	62.6
Casper	1.3	1.2	1.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	5.7	5.6	5.7
Puerto Rico	47.2	46.4	46.7	221.4	218.6	220.7	277.0	275.9	284.5
Caguas	1.5	1.4	1.4	14.3	16.0	16.0	18.0	16.8	17.3
Mayaguez	2.8	2.3	2.5	13.5	14.5	14.6	20.5	19.8	20.4
Ponce	2.4	2.2	2.1	20.3	20.9	21.1	25.6	27.4	28.2
San Juan-Bayamon	38.0	38.5	38.9	146.3	144.8	145.8	170.7	167.1	172.6
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.8	10.7	10.9	12.5	12.2	12.2

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Total private		34.2	33.9	34.0	34.4	33.6	-	-	-	-	-
Goods-producing		40.5	40.1	40.2	40.4	39.9	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		42.6	42.5	43.0	43.1	42.2	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	44.0	45.1	42.6	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	43.4	45.7	40.4	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	48.6	48.9	45.1	45.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	12	45.7	47.1	47.2	47.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	45.8	47.3	47.1	47.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	41.0	40.6	40.8	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	39.7	40.6	39.5	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	42.0	40.9	41.7	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	44.3	43.9	46.5	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	44.8	43.5	46.0	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		38.1	38.1	38.9	38.3	38.5	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	37.6	37.8	38.4	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	36.4	35.7	38.4	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	38.9	39.6	40.8	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	41.0	40.9	43.3	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	39.1	38.6	42.9	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	41.7	41.7	43.5	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	37.7	37.6	38.0	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	38.9	38.7	38.4	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paper hanging	172	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	35.5	35.8	36.1	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentry and floor work	175	35.5	34.8	38.0	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	31.8	33.5	35.0	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		41.4	40.9	40.7	41.3	40.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7
Durable goods		41.7	41.1	40.9	41.6	40.7	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.6
Lumber and wood products	24	40.1	39.4	40.6	40.6	39.7	4.3	3.8	5.0	4.7	-
Logging	241	40.8	40.5	42.0	42.7	-	6.1	4.9	6.8	6.8	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	41.0	40.3	40.9	41.6	-	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.6	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	41.2	40.6	41.2	41.3	-	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	40.2	39.5	39.6	42.9	-	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.9	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	40.9	39.7	42.2	41.3	-	5.0	4.1	6.5	5.8	-
Millwork	2431	40.5	39.7	42.1	41.2	-	6.8	5.3	8.4	7.2	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	41.1	39.8	44.9	43.7	-	3.1	2.2	6.7	5.7	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.8	-	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.7	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	40.9	39.2	35.9	37.0	-	5.8	6.4	4.9	5.4	-
Wood containers	244	39.8	40.3	38.8	39.0	-	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.6	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	33.7	33.4	33.7	34.3	-	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	-
Mobile homes	2451	33.3	32.4	33.0	33.2	-	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.1	39.6	39.8	40.1	-	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	39.9	39.0	38.7	39.9	39.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	-
Household furniture	251	39.3	38.5	38.0	38.8	-	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.4	-
Wood household furniture	2511	39.2	38.7	37.6	38.1	-	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	39.4	37.0	37.1	39.9	-	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.8	-
Metal household furniture	2514	44.7	44.3	45.3	45.4	-	5.5	5.9	4.3	4.1	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	38.6	39.5	39.9	37.3	-	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.3	-
Office furniture	252	40.7	39.2	38.5	40.2	-	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.6	-
Public building and related furniture	253	38.6	38.0	40.5	43.7	-	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	41.6	41.7	40.9	40.9	-	3.6	3.3	4.4	6.4	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	40.9	37.8	38.2	40.3	-	4.5	3.2	5.1	4.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Total private		\$14.04	\$14.10	\$14.56	\$14.64	\$14.67	\$480.17	\$477.99	\$495.04	\$503.62	\$492.91
Goods-producing		15.69	15.60	16.18	16.25	16.18	635.45	625.56	650.44	656.50	645.58
Mining		17.54	17.67	17.79	17.90	18.03	747.20	750.98	764.97	771.49	760.87
Metal mining	10	18.78	19.01	19.24	19.05	—	826.32	857.35	819.62	822.96	—
Iron ores	101	21.17	22.02	22.25	22.01	—	918.78	1,006.31	898.90	792.36	—
Copper ores	102	15.86	15.71	16.09	16.02	—	770.80	768.22	725.66	732.11	—
Coal mining	12	19.01	18.76	19.72	19.80	—	868.76	883.60	930.78	946.44	—
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	19.12	18.87	19.88	19.95	—	875.70	892.55	936.35	955.61	—
Oil and gas extraction	13	17.70	17.88	17.77	17.97	—	725.70	725.93	725.02	734.97	—
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	23.97	24.28	23.63	24.33	—	951.61	985.77	933.39	953.74	—
Oil and gas field services	138	14.99	14.93	15.23	15.19	—	629.58	610.64	635.09	636.46	—
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	15.46	15.56	15.96	15.78	—	684.88	683.08	742.14	729.04	—
Crushed and broken stone	142	14.84	14.56	14.95	14.88	—	664.83	633.36	687.70	693.41	—
Construction		18.23	18.17	18.51	18.65	18.48	694.56	692.28	720.04	714.30	711.48
General building contractors	15	17.49	17.57	17.88	18.00	—	657.62	664.15	686.59	689.40	—
Residential building construction	152	16.29	16.39	16.92	16.96	—	592.96	593.32	614.20	613.95	—
Operative builders	153	17.54	17.88	18.03	18.10	—	638.46	638.32	692.35	689.61	—
Nonresidential building construction	154	18.78	18.80	18.88	19.08	—	730.54	744.48	770.30	776.56	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	17.13	16.80	17.96	17.81	—	702.33	687.12	777.67	733.77	—
Highway and street construction	161	17.28	16.62	18.02	17.63	—	675.65	641.53	773.06	675.23	—
Heavy construction, except highway	162	17.07	16.85	17.94	17.87	—	711.82	702.65	780.39	757.69	—
Special trade contractors	17	18.71	18.65	18.86	19.06	—	705.37	701.24	716.68	716.66	—
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	19.46	19.33	19.27	19.56	—	756.99	748.07	739.97	758.93	—
Painting and paper hanging	172	16.13	16.23	16.99	16.87	—	616.17	616.74	649.02	634.31	—
Electrical work	173	20.84	20.60	20.91	21.14	—	825.26	811.64	805.04	832.92	—
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	18.02	18.05	18.26	18.41	—	639.71	646.19	659.19	655.40	—
Carpentry and floor work	175	18.51	18.50	19.32	19.51	—	657.11	643.80	734.16	735.53	—
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	16.03	16.14	16.63	16.64	—	509.75	540.69	582.05	567.42	—
Manufacturing		14.67	14.59	15.07	15.19	15.17	607.34	596.73	613.35	627.35	612.87
Durable goods		15.11	14.98	15.55	15.68	15.64	630.09	615.68	636.00	652.29	636.55
Lumber and wood products	24	12.12	12.13	12.41	12.37	12.36	486.01	477.92	503.85	502.22	490.69
Logging	241	13.49	13.34	14.01	13.83	—	550.39	540.27	588.42	590.54	—
Sawmills and planing mills	242	12.25	12.30	12.40	12.25	—	502.25	495.69	507.16	509.60	—
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	12.73	12.82	12.83	12.67	—	524.48	520.49	528.60	523.27	—
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	10.58	10.49	10.83	10.80	—	425.32	414.36	428.87	463.32	—
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	12.27	12.33	12.59	12.62	—	501.84	489.50	531.30	521.21	—
Millwork	2431	12.42	12.46	12.95	12.84	—	503.01	494.66	545.20	529.01	—
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	12.23	12.34	12.20	12.23	—	502.65	491.13	547.78	534.45	—
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	10.88	10.92	11.59	11.75	—	454.78	456.46	485.62	491.15	—
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	14.46	14.57	14.83	14.91	—	591.41	571.14	532.40	551.67	—
Wood containers	244	9.75	9.72	10.16	10.10	—	388.05	391.72	394.21	393.90	—
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	11.63	11.65	12.08	12.11	—	391.93	389.11	407.10	415.37	—
Mobile homes	2451	11.61	11.68	12.17	12.20	—	386.61	378.43	401.61	405.04	—
Miscellaneous wood products	249	12.00	11.91	11.83	12.00	—	481.20	471.64	470.83	481.20	—
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.93	11.92	12.40	12.56	12.60	476.01	464.88	479.88	501.14	501.48
Household furniture	251	11.18	11.21	11.61	11.79	—	439.37	431.59	441.18	457.45	—
Wood household furniture	2511	10.63	10.67	11.28	11.37	—	416.70	412.93	424.13	433.20	—
Upholstered household furniture	2512	12.02	12.10	12.07	12.34	—	473.59	447.70	447.80	492.37	—
Metal household furniture	2514	10.42	10.44	10.56	10.65	—	465.77	462.49	478.37	483.51	—
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	11.76	11.64	12.51	12.73	—	453.94	459.78	499.15	474.83	—
Office furniture	252	12.87	12.74	13.21	13.31	—	523.81	499.41	508.59	535.06	—
Public building and related furniture	253	13.29	13.24	14.01	13.73	—	512.99	503.12	567.41	600.00	—
Partitions and fixtures	254	12.98	12.93	13.43	13.80	—	539.97	539.18	549.29	564.42	—
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	11.86	11.94	12.47	12.70	—	485.07	451.33	476.35	511.81	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	42.4	41.9	44.1	43.6	43.3	5.4	5.0	6.0	5.5	—
Flat glass	321	38.9	39.0	37.4	38.7	—	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.7	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	42.8	43.0	44.1	43.9	—	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	—
Glass containers	3221	44.6	44.4	44.7	44.8	—	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	41.9	42.3	43.8	43.4	—	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.1	—
Products of purchased glass	323	42.2	41.4	43.0	43.9	—	5.5	5.0	5.5	6.3	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	47.3	47.5	47.9	45.2	—	6.2	5.8	6.6	4.8	—
Structural clay products	325	40.5	38.9	39.9	40.4	—	5.3	4.8	5.3	6.2	—
Pottery and related products	326	42.2	41.1	40.6	40.6	—	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.3	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	43.2	43.1	46.7	45.1	—	6.2	6.0	7.7	6.6	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	41.8	40.1	41.5	41.1	—	6.0	4.7	3.9	4.7	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	43.1	43.5	44.6	43.8	—	6.8	7.1	7.6	6.6	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	42.8	42.8	48.8	46.4	—	5.6	5.4	8.6	7.0	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	40.9	40.0	41.4	42.5	—	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.4	—
Abrasive products	3291	39.6	38.7	42.2	41.3	—	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	—
Primary metal industries	33	44.2	43.9	43.2	44.5	43.4	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.4	—
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	44.8	44.7	43.8	43.8	43.3	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.9	—
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	45.4	45.6	44.5	43.7	—	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	43.4	43.7	42.6	45.4	—	7.9	7.8	5.9	9.3	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	45.0	44.0	43.3	45.0	—	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.8	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	45.4	44.1	43.5	46.0	—	7.0	6.2	6.1	7.0	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	46.5	44.8	48.2	49.3	—	5.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	45.7	46.3	44.3	45.9	—	6.6	8.0	7.5	9.2	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	45.0	45.7	45.4	49.7	—	9.8	10.1	10.0	13.5	—
Primary aluminum	3334	43.9	44.4	45.5	51.4	—	9.1	9.7	10.9	16.7	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	43.9	43.7	43.1	44.7	—	7.6	7.2	6.1	7.0	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	43.2	42.7	42.2	44.9	—	6.9	6.7	4.8	5.4	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	39.4	41.3	44.5	46.2	—	9.0	9.7	11.0	9.8	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	44.8	44.1	43.1	44.8	—	6.9	6.7	5.2	6.7	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	42.0	41.4	41.0	42.5	—	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	42.7	43.4	44.1	45.4	—	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	—
Fabricated metal products	34	42.3	41.6	41.2	42.2	41.0	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.9	—
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	45.0	45.3	44.7	44.9	—	6.5	7.6	7.1	6.8	—
Metal cans	3411	45.7	45.7	45.5	45.4	—	6.7	7.7	7.2	7.0	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	41.0	41.0	40.3	41.6	—	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.4	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	42.6	43.0	42.1	43.2	—	4.6	4.4	3.2	3.8	—
Hardware, nec	3429	39.9	39.6	39.1	40.2	—	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.2	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	42.3	42.4	41.5	43.5	—	4.3	3.6	3.2	4.0	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	41.2	40.7	40.6	41.1	—	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	43.4	42.0	42.2	42.7	—	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.8	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	43.0	42.1	41.9	42.6	—	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.6	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	42.7	42.2	42.1	42.7	—	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.1	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	41.9	40.6	41.9	42.1	—	4.0	2.9	3.8	3.7	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	43.6	43.4	43.4	44.6	—	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.8	—
Sheet metal work	3444	43.1	42.8	40.7	42.2	—	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	—
Architectural metal work	3446	42.3	39.5	39.9	38.7	—	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.8	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	41.2	40.4	37.4	38.8	—	3.8	3.5	1.9	2.1	—
Screw machine products	3451	41.7	41.3	38.1	39.8	—	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.4	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	40.7	39.4	36.8	37.8	—	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	43.1	42.3	42.7	43.2	—	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	41.3	43.1	41.2	43.3	—	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.3	—
Automotive stampings	3465	44.8	43.2	43.9	45.2	—	4.8	2.9	3.4	3.9	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	40.5	39.8	40.3	39.2	—	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	—
Metal services, nec	347	40.7	39.2	38.8	40.2	—	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	—
Plating and polishing	3471	40.1	38.7	39.7	41.2	—	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	41.7	40.0	37.5	38.8	—	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.3	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	40.4	41.4	44.0	44.9	—	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	42.0	44.3	45.2	45.7	—	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.9	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	42.0	41.7	41.0	42.1	—	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.0	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	40.6	37.6	35.2	34.8	—	3.9	3.4	1.5	1.5	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	39.1	39.1	39.3	40.6	—	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	\$14.72	\$14.65	\$15.16	\$15.23	\$15.35	\$624.13	\$613.84	\$668.56	\$664.03	\$664.66
Flat glass	321	18.79	18.77	19.44	18.92	—	730.93	732.03	727.06	732.20	—
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	16.48	16.73	17.47	17.58	—	705.34	719.39	770.43	771.76	—
Glass containers	3221	17.59	17.80	18.04	18.22	—	784.51	790.32	806.39	816.26	—
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	15.88	16.15	17.12	17.16	—	665.37	683.15	749.86	744.74	—
Products of purchased glass	323	13.19	13.26	13.46	13.54	—	556.62	548.96	578.78	594.41	—
Cement, hydraulic	324	19.64	19.57	19.17	19.15	—	928.97	929.58	918.24	865.58	—
Structural clay products	325	12.06	11.91	12.14	12.33	—	488.43	463.30	484.39	498.13	—
Pottery and related products	326	12.38	12.38	12.93	13.17	—	522.44	508.82	524.96	534.70	—
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	14.52	14.28	15.08	15.10	—	627.26	615.47	704.24	681.01	—
Concrete block and brick	3271	13.92	14.09	14.11	14.21	—	581.86	565.01	585.57	584.03	—
Concrete products, nec	3272	12.91	12.72	12.82	12.68	—	556.42	553.32	571.77	555.38	—
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	15.63	15.27	16.49	16.65	—	668.96	653.56	804.71	772.56	—
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	15.21	15.01	15.02	15.24	—	622.09	600.40	621.83	647.70	—
Abrasive products	3291	13.61	13.49	12.79	13.00	—	538.96	522.06	539.74	536.90	—
Primary metal industries	33	16.65	16.66	17.31	17.26	17.21	735.93	731.37	747.79	768.07	746.91
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	19.88	20.16	20.75	20.61	20.68	890.62	901.15	908.85	902.72	895.44
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	21.73	22.10	22.56	22.37	—	986.54	1,007.76	1,003.92	977.57	—
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	15.70	15.62	16.44	16.47	—	681.38	682.59	700.34	747.74	—
Iron and steel foundries	332	15.53	15.44	16.22	16.21	—	698.85	679.36	702.33	729.45	—
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	16.55	16.39	17.42	17.34	—	751.37	722.80	757.77	797.64	—
Malleable iron foundries	3322	15.03	14.58	15.59	15.47	—	698.90	653.18	751.44	762.67	—
Steel foundries, nec	3325	14.06	14.20	14.35	14.24	—	642.54	657.46	635.71	653.62	—
Primary nonferrous metals	333	18.91	18.81	20.14	19.89	—	850.95	859.62	914.36	988.53	—
Primary aluminum	3334	19.17	18.99	20.72	20.43	—	841.56	843.16	942.76	1,050.10	—
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	15.34	15.23	15.58	15.87	—	673.43	665.55	671.50	709.39	—
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	16.55	16.29	16.54	16.75	—	714.96	695.58	697.99	752.08	—
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	19.03	18.64	19.33	19.24	—	749.78	769.83	860.19	888.89	—
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	14.77	14.82	14.62	14.95	—	661.70	653.56	630.12	669.76	—
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	12.87	12.85	13.51	13.43	—	540.54	531.99	553.91	570.78	—
Aluminum foundries	3365	12.80	12.84	13.27	13.35	—	546.56	557.26	585.21	606.09	—
Fabricated metal products	34	14.09	13.99	14.44	14.63	14.56	596.01	581.98	594.93	617.39	596.96
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	17.08	17.08	17.27	17.33	—	768.60	773.72	771.97	778.12	—
Metal cans	3411	18.40	18.32	18.41	18.52	—	840.88	837.22	837.66	840.81	—
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	13.28	13.19	13.62	13.93	—	544.48	540.79	548.89	579.49	—
Hand and edge tools, and blades and handsaws	3423,5	13.04	13.19	13.33	13.71	—	555.50	567.17	561.19	592.27	—
Hardware, nec	3429	13.82	13.53	14.29	14.57	—	551.42	535.79	558.74	585.71	—
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	12.64	12.75	12.77	12.92	—	534.67	540.60	529.96	562.02	—
Plumbing fixture fittings and trim	3432	12.09	12.33	12.43	12.49	—	498.11	501.83	504.66	513.34	—
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	13.03	12.97	13.23	13.33	—	565.50	544.74	558.31	569.19	—
Fabricated structural metal products	344	13.48	13.40	13.86	14.06	—	579.64	564.14	580.73	598.96	—
Fabricated structural metal	3441	13.73	13.79	14.02	14.07	—	586.27	581.94	590.24	600.79	—
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	11.73	11.72	11.93	12.14	—	491.49	475.83	499.87	511.09	—
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	14.83	14.85	15.21	15.46	—	646.59	644.49	660.11	689.52	—
Sheet metal work	3444	13.66	13.42	14.20	14.43	—	588.75	574.38	577.94	608.95	—
Architectural metal work	3446	13.46	13.37	13.81	14.26	—	569.36	528.12	551.02	551.86	—
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	345	14.32	14.20	14.82	14.92	—	589.98	573.68	554.27	578.90	—
Screw machine products	3451	13.67	13.49	14.23	14.37	—	570.04	557.14	542.16	571.93	—
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	15.08	15.05	15.43	15.50	—	613.76	592.97	567.82	585.90	—
Metal forgings and stampings	346	16.46	16.06	16.88	17.25	—	709.43	679.34	720.78	745.20	—
Iron and steel forgings	3462	15.59	15.55	15.50	15.77	—	643.87	670.21	638.60	682.84	—
Automotive stampings	3465	18.57	17.99	19.27	19.63	—	831.94	777.17	845.95	887.28	—
Metal stampings, nec	3469	13.72	13.75	14.11	14.38	—	555.66	547.25	568.63	563.70	—
Metal services, nec	347	12.47	12.59	12.63	12.72	—	507.53	493.53	490.04	511.34	—
Plating and polishing	3471	11.98	12.06	11.75	11.84	—	480.40	466.72	466.48	487.81	—
Metal coating and allied services	3479	13.22	13.38	13.88	13.98	—	551.27	535.20	520.50	542.42	—
Ordnance and accessories, nec	348	15.87	15.45	15.28	15.23	—	641.15	639.63	672.32	683.83	—
Ammunition, except for small arms, nec	3483	17.28	17.30	17.29	17.21	—	725.76	766.39	781.51	786.50	—
Misc. fabricated metal products	349	13.67	13.64	14.05	14.16	—	574.14	568.79	576.05	596.14	—
Valves and pipe fittings, nec	3494	13.82	14.58	15.06	15.28	—	561.09	548.21	530.11	531.74	—
Misc. fabricated wire products	3496	12.56	12.34	12.55	12.56	—	491.10	482.49	493.22	509.94	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	41.9	41.7	40.2	41.0	40.3	4.8	4.4	3.5	3.7	—
Engines and turbines	351	42.2	44.1	42.5	43.8	—	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	44.6	49.1	48.5	48.6	—	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.3	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	41.4	42.4	40.2	42.0	—	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.6	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	39.6	41.0	37.5	39.0	—	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.6	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	39.1	40.0	38.1	39.3	—	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.1	—
Construction and related machinery	353	43.4	43.0	42.3	43.6	—	5.4	5.0	4.6	5.2	—
Construction machinery	3531	41.1	41.4	38.9	40.7	—	3.6	3.4	2.8	4.0	—
Mining machinery	3532	42.4	42.3	45.1	45.0	—	6.0	5.7	6.4	7.9	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	48.8	45.9	49.4	50.7	—	9.5	8.3	8.8	8.2	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	43.6	43.8	42.8	43.6	—	6.3	6.8	6.0	5.3	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	41.6	41.5	38.8	39.3	—	2.6	2.0	0.7	0.8	—
Metalworking machinery	354	41.1	41.7	39.7	40.5	—	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.2	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	43.0	43.1	40.7	40.9	—	4.3	3.9	2.6	2.2	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	41.5	39.1	34.8	36.0	—	4.6	2.9	2.0	2.4	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	40.6	41.9	40.2	41.1	—	5.6	6.3	5.1	5.4	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	40.6	41.1	39.6	40.2	—	3.9	3.8	2.6	3.1	—
Power driven handtools	3546	39.3	40.4	38.2	37.3	—	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.9	—
Special industry machinery	355	42.4	41.6	40.2	40.9	—	5.6	5.0	3.4	4.1	—
Textile machinery	3552	41.3	37.9	36.3	37.0	—	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	37.6	37.9	37.7	38.9	—	3.7	3.3	1.8	2.4	—
Food products machinery	3556	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.4	—	8.8	7.6	7.5	7.8	—
General industrial machinery	356	41.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	—	4.5	3.9	2.4	2.8	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	41.6	40.9	39.5	40.1	—	5.7	4.9	2.8	3.0	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	41.4	41.1	38.5	39.6	—	5.9	5.3	2.2	3.1	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	45.9	45.5	47.1	47.8	—	4.7	4.1	2.4	2.6	—
Blowers and fans	3564	39.2	40.1	39.8	40.4	—	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.4	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	41.1	38.2	37.5	37.7	—	4.9	3.7	3.0	3.5	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	45.0	44.8	45.7	47.5	—	5.3	5.2	3.9	4.1	—
Computer and office equipment	357	40.0	39.0	38.9	39.9	—	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	—
Electronic computers	3571	39.6	39.3	38.5	39.6	—	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	44.6	42.2	42.9	42.2	—	8.4	5.6	5.1	4.6	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	42.3	42.0	39.0	39.9	—	5.0	4.5	3.4	3.8	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	43.1	42.9	39.3	40.2	—	5.8	5.3	4.0	4.5	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	42.9	42.1	40.9	41.2	—	5.5	4.9	4.1	3.8	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	40.7	40.4	39.5	41.7	—	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.7	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec ..	3596,9	43.3	42.4	41.1	41.2	—	5.8	5.2	4.2	3.8	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	41.3	40.3	39.3	40.2	38.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.0	—
Electric distribution equipment	361	40.7	39.7	39.1	40.0	—	5.2	3.4	3.0	3.8	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	40.7	38.7	37.8	38.5	—	4.2	2.6	1.9	2.2	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	40.7	40.5	40.0	41.2	—	5.9	4.1	3.9	5.0	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	41.5	41.6	40.7	41.1	—	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.8	—
Motors and generators	3621	42.0	42.5	41.4	40.7	—	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.6	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	40.5	41.0	39.3	40.7	—	4.0	3.9	2.3	3.0	—
Household appliances	363	39.2	39.5	37.1	38.8	—	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	37.9	40.5	29.9	33.8	—	1.5	2.2	0.4	1.0	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	41.4	42.3	43.3	43.3	—	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	38.6	36.5	39.1	36.9	—	4.3	3.0	4.3	2.6	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	41.5	39.9	39.4	40.4	—	5.0	3.9	4.1	5.3	—
Electric lamps	3641	43.0	40.9	41.5	41.4	—	3.6	2.6	3.9	4.2	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	43.5	42.1	40.2	41.4	—	5.3	4.7	4.0	4.7	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	37.7	38.0	36.0	36.8	—	5.6	5.2	2.7	2.8	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	39.5	36.6	37.7	37.8	—	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	39.6	38.5	38.2	37.6	—	4.8	3.5	2.7	2.3	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	39.6	39.3	39.9	39.5	—	4.4	3.9	3.0	3.1	—
Communications equipment	366	41.5	41.2	39.9	40.9	—	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	40.6	40.9	35.9	36.8	—	4.4	3.1	1.1	1.5	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	41.6	40.2	39.1	40.2	—	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.7	—
Electron tubes	3671	40.8	42.0	43.0	44.9	—	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.7	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	42.4	41.2	39.7	40.0	—	5.3	4.3	3.1	2.9	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	42.0	40.9	40.5	41.3	—	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	41.9	41.2	41.1	40.9	—	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	—
Storage batteries	3691	42.2	42.5	39.9	39.5	—	3.3	2.9	2.0	1.9	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	42.7	41.3	43.4	42.9	—	1.8	1.4	2.6	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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	\$15.81	\$15.73	\$16.15	\$16.33	\$16.34	\$662.44	\$655.94	\$649.23	\$669.53	\$658.50
Engines and turbines	351	18.53	17.85	18.46	18.88	—	781.97	787.19	784.55	826.94	—
Turbines and turbine generator sets	3511	21.87	20.41	21.68	22.20	—	975.40	1,002.13	1,051.48	1,078.92	—
Internal combustion engines, nec	3519	17.35	16.87	16.96	17.39	—	718.29	715.29	681.79	730.38	—
Farm and garden machinery	352	14.50	14.84	15.51	15.47	—	574.20	608.44	581.63	603.33	—
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	15.40	15.92	16.41	16.37	—	602.14	636.80	625.22	643.34	—
Construction and related machinery	353	15.03	14.75	14.91	15.03	—	652.30	634.25	630.69	655.31	—
Construction machinery	3531	15.54	15.29	15.67	15.69	—	638.69	633.01	609.56	638.58	—
Mining machinery	3532	15.01	14.96	15.20	15.19	—	636.42	632.81	685.52	683.55	—
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	15.46	14.67	14.71	15.01	—	754.45	673.35	726.67	761.01	—
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	14.78	14.39	14.39	14.46	—	644.41	630.28	615.89	630.46	—
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	13.29	13.13	13.48	13.52	—	552.86	544.90	523.02	531.34	—
Metalworking machinery	354	16.73	16.75	17.27	17.36	—	687.60	698.48	685.62	703.08	—
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	16.03	16.08	16.60	16.31	—	689.29	693.05	675.62	667.08	—
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	17.26	17.33	17.70	17.93	—	716.29	677.60	615.96	645.48	—
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	17.71	17.82	18.26	18.32	—	719.03	746.66	734.05	752.95	—
Machine tool accessories	3545	14.30	14.28	14.56	14.63	—	580.58	586.91	576.58	588.13	—
Power driven handtools	3546	13.19	12.94	13.75	14.30	—	518.37	522.78	525.25	533.39	—
Special industry machinery	355	16.71	16.63	16.33	16.66	—	708.50	691.81	656.47	681.39	—
Textile machinery	3552	13.49	12.71	12.71	13.00	—	557.14	481.71	461.37	481.00	—
Printing trades machinery	3555	17.73	17.91	18.03	18.01	—	666.65	678.79	679.73	700.59	—
Food products machinery	3556	16.18	16.07	16.88	17.00	—	723.25	702.26	751.16	771.80	—
General industrial machinery	356	15.15	15.09	15.26	15.39	—	634.79	623.22	616.50	632.53	—
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	16.17	16.08	16.38	16.54	—	672.67	657.67	647.01	663.25	—
Ball and roller bearings	3562	15.89	16.16	15.53	15.74	—	657.85	664.18	597.91	623.30	—
Air and gas compressors	3563	16.12	15.93	15.58	15.55	—	739.91	724.82	733.82	743.29	—
Blowers and fans	3564	12.13	11.96	12.55	12.88	—	475.50	479.60	499.49	520.35	—
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	16.73	16.91	17.13	17.13	—	687.60	645.96	642.38	645.80	—
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	14.47	14.23	14.48	14.38	—	651.15	637.50	661.74	683.05	—
Computer and office equipment	357	17.64	17.56	19.01	19.62	—	705.60	684.84	739.49	782.84	—
Electronic computers	3571	19.36	19.33	21.08	21.89	—	766.66	759.67	811.58	866.84	—
Computer terminals, calculators, and office machines, nec	3575,8,9	15.48	15.38	16.74	17.32	—	690.41	649.04	718.15	730.90	—
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	14.27	14.25	14.30	14.43	—	603.62	598.50	557.70	575.76	—
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.42	14.43	14.43	14.58	—	621.50	619.05	567.10	586.12	—
Misc. industrial and commercial machinery	359	15.30	15.26	15.64	15.73	—	656.37	642.45	639.68	648.08	—
Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3592	15.51	15.43	16.02	16.33	—	631.26	623.37	632.79	680.96	—
Scales, balances, and industrial machinery, nec	3596,9	15.28	15.21	15.64	15.64	—	661.62	644.90	642.80	644.37	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	14.17	14.07	14.87	15.01	14.97	585.22	567.02	584.39	603.40	574.85
Electric distribution equipment	361	14.26	14.33	14.85	14.95	—	580.38	568.90	580.64	598.00	—
Transformers, except electronic	3612	12.99	13.02	13.73	13.70	—	528.69	503.87	518.99	527.45	—
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	15.28	15.35	15.65	15.87	—	621.90	621.68	626.00	653.84	—
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	13.78	13.67	14.28	14.53	—	571.87	568.67	581.20	597.18	—
Motors and generators	3621	13.01	12.76	13.17	13.47	—	546.42	542.30	545.24	548.23	—
Relays and industrial controls	3625	15.46	15.49	16.48	16.64	—	626.13	635.09	647.66	677.25	—
Household appliances	363	13.35	13.22	13.05	13.20	—	523.32	522.19	484.16	512.16	—
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	15.56	15.59	15.35	15.39	—	589.72	631.40	458.97	520.18	—
Household laundry equipment	3633	12.46	12.67	11.98	11.98	—	515.84	535.94	518.73	518.73	—
Electric housewares and fans	3634	12.86	12.77	13.07	13.20	—	496.40	466.11	511.04	487.08	—
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	13.79	13.80	14.63	14.75	—	572.29	550.62	576.42	595.90	—
Electric lamps	3641	18.62	18.46	18.81	18.91	—	800.66	755.01	780.62	782.87	—
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	14.20	14.28	15.15	15.25	—	617.70	601.19	609.03	631.35	—
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	12.37	12.53	12.46	12.42	—	466.35	476.14	448.56	457.06	—
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	11.22	12.09	12.13	12.40	—	443.19	442.49	457.30	468.72	—
Household audio and video equipment	365	13.42	13.19	13.45	13.48	—	531.43	507.82	513.79	506.85	—
Household audio and video equipment	3651	12.99	12.81	12.73	12.91	—	514.40	503.43	507.93	509.95	—
Communications equipment	366	14.40	14.30	15.25	15.32	—	597.60	589.16	608.48	626.59	—
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	14.50	14.43	15.31	15.53	—	588.70	590.19	549.63	571.50	—
Electronic components and accessories	367	14.76	14.63	15.93	16.04	—	614.02	588.13	622.86	644.81	—
Electron tubes	3671	14.86	15.31	15.15	15.20	—	606.29	643.02	651.45	682.48	—
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	20.29	19.75	21.43	21.64	—	860.30	813.70	850.77	865.60	—
Electronic components, nec	3679	12.16	12.21	12.96	12.93	—	510.72	499.39	524.88	534.01	—
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	13.39	13.29	13.94	14.16	—	561.04	547.55	572.93	579.14	—
Storage batteries	3691	15.35	15.27	16.12	16.00	—	647.77	648.98	643.19	632.00	—
Engine electrical equipment	3694	12.72	12.51	13.37	13.76	—	543.14	516.66	580.26	590.30	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	42.5	41.6	41.8	42.8	42.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	—
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	42.8	41.5	42.7	44.1	43.7	5.2	4.0	4.3	5.3	—
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	43.1	40.9	42.5	44.2	—	7.0	5.4	5.5	7.1	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	45.6	43.9	42.7	43.9	—	5.4	3.9	4.1	5.2	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	42.7	41.9	43.0	44.3	—	4.6	3.6	3.9	4.7	—
Truck trailers	3715	41.9	40.8	42.2	43.1	—	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	—
Aircraft and parts	372	44.6	43.8	42.1	41.9	—	5.8	5.3	4.3	4.3	—
Aircraft	3721	44.2	43.6	41.2	41.3	—	5.6	5.1	3.9	3.8	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	45.2	44.2	43.7	41.5	—	7.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	44.8	43.8	42.1	42.6	—	4.8	5.1	3.7	4.0	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	38.6	38.9	37.0	38.2	—	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	39.7	39.7	38.3	39.2	—	4.7	5.9	5.0	5.7	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	37.5	38.0	35.4	36.9	—	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.2	—
Railroad equipment	374	42.6	40.3	38.2	39.7	—	5.1	3.6	2.6	3.5	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	42.3	43.1	42.8	43.2	—	6.5	8.1	8.2	7.7	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	41.8	42.8	43.8	43.7	—	9.6	12.2	12.9	12.0	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	37.2	38.6	39.7	40.1	—	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	34.9	36.9	40.2	41.1	—	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	—
Instruments and related products	38	41.4	41.2	40.6	41.2	40.2	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.4	—
Search and navigation equipment	381	39.5	38.5	38.2	38.7	—	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.7	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	41.8	41.6	41.1	42.0	—	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.4	—
Environmental controls	3822	40.6	41.4	41.3	42.3	—	3.3	3.3	4.0	5.2	—
Process control instruments	3823	40.2	40.9	38.8	39.8	—	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.7	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	41.8	40.7	39.7	41.7	—	4.7	3.6	2.2	2.8	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	41.4	41.5	40.8	41.6	—	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.6	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	43.4	44.3	42.5	44.0	—	4.5	4.9	3.5	4.4	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.0	39.3	39.6	40.0	—	3.8	2.8	3.0	4.0	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	43.0	43.5	43.7	42.6	—	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.1	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	41.5	39.4	39.0	37.7	—	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.9	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	34.7	37.0	38.5	38.4	—	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.7	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	38.6	37.9	37.3	38.2	37.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	—
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	37.5	35.9	36.0	36.9	—	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.7	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	36.7	34.5	34.8	35.9	—	2.5	1.2	2.3	2.0	—
Musical instruments	393	38.4	40.1	39.8	40.5	—	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	39.0	37.7	39.5	39.7	—	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	39.3	35.7	38.4	38.0	—	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	38.9	38.4	39.8	40.2	—	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	40.0	39.0	37.5	38.9	—	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.5	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	37.2	35.0	35.5	38.1	—	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	—
Costume jewelry	3961	37.0	34.6	34.1	37.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	38.6	38.5	36.3	37.3	—	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	40.7	40.5	38.1	39.2	—	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	—
Nondurable goods		40.8	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.9	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8
Food and kindred products	20	41.6	41.0	41.5	41.6	40.4	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.4	—
Meat products	201	41.6	41.3	41.0	40.8	—	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	—
Meat packing plants	2011	45.7	43.9	46.4	45.6	—	7.0	6.1	7.9	7.1	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	44.0	42.7	41.5	40.8	—	6.4	6.5	5.8	5.2	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	38.5	39.5	38.0	38.3	—	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	—
Dairy products	202	41.8	42.0	41.2	41.0	—	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	44.7	44.1	44.5	43.7	—	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	—
Fluid milk	2026	42.5	42.0	41.9	41.1	—	6.0	5.0	5.3	4.7	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	41.1	40.4	41.5	41.9	—	6.0	5.1	6.5	7.0	—
Canned specialties	2032	40.2	41.7	46.1	44.6	—	4.0	4.5	5.4	4.9	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	42.5	41.5	42.2	42.4	—	7.1	6.7	7.7	7.5	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	43.0	44.0	44.1	45.7	—	6.0	5.9	7.5	10.0	—
Grain mill products	204	45.5	44.9	43.8	43.9	—	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.4	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	48.0	47.1	47.5	48.9	—	9.5	9.8	11.3	8.2	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	39.9	40.7	38.6	39.2	—	6.2	7.2	4.7	4.8	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	\$19.00	\$18.57	\$19.51	\$19.65	\$19.49	\$807.50	\$772.51	\$815.52	\$841.02	\$824.43
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.31	18.77	19.96	20.19	19.99	826.47	778.96	852.29	890.38	873.56
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	23.98	23.58	24.61	24.89	—	1,033.54	964.42	1,045.93	1,100.14	—
Truck and bus bodies	3713	17.20	16.69	17.82	17.78	—	784.32	732.69	760.91	780.54	—
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	17.46	17.05	18.10	18.29	—	745.54	714.40	778.30	810.25	—
Truck trailers	3715	12.08	11.99	12.58	12.88	—	506.15	489.19	530.88	555.13	—
Aircraft and parts	372	21.04	20.86	21.39	21.39	—	938.38	913.67	900.52	896.24	—
Aircraft	3721	23.90	23.61	24.23	24.36	—	1,056.38	1,029.40	998.28	1,006.07	—
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	20.33	20.12	21.00	20.93	—	918.92	889.30	917.70	868.60	—
Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	3728	18.39	18.39	18.79	18.82	—	823.87	805.48	791.06	801.73	—
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	14.62	14.51	15.11	15.28	—	564.33	564.44	559.07	583.70	—
Ship building and repairing	3731	16.29	16.18	16.52	16.80	—	646.71	642.35	632.72	658.56	—
Boat building and repairing	3732	12.73	12.70	13.23	13.26	—	477.38	482.60	468.34	489.29	—
Railroad equipment	374	18.16	17.50	18.71	18.87	—	773.62	705.25	714.72	749.14	—
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	21.14	21.03	21.77	21.98	—	894.22	906.39	931.76	949.54	—
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	22.31	22.01	23.10	23.20	—	932.56	942.03	1,011.78	1,013.84	—
Misc. transportation equipment	379	13.24	12.95	12.98	13.34	—	492.53	499.87	515.31	534.93	—
Travel trailers and campers	3792	12.93	12.86	12.18	12.62	—	451.26	474.53	489.64	518.68	—
Instruments and related products	38	14.80	14.64	15.03	15.16	15.20	612.72	603.17	610.22	624.59	611.04
Search and navigation equipment	381	18.72	18.63	19.26	19.63	—	739.44	717.26	735.73	759.68	—
Measuring and controlling devices	382	14.80	14.72	15.33	15.43	—	618.64	612.35	630.06	648.06	—
Environmental controls	3822	11.62	11.75	12.33	12.44	—	471.77	486.45	509.23	526.21	—
Process control instruments	3823	15.42	15.24	15.62	15.56	—	619.88	623.32	606.06	619.29	—
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	17.16	17.30	18.35	18.53	—	717.29	704.11	728.50	772.70	—
Medical instruments and supplies	384	13.78	13.61	13.78	13.89	—	570.49	564.82	562.22	577.82	—
Surgical and medical instrument	3841	12.71	12.47	12.70	12.87	—	551.61	552.42	539.75	566.28	—
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	13.71	13.69	14.04	14.15	—	548.40	538.02	555.98	566.00	—
Ophthalmic goods	385	11.30	11.26	11.12	11.17	—	485.90	489.81	485.94	475.84	—
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	18.56	18.19	18.68	19.01	—	770.24	716.69	728.52	716.68	—
Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	387	12.11	11.66	11.29	11.27	—	420.22	431.42	434.67	432.77	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.94	11.98	12.46	12.67	12.58	460.88	454.04	464.76	483.99	466.72
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	12.78	12.46	12.77	13.10	—	479.25	447.31	459.72	483.39	—
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	12.86	12.60	12.90	13.30	—	471.96	434.70	448.92	477.47	—
Musical instruments	393	11.27	11.01	11.33	11.54	—	432.77	441.50	450.93	467.37	—
Toys and sporting goods	394	11.97	12.07	12.24	12.31	—	466.83	455.04	483.48	488.71	—
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942, 4	12.01	11.90	12.25	12.24	—	471.99	424.83	470.40	465.12	—
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	11.95	12.12	12.24	12.33	—	464.86	465.41	487.15	495.67	—
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	11.41	11.83	12.03	12.69	—	456.40	461.37	451.13	493.64	—
Costume jewelry and notions	396	10.14	10.28	11.06	11.26	—	377.21	359.80	392.63	429.01	—
Costume jewelry	3961	8.87	9.04	10.32	10.58	—	328.19	312.78	351.91	399.92	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	12.09	12.14	12.87	13.05	—	466.67	467.39	467.18	486.77	—
Signs and advertising specialties	3993	13.77	13.51	14.72	14.97	—	560.44	547.16	560.83	586.82	—
Nondurable goods		13.97	13.97	14.37	14.45	14.47	569.98	565.79	581.99	589.56	577.35
Food and kindred products	20	12.71	12.70	13.11	13.21	13.11	528.74	520.70	544.07	549.54	529.64
Meat products	201	10.56	10.59	10.82	10.93	—	439.30	437.37	443.62	445.94	—
Meat packing plants	2011	11.13	11.22	11.62	11.54	—	508.64	492.56	539.17	526.22	—
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	11.93	12.19	12.29	12.54	—	524.92	520.51	510.04	511.63	—
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	9.65	9.60	9.72	9.92	—	371.53	379.20	369.36	379.94	—
Dairy products	202	14.60	14.71	15.21	14.99	—	610.28	617.82	626.65	614.59	—
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	12.71	12.83	13.32	13.31	—	568.14	565.80	592.74	581.65	—
Fluid milk	2026	15.72	15.79	16.11	15.70	—	668.10	663.18	675.01	645.27	—
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	12.29	12.28	12.64	12.87	—	505.12	496.11	524.56	539.25	—
Canned specialties	2032	16.43	16.51	16.24	16.02	—	660.49	688.47	748.66	714.49	—
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	13.36	13.46	13.14	13.57	—	567.80	558.59	554.51	575.37	—
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	11.78	11.76	12.62	13.05	—	506.54	517.44	556.54	596.39	—
Grain mill products	204	15.45	15.27	15.47	15.55	—	702.98	685.62	677.59	682.65	—
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	13.72	13.77	14.21	13.91	—	658.56	648.57	674.98	680.20	—
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	13.20	13.28	13.69	13.53	—	526.68	540.50	528.43	530.38	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	39.4	38.7	40.3	40.3	—	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.4	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	39.6	38.8	40.2	39.7	—	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	39.1	38.5	40.5	41.4	—	3.3	3.3	4.4	5.2	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	44.3	43.6	47.4	47.3	—	5.8	5.8	9.5	8.7	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	56.7	56.6	72.1	69.9	—	9.8	9.8	24.1	21.4	—
Beet sugar	2063	42.5	41.7	43.3	44.0	—	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.0	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	42.7	42.9	40.8	41.2	—	5.8	6.1	4.9	5.1	—
Fats and oils	207	40.1	41.4	43.2	43.6	—	3.9	3.9	5.7	5.5	—
Beverages	208	44.5	43.5	44.2	45.1	—	5.2	4.5	5.5	5.1	—
Malt beverages	2082	47.6	45.1	47.3	46.6	—	7.1	6.0	7.6	6.9	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	44.2	44.4	44.5	45.5	—	5.1	4.5	6.0	5.5	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	38.6	36.4	37.5	37.9	—	5.6	4.8	5.2	5.3	—
Tobacco products	21	41.0	39.0	40.3	41.3	38.7	4.2	3.0	3.6	4.2	—
Cigarettes	211	43.9	42.6	43.9	44.0	—	5.4	4.1	4.4	5.0	—
Textile mill products	22	41.0	40.6	39.8	40.5	40.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	41.2	40.9	37.9	37.8	—	4.5	4.6	2.7	2.6	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	40.4	39.8	40.1	41.3	—	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	43.5	44.9	37.8	40.5	—	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.4	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	41.8	42.5	38.2	38.5	—	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.2	—
Knitting mills	225	39.0	38.7	40.0	38.8	—	3.7	3.6	3.8	2.8	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	38.3	36.6	39.0	39.0	—	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.4	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	37.1	36.7	36.1	34.6	—	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.6	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	40.5	40.8	45.4	42.6	—	5.2	4.7	6.6	3.6	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	36.8	36.5	35.6	36.5	—	3.2	3.0	1.8	2.2	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	41.8	40.9	41.4	42.0	—	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.9	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	44.9	43.4	45.3	45.7	—	5.8	4.6	6.0	6.1	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	39.4	39.2	40.0	40.1	—	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.8	—
Carpets and rugs	227	44.5	43.5	41.5	46.1	—	3.4	3.8	2.8	3.2	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	40.9	41.2	38.2	38.6	—	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.5	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	40.5	41.0	37.0	38.3	—	4.7	4.4	3.2	4.2	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	41.6	41.8	42.4	41.0	—	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	40.2	39.1	41.0	41.2	—	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.0	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	37.7	37.2	37.0	37.7	36.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	—
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	37.2	35.8	35.6	36.9	—	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.0	37.2	36.6	38.9	—	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	34.2	34.5	34.0	34.0	—	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	34.8	34.5	33.7	35.7	—	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.8	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	39.2	40.5	34.6	37.3	—	7.5	7.2	5.1	4.2	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	37.6	37.8	36.8	37.0	—	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	29.6	30.1	34.0	32.1	—	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.6	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	42.3	41.8	44.2	44.8	—	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.1	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.4	—	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	37.5	37.8	35.6	36.0	—	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	32.1	30.4	30.9	31.2	—	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	34.0	32.0	33.0	33.2	—	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	27.9	26.3	24.6	25.3	—	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	37.2	38.3	40.6	41.5	—	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	35.6	38.5	43.1	44.8	—	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	36.4	36.0	34.3	34.8	—	4.0	3.7	3.3	5.3	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.1	37.8	38.1	38.6	—	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.7	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	38.8	38.9	36.5	38.0	—	4.0	3.2	1.1	2.0	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	39.5	37.8	38.5	38.6	—	3.0	2.2	2.3	1.8	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	41.8	40.1	40.2	41.0	—	4.5	2.6	3.5	3.3	—
Paper and allied products	26	42.5	42.2	41.9	42.3	41.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	—
Paper mills	262	43.6	43.2	42.5	42.9	—	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.7	—
Paperboard mills	263	42.6	43.3	39.3	39.4	—	8.5	7.7	6.0	5.7	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Bakery products	205	\$13.79	\$13.80	\$14.50	\$14.56	—	\$543.33	\$534.06	\$584.35	\$586.77	—
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	13.91	13.90	14.44	14.46	—	550.84	539.32	580.49	574.06	—
Cookies, crackers, and frozen bakery products, except bread	2052,3	13.59	13.63	14.59	14.72	—	531.37	524.76	590.90	609.41	—
Sugar and confectionery products	206	14.39	14.87	15.15	15.20	—	637.48	648.33	718.11	718.96	—
Cane sugar	2061,2	14.43	14.65	15.55	15.38	—	818.18	829.19	1,121.16	1,075.06	—
Beet sugar	2063	15.88	16.23	16.25	16.05	—	674.90	676.79	703.63	706.20	—
Candy and other confectionery products	2064	14.06	14.66	15.02	15.23	—	600.36	628.91	612.82	627.48	—
Fats and oils	207	13.45	12.25	12.72	12.80	—	539.35	507.15	549.50	558.08	—
Beverages	208	17.23	16.87	18.24	18.24	—	766.74	733.85	806.21	822.62	—
Malt beverages	2082	24.23	24.04	25.36	25.72	—	1,153.35	1,084.20	1,199.53	1,198.55	—
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	14.69	14.09	16.19	16.22	—	649.30	625.60	720.46	738.01	—
Misc. food and kindred products	209	11.34	11.58	11.88	12.14	—	437.72	421.51	445.50	460.11	—
Tobacco products	21	21.76	21.34	22.32	22.21	\$21.87	892.16	832.26	899.50	917.27	\$846.37
Cigarettes	211	26.17	25.57	26.55	26.79	—	1,148.86	1,089.28	1,165.54	1,178.76	—
Textile mill products	22	11.27	11.32	11.43	11.52	11.61	462.07	459.59	454.91	466.56	464.40
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	11.63	11.69	11.51	11.53	—	479.16	478.12	436.23	435.83	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	222	12.24	12.33	12.59	12.51	—	494.50	490.73	504.86	516.66	—
Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	223	11.93	11.88	11.90	12.14	—	518.96	533.41	449.82	491.67	—
Narrow fabric mills	224	10.72	10.82	11.10	11.18	—	448.10	459.85	424.02	430.43	—
Knitting mills	225	10.63	10.76	10.73	10.83	—	414.57	416.41	429.20	420.20	—
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	9.20	9.32	9.16	8.99	—	352.36	341.11	357.24	350.61	—
Hosiery, nec	2252	10.42	10.56	10.43	10.48	—	386.58	387.55	376.52	362.61	—
Knit outerwear mills	2253	10.92	11.24	11.35	11.77	—	442.26	458.59	515.29	501.40	—
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	11.10	11.08	11.12	11.28	—	408.48	404.42	395.87	411.72	—
Textile finishing, except wool	226	11.15	11.12	11.71	11.58	—	466.07	454.81	484.79	486.36	—
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	10.97	10.83	11.16	11.08	—	492.55	470.02	505.55	506.36	—
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	11.71	11.83	13.16	12.81	—	461.37	463.74	526.40	513.68	—
Carpets and rugs	227	11.05	11.07	11.06	11.36	—	491.73	481.55	458.99	523.70	—
Yarn and thread mills	228	10.71	10.74	10.84	10.93	—	438.04	442.49	414.09	421.90	—
Yarn spinning mills	2281	10.76	10.67	10.70	10.83	—	435.78	437.47	395.90	414.79	—
Throwing and winding mills	2282	10.35	10.77	10.92	10.96	—	430.56	450.19	463.01	449.36	—
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	12.66	12.67	12.83	12.99	—	508.93	495.40	526.03	535.19	—
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.37	9.39	9.58	9.69	9.73	353.25	349.31	354.46	365.31	355.15
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	9.30	9.43	9.59	9.49	—	345.96	337.59	341.40	350.18	—
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.46	8.64	8.83	8.87	—	313.02	321.41	323.18	345.04	—
Men's and boys' shirts	2321	8.61	8.88	8.77	9.20	—	294.46	306.36	298.18	312.80	—
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	8.77	8.91	8.94	8.98	—	305.20	307.40	301.28	320.59	—
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.34	8.43	8.98	8.83	—	326.93	341.42	310.71	329.36	—
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	8.56	8.62	8.65	8.81	—	321.86	325.84	318.32	325.97	—
Women's and misses' blouses and shirts	2331	8.60	8.93	9.07	8.88	—	254.56	268.79	308.38	285.05	—
Women's, juniors', and misses' dresses	2335	10.05	9.70	10.38	11.06	—	425.12	405.46	458.80	495.49	—
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	9.19	9.07	8.62	8.63	—	348.30	341.94	320.66	331.39	—
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	8.12	8.29	8.22	8.32	—	304.50	313.36	292.63	299.52	—
Women's and children's undergarments	234	8.91	8.92	9.36	9.37	—	286.01	271.17	289.22	292.34	—
Women's and children's underwear	2341	8.57	8.66	9.23	9.15	—	291.38	277.12	304.59	303.78	—
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments	2342	9.83	9.76	9.90	10.20	—	274.26	256.69	243.54	258.06	—
Girls' and children's outerwear	236	8.52	8.54	8.50	8.54	—	316.94	327.08	345.10	354.41	—
Girls' and children's dresses and blouses	2361	8.91	8.87	8.42	8.57	—	317.20	341.50	362.90	383.94	—
Fur goods and misc. apparel and accessories	237,8	9.00	8.95	8.76	9.06	—	327.60	322.20	300.47	315.29	—
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	10.60	10.57	10.82	10.94	—	414.46	399.55	412.24	422.28	—
Curtains and draperies	2391	8.73	8.73	8.71	9.22	—	338.72	339.60	317.92	350.36	—
House furnishings, nec	2392	9.64	9.59	9.58	9.61	—	380.78	362.50	368.83	370.95	—
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	12.93	12.98	13.32	13.48	—	540.47	520.50	535.46	552.68	—
Paper and allied products	26	16.61	16.53	17.13	17.17	17.23	705.93	697.57	717.75	726.29	716.77
Paper mills	262	21.49	21.22	22.21	22.13	—	936.96	916.70	943.93	949.38	—
Paperboard mills	263	21.15	20.67	22.54	22.35	—	900.99	895.01	885.82	880.59	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	43.0	42.1	42.2	42.4	—	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.9	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	42.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	—	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.7	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	43.3	43.0	43.5	44.0	—	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	43.9	42.3	43.9	44.4	—	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.1	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	41.1	41.3	41.5	42.0	—	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	44.6	45.9	45.6	45.3	—	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	37.6	37.1	37.5	38.3	—	7.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	—
Envelopes	2677	39.2	40.1	40.2	41.2	—	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.7	—
Printing and publishing	27	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.4	37.3	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.1	—
Newspapers	271	33.8	32.7	34.2	33.8	—	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.7	—
Periodicals	272	38.4	37.1	38.0	39.2	—	6.5	4.2	7.1	6.6	—
Books	273	41.2	41.2	40.1	39.4	—	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.5	—
Book publishing	2731	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.3	—	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	—
Book printing	2732	42.7	42.5	40.6	39.4	—	5.5	4.1	5.0	4.3	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	35.6	35.0	34.5	34.4	—	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	—
Commercial printing	275	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.8	—	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.4	39.3	39.8	39.4	—	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.8	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	39.8	39.7	40.1	40.9	—	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.3	—
Manifold business forms	276	40.6	40.9	37.1	40.0	—	3.8	3.6	1.6	3.2	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	39.6	39.3	38.7	40.4	—	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.6	—
Printing trade services	279	39.7	39.6	43.7	43.5	—	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.9	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	42.7	42.6	42.4	42.5	41.9	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	41.2	40.3	40.7	39.8	—	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.8	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	44.6	43.1	43.8	42.9	—	5.6	4.9	5.9	4.9	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	41.7	41.8	41.8	42.4	—	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	43.0	42.9	42.8	43.4	—	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.2	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	40.8	40.9	40.4	40.7	—	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.2	—
Drugs	283	44.0	43.2	43.8	43.8	—	5.4	5.1	6.0	5.8	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	43.4	43.5	43.0	43.2	—	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.2	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	40.8	40.7	40.6	41.8	—	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	43.4	44.5	44.5	45.8	—	5.5	5.1	4.2	4.1	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	35.9	34.8	35.9	38.0	—	3.4	1.9	2.7	3.3	—
Toilet preparations	2844	42.1	41.8	41.2	42.0	—	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.8	—
Paints and allied products	285	40.0	40.2	38.3	38.1	—	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	45.4	45.9	44.8	43.5	—	6.2	5.8	5.5	4.7	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	44.1	45.1	38.9	40.4	—	5.2	4.4	3.5	4.4	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	45.6	46.0	45.8	44.0	—	6.4	6.1	5.8	4.8	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	42.8	43.2	41.5	40.8	—	4.7	5.8	3.1	3.2	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	44.4	44.8	44.3	44.8	—	4.9	4.5	5.1	6.9	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	42.7	44.7	41.8	41.3	40.7	5.6	6.9	5.9	5.1	—
Petroleum refining	291	43.1	45.9	41.2	40.6	—	6.3	8.2	6.5	5.7	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	40.3	41.0	40.8	40.2	—	3.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.2	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.0	—
Tires and inner tubes	301	45.0	45.4	45.3	46.3	—	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.4	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	44.6	42.9	41.5	40.9	—	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	42.5	42.5	40.3	41.0	—	4.3	4.7	3.2	3.5	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	42.7	42.4	39.9	39.5	—	5.2	4.8	2.9	2.4	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	40.8	40.9	40.5	42.4	—	3.7	3.4	3.4	4.2	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	40.7	40.5	40.6	41.5	—	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	—
Leather and leather products	31	36.9	36.6	37.0	37.6	37.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	—
Leather tanning and finishing	311	43.6	43.7	42.5	45.2	—	5.2	4.9	5.2	7.3	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber	313,4	38.6	38.0	41.3	41.3	—	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	34.2	33.8	39.5	38.8	—	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.7	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	46.4	45.8	43.7	47.1	—	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	—
Luggage	316	28.4	27.8	27.1	30.2	—	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	35.7	34.5	27.4	26.2	—	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	—
Service-producing		32.7	32.4	32.5	33.0	32.1	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities		38.6	38.2	37.7	38.3	37.2	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Paper and allied products—Continued											
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	\$14.33	\$14.25	\$14.62	\$14.66	—	\$616.19	\$599.93	\$616.96	\$621.58	—
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	14.29	14.19	14.62	14.67	—	604.47	588.89	605.27	605.87	—
Sanitary food containers	2656	14.30	14.32	14.84	14.99	—	619.19	615.76	645.54	659.56	—
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	15.40	15.17	15.52	15.57	—	676.06	641.69	681.33	691.31	—
Misc. converted paper products	267	14.32	14.39	14.62	14.77	—	588.55	594.31	606.73	620.34	—
Paper, coated and laminated, nec	2672	17.45	17.72	18.44	18.47	—	778.27	813.35	840.86	836.69	—
Bags: plastics, laminated, and coated	2673	13.09	13.26	13.43	13.40	—	492.18	491.95	503.63	513.22	—
Envelopes	2677	12.62	12.74	13.10	13.37	—	494.70	510.87	526.62	550.84	—
Printing and publishing	27	14.66	14.59	14.93	15.04	\$15.06	564.41	555.88	573.31	577.54	\$561.74
Newspapers	271	13.80	13.86	14.28	14.42	—	466.44	453.22	488.38	487.40	—
Periodicals	272	15.55	15.55	15.97	15.91	—	597.12	576.91	606.86	623.67	—
Books	273	14.86	14.75	15.45	15.51	—	612.23	607.70	619.55	611.09	—
Book publishing	2731	14.44	14.43	14.44	14.54	—	570.38	571.43	571.82	571.42	—
Book printing	2732	15.18	15.00	16.36	16.41	—	648.19	637.50	664.22	646.55	—
Miscellaneous publishing	274	14.81	14.51	14.33	14.54	—	527.24	507.85	494.39	500.18	—
Commercial printing	275	15.13	15.05	15.34	15.46	—	600.66	595.98	610.53	615.31	—
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	15.29	15.28	15.45	15.56	—	602.43	600.50	614.91	613.06	—
Commercial printing, nec	2759	14.65	14.41	14.92	15.06	—	583.07	572.08	598.29	615.95	—
Manifold business forms	276	14.86	14.51	14.97	14.94	—	603.32	593.46	555.39	597.60	—
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	11.05	11.02	11.52	11.58	—	437.58	433.09	445.82	467.83	—
Printing trade services	279	16.76	16.86	17.18	17.22	—	665.37	667.66	750.77	749.07	—
Chemicals and allied products	28	18.47	18.34	18.74	18.81	18.93	788.67	781.28	794.58	799.43	793.17
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	19.60	19.55	20.26	20.19	—	807.52	787.87	824.58	803.56	—
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	20.75	20.61	21.67	21.65	—	925.45	888.29	949.15	928.79	—
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	19.33	19.04	19.51	19.46	—	806.06	795.87	815.52	825.10	—
Plastics materials and resins	2821	21.50	20.94	22.03	21.83	—	924.50	898.33	942.88	947.42	—
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	16.47	16.63	16.22	16.27	—	671.98	680.17	655.29	662.19	—
Drugs	283	18.15	17.97	18.34	18.54	—	798.60	776.30	803.29	812.05	—
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	17.66	17.47	17.93	18.26	—	766.44	759.95	770.99	788.83	—
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	16.34	16.26	16.57	16.78	—	666.67	661.78	672.74	701.40	—
Soap and other detergents	2841	20.86	20.84	20.42	21.10	—	905.32	927.38	908.69	966.38	—
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations ..	2842,3	14.17	13.73	14.12	14.13	—	508.70	477.80	506.91	536.94	—
Toilet preparations	2844	14.98	14.90	15.69	15.77	—	630.66	622.82	646.43	662.34	—
Paints and allied products	285	15.62	15.79	16.57	16.59	—	624.80	634.76	634.63	632.08	—
Industrial organic chemicals	286	22.20	21.92	22.03	22.11	—	1,007.88	1,006.13	986.94	961.79	—
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	23.35	23.67	23.98	24.43	—	1,029.73	1,067.52	932.82	986.97	—
Other industrial organic chemicals	2861,9	21.99	21.61	21.74	21.75	—	1,002.74	994.06	995.69	957.00	—
Agricultural chemicals	287	19.26	18.89	19.91	19.75	—	824.33	816.05	826.27	805.80	—
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	16.46	16.70	16.92	17.09	—	730.82	748.16	749.56	765.63	—
Petroleum and coal products	29	22.31	22.10	22.38	21.95	21.79	952.64	987.87	935.48	906.54	886.85
Petroleum refining	291	24.55	24.26	25.11	24.45	—	1,058.10	1,113.53	1,034.53	992.67	—
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	18.27	17.53	18.25	17.88	—	736.28	718.73	744.60	718.78	—
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	13.20	13.24	13.53	13.67	13.68	543.84	544.16	553.38	574.14	559.51
Tires and inner tubes	301	19.39	19.09	19.88	19.95	—	872.55	866.69	900.56	923.69	—
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	9.17	8.93	8.15	8.14	—	408.98	383.10	338.23	332.93	—
Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	305	13.00	13.08	13.93	14.01	—	552.50	555.90	561.38	574.41	—
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	13.29	13.34	13.74	13.76	—	567.48	565.62	548.23	543.52	—
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	13.06	12.90	13.33	13.34	—	532.85	527.61	539.87	565.62	—
Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	308	12.55	12.63	12.81	12.98	—	510.79	511.52	520.09	538.67	—
Leather and leather products	31	10.37	10.51	10.09	10.25	10.22	382.65	384.67	373.33	385.40	385.29
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.88	13.15	12.63	12.67	—	561.57	574.66	536.78	572.68	—
Footwear cut stock and footwear, except rubber ..	313,4	9.94	9.94	9.36	9.54	—	383.68	377.72	386.57	394.00	—
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	10.55	10.48	9.71	9.75	—	360.81	354.22	383.55	378.30	—
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	8.85	8.80	8.97	9.33	—	410.64	403.04	391.99	439.44	—
Luggage	316	9.65	9.82	9.72	9.66	—	274.06	273.00	263.41	291.73	—
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	9.02	10.02	10.74	10.96	—	322.01	345.69	294.28	287.15	—
Service-producing		13.55	13.65	14.09	14.19	14.24	443.09	442.26	457.93	468.27	457.10
Transportation and public utilities		16.53	16.56	17.23	17.26	17.30	638.06	632.59	649.57	661.06	643.56

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	44.3	44.5	44.6	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	34.2	33.8	33.6	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.7	38.3	37.9	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	37.3	37.7	37.0	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	40.1	39.2	39.5	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	40.2	39.2	39.5	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing and storage	422	39.2	38.6	39.7	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	34.4	34.1	33.9	33.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	42.2	42.0	39.4	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	47	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	35.3	35.4	34.7	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel agencies	4724	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight transportation arrangement	473	37.9	37.7	37.8	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	48	39.8	40.2	39.1	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications	481	40.7	41.2	39.8	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	40.9	41.5	39.9	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	35.2	35.1	34.7	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cable and other pay television services	484	40.9	41.6	40.7	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	41.8	41.5	41.6	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	41.8	41.5	41.9	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	41.2	41.7	40.3	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	41.7	41.2	42.2	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.3	37.9	38.2	38.6	37.9	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	37.7	36.7	35.1	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	38.6	36.9	37.9	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other construction materials	503	38.5	37.4	38.9	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and commercial equipment	504	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	38.8	39.6	38.9	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.3	39.9	40.3	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	38.1	37.8	37.4	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	39.8	39.5	40.5	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.0	39.2	38.7	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	37.2	37.1	37.9	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	37.8	37.3	38.1	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	34.1	34.7	34.7	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	38.0	37.9	37.2	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	38.4	38.0	40.0	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	39.8	38.9	39.8	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-product raw materials	515	31.0	30.7	32.2	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	38.0	38.1	37.7	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	35.8	35.2	36.7	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		28.9	28.2	28.5	29.2	28.0	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	35.0	34.8	36.2	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	37.0	36.9	38.6	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	34.2	34.7	35.6	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	30.2	29.7	30.1	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	31.4	30.8	31.9	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads plus Amtrak ²	4011	\$17.97	\$18.03	\$18.05	\$18.11	—	\$796.07	\$802.34	\$805.03	\$793.22	—
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	12.26	12.27	12.49	12.57	—	419.29	414.73	419.66	428.64	—
Local and suburban transportation	411	13.08	13.06	13.33	13.39	—	506.20	500.20	505.21	510.16	—
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	13.49	13.52	13.49	13.65	—	503.18	509.70	499.13	533.72	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	14.51	14.46	14.92	14.91	—	581.85	566.83	589.34	593.42	—
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	14.74	14.69	15.14	15.12	—	592.55	575.85	598.03	601.78	—
Public warehousing and storage	422	12.48	12.50	12.92	12.96	—	489.22	482.50	512.92	514.51	—
Water transportation:											
Water transportation services	449	21.88	21.67	23.42	23.15	—	752.67	738.95	793.94	784.79	—
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	23.52	23.23	23.90	24.01	—	992.54	975.66	941.66	970.00	—
Transportation services	47	14.64	14.81	15.31	15.61	—	541.68	546.49	560.35	574.45	—
Passenger transportation arrangement	472	14.97	15.23	16.08	16.40	—	528.44	539.14	557.98	578.92	—
Travel agencies	4724	15.24	15.47	16.72	17.10	—	542.54	552.28	596.90	615.60	—
Freight transportation arrangement	473	14.88	15.09	15.65	16.00	—	563.95	568.89	591.57	593.60	—
Communications	48	17.98	18.20	18.91	18.86	—	715.60	731.64	739.38	752.51	—
Telephone communications	481	18.13	18.41	19.59	19.54	—	737.89	758.49	779.68	793.32	—
Telephone communications, except radio	4813	18.68	18.96	19.91	19.91	—	764.01	786.84	794.41	806.36	—
Radio and television broadcasting	483	19.07	19.06	19.34	19.34	—	671.26	669.01	671.10	692.37	—
Cable and other pay television services	484	15.83	16.03	15.03	14.95	—	647.45	666.85	611.72	614.45	—
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	22.15	21.79	22.83	22.96	—	925.87	904.29	949.73	957.43	—
Electric services	491	22.83	22.53	23.27	23.43	—	954.29	935.00	975.01	984.06	—
Gas production and distribution	492	20.21	20.19	20.86	20.93	—	832.65	841.92	840.66	845.57	—
Combination utility services	493	26.81	25.38	27.56	28.03	—	1,144.79	1,068.50	1,146.50	1,180.06	—
Sanitary services	495	18.95	19.12	20.43	20.18	—	790.22	787.74	862.15	853.61	—
Wholesale trade		15.58	15.56	15.91	16.16	\$16.09	596.71	589.72	607.76	623.78	\$609.81
Durable goods	50	16.31	16.34	16.76	17.01	—	631.20	627.46	643.58	661.69	—
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	14.74	14.82	15.07	15.02	—	555.70	543.89	528.96	534.71	—
Furniture and home furnishings	502	14.90	14.83	15.51	15.80	—	575.14	547.23	587.83	608.30	—
Lumber and other construction materials	503	14.62	14.74	15.32	15.42	—	562.87	551.28	595.95	601.38	—
Professional and commercial equipment	504	20.07	20.23	20.95	21.53	—	790.76	793.02	825.43	859.05	—
Medical and hospital equipment	5047	19.30	19.29	19.73	20.42	—	748.84	763.88	767.50	814.76	—
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	15.80	15.27	15.63	15.89	—	636.74	609.27	629.89	648.31	—
Electrical goods	506	16.46	16.38	16.51	16.62	—	627.13	619.16	617.47	636.55	—
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	14.89	14.89	15.25	15.68	—	592.62	588.16	617.63	641.31	—
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	16.09	15.98	16.42	16.45	—	627.51	626.42	635.45	649.78	—
Misc. wholesale trade durable goods	509	12.53	12.60	13.08	13.54	—	466.12	467.46	495.73	513.17	—
Nondurable goods	51	14.54	14.45	14.77	15.00	—	549.61	538.99	562.74	573.00	—
Paper and paper products	511	13.80	13.69	14.42	14.36	—	470.58	475.04	500.37	488.24	—
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	20.63	19.86	20.26	20.61	—	783.94	752.69	753.67	797.61	—
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	13.30	13.43	13.51	13.69	—	510.72	510.34	540.40	542.12	—
Groceries and related products	514	14.55	14.52	14.96	15.18	—	579.09	564.83	595.41	608.72	—
Farm-product raw materials	515	11.36	11.50	11.54	11.60	—	352.16	353.05	371.59	357.28	—
Chemicals and allied products	516	16.01	16.00	16.66	16.82	—	659.61	660.80	684.73	696.35	—
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	13.54	13.60	14.15	14.25	—	514.52	518.16	533.46	535.80	—
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	17.12	16.85	16.66	16.80	—	647.14	621.77	638.08	648.48	—
Misc. wholesale trade nondurable goods	519	11.68	11.60	11.64	11.88	—	418.14	408.32	427.19	433.62	—
Retail trade		9.65	9.69	9.98	9.99	10.05	278.89	273.26	284.43	291.71	281.40
Building materials and garden supplies	52	11.77	11.78	12.41	12.49	—	411.95	409.94	449.24	453.39	—
Lumber and other building materials	521	12.45	12.42	13.14	13.26	—	460.65	458.30	507.20	511.84	—
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	11.58	11.58	11.78	11.94	—	396.04	401.83	419.37	422.68	—
Hardware stores	525	9.45	9.46	9.71	9.77	—	285.39	280.96	292.27	298.96	—
Retail nurseries and garden stores	526	10.36	10.58	10.96	10.93	—	325.30	325.86	349.62	343.20	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	29.5	27.9	28.4	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department stores	531	29.6	27.9	28.4	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variety stores	533	27.9	26.7	27.6	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	30.4	29.0	29.3	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food stores	54	30.0	29.6	30.4	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grocery stores	541	30.1	29.8	30.6	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	28.8	27.5	28.9	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	35.2	35.0	35.0	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
New and used car dealers	551	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	37.7	37.3	37.6	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline service stations	554	31.7	31.2	31.4	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers, nec	559	38.3	38.0	36.0	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	26.2	24.4	25.2	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	27.2	26.3	27.0	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's clothing stores	562	23.4	22.2	22.4	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family clothing stores	565	27.1	24.4	25.8	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe stores	566	27.6	26.3	26.7	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	32.3	31.7	31.9	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	32.5	32.0	31.9	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	33.9	33.1	33.7	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	31.8	31.1	31.6	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	32.1	31.3	31.4	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	23.8	22.3	23.1	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and drinking places³	58	25.1	24.7	24.8	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	30.3	29.2	29.1	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.4	28.4	28.2	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used merchandise stores	593	29.5	29.0	28.7	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	28.8	27.2	26.8	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	36.0	33.4	34.1	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel dealers	598	38.5	39.3	38.0	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail stores, nec	599	31.4	30.3	30.3	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optical goods stores	5995	33.2	33.1	32.0	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	31.3	31.0	31.0	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁴		36.1	36.0	36.0	36.7	35.8	-	-	-	-	-
Depository institutions	60	35.4	35.4	35.3	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial banks	602	35.3	35.4	35.3	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
State commercial banks	6022	35.1	34.9	34.9	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	35.5	35.7	35.5	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit unions	606	35.2	35.3	35.4	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepository institutions	61	37.3	37.0	37.5	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	614	38.9	37.8	37.9	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security and commodity brokers:											
Security and commodity services	628	37.5	37.6	37.0	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	631	38.3	38.3	38.3	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.7	38.1	38.3	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	38.9	37.9	38.2	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	38.1	37.6	38.3	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		32.6	32.3	32.5	32.9	32.2	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural services	07	33.1	31.9	34.2	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Industry	1987 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Retail trade—Continued											
General merchandise stores	53	\$9.65	\$9.68	\$9.86	\$9.86	—	\$284.68	\$270.07	\$280.02	\$295.80	—
Department stores	531	9.81	9.83	10.02	10.03	—	290.38	274.26	284.57	301.90	—
Variety stores	533	7.56	7.66	7.61	7.60	—	210.92	204.52	210.04	221.16	—
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	9.04	9.17	9.37	9.33	—	274.82	265.93	274.54	282.70	—
Food stores	54	9.56	9.66	9.86	9.82	—	286.80	285.94	299.74	296.56	—
Grocery stores	541	9.59	9.67	9.90	9.85	—	288.66	288.17	302.94	298.46	—
Retail bakeries	546	9.49	9.63	9.69	9.75	—	273.31	264.83	280.04	288.60	—
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	13.18	13.12	13.90	13.87	—	463.94	459.20	486.50	489.61	—
New and used car dealers	551	16.29	16.09	17.28	17.12	—	594.59	585.68	627.26	626.59	—
Auto and home supply stores	553	11.05	11.03	11.52	11.59	—	416.59	411.42	433.15	442.74	—
Gasoline service stations	554	8.69	8.68	8.73	8.76	—	275.47	270.82	274.12	274.19	—
Automotive dealers, nec	559	13.48	13.26	14.58	14.74	—	516.28	503.88	524.88	530.64	—
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.43	9.61	9.75	9.71	—	247.07	234.48	245.70	255.37	—
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	11.12	11.03	10.92	11.14	—	302.46	290.09	294.84	318.60	—
Women's clothing stores	562	9.38	9.52	9.79	9.70	—	219.49	211.34	219.30	224.07	—
Family clothing stores	565	9.24	9.55	9.74	9.66	—	250.40	233.02	251.29	263.72	—
Shoe stores	566	8.96	8.99	9.07	9.09	—	247.30	236.44	242.17	253.61	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	13.01	12.98	13.51	13.71	—	420.22	411.47	430.97	452.43	—
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	12.31	12.17	12.59	12.68	—	400.08	389.44	401.62	415.90	—
Household appliance stores	572	12.57	12.40	12.54	13.10	—	426.12	410.44	422.60	454.57	—
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	13.91	14.08	14.81	15.04	—	442.34	437.89	468.00	496.32	—
Radio, television, and electronic stores	5731	13.36	12.68	13.85	14.84	—	428.86	396.88	434.89	489.72	—
Record and prerecorded tape stores	5735	7.55	7.79	8.41	7.95	—	179.69	173.72	194.27	196.37	—
Eating and drinking places ³	58	7.12	7.09	7.20	7.26	—	178.71	175.12	178.56	184.40	—
Miscellaneous retail establishments	59	10.36	10.52	10.85	10.83	—	313.91	307.18	315.74	329.23	—
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	11.55	11.47	11.95	11.93	—	328.02	325.75	336.99	341.20	—
Used merchandise stores	593	8.63	8.67	8.73	8.84	—	254.59	251.43	250.55	256.36	—
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	9.44	9.65	9.96	9.95	—	271.87	262.48	266.93	284.57	—
Nonstore retailers	596	10.89	10.99	11.37	11.43	—	392.04	367.07	387.72	413.77	—
Fuel dealers	598	14.36	14.57	14.46	14.55	—	552.86	572.60	549.48	560.18	—
Retail stores, nec	599	10.30	10.44	10.89	10.87	—	323.42	316.33	329.97	345.67	—
Optical goods stores	5995	12.35	12.37	12.42	12.49	—	410.02	409.45	397.44	412.17	—
Miscellaneous retail stores, nec	5999	10.62	10.76	11.40	11.40	—	332.41	333.56	353.40	365.94	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁴		\$15.32	\$15.45	\$16.04	\$16.21	\$16.18	\$553.05	\$556.20	\$577.44	\$594.91	\$579.24
Depository institutions	60	11.90	11.97	12.27	12.34	—	421.26	423.74	433.13	445.47	—
Commercial banks	602	11.37	11.43	11.69	11.74	—	401.36	404.62	412.66	422.64	—
State commercial banks	6022	11.02	11.12	11.33	11.46	—	386.80	388.09	395.42	411.41	—
National and commercial banks, nec	6021,9	11.61	11.64	11.93	11.93	—	412.16	415.55	423.52	431.87	—
Credit unions	606	11.62	11.75	12.10	12.23	—	409.02	414.78	428.34	441.50	—
Nondepository institutions	61	15.90	16.09	17.71	17.67	—	593.07	595.33	664.13	671.46	—
Personal credit institutions	614	13.24	13.30	13.92	13.91	—	515.04	502.74	527.57	538.32	—
Security and commodity brokers: Security and commodity services	628	22.74	23.25	24.31	24.48	—	852.75	874.20	899.47	942.48	—
Insurance carriers	63	17.96	18.08	18.91	19.14	—	687.87	685.23	722.36	742.63	—
Life insurance	631	16.38	16.35	17.23	17.66	—	627.35	626.21	659.91	688.74	—
Medical service and health insurance	632	17.07	17.30	17.94	18.04	—	660.61	659.13	687.10	707.17	—
Hospital and medical service plans	6324	17.54	17.76	18.38	18.57	—	682.31	673.10	702.12	724.23	—
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	19.71	19.84	20.74	20.93	—	750.95	745.98	794.34	805.81	—
Services		14.33	14.39	14.92	15.09	15.08	467.16	464.80	484.90	496.46	485.58
Agricultural services	07	11.35	11.35	11.56	11.71	—	375.69	362.07	395.35	388.77	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	27.7	28.0	28.4	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape and horticultural services	078	35.7	33.8	36.9	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ³	701	29.4	29.3	29.1	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	33.8	33.1	34.0	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops ³	723	28.2	27.5	28.0	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous personal services	729	26.7	29.3	29.8	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business services											
Advertising	731	34.8	34.6	34.4	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	35.5	35.1	35.3	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services to buildings	734	28.8	28.0	28.8	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	37.5	37.0	36.2	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	28.0	27.1	28.2	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	38.2	36.9	37.3	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical equipment rental	7352	36.9	36.6	37.1	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	40.4	39.1	40.7	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	37.7	36.2	36.1	36.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	32.4	31.5	32.5	32.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and data processing services	737	38.2	37.7	38.2	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programming services	7371	38.0	37.4	37.8	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer integrated systems design	7373	38.9	38.7	39.8	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information retrieval services	7375	36.8	36.1	36.8	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	38.6	39.3	37.0	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous business services	738	33.7	33.2	32.5	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detective and armored car services	7381	35.4	34.9	34.5	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security systems services	7382	36.9	36.8	36.0	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	35.6	35.7	34.1	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger car rental	7514	35.3	35.2	33.0	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile parking	752	34.2	33.6	33.2	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive repair shops	753	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	37.7	37.5	37.9	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
General automotive repair shops	7538	36.2	36.2	35.6	36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive services, except repair	754	29.3	29.4	30.8	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carwashes	7542	25.5	26.2	27.5	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous repair services											
Motion pictures	78	32.1	31.7	30.2	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture production and services	781	41.5	40.2	39.2	40.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video tape rental	784	24.8	25.3	23.5	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services											
Bowling centers	793	24.6	24.7	25.1	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	24.8	24.6	24.8	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical fitness facilities	7991	17.3	17.5	16.9	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	29.1	27.0	27.2	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services											
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	30.5	30.0	30.2	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate care facilities	8052	31.7	31.7	31.5	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	35.1	35.0	35.0	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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Agricultural services—Continued											
Veterinary services	074	\$11.20	\$11.16	\$11.64	\$11.73	—	\$310.24	\$312.48	\$330.58	\$334.31	—
Landscape and horticultural services	078	11.49	11.55	11.59	11.79	—	410.19	390.39	427.67	419.72	—
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels and motels ³	701	10.03	9.91	10.12	10.28	—	294.88	290.36	294.49	297.09	—
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	9.34	9.34	9.53	9.66	—	315.69	309.15	324.02	330.37	—
Beauty shops ³	723	10.56	10.34	10.76	11.02	—	297.79	284.35	301.28	315.17	—
Miscellaneous personal services	729	10.79	10.91	11.66	12.48	—	288.09	319.66	347.47	370.66	—
Business services											
Advertising	73	14.38	14.57	15.12	15.31	—	486.04	483.72	508.03	522.07	—
731	19.85	19.94	19.76	20.09	—	690.78	689.92	679.74	705.16	—	
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services:											
Photocopying and duplicating services	7334	12.36	12.25	13.54	13.54	—	438.78	429.98	477.96	480.67	—
Services to buildings	734	9.11	9.11	9.23	9.28	—	262.37	255.08	265.82	272.83	—
Disinfecting and pest control services	7342	12.26	11.91	12.81	12.93	—	459.75	440.67	463.72	493.93	—
Building maintenance services, nec	7349	8.72	8.76	8.81	8.85	—	244.16	237.40	248.44	253.11	—
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	735	14.26	14.43	15.03	15.16	—	544.73	532.47	560.62	573.05	—
Medical equipment rental	7352	13.29	13.47	14.24	14.34	—	490.40	493.00	528.30	527.71	—
Heavy construction equipment rental	7353	18.43	18.33	19.77	20.00	—	744.57	716.70	804.64	816.00	—
Equipment rental and leasing, nec	7359	12.99	13.20	13.38	13.42	—	489.72	477.84	483.02	495.20	—
Personnel supply services:											
Help supply services	7363	11.42	11.68	11.84	11.93	—	370.01	367.92	384.80	390.11	—
Computer and data processing services	737	23.66	23.37	24.72	24.94	—	903.81	881.05	944.30	972.66	—
Computer programming services	7371	27.24	26.79	28.48	28.54	—	1,035.12	1,001.95	1,076.54	1,101.64	—
Computer integrated systems design	7373	23.51	22.94	23.87	24.17	—	914.54	887.78	950.03	971.63	—
Information retrieval services	7375	16.44	16.50	16.62	17.08	—	604.99	595.65	644.86	669.54	—
Computer maintenance and repair	7378	16.77	16.82	16.88	16.66	—	647.32	661.03	624.56	623.08	—
Miscellaneous business services	738	10.96	11.12	11.39	11.54	—	369.35	369.18	370.18	384.28	—
Detective and armored car services	7381	9.41	9.51	9.63	9.63	—	333.11	331.90	332.24	336.09	—
Security systems services	7382	14.40	14.59	15.46	15.61	—	531.36	536.91	556.56	566.64	—
Auto repair, services, and parking											
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.20	12.18	12.49	12.59	—	425.78	423.86	433.40	436.87	—
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	11.85	11.87	11.88	11.93	—	421.86	423.76	405.11	406.81	—
Passenger car rental	7514	10.88	10.94	11.01	10.96	—	384.06	385.09	363.33	363.87	—
Automobile parking	752	9.13	9.00	9.45	9.46	—	312.25	302.40	313.74	317.86	—
Automotive repair shops	753	13.57	13.62	14.06	14.12	—	502.09	502.58	517.41	523.85	—
Automotive and tire repair shops	7532,4	14.40	14.54	14.91	15.05	—	542.88	545.25	565.09	574.91	—
General automotive repair shops	7538	13.18	13.20	13.66	13.66	—	477.12	477.84	486.30	491.76	—
Automotive services, except repair	754	9.49	9.38	9.60	9.81	—	278.06	275.77	295.68	292.34	—
Carwashes	7542	7.97	7.98	8.02	8.25	—	203.24	209.08	220.55	209.55	—
Miscellaneous repair services	76	14.68	14.70	14.94	15.11	—	550.50	545.37	555.77	568.14	—
Motion pictures											
Motion pictures	78	15.64	14.82	15.30	15.48	—	502.04	469.79	462.06	472.14	—
Motion picture production and services	781	20.71	19.64	21.80	22.04	—	859.47	789.53	854.56	886.01	—
Video tape rental	784	7.90	8.01	7.96	8.00	—	195.92	202.65	187.06	194.40	—
Amusement and recreation services											
Amusement and recreation services	79	10.75	10.71	11.22	11.36	—	269.83	269.89	284.99	295.36	—
Bowling centers	793	8.33	8.25	8.50	8.66	—	204.92	203.78	213.35	217.37	—
Misc. amusement and recreation services	799	10.08	9.98	10.26	10.45	—	249.98	245.51	254.45	266.48	—
Physical fitness facilities	7991	10.31	10.20	10.39	10.40	—	178.36	178.50	175.59	179.92	—
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	10.75	10.69	10.94	11.31	—	312.83	288.63	297.57	327.99	—
Health services											
Health services	80	15.11	15.21	15.81	15.88	—	501.65	503.45	524.89	533.57	—
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	15.86	15.90	16.32	16.45	—	521.79	521.52	536.93	552.72	—
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	15.97	15.99	16.66	16.89	—	447.16	446.12	466.48	479.68	—
Offices and clinics of other health practitioners	804	13.30	13.29	13.85	13.96	—	405.65	398.70	418.27	425.78	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	10.98	11.10	11.48	11.50	—	356.85	361.86	374.25	378.35	—
Intermediate care facilities	8052	10.49	10.58	10.92	10.95	—	332.53	335.39	343.98	347.12	—
Hospitals	806	16.93	17.08	17.92	17.95	—	594.24	597.80	627.20	633.64	—

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	29.6	29.7	29.7	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	81	35.0	34.7	34.9	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual and family services	832	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	833	30.1	30.2	30.5	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child day care services	835	29.5	28.9	29.7	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential care	836	32.3	32.6	32.6	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, nec	839	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and management services	87	37.0	36.8	36.8	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and architectural services	871	38.5	38.3	38.5	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering services	8711	38.8	38.5	38.9	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architectural services	8712	38.1	38.2	37.3	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveying services	8713	36.8	36.4	36.8	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	36.5	37.0	35.6	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and testing services	873	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial physical research	8731	38.2	38.6	38.9	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	31.0	30.0	28.6	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	36.8	36.8	36.1	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and public relations	874	36.0	35.5	36.2	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management services	8741	35.5	35.0	35.8	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management consulting services	8742	36.4	35.7	35.9	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations services	8743	34.9	35.1	35.2	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services, nec	89	34.7	34.1	35.1	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				
		Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Services—Continued											
Health services—Continued											
Home health care services	808	\$12.52	\$12.55	\$12.87	\$12.91	—	\$370.59	\$372.74	\$382.24	\$389.88	—
Legal services	81	20.45	20.53	21.14	21.55	—	715.75	712.39	737.79	771.49	—
Social services	83	10.14	10.20	10.44	10.58	—	313.33	315.18	324.68	334.33	—
Individual and family services	832	10.62	10.74	10.99	11.16	—	328.16	332.94	341.79	351.54	—
Job training and related services	833	9.79	9.75	10.11	10.25	—	294.68	294.45	308.36	316.73	—
Child day care services	835	8.92	8.93	9.12	9.21	—	263.14	258.08	270.86	277.22	—
Residential care	836	10.33	10.42	10.59	10.67	—	333.66	339.69	345.23	353.18	—
Social services, nec	839	12.37	12.45	13.00	13.26	—	395.84	398.40	417.30	434.93	—
Membership organizations:											
Professional organizations	862	19.46	19.56	20.19	20.36	—	679.15	684.60	708.67	726.85	—
Engineering and management services	87	19.42	19.43	20.20	20.60	—	718.54	715.02	743.36	768.38	—
Engineering and architectural services	871	21.40	21.34	21.95	22.16	—	823.90	817.32	845.08	864.24	—
Engineering services	8711	22.30	22.18	22.75	22.94	—	865.24	853.93	884.98	901.54	—
Architectural services	8712	19.52	19.69	20.43	20.73	—	743.71	752.16	762.04	789.81	—
Surveying services	8713	15.22	15.24	15.86	16.12	—	560.10	554.74	583.65	588.38	—
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	16.51	16.50	17.36	18.04	—	602.62	610.50	618.02	658.46	—
Research and testing services	873	19.28	19.51	20.68	21.11	—	697.94	704.31	744.48	768.40	—
Commercial physical research	8731	21.43	21.63	23.62	24.37	—	818.63	834.92	918.82	950.43	—
Commercial nonphysical research	8732	14.55	14.93	14.80	15.38	—	451.05	447.90	423.28	439.87	—
Noncommercial research organizations	8733	23.22	23.11	24.12	24.12	—	854.50	850.45	870.73	892.44	—
Management and public relations	874	19.07	19.11	19.66	20.11	—	686.52	678.41	711.69	736.03	—
Management services	8741	16.90	17.14	17.72	18.17	—	599.95	599.90	634.38	655.94	—
Management consulting services	8742	21.56	21.27	22.00	22.55	—	784.78	759.34	789.80	818.57	—
Public relations services	8743	18.50	18.58	18.88	19.37	—	645.65	652.16	664.58	687.64	—
Services, nec	89	19.27	19.56	19.10	19.41	—	668.67	667.00	670.41	694.88	—

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

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	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Jan. 2002P
Manufacturing	\$13.92	\$13.91	\$14.37	\$14.46	\$14.50
Durable goods	14.34	14.30	14.86	14.94	14.97
Lumber and wood products	11.50	11.58	11.70	11.69	(2)
Furniture and fixtures	11.51	11.56	11.99	12.07	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.85	13.83	14.20	14.33	(2)
Primary metal industries	15.53	15.57	16.25	16.11	(2)
Fabricated metal products	13.39	13.37	13.84	13.99	(2)
Industrial machinery and equipment	14.95	14.95	15.48	15.62	(2)
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.50	13.52	14.39	14.47	(2)
Transportation equipment	17.93	17.66	18.59	18.60	(2)
Instruments and related products	14.18	14.08	14.54	14.56	(2)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.64	11.73	12.17	12.34	(2)
Nondurable goods	13.27	13.31	13.66	13.75	\$13.82
Food and kindred products	11.96	11.98	12.28	12.40	(2)
Tobacco products	20.70	20.54	21.36	21.15	(2)
Textile mill products	10.76	10.82	10.96	11.06	(2)
Apparel and other textile products	9.09	9.17	9.35	9.45	(2)
Paper and allied products	15.62	15.57	16.18	16.24	(2)
Printing and publishing	13.99	14.03	14.32	14.45	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	17.42	17.37	17.73	17.79	(2)
Petroleum and coal products	20.94	20.52	20.89	20.68	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	12.60	12.65	12.96	13.05	(2)
Leather and leather products	10.12	10.29	9.91	10.05	(2)

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

² Not available.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 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				
	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Jan. 2002 ^P	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Jan. 2002 ^P
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$14.04	\$14.10	\$14.56	\$14.64	\$14.67	\$480.17	\$477.99	\$495.04	\$503.62	\$492.91
Constant (1982) dollars	7.97	7.96	8.12	8.21	(2)	272.51	269.75	276.10	282.30	(2)
Mining:										
Current dollars	17.54	17.67	17.79	17.90	\$18.03	747.20	750.98	764.97	771.49	\$760.87
Constant (1982) dollars	9.95	9.97	9.92	10.03	(2)	424.06	423.80	426.64	432.45	(2)
Construction:										
Current dollars	18.23	18.17	18.51	18.65	\$18.48	694.56	692.28	720.04	714.30	\$711.48
Constant (1982) dollars	10.35	10.25	10.32	10.45	(2)	394.19	390.68	401.58	400.39	(2)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	14.67	14.59	15.07	15.19	\$15.17	607.34	596.73	613.35	627.35	\$612.87
Constant (1982) dollars	8.33	8.23	8.40	8.51	(2)	344.69	336.76	342.08	351.65	(2)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	16.53	16.56	17.23	17.26	\$17.30	638.06	632.59	649.57	661.06	\$643.56
Constant (1982) dollars	9.38	9.35	9.61	9.67	(2)	362.12	356.99	362.28	370.55	(2)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	15.58	15.56	15.91	16.16	\$16.09	596.71	589.72	607.76	623.78	\$609.81
Constant (1982) dollars	8.84	8.78	8.87	9.06	(2)	338.65	332.80	338.96	349.65	(2)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	9.65	9.69	9.98	9.99	\$10.05	278.89	273.26	284.43	291.71	\$281.40
Constant (1982) dollars	5.48	5.47	5.57	5.60	(2)	158.28	154.21	158.63	163.51	(2)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	15.32	15.45	16.04	16.21	\$16.18	553.05	556.20	577.44	594.91	\$579.24
Constant (1982) dollars	8.69	8.72	8.95	9.09	(2)	313.88	313.88	322.05	333.47	(2)
Services:										
Current dollars	14.33	14.39	14.92	15.09	\$15.08	467.16	464.80	484.90	496.46	\$485.58
Constant (1982) dollars	8.13	8.12	8.32	8.46	(2)	265.13	262.30	270.44	278.28	(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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Alabama	41.7	40.5	40.7	\$13.07	\$13.47	\$13.54	\$545.02	\$545.54	\$551.08
Birmingham	42.6	41.6	42.1	13.62	13.89	13.94	580.21	577.82	586.87
Mobile	43.7	43.1	43.0	14.42	14.66	14.53	630.15	631.85	624.79
Alaska	35.1	37.6	43.1	16.15	14.41	15.20	566.87	541.82	655.12
Arizona	40.7	40.1	40.3	12.89	13.60	13.73	524.62	545.36	553.32
Arkansas	38.7	38.8	40.4	12.29	12.61	12.68	475.62	489.27	512.27
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	37.5	38.9	38.9	11.78	12.77	12.42	441.75	496.75	483.14
Fort Smith	39.3	38.6	39.9	12.07	12.00	12.57	474.35	463.20	501.54
Little Rock-North Little Rock	37.0	38.8	40.7	13.24	13.33	13.18	489.88	517.20	536.43
Pine Bluff	38.2	40.4	41.4	13.25	13.32	13.63	506.15	538.13	564.28
California	42.2	40.9	41.7	14.50	14.85	14.90	611.90	607.37	621.33
Bakersfield	41.8	42.6	42.4	14.27	14.35	14.32	596.49	611.31	607.17
Fresno	40.3	40.4	41.8	12.36	12.71	12.74	498.11	513.48	532.53
Los Angeles-Long Beach	42.6	41.7	42.0	13.35	13.35	13.33	568.71	556.70	559.86
Modesto	40.9	39.5	39.7	14.24	14.49	14.53	582.42	572.36	576.84
Oakland	43.2	42.5	42.8	16.22	16.63	16.69	700.70	706.78	714.33
Orange County	44.1	42.0	42.2	13.68	13.60	13.62	603.29	571.20	574.76
Riverside-San Bernardino	42.8	41.7	41.6	12.71	12.72	12.78	543.99	530.42	531.65
Sacramento	39.9	40.1	40.0	15.21	15.20	15.28	606.88	609.52	611.20
Salinas	42.6	41.2	41.6	14.63	14.85	15.04	623.24	611.82	625.66
San Diego	39.6	39.7	39.9	13.85	14.00	14.07	548.46	555.80	561.39
San Francisco	40.6	39.8	39.8	15.03	15.19	15.25	610.22	604.56	606.95
San Jose	43.2	40.1	40.9	17.87	18.42	18.37	771.98	738.64	751.33
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	40.8	40.0	40.9	15.21	15.23	15.22	620.57	609.20	622.50
Santa Rosa	39.2	38.7	38.8	15.30	15.80	15.87	599.76	611.46	615.76
Stockton-Lodi	43.1	41.1	41.9	13.62	13.64	13.71	587.02	560.60	574.45
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	41.8	41.5	41.1	16.27	16.88	16.72	680.09	700.52	687.19
Ventura	41.9	41.8	41.7	13.00	13.25	13.33	544.70	553.85	555.86
Colorado	41.8	40.0	41.5	15.22	15.76	16.02	636.20	630.40	664.83
Denver	42.1	41.2	42.7	13.96	14.59	14.79	587.72	601.11	631.53
Connecticut	43.2	41.9	42.4	15.88	16.35	16.34	686.02	685.07	692.82
Bridgeport	42.1	40.9	42.3	15.44	15.59	15.67	650.02	637.63	662.84
Danbury	41.3	40.8	41.4	15.61	15.90	15.93	644.69	648.72	659.50
Hartford	44.0	42.1	39.7	16.92	17.54	16.96	744.48	738.43	673.31
New Haven-Meriden	42.6	42.6	42.6	15.52	15.78	16.08	661.15	672.23	685.01
New London-Norwich	42.9	40.5	41.8	17.02	17.42	17.66	730.16	705.51	738.19
Stamford-Norwalk	40.5	42.4	42.1	13.79	14.01	13.98	558.50	594.02	588.56
Waterbury	43.2	41.2	40.4	14.87	15.61	15.96	642.38	643.13	644.78
Delaware	43.4	40.7	41.7	16.72	16.82	16.72	725.65	684.57	697.22
Dover	39.5	38.2	37.8	14.33	14.86	14.81	566.04	567.65	559.82
Wilmington-Newark	44.8	42.6	41.7	19.94	20.08	19.94	893.31	855.41	831.50
District of Columbia: Washington PMSA	39.4	38.8	39.5	15.80	15.88	16.17	622.52	616.14	638.72
Florida	42.4	42.3	42.4	12.65	12.93	13.01	536.36	546.94	551.62
Georgia	41.7	40.4	41.2	13.22	13.16	13.24	551.27	531.66	545.49
Atlanta	39.6	39.8	40.4	14.36	14.45	14.49	568.66	575.11	585.40
Savannah	43.5	43.5	45.0	15.54	15.01	15.36	675.99	652.94	691.20
Hawaii	39.6	37.0	37.1	13.93	14.66	14.43	551.63	542.42	535.35
Honolulu	41.2	38.3	38.2	13.33	14.16	14.09	549.20	542.33	538.24
Idaho	39.0	38.4	38.8	14.31	15.83	15.58	558.09	607.87	604.50
Illinois	40.3	40.7	40.8	14.59	14.75	14.75	587.98	600.33	601.80
Bloomington-Normal	40.9	39.0	39.3	20.07	20.48	20.45	820.86	798.72	803.69
Champaign-Urbana	39.1	40.1	39.9	13.01	13.58	13.63	508.69	544.56	543.84
Chicago	40.7	40.8	41.0	14.35	14.51	14.54	584.05	592.01	596.14
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	39.7	40.2	39.9	16.17	15.49	14.99	641.95	622.70	598.10
Decatur	41.7	39.3	40.0	16.66	16.86	16.93	694.72	662.60	677.20
Kankakee	40.8	40.7	39.6	16.03	16.23	16.24	654.02	660.56	643.10
Peoria-Pekin	39.0	39.1	38.8	16.90	16.70	16.73	659.10	652.97	649.12
Rockford	40.3	40.5	40.7	16.54	16.66	16.65	666.56	674.73	677.66
Springfield	40.2	39.4	39.3	13.19	13.63	13.53	530.24	537.02	531.73

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
Indiana	41.0	41.1	41.2	\$16.03	\$16.66	\$16.57	\$657.23	\$684.73	\$682.68
Bloomington	38.7	39.0	38.8	14.08	13.01	13.04	544.90	507.39	505.95
Elkhart-Goshen	37.9	37.3	37.8	14.95	15.48	15.43	566.61	577.40	583.25
Evansville-Henderson	42.7	41.8	41.2	16.15	16.37	15.83	689.61	684.27	652.20
Fort Wayne	41.4	40.0	40.7	16.68	16.66	16.56	690.55	666.40	673.99
Gary	41.4	41.2	40.9	20.86	21.63	21.37	863.60	891.16	874.03
Indianapolis	44.0	43.9	43.9	15.39	15.57	15.62	677.16	683.52	685.72
Kokomo	43.5	43.8	44.0	23.27	23.99	23.83	1,012.25	1,050.76	1,048.52
Lafayette	42.3	42.2	42.8	17.27	16.55	16.54	730.52	698.41	707.91
Muncie	44.5	45.1	45.3	13.94	14.46	14.55	620.33	652.15	659.12
South Bend	40.3	40.3	40.1	12.72	12.81	12.90	512.62	516.24	517.29
Terre Haute	43.8	42.3	42.3	14.31	14.53	14.62	626.78	614.62	618.43
Iowa	41.0	42.1	42.4	15.05	15.20	15.06	617.05	639.92	638.54
Cedar Rapids	41.1	41.8	42.0	20.33	19.80	20.10	835.56	827.64	844.20
Des Moines	39.7	40.7	42.0	16.97	16.89	16.77	673.71	687.42	704.34
Dubuque	42.6	37.4	37.9	16.57	15.43	15.40	705.88	577.08	583.66
Sioux City	38.9	42.9	43.2	12.16	13.02	12.87	473.02	558.56	555.98
Kansas	40.4	40.1	39.8	15.16	15.31	15.56	612.46	613.93	619.29
Topeka	38.7	38.5	39.6	18.43	18.38	18.44	713.24	707.63	730.22
Wichita	42.2	39.8	39.6	17.60	17.87	18.28	742.72	711.23	723.89
Kentucky	42.2	40.6	41.3	15.20	15.39	15.48	641.44	624.83	639.32
Lexington	41.6	41.1	40.8	15.06	15.13	15.08	626.50	621.84	615.26
Louisville	43.2	41.7	41.4	16.97	17.79	17.59	733.10	741.84	728.23
Louisiana	42.8	43.3	42.8	15.69	16.40	16.41	671.53	710.12	702.35
Baton Rouge	43.2	43.0	43.3	17.66	18.50	18.98	762.91	795.50	821.83
New Orleans	43.3	43.2	43.0	15.47	15.84	15.77	669.85	684.29	678.11
Shreveport-Bossier City	40.5	41.3	41.5	15.57	16.07	15.97	630.59	663.69	662.76
Maine	41.4	40.9	41.3	14.63	15.59	15.65	605.68	637.63	646.35
Lewiston-Auburn	41.2	40.3	41.4	12.97	13.70	14.31	534.36	552.11	592.43
Portland	42.9	44.7	43.4	11.89	12.94	13.07	510.08	578.42	567.24
Maryland	40.5	40.9	40.9	15.23	15.33	15.51	616.82	627.00	634.36
Baltimore PMSA	41.3	41.1	41.3	15.96	15.68	15.94	659.15	644.45	658.32
Massachusetts	42.3	40.6	41.1	14.94	15.57	15.67	631.96	632.14	644.04
Boston	41.5	40.8	41.4	16.44	16.89	16.95	682.26	689.11	701.73
Springfield	41.3	39.6	40.0	14.20	14.45	14.44	586.46	572.22	577.60
Worcester	42.1	40.5	40.8	14.87	15.07	15.12	626.03	610.34	616.90
Michigan	41.3	40.9	42.1	19.70	19.94	19.75	813.61	815.55	831.48
Ann Arbor	41.0	43.3	42.9	21.20	21.42	21.10	869.20	927.49	905.19
Detroit	44.4	43.5	44.0	21.87	22.04	21.90	971.03	958.74	963.60
Flint	40.3	42.8	42.5	27.09	25.17	25.28	1,091.73	1,077.28	1,074.40
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	41.1	39.5	40.5	15.65	15.80	15.78	643.22	624.10	639.09
Jackson	40.8	39.8	39.9	14.26	14.45	14.50	581.81	575.11	578.55
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	42.0	39.1	39.4	14.84	15.14	15.01	623.28	591.97	591.39
Lansing East Lansing	40.5	39.6	40.2	21.15	21.22	21.33	856.58	840.31	857.47
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	42.0	40.1	40.4	21.39	21.67	21.74	898.38	868.97	878.30
Minnesota	41.1	39.8	40.6	15.36	15.45	15.48	631.30	614.91	628.49
Duluth-Superior	39.3	38.4	38.6	13.06	14.38	14.59	513.26	552.19	563.17
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.7	40.6	40.8	16.32	16.36	16.31	680.54	664.22	665.45
St. Cloud	43.5	41.4	41.9	14.75	14.84	15.03	641.63	614.38	629.76
Mississippi	40.6	39.2	41.4	12.00	12.34	12.45	487.20	483.73	515.43
Jackson	36.8	39.5	38.6	13.23	13.83	13.88	486.86	546.29	535.77
Missouri	39.2	40.9	41.5	14.84	15.08	14.87	581.73	616.77	617.11
Kansas City	42.6	42.5	42.7	16.22	17.46	17.00	690.97	742.05	725.90
St. Louis	39.3	41.9	42.8	16.71	16.88	16.73	656.70	707.27	716.04
Springfield	37.2	39.9	40.6	12.61	13.04	12.90	469.09	520.30	523.74
Montana	37.7	40.4	41.5	14.51	15.08	15.00	547.03	609.23	622.50
Nebraska	40.6	41.5	42.9	13.26	13.64	13.31	538.36	566.06	571.00
Lincoln	42.2	41.9	45.0	14.62	14.94	14.73	616.96	625.99	662.85
Omaha	42.5	41.1	41.8	15.23	15.11	14.80	647.28	621.02	618.64
Nevada	43.5	42.7	43.2	14.24	14.64	14.82	619.44	625.13	640.22
Las Vegas	42.2	42.7	43.5	12.95	13.84	14.01	546.49	590.97	609.44

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001 ^P
New Hampshire	41.2	41.3	42.2	\$13.72	\$14.12	\$14.15	\$565.26	\$583.16	\$597.13
Manchester	41.1	39.2	40.4	15.54	16.47	16.55	638.69	645.62	668.62
Nashua	41.7	41.5	41.7	13.82	15.12	15.16	576.29	627.48	632.17
Portsmouth-Rochester	41.6	41.1	41.1	13.50	14.24	14.30	561.60	585.26	587.73
New Jersey	42.4	41.1	41.4	15.86	15.99	16.08	672.46	657.19	665.71
New Mexico	41.6	37.1	38.3	14.76	14.25	14.49	614.02	528.68	554.97
Albuquerque	41.1	39.0	40.2	16.47	15.41	15.23	676.92	600.99	612.25
New York	41.0	40.1	40.3	14.55	15.00	15.09	596.55	601.50	608.13
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	41.8	41.6	41.8	15.51	16.09	16.32	648.32	669.34	682.18
Binghamton	39.9	39.3	40.0	11.42	11.72	11.82	455.66	460.60	472.80
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	43.7	42.8	43.0	18.30	18.75	18.90	799.71	802.50	812.70
Dutchess County	40.8	39.6	40.2	13.09	13.74	13.90	534.07	544.10	558.78
Elmira	40.6	40.2	40.7	13.53	13.66	13.66	549.32	549.13	555.96
Nassau-Suffolk	39.7	39.5	39.7	13.54	13.78	13.81	537.54	544.31	548.26
New York PMSA	39.5	38.0	38.2	13.55	14.34	14.51	535.23	544.92	554.28
New York City	38.6	37.1	37.3	13.37	14.20	14.38	516.08	526.82	536.37
Newburgh	40.8	39.2	39.3	11.99	12.24	12.29	489.19	479.81	483.00
Rochester	41.7	40.7	41.0	16.63	17.28	17.28	693.47	703.30	708.48
Rockland County	44.0	44.1	43.7	16.42	17.03	17.10	722.48	751.02	747.27
Syracuse	41.5	40.4	40.4	15.11	15.77	15.74	627.07	637.11	635.90
Utica-Rome	40.2	39.5	39.4	13.10	12.85	12.77	526.62	507.58	503.14
Westchester County	43.6	41.9	41.7	13.60	14.25	14.36	592.96	597.08	598.81
North Carolina	41.2	40.1	40.7	13.05	13.42	13.47	537.66	538.14	548.23
Asheville	40.9	40.9	41.0	12.39	12.65	12.75	506.75	517.39	522.75
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	42.1	40.9	40.8	13.76	14.16	14.16	579.30	579.14	577.73
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	39.5	39.8	41.1	13.14	13.34	13.38	519.03	530.93	549.92
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	41.8	41.2	41.4	14.23	14.38	14.54	594.81	592.46	601.96
North Dakota	40.3	39.4	39.3	13.01	12.44	12.56	524.30	490.14	493.61
Fargo-Moorhead	40.9	40.8	41.0	12.85	12.91	13.00	525.57	526.73	533.00
Ohio	42.6	42.0	42.3	17.03	17.41	17.62	725.48	731.22	745.33
Akron	41.9	41.6	41.3	14.53	14.44	14.56	608.81	600.70	601.33
Canton-Massillon	40.5	40.0	40.8	14.05	14.18	14.39	569.03	567.20	587.11
Cincinnati	44.0	42.3	42.3	16.72	17.05	16.96	735.68	721.22	717.41
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	42.5	41.5	42.2	16.79	17.09	17.01	713.58	709.24	717.82
Columbus	42.9	41.2	41.8	15.51	15.92	16.01	665.38	655.90	669.22
Dayton-Springfield	43.3	41.6	43.0	17.55	18.12	18.42	759.92	753.79	792.06
Hamilton-Middletown	46.0	45.3	45.4	18.83	19.35	19.31	866.18	876.56	876.67
Lima	42.6	41.3	42.1	18.42	18.79	19.02	784.69	776.03	800.74
Mansfield	44.6	45.1	46.0	18.34	18.28	18.66	817.96	824.43	858.36
Steubenville-Weirton	40.9	42.5	43.1	17.71	18.57	18.60	724.34	789.23	801.66
Toledo	41.9	44.3	44.2	19.34	20.25	20.44	810.35	897.08	903.45
Youngstown-Warren	40.8	41.2	41.5	18.57	19.03	19.40	757.66	784.04	805.10
Oklahoma	38.8	38.7	38.5	13.61	13.17	13.25	528.07	509.68	510.13
Oklahoma City	40.2	37.3	36.2	14.90	14.26	13.93	598.98	531.90	504.27
Tulsa	43.1	40.9	41.3	15.32	15.27	15.16	660.29	624.54	626.11
Oregon	39.9	39.2	40.5	15.17	16.27	16.31	605.28	637.78	660.56
Eugene-Springfield	40.1	39.8	42.7	14.84	15.30	15.59	595.08	608.94	665.69
Medford-Asland	39.0	36.8	39.0	13.85	14.84	14.70	540.15	546.11	573.30
Portland-Vancouver	40.4	38.5	39.2	15.45	15.98	15.77	624.18	615.23	618.18
Salem	37.8	36.6	37.2	13.82	13.68	13.99	522.40	500.69	520.43
Pennsylvania	41.9	40.9	41.0	14.82	14.97	15.00	620.96	612.27	615.00
Allentown-Bethlem-Easton	41.9	41.2	41.3	15.03	15.58	15.52	629.76	641.90	640.98
Alltoona	40.8	40.7	40.0	12.78	13.18	13.23	521.42	536.43	529.20
Erie	44.8	42.4	42.6	15.78	15.59	15.64	706.94	661.02	666.26
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39.8	39.5	39.5	15.11	15.14	15.24	601.38	598.03	601.98
Johnstown	37.6	37.5	38.9	11.93	12.19	12.08	448.57	457.13	469.91
Lancaster	41.3	41.1	40.3	14.52	14.82	14.72	599.68	609.10	593.22
Philadelphia PMSA	42.0	40.9	41.5	16.00	16.64	16.79	672.00	680.58	696.79
Pittsburgh	42.2	40.9	41.3	15.59	15.75	15.75	657.90	644.18	650.48
Reading	42.4	41.6	42.2	15.23	15.49	15.50	645.75	644.38	654.10
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	41.1	41.4	41.8	13.28	13.36	13.40	545.81	553.10	560.12
Sharon	41.2	40.3	41.4	14.88	15.22	15.15	613.06	613.37	627.21
State College	41.2	40.6	40.3	13.08	13.16	13.09	538.90	534.30	527.53
Williamsport	40.1	41.9	42.1	12.40	12.99	13.06	497.24	544.28	549.83
York	42.1	42.4	42.1	15.67	16.25	15.99	659.71	689.00	673.18
Rhode Island	40.7	40.2	40.5	12.19	12.18	12.17	496.13	489.64	492.89
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	41.3	41.6	41.5	12.42	12.43	12.42	512.95	517.09	515.43

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		
	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001P
South Carolina	42.2	42.0	42.1	\$11.00	\$11.32	\$11.33	\$464.20	\$475.44	\$476.99
South Dakota	43.0	41.5	41.8	10.79	11.81	11.97	463.97	490.12	500.35
Rapid City	40.4	38.4	38.4	10.79	10.74	10.74	435.92	412.42	412.42
Sioux Falls	44.4	45.1	44.5	11.36	11.76	11.87	504.38	530.38	528.22
Tennessee	40.1	39.7	40.4	13.22	13.64	13.71	530.12	541.51	553.88
Chattanooga	39.2	39.1	39.1	12.58	13.00	13.01	493.14	508.30	508.69
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	39.7	38.1	39.2	12.97	13.22	13.13	514.91	503.68	514.70
Knoxville	40.9	41.1	41.2	13.16	13.28	13.40	538.24	545.81	552.08
Memphis	40.8	41.2	41.2	13.81	14.36	14.43	563.45	591.63	594.52
Nashville	40.2	39.4	40.0	14.60	14.82	14.86	586.92	583.91	594.40
Texas	43.1	42.1	42.2	12.48	12.64	12.69	537.89	532.14	535.52
Dallas	42.3	42.2	42.0	12.40	12.60	12.58	524.52	531.72	528.36
Ft. Worth-Arlington	42.9	42.2	42.1	13.36	13.60	13.65	573.14	573.92	574.67
Houston	45.2	44.2	44.1	14.58	14.69	14.66	659.02	649.30	646.51
San Antonio	45.1	44.7	44.8	10.27	10.41	10.40	463.18	465.33	465.92
Utah	40.1	39.0	40.2	13.97	13.97	14.13	560.20	544.83	568.03
Salt Lake City-Ogden	39.1	37.4	38.4	13.77	13.80	14.17	538.41	516.12	544.13
Vermont	39.9	39.5	39.5	14.19	14.42	14.43	566.18	569.59	569.99
Burlington	42.7	40.8	40.9	14.83	15.05	15.13	633.24	614.04	618.82
Virginia	42.5	41.5	42.4	14.08	14.44	14.62	598.40	599.26	619.89
Bristol	46.9	39.7	43.8	12.66	12.56	12.86	593.75	498.63	563.27
Charlottesville	42.0	45.5	44.3	11.91	12.71	12.36	500.22	578.31	547.55
Danville	42.2	41.0	43.0	14.27	15.07	14.97	602.19	617.87	643.71
Lynchburg	42.6	43.0	42.7	13.69	13.84	13.98	583.19	595.12	596.95
Northern Virginia	39.4	40.2	40.3	15.07	15.08	15.22	593.76	606.22	613.37
Richmond-Petersburg	44.2	43.5	44.3	17.15	17.96	18.04	758.03	781.26	799.17
Roanoke	39.1	37.6	39.3	15.52	14.97	14.96	606.83	562.87	587.93
Washington	40.3	39.2	39.9	17.32	18.04	18.15	698.00	707.17	724.19
West Virginia	40.2	41.0	40.4	14.73	15.18	15.20	592.15	622.38	614.08
Charleston	46.2	45.3	44.7	17.01	17.60	17.56	785.86	797.28	784.93
Huntington-Ashland	42.3	43.3	42.3	15.44	15.89	15.58	653.11	688.04	659.03
Parkersburg-Marietta	41.4	41.5	41.2	18.31	18.84	18.81	758.03	781.86	774.97
Wheeling	39.9	40.2	39.8	17.11	18.12	18.71	682.69	728.42	744.66
Wisconsin	41.1	39.9	41.2	15.15	15.51	15.66	622.67	618.85	645.19
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	44.3	40.9	44.1	16.48	17.44	17.57	730.06	713.30	774.84
Eau Claire	41.7	42.1	42.2	14.00	14.57	14.16	583.80	613.40	597.55
Green Bay	41.0	38.2	40.4	15.34	15.31	15.35	628.94	584.84	620.14
Janesville-Beloit	43.0	38.0	43.0	20.93	19.79	20.99	899.99	752.02	902.57
Kenosha	39.4	37.0	40.2	15.72	18.55	17.73	619.37	686.35	712.75
La Crosse	40.3	39.6	41.2	13.04	13.70	13.86	525.51	542.52	571.03
Madison	37.9	40.5	41.0	14.14	14.49	14.89	535.91	586.85	610.49
Milwaukee-Waukesha	40.7	39.7	41.1	15.84	16.19	16.35	644.69	642.74	671.99
Racine	38.8	39.5	37.9	15.48	16.77	16.18	600.62	662.42	613.22
Sheboygan	41.4	41.1	42.4	14.95	15.25	15.37	618.93	626.78	651.69
Wausau	41.1	40.2	40.2	14.93	15.17	15.28	613.62	609.83	614.26
Wyoming	39.1	38.6	38.6	15.68	16.45	16.30	613.09	634.97	629.18
Puerto Rico	41.2	41.1	41.4	9.56	10.22	10.17	393.87	420.04	421.04
Virgin Islands	43.1	44.5	43.5	20.28	21.54	22.73	874.07	958.53	988.76

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
NORTHEAST													
Civilian labor force	26,525.7	26,588.8	26,582.2	26,571.8	26,605.6	26,618.3	26,586.6	26,544.4	26,536.4	26,627.5	26,592.1	26,595.8	26,576.5
Employed	25,526.6	25,615.8	25,584.2	25,571.5	25,556.7	25,531.3	25,467.4	25,430.6	25,354.8	25,432.2	25,353.1	25,311.5	25,249.4
Unemployed	999.1	973.0	998.0	1,000.3	1,048.9	1,087.0	1,119.2	1,113.8	1,181.6	1,195.3	1,239.1	1,284.3	1,327.1
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0
New England													
Civilian labor force	7,273.2	7,293.9	7,309.6	7,312.7	7,328.4	7,329.5	7,305.5	7,314.3	7,313.9	7,327.0	7,323.7	7,319.7	7,308.6
Employed	7,100.8	7,120.2	7,124.7	7,109.1	7,106.7	7,093.3	7,059.1	7,040.9	7,031.6	7,044.8	7,040.1	7,026.3	7,015.1
Unemployed	172.3	173.8	184.9	203.5	221.8	236.2	246.4	273.4	282.3	282.2	283.6	293.4	293.5
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Middle Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	19,252.5	19,294.9	19,272.5	19,259.1	19,277.2	19,288.8	19,281.1	19,230.1	19,222.5	19,300.5	19,268.4	19,276.1	19,267.9
Employed	18,425.7	18,495.6	18,459.5	18,462.3	18,450.0	18,438.0	18,408.3	18,389.7	18,323.1	18,387.4	18,313.0	18,285.3	18,234.3
Unemployed	826.8	799.3	813.0	796.8	827.1	850.8	872.8	840.4	899.4	913.0	955.4	990.8	1,033.6
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.4
SOUTH													
Civilian labor force	49,634.9	49,867.7	49,914.1	49,946.9	49,974.0	49,985.8	49,967.1	50,023.0	50,052.5	50,118.8	50,219.2	50,271.8	50,318.3
Employed	47,752.8	47,931.3	47,966.4	47,909.3	47,882.7	47,868.8	47,855.0	47,848.2	47,838.7	47,836.0	47,776.8	47,685.0	47,609.5
Unemployed	1,882.1	1,936.4	1,947.7	2,037.7	2,091.3	2,117.1	2,112.1	2,174.9	2,213.9	2,282.8	2,442.4	2,586.8	2,708.8
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.4
South Atlantic													
Civilian labor force	25,879.4	26,008.0	26,063.4	26,104.6	26,101.2	26,111.6	26,081.7	26,115.2	26,124.2	26,156.4	26,213.5	26,214.8	26,230.3
Employed	24,974.3	25,065.9	25,100.6	25,112.8	25,074.8	25,064.9	25,034.8	25,041.8	25,031.9	25,027.6	24,980.6	24,917.8	24,874.4
Unemployed	905.1	942.1	962.8	991.8	1,026.5	1,046.7	1,047.0	1,073.4	1,092.3	1,128.8	1,232.9	1,296.9	1,355.9
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.2
East South Central													
Civilian labor force	8,344.6	8,378.7	8,371.8	8,362.7	8,368.1	8,339.2	8,313.2	8,321.7	8,322.2	8,334.9	8,344.6	8,355.6	8,383.9
Employed	7,975.1	8,005.8	7,998.0	7,972.8	7,976.9	7,967.6	7,954.3	7,942.6	7,937.4	7,946.4	7,928.6	7,910.0	7,912.3
Unemployed	369.6	372.9	373.8	389.9	391.3	371.6	358.9	379.1	384.8	388.5	416.0	445.6	471.6
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6
West South Central													
Civilian labor force	15,410.8	15,481.0	15,478.8	15,479.6	15,504.6	15,535.0	15,572.2	15,586.1	15,606.1	15,627.5	15,661.2	15,701.4	15,704.1
Employed	14,803.4	14,859.6	14,867.7	14,823.6	14,831.1	14,836.2	14,865.9	14,863.7	14,869.3	14,862.0	14,867.6	14,857.2	14,822.7
Unemployed	607.4	621.4	611.1	656.0	673.5	698.8	706.3	722.4	736.7	765.5	793.6	844.2	881.3
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
MIDWEST													
Civilian labor force	34,058.4	34,208.1	34,254.5	34,257.1	34,257.0	34,208.6	34,235.9	34,232.7	34,182.7	34,230.3	34,265.6	34,245.8	34,198.0
Employed	32,820.6	32,877.0	32,899.2	32,875.9	32,842.9	32,789.2	32,767.1	32,777.5	32,684.4	32,726.1	32,682.2	32,577.9	32,514.0
Unemployed	1,237.9	1,331.1	1,355.3	1,381.2	1,414.1	1,419.3	1,468.8	1,455.2	1,498.3	1,504.2	1,583.5	1,667.9	1,684.0
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9
East North Central													
Civilian labor force	23,604.2	23,699.2	23,720.5	23,726.9	23,720.3	23,689.9	23,716.6	23,700.4	23,662.8	23,706.9	23,737.6	23,732.6	23,678.3
Employed	22,685.1	22,697.1	22,712.0	22,698.5	22,679.0	22,634.6	22,618.1	22,614.5	22,536.2	22,574.6	22,551.6	22,476.5	22,408.7
Unemployed	919.1	1,002.1	1,008.5	1,028.4	1,041.3	1,055.3	1,098.5	1,085.8	1,126.6	1,132.3	1,186.0	1,256.2	1,269.6
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4
West North Central													
Civilian labor force	10,454.3	10,508.8	10,534.1	10,530.2	10,536.7	10,518.7	10,519.3	10,532.4	10,519.8	10,523.3	10,528.1	10,513.1	10,519.7
Employed	10,135.5	10,179.9	10,187.2	10,177.5	10,163.9	10,154.6	10,149.0	10,163.0	10,148.2	10,151.5	10,130.6	10,101.4	10,105.4
Unemployed	318.8	329.0	346.8	352.8	372.8	364.1	370.3	369.4	371.6	371.8	397.4	411.7	414.3
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
WEST													
Civilian labor force	32,171.9	32,205.2	32,264.3	32,333.6	32,407.4	32,353.8	32,352.7	32,359.9	32,392.8	32,435.6	32,562.9	32,603.6	32,546.1
Employed	30,747.7	30,790.9	30,825.9	30,837.1	30,865.3	30,814.5	30,755.9	30,783.7	30,733.5	30,724.7	30,714.6	30,648.2	30,581.7
Unemployed	1,424.2	1,414.3	1,438.3	1,496.5	1,542.1	1,539.4	1,596.8	1,576.1	1,659.3	1,710.9	1,848.3	1,955.5	1,964.4
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.0
Mountain													
Civilian labor force	9,119.0	9,143.2	9,163.0	9,179.2	9,204.3	9,202.4	9,202.2	9,215.0	9,214.6	9,238.3	9,276.5	9,289.6	9,328.2
Employed	8,784.1	8,803.7	8,810.5	8,810.1	8,828.5	8,831.9	8,825.3	8,838.1	8,824.7	8,824.0	8,818.1	8,808.1	8,815.9
Unemployed	334.9	339.4	352.5	369.1	375.8	370.5	376.9	376.9	390.0	414.2	458.5	481.5	512.2
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5
Pacific													
Civilian labor force	23,052.9	23,062.0	23,101.3	23,154.5	23,203.1	23,151.4	23,150.5	23,144.9	23,178.1	23,197.3	23,286.4	23,314.0	23,217.9
Employed	21,963.7	21,987.2	22,015.4	22,027.1	22,036.8	21,982.6	21,930.6	21,945.7	21,908.8	21,900.7	21,896.6	21,840.0	21,765.8
Unemployed	1,089.3	1,074.8	1,085.8	1,127.4	1,166.3	1,168.8	1,219.9	1,199.2	1,269.3	1,296.7	1,389.8	1,474.0	1,452.2
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.3

^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. Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later months may not be fully comparable with those of earlier periods in the 31 States and the District of Columbia (as well as the regions and divisions of which they are a part) that were directly affected by the sample expansion. For additional information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.P
Alabama													
Civilian labor force	2,175.2	2,188.5	2,191.0	2,187.9	2,187.2	2,169.6	2,156.2	2,156.0	2,163.5	2,167.9	2,170.2	2,170.0	2,179.7
Employed	2,076.4	2,080.9	2,082.3	2,069.8	2,071.6	2,067.0	2,064.7	2,059.4	2,061.7	2,059.4	2,056.1	2,044.6	2,051.3
Unemployed	98.8	107.6	108.7	118.1	115.6	102.5	91.5	96.6	101.8	108.4	114.1	125.5	128.4
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.9
Alaska													
Civilian labor force	326.1	326.9	327.4	327.8	327.9	327.5	326.0	326.7	328.8	327.9	329.0	327.7	327.0
Employed	306.7	307.0	308.4	308.8	308.8	309.0	307.1	306.6	306.8	306.7	309.1	309.2	308.4
Unemployed	19.4	19.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.5	19.0	20.1	22.0	21.2	19.9	18.5	18.6
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.7
Arizona													
Civilian labor force	2,399.5	2,410.5	2,424.8	2,438.4	2,443.3	2,442.2	2,444.1	2,433.3	2,439.8	2,446.1	2,458.9	2,465.4	2,476.1
Employed	2,311.7	2,316.8	2,325.3	2,331.9	2,337.7	2,339.5	2,337.8	2,339.4	2,336.8	2,331.9	2,330.5	2,331.3	2,336.8
Unemployed	87.8	93.6	99.5	106.5	105.5	102.7	106.3	93.8	102.9	114.2	128.4	134.1	139.3
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.6
Arkansas													
Civilian labor force	1,263.1	1,264.6	1,269.0	1,264.1	1,267.8	1,267.0	1,272.1	1,275.0	1,273.0	1,276.7	1,270.0	1,274.6	1,271.5
Employed	1,211.7	1,210.3	1,212.7	1,211.6	1,210.7	1,208.1	1,210.0	1,216.4	1,214.1	1,214.6	1,215.4	1,213.1	1,208.3
Unemployed	51.4	54.3	56.3	52.5	57.1	58.9	62.1	58.6	58.9	62.1	54.5	61.5	63.2
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.0
California													
Civilian labor force	17,251.0	17,263.1	17,277.5	17,331.1	17,379.0	17,357.3	17,382.6	17,361.3	17,397.5	17,421.4	17,498.2	17,552.2	17,487.1
Employed	16,435.5	16,467.3	16,497.5	16,512.7	16,534.6	16,503.2	16,488.2	16,495.7	16,471.5	16,473.1	16,481.0	16,479.0	16,435.4
Unemployed	815.5	795.8	780.0	818.4	844.4	854.0	894.4	865.7	926.0	948.4	1,017.2	1,073.3	1,051.7
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.0
Colorado													
Civilian labor force	2,325.7	2,330.8	2,334.5	2,325.2	2,331.8	2,333.5	2,322.3	2,326.7	2,328.3	2,334.9	2,338.5	2,343.0	2,363.2
Employed	2,266.9	2,273.0	2,271.5	2,258.6	2,268.9	2,269.0	2,250.9	2,249.8	2,244.9	2,247.8	2,239.1	2,233.1	2,240.0
Unemployed	58.7	57.8	63.0	66.6	62.8	64.5	71.4	76.9	83.4	87.1	99.4	109.9	123.2
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.2
Connecticut													
Civilian labor force	1,738.4	1,735.6	1,730.1	1,724.8	1,727.2	1,729.2	1,721.5	1,712.6	1,714.9	1,715.7	1,711.9	1,702.8	1,712.6
Employed	1,704.4	1,702.9	1,697.0	1,692.0	1,689.3	1,689.1	1,669.5	1,656.4	1,652.5	1,653.9	1,657.4	1,647.9	1,651.4
Unemployed	33.9	32.7	33.1	32.9	37.9	40.1	52.0	56.2	62.4	61.8	54.5	54.9	61.3
Unemployment rate	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.6
Delaware													
Civilian labor force	416.0	417.8	416.7	417.0	414.2	415.3	414.8	413.7	415.8	417.6	418.7	419.3	416.5
Employed	400.0	400.6	401.6	403.2	400.4	401.0	401.4	400.1	401.8	404.4	406.2	406.6	402.0
Unemployed	16.0	17.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	14.3	13.4	13.6	14.0	13.2	12.5	12.7	14.5
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.5
District of Columbia													
Civilian labor force	279.0	283.2	280.9	278.4	275.6	278.2	278.6	279.6	279.4	277.2	277.7	275.3	275.2
Employed	261.9	265.9	264.7	261.5	262.9	264.5	260.7	262.1	261.5	258.9	260.0	256.9	258.7
Unemployed	17.1	17.3	16.2	16.9	12.8	13.7	17.9	17.5	18.0	18.4	17.7	18.4	16.4
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.1	4.6	4.9	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.0
Florida													
Civilian labor force	7,632.3	7,673.3	7,711.2	7,745.2	7,738.1	7,735.9	7,748.8	7,772.2	7,800.3	7,799.7	7,802.4	7,811.2	7,844.5
Employed	7,355.9	7,383.8	7,418.2	7,449.0	7,436.4	7,431.0	7,430.1	7,448.7	7,464.2	7,455.2	7,407.8	7,401.9	7,394.0
Unemployed	276.4	289.5	293.0	296.2	301.7	304.8	318.7	323.4	336.1	344.4	394.7	409.3	450.5
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Georgia													
Civilian labor force	4,195.3	4,219.5	4,207.2	4,212.7	4,223.2	4,219.6	4,213.3	4,211.0	4,196.9	4,192.0	4,196.4	4,204.3	4,197.4
Employed	4,056.6	4,066.3	4,056.5	4,054.4	4,055.2	4,062.1	4,061.6	4,057.3	4,040.2	4,032.0	4,024.4	4,018.0	4,008.5
Unemployed	138.7	153.2	150.7	158.3	168.0	157.5	151.8	153.7	156.6	160.1	172.0	186.3	188.9
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5
Hawaii													
Civilian labor force	597.7	599.1	603.0	602.8	602.4	599.7	606.4	607.4	607.2	611.1	610.3	611.9	608.9
Employed	572.5	574.5	576.5	576.8	573.8	574.1	581.2	580.2	581.7	584.2	577.9	576.8	575.8
Unemployed	25.2	24.6	26.5	26.0	28.7	25.5	25.3	27.2	25.4	26.9	32.5	35.0	33.1
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.7	5.4
Idaho													
Civilian labor force	667.2	667.7	668.2	672.9	679.7	679.9	680.1	684.1	686.6	687.7	688.9	689.3	692.5
Employed	635.1	637.8	637.8	642.4	646.2	647.1	647.6	649.9	655.0	654.3	655.5	653.8	654.5
Unemployed	32.0	29.9	30.4	30.5	33.4	32.8	32.5	34.2	31.6	33.4	33.4	35.4	38.0
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.5
Illinois													
Civilian labor force	6,366.3	6,378.5	6,417.5	6,422.4	6,420.5	6,410.9	6,413.2	6,389.6	6,348.4	6,395.6	6,386.4	6,365.0	6,357.0
Employed	6,068.5	6,074.2	6,100.9	6,078.7	6,073.1	6,074.5	6,076.6	6,051.2	6,000.5	6,043.2	6,031.6	5,996.5	5,981.4
Unemployed	297.7	304.2	316.6	343.7	347.3	336.4	336.6	338.5	347.9	352.4	354.9	368.5	375.6
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9
Indiana													
Civilian labor force	3,101.1	3,120.9	3,081.6	3,103.7	3,098.8	3,101.6	3,092.7	3,110.7	3,132.7	3,114.6	3,127.1	3,129.4	3,115.4
Employed	3,014.6	3,021.3	2,990.1	3,004.9	3,009.7	3,005.5	2,974.5	2,987.7	3,001.4	2,984.8	2,977.6	2,974.2	2,960.2
Unemployed	86.5	99.6	91.5	98.8	89.1	96.1	118.2	123.1	131.3	129.8	149.5	155.2	155.2
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Iowa													
Civilian labor force	1,567.7	1,579.6	1,580.3	1,581.3	1,576.0	1,567.8	1,574.8	1,589.0	1,596.6	1,605.6	1,599.3	1,591.2	1,610.9
Employed	1,528.1	1,539.1	1,538.7	1,537.0	1,533.0	1,524.3	1,527.1	1,540.0	1,547.1	1,553.6	1,544.9	1,537.3	1,554.3
Unemployed	39.5	40.5	41.6	44.3	43.0	43.6	47.6	49.0	49.5	52.0	54.4	53.9	56.6
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5
Kansas													
Civilian labor force	1,447.9	1,453.1	1,452.0	1,450.0	1,448.5	1,448.7	1,435.5	1,438.9	1,440.6	1,441.0	1,439.9	1,436.2	1,436.2
Employed	1,397.3	1,400.0	1,397.2	1,396.7	1,397.3	1,396.3	1,381.4	1,385.1	1,386.2	1,386.5	1,381.7	1,377.2	1,378.1
Unemployed	50.6	53.1	54.8	53.3	51.2	52.4	54.1	53.8	54.4	54.5	58.2	59.1	58.1
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0
Kentucky													
Civilian labor force	1,990.8	2,006.9	2,000.3	2,001.7	1,998.1	1,995.4	1,990.8	1,997.2	1,992.1	1,994.0	1,992.8	2,000.6	2,002.2
Employed	1,910.3	1,923.7	1,920.0	1,917.9	1,911.0	1,910.8	1,900.4	1,891.2	1,889.3	1,900.8	1,890.8	1,892.4	1,889.2
Unemployed	80.5	83.2	80.3	83.8	87.1	84.6	90.5	106.1	102.9	93.2	102.0	108.2	113.0
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.6
Louisiana													
Civilian labor force	2,047.0	2,068.0	2,055.7	2,043.4	2,042.2	2,049.3	2,049.4	2,055.1	2,040.9	2,047.8	2,055.0	2,055.6	2,057.2
Employed	1,928.2	1,948.3	1,941.1	1,927.9	1,931.4	1,935.3	1,941.2	1,948.9	1,946.5	1,935.6	1,939.7	1,926.0	1,921.3
Unemployed	118.8	119.6	114.7	115.4	110.8	114.0	108.2	106.1	94.4	112.2	115.2	129.6	135.9
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.6	6.3	6.6
Maine													
Civilian labor force	688.5	694.1	696.3	694.0	693.8	691.4	678.9	681.7	684.3	689.5	691.5	697.1	686.9
Employed	669.6	677.3	677.7	677.5	672.0	667.2	654.9	655.6	657.0	659.7	661.7	667.9	659.6
Unemployed	18.9	16.8	18.6	16.4	21.8	24.2	24.0	26.1	27.2	29.9	29.8	29.2	27.3
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0
Maryland													
Civilian labor force	2,874.3	2,872.6	2,893.1	2,890.8	2,882.0	2,879.9	2,883.6	2,885.2	2,875.2	2,884.1	2,900.5	2,885.6	2,878.4
Employed	2,767.1	2,769.6	2,787.1	2,787.6	2,776.9	2,773.8	2,781.4	2,777.0	2,762.6	2,765.9	2,773.1	2,760.4	2,747.7
Unemployed	107.2	103.1	106.0	103.2	105.0	106.1	102.2	108.2	112.6	118.2	127.3	125.2	130.6
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE LABOR FORCE DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.P
Massachusetts													
Civilian labor force	3,302.3	3,313.9	3,328.0	3,339.8	3,346.6	3,351.9	3,350.0	3,365.9	3,364.9	3,368.4	3,369.3	3,366.6	3,356.8
Employed	3,225.9	3,232.3	3,237.5	3,234.2	3,238.4	3,232.8	3,236.0	3,236.7	3,234.3	3,236.9	3,228.4	3,221.2	3,215.3
Unemployed	76.5	81.6	90.6	105.7	108.2	119.1	113.9	129.2	130.7	131.5	140.9	145.4	141.5
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2
Michigan													
Civilian labor force	5,223.3	5,234.8	5,256.1	5,249.0	5,243.0	5,239.3	5,244.0	5,223.7	5,230.4	5,236.4	5,251.8	5,250.5	5,243.0
Employed	5,025.2	4,999.5	5,011.1	5,000.9	5,000.1	4,977.0	4,987.2	4,984.5	4,964.7	4,966.9	4,971.7	4,947.2	4,927.8
Unemployed	198.1	235.3	245.0	248.2	242.9	262.3	256.8	239.1	265.7	269.4	280.1	303.4	315.2
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.0
Minnesota													
Civilian labor force	2,793.7	2,798.1	2,814.3	2,817.6	2,834.1	2,837.9	2,841.0	2,845.4	2,836.9	2,827.2	2,823.3	2,822.0	2,829.1
Employed	2,708.4	2,711.9	2,724.7	2,720.8	2,722.9	2,728.4	2,743.4	2,744.7	2,735.1	2,734.7	2,719.4	2,714.3	2,715.0
Unemployed	85.3	86.2	89.6	96.8	111.2	109.5	97.5	100.7	101.8	92.4	103.9	107.7	114.1
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.0
Mississippi													
Civilian labor force	1,313.7	1,310.7	1,315.3	1,315.0	1,309.9	1,309.6	1,297.2	1,298.2	1,299.7	1,307.5	1,304.4	1,310.4	1,317.2
Employed	1,246.4	1,251.3	1,248.2	1,243.4	1,244.3	1,243.5	1,241.4	1,238.6	1,236.8	1,236.8	1,233.6	1,231.0	1,229.5
Unemployed	67.3	59.5	67.1	71.6	65.5	66.1	55.8	59.7	62.9	70.6	70.9	79.3	87.7
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.7
Missouri													
Civilian labor force	2,954.4	2,985.2	2,990.8	2,982.1	2,980.5	2,970.0	2,971.3	2,957.3	2,949.7	2,956.8	2,969.7	2,969.6	2,949.0
Employed	2,854.9	2,875.4	2,874.6	2,870.3	2,860.9	2,856.5	2,847.2	2,840.1	2,832.4	2,831.2	2,837.1	2,829.1	2,818.4
Unemployed	99.5	109.8	116.2	111.8	119.6	113.5	124.1	117.2	117.3	125.7	132.7	140.6	130.6
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.4
Montana													
Civilian labor force	479.2	478.3	474.3	473.0	474.8	475.3	475.5	472.1	470.6	472.6	473.8	474.9	473.8
Employed	457.7	456.5	453.5	451.9	452.0	452.7	454.9	452.6	449.5	450.8	452.4	453.4	452.4
Unemployed	21.5	21.7	20.8	21.2	22.8	22.7	20.5	19.5	21.1	21.8	21.4	21.5	21.4
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nebraska													
Civilian labor force	946.1	947.5	949.5	951.1	949.1	945.5	948.1	952.0	948.2	948.8	950.9	949.4	948.7
Employed	920.1	923.5	922.4	921.8	920.7	918.8	921.1	923.9	919.9	919.9	922.6	918.7	916.0
Unemployed	26.0	24.0	27.1	29.3	28.5	26.7	27.1	28.1	28.2	28.9	28.4	30.7	32.7
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
Nevada													
Civilian labor force	1,008.0	1,013.5	1,016.1	1,016.5	1,017.5	1,017.7	1,027.5	1,035.5	1,032.2	1,034.6	1,047.3	1,048.1	1,052.2
Employed	963.9	970.4	971.0	969.7	967.4	973.1	980.4	986.5	982.2	984.9	981.0	980.1	983.0
Unemployed	44.1	43.0	45.0	46.8	50.1	44.6	47.1	49.0	50.0	49.7	66.3	68.0	69.2
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.6
New Hampshire													
Civilian labor force	693.3	696.4	697.9	699.8	702.4	700.3	698.6	700.9	702.5	704.1	701.8	704.9	701.9
Employed	677.7	681.9	683.2	681.8	682.0	680.6	678.6	677.1	674.9	675.5	675.3	676.2	675.9
Unemployed	15.7	14.4	14.7	18.0	20.3	19.7	20.1	23.8	27.6	28.6	26.5	28.7	25.9
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.7
New Jersey													
Civilian labor force	4,252.3	4,250.9	4,249.2	4,241.6	4,243.4	4,234.0	4,246.3	4,231.2	4,242.3	4,254.3	4,267.0	4,267.4	4,267.5
Employed	4,091.6	4,097.8	4,095.3	4,080.1	4,065.3	4,053.4	4,055.7	4,062.6	4,060.7	4,061.8	4,063.7	4,065.4	4,058.5
Unemployed	160.6	153.1	153.8	161.6	178.1	180.6	190.5	168.6	181.6	192.5	203.2	202.0	209.0
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.P
New Mexico													
Civilian labor force	846.2	844.1	844.9	850.8	854.2	849.9	852.4	858.8	855.7	857.7	858.3	857.6	857.4
Employed	801.4	799.8	798.5	804.4	806.6	801.4	803.9	809.5	809.3	808.3	807.8	806.2	806.8
Unemployed	44.8	44.3	46.5	46.4	47.5	48.5	48.5	49.3	46.3	49.4	50.5	51.4	50.7
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9
New York													
Civilian labor force	8,992.8	8,974.3	8,956.8	8,927.2	8,957.5	8,954.8	8,931.8	8,916.3	8,921.8	8,950.1	8,912.4	8,930.1	8,927.9
Employed	8,589.0	8,593.6	8,575.3	8,568.3	8,573.6	8,570.9	8,540.9	8,521.4	8,501.1	8,507.8	8,462.9	8,442.9	8,412.7
Unemployed	403.7	380.7	381.5	358.9	384.0	383.9	390.9	394.9	420.7	442.3	449.5	487.2	515.3
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.8
North Carolina													
Civilian labor force	3,984.4	4,008.2	4,017.8	4,007.1	4,013.5	4,017.6	3,993.6	3,988.6	3,995.9	4,013.9	4,033.6	4,033.7	4,033.7
Employed	3,828.7	3,839.9	3,840.7	3,827.2	3,817.9	3,810.2	3,796.1	3,777.8	3,794.4	3,803.1	3,809.7	3,786.8	3,781.1
Unemployed	155.7	168.2	177.1	179.9	195.6	207.4	197.5	210.8	201.5	210.8	223.9	247.0	252.6
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.3
North Dakota													
Civilian labor force	341.1	341.9	342.5	342.5	342.9	341.7	342.3	342.3	340.9	336.6	336.6	337.6	337.9
Employed	332.3	333.9	333.7	334.5	333.8	333.9	333.2	333.4	331.8	330.8	329.9	329.5	328.6
Unemployed	8.9	8.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	7.8	9.1	8.9	9.1	5.8	6.8	8.0	9.3
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8
Ohio													
Civilian labor force	5,888.7	5,917.1	5,901.6	5,892.3	5,904.7	5,892.4	5,915.6	5,920.2	5,902.4	5,911.1	5,918.7	5,931.0	5,915.1
Employed	5,654.1	5,669.8	5,678.4	5,681.5	5,671.7	5,657.1	5,662.3	5,668.9	5,651.0	5,653.5	5,654.5	5,646.6	5,633.5
Unemployed	234.5	247.3	223.2	210.8	233.0	235.3	253.3	251.3	251.4	257.7	264.2	284.3	281.6
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8
Oklahoma													
Civilian labor force	1,651.4	1,650.2	1,653.9	1,648.3	1,650.3	1,646.4	1,666.9	1,662.4	1,659.2	1,661.6	1,673.9	1,685.3	1,692.7
Employed	1,605.0	1,606.4	1,608.4	1,597.5	1,602.7	1,598.6	1,615.0	1,609.9	1,603.8	1,603.9	1,611.1	1,616.4	1,615.8
Unemployed	46.4	43.9	45.5	50.8	47.6	47.9	51.9	52.5	55.4	57.7	62.8	69.0	76.9
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.5
Oregon													
Civilian labor force	1,788.0	1,795.4	1,793.2	1,784.5	1,792.3	1,793.5	1,799.4	1,804.5	1,812.6	1,817.0	1,816.9	1,793.1	1,782.0
Employed	1,712.4	1,715.8	1,704.9	1,701.1	1,698.8	1,692.9	1,700.4	1,693.6	1,698.5	1,701.4	1,697.8	1,661.2	1,647.5
Unemployed	75.6	79.6	88.2	83.5	93.5	100.6	99.0	110.9	114.1	115.7	119.1	131.9	134.5
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	7.4	7.5
Pennsylvania													
Civilian labor force	6,007.5	6,069.7	6,066.5	6,090.2	6,076.2	6,100.1	6,103.1	6,082.7	6,058.5	6,096.0	6,089.0	6,078.6	6,072.5
Employed	5,745.1	5,804.2	5,788.9	5,814.0	5,811.2	5,813.7	5,811.7	5,805.7	5,761.4	5,817.9	5,786.3	5,777.0	5,763.2
Unemployed	262.4	265.4	277.7	276.3	265.0	286.4	291.4	277.0	297.1	278.2	302.7	301.6	309.3
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1
Rhode Island													
Civilian labor force	507.7	510.3	513.8	511.5	513.8	511.4	511.7	509.3	503.0	505.9	506.1	503.4	504.8
Employed	489.4	491.4	495.5	491.0	491.0	488.5	486.0	482.2	480.3	486.3	485.0	481.1	480.6
Unemployed	18.3	18.9	18.3	20.5	22.8	22.9	25.7	27.1	22.8	19.6	21.0	22.3	24.2
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8
South Carolina													
Civilian labor force	2,008.6	2,016.3	2,019.0	2,023.6	2,017.5	2,023.5	2,009.3	2,013.2	2,015.0	2,014.9	2,017.5	2,007.9	2,010.0
Employed	1,937.0	1,944.6	1,943.6	1,935.3	1,929.9	1,933.6	1,911.1	1,912.6	1,913.3	1,907.5	1,906.8	1,898.6	1,895.4
Unemployed	71.6	71.7	75.4	88.3	87.6	89.9	98.1	100.6	101.8	107.4	110.8	109.3	114.6
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.7
South Dakota													
Civilian labor force	403.3	403.5	404.7	405.6	405.6	407.1	406.3	407.4	407.0	407.4	408.3	407.1	407.9
Employed	394.4	396.1	395.9	396.5	395.3	396.4	395.6	395.7	395.7	394.8	395.2	395.3	395.0
Unemployed	8.9	7.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.7	11.3	12.5	13.1	11.8	13.0
Unemployment rate	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.2

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											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P
Tennessee													
Civilian labor force	2,864.9	2,872.7	2,865.1	2,858.1	2,873.0	2,864.7	2,869.0	2,870.2	2,867.0	2,865.6	2,877.2	2,874.6	2,884.8
Employed	2,742.0	2,750.0	2,747.5	2,741.7	2,750.0	2,746.3	2,747.8	2,753.5	2,749.7	2,749.4	2,748.2	2,742.0	2,742.3
Unemployed	122.9	122.7	117.6	116.4	123.1	118.4	121.1	116.7	117.3	116.2	129.0	132.6	142.5
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.9
Texas													
Civilian labor force	10,449.2	10,498.1	10,500.2	10,523.8	10,544.3	10,572.2	10,583.8	10,593.6	10,632.9	10,641.4	10,662.4	10,685.9	10,682.6
Employed	10,058.5	10,094.6	10,105.5	10,086.5	10,086.3	10,094.3	10,099.7	10,088.5	10,104.9	10,107.8	10,101.4	10,101.7	10,077.3
Unemployed	390.7	403.5	394.6	437.3	458.0	478.0	484.1	505.2	528.1	533.5	561.0	584.1	605.3
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7
Utah													
Civilian labor force	1,127.0	1,132.0	1,133.8	1,136.0	1,135.8	1,136.5	1,130.7	1,134.8	1,131.4	1,134.4	1,140.2	1,140.4	1,142.2
Employed	1,090.8	1,091.8	1,095.3	1,094.0	1,091.4	1,091.4	1,090.2	1,090.8	1,087.1	1,086.6	1,091.5	1,089.4	1,082.2
Unemployed	36.2	40.2	38.5	42.0	44.4	45.1	40.5	43.9	44.2	47.8	48.7	51.0	60.0
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.3
Vermont													
Civilian labor force	343.0	343.7	343.5	342.7	344.7	345.3	344.8	343.8	344.3	343.3	343.3	344.9	345.6
Employed	333.8	334.4	333.9	332.6	334.0	335.2	334.2	332.9	332.7	332.5	332.3	332.0	332.2
Unemployed	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.5	10.8	11.0	12.8	13.4
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.9
Virginia													
Civilian labor force	3,677.1	3,703.3	3,703.2	3,716.3	3,726.0	3,731.8	3,727.1	3,743.5	3,736.3	3,745.8	3,760.4	3,766.4	3,766.3
Employed	3,599.9	3,625.9	3,617.9	3,622.6	3,625.5	3,621.7	3,623.1	3,638.4	3,624.6	3,629.2	3,621.9	3,614.7	3,615.5
Unemployed	77.3	77.4	85.3	93.7	100.5	110.1	103.9	105.1	111.7	116.6	138.5	151.7	150.8
Unemployment rate	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.0
Washington													
Civilian labor force	3,090.2	3,077.4	3,100.2	3,108.3	3,101.5	3,073.5	3,036.0	3,044.9	3,032.1	3,019.9	3,032.0	3,029.1	3,012.9
Employed	2,936.6	2,922.6	2,928.0	2,927.8	2,920.8	2,903.4	2,853.8	2,869.6	2,850.3	2,835.4	2,830.8	2,813.9	2,798.7
Unemployed	153.5	154.8	172.1	180.5	180.7	170.2	182.3	175.4	181.8	184.5	201.2	215.2	214.3
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.1
West Virginia													
Civilian labor force	812.3	813.8	814.4	813.6	811.2	809.7	812.6	808.2	809.3	811.2	806.3	811.1	808.3
Employed	767.3	769.3	770.4	772.0	769.7	766.8	769.2	767.8	769.2	771.5	770.7	774.0	771.4
Unemployed	45.0	44.5	44.0	41.6	41.5	42.9	43.4	40.4	40.1	39.7	35.5	37.1	36.9
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.6
Wisconsin													
Civilian labor force	3,024.9	3,047.8	3,063.7	3,059.5	3,053.2	3,045.7	3,051.0	3,056.2	3,049.0	3,049.2	3,053.6	3,056.7	3,047.8
Employed	2,922.6	2,932.2	2,931.4	2,932.5	2,924.3	2,920.6	2,917.5	2,922.3	2,918.7	2,926.2	2,916.2	2,911.9	2,905.8
Unemployed	102.3	115.7	132.2	127.0	128.9	125.1	133.5	133.9	130.3	123.0	137.4	144.8	142.0
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.7
Wyoming													
Civilian labor force	266.2	266.3	266.4	266.3	267.3	267.3	269.7	269.7	270.1	270.2	270.6	271.1	270.8
Employed	256.5	257.5	257.7	257.2	258.2	257.6	259.6	259.4	259.7	259.5	260.3	260.7	260.2
Unemployed	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.6
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9
Puerto Rico													
Civilian labor force	1,297.4	1,275.6	1,293.2	1,273.4	1,292.4	1,288.8	1,288.8	1,268.4	1,313.3	1,316.7	1,311.6	1,322.6	1,309.9
Employed	1,166.8	1,150.4	1,145.4	1,135.0	1,141.3	1,136.6	1,143.7	1,133.0	1,151.4	1,154.3	1,152.8	1,169.4	1,166.2
Unemployed	130.6	125.2	147.8	138.4	151.1	152.3	145.1	135.4	161.9	162.4	158.9	153.2	143.7
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.8	11.4	10.9	11.7	11.8	11.3	10.7	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.0

^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. Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample,

estimates for June 2001 and later months may not be fully comparable with those of earlier periods in the 31 States and the District of Columbia that were directly affected by the sample expansion. For additional information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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			
	November		December		November		December		November		December	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Alabama	2,185.7	2,182.1	2,178.9	2,183.7	97.0	121.2	87.0	115.6	4.4	5.6	4.0	5.3
Anniston	53.6	52.7	53.1	52.7	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.9	5.4	5.6	4.5	5.5
Auburn-Opeika	50.7	51.9	50.2	51.9	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	3.4	4.0	2.8	3.6
Birmingham	483.4	484.5	484.2	485.0	13.7	19.2	11.7	17.8	2.8	4.0	2.4	3.7
Decatur	75.3	74.5	75.1	75.5	2.8	4.4	2.6	5.0	3.7	5.9	3.5	6.6
Dothan	67.6	67.3	67.4	67.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.3
Florence	67.9	68.0	67.6	68.1	3.9	6.4	3.9	6.5	5.8	9.4	5.8	9.6
Gadsden	50.9	47.8	50.6	47.8	4.9	2.8	4.1	2.7	9.5	5.8	8.2	5.7
Huntsville	177.5	179.1	178.4	179.3	4.0	6.9	4.3	6.9	2.2	3.8	2.4	3.8
Mobile	276.1	278.7	275.5	277.9	11.7	16.1	10.3	15.0	4.2	5.8	3.7	5.4
Montgomery	167.0	168.1	166.5	167.7	5.8	7.1	4.9	6.8	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.0
Tuscaloosa	86.0	83.9	85.9	84.3	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.2	3.3
Alaska	322.2	324.7	320.6	321.5	19.6	18.1	19.5	18.6	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.8
Anchorage	148.5	149.1	148.6	148.6	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.7
Arizona	2,393.3	2,477.3	2,403.8	2,481.8	82.6	127.3	80.4	131.0	3.5	5.1	3.3	5.3
Flagstaff	64.5	65.8	64.0	64.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.5	5.4	4.8	5.7	5.3
Phoenix-Mesa	1,598.3	1,658.9	1,605.7	1,662.2	39.5	80.0	38.5	84.8	2.5	4.8	2.4	5.1
Tucson	388.2	407.0	390.6	407.8	10.0	16.5	10.1	17.1	2.6	4.1	2.6	4.2
Yuma	66.1	61.2	66.1	62.5	14.9	11.7	12.4	9.3	22.5	19.2	18.8	14.9
Arkansas	1,252.1	1,269.7	1,251.2	1,260.2	45.7	52.6	49.1	60.3	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.8
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	151.4	159.9	150.8	158.5	2.5	3.1	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2
Fort Smith	98.2	99.7	97.4	98.5	2.9	3.8	2.9	4.2	3.0	3.9	3.0	4.2
Jonesboro	43.9	44.1	43.7	44.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.6
Little Rock-North Little Rock	306.1	310.4	305.9	307.1	8.6	10.8	8.9	11.8	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.8
Pine Bluff	36.2	36.2	36.5	36.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.1
California	17,248.8	17,548.2	17,203.7	17,435.8	803.4	1,040.9	755.2	987.7	4.7	5.9	4.4	5.7
Bakersfield	288.2	292.2	286.2	291.7	33.5	31.4	32.5	32.1	11.6	10.7	11.3	11.0
Chico-Paradise	90.2	89.4	89.6	89.1	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.4	7.2
Fresno	438.8	443.9	437.0	444.0	64.4	60.3	60.7	59.3	14.7	13.6	13.9	13.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4,830.2	4,961.6	4,825.1	4,915.6	238.7	299.4	226.0	281.4	4.9	6.0	4.7	5.7
Merced	85.7	85.1	83.9	84.2	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.0	14.6	14.6	14.7	15.5
Modesto	205.2	206.1	203.1	204.2	20.7	22.5	19.9	22.2	10.1	10.9	9.8	10.9
Oakland	1,253.3	1,286.4	1,255.1	1,278.7	31.4	64.9	27.7	58.4	2.5	5.0	2.2	4.6
Orange County	1,522.2	1,558.1	1,524.7	1,556.6	34.6	55.3	30.6	49.1	2.3	3.6	2.0	3.2
Redding	75.1	76.4	75.2	76.5	4.9	5.4	4.8	5.6	6.5	7.1	6.4	7.3
Riverside-San Bernardino	1,538.9	1,570.8	1,536.3	1,572.1	72.1	81.9	62.9	73.8	4.7	5.2	4.1	4.7
Sacramento	819.4	829.2	822.2	827.7	30.0	36.0	26.7	34.3	3.7	4.3	3.3	4.1
Salinas	193.7	189.1	189.8	187.8	17.4	17.6	24.1	26.7	9.0	9.3	12.7	14.2
San Diego	1,415.0	1,446.5	1,414.2	1,445.1	38.1	52.6	33.3	47.0	2.7	3.6	2.4	3.3
San Francisco	1,003.3	1,013.3	1,002.6	1,000.4	19.9	49.6	17.8	43.3	2.0	4.9	1.8	4.3
San Jose	1,012.3	1,020.5	1,012.7	1,012.6	15.3	69.4	13.5	61.6	1.5	6.8	1.3	6.1
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	117.0	117.6	115.4	116.1	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	207.1	206.5	203.7	204.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	142.4	142.5	140.3	141.0	8.1	10.2	9.5	11.8	5.7	7.2	6.8	8.3
Santa Rosa	264.3	264.6	262.1	262.0	6.0	9.7	5.3	8.7	2.3	3.7	2.0	3.3
Stockton-Lodi	262.7	267.7	258.5	264.6	24.1	25.9	22.6	25.6	9.2	9.7	8.7	9.7
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	264.5	269.1	261.4	265.7	9.6	12.5	8.7	11.7	3.6	4.6	3.3	4.4
Ventura	414.9	416.2	412.5	412.3	19.4	22.4	16.9	20.6	4.7	5.4	4.1	5.0
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	173.7	172.4	171.0	169.8	27.7	27.3	27.0	27.7	15.9	15.8	15.8	16.3
Yolo	92.6	91.3	92.1	90.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.1
Yuba City	58.2	57.9	56.9	56.6	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.6	12.8	13.1	12.6	13.3
Colorado	2,328.4	2,357.6	2,317.7	2,358.1	60.1	108.2	49.7	113.7	2.6	4.6	2.1	4.8
Boulder-Longmont	190.5	193.1	190.0	193.5	4.0	8.8	3.2	9.2	2.1	4.6	1.7	4.7
Colorado Springs	264.7	265.8	261.8	265.3	7.6	14.6	6.1	15.2	2.9	5.5	2.3	5.7
Denver	1,181.3	1,190.4	1,173.4	1,185.2	25.7	54.8	21.4	58.1	2.2	4.6	1.8	4.9
Fort Collins-Loveland	147.3	153.8	146.0	153.7	4.0	6.2	3.2	6.3	2.7	4.0	2.2	4.1
Grand Junction	60.2	60.5	59.8	60.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.0	4.2
Greeley	88.1	91.4	86.5	90.6	2.9	4.1	2.3	4.3	3.3	4.5	2.7	4.8
Pueblo	58.8	59.0	58.4	59.3	2.5	3.7	2.1	4.0	4.3	6.2	3.6	6.7
Connecticut	1,739.6	1,697.9	1,721.2	1,695.3	29.3	50.0	25.4	52.2	1.7	2.9	1.5	3.1
Bridgeport	218.1	211.8	215.6	212.2	4.4	8.1	3.7	8.4	2.0	3.8	1.7	4.0
Danbury	111.9	109.1	111.2	109.4	1.3	2.5	1.1	2.6	1.1	2.3	1.0	2.4
Hartford	593.3	577.5	586.1	574.9	10.3	17.0	9.1	17.6	1.7	2.9	1.5	3.1
New Haven-Meriden	281.0	275.8	278.0	275.3	5.1	7.6	4.4	8.0	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.9
New London-Norwich	153.1	151.1	152.0	150.8	2.6	3.5	2.2	3.8	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.5
Stamford-Norwalk	195.7	191.3	195.0	192.1	2.2	4.4	1.9	4.7	1.1	2.3	1.0	2.4
Waterbury	117.4	115.3	115.9	115.0	2.5	4.8	2.2	5.1	2.1	4.2	1.9	4.4
Delaware	417.7	421.9	418.2	418.9	14.2	11.2	14.0	12.4	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.0
Dover	73.1	74.2	72.9	73.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.4	3.0	2.7
Wilmington-Newark	311.7	314.4	315.2	312.2	10.2	9.0	12.4	9.6	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	November		December		November		December		November		December	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
District of Columbia	279.6	274.9	276.9	273.2	16.5	18.2	16.1	15.7	5.9	6.6	5.8	5.7
Washington	2,744.0	2,803.4	2,744.1	2,782.4	62.4	99.2	56.4	90.3	2.3	3.5	2.1	3.2
Florida	7,616.7	7,822.3	7,627.2	7,815.8	273.4	405.6	247.2	399.6	3.6	5.2	3.2	5.1
Daytona Beach	194.4	198.3	194.4	197.9	5.9	9.7	5.6	9.9	3.0	4.9	2.9	5.0
Fort Lauderdale	792.7	813.6	797.3	815.6	29.4	47.5	26.5	46.9	3.7	5.8	3.3	5.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	185.2	188.0	185.9	187.8	4.8	6.9	4.3	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.3	3.6
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie	131.5	135.2	131.5	134.3	8.4	9.0	7.2	8.3	6.4	6.7	5.4	6.2
Fort Walton Beach	81.9	81.5	81.6	81.1	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.6
Gainesville	107.3	107.9	106.9	106.8	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.4
Jacksonville	572.1	586.7	572.0	585.2	18.0	26.2	16.2	25.4	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.3
Lakeland-Winter Haven	208.2	210.0	209.6	211.6	9.7	11.7	8.5	12.2	4.7	5.6	4.0	5.8
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	210.7	214.7	209.8	214.0	7.0	10.9	6.3	10.5	3.3	5.1	3.0	4.9
Miami	1,070.5	1,104.9	1,072.0	1,104.5	58.4	85.7	52.5	84.3	5.5	7.8	4.9	7.6
Naples	103.5	109.3	104.6	110.2	3.2	4.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	3.5
Ocala	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.2	3.9	4.6	3.7	4.6	3.9	4.6	3.7	4.6
Orlando	910.6	949.0	909.8	947.1	23.3	48.7	21.2	48.5	2.6	5.1	2.3	5.1
Panama City	63.8	64.5	63.9	64.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.4
Pensacola	174.9	176.1	174.3	174.9	6.6	7.4	6.3	7.1	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.1
Punta Gorda	51.5	54.2	51.8	54.5	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.3
Sarasota-Bradenton	281.6	287.5	282.3	287.2	6.0	9.1	5.3	8.7	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.0
Tallahassee	154.8	155.7	153.9	154.4	3.9	4.7	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	1,258.3	1,302.2	1,258.2	1,299.9	32.9	53.1	30.7	52.3	2.6	4.1	2.4	4.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	528.3	540.8	530.5	541.4	21.3	30.9	18.8	29.8	4.0	5.7	3.5	5.5
Georgia	4,212.2	4,219.6	4,215.1	4,217.2	132.7	173.4	128.2	176.6	3.2	4.1	3.0	4.2
Albany	56.1	57.5	56.2	57.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.9
Athens	74.9	74.7	74.7	75.1	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.8
Atlanta	2,279.0	2,314.2	2,290.8	2,309.5	56.6	91.0	55.0	94.4	2.5	3.9	2.4	4.1
Augusta-Aiken	207.9	211.1	208.7	209.1	7.2	10.6	7.3	9.4	3.5	5.0	3.5	4.5
Columbus	127.4	129.1	126.9	128.4	5.0	6.5	4.4	5.8	3.9	5.0	3.5	4.5
Macon	152.2	154.5	152.1	154.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3
Savannah	136.2	137.2	137.4	136.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.3	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2
Hawaii	598.7	613.1	598.9	610.0	23.3	33.9	21.8	29.6	3.9	5.5	3.6	4.9
Honolulu	427.6	436.6	428.0	434.9	14.8	22.8	13.7	19.3	3.5	5.2	3.2	4.4
Idaho	665.7	689.7	664.0	689.5	29.4	32.8	33.3	39.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.7
Boise City	240.3	252.8	241.6	252.5	7.1	10.9	7.6	12.1	3.0	4.3	3.1	4.8
Pocatello	41.0	42.3	40.1	42.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.3	4.3	5.0	4.7	5.5
Illinois	6,399.9	6,363.6	6,366.0	6,346.8	272.5	343.1	288.4	359.5	4.3	5.4	4.5	5.7
Bloomington-Normal	94.5	93.4	93.9	93.2	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1
Champaign-Urbana	101.5	101.6	100.0	100.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Chicago	4,259.3	4,257.7	4,239.9	4,249.6	173.1	238.8	181.2	246.2	4.1	5.6	4.3	5.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	189.5	187.5	189.5	188.8	6.9	7.8	7.2	10.7	3.6	4.1	3.8	5.7
Decatur	61.2	59.1	60.9	58.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.5
Kankakee	52.7	52.4	52.6	52.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	4.5	5.3	5.1	5.7
Peoria-Pekin	184.5	181.2	183.4	179.6	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4
Rockford	202.8	197.4	201.2	197.4	9.2	13.1	9.8	14.0	4.5	6.6	4.9	7.1
Springfield	106.7	106.3	106.1	105.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8
Indiana	3,100.0	3,135.4	3,092.1	3,107.8	79.0	146.6	84.8	151.2	2.5	4.7	2.7	4.9
Bloomington	62.5	61.2	60.6	60.0	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.9	1.2	3.1	1.4	3.2
Elkhart-Goshen	98.4	98.0	97.7	97.2	2.9	6.2	3.1	6.2	3.0	6.3	3.2	6.3
Evansville-Henderson	158.0	154.8	156.9	151.4	4.3	5.9	4.3	5.9	2.7	3.8	2.7	3.9
Fort Wayne	265.3	262.0	264.9	259.2	7.2	13.8	7.5	13.7	2.7	5.3	2.8	5.3
Gary	294.2	295.5	292.3	292.8	9.6	15.6	10.1	17.1	3.3	5.3	3.4	5.9
Indianapolis	861.2	881.5	862.8	876.7	16.2	33.6	16.9	34.0	1.9	3.8	2.0	3.9
Kokomo	50.6	49.4	49.0	48.7	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.8	3.1	5.0	4.1	5.8
Lafayette	91.7	91.2	90.4	89.5	1.6	3.2	1.7	3.2	1.8	3.5	1.9	3.5
Muncie	60.1	61.2	60.5	61.0	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.3	4.2	3.0	4.4
South Bend	135.6	137.2	135.0	136.3	3.5	6.9	3.7	7.0	2.6	5.0	2.7	5.1
Terre Haute	70.8	70.3	70.0	69.3	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.4	4.6	5.8
Iowa	1,573.9	1,593.4	1,562.9	1,603.6	37.6	49.6	38.9	54.9	2.4	3.1	2.5	3.4
Cedar Rapids	115.7	117.6	116.4	118.4	2.0	3.5	2.0	3.7	1.7	3.0	1.8	3.1
Des Moines	259.5	261.6	260.0	265.0	4.6	6.5	4.9	7.2	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.7
Dubuque	49.0	49.7	48.6	50.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.5
Iowa City	70.4	72.8	70.3	73.5	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.3
Sioux City	64.1	64.8	64.0	65.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	68.5	68.4	68.0	68.8	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	November		December		November		December		November		December	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Kansas	1,444.9	1,446.5	1,445.3	1,435.9	52.6	58.3	46.3	53.6	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.7
Lawrence	57.3	56.6	56.9	56.5	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.1	3.6
Topeka	92.1	92.5	91.8	91.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3
Wichita	290.6	291.5	290.9	290.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	11.8	4.0	4.2	3.4	4.1
Kentucky	1,996.7	2,004.5	1,988.3	1,996.2	76.9	101.7	73.9	103.0	3.8	5.1	3.7	5.2
Lexington	268.9	273.3	266.9	269.6	5.1	10.2	4.9	9.1	1.9	3.7	1.8	3.4
Louisville	578.0	585.4	577.0	585.6	17.9	26.4	17.1	27.8	3.1	4.5	3.0	4.8
Owensboro	50.2	50.3	50.4	50.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.8	4.3	3.6	4.5
Louisiana	2,039.4	2,052.6	2,024.7	2,035.9	111.8	119.0	107.8	125.7	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.2
Alexandria	61.1	61.5	60.4	60.8	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.8
Baton Rouge	314.5	316.7	310.7	314.6	15.6	16.6	14.7	17.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.5
Houma	92.8	93.9	91.8	92.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.7
Lafayette	174.9	178.2	173.4	175.9	8.9	9.8	8.3	9.9	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.6
Lake Charles	89.6	91.2	89.1	90.5	4.4	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.7
Monroe	73.0	74.3	72.5	73.6	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.0
New Orleans	608.5	607.3	607.4	604.5	29.8	32.2	28.6	33.0	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.5
Shreveport-Bossier City	182.5	186.5	181.0	185.5	9.5	12.2	8.9	13.1	5.2	6.5	4.9	7.1
Maine	683.2	689.8	681.0	678.6	19.4	28.0	17.7	25.6	2.8	4.1	2.6	3.8
Bangor	52.8	54.1	52.7	53.5	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.4
Lewiston-Auburn	56.2	55.5	55.8	54.6	1.5	2.3	1.2	2.0	2.7	4.1	2.1	3.7
Portland	139.2	141.6	139.0	140.7	2.0	3.8	1.7	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.2	2.3
Maryland	2,865.3	2,896.3	2,861.5	2,868.2	107.7	123.9	95.2	118.8	3.8	4.3	3.3	4.1
Baltimore	1,345.8	1,359.1	1,343.2	1,347.0	57.6	63.4	49.3	61.4	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.6
Cumberland	46.2	45.0	46.1	44.3	3.7	2.6	3.6	2.7	8.1	5.9	7.9	6.1
Hagerstown	69.7	69.9	69.2	69.1	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.1	4.2	2.9	4.2
Massachusetts	3,290.5	3,372.2	3,305.5	3,360.3	73.6	135.0	67.3	129.0	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.8
Barnstable-Yarmouth	72.6	74.3	72.1	73.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.3	4.1
Boston	1,837.1	1,876.6	1,848.4	1,869.8	34.0	69.5	30.8	65.2	1.9	3.7	1.7	3.5
Brockton	131.2	134.7	131.8	134.6	3.1	5.2	2.8	4.9	2.4	3.8	2.2	3.6
Fitchburg-Leominster	67.1	69.7	67.5	69.5	2.0	3.6	1.8	3.5	3.0	5.2	2.7	5.0
Lawrence	211.1	220.5	211.5	218.9	6.8	14.5	6.3	13.2	3.2	6.6	3.0	6.0
Lowell	175.6	183.2	176.0	182.5	3.5	9.1	3.1	8.4	2.0	5.0	1.8	4.6
New Bedford	80.5	82.1	80.8	82.1	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.3	5.1
Pittsfield	38.6	39.3	38.6	39.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.8
Springfield	281.6	288.8	281.5	287.1	7.4	10.5	6.8	10.3	2.6	3.6	2.4	3.6
Worcester	249.3	255.3	250.0	254.1	5.7	11.1	5.1	10.6	2.3	4.3	2.0	4.2
Michigan	5,243.0	5,265.5	5,214.5	5,234.1	178.4	278.7	179.1	291.6	3.4	5.3	3.4	5.6
Ann Arbor	317.1	318.6	314.9	316.1	6.2	10.6	5.8	10.8	2.0	3.3	1.8	3.4
Benton Harbor	85.4	87.2	84.4	86.3	3.1	4.8	3.2	5.0	3.6	5.5	3.8	5.8
Detroit	2,355.6	2,348.9	2,349.6	2,334.4	68.9	119.4	69.8	120.3	2.9	5.1	3.0	5.2
Flint	191.8	195.8	192.4	194.3	9.0	14.6	9.0	13.8	4.7	7.5	4.7	7.1
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	635.7	642.4	632.3	640.7	19.1	34.2	18.6	35.7	3.0	5.3	2.9	5.6
Jackson	80.4	82.6	80.0	82.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	5.0	2.8	5.5	3.1	6.1
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	242.2	244.6	240.7	243.7	8.1	11.1	8.2	11.9	3.4	4.5	3.4	4.9
Lansing-East Lansing	253.8	254.2	251.6	252.2	6.2	8.2	6.3	9.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.6
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	203.7	204.5	203.0	203.0	7.4	10.6	7.5	11.5	3.6	5.2	3.7	5.7
Minnesota	2,794.9	2,834.3	2,773.6	2,809.9	80.7	96.9	77.2	103.5	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.7
Duluth-Superior	129.0	130.6	127.9	128.8	4.9	5.9	4.6	6.0	3.8	4.6	3.6	4.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,758.6	1,783.4	1,751.6	1,768.0	40.2	59.9	36.6	59.5	2.3	3.4	2.1	3.4
Rochester	75.4	78.4	75.0	77.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.4
St. Cloud	101.2	104.5	101.9	103.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.6
Mississippi	1,321.7	1,305.4	1,315.4	1,318.0	63.1	68.1	56.8	77.1	4.8	5.2	4.3	5.9
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	179.4	175.3	178.8	177.1	6.3	7.3	5.6	8.1	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.6
Hattiesburg	54.4	53.3	53.9	54.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.2
Jackson	231.2	229.8	230.9	232.2	7.6	7.6	6.4	8.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.6
Missouri	2,959.3	2,960.2	2,951.6	2,945.7	93.3	127.8	95.9	125.9	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.3
Columbia	87.0	84.8	84.9	83.7	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.7
Joplin	81.8	80.1	81.0	79.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.1	4.0
Kansas City	1,025.9	1,050.2	1,033.1	1,051.0	31.6	44.0	29.6	41.4	3.1	4.2	2.9	3.9
St. Joseph	50.5	50.2	49.5	49.6	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.5	3.3	5.2	3.3	5.1
St. Louis LMA	1,380.3	1,373.4	1,388.1	1,374.4	46.9	62.0	49.9	60.9	3.4	4.5	3.6	4.4
Springfield	179.2	182.3	178.4	182.6	4.1	5.7	4.1	5.7	2.3	3.1	2.3	3.1
Montana	475.6	470.7	472.9	467.5	22.5	21.2	23.2	22.9	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.9
Billings	73.3	69.4	73.1	69.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6
Great Falls	37.7	37.3	37.5	37.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.3
Missoula	57.0	53.2	56.7	53.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	November		December		November		December		November		December	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Nebraska	943.8	952.1	941.2	944.7	24.3	27.5	23.1	29.4	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1
Lincoln	149.1	150.0	148.4	148.3	3.2	4.0	2.9	4.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.9
Omaha	404.1	403.5	405.0	404.2	10.3	12.4	9.6	13.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	3.3
Nevada	1,009.8	1,050.7	1,001.2	1,045.3	41.8	65.0	39.5	64.5	4.1	6.2	3.9	6.2
Las Vegas	790.8	826.7	784.9	822.3	33.6	54.3	31.7	52.7	4.3	6.6	4.0	6.4
Reno	180.7	188.0	179.5	187.5	5.4	7.9	5.5	8.7	3.0	4.2	3.1	4.6
New Hampshire	691.4	705.8	691.6	699.8	14.9	28.2	14.9	24.7	2.2	4.0	2.2	3.5
Manchester	110.9	113.2	111.0	112.1	2.0	4.4	2.0	3.7	1.8	3.9	1.8	3.3
Nashua	109.0	114.0	110.0	112.4	2.4	5.9	2.3	5.1	2.2	5.2	2.1	4.5
Portsmouth-Rochester	132.7	135.3	131.5	133.4	2.5	4.2	2.4	3.7	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.8
New Jersey	4,232.9	4,268.4	4,249.9	4,267.0	153.6	193.2	148.2	195.3	3.6	4.5	3.5	4.6
Atlantic-Cape May	169.3	167.6	167.9	166.6	11.6	10.9	11.5	11.4	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.8
Bergen-Passaic	669.4	669.4	672.4	668.3	23.4	31.3	22.9	31.4	3.5	4.7	3.4	4.7
Jersey City	286.9	298.4	287.9	299.0	15.6	19.3	15.4	19.7	5.4	6.5	5.4	6.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	663.3	670.3	667.1	670.5	17.1	24.9	15.6	24.6	2.6	3.7	2.3	3.7
Monmouth-Ocean	523.1	531.4	525.5	532.1	17.6	22.1	17.0	22.9	3.4	4.2	3.2	4.3
Newark	1,034.6	1,042.2	1,040.1	1,044.9	36.5	49.0	34.7	48.6	3.5	4.7	3.3	4.7
Trenton	178.6	181.4	179.7	181.9	5.2	6.6	5.1	6.6	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	63.9	62.6	64.5	62.5	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.2
New Mexico	850.1	861.7	843.7	854.8	42.7	49.8	41.0	46.9	5.0	5.8	4.9	5.5
Albuquerque	376.0	384.2	374.1	382.2	12.7	19.1	11.9	17.7	3.4	5.0	3.2	4.6
Las Cruces	73.0	75.3	71.9	73.9	4.7	5.4	4.6	4.9	6.5	7.2	6.4	6.6
Santa Fe	76.2	76.7	75.8	75.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8
New York	8,975.0	8,921.1	8,979.5	8,923.1	389.1	472.2	376.8	492.6	4.3	5.3	4.2	5.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	450.8	449.1	450.2	447.4	14.5	14.4	14.0	15.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.5
Binghamton	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.1	3.8	6.3	4.1	6.8	3.0	5.0	3.3	5.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	560.7	556.6	562.4	555.8	27.0	28.9	27.6	30.7	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.5
Dutchess County	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.2	3.3	4.3	3.1	4.3	2.7	3.5	2.5	3.6
Elmira	43.6	43.0	43.7	43.1	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	4.4	6.0	4.1	6.6
Glens Falls	58.2	57.5	58.1	57.4	2.7	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.6	3.9	4.3	5.2
Jamestown	65.9	65.0	66.2	64.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.0	5.3	5.8	5.0	6.1
Nassau-Suffolk	1,418.8	1,428.8	1,426.0	1,430.0	38.5	52.1	36.5	53.3	2.7	3.6	2.6	3.7
New York	4,196.6	4,145.5	4,188.9	4,155.0	210.9	262.2	200.9	268.9	5.0	6.3	4.8	6.5
New York City	3,550.5	3,499.9	3,540.2	3,507.9	193.2	239.3	184.7	245.9	5.4	6.8	5.2	7.0
Newburgh	176.9	177.1	177.3	176.7	5.2	6.7	4.7	6.5	2.9	3.8	2.6	3.7
Rochester	566.5	563.3	568.2	562.3	21.2	28.3	21.0	30.1	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.3
Syracuse	363.3	362.1	363.7	361.3	15.4	17.7	15.5	18.8	4.2	4.9	4.3	5.2
Utica-Rome	141.7	141.3	142.4	141.4	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.9	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.9
North Carolina	3,992.9	4,036.5	3,959.8	4,004.6	153.0	242.2	141.1	234.8	3.8	6.0	3.6	5.9
Asheville	112.1	115.5	111.8	114.9	2.9	4.1	2.7	4.0	2.6	3.6	2.4	3.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	820.6	839.2	815.8	834.0	27.8	45.1	26.1	43.9	3.4	5.4	3.2	5.3
Fayetteville	121.0	119.3	119.8	119.0	5.3	7.0	4.5	6.8	4.4	5.9	3.7	5.7
Goldsboro	47.9	48.5	46.9	47.8	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	3.8	5.1
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point	655.0	654.9	654.3	651.1	20.3	35.1	18.3	33.8	3.1	5.4	2.8	5.2
Greenville	65.9	67.0	64.9	66.1	3.1	4.3	2.8	3.9	4.6	6.4	4.3	5.9
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	175.5	183.2	175.4	183.0	5.0	14.4	5.0	14.3	2.8	7.9	2.9	7.8
Jacksonville	47.3	48.2	47.0	48.0	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.3	3.8	5.0	3.7	4.8
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	656.4	674.8	651.1	668.6	11.7	27.8	10.6	26.8	1.8	4.1	1.6	4.0
Rocky Mount	66.1	66.7	64.8	65.8	4.4	6.2	3.7	6.1	6.6	9.4	5.8	9.3
Wilmington	118.0	117.9	117.0	117.2	4.6	7.3	4.4	7.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	6.2
North Dakota	336.8	333.4	334.7	331.5	8.9	7.5	8.7	9.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.8
Bismarck	53.4	53.5	53.4	53.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6
Fargo-Moorhead	103.6	102.3	102.6	101.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9
Grand Forks	53.3	52.8	52.5	52.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6
Ohio	5,878.7	5,958.6	5,882.1	5,916.9	219.1	272.4	219.1	266.5	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.5
Akron	375.3	382.5	375.8	379.7	13.3	17.2	14.0	16.8	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.4
Canton-Massillon	208.3	213.8	208.4	213.1	7.6	9.0	7.8	8.9	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.2
Cincinnati	869.9	877.5	870.4	873.5	29.5	35.7	26.3	33.9	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.9
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	1,141.3	1,161.6	1,143.6	1,152.8	44.2	61.0	47.5	59.9	3.9	5.2	4.2	5.2
Columbus	866.3	866.8	871.8	881.7	20.0	28.6	19.1	27.8	2.3	3.2	2.2	3.2
Dayton-Springfield	478.7	482.2	478.3	479.1	17.7	22.0	16.8	21.4	3.7	4.6	3.5	4.5
Hamilton-Middletown	194.1	195.7	194.2	195.3	5.4	7.1	4.9	6.5	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.3
Lima	78.6	79.7	78.4	78.8	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.0	4.8
Mansfield	83.5	85.1	83.7	84.3	4.0	5.2	3.8	5.0	4.8	6.1	4.6	5.9
Steuersville-Weirton	56.5	54.8	56.0	54.8	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.7	5.5	4.5	5.9	4.9
Toledo	328.2	332.9	329.1	331.3	12.6	16.1	11.9	15.6	3.8	4.8	3.6	4.7
Youngstown-Warren	281.7	282.4	282.2	279.3	13.7	15.8	14.7	15.5	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.5

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			
	November		December		November		December		November		December	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Oklahoma	1,656.7	1,693.5	1,642.1	1,683.8	45.1	65.8	42.7	72.9	2.7	3.9	2.6	4.3
Enid	25.9	26.1	25.7	25.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.3	2.8	2.1	3.0
Lawton	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.7
Oklahoma City	559.1	569.0	552.5	565.5	12.4	21.9	11.7	24.3	2.2	3.8	2.1	4.3
Tulsa	421.0	428.9	416.8	425.8	10.3	15.7	9.7	17.1	2.5	3.7	2.3	4.0
Oregon	1,798.7	1,797.6	1,781.3	1,776.0	73.0	124.9	71.1	129.5	4.1	6.9	4.0	7.3
Corvallis	41.3	40.9	40.3	40.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.2	1.9	3.4
Eugene-Springfield	166.9	166.9	166.0	165.8	7.5	11.4	7.3	11.7	4.5	6.8	4.4	7.0
Medford-Ashland	93.2	93.3	92.6	92.8	3.4	5.2	3.3	5.8	3.6	5.5	3.6	6.2
Portland-Vancouver	1,074.5	1,075.1	1,069.7	1,067.5	35.0	75.1	32.7	74.8	3.3	7.0	3.1	7.0
Salem	172.7	170.5	171.0	167.1	7.7	11.6	7.5	12.0	4.4	6.8	4.4	7.2
Pennsylvania	6,020.8	6,088.8	6,001.5	6,061.2	249.6	291.2	229.3	275.0	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	317.4	321.7	317.0	321.2	11.1	15.8	9.7	14.9	3.5	4.9	3.1	4.6
Altoona	63.9	64.0	63.4	63.8	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	5.1	5.8	5.0	5.6
Erie	143.5	145.2	141.7	144.2	6.9	8.3	6.5	8.7	4.8	5.7	4.6	6.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	348.1	351.9	347.7	351.3	9.0	12.2	8.1	11.3	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.2
Johnstown	102.7	103.3	102.6	102.6	7.3	6.4	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.2	6.8	6.5
Lancaster	248.8	251.7	248.4	252.6	6.1	8.3	5.6	7.5	2.5	3.3	2.3	3.0
Philadelphia	2,525.2	2,554.9	2,521.0	2,539.1	99.8	114.4	86.9	106.2	4.0	4.5	3.4	4.2
Pittsburgh	1,162.5	1,171.2	1,159.0	1,167.6	46.8	50.8	44.1	49.6	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.2
Reading	185.7	186.3	185.5	185.9	7.7	9.7	6.8	8.8	4.1	5.2	3.7	4.7
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	312.5	314.1	311.4	311.5	15.0	17.0	14.8	16.6	4.8	5.4	4.7	5.3
Sharon	58.8	58.9	58.5	58.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6
State College	67.3	68.5	65.9	66.7	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.3
Williamsport	56.7	57.2	56.9	57.3	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	6.4
York	197.5	197.8	196.7	196.4	6.2	8.9	5.7	7.8	3.1	4.5	2.9	4.0
Rhode Island	510.4	507.2	512.2	508.9	16.3	19.4	16.2	21.6	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.2
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	580.9	579.7	583.1	581.2	18.3	22.9	18.3	24.8	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.3
South Carolina	1,985.9	1,986.9	1,974.8	1,975.2	58.8	99.1	64.5	105.4	3.0	5.0	3.3	5.3
Charleston-North Charleston	283.6	283.6	282.5	281.8	6.0	8.9	6.5	9.5	2.1	3.1	2.3	3.4
Columbia	282.1	285.5	282.1	283.1	5.1	7.7	5.7	8.5	1.8	2.7	2.0	3.0
Florence	62.6	61.2	62.4	61.1	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.9	4.3	5.4
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	504.7	519.1	504.2	516.0	10.1	22.3	11.1	23.5	2.0	4.3	2.2	4.5
Myrtle Beach	106.2	100.0	103.7	98.8	3.4	4.9	4.2	5.7	3.2	4.9	4.1	5.7
Sumter	47.4	46.8	46.9	46.8	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.4	4.2	6.6	4.5	7.2
South Dakota	403.5	406.8	396.5	400.9	8.9	11.4	9.1	13.1	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.3
Rapid City	48.7	48.1	47.7	47.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.9
Sioux Falls	106.6	109.1	105.1	107.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
Tennessee	2,873.6	2,907.7	2,855.1	2,879.5	119.0	133.5	107.5	128.8	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.5
Chattanooga	234.5	239.1	234.4	238.0	7.0	8.1	6.3	7.8	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.3
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	90.5	92.9	89.7	92.0	3.4	4.7	2.8	4.4	3.7	5.0	3.1	4.7
Jackson	62.0	61.8	61.2	60.9	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.8	3.3	4.7	3.2	4.5
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	227.3	229.4	225.1	227.3	8.0	10.2	7.5	10.0	3.5	4.5	3.3	4.4
Knoxville	358.4	367.3	357.1	364.0	10.6	11.4	10.0	11.6	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.2
Memphis	576.1	584.7	574.6	579.4	23.7	26.8	20.9	26.1	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.5
Nashville	686.0	700.0	683.5	693.8	21.4	23.9	18.9	22.2	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.2
Texas	10,453.9	10,698.2	10,461.0	10,667.6	398.6	556.1	353.6	539.9	3.8	5.2	3.4	5.1
Abilene	57.8	57.2	57.5	56.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3
Amarillo	114.2	115.4	113.7	114.7	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0
Austin-San Marcos	753.6	777.4	755.2	774.3	13.7	36.6	12.1	34.9	1.8	4.7	1.6	4.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur	179.5	177.3	178.5	177.1	13.2	13.2	11.6	12.8	7.4	7.5	6.5	7.2
Brazoria	106.3	109.5	106.0	109.8	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	130.2	135.1	129.9	134.1	10.4	13.3	9.3	11.8	8.0	9.8	7.2	8.8
Bryan-College Station	79.3	78.8	78.9	78.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Corpus Christi	174.1	173.7	172.7	173.3	9.8	9.1	8.4	9.2	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.3
Dallas	2,002.6	2,096.2	2,014.5	2,096.0	56.2	121.9	50.2	118.4	2.8	5.8	2.5	5.6
El Paso	285.9	285.9	284.7	281.9	20.8	22.7	18.9	20.4	7.3	7.9	6.7	7.2
Fort Worth-Arlington	928.4	963.0	931.2	961.6	26.8	46.2	23.8	44.9	2.9	4.8	2.6	4.7
Galveston-Texas City	117.6	117.2	117.1	116.8	6.3	7.1	5.5	7.0	5.3	6.1	4.7	6.0
Houston	2,193.7	2,237.0	2,194.1	2,226.1	77.8	99.5	67.0	98.6	3.5	4.4	3.1	4.4
Killeen-Temple	117.5	119.9	117.1	118.9	3.9	5.3	3.4	5.0	3.3	4.5	2.9	4.2
Laredo	75.3	77.1	76.2	77.3	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.8	6.0	6.4	5.6	6.3
Longview-Marshall	102.1	101.1	101.7	100.9	5.1	5.6	4.4	5.6	5.0	5.6	4.3	5.6
Lubbock	127.2	128.6	126.4	127.7	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	208.4	210.4	208.9	213.0	27.9	25.8	26.1	26.7	13.4	12.3	12.5	12.5
Odessa-Midland	118.8	119.0	118.1	118.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.9
San Angelo	49.5	50.2	49.7	50.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.6
San Antonio	783.8	803.9	783.2	799.4	24.6	36.3	21.1	33.0	3.1	4.5	2.7	4.1
Sherman-Denison	49.9	50.3	49.9	50.2	1.7	3.3	1.5	3.2	3.5	6.5	3.0	6.5
Texarkana	56.3	56.0	56.3	55.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.2

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			
	November		December		November		December		November		December	
	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P	2000	2001	2000	2001P
Texas—Continued												
Tyler	92.2	93.8	92.8	93.8	3.4	4.5	2.9	4.2	3.6	4.8	3.2	4.5
Victoria	43.8	44.4	43.7	44.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.9
Waco	102.4	102.0	101.8	101.2	3.3	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.7
Wichita Falls	62.9	62.4	62.9	62.3	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	3.1	4.0	2.7	3.7
Utah	1,130.1	1,145.8	1,127.9	1,138.9	33.6	45.5	30.2	49.2	3.0	4.0	2.7	4.3
Provo-Orem	176.4	178.5	176.0	175.4	4.0	6.3	3.6	7.7	2.3	3.5	2.0	4.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden	722.3	734.9	721.7	733.9	21.3	28.9	18.7	30.4	2.9	3.9	2.6	4.1
Vermont	339.5	345.9	344.6	346.4	9.0	11.9	8.3	11.9	2.6	3.4	2.4	3.4
Burlington	105.2	107.6	106.3	107.2	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.5
Virginia	3,658.3	3,755.8	3,654.8	3,735.0	71.8	137.5	71.0	133.9	2.0	3.7	1.9	3.6
Charlottesville	80.3	82.2	79.7	81.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.0
Danville	56.7	58.0	56.6	57.2	1.8	5.2	1.7	5.2	3.2	9.0	3.0	9.0
Lynchburg	107.1	109.4	106.7	108.8	2.3	5.7	2.3	5.5	2.2	5.2	2.1	5.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	748.0	760.9	747.0	758.0	17.9	28.2	17.5	27.5	2.4	3.7	2.3	3.6
Richmond-Petersburg	529.2	542.7	529.4	540.4	9.5	20.1	9.3	19.3	1.8	3.7	1.7	3.6
Roanoke	129.9	133.1	129.6	132.1	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.9	1.4	2.9	1.4	2.9
Washington	3,059.4	3,010.8	3,093.6	3,017.4	153.4	209.4	151.9	211.8	5.0	7.0	4.9	7.0
Bellingham	81.5	77.9	82.3	78.5	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.8	5.6	7.4	5.7	7.3
Bremerton	94.5	90.4	96.0	91.4	5.1	5.9	4.6	5.7	5.3	6.5	4.8	6.2
Olympia	100.0	99.3	101.5	100.4	5.0	6.0	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.0	4.6	5.9
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	93.6	93.3	93.6	92.8	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,414.7	1,402.2	1,437.8	1,405.4	49.4	83.7	46.8	82.0	3.5	6.0	3.3	5.8
Spokane	211.4	203.8	214.1	205.9	11.5	13.8	12.0	15.0	5.5	6.8	5.6	7.3
Tacoma	330.0	326.8	335.5	329.6	16.5	22.8	15.5	22.2	5.0	7.0	4.6	6.7
Yakima	103.6	102.2	103.4	101.2	11.9	12.3	12.7	13.6	11.5	12.0	12.3	13.5
West Virginia	815.1	806.9	811.7	807.3	43.2	34.6	44.4	36.6	5.3	4.3	5.5	4.5
Charleston	136.8	134.7	136.2	134.2	5.4	4.9	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.7
Huntington-Ashland	139.6	138.6	138.3	138.5	7.0	7.9	6.2	7.7	5.0	5.7	4.5	5.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	79.8	77.7	79.0	77.7	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9
Wheeling	74.2	72.5	73.7	72.9	3.3	2.6	3.6	3.0	4.5	3.6	4.9	4.1
Wisconsin	2,994.5	3,051.3	3,008.1	3,035.2	87.4	130.7	89.2	126.5	2.9	4.3	3.0	4.2
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	229.6	231.7	230.7	230.5	5.2	8.8	5.0	8.2	2.2	3.8	2.2	3.5
Eau Claire	84.0	85.7	84.3	84.6	2.6	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.1	4.1	3.4	4.6
Green Bay	140.3	144.8	141.1	144.1	3.2	5.5	3.2	5.2	2.3	3.8	2.3	3.6
Janesville-Beloit	79.8	83.9	80.1	82.2	2.9	5.5	2.7	4.1	3.6	6.5	3.4	5.0
Kenosha	84.5	85.7	84.8	85.3	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.6	2.7	4.2	3.6	4.3
La Crosse	74.2	74.8	74.1	74.6	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.3
Madison	271.1	279.6	272.0	278.2	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.5	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha	816.8	822.9	823.0	819.9	25.3	38.8	23.6	34.6	3.1	4.7	2.9	4.2
Racine	91.7	95.3	92.8	94.9	3.3	5.9	3.7	5.6	3.6	6.2	4.0	5.9
Sheboygan	64.1	66.8	64.7	66.8	1.3	2.6	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.9	1.8	3.5
Wausau	75.1	75.9	75.3	75.6	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.5
Wyoming	266.1	269.6	263.4	268.0	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0
Casper	34.8	35.0	34.4	34.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.0
Cheyenne	41.5	42.2	41.2	42.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.6
Puerto Rico	1,292.1	1,323.8	1,299.0	1,314.4	115.6	146.7	116.1	127.8	8.9	11.1	8.9	9.7
Aguadilla	45.5	47.4	45.9	46.8	6.3	7.8	6.4	6.9	13.8	16.4	13.9	14.7
Arecibo	51.7	51.5	51.4	50.5	5.4	7.2	5.2	6.3	10.4	14.0	10.1	12.5
Caaguas	121.0	121.9	121.1	121.0	9.7	12.1	9.5	10.6	8.0	10.0	7.8	8.8
Mayaguez	87.4	92.2	88.1	90.1	8.8	12.3	8.7	9.9	10.1	13.4	9.8	11.0
Ponce	111.0	113.7	111.3	112.3	13.5	14.5	13.3	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.0	10.9
San Juan-Bayamon	718.1	734.7	724.8	733.5	51.5	66.3	52.7	59.1	7.2	9.0	7.3	8.1

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. Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later months

may not be fully comparable with those of earlier periods in the 31 States and the District of Columbia (as well as their substate areas) that were directly affected by the sample expansion. For additional information on the sample expansion, see "Expansion of the Current Population Survey Sample Effective July 2001" in the August 2001 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Changes in concepts and methods

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

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

- 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
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	but not eligible
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

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.

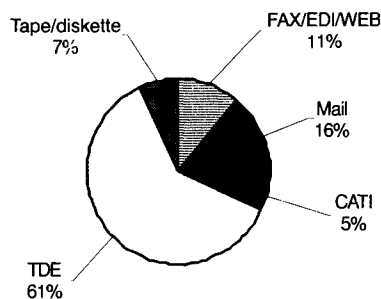
Industry employment

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, pre-dates 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	(¹)	.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	(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)	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)	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	.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:

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

where:

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

$\gamma = 1/2$;

k = number of half-samples; and

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

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

Sampling errors for 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 substate areas

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

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

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

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

Benchmark correction. At the end of each year, substate estimates are revised. The revisions incorporate any changes in the inputs, such as revisions in the CES-based employment figures, corrections in UI claims counts, and updated historical relationships. The updated estimates are then 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 nonseasonal movements in the series. In evaluating changes in a seasonally adjusted series, it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, because they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but are also affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself. Seasonally adjusted series for selected labor force and establishment-based data are published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

Household data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment data

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

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

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.

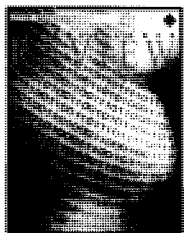
Region and State labor force data

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.

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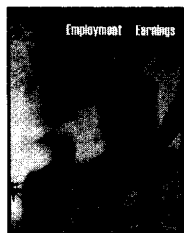
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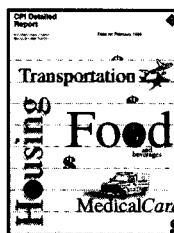
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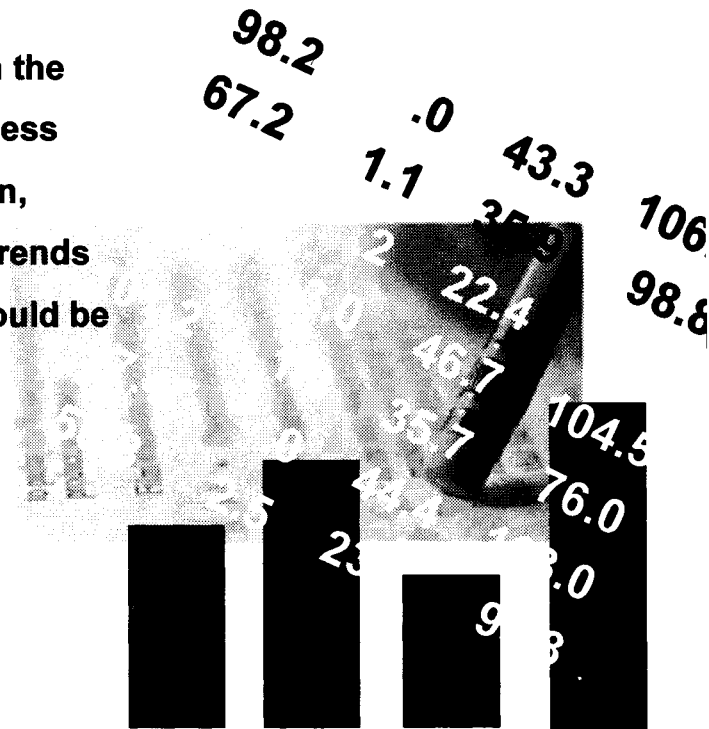
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INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

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.

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